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# Sugar and Sweeteners Outlook

**Stephen Haley, coordinator**
shaley@ers.usda.gov

**Contents**


**Websites**
*WASDE*
Sugar Briefing Room

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Approved by the World Agricultural Outlook Board.

## U.S. Sugar January 2012

The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) projects 2011/12 sugar production in Mexico at 5.000 million metric tons (mt), a decrease of 330,000 mt from last month's projection. The forecast is based on lower than expected harvest progress through January 7, 2012 and consequent implications for the rest of the harvest cycle. The USDA lowered its forecast of Mexican sugar imports from 449,000 mt to 310,000 mt. The decrease is attributable to a lower import pace-to-date from the two tariff-rate quotas (TRQs) opened earlier in the year by Mexico and scheduled to close by the end of January. Lower estandar sugar prices in Mexico contributed to the lower than expected fill level. The USDA did not change its forecast of sugar deliveries or ending stock levels. The USDA lowered its forecast of Mexico sugar exports by 469,000 mt to 892,000 mt in order to balance sugar use with the sugar supply reductions.

The USDA projects fiscal year (FY) 2012 U.S. sugar imports at 2.893 million short tons, raw value (STRV), a reduction of 563,000 STRV. Almost all of this reduction is attributable to lower expected sugar imports from Mexico. Along with lower expected cane sugar production (15,000 STRV less from Texas), the USDA projects a 578,000 STRV decrease in ending stocks. The projected level is 620,000 STRV, implying an ending stocks-to-use ratio of 5.3 percent.

Pursuant to Presidential Proclamation 8771 of December 29, 2011, the Harmonized Tariff Schedule (HTS) of the United States will be modified in 2012. For sugar, the relevant modification takes place in chapter 17 with respect to the raw cane sugar codes. Raw sugar codes occurring presently under HTS 1701.11 will be deleted and replaced by new codes under HTS 1701.13 and 1701.14. Non-centrifugal raw cane sugar constitutes codes within HTS 1701.13 and is described in a new chapter subheading Note 2. Centrifugal raw cane sugar constitutes codes within HTS 1701.14.

# Mexico Sugar and High Fructose Corn Syrup

## *Production*

The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) projects 2011/12 sugar production in Mexico at 5.000 million metric tons (mt), a decrease of 330,000 mt from last month's projection. The forecast is based on harvest progress through January 7, 2012, with details shown in table 1.

The USDA projects the total-year area harvested at 718,255 hectares, the same as forecast by *Comite Nacional Para El Desarrollo Sustentable de la Cana de Azucar* (CNDSCA) in Mexico City. If realized, this harvested area would be 7 percent more than last year and would be a record high for Mexico. According to the CNDSCA, 124,366 hectares have been harvested through the first week of January, or 17.3 percent of the expected year total. This harvest percentage is ahead of the harvests of 2008/09 and 2009/10 but behind the strong early harvest progress of last year.

This year's interim sugarcane yield is 74.176 mt per hectare. In the harvest data shown for other years, the ratio of the interim yield to the final yield is calculated at 1.160, meaning that on average for the last 3 years, the interim harvest yield through the first week of January has been about 16 percent higher than the final realized yield. If this average were to hold, the 2011/12 sugarcane yield would be 63.923 mt per hectare, somewhat lower than the corresponding yields for the last 3 years. In spite of the lower yield, the greater area expected to be harvested this year implies a larger total expected sugarcane production of 45,913,140 mt.

Sugar produced through January 7, 2012, is estimated at 913,953 mt, implying a sucrose recovery ratio of 9.91 percent. This ratio is the lowest since 2006/07. Historically, the cumulative recovery ratio increases from this point on through the end of the harvest season. Since 2005/06, or for the last 6 years, the early January interim recovery ratio has averaged 0.909 of the final ratio. If this average were to hold, then the final ratio would be 10.894 percent.

Except for the low ratio of 10.84 percent in 2006/07, the implied 2011/12 ratio would be the lowest since 1998/99.

These parameter values imply a 2011/12 sugar production of 5.00 million mt. In a stochastic version of the model that derived this forecast, the standard deviation of the forecast is 205,550 mt, a fairly large number. This would imply that there is about a 70-percent probability through early January that final production will be between 4.8 and 5.2 million mt. The confidence of any forecast only increases through time and could change in either direction, depending on actual harvest and production results. Table 2 compares the current USDA projection with that of the CNDSCA.

## *Imports*

The USDA lowered its forecast of Mexican sugar imports from 449,000 mt to 310,000. The decrease is attributable to a lower import pace-to-date from the two 150,000 mt tariff-rate quotas (TRQs) previously announced by the Mexican Government, on June 29, 2011 and on October 20, 2011. The June TRQ allowed imports only through December 31, 2011 and was only 52-percent filled through December 11. The October TRQ allows imports through the end of January but was only 13-percent filled through December 11. The low fill rate is likely correlated with the reduction of Mexican sugar prices after the TRQs were announced (fig. 1). The average Mexico City estandar sugar price in the first week of January was about 39.2 cents per pound, down from 49.1 cents per pound in mid-October. The corresponding refinado sugar price of 46.7 cents per pound is lower than the high of 51.2 cents in early August. The estandar-refinado price margin has widened to a more historical pattern of 7.4 cents in early January, compared with 0.83 cents per pound in the first week of October. Expanded sugar supplies, especially of estandar, have reduced the demand for additional imports.

Table 1 -- Mexico production statistics through first week of January (interim) and end of harvest season (final)

| Years | | 2008/09 | 2009/10 | 2010/11 | 2011/12 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Interim (hectares-ha) | 109,513 | 105,220 | 132,486 | 124,366 |
| Area harvested | Final (ha) | 662,927 | 647,576 | 670,668 | 718,255 1/ |
| | Ratio (interim/final) | 0.165 | 0.162 | 0.198 | 0.173 |
| | Interim (tons/ha) | 72.331 | 78.585 | 77.661 | 74.176 |
| Sugarcane yield | Final (tons/ha) | 64.150 | 66.970 | 65.802 | 63.923 2/ |
| | Ratio (interim/final) | 1.128 | 1.173 | 1.180 | 1.160 3/ |
| Sugarcane | Interim (tons) | 7,921,178 | 8,268,713 | 10,289,024 | 9,224,953 |
| | Final (tons) | 42,526,838 | 43,368,387 | 44,131,570 | 45,913,140 4/ |
| | Interim | 11.18 | 9.93 | 10.95 | 9.91 |
| Sucrose recovery | Final | 11.67 | 11.13 | 11.75 | 10.894 5/ |
| | Ratio (interim/final) | 0.958 | 0.893 | 0.932 | 0.909 6/ |
| Sugar | Interim (tons) | 885,350 | 821,452 | 1,126,658 | 913,953 |
| | Final (tons) | 4,962,818 | 4,825,561 | 5,183,500 | 5,001,646 7/ |

Notes: 1/ Source: Comite Nacional Para El Desarrollo Sustentable de la Cana de Azucar (CNDSCA).

