

USDA Foreign Agricultural Service

GAIN Report

Global Agricultural Information Network

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Required Report - public distribution

Date: 9/30/2016

GAIN Report Number: E16044

EU-28

Sugar Semi-annual

Report

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Report Highlights:

The EU-28 sugar production for food purposes for MY 2016/17 is now forecasted at 16.2 million MT in raw sugar equivalent (RSE), with another 1.8 million MT produced for industrial purposes. The estimate for the MY 2015/16 production under the EU sugar regime is revised up to 14.3 million MT RSE, with some 2 million MT produced over quota for industrial use. EU-28 quota production for MY 2014/15 was 18.45 million MT in RSE and another 2.55 million MT for industrial purposes. EU sugar consumption for food remains at 18.8 million MT RSE as previously estimated. Sugar imports for MY 2015/2016 are decreased to 3 million MT because of lower exports than expected from ACP/EBA countries while imports for MY 2016/17 are now forecast at 3.25 million MT. Sugar exports remain limited to 1.5 million MT by the EU's WTO sugar export ceiling. EU sugar stocks for MY 2014/15

jumped to 4.1 million MT, decreasing to 1.1 million MT in MY 2015/16 and further down to 0.3 million MT in MY 2016/17.

Executive Summary:

The EU-28 sugar production forecast for food purposes for MY 2016/17, the last production year under the EU sugar quota system, is lowered to 16.2 million MT in raw sugar equivalent (RSE) because of higher unsold stocks from the previous year being carried over to count against the new quota. As beet farmers replanted 86,000 hectares (ha) of beet compared to 2015, another 1.8 million MT is forecast to be produced for industrial purposes, including for bioethanol. This puts the forecast total sugar production for MY 2016/17 at almost 18 million MT, 1.75 million MT more than the MY 2015/16 estimate. The excessive rain in spring and summer took a toll on beet yields in Belgium and parts of France while Germany and Poland are looking forward at higher beet yields again after the 2015 draught stricken harvest. For the MY 2015/16 production of sugar for food under the EU sugar regime, the estimate is revised up to 14.3 million MT RSE, with the remaining 2 million MT destined for non-food purposes. In 2015, beet farmers had reduced planting area by over 210,000 ha compared to 2014, following the recommendation of sugar processors, which were burdened with the large unsold sugar surpluses from the previous year. At the end of MY2014/15, EU sugar processors carried over 2.89 million MT RSE of unsold out-of-quota sugar towards the 2015/16 quota production year. Still, more than 2.5 million MT was used for industrial purposes.

EU sugar consumption for food is expected to continue its steady increase through MY 2015/16 reaching 18.8 million MT RSE. This is in line with the increasing EU population, which is boosted by immigration. However, forecasts for MY 2016/17 see EU sugar consumption stabilize in reaction to anti-sugar health marketing campaigns and the imposition of consumption taxes on high sugar containing products like soft drinks in several Member States, including Belgium and the United Kingdom

EU sugar import estimates for MY 2015/2016 are decreased to 3 million MT compared to the previous estimate as a result of imports from ACP/EBA countries lagging almost 400,000 MT compared to MY 2014/15 and despite Brazil and Cuba likely fully servicing CXL [1] quota again. EU sugar imports have been slowing in recent years. Sugar production in ACP/EBA countries has been struggling to remain competitive. Furthermore, refiners were reluctant to pay the €98/MT within-quota import duty for cane sugar coming from Brazil and other destinations into the EU's CXL quota. Despite new imports from free-trade agreements (FTA) with countries including Peru, Colombia, Panama and Central America, imports for MY 2014/15 ended at 2.9 million MT, some 350,000 MT below the previous year's import number as Brazil's 334,000 MT CXL quota went unused. Preliminary forecasts for MY 2016/17 sugar imports are decreased to 3.25 million MT as it is expected that ACP/EBA sugar production may continue struggling.

Sugar exports remain stable as they are limited to 1.5 million MT by the EU's WTO sugar export ceiling.

Ending stocks for MY 2015/16 and MY 2016/17 were revised down as a result of the decrease in imports and the MY 2016/17 ending stock is now forecast as low as 281,000 MT. However, depending on the market conditions for sales of out-of-quota sugar, between 0.5 and 1 million MT of unsold out-

of-quota sugar may become available on October 1, 2017, the day after the expiration of the EU sugar quota regime. EU sugar ending stock numbers for MY 2014/15 were revised to 4.1 million MT as a result of the large carry-over of unsold out-of-quota sugar.

It is expected that the end of the 50-year old sugar regime will result in a further consolidation in EU sugar production favoring most efficient and competitive sugar beet production areas in France, Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxemburg (Benelux) and Germany. This consolidation could be spread over two waves starting at the end of the quota system in October 2017 and further intensified in 2020 when coupled support for sugar beet production expires. Sugar beet processors in France, Germany and the Benelux have expressed their intentions to expand production without significant investments by optimizing their production capacity. Post sources indicate that total EU production could expand by 5 percent, while processors in France have expressed intentions to increase production by up to 20 percent or more.

^[1] The CXL quota result from compensation agreements for the 1995 EU enlargement.

