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Brazil

Grain and Feed Annual

Low Prices and Large Stocks Impact Corn Producers

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Report Highlights:

Record corn production at 93 million metric tons (mmt) and low commodity prices will increase corn stocks in 2017/2018 and could encourage government intervention. 2017/2018 wheat production is down on low prices, while 2017/2018 rice production is higher on increased area.

Commodities:
Wheat

Wheat	2015/2016		2016/2017		2017/2018	
Market Begin Year	Oct 2015		Oct 2016		Oct 2017	
Brazil	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Harvested	2450	2450	2120	2120	0	2000
Beginning Stocks	870	870	1596	1596	0	2026
Production	5540	5540	6730	6730	0	6000
MY Imports	6745	6745	6700	6700	0	6500
TY Imports	5922	5922	7300	7100	0	6500
TY Imp. from U.S.	422	422	0	1300	0	1000
Total Supply	13155	13155	15026	15026	0	14526
MY Exports	1059	1059	1600	1500	0	1000
TY Exports	1063	1063	1600	1500	0	1000
Feed and Residual	500	500	700	700	0	500
FSI Consumption	10000	10000	10800	10800	0	10500
Total Consumption	10500	10500	11500	11500	0	11000
Ending Stocks	1596	1596	1926	2026	0	2526
Total Distribution	13155	13155	15026	15026	0	14526

(1000 HA) ,(1000 MT)

2017/2018 Wheat Supplies: 2017/2018 wheat area is forecast to decrease slightly to 2 million hectares (mHA) due to low prices and higher costs of production. Production is also forecast lower at 6 million metric tons (mmt) on the reduced area. A small amount of area may move to canola production, due to high prices for canola in the state of Rio Grande do Sul.

In November 2016, wheat prices fell below the government-set minimum prices, triggering government intervention with two domestic support programs. It's anticipated that prices will rebound above the minimum for the next crop year, based on lower production.

2017/2018 Wheat Trade: 2017/2018 imports are expected to decline three percent from the previous year to 6.5 mmt. 2016/2017 imports are forecast to remain about the same at 6.7 mmt. Brazil needs to import high quality wheat, usually from Argentina or the United States, to blend with their domestic wheat in order to meet the baking specifications for the type of bread that is most widely consumed in

Brazil. The United States gained market share in 2016 and supplied 18 percent of the import market, despite facing a 10 percent tariff.

2016/2017 wheat exports are forecast at 1.5 mmt, a 40 percent increase due to government intervention. In November 2016, the government got involved when prices fell below the minimum price [see below section on government support]. The media has reported that, because millers are fully supplied, nearly all of the wheat supported under the government program in the state of Rio Grande do Sul was exported. 2017/2018 exports are expected to return 2015/2016 levels, without government intervention, at 1 mmt.

2016 Brazilian Wheat Imports



2016/2017 Wheat Consumption: 2016/2017 wheat consumption is expected to increase 1 mmt from the previous year to 11.5 mmt due to an improving economic situation and a growing use of wheat for feed in 2016. Feed wheat in 2016/2017 is estimated at 700,000 mt, up 40 percent from the previous year due to high domestic corn prices in the last half of 2016. 2017/2018 consumption is expected to decrease slightly to 11 mmt based on reduced feed use and diet trends.

Table 1.1: Brazil Wheat Imports

Brazil Import Statistics				
Commodity: 1001, Wheat And Meslin				
Annual Series: 2014 - 2016				
Partner Country	Unit	Quantity		
		2014	2015	2016
World	T	5,783,030	5,170,437	6,866,324
Argentina	T	1,569,461	3,819,536	3,950,036
United States	T	2,639,554	451,784	1,226,208
Paraguay	T	172,797	566,734	956,126
Uruguay	T	1,079,236	317,913	577,415
Canada	T	321,948	0	155,122

