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Market News

IGC flags rising world grain stocks, despite EU harvest woes

29 September – Agrimoney.com

The International Grains Council underlined disappointment at the European Union's cereals output, even as it said that the world wheat harvest would set a record by an even bigger margin than previously thought.

The intergovernmental group said that a downgrade of 3m tonnes to 1.03bn tonnes in its forecast for world corn production in 2016-17 reflected downgrades in the European Union and China, where "overly dry weather has affected crop prospects".

The assessment tallies with that earlier this week from the European Commission's own Mars agricultural meteorology unit, which cut by 5.4% to 6.84 tonnes per hectare its forecast for the EU corn harvest, citing "hot and dry" conditions in parts of France, Italy and Romania.

In wheat too, for which excessive rain was the key problem in Europe, the IGC said that "the outlook is again cut for the EU".

However, the IGC raised its forecast for world wheat production in 2016-17 nonetheless, saying that the EU downgrades was "outweighed by increases for Australia, Canada, China and Kazakhstan" harvest estimates.

The revision left the council's estimate for global wheat output at a record 747m tonnes, up 11m tonnes year on year.

The forecast for stocks left at the close of the year was upgraded by 2m tonnes to 231m tonnes – a 13m-tonne increase on inventories carried into the season.

Global stocks of grains overall, excluding rice, were pegged at 492m tonnes, the same as last month's estimate, with upgrade to the wheat inventory figure balanced out by a cut to expectations of supplies of coarse grains, such as barley and corn.

Nonetheless, the stocks estimate represents an increase of 20m tonnes year on year, with those in major exporting countries – whose inventories are particularly important in gauging price prospects – expected to rise by 17m tonnes, to 163m tonnes.

"Despite further growth in demand, grains stocks are set to expand again, with those in the major exporters the biggest in seven years," the council said.

The situation contrasts with that in the rice market, where the forecast for inventories in top exporting countries was trimmed by 1m tonnes to 25m tonnes – a 2m-tonne reduction year on year.

"Major exporters' inventories are predicted to drop to a nine-year low, largely on a drawdown in Thailand, where the government continues to offload state reserves at competitive prices," the IGC said.

The forecast contrasted with expectations of a small rebuild, of 1m tonnes to 114m tonnes, in overall world rice inventories, helped by ideas of production rising by 11m tonnes year on year.

"Assuming weather patterns are beneficial in Asian producers, including India, output could expand by 2%, to 482m tonnes."

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China adds anti-subsidy duty to U.S. distillers' grains imports

28 September – Bloomberg

China will impose an anti-subsidy duty on imports of distillers' dried grains with or without soluble from the U.S., adding to an anti-dumping deposit introduced last week.

The provisional anti-subsidy duties range from 10 percent to 10.7 percent and will be implemented from Sept. 30, China's Ministry of Commerce said in a statement on Wednesday. Imports from suppliers including Poet LLC, Big River Resources LLC and Marquis Energy LLC will incur duties between 10 percent and 10.5 percent, the ministry said. Imports from other companies not listed in today's announcement will have a 10.7 percent duty imposed, it said.

A preliminary decision from authorities was that imports of subsidized U.S. distillers' dried grains has hurt China's domestic industry, according to the ministry. The anti-subsidy duty will be in addition to an anti-dumping deposit of 33.8 percent imposed last week. Chinese buyers will have to pay deposits on the after-tax imported price to customs.

China imported a record 6.8 million metric tons of DDGS in 2015, worth about \$2 billion, according to Shanghai JC Intelligence Co., citing official customs data. The nation is the world's biggest buyer and almost all of its imports come from the U.S. Feed mills in China, the largest pork producer and consumer, use DDGS as a substitute for domestic corn and soybean meal in animal feed.

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Heavy rains expected to curb Australia wheat output

27 September - Producer

Australian wheat output will likely fall short of official estimates of near record volumes as heavy rains exacerbate recent damage to crops in the east of the world's fourth largest exporter, farmers and analysts said on Tuesday.

The country's east coast is expected to receive as much as 100 millimetres of rain later this week and to see wetter-than-average conditions until November, according to forecasts from the Bureau of Meteorology.

That would add to crop losses after near record rains earlier in September, farmers said, with damage across New South Wales, but most notably in the central west region of the state.

"We are starting to see some crop losses after it has been too wet for too long," said Dan Cooper, a farmer in Caragabal, 460 kilometres west of Sydney.

