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Sugar and Sweeteners Outlook: August 2026

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U.S. 2026/27 Sugar Supply Is Raised; Mexico's 2025/26 Sugar Production Is Finalized

U.S. 2026/27 sugar supply is forecast at 14.436 million short tons, raw value (STRV), up 169,000 STRV from last month as increases in beginning stocks and imports more than offset a reduction in beet and cane sugar production. Beginning stocks are raised 219,000 STRV on upward adjustments to the 2025/26 beet sugar production and imports. Sugar imports from Mexico for 2026/27 are maintained at 1,346,085 STRV and will be recalculated by the U.S. Department of Commerce next month per the sugar suspension agreements. U.S. sugar use is unchanged at 12.571 million STRV. Thus, ending stocks are at 1.865 million STRV (up 169,000) and the stocks-to-use ratio is 14.8 percent (up 1.3 percentage points from last month's 13.5 percent).

Mexico's 2025/26 sugar production is finalized at 5.325 million metric tons (MT), while 2026/27 production is unchanged at 5.377 million. Mexico's 2026/27 beginning stocks are raised 64,000 MT. With no other changes to the other variables, sugar exports outside of the suspension agreements are residually increased by the same amount to 205,000 MT; the rest of Mexico's exports (1.152 million MT or 1.346 million STRV) are forecast to be U.S. bound.

U.S. Sugar Outlook

U.S. Beet Sugar Production Is Lowered for 2026/27; Raised for 2025/26

U.S. fiscal year 2026/27 beet sugar production is reduced 30,000 STRV from last month to 4.791 million, reflecting 2 consecutive years of decline and the lowest since 2019/20 (table 1, figure 1). The reduction in beet sugar output is mainly on a lower projection for both harvested area and sugarbeet yield reported in the USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) August *Crop Production* report.

Harvested area is projected at 1.008 million acres, down from NASS' initial estimate of 1.011 million acres last month. The 1.008-million acres of harvested area would be the third lowest in 45 years (figure 2). A combination of several factors likely contributed to the acreage reduction, including relatively lower sugar prices, high input costs, drought conditions, and uncertainty in sugar demand. Relative to last month, projected area harvested is reduced for 5 of the 10 producing U.S. States, with the largest declines for Idaho and North Dakota.

NASS released its initial sugarbeet yield forecast at 31.8 tons per acre, down from last month (31.9 tons/acre)¹ and the prior year (33.2 tons/acre). Year over year, yields are lower in 8 of the 10 States (except Minnesota and Nebraska) with the largest reductions for Montana, Idaho, and Oregon.

For U.S. fiscal year 2025/26, beet sugar production is raised 72,000 STRV to 5.068 million. The 72,000-STRV increase is driven by a larger volume for both actual sugarbeets sliced and sugar produced from molasses between August 2025–June 2026 reported in the USDA, Farm Service Agency *Sweetener Market Data* (SMD) report compared with what processors estimated last month. Early sugar production in August–September 2026 is unchanged at 654,000 STRV, pending additional information and given mixed evidence between processors' higher estimate in the SMD and other sources of information, particularly the drought conditions indicated by USDA, Office of the Chief Economist *U.S. Agriculture in Drought* report.

¹ The *World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates* (WASDE) report's national sugarbeet yield forecast, before the initial NASS estimate, was modeled as a function of NASS planting progress for the four largest sugarbeet-growing U.S. States (Minnesota, North Dakota, Idaho, and Michigan) through week 19.

Table 1: U.S. sugar supply and use by fiscal year (October–September), 1,000 short tons raw value

	2024/25	2025/26			2026/27		
	Final	July	August	Monthly change	July	August	Monthly change
Beginning stocks	2,141	2,376	2,376	0	1,686	1,904	219
Total production	9,397	9,185	9,257	72	9,004	8,950	-54
Beet sugar	5,370	4,996	5,068	72	4,821	4,791	-30
Cane sugar	4,027	4,189	4,189	0	4,182	4,159	-23
Florida	1,932	1,957	1,957	0	2,016	1,893	-123
Louisiana	2,095	2,232	2,232	0	2,166	2,266	100
Texas 1/	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total imports	3,393	2,696	2,843	147	3,579	3,582	3
Tariff-rate quota imports	1,534	1,316	1,316	0	1,422	1,419	-3
Raw TRQ	1,003	1,087	1,087	0	1,137	1,137	0
Refined TRQ	252	21	21	0	24	21	-3
FTA TRQ	280	208	208	0	261	261	0
Other program imports: for re-export and polyhydric	373	325	325	0	300	300	0
Non-program imports	1,485	1,055	1,202	147	1,856	1,863	7
Mexico	504	220	220	0	1,346	1,346	0
High-tier tariff/other	980	835	982	147	510	517	7
High-tier tariff	928	783	945	161	484	517	33
Raw sugar	547	299	428	129	0	0	0
Refined sugar	382	215	215	0	215	215	0
Refined sugar (specialty) 2/	NA	269	301	33	269	301	33
Other 3/	52	52	37	-15	26	0	-26
Total supply	14,931	14,257	14,476	219	14,268	14,436	169
Total exports	111	25	25	0	25	25	0
Miscellaneous: end-of-year statistical adjustment	-41	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total deliveries	12,485	12,546	12,546	0	12,546	12,546	0
Domestic food and beverage	12,375	12,441	12,441	0	12,441	12,441	0
Other deliveries:	111	105	105	0	105	105	0
Sugar-containing products re-export program	82	80	80	0	80	80	0
Polyhydric alcohol, ethanol, other alcohol	14	15	15	0	15	15	0
Livestock feed	15	10	10	0	10	10	0
Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC): ethanol, feed	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total use	12,555	12,571	12,571	0	12,571	12,571	0
Ending stocks	2,376	1,686	1,904	219	1,697	1,865	169
Stocks-to-use ratio (percent)	18.9	13.4	15.1	1.7	13.5	14.8	1.3

