

United States
Department of
Agriculture



Trade and
Foreign
Agricultural
Affairs

Foreign
Agricultural
Service

U.S. Embassy,
Ankara, Turkey

312 457-7383

July 06, 2021
Ref: FASTER-10

Mr. İsmail Kemaloğlu
Secretary General
Nisasta Sanayicileri Dernegi
Cevizlidere Cad. 1288. Sokak
No:1/5 A Blok
Çankaya, ANKARA

Dear Mr. Kemaloğlu,

The United States sugar support program covers both cane and beet sugar production. Starch-based sugar (in the form of high fructose corn syrup) is not included in the program production restrictions or market interventions. Provisions for sugar The United States sugar support program covers both cane and beet sugar production. Starch-based sugar (in the form of high fructose corn syrup) is not included in the program production restrictions or market interventions. Provisions for sugar established by Farm Bill legislation utilize both price supports and production and import limitations to manage some aspects of domestic sugar supply.

Price supports are implemented in the form of nonrecourse loan financing to sugar processors based on statutorily set price levels. The quantity of sugar available for domestic human use is determined by the government; there are no binding limits on production or processing, only on the quantity of sugar sold domestically. Rather, production above a processor's voluntary marketing allotment can be exported or used to fulfill another processor's marketing allotment. Allotments are calculated each marketing year and then divided between cane and beet sugar processors (currently 45.65 and 54.35 percent, respectively) based on prior sales and consumer and industry capacity. Allotments can be changed throughout the year. Corn producers are also eligible for deficiency payments and government-guaranteed crop insurance. However, the end use of corn (whether used for food, feed, starch-based sugar, ethanol production, etc.) is not regulated. There are no governmental use or production limitations on high fructose corn syrup. The quantity of starch-based sugar produced is driven by demand from food processors and manufacturers.

In recent years, imports have made up deficits between total sugar use and the total marketing allotment. The utilization of tariff-rate quotas limits import volumes and contributes to supporting the market price of domestic sugar. Costs of producing high fructose corn syrup are generally significantly lower than those of beet or cane sugar.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Christine Mumma". The signature is fluid and includes a long, sweeping horizontal line at the end.

Christine Mumma
Agricultural Attache
U.S. Embassy, Ankara