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Prepared By: Thiemi Hayashi

Approved By: Frederick Giles

Report Highlights:

In 2025, Brazil experienced milder temperatures and fewer fires compared to 2024, and losses in agricultural productivity were largely limited to fields harvested in the first third of the 2025/26 marketing year (MY). Post forecasts the sugarcane harvest for at 660 million metric tons (MMT), a reduction of 2.5 percent compared to the previous forecast (677 MMT). Mills continue to prioritize sugar production due to favorable international prices, and Post adjusts sugar production from 44.7 MMT to 44.3 MMT. Brazilian sugar, supported by the steady devaluation of the local currency, remains highly competitive in global markets and total sugar exports are forecast at 35.7 MMT. Brazil is the second-largest recipient of the U.S. sugar tariff-rate quota, receiving an allocation of 155,993 MTRV, which is equivalent to approximately 14 percent of the total TRQ for fiscal year 2026.

Sugarcane Production

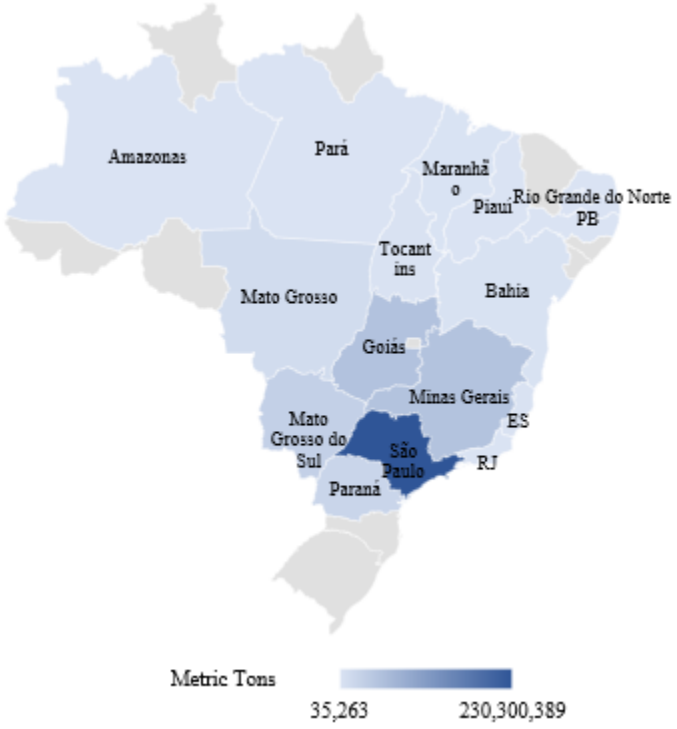
Table 1
Sugarcane Production, Supply, and Demand

Sugar Cane for Centrifugal	2023/2024		2024/2025		2025/2026	
Market Year Begins	Apr 2023		Apr 2024		Apr 2025	
Brazil	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Planted (1000 HA)	9500	9500	9600	9600	0	9850
Area Harvested (1000 HA)	9300	9300	9400	9400	0	9700
Production (1000 MT)	705200	705200	645000	677800	0	660000
Total Supply (1000 MT)	705200	705200	645000	677800	0	660000
Utilization for Sugar (1000 MT)	345548	345548	316050	332122	0	323400
Utilization for Alcohol (1000 MT)	359652	359652	328950	345678	0	336600
Total Utilization (1000 MT)	705200	705200	645000	677800	0	660000

Due to lowering yields from water scarcity, Post forecasts the sugarcane harvest for marketing year (MY) 2025/26 at 660 million metric tons (MMT), a reduction of 2.5 percent compared to the previous forecast (677 MMT). The Center-South region is expected to produce 605 MMT and the North-Northeast region is expected to produce 55 MMT. The sugar-ethanol mix is favorable to sugar, with a forecast of 51 percent to sugar and 49 percent to ethanol.

Mills continue to prioritize sugar production due to favorable international prices. However, ethanol prices have been surging following the recent mandatory blend ratio increase. On August 1, 2025, the required ethanol blend in gasoline rose from 27 to 30 percent, which is expected to require approximately 1.4 billion liters of ethanol in MY2025/26. If ethanol prices continue to rise, sugarcane producers may shift the production mix to favor ethanol in the next harvest.

Figure 1
Sugarcane Producing States – Cumulative Production from April 1-August 31, in metric tons



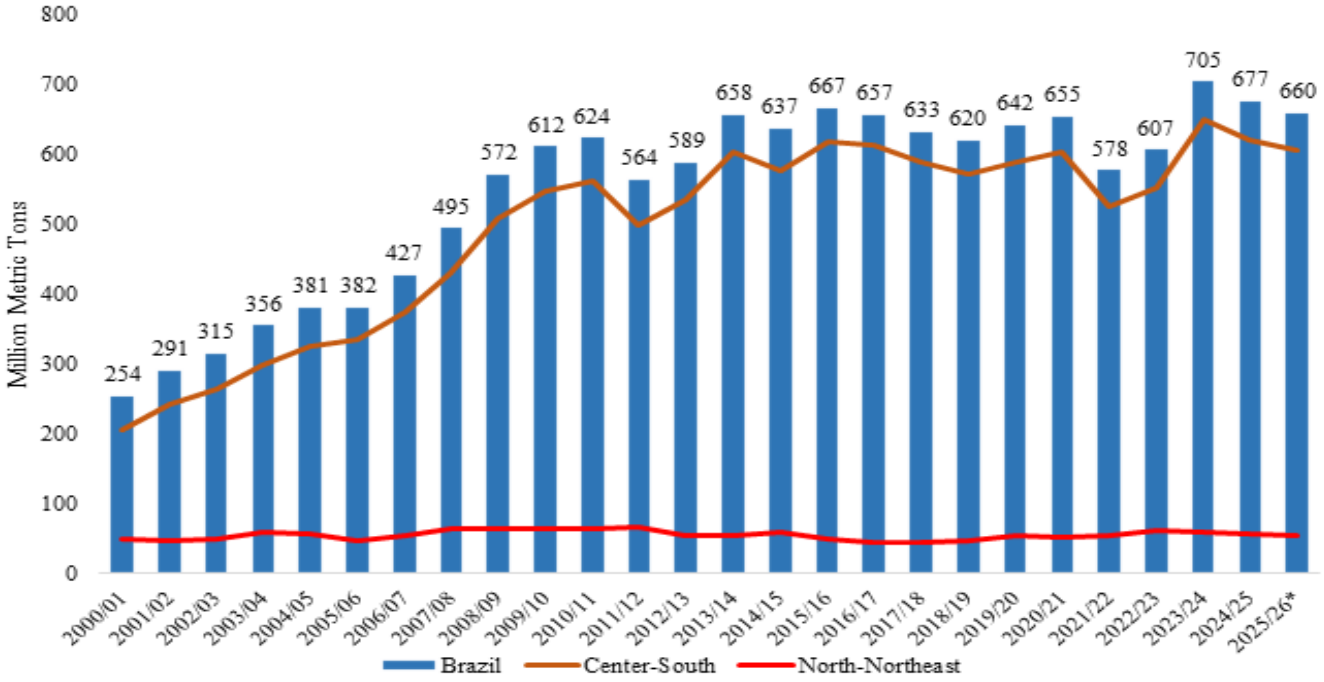
Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock. Chart Post Brasilia. NOTE: Alagoas crushing season usually begins in September.

