SDA Attachés' Global Agricultural Information Network (GAIN) Reports 2026

Government Intervention in Sugar Markets

ASA has summarized various Sugar Annual Reports from the Global Agricultural Information Network (GAIN) from the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) regarding certain interventions in sugar markets by country. USDA does not include all distortionary supports or quantification of the levels of those supports, so these summaries should not be considered all-inclusive. See for example, the WTO notification from Australia/India on India's sugar industry and [the US government WTO submission account for $17.6 billion in subsidies](). Also, various labor and environmental regulations (or lack thereof), or other policies such as favorable financing for sugar infrastructure in these countries may not be detailed in the GAIN reports. For more information on those, please refer to ASA's website where various country studies have been completed.

Argentina (04/29/2026)

Coordinated market strategies; Ethanol blending mandate

"Early in the season, industry stakeholders typically coordinate production and marketing strategies to maintain domestic sugar prices at levels that are sustainable for both producers and mills."

"The current blending mandate requires gasoline contain 12 percent bioethanol, evenly split between sugarcane and corn-based ethanol. In late March 2026, the government authorized a temporary increase in the blending rate to 15 percent in response to rising global oil prices."

Brazil (4/20/2026)

Ethanol Blend Requirements

"Strong domestic ethanol demand drives the shift in the sugar-ethanol mix. The anhydrous ethanol blend in gasoline increased from 27 percent (E27) to 30 percent (E30) in August 2025, while hydrous ethanol offers producers better domestic prices and profitability than sugar"

China (4/20/2026)

Producer subsidies; Guaranteed cane pricing; Import permit restrictions; Tariff-rate quota; State-controlled importers

"Cane farmers in Guangxi continue to receive governmental subsidies and financial support from millers to expand cane acreage."

"In contrast, cane farmers receive guaranteed profits through local government-mandated purchase prices. Local government prioritizes the promotion of sugarcane cultivation as it is one of Beijing's measures for regional poverty alleviation."

"The central government continues to prioritize stable production levels, and local governments in Guangxi and Yunnan support this goal through subsidies and programs that promote improved planting techniques and mechanization."

"To maintain domestic price stability, the Chinese government limits the number of import permits."

"China applies a tariff-rate quota on imported sugar. The within-quota tariff rate is 15 percent with a limit of 1.945 MMT. Approximately 70 percent of the quota is allocated to state-owned enterprises. The out-of-quota tariff rate is 50 percent."

Colombia (4/20/2026)

Ethanol blend requirements; Price Stabilization; Import tariffs; price bands

"Stable domestic blending requirements (ten percent ethanol into gasoline) will sustain competition for sugarcane between the sugar and fuel sectors in MY 2026/2027."

"Since January 2001, domestic sugar prices have been regulated through the Sugar Price Stabilization Fund (FEPA) (see Policy section). The Colombian government established FEPA to insulate domestic producers from international price volatility, thereby supporting stable sugar production."

"Imports from CAN member countries, including Peru, Ecuador, and Bolivia, normally enter duty-free, while imports from non-CAN countries remain subject to a base tariff of 15 percent plus a variable levy depending on reference price movements relative to established floor and ceiling bands."

Costa Rica (4/20/2026)

Safeguard measure to limit imports

"The Government of Costa Rica imposed a safeguard measure on Brazilian refined sugar to limit import growth in August 2020, pushing the import duty on imported refined sugar from 45 percent to 72.68 percent."

Dominican Republic (3/25/2026)

VAT; Tariffs; Government set sugarcane price; Price floors; Ethanol blend requirements; Import taxes for ethanol

"Currently, in-quota import duties for raw and refined sugar stand at 14 percent and 20 percent, respectively, plus an 18 percent value-added tax (VAT). In line with its World Trade Organization (WTO) commitments, the DR established a tariff-rate quota (TRQ) of 30,000 MT for sugar, which is subject to the in-quota rates, coupled with an out-of-quota tariff of 85 percent."

"Several laws regulate the sugar sector in the Dominican Republic. Law No. 491 governs the relationship between private cane producers and millers; the law also sets prices for raw cane based on sugar content. Similarly, Law No. 619 assigns regulatory duties to INAZUCAR, which is overseeing both domestic and foreign marketing, TRQ allocations, price schedules, and statistical reporting."

