

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

sugar and sweetener report

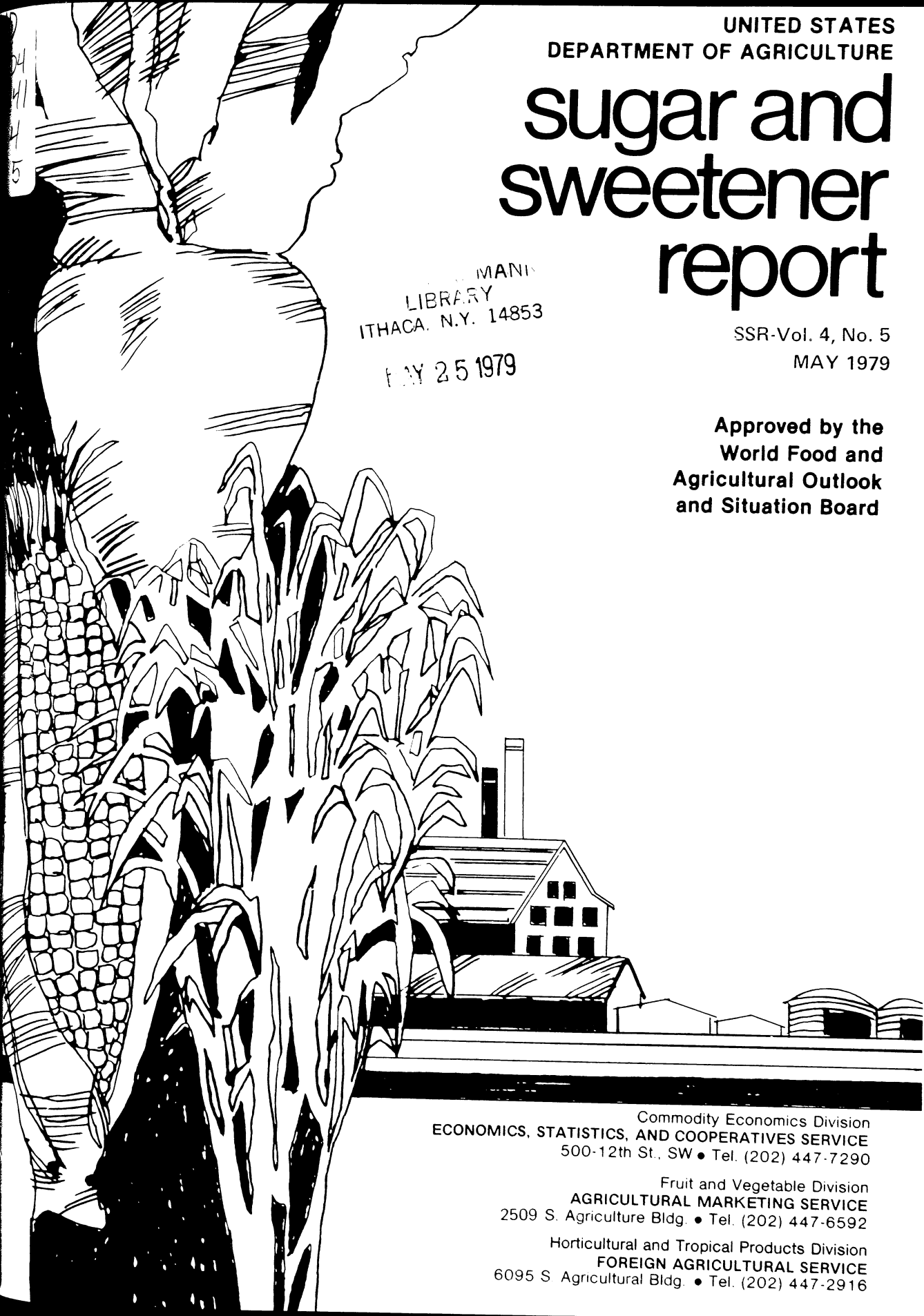
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Sugar: World and U.S. situation at a glance

Item	Unit	1976	1977	1978
World^{1 2}				
Production	Mil. tons, raw value	95.1	101.9	100.6
Consumption	do.	91.5	95.0	98.1
Ending stocks	do.	24.7	31.8	34.4
U.S.^{2 3}				
Production				
Beet	Thou. tons, raw value	4,003	3,423	3,068
Cane ⁴	do.	2,797	2,667	2,537
Consumption				
Total	do.	10,895	11,100	10,882
Per capita	Pounds, refined	94.7	95.7	93.1
Ending stocks				
Beet	Thou. tons, raw value	1,777	1,691	1,561
Cane ⁴	do	1,721	2,800	2,306
U.S. Imports	do	4,658	6,138	4,693
		1977	1978	1979
Prices				
World, stowed Caribbean				
January	Cts. per lb., raw sugar	8.37	---	---
February	do.	8.56	---	---
March	do.	8.98	---	---
New York spot				
January	do.	10.95	---	---
February	do.	11.06	---	---
March	do.	11.67	---	---
Northeast, cane				
January	Cts. per lb. wholesale			
	refined			
February		16.70	19.44	21.23
March	do.	16.94	19.88	21.23
Chicago-West beet				
January	do.	14.26	17.94	19.15
February	do.	15.02	18.65	19.15
March	do.	15.15	18.65	19.15

¹ Year beginning September 1. ² Estimated 1978. ³ Calendar year. ⁴ Includes Hawaii.

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	<i>Page</i>
Summary	4
<i>Foreign Agricultural Service</i>	
World Sugar Outlook	5
World Sugar Situation	7
<i>Economics, Statistics, and Cooperatives Service</i>	
U.S. Sweetener Outlook	9
U.S. Sugar Situation	15
Production	15
Foreign Trade	17
Stocks	18
Government Programs	18
Prices	19
U.S. Corn Sweetener Situation	20
Sweetener-Containing Products	22
Other Sweeteners	24
Honey	24
Noncaloric Sweeteners	25
Sweetener Byproducts	25

MARKET NEWS

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Sugar Market Highlights	45
Statistical Series	46

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SUMMARY

World Sugar Supplies Continue Abundant

World sugar production in 1978/79 is now estimated at 91.3 million metric tons, raw value (rv)—only 1 percent less than last season's record. The large crop has further increased carryover stocks, and held down world prices.

Carryover stocks at the end of the 1978/79 season will probably amount to some 31.5 million metric tons—about 35 percent of estimated consumption requirements. Early indications suggest 1979/80 world sugarbeet and sugarcane acreage may show little change from 1978/79.

World Sugar Prices Have Fluctuated So Far This Year—Prospects Uncertain

World prices have fluctuated in early 1979. The International Sugar Organization's (ISO) world sugar price averaged \$8.46 per cwt. (f.o.b. Caribbean equivalent) in March 1979, up significantly from \$7.57 in January 1979, and \$7.81 for calendar 1978. However, the world price has since weakened considerably, averaging \$7.64 per cwt. for the last half of April. World price prospects continue to be uncertain.

Domestic Sugar Legislation Pending

Proposed U.S. sugar legislation continues to be debated in Congress. Important considerations include U.S. membership in the International Sugar Agreement; the number of years the new sugar program will operate; the domestic price objective, and future escalation; government payments, including payment limits; and minimum wage provisions for sugar crop field workers.

Should Congress fail to pass new legislation, or extend the current sugar program, a domestic price support program may be implemented by the Secretary of Agriculture under existing authorities.

U.S. Sugar Imports Expected To Increase

U.S. sugar imports are expected to range from 5.3 to 5.7 million short tons (rv) in 1979, up sharply from the 1978 import level of 4.69 million tons.

Sugar imports for the first quarter this year are expected to total 800,000 to one million tons compared with 510,000 tons for the same quarter in 1978, and over a million tons in 1977.

U.S. Sugar Import Fees Reduced, Effective April 1

Effective April 1, U.S. import fees for sugar were reduced 0.59 cent per pound to 2.76 cents for raw sugar and 3.28 cents per pound for refined sugar. The action was taken under the flexible import fee system established by the President on December 28, 1978.

Retail Sugar Prices May Rise Only Slightly

With wholesale prices of refined sugar relatively steady, there has been little pressure to raise retail sugar prices in recent months. The retail price will probably be in the 25-to-27-cent-per-pound range at the end of 1979, compared with 24.7 cents per pound in March.

1979 U.S. Beet Sugar Production Likely Down Substantially

Based on April 1 planting intentions, U.S. beet sugar production in 1979/80 is expected to decline substantially from nearly 3.26 million short tons (rv) this season. This reflects an indicated 11 percent decline in planted acreage, largely in Ohio, Colorado, Kansas, Utah, and Washington.

1979 U.S. Cane Sugar Production Expected To Increase Slightly

The 1979/80 cane sugar outturn is expected to increase slightly from this season's 2.63 million short tons (rv). Cane sugar output in Hawaii, Louisiana, and Texas will probably be higher.

U.S. Refined Sugar Deliveries May Exceed Last Year's Level

Deliveries of refined sugar are expected to total 10.7 to 11.1 million short tons (rv) in 1979. Refined sugar deliveries for the first quarter were 140,000

tons (rv) ahead of the first quarter in 1978. During the rest of the year, deliveries may only match the 1978 level.

Corn Grind and Corn Sweetener Use—Up

The U.S. corn refiner grind will likely total over 430 million bushels in calendar 1979 compared with just over 400 million bushels in 1978. High fructose corn sirup (HFCS) shipments—mostly for food use—will likely range from 1.45 million to 1.55 million short tons (dry basis) in 1979, up from 1.26 million tons last year. Conventional corn sirup shipments for food use are expected to total more than 2 million tons (dry basis), a slight increase over the 1978 level. Dextrose shipments for food use will probably remain near last year's 435,000-ton level (dry basis).

Corn Sweetener Prices May Increase As Processing Capacity Tightens

While glucose corn sirup prices have increased, and dextrose prices have remained relatively unchanged, HFCS prices have declined. There will be upward pressure on corn sweetener prices as processing capacity tightens this summer.

Despite Last Year's Large Crop, Honey Prices Continue Firm

With the return of plentiful moisture, a sharply larger honey crop of 230 million pounds was produced in 1978 following several poor crops. Despite the much larger crop, honey prices were 2.5 cents per pound higher this March than a year ago, as a result of increasing demand for honey.

WORLD SUGAR OUTLOOK FOR 1979¹ 2

World Sugar Market Continues Depressed

World sugar prices remain at low levels. Production has exceeded consumption for the last five years and carryover stocks have doubled. At the end of the 1978/79 crop year, stocks are expected to total about 31.5 million metric tons or more than one-third of annual consumption requirements (table S-1). Large stock increases this year are projected for Brazil, India, and the United States.

1979/80 World Sugar Crop May Equal 1978/79

Area devoted to sugar production around the globe in 1979/80 may show little net change. While a number of smaller producers are expanding sugarcane area, several major cane producers will again be restricting sugar production, primarily to conform to export quotas under the International Sugar Agreement (ISA). Limitations will likely be made on outturns in Australia, Brazil, and South Africa. In the Philippines and Thailand, farmers have been encouraged to produce other commodities.

Sugar beet areas in the EC-9, Eastern Europe, and Soviet Union are expected to be virtually the

same as in 1978, with some increase in Turkey and Yugoslavia.³ The *Prospective Plantings* report indicates sugarbeet acreage in the United States may be down about 11 percent. A sizable decline is also expected in Spain.

Depending on yields, the 1979/80 world sugar crop could about equal the 91.3 million tons produced in 1978/79. World consumption will likely increase by 2 to 3 million tons, which could bring it nearly into balance with production. However, current carryover stocks are large.

Outlook for 1979 World Sugar Prices Uncertain

World prices have fluctuated in early 1979. The International Sugar Organization's (ISO) world sugar price averaged \$8.46 per cwt. (f.o.b. Caribbean equivalent) in March 1979, up significantly from \$7.57 in January 1979, and \$7.81 for calendar 1978. However, the world price has since weakened considerably, averaging \$7.64 in the last half of April. World price prospects continue to be uncertain.

Prices will respond to prospects for production, consumption, and stocks for crop year 1979/80, but the status of the International Sugar Agreement could be the single most important factor influencing sugar prices during 1979. While the Agreement has been in effect only provisionally since its inception on January 1, 1978, it undoubtedly has provided some support to the world market. Export quotas in effect in 1978 and

¹All production and consumption data for sugar in this report are expressed in raw equivalent value unless otherwise indicated. One hundred seven pounds of sugar, raw value, is equivalent to 100 pounds of refined sugar.

²Values shown in World Sugar Outlook and World Sugar Situation are metric values. To convert metric tons to short tons, multiply metric tons by 1.1023. The years discussed here are on a September/August basis, but also include outturn of sugar from Southern Hemisphere harvest campaigns which begin before September.

³The European Economic Community (EC-9) includes West Germany, France, Italy, the Netherlands, Belgium, Luxembourg, United Kingdom, Ireland, and Denmark.

World raw sugar prices

	London	Exchange	Raw sugar price	
	Daily	rate	C.I.F.	Caribbean,
	Price		U.K.	U.K. basis
	Pound Sterling/ metric ton, raw value	Units	U.S. cents per pound	
			Annual average	
1978	100.76	1.9198	8.78	7.81
			Monthly average	
1978:				
May	100.47	1.8170	8.28	7.32
June	98.70	1.8372	8.22	7.23
July	86.15	1.8959	7.41	6.42
August	9.64	1.9413	8.07	7.08
September	103.17	1.9595	9.17	8.19
October	109.33	2.0079	9.96	8.95
November	100.95	1.9613	8.98	8.00
December	99.79	1.9848	8.98	7.99
1979:				
January	94.23	2.0053	8.57	7.57
February	101.67	2.0042	9.24	8.24
March	103.55	2.0378	9.57	8.47
April <u>1/</u>	95.82	2.0736	9.01	7.83
			Daily average	
1979:				
April 2	101.00	2.0673	9.47	8.30
3	99.00	2.0670	9.28	8.11
4	99.00	2.0671	9.28	8.11
5	99.00	2.0770	9.33	8.15
6	97.00	2.0882	9.19	8.00
9	97.00	2.0985	9.23	8.04
10	95.00	2.1025	9.06	7.87
11	95.00	2.0900	9.01	7.82
12	95.00	2.0745	8.94	7.76
17	93.00	2.0833	8.79	7.61
18	93.00	2.0737	8.75	7.57
19	94.00	2.0725	8.84	7.66
20	94.00	2.0695	8.82	7.65
23	94.00	2.0714	8.83	7.61
24	94.00	2.0655	8.81	7.59
25	94.00	2.0365	8.78	7.57
26	95.00	2.0473	8.82	7.61

1/ 17 day average. Due to religious observance prices are not reported for Good Friday and Easter Monday.

thus far in 1979 have been fairly well observed.

The stock fund has not become operational, primarily because the United States has not yet ratified the Agreement. Exporting countries, however, have been setting aside stocks called for by the Agreement. Because the financing fee has not been collected, there is no fund available for loans to underwrite the costs of carrying these stocks.

1979 World Sugar Trade To Increase

World sugar trade will likely be up slightly in 1979. Greater imports than in 1978 are expected for the U.S., the USSR, the People's Republic of China

(PRC), and perhaps Iran. U.S. imports could rise because of the indicated decline in production in beet areas and substantial stocks under Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) loan unlikely to be redeemed at current price levels.

The USSR is expected to import slightly more sugar in 1979 than the 4 million tons of 1978. Again, virtually all its imports will be from Cuba. Although production is up somewhat in the PRC, imports will probably exceed the 1978 level of just over a million tons. Iran's imports could increase if there is social stability. Japan, because of lower consumption, may import only about 2.4 million tons—somewhat less than usual.

WORLD SUGAR SITUATION

Large 1978/79 World Sugar Crop

Substantial acreage in both beet and cane growing areas has contributed to the near-record 1978/79 sugar crop, again comprised of about 40 percent beet sugar and 60 percent cane sugar (table S-1). Significant production increases are estimated for the Dominican Republic, Central America, Indonesia, Italy, Thailand, and the United Kingdom. Significant decreases are expected for beets in France, West Germany, and Poland, and for cane in Argentina, Australia, Cuba, Brazil, and India. Estimated total world sugar production for 1978/79 will likely be about one million tons less than the 1977/78 record crop of 92.4 million tons,

but carryover stocks will still increase approximately 2.3 million tons (see figure S-1 for production of major sugar-producing countries).

Regional Developments

Latin America

As a whole, production in Latin America in 1978/79 will be 6 percent below output in the previous year. Production declines of approximately 1.1 million tons in Brazil and 700,000 tons in Cuba will more than offset production gains made in most other countries. Decisions of the Brazilian government on sugar versus alcohol

Table S-1—Sugar: World production, consumption, and stocks, raw value, 1972-78¹

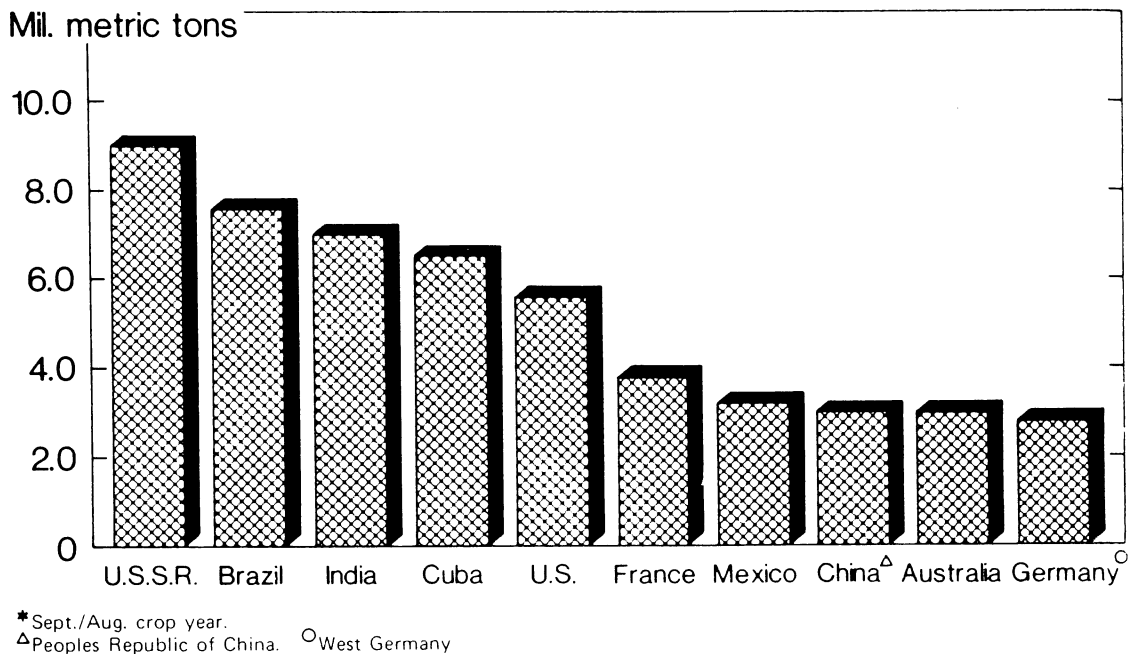
Crop year	Production			Consumption			Foreign trade balance ²	Ending stocks		Ending stocks as a percent of consumption
	Cane	Beet	Total	Change from previous year	Total	Change from previous year		Total	Change from previous year	
<i>Million short tons</i>										
1972	49.4	33.2	82.6	4.1	85.4	3.1	-1.8	17.3	-1.0	20.26
1973	52.7	36.0	88.7	6.1	88.8	3.4	.9	16.3	-1.0	18.36
1974	54.8	31.9	86.7	-2.0	85.9	-2.9	-.4	17.5	1.2	20.37
1975	55.9	34.4	90.3	3.6	87.4	1.5	-.4	20.8	3.3	23.80
1976	58.9	36.2	95.1	4.8	91.5	4.1	-.3	24.7	3.9	26.99
1977	63.3	38.6	101.9	6.8	95.0	3.5	-.2	31.8	7.1	33.47
1978 ³	61.6	39.0	100.6	-1.3	98.1	3.1	-.1	34.4	2.6	35.07
<i>Million metric tons</i>										
1972	44.8	30.1	74.9	3.7	77.5	2.8	-1.7	15.7	-.9	20.26
1973	47.8	32.7	80.5	5.6	80.6	3.1	.8	14.8	-.9	18.36
1974	49.8	28.9	78.7	-1.8	77.9	-2.7	-.3	15.9	1.1	20.41
1975	50.7	31.2	81.9	3.2	79.3	1.4	-.4	18.9	3.0	23.83
1976	53.4	32.8	86.2	4.3	83.0	3.7	-.2	22.3	3.4	26.87
1977	57.4	35.0	92.4	6.2	86.2	3.2	-.2	28.7	6.4	33.29
1978 ³	55.9	35.4	91.3	-1.1	89.0	2.8	-.1	31.1	2.4	34.94

¹ Crop years are on a September/August basis, but include the outturn of sugar from harvests of several Southern Hemisphere countries which begin prior to September. ² Minus sign indicates imports were larger than exports. ³ Estimate.

Source: Foreign Agricultural Service, USDA.

World Sugar Production, 1978/79*

Ten Leading Countries



USDA

Neg. ESCS 61-79 (4)

Figure S-1

production will have a major impact on future sugar output in the region.

Record production is expected in Honduras in 1978/79 with three new mills operating. Costa Rican sugar production is up by about 8 percent following the domestic sugar price increase announced last May, and the additional area harvested by the Tempisque mill. Mexico's sugarcane area increased by 8 percent in 1978/79, and five new mills, three already under construction, are to be built in the southeast. Additional cane harvested by Panama's government sugar corporation will increase its 1978/79 crop by 26 percent.