2/ Final sugarcane yield (2011/12) = Interim yield (2011/12=74.176)/yield ratio (2011/12=1.160).

3/ Yield ratio (2011/12) = average over 2008/09 - 2010/11 = 1.160.

4/ Sugarcane production (2011/12) = Area harvested (2011/12=718,255 ha)*Yield(2011/12=63.923).

5/ Recovery (2011/12) = Interim recovery (2011/12=9.91)/Ratio(2011/12=0.909).

6/ Ratio = average over (2005/06 - 2010/11) where 2005/06=0.894, 2006/07=0.889,2007/08=0.890.

7/ Sugar ( 2011/12) = Sugarcane(2011/12=45,913,140 tons)*Recovery(2011/12=10.894)*.01.

Source: CNDSCA (data), ERS, Sugar and Sweeteners Team (calculations).

Table 2 -- Comparison of Mexico sugar and sugarcane forecasts by CNDSCA and USDA 1/

| | Area harvested (Hectares) | Sugarcane yield (tons/hectare) | Sugarcane (tons) | Sugar (tons) | Sucrose recovery (percent) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| CNDSCA (Nov.11, 2011) | 718,255 | 63.95 | 45,929,813 | 5,339,462 | 11.63 |
| USDA (Jan. 12, 2012) | 718,255 | 63.92 | 45,913,140 | 5,006,969 2/ | 10.89 |

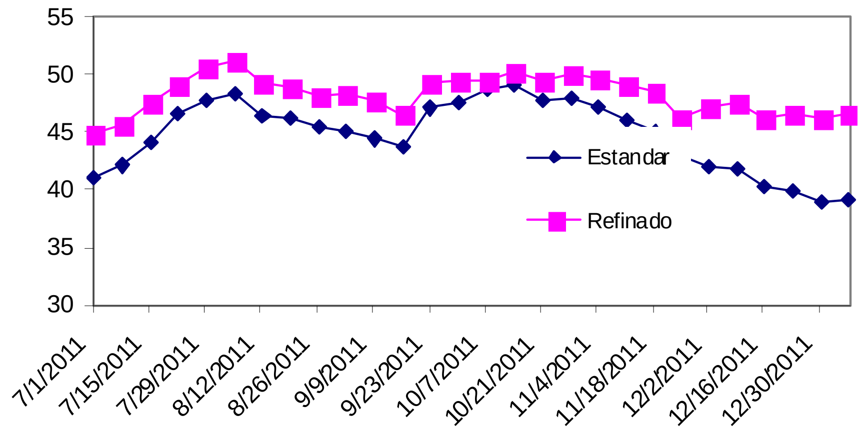
1/ CNDSCA = Comite Nacional Para El Desarrollo Sustentable de la Cana de Azucar

2/ Rounded to 5,000,000 in the January 2012 World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates

Figure 1

**Sugar prices in Mexico City, estandar and refinado, July 2011 - December 2011, weekly**

*cents/pound*

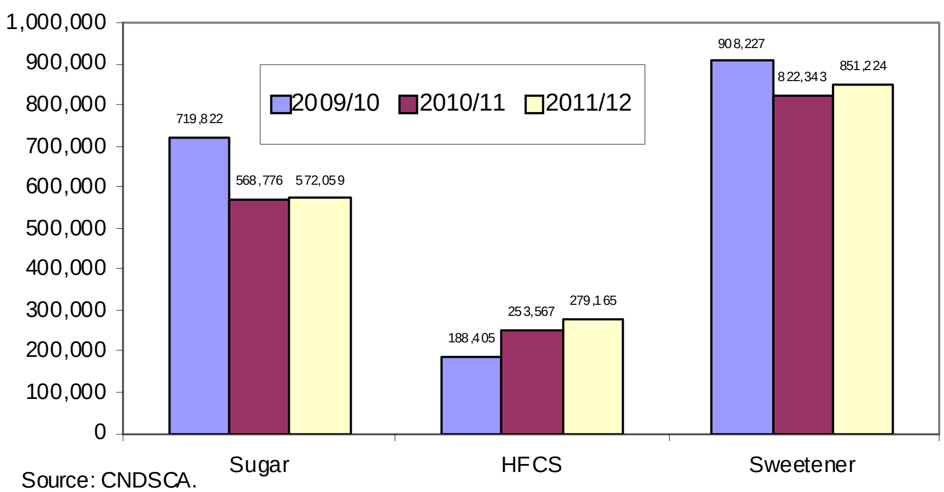



Source: SNIIM.

Figure 2

**Sweetener consumption in Mexico, October - November, 2009/10 - 2011/12**

*Metric tons, tel quel*




Source: CNDSCA.

Not affected in the USDA forecast is the expected amount of sugar that Mexico imports from the United States under the U.S. Refined Sugar Re-Export import program, used primarily in Mexico's sugar-containing products re-export component of its IMMEX program. This amount is projected at about 171,150 mt.

### *Sweetener Use*

The USDA projects sugar deliveries for human consumption at 4.012 million mt and sugar deliveries for the IMMEX program at 283,000 mt. Deliveries of high fructose corn syrup (HFCS) are projected at 1.635 million mt, dry basis. All of these projections are unchanged from last month.

Figure 2 compares deliveries of sugar and high fructose corn syrup (HFCS) for the first 2 months of 2011/12 with corresponding amounts from 2009/10 and 2010/11. Combined sweetener deliveries are up 3.5 percent over last year but below 2009/10 deliveries by over 6 percent. HFCS deliveries are ahead of last year's pace by 10 percent and the pace of 2009/10 by over 48 percent. The HFCS share of the 2-month deliveries is 32.8 percent. This share compares with 30.8 percent in 2010/11 and with 20.7 percent in 2009/10.

Ending stocks are projected at 22 percent of projected 2011/12 deliveries for human consumption, or 882,640 mt. This percentage assures sufficient sugar supplies until the start of the next sugarcane harvest cycle. This ending stocks goal is achieved through a reduction of expected sugar exports. Because expected production was reduced by 330,000 mt and imports by 139,000 mt, the implication is that exports are 469,000 mt lower than last month's projection. The new export forecast is 892,000 mt.