"We have been pretty lucky, but we have probably lost 5 percent of our wheat crops."

Australia's east coast produces the country's high protein wheat, meaning output losses would limit the country's exportable supplies of the more desirable grain.

Lower wheat production from Australia could support global benchmark prices, which earlier this month hit a 10-year low due to ample global supply.

Australia's chief commodity forecast earlier this month raised its 2016 forecast for wheat output by more than 14 percent to 28.1 million tonnes, which would be the second highest level on record.

"There is a risk to production estimates," said Phin Ziebell, agricultural economist at National Australia Bank.

“The headline number may be affected but perhaps the bigger issue is quality downgrades to feed wheat. Australia is already a bit priced out of international trade and if we see quality downgrades, it is going to be very tough to find a market for those supplies.”

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Vietnam’s feed wheat imports increase sharply

26 September – Blackseagrains

Vietnam’s feed wheat imports increased significantly in market year 2015-16 due to its price competitiveness when compared to imported corn prices, the U.S. Department of Agriculture’s (USDA) Foreign Agricultural Services (FAS) said in a Sept. 8 report.

Vietnam does not produce wheat, and must import it annually for milling and feeding purposes. Unlike milling wheat that has maintained an almost stable import volume. The marketing year 2015-16 total wheat consumption is estimated at 2.475 million tonnes, about 325,000 tonnes more compared to market year 2014-15 due mainly to the increase use of feed wheat in the market. The latter is due to the competitive prices of feed wheat over corn for use in animal feed and aqua feed, according to the FAS.

Vietnam’s marketing year 2016-17 wheat consumption is forecast to increase slightly due to greater demand for feed and milling wheat. The USDA attributes the increase in feed wheat consumption to the growth of the feed industry, specifically the aquaculture feed industry. The report estimates Vietnam’s wheat imports volume in the market year 2015-16 at 2.93 million tonnes, an increase of about 600,000 tonnes compared to market year 2014-15 imported volume, due mainly to the increase in the use of feed wheat. Forecast for market year 2016-17 import volume remained at 2.7 million tonnes.

Australian milling wheat is expected to continue its dominance in the wheat import market in Vietnam, according to the FAS. However, its market share is declining from 70% to 80%, down to about 43% of Vietnam’s total wheat imported volume in market year 2015-16. In volume, Australian wheat was down from 1.3 million tonnes in market year 2014-15 to 1.26 million tonnes in market year 2015-16.

Feed wheat can be an alternative feed source mainly in place of corn, the USDA said.

Imports of feed wheat depend greatly on its price competitiveness with corn prices. Feed wheat imported in market year 2015-16 increased sharply due to its price competitiveness. According to the FAS, imports of corn into Vietnam are up sharply from 4.9 million tonnes in the market year 2014-15 to 7.9 million tonnes in the market year 2015-16 due to its attractive prices.

Imported corn is mainly used in the animal feed industry. Imported volume depends largely on the livestock and aquaculture industries, the USDA said. Corn (including local production and imported corn), imported feed wheat, rice/rice bran (local production), cassava (local production) are energy sources for feed production and can alternatively replace each other based on the market price and availability.

The total increase of imported corn and imported feed wheat is about 3.6 million tonnes in market year 2015-16 compared to market year 2014-15. Consequently, the surplus of energy source supply in market year 2015-16 is about 2 million tonnes, according to the report.

In terms of demand, compared to market year 2014-15, the increase of energy use for feed in market year 2015-16 is expected around 500,000 tonnes, satisfying the expected 3% increase of the industry 2016.

Vietnam's marketing year 2016-17 corn import forecast remains at 6 million tonnes. The year-over-year decline in imports is attributed to tight exportable supplies in Brazil in market year 2016-17, and expected decline in border trade, the USDA said. Feed wheat from Argentina and Brazil (in late market year 2015-16) and eastern E.U. countries (in the early market year 2016-17) will continue to be an important energy source in the Vietnam feed market, according to the FAS.

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Russian wheat prices rise after Egypt drops ban policy

26 September – Inforum

Russian wheat export prices rose last week for the first time since mid-August, buoyed by demand from Egypt after it dropped its policy of not importing wheat containing the ergot fungus, agricultural consultancy IKAR said.

Egypt's state importer GASC bought 240,000 metric tons of Russian wheat last week, in its first successful tender purchase since abolishing the rule. Egypt is the biggest buyer of Russian wheat.