Production of sugar in Brazil during 1978/79 may total only 7.7 million tons. Government action has diverted cane away from sugar production and into manufacturing alcohol for use as "gasahol." This diversion program assists Brazil both to align sugar production with its reduced marketing opportunities under the ISA and to reduce petroleum imports.

Colombia is attempting to return to the export market. The Risaralda mill started operating there in October 1978, and acreage was up in 1978/79 by five percent. Although the Venezuelan Government

paid farmers bonuses for expanding their sugar areas, imports were still needed to meet increasing consumption.

Asia and Oceania

Sugar output in 1978/79 in this part of the world is little changed from 1977/78. Significant cutbacks in production in Australia and India were offset by greater output in the People's Republic of China, Indonesia, and Thailand. Australia is expected to continue its policy of limiting production, and farmers in Thailand may shift some cane land to other crops in response to low cane prices.

The Government of Burma signed a loan agreement for \$31.5 million last fall for the Pinyin Integrated Sugar Project, that will include the construction of a new sugar mill. Indonesia continues to renovate several factories, and to expand planted area to meet rising domestic demand. The record harvest in Fiji this year is the outcome of massive investment in modernizing and expanding the sugar industry to halt the continuous decline in production between 1968 and 1975.

Australian sugar production in 1978/79 at just under 3 million tons is 10 percent below the level in 1977/78. About 3.6 million tons of cane were left unharvested in a move to bring production in line with domestic needs and the country's ISA export quota.

Africa and Middle East

Despite an expected 5-percent decline in production in South Africa, which accounts for about one-third of the continent's sugar crop, total African output may be up 3 percent in 1978/79. Significant increases are estimated for Egypt, Kenya, and Morocco. There may be some further increase in total production next year as a number of African countries continue their programs to become self-sufficient in sugar. However, the overall growth probably will be tempered by production limitations in South Africa.

Sugar industries in Nyanza and at the coast in Kenya will benefit from World Bank funds which will be spent on the rehabilitation of sugar plantations and expansion of factories. There has been a slowdown in construction of new mills in the Ivory Coast. Five planned mills have been delayed while financing arrangements are settled.

The Syrian Government considers sugarbeet production as having one of the highest priorities. New sugarbeet factories at Raqqa and Meskene began trial operations this season, and the new

factory at Deir-ez-Zor is expected to start up next year. A fourth factory is being built at Tel Salhab. Morocco now has 10 sugar mills, and more are under construction or projected.

Europe and USSR

Production in Europe, both West and East, is practically unchanged in 1978/79, while output in the USSR may be up slightly. With the high cost of disposing surplus sugar, the European Community has been taking some steps to hold down production. This type of action is expected to be more effective in the future. On the other hand, a number of countries in Eastern Europe, as well as the Soviet Union, plan to expand production in coming years.

New processing plants are being added at a rapid rate in Yugoslavia (5 in 1978), but beet area has not increased correspondingly. The USSR added one new mill last year, and has plans for 10 more mills by 1980, which will increase the daily processing capacity to 867,000 metric tons. The Soviet Union has set a production goal for 1979 of 97.2 million tons of sugarbeets, a level 3.4 million tons over actual 1978 output. However, there are indications that sugar beet plantings this spring are behind schedule because of unfavorable cold and wet weather conditions, and the 1979 sugarbeet production goal of 97.2 million tons may not be achieved.

U.S. SWEETENER OUTLOOK

Sugar

The Domestic Price Outlook for Sugar

U.S. raw sugar prices may average higher in calendar 1979 than in 1978. The *derived* U.S. raw sugar price averaged 15 cents per pound for first-quarter 1979, about 1 cent per pound higher than in first-quarter 1978.⁴ The 15 cents meets the U.S. price objective which was increased 1.5 cents per pound for the 1978/79 sugar crop. However, since March, the *derived* U.S. raw price has declined, to

an average 14.11 cents per pound during the last half of April—significantly below the price objective.

New Domestic Sugar Legislation and ISA Ratification Still Pending⁵

As hearings on new domestic sugar legislation began in mid-February, there was optimism that a bill could be reported out of Committee and brought to a vote early, perhaps before the Easter break. Hearings were held by the House Committee on Agriculture, the Subcommittee on Trade of the House Committee on Ways and Means, and the Subcommittee on Tourism and Sugar of the Senate Finance Committee.

The House Committee on Agriculture began their "mark-up" of H.R. 2172 on March 15. The bill in its original form would have increased the cur-

⁴By converting the London spot for raw sugar to a Caribbean basis, via the exchange rate and transportation rates, a proxy for the world price (Caribbean basis) is obtained. Similarly, by adding to the Caribbean price, freight and insurance charges to New York, plus duties and fees, a *derived* New York price for raw sugar may be obtained. While this *derived* New York spot raw price is not necessarily equivalent to actual market prices transacted by buyers and sellers, it is one indicator used to reflect world price movements and provides a rough measure of U.S. raw sugar price movements since early November 1977, when the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange ceased reporting both the world and New York spot raw prices.

⁵This section on Pending Sugar Legislation was contributed by Thomas W. Little, Procurement and Sales Division, Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, Room 5751, South Building, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C., 20250, (202) 447-7397.

rent market price objective for sugar to 15.25 cents per pound (raw value equivalent) and established higher price objectives for sugar-supply years 1979-81. Major issues debated by the Committee include the following items:

- (1) U.S. membership in the International Sugar Agreement,
- (2) the number of years the new sugar program will operate,
- (3) the price objective,
- (4) escalation of the price objective during the term of the bill,
- (5) government payments, including payment limitations,
- (6) loan guarantees for encouraging alcohol production from sugar and other sweetener crops, and
- (7) minimum wage provisions for sugar crop fieldworkers.

The Administration, in testimony before the Agriculture Committee on March 1, reiterated its support for a viable domestic sugar industry and for ratification of the International Sugar Agreement. In proposing a domestic market price objective of 15.8 cents per pound, raw value, for the 1979 sugar supply year and rejecting higher support levels, the Administration indicated it would accept a measure that authorized payments of up to one-half cent a pound, should Congress incorporate such a provision in sugar legislation.

Stabilization of sugar imports in the range of 4.8 to 5.2 million short tons (raw value) was endorsed as a measure to undergird both our domestic and international sugar policy objectives. A 1979 minimum wage of \$3.20 per hour for sugar crop field workers, if total support is 15.8 cents per pound (raw value equivalent)—and a proportionally higher wage base if total support is increased—was also endorsed.

As significant differences emerged within the Committee during the markup of H.R. 2172, a delay in passage became evident. Amendments were offered in an effort to obtain consensus on a bill that could both be passed by Congress and subsequently signed by the President.

Following the Easter recess, the House Agriculture Committee reconvened, and completed markup of H.R. 2172. As adopted by the Committee on April 26, H.R. 2172, *The International Sugar Stabilization Act of 1979*, contains a 15.8-cent-per-pound market price objective for 1979 crop sugar (raw value basis). Also approved by the Committee was a provision for up to a half-a-cent-per-pound (raw value equivalent) government payment to sugar growers, with a limit of \$50,000 per grower.

The bill would mandate adjustments in the market price objective for sugar keyed to changes in cost of production. Annual increases, however,

may not exceed 7 percent. The maximum sugar support level—including the 0.5-cent-per-pound payment—with annual increases in the market price objective equal to 7 percent—would be as follows:

- 1979—15.8 cents per pound, plus up to an 0.5-cent-per-pound payment;
- 1980—16.9 cents per pound, plus up to an 0.5-cent-per-pound payment; and
- 1981—18.0 cents per pound, plus up to an 0.5-cent-per-pound payment.

H.R. 2172, if adopted as reported, would:

(1) preclude the Secretary of Agriculture from waiving any portion of the principal on 1977 and 1978 crop sugar loans, but allow a portion or all of the interest on loans to be waived, if deemed by the Secretary to be necessary to move into the market, the 1977 and 1978 crop sugar now under Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) loans;

(2) strengthen import quotas to further insure maintenance of the sugar support level; and

(3) authorize the Secretary to collect information on sweetener production costs.

The Senate Finance Committee, as it resumes its consideration of S. 463 and specific amendments, may experience difficulties similar to those encountered by the House. The bill, S. 463 as drafted, would provide an initial market price objective of 17 cents per pound for the 1978 crop—a level the Administration has indicated would be inflationary and inconsistent with the ISA. Unresolved, therefore, may yet be several major issues which have hampered agreement:

- (1) price levels for 1979-81,
- (2) the direct payment provisions, and
- (3) minimum fieldworker wages for the 1979-81 period.

Should Congress fail to pass new legislation, or extend the current sugar program, a domestic price support program may be implemented by the Secretary of Agriculture under existing authorities. A price support loan program, payment program, or purchase program could be implemented under discretionary authority provided in the Agricultural Act of 1949. While duties and fees could be retained to support a domestic price support program, the 50-percent ad valorem constraint on import fees would preclude attainment of the 15-cent-per-pound domestic market price objective (raw value basis) through an import fee system, should world sugar prices fall much below current levels.

As efforts continue in Congress to resolve differences which have impeded the passage of new domestic sugar legislation and ratification of the International Sugar Agreement, the Department of Agriculture recently asked for comments on a price support loan program to provide loans on 1979-crop sugar harvested prior to the implementation of new legislation.

1979 U.S. Beet Planting Intentions Down

U.S. sugarbeet acreage will drop about 11 percent in 1979, if producers carry out intentions reported in the USDA's Crop Reporting Board *Prospective Plantings Report*,⁶ released April 16 (table S-3).

Most of the drop in acreage is coming in States where sugarbeet processing facilities are closing. Processing plants will not operate this fall in Ottawa, Ohio; Rocky Ford, Colorado; Garland, Utah; Idaho Falls, Idaho; and Toppenish and Moses Lake, Washington. Approximately 130,000 acres of sugarbeets were grown in 1978/79 to supply these 6 plants. Growers who supplied the Rocky Ford, Colorado, Garland, Utah, and the two Washington processing facilities will no longer have a market for their beets—the processing plants in those areas have ceased operations. Growers in Idaho and Ohio may be able to contract some acreage with remaining plants, though transport distances are now longer.

Contracted acreage for harvest has been reduced 6 percent in the Red River Valley, where sugarbeet processing capacity has been strained for the past two campaigns (table S-3). Michigan-Ohio acreage will be down 7 percent this year, with virtually all of the decline reflecting acreage which formerly supplied the Ohio plant, which is closing. Similarly, Great Plains acreage for the 1979 beet crop will likely be down 6 percent, virtually all coming from Kansas and Colorado acreage which formerly supplied the Rocky Ford, Colorado plant.

Planted acreage could total slightly higher in the Southwest (California-Arizona) this year. Much will depend on whether the wet fields dry out in time to plant sugarbeets. Sugarbeet acreage in the Arizona highlands—though limited—will no longer be contracted for processing.

The biggest regional decline in sugarbeet acreage—a 35-percent drop—will occur in the Pacific Northwest. Most of the drop is coming from the 113,000 acres which supplied the four plants there which will not operate this fall. The Moses Lake facility (Washington) has a daily slicing capacity of 10,500 tons of beets per day, the largest in the United States, and probably in the world. Attempts made by growers to purchase the two processing facilities in Washington were unsuccessful because financing could not be obtained.

Contracted sugarbeet acreage in most areas, except as noted above, is expected to remain about

quate if not overabundant. Fields in several of the more northerly States were still covered by snow in early April.

Because of a late spring and wet fields, planting was running behind schedule in several States, including California. However, barring further delays, late planting may have only a limited effect on crop yields as field moisture is excellent in virtually all States.

There was severe flooding in the Red River Valley in late April. The major impact will be a late planting season. Virtually no sugarbeets were planted by May 1 compared with roughly 40 percent of last year's crop planted by May 1. Few beets are expected to be planted in the Valley before the second week of May because of wet fields. Moreover, the weather forecast for the Valley is cold and damp through May. This suggests the average 1979 sugarbeet yield in the Valley is unlikely to match the record 19 tons per acre in 1978.

1979 Beet Sugar Production Likely Down Sharply⁷

Because of reduced acreage, sugarbeet production in 1979 is expected to decline about 11 percent from last year's nearly 25.9 million short tons (table S-4). Based on prospective plantings for 1979—and assuming beet yields and sugar recovery rates consistent with current field moisture conditions—U.S. beet sugar production in 1979/80 could range between 2.7 and 3.1 million tons (raw value), down significantly from last year's nearly 3.3 million short tons (raw value) (table S-5).

1979 U.S. Sugarcane Output May Increase Slightly from Last Year's Level

U.S. sugarcane acreage for harvest this year may increase slightly from 1978. A 4-percent increase in plant cane seeded for the 1979/80 crop may contribute to higher average yields and a slight increase in 1979/80 cane production over the 1978/79 level of nearly 25.8 million tons (table S-4). With the potential for higher cane yields, and sucrose recovery, the 1979/80 U.S. cane sugar crop—barring mainland crop freezes—will likely total over 2.7 million tons (raw value), compared with 2.6 million tons in 1978/79.

Hawaiian sugar production is expected to total more than 1.1 million tons (raw value) in 1979, over 6 percent larger than in 1978. The 5-year drought in Hawaii eased last year, and there was

⁷Values shown in U.S. Sugar Outlook are short tons (2,000 pounds per ton). To convert short tons to metric tons multiply short tons by 0.9072.

⁶*Prospective Plantings*, CrPr 2-4 (4-79), April 1979. Crop Reporting Board—Economics, Statistics, and Cooperatives Services, USDA, April 16, 1979, p. B-12.

TABLE S-2-- SUGAR, CANE, AND BEET: SUPPLY AND UTILIZATION, UNITED STATES, CALENDAR YEARS, 1968-78

YEAR	SUPPLY										UTILIZATION									
	PRODUCTION					OFFSHORE RECEIPTS					1,000 SHORT TONS, RAW VALUE					1,000 SHORT TONS, RAW VALUE				
	CANE 1/	BEET	TOTAL	FOREIGN	TERRI- TORIES	TOTAL	BEGIN- NING	STOCKS	TOTAL	SUPPLY	NET.	CHANGE IN: BALANC- ING	EXPORTS	INVISIBL- E	STOCKS	ITEMS 2/ ALCOHOL	TOTAL	LIVESTOCK: MILITARY AND CIVILIAN	DOMESTIC DISAPPEARANCE	POUNDS REFINED
1968	2,588	3,039	5,627	5,130	504	5,634	2,941		5,634	14,202			79	291	51	82	10,656			99.2
1969	2,236	3,246	5,482	4,886	342	5,228	3,043		5,228	13,753			82	-273	57	68	10,950			101.0
1970	2,363	3,511	5,874	5,296	353	5,649	2,869		5,649	14,392			66	185	60	83	11,163			101.8
1971	2,386	3,429	5,815	5,587	144	5,731	2,835		5,731	14,381			89	-7	70	61	11,345			102.4
1972	2,481	3,534	6,015	5,459	149	5,608	2,823		5,608	14,446			50	-21	45	62	11,487			102.8
1973	2,709	3,353	6,061	5,329	79	5,408	2,823		5,408	14,292			26	91	69	31	11,429			101.5
1974	2,441	3,221	5,662	5,770	157	5,927	2,646		5,927	14,235			77	300	51	8	10,945			96.5
1975	2,827	3,473	6,300	3,882	96	3,978	2,854		3,978	13,132			206	-267	29	6	10,302			90.2
1976	2,795	4,003	6,798	4,658	203	4,861	2,856		4,861	14,515			70	-18	72		10,893			94.6
1977	2,666	3,423	6,089	6,138	102	6,240	3,498		6,240	15,827			20	203	14		11,099			95.7
1978 3/	2,537	3,668	5,605	4,693	52	4,745	4,491		4,745	14,841			16	1	71	4	10,882			93.1

1/ INCLUDES HAWAII. 2/ CALCULATED AS A RESIDUAL. 3/ PRELIMINARY 4/ ESTIMATE

so much rain in late 1978, some cane was carried over for processing this year. Additional heavy rainfall in first-quarter 1979 has delayed processing, but Hawaiian output is expected to catch up when rainfall becomes more normal and fields dry out. For irrigated areas, reservoirs and catch basins are nearly full.

The 1979/80 U.S. mainland cane sugar crop is expected to total more than 1.6 million tons with normal crop yields and sucrose recovery, over 3 percent larger than the 1978/79 crop (table S-5).

The Florida industry expects to match and probably exceed the preliminary 1978/79 sugar crop estimate of 940,000 tons. The Texas Cooperative anticipates a 1979/80 sugar crop of around 90,000 tons unless severe winter freezes recur, up around a third from the freeze-reduced 1978/79 crop.

The Louisiana industry expects a minimum of 600,000 tons of sugar (raw value), up at least 7 percent from 1978/79, barring poor weather. With normal weather, Louisiana cane yields will likely average several tons per acre higher than last year's 21 tons, though sucrose recovery will probably decline slightly from 9.6 percent (192 pounds of sugar, raw value, per short ton of cane). In addition there will be three fewer processing plants in Louisiana this fall.

The Mainland cane crop generally looks good. Louisiana cane growth was slowed by cool nights in late April and growth could benefit from 4 to 6 weeks of hot weather now. Texas cane fields benefited from rainfall in May which helped minimize irrigation costs. In addition, there is sufficient water for irrigation in both Florida and Texas.

Sweetener Grower Input Prices Up Sharply

Farmers growing sweetener crops this year can expect sharply higher input prices. Depending on the mix of inputs, overall production costs will likely increase 8 to 11 percent. This is up significantly from the 5 to 7 percent increase expected last December. Interest rates appear likely to show the largest rise and could average a fifth higher than in 1978. Depending on the area, sweetener crop farmers can expect to pay over 10 percent interest on loans for most production expenses, compared with under 8 percent in 1978.

The other sharp increase is expected in energy prices, particularly motor fuels. Energy prices could increase a sixth, possibly more. Wages, taxes, and prices of trucks, tractors, farm machinery and equipment, and other farm supplies are also expected to increase significantly this year. Prices of agricultural chemicals and fertilizers may show the smallest increase among major inputs.

Beet and cane processors, cane sugar refiners, corn wet millers, and manufacturers of sweetener-

containing products are also anticipating higher input prices for calendar 1979.

U.S. Imports Expected To Increase in Calendar 1979

U.S. imports of sugar in calendar 1979 are expected to increase from the 1978 level. Increased domestic cane sugar production may not offset reduced beet sugar production in 1979. Although high fructose corn syrup shipments are expected to increase again (unless the domestic sugar price increases enough to bring sugar out of loan stocks), more imports will enter than in 1978 to meet domestic sweetener demand. Imports of sugar may range from 5.3 to 5.7 million tons this year, up from 4.69 million in calendar 1978 (table S-8). Sugar imports in the first quarter this year totaled an estimated 800,000 to 1 million tons, compared with 510,000 tons for the first quarter of 1978, and over a million tons in 1977.

Trade sources report imports may increase in the second quarter in response to the reduction in the fixed import fee from 3.35 cents per pound in the first quarter to 2.76 cents per pound effective April 1. The new fee reflects the average International Sugar Organization (ISO) world price quoted during the 20-market-day pricing period (February 20 to March 19) from which the second-quarter fee level was determined, compared with the period utilized for setting the first-quarter fee.

U.S. Sugar Deliveries May Increase Slightly in 1979

U.S. refined sugar deliveries for domestic use in calendar 1979 are now expected to total 10.8 to 11.1 million short tons (raw value), probably up slightly from 10.88 million tons in 1978 (table S-6). Domestic sugar deliveries for the first 3 months of 1979 are expected to total slightly over 2.60 million short tons (raw value basis), up 6 percent (140,000 tons) from the same period in 1978 (figure S-6 and figure S-2). During the rest of the year, deliveries may only match the 1978 level. Several trade sources believe calendar 1979 sugar deliveries may fall

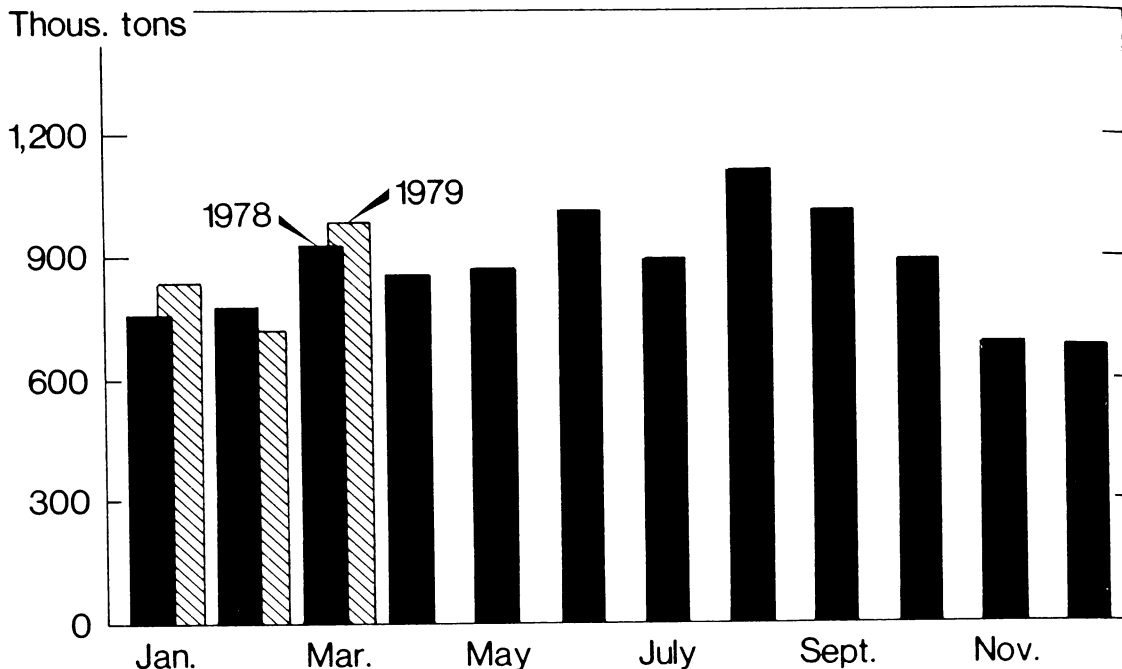
Quarterly per capita consumption of refined sugar

Quarter	1975	1976	1977 ¹	1978 ²
	<i>Pounds</i>			
I	16.2	21.9	22.6	21.2
II	23.5	24.4	24.2	23.9
III	28.0	26.7	26.8	25.9
IV	22.5	21.7	22.1	22.1
Annual	90.2	94.7	95.7	93.1

¹ Preliminary. ² Estimate.