Commodities:

Sugar, Centrifugal

Production:

Explanatory Notes to the reader:

- This report covers EU-28 sugar markets.
- All sugar is in raw sugar equivalent (RSE) unless otherwise noted.
- The Production, Supply & Demand tables (PS&D) in this report only pertain to sugar as defined by Harmonize System (HS) code 1701, therefore, it excludes raw beet sugar production destined for fermentation or other industrial purposes. Because EU sugar produced under the quota system is preserved for food use only, so-called out-of-quota sugar is used only for industrial (non-food) use.
- The conversion factors and marketing years used in this report:

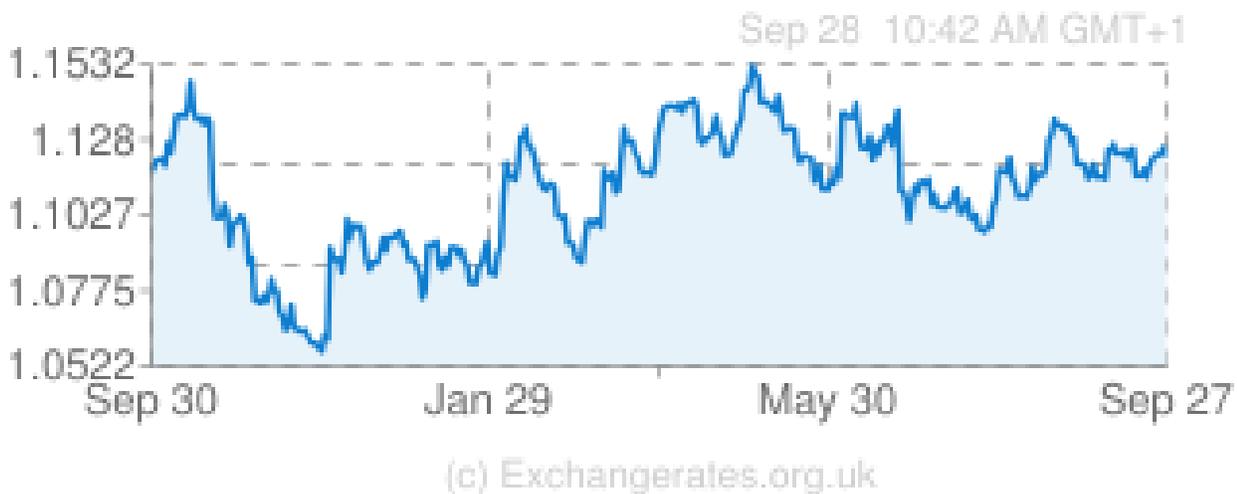
MY = marketing year; for sugar October/September.

Raw cane sugar = 1.07 X Refined cane sugar

Raw beet sugar = 1.087 X White (refined) beet sugar

- Sugar imports for EU inward processing purposes are excluded from this report PS&D tables as these sugar imports are entirely re-exported as processed products. Inward processing is the EU customs program under which the import duties for dairy, sugar, and starch containing commodities for processing and subsequent re-export are waived.
- EUR/USD exchange rate

EUR/USD 365 Day History



Source: Exchangerates.org.uk

Additional Upfront Notes

Note 1: The EU Sugar Production Quota Regime

The EU sugar market is heavily regulated. The [2007 Sugar Reform](#) [1] limited total EU production quotas for food purposes to 13.5 million MT of white sugar equivalent which amounts to 14.7 million MT in raw sugar equivalent (RSE). This EU sugar production quota regime is set to expire at the end of marketing year (MY) 2016/17. Sugar production quotas are set by Member States (MS) and include a small quota for cane sugar production in overseas territories (DOM) for France and Portugal. Additional production is considered “out-of-quota.” As a result, EU sugar processors in MS have four options to market sugar produced out-of-quota:

Exports: pending availability of EU export licenses limited to the EU’s World Trade Organization (WTO) sugar export ceiling of 1.35 million MT (of refined sugar).

Disposal on the EU market for industrial purposes: for example, for fermentation by the biochemical industry or for bio-ethanol production.

Release on the EU domestic market: This option carries a levy of €500 per MT unless the EU decides to waive all or part of the levy through exceptional sugar market management measures. Under the new Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) post 2013, this system largely remains the same under the system of “temporary market management mechanism.”

Carry-over into the following production year: counts towards the quota production for that year. Considering that this report’s out year is the last year of the EU quota system, this carry-over system will cease to apply.

^[1] http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/sugar/legislation/index_en.htm

Isoglucose is not a competitor for sugar for food use. Isoglucose such as High Fructose Corn Syrup (HFCS) is governed by its own production quotas, which are tied to sugar quotas at 5 percent.

EU farmers are also protected against competition from non-preferential raw cane sugar by high tariffs and import quotas. A rigid import license system governs preferential duty-free imports from Least Developed Countries (LDCs) from Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific (ACP) under the Everything-But-Arms (EBA) Agreement limiting imports to 3.5 million MT white sugar equivalent. In recent years, additional country-specific quotas have been agreed as part of EU free trade agreements (FTAs) with Peru, Colombia, Panama and Central America totaling some 260,000 MT. Ukraine has also been allocated a 20,000 MT quota.

Note 2: Common Agricultural Policy Reform Post 2013

The new CAP started on January 1, 2014, with a one-year extension under the old budgetary rules and became fully implemented as of 2015. As part of the CAP package, 10 MS out of the 19 sugar producing MS decided to retain some level of coupled payments for the production of sugar. These include Finland, Greece, Italy, Spain, Croatia, Czech Republic, Slovak Republic, Hungary, Poland and Romania. The latter six belong to the so-called new MS, which acceded to the EU in 2004 or later and did not have the farmer's compensation for the 2007 Sugar reform included in their Single Area Payment Schemes (SAPS). An [overview of the new CAP \[2\]](#) is available online.

For the EU sugar market, the CAP includes the expiration of the EU sugar production quota system after a two-year extension period through MY 2016/17 to allow farmers and processors to adapt to the free market. The new Common Market Organization (CMO) for sugar includes the following measures:

- Sugar quotas disappear after a two-year extension through MY2016/17. No changes are made to existing quota levels; no new quotas are given to MS.
- Delivery contracts between beet producers and processors become mandatory, but are already general common practice. Beet producers may organize themselves in Producer Organizations (PO) and bargain collectively.
- A system of Private Storage Aid will be set up for sugar after sugar quotas end.
- The system of "exceptional measures" from the old Single CMO is being replaced by a system of "Temporary measures" for the remaining three quota years beginning January 1, 2014.

