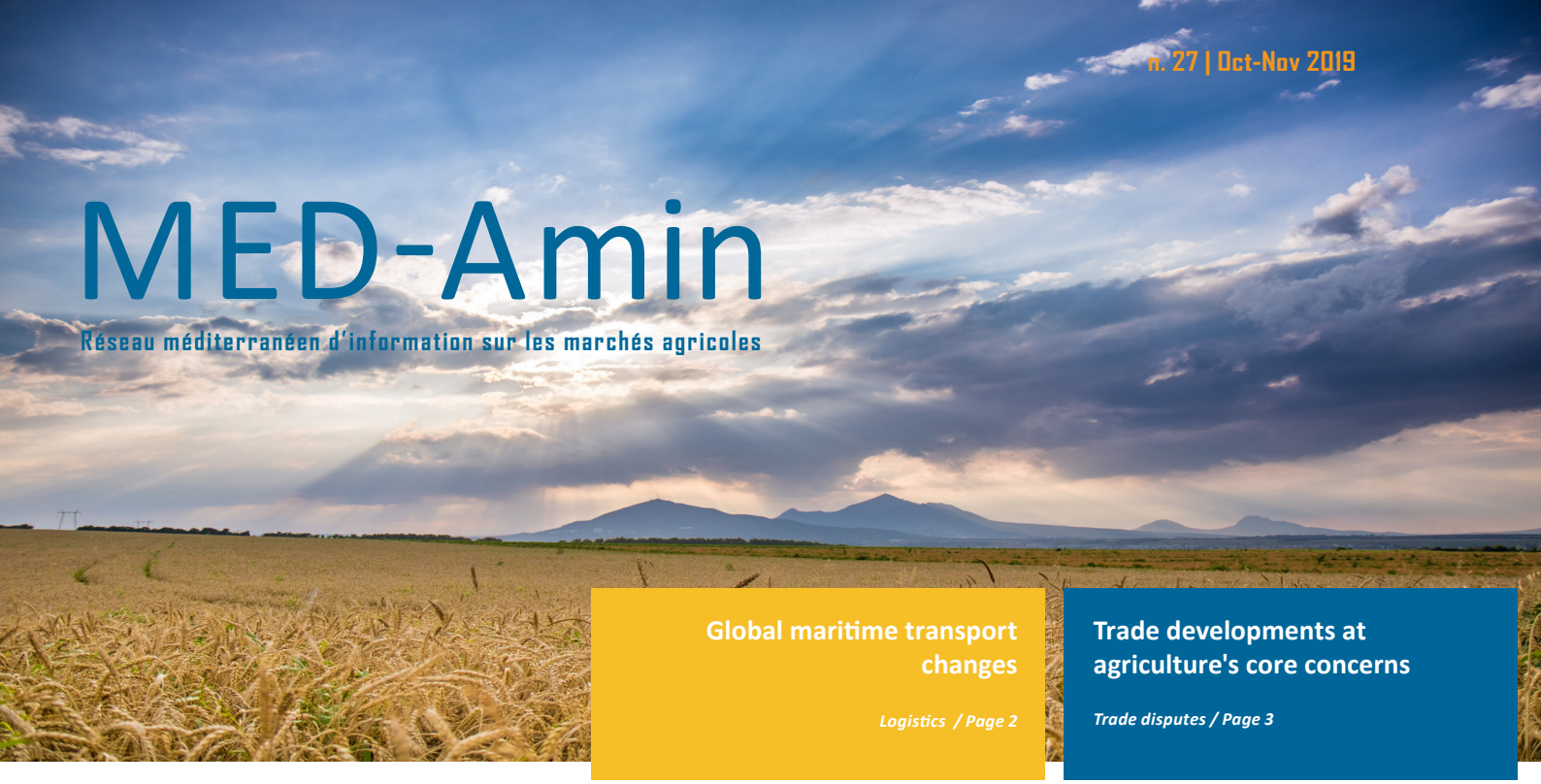
n. 27 | Oct-Nov 2019

MED-Amin

Réseau méditerranéen d'information sur les marchés agricoles



Global maritime transport changes

Logistics / Page 2

Trade developments at agriculture's core concerns

Trade disputes / Page 3

Edito

Actus de Tunisie[1]: Les pluies de fin d'été ont permis un bon début de campagne. A la date du 09/10/2019, les apports cumulés aux barrages ont atteint 117 Mm3. Ils ont légèrement dépassé la moyenne quinquennale. Ces apports sont répartis pour une part de 87,6% au Nord ;9,5 % au Centre et 2,9% au Cap Bon.

