

## 2010/11 U.S. SUGAR SUPPLY AND USE<sup>1</sup>

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### Basis for projecting 2010/11 supply and demand:

- Beginning stocks are taken from 2009/10 ending stocks in the February 2010 *World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates* (WASDE) report.
- Projections of supply and demand are based on analyses by the Interagency Commodity Estimates Committee (ICEC) for sugar.

### Key results for 2010/11:

- Beginning stocks are 1.055 million short tons, raw value (STRV), a decrease of almost 400,000 STRV relative to 2009/10.
- Production of beet sugar is projected at 4.450 million STRV. Based on industry information, projected area planted is 1.150 million acres. Assuming harvest-to-planted and sugarbeet yield equal to averages for the four preceding years, sugarbeet production is projected at 28.685 million tons, a decrease of about 3 percent from 2009/10. Projected sucrose recovery is 4.026 STRV/acre based on sugarbeet yield of 26 tons/acre and trend growth. The sugar ICEC notes that processors expect an early September start to the harvest season, which added an additional 100,000 STRV to projected 2009/10 beet sugar production.
- Cane sugar production at 3.465 million STRV is about the same as in 2009/10. This assumes normal weather in Florida, with no growth in area and trend sucrose recovery, implying production at 1.760 million STRV. Production in other cane sugar producing States are expected to be the same as in the 2009/10 campaign. Producers in Louisiana expect 50,000 STRV of September 2010 production, which is part of the 2009/10 yearly total.
- Imports are projected to total 2.932 million STRV. Tariff rate quota (TRQ) imports are assumed to total the minimum under World Trade Organization (WTO) commitments, other current trade agreements, and additional specialty sugar. Other program imports are projected based on trends. Other imports are projected from trends (molasses and syrups). Sugar imports from Mexico are projected at 1.315 million STRV. This assumes a return to normal weather in Mexico, higher consumption there of high fructose corn syrup, and a willingness to expand sugar supplies through imports.
- Deliveries for human consumption/miscellaneous use are projected at 10.475 million STRV.
- Ending stocks total 992,000 STRV, the difference between projected total supply (11.902 million STRV) and total use (10.910 million STRV). The implied ending fiscal year stocks-to-use ratio is 9.1 percent.

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<sup>1</sup>Approved by the Interagency Commodity Estimates Committee for Sugar.

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U.S. Sugar Supply and Use 1/

Item	2008/09		2009/10		2010/11
			January	February	Projection
1,000 short tons, raw value					
Beginning stocks	1,660	1,451	1,451	1,451	1,055
Production 2/	7,484	7,837	7,972	7,972	7,915
Beet sugar	4,166	4,400	4,500	4,500	4,450
Cane sugar	3,318	3,437	3,472	3,472	3,465
Florida	1,577	1,680	1,665	1,665	1,760
Hawaii	192	137	137	137	135
Louisiana	1,397	1,450	1,500	1,500	1,400
Texas	152	170	170	170	170
Imports	3,082	2,377	2,157	2,157	2,932
TRQ 3/	1,370	1,257	1,257	1,257	1,257
Other program 4/	308	350	350	350	350
Other 5/	1,404	770	550	550	1,325
Mexico	1,402	760	540	540	1,315
Total supply	12,226	11,665	11,580	11,580	11,902
Exports 2/	137	150	150	150	200
Deliveries 2/	10,638	10,375	10,375	10,375	10,710
Food/Miscellaneous	10,479	10,140	10,140	10,140	10,475
Other 6/	159	235	235	235	235
Miscellaneous 7/	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Total use	10,774	10,525	10,525	10,525	10,910
Ending stocks	1,451	1,140	1,055	1,055	992
Stocks to use ratio	13.5	10.8	10.0	10.0	9.1

1/ Fiscal years beginning Oct 1. Historical data are from FSA, "Sweetener Market Data" except imports (U.S. Customs Service, Census Bureau). 2/ Projections for 2010/11 are from the Interagency Commodity Estimates Committee for sugar. 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. The 2010/11 TRQ assumes minimum imports under current trade agreements with shortfall (200,000) and additional specialty sugar (75,000). 4/ Includes sugar under the re-export and polyhydric alcohol programs. 5/ Includes high-tier, Mexico, and other. 6/ Transfers to sugar-containing products for reexport, and for nonedible alcohol and feed. 7/ Residual statistical discrepancies.