

Sugar and Sweeteners Outlook

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U.S. Sugar, August 2010

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The next release is
September 14, 2010

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Board.

Estimated U.S. sugar supply for fiscal year (FY) 2010 is increased 341,000 short tons, raw value (STRV), from last month's *World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates* (WASDE), due to higher beginning stocks, production, and imports. Beginning stocks are increased 35,000 tons due to revisions in *Sweetener Market Data* (SMD). Cane sugar production is increased 6,000 STRV based on processor reports in Hawaii (11,000 STRV more) and Texas (5,000 STRV less). Imports are increased 300,000 STRV: 100,000 STRV from Mexico, 100,000 STRV at the high-tier tariff, 50,000-STRV increase in imports for the re-export programs, and 50,000-STRV increase in tariff-rate quota (TRQ) imports because of lower expected shortfall. These import increases are driven by tight U.S. supplies, evidenced by widened margins between U.S. and world raw sugar prices about 2 weeks after the latest raw sugar TRQ increase in early July. Although the estimate for deliveries for human consumption remains unchanged, total use is increased 120,000 STRV, reflecting revised estimates of miscellaneous adjustments in the SMD. Ending stocks are increased 221,000 STRV to 1.489 million STRV, implying an ending stocks-to-use ratio of 13.7 percent.

Projected U.S. sugar supply for FY 2011 is increased 506,000 STRV, due to higher beginning stocks, production, and imports. Production is increased 100,000 STRV due to higher U.S. sugar beet yields forecast by the National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) in its August 2010 *Crop Production* report. Imports are increased 185,000 STRV to reflect lower shortfall in the TRQ (now projected at 60,000 STRV, down from 160,000 STRV) and the announced addition to the refined specialty sugar quota (85,000 STRV). Sugar deliveries for human consumption are projected at 10.6 million STRV, an increase of 100,000 STRV from last month. Due to SMD revisions, projected miscellaneous

adjustments are increased by 100,000 from -200,000 STRV to -100,000 STRV. Ending stocks are projected at 1.258 million STRV, implying a stocks-to-use ratio of 11.6 percent.

Mexico's estimated 2009/10 production is reduced 5,000 metric tons, raw value (MTRV) to 5.115 million MTRV, to reflect the end-of-season total. An increase in expected sugar exports to the United States brings total exports to 480,000 MTRV. Ending stocks are reduced by 95,000 MTRV to 773,000 MTRV, implying a stocks-to-consumption ratio of 16.2 percent. No changes were made to projections for 2010/11 except for the 95,000 MTRV reduction in beginning stocks.

U.S. Sugar

On July 30, 2010, the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) announced the establishment of the raw, refined, and specialty tariff-rate quotas for fiscal year (FY) 2011. On August 12, 2010, the USDA released its latest supply and use estimates for FY 2010 and projections for FY 2011 in the *World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates* (WASDE) report. Additionally, USDA's Farm Service Agency (FSA) made major revisions to its *Sweetener Market Data* (SMD).

Raw and Refined Sugar TRQ for FY 2011

On July 30, 2010, the USDA announced the establishment of the raw and refined and specialty sugar import tariff-rate quotas (TRQs) for FY 2011.

The FY 2011 import TRQ for raw sugar will be established at 1,231,497 STRV, the minimum amount to which the United States is committed under the World Trade Organization (WTO) Uruguay Round Agreements. The FY 2011 refined and specialty sugar TRQ will be established at 109,251 STRV. This amount includes the WTO minimum amount of 24,251 STRV, of which 1,825 STRV is reserved for specialty sugar, as well as an additional specialty sugar amount of 85,000 STRV to accommodate a rapidly expanding organic food sector. The refined and specialty sugar TRQ is reserved for sugar, the sucrose content of which, by weight in the dry state, corresponds to a polarimeter reading of 99.5 degrees or more.

The USDA will administer the FY 2011 specialty sugar portion of the refined and specialty sugar TRQ (86,825 STRV) in five tranches. Because this portion of the TRQ will be administered on a first-come, first-served basis, tranches are needed to allow for orderly marketing throughout the year. The first tranche, totaling 1,825 STRV, will open on October 20, 2010. All specialty sugars are eligible for entry under this tranche. The second tranche will open on November 10, 2010, and be equal to 30,314 STRV. The remaining three tranches each will be equal to 18,229 STRV, with the third tranche opening on January 12, 2011; the fourth, on May 18, 2011; and the fifth, on August 24, 2011. The second, third, fourth, and fifth tranches will be reserved for organic sugar and other specialty sugars not currently produced commercially in the United States or reasonably available from domestic sources.