Table 3 shows 2011/12 Mexico sugar supply and use, along with historical data back to 1995/96.

### *Implications for U.S. Sugar*

Because of the decrease in sugar exports in Mexico, the projection of U.S. sugar imports from Mexico are reduced from last month's 1.581 million short tons, raw value (STRV) to 1.033 million STRV, a reduction of 548,000 STRV. Table 4 shows the Mexico import component along with all other U.S. sugar import sources. This large reduction in projected U.S. sugar supplies is the main factor in the reduction of the ending U.S. sugar stocks to 620,000 STRV, or only 5.3 percent of U.S. projected sugar use.

Table 3--Mexico: sugar production and supply, and sugar and HFCS utilization (sugar - metric tons, raw value).

| Fiscal Year (Oct/Sept) | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 1/ | 2012 1/ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | 1,000 metric tons, raw value | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Beginning stocks | 1,587 | 1,403 | 1,055 | 991 | 941 | 1,063 | 1,548 | 1,172 | 1,194 | 1,237 | 1,965 | 1,294 | 1,718 | 1,975 | 624 | 973 | 805 |
| Production | 4,642 | 4,818 | 5,486 | 4,982 | 4,979 | 5,220 | 5,169 | 5,229 | 5,330 | 6,149 | 5,604 | 5,633 | 5,852 | 5,260 | 5,115 | 5,495 | 5,300 |
| Imports | 234 | 191 | 31 | 41 | 37 | 43 | 52 | 63 | 327 | 268 | 240 | 474 | 226 | 160 | 861 | 335 | 329 |
| Supply | 6,463 | 6,412 | 6,572 | 6,014 | 5,957 | 6,326 | 6,769 | 6,464 | 6,851 | 7,654 | 7,809 | 7,401 | 7,796 | 7,395 | 6,600 | 6,803 | 6,434 |
| Disappearance | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Human consumption | 4,343 | 4,301 | 4,391 | 4,422 | 4,445 | 4,481 | 5,004 | 5,097 | 5,380 | 5,279 | 5,326 | 5,133 | 5,090 | 5,065 | 4,615 | 4,187 | 4,252 |
| Other consumption | 71 | 90 | 114 | 127 | 131 | 142 | 180 | 135 | 220 | 282 | 323 | 390 | 414 | 475 | 302 | 339 | 300 |
| Miscellaneous | | | | | | | | | | | | | -360 | -136 | -27 | -85 | |
| Total | 4,414 | 4,391 | 4,505 | 4,549 | 4,576 | 4,623 | 5,184 | 5,232 | 5,600 | 5,561 | 5,649 | 5,523 | 5,144 | 5,404 | 4,890 | 4,441 | 4,552 |
| Exports | 646 | 966 | 1,076 | 524 | 318 | 155 | 413 | 38 | 14 | 128 | 866 | 160 | 677 | 1,367 | 737 | 1,557 | 946 |
| Total use | 5,060 | 5,357 | 5,581 | 5,073 | 4,894 | 4,778 | 5,597 | 5,270 | 5,614 | 5,689 | 6,515 | 5,683 | 5,821 | 6,771 | 5,627 | 5,997 | 5,498 |
| Ending stocks | 1,403 | 1,055 | 991 | 941 | 1,063 | 1,548 | 1,172 | 1,194 | 1,237 | 1,965 | 1,294 | 1,718 | 1,975 | 624 | 973 | 805 | 935 |
| | | | | | 1,000 metric tons, tel quel/actual weight | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Beginning stocks | 1,497 | 1,324 | 995 | 935 | 888 | 1,003 | 1,460 | 1,106 | 1,126 | 1,167 | 1,854 | 1,221 | 1,621 | 1,863 | 589 | 918 | 760 |
| Production | 4,379 | 4,545 | 5,175 | 4,700 | 4,697 | 4,925 | 4,876 | 4,933 | 5,028 | 5,801 | 5,287 | 5,314 | 5,521 | 4,962 | 4,825 | 5,184 | 5,000 |
| Imports | 221 | 180 | 29 | 39 | 35 | 41 | 49 | 59 | 308 | 253 | 226 | 447 | 213 | 151 | 812 | 316 | 310 |
| Supply | 6,097 | 6,049 | 6,200 | 5,674 | 5,620 | 5,968 | 6,386 | 6,098 | 6,463 | 7,221 | 7,367 | 6,983 | 7,355 | 6,976 | 6,226 | 6,418 | 6,070 |
| Disappearance | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Human consumption | 4,097 | 4,058 | 4,142 | 4,172 | 4,193 | 4,227 | 4,721 | 4,808 | 5,075 | 4,980 | 5,025 | 4,843 | 4,802 | 4,778 | 4,354 | 3,950 | 4,012 |
| Other consumption | 67 | 85 | 108 | 120 | 124 | 134 | 170 | 127 | 208 | 266 | 305 | 368 | 391 | 448 | 285 | 320 | 283 |
| Miscellaneous | | | | | | | | | | | | | -340 | -128 | -25 | -80 | |
| Total | 4,164 | 4,142 | 4,250 | 4,292 | 4,317 | 4,361 | 4,891 | 4,936 | 5,283 | 5,246 | 5,329 | 5,211 | 4,853 | 5,098 | 4,613 | 4,189 | 4,295 |
| Exports | 609 | 911 | 1,015 | 494 | 300 | 146 | 390 | 36 | 13 | 120 | 817 | 151 | 639 | 1,290 | 695 | 1,469 | 892 |
| Total use | 4,774 | 5,054 | 5,265 | 4,786 | 4,617 | 4,508 | 5,280 | 4,972 | 5,296 | 5,367 | 6,146 | 5,362 | 5,492 | 6,388 | 5,308 | 5,658 | 5,187 |
| Ending stocks | 1,324 | 995 | 935 | 888 | 1,003 | 1,460 | 1,106 | 1,126 | 1,167 | 1,854 | 1,221 | 1,621 | 1,863 | 589 | 918 | 760 | 883 |
| Stocks-to-human consumption | 32.3 | 24.5 | 22.6 | 21.3 | 23.9 | 34.5 | 23.4 | 23.4 | 23.0 | 37.2 | 24.3 | 33.5 | 38.8 | 12.3 | 21.1 | 19.2 | 22.0 |
| Stocks-to-use | 27.7 | 19.7 | 17.8 | 18.5 | 21.7 | 32.4 | 20.9 | 22.7 | 22.0 | 34.6 | 19.9 | 30.2 | 33.9 | 9.2 | 17.3 | 13.4 | 17.0 |
| HFCS consumption (dry weight) | 116 | 402 | 409 | 480 | 580 | 600 | 263 | 130 | 135 | 355 | 667 | 698 | 782 | 653 | 1,418 | 1,635 | 1,635 |

1/ Forecast.