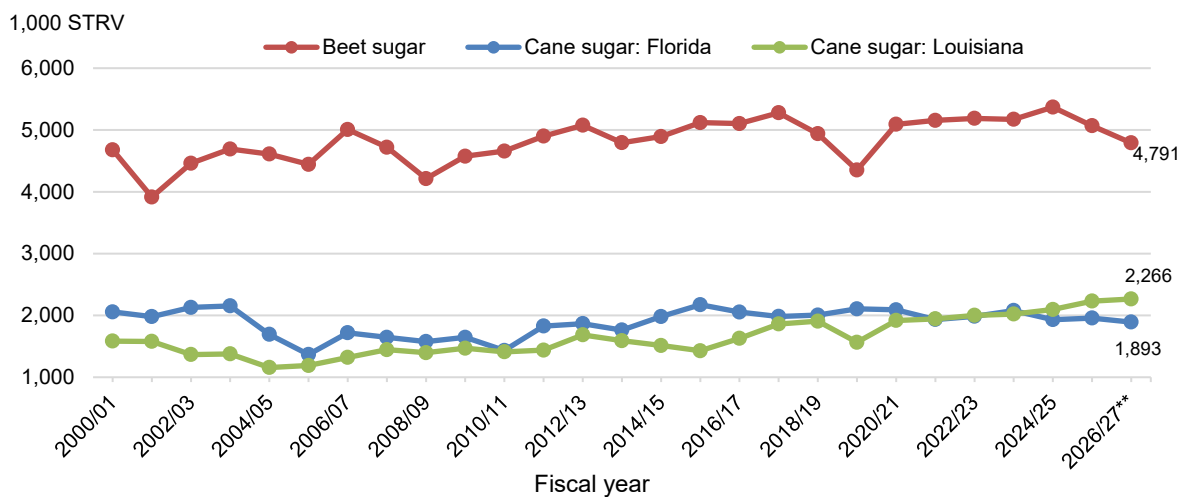
Note: Totals and monthly changes may not add due to rounding. NA = not applicable; TRQ=Tariff-rate quota.

1/ The last cane processor in Texas closed in 2023/24. 2/ A separate line for high-tier refined sugar (specialty) was included starting in the July 2025 *World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates (WASDE)* report. Before the July 2025 *WASDE* report, this volume was included in the "high-tier refined sugar" line. 3/ The "Other" line represents the raw sugar equivalent of imported cane molasses, which was added in the *WASDE* report, starting in fiscal year 2023/24.

Source: USDA, Economic Research Service using USDA, World Agricultural Outlook Board, *World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates (WASDE)* report; USDA, Farm Service Agency, Sweetener Market Data report; and the USDA, Foreign Agricultural Service, U.S. Sugar Monthly Import and Re-Exports report.

As of the August 11 *U.S. Agriculture in Drought* report, 59 percent of sugarbeet production is within an area experiencing drought (compared with 55 percent the week earlier and 32 percent last year over the same period). In general, sugarbeet harvest tends to be pushed back amid unfavorable growing conditions (such as drought, planting schedule delays, and replanting due to high winds, hail/freezing temperature—all of which apply this year in several growing areas) to give more time for beets to store sugar.