Source: ESCS, USDA.

U.S. Sugar Deliveries*—Raw Value



*To domestic users. Excludes Hawaii.

USDA

Figure S-2

Neg. ESCS 2268-79 (4)

short of the 1978 level despite the 140,000-ton first-quarter lead over a year ago.

Beet sugar deliveries in California were down in first-quarter 1979 due to very low beet sugar stocks and an inability to harvest overwintered sugarbeets for processing because of wet weather. Similarly, wet weather also delayed the start of the spring campaign. Cane sugar deliveries in California increased in the first quarter to offset smaller beet sugar deliveries. With sugarbeets now being processed in the second quarter, beet sugar deliveries are expected to increase to more normal levels.

Corn Sweetener Outlook

A Large Corn Crop Expected in 1979*

Present acreage prospects coupled with large corn stocks suggest that wet millers can again anticipate adequate corn supplies in 1979/80. But even with relatively large supplies again, corn

prices in 1979/80 could average somewhat higher if both domestic and export demand continue strong, as expected.

As of April 1, U.S. farmers planned to seed 79.2 million acres to corn this spring, virtually the same as last year. Seedings in the Corn Belt are being delayed because of persistent cold, wet conditions, but the accumulation of soil moisture reserves will be beneficial for emergence and early growth of plants. If weather is favorable during the growing season, this acreage would yield another large corn crop. In this event, large supplies relative to demand would hold the 1979/80 season average price near the same level as a year earlier. However, if unfavorable weather occurs this summer, production would fall below last year, stocks would decline sharply, and higher prices would trigger out most of the grain held in farmer-owned reserves.

With both strong domestic and export demand, prices of 1978 crop corn likely will continue to increase seasonally, and then decline this summer, if prospects again favor large grain crops here and abroad. The removal of a significant part of the corn supply from the market by farmer participation in the loan and reserve programs also

* Contributed by Jack Ross, International Economics Division, Economics, Statistics, and Cooperative Service, USDA, Room 222-B, 500 12th St., S.W., Washington, D.C. 20250, (202) 447-8636.

contributed to the recent strength in corn prices. For example, corn prices, which weakened seasonally in 1978 to a low of \$2.13 per bushel in September from a high of \$2.57 in March 1978, have since recovered to \$2.50 per bushel this April (No. 2, yellow-Chicago).

Through mid-April, more than 1.1 billion bushels of corn were under loan and in the reserve program, and the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) owned 90 million bushels. Domestic feed use in 1978/79 (October-September) will be up about 8 percent, and exports likely will continue near last year's record volume.

U.S. Grind Up

The U.S. corn refiner grind will likely total a new record of around 425 to 435 million bushels in calendar 1979. Trade sources indicate the U.S. corn grind slightly exceeded 400 million bushels in calendar 1978, up from the 265-million-bushel level of 1972. Much of the grind last year reflected higher high fructose corn sirup (HFCS) shipments. In addition, both corn starch and glucose corn sirup shipments increased significantly in 1978.

Corn Refiner Shipments Expected To Increase Again in 1979⁹

Based on recent trends, HFCS shipments—virtually all for domestic food use—will likely range

⁹Corn sweetener estimates for domestic food use are shown on a dry basis. Conversion factors used to convert commercial weight to dry weight are as follows: glucose corn sirup (conventional or regular) 0.803; dextrose (refined corn sugar) 0.92; and HFCS (high fructose corn sirup), 0.71. Dry weight estimates may be reconverted to commercial weight by dividing the relevant data by the specified conversion factors. Values shown in the Corn Sweetener Outlook are short tons (2,000 pounds per ton). To convert short tons to metric tons multiply short tons by 0.9072.

from 1.45 million to 1.55 million tons (dry basis) in calendar 1979, up from around 1.26 million tons in 1978. Conventional corn sirup shipments for food use are expected to total about 2 million tons this year, up slightly from the 1978 level of 1.97 million tons. Dextrose shipments for food use in calendar 1979 will probably remain near the 1978 sales level of 435,000 tons (dry basis), possibly increasing modestly.

Corn Sweetener Users Can Expect Higher Prices in Coming Months

The outlook for corn sweetener prices has changed significantly from a year ago. Processing capacity is becoming tighter for corn starch, glucose corn sirup, and dextrose. High fructose corn sirup is expected to utilize about 60 percent of the processing capacity available in calendar 1979 on an annual basis, compared with around half in 1978. This means that around 90 percent or more of HFCS capacity will likely be used in the peak-season third quarter.

One company recently announced it would expand its dextrose processing capacity by 75,000 tons. Several companies are contemplating the construction of new starch or sweetener facilities. Some facilities have reached physical or economic limits, and new capacity may have to be built elsewhere to supply prospective growing demand for starch and glucose corn sirup. Price increases were recently announced for glucose corn sirup (table S-17).

Processing capacity which will be built in the future will cost substantially more than that started in 1974-76, the last large expansion in the corn sweetener industry. With processing capacity continuing to tighten, there may be further increases in corn sweetener prices this summer which would encourage the building of more capacity.

U.S. SUGAR SITUATION¹⁰

Production

1978/79 U.S. Sugarbeet Crop Up 3.5 Percent

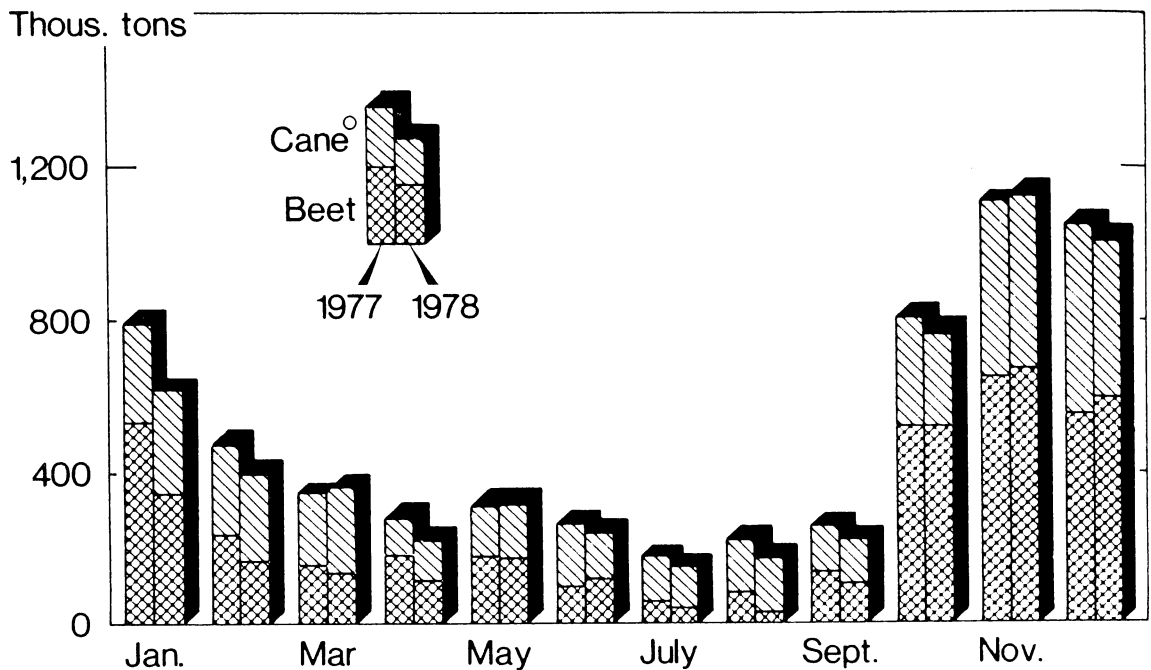
The 1978/79 U.S. sugarbeet crop is estimated at 25.9 million tons—up 3.5 percent from the 1977/78 crop (table S-4). Harvested acreage of over 1.27 million acres was up nearly 5 percent. Relatively good growing and harvesting conditions throughout most beet areas resulted in a near-record U.S. average yield of 20.3 tons of beets per acre, down only slightly from the 1977/78 record yield of 20.6 tons.

Beet sugar output from the 1978/79 crop is expected to total more than 150,000 tons larger than the previous crop, partly reflecting improved sucrose recovery (table S-5). Through March 1979, 2.91 million tons of sugar had been produced from the 1978/79 crop (figure S-3).¹¹ Processing will

¹⁰Values shown in The U.S. Sugar Situation are short tons (2,000 pounds per ton). To convert short tons to metric tons, multiply by the factor .9071.

¹¹Includes 154,000 tons processed during April through August 1978, mostly from California and Arizona (see table 7).

U.S. Sugar Production*—Raw Value



*Calendar year by months.

○ Includes Hawaii.

Figure S-3

continue in California and Arizona until July or August.

Most beet sugar factories in traditional areas—where beets are dug and then piled for the fall-winter campaign—finished processing before April 1—many before March 1. But in the Red River Valley, processing facilities operated from mid-September to nearly mid-April before shutting down. The enormous 8-million-ton beet crop processed by the seven plants in the Minnesota and the Red River Valley was 7 percent larger than the previous high, largely resulting from the record 19-ton-per-acre yield, one ton more than the previous high.

Despite the 200-plus days of processing in the Red River Valley, sucrose recovery held up well. Sugarbeets which were processed after March 1 were still well frozen. The processing season in the Valley was slightly colder than usual which helped keep sucrose recovery up. The technique for processing frozen beets was developed in Russia and has been further modified for use by Red River Valley processors.

1978/79 Cane Sugar Production Virtually Unchanged

U.S. sugarcane acreage harvested for sugar totaled about 709,000 acres in 1978/79, down about

1 percent from 1977/78 (table S-5). Total domestic cane production is virtually unchanged from 1977/78 because the average cane yield per acre was up about half a ton. However, because of a lower average sucrose recovery in 1978/79, the cane sugar outturn of 2.6 million tons is anticipated to be down some from the 1977/78 level (table S-5).

In calendar 1978, Hawaiian cane sugar production totaled 1.03 million tons.

Mainland cane sugar production is estimated at 1.56 million tons (raw value) for 1978/79 (table S-5). The 1978/79 sugar crop in Texas was disappointing. The Texas mill completed its campaign in early April, but sucrose recovery was down sharply, reflecting severe freezes on December 9, 1978, and January 2, 1979.

Because of dry weather through much of the growing season, the Louisiana cane sugar crop produced only 560,000 tons of sugar (raw value). Cane yields averaged only 21 tons per acre. Sucrose recovery was high, but not enough to offset low cane yields. The 1978/79 Florida cane sugar crop totaled 940,000 tons (preliminary estimate) with processors finishing grinding cane around mid-April.

Puerto Rican Situation and Outlook

About 2.6 million short tons of sugarcane are expected to be processed this year in Puerto Rico. The 1979 processing campaign started in January and is expected to be finished by June 1. The cane crop is expected to yield 215,000 to 225,000 short tons of sugar, raw value.

White grubs which attack sugarcane roots are a major problem. Government sources there estimate white grubs reduce potential output by 10 percent. When old stubble cane is ploughed up for replanting, birds gobble up the exposed grubs, which helps keep yields up for newly planted cane. However, ratoon crops (cane planted in previous years) have been hard hit by white grubs. Aldrin, a pesticide which was previously used to keep the grubs in check, was banned for use in cane fields by the Environmental Protection Agency. An effective substitute has not been found.

Foreign Trade

Imports Down Sharply in 1978

U.S. sugar imports in calendar 1978 totaled 4.69 million tons (raw value), down sharply from the record 1977 level of 6.14 million tons (tables S-2, S-8, S-9, and S-10).

In 1978, Argentina, Brazil, Central America,¹² the Dominican Republic, the Philippines, and Peru were our top six foreign sugar suppliers. They accounted for nearly 72 percent of U.S. imports in 1978, compared with 78 percent in 1977.

Refined sugar imports of 100,000 tons in calendar 1978 were down almost two-thirds from the 1977 level. Imports from Canada were down 29 percent, but still accounted for over 98 percent of U.S. refined sugar imports. There were no imports of refined sugar from Brazil and France, significant exporters of refined sugar to the United States in 1977.

U.S. Duty-Free Sugar Imports Are Relatively Small

A preferential duty-free treatment was established for designated beneficiary countries, under the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP) authority in Title V of the Trade Act of 1974, which became effective for sugar on January 1, 1976. This authority to apply preferential rates is scheduled to expire January 3, 1985. While U.S. imports of sugar from eligible GSP countries are duty-free, all sugar imports—including those from GSP countries—are subject to the current fixed fee

¹²The seven Central American Countries include Belize, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Panama.

of \$3.28 per cwt. for refined sugar and \$2.76 per cwt. for raw sugar.

The Trade Act of 1974 excludes developed countries from preferential treatment for any commodity. The Act also excludes certain other countries, such as members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), and Communist countries other than Romania and Yugoslavia.

Beneficiary developing countries, otherwise eligible, are excluded when U.S. imports of a commodity from a country in the previous calendar year amounted to either 50 percent of all U.S. imports of that commodity or more than a specified value fixed each year in relation to the U.S. Gross National Product (GNP). The maximum fixed value for calendar 1976 was \$29.9 million. The \$29.9-million GSP limit increases each year, reflecting the internal decline in the value of the dollar as measured by the domestic rate of inflation. The GSP limit for a country's exports of a particular import category in 1978 was \$37.3 million.

Current U.S. duties are \$2.98 per cwt. for refined sugar and \$2.81 per cwt. for 96-degree sugar (raw value). The quantity of sugar imported into the United States duty-free under GSP in calendar 1978 totaled nearly 480,000 short tons (raw value), about 12 percent of total imports. The dollar value of GSP imports totaled over \$103 million (table S-10). The volume of GSP imports last year was down over a third from the 1977 level.

Commercial quantities of GSP sugar were imported from 22 countries in calendar 1978. Nearly 34 percent of duty-free sugar under GSP last year came from Africa, 26 percent from Central America, 19 percent from the Caribbean, and 12 percent from South America (table S-10). All countries which received GSP duty-free treatment in calendar 1978 also qualify for GSP in 1979. All countries whose shipments of sugar totaled under \$37.3 million in calendar 1978 but were not on the

U.S. Sugar Exports—Thous. Ton, Raw Value

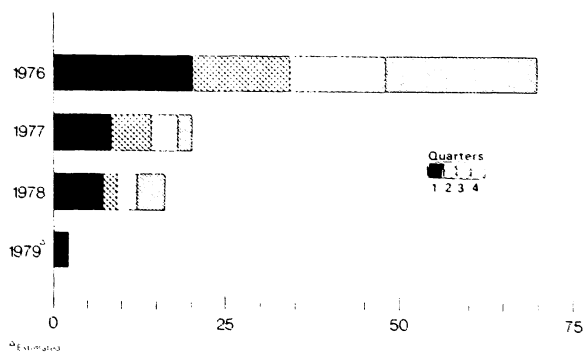


Figure S-4

GSP list in 1976 and 1977 were not reinstated to the duty-free GSP list for sugar in 1979.

Calendar 1978 Sugar Exports Down

Based on Census Bureau data, U.S. sugar exports totaled 16,000 tons (raw value) in calendar 1978, down from nearly 20,000 tons in 1977 (figure S-4). Refined crystalline sugar accounted for 62 percent of total U.S. exports in 1978, liquid sugar 9 percent, while raw sugar represented 29 percent.

April 1 U.S. Sugar Stocks Near Record High

On April 1, U.S. sugar stocks totaled nearly 3.7 million short tons (including Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) owned stocks—raw value), down nearly 114,000 tons from the record April 1, 1978 level (table S-12). The near-record stocks include 197,000 tons of loan sugar, from the 1977 crop, forfeited to the CCC, and the 2.4 million tons of 1977 and 1978 crop sugar under CCC loan by beet and cane processors on April 1.

Domestic sugar stocks increased from a seasonal low of 2.05 million tons last October 1 to a high of 3.93 million tons on February 1, and then declined to their April 1 level of 3.74 million tons. U.S. sugar stocks are expected to seasonally decline through the first 9 months of calendar 1979.

U.S. beet processors are expected to significantly reduce their sugar inventories in supplying seasonally large third-quarter demand just prior to beginning the traditional beet processing campaigns this fall.

U.S. refiners have worked their stocks down in 1979 from the high levels they were carrying in 1978, particularly raw cane sugar. Refiners have less incentive this year to stockpile sugar. Interest rates for financing sugar purchases are currently very high. On April 30, the CCC owned 197,000 tons of raw cane sugar which could be released for market use if market prices strengthen significantly. Also, on April 30, 2.3 million tons of sugar (raw value) were under CCC loan—including both 1977 and 1978 crop sugar. With prospects that somewhat more may be placed under loan, indications are that additional quantities of cane sugar may later be forfeited to CCC.

Government Programs¹³

U.S. Lowers Sugar Import Fees, Effective April 1

The sugar import fee reduction action, effective April 1, was taken under the import fee system which provides for fee adjustment in response to changes in world sugar prices. Under the system, the import fee for raw sugar must be computed on

the basis of average world prices during a 20-day base period in each calendar quarter, plus customs duties and a fixed factor covering charges such as freight and insurance. The fee is the difference between the sum of those factors and the target price of 15 cents per pound. The fee for refined sugar is fixed at 0.52 cent per pound more than for raw sugar.

The new fees—2.76 cents per pound for raw sugar and 3.28 cents for refined sugar—were calculated from quotations from the International Sugar Organization (ISO) in London, which averaged 8.53 cents per pound during the base period. If quotations by the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange are resumed, they will become the basis for future fee calculations.

Sugar Loan Program—1977 and 1978 Crops

Nearly 988,000 short tons (raw value) of 1977 crop sugar have now been redeemed from price support loans and moved to market (as of April 30—most recent data). In redeeming this sugar, processors repaid the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) about \$280 million in loan principal plus interest. Sugar processors transferred about 197,000 tons of raw cane sugar to CCC in forfeiture of loans totaling \$53 million. Loans on the 1977 crop remaining outstanding on April 30 totaled \$40 million on 140,000 tons of sugar (table S-13).

More than 2.4 million short tons (raw value) of 1978 crop sugar have been placed in storage by processors as collateral for price support loans totaling \$735 million. Processors have repaid about \$70 million of these loans and have moved the 227,000 tons of sugar—which served as collateral—into market channels. Still outstanding on April 30 were loans totaling \$665 million on almost 2.2 million tons of 1978 crop sugar.

1979 Crop Loan Program Proposed by Secretary of Agriculture

The Secretary of Agriculture announced on May 4 that he is considering instituting a non-recourse loan program to support 1979 crop sugarbeets and sugarcane. The public was invited to comment on the proposal with written comments due no later than May 21, 1979. The proposed loan program would be implemented by the Secretary under the discretionary authority contained in Sec-

¹³This section on Government Programs was contributed by James E. Agnew, Jr., Acting Deputy Director, Procurement and Sales Division, Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, Room 5741, South Building, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D.C. 20250, (202) 447-3517.

tion 301 of the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended.

A principal objective of the proposed program would be to offer loans at rates which would provide price support guarantees and permit loan redemption without loss to growers and processors. Basic loan rates in the range of 13 to 14.25 cents per pound for raw cane sugar and 15.15 to 16.52 cents per pound for refined beet sugar were offered for consideration.

Differential loan rates based on the costs of transporting sugar to market would apply to the various processing regions as established under the 1978 crop loan program. Other terms and conditions of the proposed program would be similar in most respects to those in effect under the 1978 program. One major difference, however, would be the deletion of minimum wage requirements as a condition of price support eligibility. The current statutory authority for the proposed program does not authorize the Secretary to establish special minimum wage rates for sugar crop fieldworkers.

Domestic Sugar Prices

Sugar Spot Price Reporting

The Commodity Futures Trading Corporation (CFTC) and the U.S. Justice Department have not yet approved the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange's recent proposal to resume reporting the world (f.o.b. Caribbean) and domestic raw prices, New York spot raw equivalent. CFTC recently stated it is not bound by an agreement between the Exchange and Justice concerning spot price determinations, since Congress authorized the CFTC to approve, or disapprove, all proposed changes in contract market rules.

The consent decree filed last December 15 was published for public comment by the Justice Department on December 27, and by the CFTC on February 1, and is not expected to become final for some time. Before the Exchange can again report spot sugar prices, it appears that both Justice and CFTC will have to approve the proposal.

Derived U.S. Raw Price Peaked in March

The *derived* U.S. raw price averaged \$15.16 per cwt. (New York spot raw equivalent) in first quarter 1979, \$1.15 per cwt. higher than in first-quarter 1978.¹⁴ The *derived* raw price rose from \$14.63 per

cwt. in January to a high of \$15.53 in March. The *derived* price has subsequently weakened, and averaged only \$14.11 per cwt. in the last half of April.