The authority for establishing these TRQs under the WTO is the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States, Chapter 17, additional U.S. Note 5. The Office of the U.S. Trade Representative (USTR) published the country allocations of these TRQs on August 11.

According to the announcement, the USDA will set other parameters of the FY 2011 sugar program, needed for the Sugar Marketing Allotment Program and the Feedstock Flexibility Program, before the start of FY 2011 on October 1, 2010. Also in the announcement, the USDA stated that it will closely monitor stocks, consumption, imports, and all sugar market and program variables on an ongoing basis and appropriate adjustments will be made to sugar program parameters to ensure an adequate supply of sugar for the domestic market.

Changes in Sweetener Market Data

In its latest *Sweetener Market Data* report, FSA published revised annual estimates for FY 2008 and FY 2009. These revisions are part of an effort to provide more accurate and transparent data about the U.S. sugar sector. FSA notes

that these changes are part of the continuing, but incomplete, effort FSA has undertaken to characterize sugar imports and deliveries from entities that do not report data to FSA.

The difference in the revised tables can be explained by three primary data revisions. First, the FY 2008 and FY 2009 data now incorporate FSA's current method for calculating refined imports. In estimating monthly refined sugar imports, FSA takes total monthly sugar imports reported by the Foreign Agriculture Service (FAS) in its analysis of U.S. Customs import data and subtracts the corresponding month's total of raw sugar imports reported to FSA by cane refiners. This revision allows current year-to-date data to be compared with earlier years' corresponding period data.

In a second revision, certain data provided by cane refiners were corrected. FSA discovered that certain refiners were reporting raw sugar receipts and imports to FSA in terms of actual weight and not in terms of raw value equivalence as stipulated by FSA. The SMD now published incorporates refiners' corrections to their receipt and import data. FSA believes that this correction modifies, but may not entirely eliminate, the trend toward increasing negative refiners' losses, an SMD miscellaneous supply-adjustment category. Additionally, these data adjustments increase the refiners' estimates of their raw sugar imports. Given FSA's methodology of calculating refined sugar imports (see previous paragraph), refined sugar imports are lower than previously reported in earlier versions of SMD for FY 2008 and FY 2009.

The third revision results from FSA now asking refiners how much sugar they have received from SMD nonreporters. These nonreporters are traders who have imported either refined or raw sugar for further processing and then sold that sugar to refiners. The result is that sugar imports reported by FSA are separated into amounts directly imported by refiners and amounts imported by traders and then sold to the refiners. FSA believes that this revision eliminates the imbalance in its "sales less receipts" miscellaneous supply-adjustment category.

FSA analyzes implications of these revisions in its June SMD report (released the first week of August). Certain changes to SMD affect U.S. sugar supply and utilization in this month's WASDE. These changes are noted below. Also, FSA notes that it continues to work with other USDA agencies to determine the best estimate of sugar deliveries.

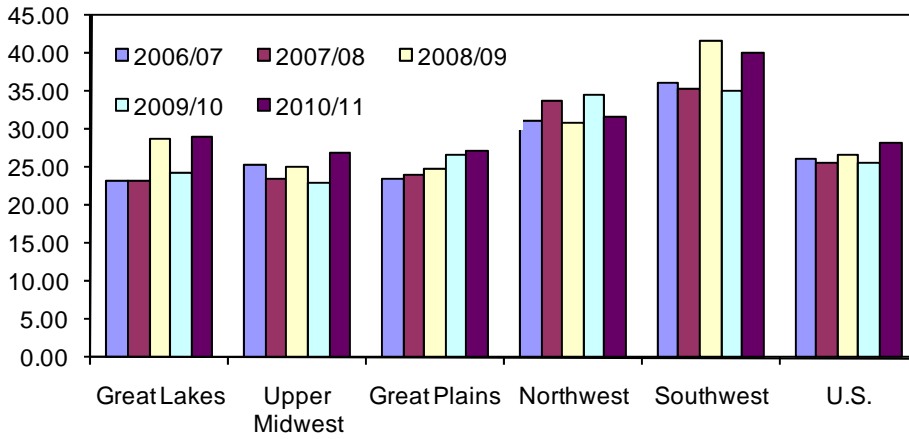
The National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) in its August 2010 *Crop Production* report released its first forecast of 2010/11 sugar beet yields and production. National sugar beet yield is forecast at a record 28.3 tons/acre, 2.56 tons/acre more than last year and 1.53 tons/acre more than previous record yield in 2008/09. Figure 1 shows that the yields are currently forecast at record levels in the Upper Midwest (Minnesota, North Dakota)—27.0 tons/acre; Great Lakes (Michigan)—29.0 tons/acre; and the Great Plains (Colorado, Montana, Nebraska, Wyoming)—27.1 tons/acre. As seen in figure 2, these three areas combined account for 79 percent of total sugar beet production in 2010/11. Yield growth is likely attributable to early planting, normal weather, and improved genetically modified and disease-resistant seed varieties.¹ With the national forecast area harvested of 1.146

