



# Sugar and Sweeteners Outlook

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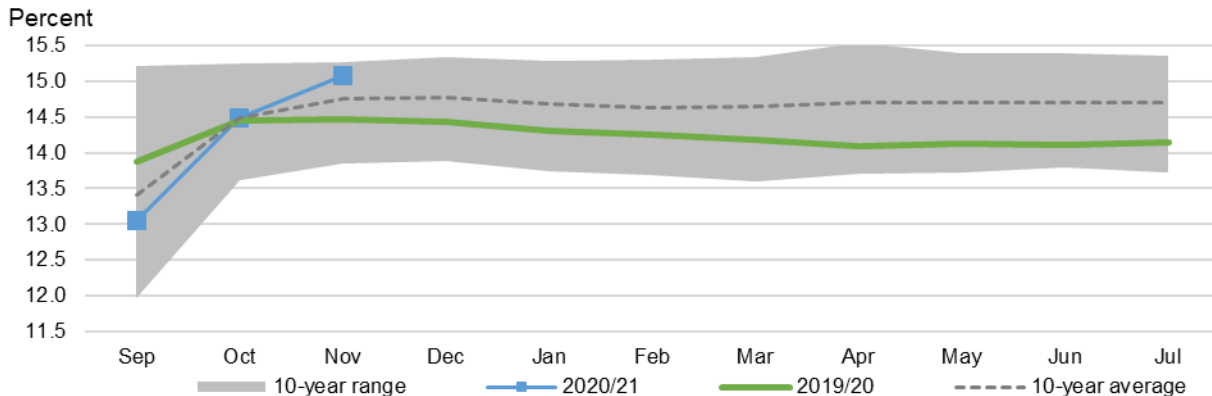
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## U.S. Sugar Supplies Raised as Larger Production More Than Offsets Reduced Imports

Sugar production is raised in 2020/21, mainly driven by an upward revision to beet sugar production based on a higher expected extraction rate. Cane sugar production is also increased, with larger expected output in Louisiana. Imports are lowered for 2020/21 and raised for 2019/20 based on a revision to Customs data. The increase to 2019/20 trade results in an increased estimate of direct consumption. Weaker imports for 2020/21 are more than offset by the upward revisions to production, resulting in larger ending stocks and a slight boost to the ending stocks-to-use ratio. The only changes to Mexico’s supply and utilization figures this month are minor offsetting export adjustments.

Figure 1  
**Cumulative sugar extraction rate, beet sugar produced per sugarbeet sliced, by crop year, 2010/11-2020/21**



Source: USDA, Economic Research Service and USDA, Farm Service Agency.

# United States Outlook

## Production Up, Driving Total Supply and Stocks Higher

In the USDA's January *World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates (WASDE)*, U.S. supplies of sugar in 2020/21 totaled 14.117 million short tons, raw value (STRV), a 111,093-STRV increase from the previous month as stronger projected output more than offsets reduced imports. Total imports for 2020/21 are adjusted downward by 84,539 STRV to 3.344 million based mostly on revisions to Customs tariff-rate quota (TRQ) reporting. Consequent to these revisions, 2019/20 imports are raised by 81,005 STRV to 4.235 million, and deliveries in 2019/20 are recalculated higher based on a revision to imports for direct consumption. Deliveries and total use for 2020/21 are unchanged from the previous month. Ending stocks for 2020/21 are up 111,000 STRV to 1.777 million, and the U.S. stocks-to-use ratio is consequently raised to 14.40.

**Table 1: U.S. sugar: Supply and use by fiscal year (Oct./Sept.), January 2021**

Items	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21 (forecast) December	2020/21 (forecast) January	2020/21 (forecast) Change
	1,000 Short tons, raw value				
Beginning stocks	2,008	1,783	1,618	1,618	0
Total production	8,999	8,149	8,960	9,156	196
Beet sugar	4,939	4,351	4,859	4,992	134
Cane sugar	4,060	3,798	4,101	4,163	62
Florida	2,005	2,106	2,135	2,135	0
Louisiana	1,907	1,566	1,824	1,886	62
Texas	147	126	142	142	0
Hawaii	0	0	0	0	0
Total imports	3,070	4,235	3,428	3,344	-85
Tariff-rate quota imports	1,541	2,152	1,808	1,721	-87
Other program imports	438	432	350	350	0
Non-program imports	1,092	1,651	1,270	1,273	3
Mexico	1,000	1,376	1,160	1,163	3
High-duty	91	275	110	110	0
Total supply	14,077	14,166	14,006	14,117	111
Total exports	35	61	35	35	0
Miscellaneous	28	74	0	0	0
Deliveries for domestic use	12,231	12,414	12,305	12,305	0
Transfer to sugar-containing products for exports under re-export program	98	78	80	80	0
Transfer to polyhydric alcohol, feed, other alcohol	27	20	25	25	0
Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) sale for ethanol, other	0	0	0	0	0
Deliveries for domestic food and beverage use	12,106	12,316	12,200	12,200	0
Total use	12,294	12,549	12,340	12,340	0
Ending stocks	1,783	1,618	1,666	1,777	111
Private	1,783	1,618	1,666	1,777	111
Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC)	0	0	0	0	0
Stocks-to-use ratio	14.50	12.89	13.50	14.40	0.90

Source: USDA, Economic Research Service, *Sugar and Sweeteners Outlook*.

## Beet Sugar Production Raised with Stronger Extraction Rate

U.S. 2020/21 sugar production from beets was boosted this month by 133,632 STRV to 4.992 million. USDA's National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) revised sugar beet production down from 34.0 million short tons to 33.6 million, with the bulk of the reduction accounted for by the Great Plains States (see table 2 below). However, this change is more than offset by the higher expected national sucrose extraction rate. As seen in figure 1 (front page), the cumulative extraction rate for beet sugar for the crop year through November is well above the crop-year 10-year average.

