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Report Highlights:

Mexico's corn, rice, and sorghum production are forecast to decline in marketing year 2026/27, pressured by weak profitability, elevated input costs, and erratic weather. Corn, wheat, and rice imports are expected to rise as domestic output falls short of demand. Sorghum imports are projected to fall based on reduced livestock consumption. The United States is expected to remain the main supplier of Mexico's grain and feed imports.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Grain demand in marketing year (MY) 2026/27 is expected to remain robust, driven by continued population growth and expansion in the cattle, swine, and poultry sectors. This is reinforced by Mexico's macroeconomic outlook for 2027: GDP growth near 2 percent, inflation converging toward Bank of Mexico's 3 percent target, and a benchmark interest rate held at 6.5 percent. These economic gains support continued purchasing power for food and feed grains even as domestic production remains insufficient to meet rising demand. Mexico is expected to remain a major grain importer through MY 2026/27.

Mexico's corn production is forecast to decline nearly 2 percent to 24.5 million metric tons (MMT), pressured by limited profitability, continued elevated imports, and erratic weather patterns linked to El Niño. Corn imports are projected to grow over 2 percent to 26.8 MMT, supported by lower production and rising demand by the livestock sector.

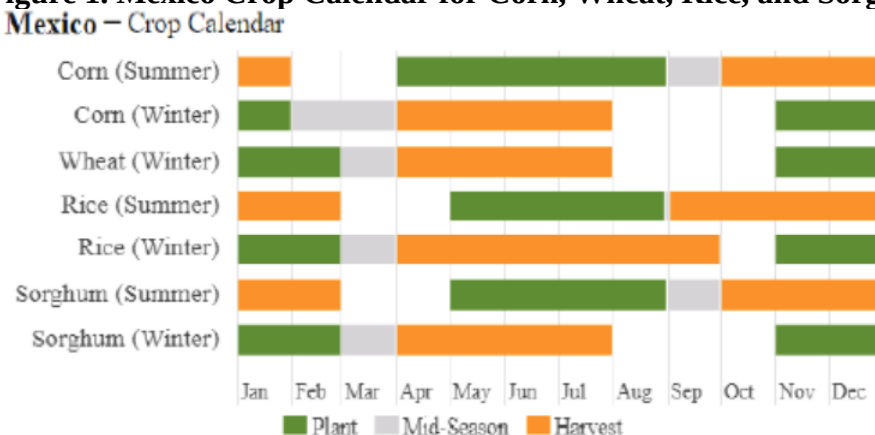
Wheat production is forecast to grow nearly 5 percent to 1.8 MMT, driven by higher reservoir levels in key regions. Imports are projected up nearly 4 percent to 5.9 MMT, while exports are forecast stable at 120,000 metric tons (MT) due to limited production.

Rice production is forecast 6 percent lower at 160,000 MT due to sustained low crop prices, rising costs, and elevated imports. Imports are expected to increase by nearly 4 percent to 830,000 MT, to offset reduced production.

Sorghum production is forecast down 6 percent to 3.1 MMT on weaker profitability, erratic weather, and limited water availability. Imports are projected down 20 percent to 400,000 MT due to decreased sorghum demand.

The following calendar reflects Mexico's corn, wheat, rice, and sorghum crop cycles.

Figure 1. Mexico Crop Calendar for Corn, Wheat, Rice, and Sorghum



CORN

Table 1. Mexico, Corn Production, Supply and Distribution

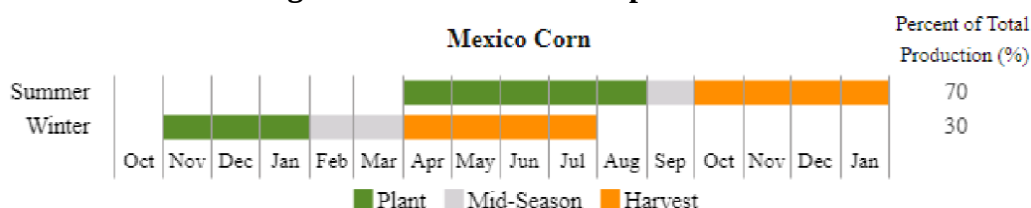
Corn Market Year Begins Mexico	2024/2025		2025/2026		2026/2027	
	Oct 2024		Oct 2025		Oct 2026	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Harvested (1000 HA)	6500	6500	6700	6700	6400	6500
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	5626	5626	5531	5531	5701	5601
Production (1000 MT)	23100	23100	24700	24900	24600	24500
MY Imports (1000 MT)	25930	25930	26500	26200	27200	26800
Total Supply (1000 MT)	54656	54656	56731	56631	57501	56901
MY Exports (1000 MT)	25	25	30	30	20	20
Feed and Residual (1000 MT)	27500	27500	29200	29200	30500	30200
FSI Consumption (1000 MT)	21600	21600	21800	21800	22200	22200
Total Consumption (1000 MT)	49100	49100	51000	51000	52700	52400
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	5531	5531	5701	5601	4781	4481
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	54656	54656	56731	56631	57501	56901
Yield (MT/HA)	3.5538	3.5538	3.6866	3.7164	3.8438	3.7692

(1000 HA), (1000 MT), (MT/HA)

MY = Marketing Year, begins with the month listed at the top of each column

TY = Trade Year, which for Corn begins in October for all countries. TY 2026/2027 = October 2026 - September 2027

Figure 2. Mexico Corn Crop Calendar



Production

MY 2026/27

Post forecasts Mexico's corn production in MY 2026/27 (October–September) nearly 2 percent lower to 24.5 MMT due to erratic weather patterns associated with El Niño, limited profitability, high input costs, and continued competition from imports. Planted area is forecast to decrease by 3 percent to 6.5 million hectares (ha) as farmers cut back planting on leased land or switch to crops with lower input costs.

Spring/Summer Corn

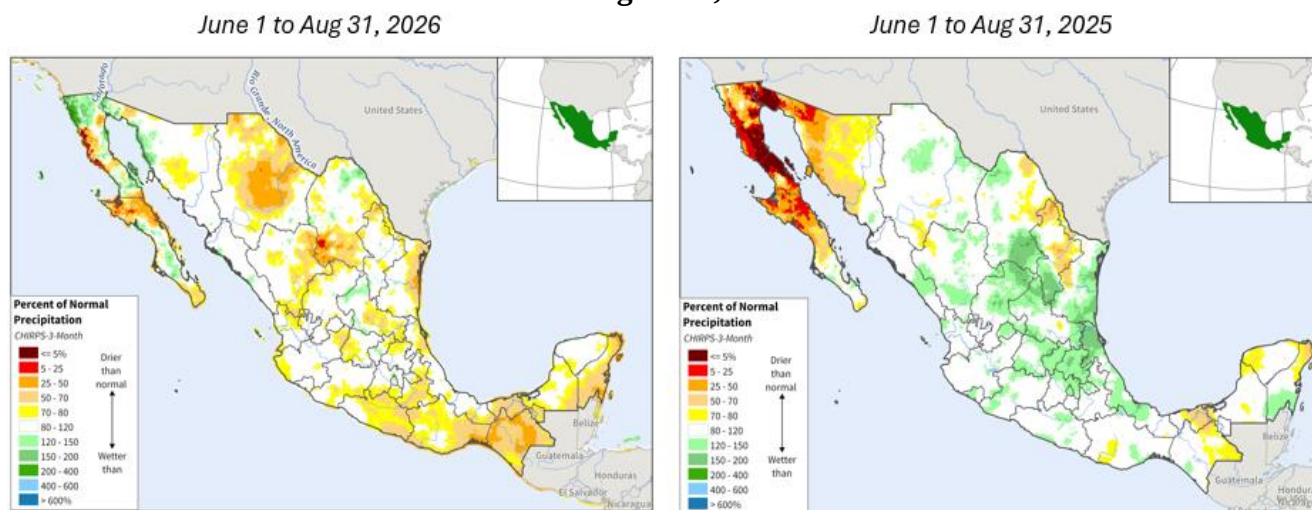
Spring/summer corn planting is expected to conclude by late September. Planting, heavily concentrated in June through August, is virtually complete in major producing states. The National Meteorological Service (SMN) projects that El Niño conditions, active since June 2026, will increase precipitation in northwestern regions while bringing below-average precipitation to central and southern regions, along with higher-than-average temperatures nationwide during the summer and early autumn. Roughly 85 percent of spring/summer corn is rainfed, consistent with historical trends. Farmers in key states report challenging weather conditions including moderate drought in southern states, heavy precipitation in central states, and erratic rainfall in the Bajío. Producers remain attentive to projected higher-than-

average rainfall for September and October, coinciding with the crop's reproductive stages. Due to the spike in urea prices, a substantial share of farmers reduced their per-hectare fertilizer applications to control costs, risking yield losses, while others substituted urea with alternatives like ammonium sulphate or slow-release fertilizers.