Black Sea prices for Russian wheat with 12.5 percent protein content for October delivery were \$169 a metric ton on a free-on-board (FOB) basis at the end of last week, up \$2 from a week earlier, IKAR said in a note on Monday.

SovEcon, another Moscow-based consultancy, also pegged prices at \$169 per metric ton.

Cairo is yet to approve delivery of another Russian wheat cargo, which was delayed by its ergot policy.

Moscow suspended imports of fruits and vegetables from Egypt from Sept. 22, although it said the move was not a counter-measure against Cairo's wheat policy. A delegation from Cairo is expected to discuss the ban on Egyptian fruit and vegetables with Russian officials in Moscow on Monday, Sept. 26.

Gains in Russian wheat prices may prove to be shortlived, SovEcon said: "The probable resumption of (wheat) supplies to Egypt may somewhat support Russian wheat export prices, but ... it will not be enough for a fundamental change in the situation in the domestic market." Russia exported 7.8 million metric tons of grain, including 6.6 million metric tons of wheat, between July 1 and Sept. 21, the agriculture ministry said. Grain exports were down 9 percent year on year. Official customs data has lagged real supplies this year due to technical issues, analysts have said.

Domestic prices for third-class wheat fell for the first time since early August as some farmers gave up hope that prices would increase, SovEcon said.

Prices fell 25 roubles last week to 10,175 roubles (\$159) per tonne in the European part of Russia on an ex-works basis. Ex-works supply does not include delivery costs.

New crop sunflower seed prices dropped by 50 roubles to 22,250 roubles per tonne, SovEcon said, while domestic sunflower oil prices fell by 575 roubles to 50,500 roubles and export oil prices were unchanged at \$760 per tonne.

IKAR's white sugar price index for southern Russia fell \$11 last week to \$541 a tonne at the end of the week.

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India – wheat import duty rollback to ease availability, lower prices

24 September – Business Standard

The partial rollback of import duty on wheat from 25 per cent to 10 per cent announced on Friday by the Government of India would ease the availability of the grain to millers in most parts of India. A price correction is also anticipated and is likely to be more conspicuous in states closer to ports than central and northern India.

Taking the lower duty into account, the landed cost in India of superior quality Australian prime wheat may come down to Rs 1,900-1,950 from the prevailing Rs 2,080-2,100 per quintal. Red wheat, imported from Ukraine, is expected to be priced at Rs 1,650 a quintal, down from Rs 1,800, said a trader, who did not wish to be named.

Sources close to the development indicated that the benefit of reduction in duty will not be fully passed on to millers from importers as they had earlier incurred losses on account to purchase at a higher price in the international market.

“The lower price of wheat will curb the speculation in wheat price and even if the prices would not decrease drastically, the availability will streamline”, told Adi Narayan Gupta, a senior member of Roller Flour Millers Association of India.

He said that the price in the north was Rs 1,800 a quintal and a Rs 20-Rs 25 per quintal fall is expected post duty reduction. The assured availability of wheat during festival season will help to run the smooth operations and this will benefit them, he added.

Sources in the trade said 600,000-650,000 tonne of wheat has landed during this season so far as compared to total annual import of 450,000 tonnes last year.

Contracts of 3000,000-350,000 tonnes have already been booked and waiting for the arrival. Another 500,000-600,000 tonnes would be imported as the duty has been reduced. Till now, Tuticorin port was the most preferred destination for wheat import as the highest demand for wheat in Kerala and Karnataka but lower import duty may make it viable for the importers to get consignments in ports in Gujarat also.

Wheat price in international market has softened from \$240-\$255 per tonne to \$220-230 for Australian Prime Wheat and \$205-\$215 to \$188-190 per tonne for Ukraine wheat.

Pramod Kumar, a Bangalore-based miller told that this will make southern mills more competitive and help them with better capacity utilisation.

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Struggling U.S. wheat sector cheers trade action against China

19 September – Reuters

U.S. wheat farmers, struggling to make money as prices sink and global supplies swell, could be the main beneficiaries if Washington wins a case it brought last week against China over an estimated \$100 billion in domestic grain market supports.

On Tuesday, U.S. trade officials said they would file a case at the World Trade Organization (WTO) against China over allegations that aggressive pricing supports prompted Chinese farmers to overproduce corn, wheat and rice, fueling a global crop glut and depressing world prices.