"For several years, the government has promoted the use or development of an ethanol-gasoline blend, initially established by Decree No. 556-05 in 2005. The provisions of the decree were formalized by Law No. 57-07 (passed in May 2007), which aimed to incentivize the development of renewable energy sources. This initiative aimed to establish a mandate that would include a 10-percent requirement on ethanol in gasoline blends, and a 20-percent biodiesel requirements for diesel blends; the executive branch has yet to enact this initiative."

"It is noteworthy to mention that imported ethanol faces taxation similar to alcohol for human consumption, including the 18 percent VAT plus and an ad valorem tax based on the percentage of alcohol and weight. This tax framework effectively discourages the importation of ethanol for the local market."

"The Ministry of Industry, Commerce, Trade and Small and Medium Enterprises (MICM) in collaboration with INAZUCAR established the floor price for both raw and refined sugar based on historical prices and production estimates."

Ecuador (4/20/2026)

Ethanol blend requirement; Government owned enterprises; Import tariff; Price band system

"Ethanol production is not projected to expand in the near to medium-term, as the industry lacks sufficient capacity to meet the volume required to comply with the 10 percent blending mandate for ECOPAIS gasoline. As a result, Ecuador is expected to rely on imported ethanol to help satisfy domestic demand"

"The ethanol sector continues to operate under a supply contract with PETROAMAZONAS, the state-owned oil company, for up to 100 million liters of ethanol annually. Mills affiliated with FENAZUCAR allocate around 15 percent of their production to ethanol."

"All-origin imports of raw and refined sugar are subject to a 15 percent ad valorem base tariff. In addition, sugar imports are assessed a variable levy under the Andean Price Band System."

Egypt (05/01/2026)

Import controls; Export ban; Regulated channels; Guaranteed pricing

"On March 30, 2026, the Egyptian Ministry of Investment and Trade issued Decision No. 119 for 2026 emphasizing that imports of both raw and refined sugar are subject to approval by the Minister of Supply and Minister of Investment after submitting an import permit specifying the import volume."

"While Egypt's export ban on sugar remains in place, the country continues to export sugar to several Arab countries, as well as some in Africa, through regulated channels that permit the export of officially recognized surplus quantities. On March 12, 2026, the Egyptian Customs Authority issued Export Circular No. 9 of 2026 to enforce the Ministry of Investment's decision prohibiting the export of all sugar types."

"In 2026, the Government of Egypt (GoE) reduced the guaranteed price for sugar beets by 16.6 percent to EGP 2,000 ($38.00) per MT, down from EGP 2,400 ($47.30) per MT in the 2025 season."

El Salvador (4/13/2026)

Import tariffs; Safety seal requirement; Vitamin A enrichment requirement

"GOES applies a 40 percent ad-valorem import tariff on all sugar imports."

"The national sugar law states that all sugar sold locally must carry a safety seal provided by CONSAA."

"GOES continues to mandate that all sugar sold domestically be fortified with vitamin A, with the costs shared between producers and millers. Although GOES does not have a specific support or assistance program for the sugar sector, it primarily provides support by limiting market access through import tariff protection.

The sugar industry is regulated under the national sugar law, with CONSAA serving as the oversight body. The CONSAA board of directors includes representatives from the government, sugar producers, and sugar mills."

Eswatini (4/20/2026)

Domestic discount incentive; Set revenue formula; Central marketing agency

"The Eswatini Sugar Association owns the ending stocks of unsold sugar at the end of the season."

"The Eswatini Sugar Association (ESA) is responsible for marketing of all sugar produced in Eswatini (both raw and refined). The revenue obtained through the sale of sugar and molasses is shared between growers and millers based on an agreed process and formula guided by the Sugar Act of 1967 and the Eswatini Sugar Agreement. The ESA provides a rebate (discount) to value-added industries located within Eswatini to encourage and support domestic sugar sales."

European Union (4/20/2026)

Storage aid

"EU Delegated Regulation 2016/1238 lays down common eligibility rules for private storage aid for certain agricultural products including sugar. Only white sugar in crystal form in bulk or in big bags of 800 kg or more showing the net weight and with a moisture content not exceeding 0.06 percent is eligible."

United Kingdom (contained within the EU Report)

Import tariffs

"The UK government published its post-Brexit tariff schedule that applies as of January 1, 2021. The MFN tariff for refined sugar is £350/MT (€419/MT, $449/MT), while the MFN tariff for raw sugar for refining carries a £280/MT (€339/MT, $364/MT) duty."