Source: USDA, FAS, PSD database (historical data); USDA, WASDE (forecast data).

Table 4--USDA estimate of sugar imports in FY 2012

| | Metric tons, raw value | Short tons, raw value |
|---|---|---|
| **Raw sugar TRQ** | 1,117,195 | 1,231,497 |
| Less shortfall attributable to Mexico 1/ | | |
| Less other shortfall | -120,000 | -132,277 |
| Plus FY 2011 TRQ entries in October 2011 | 27,556 | 30,375 |
| Less FY 2012 TRQ entries in September 2011 | -20,062 | -22,115 |
| Total raw sugar TRQ | **1,004,689** | **1,107,480** |
| **Refined sugar TRQ** | | |
| Allocation to Canada | 12,050 | 13,283 |
| FY 2011 Canada sugar to enter FY 2012 | 17,535 | 19,329 |
| Allocation to Mexico | | |
| Less Mexican shortfall 1/ | | |
| Global | 8,294 | 9,143 |
| FY 2011 Global sugar to enter FY 2012 | 111,078 | 122,443 |
| Specialty | | |
| Base | 1,656 | 1,825 |
| Additional | 90,718 | 100,000 |
| **Total refined sugar TRQ** | **241,331** | **266,022** |
| **CAFTA/DR TRQ - calendar 2012** | **116,820** | **128,772** |
| CAFTA/DR FY 2011, likely to enter in FY 2012 | 31,543 | 34,770 |
| CAFTA/DR FY 2012, forecast to enter in FY 2013 | -31,543 | -34,770 |
| Other: | | |
| Singapore, Bahrain, Jordan | 21 | 23 |
| Peru | 2,000 | 2,205 |
| **Total estimate TRQ entries** | **1,364,861** | **1,504,502** |
| **Mexico** | **937,122** | **1,033,000** |
| **Re-export program imports** | **317,515** | **350,000** |
| **Sugar syrups, high-tier** | **4,536** | **5,000** |
| **Total projected imports** | **2,624,034** | **2,892,502** |

1/ Total entries from Mexico, quota and nonquota, reflected below.
Source: USDA, FAS.

# U.S. Sugar Trade

On December 27, 2011, the U.S. Trade Representative (USTR) published in the Federal Register its determination of trade surplus in sugar and syrup goods and sugar-containing products for the countries of Chile, Morocco, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Peru. Although these countries have preferential sugar export access to the U.S. sugar market defined in corresponding Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) with the United States, their access is limited, or set at zero if their net trade status for the sugar-based goods with countries other than the United States is negative (i.e., imports are larger than exports). The results are shown in table 5. For the most recent calendar year of available trade data (i.e., 2010), trade surplus status was rejected for Chile, Morocco, Peru, and the Dominican Republic; their preferential sugar export access to the U.S. sugar market was set at zero. For the countries whose trade surplus was positive, access is set at the lower of their 2010 net trade status or an amount defined in the corresponding FTA. In all cases, the 2012 access was set to the amount in the corresponding FTA, as shown in the table.

The USTR announcement had a small effect on the FY 2012 import projection in the January 2012 *World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates* (WASDE). Because the Dominican Republic had preferential access to the U.S. market in 2011, the USDA assumed that the country would have access for 2012 as well. Because the Dominican Republic's trade surplus was not positive, the USDA reduced its projection of TRQ imports by 12,346 STRV[1].

The Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS) recently updated its estimate of sugar imports from member countries of the Dominican Republic-Central American Free Trade Agreement (CAFTA). Table 6 shows sugar imports from these countries that entered under the terms of DR-CAFTA for calendar years 2006-11. Table 7 shows imports from these same countries that entered under World Trade Organization (WTO) sugar TRQs for FY 2008-12.

### *Sugar Access under FTAs not yet Implemented*

Although the U.S. Congress has ratified FTAs with both Panama and Colombia, these agreements have not yet been implemented. The USDA will not project imports under these agreements until implementation has taken place. Tables 8 and 9 outline the sugar provisions of the agreements with Panama and Colombia.

The agreement with Panama provides for three distinct sugar TRQs. The first is initially set at 505 metric tons, raw value (MTRV) and grows at 5 MTRV each year. This TRQ covers raw and refined sugar, along with sugar-containing products described in the table. There is a net trade surplus requirement for access in any of the first 15 years. The second TRQ is much larger than the first, with initial access set at 6,050 MTRV. However, this TRQ covers only raw sugar and is capped after 10 years at 6,600 MTRV. Unlike the first TRQ, there is no net trade surplus requirement. The third TRQ is for specialty sugar and is set at 500 MTRV. It is not subject to the net trade surplus test.

The agreement with Colombia provides for only one TRQ. Its initial level is 50,000 MTRV and it grows at 750 MTRV each year. Eligible raw and refined sugar and products are defined in the table. There is a net trade surplus requirement.

[1]Another adjustment for imports under the Dominican Republic and Central American FTA (CAFTA-DR) reduced imports further by 2,805 STRV.

Table 5--Determination by the office of the U.S. Trade Representative (USTR) of the net trade surplus and preferential access under Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) to the U.S. market for sugar and syrup goods and sugar-containing products for calendar year 2012

| FTA | Country | Trade surplus 1/ (metric tons) | Preferential Access |
|---|---|---|---|
| U.S. - Chile FTA | Chile | -459,471 | 0 |
| U.S. - Morocco FTA | Morocco | -784,897 | 0 |
| CAFTA - DR FTA 2/ | Costa Rica | 21,409 | 12,320 |
| | Dominican Republic | -48,700 | 0 |
| | El Salvador | 217,401 | 29,680 |
| | Guatemala | 1,464,618 | 39,220 |
| | Honduras | 60,851 | 8,960 |
| | Nicaragua | 197,176 | 24,640 |
| U.S. - Peru Trade Promotion Agreement | Peru | -162,469 | 0 |

1/ Trade surplus by volume of all sources for goods in the Harmonized System (HS) subheadings 1701.11, 1701.12, 1701.91, 1701.99, 1702.40, 1702.60, excluding each country's exports to the United States and each country's imports from the United States under 1702.40 and 1702.60. The U.S.- Chile FTA includes goods under these additional HS subheadings: 1702.30, 1702.90, 1806.10, 2101.12,2101.20, and 2106.90.
2/ Dominican Republic - Central America - United States Free Trade Agreement.

