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Mexico

Sugar Annual

Mexico Sugar Annual Report

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Report Highlights:

Mexican sugar production for marketing year 2015/16 is forecast to be at 6.5 million metric tons raw-value (MMT-RV), although there is not yet an official forecast. Sugar production for MY 2014/15 was revised downward to 6.4 MMT-RV. The sugar export forecast for MY 2015/16 is 1.8 MMT-RV. Post /New total sugar export estimate for MY 2014/15 is 1.6 MMT-RV, where exports to the United States under the suspension agreements are 1,383,969.68 MT-RV. The high fructose corn syrup (HFCS) import forecast for MY 2015/16 is expected to be similar to MY 2014/15 imports, as sugar prices remain low.

Commodities:

Sugar

PRODUCTION

Sugar

The Mexican sugar industry expects sugar production levels for marketing year (MY) 2015/16 (October/September) to be close to 6.5 MMT-RV as appropriate cultivation practices, such as application of fertilizers, pesticides, crop rotation, and pruning, have not been as expected due to lower export expectations. Although there is not yet an official Mexican forecast for sugar production for MY 2015/16, the Post/New forecast is 6.5 MMT-RV. According to recent reports, renewal of cane fields continues. Final production will depend on timely maintenance of sugar mills, appropriate cultivation practices, weather throughout the growing season, and harvest conditions.

In March 2015, the Mexican National Committee for the Sustainable Development of Sugar Cane (CONADESUCA) issued a [second estimate](#) of Sweeteners Production for MY 2014/15 setting sugar production at 6.5 MMT-RV (6.15 MMT- Actual Weight). Nonetheless, due to weather issues and heavy rainfall during March 2015, the Post/New estimate is at 6.4 MMT-RV. Mill yields are estimated at 11.1 percent.

According to the [Advance Report # 22](#), from April 4, 2015, the harvest is advancing with respect to the first estimate of 63 percent of area harvested, 68 percent of milled sugarcane, and 67 percent of sugar production. However, there is an accumulated deficit of sugar production of 320,363 MT Actual Weight (339,584 MT-RV) in the current output compared to the first estimate of sugar production (See Table 1). Official production estimates in Mexico for MY 2013/14 remain unchanged from previous estimates.

Table 1. Mexico -Sugar Production – Week 27 MY 2014/15				
	Area Harvested (Has)	Milled cane (MT)	Sugar production (MT-Actual Weight)	Mill Yield %
Current MY 2014/2015	514,936	37,586,491	4,179,641	11.12
1st. Estimate 2014/15	601,082	40,775,620	4,500,005	11.04

Source: CONADESUCA Report #22 for 2014/15 April 4, 2015

According to reports from CONADESUCA, fifty mills were operating throughout the country by April 2015 and CONADESUCA is expecting two more mills to begin processing soon. Due to rainfall,

harvesting of sugarcane has been slower than expected and is currently about eight percent behind the first estimates for MY 2014/15. Some areas in northern Veracruz could slow down harvesting due to the March rainfall.

Growers are organized within two major unions that represent over 95 percent of all cane growers. These unions are the National Sugarcane Growers (affiliated with the CNC- a strong organization of peasants/small agricultural producers that is very close to the ruling PRI Party) and the National Association of Sugarcane Growers (CNPR). All growers operate with contracts to deliver their cane to contracting mills. In exchange, they receive technical support and agrochemicals from the mills to grow cane. The industry has been fostering better working relationships between mills and sugarcane grower associations to better integrate overall sugar production.

Sugarcane Production

Although there is no official Mexican forecast for sugarcane production for MY 2015/16, based on past performance, the Post/New forecast of cane to be processed is 55.0 MMT. This forecast is close to Post's cane production estimate for the current year, as market uncertainties are not encouraging investments in cane production. Final production will depend on appropriate cultivation practices and weather conditions throughout the growing season. Current price uncertainties may discourage best management practices (e.g., less fertilizer applications) and expansion of production areas. The Post/New estimate for sugarcane production to be processed for MY 2014/15 was revised downward from previous estimates to 55.0 MMT. The industry estimates overall cane yields at 67.3 MT/hectare (Ha) for MY 2014/15, slightly lower than MY 2013/14 yields of 68.7 MT/Ha. Sugarcane production for MY 2013/14 remains unchanged.