Brazil's main sugarcane growing area is the Center-South, which comprises the states of São Paulo, Rio de Janeiro, Espírito Santo, Minas Gerais, Goiás, Mato Grosso, and Mato Grosso do Sul. The marketing year runs from April to March.

The North-Northeast region includes Bahia, Sergipe, Alagoas, Pernambuco, Paraíba, Rio Grande do Norte, Piauí, Maranhão, Tocantins, Pará, Acre, and Amazonas. The marketing year runs from September to August.

Figure 2

Brazilian Sugarcane Production – marketing year (MY), in million metric tons



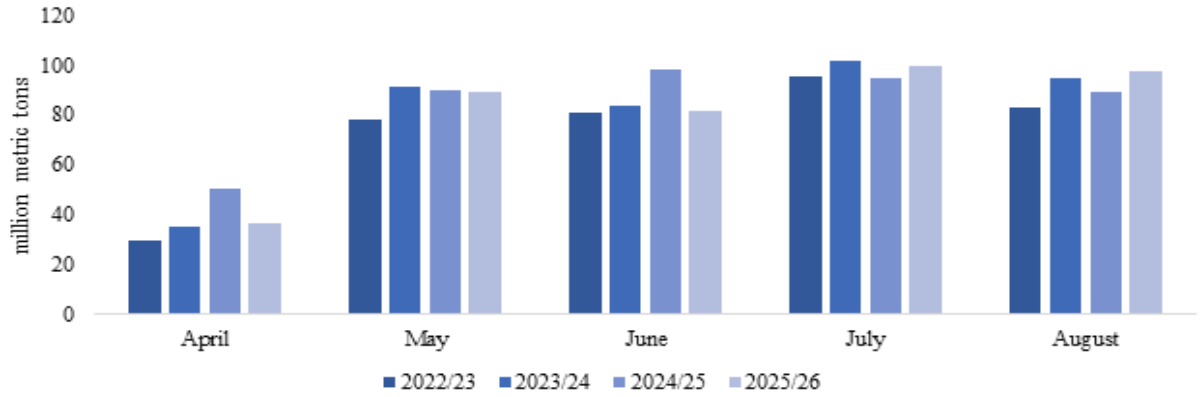
*Source: National Supply Agency (Conab) and Ministry of Agriculture (MAPA); Chart Post Brasilia *forecast*

According to the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MAPA), cumulative sugarcane production from April 1st to August 31st amounted to 412 MMT, a five percent reduction compared to the same period of the last crop season (433 MMT).

São Paulo is the largest sugarcane producing state, contributing 55 percent of total Brazilian output. To date, São Paulo has produced 230 MMT, a seven percent reduction from the same period last year. Goiás and Minas Gerais are the second and third largest producers, with 53 MMT and 52 MMT respectively crushed to date.

Figure 3

Sugarcane Crushed in the Center-South Region, April 1st to August 31st, in million metric tons



Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, Chart Post Brasilia

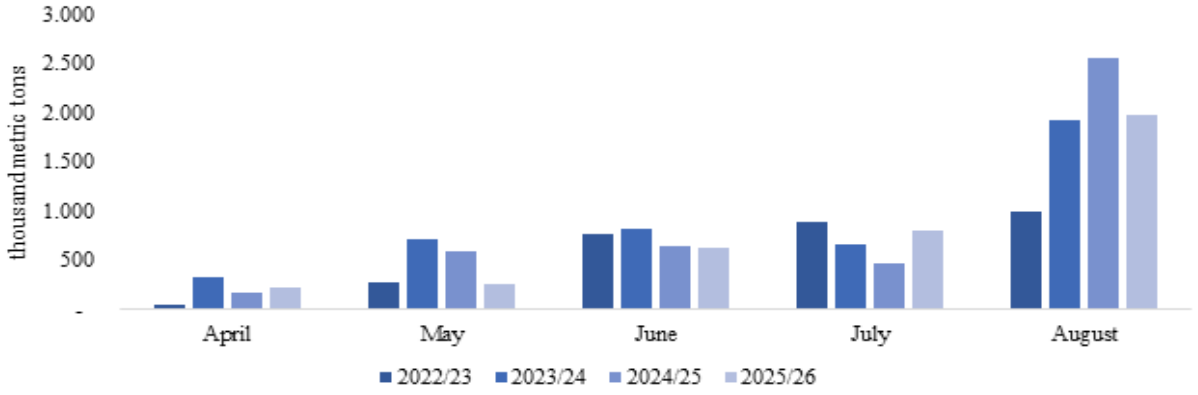
The Center-South region crushed 404 MMT, a four percent reduction compared to MY2024/25. As of August 31, 257 plants operate in the Center-South region, of which 237 units process sugarcane, 10 produce corn ethanol, and 10 are flex plants. In the same period of MY2024/25, 261 plants were operating, with 241 units processing cane, nine producing corn ethanol, and 11 flex plants.

Dry weather conditions enabled mills in the Center-South to begin sugarcane crushing on schedule in April. Crushing in MY2025/26 should end by mid-November, which will lead to a longer off-season of approximately five months in some parts of the region.

From April 1 to August 31, cane processing in the North-Northeast amounted to 7 MMT, a reduction of 12 percent compared to the same period last year (8 MMT). Bahia was the main producer, with 2.4 MMT, followed by Tocantins with 1.5 MMT. The sugarcane crushing season in the Northeast begins in September, with Alagoas and Pernambuco being the largest sugarcane-producing states in the region. Harvesting in the states of Amazonas, Bahia, Ceará, Maranhão, Piauí and Tocantins typically runs between May and April.