Guatemala (4/142026)

Ethanol Blend Requirement; Enrichment requirement

"The regulation mandates a 10 percent ethanol blend (E10) in gasoline, with nationwide implementation required by June 30, 2026. This policy is expected to increase domestic demand for alcohol derived from sugarcane molasses."

"All sugar commercialized in the country must be fortified with Vitamin A, creating a unique niche market for domestic sugar production."

Honduras (4/13/2026)

Domestic price control; Import tariff; Enrichment requirement

"Any increase in sugar prices in the domestic market must be authorized by the Government of Honduras, and so far, no such increase has been granted."

"The import tariff for raw sugar and plantation white (standard) is set between 15 and 20 percent, with no additional consumption tax. For refined sugar, the import tariff is 15 percent, along with a 15 percent consumption tax. By law, all sugar intended for human consumption must be fortified with vitamin A, a requirement fulfilled by the Honduran sugar industry. The import tariff for raw sugar is approximately $0.22 per kilogram, while the tariff for refined sugar is $0.18 per kilogram, based on average U.S. sugar contract prices"

India (4/29/2026)

Price minimums; State-advised price supports; Price support payments; High tariffs; Required domestic raw sugar refining; Ethanol mandate; Exports restrictions

“Government price support mechanisms, including the Fair and Remunerative Price (FRP) system and ethanol procurement guarantees under the National Biofuel Policy, continue incentivizing sugarcane cultivation over competing crops such as cotton and pulses.”

“The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs increased the 2025/26 FRP for sugarcane to $41.7 per MT (INR 3,550 per MT), which was 4 percent higher than the previous year. State Advised Pricing (SAP) is another pricing mechanism implemented for sugarcane by Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Haryana, and Punjab. Unlike FRP, SAP is not tied to the sugar recovery rate and is typically set above the FRP. For this year, SAP for these states has not yet been decided. In addition to the FRP, the Indian government establishes a Minimum Support Price (MSP) for sugar. However, this price has remained unchanged since 2019, standing at $364 per MT (INR 31,000 per MT), despite several adjustments in sugarcane's FRP.”

“To protect domestic agricultural producers, the Indian government maintains a 100 percent tariff on raw sugar imports. The majority of sugar entering the country arrives through the Advance Authorization Scheme (AAS), with a minor portion through standard commercial channels. Under AAS regulations, imported raw sugar must undergo refining at Indian coastal refineries prior to re exportation. Approximately 2.4 MMT of sugar is estimated to be re-exported under this scheme.”

“Recognizing the essential contribution of ethanol and alternative biofuels to energy independence and environmental sustainability, the Indian government introduced the National Biofuel Policy in 2018. India successfully met its goal of 20 percent ethanol blending in gasoline (E-20) during Ethanol Supply Year (ESY) 2025, spanning November through October.”

“For the ongoing sugar season, the Ministry of Food and Public Distribution approved exports of 2 MMT raw sugar.”

Indonesia (4/20/2026)

Domestic production prioritized; Import controls; State-owned enterprises; Government-issue import license requirement; Reference price

“The regulation also states that the sugar industry, which consists of sugar mills and sugar refineries, must prioritize using domestically produced raw materials. They may only import raw materials when domestic supplies are not sufficiently available in terms of volume or quality, or if the raw material is not produced domestically.”

“Using the commodity balance policy, the GOI tightly controls the timing, import volume, and distribution of import quotas.”

“Imports of sugar are subject to business licensing for imports and pre-shipment verification or technical traceability at the country of origin. MOT Regulation No. 18/2025 states the approval process for imported sugar.”

“Of these mills, 40 mills are administered by state-owned companies and 19 are privately owned.”

“MOI Regulation No. 47/2024 further states that imported raw sugar must only be used as raw material for sugar mills to produce white sugar for household consumption or for refineries to produce refined sugar for food and beverage industry use. Refined sugar may only be imported as a raw material by the food and beverage industry with MOI authorization. MOT Regulation No. 18/2025 further states that imports of all types of sugar will be determined under the commodity balance mechanism decided in December of each year.”

"The reference prices remain the same as those stated in Regulation No. 12/2024 (please see ID2025-0019). Currently, the average retail price of plantation white sugar is recorded at 18,950 Indonesian rupiah (IDR) per kg (USD$1,112 per MT), above the GOI reference retail price of plantation white sugar of 18,500 IDR per kg (USD$1,085 per MT)."

