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## **Report Name:** Grain and Feed Annual

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### **Report Highlights:**

Guatemala continues to be a net importer of both yellow corn and rice. Corn area and production in MY2024/2025 are forecast to slightly increase to keep up with increased consumption for both food and feed; the avian sector keeps steady growth at 3-4 percent annually. Rice is forecast to increase 4 per cent and harvest area and production have been revised up based on the latest survey carried out by the Ministry of Agriculture to include subsistence farming in addition to the commercial production. Fertilization costs have decreased, except for urea, but labor costs continue increasing due to growing migration. The United States loses market share in both grains due to more competitive prices in South America, via WTO quota openings by the Ministry of Economy.

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## Rice

### Production:

Harvested area in MY2023/24 is forecast to increase to 17,000 hectares (Ha).<sup>1</sup> Post is revising area harvested for MY2023/24 to 16,000 Ha and MY2022/23 to 15,000 Ha after the Government of Guatemala carried out a survey at the end of 2023. Previous official data kept harvested area in 9,000 Ha for the past five years, based on commercial production, but the government has updated national statistics to include subsistence farming. The area harvested increase is mostly a statistical update, given that the average yields have not improved significantly in the past 10 years, and are roughly 3.8 metric tons per hectare (MT/Ha). El Niño conditions have reduced losses compared to the past 3 years. The average yield is a combination of commercial (close to 5.7 MT/Ha) and subsistence yields (lower than 2.0 MT/Ha). In addition, Guatemala officially restored the local purchase requirement prior to importing rice, providing the needed incentive to maintain and slightly increase local production. Except for urea, fertilizer costs have also decreased to pre-pandemic levels, making plant nutrition more accessible. Production costs for MY2023/24 are estimated in \$892-\$981/Ha, with farm gate prices of \$0.42/Kg, while the mills pay up to \$0.56/Kg.

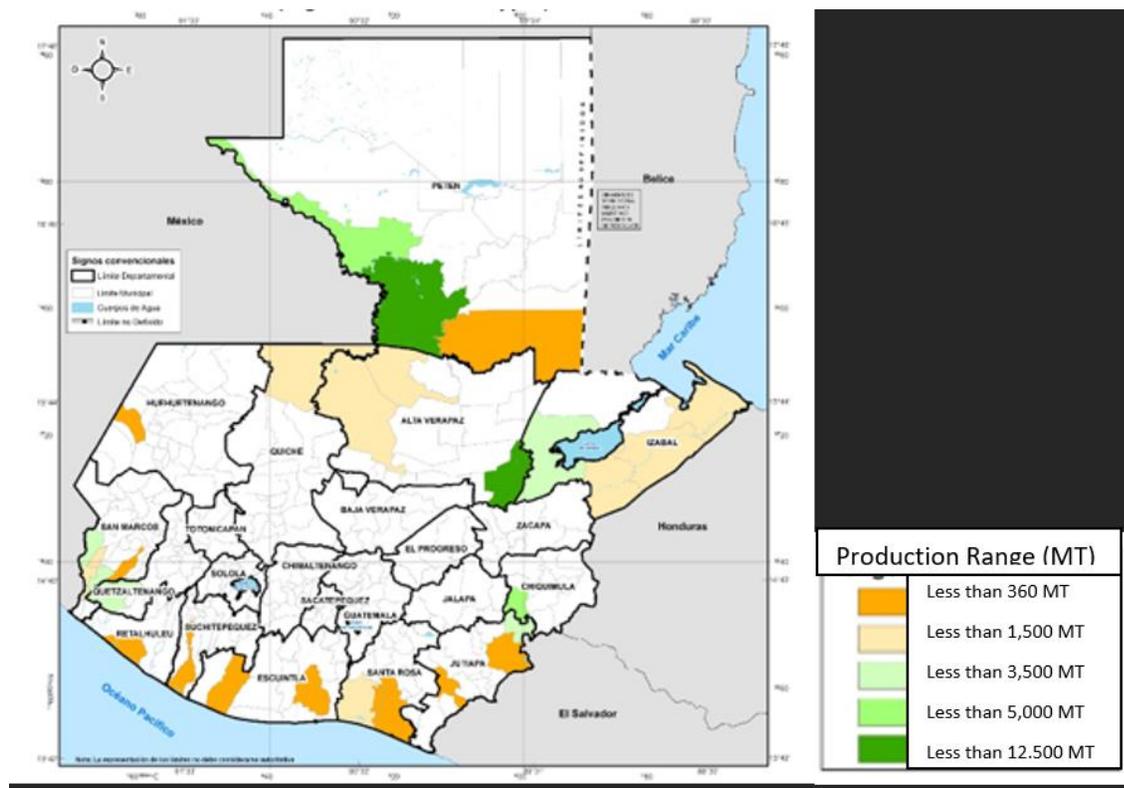
Production in MY2024/25 is forecast at 45,000 MT of milled rice, a 4 percent increase from MY2023/24, which has been revised from 36,000 MT to 43,000 MT. Production in MY2022/23 has been also revised to 40,000 MT. Farmers were reluctant to plant rice after the severe storms that hit Guatemala in years 2020-2022, which destroyed close to 600 Ha, but conditions for rice have improved after 3 consecutive La Niña years, followed by El Niño as of August of 2023. MY2022/23 production was a record high of 40,000 MT as the flooded lands provided enough humidity for the following harvest. San Marcos department had shifted rice production to plantain, but in MY2023/2024, rice plantations were restored.