**Table 2: U.S. sugar beet area harvested, yield, and production, by region**

<i>Area harvested by region (1,000 Acres)</i>					December	January	Monthly Change
	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2020/21	(Percent)
Great Lakes (MI)	149.0	143.0	148.0	145.0	154.0	154.0	0.00
Upper Midwest (MN, ND)	620.0	621.0	607.0	507.0	644.0	646.0	0.31
Great Plains (CO, MT, NE, WY)	150.1	148.5	142.7	126.9	143.3	138.2	-3.56
NW (ID, OR, WA)	182.1	176.9	174.1	176.8	183.3	180.2	-1.69
California	25.2	24.4	24.6	24.4	23.9	23.9	0.00
United States	1,126.4	1,114.1	1,095.4	980.1	1,148.5	1,142.3	-0.54
<i>Yield by region (short tons per acre)</i>							
Great Lakes (MI)	30.80	25.20	29.10	28.60	28.30	28.30	0.00
Upper Midwest (MN, ND)	30.26	30.53	26.72	25.34	25.66	25.69	0.14
Great Plains (CO, MT, NE, WY)	32.48	32.05	31.56	28.74	32.18	30.82	-4.20
NW (ID, OR, WA)	41.50	39.16	40.52	39.04	40.27	40.59	0.80
California	45.12	43.69	48.78	45.41	45.31	45.48	0.37
United States	32.78	31.70	30.38	29.23	29.57	29.43	-0.46
<i>Production by region (1,000 short tons)</i>							
Great Lakes (MI)	4,589.0	3,604.0	4,307.0	4,147.0	4,358	4,358	0.00
Upper Midwest (MN, ND)	18,762.0	18,960.0	16,217.0	12,845.0	16,524	16,598	0.45
Great Plains (CO, MT, NE, WY)	4,875.0	4,759.0	4,503.0	3,647.0	4,611	4,260	-7.61
NW (ID, OR, WA)	7,557.0	6,928.0	7,055.0	6,903.0	7,382	7,315	-0.91
California	1,137.0	1,066.0	1,200.0	1,108.0	1,083	1,087	0.37
United States	36,920.0	35,317.0	33,282.0	28,650.0	33,958	33,618	-1.00

Source: USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service.

**Table 3: Beet sugar production projection calculation, 2019/20 and 2020/21**

	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21 December	2020/21 January
Sugar beet production (1,000 short tons) 1/	35,371	36,881	35,325	33,282	28,600	33,660	33,618
Sugar beet shrink (percent)	6.52	8.26	7.31	5.17	5.34	6.58	6.58
Sugar beet sliced (1,000 short tons)	33,066	33,834	32,742	31,561	27,072	31,444	31,405
Sugar extraction rate from slice (percent)	14.58	13.72	15.18	14.77	14.14	14.51	14.96
Sugar from beets slice (1,000 STRV) 2/	4,820	4,643	4,970	4,660	3,828	4,563	4,696
Sugar from molasses (1,000 STRV) 2/	380	352	368	352	341	360	360
Crop-year sugar production (1,000 STRV) 2/	5,201	4,995	5,338	5,012	4,169	4,923	5,056
August-September sugar production (1,000 STRV)	688	606	715	655	582	765	765
August-September sugar production of subsequent crop (1,000 STRV)	606	715	655	582	765	665	665
Sugar from imported beets (1,000 STRV) 3/	--	--	--	--	--	36	36
Fiscal year sugar production (1,000 STRV)	5,119	5,103	5,279	4,939	4,351	4,859	4,992

1/ USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service for historical data. 2/ August-July basis. 3/ Sugar from imported beets split out for projections only, included in total once full crop-year slice is recorded. Sugar from imported beets is incorporated into total production in historical data.

Note: STRV = short tons, raw value.

Source: USDA, Economic Research Service; USDA, World Agricultural Outlook Board; USDA, Farm Service Agency.

## Cane Sugar Production for 2020/21 Raised on Larger Louisiana Harvest

The projection for cane sugar production in 2020/21 is raised 62,000 STRV to 4.163 million STRV, entirely accounted for by the larger production in Louisiana. Sugar production in the state is boosted to 1.886 million STRV on pace-to-date processors' reporting. This is consistent with the NASS report which indicated stronger sugarcane production and higher anticipated extraction rate. NASS also provided figures for sugarcane production for sugar for Florida and Texas; however, the total projected cane sugar production in those two States was not adjusted.

**Table 4: U.S. sugarcane and cane sugar production, by State, 2015/16 to 2020/21**

	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	Annual change Percent
<b>Florida</b>							
Sugarcane harvested for sugar (1,000 acres)	398	392	397	397	397	401	1.0
Sugarcane yield (short tons per acre)	42.5	40.3	40.9	41.7	42.8	43.8	2.3
Sugarcane production (1,000 short tons)	16,915	16,120	16,237	16,555	16,992	17,564	3.4
Recovery rate (percent)	12.8	12.7	12.2	12.1	12.4	12.2	-1.9
Sugar production (1,000 STRV)	2,173	2,055	1,983	2,005	2,106	2,135	1.4
<b>Louisiana</b>							
Sugarcane harvested for sugar (1,000 acres)	385	400	414	425	442	462	4.5
Sugarcane yield (short tons per acre)	29.6	28.8	32.5	35.3	27.7	32.5	17.3
Sugarcane production (1,000 short tons)	11,396	11,520	13,455	15,003	12,243	15,015	22.6
Recovery rate (percent)	12.4	14.0	13.9	12.5	12.7	12.7	0.1
Crop year sugar production (1,000 STRV) 1/	1,415	1,618	1,865	1,876	1,558	1,912	22.7
Fiscal year sugar production (1,000 STRV) 1/	1,428	1,628	1,862	1,907	1,566	1,886	20.5
<b>Texas</b>							
Sugarcane harvested for sugar (1,000 acres)	35	38	41	38	31	34	7.0
Sugarcane yield (short tons per acre)	31.4	37.0	36.8	36.6	33.6	34.0	1.2
Sugarcane production (1,000 short tons)	1,105	1,395	1,490	1,376	1,052	1,139	8.3
Recovery rate (percent)	10.5	10.1	11.3	10.7	12.0	12.5	3.9
Sugar production (1,000 STRV)	116	140	169	147	126	142	12.5

Note: STRV = short tons, raw value.