Poland	T	0	0	1,401
Lebanon	T	33	44	15

Source of Data: SECEX – Foreign Trade Secretariat

Table 1.2: Brazil Wheat Flour Imports

Brazil Import Statistics				
Commodity: 1101, Wheat Or Meslin Flour				
Annual Series: 2014 - 2016				
Partner Country	Unit	Quantity		
		2014	2015	2016
World	T	246,730	305,909	366,846
Argentina	T	197,247	273,595	321,947
Paraguay	T	8,728	15,980	26,207
Uruguay	T	27,989	12,744	13,707
Belgium	T	16	576	1,974
Italy	T	942	1,765	1,199
France	T	187	336	530
United States	T	162	178	347
China	T	112	199	306
Turkey	T	7,798	96	241
Canada	T	923	37	111
Netherlands	T	821	20	72
Portugal	T	45	26	64
Peru	T	1,247	88	59
Greece	T	23	23	41
United Kingdom	T	44	29	38
Israel	T	0	3	2
Germany	T	1	1	1

Source of Data: SECEX – Foreign Trade Secretariat

Table 1.3: U.S. Wheat Exports to Brazil

U.S. Wheat Exports to Brazil (tons)					
2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
104,248	54,508	3,475,270	2,639,554	451,784	1,226,208
Source of Data: SECEX – Foreign Trade Secretariat					

Table 1.4: Brazil Wheat Exports

Brazil Export Statistics				
Commodity: 1001, Wheat And Meslin				
Annual Series: 2014 - 2016				
Partner Country	Unit	Quantity		
		2014	2015	2016
World	T	277,001	1,778,873	713,313
Philippines	T	115,204	311,676	224,747
Vietnam	T	69,829	366,541	215,912
Colombia	T	-	33,000	97,916
Ecuador	T	-	31,450	62,121
Israel	T	-	-	53,689
Indonesia	T	-	1,699	53,614
Taiwan	T	-	-	3,547
Malaysia	T	-	-	1,295
Paraguay	T	38,094	134	471
Portugal	T	2	3	2
Bolivia	T	-	4	1

Source of Data: SECEX – Foreign Trade Secretariat

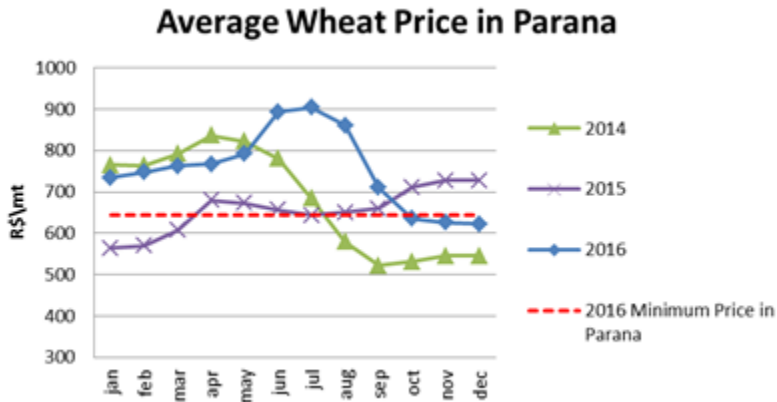
Wheat Prices:**Table 1.5: Brazil Wheat Prices**

Monthly Average Wheat Prices in Paraná				
Prices in R\$ per Metric Ton (discounted by the NPR tax)				
CY	2013	2014	2015	2016
Jan	765.24	764.48	564.07	734.88
Feb	755.78	764.49	569.38	747.61
Mar	736.77	795.35	607.45	762.20
Apr	712.25	836.27	679.51	767.65
May	726.00	821.07	672.48	791.80
Jun	793.94	779.23	656.06	893.77
Jul	884.48	690.33	643.42	904.21
Aug	957.18	587.71	649.98	860.82
Sep	971.96	523.78	659.34	709.68
Oct	898.63	530.97	710.92	635.11

Nov	797.53	545.57	727.48	626.03
Dec	757.39	545.27	727.08	621.88

Source: CEPEA

Graph 1: Wheat Prices



Commodities:

CORN

Corn Market Begin Year	2015/2016		2016/2017		2017/2018	
	Mar 2016		7		8	
Brazil	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Harvested	16000	16000	17000	17000	0	16000
Beginning Stocks	7842	7842	6542	6542	0	11142
Production	67000	67000	91500	93000	0	85000
MY Imports	3400	3400	300	600	0	500
TY Imports	1566	1566	2200	2300	0	500
TY Imp. from U.S.	1	1	0	0	0	0
Total Supply	78242	78242	98342	100142	0	96642
MY Exports	14200	14200	31000	30000	0	28000
TY Exports	35382	35382	22500	22000	0	22000
Feed and Residual	49000	49000	50500	50000	0	50500
FSI Consumption	8500	8500	9000	9000	0	9000
Total Consumption	57500	57500	59500	59000	0	59500
Ending Stocks	6542	6542	7842	11142	0	9142
Total Distribution	78242	78242	98342	100142	0	96642
(1000 HA) ,(1000 MT)						

2016/2017 Corn Supplies: 2016/2017 planted area is expected to increase to 17 mHa due to increased second “safrinha” corn plantings. High domestic prices in the last half of 2016 incentivized producers to plant more. 2016/2017 production is estimated at a record 93 mmt, based on good first crop yields and the second crop being planted during the ideal planting window. The second crop accounts for about two thirds of the total corn crop and is planted directly after soybeans are harvested. If the rains in April are well distributed, the second “safrinha” corn crop will see good yields.

2016/2017 ending stocks are estimated at 11.1 mmt, a 70 percent jump due to the anticipated record crop. Because of a glut of corn on the global market, prices will likely fall below the minimum government-set price when the second crop is harvest in June/July. This could possibly force the government to intervene with a stocks acquisition program which would further increase stocks, but reduce the price fluctuations seen in 2016.

2017/2018 area is expected to decrease to 16 mHA as lower prices from this year's record crop incentivize farmers to switch to a more profitable crop. Production is forecast at 85 mmt, reflecting the anticipated lower prices.

2016/2017 Corn Consumption: 2016/2017 corn consumption is estimated at 59 mmt, a one percent increase from the previous year based on the growing poultry and pork sectors. Meat exports are currently being impacted by the "Weak Meat" scandal, which closed down 21 meat processing plants due to allegations of bribery that allowed tainted meat onto the market. However, this shouldn't have an impact on feed over the coming year.

While most of Brazil's cattle are grass fed, the number of cows using corn as feed is growing slowly. According to the Brazilian Feed Association, 4.01 mmt of corn was used in feed lots for dairy or beef cattle in 2016, a two percent increase from 2015. This trend may continue as the price of agricultural lands stay high and domestic corn prices stay low.

Corn ethanol is one percent of total ethanol production. In April 2016, the Brazilian company Fiagril and the U.S. based Summit Agricultural Group broke ground on Brazil's first corn-only ethanol plant. The new plant in the largest corn producing state of Mato Grosso is expected to come online in mid-2017. Currently, any corn ethanol is processed in "flex" plants that can process both sugarcane and corn. Corn ethanol can be profitable for large vertically-integrated farms in Mato Grosso, where corn prices are low.

Despite some growth in the feed and ethanol sectors, Brazil will still have ample supplies that will not be absorbed by domestic consumption. Stocks are expect in increase sharply, but limited on-farm storage may force producers to choose between storing either corn or soybeans, as both are record crops and the current pace of commercialization for soybeans is slow. Some farmers may opt to use silo bags as they wait for higher prices.

2016/2017 Corn Trade:

2016/2017 exports are expected to more than double from the previous low year to 30 mmt, based on abundant supplies. The exchange rate is important for Brazilian exports, as the stronger the dollar, the more local currency producers receive. In 2016, the Brazilian Real strengthened against the dollar, making exports less profitable. But with a record crop, producers will need to decide whether to sell at low prices, or invest in storage with the hope that the dollar will strengthen.

Iran, Vietnam, and Japan currently account for half of Brazil's export markets, but Brazil is actively seeking to gain market share in Mexico, which is traditionally supplied by the United States. 2017/2018 exports are forecast to decrease slightly to 28 mmt on a smaller crop.

