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Report Highlights:

In marketing year (MY) 2025/2026, Colombia's corn production is forecast to remain unchanged at 1.5 million metric tons (MMT) due to low domestic prices discouraging acreage expansion. Similarly, milled rice production is expected to decrease to 1.9 MMT, driven by the same economic factors. Corn imports are expected to increase due to higher animal feed demand, moderate economic growth, and a stronger Colombian peso, with the United States remaining as the main supplier. In contrast, rice imports are expected to decline as millers will give priority to local production and existing inventories from the previous year's record harvest. Wheat imports are forecast to grow, supported by higher consumption levels, favorable exchange rates, and economic recovery, while Canadian wheat continues to challenge U.S. market share.

Commodities:
Corn

Table 1. Corn: Production, Supply, and Distribution

Corn	2023/2024		2024/2025		2025/2026	
Market Year Begins	Oct 2023		Oct 2024		Oct 2025	
Colombia	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Harvested (1000 HA)	390	390	370	370	370	370
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	340	340	390	438	389	436
Production (1000 MT)	1600	1600	1500	1500	1550	1500
MY Imports (1000 MT)	6622	6850	7200	7500	7800	7800
TY Imports (1000 MT)	6622	6850	7200	7500	7800	7800
TY Imp. from U.S. (1000 MT)	6627	6630	0	0	0	0
Total Supply (1000 MT)	8562	8790	9090	9438	9739	9736
MY Exports (1000 MT)	2	2	1	2	2	2
TY Exports (1000 MT)	2	2	1	2	2	2
Feed and Residual (1000 MT)	6650	6800	7100	7400	7700	7700
FSI Consumption (1000 MT)	1520	1550	1600	1600	1580	1620
Total Consumption (1000 MT)	8170	8350	8700	9000	9280	9320
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	390	438	389	436	457	414
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	8562	8790	9090	9438	9739	9736
Yield (MT/HA)	4.10	4.10	4.05	4.05	4.20	4.05
OFFICIAL DATA CAN BE ACCESSED AT: PSD Online Advanced Query						

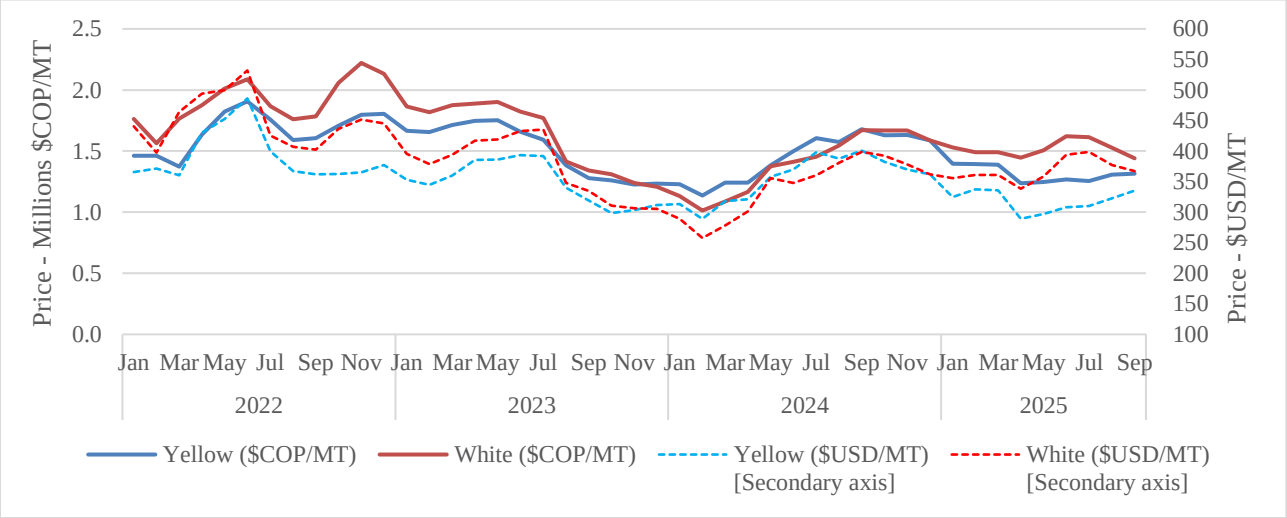
Data source: FAS historical data series. Post estimates for MY 2025/2026.

Production

In MY 2025/2026 (October-September), FAS Bogota (Post) revises its corn production estimate 3 percent lower to 1.5 million metric tons. The national corn output continues to be constrained by climatic variability, particularly heavy precipitation between February and June 2025 that impacted some corn-producing regions, as well as low farmgate prices that discourage crop expansion. Cultivated area is expected to remain steady at 370,000 hectares (ha) (Figure 1). According to IDEAM,[1] above-average rainfall during the 2025 planting season improved soil moisture conditions across regions, yet localized flooding and waterlogging in parts of Meta, Tolima, and Valle del Cauca departments delayed planting and with lower-than-expected yields in select municipalities (Figure 2).