1/ Louisiana's harvest and processing of sugarcane begins typically in September, thus the crop year and fiscal year sugar production for this State tend to be slightly different. Fiscal year production is the final value used for official USDA estimates. For Florida and Texas, the crop year is the same as the fiscal year.

Source: USDA, Farm Service Agency; USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service; USDA, World Agricultural Outlook Board.

## Deliveries Unchanged in 2020/21

Deliveries for 2020/21 are still projected at 12.2 million STRV. Total deliveries in the first 2 months of 2020/21 are down 4.1 percent from last year. Deliveries from reporting companies are up 0.9 percent with an uptick from cane refiners more than offsetting a reduction from beet sugar processors. Overall deliveries are down due to a sharp reduction in non-reporter deliveries. Deliveries for 2019/20 are adjusted upward by 81,000 to 12.316 million STRV based on the revisions to Customs TRQ data. These revisions resulted in higher estimated imports by non-reporting companies, which are considered direct consumption and counted as having been consumed immediately. Non-reporter deliveries were unusually high in 2019/20 due to the large flow of imports that resulted from diminished U.S. domestic beet sugar output. With domestic sugar output recovering in 2020/21, it is anticipated that non-reporter imports and deliveries will likely subside to a more normal level.

**Table 5: Food and beverage deliveries, 2015/16 to 2020/21, October-November**

	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	Annual change
	<i>1,000 short tons, raw value</i>						<i>Percent</i>
Beet sugar processors	731	886	989	886	904	871	-3.6
Cane sugar refiners	1,098	1,095	1,044	1,122	1,076	1,126	4.7
Total reporters	1,829	1,981	2,033	2,008	1,979	1,997	0.9
Non-reporter, direct consumption	32	127	84	178	187	81	-56.8
Total deliveries	1,861	2,108	2,116	2,186	2,166	2,078	-4.1
Final fiscal year deliveries	11,881	12,102	12,048	12,106	12,316	12,200	-0.9

Source: USDA, Farm Service Agency.

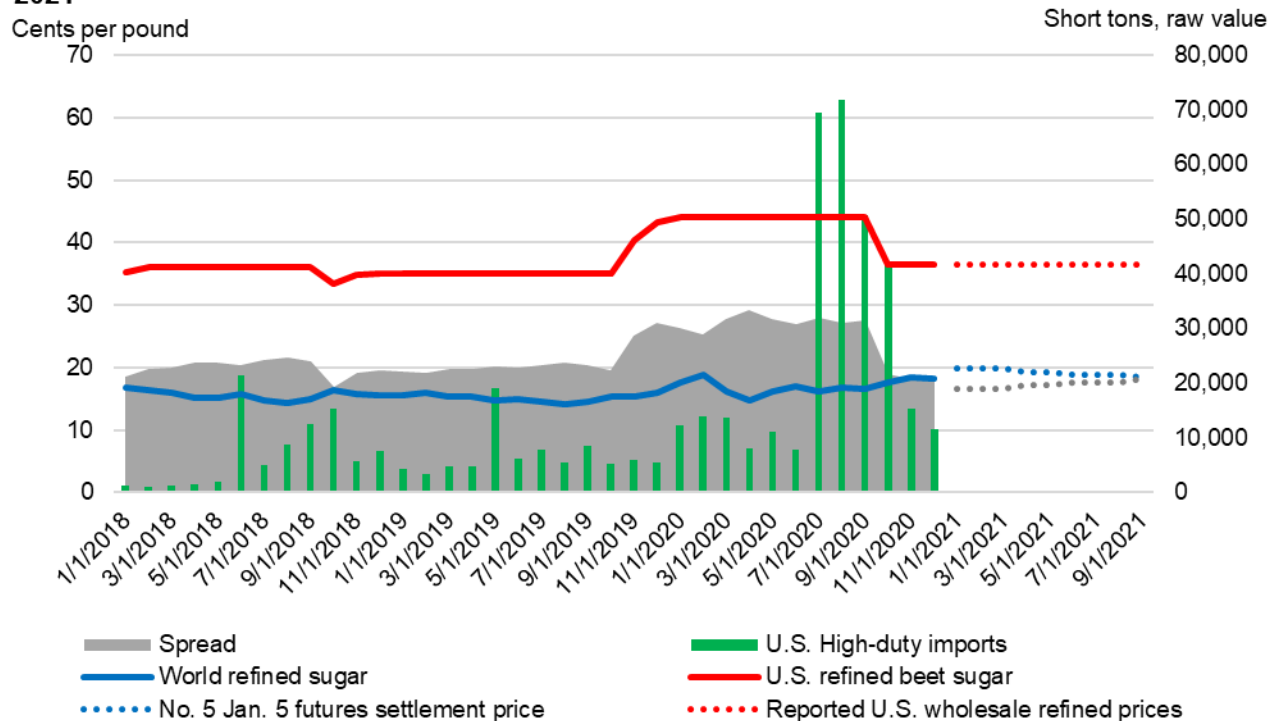
## 2020/21 Imports Lowered on Revised Customs Data

Total projected 2020/21 imports are lowered by 84,539 to 3.344 million STRV. The biggest driver of this change is revisions to Customs TRQ reporting for the 13-month quota year that lowered October entries by 77,869 STRV but raised September entries by 81,631. TRQ imports are lowered by 87,322 STRV to 1.721 million STRV. There was a 3,000 STRV upward adjustment to imports from Mexico, not part of a TRQ, which reflects a quantity of sugar that counts against Mexico's FY 2020 Export Limit that was granted a waiver to enter in October. Total 2019/20 imports are boosted by 81,005 STRV to 4.235 million, with the change in trade being factored into estimates of direct consumption.

