



United States
Department of
Agriculture

Farm
Service
Agency

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Sweetener Market Data

Reporting Data User's Manual



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CCC-831 On-Line Reporting Instructions
(All data reported in hundred weight, raw value except question 3)

- 1 The system automatically computes the sum of 1a and 1b – no entry required. Total beginning stocks of sugar on hand the first day of the month.
- 1a This quantity is automatically carried over from question 10a of the previous month's 831 report – no entry required. The quantity of beginning stocks of sugar which you, the processor, holds title.
- 1b This quantity is automatically carried over from question 10b of the previous month's 831 report – no entry required. The quantity of beginning stocks of sugar for which title has been transferred, but still held either 1) on site at your facility or held under your control, or 2) by your sugar dealer which is wholly-owned by processors.
- 2 The system automatically computes the sum of 2a, 2b, and 2c – no entry required. Total receipts of sugar purchased for the month.
- 2a Enter the quantity of domestically-sourced sugar you purchased (title transferred) that excludes over-allocation sugar; (i.e., do not include sugar purchased from another processor to enable you to fulfill your company's allocation). **In the event of an audit, it is your responsibility to supply proof that title has transferred.**
- 2b Enter the quantity of over-allocation sugar purchased (title transferred). This equals the amount of sugar purchased from another processor to enable you to fulfill your company's allocation. No entries are permitted during the months of May – September. **In the event of an audit, it is your responsibility to supply proof that title has transferred.**
- 2c Enter the quantity of sugar you received from a swap. A swap occurs when one company sells to its own customer, but another company delivers because the customer is located geographically closer to that company.
- 3 Enter sugar beets sliced for the month in net tons.
- 4 The system automatically computes the sum of 4a, 4b, 4c and 4d – no entry required. Total sugar production for the month.
- 4a Enter the quantity of sugar produced from damaged refined crystalline.
- 4b Enter the quantity of sugar produced from sugar beets sliced.
- 4c Enter the quantity of sugar produced from sugar beet molasses (from ion-exclusion or other technology).

4d Enter the quantity of sugar produced from domestically-produced in-process beet sugar. (Recall that the 2008 farm bill treats in-process beet sugar as an input into the production of refined beet sugar.)

5 No entry required.

5a The pop-up forecast model will populate this cell with the estimate of production, from row 26. Follow these instructions to complete the forecast model. Estimate of sugar production from sugar beets sliced and sugar beet molasses for the current October 1 through September 30 period.

Row 3: Enter the total number of sugar beet acres planted with intentions to harvest for processing. Acres planted for seed or any other purpose are excluded.

Row 4: System calculated percent of sugar beet acres harvested to planted; row 5 / row 3.

Row 5: Enter the total number of sugar beet acres harvested for delivery to processing plants. Any acreage harvested for seed, feeding to livestock, or any other purpose should be excluded..

Row 6: System calculated tons of sugar beets harvested per acre; row 7 / row 5.

Row 7: Enter the quantity of sugar beets harvested in tons.

Row 8: Enter the quantity of sugar beets purchased from another processor, in tons.

Row 9: System calculated total of sugar beets harvested and purchased; row 7 + row 8.

Row 10: Enter the quantity of shrink or gain, as a percentage.

Row 11: System calculated total quantity of sugar beets sliced, in tons;
 $(1 + \text{row 10}) * \text{row 9}$.

Row 13: Enter the percentage of sugar content of the sugar beets harvested.

Row 14: System calculated percentage of sugar content in cosettes to harvested beets;
 $\text{row 15} / \text{row 13}$.

Row 15: Enter the percentage of sugar content in cosettes.

Row 16: Enter the extraction rate as a percent .

Row 17: System calculated sugar produced from sugar beets, in hundred weight (CWT);
 $\text{row 11} * \text{row 15} * \text{row 16} * 20$.

Row 19: Enter the quantity of desugared molasses, in tons.

Row 20: System calculated hundred weight recovered per ton of molasses; row 21 / row 19.

Row 21: Enter the quantity of sugar produced from ion-exclusion or other technology (CWT).

Row 22: System calculated total crop year sugar produced, in hundred weight; row 17 + row 21.

Row 23: System calculated actual production from this campaign that occurred last fiscal year (linked to last September's CCC-831 report, question 4b + 4c).

Row 24: System calculated production forecast for next campaign expected to occur this fiscal year; = row 36.

Row 25: System calculated fiscal year production, in hundred weight; row 22 – row 23 + row 24.

Row 26: System calculated fiscal year production, in hundred weight, raw value. **This value will be displayed on the CCC-831 question 5a cell;** row 25 * 1.07.

Row 30: Enter the number of slicing days expected in September of current fiscal year.
Row 31: System calculated sugar beets sliced per day, in tons; row 32 / row 30.
Row 32: Enter the quantity of sugar beets expected to be sliced in September, in tons.
Row 33: System calculated hundred weight of sugar produced per tons of beets sliced;
row 34 / row 32.
Row 34: Enter the quantity of sugar produced from sugar beets (CWT)
Row 35: Enter the quantity of sugar produced from thick juice and/or molasses (CWT).
Row 36: System calculated expected sugar production for next September (tied to row
24); row 34 + row 35.

5b The pop-up forecast model will populate this cell with the forecast of production, from row 26. Follow these instructions to complete the forecast model. Forecast of sugar production from sugar beets sliced and sugar beet molasses for the next October 1 through September 30 period. Enter only when May, June, July, August and September data are submitted in June, July, August, September, and October, respectively.

Row 3: Enter the total number of sugar beet acres planted with intentions to harvest for processing. Acres planted for seed or any other purpose are excluded.
Row 4: System calculated percent of sugar beet acres harvested to planted; row 5 / row 3.
Row 5: Enter the total number of sugar beet acres harvested for delivery to processing plants. Any acreage harvested for seed, feeding to livestock, or any other purpose should be excluded.
Row 6: System calculated tons of sugar beets harvested per acre; row 7 / row 5.
Row 7: Enter the quantity of sugar beets harvested in tons.
Row 8: Enter the quantity of sugar beets purchased from another processor, in tons.
Row 9: System calculated total of sugar beets harvested and purchased; row 7 + row 8.
Row 10: Enter the quantity of shrink or gain, as a percentage.
Row 11: System calculated total quantity of sugar beets sliced, in tons; row 9 + (row 10 * row 9).
Row 13: Enter the percentage of sugar content of the sugar beets harvested.
Row 14: System calculated percentage of sugar content in cosettes to harvested beets; row 15 / row 13.
Row 15: Enter the percentage of sugar content in cosettes.
Row 16: Enter the extraction rate as a percent.
Row 17: System calculated sugar produced from sugar beets, in hundred weight (CWT); row 11 * row 15 * row 16 * 20.
Row 19: Enter the quantity of desugared molasses, in tons.
Row 20: System calculated hundred weight recovered per ton of molasses; row 21 / row 19.
Row 21: Enter the quantity of sugar produced from ion-exclusion or other technology (CWT).
Row 22: System calculated total crop year sugar produced, in hundred weight; row 17 + row 21.
Row 23: System calculated processor forecast of production from next campaign that is expected to occur this fiscal year (linked to CCC-831 question 5a forecast model row 24).

- Row 24: System calculated production forecast expected to occur in next fiscal year from the beet slicing campaign that begins next fiscal year but ends in the subsequent fiscal year; = row 36.
- Row 25: System calculated fiscal year production, in hundred weight; row 22 – row 23 + row 24.
- Row 26: System calculated fiscal year production, in hundred weight, raw value. **This value will be displayed on the CCC-831 question 5b cell;** row 25 * 1.07.
- Row 30: Enter the number of slicing days expected in September of next fiscal year.
- Row 31: System calculated sugar beets sliced per day, in tons; row 32 / row 30.
- Row 32: Enter the quantity of sugar beets expected to be sliced in September of next fiscal year, in tons.
- Row 33: System calculated hundred weight of sugar produced per tons of beets sliced; row 34 / row 32.
- Row 34: Enter the quantity of sugar produced from sugar beets (CWT).
- Row 35: Enter the quantity of sugar produced from thick juice and/or molasses (CWT).
- Row 36: System calculated expected sugar production for next September (tied to row 24); row 34 + row 35.
- 6a Enter the quantity of sugar produced from imported sugar beets, imported molasses, and imported in-process beet sugar, in hundred weight, raw value, refined crystalline equivalent. (Recall that the 2008 farm bill treats in-process beet sugar as an input into the production of refined beet sugar.)
- 6b No entry required on this form. However, if you produce sugar from imported cane sugar or molasses, record on a CCC-835 report.
- 7 The system automatically computes the sum of 7a, 7b, 7c, 7d, 7e and 7f – no entry required. Total sales of sugar.
- 7a The system automatically computes the sum of 7ai and 7aⁱⁱ – no entry required. Total sugar sold to users for direct human consumption.
- 7ai Enter the quantity of sugar that was both title transferred to the purchaser and physically delivered out of your custody during the current month for direct human consumption. **In the event of an audit, it is your responsibility to supply proof that title has transferred.**
- 7aⁱⁱ Enter the quantity of sugar that title transferred to the purchaser but was NOT physically delivered out of your custody in the current month. During the month delivery occurs, enter the quantity delivered in 9.
- 7b The system automatically computes the sum of 7bi, 7bⁱⁱ, and 7bⁱⁱⁱ – no entry required. Total sugar sales to other processors.
- 7bi Enter the quantity of sugar you sold to another sugar beet processor or sugarcane refiner (primary distributors) that excludes over-allocation sugar; (i.e., do not

include sugar sold to another processor to enable that company to fulfill its allocation). **In the event of an audit, it is your responsibility to supply proof that title has transferred.**

7bii Enter the quantity of over-allocation sugar you sold to another sugar beet processor to enable that company to fulfill its allocation. No entries are permitted in the months of May through September. **In the event of an audit, it is your responsibility to supply proof that title has transferred.**

7biii Enter the quantity of sugar you delivered in a swap arrangement.

7c The system automatically computes the sum of 7ci and 7cii -- no entry required. Total sugar exports.

7ci Enter the quantity of sugar sold for export under the FAS *Refined Sugar Re-export Program*, at the time title transfers to the foreign entity, for which re-export credit will be applied. Do not include sales to third party brokers who may eventually export the sugar (these type sales should be recorded in 7ai or 7aia). **In the event of an audit, it is your responsibility to supply proof of export (see glossary definition of 'export').**

7cii Enter the quantity of sugar exported outside the FAS *Refined Sugar Re-export Program*, at the time title transfers to the foreign entity, for which re-export credit will not be applied. Do not include sales to third party brokers who may eventually export the sugar (these type sales should be recorded in 7ai or 7aia).

Question 7cii requires the following supporting documents:

1. Invoice from beet processor to overseas buyer.
2. Bill of Lading showing movement of sugar from the beet processing facility to port
3. Signed or non-negotiable ocean bill of lading, or, Automated Export System (AES) printout showing ITN number (this number is only generated by Customs after the cargo has cleared Customs), or Pedimento.

Initial Supporting Document Review:

Supporting documents listed above are required to be submitted to FSA for review only for the initial transaction. Once delivered to FSA, FSA will go over each (by phone) with the beet processor to ensure each document is understood. Documents must be kept for 5 years to back up each transaction. These steps must be finalized by September 30 of the current fiscal year. FSA will audit on occasion to validate documents. For subsequent transactions, the beet processor needs to report only the export volume to FSA. However, in the event of audit, the beet processor must be able to present these documents for all subsequent transactions. For 7cii only, when agreement is reached, FSA will require a

- notarized document stating that the beet processor agrees not to claim a credit under FAS programs.
- 7d Enter the quantity of sugar transferred to a licensed manufacturer under the FAS *Sugar-Containing Products (SCP) Re-export Program*, at the time title transfers, for which re-export credit will be applied. **In the event of an audit, it is your responsibility to supply proof of export (see glossary definition of ‘export’).**
- 7e The system automatically computes the sum of 7ei, 7eii, and 7eiii – no entry required. Total sugar sales for non-human consumption.
- 7ei Enter the quantity of sugar distributed for the production of ethanol. Do not include sales for the Feedstock Flexibility Program.
- 7eii Enter the quantity of sugar transferred to a licensed manufacturer under FAS’s *Polyhydric Alcohol Program*.
- 7eiii Enter the quantity of sugar distributed to all other uses including animal feed.
- 7f The system automatically computes the sum of 7fi and 7fiii – no entry required. Total sugar transferred to the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC).
- 7fi Enter the quantity of sugar forfeited to the CCC in May or June or July or August or September because repayment did not occur (and you intended to forfeit) on April 30, May 31, June 30, July 31 or August 31; respectively.
- 7fii Enter the quantity of CCC loans unpaid on September 30 that will count as a forfeiture to CCC. Do not include loans that were not paid until October because September 30 fell on a non-business day.
- 7fiii Enter the quantity of sugar sold directly to CCC for purposes of fulfilling the Feedstock Flexibility Program.
- 8 Enter the quantity of sugar necessary to balance to the sugar stocks you hold in your possession (indicate loss by -).
- 9 Enter the quantity of sugar that was delivered out of your custody this month to the entity that purchased title to same sugar in a previous month.
- 10 The system automatically computes the sum of 10a and 10b – no entry required. Total ending stocks of sugar.