Figure 4

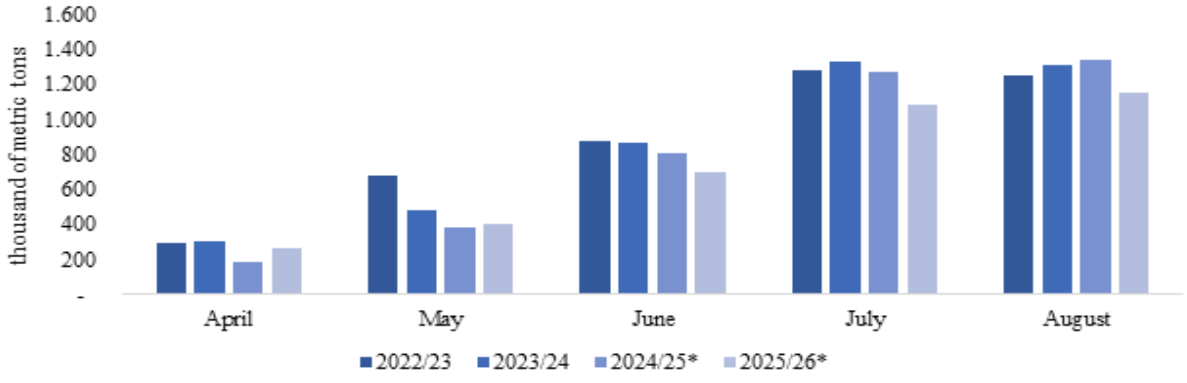
Sugarcane Crushed in the Northeast Region, April 1st to August 31st, in thousand metric tons



Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock. Chart Post Brasilia

Figure 5

Sugarcane Crushed in the North Region, April 1st to August 31st, in thousand metric tons

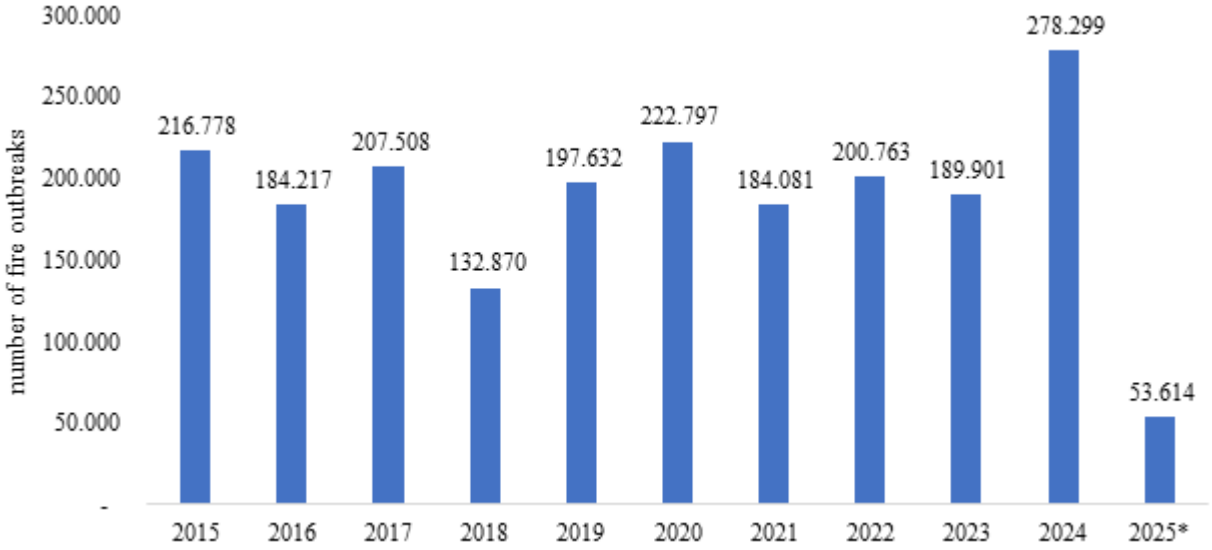


Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock. Chart Post Brasilia

Climate Updates

In 2025, Brazil experienced milder temperatures and fewer fires compared to 2024. According to the National Institute for Space Research (INPE), the country recorded 47,531 fire outbreaks between January and August of 2025, a 62 percent reduction compared to the 127,051 fire outbreaks recorded in the same period in 2024.

Figure 6
*Number of Total Fire Outbreaks in Brazil, 2015-2025**



*Source: National Institute for Space Research (INPE); Chart Post Brasília. * refers to Jan to Sep 7, 2025*

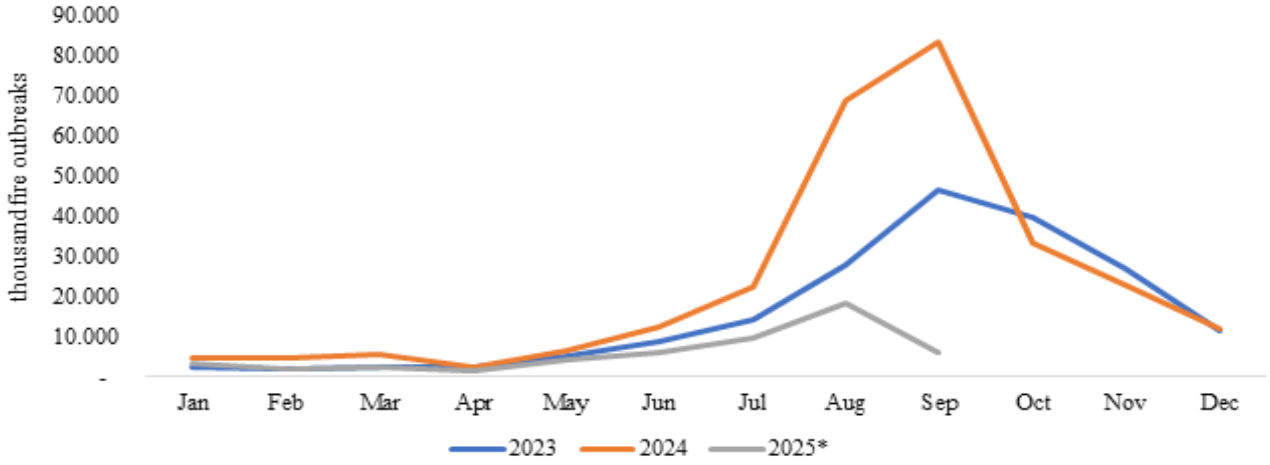
The Center-South region of Brazil typically experiences dry weather from June to November. On average, August and September have the highest temperatures, dryest weather, and least humid soil, which increases the likelihood of fires. However, the dry weather benefits sugarcane crushing, marking an important period for regrowth and development of sugarcane fields for the next harvest. The rains that typically start in October are crucial for replenishing soil moisture and improving sugarcane quality.