Les surfaces céréalières prévues pour la campagne 2019-2020 seront de l'ordre de 1.325 million d'hectares. Ces superficies seront réparties ainsi : 65% au nord, 28% au centre et 7% au sud. Par culture, les surfaces prévues sont de 616.19 mille ha en blé dur, 74.81 mille ha en blé tendre, 619.85 mille ha en orge.

Les autres chiffres laissent apparaître la mise en place de 370 mille quintaux de semences sélectionnées, 90 mille quintaux de semences ordinaires d'orge. Deux mille tonnes de phosphate 45% ont été déjà utilisées (7% du prévu), 44 mille tonnes de DAP (51 % du prévu) et 27 mille tonne d'ammonitre (14% du prévu).

Pour assurer le bon déroulement de la nouvelle campagne, les mesures d'accompagnement prises concernent l'assouplissement des procédures d'octroi des semences et des engrais en temps voulu par les différents opérateurs et l'assouplissement des procédures pour financer l'achat de semences par les collecteurs.

L'importante récolte de la campagne 2018-2019 (24 millions de quintaux) va, de son côté, diminuer la valeur des importations des produits agroalimentaires et faire gagner à peu près 200 millions dinars dont 94 millions dinars avant la fin de l'année 2019.

Parmi les activités développées par le réseau, il est à noter la publication récente du **Bulletin d'avancées de récolte et de semis de l'automne 2019** ↪http://www.med-amin.org/fr/accueil/9-news/137-nouveau-bulletin-d-avancee-de-recolte-et-de-semis-automne-2019.

La collecte de données relatives aux **bilans céréaliers pour l'année commerciale 2018/19** se poursuit. Certains pays devraient aussi travailler à l'élaboration de bilans prospectifs sur l'année 2019/20.

La prochaine **réunion annuelle du réseau MED-Amin** aura lieu à l'Institut agronomique méditerranéen de Zaragoza, en Espagne, les 15 et 16 avril 2020. La préparation se poursuit avec les représentants du Ministère de l'agriculture espagnol et de l'IAMZ.

Annoncé dans le précédent numéro, les scénarios identifiés par **l'évaluation du réseau MED-Amin** sont les suivants: Le scénario 1 est le "statu quo". Le scénario 2 suggère la mise en place d'activités complémentaires correspondant à des besoins exprimés par les États membres et mobilisant des ressources correspondantes. Le scénario 3 suggère une évolution profonde du réseau et de ses activités en mettant davantage l'accent sur la recherche et la formation, sur la base d'une contribution financière permanente plus forte des États membres. Les résultats détaillés seront discutés lors de la prochaine réunion annuelle du réseau en Espagne.

Le Secrétaire Général du CIHEAM a mis en place **trois groupes de travail thématiques** réunissant des représentants de chaque institut, sur les sujets suivants : emploi des jeunes et des femmes en milieu rural, systèmes alimentaires durables en Méditerranée et gestion intégrée des zones côtières. Ces groupes s'inscrivent dans les priorités du Plan d'action du CIHEAM pour la Méditerranée (CAPMED 2025), et doivent permettre de lancer des actions conjointes entre les instituts du CIHEAM et leurs réseaux de partenaires.

La prochaine réunion **Ministérielle du CIHEAM**, prévue à Tunis, aura lieu au printemps 2020, probablement en juin.