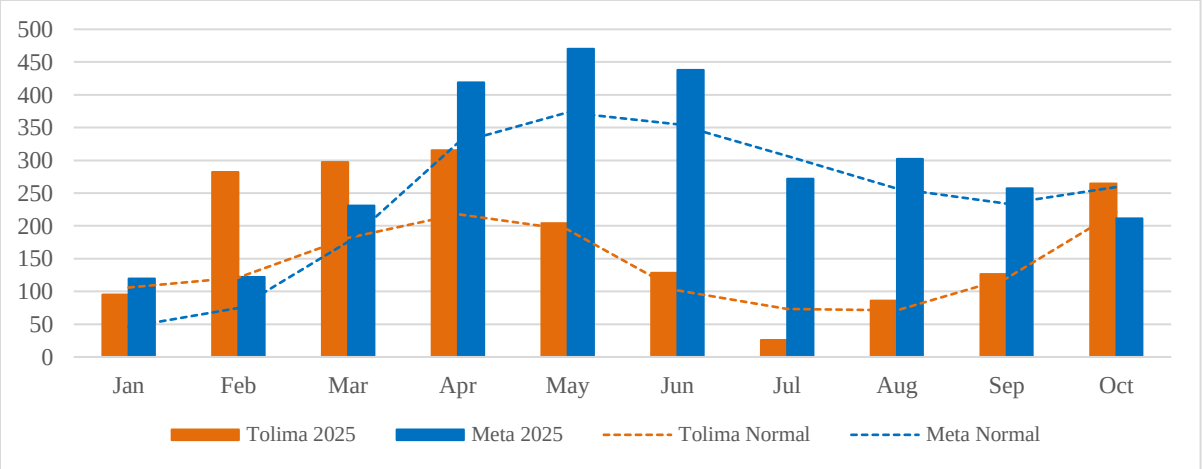
[1] The Institute of Hydrology, Meteorology and Environmental Studies, a government agency housed in the Ministry of Environment.

Figure 1. Colombia: Domestic Average Monthly Corn Prices Paid to Producers Calendar Years (CY) 2022-2024, million Colombian Pesos (COP)/Metric Ton (MT) and USD/MT



Data source: National Corn Producer Prices Report, Fenalce.
Note: U.S. dollar prices (USD) calculated using monthly average exchange rate from Banco de la República de Colombia.

Figure 2. Average Monthly Precipitation in Meta and Tolima, Corn Producing Departments, against Historical Average, CY 2025 (millimeters)



Data Source: USDA Global Agricultural and Disaster Assessment System (GADAS) Climate Hazards Center InfraRed Precipitation with Station (CHIRPS) Monthly Precipitation data set. Precipitation data is provided as the average value across a one-month period against historical averages (see *Normal* trend line).

The MY 2024/2025 corn production estimate remains unchanged at 1.5 million metric tons. Weather conditions have been largely favorable in key producing regions, with the average national yield holding steady at approximately 4.05 MT/ha. In 2024, Colombia's corn production comprised roughly 70 percent yellow corn and 30 percent white corn.[2] Modern farms, which account for 80 percent of output and 60 percent of planted area, typically achieve average yields around 5.7 MT/ha, while traditional smallholders, primarily growing for subsistence, average 2

[2] Source: Area and Production Statistics, Colombian Association of Cereal and Legume Producers (Fenalce); published October 2025.

MT/ha. About 70 percent of national production is concentrated in the departments of Córdoba, Sucre, Bolívar, Tolima, Huila, Valle del Cauca, and Meta. Previously, the Agricultural Rural Planning Unit[3] identified 16 million ha suitable for corn cultivation. Yet, expansion is limited by weak infrastructure, poor access to crop inputs, and significant investment barriers, particularly in the eastern plains (*Llanos Orientales*).

In 2024, Colombia planted 131,450 ha of genetically engineered (GE) corn, a 7 percent decrease from 2023, reflecting the larger trend of reduced domestic production. The largest areas of GE corn cultivation were in Meta, Córdoba, Tolima, Valle del Cauca, and Cesar.[4]

Consumption

Post revises the MY 2025/2026 corn consumption estimate higher to 9.3 MMT, driven by modest food and industrial (FSI) corn usage and low domestic corn prices. Colombian per capita FSI corn consumption is estimated at 30 kilograms (kg). Demand from the animal feed sector remains strong, bolstered by Colombia's anticipated economic growth in 2025 and 2026. Corn feed demand is projected to rise 4 percent year-on-year from the revised estimate, reaching 7.7 million metric tons.

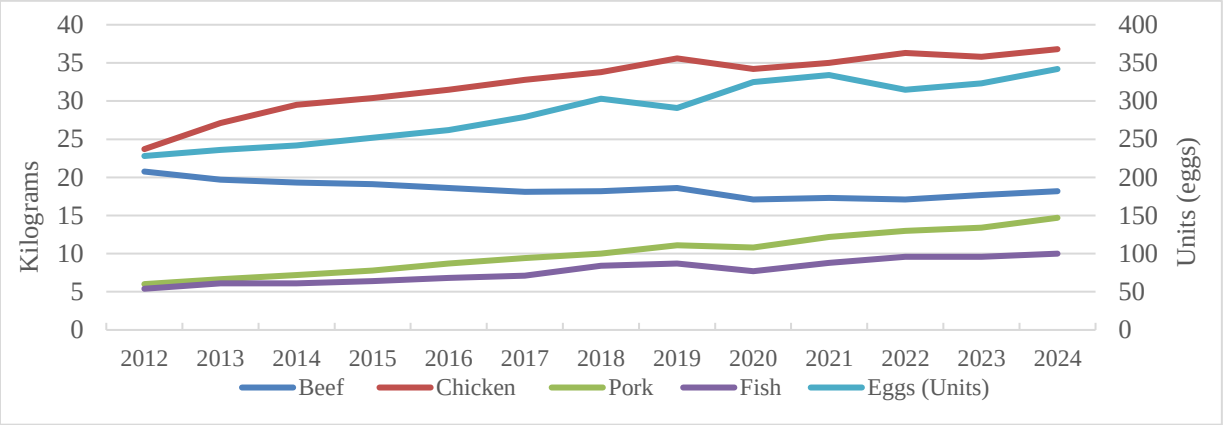
For MY 2024/2025, Post revises Colombia’s total corn consumption upward by 3 percent to 9 MMT, driven by growing demand from the animal feed sector due to lower international corn prices and a stronger Colombian peso. These factors reduced feed costs, supporting competitive prices for animal proteins, particularly poultry and pork, thus sustaining both domestic demand and production growth (Figure 3).