According to the Service of Agricultural Information (SIAP), corn planted area reached 5.46 million hectares as of August 31. Five key producing states, Jalisco (504,903 ha), Guanajuato (294,585 ha), Michoacán (479,000 ha), Mexico State (472,226 ha), and Chihuahua (196,538 ha), accounted for a combined 1.95 million hectares. Post attributes erratic weather patterns affecting crop growth to El Niño conditions, as reported by farmers in key regions. In southern Guanajuato and western Michoacán, strong winds, hail, and atypical precipitation damaged a combined 20,000 hectares. Simultaneously, Mexico's National Meteorological Service reported below-average precipitation and increased drought conditions in southern and northern regions in July and August, which could affect crop development and yields.

Chihuahua planted 142,570 ha of yellow corn and 53,968 ha of white corn with an 18 percent reduction in corn planted area from the previous year. Harvest is expected to begin in early October. More than half the area is irrigated with aquifers and planted from April through May. The remainder is rainfed and planted from June through August. Rainfall in Chihuahua was below average and erratic throughout the summer, with a pronounced July deficit pushing drought conditions to roughly 43 percent of the state's territory by late August, including areas within the Cuauhtémoc region. This raises the risk of moisture stress for rainfed corn planted June through August, though irrigated corn planted earlier in the cycle was comparatively less exposed.

**Figure 3. Mexico's Percent of Normal Cumulative Precipitation
June 1 to August 31, 2026 vs 2025**

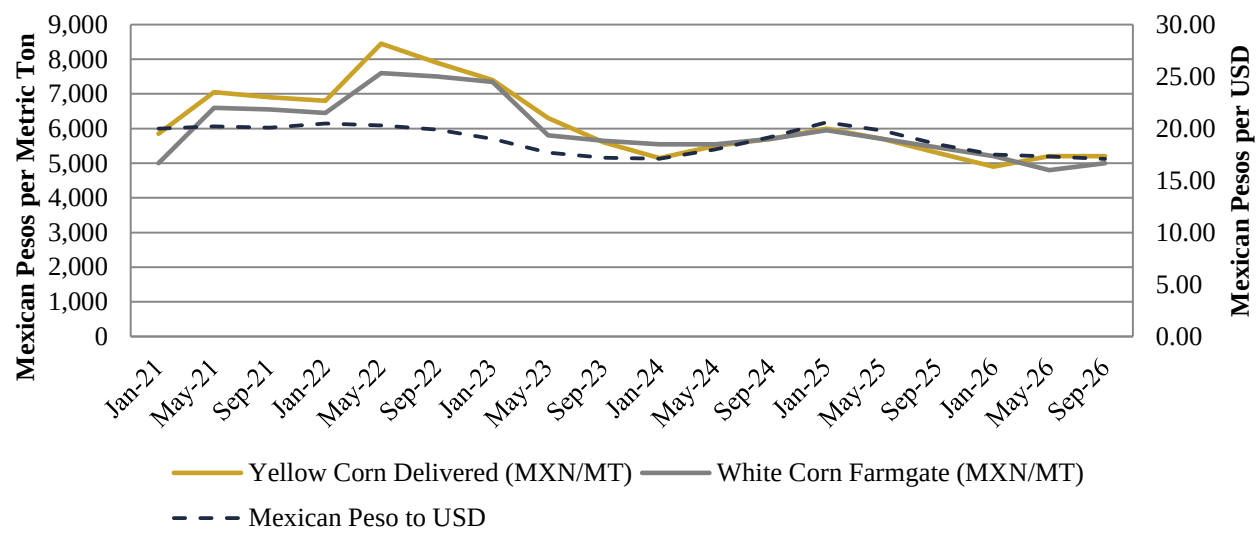


Source: USDA FAS International Production Assessment Division (IPAD)

A recovery in white corn production in MY 2025/26, alongside continued high imports of U.S. yellow and white corn, have contributed to relatively high supplies of corn. This, coupled with a downward exchange rate, have maintained farmgate prices below production costs. In early September 2026, the white corn farmgate price in the Bajío region, including Jalisco, Guanajuato and Michoacán, stood at

approximately 4,600 pesos (USD 270) per metric ton, roughly 11 percent lower than the previous year. With farmgate prices largely below production, commercial farmers are demanding government support to alleviate the debt burden and restore profitability.

Figure 4. Mexico Corn Prices and Peso to USD Exchange Rate

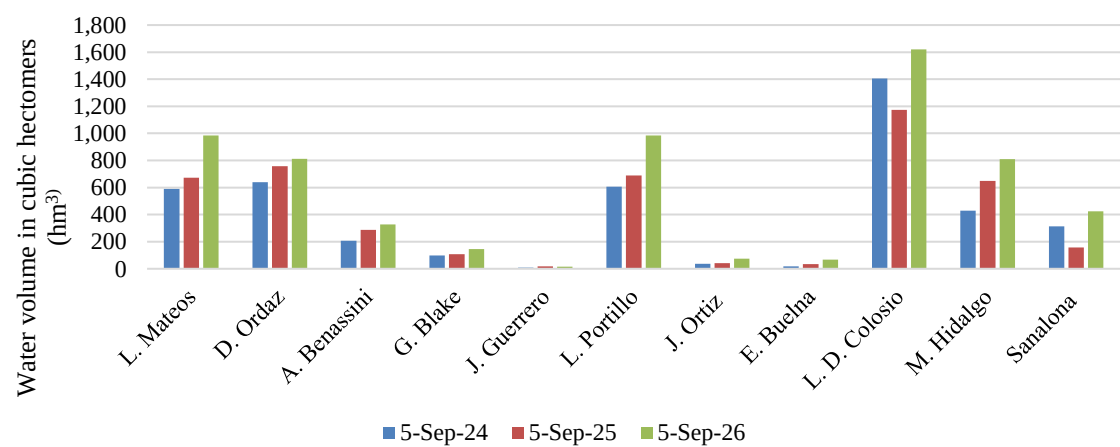


Source: National System of Market Information and Integration of Mexico (SNIIM) and Banxico

Fall/Winter Corn

In July, the Sinaloa State Council on Rural Sustainable Development projected an 8-percent increase in planted area to 335,000 ha for 2026/27 fall/winter corn. Water availability has since improved. As of September 14, overall dam storage in the state stood at 45.5 percent of capacity, 16 percent higher than the same period last year, supported by increased precipitation linked to El Niño. However, El Niño is also associated with a higher incidence of hurricanes and tropical storms in the Pacific, a risk factor that could affect the growing season despite the improved water supply.

Figure 5. Irrigation Dam Levels in Sinaloa



Source: National Water Commission (CONAGUA)

On August 17, 2026, SADER announced [the operational rules for white corn price hedging](#) under the [Fair Trade](#) program, in coordination with the [White Corn Production and Coordination System](#) (“*Precio Justo*”). The operational rules provide a price-hedging subsidy, via put options, for spring/summer white corn producers of up to 20 ha under rainfed or irrigated conditions, covering up to 180 MT per farmer, with a program budget of 930 million pesos (USD 53.8 million). If the market price falls short of the protected level, SADER covers the difference directly to guarantee a “fair price.” The program operates in six states: Campeche, Guanajuato, Jalisco, Michoacán, Querétaro, and Tlaxcala. Neither the Fair Trade program nor its operational rules define a specific numeric value for the “fair price.” For more information on federal support programs for corn farmers, see table 2 of the [Grain and Feed June Update](#).

MY 2025/26

Total corn production for MY 2025/26 is estimated at 24.9 MMT, a rebound of nearly 8 percent, driven by higher water availability for irrigated fall/winter corn. However, projected output is 6 percent lower than the 10-year average. This estimate is based on official spring/summer harvest data, the harvest progress for the fall/winter cycle, and Post’s aggregated data from farmer and industry associations.