Note 3: Croatia Accession to the EU

Upon Croatia's accession to the EU on July 1, 2013, the European Commission (EC) allocated 192,877 MT of refined sugar production quota to Croatia, thus bringing the total EU-28 sugar production quota for refined sugar to 13.5 million MT. Furthermore, in compensation for the loss of its 180,000 MT duty-free EU sugar import quota the EC agreed to issue a new sugar quota of 40,000 MT to Croatia for three years which expired in MY 2014/15.

^[2] http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/policy-perspectives/policy-briefs/05_en.pdf

EU Food Sugar Production

PSD - Sugar, Centrifugal	MY2014/15		MY2015/16		MY2016/17	
Market Begin Year	October 2014		October 2015		October 2016	
European Union	USDA Official	New post	USDA Official	New post	USDA Official	New post
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	3,066	3,066	4,068	4,151	1,268	1,131
Beet Sugar Production (1000 MT)	18,179	18,179	13,720	14,000	16,220	15,920
Cane Sugar Production (1000 MT)	270	270	280	280	280	280
Total Sugar Production (1000 MT)	18,449	18,449	14,000	14,280	16,500	16,200
Raw Imports (1000 MT)	2,152	2,152	2,750	2,200	2,750	2,500
Refined Imp.(Raw Val) (1000 MT)	764	766	750	800	750	750
Total Imports (1000 MT)	2,916	2,918	3,500	3,000	3,500	3,250
Total Supply (1000 MT)	24,431	24,433	21,568	21,431	21,268	20,581
Raw Exports (1000 MT)	4	5	5	7	5	5
Refined Exp.(Raw Val) (1000 MT)	1,659	1,577	1,495	1,493	1,495	1,495
Total Exports (1000 MT)	1,663	1,582	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500
Human Dom. Consumption (1000 MT)	18,700	18,700	18,800	18,800	18,800	18,800
Total Use (1000 MT)	18,700	18,700	18,800	18,800	18,800	18,800
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	4,068	4,151	1,268	1,131	968	281
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	24,431	24,433	21,568	21,431	21,268	22,581

The EU-28 sugar production forecast for food purposes for MY 2016/17, the last production year under the EU sugar quota system, is decreased to 16.2 million MT in raw sugar equivalent (RSE). This originates from an increase in production of sugar for food in MY 2015/16 at 14.3 million MT RSE compared to the previous estimate and larger unsold out-of-quota stocks for industrial use, which is being carried forward and counts against the new quota. The low MY 2015/16 sugar-for-food number itself was the consequence of large unsold sugar stocks at the end of MY 2014/15, despite an increased use of sugar for non-food uses in the EU, mostly for bioethanol production. Under EU rules, the large carry-over of unsold sugar from the previous year is calculated as the first sugar produced towards the next year's production quota.

EU sugar beet production									
	Area, thousands of Hectares			Sugar beet yield in MT per Hectare			Sugar content in percentage		
	14/15	15/16	16/17	14/15	15/16	16/17	14/15	15/16	16/17
Austria	50.7	45.3	43.0	84.0	62.6	75.0	16.00	17.00	17.50
Belgium	58.7	53.7	56.3	81.8	82.3	70.0	17.70	18.02	17.90
Denmark	38.0	25.0	34.0	59.7	61.2	62.0	18.00	18.00	18.00
Finland	13.7	12.5	10.0	38.2	32.7	34.0	16.50	16.50	16.50
France	407.0	385.0	398.0	93.1	87.0	86.0	17.70	18.50	16.60
Germany	340.0	300.0	314.0	85.0	71.0	79.0	17.30	17.83	17.80
Greece	7.0	4.9	5.4	67.0	51.9	62.9	13.50	13.50	13.50
Italy	52.2	38.0	35.0	66.0	57.0	59.0	16.00	16.00	16.00
Netherlands	75.0	58.5	70.0	87.4	81.8	82.0	16.70	16.70	16.70
Portugal	0.4	0.4	0.4	45.0	48.0	48.0	15.51	15.51	15.51
Spain	38.5	37.6	39.0	94.3	93.3	87.1	17.34	17.51	17.69
Sweden	34.4	19.5	30.0	59.8	62.1	62.0	17.50	17.50	17.50
U.K.	116.0	90.0	90.0	75.0	69.5	70.0	17.65	17.50	17.50
Czech R.	63.0	58.2	56.0	85.7	64.0	65.0	16.00	17.00	17.00
Hungary	15.4	15.4	15.5	69.3	57.5	63.2	16.00	16.50	16.00
Lithuania	17.0	12.3	15.0	59.7	50.2	60.0	17.00	17.78	17.50
Poland	198.0	180.0	200.0	68.9	52.0	61.0	17.50	17.50	17.50
Slovak R.	22.0	21.4	22.0	52.3	53.0	52.0	16.00	16.50	16.50
Romania	31.3	23.0	25.0	44.7	45.7	44.0	16.50	16.50	16.50
Croatia	26.5	14.0	22.0	64.0	54.5	62.0	15.50	15.50	16.50
Total EU-15	1,231.6	1,070.4	1,125.1						
Total NMS	373.2	324.3	355.5						
Total EU-28	1,604.8	1,394.7	1,480.6						

EU-15: pre-2004 EU MS; NMS: 13 New Member States that acceded since 2004.