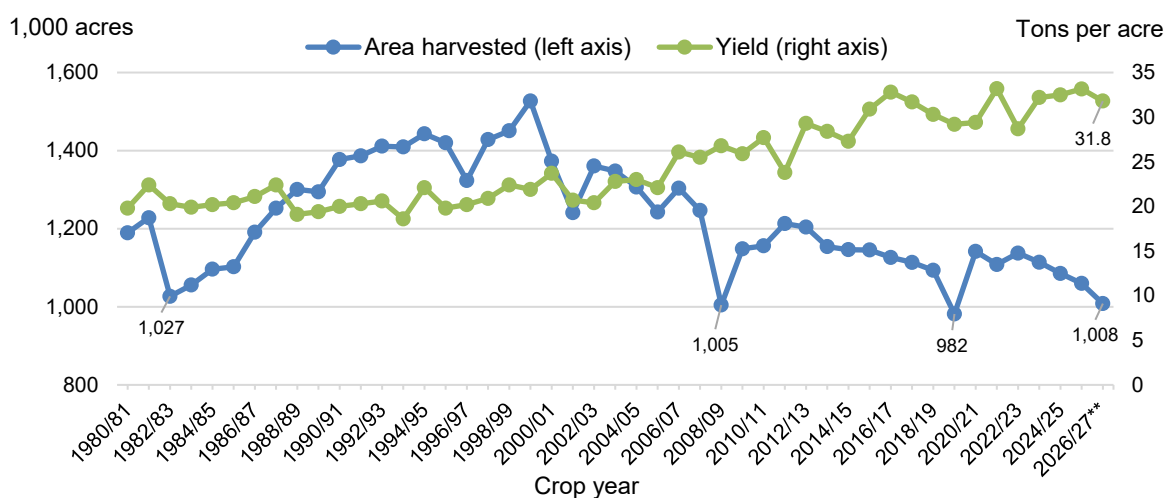
Figure 1
U.S. beet and cane sugar production



Note: (**) denotes forecast; STRV = short tons, raw value.

Source: USDA, Economic Research Service calculations using data from USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service and USDA, World Agricultural Outlook Board, *World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates (WASDE)* report.

Figure 2
U.S. sugarbeet area harvested and yield



Note: (**) denotes forecast.

Source: USDA, Economic Research Service calculations using data from USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service and USDA, World Agricultural Outlook Board, *World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates (WASDE)* report.

U.S. 2026/27 Cane Sugar Production Is Lowered

Fiscal year 2026/27 U.S. cane sugar output is lowered 23,000 STRV from last month to 4.159 million STRV, 1 percent lower than the record 2025/26, as a 123,000-STRV reduction for Florida more than offset a 100,000-STRV increase for Louisiana. Based on processors' reporting in the *SMD*, Florida fiscal year cane sugar output is adjusted downwards to 1.893 million STRV, the lowest since 2013/14's 1.763 million STRV) (figure 1). Florida processors have indicated negative impacts due to the infestation of the pasture mealy bug² affecting the sugarcane crop. All of Florida's sugarcane production is within an area experiencing drought, according to the August 11 *U.S. Agriculture in Drought* report.

Louisiana fiscal year cane sugar production is now at a new record high of 2.266 million STRV, reflecting 5 years of surpassing Florida and 7 consecutive years of growth. This month's production increase for Louisiana is mainly driven by a higher NASS sugarcane yield forecast (32.2 tons per acre) than previously estimated (30.8 tons per acre based on a 5-year average) in the *WASDE*. While none of Louisiana's sugarcane producing areas is currently experiencing drought, mealy bug infestation is also present, and potential impacts are still being assessed.

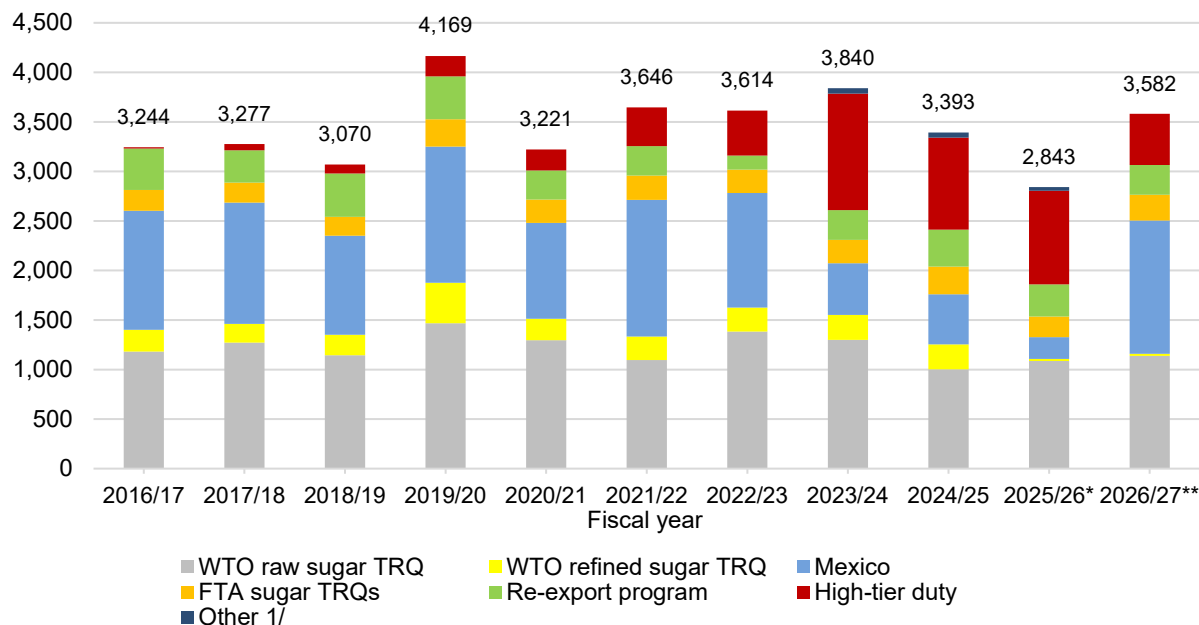
U.S. Sugar Imports for 2025/26 Are Raised

