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

**Country:** Guatemala

**Post:** Guatemala City

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### **Report Highlights:**

Corn production in 2023/2024 is forecast to increase slightly, despite a reduction in planted area, as commercial farmers look positively at 2023 average record prices of \$625/metric ton (MT) at the wholesale markets. Yellow corn imports continue growing as the feed demand grows slowly but steadily in response to a continued three percent yearly growth estimated by the avian industry. Rice harvested area and production is forecast to recover after impacts of Julia Storm following ETA and IOTA if the coming years are marked by less rainfall. As of 2023, CAFTA-DR rice quotas are no longer in place, and given the mandatory local purchase in place with other countries, U.S. rice exports are expected to drop. Lack of labor is challenging grain production in Guatemala.

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## Rice

### Production:

Guatemala's planting season for rice is May through July, and harvest goes from August to December. Harvested area in 2023/2024 is forecast to maintain stable at 9,000 hectares (Ha), unchanged from the previous year, as farmers recover from ETA, IOTA, and Julia storms, which significantly reduced harvested area from 13,000 Ha planted three years ago. Production is also forecast to slightly increase to 51,000 MT of rough rice, above the 2022/2023 estimate of 50,000 MT but still below the 2021/2022 harvest (53,000 TM). The North and North-Central areas of Guatemala continue to be the major rice production zones. Tropical storm Julia impacted Guatemala October 9-10, 2022, flooding areas already affected by the previous storms and affecting the capacity to recover 4,000 Ha of rice. Some small areas in the Panzós region can produce year-round given the access to irrigation, with an output of 230 MT of rough rice in 70 Ha, allowing a second planting in September. Major rice producers import Clearfield seed varieties from the United States.

Production remains strong after the Ministry of Economy reinstated the mandatory local purchase requirement for imported rice at the end of 2021. Mills buy most of the local purchase between September and November. Rice production costs have increased as fertilizers and agrochemicals experienced interannual increases of up to 57 percent in 2022, following annual increases of 25-53 percent by the end of 2021. Urea, the most expensive fertilizer, has roughly doubled in price in the post-pandemic years, as reflected in Table 1.

Table 1

Average prices and variations of main fertilizers used in basic grains in Guatemala (2020-2021)

Fertilizer	Average Price by Nov. 2022 (\$/MT)	Variation	Period			
			Monthly Oct-Nov 2022	Interannual (Nov 2021-Nov 2022)	Pandemic (Mar 2020-Nov 2022)	Annual 2020-2021 (Jan-Dec)
15-15-15	1,131.78	Relative	3.74%	57.27%	91.13%	24.94%
		Absolute (\$/TM)	40.75	412.13	539.63	143.65
20-20-0	1,078.07	Relative	0.32%	49.75%	91.88%	29.62%
		Absolute (\$/TM)	3.41	358.16	516.23	164.49
Urea	1,197.11	Relative	-0.04%	54.87%	141.62%	53.40%
		Absolute (\$/TM)	-0.45	423.38	701.66	269.06

Source: DIPLAN/Ministry of Agriculture (MAGA), Nov. 2022

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## Consumption and Residual:

Consumption in 2023/24 is forecast at 153,000 MT, similar to the 2022/2023 estimate. Per capita consumption in 2023/2024 is forecast to drop slightly to 8.60 Kg, from the previous 8.69 Kg estimate for 2022/2023 because of inflation, and consumers prioritizing corn consumption. Rice continues to be the third most important staple dish in Guatemala, following corn and beans.

Guatemala has some major important mills as ALCSA, Albay Industries, Pralsa, and San Luis. The largest mill (Picture 1) has a total 18,000 MT storage capacity in Guatemala City, with 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 greatly automatized and processes 58-60 percent of the rice as white and the rest as parboiled, in response to the consumption demand in Guatemala.

Picture 1  
Largest rice mill in Guatemala City



Source: Guatemalan Rice Producers Association (ARROZGUA), 2023

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 its biodigester, as shown in Picture 2.

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Picture 2  
Energy sustainable rice mill in Guatemala City