This is the latest salvo in fraught trade relationships between the world's leading agricultural producers.

More than half of the Obama administration's 23 complaints to the WTO have been against China and the two countries are also embroiled in bilateral trade deal discussions and a Chinese investigation into alleged dumping of animal feed grains by U.S. producers.

The U.S. Trade Representative's (USTR) announcement comes less than two months before a presidential election in the United States and with a debate over the Trans Pacific Partnership trade agreement looming.

China came under scrutiny last year from consultants commissioned by U.S. farm and trade groups in 2011 to look into exporting issues. Subsidies in China were "the biggest problem, even though there were serious problems with some of the other countries," said Craig Thorn, a partner at the consulting firm, DTB Associates.

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Uganda – shortage of drought-resistant maize seed as farmers despair

14 September – All Africa

Newly-released drought-tolerant hybrid maize seed has reportedly run out of stock from the eight supplier-companies--except one--contracted to multiply and market it, Seeds of Gold has exclusively learnt.

The stock-out, which comes ahead of the second planting season, has raised concern across the farming community.

Farmers are also bracing themselves against any dry spells similar to the previous season, which have adversely impacted the country.

In many regions, producers are counting losses after first-season rains performed dismally, causing poor performance of maize, beans and vegetables, among other crops.

To compound the issue, the revelations by industry sources that maize seed (known as Drought TEGO or Tego--from Kiswahili for shield) is only found at one company, which planted and multiplied the seed much later than the other seed companies.

The WE2115 and WE2114 varieties are currently bulked and marketed by these companies contracted by National Agricultural Research Organisation (NARO).

TEGO is developed by Naro's National Crops Resources Research Institute (NaCRRI) at Namulonge, under the Water Efficient Maize for Africa (Wema) project. It spanned five countries--Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania, Mozambique and South Africa.

In July, the new Tego maize hybrids were officially launched, during the annual Agriculture and Trade Show, which organised by the Uganda National Farmers' Federation (UNFFE), in Jinja.

Sources at NaCRRI say there have been huge purchases of the seed by thousands of farmers after the country suffered losses to drought mainly in maize planted in the April-August season.

NaCRRI director, Dr. Godfrey Asea, who is Wema project's Principal Investigator for Uganda, says if there are seed shortages in the market, it is not surprising because there is always overwhelming demand for maize seed countrywide.

"I've not yet heard of the shortage, but the industry being liberalised, companies must make decisions of how much seed they produce based on their economic calculations. I think that is the situation."

However, he adds, the companies venturing into such type of seed for the first time, have faced drought challenges like the rest of the country.

"Most times they typically produce 20,000-50,000 metric tonnes of seed, but I don't know amounts they bulked for TEGO hybrids," Asea offered an explanation.

Naads is one of the biggest clients for seed--especially maize since it is a popular staple food and cash crop whose by-products are also significant ingredients in poultry and animal feeds. But Grace Kazigati, a senior Naads official, points out that they do not have the hybrid maize seed on the purchase list yet. Hence, it could not be a factor that has contributed to the shortage being experienced.

She disclosed that Naads-Operations Wealth Creation (OWC) may include TEGO on next year's first season seed.

Drought causes estimated losses of about \$19.4m in Uganda, while maize earns over \$51m according to a 2015 Bank of Uganda report.

On the other hand, according to Naro's 2015 Uganda Facts and Figures Report "... . percentage of farmers growing maize is estimated at 86 [per cent]. Farmer [field] average yield is 2.7 tons per hectare compared with researcher-managed yields of 9 tons/ha."

According to Winnie Nanteza, the communication officer at Naro's National Crops Resources Research Institute (NaCRRI), the TEGO varieties are conventionally-improved white maize hybrids.

They are developed with important farmer-preferred traits such as higher yields under water-stress and optimum conditions compared to drought-vulnerability, which most ordinary commercial varieties suffer.

"These hybrids also have resistance to rampant and economic losses by foliar diseases such as maize streak virus (MSV), turicum leaf spot and gray leaf spot," says Nanteza. "They are expected to stabilise yield under varying rainfall condition and give farmers opportunity to invest in best agronomic practices,"

On average, she added, the new hybrids yield more than three tonnes per hectare under moderate drought conditions and more than eight tonnes in optimal conditions (good rainfall conditions). They thus help farmers reduce risk and fight hunger through increased productivity.