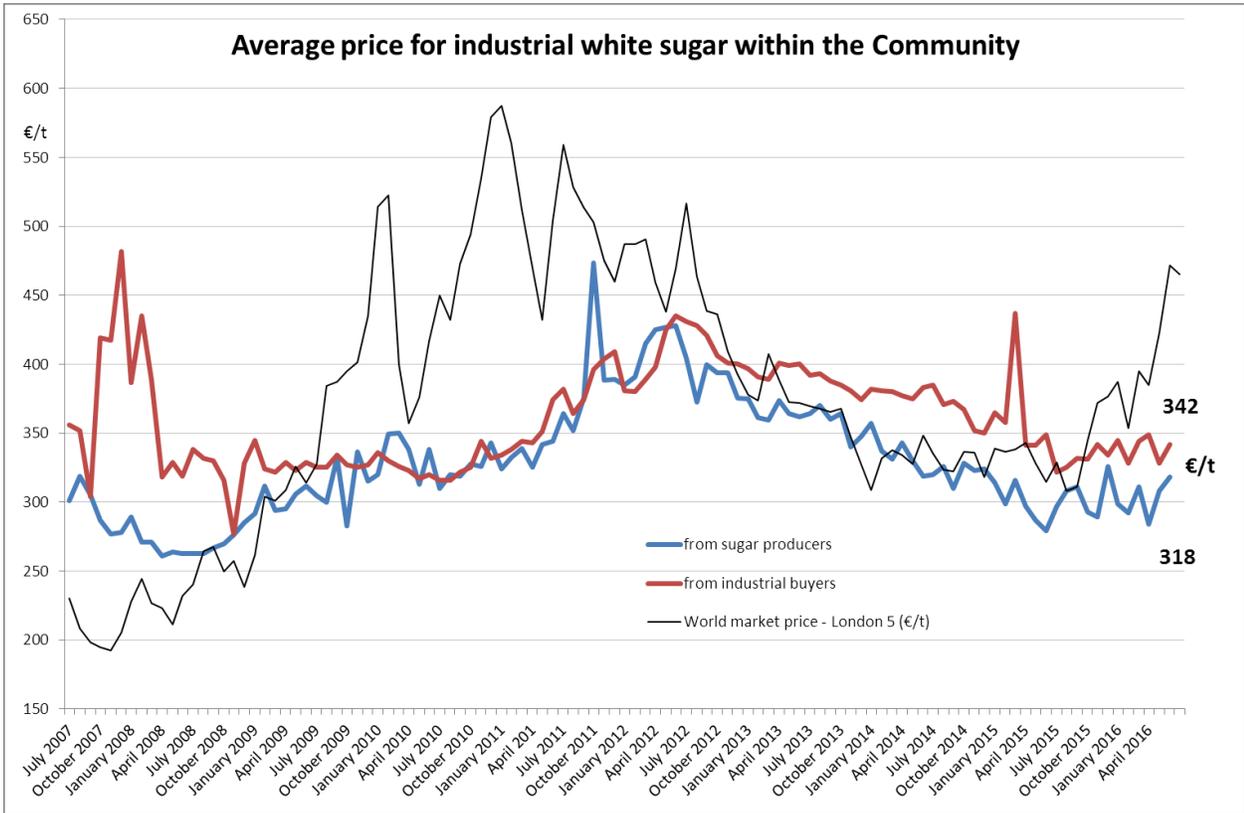
Source: FAS posts in EU member states

Additional Production beyond the EU Quota Regime for Non-food Use

For MY 2016/17, which is the last year of the EU sugar production quota regime, processors in several MS contracted higher beet acreages, totaling an additional 86,000 ha. As a result, MY 2016/17 total sugar production, including almost 1.8 million MT for industrial purposes, is forecast at about 18 million MT, 1.75 million MT more than in MY 2015/16. Wet spring and summer weather took a toll on beet yields in Belgium and parts of France, but Germany and Poland are looking forward at higher beet yields again compared to 2015. For MY 2015/16, following the recommendation of sugar processors, which were burdened with large unsold sugar surpluses from the previous year, beet farmers had reduced planting area in 2015 by over 210,000 ha. Because of this significant decrease in beet acreage,

EU sugar processors started the 2015 beet processing campaign two to three weeks late, freeing up storage from the MY2014/15 sugar surplus. Further, the 2015 beet harvest was also affected by draught in parts of Austria, Germany, Poland, Czech and Slovak Republics. In combination with lower acreages, this resulted in an estimated 16.2 million MT total sugar production, some 4.8 million MT below the previous year's production. However, the remaining sugar surplus from MY2014/15 supplements this lower production, satisfying EU sugar market needs for food and industrial purposes. Final numbers for total EU beet sugar production for MY 2014/15 ended at 21.0 million MT, the largest sugar beet crop since the 2007 Sugar Reform. With restricted within-quota sugar production for food purposes of 14.7 million MT in RSE, the over-quota production reached 6.3 million MT.

EU Beet Sugar Production (raw value)			
in ,000 MT	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
EU Regulated Sugar Market*	18,449	14,280	16,200
Unregulated Over-Quota Production for Industrial Uses**	2,559	1,963	1,760
Total EU Beet Sugar Production	21,008	16,243	17,960
* includes within-quota production and out-of-quota production released to the EU food market through the end-of-year carry-over, plus out-of-quota production that is exported			
**includes total out-of quota production, minus out-of-quota production released to the EU food market and out-of-quota production that is exported			