¹ On August 13, Judge Jeffrey S. White of the Federal District Court in San Francisco revoked the USDA's approval of genetically modified (GMO) sugar beets. The Judge indicated that the USDA had not adequately assessed the environmental consequences of allowing the use of the GMO seed for commercial root and seed cultivation. The consequences of the ruling are not clear. Because USDA's prior approval of the GMO seed for commercial planting was vacated, USDA must regulate GMO seed and root crop production initiated after the ruling. This would affect next year's plantings but not this year's harvest and beet sugar production. On the other hand, a permanent injunction sought by the plaintiffs to this case, that would have banned outright GMO seed production and the planting of GMO sugar beet seed, was denied. Earlier this year, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled against plaintiffs in a similar case involving alfalfa. The Court ruled that it is possible for the USDA to grant partial approval of a GMO crop. This ruling effectively precluded the permanent injunction.

Figure 1

Sugar beet yields, by region, 2006/07-2010/11

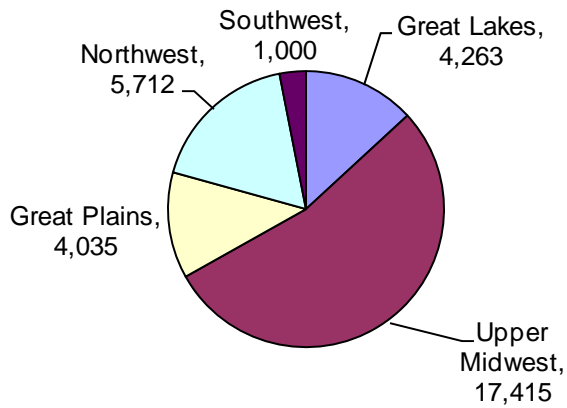
Tons/acre



Source: USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service, *Crop Production*.

Figure 2

Sugar beet production (1,000 tons), by region, 2010/11



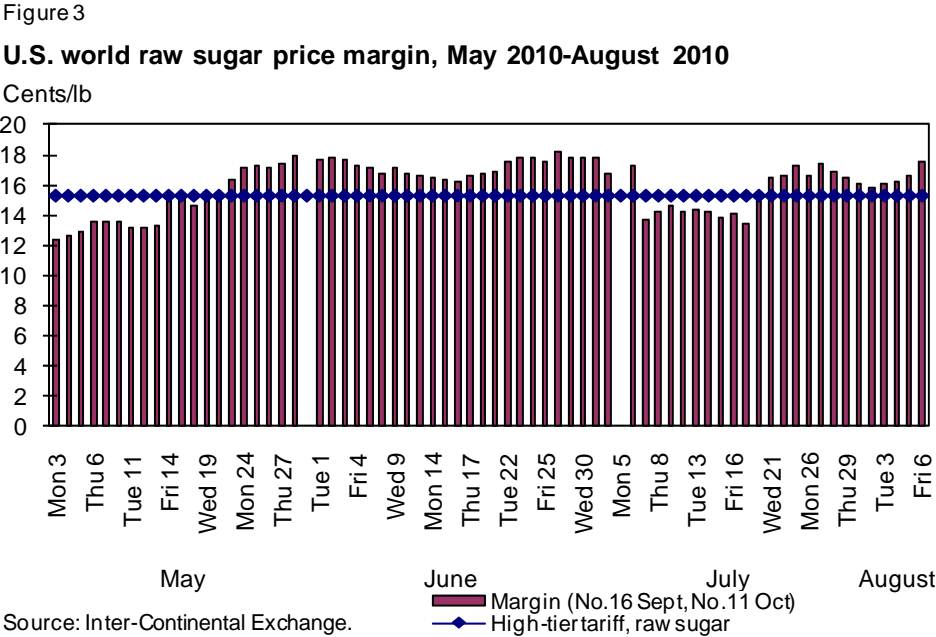
acres similar to last year's level (1.149 million acres), all the gain in sugar beet production is the result of yield growth. NASS forecasts 2010/11 sugar beet production at 32.425 million tons, 9.7 percent more than in 2009/10. In the WASDE, beet sugar production for FY 2011 is projected at 4.810 million STRV—360,000 STRV more than estimated for FY 2010.