NaCRRRI director, Dr Godfrey Asea says the hybrids commercially marketed as "TEGO" were developed to help smallholder farmers in Sub-Saharan Africa to address challenges of climate change to maize.

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Tight grain supplies, high domestic prices increases Thailand's imports demand

7 September – World Grain

Thailand's grain production forecast for market year 2016-17 remains unchanged, with rice production expected to total 17 million tonnes, up 7% from market year 2015-16, and corn forecast at 4.9 million tonnes, up 4% in the same period of last year, according to a GAIN report filed Aug. 31 by the Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS) of the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA).

Cumulative precipitation has increased to normal levels since July 2016, which is 13% above last year. Market year 2016-17 rice and corn crop conditions are good to excellent, the report said. Meanwhile, late supplies of irrigated water for the central plains likely will result in a slight reduction in main-rice production to 13.8 million tonnes as it is too late for cultivation, particularly in lower areas, due to the concern about possible flooding damage during the harvest in November. However, the FAS anticipates sufficient water supplies by the end of rainy season likely will result in some recovery of the market year 2016-17 off-season rice production to 3.2 million tonnes as expected in the previous forecast.

The Thai Custom Department said Thai rice exports in the first half of 2016 totaled around 5 million tonnes, up 12% from the same period last year, reflecting an increase in white rice exports totaling around 2.8 million tonnes, up 20% from the same period last year. Exports of white rice more than offset a reduction in parboiled rice, which declined around 14% from the same period last year due to tight supplies of new-crop white rice. The increase in white rice exports is driven by the sales of old-crop white rice from the government stocks, the report said. The government sold approximately 3.2 million tonnes out of total tenders of 8.4 million tonnes during January – July 2016, the report said.

The FAS said Thailand's rice export estimate for 2016 has been revised upward to 9 million tonnes, but it is still 8% lower than last year's exports of 9.8 million tonnes due to tight supplies of new-crop white and parboiled rice and competition from Vietnamese and Indian rice, particularly in the third quarter of 2016. Also, the government is likely to slow down its sales of food-grade rice stocks for the rest of 2016 to avoid downward pressure on domestic rice prices during the harvest of new-crop rice in the last quarter of 2016, the FAS said.

The Thai Feed Mill Association's forecast of feed demand remains unchanged at 18.6 million tonnes in 2016, up approximately 4% from 2015. Feed industries rely more on imported feed ingredients, which currently account for approximately 60% of total feed demand due to insufficient locally produced feed grains and co-products. Import demand for U.S. feed ingredients is expected to trend upward, particularly for soybean and soybean meal, and Distiller's Dry Grain with Soluble (DDGS), according to the report.

Thailand's market year 2015-16 wheat imports were higher than expected at 4.7 million tonnes due to an increase in feed wheat imports to 3.3 million tonnes, the FAS noted in the report. The increase was driven by the shortages of domestic supplies of corn and broken rice for poultry and swine feed rations, the report said. In addition, prices of imported feed wheat were 18% cheaper than domestic corn and 30% cheaper than broken rice.

According to the FAS, Thailand's market year 2015-16 corn exports were higher than

expected at around 0.4 million tonnes, mainly to the Philippines due to the advantage on transportation costs over the U.S. corn. This is also driven by larger exportable supplies of locally produced corn as feed mills reportedly used more imported feed wheat and DDGS in poultry feed rations due to its relatively cheaper prices compared to domestic corn by 18% and 10% in market year 2015-16, respectively. In addition, demand for feed ingredients, particularly for corn, has outpaced domestic production of corn due to limited arable land and low incentives in using modern germplasm to locally develop high-yield seeds, compared to annual growth rate of 8% in feed demand over the past decade, the report said. As a result, imports of feed ingredients increased significantly in market year 2015-16, particularly for feed and DDGS for poultry and swine feed rations.

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Brazil's smaller farmers to boost corn acreage

6 September – Agriculture.com

As the U.S. crop season prepares to end, Brazilian farmers prepare for a new crop season. Right now, early planting decisions are for more corn in southern Brazil and less of that grain in the larger-farm area of center-west states.

One of the best events in Brazil to give a better picture of what will happen with this upcoming corn and soybean year is the Expointer. Held in Rio Grande do Sul, the state that pioneered grain production, the largest outdoor farm show in Latin America is the main stage for machinery sales, animal trade, competitions, and direct marketing. It is also an opportunity for urban populations to encounter some unknown aspects of rural production.

