

Required Report: Required - Public Distribution

Date: October 06, 2026

Report Number: DR2026-0009

Report Name: Sugar Semi-annual

Country: Dominican Republic

Post: Santo Domingo

Report Category: Sugar

Prepared By: Virgilio Mayol

Approved By: Rachel Bickford

Report Highlights:

For Marketing Year October 2026–September 2027 (MY 2026/27), sugar production in the Dominican Republic (DR) is forecast at 500,000 metric tons (MT), down slightly from 505,000 MT in MY 2025/26. The decline is primarily driven by expected El Niño-related weather conditions affecting key production areas. Production in MY 2025/26 also declined from 520,831 MT in MY 2024/25, as excessive rainfall during the early months of the harvest disrupted field operations, followed by the onset of drier conditions later in the season. For MY 2026/27, raw cane sugar exports are forecast at 200,000 MT, up from 190,000 MT in MY 2025/26, supported by expanded access to the U.S. market under the FY 2027 tariff-rate quota (TRQ). Total sugar imports are forecast to rise to 90,000 MT, up from 60,000 MT in MY 2025/26, as lower domestic production and declining stocks increase the need for imported supplies.

1. Production, Supply, and Distribution Data

Table 1. Sugar Cane for Centrifugal During MY's 2024/25, 2025/26 and 2026/27

Sugar Cane for Centrifugal	2024/2025		2025/2026		2026/2027	
Market Year Begins	Nov 2024		Nov 2025		Nov 2026	
Dominican Republic	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Planted (1000 HA)	120	135	0	130	0	130
Area Harvested (1000 HA)	120	135	0	130	0	130
Production (1000 MT)	5500	5950	0	5750	0	5700
Total Supply (1000 MT)	5500	5950	0	5750	0	5700
Utilization for Sugar (1000 MT)	5500	5950	0	5750	0	5700
Utilization for Alcohol (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Utilization (1000 MT)	5500	5950	0	5750	0	5700
(1000 HA) ,(1000 MT)						
OFFICIAL DATA CAN BE ACCESSED AT: PSD Online Advanced Query						

Table 2. Sugar, Centrifugal During MY's 2024/25, 2025/26 and 2026/27

Sugar, Centrifugal	2024/2025		2025/2026		2026/2027	
Market Year Begins	Oct 2024		Oct 2025		Oct 2026	
Dominican Republic	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	116	116	89	89	76	61
Beet Sugar Production (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cane Sugar Production (1000 MT)	521	521	550	505	580	500
Total Sugar Production (1000 MT)	521	521	550	505	580	500
Raw Imports (1000 MT)	25	25	20	50	20	80
Refined Imp. (Raw Val) (1000 MT)	10	10	10	10	10	10
Total Imports (1000 MT)	35	35	30	60	30	90
Total Supply (1000 MT)	672	672	669	654	686	651
Raw Exports (1000 MT)	181	181	190	190	190	200
Refined Exp. (Raw Val) (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Exports (1000 MT)	181	181	190	190	190	200
Human Dom. Consumption (1000 MT)	402	402	403	403	404	404
Other Disappearance (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Use (1000 MT)	402	402	403	403	404	404
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	89	89	76	61	92	47
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	672	672	669	654	686	651
(1000 MT)						
OFFICIAL DATA CAN BE ACCESSED AT: PSD Online Advanced Query						

2. Production

For MY 2026/27, Post forecasts total sugar production at 500,000 MT, down slightly from 505,000 MT in MY 2025/26. Planted and harvested areas are forecast to remain unchanged at approximately 130,000 hectares, indicating that the expected decline in output is primarily driven by lower yields rather than reduced acreage. El Niño-related weather conditions are expected to negatively affect sugarcane productivity, particularly in key production areas.

Sugar production in MY 2025/26 declined approximately 3 percent from 520,831 MT in MY 2024/25 to 505,432 MT. Weather conditions were the principal factor behind the lower output. Excessive rainfall during the first months of the harvest disrupted field operations and reduced harvesting efficiency in key production areas. These conditions were followed by the onset of drier weather later in the season, which further constrained sugarcane development and yields. The combination of excessive moisture early in the harvest and increasingly dry conditions later in the season limited overall production despite relatively stable harvested area.