In the North-Northeast region, the atypical rainy weather impacted the beginning of the 2025/26 harvest in Pernambuco and other states. In August, the region recorded the highest volume of rainfall in the last ten years, with an accumulation of 241.2 millimeters, nearly 34 percent above historical averages for the period. Extensive rainfall continued through September.

A small number of mills in the region postponed crushing to late September due to heavy rains. For mills that began crushing earlier in the month, unfavorable weather and difficulty accessing the sugarcane fields undermined the pace of their operations.

Sugarcane continues to develop vegetatively in the region without advancing to the stage of maturation necessary for cutting, undermining the quality of the raw material. A decrease in total reducing sugars (TRS) could occur if harvesting begins before the sugarcane has fully matured.

Figure 7
Number of Monthly Fire Outbreaks – 2023, 2024, 2025



*Source: National Institute for Space Research (INPE); Chart Post Brasília. * refers to Jan to Sep 7, 2025*

Sugarcane Area and Yields

Planted and Harvested Area

Post maintains its forecast for the MY2025/26 sugarcane planted area at 9.8 million hectares, with the harvested area projected at 8.7 million hectares. According to the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE), sugarcane cultivation has declined over the past decade, while grain cultivation has steadily expanded. Since the 2023/24 marketing year, however, sugarcane acreage has experienced gradual growth.

The increase in planted and harvested sugarcane areas is closely tied to the rise in sugarcane field renewal efforts. Renewal activity has remained strong since the 2019/20 harvest, peaking in 2023/24. This growth is driven by the renewal of areas previously used for other crops, which are now entering production, along with the reincorporation of pasturelands and areas previously allocated to other crops for sugarcane cultivation. This expansion includes increased planting and harvesting in the Southeast region, as well as growth in the Midwest, particularly in Goiás and Mato Grosso do Sul.

Table 2
Area Harvested to Sugarcane – marketing years, in thousand hectares

	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26*
SP	4,538	4,453	4,402	4,588	4,491	4,266	4,279	4,413	4,358
CS	7,824	7,735	7,677	7,854	7,694	7,453	7,518	7,819	7,890
NNE	887	880	888	895	892	937	885	947	960
Brazil	8,711	8,615	8,565	8,749	8,587	8,391	8,402	8,766	8,850

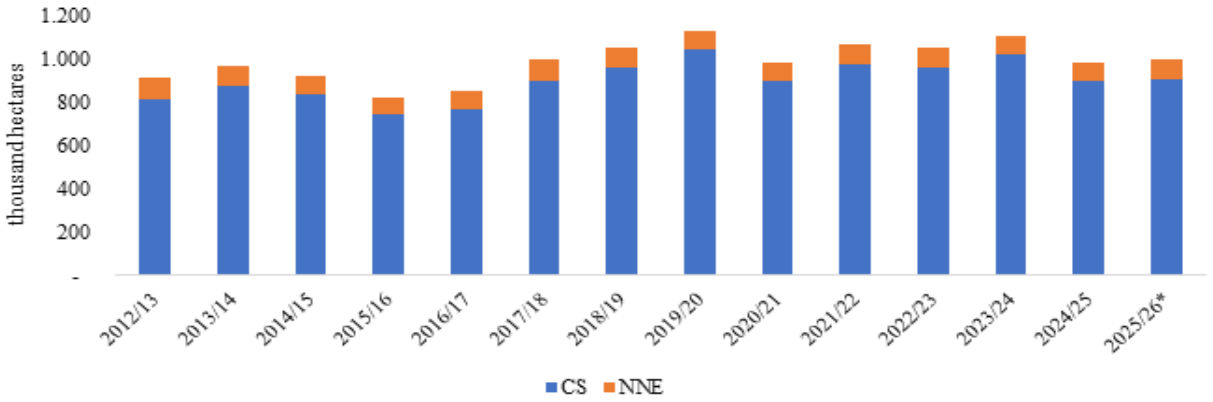
*Source: National Supply Company; Chart Post Brasília *Forecast*
NOTE1: Consider SP (Sao Paulo); CS (Center-South); NNE (North-Northeast). NOTE2: Post has made a historical revision of the area harvested to reflect updated official and industry information.

Agricultural Yield

Brazil's agricultural productivity had been on a steady path of recovery since the MY2021/22 season, but the 2024/25 harvest suffered significant setbacks due to the effects of El Niño. Beginning in May 2024, reduced rainfall and elevated temperatures disrupted the physiology, regrowth, and development of sugarcane fields, leading to diminished yields. The situation was further exacerbated by widespread fires between July and September 2024 in the Center-South region, which degraded soil quality and affected agricultural productivity.

Figure 8

Sugarcane Field Renovation – in thousand hectares



*Source: National Supply Company; Chart Post Brasília *Forecast NOTE1: Consider CS (Center-South) and NNE (North-Northeast).*

However, improving cane harvests in MY2025/26 show that losses in agricultural productivity were largely limited to fields harvested in the first third of the season, where drought and water stress had a more pronounced impact. The productivity of the MY2025/26 crop is expected to surpass the previous harvest.

Post has revised sugarcane average agricultural yield to 79.4 kilogram per hectare (kg/ha), up from the previous forecast of 79.2 kg/ha. The revised figure reflects updated estimates based on industry information. The average yield in the Noth-Northeast is projected at 61.5 kg/ha, while the average yield in the Center-South region is estimated at 80.3 kg/ha. Agricultural yield refers to the amount of sugarcane harvested per unit of land area.

Table 3

Brazilian Sugarcane Agricultural Yields (kilogram per hectare – kg/ha)

	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26*
SP	78.69	74.85	78.09	80.85	66.36	73.73	90.59	80.11	81.30
CS	76.21	74.10	76.90	78.56	68.03	73.61	87.09	79.10	80.30
NNE	50.42	54.54	58.91	58.42	60.23	65.78	64.88	61.66	61.53
Brazil	73.58	72.10	75.04	76.47	67.22	72.73	84.75	77.22	79.40

*Source: National Supply Company; Chart Post Brasília *Forecast*
NOTE1: Consider SP (Sao Paulo); CS (Center-South); NNE (North-Northeast). NOTE2: Post has made a historical revision of the sugarcane agricultural yields to reflect updated official and industry information.