Other than urban people investing in olives or vineyards in the state, the 2016 version of Expointer revealed also a recovery of machinery sales, a good scenario for investment in livestock, and the perspective of strong growth for corn in southern Brazil with a modest growth of soybean surface. This shifts the attention of grain production gradually from the center-west part of the country back to the south.

State agencies project a growth of 17% of the surface of corn in Paraná and 10% in Rio Grande do Sul, while the crop would be flat in Mato Grosso and other center-west states. The intentions are pushed by the profits of the current crop. It may be still early to tell, but some say that the corn prices, if continued strong, could also boost the second corn crop acreage in center-west states.

“I think there is a strong possibility of that happening. We are starting with a campaign to push sorghum production as a replacement for corn. It is cheaper and easier to produce. There will be strong production of that, but it still will be small. It is something that will be talked about more and more in the future,” said Alysson Paolinelli, president of the Association of Corn Growers of Brazil (Abramilho) and former agriculture minister of the country.

The problems in the center-west states range from weather, as the drought that generated 40% of corn losses recently in Goiás, high taxations as in the cases of Goiás and Mato Grosso do Sul, and high logistical costs in all parts of the region.

“The state of Mato Grosso has been stagnated in terms of yields in the last 15 years. It is time to review our agricultural practices and to seek lower costs,” says Endrigo Dalcin, president of the Soybean Growers Association of Mato Grosso.

According to José Eloir Denardin, a researcher of the soils division of the National Agricultural Research Company (Embrapa), Mato Grosso has lagged behind other states in terms of yields in both corn and soybeans.

“In the last 15 years, we have seen a constant, though a slow improvement of soybean yields in Paraná and Rio Grande do Sul, while the Mato Grosso remained flat, below the national average, with 49 bags per hectare (43.6 bushels per acre). We have a lot of work in terms of soil management in Mato Grosso,” explained Denardin.

Pedro Duarte Magalhães left Rio Grande do Sul in 1992 seeking more land in Mato Grosso. He is an owner of nearly 2,300 acres in Rondonópolis, MT, where he plants soybeans in the summer and corn in the winter. After eight years away from his origin state, he was impressed with some profits he was hearing about from his colleagues.

“In Mato Grosso, the costs are sky-high. I had two crops combined without seeing real profits, while farmers here told me the opposite happens with them. The truth is that if you don’t have enough scale, you are dead in the center-west. Maybe my decision was wrong over 20 years ago. Those opportunities were a mirage. That’s why those acres were so cheap then. I’m not so sure I’ll be able to buy a Massey Ferguson tractor this year,” Magalhães told Agriculture.com.

Fábio Donizetti dos Santos went to the farm show to check for new technologies. He said all his neighbors are looking to get back to corn, buying new pivots, but he will stick with soybeans because his land is too small (123 acres) to be against the tide.

“I’ve made an order of an Edinor 80-hp. tractor from LS (a Korean company). I hope to get my yields higher and to make my work more efficient. I hope the bank approves the credit loan,” he told Agriculture.com. Credit access has been difficult for farmers in the last two years because of the economic recession.

Despite the optimism, there is something that farmers in the state of Rio Grande do Sul (southern Brazil) should worry about. The latest crop with significant corn acreage here was in 2012, when a drought generated losses of billions of dollars and caused farmers to avoid planting it the following year. Now, there is a 2017 forecast of La Niña with a high risk of losses during the crop, and most farmers grow dryland corn.

“I don’t believe in major investments in irrigation because the bureaucracy and the cost to do an irrigation system in Rio Grande do Sul is too high. [...] We’re coming from a crop with record costs, and these costs may be beaten again,” analyzed Antonio da Luz, chief economist at the Federation of Agricultural and Livestock of Rio Grande do Sul (Farsul).

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Reports

Crop Prospects and Food Situation No.3 September 2016

The report provides a review of the food situation by geographic region, a section dedicated to the LIFDCs and a list of countries requiring external assistance for food. It also includes a global cereal supply and demand overview to complement the biannual analysis in the Food Outlook publication.

Food and Agriculture in the 2030 Agenda. Bringing numbers to life

From ending poverty, hunger and malnutrition to sustaining our natural resources to responding to climate change, food and agriculture lie at the very heart of the 2030 Agenda.

FAO's Strategic Framework is aligned with the SDGs, geared towards tackling root causes and Bringing numbers to life building a fairer society.

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