According to the National Administrative Department of Statistics (DANE) price indices (September 2025), the poultry consumer price index increased 2.3 percent year-to-date, while egg and pork prices decreased 1 and 2 percent respectively, positioning pork as the most competitively priced animal protein in the market. At the producer level, the price index for pork fell by 8.7 percent, poultry decreased by 2.4 percent, and eggs declined by 0.6 percent, reflecting reduced feed and input costs. These reductions have improved production margins, incentivizing sustained output across the sector.

[3] The Agricultural Rural Planning Unit (UPRA) is an agency within the Ministry of Agricultural and Rural Development.

[4] Approximately 1,680 ha of off-patent GE soybeans were also cultivated in this period, primarily for animal feed.

Figure 3. Colombia: Per Capita Animal Protein Consumption by Product (Kg and Units)



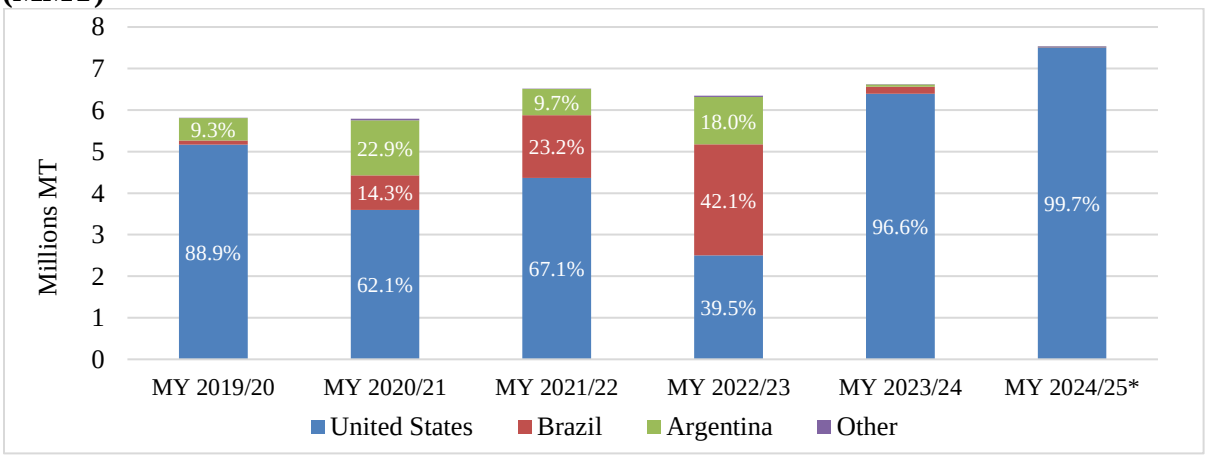
Data source: Colombia commodity producer associations including Fenavi (Poultry and Eggs), PorkColombia (Pork), Fedegan (Cattle), and Fedeacua (Aquaculture).

Trade

Marketing year 2025/2026 corn imports are forecast to remain unchanged at 7.8 MMT, a 4 percent increase the MY 2024/2025 revised estimate. This growth reflects continued demand from the animal feed sector. U.S.-origin corn is projected to retain its dominant market share, exceeding 90 percent in both the current and upcoming marketing years. This trend is expected to continue, provided Mercosur duties remain in effect and the zero-duty provision for U.S. corn under the United States-Colombia Trade Promotion Agreement (CTPA) remains unchanged.

Post revises MY 2024/2025 corn imports to 7.5 MMT, driven by strong domestic demand. Between October 2024 and August 2025, Colombia imported 6.7 MMT of corn, a 12 percent year-on-year increase, with U.S. corn accounting for nearly all imports (Figure 4). The growth in imports is driven by falling international corn prices and the appreciation of the Colombian peso, enabling increased import volumes. Approximately 95 percent of imported corn is used for animal feed, while the remaining 5 percent is allocated for human and industrial use.

Figure 4. Colombia: Corn Imports by Origin, MYs 2019/2020-2024/2025 and % Share (MMT)



Data source: Colombia National Customs Office (DIAN), Trade Data Monitor (TDM).
* MY 2024/2025 estimate based on available trade data (October 2024 to August 2025) and maritime agent import data on imports from September 2025.

Stocks

Ending stocks for MY 2025/2026 are projected at 414,000 metric tons (MT), slightly lower compared to the previous year. This volume is sufficient to support operations for over two weeks. Colombian importers generally keep minimal inventories due to frequent purchasing cycles.[5] There are no government policies establishing grain inventories.

Policy

The Colombian government has emphasized the goal of achieving food sovereignty, with a particular focus on reducing dependence on corn imports. Despite this commitment, no specific government program targeting increased corn production has been announced. One notable institutional development included the formal establishment of the National Corn Council through Resolution 375, issued in December, 2024 by the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development. The Corn Council, which began in early 2025, serves as a platform for dialogue between corn producers, processors and government entities to coordinate actions aimed at improving productivity, promoting biotechnology use, and strengthening storage and logistical capacities.