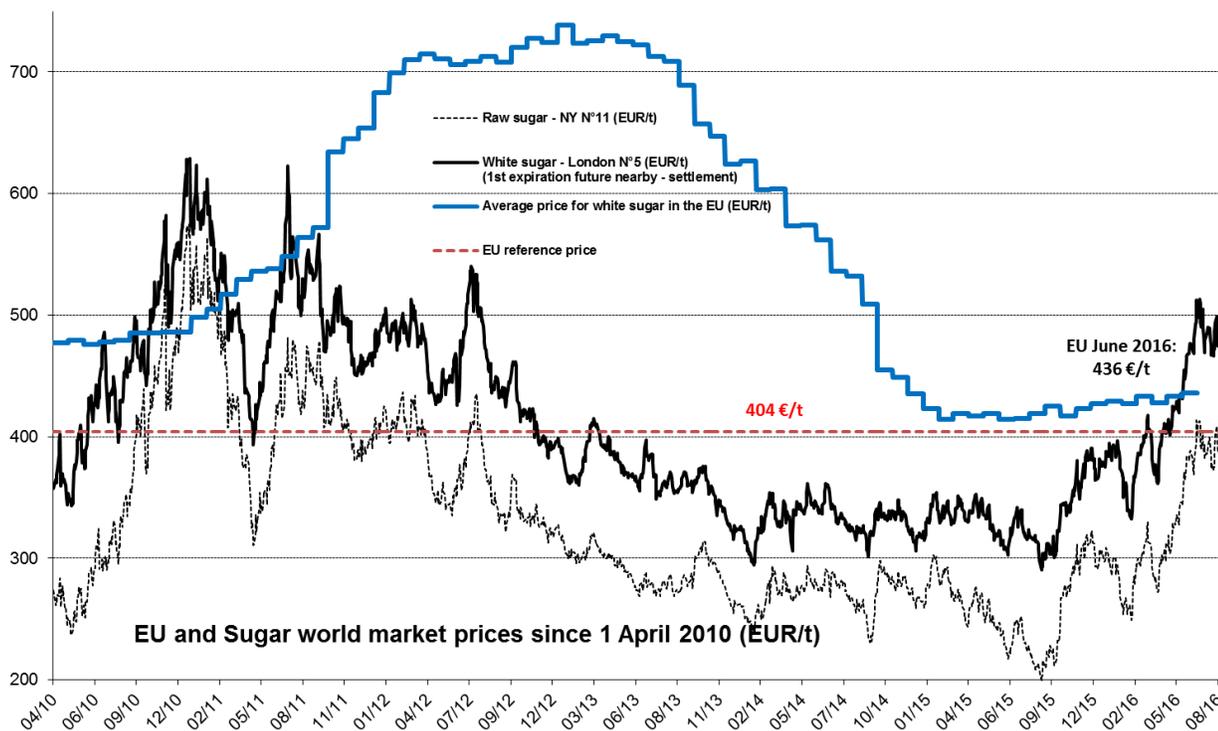


Source: European Commission

Consumption:

EU-28 domestic consumption of sugar continues to increase, driven by increased demand in the new MS and the growing migrant population. The EU population was estimated to have reached 510 million by January 1, 2016, up from 508.2 million in 2014, and with immigrants being some 85 percent of the newcomers [1]. The record MY 2014/15 sugar production provided ample supplies, while EU food processors used less imported sugar due to lower EU sugar prices in MY 2014/15. This was particularly true for food exports, which often use imported sugar under the EU inward processing program, which waives import duties. EU sugar consumption for food is expected to continue its steady increase through MY 2015/16. However, some market experts forecast for MY 2016/17 that the increase in EU sugar consumption may tail off in reaction to EU-wide anti-sugar health claims and the imposition of taxes on high sugar containing products such as soft drinks in several MS like Belgium, United Kingdom and others.

Market conditions in 2015 were difficult for the European bioethanol industry as decreasing crude oil prices made bioethanol blending economically unattractive. Bioethanol produced from sugar further faced tough competition from decreasing grain prices. As a result, it is estimated that bioethanol production from sugar beet juice at best was unchanged. Bioethanol production in MY 2015/16 is estimated to have decreased, despite slightly increasing crude oil prices. Forecasts for MY 2016/17 foresee little recovery unless crude oil prices were to significantly increase again.