High-tier imports for 2020/21 are unchanged at 110,000 STRV. More than 60 percent of this projection (nearly 70,000 STRV) is estimated to have entered during October-December. The pace of high-tier imports has subsided in recent months as the world price has risen while the

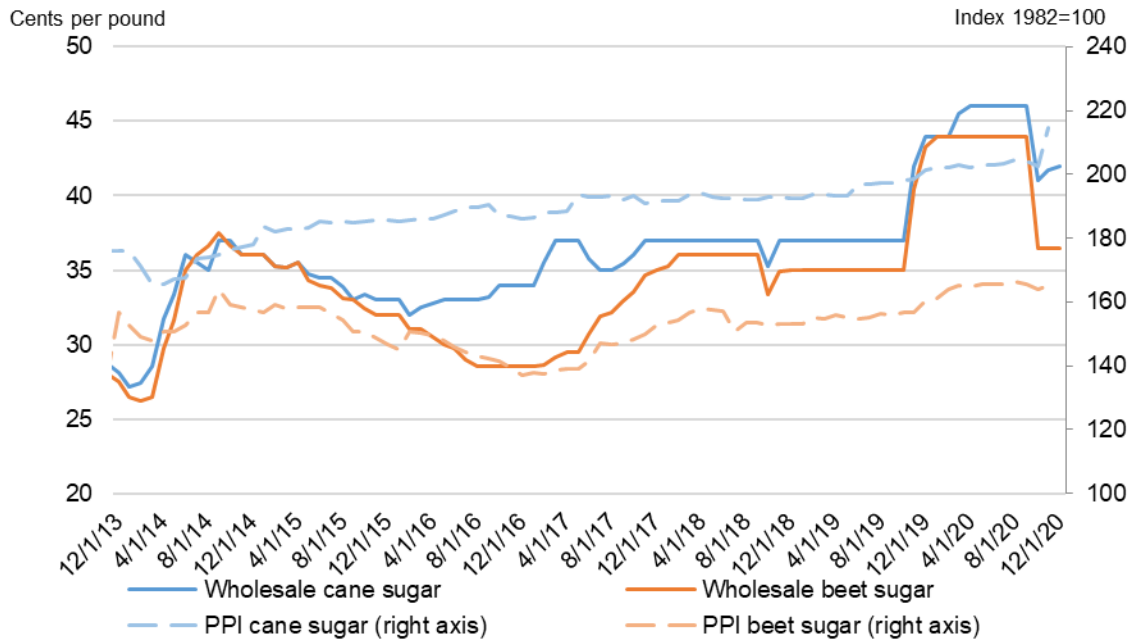
U.S. price has adjusted lower. The factors to watch for will be any increase in the gap between U.S. and world prices, along with the possibility of high-tier organic sugar imports if the tranches (January 22, April 15, and July 15) are so over-subscribed that importers choose to enter at the high-duty rate in order to satisfy customers.

Figure 2  
**U.S. and world refined sugar prices, monthly, January 2018 to September 2021**



Source: USDA, Economic Research Service.

Figure 3  
**Refined sugar prices, wholesale and Producer Price Indexes, monthly**



Note: Producer Price Index (PPI).  
 Source: USDA, Economic Research Service.



# Mexico Outlook

## Outlook Unchanged

The USDA's January 2021 *World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates (WASDE)* publication forecasts Mexico's sugar production at 5.95 million metric tons, actual value (MT), unchanged from last month. Mexico's National Committee for the Sustainable Development of Sugarcane (CONADESUCA) continues to forecast sugar output at 6.14 million MT; the *WASDE* forecast is about 3 percent lower because of a lower expected area harvested – about 785,000 hectares (compared with CONADESUCA's estimate of 811,148). As of January 9, CONADESUCA reports that 48 of 49 sugar mills have begun operation. Area harvested so far is estimated at 166,098 hectares, up from 132,278 at the same point a year ago. Sugarcane yields and extraction rates are both up from a year ago. Total sugar production is estimated at 1,307,910 MT, up from 956,603 last year. Harvest has proceeded at a slower rate than anticipated by CONADESUCA. Extraction rates are slightly below expected but industrial yields (tons of sugar per hectare) are exceeding expectations due to a higher sugarcane yield. Overall, production is still in an early phase, and the peak of harvest is expected in the next few weeks. Control efforts are underway, but locust outbreaks have impacted some regions.

At 4.073 million MT, deliveries for human use are unchanged from the previous month's projection. Deliveries of high-fructose corn syrup (HFCS) are also unchanged at 1.377 million MT. During October and November, the monthly pace of deliveries for both sugar and HFCS is down from the same period last year. Over the past several years, deliveries of both products have trended lower, driven partly by Government initiatives aimed at reducing sweetener consumption. Sugar deliveries for the *Industria Manufacturera, Maquiladora y de Servicios de Exportación* program (IMMEX) are also unchanged at 415,000 MT. IMMEX is a program that allows for the importation of goods intended to be processed for re-export.

