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Prepared By: Benjamin Juarez

Approved By: Susan Karimiha

Report Highlights:

Corn and wheat production forecasts remain unchanged in marketing year (MY) 2022/23. Due to unfavorable weather conditions and less planted area, the sorghum production estimate is revised downward from USDA/Official estimate for MY 2021/22. Rice production for MY 2021/22 is revised slightly upward to 263,000 metrics tons (MT) (rough production), the equivalent of 181,000 MT of milled rice, reflecting the preliminary final Secretariat of Agriculture and Rural Development (SADER) figures. Mexico's rice imports from South American origins (mainly Brazil) have increased in MY 2022/23 due to more affordable prices and the Government of Mexico's decision to temporarily exempt the payment of import duties on basic commodities, such as rice from South America.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

FAS/Mexico's corn production estimate for MY 2021/22 remains unchanged from the official USDA estimate at 26.8 million metric tons (MMT) reflecting more complete figures from the Secretariat of Agriculture and Rural Development (SADER). The wheat production forecast for MY 2022/23 is consistent with the USDA official forecast of 3.6 MMT based on updated industry and Government of Mexico data reflecting slightly higher-than-expected planted area. The sorghum production estimate for MY 2021/22 is revised downward from the USDA estimate to 4.6 MMT, mostly attributed to unfavorable weather conditions and less planted area. Similarly, rice production for MY 2021/22 is revised slightly upward to 263,000 MT (rough production), the equivalent of 181,000 MT of milled rice, reflecting the preliminary final SADER figures. The rice export estimate for MY 2021/22 is 5,000 MT, 50 percent lower than the official USDA figures based on updated trade data. Mexico's rice imports from South American origins (mainly Brazil) are forecast to increase in MY 2022/23 due to a price advantage compared to rice from the United States and other exporters. Another factor that could encourage Mexico to import more rice from South America is the Government of Mexico's decision to temporarily exempt the payment of import duties including basic commodities such as rice (see GAIN Report MX2022-0029).