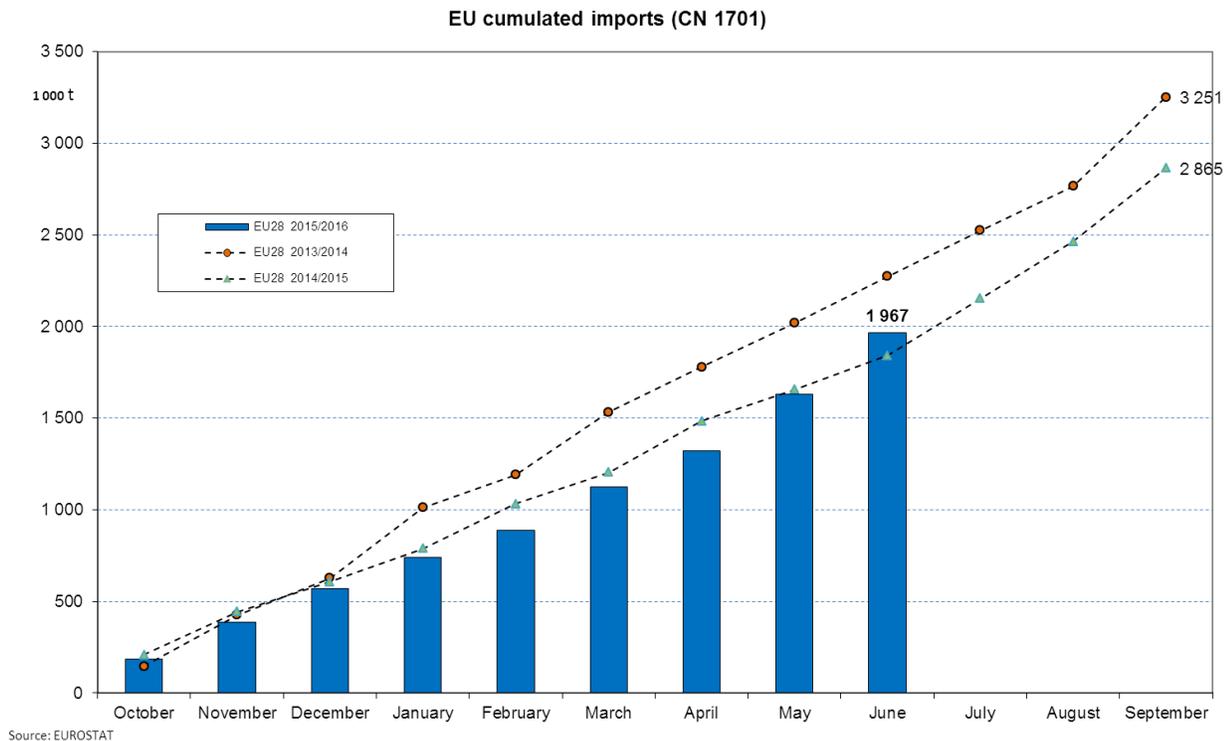
Source: European Commission

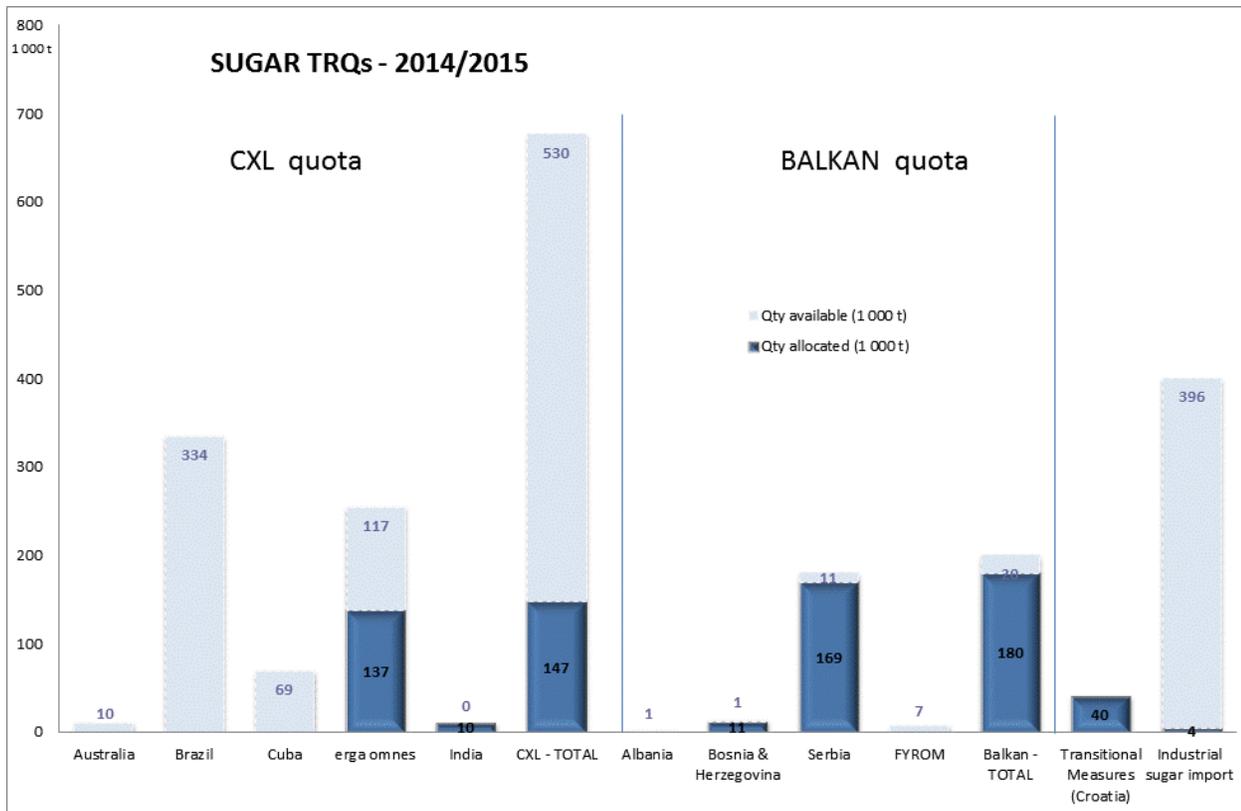
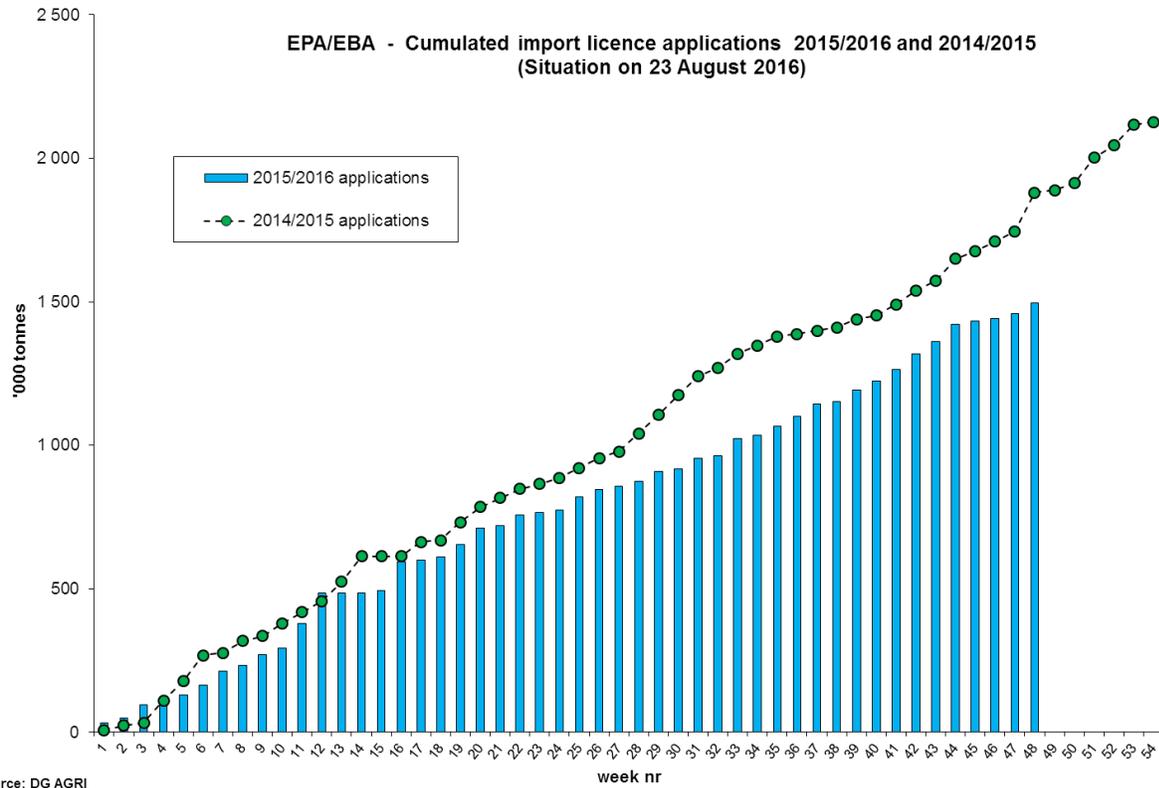
[1] http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Population_and_population_change_statistics