- 10a Enter the quantity of ending stocks which you, the processor, holds title. See System Indicators below for more information.
- 10b Enter the quantity of ending stocks for which title has been transferred, but still held either 1) on site at your facility or held under your control, or 2) by your sugar dealer which is wholly-owned by processors.

SYSTEM INDICATORS:

Inventory Adjustment:

An inventory adjustment cannot exceed 10,000 (CWT). This indicator will give you feedback regarding the inventory adjustment amount you entered. You can click on the answer cell to see how this indicator is being calculated.

Allocation Use:

Marketings are calculated based on data entered on the current month's form. The Marketings calculation is for reference only. It is your responsibility to ensure that total allocation use is less than or equal to your current allocation. You can click on the answer cell to see how this indicator is being calculated, or review **Appendix A**.

Ending Stocks:

Ending stocks indicators are calculated based on data entered on the current month's form. You can click on the answer cell to see how the ending stocks indicators are calculated, or review **Appendix A**. If ending stocks are out of balance (either question 10a or 10b) the system will notify you with a pop-up, indicating the quantity of the imbalance. Review entries associated with the stocks number in question to resolve the imbalance.

Deliveries for Human Consumption:

Deliveries for human consumption are calculated at the bottom of the CCC-831 and are tied to the CCC-833 report. The CCC-833 report requires a detailed breakout by region and business of buyer for all sugar sold for domestic human consumption (see instructions for completing the CCC-833 for more detailed information). The CCC-831 simply ties the sum of questions 7ai, 7d, and 9 to the CCC-833, as seen in the formula associated with this cell. If data appears in this cell, you are required to submit the CCC-833 for the given month.

**U.S. Department of Agriculture
Commodity Credit Corporation, Form CCC-831 SUGAR PRODUCTION AND
DISTRIBUTION REPORT: SUGAR BEET PROCESSORS**

SUGAR PRODUCED FROM DOMESTICALLY PRODUCED SUGAR BEETS AND SUGAR BEET MOLASSES		Quantity (hundred weight, raw value)
BEGINNING STOCKS OF SUGAR		
1	Beginning available stocks:	=SUM(D5:D6)
1a	Beginning processor stocks	0
1b	Beginning stocks held for others	0
RECEIPTS OF SUGAR FOR THE MONTH		
2	Total receipts of sugar:	=SUM(D9:D11)
2a	All sugar except over-allocation sugar	0
2b	Over-allocation sugar (specify from whom)	0
2c	Swap sugar	0
PRODUCTION FROM SUGAR BEETS SLICED AND SUGAR BEET MOLASSES		
3	Sugar beets sliced for the month	0
4	Sugar production for the month:	=SUM(D16:D17)
4a	From damaged refined crystalline	0
4b	From sugar beets sliced	0
4c	From sugar beet molasses	0
5	Sugar production from sugar beets sliced and sugar beet molasses for October 1 through September 30:	
5a	Estimate for current October 1 ____ through September 30 ____	0
5b	Forecast for next October 1 ____ through September 30 ____	0
SUGAR PRODUCED FROM IMPORTED SUGAR BEETS AND IMPORTED MOLASSES		
6	Production from imports	0
SALES		
7	Sales of sugar	=+D25+D28+D32+D35+D36+D40
7a	Sold to users for direct domestic human consumption:	=SUM(D26:D27)
7ai	Sold and delivered to users for direct domestic human consumption.	0
7aii	Sold but NOT delivered to users for direct domestic human consumption. WILL NOT BE REPORTED ON FORM CCC-833 UNTIL DELIVERED.	0
7b	Sale to sugar beet processors and cane refiners:	=SUM(D29:D31)
7bi	All sugar EXCEPT over-allocation sugar	0
7bii	Over-allocation sugar (specify to whom)	0
7biii	Shipment/Return of swap sugar	0
7c	Exported from the customs territory of the United States:	=SUM(D33:D34)
7ci	Under the Foreign Agricultural Service's Refined Sugar Re-export Program FOR re-export credit	0
7cii	NOT under the Foreign Agricultural Service's Refined Sugar Re-export Program; therefore, NOT FOR Re-export Credit	0
7d	Delivered to a licensed manufacturer for transfer credit under the Foreign Agricultural Service's Sugar-Containing Products re-export program.	0
7e	Distributed for domestic non-human consumption:	=SUM(D37:D39)
7ei	Ethanol	0
7eii	Delivered to a licensed manufacturer for transfer credit under the Foreign Agricultural Service's Polyhydric Alcohol program.	0
7eiii	All other (includes animal feed)	0
7f	Forfeited to Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC)	0
ENDING STOCKS OF SUGAR		
8	Inventory adjustment	0
9	Delivered but sold in previous months	0
10	Total ending stocks	=+D4+D8+D16+D17+D22-D24+D27+D42-D43
10a	Ending processor stocks	=+D5+D8+D16+D17+D22-D24+D42
10b	Ending stocks held for others	=+D6+D27-D43

Allocation Use =+D25+D29+D33+D35+D38+D40-D9+D31-D11

Is the Inventory Adjustment Within An Acceptable Range? =IF(ABS(D42)>=10000,"NO", "YES")

This cell calculates Sugar Deliveries for Direct Human Consumption in hundred weight, raw value and will be automatically linked to your CCC-833 report in the U.S. Total. =+D26+D35+D43

CCC-832 On-Line Reporting Instructions
(All data reported in hundred weight, raw value except question 3)

- 1 The system automatically computes the sum of 1a and 1b – no entry required. Total beginning stocks of raw and all other sugar on hand the first day of the month.
- 1a This quantity is automatically carried over from question 12a of the previous month's 832 report – no entry required. The quantity of beginning stocks of raw sugar (includes sugar held in custody by U.S. Customs Service) which you, the processor, holds title.
- 1b This quantity is automatically carried over from question 12b of the previous month's 832 report – no entry required. The quantity of beginning stocks of all other sugars (includes sugar held in custody by U.S. Customs Service) which you, the processor, holds title.
- 2 The system automatically computes the sum of 2a and 2b – no entry required. Total receipts of raw and all other sugars.
- 2a The system automatically computes the sum of 2ai and 2aii – no entry required. Total receipts of raw sugar.
- 2ai Enter the quantity of raw sugar purchased (title transferred) that excludes over-allocation sugar; (i.e., do not include raw sugar purchased from another processor to enable you to fulfill your company's allocation). **In the event of an audit, it is your responsibility to supply proof that title has transferred.**
- 2aii Enter the quantity of raw over-allocation sugar purchased (title transferred). This equals the amount of raw sugar purchased from another processor to enable you to fulfill your company's allocation. A pop-up will appear requiring you to choose the company from which you purchased the sugar. No entries are permitted during the months of May – September. **In the event of an audit, it is your responsibility to supply proof that title has transferred.**
- 2b The system automatically computes the sum of 2bi and 2bii – no entry required. Total receipts of all other sugars.
- 2bi Enter the quantity of all other sugars purchased (title transferred) that excludes over-allocation sugar; (i.e., do not include other sugar purchased from another processor to enable you to fulfill your company's allocation). **In the event of an audit, it is your responsibility to provide proof that title has transferred.**
- 2bii Enter the quantity of all other over-allocation sugar purchased (title transferred). This equals the amount of other sugar purchased from another processor to enable you to fulfill your company's allocation. A pop-up will appear requiring you to choose the company from which you purchased the sugar. No entries are permitted during the months of May – September. **In the event of an audit, it is your responsibility to provide proof that title has transferred.**
- 3 Enter sugarcane ground for the month in net tons.
- 4 The system automatically computes the sum of 4a and 4b – no entry required. Total production of raw and all other sugars for the month from sugarcane.

- 4a Enter the quantity of raw sugar produced from sugarcane.
- 4b Enter the quantity of all other sugars produced from sugarcane.
- 5 The system automatically computes the sum of 5a and 5b – no entry required. Total production of raw and all other sugars for the month from molasses.
- 5a Enter the quantity of raw sugar produced from molasses (by ion-exclusion or other technology).
- 5b Enter the quantity of all other sugars produced from molasses (by ion-exclusion or other technology).
- 6 No entry required.
- 6a The pop-up forecast model will populate this cell with the estimate of production from row 19. Follow these instructions to complete the forecast model. The data collection system will require an estimate to be submitted monthly. Estimate of sugar production from sugarcane and sugarcane molasses for the current October 1 through September 30 period.

Row 4: Enter the total number of acres planted to sugarcane.

Row 5: System calculated percentage of sugarcane acres harvested to planted for sugar;
row 6 / row 4.

Row 6: Enter the number of acres of sugarcane harvested for sugar.

Row 7: System calculated tons of sugarcane harvested per acre; row 8 / row 6.

Row 8: Enter the total tons of sugarcane harvested for delivery to mills for sugar production.

Row 9: Enter the recovery rate as a percentage. Recovery rate is: (sugar produced in short tons raw value/sugarcane harvested for sugar in tons)*100.

Row 10: System calculated sugar production; row 8 * row 9.

Row 11: System calculated production from this grinding season that occurred last fiscal year. This cell is populated with last September's production data, questions 4 and 5 on the CCC-832.

Row 12: Enter your forecast of production from the next grinding season that you expect to occur this fiscal year.

Row 13: System calculated fiscal year sugar production; row 10 - row 11 + row 12.

Row 15: Enter the tons of sugarcane harvested for seed.

Row 16: Enter the acres of sugarcane harvested for seed.

Row 17: System calculated sugarcane harvested for seed per acre; row 15 / row 16.

Row 19: Fiscal year sugar production in hundred weight, raw value. This cell populates question 6a on this months CCC-832; row 13 * 20.

- 6b The pop-up forecast model will populate this cell with the forecast of production from row 19. Follow these instructions to complete the forecast model. Enter your forecast of sugar production from sugarcane and sugarcane molasses for the next October 1 through September 30 period. Enter only when May, June, July, August and September data are submitted in June, July, August, September, and October, respectively.

Row 4: Enter the total number of acres planted to sugarcane.

Row 5: System calculated percentage of sugarcane acres harvested to planted for sugar;
row 6 / row 4.

Row 6: Enter the number of acres of sugarcane harvested for sugar.

Row 7: System calculated tons of sugarcane harvested per acre; row 8 / row 6.
 Row 8: Enter the total tons of sugarcane harvested for delivery to mills for sugar production.
 Row 9: Enter the recovery rate as a percentage. Recovery rate is: (sugar produced in short tons raw value/sugarcane harvested for sugar in tons)*100.
 Row 10: System calculated sugar production; row 8 * row 9.
 Row 11: System calculated processor forecast of production from next grinding season expected to occur this fiscal year. This cell is populated with CCC-832 question 6a's production forecast, row 12.
 Row 12: Enter your forecast of production that occurs in next fiscal year from the grinding season that begins next fiscal year but ends the subsequent fiscal year.
 Row 13: System calculated fiscal year sugar production; row 10 - row 11 + row 12.
 Row 15: Enter the tons of sugarcane harvested for seed.
 Row 16: Enter the acres of sugarcane harvested for seed..
 Row 17: System calculated sugarcane harvested for seed per acre; row 15 / row 16
 Row 19: Fiscal year sugar production in hundred weight, raw value. This cell populates question 6a on this months CCC-832; row 13 * 20.