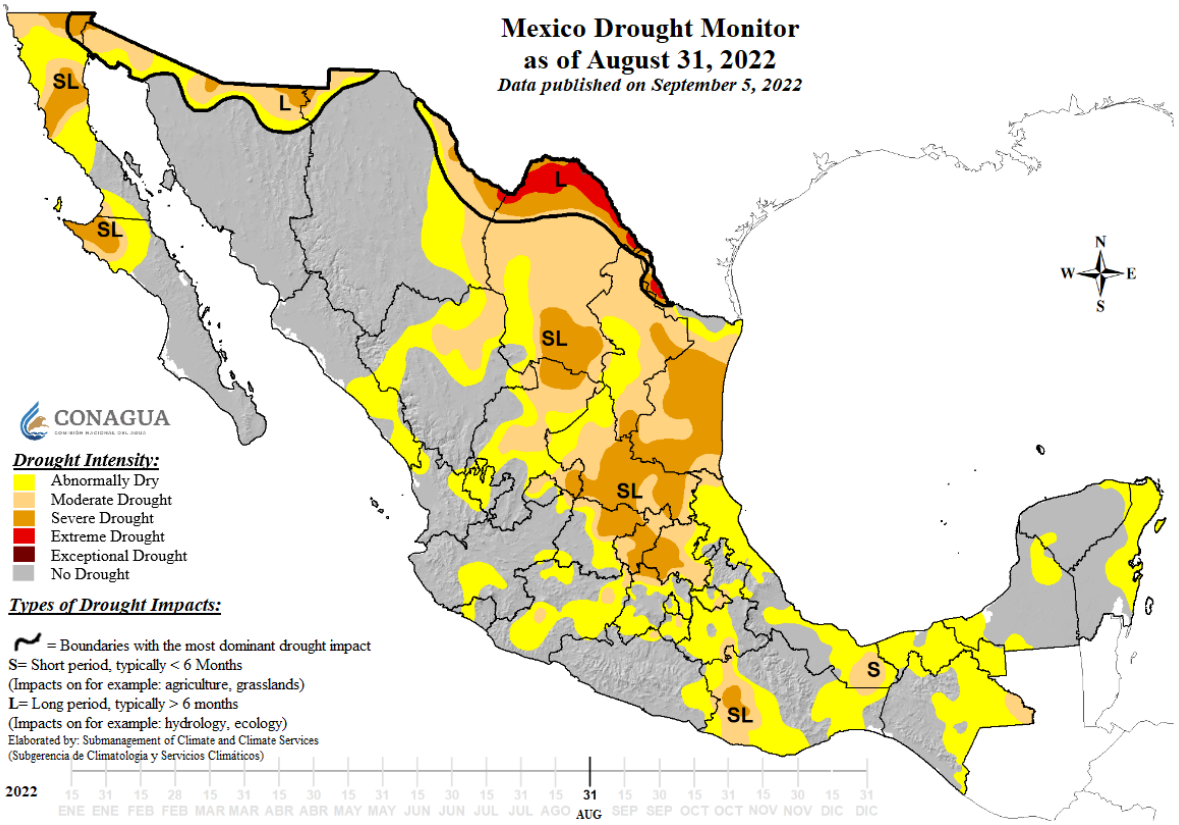
CORN

Production

FAS/Mexico forecasts corn production for MY 2021/22 (October/September) at 26.8 MMT, unchanged from the official USDA estimate, reflecting more complete figures from SADER. FAS/Mexico's new estimate includes the updated official figures for the 2021/22 fall/winter crop cycle and the estimation of planted area and production for the 2022 spring/summer crop cycle through July 31, 2022. For 2021/22 fall/winter crop cycle, in Sinaloa, the main corn producing state, the crop was stressed by insufficient irrigation during the fourth watering cycle, due to the low level of the water reservoirs in the state. Additionally, a heat wave occurred in the last stage of plant growth, which adversely impacted yields. The Sinaloa corn harvest reached approximately 5.2 MMT, lower than the 5.6 MMT indicated by reported planting intentions. The grain quality for this crop cycle has been reported as good.

Regarding the 2022 spring/summer crop cycle, planting has been completed in the "*Bajío*" region of central Mexico that includes parts of the states of Aguascalientes, Jalisco, Guanajuato, and Queretaro. Likewise, the main corn-producing state of Jalisco received good rainfall for this crop cycle. In addition, for Michoacán, Guanajuato, and Querétaro, rains are expected to favor the growth of crops. The second half of July 2022 had above-average rainfall in the northwestern states, the Bajío region, and in some isolated areas of the Yucatan Peninsula. Therefore, a slight change from the abnormal dry conditions in Jalisco, Michoacán, and the State of Mexico.

Figure 1. Mexico's Drought Monitor



Source: National Water Commission (CONAGUA)

According to SADER's Information Service for Agri-food and Fisheries (SIAP), the expected production in the central part of the country from the 2022 spring/summer crop cycle is as follows:

Table 1. 2022 Spring/Summer Crop Cycle Expected Production in Mexico Central States

State	Projected Corn Production (Metric Tons)
Guanajuato	1,876,494
Jalisco	3,958,580
Michoacan	2,101,127
Queretaro	278,538
State of Mexico	1,923,556
Total	8,261,801

Source: SIAP/SADER

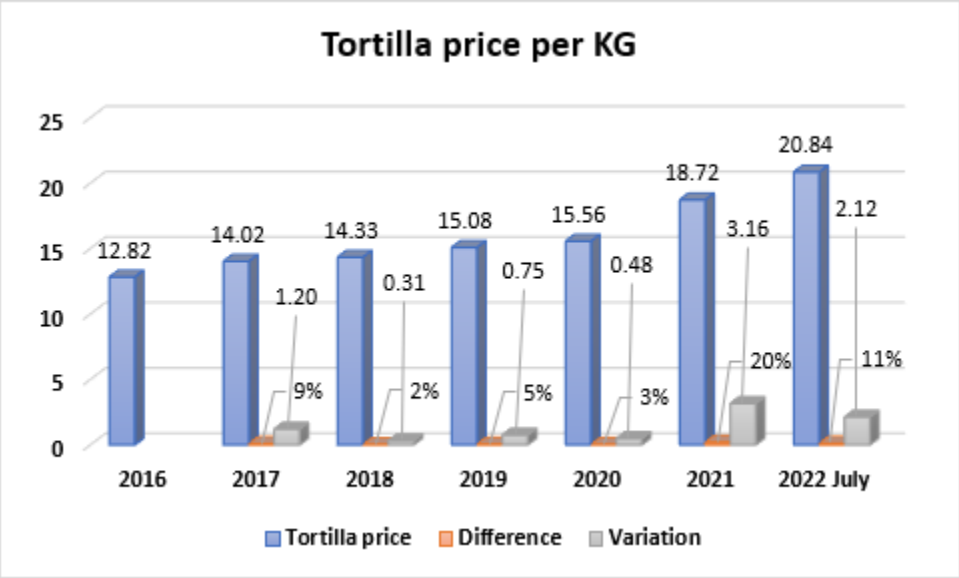
The total production in Mexico expected for the 2022 spring/summer crop cycle (not including the 2021/22 fall/winter crop cycle) is 20.3 MMT, approximately 4 percent higher than a year earlier.