Private initiatives have been introduced to promote domestic corn production in Colombia. The "*Soya-Maiz Proyecto País,"* a private-public partnership established in 2020, intends to expand corn and soybean cultivation in the eastern plains with a long-term goal of planting 1 million ha in the region to reduce reliance on imports by increasing competitive domestic output. To date, about 75,000 ha of corn and nearly 80,000 ha of soybeans are under cultivation. In September 2025, private stakeholders launched the "*Maíz Fuerte – País Fuerte"* campaign[6] to emphasize the importance of corn in food security, rural stability, and economic competitiveness. This initiative focuses on increasing domestic production, improving productivity through technological advancements and seed innovation, and strengthening the corn value chain from farms to industrial processing.

Colombia's corn sector maintains a checkoff program administered by the Colombian Association of Cereal and Legume Producers (Fenalce) via the National Cereal Fund. The program collects 0.75 percent of the sales price per/kg for both yellow and white corn from farmers.[7] Funds are utilized for research investments, social and technical programs, and market promotions.

As a member of the Andean Community of Nations (CAN), Colombia employs the Andean Price Band System (APBS) to stabilize prices for certain sensitive agricultural products, including corn. (Table 2).[8] The CTPA excludes the APBS mechanism for U.S. imports and instead incorporated a tariff rate quota (TRQ) mechanism with out-of-quota duties. Duties on U.S. yellow and white corn were phased out in 2023, which facilitates stable trade flows.

[5] This tendency accounts for the U.S. corn zero percent duty, and Mercosur-origin corn duties that are published every two weeks.
[6] In Spanish: *Strong Corn, Strong Country*.
[7] The amount was established by Law 101 of 1993.
[8] The APBS price stabilization mechanism raises tariffs when international prices drop below a set floor and lowers them when prices exceed a set ceiling. Both the floor and ceiling prices are updated annually.

Table 2. CAN: Corn Floor and Ceiling Prices (USD/MT)[13]

Period	Commodity	Floor Price CIF	Ceiling Price CIF
April 2025 -March 2026	**Yellow Corn**	$285	$350
	White Corn	$308	$374

Data source: CAN Resolution 2456/2024.

Since April 2023, Mercosur tariffs on yellow and white corn imports have established in response to declining international prices. Reference prices and applicable duties for corn imports from Mercosur countries are updated biweekly (Table 3).

Table 3. CY 2025-2026 APBS Reference Price and Effective Duties on Mercosur Origin Yellow and White Corn (USD/MT)

2025 – 2026	Yellow corn (HS 10059011)		White corn (HS 10059012)	
	Reference Price	Tariff %	Reference Price	Tariff %
April 1-15	$227	29	$270	16
April 16-30	$234	25	$272	15
May 1-15	$241	21	$277	13
May 16-31	$241	21	$279	12
June 1-15	$227	29	$264	19
June 16-30	$231	27	$265	19
July 1-15	$226	30	$261	21
July 16-31	$218	35	$261	21
August 1-15	$222	33	$261	21
August 16-31	$220	34	$261	21
September 1-15	$220	34	$261	21
September 16-30	$221	33	$261	21
October 1-15	$218	35	$261	21
October 16-31	$227	29	$261	21
November 1-15	$223	32	$261	21

Data source: Andean Community of Nations, Resolutions of Reference Prices under the APBS.

Commodities:
Rice

Table 4. Rice: Production, Supply and Distribution

Rice, Milled	2023/2024		2024/2025		2025/2026	
Market Year Begins	Apr 2023		Apr 2024		Apr 2025	
Colombia	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Harvested (1000 HA)	568	568	627	630	570	560
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	161	161	107	107	283	280
Milled Production (1000 MT)	1865	1865	2048	2045	1940	1880
Rough Production (1000 MT)	2743	2743	3012	3007	2853	2765
Milling Rate (.9999) (1000 MT)	6800	6800	6800	6800	6800	6800
MY Imports (1000 MT)	81	81	174	174	100	120
TY Imports (1000 MT)	195	195	75	85	150	120
TY Imp. from U.S. (1000 MT)	120	120	0	0	0	0
Total Supply (1000 MT)	2107	2107	2329	2326	2323	2280
MY Exports (1000 MT)	50	50	46	46	55	50
TY Exports (1000 MT)	50	50	50	50	55	50
Consumption and Residual (1000 MT)	1950	1950	2000	2000	2050	2050
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	107	107	283	280	218	180
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	2107	2107	2329	2326	2323	2280
Yield (Rough) (MT/HA)	4.82	4.82	4.80	4.77	5.00	4.94
MY = Marketing Year, begins with the month listed at the top of each column *TY = Trade Year, for Rice, Milled begins in January for all countries. TY 2025/2026 = January 2026 - December 2026*						
OFFICIAL DATA CAN BE ACCESSED AT: PSD Online Advanced Query						