Spring/Summer Corn

The spring/summer cycle production increased 6 percent annually to 20.1 MMT. Harvested area increased 2 percent to 5.8 million ha with average yields higher at 3.47 MT/ha. Some farmers in key regions increased pesticide applications due to higher incidence of corn leafhopper and other pest diseases following higher maximum temperatures and irregular rainfall conditions. The cycle yielded roughly 17 MMT of white corn and 3.1 MMT of yellow corn. White corn production rose 3 percent, while yellow corn production increased by 15 percent. Sources reported good grain quality in over 80 percent of the commercial corn crop.

Fall/Winter Corn

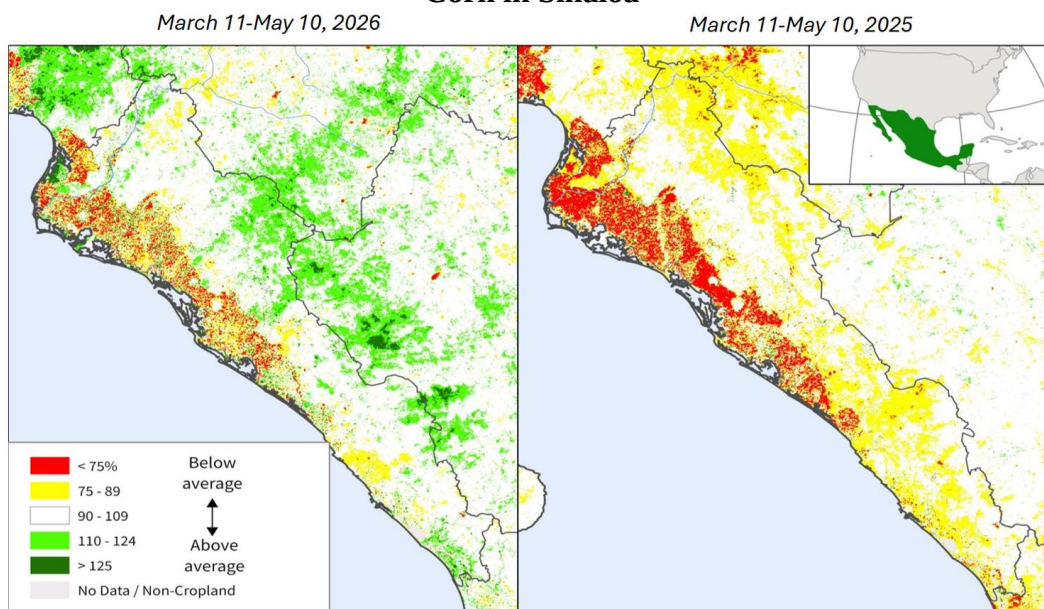
The fall/winter corn harvest concluded in late August with production up 18 percent to 4.8 MMT, driven by a partial recovery in irrigated corn production amid higher dam levels in Sinaloa, the largest producing state. Harvested area is estimated 6 percent higher at 925,000 ha, while average yields rose 11 percent to 5.2 MT/ha.

In Sinaloa, production rebounded by 35 percent to 3.0 MMT, driven primarily by a 42-percent expansion in harvested area to 310,000 ha amid higher reservoir levels. This offset a 4-percent decline in average yields, estimated by farmer associations at 9.7 MT/ha. Higher-than-average temperatures, combined with low soil moisture and dry winds, sped up crop development. This shortened the grain-filling stage, leading to lower average kernel weight. Evapotranspiration registered a 10-percent year-on-year increase throughout the fall/winter cycle. In addition, corn harvested early showed staining due to high pest incidence linked to elevated temperatures.

On April 15, the federal government announced [the operational rules for fall/winter 2025/26 white corn farmers in Sinaloa](#), under the [Fair Trade](#) program, to supplement farmers’ incomes after three cycles of debt accumulation amid low crop prices and rising input costs. Under the initiative, specified in a

[follow-up communication](#), SADER will provide one payment of 800 pesos (USD 47) per MT of white corn sold in the first stage, and 500 pesos (USD 29) in the second stage, limited to producers with yields up to 10 MT/ha.

Figure 6. Percent of Average Seasonal Greenness During the Reproductive Stage of Fall/Winter Corn in Sinaloa



Source: International Production Assessment Division (IPAD)

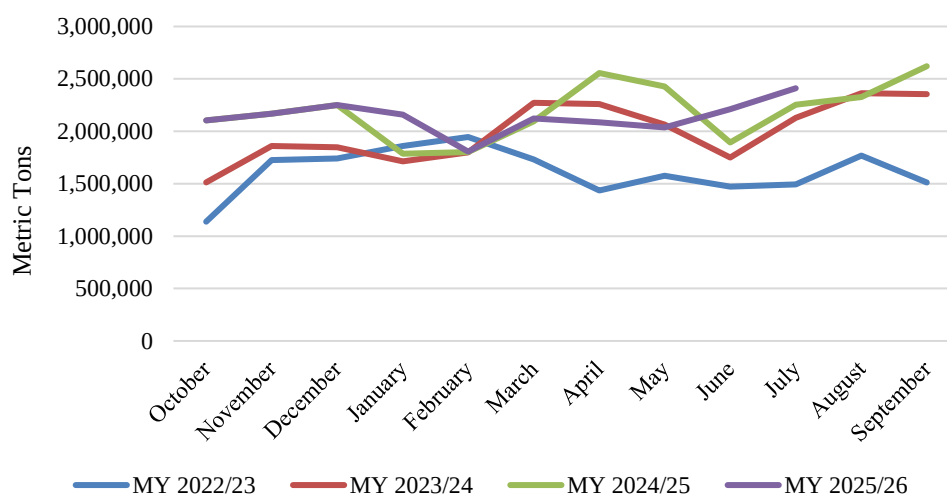
In Veracruz, corn production fell 10 percent to 460,000 MT as farmers switched to more profitable crops. In Chiapas, output is estimated stable at 195,000 MT, with planted area largely unchanged at 110,000 ha. In Tamaulipas, production is estimated 9 percent lower to 300,000 MT, due to lower water availability, relatively low crop prices and rising input costs. Most fall/winter corn production in these states relies on residual moisture and aquifers.

Trade

MY 2026/27

FAS Mexico forecasts corn imports for MY 2026/27 to grow 2 percent to 26.8 MMT. Lower production and strong demand from the livestock sector, particularly the poultry industry, are expected to drive up imports. Early U.S. sales for MY 2026/27 have already surpassed 6.0 MMT.

Figure 7. Mexico's Corn Imports



Source: Trade Data Monitor

MY 2025/26

Corn imports in MY 2025/26 are estimated to increase 1 percent to 26.2 MMT, primarily driven by sustained growth in demand from the livestock and feed sectors. Between October 2025 and July 2026, imports reached 21.4 MMT, with U.S. origin corn accounting for 99 percent of imports and Brazil supplying the remaining 1 percent. Yellow corn comprised 98 percent of imports, while white corn imports represented 2 percent. U.S. corn remains a cornerstone of Mexico's feed grain supply, supported by consistent year-round availability, reliable quality, integrated logistics, and competitive pricing relative to alternative origins. Roughly 62 percent of corn enters Mexico via rail, primarily through Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas, and Ciudad Juárez, Chihuahua, while the remaining 38 percent arrives by vessel, with Veracruz serving as the main port of entry.

Consumption

Total consumption in MY 2026/27 is forecast to increase nearly 3 percent to 52.4 MMT, driven by increased feed demand from the livestock sector, primarily poultry and hog production. According to the National Mexican Feed Council (CONAFAB), corn remains the main feed ingredient, representing over 50 percent of total feed production in 2026. Vertically integrated livestock companies are increasingly reliant on U.S. yellow corn for its year-round availability, competitive pricing, and integrated logistics network, heavily concentrated in rail transport. Despite the opening of the Douglas, AZ port for Mexican live cattle exports in August 2026, feedlots are likely to maintain strong yellow corn demand for in-country slaughter.

White corn consumption for tortillas and dough is expected to increase 1 percent, driven by steady population growth. Corn tortillas remain a dietary staple with relatively stable demand regardless of price. Despite this steady consumption, tortilla prices have grown faster than inflation as average nationwide tortilla prices increased 4.2 percent to 24.8 pesos (USD 1.45) per kilogram between September 2025 and September 2026, outpacing the 3.6 percent annual headline inflation rate. This

indicates that tortillas became more expensive in real terms, driven by higher operating costs, including electricity, fuel, labor, and security.