[1]: Actus d'un des pays MED-Amin (4/13)

MED-Amin
Mediterranean Agricultural Market Information Network

MED-Amin
Mediterranean Agricultural Market Information Network

ITALY

Durum supply from America

(The Hamilton Spectator, 03/12)

Italy, the world's largest pasta consumer, can't abandon the North American wheat used to make spaghetti, after smaller plantings and foul weather curbed output in the EU. Exports of durum wheat by the US and Canada are booming, foiling efforts by Italy to protect its farmers by adopting country-of-origin labelling rules in 2017, effectively lessening imports. EU production of the wheat variety for the season that began in July fell 10% to 7.8 Mt (DG Agri), triggering demand for North American supplies.

ALGERIE

Importations de blé réduites

(Cap Algérie, 30/11; El Watan, 24/11)

De janvier à septembre, les importations de céréales ont baissé de 12% en valeur par rapport l'année dernière pour la même période. Cela vient en conséquence de la politique de rationalisation de la demande domestique et de la production importante en 2019, notamment en orge et blé dur. Le gouvernement a annoncé vouloir réduire de 35,5% ses importations de blé tendre, passant de 6,2Mt à 4 Mt pour l'année commerciale 2019/20, ce qui a fait réagir le marché.

EGYPTE

Vente de blé français

(Terre-net Média, 07/11)

Le GASC a acheté 120 kt de blé français et 55 kt de blé russe, pour expédition du 15 au 25 décembre. L'offre française était la moins chère, même après addition du prix du fret (18,44 $/t). Le blé français continue donc de démontrer sa bonne compétitivité. Cependant, le marché s'attendait à un achat plus conséquent et le résultat a quelque peu déçu.

The global maritime transport landscape is changing

By FAO-AMIS, Dec 2019, **AMIS Market Monitor No. 74**

Maritime transport handles over four-fifths of world merchandise trade by volume. It is now lying at a crossroad of intertwined forces spanning economics, politics, environment, and technology. Wide-ranging trends are redefining the sector with softer global economic growth being at the forefront. Trade tensions and geopolitical risks also constitute major risk factors.

Against this background, world maritime trade lost momentum in 2018, expanding at a rate below the historical average. Nearly 2 percent of maritime trade was affected by tariffs escalations (September 2018 to May 2019), especially grain, containerized trade and steel products. Winners and losers are emerging from product and supplier substitution and trade diversion effects. The upsurge in soybean exports from Brazil to China displacing shipments from the US is a case in point. Some China-based manufacturing activity moving to new locations in the region has also been observed. On the supply side, the rise of mega vessels, alliance reshuffling, and consolidation remain key features of the shipping industry. Fuel economics were also in focus as industry prepares for the entry into force on 1 January 2020 of IMO's regulation lowering the global sulphur cap in ship bunker fuel.

Meanwhile, structural factors are silently redefining the maritime transport landscape. Moderate global economic and trade growth contrasting with the pre-2009 period is becoming the norm. Other forces at play include (1) supply chain restructuring in favour of more regionalized trade flows; (2) greater use of technology and services in value chains and logistics; (3)intensified natural disasters and climate-related disruptions; (4) changes in demand patterns; and (5) accelerated environmental sustainability and energy transition agendas.

Looking forward, maritime trade is projected to grow at an average annual rate of 3.4 percent over the 2019-2024 period. Nevertheless, several risks continue to cloud the horizon. Aside from a weakening in global demand, growth prospects of dry bulks – particularly relevant for AMIS – are also shaped by economic and regulatory developments in China, the mainstay of bulk trade for over a decade; potential supply-side disruptions (e.g. iron ore); the further spread of African Swine Fever (grain); and climatic factors, including those affecting maritime passages (e.g. low water levels in the Panama Canal and port closures in cyclone/hurricane prone regions). Containerized trade will remain under pressure due to continued overcapacity and weaker demand. A closer monitoring of these developments is crucial to ensure a better understanding of issues at stake and their implications for maritime transport and trade.