- 7 No entry required on this form. However, if you produce sugar from domestic sugar beet molasses, record on a CCC-831 report.
- 8 No entry required on this form. However, if you produce sugar from imported cane sugar or molasses, record on a CCC-835 report.
- 9 The system automatically computes the sum of 9a, 9b, 9c, and 9d – no entry required. Total sales of raw sugar.
- 9a The system automatically computes the sum of 9ai and 9aii – no entry required. Sales of raw sugar to other processors/refiners.
- 9ai Enter the quantity of raw sugar you sold (title transferred) to another sugar beet processor, sugarcane refiner or raw cane sugar terminal that excludes over-allocation sugar; (i.e., do not include sugar sold to another processor to enable that company to fulfill its allocation). **In the event of an audit, it is your responsibility to provide proof that title has transferred.**
- Note: If this quantity includes the sale of sugar to a refiner for further refinement that will ultimately be 1) exported outside the FAS Refined Sugar Re-export Program or 2) delivered to an end-user for non-human consumption, then charge the amount here until you receive proof of delivery from the refiner. During the month delivery occurs, add the same quantity to question 9e. At that time, the amount will be deducted from your cumulative marketings. The burden of proof of delivery rests on you.**
- 9aii Enter the quantity of raw over-allocation sugar you sold to another sugarcane processor to enable that company to fulfill its allocation. A pop-up will appear requiring you to choose the company to which you sold the sugar. No entries are permitted during the months of May – September. **In the event of an audit, it is your responsibility to provide proof that title has transferred.**
- 9b Enter the quantity of raw sugar exported from the U.S. Customs territory.

- 9c The system automatically computes the sum of 9ci - 9cii – no entry required. Sales of raw sugar for non-human use.
- 9ci Enter the quantity of raw sugar distributed for the production of ethanol. Do not include sales for the Feedstock Flexibility Program.
- 9cii Enter the quantity of raw sugar distributed to all other uses including animal feed.
- 9d The system automatically computes the sum of 9di and 9diii – no entry required. Total sugar transferred to the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC).
- 9di Enter the quantity of sugar forfeited to the CCC in May or June or July or August or September because repayment did not occur (and you intended to forfeit) on April 30, May 31, June 30, July 31 or August 31; respectively.
- 9dii Enter the quantity of CCC loans unpaid on September 30 that will count as a forfeiture to CCC. Do not include loans that were not paid until October because September 30 fell on a non-business day.
- 9diii Enter the quantity of sugar sold directly to CCC for purposes of fulfilling the Feedstock Flexibility Program.
- 9e Enter the quantity of raw sugar that was further refined and 1) exported outside the FAS Refined Sugar Re-export Program or 2) delivered to an end-user for non-human consumption. **Do not record this amount until you have received proof of delivery from the refiner. This amount will automatically be deducted from your cumulative marketings for the year as evidenced in the allocation use calculation. The burden of proof of delivery rests on you.**
- 10 The system automatically computes the sum of 10a and 10b – no entry required. Sales of all other sugars.
- 10a Enter the quantity of all other sugars you sold to another sugar beet processor or sugarcane refiner that excludes over-allocation sugar; (i.e., do not include sugar sold to another processor to enable that company to fulfill its allocation). **In the event of an audit, it is your responsibility to provide proof that title has transferred.**
- 10b Enter the quantity of other over-allocation sugar you sold to another sugarcane processor to enable that company to fulfill its allocation. A pop-up will appear requiring you to choose the company to which you sold the sugar. No entries are permitted during the months of May – September. **In the event of an audit, it is your responsibility to provide proof that title has transferred.**
- 11 The system automatically computes the sum of 11a and 11b – no entry required. Total inventory adjustment for raw and all other sugars.
- 11a Enter the quantity of raw sugar necessary to balance ending stocks you hold in your possession (indicate loss by -).
- 11b Enter the quantity of all other sugars necessary to balance ending stocks you hold in your possession (indicate loss by -).

- 12 The system automatically computes the sum of 12a and 12b – no entry required. Total ending stocks of raw and all other sugars.
- 12a Enter the quantity of total ending stocks of raw sugar. For more information, see System Indicators below.
- 12b Enter the quantity of total ending stocks of other sugar. For more information, see System Indicators below.

SYSTEM INDICATORS:

Inventory Adjustment:

An inventory adjustment cannot exceed 10,000 (CWT). This indicator will give you feedback regarding the inventory adjustment amount you entered. You can click on the answer cell to see how this indicator is being calculated.

Allocation Use:

Marketings are calculated based on data entered on the current months' form. The Allocation use calculation is for your reference only. You can click on the answer cell to see how this indicator is being calculated, or review **Appendix B**.

Ending Stocks:

Ending stocks indicators are calculated based on data entered on the current month's form. You can click on the answer cell to see how the ending stocks indicators are calculated, or review **Appendix B**. If ending stocks are out of balance (either question 12a or 12b) the system will notify you with a pop-up, indicating the quantity of the imbalance. Review entries associated with the stocks number in question to resolve the imbalance.

Deliveries for Human Consumption:

Deliveries for human consumption are calculated at the bottom of the CCC-832 and are tied to the CCC-833 report. The CCC-833 report requires a detailed breakout by region and business of buyer for all sugar sold for domestic human consumption (see instructions for completing the CCC-833 for more detailed information). The CCC-832 simply ties question 10 to the CCC-833, as seen in the formula associated with this cell. If data appears in this cell, you are required to submit the CCC-833 for the reporting month.

	A	B	C
1	A1	U.S. Department of Agriculture Commodity Credit Corporation, Form CCC-832 SUGAR PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION REPORT: SUGARCANE PROCESSORS	
2		SUGAR PRODUCED FROM DOMESTICALLY PRODUCED SUGARCANE AND SUGARCANE MOLASSES	Quantity (hundred weight, raw value)
3		BEGINNING STOCKS OF SUGAR	
4	1	Beginning available stocks:	=C5+C6
5	1a	Beginning available stocks of <u>raw</u> sugar	0
6	1b	Beginning available stocks of all <u>other</u> sugar	0
7		RECEIPTS OF SUGAR FOR THE MONTH	
8	2	Total receipts of sugar:	=C9+C12
9	2a	Total receipts of <u>raw</u> sugar:	=SUM(C10:C11)
10	2ai	All except over-allocation sugar	0
11	2aii	Over-allocation sugar (specify from whom)	0
12	2b	Total receipts of all <u>other</u> sugar:	=SUM(C13:C14)
13	2bi	All except over-allocation sugar	0
14	2bii	Over-allocation sugar (specify from whom)	0
15		PRODUCTION FROM SUGARCANE AND SUGARCANE MOLASSES	
16	3	Processing inputs for the month: sugarcane ground	0
17	4	Sugar production for the month from sugarcane:	=SUM(C18:C19)
18	4a	Raw sugar	0
19	4b	All <u>other</u> sugars	0
20	5	Sugar production for the month from molasses	=SUM(C21:C22)
21	5a	Raw sugar	0
22	5b	All <u>other</u> sugars	0
23	6	Sugar production for October 1 through September 30 from sugarcane and sugarcane molasses:	
24	6a	Estimate for current October 1 _____ through September	0
25	6b	Current forecast for next October 1 _____ through	0
26		SUGAR PRODUCTION FROM OTHER SOURCES	
27	7	From domestic sugar beet molasses (complete Form CCC-	
28	8	From imported cane sugar or molasses (complete Form	
29		SALES	
30	9	Sales of <u>raw</u> sugar:	=+C31+C34+C35+C38
31	9a	To sugarcane processors, raw cane sugar terminal, cane sugar refiners, and sugar beet processors :	=SUM(C32:C33)
32	9ai	All raw sugar except over-allocation sugar	0
33	9aii	Over-allocation raw sugar to sugarcane processors	0
34	9b	Distributed for exportation from the customs territory of the	0
35	9c	Distributed for domestic non-human consumption:	=SUM(C36:C37)
36	9ci	Ethanol	0
37	9cii	All other (includes animal feed)	0
38	9d	Forfeited to Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC)	0
39	9e	Delivery adjustment	0
40	10	Sales of all <u>other</u> sugars:	=SUM(C41:C42)
41	10a	All <u>other</u> sugars except over-allocation sugar	0
42	10b	All <u>other</u> over-allocation to sugarcane processors (specify	0
43		ENDING STOCKS OF SUGAR	
44	11	Inventory adjustment:	=SUM(C45:C46)
45	11a	Raw sugar	0
46	11b	All <u>other</u> sugar	0
47	12	Total ending stocks:	=SUM(C48:C49)
48	12a	Raw sugar	=+C5+C9+C18+C21-C30+C45
49	12b	All <u>other</u> sugars	=+C6+C12+C19+C22-C40+C46
50			
51		ALLOCATION USE	=C32+C38-C39+C41-C10-C13
52			
53		Is the Inventory Adjustment Within An Acceptable Tolerance Level?	
54			=IF(ABS(C44)>=10000,"NO","YES")
55			
56		This cell calculates Sugar Deliveries for Direct Human Consumption in hundred weight, raw value and will be automatically linked to your CCC-833 report in the U.S. Total.	=+C40

833 New Instructions

(All data reported in hundred weight, actual weight except items 17 through 22)

In General:

Sugar deliveries for direct domestic human consumption are linked from the beet processor (CCC-831), sugarcane processor (CCC-832), and cane sugar refiner (CCC-835) forms. Refer to these forms for instructions to see how they are calculated. The linked data appears in cell I17 and is highlighted in **RED**.

Items 3 through 14:

Distribute the total US deliveries for human consumption sugar (cell I17) across the six regions and the twelve classifications. Sugar is delivered when the title to the sugar transfers and is physically delivered out of your inventory to one who will use it directly for human consumption. It does not include sugar distributed to other primary distributors (sugar beet processors, sugarcane processors or cane sugar refiners).

Geographical Areas:

Break down or group deliveries by areas, using the following classification of States to determine areas:

New England: includes Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut.

Middle Atlantic: includes New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania.

North Central: includes Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas.

South: includes Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas.

West: includes Alaska, Hawaii, Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada, Washington, Oregon, and California.

Total U.S.: includes Puerto Rico.

Classification by Type of Product or Business of Buyer:

Use the following classification of products:

1. Bakery and Allied Products: Bread, rolls, sweet goods, dessert preparations, doughnuts, biscuits, crackers, cookies, pretzels, crullers, baking mixes, and batters, bakers' supply house, breakfast and other prepared cereals and cereal paste products. When difficult to distinguish between deliveries to

bakers' and confectioners' supply houses, include deliveries for the company in the category which you believe to be the major use.

2. Confectionery and Related Products: Candy, candied fruits, chocolate and cocoa products, chewing gum, and other confectionery products, confectioners' supply houses. When difficult to distinguish between deliveries to bakers' and/or confectioners' supply houses, include deliveries for the company in the category which you believe to be the major use.

3. Ice Cream and Dairy Products: Ice cream, ice milk mix, ices, yogurts, sherbets, frozen custard, sweetened condensed milk (bulk and case goods), light butter, certain cheese spreads and cheese foods, chocolate milk, and miscellaneous dairy products.

4. Beverages: Alcoholic and non-alcoholic beverages, drink mixes, fountain syrups, flavoring and coloring extracts.

5. Canned, Bottled, and Frozen Foods, Jams, Jellies, Preserves, etc.: Canned, bottled and frozen foods, jams, jellies, preserves and dried fruit, vegetables, fruit juices, soups, soup mixes, baked beans, pickled fruits and vegetables, relishes, vegetable sauces, and seasoning, marmalades, fruit butters, mayonnaise, and condiments.

6. Multiple and All Other Food Uses: Deliveries to buyers making products falling into two or more of the above categories and for which estimates of amounts going into each category are not feasible. Also, deliveries for miscellaneous food uses, such as meat curing, syrup blending, etc.

7. Non-Food Uses for Human Consumption: All non-food uses, such as tobacco, pharmaceutical, etc. Exclude non-human uses such as for animal feed and polyhydric alcohol.

8. Hotels, Restaurants, Institutions.

9. Wholesales Grocers, Jobbers, Sugar Dealers.

10. Retail Grocers, Chain Stores, Supermarkets.

11. Distributions (deliveries) to Government Agencies.

12. All Other Distributions (deliveries).

Rows 15 through 22:

Row 15: System calculated sum of data entered in each region. Verify the calculated total for each region matches your company records.