Consumption
Total corn consumption continues to be forecast at 44.5 MMT in MY2022/23, an increase of about 1.1 percent compared to the previous marketing year and driven basically by population growth (0.9 percent), increased livestock and poultry production, and expansion in the starch, cereal, and snack sectors.

Animal feed accounts for approximately 59 percent of Mexico's total corn use. According to official information, of this volume, 22 percent corresponds to Mexico's white corn use and 78 percent is yellow corn use (mostly imports). Animal feed also accounts for a growing proportion of total corn use due to growth in animal industries, especially pork, poultry meat, and eggs. Mexico does not use corn to produce ethanol. In general, feed grain demand will continue to grow slightly in MY 2022/23, led by corn, facilitating a modest growth in imports.

The corn tortilla continues to be the primary staple food in the Mexican diet, with a per capita tortilla consumption of 75 kilograms (kg) per year. However, industry sources report that corn flour demand for tortilla production, which has been stable during the last few years, is expected to remain flat in 2022 due to high corn prices. The average national tortilla price currently sits at around 21 pesos/kilo (just over USD $1/kilo), compared to 18.7 pesos/kilo one year ago. Local analysts attribute the rise in tortilla prices to various economic factors, including higher international corn prices, energy prices, and increased freight/logistics costs.

Figure 2. Tortilla Prices per Kilogram in Mexican Pesos



Source: National Market Information Service (SNIIM) (2022)

In Mexico, corn is used to make numerous types of food, food ingredients, and beverages. Examples include tortillas, tamales, *atole* (a corn-based beverage), tortilla chips, breakfast cereals, corn flour and meals, beer, and certain distilled spirits. White corn is generally used to manufacture such products,

although some yellow corn varieties are also used for this purpose. Also included in the food use category is popcorn. Special hybrids are used to grow popcorn, and nearly all popcorn is grown under contract.

Domestic Support
Mexico's current administration has focused government support efforts on small and subsistence farmers, not only for corn but for all agricultural commodities. Meanwhile, federal support for large commercial operations has been eliminated. The government's 2022 budget reflects this shift away from programs aimed at commercial production (see GAIN report MX2021-0076) – both for the domestic and the export markets – towards social programs aimed at improving the livelihoods of low-income farmers, particularly in the southern and central states. The cancellation of government support programs for medium and large growers is expected to have an impact on grains (i.e. corn) production in the long-term.

Programa de Precios de Garantia

The Guaranteed Prices for Specific Agricultural Commodities Program (*Programa de Precios de Garantia*) through Food Security Mexico (SEGALMEX) centralizes both the purchase and distribution of five staple commodities from small farmers at guaranteed above-market prices: corn, dry beans, bread wheat, rice, and fresh milk. However, with international grain prices offered at substantially higher prices than the SEGALMEX guaranteed prices, farmers may choose to not participate in the government program.

Fertilizer Subsidy Program

On March 7, 2022, Mexico announced plans to expand its domestic subsidy program (*Programa de Fertilizantes*) for delivering free fertilizer to subsistence farmers. SADER Secretary Victor Villalobos appeared alongside the Director General of the state-owned oil company PEMEX to announce an increase from 185,000 MT to a goal of 352,000 MT of domestically produced fertilizer (urea and di-ammonium Phosphate, or DAP). The list of eligible states include Durango, Chiapas, Morelos, Nayarit, Oaxaca, Puebla, Tlaxcala, and Zacatecas. The program for small producers mostly targets at-home consumption of corn and rice, with a maximum amount of support of 600 kg per producer. The official goals of the program are to reduce dependence on imported fertilizers and provide small-scale producers with fertilizer at affordable prices.