Consumption in MY 2025/26 is estimated to rise nearly 4 percent to 51 MMT, supported by sustained growth in feed and livestock demand. The poultry and hog sectors account for the largest share of this growth, aided by improved genetics and reduced disease pressure among herds and flocks in key producing regions, according to industry sources. Cattle retention has contributed a smaller but notable share of demand growth, driven by the U.S. border closure to Mexican live cattle exports in response to New World Screwworm cases. With most export routes closed, more cattle remain in Mexican feedlots for longer periods, increasing both the number of animals on feed and their average weight.

Stocks

Post forecasts corn ending stocks in MY 2026/27 to decrease 20 percent to 4.5 MMT, reflecting strong feed demand and use of inventories to meet consumption needs. Stocks are held by millers, farmers, grain traders, and warehouse operators.

Post estimates corn ending stocks in MY 2025/26 to increase 1.3 percent to 5.6 MMT, driven by a partial rebound in domestic production of white corn.

WHEAT

Table 2. Mexico, Wheat Production, Supply and Distribution

Wheat	2024/2025		2025/2026		2026/2027	
Market Year Begins	Jul 2024		Jul 2025		Jul 2026	
Mexico	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Harvested (1000 HA)	468	468	310	310	375	380
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	550	550	655	655	332	302
Production (1000 MT)	2648	2648	1750	1720	2000	1800
MY Imports (1000 MT)	5642	5642	5696	5696	5800	5900
Total Supply (1000 MT)	8840	8840	8101	8071	8132	8002
MY Exports (1000 MT)	135	135	119	119	200	120
Feed and Residual (1000 MT)	650	650	250	250	250	150
FSI Consumption (1000 MT)	7400	7400	7400	7400	7400	7400
Total Consumption (1000 MT)	8050	8050	7650	7650	7650	7550
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	655	655	332	302	282	332
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	8840	8840	8101	8071	8132	8002
Yield (MT/HA)	5.6581	5.6581	5.6452	5.5484	5.3333	4.7368
(1000 HA), (1000 MT), (MT/HA)						
MY = Marketing Year, begins with the month listed at the top of each column						
TY = Trade Year, which for Wheat begins in July for all countries. TY 2026/2027 = July 2026 - June 2027						

Figure 8. Wheat Crop Calendar
Mexico Wheat



Production

MY 2026/27

Post forecasts wheat production in MY 2026/27 (July–June) to increase 3 percent to 1.8 MMT, driven by a partial recovery in reservoir levels in Sonora, the largest wheat-producing state. Despite this modest increase, production remains 43 percent below the 10-year average. The estimate combines preliminary SIAP harvest data from the fall/winter cycle with spring/summer planting data. Harvested area is projected to rise 23 percent to 380,000 ha, with the largest increase occurring in Sonora due to higher water availability. However, winter cold hours were low, and temperatures stayed consistently above average. Together, these conditions accelerated crop development and limited grain filling, resulting in low average yields in northwestern regions.

Fall/Winter Wheat

The fall/winter wheat harvest (April–August) is estimated to increase 5 percent to 1.7 MMT, with harvested area up 30 percent to 340,000 ha. In Sonora, production rebounded roughly 87 percent to 745,000 MT, among which 55 percent corresponded to durum wheat and 45 percent to bread wheat. Harvested area increased 152 percent to 150,000 ha, driven by higher reservoir levels. Despite enough water availability to conduct irrigation cycles, farmers in southern Sonora (Yaqui and Mayo Valleys) reported low average yields at 4.43 MT/ha for bread wheat (mainly Borlaug-100) and 4.24 MT/ha for

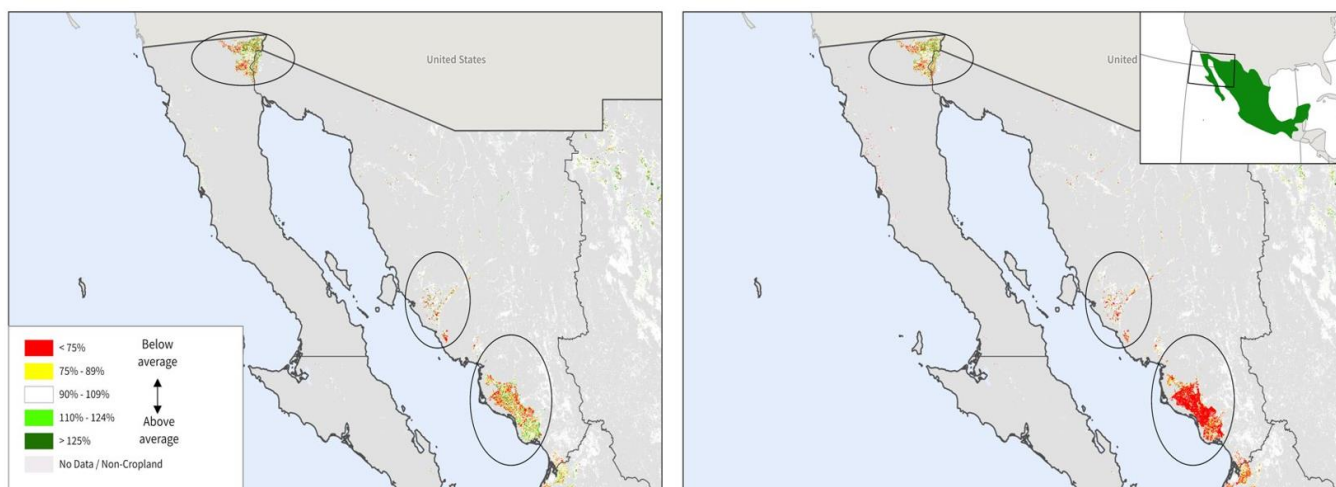
durum wheat (primarily Cirno C-2008 and Noroeste C-2021 varieties). These yields represent a 25 percent yearly decrease due to limited effective cold hours and high maximum temperatures during the winter.

In Baja California, production dropped 40 percent to 109,387 MT on a smaller planted area of 23,379 ha (15,365 ha durum wheat; 8,014 ha bread wheat). Average yields fell 20 percent to 4.8 MT/ha due to low effective cold hours and consistently high temperatures in the winter.

Figure 9. Sonora and Baja California, Mexico Percent of Average Seasonal Greenness During the Reproductive Stage of Fall/Winter Wheat

Feb 11 to April 10, 2026 (2-month)

Feb 11 to April 10, 2025 (2-month)



Source: International Production Assessment Division (IPAD)

In Guanajuato, production declined 24 percent to 310,000 MT, while harvested area dropped to 47,800 ha with lower yields at 6.49 MT/ha. Farmers decreased wheat production due to low crop prices and high debt levels. Crop rotation typically follows a sorghum-wheat or corn-wheat sequence in key regions of the Bajío depending on seed and water availability for the fall/winter cycle. In Chihuahua, bread wheat production rebounded 65 percent to 162,494 MT, based on higher water availability in irrigation district 005. Yields remained stable at 5.84 MT/ha. In Michoacán, production decreased 63 percent to 58,690 MT, due to low crop prices and rising input costs.

Under the [Fair Trade](#) Program, the Government of Mexico set a guaranteed price for bread wheat of 7,600 pesos per MT (USD 447) for small-scale producers (up to 8 ha or 50 MT), and 7,050 pesos per MT (USD 415) for medium-scale producers (up to 140 MT). SADER commits to paying producers the difference between the farmgate price received for bread wheat and the applicable guaranteed price, per the program's operational rules. The average farmgate price for bread wheat in Sonora and Guanajuato in 2026 was 4,874 pesos (USD 287) and 5,102 pesos (USD 300) respectively, which is 30 and 28 percent below the guaranteed price for medium-scale farmers. Separately, on July 1, 2026, SADER announced an [extraordinary support](#) mechanism for durum wheat producers in Sonora and Baja California, equivalent to a payment of 430 pesos (USD 25) per MT of durum wheat sold. On August 20, 2026, the government of Baja California announced an additional support mechanism for durum wheat producers, corresponding to a payment of 1,500 pesos (USD 88) per MT. Despite these mechanisms,

farmer associations report delayed payments from MY 2024/25 and a slow rollout of the MY 2025/26 program, which has affected farm incomes and discouraged planting in key regions.

Spring/Summer Wheat

As of August 31, 2026, preliminary official data indicates that spring/summer wheat planted area reached 33,816 ha. In Tlaxcala, the planted area reached 14,086 ha, as average precipitation enabled timely planting in June through July. Spring/summer wheat typically represents about 3 percent of total wheat production.

MY 2025/26

Production in MY 2025/26 is estimated 35 percent lower at 1.72 MMT, driven by low reservoir levels for irrigated wheat production. This estimate includes fall/winter wheat, fully harvested in August 2025, and spring/summer wheat, fully harvested in January 2026.