As previously reported, virtually all sugarcane goes to the production of centrifugal sugar. Mills operate between November and May to coincide with the cane harvest. Although there is no official Mexican MY 2015/16 forecast for cane planted area, it is expected that area will continue at about the same or 836,000 Ha. According to the information service SAGARPA/SIAP, area planted data includes area planted in past marketing years, as well as additional new areas, since the growing phase of this crop is approximately 18 months. In addition to sugar prices, area expansion will depend on weather conditions, production cost changes, and the level of continued investment by sugar mills. Post/New estimate for MY 2014/15 for area planted was revised slightly downwards to 835,000 Ha and the estimate for area harvested was revised upward to 816,000 Ha, based on CONADESUCA's estimates. The Post/New MY 2013/14 planted and harvested estimates remain unchanged.

Sugarcane Reference Price

Cane growers receive payment for their cane from sugar mills. The price is negotiated each year and is based on a complex formula involving sugar prices and other domestic and international market conditions. These factors are used to determine the Sugarcane Reference Price. According to Article 58

of the [Law of Sustainable Development for Sugar Cane](#), approximately 57 percent of the Reference Price is paid to growers for their sugarcane. Throughout the year, depending on how high or low prices are, two additional payments can be made to growers. The first opportunity is during the summer after mills have made significant sales. At the end of the cycle, a final adjustment is made, resulting in the next marketing year's Sugarcane Reference Price and a potential final payment to growers. As announced by the Secretariat of Economy (SE) on [October 30, 2014](#), the standard sugar Reference Price to calculate sugarcane payments for the MY2014/15 crop is \$7,099.83 pesos per MT (\$517.10 dollars/MT at \$13.73 pesos per dollar exchange rate). This price is slightly higher than prices announced for the past MY 2013/14 of \$6,697.06 pesos per MT (\$511.22 dollars/MT at \$13.10 pesos per dollar exchange rate). Recent Reference Prices and payment levels are listed below in Table 3.

**Table 3. Mexico: Reference Price for Sugarcane
MY2004/05-MY2014/15**

Sugarcane MY Oct./Sept.	Standard Sugar Price in MT/Peso	Standard Sugar Price in MT/Dollar	57 % Payment for Growers in Dollars	Exchange Rate in Pesos per Dollar
2004/05	5,760.00	\$528.44	\$301.21	10.90
2005/06	5,760.00	\$528.92	\$301.48	10.89
2006/07	6,356.45	\$582.09	\$331.79	10.92
2007/08	5,996.13	\$549.09	\$312.98	10.92
2008/09	5,500.00	\$412.29	\$235.00	13.34
2009/10	6,579.21	\$495.42	\$282.38	13.28
2010/11	10,222.26	\$819.74	\$467.25	12.47
2011/12	10,368.58	\$768.61	\$438.10	13.49
2012/13	10,617.72	\$846.70	\$482.62	12.54
2013/14	6,697.00	\$511.22	\$291.39	13.10
2014/15	7,099.93	\$517.10	\$294.74	13.73

Source: Diario Oficial.

Sugar Wholesale Prices

The SE, through the National Market Information Service ([SNIIM](#)), reports sugar prices on a monthly basis delivered to different cities in Mexico from different mills. The prices in Table 5 and 6 below are for monthly prices of sugar delivered to the wholesale market in Mexico City on a 50-kilogram bag basis. According to the industry, higher prices after the month of May 2014 reflect the end of the harvesting season and lower sugar inventories. By November 2014, prices began to fall with the start of the 2014/15 harvest.