Trade
FAS/Mexico revised the export figure for MY 2021/22 downward to 220,000 MT, 30,000 MT less than the USDA official estimate, reflecting updated trade data for the first nine months of this marketing year. The demand for domestic corn for animal feed, mainly for poultry sector, continues to be relatively strong.

Driven by increased demand from the livestock and starch sectors, corn imports are forecast to reach 17.7 MMT in MY 2022/23, an increase (1.1 percent) over the previous year. Robust and stable corn demand for animal feed and industrial uses will necessitate continued imports to supplement domestic production. Growth in feed use, particularly for the poultry sector, has been the major driver of corn

import demand during the last few years. This trend is forecast to continue through MY 2022/23. The United States is expected to continue being the main supplier of imported corn in Mexico due to geographic proximity and established business relationships/supply chain logistics linking the U.S. grain and Mexican livestock sectors.

Stocks

Post's ending stock estimate for MY 2021/22 has been revised minimally upward to 3.1 MMT from the USDA/Official, due to lower than previously estimated exports than initially estimated. This was reflected in the carry-over for MY 2022/23, which was also adjusted upward.

Table 2: Mexico, Corn Production, Supply, and Distribution

Corn	2020/2021		2021/2022		2022/2023	
Market Year Begins	Oct 2020		Oct 2021		Oct 2022	
Mexico	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Harvested (1000 HA)	7143	7143	7095	7095	7200	7200
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	3515	3515	3079	3079	3079	3109
Production (1000 MT)	27346	27346	26750	26750	27600	27600
MY Imports (1000 MT)	16498	16498	17500	17500	17700	17700
TY Imports (1000 MT)	16498	16498	17500	17500	17700	17700
TY Imp. from U.S. (1000 MT)	15735	15735	0	0	0	0
Total Supply (1000 MT)	47359	47359	47329	47329	48379	48409
MY Exports (1000 MT)	480	480	250	220	600	600
TY Exports (1000 MT)	480	480	250	220	600	600
Feed and Residual (1000 MT)	25600	25600	25800	25800	26300	26300
FSI Consumption (1000 MT)	18200	18200	18200	18200	18200	18200
Total Consumption (1000 MT)	43800	43800	44000	44000	44500	44500
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	3079	3079	3079	3109	3279	3309
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	47359	47359	47329	47329	48379	48409
Yield (MT/HA)	3.8284	3.8284	3.7703	3.7703	3.8333	3.8333

(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 2022/2023 = October 2022 - September 2023

WHEAT

Production

FAS/Mexico forecasts total wheat production for MY 2022/23 (July/June) at 3.6 MMT, unchanged from the official USDA forecast. This number is based on the most recent data from SADER reflecting a slightly higher-than-expected planted area than initially estimated. The forecast includes updated figures from SADER for the 2021/22 fall/winter crop cycle and the estimation of planted area and production for the 2022 spring/summer crop cycle through July 31, 2022. The MY 2021/22 production estimate was adjusted slightly upward by 1,000 MT and the harvested area revised slightly lowered by 1,000 HA, from USDA official estimate, based on final official figures released by SADER. The slightly higher yields in this marketing year were due timely application and availability of fertilizer, and favorable moisture conditions.

According to Mexico's Chamber of Wheat Flour (CANIMOLT) the higher planting area was due to favorable international wheat futures prices during planting season which encouraged growers to increase their acreage (see graph below). Additionally, as international durum wheat prices began to increase, many of Mexico's wheat growers were encouraged to switch from the bread wheat variety to durum wheat (called "*cristalino*' in Mexico). Despite a substantial increase in the price of inputs such as fertilizer and fuel, and increased production costs per hectare, market price continues to be the determining factor for wheat producer's sowing decisions.