Figure 1 shows the rice production areas for MY2023/24. Peten is number one producing department with 34 percent of the harvest, followed by Alta Verapaz with 28 percent of the harvest (this area was the one affected by storms back in 2020-2022, but which has recovered and is back in full production); these two departments are responsible for roughly 60 percent of the total harvest. San Marcos, Izabal, Chiquimula, Jutiapa, Quetzaltenango, and Santa Rosa follow with 38 percent combined harvest, and the rest is produced by Escuintla, Retalhuleu, Suchitepéquez and Huehuetenango departments.

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<sup>1</sup> 2022/23, 2023/24, 2024/25 refers to Market Years, while the year alone (ex. 2024) refers to calendar year; this nomenclature is standard throughout the whole report. For rice, MY = Market Year begins in October, while TY = Trade Year begins in January.

Figure 1  
Rice producing areas in Guatemala (MY2023/24)



Source: MAGA, 2024

Table 1 shows the estimate of rice production for MY2023/24. Rice production in MY2023/24 was affected in Chiquimula, Jutiapa, and Santa Rosa, part of the Dry Corridor, where roughly 30 percent of the harvest was lost due to extended dry spells at the middle of the harvest season. After 3 consecutive La Niña years, Guatemala entered an El Niño year in 2023/24, where roughly 27 Ha were lost by flooding. Alta Verapaz is the second main commercial rice producing area, but the only one that has irrigation and can harvest twice a year. The dry season harvest depends on the flooding of uneven terraces during October-November, to harvest March-May. During these months, prices experience the highest peaks. Rice planted in the rainy season May-June will be harvested in Sep-Oct, at the end of the wet season. Commercial rice production, both planting and harvest are fully mechanized in Alta Verapaz.

Table 1  
Guatemalan Rice Production Estimate for MY2023/24

Department	Area (Ha)	Production (MT)
Peten	5,518	19,539
Alta Verapaz	5,113	18,105
San Marcos	1,898	6,721
Izabal	1,450	5,135
Chiquimula	1,314	4,654
Jutiapa	1,135	4,018
Quetzaltenango	687	2,432
Quiche	418	1,480
Santa Rosa	277	982
Escuintla	155	548
Retalhuleu	50	176
Suchitepéquez	40	140
Huehuetenango	26	93
<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	<b>18,080</b>	<b>64,023</b>
Losses	2,000	3,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>16,080</b>	<b>61,023</b>

Source: MAGA, 2024

### Consumption and Residual:

The average milling rate in Guatemala remains stable at 70 percent. Consumption in MY2024/25 is forecast at 163,000 MT, a 2 percent increase from revised consumption for MY2023/24 (160,000 MT). Consumption for MY2022/23 was 157,000 MT, almost 3 percent above the previous estimate. Per capita consumption in MY2024/25 is forecast to slightly increase from 8.64 to 9.16 Kg, as households learn how to better prepare rice given the permanent cooking lessons that the Guatemalan Rice Producers Association (ARROZGUA) has co-facilitated with the U.S. rice industry at both wet markets and supermarkets for the past 10 years and is finally reflecting nationwide.