Row 17: System calculation to convert row 15 to hundred weight, raw value.

Row 19: Enter the quantity of sugar sold in consumer sized package (less than 50 pounds), by region.

Row 20: Enter the quantity of sugar sold in packages of 50 pounds or more, by region.

Row 21: Enter the quantity of unpackaged sugar sold (bulk), by region.

Row 22: Verify that the summed data in row 22 matches your company records.

SYSTEM INDICATORS:

Row 23: This indicator verifies that the quantity of sugar deliveries across all regions matches the quantity of sugar reported on the CCC-831, CCC-832, or CCC-835 form. If this indicator has a green background and indicates “YES” then you may submit this form. If this indicator has a red background and indicates “NO”, then you must review data entered in columns C through H and rows 3 through 14. Differences of less than one are permitted. Differences greater than one will require you to correct the data entered.

Row 24: This indicator verifies that quantities entered by package size do not exceed the total quantity of sugar delivered, by region. If all of these indicators have a green background and indicates “YES” then you may submit this form. If one or more of these indicators has a red background and indicates “NO”, then you must review data entered in columns C through H and either rows 3 through 14, or rows 19 through 21. Differences of less than one are permitted. Differences greater than one will require you to correct the data entered.

Data Tracker: On the upper right corner of the form is an electronic data tracker to assist you in reporting deliveries of sugar across regions. The icon looks like a small calculator. By clicking on this icon the system will calculate the quantity of sugar yet to be distributed across regions and types of users. The data tracker simply starts with the value in cell I17 (tied to your CCC-831, CCC-832, or CCC-835) and subtracts the quantity of sugar you have already distributed across regions.

CCC-835 On-Line Reporting Instructions
(All data reported in hundred weight, raw value)

- 1 The system automatically computes the sum of 1a and 1b – no entry required. Total beginning stocks of raw and all other sugar.
- 1a This quantity is automatically carried over from question 11a of the previous month's 835 report – no entry required. The quantity of beginning stocks of raw sugar (includes sugar held in custody by U.S. Customs Service) which you, the refiner, holds title.
- 1b This quantity is automatically carried over from question 11b of the previous month's 835 report – no entry required. The quantity of beginning stocks of all other sugars (includes sugar held in custody by U.S. Customs Service) which you, the refiner, holds title.
- 2 The system automatically computes the sum of 2a and 2b – no entry required. Total receipts of raw and all other sugars.
- 2a Enter the quantity of raw and damaged refined sugar purchased from domestic sugarcane processors for which title has transferred. **In the event of an audit, it is your responsibility to provide proof that title has transferred.**
- 2b Enter the quantity of all other sugars purchased from domestic sugarcane processors for which title has transferred. **In the event of an audit, it is your responsibility to provide proof that title has transferred.**
- 3 The system automatically computes total imports of raw and all other sugars which is the sum of 3a and 3b – no entry required. . For clarification, see definition of raw and other sugar in **Appendix D**.
- 3a The system automatically computes imports of raw sugar which is the sum of 3ai and 3aii – no input required. Only include entries here if imported sugar requires further refinement, regardless of HTS code.
- 3ai Enter the quantity of raw sugar imported **under** the FAS *Refined Sugar Re-export Program* for which re-export credit will be applied. A pop-up will appear requiring you to choose a 10 digit Harmonize Tariff Schedule (HTS) code and enter the quantity of sugar associated with that HTS code. For multiple HTS codes, simply click "Add" and choose the next HTS code and enter the quantity associated with that HTS code to report all imports for this question. The system will sum these entries and populate the 3ai cell. Be sure this total agrees with your records. For the purposes of reporting on this form, sugar is considered imported when a US entity hold the title to the sugar.
- 3aii Enter the quantity of raw sugar imported **outside** the FAS *Refined Sugar Re-export Program* for which re-export credit will not be applied. A pop-up will

- appear requiring you to choose a 10 digit Harmonize Tariff Schedule (HTS) code and enter the quantity of sugar associated with that HTS code. For multiple HTS codes, simply click “Add” and choose the next HTS code and enter the quantity associated with that HTS code to report all imports for this question. The system will sum these entries and populate the 3aii cell. Be sure this total agrees with your records. For the purposes of reporting on this form, sugar is considered imported when a US entity hold the title to the sugar.
- 3b The system automatically computes the sum of 3bi and 3bii – no input required. Imports of all other sugars. Only include entries here if imported sugar requires not further refinement.
- 3bi Enter the quantity of all other sugars imported **under** the FAS *Refined Sugar Re-export Program* for which re-export credit will be applied. A pop-up will appear requiring you to choose a 10 digit Harmonize Tariff Schedule (HTS) code and enter the quantity of sugar associated with that HTS code. For multiple HTS codes, simply click “Add” and choose the next HTS code and enter the quantity associated with that HTS code to report all imports for this question. The system will sum these entries and populate the 3bi cell. Be sure this total agrees with your records. For the purposes of reporting on this form, sugar is considered imported when a US entity holds the title to the sugar.
- 3bii Enter the quantity of all other sugars imported **outside** the FAS *Refined Sugar Re-export Program* for which re-export credit will not be applied. A pop-up will appear requiring you to choose a 10 digit Harmonize Tariff Schedule (HTS) code and enter the quantity of sugar associated with that HTS code. For multiple HTS codes, simply click “Add” and choose the next HTS code and enter the quantity associated with that HTS code to report all imports for this question. The system will sum these entries and populate the 3bii cell. Be sure this total agrees with your records. For the purposes of reporting on this form, sugar is considered imported when a US entity holds the title to the sugar.
- 4 The system automatically computes the sum of 4a and 4b – no input required. Processing inputs for the month.
- 4a Enter the quantity of raw sugar and all damaged refined sugar used to produce refined sugar (melt).
- 4b Enter the quantity of imported non-edible molasses and all other sugars used to produce refined crystalline sugar.
- 5 Enter the quantity of refined sugar produced. Includes refined crystalline, liquid and other sugars (edible molasses and sugar syrups) for direct human consumption.

- 6 No entry required on this form. However, if you produce sugar from domestic sugar beet molasses, record on a CCC-831 report.
- 7 No entry required on this form. However, if you produce sugar from domestic sugarcane molasses, record on a CCC-832 report.
- 8 Enter the quantity of raw sugar that title transferred to the purchaser and was physically delivered out of your custody. **In the event of an audit, it is your responsibility to provide proof that title has transferred.**
- 9 The system automatically computes total sales of refined crystalline, liquid, damaged refined crystalline, edible molasses and sugar syrups which is the sum of 9a, 9b, 9c, 9d, and 9e – no entry required.
- 9a Enter the quantity of sugar that title transferred to a user for direct human consumption and was physically delivered out of your custody. **In the event of an audit, it is your responsibility to provide proof that title has transferred.**
- 9b Enter the quantity of sugar that had title transferred and was physically delivered out of your custody to another cane sugar refiner or sugar beet processor. **In the event of an audit, it is your responsibility to provide proof that title has transferred.**
- 9c The system automatically computes total sugar sold for exportation from the customs territory of the United States which is the sum of 9ci and 9cii – no entry required.
- 9ci Enter the quantity of sugar exported **under** the FAS *Refined Sugar Re-export Program* for which re-export credit will be applied. **Includes all deliveries to third party brokers for export under the FAS Refined Sugar Re-export Program.**
- 9cii Enter the quantity of sugar exported **outside** the FAS *Refined Sugar Re-export Program* for which re-export credit will not be applied. Includes all sales to third party brokers for export outside the FAS Refined Sugar Re-export Program. Record the amount here when title transfers from your company to the foreign entity or when title transfers to a third party who is contractually obligated to export the sugar. A pop-up will appear requiring you to choose the company from which you purchased the sugar. You are required to notify the sugarcane processor from whom you sourced the raw sugar for this transaction. A certification statement must be sent to the sugarcane processor the same month you report the data here. An acceptable certification statement can be found [HERE](#) (link cert statement doc to this text)..

- 9d Enter the quantity of sugar transferred to a licensed manufacturer under the FAS *Sugar-Containing Products Re-export Program* for which re-export credit will be applied.
- 9e The system automatically computes total sales of sugar for non-human consumption which is the sum of 9ei, 9eii and 9eiii. (Note: question 9e is not included in question 9) – no entry required.
- 9ei Enter the quantity of refined sugar distributed for the production of ethanol. A pop-up will appear requiring you to identify the sugarcane processing company who sourced the raw sugar used to produce the refined sugar sold here. You are required to notify the sugarcane processor from whom you sourced the raw sugar for this transaction. A certification statement must be sent to the sugarcane processor the same month you report the data here. An acceptable certification statement can be found [HERE](#) (link cert statement doc to this text)..
- 9eii Enter the quantity of refined sugar distributed for the production of polyhydric alcohol. A pop-up will appear requiring you to identify the sugarcane processing company who sourced the raw sugar used to produce the refined sugar sold here. You are required to notify the sugarcane processor from whom you sourced the raw sugar for this transaction. A certification statement must be sent to the sugarcane processor the same month you report the data here. An acceptable certification statement can be found [HERE](#) (link cert statement doc to this text)..
- 9eiii Enter the quantity of refined sugar distributed to all other uses including animal feed. A pop-up will appear requiring you to identify the sugarcane processing company who sourced the raw sugar used to produce the refined sugar sold here. You are required to notify the sugarcane processor from whom you sourced the raw sugar for this transaction. A certification statement must be sent to the sugarcane processor the same month you report the data here. An acceptable certification statement can be found [HERE](#) (link cert statement doc to this text)..
- 10 The system automatically computes the sum of 10a and 10b – no entry required. Inventory adjustments for raw and all other sugars.
- 10a Enter the quantity of raw sugar necessary to balance ending stocks you hold in your possession (indicate loss by -).
- 10b Enter the quantity of other sugar necessary to balance to the sugar stocks you hold in your possession (indicate loss by -).
- 11 The system automatically computes the sum of 11a and 11b – no entry required. Total ending stocks of raw and all other sugars.
- 11a Enter the total ending stocks of raw sugar which you, the refiner, holds title. For more information, see **Appendix C**.

11b Enter the total ending stocks of all other sugars which you, the refiner, holds title. For more information, see **Appendix C**.

SYSTEM INDICATORS:

Inventory Adjustment:

An inventory adjustment cannot exceed 10,000 (CWT). This indicator will give you feedback regarding the inventory adjustment amount you entered. You can click on the answer cell to see how this indicator is being calculated or review **Appendix C**.

Ending Stocks:

Ending stocks indicators are calculated based on data entered on the current month's form. You can click on the answer cell to see how the ending stocks indicators are calculated, or review **Appendix C**. If ending stocks are out of balance (either question 11a or 11b) the system will notify you with a pop-up, indicating the quantity of the imbalance. Review entries associated with the stocks number in question to resolve the imbalance.

Deliveries for Human Consumption:

Deliveries for human consumption are calculated at the bottom of the CCC-835 and are tied to the CCC-833 report. The CCC-833 report requires a detailed breakout by region and business of buyer for all sugar sold for domestic human consumption (see instructions for completing the CCC-833 for more detailed information). The CCC-835 simply ties the sum of questions 9a and 9d to the CCC-833, as seen in the formula associated with this cell or in **Appendix C**. If data appears in this cell, you are required to submit the CCC-833 for the reporting month.