2016/2017 Imports are estimated at 600,000 mt as the import market returns to normal after the previous year's 3.4 mmt imports due to the drought affecting the second "safrinha" crop and many farmer forward contracting their corn early in the season. 2017/2018 imports are forecast at 500,000 mt.

2016 Brazil Corn Exports by Destination

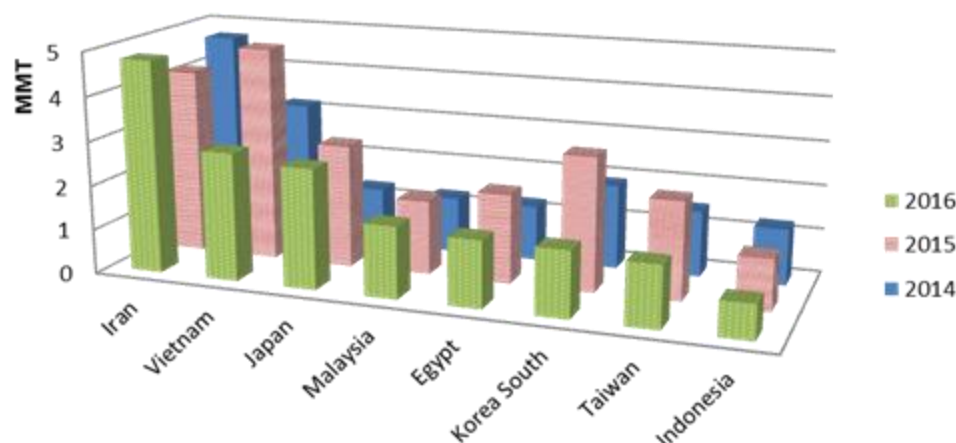


Table 2.1: Brazil Corn Imports

Brazil Import Statistics				
Commodity: 1005, Corn (Maize)				
Annual Series: 2014 - 2016				
Partner Country	Unit	Quantity		
		2014	2015	2016
World	T	773,036	369,990	2,902,560
Paraguay	T	768,142	367,316	1,465,053
Argentina	T	3,639	2,038	1,436,245
Bolivia	T	88	127	711
United States	T	761	499	532
Mexico	T	-	-	18

Source of Data: SECEX – Foreign Trade Secretariat

Table 2.2: Brazil Corn Exports

Brazil Export Statistics				
Commodity: 1005, Corn (Maize)				
Annual Series: 2014 - 2016				
Partner Country	Unit	Quantity		
		2014	2015	2016
World	T	20,654,640	28,923,951	21,873,310
Iran	T	4,698,583	4,207,984	4,790,853
Vietnam	T	3,185,384	4,841,356	2,877,048
Japan	T	1,311,811	2,776,861	2,694,266
Malaysia	T	1,260,231	1,682,300	1,609,354
Egypt	T	1,246,233	2,008,864	1,500,669
Korea South	T	1,900,076	3,004,043	1,482,763
Taiwan	T	1,484,866	2,212,402	1,381,126
Indonesia	T	1,261,383	1,154,841	777,504
Bangladesh	T	-	190,187	723,519
Saudi Arabia	T	726,267	744,795	667,113
Netherlands	T	293,194	390,106	586,943
Algeria	T	647,120	962,656	507,014
Dominican Republic	T	328,454	543,284	408,146
Spain	T	218,159	880,518	365,585
South Africa	T	-	321,683	317,678
China	T	24,397	146,917	172,481
United Arab Emirates	T	86,016	298,808	166,809
Morocco	T	683,839	672,347	164,257
United States	T	3,404	156,202	117,111
Cuba	T	177,157	57,853	111,500
Portugal	T	35,025	50	86,538
Oman	T	37,496	11,476	66,973
Jordan	T	109,124	129,638	50,030
Philippines	T	113	67,108	41,050
Kuwait	T	30,215	85,838	37,758
Italy	T	28,249	-	36,309
Puerto Rico (U.S.)	T	8,000	56,131	25,658
Senegal	T	30,958	75	25,000
Costa Rica	T	7,548	171,476	21,512
Guatemala	T	-	95,074	12,562