Industrial Yield

Given climatic effects during sugarcane development and water stress during the first third of the MY2025/26 harvest, the average concentration of total recoverable sugars (TRS) is estimated at 137.2 kilograms per metric ton (kg TRS/metric ton), revised from the previous estimate of 139 kg TRS/metric ton.

Table 4
Sugarcane Industrial Yields (kg TRS/metric tons)

	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26*
SP	135.54	138.41	138.41	146.85	143.80	140.49	137.94	139.10	138.7
CS	138.06	140.23	138.61	144.62	142.88	140.78	138.85	137.70	137.5
NNE	129.52	134.52	135.86	130.97	127.23	125.02	127.09	133.30	131.3
Brazil	137.47	139.82	138.38	143.53	141.42	139.18	137.90	137.40	137.2

*Source: National Supply Company; Chart Post Brasília *Forecast*
NOTE: Consider SP (São Paulo); CS (Center-South); NNE (North-Northeast). Post Brasilia has adjusted the historical information to reflect updated data.

Sugar Production

Table 5
Sugar Production, Supply, and Demand

Sugar, Centrifugal	2023/2024		2024/2025		2025/2026	
Market Year Begins	Apr 2023		Apr 2024		Apr 2025	
Brazil	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	690	690	390	760	200	570
Beet Sugar Production (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cane Sugar Production (1000 MT)	41000	45544	43700	43700	44700	44386
Total Sugar Production (1000 MT)	41000	45544	43700	43700	44700	44386
Raw Imports (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Refined Imp.(Raw Val) (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Imports (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply (1000 MT)	41690	46234	44090	44460	44900	44956
Raw Exports (1000 MT)	27500	30225	30570	30570	31200	31500
Refined Exp.(Raw Val) (1000 MT)	5000	5749	4320	4320	4600	4200
Total Exports (1000 MT)	32500	35974	34890	34890	35800	35700
Human Dom. Consumption (1000 MT)	8800	9500	9000	9000	8900	9000
Other Disappearance (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Use (1000 MT)	8800	9500	9000	9000	8900	9000
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	390	760	200	570	200	256
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	41690	46234	44090	44460	44900	44956

Production

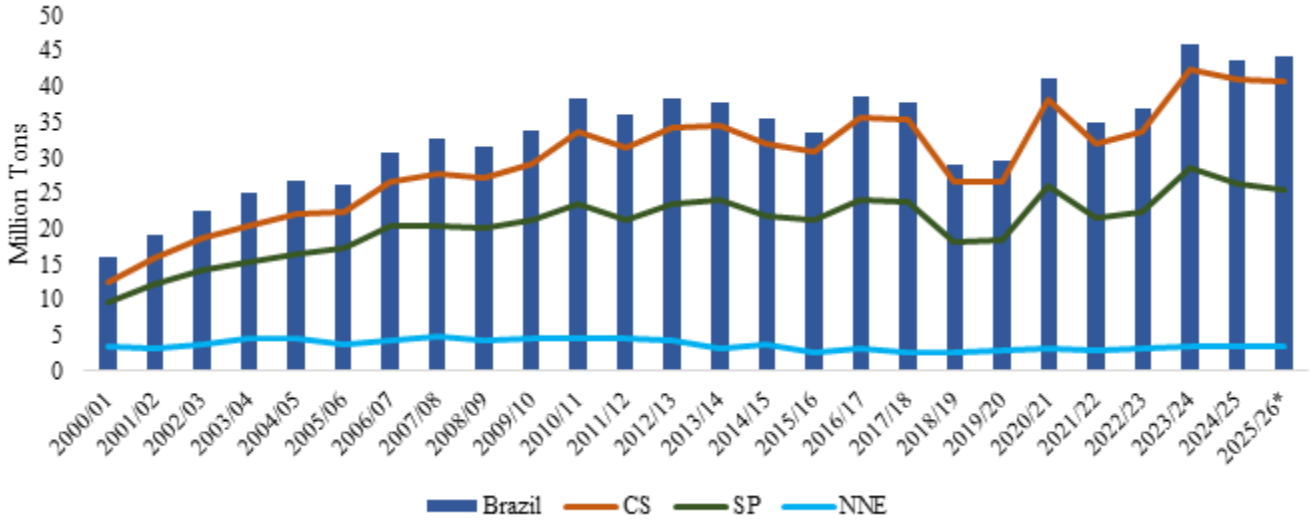
Post adjusts sugar production from 44.7 MMT to 44.3 MMT given the pace of the harvest. The Center-South is expected to produce 40.8 MMT and the North-Northeast should produce 3.5 MMT. Sugar production is still favored due to the greater crystallization capacity of the mills and favorable sugar mix.

Between April 1 and August 31, Brazil's cumulative sugar production totaled 27 MMT. The Center-South region contributed 26.8 MMT, representing 99% of the national output. São Paulo state maintained its position as the leading producer, delivering 17.3 MMT, or 64% of Brazil's total sugar production. During the same period in the MY2024/25, cumulative production reached 27.4 MMT, with the Center-South region producing 27.2 MMT and São Paulo state accounting for 17.9 MMT.

The North-Northeast harvest progresses differently across the region. Bahia’s crushing began in May, Paraíba in August, Pernambuco started in early September and Alagoas should begin crushing in mid-September. Between April 1 and August 31, the North-Northeast region produced 187,119 metric tons.

Between September 2024 and August 2025, the North-Northeast region produced 3.7 MMT of sugar, an increase of seven percent compared to the previous marketing year (3.4 million tons). Alagoas was the leading producer in MY2024/25, with 1.6 MMT, followed by Pernambuco, with 1.1 MMT.