Most of the rice production is for human consumption, but animal feed use increased slightly in MY2023/2024 due to product deterioration resulting from road blockades experienced at the beginning of the harvest. These blockades were part of the civil protest during the past administration, paralyzing the country until a democratic transition was secured on January 15, 2024. Rough rice is transported in open trucks from the production sites to one of the five mills in the country but cannot withstand more

than two days of exposure to humid and warm conditions, thus the first rice harvests that were lost went for animal feed.

Guatemala has some major important mills such as ALCSA, Albay Industries, Pralsa, and San Luis. The largest mill has a total 18,000 MT storage capacity in Guatemala City, with an additional 12,500 MT available at Port Quetzal. Milling capacity is at least 70 MT/day and packing of at least 35 MT/day. The mill is highly automated and processes 58-60 percent of the rice as white and the rest as parboiled, in response to the consumption demand in Guatemala. At the mill, rice is received with a moisture content of 11-14 percent humidity, with an average of 12 percent. The milling obtains 54 percent of the rice as whole and 16 percent as broken; the rest is husk (20 percent and 10 percent bran), most of which go the feed industry. The mill is also energy efficient, converting residues into energy through biodigesters.

### Trade:

Imports in MY2024/25 are forecast at 118,000 MT, equivalent to TY2025 105,000 MT of which the United States is expected to maintain at least close to 50 percent share. Guatemala relies on imports for at least 70 percent of its domestic consumption. Table 2 reflects trade data for MY2021/22 vs. MY2022/23. Although Guatemala granted full market access for rough and milled rice as of January 1, 2023, the Guatemalan milling industry is very price sensitive, and the Ministry of Economy opened a 110,000 MT WTO quota for rice for year 2023. Under WTO quota, the rice enters tariff free, and buyers imported twice as much from Brazil compared to the previous year and significantly more from Paraguay. As mentioned in last year's GAIN Grains Report, importing from countries other than the United States maintains a local purchase requirement to continue supporting domestic production; U.S. rice's competition is now South America.

Table 2  
Guatemalan Rice Imports (MY2021/22 vs. MY2022/23)

Exporting Country	Metric Tons MY2021/22	Metric Tons MY2022/23
United States	85,063	55,824
Brazil	18,101	34,661
Paraguay	135	17,866
Costa Rica	3,261	5,925
El Salvador	1,826	1,100
Nicaragua	787	1,098
Thailand	485	563
Honduras	1,335	555
Others	5,476	198
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>116,469</b>	<b>117,790</b>

Source: TDM, 2024

In MY2022/23 rice imports from the United State were composed 98 percent rough rice and 2 percent milled rice. Imports from Brazil were 80 percent rough rice and 20 percent broken rice. Imports from Paraguay were composed by 95 percent rough rice and 5 percent broken rice. Broken rice imports reached a record high of 15,000 MT. Milled rice imports have been dropping during the past four years because of less competitive international prices compared to the domestic versions, which are sold as imported/local rice mix.

### Stocks:

Imported rice is taken to the mill, packed, and sold. Small producers sell to intermediaries, which take the rice to the mill to sell it. Except for some bags that may be kept temporarily at warehouses for short term distribution, neither the Government of Guatemala nor the Rice Producers Association (ARROZGUA) manage rice stocks.

### Policy:

Contrary to what the rice producers proclaimed as devastating consequences of tariff free importing conditions as the Dominican Republic and Central American -CAFTA-DR- Free Trade Agreement granted full market access to rice on January 1, 2023, domestic rice production increased because of the World Trade Organization -WTO- quotas that Guatemala opened combined with the local purchase requirements for other countries in addition to the United States.

The Ministry of Economy (MINECO) issued Ministerial Decree 223-2005 back in 2005, which established the local purchase requirement prior to CAFTA-DR's entry in force. This decree secured volume, price, and payment guarantees to rice producers, as millers had to buy the local production to be able to import rice. When CAFTA-DR was negotiated, rice received protection for 18 years, starting with a 29.2 percent tariff and quotas of 54,500 MT for rough rice and 10,500 MT for milled rice.

Ministerial Decree 223-2005 applied not only to CAFTA-DR but also to other Free Trade Agreements and WTO quotas. The COVID-19 pandemic led MINECO to issue Ministerial Decree 591-2020, effective as of March 2020, eliminating the existing local purchase requirement when opening quotas, which led to a record high of 182,000 MT of rice imports in MY2019/2020, significantly affecting local production and prices. ARROZGUA demanded reinstating the domestic purchase requirement, a request which was granted in August 2021.