Source: Federal Register, Vol. 76, No. 248, Dec. 27, 2011.

Table 6--Import entries under Dominican Republic - Central American Free Trade Agreement (CAFTA-DR) sugar tariff-rate quotas (TRQs) for calendar years (CY) 2008-11.

| | CY 2006 | | | CY 2007 | | | CY 2008 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| CAFTA-DR Countries | Entries | TRQ | % | Entries | TRQ | % | Entries | TRQ | % |
| Guatemala | 31,916 | 32,000 | 100% | 32,639 | 32,640 | 100% | 32,860 | 33,280 | 99% |
| El Salvador | 24,000 | 24,000 | 100% | 24,480 | 24,480 | 100% | 24,960 | 24,960 | 100% |
| Nicaragua | 22,000 | 22,000 | 100% | 22,439 | 22,440 | 100% | 22,596 | 22,880 | 99% |
| Costa Rica | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| Costa Rica special | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| Honduras | 8,000 | 8,000 | 100% | 8,160 | 8,160 | 100% | 8,320 | 8,320 | 100% |
| Dominican Republic | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| TOTAL | 85,916 | 86,000 | 100% | 87,718 | 87,720 | 100% | 88,736 | 89,440 | 99% |
| | CY 2009 | | | CY 2010 | | | CY 2011 | | |
| CAFTA-DR Countries | Entries | TRQ | % | Entries | TRQ | % | Entries [1/] | TRQ | % |
| Guatemala | 36,859 | 37,000 | 100% | 37,681 | 37,740 | 100% | 19,200 | 38,480 | 50% |
| El Salvador | 28,000 | 28,000 | 100% | 25,679 | 28,560 | 90% | 25,104 | 29,120 | 86% |
| Nicaragua | 23,317 | 23,320 | 100% | 23,760 | 23,760 | 100% | 24,200 | 24,200 | 100% |
| Costa Rica | 11,646 | 11,660 | 100% | 11,880 | 11,880 | 100% | 12,100 | 12,100 | 100% |
| Costa Rica special | 840 | 2,000 | 42% | 2,000 | 2,000 | 100% | 1,480 | 2,000 | 74% |
| Honduras | 8,076 | 8,480 | 95% | 6,163 | 6,163 | 100% | 8,800 | 8,800 | 100% |
| Dominican Republic | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | 60 | 11,000 | 1% |
| TOTAL | 108,738 | 110,460 | 98% | 107,163 | 110,103 | 97% | 90,943 | 125,700 | 72% |

1/ Data as of Nov. 28, 2011.

Source: U.S. Customs and Border Protection.

Table 7--Import entries under World Trade Organization (WTO) sugar tariff-rate quotas (TRQs) for Dominican Republic - Central American Free Trade Agreement (CAFTA-DR) countries for fiscal years (FY) 2008-12

| | FY 2008 | | | FY 2009 | | | FY 2010 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| CAFTA-DR Countries | Entries | TRQ | % | Entries | TRQ | % | Entries | TRQ | % |
| Guatemala | 50,546 | 50,546 | 100% | 50,546 | 50,546 | 100% | 82,093 | 82,368 | 100% |
| El Salvador | 27,379 | 27,379 | 100% | 27,379 | 27,379 | 100% | 44,605 | 44,617 | 100% |
| Nicaragua | 22,049 | 22,114 | 100% | 22,114 | 22,114 | 100% | 30,301 | 36,036 | 84% |
| Costa Rica | 15,796 | 15,796 | 100% | 15,771 | 15,796 | 100% | 25,712 | 25,741 | 100% |
| Honduras | 10,530 | 10,530 | 100% | 10,530 | 10,530 | 100% | 17,160 | 17,160 | 100% |
| Dominican Republic | 185,335 | 185,335 | 100% | 176,960 | 185,335 | 95% | 253,830 | 253,830 | 100% |
| TOTAL | 311,635 | 311,700 | 100% | 303,300 | 311,700 | 97% | 453,702 | 459,752 | 99% |
| | FY 2011 | | | FY 2012 Entries 1/ | | | | | |
| CAFTA-DR Countries | Entries | TRQ | % | Entries [1/] | TRQ | % | | | |
| Guatemala | 79,455 | 82,954 | 96% | 0 | 51,520 | 0% | | | |
| El Salvador | 40,287 | 44,933 | 90% | 0 | 27,907 | 0% | | | |
| Nicaragua | 36,236 | 36,292 | 100% | 0 | 22,540 | 0% | | | |
| Costa Rica | 25,923 | 25,923 | 100% | 425 | 16,100 | 3% | | | |
| Honduras | 15,530 | 15,530 | 100% | 115 | 10,733 | 1% | | | |
| Dominican Republic | 205,099 | 205,335 | 100% | 237 | 188,908 | 0% | | | |
| TOTAL | 402,531 | 410,967 | 98% | 777 | 317,708 | 0% | | | |

1/ Data as of Nov. 28, 2011

Source: U.S. Customs and Border Protection

Table 8--Imports of sugar and syrup goods and sugar-containing products under the U.S. - Panama Free Trade Agreement (FTA) under three separate tariff-rate qyuotas (TRQs)

TRQ - No.1 (quota amount subject to calendar trade year surplus).

| Year | Quantity (Metric tons) | --------- Notes --------------- |
|---|---|---|
| | | Covers imports under the following HTS: |
| 1 | 505 | AG17011150, AG17011250, AG17019130, AG17019148, AG17019158, AG17019950, AG17022028, AG17023028, |
| 2 | 510 | AG17024028, AG17026028, AG17029020, AG17029058, AG17029068, AG17049068, AG17049078, AG18061015, |
| 3 | 515 | AG18061028, AG18061038, AG18061055, AG18061075, AG18062073, AG18062077, AG18062094, AG18062098, |
| 4 | 520 | AG18069039, AG18069049, AG18069059, AG19012025, AG19012035, AG19012060, AG19012070, AG19019054, |
| 5 | 525 | AG19019058, AG21011238, AG21011248, AG21011258, AG21012038, AG21012048, AG21012058, AG21039078, |
| 6 | 530 | AG21069046, AG21069072, AG21069076, AG21069080, AG21069091, AG21069094, and AG21069097. |
| 7 | 535 | The quantities of goods under the following tariff items shall be entered on a raw-value equivalent basis: |
| 8 | 540 | AG17011150, AG17011250, AG17019130, AG17019950, AG17029020, and AG21069046. |
| 9 | 545 | In any year, duty-free tariff treatment for Panama shall be accorded to the lesser of (i) quantity set out in the table, |
| 10 | 550 | or (ii) a quantity equal to the amount by which Panama's exports to all destinations exceeds its imports from all sources |
| 11 | 555 | ("trade surplus") for goods classified under the following subheadings: HS1701.11, HS1701.12, HS1701.91, HS1701.99, |
| 12 | 560 | HS1702.40, and HS1702.60, except that Panama's exports to the United States of goods classified under subheadings |
| 13 | 565 | HS1701.11, HS1701.12, HS1701.91, and HS1701.99 and its imports of originating goods of the United States classified |
| 14 | 570 | under HS1702.40 and HS1702.60 shall not be included in the calculation of its trade surplus. Panama's trade surplus |
| 15 | 575 | shall be calculated using the most recent annual data available. |
| | | The United States may administer the duty-free quantities through regulations, including licenses. |

After year 15, the in-quota quantity grows at 5 metric tons per year.