Cane Sugar Production

For FY 2010, cane sugar production is increased 6,000 STRV to 3.361 million STRV based on processor reports in Hawaii (11,000 STRV more, now 147,000 STRV) and Texas (5,000 STRV less, now 111,000 STRV). For FY 2011, cane sugar production is the same as last month at 3.525 million STRV, which represents an increase of 164,000 STRV, or 4.9 percent, over FY 2010. Although NASS forecasts an increase in area harvested of 9,300 acres, it also expects a sugarcane yield decline of 0.5 tons acre. Overall, the sugarcane crop is slightly less (0.4 percent) than last year. However, assuming normal weather implies better sucrose recovery and an increase in sugar per harvested acre to support the increase in projected cane sugar production.

Trade

As reported in last month's *Sugar and Sweetener Outlook*, the USDA increased the FY 2010 raw sugar tariff-rate quota (TRQ) by 300,000 STRV to 1.731 million STRV because it had determined that additional supplies of raw cane sugar were required in the U.S. market. With a raw sugar TRQ shortfall of 127,000 STRV, raw sugar TRQ imports were projected at 1.604 million STRV. Since May 21, the margins between the nearby quotes of the U.S. raw sugar No.16 Intercontinental Exchange (ICE) contract and the world raw sugar No. 11 ICE contract were consistently above the raw sugar high-tier tariff of 15.36 cents/pound (lb) (fig. 3). On July 7, the margin dropped below this level and remained under it for about 2 weeks. On July 20, the margin rose above the 15.36 cent tariff rate, signaling increased demand for raw sugar in the U.S. market.



Although there have been no further FY 2010 TRQ announcements, the USDA has projected additional raw sugar entries for the remainder of FY 2010 (table 1). Updating its original analysis from last month when the TRQ increase was announced, the USDA estimates that the raw sugar shortfall will be 50,000 STRV less than originally estimated. This estimated reduction results primarily from efficiencies gained in transporting increased volumes to the U.S. market: lower per unit shipping charges, along with higher-than-expected U.S. sugar prices.

Based on reliable information, the USDA has increased its estimates of sugar imports from Mexico by 100,000 STRV and at the high-tier tariff by 100,000 STRV, drawn in by higher-than-expected U.S. prices. Sources indicate that high-tier tariff imports have amounted to 114,000 STRV through the end of July. Preliminary analysis done by FAS of sugar imports from Mexico indicates a large increase in July, mostly going to refiners. Also based on reliable information, FAS believes that imports of re-export sugar will amount to 450,000 STRV, a 50,000-STRV increase over last month's estimate.

Total FY 2010 sugar imports are estimated at 3.029 million STRV, an increase of 300,000 STRV over last month. For FY 2011, total sugar imports are projected at 2.269 million STRV, an increase of 185,000 STRV over last month (table 2). The July 30 FY 2011 TRQ announcement included an additional specialty sugar TRQ reserved for organic sugar of 85,000 STRV. The USDA reduced its projection of TRQ shortfall by 100,000 STRV. No other changes were made.

Deliveries, Refining Loss, and Stocks

Because of revised estimates of SMD miscellaneous supply adjustments, estimated refining losses increased 120,000 STRV for FY 2010 (now -80,000 STRV) and 100,000 STRV for FY 2011 (now -100,000 STRV). Estimated FY 2010 deliveries for human consumption are unchanged at 10.555 million STRV, while projected corresponding FY2011 deliveries are increased by 100,000 STRV to 10.6 million STRV. Strong deliveries from domestic cane refiners and (to a lesser extent) beet processors are expected to continue into the new fiscal year.

Due to revisions made in SMD, beginning stocks for FY 2010 are now estimated at 1.534 million STRV, an increase of 35,000 STRV over last month's estimate. FY 2010 ending stocks, the difference between total supply and total use, are estimated at 1.489 million STRV. The implied ending-year stocks-to-use ratio in FY 2010 is 13.7 percent. FY 2011 ending stocks are projected at 1.258 million STRV, for a stocks-to-use ratio of 11.6 percent.