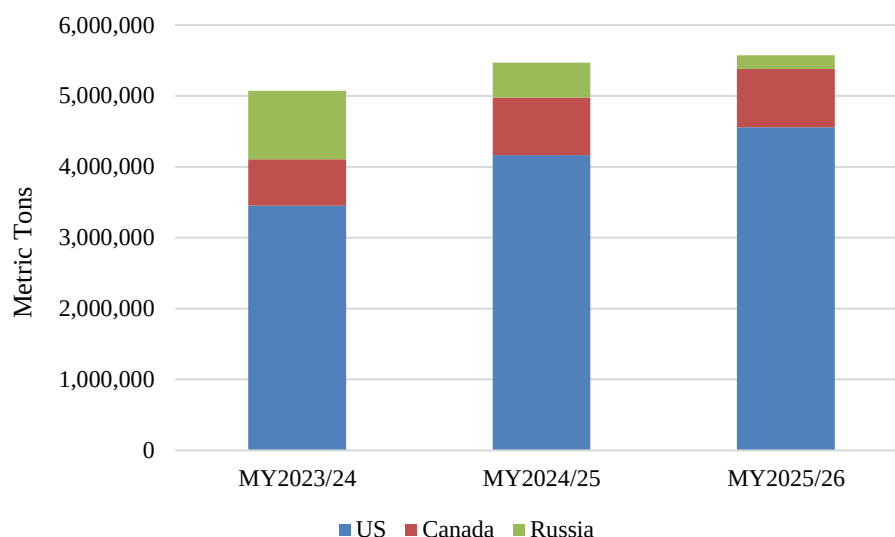
According to SIAP, fall/winter production dropped 36 percent year-over-year to 1.63 MMT as prolonged drought and record-low reservoir levels in Sonora and Sinaloa reduced both planted area and yields. Spring/summer production was 20 percent lower at 85,834 MT, pulled down by farmer expectations of lower prices and rising input costs. This cycle is primarily rainfed, with an estimated average yield of 2 MT/ha, and accounts for approximately 3 percent of total wheat production.

Trade

In MY 2026/27, wheat imports are forecast to rise 4 percent to 5.9 MMT due to consistently lower-than-average production. Mexico is expected to import approximately 0.2 MMT of durum wheat to offset limited domestic production. As of early September 2026, total U.S. wheat export commitments to Mexico reached 2 MMT. Mexico's wheat exports are forecast to remain stable at 120,000 MT, reflecting limited availability of domestic supplies.

Wheat imports in MY 2025/26 are estimated 1 percent higher at 5.7 MMT, driven by lower domestic production. The United States remained Mexico's top supplier, followed by Canada and Russia. From July 2025 to June 2026, Mexico imported 4.6 MMT from the United States (market share rose from 75 to 81 percent), 817,334 MT from Canada (down 15 to 14 percent), 195,000 MT from Russia (down 9 to 3 percent) and 125,000 MT from Argentina and other sources (including wheat flour imports). About 73 percent of imports arrived by rail, mainly via Ciudad Juárez and Piedras Negras, and 27 percent by vessel, primarily through Veracruz.

Figure 10. Mexico's Wheat Imports from Top Origins

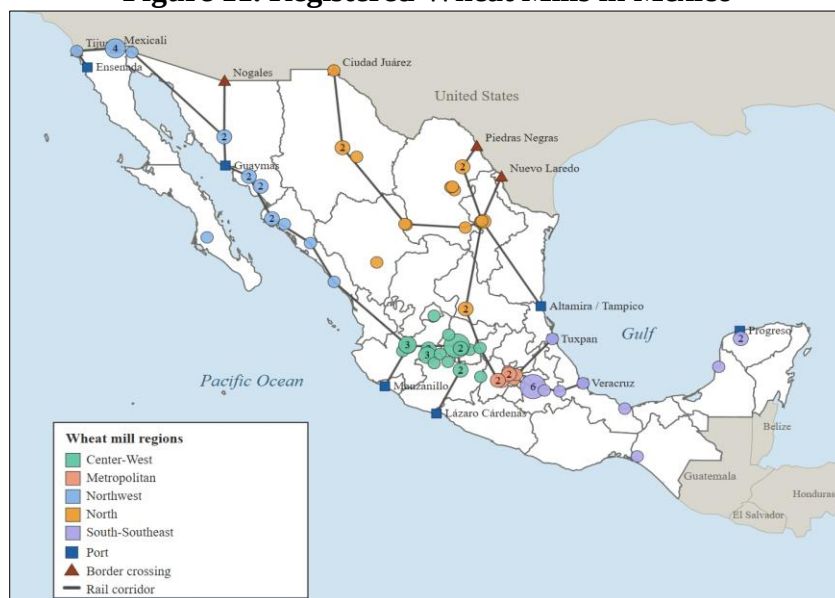


Source: Trade Data Monitor

Consumption

Post forecasts wheat consumption in MY 2026/27 to decrease 1 percent to 7.55 MMT, driven by decreased use by the livestock sector and stable demand for milling. Post estimates wheat consumption in MY 2025/26 to decrease 5 percent to 7.65 MMT, primarily driven by lower use by the livestock sector. In 2026, Mexico's wheat milling capacity is 11.2 MMT across 95 mills. The Metropolitan area accounts for 28.8 percent followed by the Bajío at 24.7 percent, the north (14.7 percent), northwest (13.2 percent), and south-southeast (18.6 percent).

Figure 11. Registered Wheat Mills in Mexico



Source: Post with data from CANIMOLT

Stocks

Ending stocks in MY 2026/27 are projected to increase 10 percent to 332,000 MT, supported by higher imports and increased interest among millers in holding larger inventories to offset limited domestic supplies. Commercial traders and millers maintain wheat stocks in storage facilities and warehouses.

For MY 2025/26, ending stocks are estimated 54 percent lower to 302,000 MT, reflecting decreased domestic production.

RICE

Table 3: Mexico, Rice Production, Supply, and Distribution

Rice, Milled Market Year Begins Mexico	2024/2025		2025/2026		2026/2027	
	Oct 2024		Oct 2025		Oct 2026	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Harvested (1000 HA)	36	36	39	39	41	36
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	116	116	148	148	117	101
Milled Production (1000 MT)	166	166	184	171	192	160
Rough Production (1000 MT)	242	242	268	249	279	233
Milling Rate (.9999) (1000 MT)	6870	6870	6870	6870	6870	6870
MY Imports (1000 MT)	893	893	800	800	825	830
Total Supply (1000 MT)	1175	1175	1132	1119	1134	1091
MY Exports (1000 MT)	27	27	5	18	10	10
Consumption and Residual (1000 MT)	1000	1000	1010	1000	1020	1010
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	148	148	117	101	104	71
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	1175	1175	1132	1119	1134	1091
Yield (Rough) (MT/HA)	6.7222	6.7222	6.8718	6.3846	6.8049	6.4722

(1000 HA), (1000 MT), (MT/HA)

MY = Marketing Year, begins with the month listed at the top of each column

TY = Trade Year, which for Rice, Milled begins in January for all countries. TY 2026/2027 = January 2027 - December 2027