Paraguay	T	5,149	6,632	8,767
Venezuela	T	139,743	89,340	6,264
Peru	T	5,552	33,410	5,008
Thailand	T	50	-	5,000
Nicaragua	T	11,328	58,846	4,500
India	T	326	5,258	3,372
Turkey	T	9,369	5,942	2,208
Bolivia	T	3,382	2,032	2,198
Colombia	T	878	1,642	2,075
Ecuador	T	69,260	34,543	1,524
Guyana	T	1,264	1,572	1,415
Argentina	T	1,279	934	1,207
Russia	T	-	702	780
Pakistan	T	-	2,494	697
Myanmar	T	-	3,506	562
Chile	T	13	785	417
Uruguay	T	212	96	290
Honduras	T	255	38,946	287
Lebanon	T	624	671	284
Nigeria	T	58,888	125	227
Trinidad & Tobago	T	-	145	225
Togo	T	400	593	205
Tunisia	T	199,526	124,935	130
Angola	T	16,706	37,120	108
Benin	T	453	594	102
Belgium	T	4	322	90
Bulgaria	T	125	484	78
Djibouti	T	-	-	50
Belize	T	-	-	31
Cote d Ivoire	T	-	-	26
Panama	T	18	92,963	25
Greece	T	52	26	25
Equatorial Guinea	T	3	2	3
United Kingdom	T	2	2	3
Suriname	T	-	-	1

Source of Data: SECEX – Foreign Trade Secretariat

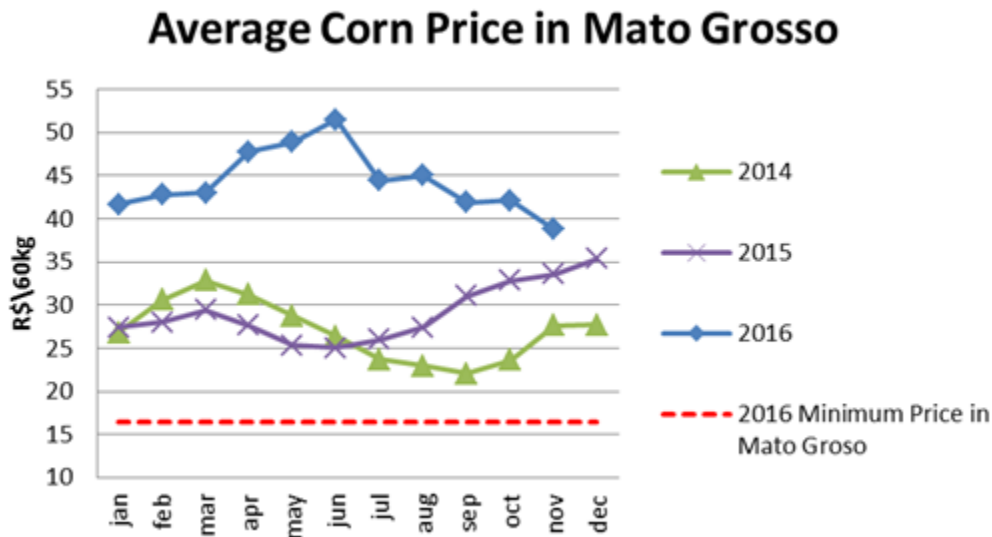
Corn Prices:

Table 2.3: Brazilian Corn Prices

Monthly Average Corn Prices in Mato Grosso				
Prices in R\$ per 60 kg bag (discounted by the CDI/CETIP taxes)				
CY	2013	2014	2015	2016
Jan	32.75	26.83	27.41	41.65
Feb	32.34	30.62	27.99	42.78
Mar	30.71	32.84	29.44	43.01
Apr	26.41	31.18	27.61	47.79
May	26.02	28.75	25.34	48.92
Jun	26.45	26.38	25.03	51.48
Jul	25.00	23.70	25.99	44.42
Aug	24.04	22.92	27.40	45.06
Sep	25.07	22.05	31.04	41.91
Oct	24.12	23.44	32.83	42.12
Nov	25.59	27.59	33.57	38.77
Dec	26.45	27.61	35.33	38.30