Table 1--USDA estimate of sugar imports in FY 2010

	Metric tons, raw value	Short tons, raw value
Raw sugar TRQ	1,570,788	1,731,497
Less shortfall attributable to Mexico 1/	-7,258	-8,001
Less other shortfall	-62,596	-69,000
Total raw sugar TRQ	1,500,934	1,654,496
Refined sugar TRQ		
Allocation to Canada	10,300	11,354
Allocation to Mexico	2,954	3,256
Less Mexican shortfall 1/	-2,954	-3,256
Global	7,090	7,815
Specialty		
Base	1,656	1,825
Additional	68,039	75,000
Total refined sugar TRQ	87,085	95,994
CAFTA/DR TRQ	110,103	121,368
Singapore, Bahrain, Jordan	42	46
Peru	2,000	2,205
Total estimate TRQ entries	1,700,164	1,874,109
Mexico	480,813	530,000
Re-export program imports	408,237	450,000
Sugar syrups, high-tier	158,759	175,000
Total projected imports	2,747,973	3,029,109

TRQ = Tariff-rate quota.

CAFTA/DR = Central American Free Trade Agreement/Dominican Republic.

1/ Total entries from Mexico, quota and nonquota, reflected below.

Source: USDA, Foreign Agricultural Service.

Table 2--USDA estimate of sugar imports in FY 2011

	Metric tons, raw value	Short tons, raw value
Raw sugar TRQ	1,117,195	1,231,497
Less shortfall attributable to Mexico 1/	-7,258	-8,001
Less other shortfall	-44,452	-49,000
Total raw sugar TRQ	1,065,485	1,174,496
Refined sugar TRQ		
Allocation to Canada	10,300	11,354
Allocation to Mexico	2,954	3,256
Less Mexican shortfall 1/	-2,954	-3,256
Global	7,090	7,815
Specialty		
Base	1,656	1,825
Additional	77,111	85,000
Total refined sugar TRQ	96,157	105,994
CAFTA/DR TRQ	114,700	126,434
Singapore, Bahrain, Jordan	54	59
Peru	2,000	2,205
Total estimate TRQ entries	1,278,396	1,409,188
Mexico	498,957	550,000
Re-export program imports	272,158	300,000
Sugar syrups, high-tier	9,072	10,000
Total projected imports	2,058,582	2,269,188

TRQ = Tariff-rate quota.

CAFTA/DR = Central American Free Trade Agreement/Dominican Republic.

1/ Total entries from Mexico quota and nonquota reflected below.

Source: USDA, Foreign Agricultural Service.

World Sugar Prices Respond to Weather in Brazil and India

Sugar prices have increased since May, with daily nearby contract prices exceeding 19 cents/pound (lb) for world raw sugar through the end of July. Although still not as high as the nearly 30-cent peak in January, prices have increased steadily after the Brazilian sugar harvest began in late February and early March, which gave relief to high prices in the spring.

Weather conditions in Brazil and India are a factor behind the price increase in recent weeks. Rainfall during India's monsoon season, which is when most rainfall in India occurs and the main source of irrigation, has generally been below average, raising concerns about the current crop that will be harvested this fall. While rainfall has been only slightly less than average for much of the season, this year's sugar production is important in helping to restore India's sugar supply. Two consecutive years of below-average production drew down Indian stocks and forced the country to become a significant net importer in the 2008/09 and 2009/10 marketing years, which put stress on the world supply and demand balance and pushed up prices in 2009/10. The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) is estimating a nearly 27-percent increase in India's sugar production in 2010/11, dramatically reducing the demand for imported sugar. This estimate assumes normal weather conditions, however.

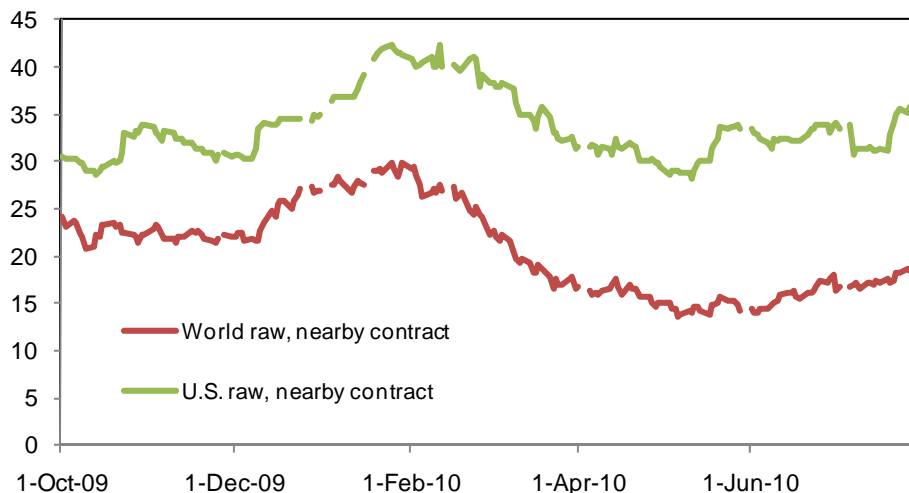
The Brazilian sugarcane harvest was over 20 percent higher than last year's through July 15, according to the Brazilian Sugarcane Industry Association (UNICA). However, some of the increase is due to a shift toward earlier harvesting in response to high prices and good weather conditions. The USDA is forecasting a 12-percent increase in sugar production in Brazil for the 2010/11 marketing year and a 17-percent increase in exports. Brazil is the world's largest producer and accounts for over half of world exports. The increased production in Brazil is expected to help relieve the tight sugar supply situation that has occurred in the past few years.