Figure 9
Brazilian Sugar Production – in metric tons, raw value



*Source: Ministry of Agriculture (MAPA); Chart Post Brasilia *forecast*

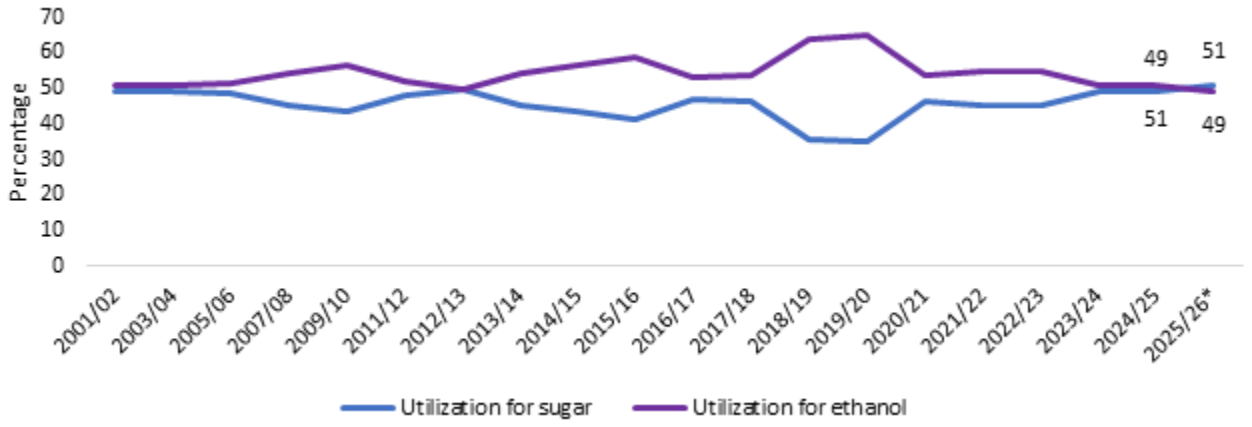
Table 6
Brazilian Sugar Production per Type, in thousand metric tons

	VHP		Demerara		Cristallization 0 to 180		Others	
	2024/25	2025/26*	2024/25	2025/26*	2024/25	2025/26	2024/25	2025/26*
SP	19,344	12,992	27.6	21.9	6,147	3,963	477	342.9
CS	28,932	19,589	30.6	21.9	9,744	6,322	1,313	882.6
NNE	1,722	29.4	133.9	5.8	872.8	57.4	994.1	94.5
Brazil	30,654	19,618	164.5	27.7	10,617	6,379	2,307	977.1

*Source: Ministry of Agriculture; Chart Post Brasilia. *As of August 31, 2025. NOTE: Others include Amorphous Refined Sugar, Granulated Refined Sugar, High Test Molasses, Crystallization 181 to 300, and Organic.*

Post maintains sugar/ethanol mix at 51 percent for sugar and 49 percent for ethanol. Mills continue to prioritize sugar production and are using previous investments in crystallization capacity to sustain high levels of sugar production, especially in the Center-South region.

Figure 10
Sugar and Ethanol Production Mix, in percentage



*Source: National Supply Company and Industry Sources; Chart Post Brasília *Forecast*

Sugarcane and Sugar Prices in the Domestic Market

Sugarcane prices received by third-party suppliers for major producing states are based on a formula that considers prices for sugar and ethanol in domestic and international markets. The State of Sao Paulo Sugarcane, Sugar and Ethanol Growers Council (CONSECANA) was the first to develop the formula for the state of São Paulo.

The last official CONSECANA publication was released on March 2025, when the cumulative price for the state of São Paulo for December 2024 – March 2025 was BRL 1.1926 per kilo of TRS.

Since April 2025, the University of São Paulo's College of Agriculture "Luiz de Queiroz" (USP/ESALQ/CEPEA) has calculated and published TRS prices based on market prices determined by

CEPEA, the methodology established by CONSECANA, and the production and commercialization mix weighted over the past three marketing years. Between April and August 2025, the cumulative TRS per kilogram of sugarcane in São Paulo was 1.1267, equivalent to BRL 155 per ton of sugarcane, assuming 138 TRS/per ton.

In other major producing states, CONSECANA continues to calculate TRS prices per ton. In August 2025, the price in Paraná was BRL 1.1731 per kilogram of TRS, equivalent to BRL 161 per ton. Meanwhile, Alagoas and Sergipe recorded a price of BRL 1.3706 per kilogram of TRS, or BRL 179 per ton.

Post contacts reported that during the first fifteen days of September, the price of anhydrous ethanol for producers in São Paulo was negotiated at levels equivalent to raw sugar contracts at USD 18.38 cents per pound FOB Santos Port, based on Ribeirão Preto/São Paulo, at 203 points—or 12.4 percent higher than the price remuneration for VHP sugar exports via Santos Port.

Hydrous ethanol prices averaged USD 16.54 cents per pound FOB Santos, based on Ribeirão Preto/São Paulo, and were negotiated 1.2 percent above VHP sugar export prices. The last time hydrous ethanol prices exceeded VHP export prices was in May 2022. This scenario may prove favorable as the sugarcane offseason begins in late November. Despite the sharp increase in corn ethanol production, ethanol stocks remain low, which could help sustain prices for producers.

The Crystal Sugar Index released by the University of São Paulo's College of Agriculture "Luiz de Queiroz" (USP/ESALQ/CEPEA) tracks crystal sugar prices received by producers in the domestic spot market. Crystal sugar prices decreased in July and remain stable due to lower demand from domestic buyers.

Table 7
Crystal Sugar Price Index São Paulo - Domestic Market (Real, 50kg/bag, including tax).

Month	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
January	106.31	151.45	133.98	145.04	155.31
February	107.70	144.78	132.09	145.99	143.74
March	107.58	137.60	132.00	143.58	139.68
April	108.34	140.68	141.03	147.14	142.34
May	115.08	131.88	148.84	138.97	137.50
June	116.36	127.87	144.99	135.73	126.43
July	116.40	128.86	137.00	133.12	118.49
August	128.43	128.87	135.27	130.73	119.72
September	141.73	124.44	151.20	141.12	118.76*
October	147.27	126.99	156.90	152.81	
November	153.67	131.83	156.19	166.45	
December	155.06	139.12	152.63	161.63	

*Source: Cepea/Esalq; Chart Post Brasília *As of September 22, 2025*

In MY2025/26, prices in the North-Northeastern region remained competitive, leading sugar mills to prioritize production of Very High Polarized (VHP) sugar for export. According to CEPEA, sugar

availability in August remained limited, with only sporadic transactions involving small volumes as the region's off-season ended.

Although producers continue to maintain a strong sugar mix, favorable ethanol market conditions could prompt sugarcane producers to shift toward higher ethanol production. Additionally, international sugar prices show a downward trend due to expectations of increased sugar production in other major cane-producing countries, which would reduce global deficit estimates.