Source: CEPEA

Graph 2: Corn Prices

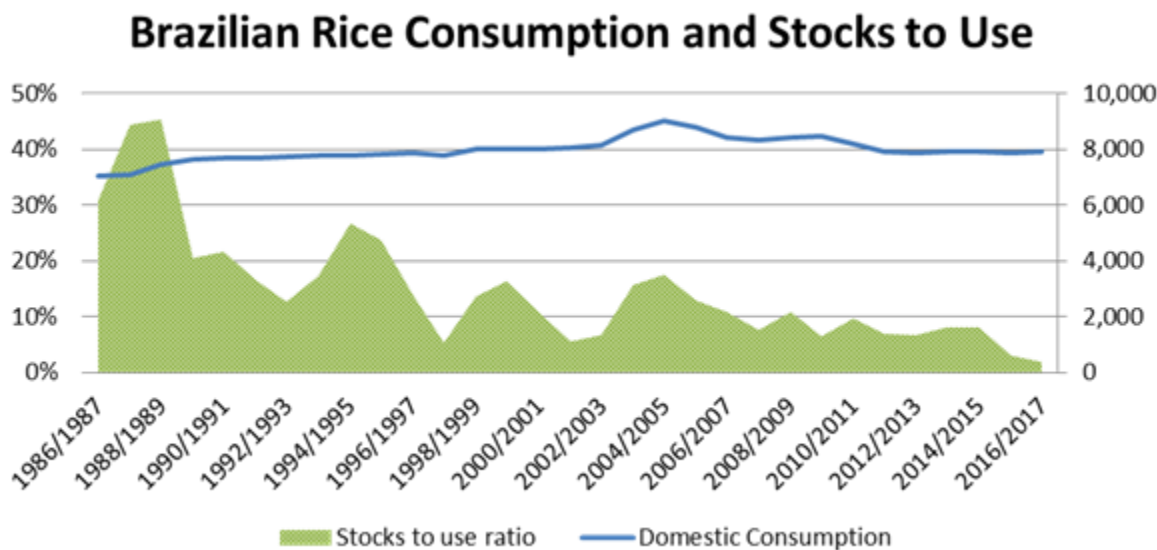


**Commodities:
RICE**

Rice, Milled Market Begin Year Brazil	2015/2016		2016/2017		2017/2018	
	Apr 2016		Apr 2017		Apr 2017	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Harvested	2010	2000	1945	2000	0	2100
Beginning Stocks	641	641	241	251	0	151
Milled Production	7210	7210	8068	7900	0	8000
Rough Production	10603	10603	11865	11618	0	11765
Milling Rate (.9999)	6800	6800	6800	6800	0	6800
MY Imports	840	900	600	700	0	700
TY Imports	771	771	600	700	0	700
TY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply	8691	8751	8909	8851	0	8851
MY Exports	600	700	700	800	0	700
TY Exports	641	641	700	800	0	700
Consumption and Residual	7850	7800	7900	7900	0	7900
Ending Stocks	241	251	309	151	0	251
Total Distribution	8691	8751	8909	8851	0	8851
(1000 HA) ,(1000 MT)						

2016/2017 Rice Supplies: 2016/2017 milled rice production is estimated at 7.9 mmt, a nine percent increase based on higher yields. 2017/2018 milled rice production is forecast at 8 mmt on increased area. Some producers have found when converting degraded pastureland to crops, using rice as the first crop is best for soil. Additionally, Argo Norte has created a variety of rice that can be use as second “safrinha” crop to be planted after soybeans. If corn prices continue to fall, second crop rice could be a more profitable option for some farmers.

While both production and consumption have remained flat over the last thirty years, Brazil’s stocks-to-use ratio has steadily declined. 2016/2017 stocks are estimated at a record low of 151,000 mt of both public and private stocks. These low stocks continue to keep prices above the minimum government-set price.