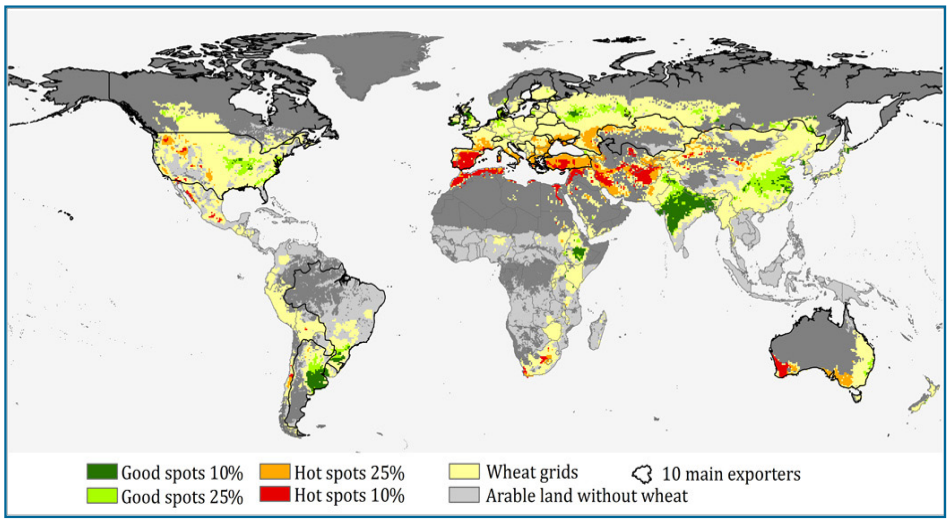
↪ UNCTAD: Review of Maritime Transport 2019 – Sustainable Shipping, Geneva.

Transparency and sustainability in global commodity supply chains (2019)

Gardner TA, et al., World Development, Vol 121, Sept. 2019.

Over the last few decades rapid advances in processes to collect, monitor, disclose, and disseminate information have contributed towards the development of entirely new modes of sustainability governance for global commodity supply chains. However, there has been very little critical appraisal of the contribution made by different transparency initiatives to sustainability and the ways in which they can (and cannot) influence new governance arrangements. Here we seek to strengthen the theoretical underpinning of research and action on supply chain transparency by addressing four questions: (1) What is meant by supply chain transparency? (2) What is the relevance of supply chain transparency to supply chain sustainability governance? (3) What is the current status of supply chain transparency (strengths/weaknesses)? (4) What propositions can be advanced for how transparency can have a positive transformative effect on the sustainability governance? We use examples from agricultural supply chains and the zero-deforestation agenda as a focus of our analysis but draw insights that are relevant to the transparency and sustainability of supply chains in general. We propose a typology to distinguish among types of supply chain information that are needed to support improvements in sustainability governance, and illustrate a number of major shortfalls and systematic biases in existing information systems. We also propose a set of ten propositions that serve to expose some of the potential pitfalls and undesirable outcomes that may result from (inevitably) limited or poorly designed transparency systems, whilst offering guidance on some of the ways in which greater transparency can make a more effective, lasting and positive contribution to sustainability.

Source: https://doi.org/10.1016/j.worlddev.2018.05.025



Science Advances, see publication box below

Trade developments remain at the core of agriculture's concerns

By World Grain, 27/11/2019

In mid-October, President Trump suspended a pending hike in tariffs on $250 billion of Chinese exports and hailed a "breakthrough" in the US-China trade talks. Of particular interest to agriculture is a supposed Chinese commitment to purchase $40-50 billion of US farm products "in less than two years." Though Chinese spokespeople confirmed that characterization in general terms, nothing has been committed to paper yet. Further talks are scheduled, even while skepticism persists over China's willingness to compromise on subsidy and intellectual property issues that have been at the heart of the two countries' disagreements. Moreover, both the suspended duties and a plan to impose new 15% tariffs Dec. 15 on $156 billion of goods remain overhanging this whole process.