Figure 12. Rice Crop Calendar



Production

MY 2026/27

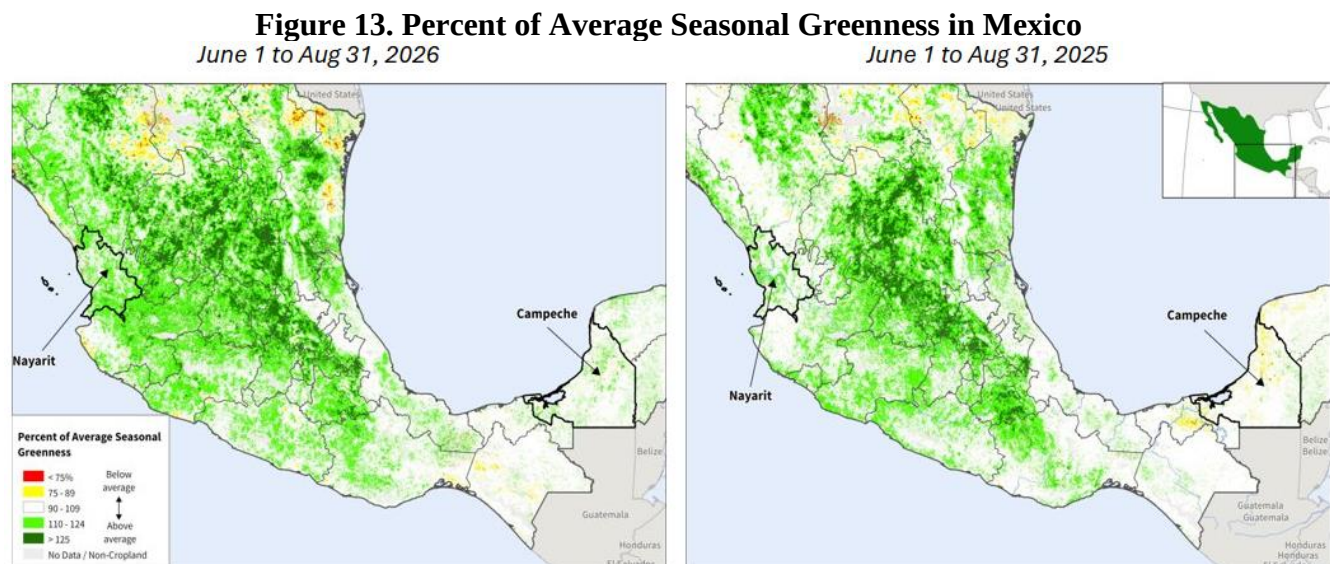
Post forecasts rice production in MY 2025/26 (October – September) to decrease over 6 percent to 233,000 MT, equivalent to 160,000 MT of milled rice. Harvested area is expected to drop nearly 8 percent to 36,000 ha. Farmers are likely to reduce rice production due to low crop prices, rising production costs, high debt levels, and limited access to credit.

Spring/Summer Rice

Spring/summer rice planting is expected to conclude in September 2026, with most planting occurring between June and September. According to SIAP, spring/summer rice planted area reached 20,712 ha as of August 31, 2026, with planting already complete in the key producing states of Nayarit, Michoacán, and Campeche. Irregular weather patterns associated with El Niño, including higher-than-average temperatures and a negative precipitation anomaly in key producing regions, have limited water availability for flood irrigation.

In Campeche, planting is virtually complete and planted area decreased to 5,156 ha, due to farmer expectations of low crop prices, high debt levels, and limited and delayed government support amid

moderate drought conditions. Over 80 percent of planted area is dedicated to long-grain rice. In Nayarit, planting is largely complete, with planted area projected to decrease 13 percent to 4,800 ha due to farmers' expectation of lower input prices and rising input costs. Roughly 3,500 ha corresponds to medium-grain rice and 1,300 ha to long-grain rice.



Source: International Production Assessment Division (IPAD)

The [Fair Trade](#) program covers spring/summer 2025 and fall/winter 2025/2026. On September 7, 2026, the government published the operational rules for extending this support to spring/summer 2025 rice farmers from Campeche, Colima, Guerrero, Jalisco, Michoacán, Morelos, Nayarit, and Tabasco. Under the 2026 program, producers with up to 8 hectares can sell up to 80 MT at a guaranteed purchase price of 9,080 pesos/MT (USD 535), while larger producers can sell up to 250 MT at 8,260 pesos/MT (USD 485). The guaranteed price is set 62 and 78 percent above the average farmgate price of medium-grain rice nationwide, and since farmers sell directly to mills, the government subsidizes the difference between the farmgate price and the guaranteed price.

Fall/Winter Rice

Farmer associations in key producing regions report lower fall/winter planting intentions, citing consistently low crop prices, rising input costs, limited water availability, elevated imports, and delayed government support. In Nayarit, average production costs reach 55,000 pesos (USD 3,235) per hectare, while farmgate prices stand at 5,100 pesos per MT for medium-grain rice and 4,700 pesos per MT for long-grain rice. Even at a high yield of 10 MT/ha, farmer income remains negative under these price levels. In Campeche, producers face lower production costs but moderate drought conditions that could limit water availability during the fall/winter cycle. In Tamaulipas, below-average summer precipitation could further limit soil moisture and reservoir and surface water levels. Separately, SADER has not published the operational rules to provide support for the fall/winter 2026/27 cycle.

MY 2025/26

Post estimates rice production in MY 2025/26 to increase 3 percent to 249,000 MT (171,000 MT in milled rice equivalent), driven by higher availability of long-grain rice seeds and increased access to credit for farmers in Campeche.

Spring/Summer Rice

According to SIAP, production rose 10 percent to 166,317 MT with an average yield of 6.12 MT/ha. The spring/summer cycle typically accounts for about 70 percent of Mexico's annual rice production.

Fall/Winter Rice

The fall/winter rice harvest is expected to conclude in September 2026. In Nayarit, where the harvest is complete, production was 16 percent higher at 57,800 MT (52,000 MT of Milagro Filipino and 5,800 MT of long-grain), driven by improved agronomic practices. Average yields reached 9 MT/ha. The fall/winter cycle usually reports higher yields than the spring/summer due to increased solar radiation and complete reliance of cropland on irrigation. Farmers reported a higher incidence of rice planthopper in medium-grain fields due to higher-than-average temperatures.

In southern Tamaulipas, harvest is expected to be finalized in September 2026. Farmers are expected to harvest 16,000 MT with an average yield of 7.5 MT/ha. In Campeche, production dropped 23 percent to 11,630 MT, with an average yield of 5.0 MT/ha, due to lower water availability.

Trade

MY 2026/27

Post forecasts rice imports in MY 2026/27 to increase by 4 percent to 830,000 MT, driven by lower production. Domestic production is expected to supply less than 15 percent of total consumption, with imports continuing to cover the bulk of Mexico's rice demand. Rice exports are forecast to decline 44 percent to 10,000 MT, reflecting lower exportable supplies of broken rice and other rice varieties. As of early September 2026, U.S. rice export total commitments for the MY 2026/27 reached 149,211 MT (including rough and milled rice).

MY 2025/26

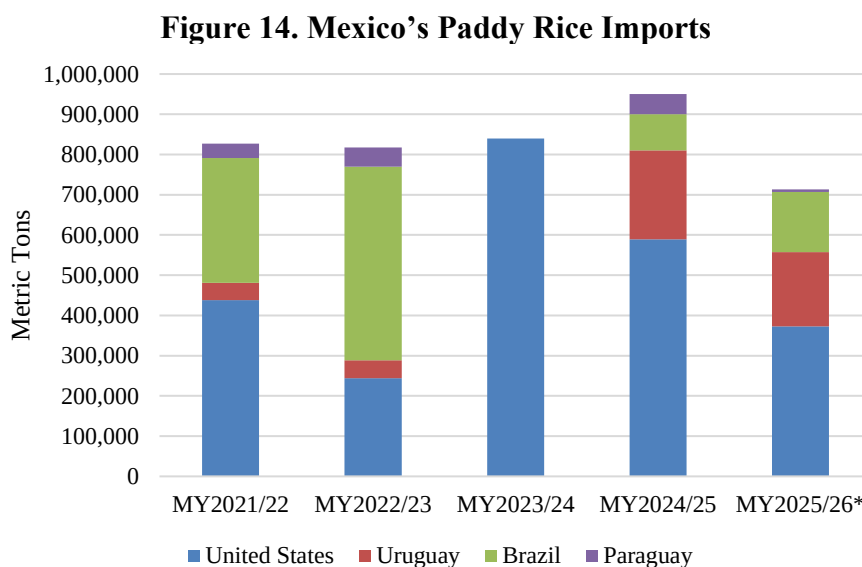
Imports

Post estimates rice imports in MY 2025/26 to decrease 10 percent to 800,000 MT, as millers draw down inventories built up during last year's record imports amid stable demand. From October 2025 through July 2026, imports reached 706,604 MT, with paddy rice accounting for 74 percent and milled rice for 26 percent. During this period, the overall U.S. market share declined from 57 to 46 percent, primarily in paddy rice. In contrast, Uruguay increased its share from 20 to 38 percent. Brazil increased its share

from 11 to 15 percent. Industry sources attribute South America’s increased competitiveness to affordability, year-round availability, and higher milling quality relative to other origins.