Total exports in 2020/21 are unchanged at 1.490 million. Exports to the United States are forecast at 995,065, up slightly based on the revision to U.S. imports from Mexico. Exports to the United States are derived from the calculation of U.S. Needs from the Commerce Department. Exports to other countries are projected residually lower at 494,442. Imports for consumption are still projected at 40,000 MT. Mexico's 2020/21 ending stocks are unchanged at 935,000 MT based on the calculated stock level needed to arrive at 2.5 months of consumption, the target that domestic authorities use to monitor and manage the domestic program.

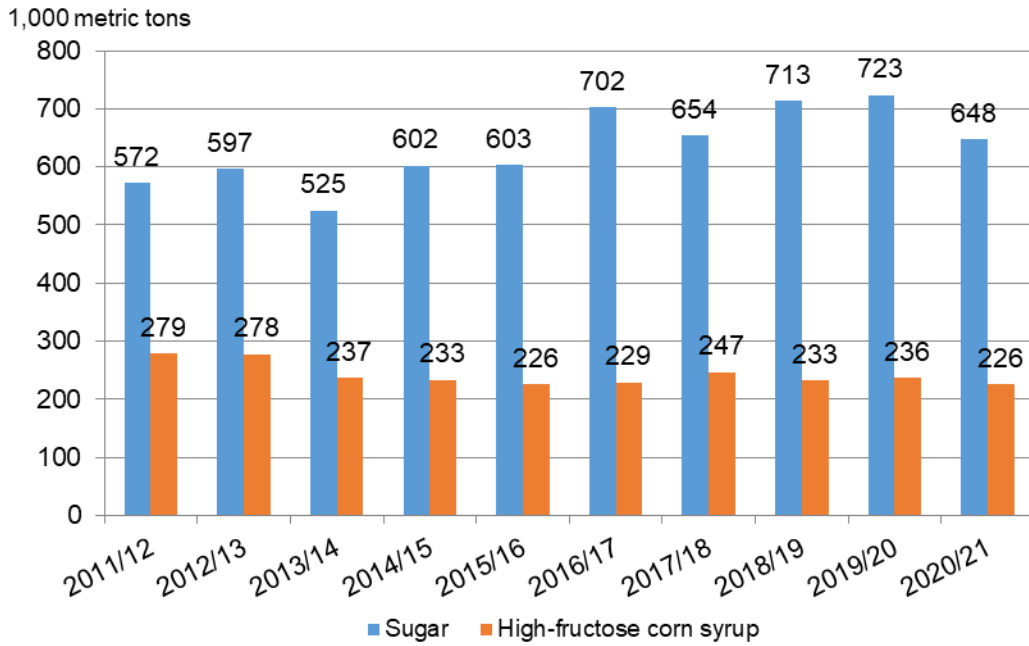
**Table 6: Mexico sugar supply and use 2018/19 - 2019/20 and projected 2020/21, January 2021**

Items	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21 (forecast) December	2020/21 (forecast) January	2020/21 (forecast) Change
	1,000 metric tons, actual weight				
Beginning stocks	1,395	1,169	858	858	0
Production	6,426	5,278	5,950	5,950	0
Imports	85	77	105	105	0
Imports for consumption	22	55	40	40	0
Imports for sugar-containing product exports, IMMEX 1/, other	63	23	65	65	0
Total supply	7,905	6,524	6,913	6,913	0
Disappearance					
Human consumption	4,092	4,101	4,073	4,073	0
For sugar-containing product exports (IMMEX)	460	352	415	415	0
Other deliveries and end-of-year statistical adjustment	-20	1	0	0	0
Total	4,532	4,455	4,488	4,488	0
Exports	2,204	1,212	1,490	1,490	0
Exports to the United States and Puerto Rico	856	1,177	993	995	2
Exports to other countries	1,348	35	497	494	-2
Total use	6,737	5,667	5,978	5,978	0
Ending stocks	1,169	858	935	935	0
	1,000 metric tons, raw value				
Beginning stocks	1,478	1,239	909	909	0
Production	6,811	5,595	6,307	6,307	0
Imports	90	82	111	111	0
Imports for consumption	23	58	42	42	0
Imports for sugar-containing product exports (IMMEX)	67	24	69	69	0
Total supply	8,380	6,916	7,327	7,327	0
Disappearance					
Human consumption	4,337	4,347	4,317	4,317	0
For sugar-containing product exports (IMMEX)	488	373	440	440	0
Other deliveries and end-of-year statistical adjustment	-21	1	0	0	0
Total	4,804	4,722	4,757	4,757	0
Exports	2,337	1,285	1,579	1,579	0
Exports to the United States and Puerto Rico	908	1,248	1,052	1,055	3
Exports to other countries	1,429	37	527	524	-3
Total use	7,141	6,007	6,336	6,336	0
Ending stocks	1,239	909	991	991	0
Stocks-to-human consumption (percent)	28.6	20.9	23.0	23.0	0.0
Stocks-to-use (percent)	17.3	15.1	15.6	15.6	0.0
High-fructose corn syrup (HFCS) consumption (dry weight)	1,528	1,388	1,377	1,377	0

1/ IMMEX = Industria Manufacturera, Maquiladora y de Servicios de Exportación.