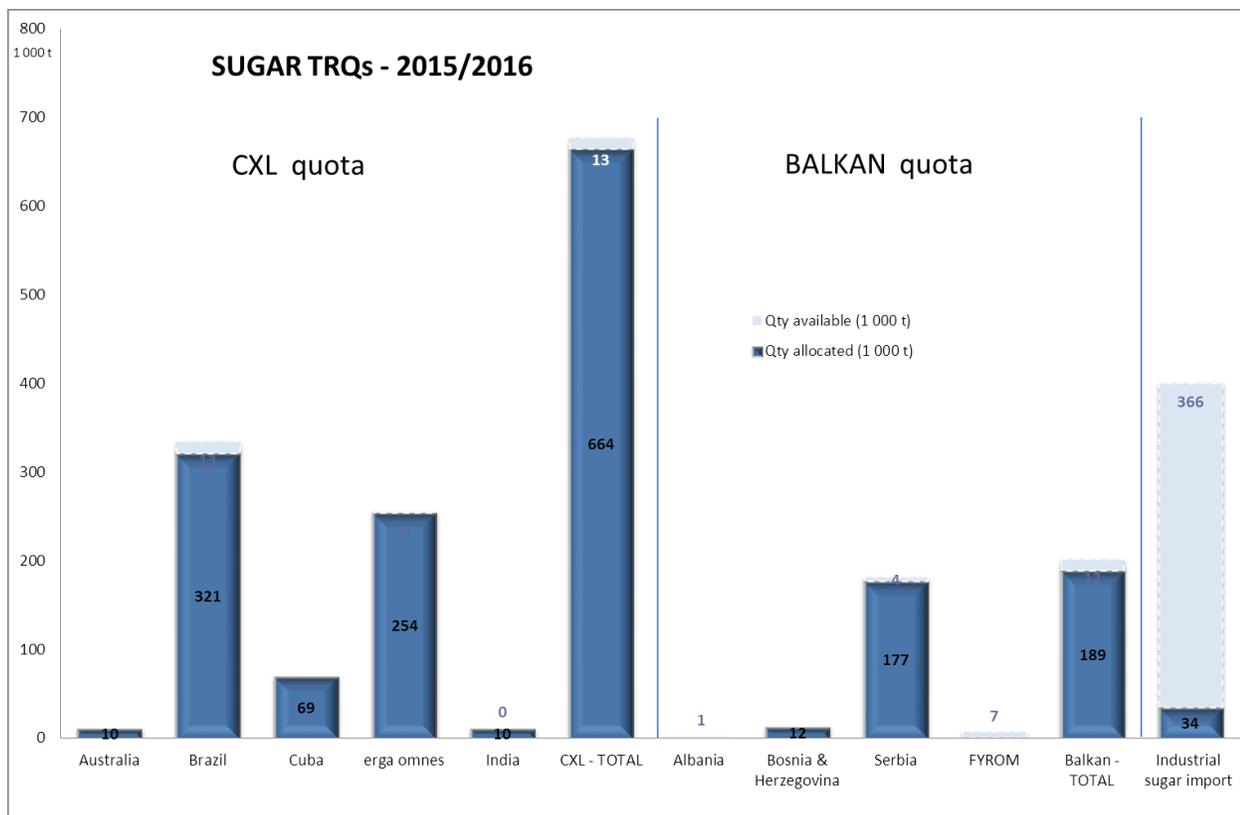
Trade:

Imports

EU sugar import estimates for MY 2015/2016 are decreased to 3 million MT compared to the previous estimate as a result of imports from ACP/EBA countries lagging almost 400,000 MT compared to MY 2014/15 and despite Brazil and Cuba likely fully servicing CXL quota again (see graphs below). EU sugar imports have been slowing in recent years. Sugar production in ACP/EBA countries has been struggling to remain competitive. Further, refiners were reluctant to pay the €98/MT within-quota import duty for cane sugar coming from Brazil and other destinations into the EU's CXL [1] quota. Despite new imports from FTA countries including Peru, [Colombia](#) [2], Panama and [Central America](#) [3], imports for MY 2014/15 ended at 2.9 million MT, some 350,000 MT below the previous year's import number as Brazil's 334,000 MT CXL quota went unused. Preliminary forecasts for MY 2016/17 sugar imports are also decreased to 3.25 million MT as it is expected that ACP/EBA sugar production may continue struggling.







Source: European Commission

Exports

For MY 2015/16 and MY 2016/17, exports are estimated at 1.5 million MT, in line with the EU's WTO export ceiling for sugar, mostly to traditional destinations in the Middle-East and Northern Africa. Updated export numbers for MY 2014/15 at 1.6 million MT were slightly lower than previously reported.

[1] The CXL quota result from compensation agreements for the 1995 EU enlargement.

[2] <http://ec.europa.eu/trade/policy/countries-and-regions/regions/andean-community/>

[3] <http://ec.europa.eu/trade/policy/countries-and-regions/regions/central-america/>

Stocks:

Ending stocks for MY 2015/16 and MY 2016/17 were revised down as a result of the decrease in imports and the MY 2016/17 ending stock when the EU quota system expires is now forecast as low as 0.3 million MT. At the end of the EU sugar quota system, no further carry-over of unsold out-of-quota stocks is foreseen. However, experience from past years suggests that depending on the market conditions for sales of out-of-quota sugar between 0.5 and 1 million MT of unsold out-of-quota sugar may become available on October 1, 2017, the day after the expiration of the EU sugar quota regime. EU sugar ending stock numbers for MY 2014/15 were revised to 4.1 million MT as a result of the large carry-over of unsold out-of-quota sugar.