The Ministry of Agriculture supports rice production through research and development (R&D) of improved rice varieties and hybrids, but the last release was in May 2021, when the Agricultural Science and Technology Institute (ICTA) from MAGA launched ICTA Robusta rice for small subsistence farmers, with increased yields of up to 2.7 MT/Ha, less tall, with a 115-120-day production cycle, adapted for the North, East, and South Guatemalan growing conditions. This rice variety has a mill rate of 70 percent, and up to 54 percent whole grain.

The Guatemalan Rice Producers Association (ARROZGUA) is also considering joining again the [Latin American Fund for Irrigated Rice](#) (FLAR for its Spanish name), a private-public alliance to improve rice varieties. ARROZGUA understands the need to improve varieties at least every 5 years, otherwise the milling rate falls.

### Marketing:

As a result of the imports logistics, demand, and mills' location, average prices in the country are more expensive in Peten, Huehuetenango, and Quiche departments, followed by Guatemala City, Alta and Baja Verapaz, and Izabal; the most affordable prices for rice are found in the southern departments of Guatemala. Rice is distributed mostly through traditional channels, with 84 percent of the sales through local neighborhood stores (at least 50,000 municipal stores registered), 14 percent through supermarkets, and 2 percent through other minor distributors.

Figure 2 shows historical wholesale prices for milled rice at La Terminal market in Guatemala. In the past decade, prices kept relatively stable under \$1.00/Kg, but since the global crisis following the COVID-19 pandemic prices increased up to 14 percent. Though prices reached record high of \$1.25/Kg in MY2023, average prices in MY2024 have roughly decreased 13 percent. The average price gap at wholesale between first quality and second quality rice (containing more broken rice) is \$0.10/Kg.

Figure 2  
Historical Wholesale Milled Rice Prices in Guatemala



Source: MAGA, 2024

## Corn

### Production:

Guatemala is forecast to harvest 886,000 Ha of corn in MY2024/25, a slight increase from a revised estimate of 885,000 Ha in MY2023/24 (from 875,000 Ha).<sup>2</sup> Area planted in MY2022/23 was 884,000 Ha. Guatemalan commercial farmers planted around 10 percent more area considering that weather events, either floods or droughts, usually reduce total harvest between 8 and 10 percent. The revised estimate results from cost reduction in most fertilizers (except for urea) and increased corn prices, which stimulated farmers to maintain production areas. Alta Verapaz, Quiche, Peten, and Huehuetenango continue to be the major corn production sites, accounting for half of the country's production, as reflected in Table 3.

<sup>2</sup> 2022/23, 2023/24, 2024/25 refers to Market Years, while the year alone (ex. 2024) refers to calendar year; this nomenclature is standard throughout the whole report. For corn, MY = Market Year begins in July, while TY = Trade Year begins in October.

Table 3  
Guatemala Corn Planted Area and Production Estimates for MY2023/24 per Department

Department	Area (Ha)	Production (MT)
Alta Verapaz	168,876	229,550
Quiche	146,245	218,506
Peten	131,924	256,044
Huehuetenango	106,261	177,340
Jutiapa	56,825	113,410
San Marcos	51,910	114,371
Quetzaltenango	39,421	106,022
Chiquimula	34,291	54,566
Totonicapan	29,697	45,612
Jalapa	27,213	48,011
Chimaltenango	21,954	43,586
Baja Verapaz	21,883	25,443
Retalhuleu	18,938	47,314
Guatemala	18,365	33,651
Izabal	17,711	47,906
Solola	17,258	36,991
Santa Rosa	15,732	38,768
Zacapa	12,985	27,471
El Progreso	9,501	11,164
Sacatepequez	8,471	14,169
Suchitepequez	8,022	23,731
Escuintla	6,876	23,108
<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	<b>970,360</b>	<b>1,736,734</b>
<b>Losses</b>	<b>85,000</b>	<b>112,734</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>885,359.59</b>	<b>1,624,000</b>