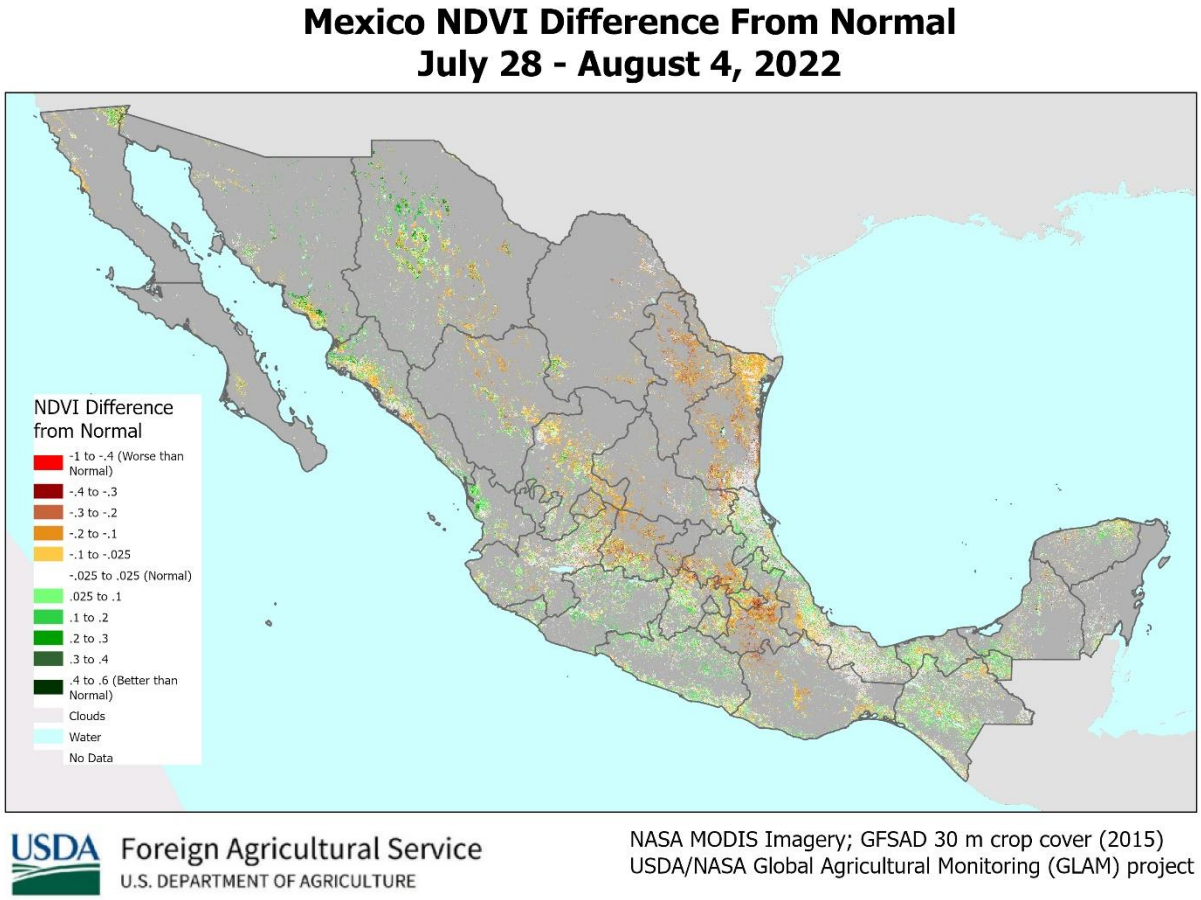
Figure 3. Wheat Continuous Contract (U.S.: WOO) September 2021-September 2022

Source: NASDAQ and WSJ Markets

For example, in Sonora, the main producing state, the planted wheat area reached approximately 285,000 hectares in the 2021/22 fall/winter crop cycle, while planting intentions were just 223,000 hectares. The increase in planting area was accompanied by normal weather conditions in late 2021 and January 2022. Sowing for the 2021/22 fall/winter crop cycle took place in October and November of 2021, when the weather conditions were favorable and water reservoirs were adequate. This cycle produced the same yields as initially estimated, 7.1 metric tons per hectare (MT/ha). In addition, the quality of the wheat harvest in MY 2022/23 has been reported as good. According to CANIMOLT, the protein content of wheat from Mexico's Northeast region is like U.S. hard red winter wheat (with a protein content of 11.5-12 percent). While in the "*Bajio*" Region (mainly in Guanajuato), the bread wheat has a similar quality to U.S. soft red winter, although its production is limited due to competition from other crops including avocados, berries, and barley.

Wheat production in Mexico continues to be dispersed throughout the country, with the largest producing states being Sonora, Baja California, and Guanajuato, which together account for approximately 73 percent of total wheat production. For the current 2023 Spring/Summer planting cycle, as seen in the below graphic, the conditions for vegetation in the main wheat producing states of Mexico remain favorable.