TRQ - No. 2 (quota amount not subject to calendar year trade surplus)

| Year | Quantity (Metric tons) | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 6,060 | Covers imports under the following HTS: AG17011150 (raw sugar). |
| 2 | 6,120 | |
| 3 | 6,180 | The quantities of goods under the following tariff items shall be entered on a raw-value equivalent basis: |
| 4 | 6,240 | AG17011150. |
| 5 | 6,300 | |
| 6 | 6,360 | The United States may administer the duty-free quantities through regulations, including licenses. |
| 7 | 6,420 | |
| 8 | 6,480 | |
| 9 | 6,540 | |
| 10 | 6,600 | |

After year 10, the in-quota quantity shall remain at 6,600 metric tons.

TRQ - No. 3 - Specialty Sugar (quota amount not subject to calendar year surplus)

| Year | Quantity (Metric tons) | |
|---|---|---|
| All years | 500 | Specialty sugars are provided for in Additional U.S. Note 5 to Chapter 17 of the HTS and classified under any of the following provisions: AG17011110, AG17011210, AG17019110, AG17019910, AG17029010, and AG21069044. AG17029010, and AG21069044. |

Source: USTR.

Table 9--Imports of sugar and syrup goods and sugar-containing products under the U.S. - Colombia Free Trade Agreement (FTA) under Tariff-rate quotas (TRQs)

TRQ - (quota amount subject to calendar trade year surplus).

| Year | Quantity | --------- Notes -------------- |
|---|---|---|
| | (Metric tons) | Covers imports under the following HTS: |
| 1 | 50,000 | AG17011150, AG17011250, AG17019130, AG17019148, AG17019158, AG17019950, AG17022028, AG17023028, |
| 2 | 50,750 | AG17024028, AG17026028, AG17029020, AG17029058, AG17029068, AG17049068, AG17049078, AG18061015, |
| 3 | 51,500 | AG18061028, AG18061038, AG18061055, AG18061075, AG18062073, AG18062077, AG18062094, AG18062098, |
| 4 | 52,250 | AG18069039, AG18069049, AG18069059, AG19012025, AG19012035, AG19012060, AG19012070, AG19019054, |
| 5 | 53,000 | AG19019058, AG21011238, AG21011248, AG21011258, AG21012038, AG21012048, AG21012058, AG21039078, |
| 6 | 53,750 | AG21069046, AG21069072, AG21069076, AG21069080, AG21069091, AG21069094, and AG21069097. |
| 7 | 54,500 | The quantities of goods under the following tariff items shall be entered on a raw-value equivalent basis: |
| 8 | 55,250 | AG17011150, AG17011250, AG17019130, AG17019950, AG17029020, and AG21069046. |
| 9 | 56,000 | In any year, duty-free tariff treatment for Colombia shall be accorded to the lesser of (i) quantity set out in the table, |
| 10 | 56,750 | or (ii) a quantity equal to the amount by which Colombia's exports to all destinations exceeds its imports from all sources |
| 11 | 57,500 | ("trade surplus") for goods classified under the following subheadings: HS1701.11, HS1701.12, HS1701.91, HS1701.99, |
| 12 | 58,250 | HS1702.40, and HS1702.60, except that Colombia's exports to the United States of goods classified under subheadings |
| 13 | 59,000 | HS1701.11, HS1701.12, HS1701.91, and HS1701.99 and its imports of originating goods of the United States classified |
| 14 | 59,750 | under HS1702.40 and HS1702.60 shall not be included in the calculation of its trade surplus. Colombia's trade surplus |
| 15 | 60,500 | shall be calculated using the most recent annual data available. |
| | | The United States may administer the duty-free quantities through regulations, including licenses. |

After year 15, the in-quota quantity grows at 750 MT per year.

Source: USTR.

## *Change in the Harmonized Tariff Schedule (HTS) for Raw Sugar*

Pursuant to Presidential Proclamation 8771 of December 29, 2011, the Harmonized Tariff Schedule (HTS) of the United States will be modified in 2012. For sugar, the relevant modification takes place in chapter 17 with respect to the raw cane sugar codes. The modification is made to separate the classification of non-centrifugal sugar such as panela (Colombia) and gur (India) from other centrifugal raw cane sugars. Non-centrifugal sugar is defined as having a polarity of 69 degrees or more, but less than 93 degrees.

Raw sugar codes occurring presently under HTS 1701.11 will be deleted and replaced by new codes under HTS 1701.13 and 1701.14 (table 10). Non-centrifugal raw cane sugar constitutes codes within HTS 1701.13 and is described in a new chapter subheading Note 2. Centrifugal raw cane sugar constitutes codes within HTS 1701.14 (technically, described as "Other than non-centrifugal").

There is no change to the raw beet sugar subheading 1701.12, except that raw beet sugar in 1701.12 will precede in numerical order the raw cane sugar classifications under 1701.13 and 1701.14. Additional U.S. Note 5 ('in-quota" sugar) will reference codes 1701.13.10 and 1701.14.10. Raw sugar imports requiring a re-export license will reference 1701.13.20 and 1701.14.20. High-duty raw sugar imports or raw sugar imported under a special preference such as a trade agreement will reference 1701.13.50 and 1701.14.50. Additionally, these changes will be reflected in General Note 4(d) where relevant, regarding the eligibility for the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP).

[2]Federal Register, Vol. 77, No 2, January 4, 2012, Presidential Documents. The effective date for the HTS modifications is February 3, 2012.