Table 8

Crystal Sugar Price Index Pernambuco, Paraíba and Alagoas - Domestic Market (Real, 50kg/bag, including tax)

	2023			2024			2025		
	PE	**PB**	**AL**	**PE**	**PB**	**AL**	**PE**	**PB**	**AL**
January	137.98	131.44	139.96	152.38	149.98	152.34	147.55	144.11	152.17
February	139.71	136.52	139.55	151.03	152.25	150.35	150.49	142.91	151.15
March	145.26	137.85	141.08	171.64	158.96	164.94	153.59	144.36	152.36
April	152.83	143.47	148.86	176.64	165.04	175.89	157.18	144.89	150.74
May	166.27	156.96	160.05	174.08	163.42	176.51	157.18	143.18	152.76
June	163.89	157.61	160.63	171.76	157.88	170.90	155.49	140.59	150.76
July	152.47	152.66	155.78	170.46	158.23	168.66	148.91	137.82	149.50
August	146.37	150.81	149.30	169.98	158.39	168.90	144.32	136.59	151.18
September	148.07	152.49	149.53	155.47	148.00	162.37			
October	155.88	153.75	152.81	151.57	158.25	158.08			
November	156.71	151.22	156.02	149.33	151.51	155.99			
December	155.42	150.34	154.55	148.12	147.09	156.29			

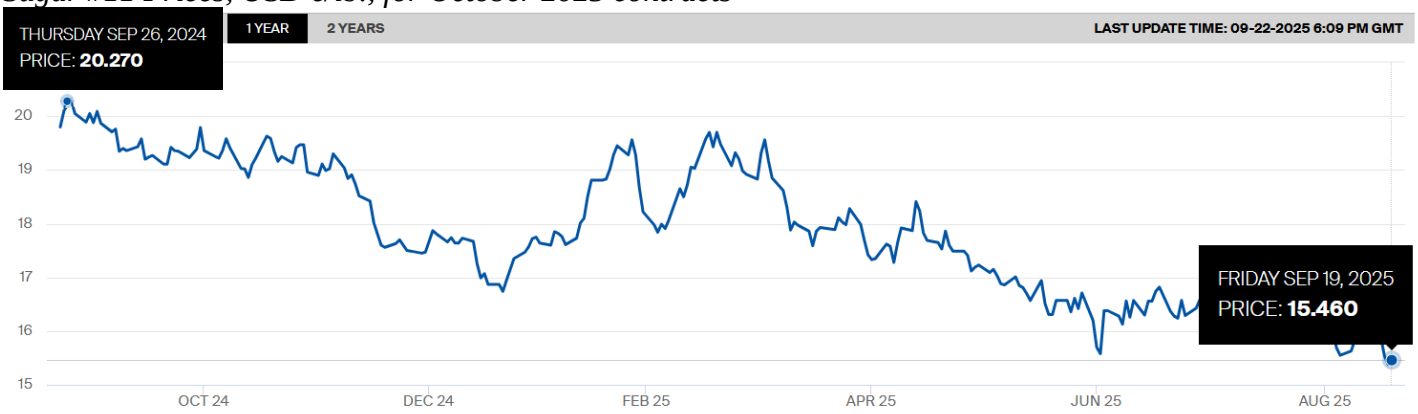
*Source: USP/ESALQ/CEPEA. *Refers to September 02 NOTE: Consider PE (Pernambuco), PB (Paraíba), AL (Alagoas).*

International Sugar Prices

On September 19, 2025, raw sugar contracts on the Intercontinental Exchange (ICE) in New York, set to expire in October 2025, traded at 15.46 cents per pound (USD c/lb)—the lowest level since 2021. This represents a nearly 18 percent decline in raw sugar futures during the first half of 2025. By comparison, raw sugar prices peaked at 20.21 cents per pound on September 25, 2024. The ongoing decline in prices reflects expectations of strong production in key sugar-producing countries.

Figure 11

Sugar #11 Prices, USD c/lb., for October 2025 contracts



Data and chart source: Intercontinental Exchange (ICE); as of September 22, 2025

Consumption and Stocks

There is no official source for domestic sugar consumption in Brazil. Post maintains the forecast for sugar consumption in MY2025/26 at 9 MMT. Brazil has stocks to supply the domestic market and to ensure exports. Sugar ending stocks for MY2025/26 are projected at 256 metric tons.

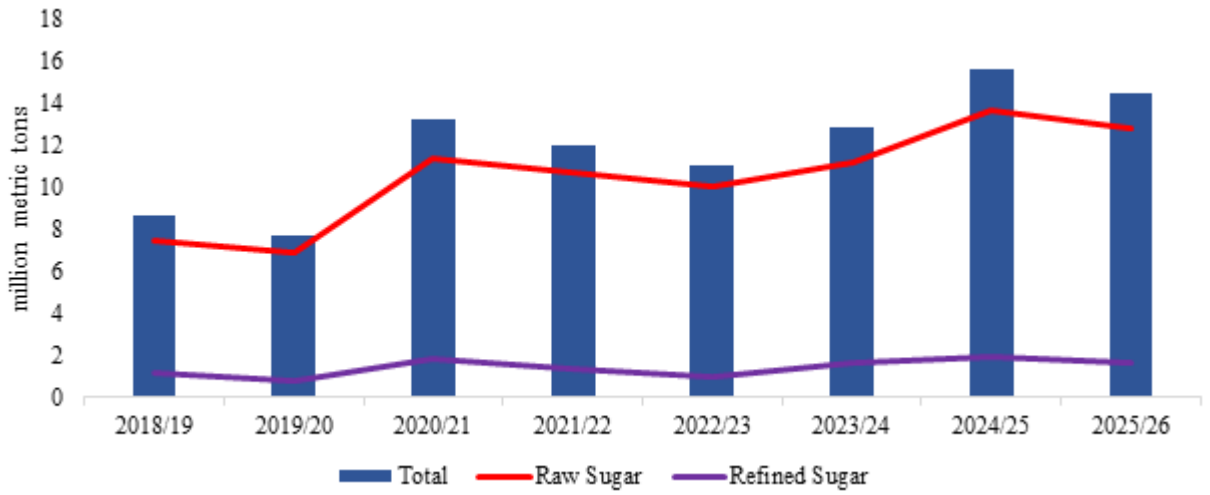
Trade

Post maintains its forecast for Brazilian sugar exports at 35.7 MMT, raw value, reflecting a slight adjustment from the previous estimate of 35.8 MMT. Of this total, raw sugar is expected to account for 31.5 MMT, while refined sugar will likely contribute to 4.2 MMT.