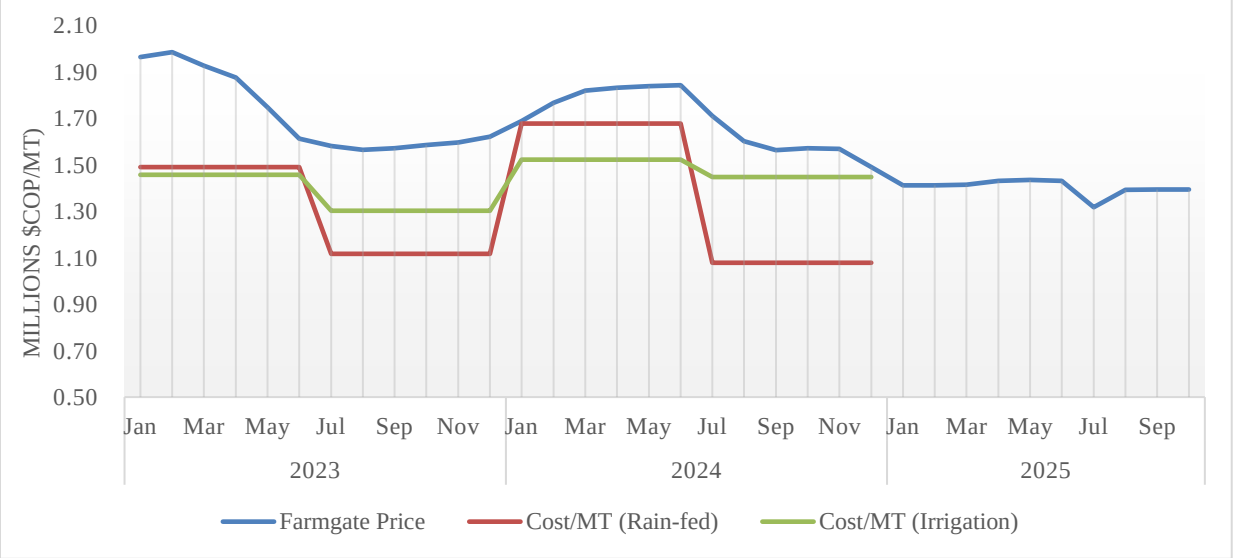
Data source: FAS historical data series. Post estimates for MY 2025/2026.

Production

Post revises the MY 2025/2026 (April-March) rice production forecast lower by 3 percent to 1.9 MMT of milled rice equivalent (MRE), with a harvested area of 560,000 ha, reflecting an 11 percent decline from MY 2024/2025. Rice planting declined by 8 percent year-on-year in the first half of 2025, as oversupply and low local prices discouraged production growth (Figure 5). In the second half of 2025, persistently weak prices and limited producer liquidity further restricted planting capacity, leading to additional reductions in cultivated area. Despite these challenges, timely rainfall during the first half of 2025 resulted in mostly favorable crop conditions and modest productivity gains. However, excess rainfall temporarily disrupted harvest operations in certain regions of Tolima and Huila, where year-round rice cultivation is supported by irrigation systems.

For MY 2024/2025, milled rice production estimate remains unchanged at 2 MMT, reflecting higher cultivated area, primarily in the eastern plains, and favorable weather conditions that boosted production in the second half of 2024.

Figure 5. Domestic Rice Prices vs. Production Costs by Cropping System (COP/MT)



Data source: Colombian Rice Growers Federation (Fedearroz).
Note: Colombian peso prices based on green paddy rice on a national average. Production costs for 2025 are unpublished to date. COP 1 million equals USD $270 as on November 13, 2025.

Colombia's national average rice yield is estimated at 5 metric tons (MT) per hectare (paddy rice basis), with 65 percent of production occurring between July and December. Approximately 16,000 rice growers are spread across five regions, including the *Llanos Orientales* and central regions, comprising the departments of Casanare, Meta, Tolima, and Huila, which account for over 70 percent of total production. The eastern plains represent 40 percent of production, utilizing mostly rain-fed cultivation, with average yields of 4 MT/hectare. In contrast, the central region, which relies on irrigated systems, produces 30 percent of the national rice crop with average yields of 6.5 MT/hectare. The majority of growers lack on-farm drying and storage facilities, requiring them to sell their harvest as unmilled green paddy rice to millers for processing. Colombia has approximately 95 rice millers operating 121 mills, with *Organizacion Roa Florhuila* (ORF) and *Grupo Diana* representing nearly half of the market share.

Consumption

For MY 2025/2026, the milled rice consumption forecast remains unchanged at 2.1 MMT MRE, representing a 2.5 percent year-on-year increase. This growth is driven by demand for staple foods amid the gradual economic recovery.[9] Rice remains one of the most important dietary staples in Colombia, valued for its accessibility, versatility, and nutritional benefits. According to DANE, 98 percent of Colombian households consume rice, with Bogota leading in total consumption, followed by Antioquia and Valle departments.[10]

[9] According to July 2025 estimates from Colombia's Central Bank, the economy is projected to grow by 2.6 percent in 2025 and 3.4 percent in 2026.
[10] Reported by DANE from the 2023 National Quality of Life Survey published August 2024. Despite its lower populations relative to Bogota or Medellin, per capita consumption is highest in the rural departments of Córdoba, Sucre, and Cauca.