Table 10--New Harmonized Tariff Schedule (HTS) codes affecting sugar in Chapter 17

| Description | Note | HTS - prior to 2/3/2012 | HTS - effective 2/3/2012 and beyond |
|---|---|---|---|
| Raw cane sugar described in USHTS Ch 17, general note 15 1/ | | 1701.11.0500 | 1701.13.0500 - non-centrifugal sugar 2/<br>1701.14.0500 - centrifugal sugar |
| Raw cane sugar described in USHTS Ch. 17, additional note 5 1/ | "Raw sugar tariff-rate quota" | 1701.11.1000 | 1701.13.1000 - non-centrifugal sugar 2/<br>1701.14.1000 - centrifugal sugar |
| Raw cane sugar to be used for the production of polyhydric alcohols (not to be used as a substitute for sugar in human food consumption) or to be refined and re-exported in refined form or in sugar-containing products, or to be substituted for domestically produced raw cane sugar that has been or will be exported | "U.S. Sugar Re-Export Program" | 1701.11.2000 | 1701.13.2000 - non-centrifugal sugar 2/<br>1701.14.2000 - centrifugal sugar |
| Other raw cane sugar 1/ | "High-tier tariff" sugar or under special preference such as a trade agreement | 1701.11.5000 | 1701.13.5000 - non-centrifugal sugar 2/<br>1701.14.5000 - centrifugal sugar |

1/ Raw sugar means sugar whose content of sucrose by weight, in the dry state, corresponds to a polarimeter reading of less than 99.5 degrees.
2/ Non-centrifugal sugar must have a polarity of 69 degrees or more, but less than 93 degrees.
Source: USITC.

Table 11--U.S. sugar: supply and use, by fiscal year

| Items | 2000/01 | 2001/02 | 2002/03 | 2003/04 | 2004/05 | 2005/06 | 2006/07 | 2007/08 | 2008/09 | 2009/10 | 2010/11 | 2011/12 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1,000 short tons, raw value | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Beginning stocks 1/ | 2,216 | 2,180 | 1,528 | 1,670 | 1,897 | 1,332 | 1,698 | 1,799 | 1,664 | 1,534 | 1,498 | 1,472 |
| Total production 2/ | 8,769 | 7,900 | 8,426 | 8,649 | 7,876 | 7,399 | 8,445 | 8,152 | 7,531 | 7,963 | 7,831 | 7,870 |
| Beet sugar | 4,680 | 3,915 | 4,462 | 4,692 | 4,611 | 4,444 | 5,008 | 4,721 | 4,214 | 4,575 | 4,659 | 4,525 |
| Cane sugar | 4,089 | 3,985 | 3,964 | 3,957 | 3,265 | 2,955 | 3,438 | 3,431 | 3,317 | 3,387 | 3,172 | 3,345 |
| Florida | 2,057 | 1,980 | 2,129 | 2,154 | 1,693 | 1,367 | 1,719 | 1,645 | 1,577 | 1,646 | 1,433 | 1,630 |
| Louisiana | 1,585 | 1,580 | 1,367 | 1,377 | 1,157 | 1,190 | 1,320 | 1,446 | 1,397 | 1,469 | 1,411 | 1,400 |
| Texas | 206 | 174 | 191 | 175 | 158 | 175 | 177 | 158 | 152 | 112 | 146 | 145 |
| Hawaii | 241 | 251 | 276 | 251 | 258 | 223 | 222 | 182 | 192 | 161 | 182 | 170 |
| Puerto Rico | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | |
| Total imports | 1,590 | 1,535 | 1,730 | 1,750 | 2,100 | 3,443 | 2,080 | 2,620 | 3,082 | 3,320 | 3,698 | 2,893 |
| Tariff-rate quota imports 3/ | 1,277 | 1,158 | 1,210 | 1,226 | 1,408 | 2,588 | 1,624 | 1,354 | 1,370 | 1,854 | 1,693 | 1,505 |
| Other Program Imports | 238 | 296 | 488 | 464 | 500 | 349 | 390 | 565 | 308 | 448 | 281 | 350 |
| Non-program imports | 76 | 81 | 32 | 60 | 192 | 506 | 66 | 701 | 1,404 | 1,017 | 1,724 | 1,038 |
| Mexico 4/ | | | | | | | 60 | 694 | 1,402 | 807 | 1,705 | 1,033 |
| Total Supply | 12,575 | 11,615 | 11,684 | 12,070 | 11,873 | 12,174 | 12,223 | 12,571 | 12,277 | 12,817 | 13,027 | 12,235 |
| Total exports 2/ | 141 | 137 | 142 | 288 | 259 | 203 | 422 | 203 | 136 | 211 | 248 | 200 |
| Quota-exempt for reexport | 141 | 137 | 142 | 288 | 259 | 203 | 422 | 203 | 136 | 211 | 248 | 200 |
| Other exports | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | |
| CCC disposal, for export | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | |
| Miscellaneous | 123 | -24 | 161 | 23 | 94 | -67 | -132 | 0 | 0 | -45 | -30 | 0 |
| CCC disposal, for domestic non-food use | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Refining loss adjustment | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Statistical adjustment | 113 | -24 | 161 | 23 | 94 | -67 | -132 | 0 | 0 | -45 | -30 | 0 |
| Deliveries for domestic use | 10,132 | 9,974 | 9,711 | 9,862 | 10,188 | 10,340 | 10,135 | 10,704 | 10,607 | 11,152 | 11,337 | 11,415 |
| Transfer to sugar-cont. products | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| for exports under reexport program | 98 | 156 | 183 | 142 | 121 | 106 | 169 | 141 | 120 | 201 | 196 | 150 |
| Transfer to polyhydric alcohol, feed | 33 | 33 | 24 | 41 | 48 | 51 | 53 | 61 | 46 | 35 | 31 | 40 |
| Deliveries for domestic food and beverage use 5/ | 10,000 | 9,785 | 9,504 | 9,678 | 10,019 | 10,184 | 9,913 | 10,501 | 10,441 | 10,917 | 11,109 | 11,225 |
| Total Use | 10,396 | 10,087 | 10,014 | 10,172 | 10,542 | 10,476 | 10,424 | 10,907 | 10,743 | 11,319 | 11,555 | 11,615 |
| Ending stocks 2/ | 2,180 | 1,528 | 1,670 | 1,897 | 1,332 | 1,698 | 1,799 | 1,664 | 1,534 | 1,498 | 1,472 | 620 |
| Privately owned | 1,395 | 1,316 | | | | | | | | | | |
| CCC | 784 | 212 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Stocks-to-use ratio | 20.97 | 15.15 | 16.68 | 18.65 | 12.63 | 16.21 | 17.25 | 15.26 | 14.28 | 13.24 | 12.74 | 5.34 |

NOTE: Numbers may not add due to rounding.
1/ Stocks in hands of primary distributors and CCC. 2/ Historical data are from FSA (formerly ASCS), Sweetener.
Market Data (SMD), and NASS, Sugar Market Statistics prior to 1992.
3/ Actual arrivals under the tariff-rate quota (TRQ) with late entries, early entries, and (TRQ) overfills
assigned to the fiscal year in which they actually arrived.
4/ Starting in 2007/08, total includes imports under Mexico's WTO TRQ allocation for raw and refined sugar.
5/ For FY 2008-09, combines SMD deliveries for domestic human use, SMD miscellaneous uses, and the difference between SMD imports and WASDE imports.