Over the past several weeks, weather has affected sugar destined for export from Brazil. An unusually rainy spring has led to record backlogs in Brazilian ports, most notably in Santos located in Sao Paulo. Many countries, particularly in Asia, are currently experiencing extremely tight sugar balances for this year. Sugar from the current Brazilian harvest is expected to help alleviate those markets. However, sugar cannot be loaded onto cargo ships during rain. As a result, the world supply remains tight as Brazilian sugar destined for export remains in Brazil.

Figure 4

U.S. and world raw sugar prices

Cents/lb

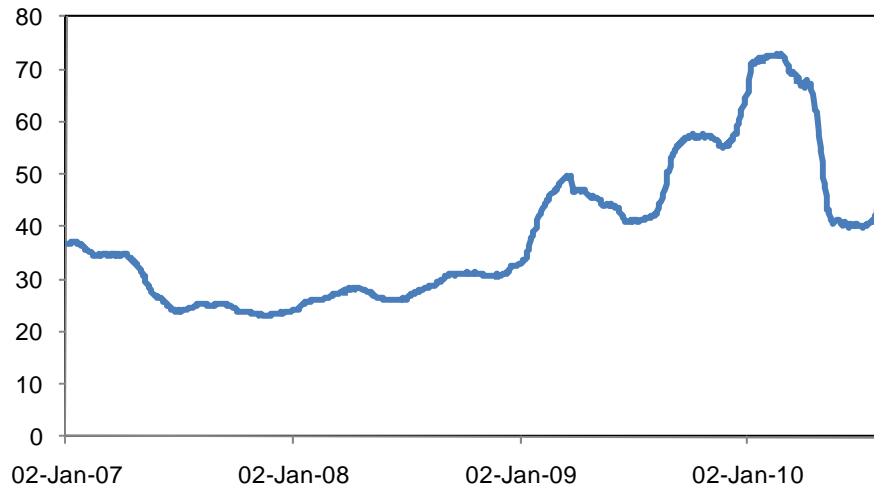


Source: USDA, Economic Research Service, Sugar and Sweeteners Team.

Figure 5

Brazilian domestic sugar price

Reals/50kg

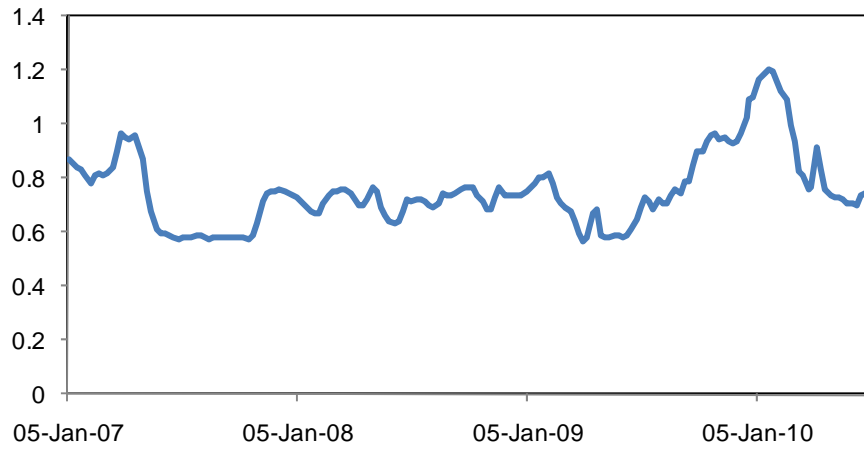


Source: CEPEA.

Figure 6

Brazilian hydrous ethanol prices

Reals/liter



Source: CEPEA.