**U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION, FORM CCC-835 SUGAR
PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION REPORT:
CANE SUGAR REFINERS**

1			
2			Quantity (hundred weight, raw value)
3		SUGAR REFINED FROM RAW CANE SUGAR AND IMPORTED MOLASSES	
4		BEGINNING STOCKS OF SUGAR	
5	1	Beginning available stocks:	=D6+D7
6	1a	Beginning stocks of <u>raw</u> sugar and all damaged refined:	0
7	1b	Beginning stocks of all other sugar	0
8		RECEIPTS OF SUGAR FOR THE MONTH	
9	2	Total receipts of sugar	=D10+D11
10	2a	Receipts of <u>raw</u> sugar and all damaged refined:	0
11	2b	Receipts of all other sugar	0
12		IMPORTS OF SUGAR	
13	3	Total Imports:	=D14+D17
14	3a	<u>Raw</u> sugar and purchased damaged refined:	=SUM(D15:D16)
15	3ai	Under the Foreign Agricultural Service's Refined Sugar re-export program	0
16	3aii	Outside the Foreign Agricultural Service's Refined Sugar re-export program	0
17	3b	All other sugars:	=SUM(D18:D19)
18	3bi	Under the Foreign Agricultural Service's Refined Sugar re-export program	0
19	3bii	Outside the Foreign Agricultural Service's Refined Sugar re-export program	0
20		PRODUCTION	
21	4	Processing inputs for the month:	=SUM(D22:D23)
22	4a	Raw sugar and all damaged refined	0
23	4b	Imported non-edible molasses and all other sugars	0
24	5	Sugar production for the month for direct human consumption	0
25		SUGAR PRODUCED FROM DOMESTICALLY PRODUCED MOLASSES	
26	6	From domestic sugar beet molasses (complete Form CCC-831)	
27	7	From domestic sugarcane molasses (complete Form CCC-832)	
28		DELIVERIES OF SUGAR	
29	8	Raw sugar	0
30	9	Refined crystalline, liquid, damaged refined crystalline, edible molasses, and sugar syrups	=D31+D32+D33+D36+D37
31	9a	Sold and delivered to users for direct domestic human consumption	0
32	9b	Distributed to cane sugar refiners and sugar beet processors	0
33	9c	Sold for exportation from the customs territory of the United States:	=SUM(D34:D35)
34	9ci	Transferred under the Foreign Agricultural Service's Refined Sugar re-export program for re-export credit	0
35	9cii	Transferred outside the Foreign Agricultural Service's Refined Sugar re-export program NOT for re-export credit (specify processor who sourced this sugar)	0
36	9d	Delivered to a licensed manufacturer for transfer credit under the Foreign Agricultural Service's Sugar-containing products re-export program.	0
37	9e	Distributed for domestic non-human consumption:	=SUM(D38:D40)
38	9ei	Ethanol alcohol (specify processor who sourced this sugar)	0
39	9eii	Polyhydric alcohol (specify processor who sourced this sugar)	0
40	9eiii	All other (specify processor who sourced this sugar)	0
41		ENDING STOCKS OF SUGAR	
42	10	Inventory adjustment	=SUM(D43:D44)
43	10a	Raw sugar	0
44	10b	All other sugars	
45	11	Total ending stocks	=+D46+D47
46	11a	Ending stocks of <u>raw</u> sugar	=D6+D10+D14-D22-D29+D43
47	11b	Ending stocks of all other sugar	=D7+D11+D17-D23+D24-D30+D44
48			
49		This cell calculates Sugar Deliveries for Direct Human Consumption and will be automatically linked to your CCC-833 report in the U.S. Total.	=+D31+D36
50			
51		Is the Inventory Adjustment Within An Acceptable Range?	=IF(ABS(D42)>=10000,"NO", "YES")

Resubmitting Data on CCC Forms

In General: To correct data submitted to CCC on the beet processor (CCC-831), sugarcane processor (CCC-832), or cane sugar refiner (CCC-835) forms, follow these procedures.

- Step 1: Log into the on-line data collection system using your EAuthentication ID and password.
- Step 2: Click on the “History” tab at the top of the screen.
- Step 3: Locate the month which you want to resubmit and open the form.
- Step 4: At the top of the form, locate the “Resubmit This Form” icon, and click it. A pop-up will appear indicating the expected length of time required to complete and submit the form. Click “Ok”.
- Step 5: Click in the cell for the data you want to change. A pop-up will appear displaying the current value.
- Step 6: Enter the new value in the pop-up in the cell entitled “New Value”.
- Step 7: Enter the reason for the data change in the cell entitled “Reason”.
- Step 8: Click “Save”.

Repeat steps 1 through 8 for any other data changes you have for the same month. When you have completed all the data changes, you must sign the form at the bottom with your electronic signature, and click submit.

FSA Data Review:

Before further action is required, Farm Service Agency (FSA) must review and either approve or reject the resubmitted data. As a matter of practice, it is recommended that you call or email Fran Hentz (202-720-7794, Francina.Hentz@wdc.usda.gov) or Steve Cornell (202-720-6833, steve.cornell@wdc.usda.gov) to review and approve or reject the resubmission.

After data has been resubmitted, but before the resubmission has been approved or rejected, you will not be permitted to submit current month data or resubmit previous month data corrections. After your resubmission has been approved or rejected, you will be permitted to submit or resubmit data.

Further Action:

If your resubmission contains changes to deliveries for human consumption, as defined in the instructions for the CCC-831, CCC-832, or CCC-835, then you will be required to resubmit the CCC-833 as well, to maintain continuity across both forms. However, the data collection system does not require FSA to approve resubmitted CCC-833 forms. Therefore, you will be permitted to continue to submit or resubmit data without waiting for approval or rejection from FSA.

Time is Limited:

Resubmitting data to USDA will be restricted to specific time periods and eventually locked. Resubmissions of the previous fiscal year’s (FY) data will be permitted in October, November, December, and January immediately following the FY end. The data collection system will lock the previous FY’s data starting February 1st and not allow resubmissions. Then, as a last chance opportunity, the system will re-open the resubmission process for the previous FY, only for the month of July. On August 1st, the previous FY’s data will be locked forever and cannot be changed.

ITEMS USED TO CALCULATE TOTAL ENDING STOCKS
FOR
BEET PROCESSORS
ON THE CCC-831 MONTHLY REPORT

SUPPLY:

- # 1 BEGINNING AVAILABLE STOCKS
- # 2 TOTAL RECEIPTS OF SUGAR
- # 4B SUGAR PRODUCTION FROM SUGAR BEETS SLICED
- # 4C SUGAR PRODUCTION FROM SUGAR BEET MOLASSES
- # 6 SUGAR PRODUCTION FROM IMPORTED SUGAR BEETS AND IMPORTED MOLASSES

USE:

- # 7 SALES OF REFINED CRYSTALLINE, LIQUID, AND ALL OTHER SUGARS
- # 7AII SOLD BUT NOT DELIVERED TO USERS FOR DIRECT DOMESTIC HUMAN CONSUMPTION
- # 8 INVENTORY ADJUSTMENT
- # 9 DELIVERED BUT SOLD IN A PREVIOUS MONTH

ENDING STOCKS:

- # 10 ENDING STOCKS

=====

FORMULA TO CALCULATE ENDING STOCKS FOR BEET PROCESSORS:

SUPPLY	-	USE	=	ENDING STOCKS
#1 + #2 + #4B + #4C + #6	-	#7 + #7AII +/- #8 - #9	=	#10

=====

**ITEMS USED TO CALCULATE
BEET PROCESSOR
ENDING PROCESSOR STOCKS**

SUPPLY:

- # 1A BEGINNING PROCESSOR STOCKS
- # 2 TOTAL RECEIPTS OF SUGAR
- # 4B SUGAR PRODUCTION FROM SUGAR BEETS SLICED
- # 4C SUGAR PRODUCTION FROM SUGAR BEET MOLASSES
- # 6 SUGAR PRODUCTION FROM IMPORTED SUGAR BEETS AND IMPORTED MOLASSES

USE:

- # 7 SALES OF REFINED CRYSTALLINE, LIQUID, AND ALL OTHER SUGARS
- # 8 INVENTORY ADJUSTMENT

ENDING STOCKS:

- # 10A ENDING PROCESSOR STOCKS

=====
FORMULA TO CALCULATE BEET PROCESSORS ENDING STOCKS:

SUPPLY	-	USE	=	ENDING STOCKS
#1A + #2 + #4B + #4C + #6	-	#7 +/- #8	=	#10A

=====

**ITEMS USED TO CALCULATE
BEET PROCESSOR
ENDING STOCKS HELD FOR OTHERS**

SUPPLY:

1B BEGINNING STOCKS HELD FOR OTHERS

7AII SOLD BUT NOT DELIVERED TO USERS FOR DIRECT DOMESTIC HUMAN CONSUMPTION

USE:

9 DELIVERED BUT SOLD IN A PREVIOUS MONTH

=====

FORMULA TO CALCULATE FOR ENDING STOCKS HELD FOR OTHERS:

SUPPLY	-	USE	=	ENDING STOCKS
#1B + #7AII	-	#9	=	#10B

=====

**ITEMS USED TO CALCULATE
ALLOCATION USE
FOR
BEET PROCESSORS**

- # 7A SOLD TO USERS FOR DIRECT DOMESTIC HUMAN CONSUMPTION
- # 7BI SALES OF ALL SUGAR EXCEPT OVER-ALLOCATION SUGAR
- # 7BIII SHIPMENT/RETURN OF SWAP SUGAR
- # 7CI UNDER THE FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE' S (FAS) REFINED SUGAR RE-EXPORT PROGRAM **FOR RE-EXPORT CREDIT**
- # 7D DELIVERED TO A LICENSED MANUFACTURED FOR TRANSFER CREDIT UNDER THE FAS SUGAR CONTAINING PRODUCTS RE-EXPORT PROGRAM
- # 7EII DELIVERED TO A LICENSED MANUFACTURED FOR TRANSFER CREDIT UNDER THE FAS POLYHYDRIC ALCOHOL PROGRAM
- # 7F FORFEITED TO COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION
- # 2A RECEIPTS OF ALL SUGAR EXCEPT OVER-ALLOCATION SUGAR
- # 2C RECEIPTS OF SWAP SUGAR

=====

FORMULA TO CALCULATE ALLOCATION-USE:

$$\#7A + \#7BI + \#7BIII + \#7CI + \#7D + \#7EII + \#7F - \#2A - \#2C$$

=====

DELIVERIES DATA TIED FROM FORM CCC-831 TO FORM CCC-833

THE SUM OF THE FOLLOWING DISTRIBUTION LINE ITEMS ON THE CCC-831 MUST EQUAL ITEM #14 IN THE TOTAL UNITED STATES COLUMN (CWT, RAW VALUE) ON THE CCC-833 FORM:

- # 7AI SOLD AND DELIVERED TO USERS FOR DIRECT DOMESTIC HUMAN CONSUMPTION
- # 7D DELIVERED TO A LICENSED MANUFACTURER FOR TRANSFER CREDIT UNDER THE FAS SUGAR CONTAINING PRODUCTS RE-EXPORT PROGRAM
- # 9 DELIVERED BUT SOLD IN A PREVIOUS MONTH

$$\begin{array}{rcl} \text{CCC-831} & = & \text{CCC-833} \\ \#7AI + \#7D + \#9 & = & \#14 \end{array}$$

Over-Allocation Transactions Must Occur BEFORE May 1st!!