Source: MAGA, 2024

Production for MY2024/25 is forecast at 1.6 million MT, like the estimate for MY2023/24 and MY2022/23. Commercial production represents roughly 60 percent of the national harvest, in less than 34 percent of the planted area (320,000 Ha). Yields vary depending on the production zone and the use of improved genetics. Hybrid corn seeds have average yields of 5.18 MT/Ha and are planted in 178,000 Ha by 36,142 farmers, for a total output of 923,000 MT. Varieties, both local and imported, with an average yield of 3.45 TM/Ha are planted by 67,146 farmers in 142,000 Ha for a production of 490,000 MT. The rest of the production, around 600,000 MT are produced in 530,000 Ha by 347,000 subsistence farmers with average yields less than 1 MT/Ha, reducing national average yield to less than 2 MT/Ha. Although Guatemala only plants corn for human consumption, up to 35,000 Ha are estimated to be planted with yellow corn for food; the rest of the subsistence farming is planted with white and local colorful corn varieties (see Figure 3), exclusively grown for tortillas.

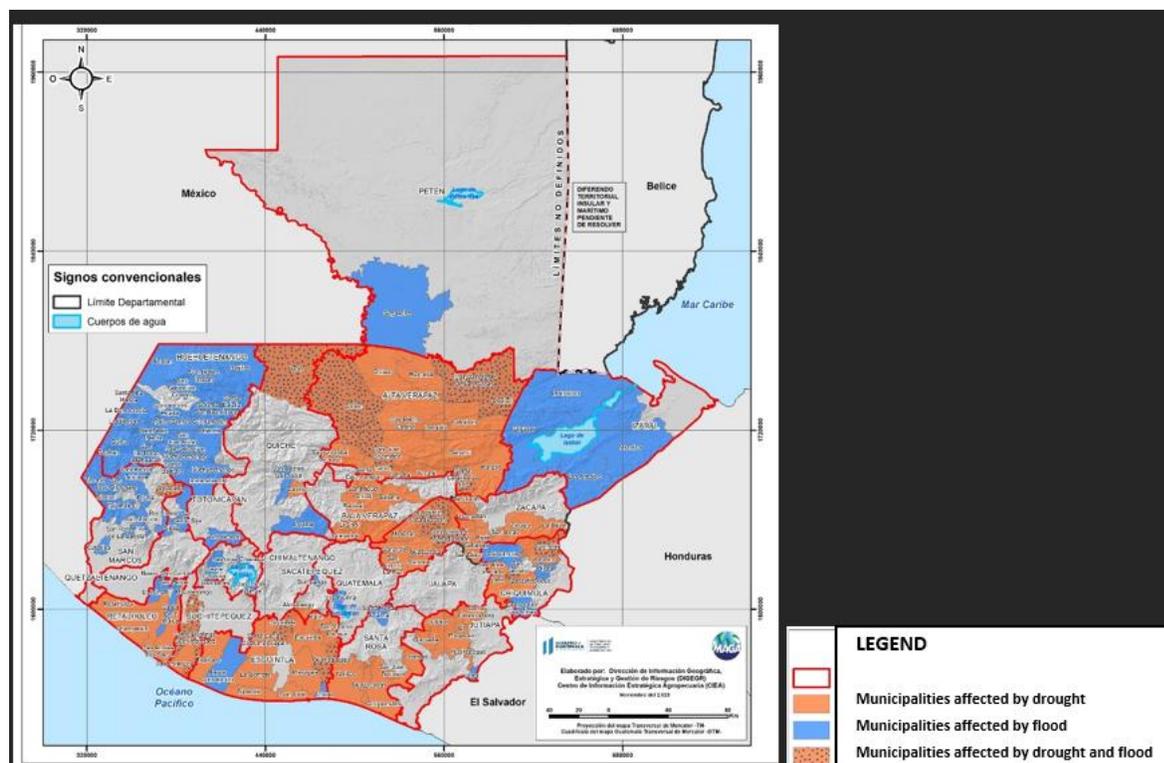
Figure 3  
Guatemalan Local Corn Varieties



Source: [Prensa Libre](#), August 16, 2023

Figure 4 shows corn production areas affected by drought (54,000 Ha) and floods (8,000 Ha). Some departments affected by drought were also affected by floods (33,000 Ha). Total losses so far account for 85,000 Ha and 112,734 MT of corn.