HFCS PRODUCTION

The Mexican high fructose corn syrup (HFCS) industry believes it will continue producing HFCS at almost the same levels as in the previous year. CONADESUCA's [second estimate](#) of

Sweeteners Production for MY 2014/15 increased its HFCS domestic production estimate to 503,186 MT dry basis compared to 498,820 MT dry basis in MY 2013/14. This level is nearly at the industry's maximum capacity. Industry members indicate that there is no additional HFCS manufacturing capacity being built or expanded in Mexico. Sources report that as long as HFCS prices remain competitive, it is easier and more financially prudent to import the remainder of the HFCS demand.

The Mexican HFCS industry produces fructose with domestic and imported U.S. yellow corn. According to IDAQUIM, the industry group that represents HFCS producers, this industry consumes about two million tons of yellow corn of which 80 to 90 percent is imported. The Government of Mexico continues to encourage forward contract purchases between Mexican farmers and yellow corn buyers in an attempt to increase domestic production of yellow corn but it seems the results have not been as optimistic as expected and domestic production of yellow corn remains small. Currently the State of Chihuahua produces about 1.2 million tons of yellow corn and the State of Jalisco produces about 400,000 tons of yellow corn. The United States will remain the main supplier of yellow corn to Mexico.

CONSUMPTION

Sugar and HFCS

Assuming current pricing trends for sugar and fluctuating exchange rates, the sugar industry could expect sugar consumption for MY 2015/16 to grow at a rate slower than last year. Therefore, the Post/New forecast for domestic consumption for MY 2015/16 is 4.53 MMT-RV. Consumption will also depend on the substitution of sugar by HFCS.

As reported in January 2014, a value added tax of \$1.00 peso/liter (US \$0.076/liter) was imposed on artificially sweetened soft drinks. During the first quarter of 2014, soft drink sales dropped more than five percent, followed by a four percent drop in sales the second quarter, and a two percent decline the second half of the year. This decrease in soft drink consumption weakened demand for HFCS and caused some soft drink producers to alter their recipes to use more sugar, which is currently cheaper than HFCS. The Post/New estimate for domestic sugar consumption for MY 2014/15 was revised upward accordingly based on recent official estimates to 4.50 MMT-RV. This increase is also a consequence of the implementation of the suspension agreements, as less sugar will be exported to the United States making more sugar available for consumption in the domestic market and pressuring prices downward. (See Trade Section). The Post/New domestic sugar consumption estimate for MY 2013/14 remains unchanged from previous estimates.

Substitution between HFCS and sugar has been increasing in several industries, including soda bottling (the largest user of HFCS), over the last few years. However, this change was not enough to increase consumption as much as previously expected. Trends indicate that substitution between sugar and HFCS will likely result in a 1.5 percent decrease in HFCS consumption in MY 2014/15 or 1.35 MMT dry basis. This volume of HFCS represents about 23.5 percent of total domestic sweeteners consumption. HFCS consumption depends on domestic sugar prices, imported corn prices, and more importantly on current exchange rates.

Consumption of HFCS for MY 2013/14 remains at 1.37 MMT dry basis, lower than MY 2012/13 consumption of 1.5 MMT dry basis. Industry indicated that lower sugar prices led the soft drink

industry to substitute more sugar for HFCS, thus reducing HFCS consumption in their products. This trend could continue for MY 2015/16, as Mexico is exporting smaller quantities of refined sugar to the United States, however, bottlers are limited in their ability to substitute sugar for HFCS by infrastructure and soda formulas. Still, there is uncertainty on how consumption of HFCS will behave due to the sugar suspension agreements and availability of domestic sugar (See Trade Section).