U.S. Department of Agriculture Commodity Credit Corporation, Form CCC-831 SUGAR PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION REPORT: SUGAR BEET PROCESSORS		Company A	Company B
SUGAR PRODUCED FROM DOMESTICALLY PRODUCED SUGAR BEETS AND SUGAR BEET MOLASSES		Quantity (hundred weight, raw value)	Quantity (hundred weight, raw value)
BEGINNING STOCKS OF SUGAR			
1	Beginning available stocks:	-	-
2	1a Beginning processor stocks	-	-
3	1b Beginning stocks held for others	-	-
RECEIPTS OF SUGAR FOR THE MONTH			
4	2 Total receipts of sugar:	-	300,000
5	2a All sugar except over-allocation sugar	-	-
6	2b Over-allocation sugar (specify from whom)	-	2 300,000
7	2c Swap sugar	-	-
PRODUCTION FROM SUGAR BEETS SLICED AND SUGAR BEET MOLASSES			
8	3 Sugar beets sliced for the month	-	-
9	4 Sugar production for the month:	-	-
10	4a From damaged refined crystalline	-	-
11	4b From sugar beets sliced	-	-
12	4c From sugar beet molasses	-	-
13	5 Sugar production from sugar beets sliced and sugar beet molasses for October 1 through September 30:		
14	5a Estimate for current October 1 through September 30	-	-
15	5b Forecast for next October 1 through September 30	-	-
SUGAR PRODUCED FROM IMPORTED SUGAR BEETS AND IMPORTED MOLASSES			
16	6 Production from imports	-	-
SALES			
17	7 Sales of sugar	300,000	300,000
18	7a Sold to users for direct domestic human consumption:	-	300,000
19	7ai Sold and delivered to users for direct domestic human consumption.	-	2 300,000
20	7aii Sold but NOT delivered to users for direct domestic human consumption. WILL NOT BE REPORTED ON FORM CCC-833 UNTIL DELIVERED.	-	-
21	7b Sale to sugar beet processors and cane refiners:	300,000	-
22	7bi All sugar EXCEPT over-allocation sugar	-	-
23	7bii Over-allocation sugar (specify to whom)	1 300,000	-
24	7biii Shipment/Return of swap sugar	-	-
25	7c Exported from the customs territory of the United States:	-	-
26	7ci Under the Foreign Agricultural Service's Refined Sugar Re-export Program FOR re- export credit	-	-
27	7cii NOT under the Foreign Agricultural Service's Refined Sugar Re-export Program; therefore, NOT FOR Re-export Credit	-	-
28	7d Delivered to a licensed manufacturer for transfer credit under the Foreign Agricultural Service's Sugar-Containing Products re-export program.	-	-
29	7e Distributed for domestic non-human consumption:	-	-
30	7ei Ethanol	-	-
31	7eii Delivered to a licensed manufacturer for transfer credit under the Foreign Agricultural Service's Polyhydric Alcohol program.	-	-
32	7eiii All other (includes animal feed)	-	-
33	7f Forfeited to Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC)	-	-
ENDING STOCKS OF SUGAR			
34	8 Inventory adjustment	-	-
35	9 Delivered but sold in previous months	-	-
36	10 Total ending stocks	(300,000)	-
37	10a Ending processor stocks	(300,000)	-
38	10b Ending stocks held for others	-	-
Allocation Use		-	300,000
Is the Inventory Adjustment Within An Acceptable Range?		YES	YES
This cell calculates Sugar Deliveries for Direct Human Consumption in hundred weight, raw value and will be automatically linked to your CCC-833 report in the U.S. Total.		-	300,000

Given Company A has excess inventory and not enough allocation.
Company B is short on inventory, but has excess allocation

- 1 Company A sells excess inventory to Company B -- ending stocks are reduced
- 2 Company B receipts Company A's sugar (inventory increases, but not shown)
- 3 Company B markets sugar to an end user, using Company B's allotment

ITEMS USED TO CALCULATE TOTAL ENDING STOCKS
FOR
CANE PROCESSORS
ON THE CCC-832 MONTHLY REPORT

SUPPLY:

- # 1 BEGINNING AVAILABLE STOCKS
- # 2 TOTAL RECEIPTS OF SUGAR
- # 4 SUGAR PRODUCTION FROM SUGARCANE
- # 5 SUGAR PRODUCTION FROM MOLASSES

USE:

- # 9 SALES OF RAW SUGAR 1/
- # 10 SALES OF ALL OTHER SUGARS
- # 11 INVENTORY ADJUSTMENT

ENDING STOCKS:

- # 12 ENDING STOCKS

=====

FORMULA:

SUPPLY	-	USE	=	ENDING STOCKS
#1 + #2 + #4 + #5	-	#9 - #10 +/- #11	=	#12

=====

1/ # 9 SALES OF RAW SUGAR DOES NOT INCLUDE ITEM #9E DELIVERY ADJUSTMENT.

ITEMS USED TO CALCULATE
CANE PROCESSOR
ENDING STOCKS OF RAW SUGAR

SUPPLY:

- # 1A BEGINNING STOCKS OF RAW SUGAR
- # 2A TOTAL RECEIPTS OF RAW SUGAR
- # 4A RAW SUGAR PRODUCTION FROM SUGARCANE
- # 5A RAW SUGAR FROM MOLASSES

USE:

- # 9 SALES OF RAW SUGAR 1/
- # 11A INVENTORY ADJUSTMENT OF RAW SUGAR

ENDING STOCKS:

- # 12A ENDING STOCKS OF RAW SUGAR

=====

FORMULA:

SUPPLY	-	USE	=	ENDING STOCKS
#1A + #2A + #4A + #5A	-	#9 /- #11A	=	#12A

=====

1/ # 9 SALES OF RAW SUGAR DOES NOT INCLUDE ITEM #9E DELIVERY ADJUSTMENT.

ITEMS USED TO CALCULATE
CANE PROCESSOR
ENDING STOCKS OF ALL OTHER SUGARS

SUPPLY:

- # 1B BEGINNING STOCKS OF ALL OTHER SUGARS
- # 2B RECEIPTS OF ALL OTHER SUGARS
- # 4B ALL OTHER SUGARS PRODUCTION FROM SUGARCANE
- # 5B ALL OTHER SUGARS PRODUCTION FROM MOLASSES

USE:

- # 10 SALES OF ALL OTHER SUGARS
- # 11B INVENTORY ADJUSTMENT OF ALL OTHER SUGARS

ENDING STOCKS:

- # 12B ENDING STOCKS OF ALL OTHER SUGARS

=====

FORMULA:

SUPPLY	-	USE	=	ENDING STOCKS
#1B + #2B + #4B + #5B	-	#10 +/- #11B	=	#12B

=====

**ITEMS USED TO CALCULATE
ALLOCATION USE
FOR
CANE PROCESSORS**

- # 9AI SALES OF ALL RAW SUGAR EXCEPT OVER-ALLOCATION SUGAR
- # 9D FORFEITED TO COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION
- # 2AI RECEIPTS OF RAW SUGAR ALL EXCEPT OVER-ALLOCATION SUGAR
- # 2BI RECEIPTS OF ALL OTHER SUGARS ALL EXCEPT OVER-ALLOCATION SUGAR
- # 9E DELIVERY ADJUSTMENT
- # 10A SALES OF ALL OTHER SUGAR EXCEPT OVER-ALLOCATION SUGAR

=====
FORMULA TO CALCULATE ALLOCATION USE FOR CANE PROCESSORS:

$$\#9AI + \#9D - \#2AI - \#2BI - \#9E + \#10A$$

=====
DELIVERIES DATA TIED FROM FORM CCC-832 TO FORM CCC-833

THE SUM OF THE FOLLOWING DISTRIBUTION LINE ITEM ON THE CCC-832 FORM MUST EQUAL ITEM #14 IN THE TOTAL UNITED STATES COLUMN (CWT, RAW VALUE) ON THE CCC-833 FORM:

10 SALES OF ALL OTHER SUGAR

$$\begin{array}{lcl} \text{CCC-832} & & = \text{CCC-833} \\ \#10 & & = \#14 \end{array}$$



ITEMS USED TO CALCULATE TOTAL ENDING STOCKS
FOR
CANE REFINERS
ON THE CCC-835 MONTHLY REPORT

SUPPLY:

- # 1 BEGINNING AVAILABLE STOCKS
- # 2 TOTAL RECEIPTS OF SUGAR
- # 3 TOTAL IMPORTS
- # 4 PROCESSING INPUTS
- # 5 SUGAR PRODUCTION FOR HUMAN DIRECT CONSUMPTION

USE:

- # 8 SALES OF RAW SUGAR
- # 9 SALES OF REFINED CRYSTALLINE, LIQUID, AND ALL OTHER SUGARS
- # 10 INVENTORY ADJUSTMENT

ENDING STOCKS:

- # 11 ENDING STOCKS

=====

FORMULA:

SUPPLY	-	USE	=	ENDING STOCKS
#1 + #2 + #3 - #4 + #5	-	#8 - #9 +/- #10	=	#11

=====

**ITEMS USED TO CALCULATE
CANE REFINERS
ENDING STOCKS OF RAW SUGAR**

SUPPLY:

- # 1A BEGINNING STOCKS OF RAW AND ALL DAMAGED REFINED SUGAR
- # 2A RECEIPTS OF RAW AND DAMAGED REFINED SUGAR
- # 3A IMPORTS OF RAW AND PURCHASED DAMAGED REFINED SUGAR

USE:

- # 4A RAW AND ALL DAMAGED REFINED SUGAR PROCESSING INPUTS
- # 8 SALES OF RAW SUGAR
- # 10A INVENTORY ADJUSTMENT OF RAW SUGAR

ENDING STOCKS:

- # 11A ENDING STOCKS OF ALL OTHER SUGARS

=====

FORMULA:

SUPPLY	-	USE	=	ENDING STOCKS
#1A + #2A + #3A	-	#4A - #8 +/- #10A	=	#11A

=====

**ITEMS USED TO CALCULATE
CANE REFINERS
ENDING STOCKS OF ALL OTHER SUGARS**

SUPPLY:

- # 1B BEGINNING STOCKS OF ALL OTHER SUGARS
- # 2B RECEIPTS OF ALL OTHER SUGARS
- # 3B IMPORTS OF ALL OTHER SUGARS
- # 5 PRODUCTION FOR DIRECT HUMAN CONSUMPTION

USE:

- # 4B IMPORTED NONEDIBLE MOLASSES AND ALL OTHER SUGARS
- # 9 SALES OF REFINED CRYSTALLINE, LIQUID, AND ALL OTHER SUGARS
- # 10B INVENTORY ADJUSTMENT FOR ALL OTHER SUGARS

ENDING STOCKS:

- # 11B ENDING STOCKS OF ALL OTHER SUGARS

=====

FORMULA:

SUPPLY	-	USE	=	ENDING STOCKS
#1B + #2B + #3B + #5	-	#4B - #9 +/- #10B	=	#11B

=====

DELIVERIES DATA TIED FROM FORM CCC-835 TO FORM CCC-833

THE SUM OF THE FOLLOWING DISTRIBUTION LINE ITEMS ON THE CCC-835 MUST EQUAL ITEM #14 IN THE TOTAL UNITED STATES COLUMN (CWT, RAW VALUE) ON THE CCC-833 FORM:

- # 9A SOLD AND DELIVERED TO USERS FOR DIRECT DOMESTIC HUMAN CONSUMPTION
- # 9D DELIVERED TO A LICENSED MANUFACTURER FOR TRANSFER CREDIT UNDER THE FAS SUGAR CONTAINING PRODUCTS RE-EXPORT PROGRAM

CCC-835	=	CCC-833
#9A + #9D	=	#14

Frequently Asked Questions

- **Who should you call when you cannot log into the data collection system?**

eAuth Help Desk 1-800-457-3642 eauthhelpdesk@ftc.usda.gov
 Francina Hentz 202-720-7794 francina.hentz@wdc.usda.gov
 Steve Cornell 202-720-6833 steve.cornell@wdc.usda.gov

- **Where is the data collection system located?**

www.fsa.usda.gov/fsa

Under “Browse by Subject” click on “Economic and Policy Analysis”

Under “Related Topics” click on “Dairy and Sweeteners Analysis”

Under “I Want To...” click on “Access and Submit the Sugar On-Line Forms”

- **How do I print my forms?**

On the top of each form find and click the “Print” button.

Often best results are achieved by changing the printer settings from portrait to landscape.

- **Do I have to submit a report even if I did not produce or sell sugar?**

Yes, you must submit a report every month. If your company is out of business, please call Fran Hentz or Steve Cornell to discuss your reporting requirements in more detail.

- **After submitting production and distribution data, why can't I resubmit the data?**

After submitting production and distribution data (831, 832, and 835) you MUST submit the deliveries data (833) before you resubmit the production and distribution data.

- **After resubmitting data, why does the system not allow me to resubmit a subsequent month?**

After resubmitting data, USDA must approve or reject the resubmission before the system will allow you to resubmit subsequent month's data or submit current month's data. If data changed in the resubmission affects your total deliveries for human consumption, you will first need to resubmit the CCC-833 report before the system will allow other data entries.

- **Why can't I enter data in pop-up fields that I've clicked on, I keep getting messages saying script errors?**

The errors are due to the fact that the browser is stopping the pop-ups from showing up. The user needs to de-activate the pop-up blocker on their individual personal computer.

- **How do I change my password and/or reset my password?**

From the Dairy and Sweeteners Analysis Home Page

<http://www.fsa.usda.gov/FSA/webapp?area=home&subject=ecpa&topic=dsa> on the right under the section called "I Want To", click on Access and Submit the Sugar On-Line Forms. That will take you to USDA's eAuthentication log in screen. At the bottom of the page, click on Continue. See section on the right called "I Want To" and follow all necessary steps.

- **How can I add the data collection system to my “Trusted Sites” in Internet Explorer?**

Go to Internet Explorer, Tools, Internet Options, and click on the tab called Security. On the right of Internet sites, click on the word Sites and copy this URL to where it says Add this Web site to the zone: <http://www.fsa.usda.gov/FSA/webapp?area=home&subject=ecpa&topic=dsa>. Click on Add and click on OK.