U.S. fiscal year 2025/26 sugar imports are raised 147,000 STRV from last month to 2.843 million but still the lowest in nearly two decades (figure 3). The upward adjustment is driven by a 161,000-STRV increase in high-tier tariff imports more than offsetting a 15,000-STRV reduction in imported cane molasses (expressed as raw sugar equivalence). The estimates for two of the three categories of 2025/26 high-tier duty sugar imports—raw sugar and refined specialty sugar (organic)—are raised by 129,000 STRV and 33,000 STRV, respectively on additional entries since last month's *WASDE*. Meanwhile, imports of cane molasses have dropped significantly in the last 2 months. As a result, the 2025/26 estimate for the "Other" import category (equal to imported cane molasses) was reduced to reflect imports to date and will be the methodology in succeeding *WASDE* reports. High-tier duty sugar imports for 2025/26 now stand at 945,000 STRV, surpassing 2024/25 (928,000 STRV) as the second largest behind 2023/24 (1.176 million STRV). Meanwhile, the level of imported molasses is now estimated at 37,000 STRV.

² University of Florida Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences (UF/IFAS) reported that this new invasive pest, which was first reported in Texas in pasture grasses and subsequently in Louisiana in sugarcane fields in late 2025, was first reported in Florida in late May 2026. As of July 6, mealy bug infestation has been spotted in several Florida counties (Brevard, Charlotte, Collier, Glades, Hardee, Hendry, Highlands, Indian River, Lee, Martin, Okeechobee, Osceola, Palm Beach, Polk and St. Lucie). For more detailed information, please visit the UF/IFAS website.

Figure 3
U.S. sugar imports by type

1,000 short tons, raw value



FTA = free trade agreement; WTO = World Trade Organization; TRQ = tariff-rate quota.

Note: (*) denotes estimate, (**) denotes forecast. The data labels at the top of the bars represent total imports.

1/ "Other" represents the raw sugar equivalent of imported cane molasses, which was added in the *WASDE* report starting in fiscal year 2023/24.

Source: USDA, Economic Research Service using USDA, World Agricultural Outlook Board, *World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates (WASDE)* report; USDA, Foreign Agricultural Service, *U.S. Sugar Monthly Import and Re-Exports* report.

Total high-tier duty sugar imports surged in July to a new monthly record high of 301,000 STRV as sugar across the 3 categories were entered prior to the July 24th imposition of Section 301 tariffs (figure 4).³ Breaking down by category, in July, raw sugar imports paying the high-tier tariff were at a record 219,000 STRV, refined specialty (organic) sugar imports (56,000 STRV) were the second largest on record (behind February 2026), and refined sugar imports (26,000 STRV) were a record for July (and also the largest monthly entry for the current fiscal year) (figures 5–7).

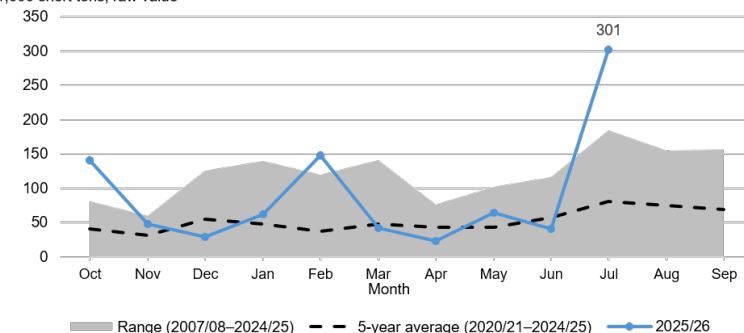
³ On July 23, 2026, the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative (USTR) announced the imposition of a 10 percent–12.5 percent import tariff on 60 economies (59 countries and the European Union), which became effective on or after 12:01 eastern time on July 24. The duties are imposed under the “Forced Labor” Section 301 of the Trade Act of 1974.

Brazil’s duty of 12.5 percent under the “Forced Labor” is additional to the 25-percent import tariff announced by USTR for Brazil on July 20 (effective on or after 12:01 eastern time on July 22) under a Brazil-specific Section 301 investigation. For more technical information, refer to the Federal Register Notices: (1) Volume 91, Number 143, pages 47318–47662; and (2) Volume 91, Number 137, pages 45516–45615.