Between April and August 2025, Brazil exported 14.4 MMT of sugar, marking a seven percent reduction compared to the same period in MY2024/25. Of this amount, 12.8 MMT was raw sugar and 1.6 MMT was refined sugar. During the same period last year, Brazil exported 15.5 MMT, including 13.6 MMT of raw sugar and 1.9 MMT of refined sugar. Total revenues from April to August 2025 amounted to USD 6.1 billion, a reduction of 17 percent compared to the same period last year (USD 7.4 billion).

The three main buyers during the period are China with 2.7 MMT (19 percent), followed by India with 1.1 MTM (8 percent), and Indonesia, with 968 thousand tons, or 7 percent of the total. Brazilian sugar exports to the United States decreased 65 percent between April and August 2025 compared to the same period in MY2024/25, from 529,484 tons to 184,681 tons.

Figure 12
Brazilian Sugar Exports – Raw and Refined Sugar, HS Code 1701, from April to August, in million metric tons



Source: Trade Data Monitor; Chart Post Brasilia. NOTE: HS Codes include 170111, 170112, 170113, 170114, 170191, 170199

Brazilian sugar, supported by the steady devaluation of the local currency, remains highly competitive in global markets.

Table 9
Brazil Sugar Exports by Main Countries, April to August, in metric tons

	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
China	1,944,414	2,622,685	1,803,322	1,548,440	1,727,486	2,715,550
Algeria	922,720	1,114,529	647,372	732,611	896,216	926,024
Morocco	573,635	457,126	774,671	715,134	610,003	561,794
Nigeria	540,022	816,309	709,130	746,733	452,382	744,908
Bangladesh	831,746	617,195	509,887	725,683	574,054	410,160
Canada	501,508	591,422	574,236	498,250	583,329	557,707
Indonesia	1,046,174	389,139	567,932	613,502	1,250,705	968,901
UAE	438,388	334,216	384,814	460,258	1,196,868	649,366
India	816,487	197,813	303,912	919,395	1,048,672	1,101,445
Egypt	483,699	190,758	361,036	171,709	1,012,564	613,146
United States	293,854	80,413	73,956	329,383	529,484	184,691
Others	4,833,889	4,601,176	4,312,948	5,336,374	5,663,161	5,033,884
Total	**13,226,536**	**12,012,781**	**11,023,216**	**12,797,472**	**15,544,924**	**14,467,576**

Source: Trade Data Monitor; Chart Post Brasilia. NOTE: HS Codes include 170111, 170112, 170113, 170114, 170191, 170199

Policy

Sugar imports to the United States are governed by tariff-rate quotas (TRQ), which allow a certain quantity of sugar to enter the country at a low tariff while subjecting all imports of the product exceeding a pre-determined threshold to a higher tariff. TRQs apply to imported raw cane sugar, refined sugar, sugar syrups, specialty sugars, and sugar-containing products. The sugar import program meets the U.S. commitments under the Uruguay Round Agreement on Agriculture, which resulted in the creation of the World Trade Organization (WTO).

USDA establishes the annual quota volumes for each federal fiscal year (FY October 1 – September 30), and the U.S. Trade Representative (USTR) allocates the TRQs among countries. Sugar and related products paying a higher, over-quota tariff may enter the country in unlimited quantities. About 40 countries worldwide receive TRQ allocations based on historical trade to the United States. The top three quota-holding countries are the Dominican Republic, Brazil, and the Philippines.

USDA announced on July 17, 2025, the establishment of the in-quota FY 2026 (October 1, 2025 – September 30, 2026) TRQ for raw sugar at the WTO minimum amount of 1,117,195 metric tons raw value (MTRV). USTR allocated the TRQ on August 15, 2025. Brazil, the second-largest recipient of the U.S. sugar tariff-rate quota, received an allocation of 155,993 MTRV, which is equivalent to approximately 14 percent of the total TRQ.

Regardless of whether imports fall within or exceed a TRQ, they are subject to tariffs established by relevant executive orders issued under the U.S. President's authority. In April and July, the United States announced a 10 percent reciprocal tariff and an additional 40 percent ad valorem tariff on Brazilian imports. For sugar imports, both the 10 percent tariff and the 40 percent ad valorem tariff apply to in-quota and over-quota sugar shipments.

Table 10
U.S. Tariff-Rate Quota for Brazilian Raw Sugar - metric tons raw value

Fiscal Year - FY	Original TRQ Allocation	Additional TRQ Allocation	Total
2013	155,634	0	155,634
2014	152,691	15,251	167,942
2015	152,691	37,978	190,669
2016	152,691	33,865	186,556
2017	152,691	30,000	182,691
2018	152,691	0	152,691
2019	152,691	22,464	175,155
2020	152,691	158,203	310,894
2021	152,691	34,577	187,268
2022	152,691	53,502	206,193
2023	155,993	76,580	232,573
2024	155,993	27,174	183,167
2025	155,993	n/a	155,993
2026	155,993	n/a	155,993

***Source**: USTR; Chart Post Brasilia*

Table 11
Exchange Rate (BRL/USD1.00 - official rate, last day of period)

Month	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025*
January	3.16	3.65	4.25	5.48	5.36	5.10	4.95	5.83
February	3.24	3.74	4.50	5.53	5.14	5.21	4.98	5.84
March	3.32	3.90	5.20	5.70	4.74	5.08	4.99	5.74
April	3.48	3.94	5.43	5.40	4.92	5.00	5.17	5.60
May	3.74	3.94	5.43	5.23	4.73	5.09	5.24	5.70
June	3.86	3.83	5.48	5.00	5.24	4.82	5.55	5.45
July	3.75	3.76	5.20	5.12	5.19	4.74	5.66	5.60
August	4.14	4.14	5.47	5.14	5.18	4.92	5.65	5.42
September	4.00	4.16	5.64	5.44	5.41	5.00	5.44	5.34
October	3.72	4.00	5.77	5.64	5.26	5.05	5.77	
November	3.86	4.22	5.33	5.62	5.29	4.93	6.05	
December	3.87	4.03	5.20	5.58	5.78	4.84	6.19	

*Source: Brazilian Central Bank (BACEN) *Refers to September 22*

Attachments:

No Attachments