When Trump withdrew the US from the Trans-Pacific Partnership, the other 11 member countries in 2018 entered into a Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership that gave Canadian, Australian and New Zealand farmers preferential access to Japanese and other Asian animal-product and grain markets. On Oct. 7, the US and Japan signed a bilateral trade agreement that, over time, will reduce those preferences and put US farmers on an equal footing for beef, pork and wheat trade worth more than $2 billion.

While the US-Mexico-Canada Agreement remains sidelined in Congress, other countries have been moving ahead like the EU trade deals with Japan, Canada and the MERCOSUR countries.

On an entirely different track is a US-EU trade dispute before the WTO. The WTO in mid-October authorized US retaliation worth $7.5 billion in its complaint over EU Airbus subsidies, and the Trump administration quickly imposed duties on wine, whiskey and large aircraft. The WTO is scheduled to rule early next year on a parallel EU suit over US aid to Boeing. If it authorizes retaliation US agricultural exports to the EU would be a likely target of EU retaliation. This dispute over aircraft subsidies reflects many of the problems the WTO poses for trade governance. The dispute process is long and arduous, 15 years in this case. It is incomplete in that it does not reach effectively to other aerospace issues, such as Russian and Chinese support for their aviation industries. And, if the dispute cannot be resolved within the aerospace activities of the disputants, the remedy is retaliation — legitimate but still troublesome for global trade.

All of this means that uncertainties will continue to hang over US agriculture and its trade interests. Even if trade wars prove "winnable," it is painful to be at the sharp end of the spear in such disputes.

FAO Food Index

(FAO www.fao.org/worldfoodsituation/ 03/12/2019)

The **FAO Food Price Index** averaged 177.2 points in November 2019; +2.7 % from October and +9.5 % from the corresponding period last year. The **FAO Cereal Price Index** averaged 162.4 points in November, -1.2% from October. Large export supplies and stiff competition among the world's leading exporters weighed on international wheat prices, while rice values also fell in November, to six-month lows, pressured by new crop arrivals and sluggish import demand. In the coarse grains market, US maize export prices remained under down pressure amid slow pace in sales, while export quotations from other origins, in particular Argentina and Brazil, were generally firmer on strong domestic as well as international demand.

US WINTER WHEAT

Drop to a 110 years low

(Bloomberg, 28/10)

America's bread basket looks like it's going gluten free: Dogged by lower prices and tepid demand, U.S. wheat farmers are poised to plant the fewest acres of winter varieties in 110 years. Planted acres of all varieties of winter wheat are forecast to decline to 31.118 million, according to a Bloomberg survey of six analysts. That would be down from 31.159 million a year ago and above only the 29.196 million acres from 1909, the first year in USDA records.

SCOOPS

Pour plus de news sur les marchés céréaliers, suivez le Scoop.It MED-Amin !

A retrouver sur :

↪ www.scoop.it/t/med-amin

et le site web de MED -Amin :

↪ http://www.med-amin.org

Mitigation efforts will not fully alleviate the increase in water scarcity occurrence in wheat-producing areas (2019)

Trnka M, et al., Science Advances, Vol 5, No. 9, Sept. 2019.

Global warming is expected to increase the frequency and intensity of severe water scarcity (SWS) events, which negatively affect rain-fed crops such as wheat, a key source of calories and protein for humans. Here, we develop a method to simultaneously quantify SWS over the world's entire wheat-growing area and calculate the probabilities of multiple/sequential SWS events for baseline and future climates. Our projections show that, without climate change mitigation (representative concentration pathway 8.5), up to 60% of the current wheat-growing area will face simultaneous SWS events by the end of this century, compared to 15% today. Climate change stabilization in line with the Paris Agreement would substantially reduce the negative effects, but they would still double between 2041 and 2070 compared to current conditions. Future assessments of production shocks in food security should explicitly include the risk of severe, prolonged, and near-simultaneous droughts across key world wheat-producing areas. results provide unique insight into shocks on the supply side, as they coherently quantify water scarcity in terms of time and space on the global scale, including future developments of the SWS intensity, extent, and frequency across all key wheat-growing areas.