Figure 4

U.S. imports of high-tier duty sugar: total

1,000 short tons, raw value

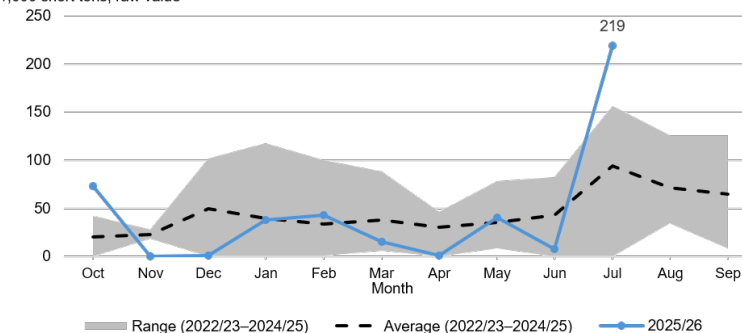


Source: USDA, Economic Research Service using USDA, World Agricultural Outlook Board, *World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates (WASDE)* report; USDA, Foreign Agricultural Service, *U.S. Sugar Monthly Import and Re-Exports* report.

Figure 5

U.S. imports of high-tier duty raw sugar

1,000 short tons, raw value

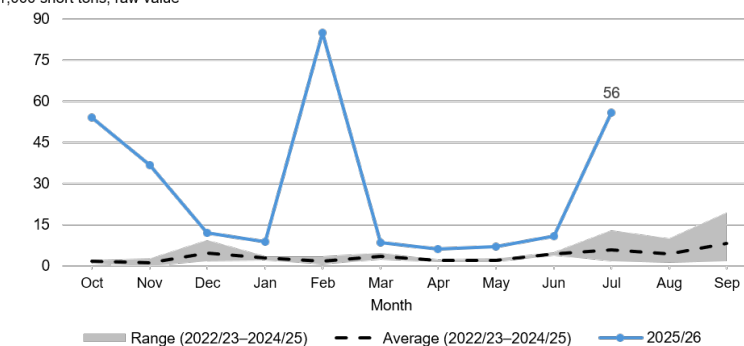


Source: USDA, Economic Research Service using USDA, World Agricultural Outlook Board, *World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates (WASDE)* report; USDA, Foreign Agricultural Service, *U.S. Sugar Monthly Import and Re-Exports* report.

Figure 6

U.S. imports of high-tier duty refined specialty (organic) sugar

1,000 short tons, raw value

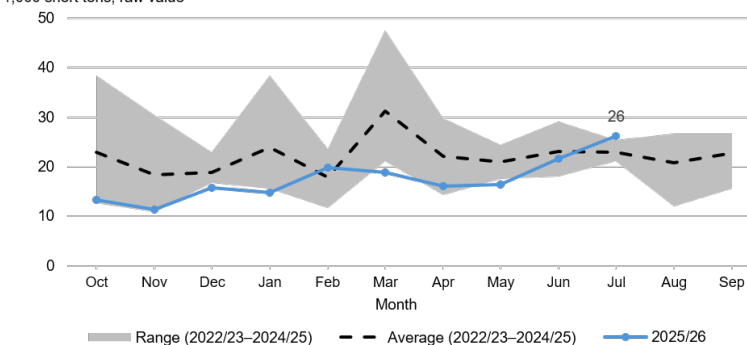


Source: USDA, Economic Research Service using USDA, World Agricultural Outlook Board, *World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates (WASDE)* report; USDA, Foreign Agricultural Service, *U.S. Sugar Monthly Import and Re-Exports* report.

Figure 7

U.S. imports of high-tier duty refined sugar

1,000 short tons, raw value



Note: Imports of sugar-containing product are included with refined sugar.

Source: USDA, Economic Research Service using USDA, World Agricultural Outlook Board, *World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates (WASDE)* report; USDA, Foreign Agricultural Service, *U.S. Sugar Monthly Import and Re-Exports* report.

U.S. Sugar Imports for 2026/27 Are Increased Minimally

For 2026/27, U.S. sugar imports are increased minimally from last month by 3,000 STRV to 3.582 million, about 740,000 STRV or 26 percent higher than the revised 2025/26 estimate. An increase in high-tier refined specialty (organic) sugar more than offsets a combined decrease in imports under the World Trade Organization (WTO) refined sugar tariff-rate quota (TRQ) and in imported cane molasses.

High-tier duty refined specialty (organic) sugar imports for 2026/27 are raised 33,000 STRV to 301,000 for consistency with the upward adjustment made to 2025/26. On the other hand, following the U.S. Trade Representative's July 24th Federal Register Notice announcing the by-country allocation, the 2026/27 WTO refined sugar TRQ imports are reduced 3,256 STRV as Mexico's allocation is expected to be unfulfilled (due to the terms of the U.S.-Mexico sugar suspension agreements). Meanwhile, the level of imported cane molasses for 2026/27 is zeroed out (thus, reduced by 26,000 STRV), that is, the imports will be reflected in the *WASDE* balance sheet after entry.