TRADE

Sugar

On October 28, 2014, the United States and Mexico came to an agreement to avoid antidumping (AD) and countervailing duties (CVD) on U.S. sugar imports from Mexico. On December 19, 2014, both governments signed these two suspension agreements. On January 8, 2015, two U.S. industry parties filed a petition requesting that the U.S. International Trade Commission review the suspension agreements to determine whether they completely eliminate the injury caused by the alleged dumping of Mexican sugar. On January 16, 2015, these two parties filed another request with the Department of Commerce to continue the AD and CVD investigations. Thursday March 19, 2015, ITC Commissioners voted unanimously in favor of upholding the suspension agreements. The official opinion should be released later. Meanwhile, Mexico is complying with the agreements to be able to export sugar to the United States.

The Post/New sugar export forecast for MY 2015/16 is 1.8 MMT-RV. This number is tentative and will tend to change depending on production, U.S. and international sugar and sweeteners (HFCS) prices, and the degree to which the Mexican industry is able to comply with the sugar suspension agreements. CONADESUCA indicates that for MY 2014/15 they are expecting sugar exports at 1.9 MMT-RV, even though the sugar sector has been concerned about domestic surpluses, falling international prices, the suspension agreements, and finding third-country markets for Mexican sugar. Therefore, Post/New total sugar exports estimates for MY 2014/15 were revised downward to 1.6 MMT-RV, where exports to the United States under the suspension agreements are 1,383,969.68 MMT-RV. The rest is expected to be exported to third-country markets.

On February 11, 2015, Mexico announced the amount of the [total quota](#) of Mexican sugar derived from sugarcane or beets to be exported to the United States from October 2014-September 2015. The amount was 1,162,604.75 MT-RV. This announcement was published following a previous announcement of the [guidelines](#), on February 6, 2015, to request and receive sugar export licenses, in accordance with the suspension agreements. On March 30, 2015, an [adjustment to the quota](#) to be exported to the United States was published in the *Diario Oficial* for a total amount of 1,383,969.68 MMT-RV, in compliance with Point 13 of the February 6, 2015 notification. This calculation was determined based on the March 2015 World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates (WASDE) and Mexico's CONADESUCA data. The SE is in charge of closely following sugar exports via licenses so that they do not exceed the established quota to the United States.

According to data, through March, Mexico has exported 438,242 MT-RV of sugar, mostly to the United States. Exports are substantially lower than previous years because Mexican exporters were holding back shipments due to the uncertainty surrounding the suspension agreements and the fact that the guidelines to obtain export licenses were not published until the first week of February. Mexico now has to quickly export more sugar to the United States as domestic inventories are high. The total export number is tentative and will tend to change depending on production and the extent of substitution

between sugar and alternative domestic and imported sweeteners (HFCS), and total exports under the suspension agreements. The Mexican sugar export estimate for MY 2013/14 was revised downward based on official data.

The Post/New sugar import forecast for MY 2015/16 is estimated at 184,000 MT-RV, as domestic supplies are expected to remain adequate. A large portion of these imports could be used to cover the needs of the Mexican Sugar Re-export Program industries (IMMEX). The MY 2013/14 sugar import estimate was revised upward and MY 2014/15 estimate was revised downward from previous estimates as domestic supplies are expected to provide more sugar for the IMMEX program.

SE recently submitted a proposal to modify the [IMMEX](#) program to Mexico's equivalent of the Office of Management Budget, COFEMER. This proposal states that IMMEX-certified companies can only import sugar if that sugar does not benefit from the U.S. Sugar Re-export Program. IMMEX regulations require that this sugar be transformed into a product with an HTS code that is not included in the Annex II-A list so that it does not count against Mexico's sugar export limit to the United States, and then exported within a specific timeframe. This proposal is intended to comply with the sugar suspension agreements and is expected to become a final regulation by end of April 2015.

Sugar use under the "other disappearance" category is mainly for the IMMEX program. The Post/New forecast for MY 2015/16 for sugar use under IMMEX is 343,000 MT-RV based on CONADESUCA's information. According to sources, the same industries will be using imported sugar for the processing of their products. The Post/New estimates for sugar use under IMMEX for MY 2013/14 were revised upward and MY 2014/15 estimates were revised downward from previous estimates as more domestic sugar is being used for the IMMEX program. The Government of Mexico is reporting IMMEX sugar use for MY 2014/15 under the consumption section, whereas before it was reported under the sugar export section.