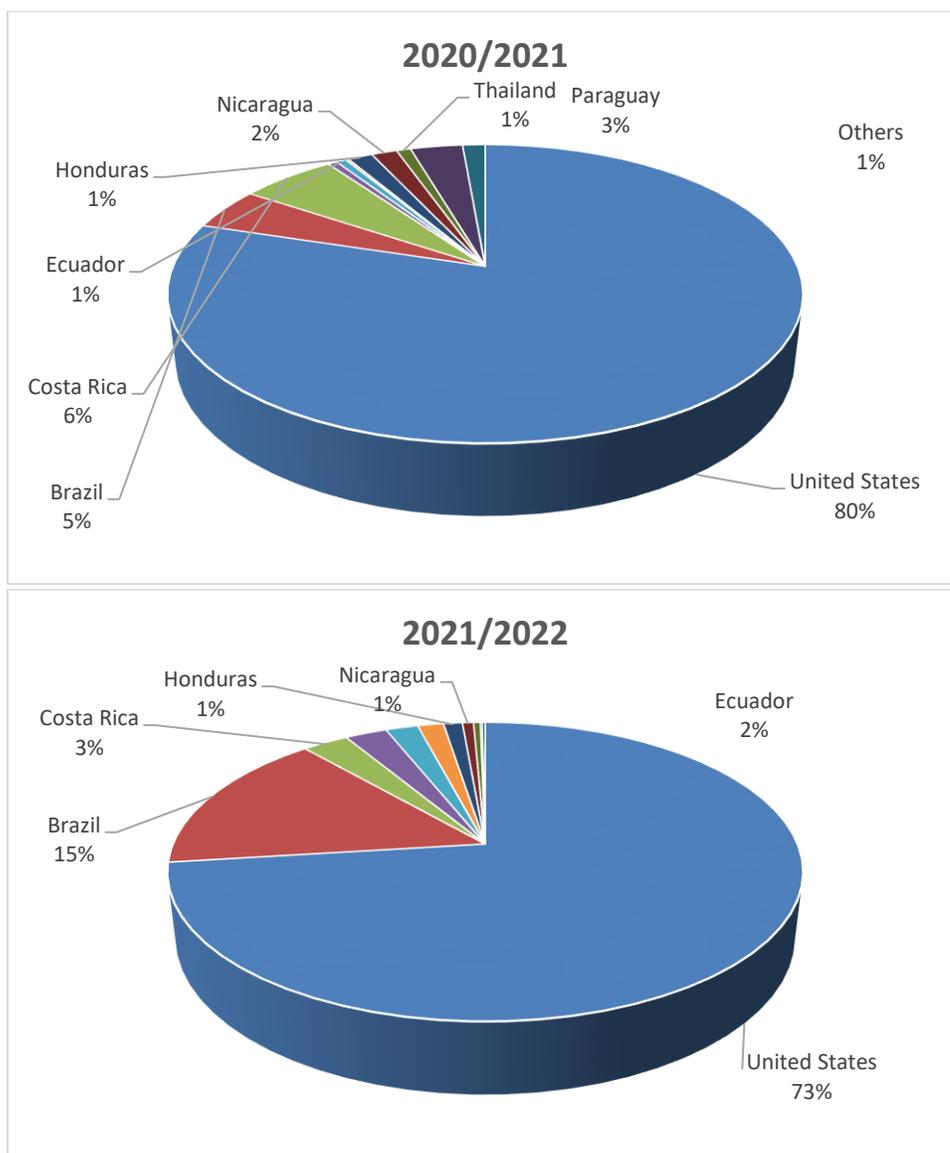
Source: Guatemalan Rice Producers Association (ARROZGUA), 2023

### Trade:

Imports in 2023/2024 are forecast at 117,000 MT, slightly reduced from the 2022/2023 estimate of 188,000 MT, but above imports in 2021/2022 (116,000 MT). Guatemala continues relying on imports to supply 76 percent of its domestic demand. Although the United States continues to be the major supplier of rice in Guatemala, its market share dropped from 80 to 73 percent in 2021/2022, while Brazil increased its exports, as shown in Figure 1.

2021/2022, 2022/2023, 2023/2024 refers to Market Years, while the year alone (ex. 2023) refers to calendar year; this nomenclature is standard throughout the whole report.

