

Global food commodity prices rebound in June

Global food commodity prices have risen for the first time since the beginning of the year driven by a rebound in vegetable oils, sugar and dairy quotations. However, in the cereals and meat markets, most prices remained under downward pressure amid market uncertainties posed by the Covid-19 pandemic.



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The [FAO Food Price Index](#), which tracks international prices of the most traded food commodities, averaged 93.2 points in June, some 2.4% higher than the previous month.

Effective from July 2020, the price coverage of the Food Price Index has been expanded and its base period [revised](#) from 2002- 2004 to 2014-2016.

The **vegetable oil price index** gained 11.3% in June, after declining for four consecutive months. The rebound mainly reflects a sharp rise in palm oil prices due to recovering global import demand, following the easing of Covid-19 related lockdowns in a number of countries, and concerns over possible production setbacks amid prolonged migrant labour shortages. Price quotations of soy, sunflower and rapeseed oils also went up.

The **sugar price index** climbed 10.6% in June from the previous month. The surge in crude oil prices provided strong support to sugar markets, encouraging Brazil's sugar mills to use more sugarcane supplies to produce ethanol instead of sugar, thereby affecting sugar export availabilities and prices.

The **dairy price index** rose by 4.0% from May, marking the first increase after four months of successive declines. Renewed import demand for spot supplies, especially from the Middle East and East Asia, coupled with seasonally declining supplies in Europe and limited availability of uncommitted supplies in Oceania, underpinned the recent price increases.

The **cereal price index** declined 0.6% from May. Downward pressure on wheat prices in June was in part due to new harvests in the northern hemisphere and improved production prospects in a number of major exporting countries, including the Black Sea region.

The **meat price index** fell 0.6% from May, averaging 6.0% below its June 2019 value. Bovine meat and poultry price quotations fell, largely due to increased export availabilities in major producing regions, whereas pig meat prices registered a small increase, mostly in Europe, on expectation of the further easing of Covid-19 market restrictions.

Record global cereal production to boost stocks

World cereal production is poised to reach a new record level of 2,790 million tonnes in 2020 - up 9.3 million tonnes from the May forecast - surpassing the record-high registered in 2019 by as much as 3.0%, according to [FAO's Cereal Supply and Demand Brief](#), also released today.

Wheat production forecasts have been raised for India and the Russian Federation, more than offsetting a cutback to the EU and the UK expected outputs.

The forecast of world coarse grains production in 2020 has also been revised up to 1 519 million tonnes, up 5.7 million tonnes from the previous month, reflecting expectations of larger outputs of barley in Australia, the EU and Turkey.

FAO's global rice production forecast for 2020 is now pegged at 509.2 million tonnes, 400,000 tonnes above June's figure, primarily reflecting improved prospects for South American countries, where conducive weather raised yield expectations to all-time-highs.

World cereal utilisation in the year ahead is forecast to rise to 2 735 million tonnes - 1.6% up from the previous month's forecast, mostly driven by an upturn in feed and industrial uses of coarse grains compared to earlier expectations. World rice utilisation is also predicted to reach a fresh peak of 510.4 million tonnes in 2020/21, 1.6% up from June, based on expanding food use.

Reflecting new production and consumption forecasts, FAO now expects world cereal stocks by the end of seasons in 2021 to reach 929 million tonnes, representing a robust year-on-year expansion of 6.0%. This would drive the global cereal stock-to-use ratio in 2020/21 to a twenty-year high of 33.0%, highlighting the comfortable global supply prospects in the new season.

Food assistance needs to grow as pandemic hits incomes

While conflicts and weather shocks remain critical factors underpinning the high levels of severe food insecurity in countries requiring external assistance for food, the COVID-19 pandemic is also having wide-ranging and severe effects, particularly through the loss of income, according to the quarterly [Crop Prospects and Food Situation report](#), also published today.

The report offers a special feature with regional roundups of the pandemic's impacts.

Despite these issues, the global cereal harvest is on track for growth in all regions, except for Europe. Cereal production in Africa in 2020 is projected to increase by 1.0%, although declines are expected in northern, western and central regions of the continent.

FAO's forecast for the aggregate cereal output of Low-Income Food-Deficit Countries in the 2020/21 season stands at 492.7 million tonnes, which is 6.0% above the average and would mark a fifth consecutive annual production increase. However, populations are growing even faster and the overall cereal import requirement for LIFDCs is estimated at 73.4 million tonnes, up around 5% from the previous year, which also reflects production downturns in several countries.

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