HFCS Imports

The HFCS import forecast for MY 2015/16 is expected to be similar to MY 2014/15 imports, as sugar has continued to be accessible, and the U.S. dollar exchange rate versus the Mexican peso has increased, thus making HFCS imports more expensive. According to CONADESUCA's [second estimate](#), imports of HFCS for MY 2014/15 will be about 880,600 MMT dry basis compared to MY 2013/14 imports of 912,535 MMT dry basis. Imports of HFCS slowed down during 2014, especially the first semester, due to lower consumption of soft drinks resulting from the special tax on calorically sweetened drinks (See Consumption Section).

STOCKS

The Post/New sugar ending stock forecast for MY 2015/16 is 1.0 MMT-RV based on expected sugar production. However, sugar prices and exports will determine the final data. Post/New stocks for MY 2014/15 are likely to end at 1.0 MT-RV based on lower than expected sugar exports. The Post/New sugar ending stock estimate for MY2013/14 remains unchanged at 881,000 MT-RV.

Sugar stocks in Mexico are held by both government mills and private mills and traders.

POLICY

Selling of State Owned Sugar Mills

On March 26, 2015, Mexico's Service of Administration and Disposition of Assets (SAE) announced [the public tender of nine sugar mills](#) that were administered by FEESA, a fund created in 2001 to administer the government expropriated sugar mills. The mills are: El Potrero, El Modelo, Providencia, San Cristobal, and San Miguelito from the State of Veracruz, Casasano and Emiliano Zapata from the State of Morelos, Plan de San Luis in the State of San Luis Potosi, and finally Atencingo in the State of Puebla. The mills will be offered in five packages. Additional information on the mills such as location, production, general information of the sugar sector in Mexico, and how to participate in the tender, can be found at the SAE's page as follows: <http://ingenios.sae.gob.mx/paginas/default.aspx>

Ethanol Production

The Biofuels Law, which first passed the Mexican Congress on April 26, 2007, and was amended in October 2007, was published in the Diario Oficial on February 1, 2008. The Law contains a comprehensive biofuels policy that promotes ethanol production from different agricultural commodities. According to the sugar mill industry, ethanol production from sugarcane in Mexico is still not as profitable as producing sugar due to the high price of cane, the need for the vast majority of production to be used for centrifugal sugar, and more importantly the lack of a domestic ethanol market. There are, however, provisions within the Sugar Law that contain overall goals focused on the possibility of producing ethanol. PEMEX published a public bid in September 10, 2014, to purchase ethanol for blending into gasoline on a trial basis, and released [results](#) on March 19, 2015. Six companies will be supplying ethanol to four PEMEX terminal plants; applications from two other terminals were declared void. As a result of this bid, PEMEX will purchase a minimum amount of \$524.5 million dollars and a maximum of \$751.2 million dollars of ethanol produced in Mexico, through 10 year contracts, allowing a purchase of about 123 million liters per year. There is still no clear information as to the selling price of ethanol as some sources indicate that the current price is about \$12 pesos/liter (USD\$0.78/liter) and PEMEX could be buying at \$8.50 pesos/liter (USD\$0.55/liter).

PEMEX indicates that in this first stage 60,000 barrels a day of gasoline blended with ethanol will be sold in the states of Tamaulipas, San Luis Potosi, and Veracruz. The business model that has been developed allows buying ethanol at a competitive price at the same time that PEMEX supports regional producers of sugarcane in Veracruz and sorghum in Tamaulipas. Meanwhile, ethanol trials for blending into gasoline have been successful in several places in Mexico including Nuevo Leon and Veracruz.