Figure 1  
Guatemalan Rice Imports – Market Share for 2020/2021 and 2021/2022

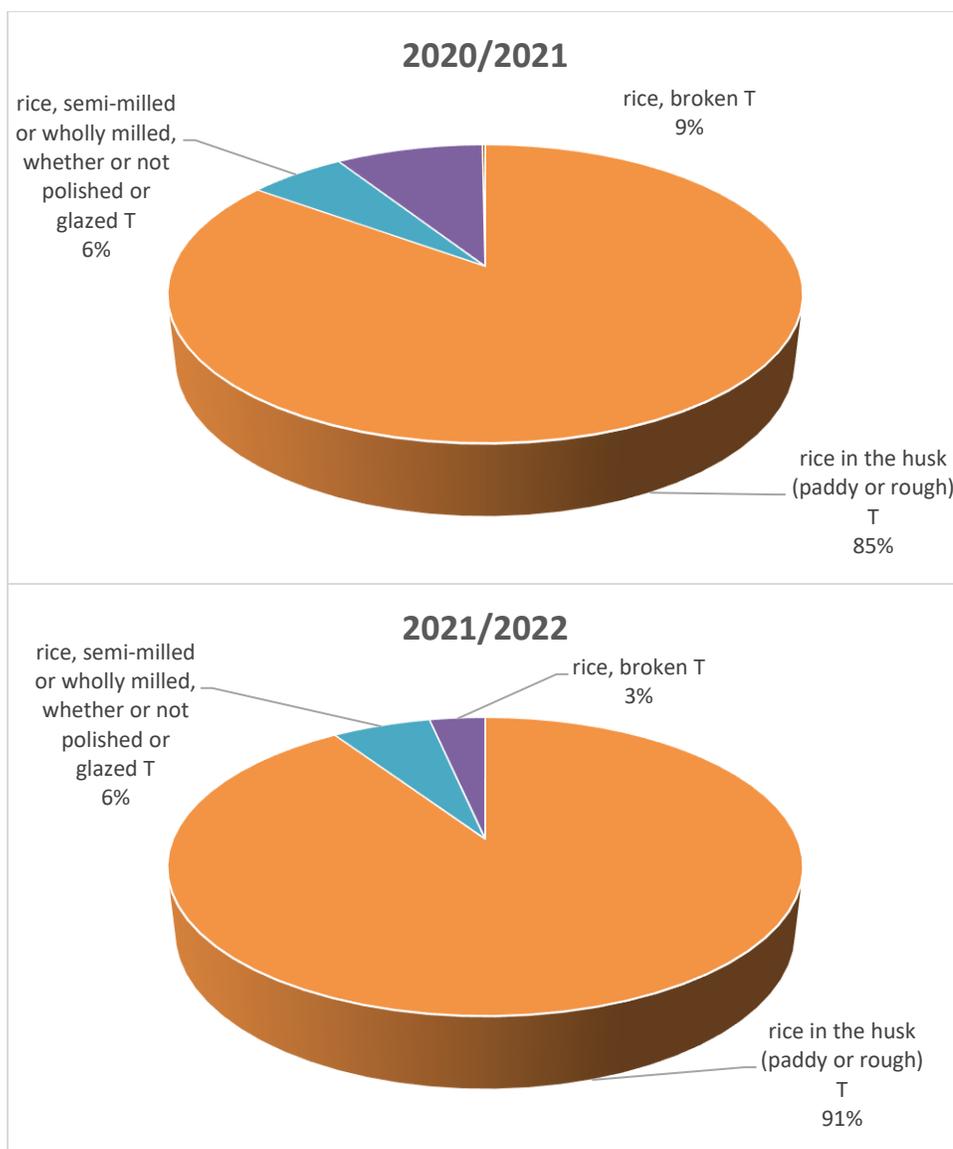


Source: Post based on TDM, 2023

Rough rice continues to be more competitive to sell it in Guatemala once milled, compared to imported milled rice. In 2021/2022, rough rice imports increased from 85 to 91 percent, while milled rice imports kept steady; broken rice imports dropped from 9 to 3 percent, as shown in Figure 2. Despite the increased rice quotas Guatemala can access to export to the EU and UK, under their existing Free Trade Agreements (FTA), Guatemala hasn't been able to reach those markets.

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Figure 2  
Guatemalan Rice Imports per Category for 2020/2021 and 2021/2022



Source: Post based on TDM, 2023

Rice import prices in Guatemala have escalated since 2019 and average prices increased 16 percent in CY2022 compared to the previous year. Total increase in the past three years account for a 37 percent increase prior to the covid pandemic.

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## Stocks:

The 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:

The Ministry of Economy (MINECO) issued Ministerial Decree 223-2005 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 must 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 until January 1, 2023, when U.S. rice, rough and milled, enter at zero tariff.

Ministerial Decree 223-2005 applied not only to CAFTA-DR but also to other FTAs and WTO quotas. The covid 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 2019/2020, significantly affecting local prices. ARROZGUA demanded reinstating the domestic purchase requirement, a request which was granted in August of 2021.

After the re-installment of the local purchase requirement for imports, rice producers consider that rice production will keep stable as imports under the WTO quota increased from 65,000 MT in 2022 to 110,000 MT in 2023, very close to total imports of 121,000 MT in 2022.

Guatemala has a permanent policy to open WTO quotas for grains, on a calendar basis. In 2022, MINECO opened WTO quotas for rough rice, equivalent to 65,000 MT, of which 94 percent were filled. In 2023, the WTO quota for rough rice is 110,000 TM, without use as of the first week of March 2023. According to quota filling behavior during CY2022, half of the quota got filled by October, and the rest got filled in the last quarter of the year. Table 2 shows historical WTO quotas for rough rice.

Table 2  
Historical Rough Rice WTO Quotas in Guatemala (2017-2022)

Year	Activated Quota (MT)	Imported (MT)	Use (%)
2017	25,000.00	24668.84	99
2018	25,000.00	25000.00	100
2019	24,000.00	17,381.37	72
2020	152,000.00	74,936.55	49
2021	12,000.00	10,406.04	87
2022 (up to Nov)	65,000.00	53,703.00	83

Source: DACE/MINECO, 2022

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Guatemalan tariffs for rice are shown in Table 3. Except for CAFTA-DR, imports from other countries are subject to a mandatory local purchase. WTO quotas will favor countries that can offer the best quality at the lowest possible price. One of the main challenges importers have experienced with U.S. rice is that, despite the great relations with U.S. rice producers and on-farm purchase of high-quality rice in the United States, port transportation logistics cannot guarantee avoiding mixing with other rice qualities or mixture of bulk cargo that makes milling harder and more expensive once in Guatemala.

Table 3  
Guatemalan Tariffs for Rice

HS Code	Product Description	Out-of-Quota	United States (CAFTA-DR)	EU	UK	Panama
			2023	2023		
10.06.10.10	Rice for Planting	23.7	0	0	0	0
10.06.10.90	Paddy or Rough	23.7	0	23.7	23.7	23.7
10.06.20.00	Husked Rice (brown)	23.7	0	23.7	23.7	23.7
10.06.30.00	Semi-Milled or Wholly Milled including glazed or polished	23.7	0	23.7	23.7	0
10.06.30.90	Others	23.7	0	23.7	23.7	23.7
10.06.40.00	Broken Rice	23.7	0	23.7	23.7	23.7

Source: Ministry of Economy (MINECO) and Tax Superintendence (SAT)