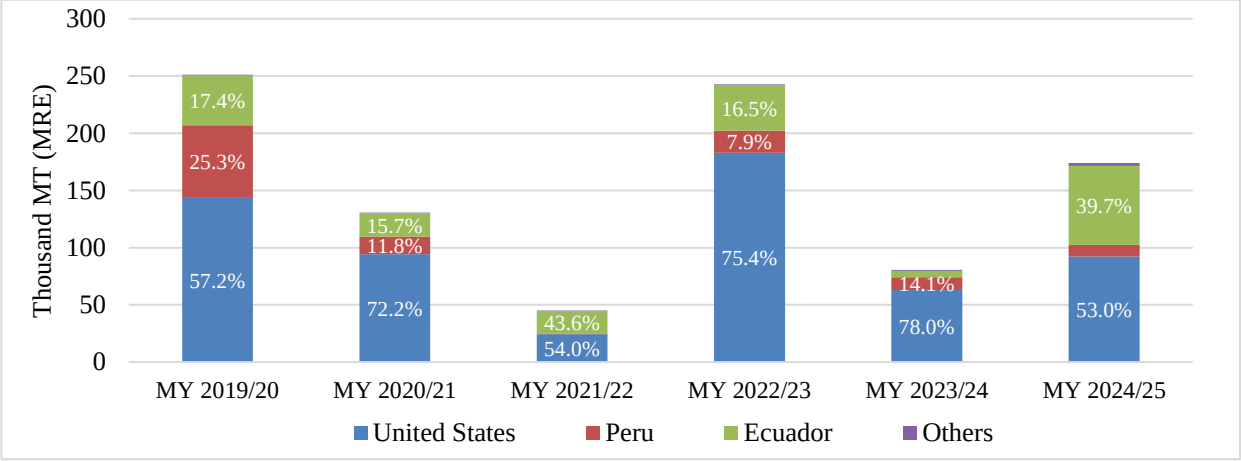
Domestic rice production supplies about 90 percent of national consumption, with the remaining 10 percent met by imports. Retail distribution is dominated by small mom-and-pop stores, which account for more than 90 percent of rice sales, followed by supermarkets (4 percent) and wholesale markets (3 percent).

Trade

Post revises the MY 2025/2026 rice import forecast upward to 120,000 MT MRE, reflecting an anticipated decline in domestic production and stronger price incentives for imported rice. However, imports will remain 31 percent lower from MY 2025/2026, as demand will be met primarily with domestic stocks and rice and previous MY inventories. The United States is expected to regain some market share, driven by price competitiveness and the appreciation of the Colombian peso, which boosts the affordability of imported rice.

For MY 2024/2025, Colombia's rice imports remain unchanged at 174,000 MT, with the United States and Ecuador as the main suppliers (Figure 6). During the first three months of MY 2024/2025, over 60 percent of total rice supply was imported due to low domestic stocks and high local prices. Increased domestic supply from the main harvest season diminished the demand for imports in the following months.

Figure 6. Rice Imports by Country of Origin and Percent Share (MY, Thousand MT MRE)



Data source: DIAN, TDM.

The 2025 calendar year tariff-rate quota (TRQ) for U.S.-origin rice under the CTPA is set at 140,003 MT, with an out-of-quota duty rate of 30.8 percent. These duties are scheduled to be fully phased out by 2030.[11] The first and second 2025 Colombia Rice Export Quota (COL-RICE) auctions were under-subscribed, with only 10,437 MT of milled rice equivalent (MRE) allocated out of the available 118,391 MT MRE, which was less than 9 percent of the total volume. Industry sources attributed the limited auction to sufficient domestic supply from the main harvest and competitive local pricing. Additionally, millers indicated their preference for

[11] See: USDA GAIN: Colombia Grain and Feed Annual 2025, CO2025-0002.

locally produced or CAN-origin[12] rice over U.S. rice due to specific quality concerns. The third 2025 COL-RICE auction held on October 2, 2025, was fully allocated, with 21,612 MT MRE assigned for the last quarter of 2025.[13]

Colombia is not a major rice exporter and cannot compete on price with neighboring countries. There are milled rice trade flows through Venezuela via the common border, driven by the Venezuelan supply shortages. For MY 2025/2026, rice exports to Venezuela are estimated to remain unchanged at 50,000 MT MRE, as Venezuela will likely continue to source from other origins (see, Venezuela Grain and Feed Update 2025). In addition, as part of the government's efforts to address domestic oversupply, marginal quantities of rice have been exported to Cuba.[14]

Stocks

Marketing year 2025/2026 ending stocks are projected at 180,000 MT MRE, a 36 percent decrease from the previous MY revised estimate, reflecting lower production levels and market stabilization. This volume is sufficient to cover more than one month of industry consumption. The Colombian government does not have policies for maintaining grain stocks. Previously, the Ministry of Agriculture provided financial incentives for producers and millers to store rice inventories on an ad hoc basis to stabilize market prices during the peak harvest season in the second half of the calendar year. However, this program has not been offered since 2024.

Policy

In 2025, the government's rice policy has focused on stabilizing producer income due to widespread protests over low farmgate prices and limited storage capacity. In March 2025, growers from the main producing regions blockaded roads, prompting the Ministry of Agriculture to negotiate a support package totaling $21.9 billion Colombian pesos (approximately USD $5 million) to help small and medium-sized farmers cover production costs and sell production. The measures complemented efforts to expand financing access and promote public procurement.

To further quell producer dissatisfaction and strengthen price coordination, the Ministry of Agriculture issued Resolution 241 of 2025, establishing a supervised pricing regime ("*libertad vigilada*") for green paddy rice with region-specific reference prices and standardized quality parameters. However, industry groups have argued that the prices set under Resolution 241 of 2025 were too high and did not match market realities and international levels, leading them to refuse purchases at those rates. In response, the Superintendence of Industry and Commerce (SIC) approved a voluntary stabilization agreement[15] between producers and millers through Resolution 65722 published August 29, 2025. This agreement established minimum prices, payment terms, and quality standards. Subsequently, Resolution 72845, issued by SIC on September 18, 2025, clarified the application of the agreement and expanded its scope to

[12] Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, and Bolivia (CAN members) face zero-tariff duties, with Colombia lifting restrictions on milled rice imports from Peru in 2022 and Ecuador in 2023.
[13] Industry contacts noted that competitive U.S. rice prices and the appreciation of the Colombian peso drove increased demand for imports.
[14] Source: Rice farmers from Tolima will sell 1,644 tons to Cuba and to public entities in Colombia, Colombian Presidency, published July 2025.
[15] See: The SIC authorized an agreement between producers and industry stakeholders to stabilize the rice sector in Colombia, SIC, August 2025.

additional municipalities. The measure was further extended through January 31, 2026, through SIC Resolution 88766, issued on October 30, 2025.