During MY 2024/25, total sugar production reached 520,831 MT, consisting of 346,698 MT of raw sugar and 174,133 MT of refined sugar. Production benefited from generally more favorable rainfall conditions compared with the previous marketing year.

Table 3. Sugar Production in the Dominican Republic During MY 2024/25 and MY 2025/26 (MT)

Mill	MY 2024/25			MY 2025/26		
	Raw	Refined	Total	Raw	Refined	Total
Central Romana	108,234	169,808	278,042	115,572	143,279	258,851
CAEI (Cristobal Colon)	148,512	4,325	152,837	150,946	9,955	160,901
Consorcio Azucarero Central (Barahona)	89,026	0	89,026	85,680	0	85,680
Azucarera Porvenir	926	0	926	0	0	0
TOTAL	346,698	174,133	520,831	352,198	153,234	505,432

Source: Boletín Cierre Zafra Azucarera 2025-2026 (INAZUCAR)

*Market year begins in October and ends in September.

Production performance varied among the country's major sugar mills during MY 2025/26. Central Romana, the Dominican Republic's largest sugar producer, saw total sugar output decline by approximately 7 percent, from 278,042 MT in MY 2024/25 to 258,851 MT in MY 2025/26. In contrast, Cristobal Colon (CAEI), the country's second-largest producer, increased total production by approximately 5 percent, from 152,837 MT to 160,901 MT, supported by higher refined sugar output. Consorcio Azucarero Central (CAC), the third-largest producer, reduced production by approximately 4 percent, from 89,026 MT to 85,680 MT. Azucarera Porvenir, the only government-managed sugar mill, reported no production during MY 2025/26.

2. Consumption

For MY 2026/27, Post forecasts sugar consumption at 404,000 MT, slightly above the 403,000 MT estimated for MY 2025/26. Continued growth in the Dominican Republic's tourism sector is expected to

support sugar demand, particularly from the hotel, restaurant, and institutional (HRI) sector. From January through July 2026, the Dominican Republic received more than 5.8 million foreign tourists, approximately 507,000 more than during the same period in 2025, according to the Dominican Central Bank.

3. Trade

For MY 2026/27, Post forecasts raw sugar exports at 200,000 MT, up approximately 5 percent from 190,000 MT in MY 2025/26. The United States is expected to remain the principal destination for Dominican sugar exports, supported by expanded access under the U.S. WTO tariff-rate quota (TRQ), while smaller quantities are expected to continue moving to Haiti.

For FY 2027, the Dominican Republic initially received a U.S. raw sugar TRQ allocation of 189,343 MT raw value (MTRV). On September 23, 2026, the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative (USTR) announced an additional allocation of 11,931 MTRV, bringing the Dominican Republic's total FY 2027 allocation to 201,274 MTRV.

The United States remains the top priority market for Dominican sugar. Smaller quantities, generally between 3,000 and 5,000 MT per year, are exported mainly to Haiti in response to differences in market prices.

In FY 2026, the Dominican Republic received a U.S. raw sugar TRQ allocation of 189,343 MTRV, the largest single-country allocation.

As part of the Dominican Republic-Central America Free Trade Agreement (CAFTA-DR), additional preferential access is available for qualifying sugar and sugar-containing products based on a country's trade surplus. For CY 2026, the Dominican Republic did not receive an additional allocation under this provision.

For MY 2026/27, Post forecasts total sugar imports at 90,000 MT, up 50 percent from 60,000 MT in MY 2025/26. Raw sugar imports are forecast to increase from 50,000 MT to 80,000 MT, while refined sugar imports are forecast to remain unchanged at 10,000 MT. The increase in imports is expected to help offset lower domestic production and reduced beginning stocks. During MY 2025/26, Colombia and Guatemala were the principal suppliers of imported sugar to the Dominican Republic.

4. Stocks

For MY 2026/27, Post forecasts ending sugar stocks at 47,000 MT, down from 61,000 MT in MY 2025/26. The decline reflects lower domestic production combined with stable consumption and higher export demand. Increased imports are expected to partially offset lower domestic output but will not be sufficient to prevent a further drawdown in inventories. According to Post contacts, producers hold the majority of sugar stocks, allowing the industry to manage the timing and availability of supplies in the domestic market.

Attachments:

No Attachments