INFORMATION RESOURCES

The National Committee for the Sustainable Development of Sugar Cane ([CONADESUCA](#))

The National Chamber for the Sugar and Alcohol Industries ([CNIAA](#))

The National Service of Market Information ([SNIIM-ECONOMIA](#))

STATISTICAL TABLES

Table 3. Mexico: Centrifugal Sugar PS&D

Sugar, Centrifugal Market Begin Year Mexico	2013/2014		2014/2015		2015/2016	
	Oct 2013		Oct 2014		Oct 2016	
	USDA Official	New post	USDA Official	New post	USDA Official	New post
Beginning Stocks	1,548	1,548	881	881	0	1,030
Beet Sugar Production	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cane Sugar Production	6,383	6,382	6,508	6,413	0	6,500
Total Sugar Production	6,383	6,382	6,508	6,413	0	6,500
Raw Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Refined Imp.(Raw Val)	137	183	229	184	0	184
Total Imports	137	183	229	184	0	184
Total Supply	8,068	8,113	7,618	7,478	0	7,714
Raw Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Refined Exp.(Raw Val)	2,644	2,545	1,779	1,600	0	1,800
Total Exports	2,644	2,545	1,779	1,600	0	1,800
Human Dom. Consumption	4,344	4,344	4,452	4,505	0	4,530
Other Disappearance	199	343	408	343	0	343
Total Use	4,543	4,687	4,860	4,848	0	4,873
Ending Stocks	881	881	979	1,030	0	1,041
Total Distribution	8,068	8,113	7,618	7,478	0	7,714

1000 MT

Table 4. Mexico: Sugar Cane for Centrifugal PS&D

Sugar Cane for Centrifugal Market Begin Year Mexico	2013/2014		2014/2015		2015/2016	
	Nov 2014		Nov 2015		Nov 2016	
	USDA Official	New post	USDA Official	New post	USDA Official	New post
Area Planted	836	836	836	835	0	836
Area Harvested	790	790	790	816	0	800
Production	54,329	54,329	56,000	55,000	0	55,000
Total Supply	54,329	54,329	56,000	55,000	0	55,000
Utilization for Sugar	54,329	54,329	56,000	55,000	0	55,000
Utilization for Alcohol	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Utilization	54,329	54,329	56,000	55,000	0	55,000

1000 HA, 1000 MT

Table 5. Mexico: Average Wholesale Sugar Prices in Mexico City

MX Pesos per 50 Kilograms – Bulk (CIF Basis) Table 3. Mexico: in Mexico City
MX Pesos per 50 Kilograms – Bulk (CIF Basis)

Month	Standard			Refined		
	2013	2014	Percent Change	2013	2014	Percent Change
January	371.63	380.75	2.45	434.17	430.42	(0.86)
February	393.50	345.50	(12.19)	450.83	416.83	(7.54)
March	391.00	343.25	(12.21)	458.75	422.83	(7.82)
April	341.73	337.90	(1.12)	452.40	420.33	(7.08)
May	309.63	362.38	17.03	410.58	426.67	3.91
June	343.13	432.50	26.04	400.17	466.25	16.51
July	337.80	422.70	25.13	393.80	462.85	17.53
August	366.92	438.75	19.57	398.75	470.00	17.86
September	349.25	457.50	30.99	391.00	487.06	24.56

Table 5. Mexico: Average Wholesale Sugar Prices in Mexico City
MX Pesos per 50 Kilograms – Bulk (CIF Basis) Table 3. Mexico: in Mexico City
 MX Pesos per 50 Kilograms – Bulk (CIF Basis)

October	310.10	456.50	47.21	379.67	493.84	30.00
November	365.50	431.00	17.92	379.59	509.92	34.33
December	399.73	397.80	00.13	435.70	525.93	21.16

Source: Servicio Nacional de Información de Mercados [SNIIM-ECONOMIA](#)

Table Table 6. Mexico: Average Wholesale Sugar Prices in Mexico City
MX Pesos per 50 Kilograms – Bulk (CIF Basis) Table 4. Mexico: rams – Bulk (CIF
 Basis)