Figure 4. Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) as of early August 2022



Consumption

FAS/Mexico maintains its forecast for MY 2022/23 consumption at 7.6 MMT, up from the estimated 7.4 MMT for MY 2021/22. The 2.7 percent consumption increase is driven by population growth (0.9 percent) and continually growing consumer demand for more healthy foods. Wheat products are considered healthy by Mexico's consumers and continue to be considered the number two cereal in the Mexican diet following corn. Wheat flour is one of the 40 staple food products included in the government's basic food basket, or *canasta básica*, which is consumed by Mexico's large population of lower-income households.

Bread is the second most consumed baked good after the tortilla. Reportedly, annual corn tortilla per-capita consumption is approximately 165 pounds per capita; while that of bread is around 88 pounds per capita. According to CANIMOLT, despite increasing prices for white bread (i.e., *bolillo* and baguette, as it is known in Mexico) its consumption continued growing by approximately 2.7 percent between January and July 2022. Moreover, data from the largest mills state indicate that consumption increased by 8.9 percent in 2021 compared to the previous year, with consumers increasing purchases of packaged wheat-based products for home consumption, including bread and pasta. The organization has also observed a sustained consumption growth in 2022, during the COVID-19 pandemic recovery, with consumers returning to traditional outlets such as bakeries, restaurants, and schools, rather than packaged food for home use.

Table 3. Wheat Flour and Semolina Consumption

Consumption of Wheat Flour and Semolina	2022 (Percentage)*
Traditional Bakery	53.1
Bakery Industry	13.4
Pasta	12.3
Cookies	10.0
Tortillas	7.5
Other	3.7

Source: CANIMOLT estimations with Customs, SADER and INEGI data
*Data from January 1- July 31, 2022

Mexico's flour industry has 93 plants throughout the country, distributed between production areas and import hubs. The wheat milling industry continues to modernize, despite adverse impacts from the COVID-19 pandemic, through restructuring and consolidation. Mexico's current wheat milling capacity is 10.84 MMT. Acquisition of wheat from both domestic and foreign suppliers is hampered by the impacts of insecurity on trucking and rail transport.

Mexico's milling industry is a highly concentrated sector, with just 13 mills accounting for 68 percent of wheat flour production. These mills have continued to expand their production during 2022. CANIMOLT reports that wheat milling output was approximately 7.2 MMT in 2021, an 8.2 percent increase compared with a year earlier. The mills are growing in capacity, improving their logistics processes, and looking for alternative buyers. In regard to phytosanitary issues, millers and authorities have seen improvements and have increased human resource development capacities.

Trade

The total wheat import forecast for MY 2022/23 remains unchanged at 5.0 MMT, in line with the official USDA forecast. Post forecasts wheat exports, particularly for a variety of durum wheat (or *cristalino* as it is known in Mexico), unchanged at 900,000 MT due to favorable international prices and *cristalino*'s growing share in total domestic production in states such Sonora and Baja California. Mexico's largest export markets continue to be Algeria, Turkey, Venezuela, Nigeria, and Guatemala. Thanks to favorable climate, humidity, and irrigation, Mexico produces a surplus of *cristalino*, which is used to make pasta. Mexico's surplus supply is exported, since the size of the domestic pasta market is smaller than that of other consumer countries.

Table 4. Mexico's Durum Wheat Exports by Main Destination Country (Metric Tons)

Country	2019	2020	2021	2022*
Algeria	63,000	255,638	521,320	379,631
Turkey	524,433	211,466	0	69,633
Venezuela	110,000	62,008	61,091	65,749
Nigeria	0	1,897	25,427	38,461
Guatemala	38,640	31,900	43,254	26,867
United States	171	0	1,024	3,632
Swaziland	0	0	31,248	0
Tunisia	0	0	16,883	0
Italy	35,270	54,500	11,117	0
Other	21,206	14	6	27
TOTAL VOLUME	**792,720**	**617,423**	**711,370**	**584,000**

Source: CANIMOLT, with Mexico's Customs Office data
*Export Figure from January 1- July 31, 2022

Stocks

Ending stocks for MY 2021/22 were adjusted slightly upward to reflect the higher domestic production than previously estimated. The ending stocks estimate is also reflected in the carry over for the MY 2022/23.