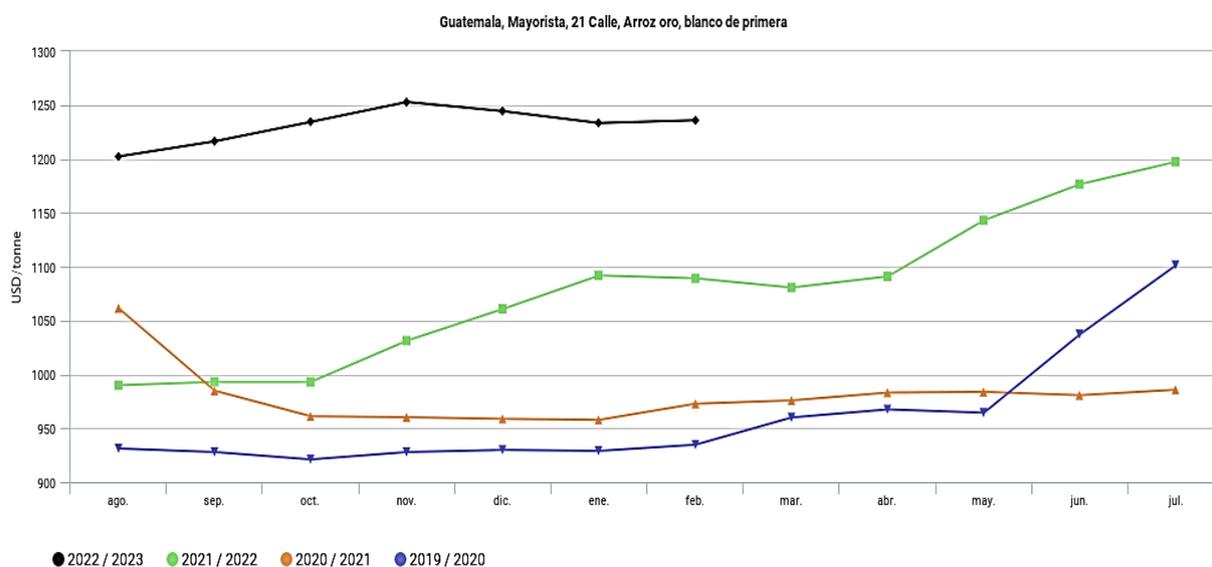
### Marketing:

As a result of the import logistics, demand, and mills geographical localization, average prices in the country are more expensive in Peten, Huehuetenango, and Quiche departments, followed by Guatemala City, Verapaces, 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. At wholesale level, milled rice prices reached record high of \$1,200/MT in July 2022, and started up to 20 percent above prices reported in the same months of the previous year, as shown in Figure 3.

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Figure 3  
Average wholesale prices for milled rice in Guatemala (Years 2019/202 – 2022/2023)



Source: DIPLAN/MAGA, 2023

The rice marketing strategy in Guatemala is a combination of long-standing partnership between U.S. rice producers and Guatemalan importers, successfully blending imported and local rice. Milled rice is sold as first quality (100 percent whole) or second (90 percent whole and 10 percent broken). Since the target market is consumers, ARROZGUA has established the following specific marketing strategies: a) extension capacity building to households to increase rice consumption through a certificate program that goes from basic rice preparation to fancy rice recipes, and b) school nutrition program, which has increased 5-fold consumption of 40 pounds of rice per month up to 200 pounds in schools once under the program. In addition, the COVID pandemic opened the opportunity to initiate cooking lessons via Facebook.

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## Corn

### Production:

Three consecutive La Niña years in Guatemala have positively impacted corn yields. In addition, white corn average yields increase as small farmers reduce planting areas, while commercial corn growers maintain record highs up to 8 MT/Ha. Reduction in corn planted areas is linked to both migration and lack of labor to harvest corn, negatively impacting small and medium-sized growers, while commercial farmers increase mechanization (see Picture 3).

Picture 3

Mechanized corn harvest in Peten, Guatemala



Source: USDA field trip, 2023

Guatemala forecasts that corn harvested area in 2023/2024 slightly reduces but production increases to 1.62 million MT, as commercial farmers are looking positively at record prices in the domestic market. Commercial farmers will maintain the same planted area as the previous year, while the reduction in planted and harvested area comes mostly from the smallholders. On one side, several smallholders have abandoned their lands, especially those who rented the land, after increased debt and loss resulting from the aftermath of the covid pandemic, followed by the Russia-Ukraine war and fertilizer crisis. On the other hand, massive migration combined with increased household income resulting from remittances, have severely reduced labor in agriculture, favoring grain production at larger scale that allows for mechanization, especially in the lowlands of Peten, Quiché, Alta Verapaz, and the South Coast.

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Julia Storm hit Guatemala on October 9-10, 2022, affecting 13,000 Ha of corn, leading MAGA to supply 688 MT of locally developed certified corn seed variety (ICTA B7) to 60,000 small farmers in Peten (275 MT), Alta Verapaz (206 MT), Izabal (115 MT), and Quiche (92 MT).