How much this will affect food prices and food security will depend on the development of other influencing factors.

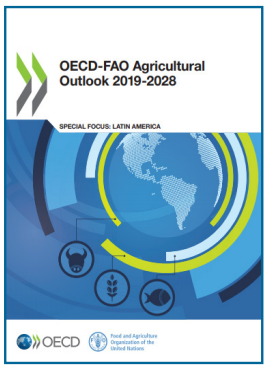
See figure above : Areas that are most and least at risk of an increased probability of SWS during the wheat season

Source: https://advances.sciencemag.org/content/5/9/eaau2406

Credit: Creative Commons Licensing

2019 OECD-FAO Agricultural Outlook

(USDA, 16 Sept. 2019)



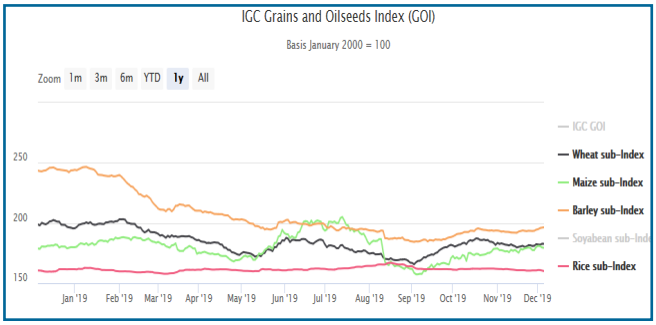
The 2019 OECD-FAO Agricultural Outlook projects that food supply growth over the next ten years will modestly outpace demand growth, primarily due to productivity gains. It foresees that the demand for agricultural products will grow by 15% over the coming decade. The way in which this demand is met will determine the sector's impact on the natural resource base, notably land, water, and biodiversity. Rising food production also comes with higher greenhouse gas emissions, with nearly one quarter of all emissions coming from agriculture, forestry and land use change. For most crop and livestock commodities, gradual real price declines are projected in the order of 1% /Y.

At the same time, the AMIS Market Monitor notes that monthly price variations (due to a wide range of factors) are much bigger than the medium-term trend, often in the order of plus or minus 40%. In other words, the "noise" from short-term market disruptions is much greater than the "signal" from medium-term market fundamentals.

Global Markets: What Is the Trend?

	Global Index[1] (3 Dec. 19)	Supply & Demand on Nov. 19 — From previous forecast (M/M)	From previous season (Y/Y)
Blé/Wheat	181 ↘	▲	▲
Maïs/Maize	178 ↗	▲	▼
Riz/Rice	161 ↘	▲	▼
Orge/Barley	196 ↗	n/a	▲

[1]: Monthly average in USD, base 100=year 2000, ↗↘↔vs last month (▲ : Easing ; ▼ : Tightening ; ↔ : Neutral, n/a : missing data)
Sources : AMIS Outlook - http://www.amis-outlook.org and International Grains Council for the Barley (03/10/19) and the graph below.



Evénements

29-30 01 20 — **2è Biennale de l'innovation céréalière (Paris, France)**

Arvalis-Institut du végétal organise Phloème 2020, les deuxièmes biennales de l'innovation céréalière. L'ambition de cet évènement est de « partager les connaissances les plus récentes, les nouvelles références techniques et les dernières innovations technologiques pour améliorer la multi-performance des systèmes céréaliers et de leurs filières »

↪ www.phloeme.com/

15-16 04 20 — **7è Réunion annuelle MED-Amin (Zaragoza, Espagne)**

Organisé à l'Institut agronomique méditerranéen de Zaragoza, cet événement incontournable de la vie du réseau s'ouvrira à travers diverses sessions thématiques et tables-rondes (perspectives de marché, prévision de récolte, enjeux des filières). Inscriptions recommandées.

↪ www.med-amin.org

CIHEAM
International Center for Advanced Mediterranean Agronomic Studies

MED-Amin

Coordination

CIHEAM at CIHEAM Montpellier
↪ contact@med-amin.org

Site Web

↪ http://www.med-amin.org