One reason the domestic *derived* price has declined since April is the decrease in the world price (Caribbean basis) from \$8.30 per cwt. on April 2, to an average of \$7.64 per cwt. during the last half of April. Should the world price continue to weaken, and the average for 10 consecutive marketing days slip below \$7.53 per cwt., the U.S. import fee would be increased \$1 per cwt. within 3 marketing days to attempt to bring the domestic *derived* price more in line with the present \$15-per-cwt. price objective.

Because the import fee cannot exceed 50 percent of the f.o.b. value of the sugar, further weakening of sugar prices could keep the \$15-per-cwt. domestic price objective for raw sugar from being achieved with import fees. For example, if the world price should drop to a 10-consecutive-marketing-day average of \$6.80 per cwt., the maximum import fee would be \$3.40. The addition of the import duty of \$2.81 per cwt. and transportation and insurance costs of \$0.90 per cwt. would bring the *derived* U.S. price to only \$13.91 per cwt., substantially below the 15-cent-per-pound price objective.

U.S. Wholesale Refined Prices Increased Slightly in First Quarter

Wholesale refined sugar prices increased slightly since last October, and have increased somewhat further in first-quarter 1979. Present wholesale refined list prices range from current lows of around \$19-\$20 per cwt. for beet sugar in the Chicago-West and Pacific Coast marketing territories to a high of \$22-\$23 per cwt. for cane sugar in the Northeast. Actual prices are reported to be discounted because of competition, with the largest discounts under list apparently available in Chicago-West; the smallest on the Pacific Coast, or possibly the Northeast.

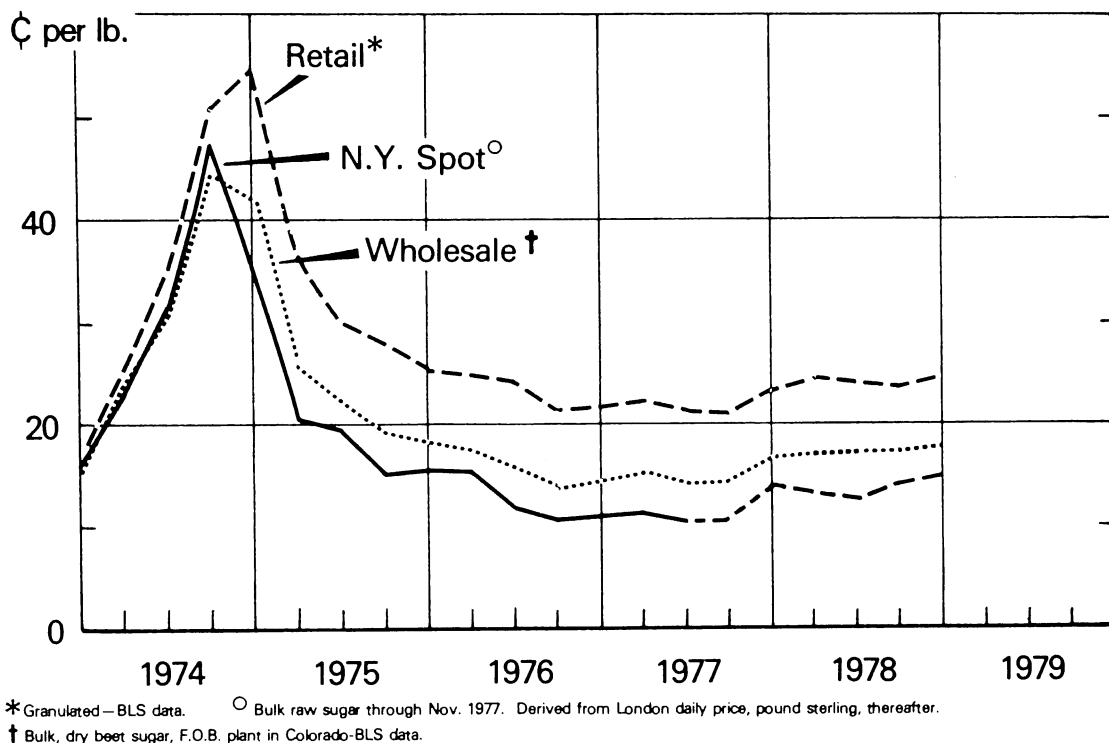
Recent increases in wholesale prices of refined sugar reflect the increase last fall in the price objective from \$13.50 per cwt. for 1977/78 crop raw cane sugar to \$15.00 per cwt. for 1978/79 crop cane sugar. However, with the recent decline in raw sugar prices and the 59-cent-per-cwt. reduction in the import fee effective April 1, wholesale prices of refined sugar may be relatively stable for some time.

Retail Sugar Prices Have Increased Only Slightly in Recent Months

The U.S. average retail price for sugar averaged 23.8 cents per pound in calendar 1978, up 2.2 cents

¹⁴See footnote 4 for an explanation of how the world raw price (f.o.b. Caribbean) and U.S. price (New York spot raw equivalent) are derived.

U.S. Sugar Prices



USDA

Neg. ESCS 768 79 (4)

Figure S-5

from 1977.¹⁵ The March 1979 U.S. retail price of 24.7 cents per pound was about 0.7 cent higher than in March a year ago (table S-15 and figure S-5). While U.S. retail sugar prices have increased,

¹⁵By using the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) retail price index for Sugar and Artificial Sweeteners (98 percent sugar—2 percent artificial sweeteners) which measures changes in the retail price of sugar, U.S. average retail sugar price levels since December 1977 may be approximated.

the average for the 13-month period from March 1978 through March 1979 was 24.1 cents, with the average variation less than two-tenths of a cent.

With the derived U.S. raw price now declining and wholesale prices of refined sugar relatively steady, there will probably be only minimal upward pressure on retail sugar prices this year. Retail prices by December 1979 will probably be in the 25-to-27-cent-per-pound-range.

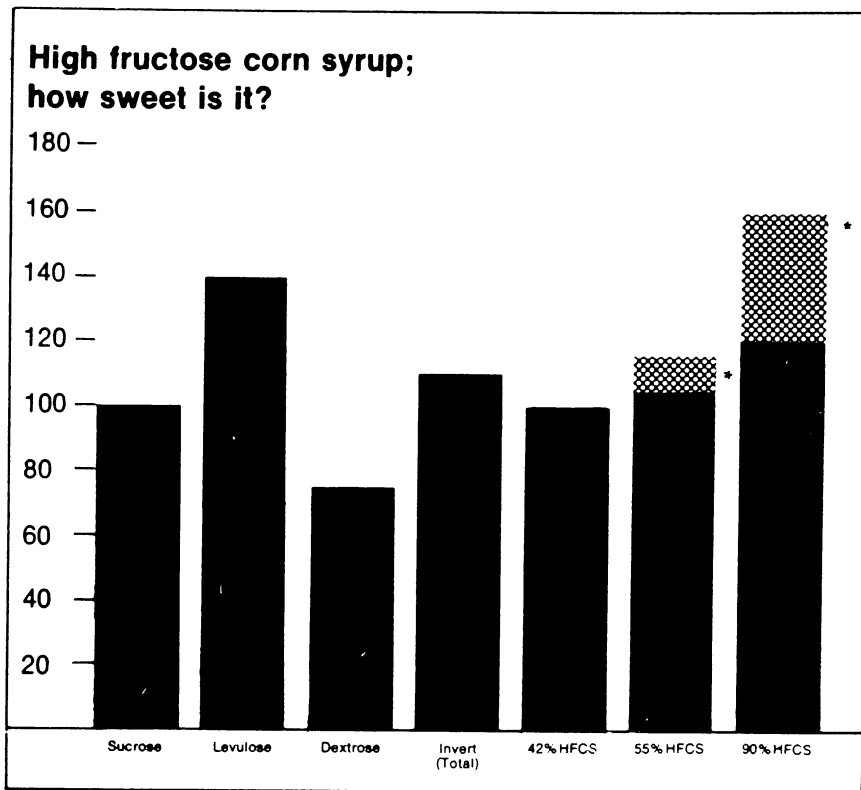
U.S. CORN SWEETENER SITUATION

Growth Continues in Domestic Use of Corn Sweeteners

Revised data from trade sources on high fructose corn sirup (HFCS) show shipments of 1.26 million tons (dry basis) in 1978 compared with 1.03 million tons in 1977 (see table S-21).¹⁶ Glucose corn

¹⁶See footnote 9 for factors used to convert commercial weight to dry basis. Values shown in U.S. Corn Sweetener Situation are short tons (2,000 pounds per ton). To convert short tons to metric tons, multiply short tons by 0.9072.

sirup shipments for food use totaled over 1.97 million tons in 1978, up from 1.92 million in 1977. Dextrose shipments for food use totaled about 460,000 tons in 1977, declining to 435,000 tons in 1978. HFCS sales increased about 22 percent in 1978; glucose corn sirup shipments were up about 3 percent but dextrose shipments for food use declined about 5 percent from 1977. The decline in dextrose sales is consistent with the relatively rapid growth in HFCS sales in recent years. In addition, approximately 100,000 to 125,000 tons of glucose corn sirup and dextrose were each



*Note: Sweetness values depend on application. Chart courtesy of *Processed Prepared Food*, Chicago: Gorman Publishing Co.

Figure S-6

marketed in recent years for nonfood use.

Domestic corn sweetener use continues to grow, totaling nearly 3.7 million short tons (dry basis) in calendar 1978, up from just over 3.4 million tons in 1977. This compares with estimated deliveries of nearly 10.2 million short tons of refined sugar (refined basis) in 1978. Corn sweeteners now account for over a fourth of total caloric sweetener consumption compared with only 12 percent in 1960.

Glucose corn sirup accounted for over half of total corn sweetener use in calendar 1978, high fructose corn sirup (HFCS) over a third, and dextrose around an eighth. U.S. corn sweetener growth is expected to continue and may capture a third of domestic caloric sweetener use around the mid-1980's. With HFCS use growing some 3 to 4 times faster than glucose corn sirup, and dextrose use not changing much, HFCS appears likely to account for more than half of all corn sweetener use in the early to mid-1980's.

Glucose corn sirup is the lowest priced commercially available caloric sweetener, which contributes to its growth in domestic use. While it is the least sweet of all caloric sweeteners, other

characteristics make it desirable for use in most sweetener-containing foods and beverages (except soft drinks). Recent growth in HFCS use may be explained by its being nearly comparable with sugar in sweetness (figure S-6). While its use is limited to products which are wet, it is the only corn sweetener competitively priced with sugar, with a substantial potential for sweetening soft drinks. Its growth potential is especially promising in fruit-flavored soft drinks. At recent relatively high price levels, future growth for dextrose in food use seems unlikely.

Corn Sweetener Prices

The corn sweetener price situation has been mixed since December. Dextrose list prices continue unchanged at \$16.96 per cwt. east of the Rockies and \$17.66 per cwt. west of the Rockies (table S-17). High fructose corn sirup prices have declined in several markets. Glucose corn sirup prices have increased slightly in several markets, but remained unchanged in the New York market (Northeast). Demand for glucose corn sirup is strong and the industry is operating near capacity.

SWEETENER-CONTAINING PRODUCTS

Caloric Sweetener Deliveries by Type of Use

Total refined sugar deliveries for use in commercially prepared food and beverages in calendar 1979 will probably match last year's 6.5 million tons (refined basis—table S-7) and could increase slightly. Last year confectionery producers, faced with high cocoa prices as well as other cost increases, reduced candy bar sizes. Cocoa prices have been trending down recently so similar consumption-limiting actions are not anticipated

Refined sugar deliveries, by type of container

Year or period	Industrial			Consumer size packages ³
	Liquid sugar ¹	Bulk dry	Large packages ²	
<i>1,000 tons</i>				
Calendar year:				
1973	2,706	3,417	2,168	2,530
1974	2,436	3,320	2,203	2,581
1975	2,032	2,965	1,549	2,409
1976	2,124	3,223	1,758	2,440
1977	2,316	3,530	1,733	2,460
1978	2,444	3,368	1,792	2,267
1977-78				
Change	128	-162	59	-193
% change	5.5	-4.6	3.4	-7.8

¹Sugar solids basis. ²50 lb. and over. ³Under 50 pounds.

Source: AMS, USDA.

this year. Corn sweeteners, particularly high fructose corn sirup (HFCS), will become increasingly competitive with sugar for use in commercially prepared food and beverage products this year.

Per capita consumption of caloric soft drinks is expected to increase again in 1979, partly because of the recent concern about saccharin. Consequently, sugar deliveries to U.S. soft drink manufacturers could again show a significant increase this year, despite prospective substantial expanded use of HFCS in soft drinks. However, a recent decision by a major bottler to allow all its non-cola products to be fully sweetened with HFCS (with 55 percent or 90 percent fructose) could limit the potential increase in sugar use in soft drinks this year.

Wheat flour production was relatively stable during 1976-78, totaling around 13.9 million tons (see text table for details). During this period, total sugar use in cereal and bakery products fluctuated only slightly, averaging 1.3 million short tons annually (refined basis).

The wholesale value of shipments by caloric sweetener manufacturers is projected to total over \$8 billion this calendar year, up nearly 7 percent

U.S. monthly and annual wheat flour production, 1975-78

Month	1975	1976	1977	1978
<i>1,000 short tons</i>				
January	1,020	1,115	1,130	1,089
February	925	1,054	1,136	1,087
March	999	1,154	1,289	1,216
April	1,080	1,119	1,094	1,128
May	1,067	1,106	1,106	1,204
June	1,029	1,116	1,089	1,153
July	1,109	1,153	1,028	1,117
August	1,138	1,286	1,221	1,253
September	1,189	1,229	1,169	1,120
October	1,265	1,205	1,170	1,242
November	1,054	1,115	1,189	1,187
December	1,076	1,103	1,168	1,089
Annual	12,951	13,755	13,789	13,885

¹ The monthly production is estimated to account for approximately 98 percent of the total U.S. flour production, including whole wheat flour, farina, industrial flour, and durum flour.

Source: CURRENT INDUSTRIAL REPORTS - *Flour Milling Products*, Series M20A, Bureau of the Census, U.S. Dept. of Commerce.

from 1978 according to the U.S. Department of Commerce.¹⁷ The value of wholesale shipments of sweetener-containing foods and beverages this year is expected to total nearly \$67 billion, over 8 times larger than the total value of caloric sweetener shipments. (For more details see table S-16.)

Refined sugar deliveries to industrial users totaled 6.46 million tons (refined basis) in calendar 1978, down nearly 3 percent from 1977 (table S-7). Deliveries for use in beverages (largely soft drinks) accounted for 40 percent of total industrial deliveries (2.59 million tons), up 5.5 percent from 1977. Deliveries for use in commercially prepared foods totaled 3.87 million tons, down 9 percent. Individual decreases varied from a low of 3 percent for dairy products to 24 percent for "other" prepared foods (table S-7). The recent low level of deliveries for use in processed foods last year may partly reflect California fruit canners using a larger percentage of HFCS in their packs, and possibly slightly larger fruit packs containing no sugar. Refined sugar deliveries of 690,000 tons for use in processed foods last year was the lowest since 1955.

¹⁷ "Food and Kindred Products, Trends and Projections, 1976-79." p. 338, *1979 U.S. Industrial Outlook; With Projections to 1983 for 200 Industries*, Industry and Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, January 1979 (547 pp.). For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 20402, Stock No. 003-008-00180-7.

Retail Prices of Sweetener-Containing Products Continue To Increase

Retail prices of sweetener-containing products are expected to average higher in 1979 than a year ago (table S-14). The prospective increase may be attributed to a combination of slightly higher sugar prices and increased expenditures for energy, labor, other ingredients, processing, packaging and containers, boxing, promotion, and distribution.

Retail sugar prices were 7 percent higher this February than a year ago (table S-15). The Consumer Price Index (CPI) for 16 sugar-containing foods and beverages was up over 10 percent in February from the same month in 1978 (table S-14). The retail index for canned and dried fruit (85 percent canned fruit) increased the most and was nearly 18 percent higher than a year ago. The large increase is largely explained by the small fruit pack in 1978 and significantly higher prices for cans. The least increase in the CPI retail index was observed for fresh sweetrolls, coffeecake, and donuts, only 7.1 percent higher than a year ago. The February-to-February increase in retail price indexes for all other sweetener-containing products ranged from 8 to 12 percent (table S-14).¹⁸

Cocoa and Chocolate

The International Scene¹⁹

Based on prospects of record harvests in Brazil and the Ivory Coast, world cocoa bean production for the 1978/79 (October-September) season has been revised upward from lower early-season estimates to 1.46 million metric tons, compared with 1.50 million tons in 1977/78. The smaller world output this year is attributed to poor crops in Ghana and Nigeria.

World cocoa bean grindings for calendar year 1979 are forecast at 1.38 million tons, slightly above 1978 grindings of 1.37 million metric tons. After adjusting supplies for a one-percent loss in weight, a world stock buildup of 65,000 tons can be anticipated this year, following a 120,000-ton increase in 1978.

Because of the improved supply situation, world cocoa prices have been trending downward in

¹⁸At present, U.S. average retail prices are calculated for only 5 sugar-containing products compared with 14 before Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) revised its index procedure in 1978. BLS is now in process of reviewing its statistical procedures for determining average retail prices for a number of products, and may report retail prices for a larger number of items than presently available, later this year or early next year.

¹⁹Contributed by Rex E. T. Dull, Horticultural and Tropical Products Division, Foreign Agricultural Service, Room 6095, South Building, Washington, D.C. 20250, (202) 447-6049.

recent months. Cocoa bean prices (the average of the nearest three active futures trading months on the New York Cocoa Exchange) during March 1979 averaged \$1.49 per pound, compared with \$1.56 in February and \$1.63 per pound in January.

The Domestic Scene

U.S. imports of cocoa and cocoa products seem likely to exceed last year's levels. Cocoa supplies are ample this year and cocoa prices are declining. Early estimates indicate the U.S. grind may total near the 359-million-pound level of 1978. If imported cocoa products increase sufficiently, the domestic grind could decline. Per capita cocoa consumption totaled 3.4 pounds (bean equivalent) in 1978—the same as in 1977 (table S-20).

Based on a limited sample of manufacturers, confectionery shipments of 2.11 billion pounds in calendar 1978 were down 4.5 percent from 1977 (figure S-7—also see text table).²⁰

²⁰Table 3, "Poundage and Dollar Sales of Selected Manufacturer-Wholesaler and Chocolate Manufacturers, by type of Confectionery," page 3 CURRENT INDUSTRIAL REPORTS, *Confectionery Including Chocolate Products*, Series M20C, published monthly. For sale by the Subscriber Services Section, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233.

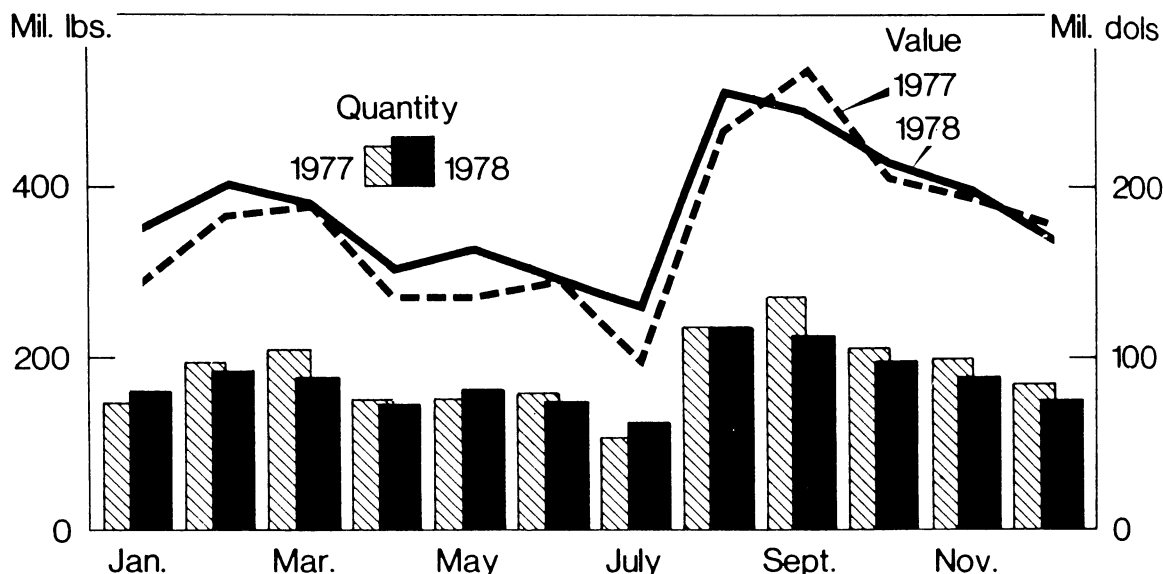
Monthly U.S. confectionery shipments¹

Month	1975	1976	1977	1978
1,000 pounds				
January	173,998	193,782	147,519	163,463
February	182,764	212,082	195,513	188,987
March	161,489	213,380	207,135	180,484
April	161,670	181,806	152,942	148,885
May	165,950	167,454	153,973	165,144
June	155,774	169,087	158,700	149,709
July	141,542	134,647	108,035	126,103
August	210,068	211,264	234,452	233,331
September	271,217	278,004	271,702	227,711
October	252,536	218,012	207,813	193,748
November	191,349	226,267	199,465	180,186
December	169,675	163,232	171,367	154,059
Annual	2,238,032	2,369,017	2,208,616	2,111,810

¹Reported monthly shipments from a sample of approximately 330 establishments, which account for a majority of total U.S. manufacturer sales of confectionery products from confectionery-manufacturer-wholesalers and chocolate manufacturers. The monthly data shown here are not intended to show actual level of total shipments, but rather to indicate the prospective annual trend and the seasonal pattern of U.S. monthly confectionery shipments.

Source: CURRENT INDUSTRIAL REPORTS—*Confectionery Including Chocolate Products*, Series M20C, Bureau of the Census, U.S. Dept., of Commerce.