U.S. 2025/26 and 2026/27 Sugar Deliveries for Human Consumption Are Unchanged

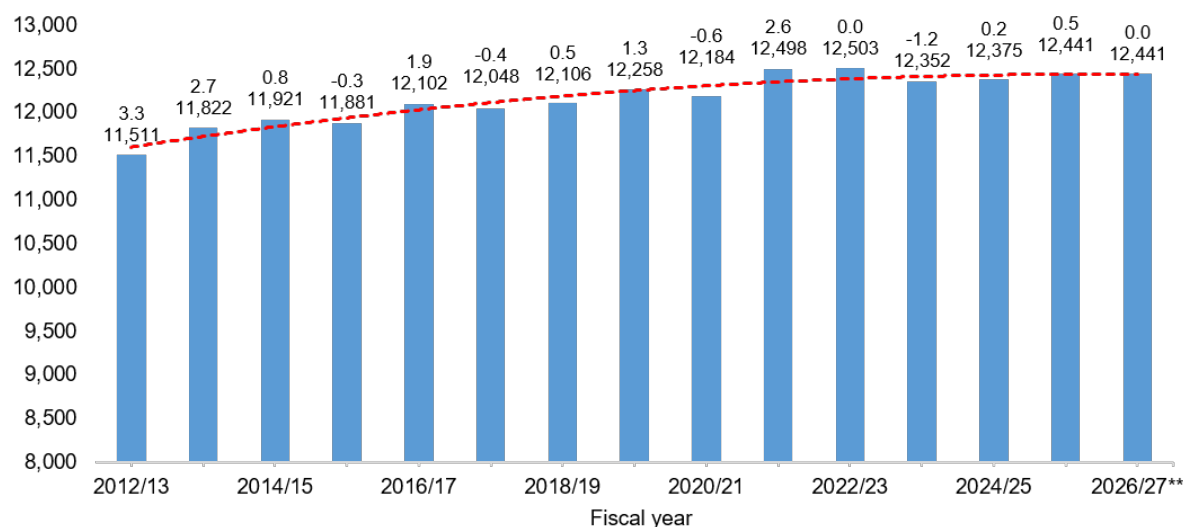
U.S. 2025/26 sugar deliveries for food and beverage use are unchanged from last month at 12.441 million, up 0.5 percent from 2024/25, and are carried over to 2026/27 (figure 8). Beet processors' sugar deliveries were consistently above the 5-year monthly average since February 2026. As such, cumulative beet sugar deliveries totaled 3.851 million STRV in the first three quarters of the fiscal year (October 2025–June 2026), about 248,000 STRV higher (+7 percent) relative to last year (table 2). Cane sugar deliveries (while relatively large in March–April) were smaller in June, resulting in a cumulative pace (4.956 million STRV) about 0.4 percent behind last year. As with cane sugar deliveries, non-reporter cumulative deliveries (also known as direct consumption imports, or DCI⁴) are behind last year's pace and second to the lowest since 2023/24.

⁴ Sugar deliveries for human consumption are equal to the sum of beet and cane sugar deliveries plus direct consumption imports (DCI). DCI is also referred to as non-reporter deliveries. "Non-reporters" do not report to *SMD*, as opposed to the reporters (comprised of beet processors and cane refiners), and their imports are assumed to be refined sugar for direct consumption or delivery to an end-user. Non-reporter imports are calculated by subtracting the reporters' imports in the *SMD* report from the total imports in the USDA's Foreign Agricultural Service's (FAS) *U.S. Sugar Monthly Import and Re-Exports* report. The formula is: $DCI = FAS \text{ total imports} - SMD \text{ cane refiner imports}$. Because of this derived calculation, DCI can be negative in some months. Historically, a negative month for DCI will be eventually offset in succeeding months.

Figure 8

U.S. sugar deliveries for food and beverage use

1,000 short tons, raw value



Note: (**) denotes forecast. The dashed red line represents the long-term trend line. The numbers at the top row of the bars represent the annual growth rates (percent).

Source: USDA, Economic Research Service calculations using data from USDA, World Agricultural Outlook Board, *World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates (WASDE)* report and USDA, Farm Service Agency, *Sweetener Market Data* report.

Table 2: U.S. sugar deliveries for food and beverage use, October–June

Components	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	5-year average	Annual change (2025/26 versus 2024/2025)	
1,000 STRV								Percent	
Beet sugar processors	3,674	3,997	3,726	3,587	3,603	3,851	3,718	248	6.9
Cane sugar refiners	4,686	4,688	4,864	5,122	4,977	4,956	4,868	-21	-0.4
Total reporters	8,361	8,686	8,591	8,709	8,580	8,807	8,585	226	2.6
Non-reporters (direct consumption)	670	663	744	400	467	445	589	-21	-4.6
Total	9,031	9,349	9,335	9,109	9,047	9,252	9,174	205	2.3
Percent share in total								Percentage points	
Beet sugar processors	41	43	40	39	40	42	41	2	N/A
Cane sugar refiners	52	50	52	56	55	54	53	-1	N/A
Total reporters	93	93	92	96	95	95	94	0	N/A
Non-reporters (direct consumption)	7	7	8	4	5	5	6	0	N/A
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	0	N/A

N/A = not applicable; STRV = short tons, raw value.