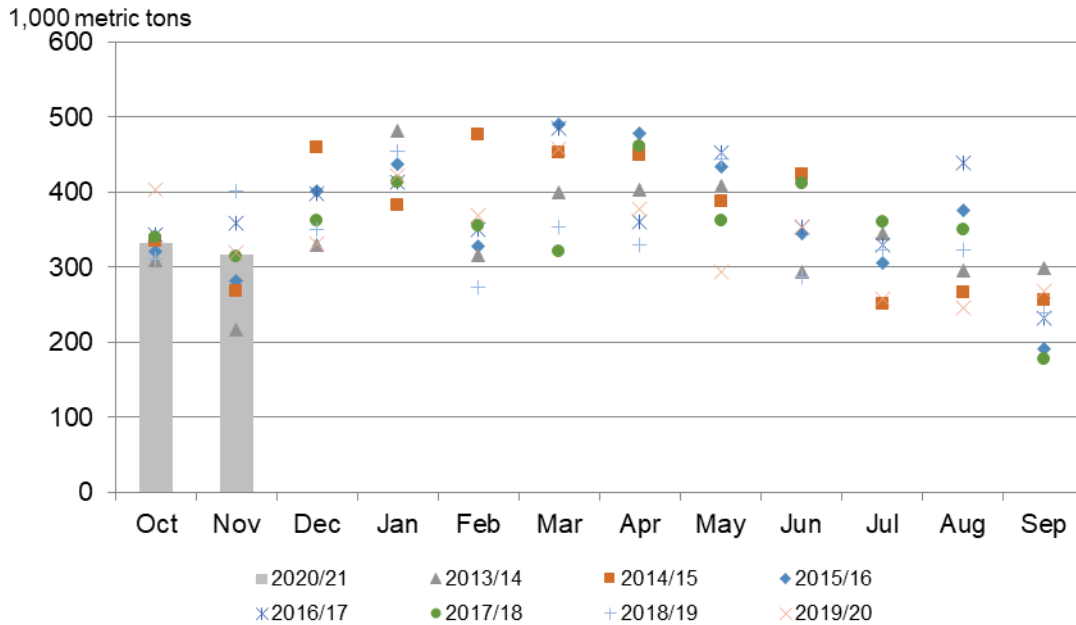
Sources: USDA, World Agricultural Outlook Board; USDA, Economic Research Service; CONADESUCA.

Figure 4  
**Mexican sweetener consumption, October to November, 2011/12 to 2020/21**



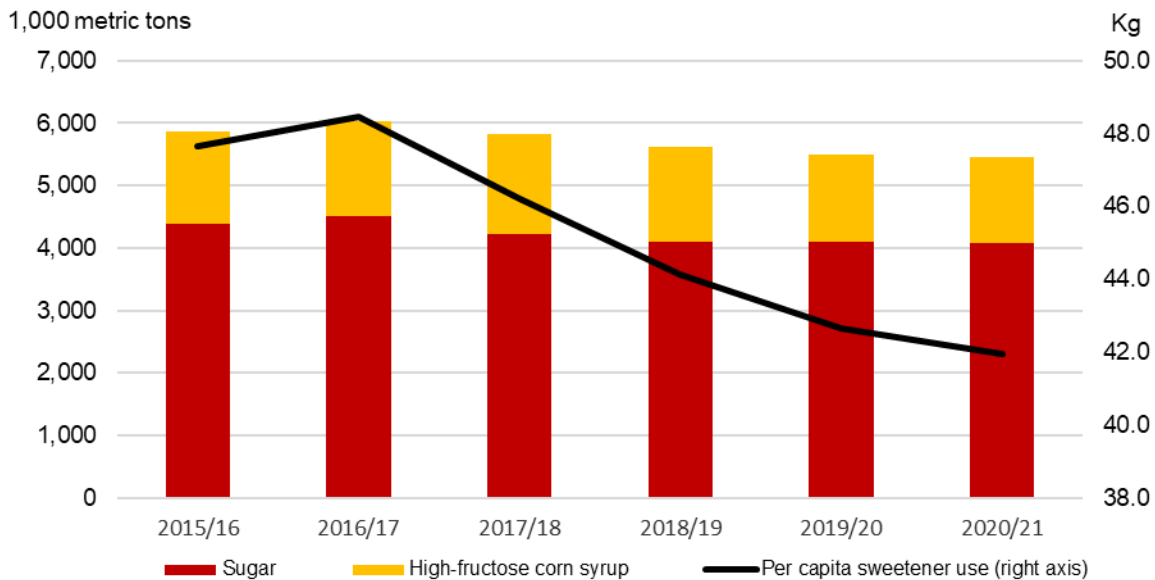
Source: CONADESUCA.

Figure 5  
**Mexican sugar deliveries for consumption, monthly, 2013/14 to 2020/21**



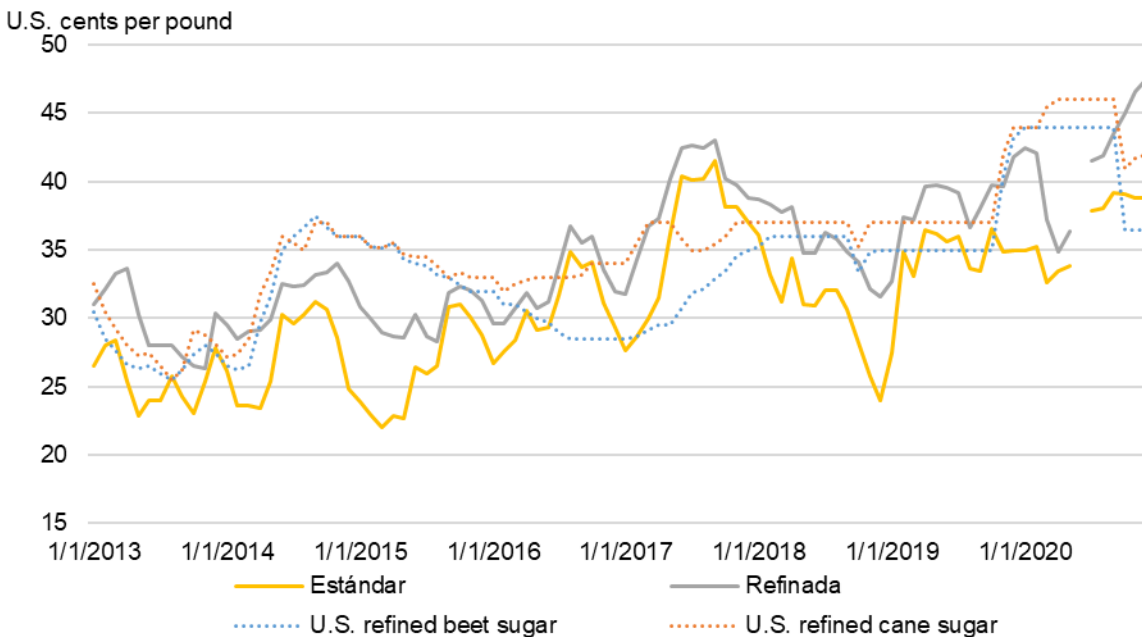
Source: CONADESUCA.