Paddy Rice

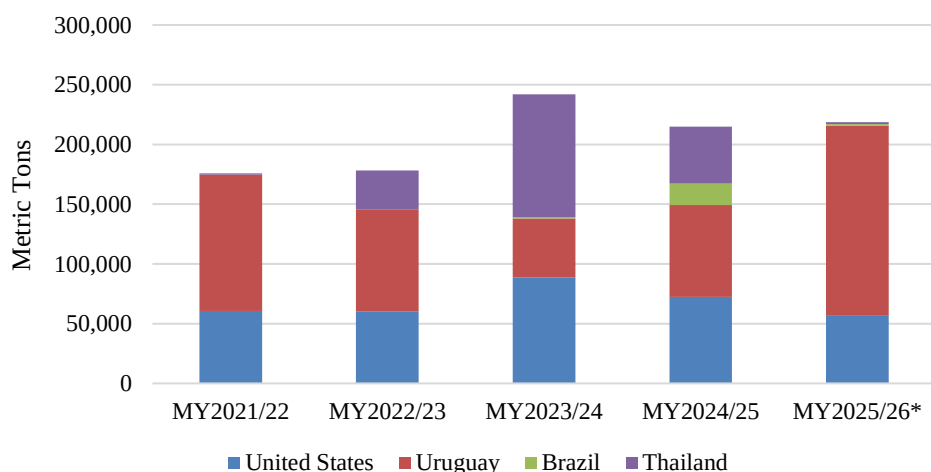
Paddy rice imports contracted over the current marketing year, with the United States ceding significant ground to South American suppliers. From October 2025 through July 2026, paddy rice imports declined 12 percent to 496,325 MT (MRE). The U.S. market share declined from 65 to 53 percent, followed by Uruguay with 26 percent and Brazil with 21 percent. In July 2026, the average import price for paddy rice was nearly 2 percent higher than the previous marketing year, landing at USD 360/MT. Uruguayan paddy rice was priced approximately 7 percent above U.S. rice on average. Around 75 percent of paddy rice imports entered through the Port of Veracruz, followed by Nuevo Laredo and Reynosa in Tamaulipas.



Milled Rice

Milled rice imports expanded sharply over the current marketing year, driven almost entirely by Uruguay’s rapid gain in market share. From October 2025 through July 2026, milled rice imports increased 17 percent to 202,333 MT. Uruguayan market share increased from 30 to 69 percent, while U.S. market share decreased from 33 to 28 percent. In July 2026, the average import price for milled rice from Uruguay was 9 percent lower than the previous marketing year, landing at USD 590/MT. Other suppliers, such as Brazil and Thailand, contributed 3 percent. Over 80 percent of milled rice imports entered the Port of Veracruz. The Port’s proximity to major consumption centers and milling facilities reinforces its role in rice import logistics. Other relevant points of entry are Tijuana, Mexicali, and Nuevo Laredo.

Figure 15. Mexico Mexico's Milled Rice Imports from Top Origins



Source: Trade Data Monitor
 *From October 2025 through July 2026

Exports

Rice exports in MY 2025/26 are estimated 33 percent lower at 18,000 MT, due to lower demand for broken rice by the U.S. brewery industry. Approximately 70 percent of rice exports refer to broken rice and 30 percent to long-grain milled rice and specialty rice.

Consumption

Rice consumption in MY 2026/27 is forecast to increase 1 percent to 1.01 MMT, reflecting population growth.

For MY 2025/26, rice consumption is estimated stable at 1 MMT. Retailers report that long-grain translucent rice from Uruguay has gained consumer preference over both imported long-grain and domestic medium-grain rice affected by chalky belly. Sales of domestic medium-grain rice were weaker in the first half of 2026, as retail prices were on average 45 percent higher than imported long-grain rice varieties. Per capita consumption is estimated slightly lower than the previous marketing year at 6.8 kilograms (15 pounds). Rice remains a secondary staple behind corn and wheat products.

Stocks

Post forecasts ending stocks in MY 2026/27 to decrease 30 percent to 71,000 MT, reflecting lower production and continued drawdown of existing stocks. Rice stocks are typically held by millers and cooperative warehouses. In MY 2025/26, Post estimates ending stocks at 101,000 MT, 32 percent below the previous marketing year, as domestic millers draw down relatively high inventories built up following a year of record-high imports and low global prices.

SORGHUM

Table 4. Mexico, Sorghum Production, Supply, and Distribution

Sorghum Market Year Begins Mexico	2024/2025		2025/2026		2026/2027	
	Oct 2024		Oct 2025		Oct 2026	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Harvested (1000 HA)	1204	1200	1000	1000	1200	900
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	269	269	193	280	192	179
Production (1000 MT)	4163	4150	3400	3300	4150	3100
MY Imports (1000 MT)	562	562	500	500	300	400
Total Supply (1000 MT)	4994	4981	4093	4080	4642	3679
MY Exports (1000 MT)	1	1	1	1	1	1
Feed and Residual (1000 MT)	4700	4600	3800	3800	4300	3400
FSI Consumption (1000 MT)	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total Consumption (1000 MT)	4800	4700	3900	3900	4400	3500
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	193	280	192	179	241	178
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	4994	4981	4093	4080	4642	3679
Yield (MT/HA)	3.4576	3.4583	3.4	3.3	3.4583	3.4444

(1000 HA), (1000 MT), (MT/HA)

MY = Marketing Year, begins with the month listed at the top of each column

TY = Trade Year, which for Sorghum begins in October for all countries. TY 2026/2027 = October 2026 - September 2027

Figure 16. Mexico Sorghum Crop Calendar



Production

MY 2025/26

Post forecasts sorghum production in MY 2026/27 (October – September) to decrease 6 percent to 3.1 MMT. Estimated production remains 33 percent below the 10-year average. Post projects harvested area to decline 10 percent to 0.9 million ha. Consistently low crop prices, high farmer indebtedness, limited access to credit, an absence of government support programs, and erratic precipitation patterns are likely to keep planted area at its lowest level in over 40 years.

Spring/Summer Sorghum

Spring/summer sorghum planting is expected to conclude in September 2026 and is mostly complete in key producing states including Guanajuato, Michoacán, and Jalisco. As of August 31, SIAP reported 310,397 ha planted. Rainfed sorghum is mostly sown from July through September, while irrigated crops were planted from May through June. In Guanajuato, planted area reached 110,527 ha, below last year's levels as some farmers reduced planting due to the crop's lack of profitability.

Fall/Winter Sorghum

Continued low crop prices, high farmer debt ratios, rising fertilizer costs, and a lack of government support are likely to keep planting intentions low in Tamaulipas and other producing regions. In addition, Mexico's National Meteorological Service projects below-average precipitation in central, southern and the Gulf regions through early 2027, associated with El Niño, which is expected to reduce soil moisture and reservoir levels needed to prepare cropland for fall/winter planting, set to begin in October.

MY 2025/26

Sorghum production in MY 2025/26 is estimated to decrease 20 percent to 3.3 MMT, the lowest level in over 40 years. Reduced soil moisture, a lack of profitability and government support, and high debt-to-income ratios for farmers were the main factors behind the significant decline.

Spring/Summer Sorghum

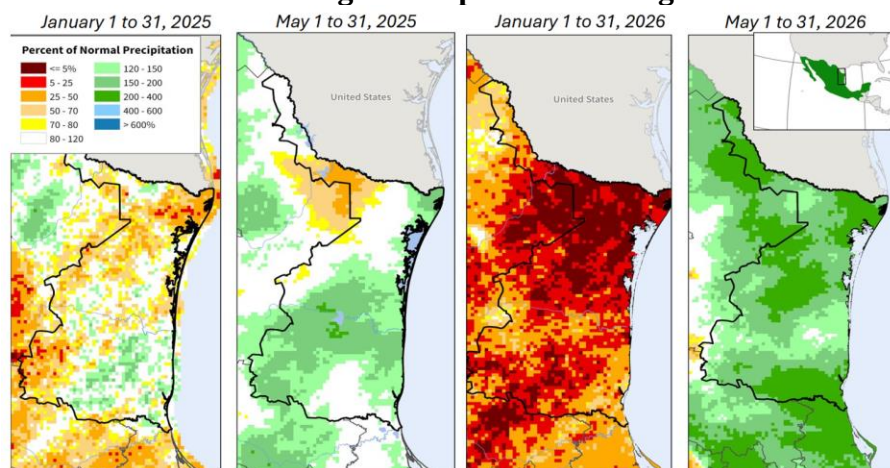
Production in the spring/summer cycle is estimated 6 percent lower at 1.9 MMT according to SIAP's final harvest data and Post's data from farmer and industry associations. Average yields declined 10 percent to 4.4 MT/ha due to a constrained use of fertilizers and pesticides based on low input prices. During the peak harvest in November 2025, the farmgate sorghum price in Guanajuato was 9 percent lower at 4,600 pesos (USD 270) per MT.