Note: Totals and percentages may not add due to rounding. "Reporters" refer to beet processors and cane refiners that report their data to the USDA, Farm Service Agency's monthly *Sweetener Market Data (SMD)* report. Years included in the 5-year average are 2020/21–2024/25.

Source: USDA, Economic Research Service calculations using data from USDA, Farm Service Agency.

U.S. 2025/26 Prices Received for Sugar Crops

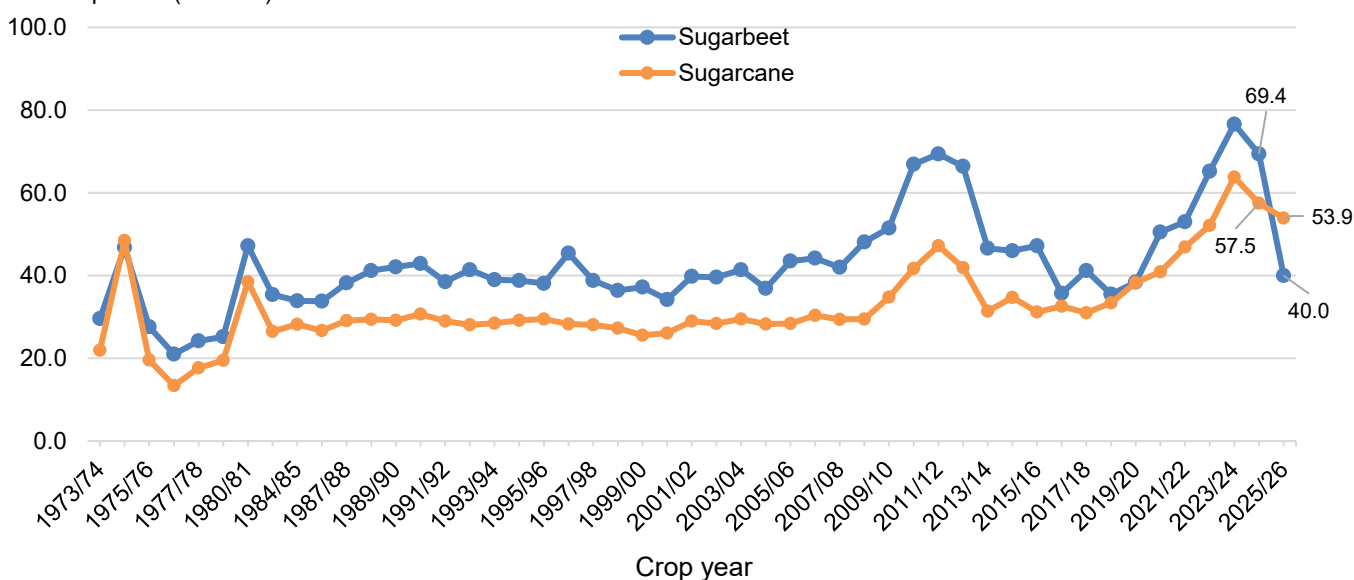
USDA, NASS released the crop year 2025/26 U.S. prices received for sugarbeet and sugarcane in the July *Agricultural Prices* report. The national sugarbeet price (\$40.0 per ton) is down \$29.4 (-42 percent) from 2024/25 and would be the lowest since 1919/20 (figure 9). The 2025/26 crop year would also be the first time, since 1974/75, that the national average price received by sugarbeet growers was lower than that of sugarcane growers. The sugarcane price received (\$53.9) is also down from last year but the reduction (-\$3.6 or -6 percent) is less than the decline of the sugarbeet price.

A major contributing factor in the reduction for prices received in crop year 2025/26 is softness in the refined beet sugar prices and refined cane sugar prices (both prices are free-on-board or fob, plant basis). Particularly, refined beet sugar prices declined amid a slowness in deliveries and build-up of refined beet sugar inventory in the past 2 years.

The by-State crop year 2025/26 prices received will be subsequently published in USDA, NASS February 2027 *Crop Values*.

Figure 9
U.S. crop year sugarbeet price and sugarcane price per ton

Dollars per ton (nominal)



Source: USDA, Economic Research Service calculations using data from USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service.

Mexico's Sugar Outlook

Mexico's Sugar Production 2025/26 Is Finalized; Unchanged For 2026/27

Mexico's National Committee for the Sustainable Development of Sugarcane (CONADESUCA) reported that the 2025/26 sugar harvest campaign has ended after 42 weeks (as of July 18). Thus, Mexico's sugar production is finalized at 5.325 million metric tons (MT), 15,000 metric tons, actual weight (MT) higher than last month and 554,000-MT larger (+12 percent) than 2024/25 (table 3).