Yields are forecasted to increase to 1.85 MT/Ha, compared to 1.81 MT/Ha in past year's harvest. As a result of an optimum rainfall distribution pattern in 2022/2023, the estimated harvest is revised to 880,000 Ha and 1.62 million MT. Commercial farmers in the Peten region -the grain basket of the country- report record high yields of 10.4 MT/Ha, though average yields with hybrids from Pioneer (3966) and Syngenta (800) are 5.2 to 8.1 MT/Ha during the rainy season and up to 9.8 MT/Ha in the dry season when irrigation is available. The use of varieties is also highly adopted, both imported and local ones, with outputs of 3.2 to 3.9 MT/Ha. Native seeds are yielding 1.0 to 2.1 MT/Ha.

Direct production costs in 2022/2023 averaged \$813/Ha in areas that were not affected neither by pests nor diseases. The main pest affecting corn production in Guatemala is the fall armyworm, usually controlled with 2-3 applications of insecticide per production cycle of 3-4 months, while in the 2022/2023 harvest farmers have had to make up to 4-6 applications. Some farmers are initially spraying insecticide and follow applications with *Bacillus thuringiensis* (Bt) biological control.

The main disease affecting corn continues to be the fungal complex known as “mancha de asfalto” or “asphalt stain”, which characterizes for bright black spots, demanding up to three applications of fungicide in the production cycle. “Asphalt stain” in corn can reduce yields up to 40 percent. Disease control can increase direct production costs from \$813/Ha to \$1,160/Ha. Spraying with drones is a new service provided for farmers, who are paying \$9/Ha. With the support of USDA and the Inter American Institute for Cooperation in Agriculture (IICA), the Agricultural Institute for Science and Technology (ICTA) released an “asphalt stain” tolerant yellow corn, known as Golden ICTA. “Asphalt stain” impact will depend on the crop stage when it attacks. If it hits after the planting stage, losses can be estimated in 50 to 60 percent of the expected harvest. If the disease develops at the cob level, losses can range from 30 to 40 percent.

Efficiency of scales in the commercial production areas has allowed big farmers (100-400 Ha) to mechanize both planting and harvest. Medium farmers (50-99 Ha) started mechanizing the planting and are now investing in mechanizing the harvest. Small farmers (10-49 Ha) continue relying in labor for the different agricultural activities and are facing serious challenges given the lack of labor.

In the South Coast of Guatemala, interesting land rent concepts have surged; for example, a landlord that exports tropical fruits and sesame seed lost all its sesame seed harvest due to the lack of labor affecting the zone for the past five years. The landlord now rents 70 Ha of his farm to several small farmers that produce corn, followed by sesame seed and the rent is paid with the sesame seed harvest. The payment is based on an average yield of 455 Kg/Ha, and the small farmers can independently sell the excess sesame seed harvested during the season. The past three years have been very productive for corn and sesame seed production, and small farmers have harvested even twice as much sesame seed, and some have invested in irrigation (see Picture 4).

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Picture 4  
Hybrid corn with irrigation in the South Coast of Guatemala



Source: USDA field trip, 2023

As labor costs increase, small and medium farmers are paying the equivalent of 25 percent of a daily minimum wage (\$20) for each 100 pounds of harvested, cleaned, and threshed corn, which is no longer sustainable for small farmers. Planting labor costs increased from \$22/Ha (2022) to \$27/Ha (2023). Fumigation labor costs went from \$8/Ha (2022) to \$9/Ha (2023), and the land rent increased 2-3-fold from \$45/Ha to \$90/Ha in areas in the North and East but increased to \$135/Ha in the South Coast, where the sugar industry is growing.

Fertilizer costs have increased the most in the direct cost matrix, especially urea, which went from \$23/bag of 45 Kg in 2021 to \$64/bag in 2022, and though the price slightly diminished in 2023 to \$58/bag, farmers who can't afford those prices have switched to less nitrogen content fertilizers, applying more phosphorus in the formula.

### Consumption:

Consumption in 2023/2024 is forecast to slightly increase to 3.19 million MT, from 3.18 million MT estimated for 2022/2023. FSI consumption represents 51 percent of total corn distribution (mostly white corn) compared to Feed and Residual (yellow corn exclusively), this last one forecast at 1.56 million MT, responding mostly to a steady yearly growth of 3 percent in the avian industry.

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FSI consumption is forecast at 1.63 million MT, of which 31,000 MT go to the corn flour industry for tortillas and other 5,000 MT go for corn-based food preparations. The rest of the corn is prepared as corn dough, also for tortillas, which are preferred compared to the corn flour equivalents; corn flour tortilla consumption is a trend adopted from Mexico. The Western Highlands of Guatemala produce the colorful white, black, red, orange, and yellow local corns, which have constituted the highest end market for tortillas, given its special taste.

Animal feed in Guatemala relies on a 100 percent 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 got completely substituted 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 is producing 1.2 million MT of balanced feed mainly for the egg, broilers, beef, and pork industries in Guatemala (600,000 MT), El Salvador (180,000 MT), Honduras (350,000), Costa Rica (70,000 MT), and others (600,000 MT).

Animal feed production goes for the avian industry (24.8 percent broilers and 22.2 percent for layers), the beef sector (28 percent) when grass is not available, 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, despite the covid pandemic and its aftermath.

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 (see Picture 5). 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.