Jamaica (4/15/2026)

Transportation subsidies; Government ownership and investment; Direct government oversight; Government-regulated market; Price control

"To support the industry, the Government of Jamaica (GoJ) continues to provide transportation subsidies, particularly to small sugarcane farmers, to offset costs associated with transporting sugarcane to factories. Furthermore, the Government of Jamaica recently announced the addition of a new state-of-the-art vertically integrated facility, called the Tropical Sugar Company1 which broke ground in December 2025.

The Tropical Sugar Company is expected to revive the flailing industry with a US$50-million investment. The company will stand up the new 50,000 MT capacity mill on approximately 11,000 acres of sugar lands previously leased from the Sugar Company of Jamaica Holdings (SCJH) Limited. Ground for the construction of the new facility was broken in December 2025, with completion of the facility expected in 18 months."

"The Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Mining (MOAFM) oversees Jamaica's sugar industry, governing policies related to land usage, irrigation, subsidies, and other matters. Under MOAFM, the Sugar Industry Authority (SIA) is the regulatory body that exercises oversight in areas of arbitration, research and development and monitoring and evaluation. The SIA also regulates the marketing of sugar and molasses."

"The pricing of sugar within Jamaica is set by marketing agents and verified by the SIA."

Kenya (4/6/2026)

Government supported infrastructure; Government ownership and leases; Price control; Import control and licenses; Import tariffs; Customs bond

"To support infrastructure development in the sugar sector, a four percent levy will be charged on both local and imported sugar starting July 2025."

"Unlike previous attempts at full privatization, the leases allow the government to retain land ownership while transferring operational control to private investors."

"The government of Kenya however retains control of import volumes through issuance of import licenses. Sugar from other non-COMESA countries still face a 100 percent tariff unless the government requests for waiver under EAC's customs protocol, on account of local shortages."

"These retail prices are also heavily influenced by the raw material costs set by the Cane Pricing Committee, a regulatory body composed of government officials, millers, and 5 growers. This committee has maintained the cane purchase price at Ksh 5,500 ($42.30) per MT since May 2025, providing a predictable cost base for the industry."

"The approved companies must be registered with the Kenya Sugar Board and must maintain a customs bond ensuring the sugar is used strictly for manufacturing."

Mexico (4/21/2026)

Direct government support [payments]; Government funded training; Price control; Import tariffs

"The Law on Sustainable Development of Sugar Cane establishes CONADESUCA as the agency responsible for coordinating and executing all activities related to the sugarcane agroindustry."

"Under the Secretariat of Agriculture and Rural Development (SADER) "Production for Wellbeing Program", the GOM provides an annual support of $7,300 pesos (around USD6 $419) per sugar producer (up to 20 hectares rainfed or up to 5 hectares irrigated) to improve crop yields and contribute to food self-sufficiency. Furthermore, SADER provides training and technical support aimed at increasing yields. The level of support has not increased since MY 2019/20."

"On a yearly basis, generally in late October, CONADESUCA announces the sugar reference price at which mills purchase sugar cane from growers for that harvest season. On October 31, CONADESUCA announced the standard sugar reference price for MY 2025/26 at 16,012.80 pesos (around USD 9198) per ton, 26 percent lower than previous MY. The reference price is negotiated annually – with the participation of government, millers, and growers – based on production, export volumes, and domestic and international prices. The aim of the reference price is to provide stability and profitability to the sector."

"On November 10, 2025, the President of Mexico published on the Official Gazette of the Federation (DOF), a decree imposing new ad valorem (value-based) tariffs of 156 percent and up to 210 percent on sugar imports, replacing the previous specific quotas."

Nicaragua (4/20/2026)

Vitamin A enrichment requirements; Import tariffs

"All sugar in Nicaragua is enriched with vitamin A to combat nutrient deficiency."

"However, the sugar industry does benefit from relatively high domestic prices compared to world sugar prices as a result of high tariffs on imported sugar."

"Sugar prices in Nicaragua have been relatively stable over the last five years, with a slight increase in the white plantation sugar price and a more marked increase in the refined sugar price dating back to 2019, when the Nicaraguan government began applying the 15 percent value added tax to sugar sales."

Nigeria (3/19/2026)

Import restrictions

"The government restricts raw sugar imports to companies participating in the backward integration program and bans refined sugar imports to protect the domestic industry, but these measures have not significantly increased local production."