U.S. Confectionery Shipments: Quantity and Value of Sales



USDA

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OTHER SWEETENERS

Honey

Domestic Situation and Outlook²¹

The production-depressing effects of the drought of the last several years was at last broken in major honey-producing areas last year with the return of plentiful moisture supplies. This is most evident in California where honey production more than doubled. However, the severity of the 1978-79 winter's cold weather resulted in high colony losses, reportedly as high as 50 percent in some North Central Plains locations. This, coupled with a late and slow queen breeding and package bee season in the southern States due to the cold winter, made it difficult to prepare adequately for the excellent honey flows during the production period.

U.S. honey stocks are still short, resulting in steady prices and heavy imports. The Agricultural Marketing Service's Market News Branch reports prices in March 1979 some 2.5 cents per pound above the same period last year. Imports for the

first 2 months of 1979 of 5 million pounds are down 7 million pounds from last year's January-February period, which was a record (table S-19). Imports are expected to continue moderately heavy until late summer when U.S. honey extraction begins in volume. The rate of imports after that will depend on the level of domestic production in 1979. On balance, the present honey supply situation suggests that honey prices will continue to remain firm.

The rate of honey importation into the United States in early 1979 may appear somewhat high in the face of the 52-million-pound increase in 1978's honey production over the 1977 level. However, total supply ranged above 300 million pounds during the 1950's and 1960's, but dropped below this level in 1970 and stayed below 300 million pounds until 1978. Last year's more normal production level of 230 million pounds helped boost total supply to 316 million pounds.

Although the total honey supply for 1978/79 may have returned to a more normal level, it may take some time for the industry to replenish pipeline supplies which were kept to a bare minimum for the last eight years in order to satisfy a strong and consistent consumer demand for honey. The low level of 32 million pounds of honey

²¹The Domestic Situation and Outlook for honey was prepared by Harry Sullivan, Production Adjustment Division, Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, Room 3609, South Building, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D.C. 20250, (202)-447-7951.

in beekeepers' hands as of last December 15 is evidence of this situation. Therefore, it may take time for the industry to build up adequate stocks in the face of strong demand for table honey, a resurgence of commercial usage, and stagnating foreign honey supply levels.

Heavy Rains Reduce Argentina's Honey Production²²

The 1979 honey outturn (harvesting December 1978-March 1979) in Argentina—a major honey exporter—is estimated at 24,000 metric tons, compared with a 1978 harvest of 28,000 tons. The 1979 reduction is reportedly due to excessive rainfall in the early part of the flow. It is also anticipated that exports in 1979 will be a projected 20,000 metric tons, well below the 27,000 tons exported in 1978. Exports had been larger than expected in 1978 following the elimination of the 8.5-percent retention tax on Argentina's honey exports, effective June 15, 1978.

Noncaloric Sweeteners

National Academy of Sciences Recommends Saccharin Use be Gradually Phased Out

When the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) in April 1977 proposed a ban on saccharin, Congress subsequently passed the Saccharin Study and Labeling Act in November 1977, setting an 18-month moratorium on the proposed ban. The Act directed the National Academy of Sciences to study saccharin and other issues relating to Food Safety Policy. The Academy study concluded that saccharin's carcinogenic effect on rats was low compared to other carcinogens.

The Academy recently recommended against an immediate saccharin ban and instead proposed its use be discouraged and phased out gradually—possibly over a 3-year period. The Academy also

²²The Argentine situation was contributed by Gordon Patty, Horticultural and Tropical Products Division, Foreign Agricultural Service, Room 6095, South Building, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D.C. 20250, (202) 447-2579.

Industrial Molasses Situation²³

Since January 1978, industrial blackstrap molasses prices at New Orleans have doubled (\$40

²³This section on Industrial Molasses was prepared by Larry C. Larkin, National Economics Division, Economics, Statistics, and Cooperatives Service, Room 294, 500 12th St., S.W., Washington, D.C., 20250, (202)-447-7290.

seeks to restrict saccharin use among children. The existing Congressional moratorium on banning saccharin from the U.S. marketplace expires this May 24.

The Academy said the public should be warned against the possibility of long-term risk from its use, and recommended the Food and Drug Administration be given the authority to regulate accessibility to saccharin. For example, the FDA might be empowered to prohibit the sale of foods and beverages containing saccharin in such places as schools and youth centers. According to the majority of members participating in the report, a nonnutrient sweetener has a role to play when all the aspects of public health are considered.

The second National Academy of Sciences report, released early this year, concluded that the "rigidity of national food safety policy has heightened and confused the saccharin issue." That report urged a complete overhaul of U.S. food safety laws.

The FDA Will Reevaluate Aspartame

The safety of the artificial sweetener, Aspartame, which has been banned since December 1975, will be reevaluated by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration. The commercial developer of the sweetener claims that since the ban was instituted Aspartame has been proven safe.

New Sugar Substitute

A new table sweetener substitute has recently been test marketed, possibly as a hedge against possible future action the government may take against saccharin. Since the product contains some dextrose, it is not strictly a noncaloric sweetener but can be viewed as a low calorie sweetener product. The major sweetener in the product is ammoniated-glycyrrhizin which is 50 times sweeter than sugar when used alone, and when mixed with sugar is about 100 times sweeter than sugar. Whether this new table substitute for sugar will eventually be distributed on a nationwide basis is not yet known—much will depend on the success of the market test.

SWEETENER BYPRODUCTS

to \$79 per ton). Prices steadily advanced in \$3- to \$5-per-ton increments periodically during 1978. Price changes were directly tied to tightening world molasses supplies as well as scarcity of available supplies at many terminals; for example, Brazil has taken its molasses off the export market. Steadily increasing molasses prices also reflected the decline of the dollar in international

currency markets and constantly increasing ocean freight rates.

In addition, increased offshore replacement costs stimulated by competitive foreign bidding to fill fermentation demands, higher feed grain prices, improved livestock outlook, increased energy costs for handling and shipping molasses, rising prices in exporting countries, and aggressive European demand helped to maintain a firm undertone for molasses.

Corn Sweetener Byproduct Situation and Outlook

Valuable byproducts help the corn sweetener industry remain competitive. Corn sweetener byproduct sales typically account for a third of all wet-miller receipts. Production of corn gluten feed and meal in calendar 1978 totaling nearly 3 million short tons was about 12.5 percent as large as domestic soybean meal production. Corn gluten feed shipments (21 percent protein) totaled nearly 2.4 million short tons in calendar 1978, up 150,000 tons from 1977. Corn gluten meal shipments (mostly 60 percent protein) increased from 470,000 short tons in 1977 to 585,000 tons in 1978. The market for corn gluten feed is not only domestic; over three-fourths of annual production was exported in calendar 1978, totaling nearly 185,000 tons in quantity, and \$225 million in value.

Corn oil production totaled an estimated 520,000 pounds (crude basis) in 1978, up 20,000 tons from 1977. Calendar 1978 production of corn oil was only about 5 percent as large as annual production of soybean oil. Ninety million pounds of corn oil were exported in 1978, valued at \$42 million. This was equivalent to nearly one-fifth of the volume of domestic production.

Corn gluten feed and meal prices have increased in recent months, reflecting rising prices for

Selected price comparisons: Corn and corn refiner byproducts

Year or quarter	No. 2 yellow corn	Byproducts		
		Corn gluten		Crude Corn oil ³
		Feed ¹	Meal ²	
Chicago, Illinois				Decatur, Illinois
	<i>Dol. per bu.</i>	<i>Dol. per ton</i>	<i>Dol. per cwt.</i>	
1973	2.20	84.45	259.19	22.72
1974	3.20	90.50	229.93	41.30
1975	2.91	86.01	215.60	32.53
1976	2.70	100.15	249.09	25.63
1977	2.22	101.43	252.52	29.63
1978	2.31	96.75	234.60	36.62
Quarters:				
1979:				
I	2.35	120.73	268.07	31.91
II				
III				
IV				

¹ 21 percent protein. ² 60 percent protein. ³ Tank car, f.o.b. plant.

Source: No. 2 yellow corn, Chicago Board of Trade; Corn gluten feed and meal, *Feed Market News*; Crude corn oil, National Provisioner.

soybean meal. Corn gluten feed prices (21 percent protein) averaged \$122 per ton in March, up from \$96 in September and \$89 per ton in March 1978. Corn gluten meal prices averaged \$280 per ton in March compared with \$233 in September, and \$249 per ton in March 1978.

Corn oil prices averaged 27.4 cents per pound in March, down from 36.6 cents per pound last September, and 45 cents per pound in March 1978. The decline in corn oil prices largely reflects weakening prices for soybean oil.

Table S-3—Sugarbeets: Planted acreage by states and area, 1976-78 and indicated 1979

State and area	Planted			Indicated 1979		April as per- cent of 1978
	1976	1977	1978	January	April ¹	
	<i>1,000 acres</i>					<i>Percent</i>
Maine	10.0	---	---	---	---	---
Michigan	93.6	92.3	93.0	93.0	93.0	100
Ohio	38.4	24.9	24.5	22.0	16.5	67
Great Lakes	142.0	117.2	117.5	115.0	109.5	93
Minnesota	256.0	264.0	265.0	254.0	251.0	95
North Dakota	153.2	157.8	156.2	146.0	146.0	93
Red River Valley	409.2	421.8	421.2	400.0	397.0	94
Colorado	124.0	77.0	89.0	80.0	80.0	90
Kansas	39.0	26.0	28.0	16.0	16.0	57
Nebraska	86.0	75.0	79.0	85.0	82.0	104
Wyoming	57.1	49.5	49.5	---	48.0	97
Montana	46.4	46.4	45.4	44.7	44.7	98
Texas	26.8	19.9	28.0	32.0	22.0	79
New Mexico	1.1	1.3	2.1	---	2.3	110
Great Plains	380.4	295.1	321.0	257.7	295.0	92
Oregon	14.9	8.9	9.2	7.0	6.5	71
Washington ²	79.1	63.9	69.2	---	---	---
Idaho	145.6	115.4	136.3	100.0	135.0	99
Utah	18.4	10.4	14.9	---	1.0	7
Northwest	258.0	198.6	229.6	107.0	142.5	62
Arizona ³	17.8	12.9	15.7	11.8	11.7	75
California ³	318.0	227.0	207.0	215.0	215.0	104
Southwest	335.8	239.9	222.7	226.8	226.7	102
Total U.S.	1,525.4	1,272.6	1,312.0	⁴ 1,106.5	1,170.7	⁴ 89

¹ Estimates of planted acres include acreage contracts still under negotiations. ² Assumes no marketing or processing facilities will be available for 1979. ³ Relates to year of harvest. ⁴ Excludes Wyoming, New Mexico, and Utah.

Source: Prospective Plantings, ESCS, USDA.

Table S-4—Domestic sugar crops: Production, price per ton, and value of production, 1975-78¹

State and area	Production			Price per ton ²			Value of production		
	1976	1977	1978	1976	1977	1978	1976	1977	1978
	1,000 tons			Dollars			1,000 dollars		
Cane for seed									
Florida	391	477	462	15.10	19.60	N.A.	5,905	9,349	N.A.
Louisiana	614	430	462	12.30	17.70	N.A.	7,553	7,611	N.A.
Texas	7	11	9	11.60	15.30	N.A.	81	169	N.A.
Total mainland	1,012	918	933	13.70	18.50	N.A.	13,539	17,129	N.A.
Hawaii	189	182	216	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Total	1,201	1,100	1,149	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Cane for sugar									
Florida	9,324	8,493	9,117	15.10	19.60	N.A.	140,792	166,463	N.A.
Louisiana	7,451	7,265	5,838	12.30	17.70	N.A.	91,647	128,591	N.A.
Texas	971	978	1,051	11.60	15.30	N.A.	11,264	14,963	N.A.
Total mainland	17,746	16,736	16,006	13.70	18.50	N.A.	243,703	310,017	N.A.
Hawaii	9,173	8,994	9,867	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Total	26,919	25,730	25,873	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Total cane									
Florida	9,715	8,970	9,579	15.10	19.60	N.A.	146,697	175,812	N.A.
Louisiana	8,065	7,695	6,300	12.30	17.70	N.A.	99,200	136,202	N.A.
Texas	978	989	1,060	11.60	15.30	N.A.	11,345	15,132	N.A.
Total mainland	18,758	17,654	16,939	13.70	18.50	N.A.	257,242	327,146	N.A.
Hawaii	9,362	9,176	10,083	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Total	28,120	26,830	27,022	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Beet									
Maine	56	—	—	18.00	—	—	1,008	—	—
Michigan	1,540	1,796	1,756	22.40	20.10	N.A.	34,496	36,100	—
Ohio	617	457	394	20.90	20.20	N.A.	12,895	9,231	N.A.
Great Lakes	2,213	2,253	2,150	21.87	20.12	N.A.	48,399	45,331	N.A.
Minnesota	3,026	4,732	4,971	18.70	20.60	N.A.	56,586	97,479	N.A.
North Dakota	2,022	2,769	3,054	19.70	21.40	N.A.	39,833	59,257	N.A.
Red River Valley	5,048	7,501	8,025	19.10	20.90	N.A.	96,419	156,736	N.A.
Colorado	2,303	1,404	1,538	21.10	26.30	N.A.	48,593	36,925	N.A.
Kansas	749	401	442	19.00	21.90	N.A.	14,231	8,782	N.A.
Nebraska	1,690	1,354	1,368	21.30	27.00	N.A.	35,997	36,558	N.A.
Wyoming	1,167	949	922	22.50	28.80	N.A.	26,258	27,331	N.A.
Montana	968	896	885	22.40	29.10	N.A.	21,683	26,074	N.A.
Texas	503	309	414	19.40	23.40	N.A. ¹	9,758	7,231	N.A.
New Mexico	20	23	37	19.40	25.00	N.A.	388	575	N.A.
Great Plains	7,400	5,336	5,606	21.20	26.89	N.A.	156,908	143,476	N.A.
Oregon	364	206	214	19.00	23.00	N.A.	6,916	4,738	N.A.
Washington	1,862	1,495	1,815	18.00	26.50	N.A.	33,516	39,618	N.A.
Idaho	2,879	2,094	2,722	20.80	25.50	N.A.	59,883	53,397	N.A. ¹
Utah	317	173	250	19.40	26.70	N.A.	6,150	4,619	N.A.
Northwest	5,422	3,968	5,001	19.64	25.80	N.A.	106,465	102,372	N.A.
Arizona	391	285	308	23.00	24.40	N.A.	8,993	6,954	N.A.
California	8,912	5,664	4,778	22.40	26.40	N.A.	199,629	149,530	N.A.
Southwest	9,303	5,949	5,086	22.43	26.30	N.A.	208,622	156,484	N.A.
Total beet	29,386	25,007	25,868	21.00	24.20	N.A.	616,813	604,399	N.A.

¹ Crop year beginning September 1. ² Rounded to the nearest tenth. N.A. — Not available.

Source: Crop Production, Annual Summary, and Crop Values, ESCS, USDA.

Table S-5—U.S. sugarcane, sugarbeets, and sugar, raw value: Acres harvested, recovered sugar, yield per acre, and production, September-August crop years 1976-78

	Sugarcane and sugarbeets			Sugar, raw value		
	1976	1977	1978	1976	1977	1978 ²
	ACRES HARVESTED			RECOVERED SUGAR		
	<i>1,000 acres</i>			<i>Percent</i>		
Cane ¹						
Florida	286.0	285.0	296.0	10.0	10.5	10.3
Louisiana	291.0	304.0	278.0	8.7	9.2	9.6
Texas	27.1	33.5	33.8	9.7	9.0	6.3
Total mainland ...	604.1	622.5	607.8	9.4	9.9	9.8
Hawaii	99.9	96.8	101.2	11.4	11.5	10.5
Total cane	704.0	719.3	709.0	10.1	10.4	10.1
Total beet	1,478.8	1,216.2	1,273.5	13.3	12.4	12.6
	YIELD PER ACRE					
	<i>Tons</i>					
Cane ¹						
Florida	32.6	29.8	30.8	3.3	3.1	3.2
Louisiana	25.6	23.9	21.0	2.2	2.2	2.0
Texas	35.8	29.2	³ 28.0	3.5	2.6	1.8
Total mainland ...	29.4	26.9	26.2	2.8	2.7	2.6
Hawaii	91.8	92.9	97.5	10.5	10.7	10.2
Total cane	38.2	35.8	36.3	3.9	3.7	3.7
Total beet	19.9	20.6	20.3	2.6	2.6	2.6
	PRODUCTION					
	<i>1,000 short tons</i>					
Cane ¹						
Florida	9,324	8,493	9,117	930	894	940
Louisiana	7,451	7,265	5,838	650	668	560
Texas	971	978	³ 948	94	88	³ 60
Total mainland ...	17,746	16,736	15,903	1,674	1,650	1,560
Hawaii	9,173	8,994	9,867	1,050	1,034	1,037
Total cane	26,919	25,730	25,770	2,724	2,684	2,597
Total beet	29,386	25,007	25,868	3,895	3,108	3,262

¹ Excludes sugarcane for seed. ² Preliminary. ³ Due to freezes in December and January the Texas crop value has been adjusted. This adjustment will differ from Crop Production, 1978 Annual Summary value.

Source: Crop Production, 1978 Annual Summary, ESCS, USDA.

TABLE S-6 --MONTHLY, QUARTERLY, AND ANNUAL SUGAR DELIVERIES TO DOMESTIC USERS, 1976-79, CHANGE FROM YEAR AGO, PREVIOUS MONTH, AND PREVIOUS QUARTER, AND 1979 COMPARED WITH 1978 1/

MCNTH AND QUARTER	DELIVERIES						1979 COMPARED WITH 1978	
	1976	1977	1978	1979	CHANGE FROM		CUMULATIVE	MONTHLY
					YEAR AGO	PREVIOUS MONTH & QUARTER		
.....1,000 SHORT TONS, RAW VALUE..... PERCENT								
BEET								
JANUARY	275	282	215	254	39	39	118.1	118.1
FEBRUARY	268	254	229	256	27	2	114.9	111.8
MARCH	366	324	279	300 2/	21	44	112.0	107.5
1ST QUARTER	908	860	723	810	87	86	---	112.0
APRIL	334	285	244					
MAY	333	282	263					
JUNE	365	313	300					
2ND QUARTER	1,032	883	807					
JULY	371	335	270					
AUGUST	357	378	349					
SEPTEMBER	355	302	326					
3RD QUARTER	1,084	1,015	944					
OCTOBER	271	283	257					
NOVEMBER	251	266	252					
DECEMBER	269	203	215					
4TH QUARTER	792	751	724					
JANUARY-MARCH	908	860	723	810	87	---	112.0	---
ANNUAL	3,815	3,509	3,198			---		---
CANE, INCLUDES HAWAII								
JANUARY	488	549	552	584	32	-44	105.8	105.8
FEBRUARY	509	510	546	518	-28	-66	100.4	94.9
MARCH	607	698	652	701 2/	49	183	103.0	107.5
1ST QUARTER	1,605	1,757	1,750	1,803	53	-60	---	103.0
APRIL	545	610	620					
MAY	598	596	628					
JUNE	632	718	733					
2ND QUARTER	1,774	1,924	1,981					
JULY	611	643	635					
AUGUST	680	753	764					
SEPTEMBER	700	702	692					
3RD QUARTER	1,991	2,098	2,090					
OCTOBER	585	634	635					
NOVEMBER	567	695	600					
DECEMBER	558	630	628					
4TH QUARTER	1,710	1,959	1,863					
JANUARY-MARCH	1,605	1,757	1,750	1,803	53	---	103.0	---
ANNUAL	7,079	7,738	7,684			---		---
TOTAL, INCLUDES HAWAII								
JANUARY	763	831	767	838	71	-6	109.3	109.3
FEBRUARY	777	764	775	774	-1	-64	104.5	99.9
MARCH	973	1,021	931	1,001 2/	70	227	105.7	107.5
1ST QUARTER	2,513	2,616	2,473	2,613	140	25	---	105.7
APRIL	879	899	864					
MAY	931	878	892					
JUNE	997	1,031	1,033					
2ND QUARTER	2,806	2,808	2,788					
JULY	982	978	904					
AUGUST	1,037	1,131	1,112					
SEPTEMBER	1,055	1,004	1,017					
3RD QUARTER	3,074	3,113	3,034					
OCTOBER	856	917	892					
NOVEMBER	818	961	852					
DECEMBER	827	833	844					
4TH QUARTER	2,501	2,710	2,588					
JANUARY-MARCH	2,513	2,616	2,473	2,613	140	---	105.7	---
ANNUAL	10,895	11,248	10,882			---		---

1/ TOTALS MAY NOT ADD DUE TO ROUNDING.
2/ ESTIMATED.

SOURCE: FRUIT AND VEGETABLE DIVISION, AMS, USDA.