To address suspected unfair competition and customs fraud linked to sharp increases in low-priced milled rice imports stemming from CAN countries, the Ministry of Commerce on October 30, 2025 published a draft decree that proposes enhanced customs controls for milled and semi-milled rice (HS 1006.30.00.90) with declared FOB prices at or below USD $600/MT and requiring pre-arrival documentation of origin and distribution chains. The decree seeks to safeguard domestic producers from underpriced or erroneously declared imports.
Most Colombian rice programs are sponsored by Fedearroz through the National Rice Fund, a checkoff program that collects 0.5 percent of the sales price of each kg of green paddy rice from producer members.[16] Mills apply this charge at the time of purchasing green paddy rice. Most rice growers are members of Fedearroz and benefit from educational programs, technical assistance, and sales support.

Commodities:
Wheat

Table 5. Wheat: Production, Supply and Distribution

Wheat	2023/2024		2024/2025		2025/2026	
Market Year Begins	Jul 2023		Jul 2024		Jul 2025	
Colombia	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Harvested (1000 HA)	3	3	3	3	2	2
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	342	342	236	236	145	165
Production (1000 MT)	9	9	6	6	6	6
MY Imports (1000 MT)	1973	1973	1899	1899	2200	2050
TY Imports (1000 MT)	1973	1973	1899	1899	2200	2050
TY Imp. from U.S. (1000 MT)	493	493	729	729	0	0
Total Supply (1000 MT)	2324	2324	2141	2141	2351	2221
MY Exports (1000 MT)	18	18	26	26	25	28
TY Exports (1000 MT)	18	18	26	26	25	28
Feed and Residual (1000 MT)	120	120	120	100	125	100
FSI Consumption (1000 MT)	1950	1950	1850	1850	1950	1900
Total Consumption (1000 MT)	2070	2070	1970	1950	2075	2000
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	236	236	145	165	251	193
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	2324	2324	2141	2141	2351	2221
Yield (MT/HA)	3	3	2	2	3	3
OFFICIAL DATA CAN BE ACCESSED AT: PSD Online Advanced Query						

Data Source: FAS historical data series. Post estimates for MY 2025/2026.

[16] The current 0.5 percent rate was established by Law 67 of 1983 and was elevated to the status of "parafiscal contribution" by Law 101 of 1993.

Production
For marketing year 2025/2026 (July-June), the wheat production estimate remains unchanged at 6,000 metric tons. Colombia produces mainly soft wheat in Boyacá, Cundinamarca, and Nariño departments, with Boyacá accounting for about 75 percent of output. Production remains minimal as it only covers less than one percent of demand due to low yields, small farm size, and challenging climatic conditions. No production expansion is expected.

Consumption
Post revises the MY 2025/2026 wheat consumption forecast to 2 MMT wheat grain equivalent (WGE), a 3 percent increase year-on-year from the revised MY 2024/2025 estimate. Food and industrial use remain the primary driver of wheat consumption, with demand closely tied to economic growth. In the current MY, wheat consumption will grow modestly as demand for wheat-based products remains slow. Wheat demand for animal feed is limited, given that the feed sector continues to favor cheaper alternatives like corn and dried distillers grains in feed formulations.

For MY 2024/2025, wheat consumption is revised slightly lower to 2 MMT, reflecting reduced demand from the feed industry. In 2023 and 2024, FSI wheat consumption declined due to persistent food inflation, reduced economic activity, and food taxes on processed wheat products, which prompted product substitution. In response, the Colombian Wheat Millers Chamber (Fedemol) launched promotional campaigns to encourage household wheat consumption.

Colombia's milling sector comprises 40 wheat milling plants, producing approximately 1.5 MMT of fortified flour per year. These facilities are regionally distributed, with 16 mills in Cundinamarca, seven in the North Coast, seven in Valle and Cauca, six in Santander, three in Nariño, and one in Risaralda. From January to August 2025, output and sales declined by 1.2 percent compared to the previous year, reflecting a slow recovery in manufacturing activity, as overall industry growth during the same period was limited to less than 1 percent. Despite this decline, the sector anticipates a rebound in the final quarter of 2025, driven by increased holiday demand. Approximately 70 percent of Colombia's total wheat consumption is used by the bread industry, while 12 percent is allocated for cookies and crackers, 11 percent for pasta, 3 percent for household baking, and less than 4 percent for animal feed.