Figure 4  
Corn Production Areas Affected in MY2023/24



Source: MAGA, 2024

The corn production cycle goes from May to March in Guatemala, with the *Primera* or first and most important harvest representing 67 percent of the total harvest and running August-October, followed by the *Postrera* second harvest, which represents 27 percent of the national harvest, from November to March, and the *Apante*, or late harvest, from January to February, representing some 6 percent of the harvest. The April-June period is critical for food security in Guatemala, and deficits are covered by imports, mostly from the United States and Mexico, though in MY2022/23 South Africa was the second most important supplier for white corn. The Postrera harvest in commercial areas South of Peten as Ixcan, Playa Grande, and Playitas, planted close to the river basins were affected by the floods in Oct-Dec of 2023, but most of the crop was harvested in Feb-Mar of 2024.

Drought normally affects corn production along the Dry Corridor, but the South Coast was seriously affected too given El Niño phenomenon accentuating by the beginning of MY2023/24 harvest (see Figure 5); additional commercial plantations were established afterwards, with drip irrigation. The Weather, Volcanic, and Seismic Institute (INSIVUMEH) confirmed 10-20 percent less accumulated moisture for the first semester of 2024, with a 27 percent probability to continue with dry conditions until June.

Figure 5

Drought affection in Suchitepequez, South Coast of Guatemala (Santa Rita, Willy Woods, El Paraíso, Japón Nacional 1 y 2, Santa Cruz Laredo, Guajilote, and Triunfo)



Source: [Prensa Libre](#), August 6, 2023

Production costs in MY2023/24 increased 30 percent to \$1,160/Ha, therefore farm gate average price is estimated in \$0.57/Kg, for a final price of \$0.61/Kg of clean corn. Cost productions increased twice for rented land and increased use of agrochemicals to combat thrips, the new main pest affecting corn, and “asphalt stain”, the main fungal complex disease affecting corn production for the past 8 years. In addition, costs have also been impacted by higher labor cost due to its scarcity in rural areas, resulting from both a combination of migration and remittances.

## Consumption:

Consumption in MY2024/5 is forecast to slightly increase to 3.23 million MT, resulting from its respective increases in food (1.64 million MT) and feed (1.59 million MT). Feed continues growing as meat production, especially chicken, maintains permanent growth of 3-4 percent annually. The livestock sector will also demand more feed, slowly transitioning from grassfed to feed lots, as a strategy to reduce its carbon footprint.

Feed and residual estimates for MY2023/24 have been revised up from 1.56 to increase to 1.58 million MT. MY2022/23 closed with an upward revised data of 1.57 million MT. Commercial white corn production grows at a 2-3 percent annual increase to try to catch up with the demand, but losses due to changing weather conditions, have resulted in limited growth and gaps are filled with imported corn.

Animal feed in Guatemala continues fully relying on imported yellow corn, soybean meal, and soybean oil. Prior to the covid pandemic, yellow grease was the main source of fat for the feed, of which 80 percent came from the United States and the other 20 percent from Canada. After the pandemic, yellow grease was supplanted by soybean oil in the feed industry in Guatemala. The core formula for macronutrients includes corn (50-60 percent), soybean meal (20-25 percent), soybean oil and DDGS (5 percent), which constitute 80 percent of the formula; the other 20 percent is filled in with micronutrients. Access to more affordable enzymes, mostly recombinant, have improved the quality and nutrient availability of the feed formulas.

Although the formulas are varied and adjustable, there are no major trends in the feed industry to substitute the imported commodities, given the lack of competitiveness of potential local products, which cannot offer economies of scales for bulk presentation (available products are marketed in 100-pound presentations), nor uniformity in the quality (moisture content, cleanliness, and feed safety standards). Guatemala feed industry forecasts to produce 1.6 million MT of balanced feed in MY2024/25 for the egg, broilers, beef, and pork industries in Guatemala (650,000 MT), El Salvador (190,000 MT), Honduras (370,000), Costa Rica (74,000 MT), and others (300,000 MT).

Animal feed production goes for the avian industry (24.8 percent broilers and 22.2 percent for layers), the beef sector (28 percent), the pork industry (9.6 percent), and the aquaculture sector (2.3 percent). Multi-investment Corporation (CMI) is the major feed supplier for the broiler industry, COMAIMA supplies the layers sector, followed by Purina (beef and pets) and Nutriansa (aquaculture). The growth of the feed industry follows closely the demographic growth, except that the pork industry significantly varies its demand year after year. The feed industry growth has kept constant at 3-4 percent annual growth.