Brazilian Sugar and Export Markets

Although Brazilian sugar destined for export has had difficulty in reaching markets, the increased sugar production has appeared to ease the domestic sugar and ethanol markets. Brazilian sugar prices reached record highs through March 2010 as production growth slowed between 2006/07 and 2009/10 and last year's export demand sharply increased. Domestic sugar prices subsequently fell about 40 percent from a high of over 72 reals/50 kilograms (kg) in March to 43 reals/50kg as of July 30, according to the Brazilian organization CEPEA.

Ethanol prices have also fallen since highs reached in January. Prices for hydrous ethanol, which is used as a substitute for gasoline in flex-fuel vehicles, fell over 22 percent between the week ending January 15 and the week ending July 30. With the large share of flex-fuel vehicles in the Brazilian light vehicle fleet, the competitiveness of hydrous ethanol with gasoline (which also contains 25 percent anhydrous ethanol) has become increasingly important to sugarcane processors, who must decide how to allocate between sugar and ethanol production. According to UNICA, nearly 55 percent of sugarcane was allocated to ethanol production, with the remaining 45 percent processed into sugar through July 15. This year's allocation is tilted slightly more toward sugar than last year's harvest, most likely in response to high global sugar prices. However, ethanol production has been sufficient in easing domestic prices for drivers.

Table 3--U.S. sugar: Supply and use, by fiscal year, short tons 1/, 8/16/2010

Item	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
								projection Aug-10
<i>1,000 short tons, raw value</i>								
Beginning stocks 2/	1,670	1,897	1,332	1,698	1,799	1,664	1,534	1,489
Total production 3/,4/	8,649	7,876	7,399	8,445	8,152	7,531	7,811	8,335
Beet sugar	4,692	4,611	4,444	5,008	4,721	4,214	4,450	4,810
Cane sugar	3,957	3,265	2,955	3,438	3,431	3,317	3,361	3,525
Florida	2,154	1,693	1,367	1,719	1,645	1,577	1,638	1,785
Louisiana	1,377	1,157	1,190	1,320	1,446	1,397	1,465	1,465
Texas	175	158	175	177	158	152	111	140
Hawaii	251	258	223	222	182	192	147	135
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total imports	1,750	2,100	3,443	2,080	2,620	3,050	3,029	2,269
Tariff-rate quota imports 5/	1,226	1,408	2,588	1,624	1,354	1,370	1,874	1,409
Other program imports	464	500	349	390	565	308	450	300
Nonprogram imports	60	192	506	66	701	1,372	705	560
Mexico 6/				60	694	1,370	530	550
Total supply	12,070	11,873	12,174	12,223	12,571	12,246	12,374	12,093
Total exports 3/	288	259	203	422	203	137	200	150
Quota-exempt for reexport	288	259	203	422	203	137	200	150
Other exports	0	0	0					
CCC disposal, for export	0	0	0					
Miscellaneous	23	94	-67	-132	0	0	-80	-100
CCC disposal, for domestic nonfood use	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Refining loss adjustment	0	0	0	0	0	0	-80	-100
Statistical adjustment 7/	23	94	-67	-132	0	0	0	0
Deliveries for domestic use	9,862	10,188	10,340	10,135	10,704	10,574	10,765	10,785
Transfer to sugar-containing products for exports under re-export program	142	121	106	169	141	113	170	145
Transfer to polyhydric alcohol, feed	41	48	51	53	61	46	40	40
Deliveries for domestic food and beverage use 8/	9,678	10,019	10,184	9,913	10,501	10,416	10,555	10,600
Total use	10,172	10,542	10,476	10,424	10,907	10,711	10,885	10,835
Ending stocks 2/ Privately owned CCC	1,897	1,332	1,698	1,799	1,664	1,534	1,489	1,258
<i>Percent</i>								
Stocks-to-use ratio	18.65	12.63	16.21	17.25	15.26	14.32	13.68	11.61

CCC = Commodity Credit Corporation.

Note: Numbers may not add due to rounding.

1/ Fiscal year beginning October 1. 2/ Stocks in hands of primary distributors and CCC. 3/ Historical data are from USDA Farm Service Agency (FSA) (formerly ASCS) for *Sweetener Market Data* (SMD) and USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service, *Sugar Market Statistics* prior to 1992. 4/ Production reflects processors' projection compiled by FSA. 5/ 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. The 2010/11 available TRQ assumes shortfall of 160,257 tons. 6/ Starting in 2007/08, total includes imports under Mexico's World Trade Organization TRQ allocation for raw and refined sugar. 7/ Calculated as a residual. Largely consists of invisible stocks change. 8/ For FY 2008-10, combines SMD deliveries for domestic human use, and the difference between SMD imports and *World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates* imports.