"Nigeria allows the import of raw sugar but prohibits refined sugar imports to protect the domestic industry and promote local production. Only companies such as Dangote Sugar Refinery, BUA Sugar Refinery, and Golden Sugar Company, which are engaged in BIP initiatives, are permitted to import raw sugar under the quota system."

Pakistan (4/20/2026)

Export controls

"The government will consider the 2026/27 export volume once official production and stock estimates are available."

Peru (4/20/2026)

Government ownership; Price band system

"The Government of Peru maintains ownership stakes in two sugar mills, Pomalca and Tumán."

"Sugar remains subject to the Peruvian Price Band System (PPBS), with a current floor price of $518 per MT and a ceiling price of $644 per MT."

Philippines (4/29/2026)

Import approval and control; Government production & marketing control; Export oversight; Import tariffs

"On January 2, 2025, SRA issued Sugar Order (SO) No. 6, series of 2023-24, imposing clearance fees of PhP3/LKG ($0.05/LKG) on imported sugar and alternatives. SO 6 covers the importation in whatever form and sugar content of all "sugars" covered under Heading 17.01 and 17.02 and "sugar confectionery" under Heading 17.04 of the ASEAN Harmonized Tariff Nomenclature."

"FAS Manila maintains MY 2026/27 exports at zero while waiting for SRA's policy on sugar export for the next marketing year."

"At the start of each marketing year, the SRA issues a central policy document (known as SO 1) on production and marketing of sugar for the country. This order allocates production volumes to the domestic market, export market, and reserves."

"The Philippine sugar industry remains highly protected. Non-ASEAN countries face a 50 percent tariff for imports within the quota or minimum access volume (MAV) and 65 percent for imports exceeding the MAV."

"Sugar Order No. 1. SRA released SO No.1 series of 2025-26 on September 17, 2025, which forecasts production at 1.920 million MT for MY 2025/26. The SRA allocated all production for the domestic market or "B" sugar, with none classified as "A" sugar for the U.S. market. SRA periodically assesses sugar allocation throughout the year based on the sugar supply situation."

South Africa (4/22/2026)

Government price control; Government ownership; Export control and requirements; Import tariff & minimum price control; Sale rebates and promotion of domestic sugar; Local procurement commitments; Price restraints

"South Africa imposes a tariff on imports to protect the domestic sugar industry against low world sugar prices using a variable tariff formula to determine an applied tariff. Tariff protection is granted when the world sugar price remains below the Dollar Based Reference Price (DBRP) of 13 14 $680 per MT (see FAS/Pretoria GAIN report: South Africa: South Africa Revises Sugar Import Duties). As shown in Figure 10, the current tariff on imported sugar is R4,837.20 ($294.47) per MT effective as of February 13, 2026."

"The South African Sugar Association (SASA) is by law the only organization permitted to export raw sugar produced in South Africa. Sugar milling companies are only permitted to export refined sugar. South

Africa always exports surplus raw sugar, regardless of the global prices and sometimes at a loss, because domestic sugar regulations stipulate that the price paid to sugar cane growers should be based on revenue obtained from the sugar sales in the local and export markets for that specific season. The South African sugar industry provides a rebate to domestic manufactures to promote the sale and use of locally produced sugar."

"SASA sets the sugar notional price and manages the division of industry proceeds from the sale of sugar and molasses."

"South Africa applies the dollar-based reference price (DBRP) mechanism to ensure that, inclusive of the duty, the DBRP (currently $680 per ton) is the lowest price that an importer will pay for imported sugar."

"The master plan follows a phased approach to planning and implementation. For the three-year Phase 1 stage, which ended in March 2023, the aim was to increase domestic use of sugar to at least 300,000 MT by having local manufacturers prioritize South African sugar instead of imports to make their products."

"Phase 2 includes key components such as industry diversification opportunities, price restraints for cane and sugar producers, and local procurement commitments to boost domestic sales."

Thailand (4/20/2026)

Price controls; Green harvesting incentives

"At the same time, the government's guaranteed minimum sugarcane price of 1,160 baht per MT ($37/MT) for MY 2024/25 remained above the returns available from alternative crops."

"Post expects the regulatory environment for MY 2026/27 to remain materially unchanged with the minimum price guarantee mechanism continuing and anchored to world market conditions."

"Since June 2021, the OCSB has incentivized green cane harvesting to reduce agricultural burning during harvest and reduce particulate matter (PM2.5) pollution. This approach to reward sugarcane farmers who do not burn with a premium at sugar mills has produced a structural shift in harvesting practices and increased extraction rate."