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Picture 5  
High-capacity feed silos in Guatemala



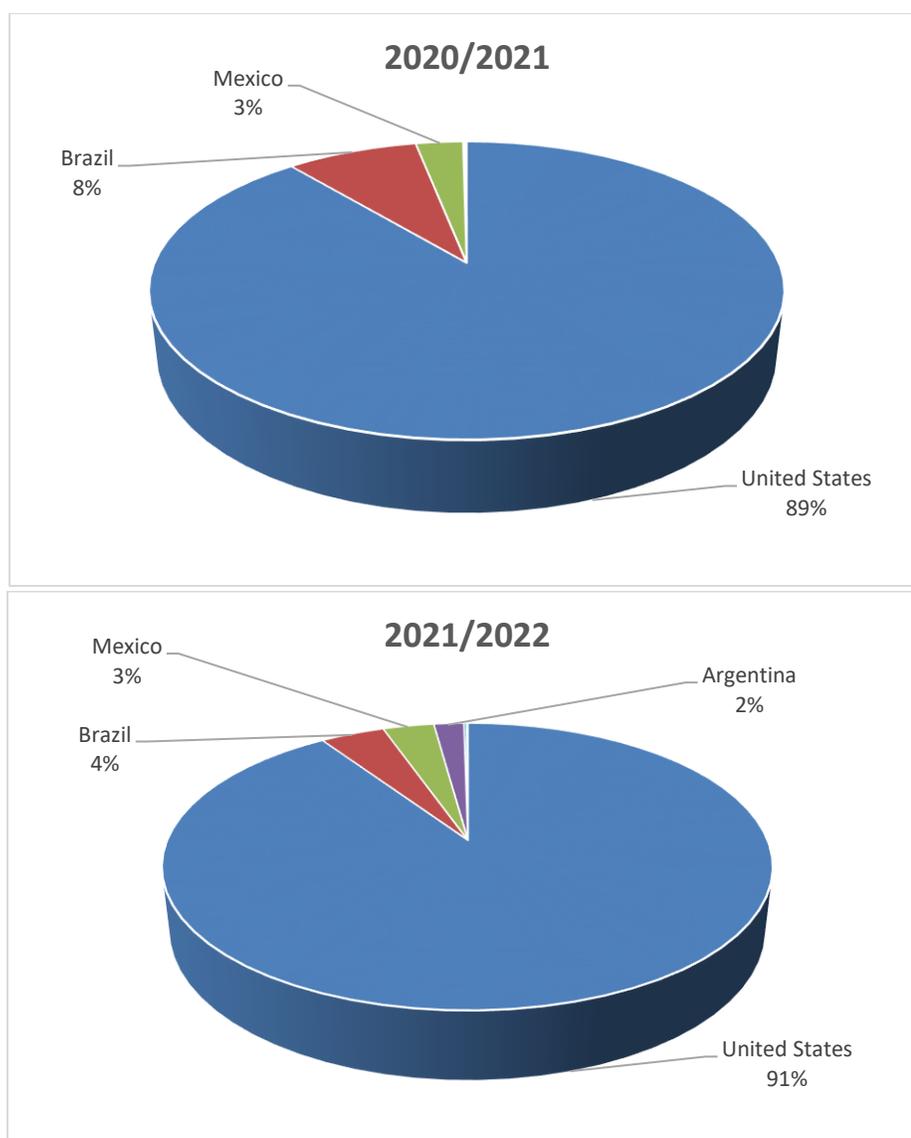
Source: USDA field trip, 2023

### Trade:

Imports in 2023/2024 are forecast to slightly increase to 1.54 million MT of corn, mostly yellow corn, as Guatemala is close to self-sufficiency in white corn. While imports of white corn seed increased 11 percent in 2021/2022, and in the period of July-January of 2022/2023, imports have grown by 85 percent, mostly sourced from Mexico. In that same period, white grain imports dropped 24 percent, but yellow corn imports have grown 14 percent. Yellow corn imports keep stable at 93 percent of total corn imports, with the United States leading exports as shown in Figure 4.

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Figure 4  
Guatemala Corn Imports in 2020/2021 vs. 2021/2022



Source: TDM, 2023

### Stocks:

Stocks in 2023/2024 are forecast at 192,000 MT, roughly 16 percent underneath the updated estimate for 2022/2023, and what the government can hold in its silos for food security distribution through the World Food Program (WFP). The government maintains those reserves mostly through imported white corn and very few is bought as local purchase, despite local capacity to source from the National Grain Producers Association (ANAGRAB), which is composed by 50 corn associations (Picture 6) and cooperatives, with a total production capacity of 1.2 million MT.

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Picture 6

APADI corn growers' association at Ixcán, Alta Verapaz, members of ANAGRAB



Source: USDA field trip, 2023

### 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 the fungal complex "asphalt stain", which is reducing harvest area in the country. Though yellow corn production for human consumption is not significant compared to white corn, it is valued for "tortilla" and some local food preparations.

After Guatemala launched its first crop insurance program in February 2022 - a parametric and catastrophic events program, designed by MiCRO (*Microinsurance Catastrophe Risk Organisation*)-hired by the public Credito Hipotecario Nacional (CHN) bank, other banks followed like G&T Continental Bank and Banrural. The most operative insurance according to the commercial farmers is the one provided by G&T, which covers for the two major meteorological phenomena as drought (up to

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70 % of the harvested area) and flooding (up to 75% of the harvested area), on estimated yields of 2.6 MT/Ha. Though the insurance is finally available to the public, farmers must wait too long to get paid back, leaving a lot of room for the banks to improve the service.