Figure 6  
**Mexico sweetener consumption by year**



Source: USDA, World Agricultural Outlook Board.

Figure 7  
**Mexico Estándar and Refinada sugar prices, monthly, January 2013 to December 2020**



Source: USDA, Economic Research Service.

# Organic Sugar Market Analysis

## Evolution of U.S. Organic Sugar Imports Through the U.S. WTO Specialty Sugar Tariff-Rate Quota, 1982- 2021

The U.S. specialty sugar quota originated in the year following Presidential Proclamation No. 4941 of May 5, 1982, which established the basic sugar quota system that has continued, with some modifications, to this day. At the time these were absolute quotas for raw cane sugar, and there was no provision for importing any additional quantities above quota levels even at a higher tariff. It was soon found that certain refined sugars that had been previously imported for specialized purposes, originating in countries that did not have allocations of raw sugar, were prevented from being imported. On June 23, 1983, the Secretary of Agriculture established a specialty sugar base quantity of 2,000 short tons raw value (STRV) (1,656 metric tons, raw value, MTRV). The Office of the U.S. Trade Representative (USTR) allocated 72 MTRV to each of 23 countries. Regulations were promulgated by USTR governing the issuance of specialty sugar certificates, and authority to operate and administer the program delegated to USDA. The basic criteria for issuing a certificate is a determination by USDA that the sugar fits the definition of specialty sugar. The certificates must be applied for each year.

Initially, the main types of specialty sugar imported under this quota were brown slab sugar (an oriental sugar used in cooking), and pearl and caster sugar (used in confectioneries). For many years, most countries shipped none of their allocations, and less than 20 percent of the quota was filled. Organic sugar did not exist in any commercial sense.

Upon implementing the Uruguay Round Agreement of Agriculture in 1995, which created the World Trade Organization (WTO), the United States converted absolute quotas to tariff-rate quotas (TRQs), under which additional, over-quota amounts can be imported but at a higher rate of duty. The United States agreed to a minimum WTO raw sugar TRQ level of 1.117 million MTRV, and a minimum WTO refined sugar TRQ level of 22,000 MTRV. The Secretary of Agriculture has authority to reserve a portion of either the raw or the refined WTO TRQs for specialty sugar but has never utilized the authority to reserve any of the raw sugar TRQ for specialty sugar.

For the years 1995-1998, a WTO specialty sugar quantity of 1,656 MTRV was reserved out of the refined sugar TRQ. At that time there began to be a growing demand for organic sugar, outstripping the limited quantity of domestic organic sugar production in Florida. In 1997 USTR added organic sugar to the list of sugars eligible for specialty sugar certificates and eliminated

the country allocations so that any specialty sugar could come from any country. USDA came under pressure to provide a vehicle for additional organic sugar imports to supply the growing U.S. organic processed foods market. In fiscal year 1999, USDA increased the refined sugar TRQ by 3,000 MTRV and simultaneously reserved this additional amount for specialty sugar, with the intent of allowing more imports of organic sugar (table 5).

In fiscal years 2000 and 2001, USDA further increased the TRQ by 13,000 MTRV and 16,000 MTRV respectively. However, these TRQs were filled by caster and pearl sugar almost as soon as they opened, with the result that virtually no organic sugar could utilize the TRQs.

To address this issue, in July 2001 USDA requested public comments on the administration of the specialty sugar TRQ.<sup>1</sup> Beginning with Fiscal Year 2002, USDA has implemented a tranche system, permitting any type of specialty sugar in the first tranche of the base quantity, but limiting entries of quantities above the base TRQ amount to specialty sugars not currently commercially produced in the United States or reasonably available from domestic sources. USDA determined that pearl and caster sugar were reasonably available from domestic sources and so did not permit entry of those sugars in the additional tranches.

USDA has continued with these administrative practices. Organic sugar has comprised at least 95 percent of the total specialty sugar TRQ in most years. The specialty sugar import program is administered by USDA's Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS).<sup>2</sup>

There are also a few specialty sugar TRQs that have been established under various bilateral free trade agreements. Costa Rica has a "special" sugar TRQ of 2,000 MTRV, which does not require certificates, and the sugar does not have to conform to the U.S. definition of specialty sugar. Panama and Peru have specialty sugar TRQs of 500 and 2,000 MTRV respectively. A certificate is required for sugar from Panama, but the Peru TRQ is first-come, first-served and thus requires no certificate.

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<sup>1</sup> Public comments were requested in the Federal Register, Vol. 66, No. 136, released on July 16, 2001.