Sweetener Market Data Application : Internet Explorer browser configuration on Windows XP SP2

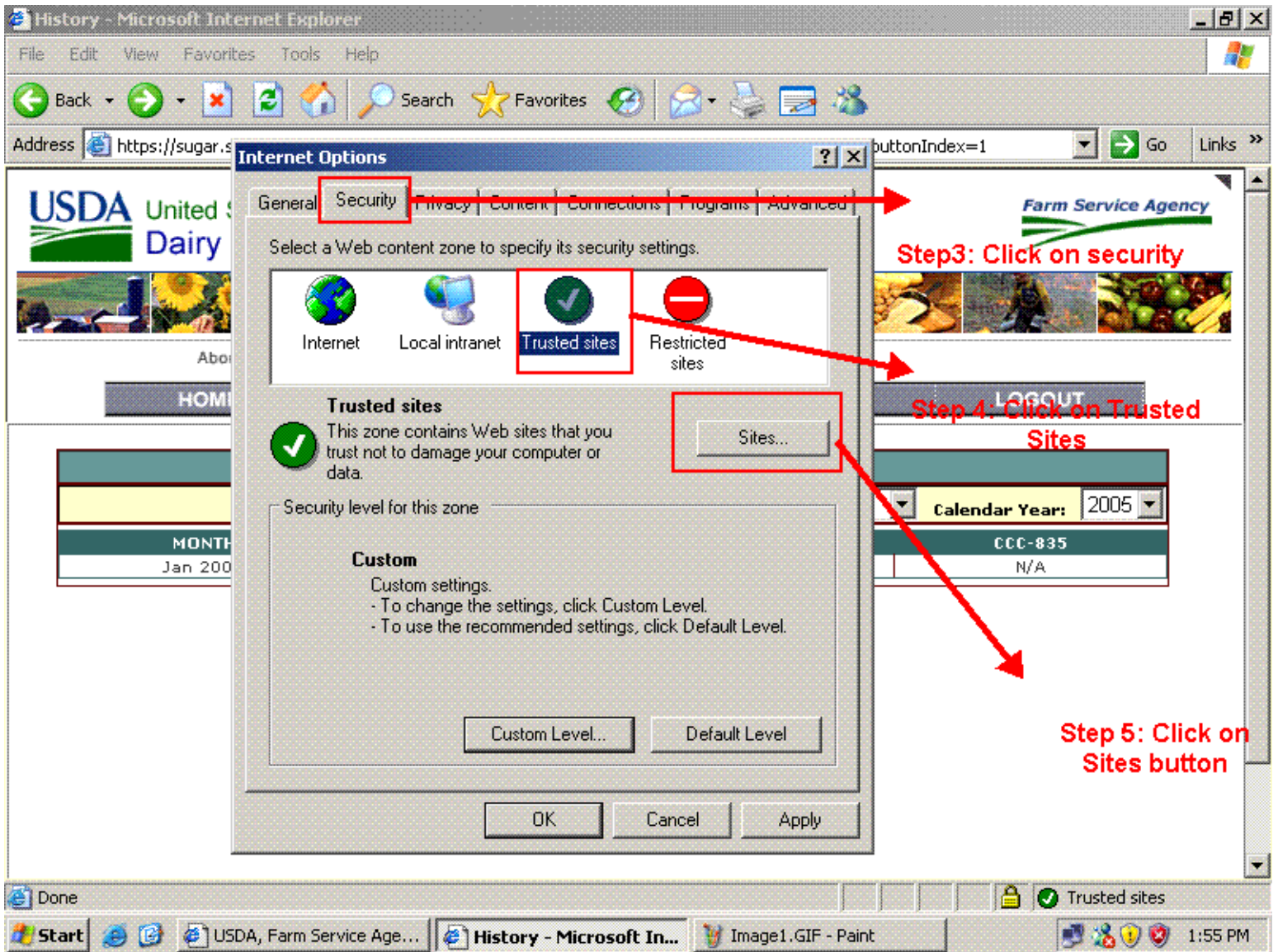
Please follow the steps indicated on the following diagrams to configure IE on XP/SP2 to prevent the Modal pop-up dialog error

The screenshot shows the Microsoft Internet Explorer browser window. The 'Tools' menu is open, and 'Internet Options...' is highlighted. A red arrow points from the 'Tools' menu to the text 'Step 1: Click on menu Tools'. Another red arrow points from 'Internet Options...' to the text 'Step 2: click on menu item: Internet Options ...'. The browser is displaying a page from 'https://sugar.sc.eg...' with a header for 'USDA United States Dairy and Agriculture Analysis Group' and 'Farm Service Agency'. Below the header is a navigation bar with 'HOME', 'HISTORY', 'UTILITY', 'HELP', and 'LOGOUT'. The main content area shows 'CCC Form History Status' with a table of data for 'Sugar Companies: 1000-- Amalgamated Sugar Co.' and 'Calendar Year: 2005'.

MONTH	CCC-831	CCC-832	CCC-835
Jan 2005	VIEW	N/A	N/A

Enables you to change settings.

Start | USDA, Farm Service Age... | History - Microsoft In... | 1:54 PM



History - Microsoft Internet Explorer

File Edit View Favorites Tools Help

Back Forward Stop Home Search Favorites Refresh Print Mail News RSS

Address [https://sugar.sc.egov.usda.gov/smda/\(bxhdrze0endryyup0leg0145\)/layers/uil/duser/History.aspx?buttonIndex=1](https://sugar.sc.egov.usda.gov/smda/(bxhdrze0endryyup0leg0145)/layers/uil/duser/History.aspx?buttonIndex=1) Go Links >>

USDA United States Dairy

Farm Service Agency

Drinking water to rural America

HOME

LOGOUT

Calendar Year: 2005

CCC-835

N/A

Internet Options

Trusted sites

You can add and remove Web sites from this zone. All Web sites in this zone will use the zone's security settings.

Add this Web site to the zone:

Add

Web sites:

Remove

Require server verification (https:) for all sites in this zone

OK Cancel

Custom Level... Default Level

OK Cancel Apply

Done

Trusted sites

Start

USDA, Farm Service Age...

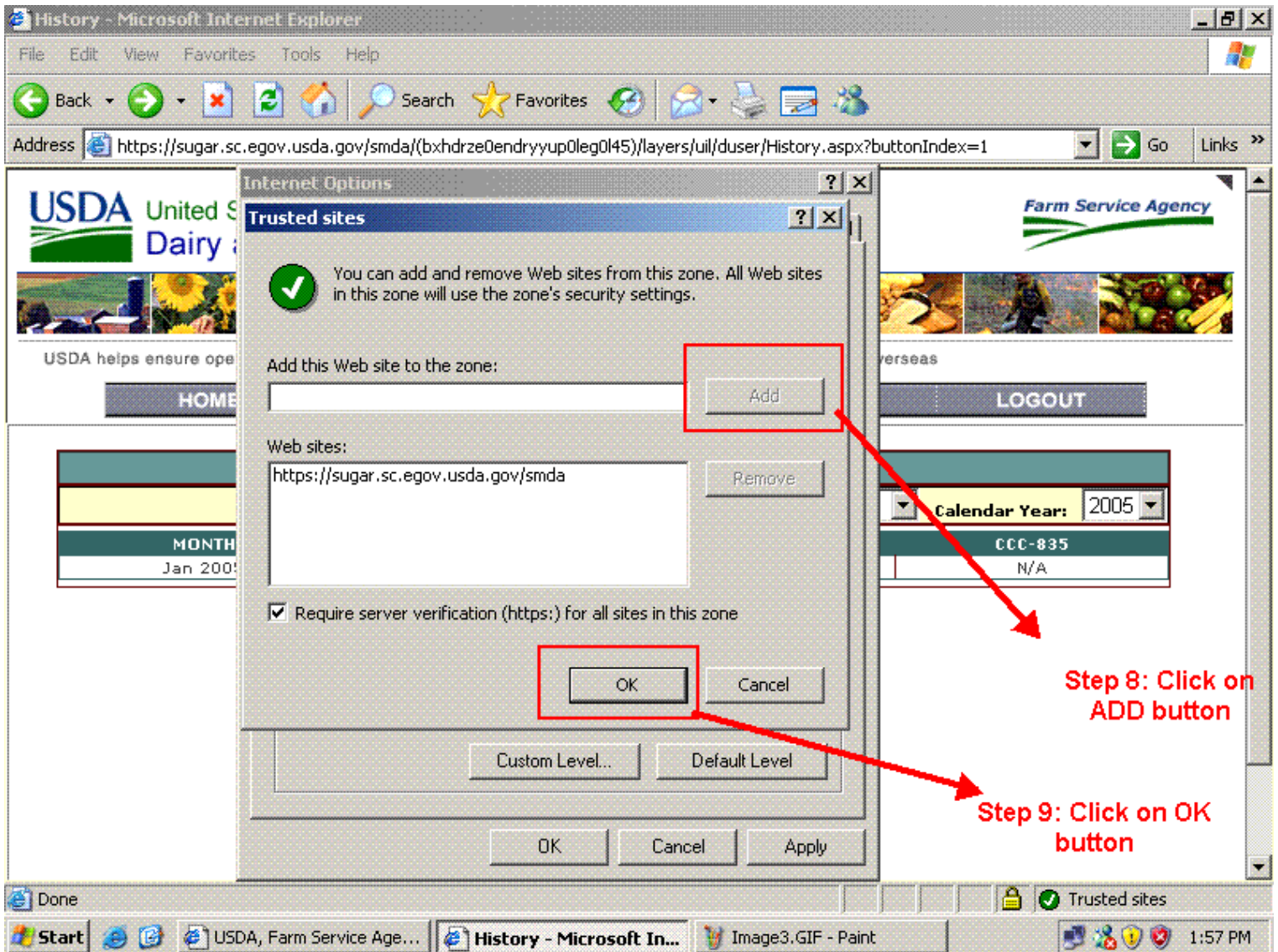
History - Microsoft In...