Table 12--U.S. sugar: supply and use, by fiscal year

| Items | 2000/01 | 2001/02 | 2002/03 | 2003/04 | 2004/05 | 2005/06 | 2006/07 | 2007/08 | 2008/09 | 2009/10 | 2010/11 | 2011/12 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1,000 metric tons, raw value | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Beginning stocks 1/ | 2,010 | 1,977 | 1,386 | 1,515 | 1,721 | 1,208 | 1,540 | 1,632 | 1,510 | 1,392 | 1,359 | 1,336 |
| Total production 2/ | 7,955 | 7,167 | 7,644 | 7,846 | 7,145 | 6,712 | 7,662 | 7,396 | 6,832 | 7,224 | 7,104 | 7,140 |
| Beet sugar | 4,245 | 3,552 | 4,048 | 4,257 | 4,183 | 4,032 | 4,543 | 4,283 | 3,823 | 4,151 | 4,227 | 4,105 |
| Cane sugar | 3,710 | 3,615 | 3,596 | 3,590 | 2,962 | 2,681 | 3,119 | 3,113 | 3,010 | 3,073 | 2,877 | 3,035 |
| Florida | 1,866 | 1,796 | 1,932 | 1,954 | 1,536 | 1,241 | 1,559 | 1,492 | 1,431 | 1,493 | 1,300 | 1,479 |
| Louisiana | 1,438 | 1,433 | 1,240 | 1,249 | 1,049 | 1,079 | 1,198 | 1,312 | 1,267 | 1,332 | 1,280 | 1,270 |
| Texas | 187 | 158 | 173 | 159 | 143 | 159 | 161 | 143 | 138 | 101 | 132 | 132 |
| Hawaii | 219 | 227 | 251 | 228 | 234 | 202 | 201 | 165 | 174 | 146 | 165 | 154 |
| Puerto Rico | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total imports | 1,443 | 1,393 | 1,570 | 1,588 | 1,905 | 3,124 | 1,887 | 2,377 | 2,796 | 3,012 | 3,355 | 2,624 |
| Tariff-rate quota imports 3/ | 1,158 | 1,051 | 1,098 | 1,113 | 1,277 | 2,348 | 1,473 | 1,228 | 1,243 | 1,682 | 1,536 | 1,365 |
| Other Program Imports | 216 | 269 | 443 | 421 | 454 | 317 | 354 | 513 | 279 | 407 | 255 | 318 |
| Non-program imports | 69 | 73 | 29 | 54 | 174 | 459 | 60 | 636 | 1,274 | 923 | 1,564 | 942 |
| Mexico 4/ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 54 | 630 | 1,272 | 732 | 1,547 | 937 |
| Total Supply | 11,408 | 10,537 | 10,599 | 10,950 | 10,771 | 11,044 | 11,088 | 11,404 | 11,138 | 11,627 | 11,818 | 11,099 |
| Total exports 2/ | 128 | 125 | 129 | 261 | 235 | 184 | 383 | 184 | 123 | 191 | 225 | 181 |
| Quota-exempt for reexport | 128 | 125 | 129 | 261 | 235 | 184 | 383 | 184 | 123 | 191 | 225 | 181 |
| Other exports | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| CCC disposal, for export | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Miscellaneous | 112 | -22 | 146 | 20 | 85 | -61 | -120 | 0 | 0 | -41 | -27 | 0 |
| CCC disposal, for domestic non-food use | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Refining loss adjustment | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Statistical adjustment | 112 | -22 | 146 | 20 | 85 | -61 | -120 | 0 | 0 | -41 | -27 | 0 |
| Deliveries for domestic use | 9,191 | 9,048 | 8,810 | 8,947 | 9,243 | 9,381 | 9,194 | 9,710 | 9,623 | 10,117 | 10,285 | 10,356 |
| Transfer to sugar-cont. products | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| for exports under reexport program | 89 | 141 | 166 | 129 | 110 | 96 | 153 | 128 | 109 | 183 | 178 | 136 |
| Transfer to polyhydric alcohol, feed | 30 | 30 | 22 | 38 | 44 | 46 | 48 | 56 | 42 | 31 | 28 | 36 |
| Deliveries for domestic food and beverage use 5/ | 9,072 | 8,877 | 8,622 | 8,780 | 9,089 | 9,239 | 8,993 | 9,527 | 9,472 | 9,903 | 10,078 | 10,183 |
| Total Use | 9,431 | 9,151 | 9,084 | 9,228 | 9,563 | 9,504 | 9,457 | 9,895 | 9,746 | 10,268 | 10,482 | 10,537 |
| Ending stocks 2/ | 1,977 | 1,386 | 1,515 | 1,721 | 1,208 | 1,540 | 1,632 | 1,510 | 1,392 | 1,359 | 1,336 | 562 |
| Privately owned | 1,266 | 1,194 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| CCC | 711 | 192 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Stocks-to-use ratio | 20.97 | 15.15 | 16.68 | 18.65 | 12.63 | 16.21 | 17.25 | 15.26 | 14.28 | 13.24 | 12.74 | 5.34 |

NOTE: Numbers may not add due to rounding.
1/ Stocks in hands of primary distributors and CCC. 2/ Historical data are from FSA (formerly ASCS), Sweetener Market Data (SMD), and NASS, Sugar Market Statistics prior to 1992.
3/ Actual arrivals under the tariff-rate quota (TRQ) with late entries, early entries, and (TRQ) overfills assigned to the fiscal year in which they actually arrived.
4/ Starting in 2007/08, total includes imports under Mexico's WTO TRQ allocation for raw and refined sugar.
5/ For FY 2008-09, combines SMD deliveries for domestic human use, SMD miscellaneous uses, and the difference between SMD imports and WASDE imports.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**Contact Information**
Stephen Haley, (202) 694-5247, shaley@ers.usda.gov (coordinator)
Erma J. McCray, (202) 694-5306, ejmccray@ers.usda.gov (web publishing)

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