Table 4--U.S. sugar: Supply and use (including Puerto Rico), fiscal years, metric tons 1/, 8/16/2010

Item	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
	<i>1,000 metric tons, raw value</i>							
Beginning stocks 2/	1,515	1,721	1,208	1,540	1,632	1,510	1,392	1,351
Total production 3/ 4/	7,846	7,145	6,712	7,662	7,396	6,832	7,086	7,561
Beet sugar	4,257	4,183	4,032	4,543	4,283	3,823	4,037	4,364
Cane sugar	3,590	2,962	2,681	3,119	3,113	3,010	3,049	3,198
Florida	1,954	1,536	1,241	1,559	1,492	1,431	1,486	1,619
Louisiana	1,249	1,049	1,079	1,198	1,312	1,267	1,329	1,329
Texas	159	143	159	161	143	138	101	127
Hawaii	228	234	202	201	165	174	133	122
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total imports	1,588	1,905	3,124	1,887	2,377	2,767	2,748	2,058
Tariff-rate quota imports 5/	1,113	1,277	2,348	1,473	1,229	1,243	1,700	1,278
Other program imports	421	454	317	354	513	279	408	272
Nonprogram imports	54	174	459	60	636	1,245	640	508
Mexico 6/	0	0	0	54	630	1,243	481	499
Total supply	10,950	10,771	11,044	11,088	11,405	11,109	11,226	10,971
Total exports 3/	261	235	184	383	184	124	181	136
Quota-exempt for re-export	261	235	184	383	184	124	181	136
Other exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CCC disposal, for export	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous	20	85	-61	-120	0	0	-73	-91
CCC disposal, for domestic nonfood use	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Refining loss adjustment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Statistical adjustment 7/	20	85	-61	-120	0	0	-73	-91
Deliveries for domestic use	8,947	9,243	9,381	9,194	9,710	9,593	9,766	9,784
Transfer to sugar-containing products								
for exports under re-export program	129	110	96	153	128	102	154	132
Transfer to polyhydric alcohol, feed	38	44	46	48	56	42	36	36
Deliveries for domestic food and beverage use 8/	8,780	9,089	9,239	8,993	9,527	9,449	9,575	9,616
Total use	9,228	9,563	9,504	9,457	9,895	9,717	9,875	9,829
Ending stocks 2/	1,721	1,208	1,540	1,632	1,510	1,392	1,351	1,141
Privately owned	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CCC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	<i>Percent</i>							
Stocks-to-use ratio	18.65	12.63	16.21	17.25	15.26	14.32	13.68	11.61

CCC = Commodity Credit Corporation.

Note: Numbers may not add due to rounding.

1/ Fiscal year beginning October 1. 2/ Stocks in hands of primary distributors and CCC. 3/ Historical data are from USDA, Farm Service Agency (FSA) (formerly ASCS), *Sweetener Market Data* (SMD) and USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service, *Sugar Market Statistics* prior to 1992. 4/ Production reflects processors' projections compiled by the FSA. 5/ 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. The 2010/11 available TRQ assumes shortfall of 145,383 tonnes. 6/ Starting in 2007/08, total includes imports under Mexico's World Trade Organization TRQ allocation for raw and refined sugar. 7/ Calculated as a residual. Largely consists of invisible stocks change. 8/ For FY 2008-10, combines SMD deliveries for domestic and human use, SMD miscellaneous uses, and the difference between SMD imports and *World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates* imports.

Table 5--Mexico: sugar production and supply, and sugar and HFCS utilization, 8/16/2010

Fiscal Year (Oct/Sept)	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010 1/	2011 1/
	1,000 Metric Tons															
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	488	773
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	5,450
Imports	234	191	31	41	37	43	52	63	327	268	240	474	226	160	820	150
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	6,423	6,373
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	4,770	4,550
Other consumption	71	90	114	127	131	142	180	135	220	282	323	390	414	475	400	400
Miscellaneous													-360			
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	5,540	5,170	4,950
Exports	646	966	1,076	524	318	155	413	38	14	128	866	160	677	1,367	480	500
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	6,907	5,650	5,450
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	488	773	923
Stocks-to-human cons.	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	9.6	16.2	20.3
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	7.1	13.7	16.9
HFCS cons. (dry weight)	116	402	409	480	580	600	263	130	135	355	667	698	782	653	1,200	1,400

Source: USDA, Foreign Agricultural Service, Production, Supply and Distribution Online database (historical data); USDA, *World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates*, (forecast data)

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Related Websites

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