

Table SUM.1: Summary of Support for Sugar Industry in Selected Countries, 2008

	Australia	Brazil	China ^{4,5}	Colombia ⁶	EU ^{7,8,9,10}	Guatemala	India ^{11,12}	Indonesia	Mexico	S. Africa	Thailand ^{12,13,14}
TRANSPARENT SUPPORT											
Domestic Market Controls											
Guaranteed Support Prices			✓		✓		✓	✓			✓
Supply Management/Controls			✓		✓		✓				
Market Sharing/Sales Quotas				✓		✓			✓	✓	✓
Import Controls											
Import Quota/TRQ			✓		✓			✓		✓	✓
Import Tariff		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Import Licences			✓					✓			✓
Quality Restrictions						✓					
Export Support											
Export Subsidies					✓		✓				
Single Desk Selling				✓		✓				✓	
NON-TRANSPARENT SUPPORT											
Direct Financial Aid											
State Ownership								✓	✓		
Income Support	✓				✓						✓
Debt Financing ¹	✓	✓					✓				
Input Subsidies ²							✓	✓			
Indirect Long Term Support											
Programs to Improve Efficiency	✓							✓			
Ethanol Programs (mandates/tax breaks)		✓		✓	✓						
Consumer Demand Support			✓								
Average Production, 2004/05-06/07 (mn mt, raw value)	5.3	29.6	11.2	2.6	20.8	2.1	21.9	2.4	5.7	2.4	5.8
Rank Among World Producers	8	1	4	11	3	18	2	12	7	13	6
Average Exports, 2004/05-06/07 (mn mt, raw value)	4.2	19.3	0.2	1.1	5.0	1.4	1.0	-	0.4	1.1	3.4
Rank Among World Exporters	3	1	28	8	2	6	9	-	14	7	4
Domestic Wholesale Sugar Price, 2004/05-06/07 (cents/lb)	17.4	11.5	18.0	24.4	39.1	18.2	17.7	22.5	31.0	n.a.	16.8
Import Tariff Level (refined, a.v. or equivalent) ³	0%	16%	50%	20%	170%	20%	60%	20%	126%	0%	65%

ACCOMPANYING NOTES:

1. Includes low interest loans, interest rate subsidies, debt relief and debt rescheduling.
2. Includes crop pre-financing, irrigation provision, land maintenance and inventory financing.
3. Ad valorem (a.v.) equivalents are based on average world price for 2004/05 to 2006/07. All tariffs refer to the actual applied tariff rate in each country. In some cases, WTO bound tariff rates are much higher than this level.
4. Cane and beet prices in China are controlled at the provincial level.
5. China applies a 15% tariff to in-quota sugar, and a 50% tariff to out-of-quota sugar.
6. In addition to the basic duty, Colombia applies a variable surcharge, which varies according to the prevailing level of world sugar prices.
7. Although the EU industry has benefited from export restitutions in the past, in the future, the extent to which the European Commission will grant export refunds is uncertain.
8. As part of the compensation for the reduction in EU sugar prices, the EU provides direct income payments to farmers. In addition, the EU also offers energy crop aid of €45 per hectare for beets produced for ethanol.
9. The EU Commission provides directives on ethanol use, though these are not binding.
10. This import duty refers to the basic tariff only. In addition, the EU applies a special safeguard duty, which varies with the level of world prices.
11. India currently controls the amount of sugar that can be released onto the domestic market each month. However, this policy is expected to be abolished in October 2008.
12. Both India and Thailand have ethanol programmes. However, to date, there is no cane-based ethanol production in these countries.
13. The Thai government has provided income support to growers using a credit line of 62 baht/metric ton to supplement cane prices. This has been provided through a loan from agricultural banks to the Cane Sugar Fund. Officially these loans are to be repaid.
14. The Thai domestic price was increased to 19 baht/kg (26.7 cents/lb @ 32.24 baht/US\$) in April 2008.