Table S-7—U.S. sugar deliveries to industrial and non-industrial users, calendar years, 1972-78

Type of buyer	Calendar year						
	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
<i>1,000 short tons, refined sugar</i>							
Industrial users:							
Food use							
Bakery and cereal products . . .	1,449	1,454	1,443	1,241	1,313	1,386	1,308
Confectionery products	1,057	1,035	1,018	795	915	951	912
Processed foods.	987	1,025	949	743	737	746	690
Dairy products	599	595	570	511	553	567	550
Other.	508	502	514	486	518	542	413
Total.	4,600	3,611	4,494	3,776	4,036	4,192	3,873
Beverage use.	2,437	2,469	2,350	2,074	2,252	2,454	2,588
Total industrial users.	7,037	7,080	6,844	5,850	6,288	6,646	6,461
Non-industrial users:							
Institutions							
Eating and drinking	85	94	91	72	65	69	104
Other ¹	88	106	121	85	133	148	125
Total institutions.	173	200	212	157	198	217	229
Wholesale and retail							
Wholesalers, jobbers, and sugar dealers	2,103	2,064	2,002	1,919	2,143	2,095	1,996
Retail grocers, chain stores, and supermarkets.	1,316	1,316	1,353	1,261	1,314	1,288	1,180
Total wholesale and retail. . .	3,419	3,380	3,355	3,180	3,457	3,383	3,176
Minus consumer size packages ²	2,557	2,530	2,581	2,409	2,439	2,460	2,267
Redistributed to industrial and other users ³	862	850	774	771	1,018	923	909
Total non-industrial user . . .	3,592	3,580	3,567	3,337	3,655	3,600	3,405
Total food use.	10,629	10,660	10,411	9,187	9,943	10,246	9,866
Non-food use ⁴	91	111	128	86	101	105	161
Total food and non-food use . . .	10,720	10,771	10,539	9,273	10,044	10,351	10,027

¹ Includes deliveries to government agencies and the military. ² Less than 50 pounds. ³ Includes some deliveries to eating and drinking places and institutions. ⁴ Used largely for pharmaceuticals and some tobacco.

Source: Fruit and Vegetable Division, AMS, USDA.

Table S-8—U.S. sugar imports by country, annual 1974-78

Country	Calendar year				
	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
	<i>1,000 short tons, raw value</i>				
Western Hemisphere:					
Caribbean Islands:					
Dominican Republic	818	775	971	975	734
Haiti	19	12	6	—	6
West Indies	282	238	244	160	181
Netherlands Antilles	—	1	—	—	—
Total ¹	1,119	1,026	1,221	1,135	921
Central America:					
Belize (British Honduras)	63	46	14	36	87
Costa Rica	79	56	65	95	78
El Salvador	65	107	143	166	130
Guatemala	96	61	331	301	156
Honduras	8	6	7	21	18
Nicaragua	53	58	166	120	108
Panama	66	98	95	131	123
Total ¹	429	432	821	870	700
North America:					
Canada	—	40	49	138	98
Mexico	538	41	1	(²)	53
Total ¹	538	81	50	138	151
South America:					
Argentina	110	112	87	267	271
Brazil	783	197	—	661	600
Colombia	105	159	84	14	113
Ecuador	60	47	28	55	37
Peru	471	216	313	314	225
Other	14	6	68	50	71
Total ¹	1,543	737	580	1,361	1,317
Total Western Hemisphere ¹	3,629	2,276	2,672	3,504	3,089
Eastern Hemisphere:					
Australia	242	479	470	494	165
China, Republic of	90	140	87	86	57
Fiji Islands	46	—	—	18	551
India	85	188	189	(²)	(²)
Korea	—	11	1	(²)	1
Malagasy, Republic of	13	13	13	12	14
Malawi	10	27	18	38	37
Mauritius	46	27	30	57	112
Mozambique	—	15	32	97	13
South Africa	69	134	98	274	60
Swaziland	41	36	46	62	82
Thailand	26	124	70	—	65
Other	—	—	18	52	98
Total Eastern Hemisphere excluding Philippines ¹	669	1,194	1,072	1,190	755
Philippines	1,472	413	914	1,443	847
Total Eastern Hemisphere ¹	2,141	1,607	1,986	2,633	1,602
Total U.S. Imports ¹	5,770	3,883	4,658	6,138	4,693

¹ May not add due to rounding. ² Less than .5.

Source: Fruit and Vegetable Division, AMS, USDA.

Table S-9—Sugar imports: Monthly, quarterly, and annual totals 1976-79, with comparisons

Month and quarter	Imports				1979 compared with			
	1976	1977	1978	1979	Change from		Cumulative 1978	Monthly 1978
					Year ago	Previous month & quarter		
	<i>1,000 short tons, raw value</i>				<i>Percent</i>			
January	292	315	114	294	180	-165	257.9	257.9
February	257	379	113	350	237	56	283.7	309.7
March	334	363	283					
1st quarter	883	1,057	510					
April	380	445	256					
May	373	438	513					
June	464	462	486					
2nd quarter	1,217	1,345	1,255					
July	470	448	452					
August	471	478	521					
September	431	697	567					
3rd quarter	1,372	1,623	1,540					
October	400	426	421					
November	420	570	508					
December	366	1,117	459					
4th quarter	1,186	2,113	1,388					
January-February	549	694	227	644	417	—	283.7	—
Annual ¹	4,658	6,138	4,693	—	—	—	—	—

¹ May not add due to rounding.

Source: Fruit and Vegetable Division, AMS, USDA.

Table S-10—U.S. sugar imports by country compared with Generalized System of Preference (GSP) duty-free imports, January-December 1978

Country or area	U.S. sugar Imports			GSP sugar Imports ¹	
	USDA	U.S. Dept. of Commerce			
	Quantity ²	Quantity ²	Value	Quantity	Value
	1,000 short tons, raw value	1,000 short tons, raw value	1,000 dollars	1,000 short tons, raw value	1,000 dollars
Caribbean Islands:					
West Indies:					
Barbadoes	N.A.	18	4,462	18	4,462
Guyana	N.A.	30	5,569	—	—
Jamaica	N.A.	22	3,467	(³)	1
St. Christopher-Nevis- Anguilla	N.A.	21	5,322	21	5,322
Trinidad	N.A.	49	11,536	49	11,536
Total West Indies	181	140	30,356	88	21,321
Dominican Republic	734	651	109,622	—	—
Haiti	6	3	1,222	3	1,222
Total Caribbean Islands	921	794	141,200	91	22,543
Central America:					
Belize (British Honduras)	87	67	15,707	67	15,707
Costa Rica	78	30	6,681	30	6,681
El Salvador	130	139	26,113	—	—
Guatemala	156	153	24,493	—	—
Honduras	18	28	6,591	28	6,591
Nicaragua	108	85	18,111	—	—
Panama	123	135	22,139	—	—
Total	700	637	119,835	125	28,979
Other North America:					
Canada	98	107	28,367	—	—
Mexico	53	23	3,951	23	3,951
Total	151	130	32,318	23	3,951
Total North and Central America ⁴	1,772	1,561	293,353	239	55,473
South America:					
Argentina	271	172	29,967	—	—
Brazil	600	511	90,299	(³)	(³)
Bolivia	63	43	8,920	43	8,920
Colombia	113	67	10,097	—	—
Ecuador	37	13	2,187	—	—
Paraguay	—	—	—	—	—
Peru	225	183	29,864	—	—
Surinam	—	2	455	2	455
Uruguay	8	14	3,128	14	3,128
Total South America	1,317	1,005	174,917	59	12,503
Total Western Hemisphere	3,089	2,566	468,270	298	67,976
Eastern Hemisphere:					
Europe:					
Austria	—	—	—	—	—
Belgium	54	54	14,549	—	—
France	31	30	4,525	—	—
Romania	13	—	—	—	—
Netherlands	(³)	—	—	—	—
Ireland	(³)	(³)	1	—	—
Sweden	(³)	(³)	4	—	—
Switzerland	—	—	—	—	—
United Kingdom	(³)	(³)	43	—	—
West Germany	—	—	—	—	—
Total Europe	98	84	19,122	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table S-10—U.S. sugar imports by country compared with Generalized System of Preference (GSP) duty-free imports, January-December 1978—Continued

Country or area	U.S. sugar imports			GSP sugar imports ¹	
	USDA	U.S. Dept of Commerce			
	Quantity ²	Quantity ²	Value	Quantity	Value
	1,000 short tons, raw value	1,000 short tons, raw value	1,000 dollars	1,000 short tons, raw value	1,000 dollars
Africa:					
Kenya	—	—	—	—	—
Malagasy Republic	14	14	2,612	14	2,612
Malawi	37	9	1,685	9	1,685
Mauritius	112	59	1,772	59	1,772
Mozambique	13	10	1,403	10	1,403
South Africa	60	—	—	—	—
Swaziland	82	68	13,043	68	13,043
Total Africa	318	160	30,515	160	30,515
Australia	165	194	31,506	—	—
Asia:					
China, Mainland	—	(³)	7	—	—
China, Taiwan	57	57	8,168	(³)	1
Fiji Islands	51	17	4,532	16	4,532
Hong Kong	(³)	(³)	3	(³)	3
India	(³)	(³)	85	—	—
Japan	(³)	(³)	5	—	—
Korea	1	1	118	1	118
Philippines	847	885	158,841	—	—
Thailand	65	42	7,532	—	—
Total Asia ⁴	1,021	1,001	179,291	17	4,654
Total Eastern Hemisphere ⁴	1,602	1,439	260,434	177	5,169
TOTAL WORLD ⁴	4,693	4,007	728,705	477	103,145

¹ Indicates imports which were eligible for GSP duty-free treatment, whether or not the importer applied for such treatment and the U.S. Customs Service authorized such treatment. ² Data on U.S. sugar imports, USDA and the U.S. Dept. of Commerce, differ because the source of information is different and the scope of coverage is somewhat different. ³ Less than .5. ⁴ May not add due to rounding. N.A.—Not available.

Source: The International Trade Commission for Official Statistics, U.S. Dept of Commerce and AMS, USDA.

Table S-11—Caloric and noncaloric sweeteners: Per capita U.S. consumption, 1962-78

Calendar	Refined cane and beet sugar						Corn sweeteners ¹				Minor caloric ¹				Noncaloric sweeteners ²		
	U.S. grown sugar		Cane sugar		Total		Corn sirup		Dex- trose	Total	Honey	Edible sirups	Total	Total caloric	Sacc- harin	Cycl- mate	Total non- caloric
	Beet sugar	Cane sugar	Im- ported	Total	High- fructose	Total	Glucose										
	Pounds																
1962	24.5	27.4	51.9	46.0	73.4	97.9	—	9.3	3.6	12.9	1.1	.9	2.0	112.8	2.5	.4	2.9
1963	27.2	28.2	55.4	41.9	70.1	97.3	—	9.9	4.3	14.2	1.1	.7	1.8	113.3	3.0	.7	3.7
1964	28.6	30.3	58.9	37.9	68.2	96.8	—	10.9	4.1	15.0	1.0	.7	1.7	113.5	3.5	1.3	4.8
1965	29.1	30.1	59.2	37.8	67.9	97.0	—	11.0	4.1	15.1	1.1	.7	1.8	113.9	4.0	1.7	5.7
1966	28.3	28.7	57.0	40.3	69.0	97.3	—	11.2	4.2	15.4	1.0	.7	1.7	114.4	4.5	1.9	6.4
1967	26.6	29.6	56.2	42.3	71.9	98.5	.1	11.9	4.2	16.2	.9	.5	1.4	116.1	4.8	2.1	6.9
1968	27.8	26.8	54.6	44.6	71.4	99.2	.3	12.6	4.3	17.2	.9	.7	1.6	118.0	5.0	2.2	7.2
1969	30.3	25.3	55.6	45.4	70.7	101.0	.5	13.2	4.5	18.2	1.0	.6	1.6	120.8	5.3	1.6	6.9
1970	31.3	25.0	56.3	45.5	70.5	101.8	.7	14.0	4.6	19.3	1.0	.5	1.5	122.6	5.8	(³)	5.8
1971	31.1	22.8	53.9	48.5	71.3	102.4	.9	15.0	5.0	20.9	.9	.5	1.4	124.7	5.1	(³)	5.1
1972	30.4	25.4	55.8	47.0	72.4	102.8	1.3	15.6	4.4	21.3	1.0	.5	1.5	125.6	5.1	(³)	5.1
1973	30.4	24.9	55.3	46.2	71.1	101.5	2.1	16.7	4.8	23.6	.9	.5	1.4	126.5	5.1	(³)	5.1
1974	26.1	21.0	47.1	49.5	70.5	96.6	3.0	17.4	4.9	25.3	.8	.4	1.2	123.1	5.9	(³)	5.9
1975	30.5	24.9	55.4	34.8	59.7	90.2	5.0	17.7	5.1	27.8	.9	.4	1.3	119.3	6.2	(³)	6.2
1976	32.5	22.7	55.2	39.5	62.2	94.7	7.2	17.7	5.1	30.0	1.0	.4	1.4	126.1	6.1	(³)	6.1
1977	30.3	23.3	53.6	42.1	65.4	95.7	9.4	17.9	4.7	32.0	.9	.4	1.3	129.0	6.6	(³)	6.6
1978*	27.9	23.3	51.2	41.9	65.2	93.1	11.5	18.1	4.5	34.1	1.1	.4	1.5	128.7	6.9	(³)	6.9

¹ Dry basis. Recent corn sweetener consumption may be under stated due to incomplete data. ² Sugar sweetness equivalent—assumes saccharin is 300 times as sweet as sugar, and cyclamate is 30 times as sweet as sugar. ³ Cyclamate food use was banned by the Food and Drug Administration, effective in 1970. ⁴ Preliminary. ⁵ Estimate.

Source: ESCS, USDA.

AND MAY 1, 1977-APRIL 1, 1979 1/

YEAR AND MONTH	CANE SUGAR				TOTAL 2/	PROCESSORS	TOTAL 2/	PROCESSORS	TOTAL 2/	MAINLAND 4/
	REFINERS	RAW	TOTAL 2/	MAINLAND : CANE MILLS: REFINED						
	-----1,000 SHORT TONS, RAW VALUE-----									
	APRIL 1, BEGINNING STOCKS									
1960	363	297	660	47	71		777		1,174	1,951
1965	263	463	726	222	16		964		1,655	2,619
1970	264	532	796	404	8		1,208		1,553	2,761
1971	275	500	775	413	11		1,199		1,501	2,701
1972	318	689	1,007	407	2		1,417		1,482	2,898
1973	281	601	881	460	5		1,346		1,430	2,877
1974	318	518	836	393	1		1,230		1,263	2,493
1975	261	601	863	552			1,415		1,421	2,835
1976	237	599	834	634			1,233		1,700	2,933
1977	315	592	907	680			1,587		1,843	3,430
1978	376	865	1,241	924	70		2,235		1,614	3,850
1979 3/	297	698	995	925			1,920		1,619	3,539

MAY 1, 1977-APRIL 1, 1979 BEGINNING STOCKS

1977:										
MAY	331	640	971	597			1,568		1,734	3,302
JUNE	373	679	1,052	493			1,544		1,647	3,191
JULY	362	623	985	364			1,349		1,433	2,782
AUGUST	361	661	1,022	236			1,258		1,166	2,424
SEPTEMBER	372	660	1,032	129			1,161		859	2,019
OCTOBER	406	763	1,169	79			1,247		704	1,951
NOVEMBER	366	846	1,211	99			1,310		949	2,259
DECEMBER	328	1,041	1,369	298			1,666		1,342	3,008
1978:										
JANUARY	334	1,678	2,012	556	91		2,659		1,691	4,349
FEBRUARY	366	1,334	1,700	755	85		2,639		1,812	4,352
MARCH	362	1,034	1,395	877	79		2,352		1,753	4,104
APRIL	376	865	1,241	924	70		2,235		1,614	3,850
MAY	410	655	1,065	834	62		1,961		1,490	3,451
JUNE	458	734	1,191	672	49		1,913		1,413	3,326
JULY	442	774	1,216	556	39		1,811		1,248	3,059
AUGUST	441	733	1,174	501	29		1,704		1,025	2,729
SEPTEMBER	426	695	1,120	415	17		1,552		712	2,264
OCTOBER	400	742	1,142	403	9		1,553		501	2,054
NOVEMBER	394	750	1,144	403	4		1,551		773	2,324
DECEMBER	394	890	1,284	610			1,894		1,190	3,084
1979:										
JANUARY	388	982	1,369	634			2,003		1,561	3,563
FEBRUARY	391	820	1,211	756			1,967		1,773	3,740
MARCH	394	794	1,187	885			2,072		1,770	3,842
APRIL 3/	297	698	995	925			1,920		1,619	3,539

1/BEGINNING STOCKS APPROXIMATELY FIRST DAY OF THE MONTH 2/ MAY NOT ADD DUE TO ROUNDING 3/ PRELIMINARY
4/Does not include forfeited CCC.

SOURCE: FRUIT AND VEGETABLE DIVISION, AMS, USDA.

Table S-13— U.S. Department of Agriculture sugar loan program activity, for crop years 1977 and 1978¹

Crop year month ²	Raw cane sugar				Refined beet sugar				Sugar (raw value)		Value loan cut-stand-ing ⁴
	Sugar placed under loan	Loan redemption	Total quantity under loan	Value of loans out-stand-ing	Sugar placed under loan	Loan redemption	Total quantity under loan	Value of loans out-stand-ing	Total cane and beet	As a percent of the domes-tic crop ³	
	<i>1,000 tons</i>		<i>Million dollars</i>		<i>1,000 tons</i>		<i>Million dollars</i>		<i>1,000 tons</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Million dollars</i>
1977 Crop											
1979:											
March	—	⁵ 39.5	39.5	10.7	—	—	126.2	39.3	174.5	3.0	50.0
1978 Crop											
1978:											
August	90.1	—	90.1	25.9	—	—	—	—	90.1	1.5	25.9
September	25.0	—	115.1	33.0	—	—	—	—	115.1	2.0	33.0
October	128.2	—	243.3	68.4	182.1	—	182.1	62.0	438.2	7.4	130.4
November	104.4	6.1	341.6	97.8	170.3	—	352.4	120.0	718.8	12.2	217.8
December	253.1	5.7	589.0	172.3	222.7	—	575.1	195.2	204.4	20.4	367.5
1979:											
January	186.1	6.3	768.8	226.4	403.4	1.3	977.2	329.2	1,814.4	30.8	555.6
February	132.5	43.2	858.1	253.6	271.0	15.0	1,233.2	414.8	2,177.6	36.9	668.3
March	105.5	11.8	951.8	281.7	23.3	47.1	1,209.4	406.6	2,245.9	38.1	688.3
1977 & 1978 Crops											
1979:											
March	105.5	⁵ 51.4	991.3	292.4	23.3	47.1	1,335.6	445.9	2,420.4	—	738.3

¹ Price support loan program mandated in the Food and Agriculture Act of 1977. ² Values as of the Friday nearest the end of the month. ³ As a percent of the preliminary 1977/78 sugar crop estimates for the 1977 crop year and the indicated 1978/79 sugar crop estimates for the 1978 crop year. ⁴ May not add due to rounding. ⁵ Includes loans forfeited.

Table S-14—Sugar and products containing caloric sweeteners: U.S. consumer price index, all urban, unadjusted, annual averages 1978 and by month 1978 to date

Year and month	Sugar and sweets	White bread	Nonalcoholic beverages	Cola drinks ²	Sugar and artificial sweeteners	Cereal	Flour and prepared flour mixes	Fresh cakes and cupcakes	Cookies	
	<i>1967=100</i>				<i>December 1977=100</i>					
1978										
Average	257.5	173.7	340.8	218.3	109.8	106.5	107.9	104.3	104.3	
January	244.9	166.2	337.1	209.1	104.7	101.3	101.7	100.7	100.8	
February	248.1	166.8	339.5	210.5	106.8	103.3	103.0	101.7	101.5	
March	251.7	167.5	341.7	213.6	109.2	104.0	103.8	101.3	101.8	
April	254.9	168.0	342.9	216.8	111.0	104.1	105.0	101.8	102.4	
May	256.4	171.6	341.6	216.8	110.4	104.6	106.6	103.0	103.3	
June	259.0	174.4	341.6	218.6	110.9	105.8	107.9	104.3	103.7	
July	260.4	174.7	341.6	219.4	111.1	107.6	109.7	105.1	104.2	
August	262.0	176.6	340.7	220.4	111.2	108.5	111.4	104.7	105.2	
September	261.8	176.5	339.8	221.4	110.5	109.0	111.7	106.2	105.9	
October	262.3	178.0	340.4	223.4	110.5	109.2	111.8	107.4	106.8	
November	263.8	181.1	340.9	224.0	110.8	109.6	111.0	107.9	107.8	
December	264.9	183.0	341.7	225.4	110.6	110.5	111.1	107.9	108.5	
1979										
January	268.2	184.7	345.4	230.1	113.2	112.1	113.0	108.9	110.6	
February	270.2	185.8	347.8	233.6	114.3	113.3	114.0	109.8	112.4	
March	272.1	187.0	347.1	233.8	114.5	113.7	114.9	110.5	113.5	
Year and month	Fresh sweetrolls coffee-cake & donuts	Frozen & refrigerated bakery products ³	Ice cream and related products	Non-dairy substitutes & peanut butter	Other carbonated drinks ⁴	Other noncarbonated drinks	Frozen fruit & fruit juices	Canned and dried fruits	Candy and chewing gum	Other sweets
	<i>December 1977=100</i>									
1978										
Average	104.5	106.0	104.7	104.3	106.8	106.2	107.1	105.7	107.5	104.7
January	100.9	101.6	99.4	100.8	101.3	101.2	103.1	101.2	101.4	101.0
February	103.1	101.9	100.7	100.9	102.9	103.1	104.4	101.6	102.8	101.3
March	102.7	102.9	100.9	101.3	104.1	104.2	105.5	102.1	104.1	102.1
April	102.9	102.8	102.1	102.3	106.0	105.0	106.3	102.3	105.6	102.8
May	103.4	103.0	104.7	102.5	106.2	105.3	106.9	102.5	106.8	103.4
June	104.4	104.7	104.9	102.9	106.9	106.3	106.6	103.1	108.1	104.8
July	104.7	106.7	104.8	104.7	107.6	106.8	107.0	104.7	108.9	105.3
August	105.5	108.3	105.5	106.0	108.2	107.9	107.2	105.5	109.6	106.6
September	105.6	108.8	106.4	107.0	108.9	107.9	107.1	106.6	109.8	106.5
October	106.0	109.9	108.0	107.4	109.1	108.5	108.0	108.8	110.1	106.9
November	107.3	109.7	109.4	107.6	109.8	108.5	110.5	112.7	110.9	107.5
December	108.0	111.2	109.9	108.2	110.0	109.3	112.4	116.9	111.6	108.2
1979										
January	108.3	111.9	111.8	108.9	111.6	111.2	113.1	118.6	112.7	108.8
February	110.4	112.6	112.7	109.1	113.3	112.1	114.0	119.7	113.5	109.4
March	110.7	113.8	113.4	110.0	113.8	112.5	114.1	120.3	115.0	109.5

¹ U.S. city average. ² Excludes diet cola. ³ Includes fresh pies, tarts, and turnovers. ⁴ Includes diet cola.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

Tables S-15—Sugar and products containing caloric sweeteners: U.S. average retail price, annual averages 1978 and by month 1978 to date, derived from U.S. consumer price index, all urban, unadjusted

Year and month	Sugar, granulated, 1-pound ¹	Bread, white, 1-pound ²	Cookies, cream sandwich, 1-pound ³	Ice cream, ½-gallon ⁴	Cola drink, 72-ounces ⁵	Carbonated fruit drink, 72-ounces ⁶
1978	<i>Cents</i>					
Average	23.8	38.6	122.9	146.2	132.7	121.8
January	22.8	36.9	118.7	138.8	127.1	115.6
February	23.5	37.0	119.6	140.6	128.0	117.4
March	24.0	37.2	119.9	140.9	129.9	118.8
April	24.2	37.3	120.6	142.5	131.8	120.9
May	24.0	38.1	121.7	146.2	131.8	121.2
June	24.0	38.7	122.2	146.4	132.9	122.0
July	24.0	38.8	122.7	146.3	133.4	122.8
August	24.0	39.2	123.9	147.3	134.0	123.5
September	23.8	39.2	124.8	148.5	134.6	124.3
October	23.8	39.5	125.8	150.8	135.8	124.5
November	23.9	40.2	127.0	152.7	136.2	125.3
December	23.8	40.6	127.8	153.4	137.0	125.5
1979						
January	24.4	41.0	130.3	156.1	139.9	127.3
February	24.6	41.2	132.4	157.3	142.0	129.3
March	24.7	41.5	133.7	158.3	142.2	129.8

¹Sugar and artificial sweeteners (December 1977=100). ²White bread (1967=100). ³Cookies (December 1977=100). ⁴Ice cream (December 1977=100). ⁵Cola drinks (1967=100). ⁶Other carbonated drinks, including diet cola (December 1977=100).