Fall/Winter Sorghum

Production in the fall/winter 2025/26 cycle is estimated 33 percent lower at 1.4 MMT based on SIAP's preliminary harvest data and Post's data from farmer and industry associations. The harvest is set to finalize in September 2026 with an average yield of 11 percent below at 2.4 MT/ha.

In Tamaulipas, the country's largest sorghum-producing state, production is estimated 43 percent lower at 0.9 MMT, with an average yield of 2.0 MT/ha. Reduced soil moisture and a lack of precipitation during the optimal planting window (January through March) prompted farmers to significantly cut planted area, while scattered rainfall in April-May convinced some farmers to plant later than usual, exposing the crop to higher temperatures and increased pest pressure. As a result, harvested area fell 35 percent to 445,000 ha. Farmers reported that elevated temperatures and persistent drought during crop growth stages, particularly in irrigation districts 025 and 026, combined with limited input use, drove yields down. Approximately 98 percent of the state's sorghum area was rainfed, and 2 percent irrigated.

**Figure 17. Tamaulipas - Percent of Normal Cumulative Precipitation (1-Month)
at Planting and Reproductive Stages**



Source: International Production Assessment Division (IPAD)

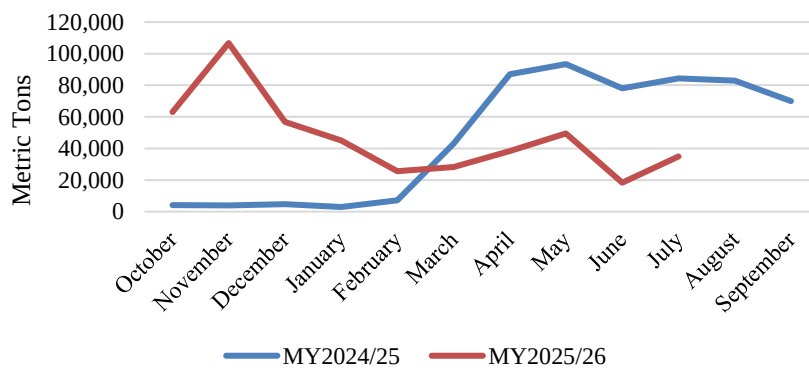
Sorghum farmgate prices in Tamaulipas remained at 3,600 pesos (USD 210) per MT during harvest, reflecting lower international prices. Farmer associations report that at current average yield levels, farmgate prices do not cover production costs. As a result, producers continue to request guaranteed prices and support programs from both state and federal governments.

Trade

Post forecasts sorghum imports in MY 2026/27 to decrease 20 percent to 400,000 MT, due to expected higher prices for imported sorghum and continued weak domestic demand from the livestock and feed industries.

Post estimates sorghum imports in MY 2025/26 to drop 11 percent to 500,000 MT, driven by decreased demand as the livestock and feed industries continue to favor yellow corn. From October 2024 through July 2025, imports reached 466,306 MT. Virtually all sorghum imports originate from the United States. Shipments from Texas are primarily transported by truck (over 80 percent), while sorghum from Midwestern states is shipped via rail.

Figure 18: Mexico's Sorghum Imports by Marketing Year



Source: Trade Data Monitor

Consumption

Total sorghum consumption in MY 2026/27 is forecast to decline 10 percent to 3.5 MMT, pressured by reduced domestic production and market preference for yellow corn. Industry sources report that vertically integrated livestock companies in Jalisco, San Luis Potosí, and the Bajío purchase domestic sorghum as an energy ingredient for their rations following the two annual harvests, in May/June and November/December. Their consumption varies according to domestic availability, and when output falls short, these companies turn to imported yellow corn. Notably, the sorghum-yellow corn substitution has proven largely irreversible: even when U.S. sorghum traded at a wider discount to yellow corn for much of MY 2025/26, feed millers did not increase purchases of U.S. sorghum, as many operations have already invested in port and rail infrastructure, storage, and feed formulations built around yellow corn. U.S. yellow corn #2 remains the preferred feed grain due to its price competitiveness, slightly higher energy content, and year-round availability.

Consumption in MY 2025/26 is estimated 17 percent lower at 3.9 MMT. Lower domestic production and elevated yellow corn imports were the main drivers of the decreased consumption by the livestock sector. This decline occurred despite a favorable sorghum-to-corn price spread for most of the marketing year, suggesting that the shift away from sorghum reflects structural changes in feed procurement rather than a temporary price-driven response.

Stocks

Ending stocks in MY 2026/27 are forecast stable at 178,000 MT, equivalent to 19 days of consumption, reflecting industry's reliance on tight, demand-driven inventory management amid limited incentives to hold larger sorghum stocks given the availability of competitively priced yellow corn.

Ending stocks in MY 2025/26 are estimated 36 percent lower at 179,000 MT, driven by reduced domestic production. Stocks are primarily held by collection centers and traders.

POLICY (all grains)

2027 Budget Proposal

On September 8, 2026, Mexico's Secretariat of Finance (Hacienda) submitted the [2027 Economic Package](#) to Congress. The proposal calls for a 4.3 percent increase in federal spending to USD 590 billion, prioritizing social programs, debt servicing, and pensions. SADER is allocated 88.8 billion pesos (USD 5.2 billion), a 17 percent increase in nominal terms. Roughly 80 percent of SADER's budget remains directed to social assistance for small-scale producers including fertilizer distribution, cash transfers, price supports, and food assistance to low-income families. Congress must approve the revenue package by October 31 and the expenditure package by November 15, 2026.

Presidential Anti-Inflation Decree

On December 31, 2025, the Government of Mexico [published a decree to extend the exemption of tariffs and easing of administrative procedures](#) for the importation of basic food products. The decree will continue to provide non-free trade agreement partners tariff free access to Mexico's market that the United States receives under the United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement (USMCA). The benefits apply to companies who are part of the 'Register of Importers of Products of the Basic Basket.' The extension is valid through December 31, 2026, but companies registered under the program may use the benefits of the decree until March 31, 2027.

Long grain paddy rice (HS code:1006.10.99) was removed from the program. In addition, a January 5, 2026 [administrative act](#) by the Secretariat of Economy set a maximum quota of 200,000 MT for duty-free imports from Brazil and other non-FTA countries for calendar year 2026. Imports above the quota are subject to Mexico's most favored nation (MFN) tariff of 9 percent. The grains and related products with duty-free access included in the decree are listed below. (See Gain Report [MX2026-0003](#))

Code	Product	Tariff	Notes
10.01	Wheat and meslin.		
1001.11.01	For sowing.	Ex.	
1001.19.99	Others.	Ex.	
1001.91.99	Others.	Ex.	
1001.99.99	Others.	Ex.	
11.01	Wheat or meslin flour		
1101.00.01	Wheat or meslin flour	Ex.	
10.05	Corn.		
1005.90.04	White corn (flour type).	Ex.	For human consumption only (not genetically modified).
1005.90.99	Others.		Only yellow corn for animal consumption.
10.07	Grain sorghum (graniferous).		

1007.90.01		Ex.	When the operation is carried out within the period between December 16 and May 15.
1007.90.02		Ex.	When the operation is carried out within the period between May 16 and December 15.
11.01	Wheat or meslin flour (tranquillón)	Ex.	
11.02	Cereal flour, except wheat or meslin.		
1102.20.01	Cornmeal.	Ex.	
19.02	Pasta, whether cooked or stuffed (with meat or other substances) or otherwise prepared, such as spaghetti, noodles, macaroni, noodles, lasagna, gnocchi, ravioli, cannelloni;		
1902.11.01	They contain eggs.	Ex.	
1902.19.99	The others.	Ex.	
1902.30.91	Other pasta	Ex.	
19.05	Bakery, pastry, or biscuit products, whether containing added cocoa; wafers, empty seals of the type used for medicines, wafers for sealing, dry pastes of flour, starch, or starch, in sheets, and similar products.		
1905.40.01	Toasted bread and similar toasted products.	Ex.	Box bread only.
1905.90.99	Others.	Ex.	Box bread only.

For More Information

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Report Number	Title	Dated
MX2026-0032	Grain and Feed Update	06/23/2026
MX2026-0018	Grain and Feed Annual	03/13/2026
MX2026-0005	Grain and Feed Update	01/26/2026
MX2025-0048	Grain and Feed Update	09/22/2025
MX2025-0030	Grain and Feed Update	06/23/2025

Attachments:

No Attachments