Due to a weather-delayed start, the 2025/26 final harvested area totaled 736,000 hectares (ha), matching 2024/25; however, both years' acreages are lower than the earlier years (2018/19–2022/23) that averaged about 800,000 ha. A relatively strong 2025/26 sugarcane field yield and extraction rates have more than compensated for such low acreage (table 4).

Mexico's 2026/27 sugar production is maintained at 5.377 million MT, 1 percent higher than the finalized 2025/26, based on forecasts provided by USDA, Foreign Agricultural Service's Mexico City Post. Post noted an expectation for better growing conditions and an outlook for increased harvested area relative to the last season.

Minimal Changes to the Rest of Mexico's 2025/26 and 2026/27 Sugar Balance Sheet

For 2025/26, other changes in the balance sheet from last July are based on Post. These changes include a 58,000-MT decrease in sugar exports outside of the sugar suspension agreements (now at 793,000 MT) and a 9,000-MT increase in sugar deliveries for the Industria Manufacturera, Maquiladora y de Servicios de Exportación (IMMEX) program (now at 305,000 MT). The net effect of these 2 changes, including the 15,000-MT increase in sugar production, is a 64,000-MT increase in ending stocks (now at 1.259 million MT). Ending stocks are assumed to include 150,000 MT of below 99.2 polarity sugar, which are available for export under license to the U.S. market in the first quarter of fiscal year 2026/27 (October–December).

For 2026/27, a 64,000-MT increase in beginning stocks results in a concurrent increase in exports outside of the sugar suspension agreements (now at 205,000 MT). Mexico's exports to the United States are projected at 1.152 million MT, the same as last month.

Table 3: Mexico's sugar supply and use by fiscal year (October–September), 1,000 metric tons, actual weight

	2024/25	2025/26			2026/27		
	Final	July	August	Monthly change	July	August	Monthly change
Beginning stocks	1,418	1,123	1,123	0	1,195	1,259	64
Production	4,771	5,310	5,325	15	5,377	5,377	0
Imports	167	42	42	0	28	28	0
Imports for consumption	154	30	30	0	14	14	0
Imports for IMMEX	13	13	13	0	14	14	0
Total supply	6,355	6,476	6,490	15	6,601	6,665	64
Exports	1,023	1,040	981	-58	1,292	1,357	64
Exports to the United States and Puerto Rico	432	188	188	0	1,152	1,152	0
Exports to other countries 1/	591	852	793	-58	140	205	64
Deliveries to domestic users	4,209	4,241	4,250	9	4,226	4,226	0
Domestic consumption	3,901	3,945	3,945	0	3,929	3,929	0
IMMEX	323	296	305	9	297	297	0
Other deliveries, end-of-year statistical adjustment	-14	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Use	5,232	5,280	5,231	-49	5,519	5,583	64
Ending stocks	1,123	1,195	1,259	64	1,082	1,082	0
Domestic	973	1,045	1,109	64	932	932	0
United States 2/	150	150	150	0	150	150	0
Stocks-to-domestic-consumption ratio (percent)	28.8	30.3	31.9	1.6	28	28	0.0
HFCS consumption (dry weight)	1,639	1,500	1,500	0	1,462	1,462	0

IMMEX = Industria Manufacturera, Maquiladora y de Servicios de Exportación; HFCS = high-fructose corn syrup.

Note: Totals and monthly changes may not add due to rounding.

1/ Includes sugar exports participating in the U.S. re-export programs.

2/ Starting in May 2025, a new line for "sugar inventory with polarity of less than 99.2 for exports to the United States" was added. This addition was done after Mexico's National Committee for the Sustainable Development of Sugarcane (CONADESUCA) included this information in its fourth iteration of the 2024/25 National Sugar Balance report, published on May 6, 2025.

Source: USDA, Economic Research Service using USDA, World Agricultural Outlook Board, *World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates (WASDE)* report; Mexico's National Committee for the Sustainable Development of Sugarcane (CONADESUCA).

Table 4: Mexico's cumulative sugar production through week 42 of the harvest season

	Pace to date		Over-the-year difference (2025/26 versus 2024/25)	
	2024/25	2025/26	Level	Percent
Area harvested (1,000 ha)	736	736	0	0
Sugarcane processed (1,000 MT)	45,750	49,605	3,855	8
Sugarcane yield (MT per ha)	62.1	67.4	5.2	8
Extraction rate (percent)	10.4	10.7	0.3	3
Agro-industrial yield (MT sugar per ha)	6.5	7.2	0.8	12
Sugar production (1,000 MT)	4,771	5,325	554	12
By type:				
Refinada	935	1,055	120	13
Estándar	3,309	3,871	562	17
Blanco especial	65	58	-7	-11
Mascabado	5	20	15	309
Polarity less than 99.2	457	321	-136	-30

ha = hectares; MT = metric tons.

Note: Totals and monthly changes may not add due to rounding.

Source: USDA, Economic Research Service calculations using data from Mexico's National Committee for the Sustainable Development of Sugarcane (CONADESUCA).

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