Month	Standard			Refined		
	2014	2015	Percent Change	2014	2015	Percent Change
January	380.75	387.25	1.70	430.42	498.42	15.79
February	345.50	378.50	9.55	416.83	492.92	18.61
March	343.25	370.60	7.96	422.83	486.07	14.95
April	337.90	385.00*	13.93	420.33	481.67*	14.59
May	362.38			426.67		
June	432.50			466.25		
July	422.70			462.85		
August	438.75			470.00		
September	457.50			487.06		
October	456.50			493.84		
November	431.00			509.92		
December	397.80			525.93		

Source: Servicio Nacional de Información de Mercados [SNIIM-ECONOMIA](#)

*Through 1st Week of April 2015

Table 7. Mexico: Monthly Exchange Rate
 Averages for 2012-2015
MX Pesos per U.S. \$1.00

	2012	2013	2014	2015
January	13.46	12.71	13.20	14.68
February	12.79	12.69	13.28	14.92
March	12.75	12.54	13.22	15.21
April	13.05	12.21	13.29	15.02*
May	13.60	12.95	12.93	
June	13.94	12.94	12.99	
July	13.37	12.77	12.97	
August	13.18	12.89	13.14	
September	12.95	13.08	13.21	
October	12.88	13.00	13.47	

November	13.08	13.07	13.59
December	12.86	13.00	14.44
Annual Avg	13.15	12.76	13.29
*As of 1 st Week of April 2015			
Source: Mexican Federal Register			
Note: Monthly rates are averages of daily exchange rates from the Banco de Mexico			

Table 8. Mexico: Trade Matrices HFCS Trade

HFCS 1702460		Unit: Metric Tons Dry Basis	
Exports for MY 2013/14 (Oct-Sept) to:		Imports for MY 2013/14 (Oct-Sept) from:	
U.S.	21,853	U.S.	824,821
Germany	3,689	Canada	2,793
Other	8,078	Other	0
TOTAL	33,620	TOTAL	827,614
SOURCE: Global Trade Information Services, Inc. Global Trade Atlas, Mexico Edition, December 2014			

HFCS 1702440		Unit: Metric Tons Dry Basis	
Exports for MY 2013/14 (Oct-Sept) to:		Imports for MY 2013/14 (Oct-Sept) from:	
U.S.	160	U.S.	56,254
Other	34	Other	26
TOTAL	194	TOTAL	56,280
SOURCE: Global Trade Information Services, Inc. Global Trade Atlas, Mexico Edition, December 2014			

Other Relevant Reports Submitted by FAS/Mexico:

Report Number	Subject	Date Submitted
MX 5013	Mexico Increases Maximum Sugar Export Limit to the U.S.	03/30/2015
MX 5012	Mexico Puts State-Owned Sugar Mills Up for Sale	03/30/2015
MX 5007	Mexico Announces Maximum Sugar Export Quota	02/11/2015
MX 5006	Mexico Announces Guidelines for Sugar Export Licenses	02/09/2015
MX 4076	Mexico Announces Sugar Cane Reference Prices	10/31/2014
MX 4067	Sugar Semi-Annual	09/30/2014

For More Information

FAS/Mexico Web Site: We are available at <http://www.mexico-usda.com.mx> or visit the FAS headquarters' home page at www.fas.usda.gov for a complete selection of FAS worldwide agricultural reporting.

Useful Mexican Web Sites: Mexico's equivalent of the U.S. Department of Agriculture (SAGARPA) can be found at www.sagarpa.gob.mx, the equivalent of the U.S. Department of Commerce (SE) can be found at www.economia.gob.mx, and the equivalent of the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (SALUD) can be found at www.salud.gob.mx. These web sites are mentioned for the reader's convenience but USDA does NOT in any way endorse, guarantee the accuracy of, or necessarily concur with, the information contained on the mentioned sites.