Source: Index, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table S-16—Sweeteners and sweetener containing products: Estimated manufacturer value of annual shipments, calendar years, 1972, and 1975-79¹

Industry or product	Value of shipments			Projection estimates		
	1972	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
	<i>Million dollars</i>					
Sweetener industries						
Sweetening sirups and molasses	167	326	303	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Wet corn milling (corn refining)	787	1,992	1,861	2,136	2,264	2,386
Cane sugar, except refining (raw cane sugar)	440	1,049	712	762	825	886
Cane sugar, refining	1,746	3,379	2,524	2,739	2,955	3,168
Beet sugar	866	1,704	1,443	1,572	1,685	1,803
Total sugar	3,052	6,132	4,679	5,073	5,465	5,857
Total sweetener industries	4,006	8,450	6,843	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Sweetener-containing products industries:						
Cereal and bakery						
Cereal breakfast foods	935	1,703	1,745	2,274	2,433	2,613
Flour mixes and refrigerated doughs:						
Made in flour mills	144	245	243	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Not made in flour mills	652	1,152	1,257	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Bread and other bakery products	5,181	7,727	8,084	10,400	11,076	12,006
Crackers and cookies	1,713	2,586	2,657	2,935	3,170	3,450
Total flour and bakery	7,690	11,710	12,241	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Total cereal and bakery	8,625	13,413	13,986	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Confectionery products:						
Candy and other confec- tionery products	2,335	3,423	3,689	4,176	4,585	5,025
Cocoa and chocolate products	724	1,132	1,259	1,422	1,635	1,798
Chewing gum	385	536	578	654	688	736
Total confectionery products	3,444	5,091	5,526	6,252	6,908	7,559
Processed foods						
Carried specialties	1,630	2,132	2,294	3,087	3,337	3,604
Canned fruits and vegetables; jams, jellies and preserves	3,923	5,931	5,983	6,628	7,241	7,997
Pickled fruits and vegetables, vegetable sauces, seasonings, and salad dressings	1,165	1,905	1,888	1,737	1,831	1,940
Frozen fruits, juices, and vegetables	1,649	2,479	2,708	3,014	3,291	3,615
Frozen specialties	1,743	2,550	2,788	3,399	3,732	4,194
Total processed foods	10,110	14,997	15,661	17,865	19,432	21,350
Dairy products						
Condensed and evaporated milk ice cream and other frozen desserts	1,706	2,504	2,569	2,638	2,849	3,077
Flavored milks	1,519	2,013	2,063	1,981	2,119	2,268
	423	572	643	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Total dairy products	3,648	5,089	5,275	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Miscellaneous sweetened food preparations, not included elsewhere	2,030	2,954	3,338	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Total sweetener-containing foods	27,857	41,544	43,786	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Beverages and flavorings						
Bottled and canned soft drinks	4,807	7,452	7,562	9,423	10,502	11,740
Flavoring extracts and sirups	1,453	2,484	2,390	2,559	2,704	2,874
Total beverages and flavorings	6,260	9,936	9,952	11,982	13,206	14,614
Total sweetener-containing products	34,117	51,480	53,738	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Animal feed industries						
Dog, cat, and other pet food	1,451	2,510	2,842	2,820	3,010	3,233
Other animals and fowl	4,658	6,842	7,550	8,210	8,818	9,488
Total animal feed	6,109	9,352	10,392	11,030	11,828	12,721
Total sweetener-containing foods, beverages, and animal feeds	40,226	60,832	64,130	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
GRAND TOTAL	44,232	69,282	70,973	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

¹The value of shipments of sweetener and sweetener-containing products shown here was not adjusted for double counting.

Source: 1972, 1975, and 1976 data, U.S. Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Annual Survey of Manufactures 1976*. Value of product shipments; Projection estimates, U.S. Dept. of Commerce, Industry and Trade Administration, *1979 U.S. Industrial Outlook*.

Table S-17—Selected wholesale prices for corn sweeteners and bulk dry beet sugar, U.S. annual averages 1974-78 and by month 1978 to date

Month and year	Corn sweeteners ¹												Bulk dry beet sugar ⁵					
	Glucose corn sirup ²						High fructose corn sirup ³							Dextrose ⁴				
	New York		Chicago-West		California	Averages of	New York	Chicago-West	Decatur, Ill.	California	New Orleans	New York		Chicago-West	California			
	Daily quotes	Weekly quotes	Daily quotes	Weekly quotes												Daily quotes	Weekly quotes	Daily quotes
Cents per pound, dry basis																		
1974	13.21	N.A.	N.A.	11.43	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	25.50 ⁶	N.A.	N.A.	28.46
1975	18.06	17.44	15.53	15.39	17.73	17.73	23.52	23.52	22.67	N.A.	N.A.	23.49	23.89	21.00	22.14 ⁶	21.00	21.00	27.47
1976	14.44	13.47	11.38	11.10	13.43	13.43	15.46	15.46	14.03	13.85	14.77	14.77	14.62	15.52	16.36	15.52	15.52	16.50
1977	11.06	10.58	8.36	8.07	10.23	10.23	13.05	13.05	12.44	12.08	13.52	12.99	12.99	14.45	14.45	14.13	14.13	14.66
1978	10.86	10.44	8.69	8.42	10.64	10.64	12.32	12.32	12.12	11.79	12.64	13.26	13.26	16.30	16.30	16.40	16.40	17.16
1978:	9.59	9.29	7.58	7.16	9.51	9.51	13.43	13.43	12.89	12.32	12.65	13.52	13.52	15.10	15.10	15.38	15.38	16.11
February	9.61	9.29	7.58	7.16	9.51	9.51	13.30	13.30	12.51	12.32	12.56	13.41	13.41	15.33	15.33	15.38	15.38	16.93
March	9.61	9.29	7.58	7.16	9.51	9.51	12.04	12.04	10.94	11.28	11.80	12.45	12.45	15.33	15.33	15.38	15.38	17.06
April	10.17	9.76	8.04	7.79	9.99	9.99	12.39	12.39	11.65	11.24	12.51	13.17	13.17	15.78	15.78	15.92	15.92	17.09
May	10.36	9.70	8.00	7.68	9.93	9.93	12.39	12.39	11.65	11.27	12.51	13.17	13.17	15.87	15.87	16.10	16.10	17.16
June	10.36	10.14	8.41	8.71	10.36	10.36	12.39	12.39	11.65	11.27	12.51	13.17	13.17	15.87	15.87	16.91	16.91	17.22
July	11.28	11.58	9.81	9.34	11.77	11.77	12.43	12.43	12.35	11.94	12.86	13.17	13.17	16.75	16.75	16.96	16.96	17.17
August	11.91	11.58	9.81	9.34	11.73	11.73	11.67	11.67	12.35	11.97	12.86	13.17	13.17	17.34	17.34	16.96	16.96	17.23
September	11.91	11.58	9.81	9.34	11.73	11.73	11.65	11.65	12.35	11.97	12.86	13.34	13.34	17.32	17.32	16.96	16.96	17.23
October	11.74	10.95	9.18	9.13	11.10	11.10	11.65	11.65	12.35	11.97	12.86	13.52	13.52	16.96	16.96	16.96	16.96	17.22
November	11.91	10.95	9.18	9.13	11.10	11.10	12.11	12.11	12.35	11.97	12.86	13.52	13.52	16.96	16.96	16.96	16.96	17.75
December	11.91	11.05	9.30	9.13	11.39	11.39	12.39	12.39	12.35	11.97	12.86	13.52	13.52	16.96	16.96	16.96	16.96	17.72
1979:	11.91	10.73	8.99	9.13	11.16	11.16	11.98	11.98	11.31	11.97	12.73	13.52	13.52	16.96	16.96	16.96	16.96	18.05
February	11.91	11.10	9.35	8.84	11.52	11.52	11.69	11.69	10.59	10.76	12.50	13.52	13.52	16.96	16.96	16.96	16.96	18.05
March	11.91	11.10	9.35	8.91	11.52	11.52	11.69	11.69	10.59	10.76	12.50	13.52	13.52	16.96	16.96	16.96	16.96	18.17

¹ Prices are for 80.3 percent solids for glucose, 71 percent solids for high fructose, and 92 percent solids for dextrose. ² Tank car—43 baume, unmixed, 38-49 D.E. ³ Tank car—Jumboes to West Coast, 42 percent fructose. ⁴ Railroad car, 600 bags. ⁵ Carload lots, f.o.b. plant. ⁶ Estimate. N.A. — Not Available.

Source: Average of daily quotes, *Journal of Commerce*; average of weekly quotes, *Milling & Baking News*; and monthly quotes, *Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Commerce*.

Table S-18—Trends in corn refinery exports, annual 1973-78 and first two totals, 1978-79

Period	Primary products			Byproducts					Total corn refiners exports	
	Corn starch	Glucose	Dextrose	Corn oil	Corn oil cake and meal	Other byproducts				
						Gluten feed	other	Total		
Quantity										
<i>Thousand pounds</i>										
Calendar year:										
1973	69,221	16,080	66,032	20,608	78,306	1,761,582	230,362	1,991,944	2,242,191	
1974	93,686	20,343	65,953	61,717	15,388	1,426,260	83,690	1,509,950	1,767,037	
1975	70,730	12,543	64,876	45,422	2,799	1,886,662	163,988	2,050,650	2,247,020	
1976	69,374	19,620	54,013	74,265	3,618	2,293,804	457,298	2,751,102	2,971,992	
1977	81,611	18,089	47,980	68,462	752	3,143,668	951,520	4,095,188	4,312,082	
1978	69,062	19,848	35,241	89,814	3,522	3,673,418	455,122	4,128,540	4,346,027	
Jan.-Feb.:										
1978	11,638	2,538	5,807	11,515	373	601,875	62,717	664,592	696,463	
1979	9,546	2,333	4,555	10,263	220	464,730	49,866	514,596	541,513	
Value										
<i>Thousand dollars</i>										
Calendar year:										
1973	8,676	1,445	6,608	5,471	5,330	84,837	9,537	94,374	121,904	
1974	15,355	2,604	9,395	27,418	953	73,131	4,391	77,522	133,247	
1975	14,652	2,063	12,590	22,920	197	97,985	9,347	107,332	159,754	
1976	15,099	2,333	8,869	27,008	190	131,958	24,342	156,300	209,799	
1977	15,388	2,163	7,068	29,021	49	188,997	29,776	218,773	272,462	
1978	13,237	3,888	6,236	42,368	310	223,595	28,720	252,315	318,354	
Jan.-Feb.:										
1978	1,935	428	905	4,872	25	36,461	3,781	40,242	48,407	
1979	2,310	462	837	4,740	20	31,658	2,865	34,523	42,892	

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table S-19—Imports of selected sweeteners and molasses, annual 1973-78 and first two month totals, 1978-79

Calendar year	Corn sweeteners		Maple		Honey	Saccharin	Molasses		
	Glucose sirup	Dextrose	Sugar	Sirup			Edible	Inedible	
<i>1,000 pounds</i>									
<i>1,000 gallons</i>									
1973	700	691	2,613	8,860	10,658	2,072	2,857	448,139	
1974	326	2,453	1,179	8,836	25,999	3,415	2,469	415,668	
1975	2,499	4,185	1,443	6,696	46,380	3,088	2,483	303,288	
1976	4,075	235	1,375	9,771	66,402	2,712	3,188	430,485	
1977	1	398	1,088	9,567	63,890	3,036	1,773	395,850	
1978	276	703	772	8,940	55,964	3,195	2,077	296,229	
January-February									
1978	18	152	77	1,285	12,099	648	45	33,015	
1979	7	42	50	931	4,993	517	87	33,574	

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Commerce.

**Table S-20—Cocoa and chocolate: Selected comparisons
for U.S. imports, grind, and consumption
(bean equivalent)**

Description	1976	1977	1978
	<i>Million pounds</i>		
U.S. imports:			
Cocoa beans	527	386	470
Minus reexports	22	30	19
Net imports	505	356	451
Semiprocessed ¹			
Unsweetened chocolate	56	100	120
Cocoa butter	68	52	72
Unsweetened cocoa	197	180	206
Other products	2	2	3
Total	323	334	401
Consumer products ¹	11	10	11
TOTAL IMPORTS	839	700	863
U.S. grind	497	405	359
U.S. consumption	811	726	744
Per capita (pounds)	3.8	3.4	3.4

¹ Reexports of semiprocessed and consumer products are relatively insignificant. ² Estimate. n.a. - not available.

Source: Imports and grind data, U.S. Department of Commerce. Consumption data, ESCS, USDA.

Table S-21—High fructose corn sirup U.S. supply and utilization trends, 1967-78

Year	Supply		Utilization				
	Domestic Shipments ¹	Domestic shipments	Exports	Net change in invisible stocks ²	Domestic disappearance		
					Nonfood use	Food use	
						Total	Per capita
	<i>1,000 tons, commercial wt.</i>		<i>1,000 tons, dry weight</i>			<i>Pounds, dry weight</i>	
1967 . . .	23.4	16.6	—	2.5	0.1	14.0	.14
1968 . . .	54.5	38.7	—	3.5	.2	35.0	.34
1969 . . .	85.6	60.8	—	5.5	.3	55.0	.54
1970 . . .	116.8	82.9	—	7.5	.4	75.0	.73
1971 . . .	148.0	105.1	—	9.6	.5	95.0	.92
1972 . . .	173.5	123.2	—	-8.9	.6	131.5	1.26
1973 . . .	312.7	222.0	—	2.7	1.1	218.2	2.07
1974 . . .	421.1	299.0	—	-19.4	1.5	316.9	2.99
1975 . . .	749.2	531.9	—	-1.4	2.7	530.6	4.97
1976 . . .	1,093.7	776.5	—	-5.7	3.9	778.3	7.24
1977 . . .	1,464.8	1,040.0	2.0	11.0	5.0	1,022.0	9.43
1978 ³ . .	1,781.7	1,265.0	4.0	—	6.0	1,255.0	11.50

¹ Commercial weight assumed to contain 29 percent moisture. ² Calculated as a residual. ³ Preliminary.

Source: Domestic shipments and domestic food and nonfood use data for 1967-71 and 1976-78 are estimated, data for 1972-75 from U.S. International Trade Commission, *Sugar Report to the President on Investigation No. 22-41 Under Section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as Amended*, USTIC publication No. 881, April 1978. Export data estimated.

MARKET NEWS

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SUGAR MARKET HIGHLIGHTS

Deliveries

Preliminary March 1979 sugar deliveries were 997,907 short tons, raw value, up over 7 percent from March 1978 deliveries. First-quarter 1979 sugar distribution was up nearly 6 percent from first-quarter 1978.

Inventories

Month-end Stocks—Sugar stocks held by U.S. primary distributors on March 31, 1979 were 3.7 million short tons, raw value, down about 7 percent from the end of February 1979 and down 3 percent from the end of March 1978.

Domestic Production

Total sugar production for the mainland United States was 1.2 million short tons, raw value, during January-February 1979. This was over 23 percent ahead of production during the first two months of 1978. Hawaiian sugar production for the first 12 weeks of 1979 was 63,432 tons, down nearly one-third from the five-year average.

Imports

Imported raw sugar receipts reported by U.S. cane refiners for January-February 1979 were 622,799 short tons, raw value, up over 183 percent from the lower than normal first two months of 1978 imports. Brazil and Peru remained the leading suppliers, with Argentina challenging Peru for second place. Refined sugar imports were up over 173 percent from the same period a year ago.

Refined Sugar Prices

In March, average list prices for wholesale refined cane sugar rose slightly in the Northeast, Gulf, and Intermountain-Northwest regions from February. List prices in other cane regions were unchanged. Wholesale refined beet sugar list prices increased less than one percent in the Intermountain-Northwest region and were unchanged in all other beet regions.

• • • •

Sugarbeets

Growers intend to plant 1.17 million acres (474,000 hectares) of sugarbeets in 1979, based on April 1 planting prospects. If these intentions to plant are carried out, planted acreage will be 11 percent below 1978 and 8 percent below 1977.

A decrease in acreage is anticipated in most States. Growers in Minnesota, the leading State last year, expect a 5-percent decrease in acreage, while North Dakota and Idaho growers expect decreases of 7 and 1 percent, respectively. California, second in production last year, is expected to increase acreage 4 percent.

Several processing plants have announced they are closing and will not receive 1979 crop beets. This is causing at least part of the prospective decline in acreage for Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Ohio, and Oregon. Growers in Utah and Washington do not intend to plant sugarbeets in 1979 since marketing and processing facilities there are not expected to be available.

Source: Crop Reporting Board, ESCS, USDA.

TABLE 1 - US SUGAR SUPPLY AND DISPOSITION BY PRIMARY DISTRIBUTORS, JANUARY-FEBRUARY 1979

Item	: Beet processors	: Importers	: Mainland cane processors	: Refiners	: CCC	: Net total
	: 1/	: Raw	: Refined	: Refiners	: CCC	: Net total
Short tons, raw value						
<u>Inventory</u>	<u>SUPPLY</u>					
January 1, 1979	1,560,567	-	633,483	981,553	387,842	170,890 3,734,335
<u>Production and Movement</u>						
Received as direct-consumption sugar	-	20,886	-	-	-	20,886
Produced from beets or cane	723,253*	-	486,275*	-	-	-
<u>Less deliveries to refiners</u>	-	-	208,188	-	-	1,001,340 2/
<u>Less forfeited to CCC</u>	-	-	21,355	-	-	-
Received to CCC	-	-	-	-	21,355	-
Receipts of raws by refiners	-	-	-	922,858 3/	-	-
<u>Less raws melted</u>	-	-	-	1,108,873	-	-186,015 4/
<u>Refined from raws melted</u>	-	-	-	-	1,100,161	1,100,161
Adjustments	- 3,240	-	-1,874	+ 113	-12,893	- 17,894
Sub-total	720,013	20,886	254,858	- 185,902	1,087,268	21,355 1,918,478
Net total supply	2,280,580	20,886	888,341	795,651	1,475,110	192,245 5,652,813
<u>Distribution for Continental consumption 5/</u>	<u>DISPOSITION</u>					
	510,566	20,886	3,629	2,179	1,068,945	- 1,606,205
Export	-	-	-	-	12,260	- 12,260
Livestock feed	-	-	8	-	-	- 8
Alcohol	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-total	510,566	20,886	3,637	2,179	1,081,205	- 1,618,473
<u>Inventory</u>						
February 28, 1979	1,770,014*	-	884,704*	793,472	393,905	192,245 4,034,340
<u>Total Distribution and Inventory</u>	2,280,580	20,886	888,341	795,651	1,475,110	192,245 5,652,813

1/ Establishments that acquire no raw sugar from others for refining. Processor-refiners are included with refiners.

2/ Production less deliveries of raw sugar to refiners.

3/ Includes 208,188 tons received from mainland cane processors.

4/ Receipts of raw sugar by refiners less melt.

5/ Includes deliveries for United States Military forces at home and abroad.

* Incomplete coverage.