Table 5. Mexico, Wheat Production, Supply, and Distribution

Wheat	2020/2021		2021/2022		2022/2023	
Market Year Begins	Jul 2020		Jul 2021		Jul 2022	
Mexico	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Harvested (1000 HA)	556	556	547	546	590	590
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	385	385	262	262	520	521
Production (1000 MT)	2965	2965	3281	3282	3570	3570
MY Imports (1000 MT)	4724	4724	5326	5326	5000	5000
TY Imports (1000 MT)	4724	4724	5326	5326	5000	5000
TY Imp. from U.S. (1000 MT)	3861	3861	0	0	0	0
Total Supply (1000 MT)	8074	8074	8869	8870	9090	9091

MY Exports (1000 MT)	612	612	924	924	900	900
TY Exports (1000 MT)	612	612	924	924	900	900
Feed and Residual (1000 MT)	200	200	225	225	300	300
FSI Consumption (1000 MT)	7000	7000	7200	7200	7300	7300
Total Consumption (1000 MT)	7200	7200	7425	7425	7600	7600
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	262	262	520	521	590	591
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	8074	8074	8869	8870	9090	9091
Yield (MT/HA)	5.3327	5.3327	5.9982	6.011	6.0508	6.0508

(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 2022/2023 = July 2022 - June 2023

SORGHUM

Production

FAS/Mexico's estimate for sorghum production in MY 2021/22 (October/September) has been revised downward to 4.6 MMT, 270,000 MT lower than the official USDA figure. While official sources in the main sorghum-producing state of Tamaulipas report that the fall/winter 2021/22 crop cycle reached 2.0 MMT, private industry sources put Tamaulipas' sorghum production lower, at a maximum of 1.5 MMT. The main factor driving an estimated reduced level of production is insufficient, irregular precipitation since the beginning of the year, leading to weaker yields. Another factor reflected in the lower production estimate is the planted area in Tamaulipas of approximately 716,000 ha compared to planting intentions at the beginning of the year of 769,000 ha. Other factors include inadequate land preparation in some areas, before the planting season, due to the lack of economic resources of sorghum growers in Tamaulipas, along with a heat wave in the month of May. The unusually high temperatures impacted the crop because they occurred during the plant's full flowering period, especially in the growing area of San Fernando, one of the main sorghum-producing areas of Tamaulipas. The harvest has concluded, which began in early May and continued in July. The quality of sorghum harvest could be considered good for the 2021/22 fall/winter crop cycle.

Consumption

FAS/Mexico maintains its forecast for MY2022/23 consumption at 5.0 MMT, up from an estimated 4.7 MMT for a year earlier. The increase is driven by more demand from the livestock sector, mainly from the poultry industry. Purchases for sorghum in 2022 have been relatively slower than previous years due to buyer's lack of liquidity and high prices. Additionally, price continues to be the main determining factor in demand for grains in general, including sorghum. However, the poultry industry, which is the country's primary sorghum consumer, has continued to expand. Reportedly, poultry sector is expected to grow approximately 3.5 percent in 2022. Local analysts point to increasing inflation (at its highest level

in 20 years) and the associated drop in purchases of beef and pork, in favor of the lower-priced poultry meat and eggs, as a factor bolstering domestic demand for sorghum as poultry feed.

The FAS/Mexico total consumption estimate for MY2021/22 has been revised downward to 4.7 MMT, below the official USDA estimate due to lower-than-expected domestic production.

Trade
FAS/Mexico revised import estimates for MY 2020/21 upward to 280,000 MT, based on updated trade data for the first nine months of this marketing year and to reflect lower than expected domestic production.

Stocks
The ending stocks estimate for MY 2021/22 was revised upward from the USDA official estimate to 301,000 MT based on higher than previously estimated imports. This adjustment was reflected in the carry-over for MY 2022/23, which was also adjusted upward.

Table 6. Mexico, Sorghum Production, Supply, and Distribution

Sorghum	2020/2021		2021/2022		2022/2023	
Market Year Begins	Oct 2020		Oct 2021		Oct 2022	
Mexico	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Harvested (1000 HA)	1289	1289	1395	1395	1420	1420
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	153	153	102	102	241	301
Production (1000 MT)	4348	4348	4840	4570	4850	4850
MY Imports (1000 MT)	133	133	200	280	200	200
TY Imports (1000 MT)	133	133	200	280	200	200
TY Imp. from U.S. (1000 MT)	133	133	0	0	0	0
Total Supply (1000 MT)	4634	4634	5142	4952	5291	5351
MY Exports (1000 MT)	32	32	1	1	1	1
TY Exports (1000 MT)	32	32	1	1	1	1
Feed and Residual (1000 MT)	4400	4400	4800	4550	4900	4900
FSI Consumption (1000 MT)	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total Consumption (1000 MT)	4500	4500	4900	4650	5000	5000
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	102	102	241	301	290	350
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	4634	4634	5142	4952	5291	5351