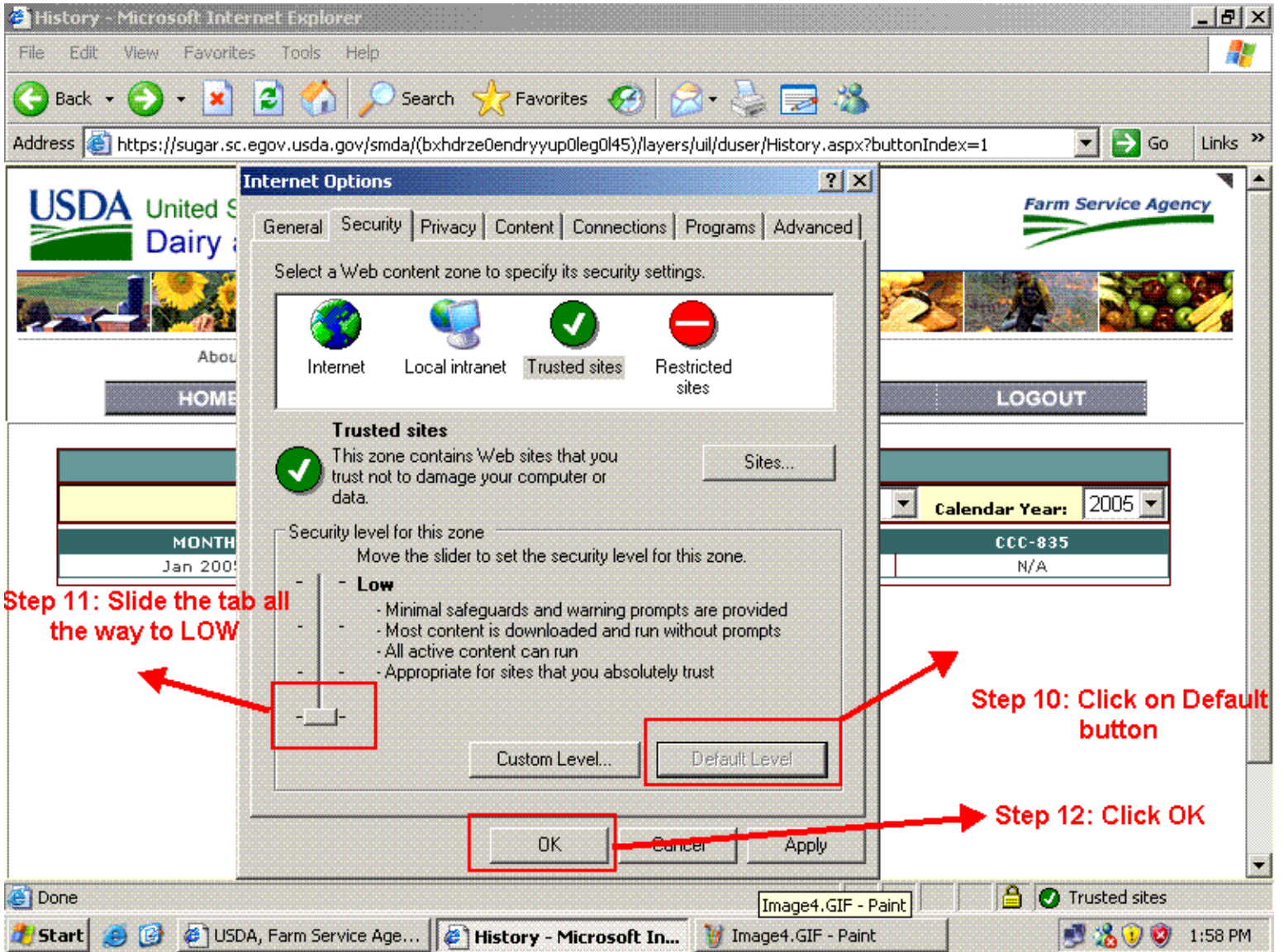
Image2.GIF - Paint

1:57 PM

Step 6: Type in exactly as shown

Step 7: (Optional) Check this box





USDA's Domestic Sugar Program and Reporting Glossary Terms

Beet sugar means sugar that is processed directly or indirectly from sugar beets or sugar beet molasses.

Block stocks – means the amount of sugar a processor can not sell. Total production minus the overall allotment quantity equals block stocks.

Cane juice means water containing the sucrose extracted from crushed sugarcane.

Cane sugar means sugar derived directly or indirectly from sugarcane produced in the United States, including sugar produced from sugarcane molasses.

Cane sugar refiner means a person who processes raw cane sugar into refined crystalline sugar or liquid sugars.

Cane syrup means concentrated cane juice from which no sucrose has been extracted. Weight is based on sugar solids contained.

CCC means Commodity Credit Corporation.

Deliveries means the movement of refined sugar from a cane sugar refiner, a sugar beet processor, a sugarcane processor, or a trader, to end-users or brokers for consumption, either as sugar or for use in products containing sugar, including sugar delivered to manufacturers for use in products to be exported.

Direct-consumption sugar means any sugar which is not to be further refined or improved in quality, whether such sugar is principally of crystalline structure or is liquid sugar, edible molasses, sugar syrup, or cane syrup.

Edible molasses means molasses that is not to be further refined or improved in quality and that is to be distributed for human consumption, either directly or in molasses-containing products. The weight is based on sugar solids contained.

Exports: sugar, as a commodity, exported from the United States. Exports do not include sugar contained in manufactured products that are exported. For the purposes of reporting on forms CCC-831, CCC-832, and/or CCC-835, sugar is considered exported when either 1) the title has transferred to the foreign entity or 2) sugar is delivered to a trader who is contractually obligated to export the sugar.

Extraction Rate: Extraction rate refers to the percent of sucrose obtained from processing sugar beets or sugarcane, compared to the sucrose content in the sugar beet or sugarcane before processing -- pounds sucrose obtained/pound sucrose before slicing/crushing.

Fiscal year means that year beginning October 1 and ending the following September 30, ie., FY 2007 is the period from October 1, 2007 - September 30, 2008.

FSA means Farm Service Agency.

Imports means sugar originating in foreign countries or areas and entered, or to be entered, into the United States customs territory. For the purposes of reporting on forms CCC-831, CCC-832, and/or CCC-835, sugar is considered imported when a domestic entity holds the title to the sugar.

In-process sugar means the intermediate sugar containing products, as CCC determines, produced in the processing of domestic sugar beets and sugarcane. It does not include raw sugar, liquid sugar, invert sugar, invert syrup, or other finished products that are otherwise eligible for a loan.

Inventory held for others means inventory that has been sold but has not been delivered.

Invert sugar means a mixture of glucose (dextrose) and fructose (levulose) formed by the hydrolysis of sucrose.

Liquid sugar means a direct-consumption sugar which is not principally of crystalline structure and which contains, or which is to be used for the production of, any sugars principally not of crystalline structure which contain soluble nonsugar solids (excluding any foreign substances that may have been added or developed in the product) equal to 6 percent or less of the total soluble solids. Liquid sugar is exclusive of cane syrup and edible molasses.

Market or marketing means the transfer of title associated with the sale or other disposition of sugar in the United States commerce, including the forfeiture of sugar loan collateral, and for any integrated processor and refiner, the movement of raw cane sugar into the refining process. Marketings do not include sales for nondomestic or nonhuman consumption, or sales of sugar to enable another processor to fulfill an allocation established for such processor.

Molasses means a thick syrup which is a byproduct of processing sugar beets or sugarcane, or of refining raw cane sugar. Weight is based on sugar solids contained.

Other sugar means any sugar not to be further processed or refined or improved in quality. May include refined crystalline, liquid sugar, edible molasses, sugar syrups, cane syrups, and thick juice.

Over-allocation sales means all sales of sugar that have been sold over the processors' over-allocation quantity.

Person means an individual, corporation, association, marketing or processing cooperative, joint stock company, estate or trust, or other legal entity.

Plant capacity means the maximum capability, on a short tons per day basis, of a processing or refining facility to process sugar beets (cleaned and tared), sugarcane, and/or raw sugar.

Processing facility means a distinct physical facility, at a single location, which processes sugarcane, sugar beets, or molasses into sugar.

Processing inputs means the quantity of raw materials (e.g., sugarcane, sugar beets, raw sugar, and molasses) used in processing or refining operations.

Processor stocks means all stocks that have not been previously sold.

Production means the output of beet sugar from the processing by sugar beet processors of domestically produced sugar beets or sugar beet molasses; the output of cane sugar (including edible molasses and cane syrup) by sugarcane processors of domestically produced sugarcane or sugarcane molasses; or the output of sugar (including edible molasses and sugar syrup) from the processing by cane sugar refiners of raw cane sugar or imported molasses.

Raw sugar means any sugar which is to be further refined or improved in quality other than in-process sugar. For the purposes of reporting on forms CCC-832 and CCC-835, raw sugar shall refer to any sugar that will be further refined, regardless of polarity.

Raw value means of any quantity of sugar means its equivalent in terms of raw sugar testing 96 sugar degrees, as determined by a polarimetric test performed under procedures recognized by the International Commission for Uniform Methods of Sugar Analysis (ICUMSA). Direct-consumption sugar derived from sugar beets and testing 92 or more sugar degrees by the polariscope shall be translated into terms of raw value by multiplying the actual number of pounds of such sugar by 1.07. Sugar derived from sugarcane and testing 92 sugar degrees or more by the polariscope shall be translated into terms of raw value in the following manner: raw value = $\{[(\text{actual degree of polarization} - 92) \times 0.0175] + 0.93\} \times \text{actual weight}$. For sugar testing less than 92 sugar degrees by the polariscope, derive raw value by dividing the number of pounds of the "total sugar content" (i.e., the sum of the sucrose and invert sugars) thereof by 0.972.

Receipts refers to the quantity of raw materials (e.g., sugarcane, sugar beets, raw sugar, refined sugar, liquid sugar, syrups, and molasses) received by the processing or refining facility.

Refined crystalline sugar means centrifugal, crystalline sugar (including "high-polarity" sugar from raw cane mills, and "soft" or "brown" sugars) which is not to be further refined or improved in quality.

Refining facility means a distinct physical facility, at a single location, which processes raw sugar or imported molasses into refined sugar.

Re-export credit means a licensee under the Refined Sugar Re-Export Program who exports sugar, or transfers sugar to a licensee of the Sugar-Containing Products Re-Export Program or the Polyhydric Alcohol Program, receives a credit on their license. They can subsequently

import raw cane sugar, outside of any quota or high-tier duty. Imports are recorded on their license as a debit. Over time, debits and credits will balance; at any time, the license cannot exceed 50,000 metric tons raw value on either the debit or the credit side.

Re-export Program means the Refined Sugar Re-Export Program is designed to facilitate the use of domestic refining capacity to export refined sugar into the world market. The program establishes a license against which a refiner can export domestically produced refined sugar and later import world raw sugar, import world raw sugar for refining and distribution into the domestic market and later export refined sugar, or import raw sugar, refine it and export it into the world market. The program was implemented to mitigate the imposition of restrictive quotas, which reduced the quantity of raw sugar allowed to enter the U.S. domestic market. Imports of sugar under HTS 1701.11.20 are permitted only for those importers who hold a license issued by the U.S. Department of Agriculture. The regulations are found at 7 CFR 1530, which implements authority given to the Secretary of Agriculture in Additional U.S. note 6 to chapter 17 of the HTS.

Region (FSA designated areas for reporting sugar deliveries)

- **New England** - Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut.
- **Middle Atlantic** - New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania.
- **North Central** - Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas.
- **South** - Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas.
- **West** - Alaska, Hawaii, Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada, Washington, Oregon, and California.
- **Puerto Rico** - entered separately and included with U.S. total.

Stocks means inventory of sugar on hand at the beginning and at the end of the calendar month for which data are being reported.

Sucrose means a disaccharide carbohydrate having the chemical formula $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$.

Sugar means any grade or type of saccharine product derived, directly or indirectly, from sugarcane or sugar beets (including sugar produced from sugar beet or sugarcane molasses) and consisting of, or containing, sucrose or invert sugar, including raw sugar, refined crystalline sugar, liquid sugar, edible molasses, sugar syrup, and cane syrup.

Sugar for allotments means any grade or type of saccharine product processed, directly or indirectly, from sugarcane or sugar beets (including sugar produced from sugar beet or sugarcane molasses), produced for human consumption, and consisting of, or containing, sucrose or invert sugar, including raw sugar, refined crystalline sugar, edible molasses, edible cane syrup, and liquid sugar.

Sugar beet processor means a person who commercially produces sugar, directly or indirectly, from sugar beets (including sugar produced from sugar beet molasses), has a viable processing facility, and a supply of sugar beets for the applicable allotment year.

Sugarcane processor means a person who commercially produces sugar, directly or indirectly, from sugarcane (including sugar produced from sugarcane molasses), has a viable processing facility, and a supply of sugarcane for the applicable allotment year.

Sugar syrup means a direct-consumption liquid sugar with a sucrose content of less than 94 percent of the total soluble solids. Weight is based on sugar solids contained.

Swap means when a sugar company delivers sugar for the account of another sugar company due to freight savings. In turn the company who delivers the sugar to another sugar company's customer will report such transaction to USDA as a shipment/return of swap sugar. The receiving sugar company will report the transaction as a receipt of swap sugar.

Syrup means a viscous, concentrated sugar solution resulting from the evaporation of water, or the remaining liquor after crystallization of sugar from a solution.

Tolling means when company A has a product (ex: molasses and thick juice) that is owned by company B. Company A converts the product to refined sugar and sends it back to company B. Company B maintains ownership of it.

Ton means a short ton or 2,000 pounds.

USDA means the United States Department of Agriculture.

Weight Shrink/Gain: means the change in sugar beet weight from the time of purchase and piling, till the time of slicing. Shrink should be entered as a (-) negative.

Contact Information

Questions or concerns contact Fran Hentz or Steve Cornell.

- Daniel Colacicco (Director) - (202) 690-0734 - daniel.colacicco@wdc.usda.gov
- Steven Cornell - (202) 720-6833 - steve.cornell@wdc.usda.gov
- Barbara Fecso - (202) 720-4146 - barbara.fecso@wdc.usda.gov
- Francina Hentz -(202) 720-7794 - francina.hentz@wdc.usda.gov

Address:

United States Department of Agriculture
Farm Service Agency
Economic Analysis Policy Staff, Dairy and Sweeteners Analysis Group
Stop 0516
1400 Independence Avenue, SW
Washington, DC 20250-0516
Fax: (202) 690-1480