Policy:

The Common Agricultural Policy after 2013 and the End of the EU Sugar Quota Regime

The EU sugar production regime was extended for two years through MY 2016/17 to allow producers and processors to prepare for the liberalization of the EU sugar market.

As part of regional policies under the CAP's Pillar 1 and Pillar 2, MS can decide on maintaining some level of [direct payments](#) [1] coupled to specific production, as well as shift some funding between the two pillars. Through these MS specific programs, 10 MS out of the 19 sugar producing MS decided to maintain coupled payments for sugar production (See slide 20 of the [presentation](#) [2] on MS implementation of the new CAP). From the old EU-15 MS, Finland, Greece, Italy and Spain maintained coupled payments for sugar production in order to secure national sugar production after the end of the quota system. These MS feared that they could not compete with sugar processors in Northwestern Europe. Six of the new MS that acceded the EU after 2004, Poland, Czech Republic, Slovak Republic, Hungary, Romania and Croatia, decided to maintain coupled payments, albeit at a lower level. This compensation was added to their Single Area Payment Scheme (SAPS) for decreasing sugar production as a result of the 2007 Sugar Reform. The level of coupled payments for sugar production varies widely between the 10 MS with payments amounting from around €50/ ha in Italy to over €500/ha in Spain.

EU Sugar Industry Preparing for End of Production Quotas in 2017

In some MS, sugar production is already declining, which seems the case in Finland, Sweden, Greece and Italy, where sugar production stayed below their production quota in MY 2015/2016. While the decrease in Sweden was only temporary, Post sources in Italy and Greece reported that processors in Greece and Italy are virtually bankrupt and it can be doubted if these processors can be viable in the post-quota era. For other MS, like Croatia, Hungary, Romania, Slovak Republic and Spain, the viability of sugar production is being called into question if the coupled support expires at the end of the current Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) in 2019/2020.

The most competitive processors want to expand production for exports as EU sugar exports presumably will not be limited by its 1.35 million MT WTO ceiling. French sugar processors intend to expand production by 20 percent or more from 2017 onwards. Other processors in Western European MS also declared their intentions to produce more sugar at marginal cost without significant investments by optimizing production capacity.

There are several reasons to believe that the EU sugar processing industry is set for another consolidation. Uncompetitive processing plants could be closed at the benefit of plants in the most productive areas. That would lower the overall cost of sugar production in the EU. The sugar quota system also included production limitations on isoglucose. Beet sugar processors have been open about their goal of fending off isoglucose competition in the EU sweetener market by keeping sugar prices low enough to prevent investments in new isoglucose production capacity. Indeed, European Commission projections that isoglucose could eventually gain a market share of 2 million MT, or about 10 percent of the EU sweetener market, would need to triple the current (and outdated) production capacity producing the current 720,000 MT isoglucose allowed under the current quota system. See [Prospects for EU agricultural markets and income 2015-2025](#) [3] .

The European sugar refining industry could also benefit from a consolidation in the beet processing industry. Sugar refineries are already the main source for sugar supplies in several MS in the South and the East of the EU. However, as the gap between EU domestic sugar prices and world prices shrank under the new CAP, sugar refiners have found it increasingly difficult to secure low price sugar imports. Duty-free imports from ACP and EBA countries have decreased after the 2007 EU Sugar Reform resulted in lower EU sugar prices. Some current ACP country suppliers could again become uncompetitive after the end of the quota system and production could be drastically reduced. Without ACP sugar, there will be a shortage and duty-free imports from EU FTA's will not be able to compensate for the lost ACP supply. EU refiners in recent years have mounted important lobbying campaigns to abolish the €98 duty. Lately, refiners argue that the end of the EU sugar production quotas will liberalize all elements of the EU sugar market except for them as the EU will continue to be shielded by high tariff walls and relatively small import quota, most of which still carry a prohibitive within-quota tariff. This issue can be expected to become even more important as imports are likely to decline even further with lower prices for EU domestic sugar.

^[1] <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/en/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32013R1307>

^[2] http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/direct-support/direct-payments/docs/implementation-ms-notifications-slides_en.pdf

^[3] http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/markets-and-prices/medium-term-outlook/2015/tables_en.pdf

Production, Supply and Demand Data Statistics:

Sugar, Centrifugal	2014/2015		2015/2016		2016/2017	
Market Begin Year	Oct 2014		Oct 2015		Oct 2016	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
European Union						
Beginning Stocks	3066	3066	4068	4151	1268	1131
Beet Sugar Production	18179	18179	13720	14000	16220	15920
Cane Sugar Production	270	270	280	280	280	280
Total Sugar Production	18449	18449	14000	14280	16500	16200
Raw Imports	2152	2152	2750	2200	2750	2500
Refined Imp.(Raw Val)	764	766	750	800	750	750
Total Imports	2916	2918	3500	3000	3500	3250
Total Supply	24431	24433	21568	21431	21268	20581
Raw Exports	4	5	5	7	5	5
Refined Exp.(Raw Val)	1659	1577	1495	1493	1495	1495
Total Exports	1663	1582	1500	1500	1500	1500
Human Dom. Consumption	18700	18700	18800	18800	18800	18800
Other Disappearance	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Use	18700	18700	18800	18800	18800	18800
Ending Stocks	4068	4151	1268	1131	968	281
Total Distribution	24431	24433	21568	21431	21268	20581
(1000 MT)						

Author Defined:

Related reports from FAS Post in the European Union:

Country	Title	Date
BrusselsUSEU	Sugar Annual 2016, Centrifugal	4/28/2016

The GAIN Reports can be downloaded from the following FAS website:

<http://gain.fas.usda.gov/Pages/Default.aspx>

Acknowledgement.

The data in this report is based on EU sugar production information collected by FAS Agricultural Specialists in the MS. These include:

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