Turkey (4/21/2026)

Government ownership; Production quotas; Import tariff; Marketing restrictions; Government regulation

"The state-run sugar company Türkşeker typically announces the annual purchase price for sugar ahead of planting in April to incentivize production and serve as a market reference for private sugar companies."

"While planting is underway across the country, the government announced the sugar beet production quota for MY 2026/27 at approximately 3 MMT, the same as the previous marketing year."

"In recent years, however, many sugar factories were privatized, except for the state-run Turkseker, which is now the largest sugar company in the country."

"Given the prohibitively high tariff of 135 percent on imported sugar, nearly all sugar imports are thought to be coming in under the Inward Processing Regime (IPR), which allows duty-free imports as long as the product is used in a food or beverage product for export. Because of this high tariff, only specialty sugar that is not domestically produced (e.g., medical, laboratory use) is imported outside these duty-free channels."

"The government's sugar production quota system discourages companies from holding excess stocks."

"Turkey exports starch-based sugar (SBS) made from corn. In recent years, SBS exports have increased as the government has gradually reduced the amount companies can sell on the domestic market."

"The sugar sector is heavily regulated. The government, under presidential decree, sets production quotas and fixes certain prices. The Sugar Department under the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MinAF) regulates and monitors the market."

"However, in late May 2025 the Ministry of Trade (MOT) sent a letter to companies using imported sugar to inform them that the IPR was being suspended and encouraged them to purchase domestic sugar."

Venezuela (4/17/2026)

Government ownership; Import controls; Import licenses; Import tariffs

"Currently, there are 10 state-owned mills."

"This inventory expansion traces to MY 2025/2026 market conditions, when authorities issued import licenses to select sugar mills. These licenses, granted on the condition that recipients would reactivate idle processing facilities, permitted substantial refined sugar imports that entered the market during the first half of the marketing year."

"Last year, the government issued import licenses to select companies during the zafra harvest season, creating inventory surpluses and delaying sales of locally produced sugar."

"Since December 2020, refined sugar has maintained an 8 percent basic customs duty with a VAT of 16 percent. The Venezuelan government sporadically grants import licenses and exempts VAT and import duties depending on economic conditions."

"Brazilian raw sugar imports face an 8 percent tariff. Historically, Venezuela has suspended and permitted Brazilian sugar imports based on political considerations. Prior to 2006, Colombian sugar entered Venezuela under preferential tariff treatment pursuant to Andean Community of Nations (CAN) membership. Venezuela's subsequent departure from CAN resulted in a 20 percent customs duty imposed on Colombian sugar. Raw sugar originating from Guatemala, El Salvador, Nicaragua, and Honduras is similarly assessed a 20 percent import tariff."

Ukraine (05/13/2026)

Tariffs; Export quota

"Ukraine maintains a 50 percent duty for all imported sugar, both raw and processed (HS Code 1701 and all its subcodes)."

"The EU introduced a 100,000 MT import quota for sugar (HS Code 1701) from Ukraine in October 2025. See GAIN Report UP2025-0034 for detailed information. Ukraine's export quota to the EU set by GOU Resolution #1795 (in Ukrainian) mirrors this quota. MEEA distributed (in Ukrainian) the CY2026 quota among 16 sugar producers in proportion to their CY2025 production volumes."

Zimbabwe (4/20/2026)

Vitamin A enrichment requirements; Import surtax; Mandatory ethanol blend

"Additionally, sugar produced in Zimbabwe must comply with labelling and Vitamin A fortification regulations, while some imported sugar does not comply with those requirements, further undermining price levels of domestic production. After a significant spike in imports in MY 2023/24, the government imposed a 30 percent surtax on imported sugar in 2024, a move designed to protect the local industry from cheap imports."

"In 2014, the Zimbabwean government instituted a 10 percent customs duty plus $100/MT surtax on all sugar imports from countries outside of Southern African Development Community (SADC) and the Common Market for Eastern and Sothern Africa (COMESA) in a bid to protect the local industry from an influx of sugar imports from countries such as Brazil and India."

"Zimbabwe introduced mandatory blending of fuel with ethanol in 2011. Currently, the minimum mandatory blending of vehicle fuels with ethanol is 20 percent, but the level varies depending on the domestic supply and availability of ethanol."