White corn is the most protected agricultural product in Guatemala, with limited access except for CAFTA-DR and WTO quotas. CAFTA-DR quota for white corn increases from 27,200 MT (2023) to 27,800 MT in 2024, as it grows 400 MT/year into perpetuity. In addition, as of May 1, 2023, Guatemala will allow a WTO quota of 50,000 MT of white corn and has already opened 800,000 MT of yellow corn, despite existing zero tariff under CAFTA-DR. Yellow corn quotas are opened to increase buyer's ability to import from different origins. Up to March 6, 2023, 11,972 MT of yellow corn have been awarded. In 2022, Guatemala activated 110,000 MT of white corn, of which 64 percent were filled (69,919 MT), and 655,000 MT of yellow corn, filled by 85 percent (555,199 MT) under the WTO quota system.

### Marketing:

Commercial farmers in Guatemala have lacked adequate infrastructure to clean, classify, and pack corn, but are investing now in those facilities. Medium-size corn grower associations like APADI in Ixcán have acquired (through Counterpart International) blowers, weights, and other equipment, valued in \$27,000 to improve the quality of their product, and in response to the lack of labor. Las Cruces Cooperative, in Las Cruces, Peten, with 41 members and 370 Ha/farmer, and total 14,440 Ha, is building a corn center and warehouse valued in \$1 million and installed capacity of 100 MT distributed in several silos and semi-automated weight control for trucks to improve their commercialization ability (Picture 7).

Picture 7

New corn reception and warehouse under construction at Las Cruces, Peten



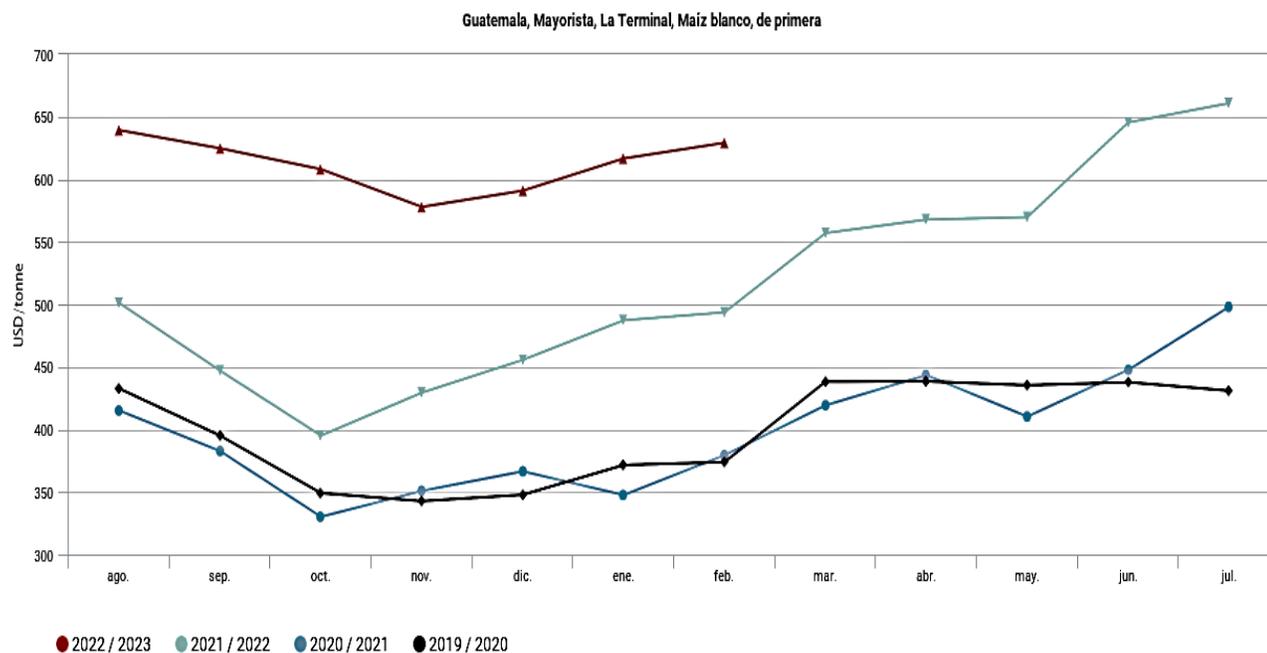
Source: USDA field trip, 2023

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Farm gate prices as of March 2023 have ranged from \$503/MT up to \$586/MT, depending on the location. White corn experience low prices in the August-November period, when roughly 70 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.

Wholesale prices of white corn in Guatemala have significantly increased in 2022/2023, with highest peaks in June-July, when the supply is the lowest. Prices skyrocketed since 2021/2022, increasing between 12 and 30 percent throughout the year, reaching record high of \$600/MT after the covid pandemic. The Russia-Ukraine war has pushed prices in the August-February period to \$550-650/MT, 30 percent higher than those observed in the same period of the previous harvest (Figure 5).