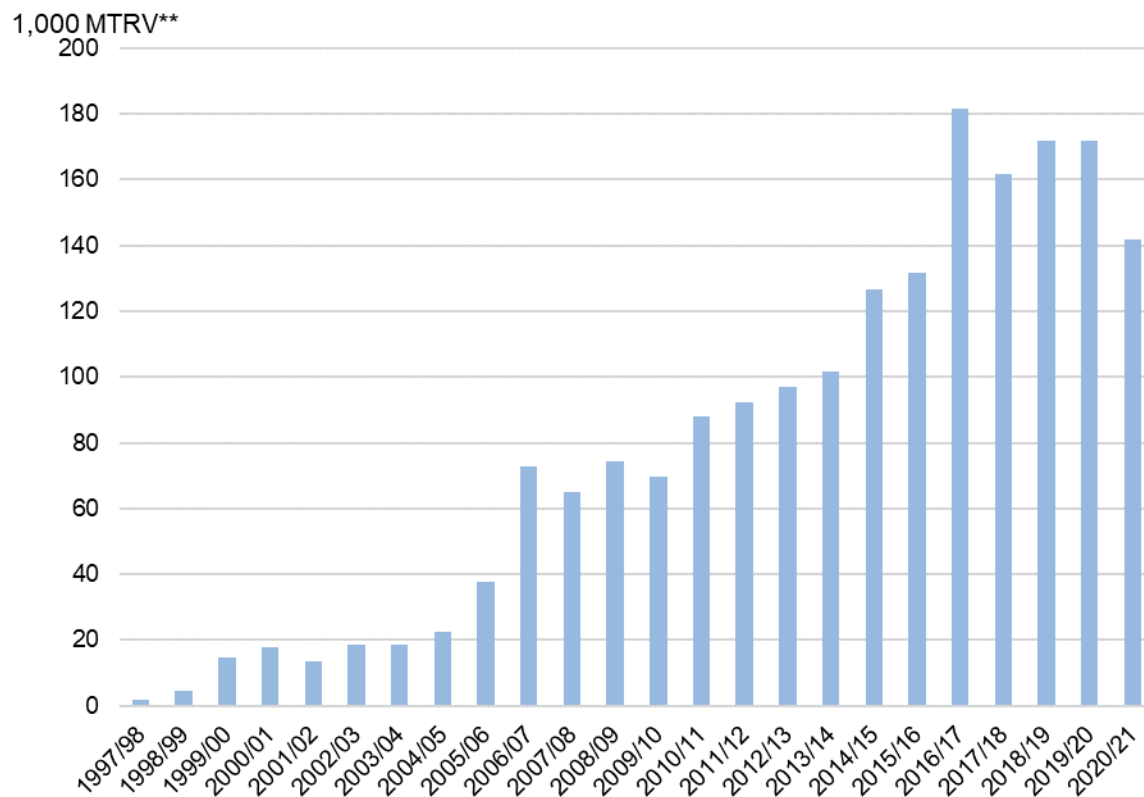
<sup>2</sup> The FAS website is a good resource for information about the program, including a list of the types of sugar that qualify as specialty sugars, how to apply for a certificate, and a list of certificate holders. On the main webpage, select the 'programs' tab, then click on 'Sugar Import Program', then 'Global Specialty Sugar Certificate'.

**Table 7: U.S. Specialty Sugar Tariff-Rate Quota, Fiscal Years 1998 -2021**

Fiscal Year	Initial Quantity	Additional Tranches						Total TRQ
	Tranche 1	Tranche 2	Tranche 3	Tranche 4	Tranche 5	Tranche 6	Total Additional	
1997/98	1,656	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	1,656
1998/99	1,656							
	+ 3,000	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	3,000	4,656
1999/00	1,656							
	+ 12,000	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	12,000	14,656
2000/01	1,656							
	+ 16,000	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	16,000	17,656
2001/02	1,656	12,000	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	12,000	13,656
2002/03	1,656	15,000	2,000	n/a	n/a	n/a	17,000	18,656
2003/04	1,656	15,000	2,000	n/a	n/a	n/a	17,000	18,656
2004/05	1,656	7,000	7,000	7,000	n/a	n/a	21,000	22,656
2005/06	1,656	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	n/a	36,000	37,656
2006/07	1,656	11,666	11,667	14,515	15,296	18,144	71,288	72,944
2007/08	1,656	22,544	13,653	13,653	13,653	n/a	63,503	65,159
2008/09	1,656	25,682	15,631	15,631	15,631	n/a	72,575	74,231
2009/10	1,656	25,000	14,346	14,380	14,346	n/a	68,072	69,728
2010/11	1,656	27,500	16,537	16,537	9,072	16,537	86,183	87,839
2011/12	1,656	33,565	19,051	19,051	19,051	n/a	90,718	92,374
2012/13	1,656	35,245	20,003	20,003	20,003	n/a	95,254	96,910
2013/14	1,656	37,000	21,000	21,000	21,000	n/a	100,000	101,656
2014/15	1,656	38,850	22,050	22,050	22,050	20,000	125,000	126,656
2015/16	1,656	27,500	27,500	27,500	20,000	27,500	130,000	131,656
2016/17	1,656	40,000	40,000	40,000	30,000	30,000	180,000	181,656
2017/18	1,656	48,000	48,000	32,000	32,000	n/a	160,000	161,656
2018/19	1,656	50,000	50,000	35,000	35,000	n/a	170,000	171,656
2019/20	1,656	50,000	55,000	65,000	n/a	n/a	170,000	171,656
2020/21	1,656	40,000	40,000	30,000	30,000	n/a	140,000	141,656

Source: USDA, U.S. Customs and Border Protection.

Figure 8  
**Specialty Sugar TRQ\*, Additional Quantity, Fiscal Years 1998 to 2021**



\*Tariff-rate quota; \*\*Metric tons, raw value  
 Source: USDA, U.S. Customs and Border Protection.



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