The main feed facility in Guatemala has installed capacity for 56,000 MT of corn, in addition to tanks to hold soybean oil, dyes, and molasses. Corn is transported through elevator systems and DDGS are held in warehouses. The formulas are converted into pelletized or extruded end products, according to the species and ages. The products can get additional ingredients such as veterinary drugs, amino acids,

gluten, among others. The product is sold as bulk if the client has silos or in 44-pound and 100-pound presentation bags. The facility has bulk capacity for 7 MT/batch of bulk product and 4 MT/batch of bagged products for a total storage capacity of 115,000 bags.

### Trade:

Imports in MY2024/25 are forecast to increase to 1.602 million MT, equivalent to 1.623 million MT in TY2024/25, of which imports from the United States are expected to maintain at least a 50 percent market share. MY2023/24 imports are revised up to 1.601 million MT, as MY2022/23 closed in 1.598 million MT. Table 3 shows the trade data for MY2021/22 vs. MY2022/23. The United States dropped its market share from 1.4 million MT to 988 MT, as Brazil became the second largest supplier for yellow corn and South Africa exported almost 40 percent of the white corn.

Table 3  
Guatemalan Rice Imports (MY2021/22 vs. MY2022/23)

Country	MY Imports (MT)	
	2021/22	2022/23
United States	1,386,005	987,723
Brazil	61,947	570,402
South Africa	0	21,811
Mexico	49,296	14,588
Belize	2,487	1,387
Argentina	29,025	1,101
Honduras	1,210	515
Thailand	106	160
Others	128	29
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,530,204</b>	<b>1,597,716</b>

Source: TDM, 2024

Guatemala imported 56,000 MT of white corn in MY2022/2023, though the CAFTA-DR tariff-rate-quota (TRQ) in CY2023 was 27,200 MT, as the Ministry of Economy opened additional 800,000 MT under a WTO quota to supply potential gaps, mostly used by the food and feed industries to keep down production costs by sourcing less expensive corn. CAFTA-DR TRQ for white corn in CY2024 is set at 27,600 MT and for CY2025 would be 28,000 MT.

Most of the Free Trade Agreements and Partial Agreements Guatemala has have excluded white and yellow corn imports, except for the United States (0 percent yellow corn, TRQ/20 percent out-of-quota tariff for white corn), Panama (0 percent tariff for both white and yellow corn), Mexico (0 percent tariff for yellow corn while white corn is excluded), Taiwan (0 percent tariff for both white and yellow corn), and Belize (0 percent tariff for yellow corn and 20 percent tariff for white corn).

### Stocks:

Stocks in MY 2024/25 are forecast at 263,000 MT, which is the combined capacity to store food and feed reserves for one month consumption, very close to stocks estimated for MY2023/24. April through June are the most critical months when subsistence farmer reserves end, the highest prices are observed, and the food security conditions worsen in the rural areas. Roughly 20,000 MT are public reserves, while the rest is private storage in mills and silos. Big commercial producers and associations have made further investments to increase local capacity to clean, store, and distribute corn to the mills. The National Corn Growers Association (ANAGRAB) is supporting commercial farmers to get access to credit for infrastructure investments, including silos for medium farmers. The storage capacity is forecast to increase by 500 MT in the next five years.

### Policy:

Guatemala has a permanent food assistance program that involves research and seed production through ICTA, MAGA's research arm. ICTA has developed more than 20 hybrids and varieties of white corn for human consumption, mostly adapted to 0-1,400 meters above sea level. In addition, ICTA developed its first yellow corn hybrid for human consumption, launched back in 2021, resistant to a fungal complex called "asphalt spot", which destroyed significant yellow corn production areas in the Northern region of the country in the past years. Though yellow corn production for human consumption is not significant compared to white corn, it is valued for "tortilla" and some local food preparations.

Guatemala launched its first crop insurance program in February 2022. The insurance is a parametric and catastrophic events program, designed by MiCRO (Microinsurance Catastrophe Risk Organization) and hired by the public Credito Hipotecario Nacional (CHN) bank. The program does not require presential evaluation of the damage but rather estimates losses based on satellite imagery (ERA5 on 25x25 square kilometers), historical weather behaviors, and economic losses resulting from extreme prolonged storms and droughts. The insurance won't apply when excess rainfall or drought don't reach the levels considered as catastrophic events, neither when floods, landslides, volcanic eruptions, low temperatures, or fires occur, when not related to the specific weather events monitored by MAGA. The insurance program has been specially targeted by MAGA for small farmers, especially those supplying school feeding.