Figure 5  
Wholesale Historical White Corn Prices in Guatemala

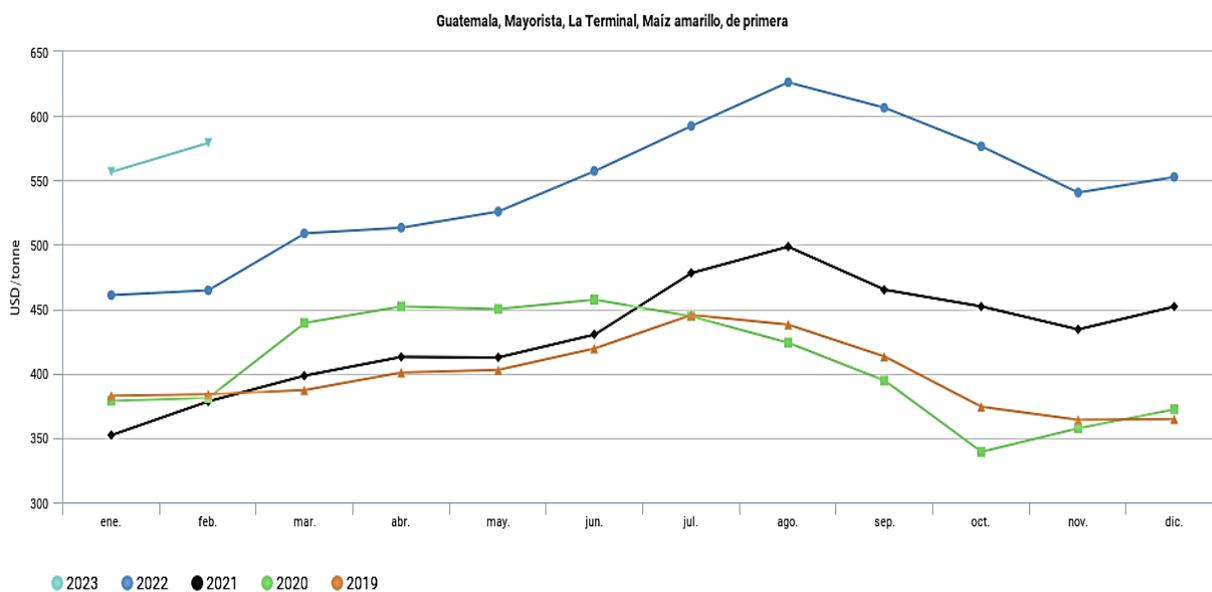


Source: MAGA, 2023

Although yellow corn prices obey the pattern of supply by the international market, prices have also shown important increases up to 25 percent, with record highs of \$625/MT in 2022, and with already 25 percent above in the first months of 2023 (Figure 6). Overall, corn prices, both white and yellow have increased 50-60 percent in the past two years.

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Figure 6  
Wholesale Yellow Corn Prices Behavior in Guatemala in a Production Cycle



Source: MAGA, 2023

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## Production, Supply, and Demand

### Rice

Rice, Milled	2021/2022		2022/2023		2023/2024	
	Oct 2021		Oct 2022		Oct 2023	
Market Year Begins						
Guatemala	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Harvested (1000 HA)	5	9	5	9	0	9
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Milled Production (1000 MT)	20	37	17	35	0	36
Rough Production (1000 MT)	29	53	24	50	0	51
Milling Rate (.9999) (1000 MT)	7000	7000	7000	7000	0	7000
MY Imports (1000 MT)	137	116	130	118	0	117
TY Imports (1000 MT)	147	121	140	123	0	122
TY Imp. from U.S. (1000 MT)	83	70	0	0	0	0
Total Supply (1000 MT)	157	153	147	153	0	153
MY Exports (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
TY Exports (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Consumption and Residual (1000 MT)	157	153	147	153	0	153
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	157	153	147	153	0	153
Yield (Rough) (MT/HA)	5.8	5.8889	4.8	5.5556	0	5.6667

(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 2023/2024 = January 2024 - December 2024

2021/2022, 2022/2023, 2023/2024 refers to Market Years, while the year alone (ex. 2023) refers to calendar year; this nomenclature is standard throughout the whole report.

## Corn

Corn	2021/2022		2022/2023		2023/2024	
	Jul 2021		Jul 2022		Jul 2023	
Market Year Begins						
Guatemala	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Harvested (1000 HA)	900	895	870	880	0	875
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	309	309	218	268	0	229
Production (1000 MT)	1600	1620	1600	1620	0	1622
MY Imports (1000 MT)	1461	1530	1600	1532	0	1535
TY Imports (1000 MT)	1612	1577	1600	1580	0	1582
TY Imp. from U.S. (1000 MT)	1314	1300	0	0	0	0
Total Supply (1000 MT)	3370	3459	3418	3420	0	3386
MY Exports (1000 MT)	2	6	5	6	0	6
TY Exports (1000 MT)	2	6	5	6	0	6
Feed and Residual (1000 MT)	1550	1560	1600	1560	0	1562
FSI Consumption (1000 MT)	1600	1625	1600	1625	0	1626
Total Consumption (1000 MT)	3150	3185	3200	3185	0	3188
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	218	268	213	229	0	192
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	3370	3459	3418	3420	0	3386
Yield (MT/HA)	1.7778	1.8101	1.8391	1.8409	0	1.8537
(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 2023/2024 = October 2023 - September 2024						

2021/2022, 2022/2023, 2023/2024 refers to Market Years, while the year alone (ex. 2023) refers to calendar year; this nomenclature is standard throughout the whole report.

**Attachments:**

No Attachments