



Producing sugar sustainably is a decades-long industry commitment to **Prioritize People, Protect the Planet, Produce Superior Products, and Promote Fair-Price Policies.**

U.S. sugar producers invest in sustainability and support government policies that reward responsible actions instead of bad actors. A strong U.S. sugar policy...



Gives multi-generational family farms a fighting chance to survive a down economy.

Sugar farming has been part of the country's heritage for more than 200 years, and today, farmers still grow sugar for U.S. consumers on 2 million acres.



Supports 142,000 good-paying jobs in 22 states.

Annual wages and benefits associated with sugar add up to \$4.2 billion, which explains why the industry's unionized workforce backs sugar policy.



Helps farmers team up to invest in their community's success.

100% of sugarbeet companies are farmer-owned, and 90% of cane refining capacity is owned by farmers or employees.



Promotes efficiency and environmentally friendly technologies.

Investments in research and technology have enabled produce 16% more sugar on 11% less land than 20 years ago – and they've increased yield per acre by 29% while using fewer inputs.



Ensures no portion of the crop is wasted and is put to good use.

From road deicers to eco-friendly kitchenware, fuel, livestock feed and electricity generation, sugar co-products touch the lives of countless consumers.



Provides opportunities for the world's poorest farmers.

America provides guaranteed market access and a fair market price to sugar farmers from 38 developing countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America.





Meanwhile, the subsidized world market is a race to the bottom and is unsustainable because it...

Punishes sugar farmers in poor countries with unfair pricing.

Current prices on the world market don't even cover ½ of the average cost of producing sugar, creating impossible positions for growers worldwide.

Provides limited opportunities for impoverished workers abroad.

Subsidized sugar has destabilized domestic markets, harming developing nations and pushing farmers and producers out of work and further into poverty.

Promotes subsidization and market-distorting policies.

Sugar is the world's most distorted commodity market. 62 percent of global sugar exports are controlled by mega-subsidizers Brazil, Thailand, and India – all of which flood and distort the world market using government handouts.

Rewards countries that cut corners with questionable labor practices.

The global market is a bitter race to the bottom where the world's biggest sugar producers, including Brazil, Thailand and India, rely on low labor standards to sustain their sugar production.

Creates incentives to harm the environment.

Overproduction has generated a host of environmental problems, ranging from deforestation to air pollution.

Destroys sugar industries that cannot afford to compete against subsidized exports.

Low prices, unfair competition and limited markets bankrupted sugar industries in Trinidad and St. Kitts, while other Caribbean producers continue to struggle.

If sustainability is a shared American goal, the choice is clear: Support no-cost U.S. sugar policy and oppose attempts to outsource U.S. sugar production to a heavily subsidized world market that favors low labor and environmental conditions.

"IF THERE'S NO SUGAR POLICY, WE HAVE NO FUTURE, NO JOB, NO HOME."

Cornelius Fowler
IAM Florida Sugar Workers Union