TABLE 2 - DISTRIBUTION OF SUGAR BY PRIMARY DISTRIBUTORS, JANUARY-FEBRUARY 1979 AND 1978

Item	: : 1979	: : 1978	: : Change 1978 to 1979
Short tons, raw value			
<u>Continental United States</u>			
Refiners' raw	2,179	2,178	+ 1
Refiners' refined	1,081,205	1,071,534	+ 9,671
Sub-total	1,083,384	1,073,712	+ 9,672
Beet processors' refined	510,566	443,905	+ 66,661
Importers' direct consumption	20,886	20,047	+ 839
Mainland sugarcane processors'	3,637	3,130	+ 507
Total	1,618,473	1,540,794	+ 77,679
For: Alcohol	-	-	-
Export	12,260	4,604	+ 7,656
Livestock feed	8	-	+ 8
Continental consumption <u>1/</u>	1,606,205	1,536,190	+ 70,015
Hawaii	5,725	5,784	- 59
Puerto Rico	14,000 <u>2/</u>	14,024	- 24

1/ Includes deliveries for United States Military forces at home and abroad.

2/ Estimated.

TABLE 3 - STOCKS OF SUGAR HELD BY PRIMARY DISTRIBUTORS IN THE CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES, FEBRUARY 28, 1979 AND 1978

Item	: : 1979	: : 1978	: : Change 1978 to 1979
Short tons, raw value			
Refiners' raw	793,472	1,033,461	-239,989
Refiners' refined	393,905	361,902	+ 32,003
Sub-total	1,187,377	1,395,363	-207,986
Beet processors' refined	1,770,014*	1,752,509*	+ 17,505
Importers' direct consumption	-	79,134	- 79,134
Mainland sugarcane processors	884,704*	877,053*	+ 7,651
Commodity Credit Corporation	192,245	-	+192,245
Total	4,034,340	4,104,059	- 69,719

* Incomplete coverage.

TABLE 4 - DISTRIBUTION OF SUGAR BY PRIMARY DISTRIBUTORS IN THE CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES, MARCH AND JANUARY-MARCH 1979 AND 1978

Item	1979 1/		1978	
	March	January-March	March	January-March
Short tons, raw value				
Refiners	696,759	1,780,143	635,662	1,709,374
Beet Processors' refined	287,451	798,017	278,633	722,538
Importers' direct consumption	11,697	32,583	13,420	33,467
Mainland sugarcane processors'	2,000 2/	5,637	2,020	5,150
Total	997,907	2,616,380	929,735	2,470,529
For: Alcohol	N.A.	-	-	-
Export	N.A.	12,260	2,913	7,517
Livestock feed	N.A.	8	-	-
Continental consumption 3/	997,907	2,604,112	926,822	2,463,012

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Estimated.

3/ Includes deliveries for U.S. Military forces at home and abroad.

TABLE 5 - STOCKS OF SUGAR HELD BY PRIMARY DISTRIBUTORS IN THE CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES, MARCH 31, 1979 AND MARCH 31, 1978

Item	1979 1/	1978	Change 1978 to 1979
	Short tons, raw value		
Refiners' raw	698,089	865,193	-167,104
Refiners'	296,907	375,854	- 78,947
Sub-total	994,996	1,241,047	-246,051
Beet processors' refined *	1,619,188	1,614,342	+ 4,846
Importers' direct consumption	-	70,069	- 70,069
Mainland sugarcane processors' *	925,000 2/	924,213	+ 787
Commodity Credit Corporation	196,890	-	+196,890
Total	3,736,074	3,849,671	-113,597

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Estimated.

* Incomplete coverage.

TABLE 6 - MAINLAND SUGAR: PRODUCTION AND MARKETINGS JANUARY-FEBRUARY 1979 AND 1978

Item	1979		1978		Change 1978 to 1979
	Short tons, raw value				
Production					
Florida	459,990		439,306		+ 20,684
Louisiana	474*		7,198*		- 6,724
Texas	23,937 1/		19,942		+ 3,995
Sub-total	484,401		466,446		+ 17,955
Domestic Beet	720,013*		509,700*		+210,313
Total	1,204,414		976,146		+228,268
Marketings					
Mainland cane					
Florida	149,829		126,183		+ 23,646
Louisiana	46,486		41,737		+ 4,749
Texas	28,509		7,083		+ 21,426
Sub-total	224,824		175,003		+ 49,821
Beet Processors 2/	510,566		443,905		+ 66,661
Total	735,390		618,908		+116,482

Includes 8 tons for feed.

Includes 21 tons marketed for export in 1978.

Incomplete coverage.

TABLE 7 - REFINED SUGAR PRODUCTION AND MONTH-END STOCKS

Period	Production				Month-end stocks	
	Cane sugar		Beet sugar processors *		Cane sugar	Beet sugar
	refiners	Old crop 1/	New crop	Total	refiners	processors
1,000 short tons, raw value						
1978 monthly average	627			256	405	1,258
1978						
April	637	114	5	119	410	1,490
May	677	141	42	183	457	1,413
June	694	75	60	135	442	1,248
July	609	17	30	47	441	1,025
August	729	18	17	35	426	712
September	647	-	115	115	400	501
October	619	-	529	529	393	773
November	586	-	669	669	394	1,190
December	600	-	586	586	388	1,561
1979						
January	582	467	-	467	391	1,773
February 2/	505	253	-	253	394	1,770
March 3/	600	136	-	136	297	1,619
Best 12-month average	624	-	-	273	403	1,256

Beet sugar made from sugarbeets of the prior crop year in the month and year shown.

Revised.

Preliminary.

Incomplete coverage.

TABLE 8 - SUGAR RECEIPTS OF REFINERS AND IMPORTERS BY SOURCE OF SUPPLY, JANUARY-FEBRUARY 1979 AND 1978 AND TOTAL FOR CALENDAR YEAR 1978

Source of Supply	Raw sugar		Direct consumption sugar		Total		January-December
	1979	1978	1979	1978	1979	1978	1978
OFFSHORE							
Short tons, raw value							
Foreign							
Argentina	60,268	15,122	-	-	60,268	15,122	271,097
Australia	-	2,834	-	-	-	2,834	165,493
Belgium	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,146
Belize	-	3,697	-	-	-	3,697	87,261
Bolivia	35,306	15,019	-	-	35,306	15,019	62,441
Brazil	190,502	15,138	-	-	190,502	15,138	600,401
Canada	-	-	20,858	7,406	20,858	7,406	98,144
Colombia	-	-	-	-	-	-	113,410
Costa Rica	-	17,983	-	-	-	17,983	78,318
Dominican Republic	35,374	72,427	-	-	35,374	72,427	733,530
Ecuador	6,964	-	-	-	6,964	-	37,294
El Salvador	27,625	18	-	-	27,625	18	130,364
Fiji Islands	-	25	-	-	-	25	50,713
France	-	-	-	-	-	-	42,851
Germany, West	-	-	-	-	-	-	16,539
Guatemala	9,614	11,218	-	-	9,614	11,218	156,019
Haiti	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,757
Honduras	5,349	5,204	-	-	5,349	5,204	17,781
Hong Kong	-	-	-	1	-	1	3
India	-	-	-	1	-	1	58
Ireland	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Japan	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Korea	-	-	-	165	-	165	1,036
Malagasy Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,295
Malawi	7,021	7,994	-	-	7,021	7,994	37,028
Mauritius	25,116	15,911	-	-	25,116	15,911	112,261
Mexico	24,863	-	28	48	24,891	48	52,998
Mozambique	37,474	12,913	-	-	37,474	12,913	12,913
Netherlands	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Nicaragua	10,652	4,969	-	-	10,652	4,969	108,203
Panama	9,039	8,240	-	-	9,039	8,240	122,934
Peru	64,551	11,084	-	-	64,551	11,084	225,175
Philippines	35,513	-	-	-	35,513	-	846,831
Romania	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,209
South Africa	-	5	-	-	-	5	60,058
Swaziland	19,266	-	-	-	19,266	-	82,457
Sweden	-	-	-	1	-	1	3
Thailand	10,056	-	-	-	10,056	-	64,761
Taiwan	-	-	-	5	-	5	56,586
United Kingdom	-	-	-	11	-	11	43
Uruguay	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,220
West Indies	8,246*	-	-	-	8,246	-	181,324
Total Foreign	622,799	219,801	20,886	7,638	643,685	227,439	4,692,965
Domestic							
Hawaii	85,170	122,715	- 1/	603 1/	85,170	123,318	1,008,874
Puerto Rico	6,177	14,965	-	137	6,177	15,102	52,431
Total Domestic	91,347	137,680	-	740	91,347	138,420	1,061,305
Total Offshore	714,146	357,481	20,886	8,378	735,032	365,859	5,754,270
Mainland Cane area	208,188	140,341	- 2/	- 2/	208,188	148,341	1,242,219
Acquired for reprocessing and samples	524	298	-	-	524	298	5,280
GRAND TOTAL	922,858	506,120	20,886	8,378	943,744	514,498	7,001,769

1/ Refined sugar received by refiners. 2/ Refined sugar produced direct from cane by processor-refiner. * All Guyana.

TABLE 9 - PRIMARY DISTRIBUTION OF SUGAR CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES, BY REGION, JANUARY-FEBRUARY 1979 AND 1978

Region ^{1/}	Cane sugar		Beet		Mainland cane		Total all primary	
	refiners		processors		sugar mills		distributors	
	1979	1978	1979	1978	1979	1978	1979	1978
Thousands of hundredweights ^{2/}								
New England	1,015	945	-	-	-	-	1,015	945
Mid-Atlantic	4,762	4,659	55	39	-	-	4,817	4,698
North Central	4,358	4,898	6,256	5,363	66	47	10,680	10,308
Southern	8,294	8,533	388	360	9	12	8,691	8,905
Western	1,521	1,311	2,746	2,488	-	-	4,267	3,799
Unspecified	52	-	98	47	-	-	150	47
Grand total	20,002	20,346	9,543	8,297	75	59	29,620	28,702

^{1/} New England States - include Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut.

Middle Atlantic States - include New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania.

North Central States - include Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas.

Southern States - include Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas.

Western States - include Alaska, Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada, Washington, Oregon, and California.

^{2/} Reported as produced or imported and delivered except liquid sugar which is on a sugar solids content basis.

	MONTHLY DISTRIBUTION		
	<u>1979</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1977</u>
.....Thousand short tons, raw value.....			
January	835	764	828
February	771	772	761
March	998 ^{1/}	927	1,017
April		861	896
May		888	875
June		1,028	1,027
July		901	975
August		1,109	1,127
September		1,014	1,001
October		888	913
November		849	958
December		840 ^{1/}	829
Totals		10,841 ^{1/}	11,207

^{1/} Preliminary.

TABLE 10 - U.S. CANE AND BEET SUGAR LIST PRICES: VARIOUS MARKETING TERRITORIES, ANNUAL 1973-78 MONTHLY 1978-79

Year and Month	Refined cane sugar 1/ (Wholesale)				Refined beet sugar 1/ (Wholesale)				
	Northeast	Southeast	Gulf	Chicago-West	Pacific Coast	Eastern West	Chicago-West	Pacific Coast	Northwest
Cents per pound									
1973	14.07	13.78	13.14	12.48	12.38	12.36	12.38	12.38	12.47
1974	34.35	34.34	34.16	34.27	32.12	32.19	32.07	31.90	30.64
1975	31.42	31.03	31.44	31.58	27.97	27.48	27.61	27.87	27.82
1976	19.20	18.85	19.20	16.93	17.55	16.95	16.93	17.48	17.48
1977	17.28	17.16	16.75	15.08	15.95	15.08	15.08	15.95	15.89
1978	20.87	19.64	20.06	18.66	18.89	17.70	18.66	18.89	17.49
1978									
January	19.85	19.44	19.17	17.97	17.45	17.65	17.94	17.45	17.36
February	20.54	19.88	20.11	18.65	18.74	17.65	18.65	18.74	17.81
March	20.03	19.31	19.45	18.65	18.95	17.65	18.65	18.95	16.56
April	20.18	19.09	19.48	18.65	18.95	17.65	18.65	18.95	16.95
May	20.31	18.95	19.58	18.65	18.95	17.65	18.65	18.95	16.95
June	20.13	19.10	19.51	18.65	18.95	17.65	18.65	18.95	17.03
July	19.90	18.92	19.50	18.65	18.95	17.65	18.65	18.95	17.45
August	20.70	19.07	19.81	18.65	18.95	17.65	18.65	18.95	17.45
September	21.83	19.85	20.44	18.65	18.95	17.65	18.65	18.95	17.45
October	22.65	20.49	21.38	18.65	18.95	17.68	18.65	18.95	17.95
November	22.05	20.57	21.04	18.97	19.45	17.95	18.94	19.45	18.45
December	22.27	21.03	21.30	19.15	19.45	17.95	19.15	19.45	18.45
1979									
January	22.27	21.23	21.25	19.15	19.65	19.15	19.15	19.95	18.95
February	22.44	21.23	21.22	19.15	19.65	19.15	19.15	19.95	18.95
March	22.54	21.23	21.26	19.15	19.65	19.15	19.15	19.95	19.12
April									
May									
June									
July									
August									
September									
October									
November									
December									

1/ These are F.O.B. basis prices in 100-pound paper bags, not delivered prices. To obtain delivered prices, add "Freight Prepays" and deduct discounts and allowances.

Period	Refined : sugar : wholesale: Northeast:	Corn sirup New York 3/	Corn sirup relative to refined sugar 3/	Dextrose New York 4/	Dextrose relative to refined sugar 4/	High fructose corn sirup Decatur, Ill. 5/	HFCS relative to refined sugar 5/						
	1/ : Quoted :basis 2/ : Cents per pound	Dry : Percent	Quoted :basis 2/ : Cents per pound	Dry : Percent	Quoted :basis 2/ : Cents per pound	Dry : Percent	Quoted :basis 2/ : Percent						
Average 1974-78*	24.62	10.86	11.52	46	57	14.80	16.09	70	76	10.66	15.01	48	68
1978 average	20.87	8.72	10.86	42	52	15.05	16.36	72	79	8.37	11.79	40	57
1978 April	20.18	8.17	10.17	40	50	14.52	15.78	72	78	7.98	11.24	40	56
May	20.31	8.32	10.36	41	51	14.60	15.87	72	78	8.00	11.27	39	55
June	20.13	8.32	10.36	41	51	14.60	15.87	73	79	8.00	11.27	40	56
July	19.90	9.06	11.28	46	57	15.41	16.75	77	84	8.48	11.94	43	60
August	20.70	9.56	11.90	46	57	15.95	17.34	77	84	8.50	11.97	41	58
September	21.83	9.56	11.90	44	55	15.93	17.31	73	79	8.50	11.97	39	55
October	22.65	9.43	11.74	42	52	15.60	16.96	69	75	8.50	11.97	38	53
November	22.05	9.56	11.90	43	54	15.93	17.32	72	79	8.50	11.97	39	54
December	22.27	9.56	11.91	43	53	15.93	17.32	72	78	8.50	11.97	38	54
1979 January	22.27	9.56	11.91	43	53	15.93	17.32	72	78	8.50	11.97	38	54
February	22.44	9.56	11.91	43	53	15.93	17.32	71	77	7.64	10.76	34	38
March	22.54	9.56	11.91	42	53	15.93	17.32	71	77	7.14	10.06	32	45
Last 12-month average	21.45	9.19	12.20	43	53	15.52	16.87	73	79	8.19	11.53	38	54

1/ Gross basis price in 100-pound bags subject to a 2 percent cash discount. 2/ Assumes price is for 80.3 percent solids for corn sirup, 92 percent solids for dextrose, and 71 percent solids for HFCS. Thus dry basis price is quoted price divided by .803 for corn, .92 for dextrose, and .71 for HFCS. 3/ For regular conversion sirup (38-49 D.E.) in tank cars, N.Y. quoted 43 degrees baume unmixed. 4/ Hydrate: Commercial 600-bag carload F.O.B. New York City. 5/ Tank cars cwt. Decatur, Illinois.

* Data incomplete for dextrose for the last five months of 1974 and the first three months of 1975. Average prices for HFCS is for 1975-78 data and relative to refined sugar wholesale Northeast for 1975-78.

TABLE 12 - SUGAR FUTURES AVERAGE SETTLEMENT PRICE AND OPEN CONTRACTS WORLD NO. 11 BULK CONTRACTS ^{1/}

Month of Contract	May 1979	July 1979	Sept. 1979	Oct. 1979	Jan. 1980	March 1980	May 1980	July 1980
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Trading Month

AVERAGE MONTHLY SUGAR FUTURES SETTLING PRICE - CENTS PER POUND

1978

March	9.72	9.91						
April	9.33	9.52	9.71					
May	8.80	8.97	9.13	9.23				
June	8.39	8.57	8.75	8.87				
July	7.28	7.47	7.65	7.77				
August	7.83	8.02	8.21	8.31				
September	8.98	9.18	9.37	9.48	9.63			
October	9.52	9.66	9.82	9.90	10.02	10.32		
November	8.97	9.17	9.37	9.48	9.67	10.03		
December	8.83	9.05	9.29	9.41	9.59	10.01	10.01	

1979

January	8.42	8.66	8.89	9.00	9.35	9.35	9.64	
February	8.76	9.03	9.23	9.34	9.55	9.98	10.17	10.51
March	8.60	8.93	9.15	9.27	9.55	9.90	10.09	10.29

OPEN CONTRACTS LAST TRADING DAY OF MONTH

1978

March	880	216						
April	1,566	551	143					
May	2,053	796	313	255				
June	2,586	1,044	413	647				
July	3,080	1,213	574	1,026				
August	4,323	1,562	831	1,188				
September	4,419	2,660	1,538	1,989	3			
October	5,398	3,372	1,872	2,464	2	53		
November	5,777	3,460	2,199	2,680	3	184		
December	6,988	3,913	2,379	2,882	3	808	100	

1979

January	9,682	4,857	2,699	3,548	3	1,234	308	
February	13,583	8,624	3,942	5,183	10	1,913	465	6
March	10,809	11,009	3,962	6,571	60	3,463	720	251

^{1/} Average monthly settlement price for No. 11 contract of the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange F.O.B. and stowed in one of more than 20 Caribbean, South American, Oceanic, African and Asian countries. Each contract is 50 long tons.

SITUATION AND OUTLOOK

Number	Title	Page
S-1	Sugar: World production, consumption, and stocks, raw value, 1972-78	7
S-2	Sugar, cane and beet: Supply and utilization, United States, calendar years, 1968-78	12
S-3	Sugarbeets: Planted acreage by states and area, 1976-78 and indicated 1979	27
S-4	Domestic sugar crops: Production, price per ton, and value of production, 1975- 78	28
S-5	U.S. sugarcane, sugarbeets, and sugar, raw value: Acres harvested, recovered sugar, yield per acre, and production, September-August crop years, 1976-78	29
S-6	Monthly, quarterly, and annual sugar deliveries to domestic users, 1976-79, change from year ago, previous month, and previous quarter, and 1979 compared with 1978 .	30
S-7	U.S. sugar deliveries to industrial and non-industrial users, calendar years, 1972-78	31
S-8	U.S. sugar imports by country, annual 1974-78	32
S-9	Sugar imports: Monthly, quarterly, and annual totals 1976-79, with comparisons	33
S-10	U.S. Sugar imports by country compared with Generalized System of Preference (GSP) duty-free imports, January-December 1978	34-35
S-11	Caloric and noncaloric sweeteners: Per capita U.S. consumption, 1962-78	36
S-12	U.S. mainland sugar stocks held by primary distributors, April 1, 1960, 1965, 1970-79, and May 1, 1977-April 1, 1979	37
S-13	U.S. Department of Agriculture sugar loan program activity, for crop years 1977 and 1978	38
S-14	Sugar and products containing caloric sweeteners: U.S. consumer price index, all urban, unadjusted, annual averages 1978 and by month 1978 to date	39
S-15	Sugar and products containing caloric sweeteners: U.S. average retail price, annual averages 1978 and by month 1978 to date, derived from U.S. consumer price index, all urban, unadjusted	40
S-16	Sweeteners and sweetener containing products: Estimated manufacturer value of annual shipments, calendar years, 1972, and 1975-79	41
S-17	Selected wholesale prices for corn sweeteners and bulk dry beet sugar, U.S. annual averages 1974-78, and by month 1978 to date	42
S-18	Trends in corn refinery exports, annual 1973-78 and first two-month totals, 1978- 79	42
S-19	Imports of selected sweeteners and molasses, annual 1973-78 and first two-month totals, 1978-79	43
S-20	Cocoa and chocolate: Selected comparisons for U.S. imports, grind, and consumption (bean equivalent)	44
S-21	High fructose corn sirup: U.S. supply and utilization trends, 1967-78	44

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SSR-Vol. 4, No. 5, MAY 1979

MARKET NEWS

Number	Title	Page
1.	U.S. sugar supply and disposition by primary distributors, January-February 1979.....	46
2.	Distribution of sugar by primary distributors, January-February 1979 and 1978.....	47
3.	Stocks of sugar held by primary distributors in the continental United States, February 28, 1979 and 1978.....	47
4.	Distribution of sugar by primary distributors in the continental United States, March and January-March 1979 and 1978...	48
5.	Stocks of sugar held by primary distributors in the continental United States, March 31, 1979 and March 31, 1978.....	48
6.	Mainland sugar: Production and marketings, January-February 1979 and 1978.....	49
7.	Refined sugar production and month end stocks.....	49
8.	Sugar receipts of refiners and importers by source of supply, January-February 1979 and 1978.....	50
9.	Primary distribution of sugar, continental United States, by regions, January-February 1979; and by months 1977 to date.....	51
10.	U. S. cane and beet sugar prices: Various marketing territories, annual 1973-78 and monthly 1978-79.....	52
11.	Wholesale price quotation for sugar, corn sirup, dextrose, and high fructose corn sirup.....	53
12.	Sugar future average settlement price and open contracts.....	54