Yield (MT/HA)	3.3732	3.3732	3.4695	3.276	3.4155	3.4155

(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 2022/2023 = October 2022 - September 2023

RICE

Production

FAS/Mexico's forecast for rice production for MY2022/23 (October/September) remains unchanged from the official USDA forecast at 274,000 MT (rough basis), reflecting slightly higher planted areas in the states of Tabasco, Chiapas, and Nayarit. The rough production forecast volume converts to 188,000 MT of milled rice.

Post's total rice production estimate for MY 2021/22 (October to September) is revised slightly upward from USDA/Official estimates to 263,000 MT (rough production), to reflect SADER data as of July 31, 2022, and includes the preliminary final production data for the 2021 spring/summer as well as the 2021/22 fall/winter crop cycles. Production is equivalent to 181,000 MT of milled rice. According to Mexico's Rice Council (MRC), the main factor for this increase was weather conditions (adequate moisture and favorable temperatures) registered in some producing states, which positively impacted the yields.

Consumption

For MY 2022/23, Post's rice consumption forecast remains unchanged from the official USDA forecast at 980,000 MT, an increase from the previous year based on the population growth rate. The MRC stated that rice has been one of the commodities least impacted by the year's price increases, compared to other grains, a factor contributing to its steady consumption growth.

Trade

Post maintains its forecast for MY 2022/23 rice imports at 800,000 MT, equal to the USDA official forecast, and up 50,000 MT from MY 2021/22. The 6.7 percent import increase is driven by insufficient domestic rice production, with the gap being filled by imports.

In 2022, Mexico has increased its rice imports from South America, mainly Brazil. The MRC stated that the main factor driving this increase is the affordable rice prices from South America countries, which are more competitive than rice from other origins, including the United States. In addition, the increase in South American rice imports reflects the Government of Mexico's suspension of rice import tariffs as a part of a program to combat food price inflation and scarcity, called PACIC (see GAIN Report MX2022-0029 "Temporary Suspension of Import Tariffs on Basic Food Products").

FAS/Mexico export figures for MY 2021/22 were decreased to 5,000 MT based on updated trade data for the first nine months of this marketing year and reflecting the lack of competitive prices to export to countries such as Venezuela.

Stocks

The MY 2021/22 ending stocks estimate is revised upward to 160,000 MT reflecting lower exports than previously estimated. This is reflected in an upward adjustment to MY 2022/23 carry over as well.

Table 7. Mexico, Rice Production, Supply, and Distribution

Rice, Milled	2020/2021		2021/2022		2022/2023	
Market Year Begins	Oct 2020		Oct 2021		Oct 2022	
Mexico	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Harvested (1000 HA)	47	47	41	42	43	43
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	171	171	204	204	154	160
Milled Production (1000 MT)	201	201	180	181	188	188
Rough Production (1000 MT)	293	293	262	263	274	274
Milling Rate (.9999) (1000 MT)	6870	6870	6870	6870	6870	6870
MY Imports (1000 MT)	811	811	750	750	800	800
TY Imports (1000 MT)	759	759	750	750	800	800
TY Imp. from U.S. (1000 MT)	561	561	0	0	0	0
Total Supply (1000 MT)	1183	1183	1134	1135	1142	1148
MY Exports (1000 MT)	19	19	10	5	10	10
TY Exports (1000 MT)	20	20	10	5	10	10
Consumption and Residual (1000 MT)	960	960	970	970	980	980
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	204	204	154	160	152	158
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	1183	1183	1134	1135	1142	1148
Yield (Rough) (MT/HA)	6.234	6.234	6.3902	6.2619	6.3721	6.3721

(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 2022/2023 = January 2023 - December 2023

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Report Number	Title	Dated
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MX2022-0002	Grain and Feed Update	12/2//2021
MX2021_0055	Grain and Feed Update	9/22/2021
MX2021-0028	Grain and Feed Update	6/17/2021
MX2021-0014	Grain and Feed Annual	3/18/2021

Attachments:

No Attachments