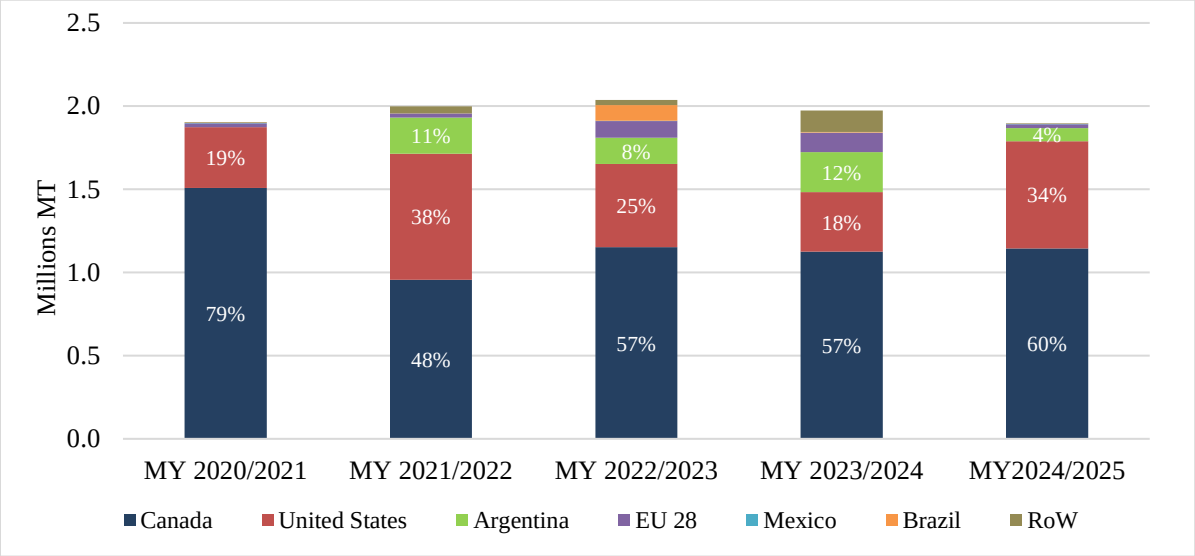
Colombia utilizes wheat across various protein categories, with high-protein wheat (14 percent) primarily imported from Canada, accounting for approximately 50–70 percent of the flour used in bread production. Lower-protein wheat (less than 10 percent content), including U.S. origin, is used for cookies, pasta, and confectionery.

Trade
Post revises the MY 2025/2026 wheat import estimate slightly lower to 2 MMT WGE, yet remains a 7 percent growth year-over year, due to the growth in local consumption driven by Colombia's economic expansion, as well as new promotional campaigns and government initiatives to boost wheat demand. Colombia's wheat milling industry relies entirely on imports to meet its needs.

Wheat imports for MY 2024/2025 are unchanged at 1.9 MMT WGE, consistent with the reduced demand seen in both the human and animal sectors. Canada and the United States remain Colombia's primary wheat suppliers. The suspension of tariffs under the APBS mechanism has allowed occasional imports from non-traditional South American sources. U.S. wheat has regained market share in MY 2024/2025, heavily supported by technical assistance programs that have demonstrated the advantages of U.S. wheat varieties to Colombian millers.

There are approximately 60 wheat importers in Colombia, with nearly all imports (98 percent) consisting of raw wheat grain for milling, while the remaining 2 percent includes finished pastas and processed wheat products. Colombia primarily imports Canadian-origin Red Spring and Prairie Spring Red wheat, valued for their price competitiveness and high protein content required by millers. In 2025, U.S. wheat exports to Colombia were dominated by Soft Red Winter, which accounted for over 80 percent of total U.S. wheat shipments, followed by Hard Red Winter wheat (Figure 7).

Figure 7. Wheat Imports by Country of Origin (MY, MMT, WGE) with % Market Share



Data source: DIAN, TDM.

Post revises the MY 2025/2026 wheat export forecast upward to 28,000 MT WGE, an 8 percent year-on-year increase from the revised MY 2024/2025 estimate. This growth is attributed to a recovery in production and modest export market diversification. While Venezuela and Curaçao were historically the primary destinations for Colombian wheat products, Cuba has since emerged as the leading importer in MY 2024/2025, followed by Mexico and the United States. Colombia has also expanded the range of exported products, with pasta accounting for 59 percent of total export volume and wheat flour making up the remaining 41 percent.

Stocks

For MY 2025/2026, ending wheat stocks are revised lower to 193,000 MT WGE. This volume is sufficient to cover approximately six weeks of operations. The feed and wheat milling industries maintain limited carry-over inventories, but most mills have capacity to store products for up to two months of operations.

Policy

Colombia has not implemented major policy changes affecting wheat imports or production, but two recent initiatives demonstrate government support for wheat-related industries, including Law 2470 of 2025 and the Bogota Agreement 997 of 2025. Law 2470, enacted in July 2025, promotes the formalization and development of small businesses and microenterprises, including bakeries, as part of President Petro's "Popular Economy" initiative. This policy aims to stimulate demand for flour and wheat-based products, indirectly supporting stable consumption levels and demand for imported wheat. Agreement 997, approved by the Bogota City Council, recognizes the bakery industry as vital for local employment and food security, institutionalizes the annual Bread Festival, and promotes programs to strengthen artisanal and small bakeries through training and innovation.

Colombia maintains 18 trade agreements, most of which allow zero percent duties on wheat import, including key suppliers Canada and the United States. Wheat from other origins is also duty-free under government decrees suspending the APBS mechanism.

The Colombian government has expanded nutrition policies, including taxes on ultra-processed foods. Law 2277, enacted in 2023, imposes taxes on processed foods high in sodium, added sugars, and fats, with levies increasing from 10 percent to 20 percent beginning January 2025. While bread is exempt, cookies and pastries exceeding nutritional thresholds are subject to these taxes. Additionally, since 1996, Colombian regulations (Decree 1944) mandate that all wheat flour sold domestically be fortified with vitamins B1, B2, niacin, folic acid, and iron. Although the government reviewed flour enrichment requirements in 2022 and released draft updates for public comment in 2025, no new regulations have been finalized.

Attachments:

No Attachments