MAGA launched a Grains Strategic Reserves Program, with a \$13 million investment (with the support of the European Union) for 8,000 MT of basic grains as a national reserve and 10,000 MT of grain reserves with small farmers. For small farmers, MAGA supplied materials valued at \$963,000 to build

30,000 silos with 0.33 MT capacity each, in addition to 550 plastic silos with 0.5 MT capacity each. Although MAGA maintains local purchase of grain for food security, most of the grain is imported.

### Marketing:

White corn is a staple grain and consumption is relatively stable with slight increases on a yearly basis. Despite drought affecting some of the corn producing zones, especially along the Dry Corridor that runs from East of Central America up to Mexico, planting at least 8-10 percent above the estimated harvest has proved strategic to keep up with the demand. Historical prices are shown in Figure 6. Prices have kept relatively high after the pandemic, motivating commercial farmers to continue producing and supplying white corn. Yellow corn prices follow the same trend.

Figure 6  
Wholesale Historical White Corn Prices in Guatemala for White and Yellow Corn



Source: MAGA, 2024

White corn experienced low prices in the August-November period, when 67 percent of the corn is harvested during the Primera season, reaching its lowest values at the end of the Primera. Prices start

increasing again in the December-April season, reaching peak prices on May-July, when consumption depends on remaining reserves and imported corn.

## Production, Supply, and Demand

Rice, Milled	2022/2023		2023/2024		2024/2025	
	Oct 2022		Oct 2023		Oct 2024	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
<b>Market Year Begins</b>						
<b>Guatemala</b>						
<b>Area Harvested</b> (1000 HA)	5	15	5	16	0	17
<b>Beginning Stocks</b> (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Milled Production</b> (1000 MT)	17	40	18	43	0	45
<b>Rough Production</b> (1000 MT)	24	57	26	61	0	64
<b>Milling Rate (.9999)</b> (1000 MT)	7000	7000	7000	7000	0	7000
<b>MY Imports</b> (1000 MT)	128	117	140	117	0	118
<b>TY Imports</b> (1000 MT)	108	121	140	105	0	105
<b>TY Imp. from U.S.</b> (1000 MT)	59	59	0	59	0	59
<b>Total Supply</b> (1000 MT)	145	157	158	160	0	163
<b>MY Exports</b> (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TY Exports</b> (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Consumption and Residual</b> (1000 MT)	145	157	158	160	0	163
<b>Ending Stocks</b> (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total Distribution</b> (1000 MT)	145	157	158	160	0	163
<b>Yield (Rough)</b> (MT/HA)	4.8	3.8	5.2	3.8125	0	3.7647
(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 2024/2025 = January 2025 - December 2025						

Corn	2022/2023		2023/2024		2024/2025	
	Jul 2022		Jul 2023		Jul 2024	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
<b>Market Year Begins</b>						
<b>Guatemala</b>						
<b>Area Harvested</b> (1000 HA)	880	884	875	885	0	886
<b>Beginning Stocks</b> (1000 MT)	247	247	260	258	0	265
<b>Production</b> (1000 MT)	1620	1621	1625	1624	0	1625
<b>MY Imports</b> (1000 MT)	1595	1598	1700	1601	0	1602
<b>TY Imports</b> (1000 MT)	1618	1620	1700	1622	0	1623
<b>TY Imp. from U.S.</b> (1000 MT)	853	854	0	855	0	855
<b>Total Supply</b> (1000 MT)	3462	3466	3585	3483	0	3492
<b>MY Exports</b> (1000 MT)	2	2	5	2	0	2
<b>TY Exports</b> (1000 MT)	3	3	5	3	0	3
<b>Feed and Residual</b> (1000 MT)	1575	1576	1650	1580	0	1585
<b>FSI Consumption</b> (1000 MT)	1625	1630	1650	1636	0	1642
<b>Total Consumption</b> (1000 MT)	3200	3206	3300	3216	0	3227
<b>Ending Stocks</b> (1000 MT)	260	258	280	265	0	263
<b>Total Distribution</b> (1000 MT)	3462	3466	3585	3483	0	3492
<b>Yield</b> (MT/HA)	1.8409	1.8337	1.8571	1.835	0	1.8341
(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 2024/2025 = October 2024 - September 2025						

**Attachments:**

No Attachments