2016/2017 Rice Trade: 2016/2017 imports are estimated at 700,000 metric tons, a 22 percent decrease based on a larger domestic supply. Most rice imports are supplied by Brazil’s Mercosul partners, Paraguay, Uruguay, and Argentina. 2017/2018 imports are expected to remain the same at 700,000 mt.

2016/2017 exports are estimated slightly higher at 800,000 mt, based on growing yearly trends. Senegal, Nicaragua, and Venezuela were Brazil’s three largest markets in 2016. In Nicaragua, Brazil has consistently taken market share from the United States over the last five years. 2017/2018 rice exports are forecast 12 percent lower at 700,000 mt on higher stocks, although Brazil is actively seeking a market in Mexico, as Mexico looks to reduce its dependence on U.S. grain.

2016/2017 Rice Consumption: 2016/2017 rice consumption is up slightly from the previous year due to population growth. 2017/2018 consumption is expected to stay the same, offset by population growth, as some consumers may eat less rice in favor of other starches.

Table 3.1: Brazil Rice Imports

Annual Series: 2014 – 2016				
Partner Country	Unit	Quantity		
		2014	2015	2016
World	T	624,397	376,987	764,513
Paraguay	T	326,527	269,106	397,884
Uruguay	T	126,900	31,724	224,040
Argentina	T	96,145	48,747	119,846
Guyana	T	6,560	19,410	15,464
Italy	T	2,214	3,046	3,655
Vietnam	T	168	744	1,502
Chile	T	4,460	2,866	1,398
Thailand	T	60,876	490	430
Pakistan	T	312	30	90
United States	T	139	718	84
India	T	28	42	78
Spain	T	15	6	21
Portugal	T	6	9	8
Taiwan	T	-	-	7
France	T	46	44	5

Source of Data: SECEX – Foreign Trade Secretariat

Table 3.2: Brazil Rice Exports

Brazil Export Statistics				
Commodity: 1006, Rice				
Annual Series: 2014 - 2016				
Partner Country	Unit	Quantity		
		2014	2015	2016
World	T	929,918	961,542	697,941
Senegal	T	112,242	106,467	140,651
Nicaragua	T	65,739	78,180	103,538
Venezuela	T	141,524	119,975	76,108
Peru	T	32,463	66,063	57,652
Gambia	T	78,232	42,510	56,417
United States	T	14,604	18,606	42,137
Switzerland	T	31,526	41,109	39,755
Cuba	T	105,024	170,291	30,450
Costa Rica	T	24,328	25,092	29,051
Bolivia	T	50,684	33,494	20,996
Sierra Leone	T	84,589	74,528	19,669
Angola	T	21,117	9,101	13,246
Netherlands	T	22,323	13,065	8,400
Panama	T	7,805	3,613	8,286
Belgium	T	1,159	3,454	7,453
Cape Verde	T	6,446	11,068	7,231
Trinidad & Tobago	T	9,012	8,950	6,904
Saudi Arabia	T	8,730	9,903	6,264
Chile	T	4,908	7,925	4,812
South Africa	T	225	11,100	2,427
Netherlands Antilles	T	1,796	1,239	1,623
Barbados	T	1,522	1,025	1,126
Paraguay	T	653	568	1,013
Puerto Rico (U.S.)	T	1,181	8,236	1,000
Honduras	T	-	2,600	1,000
Benin	T	31,412	9,530	1,000
Canada	T	326	1,641	880
St. Vincent & the Grenadines	T	-	1,351	751
Namibia	T	925	950	750
Argentina	T	755	987	577
Guatemala	T	100	150	525
Italy	T	22	411	478
Uruguay	T	282	448	466
Equatorial Guinea	T	710	494	435
Algeria	T	650	225	425
Antigua & Barbuda	T	203	431	417

Bahamas	T	775	701	391
Spain	T	-	214	375
Libya	T	1,428	1,446	356
Nigeria	T	50	11,072	310
Lebanon	T	200	766	272
Singapore	T	-	-	250
United Kingdom	T	1,035	1,215	233
United Arab Emirates	T	-	412	225
Portugal	T	75	167	176
Iraq	T	30,000	42,000	150
Cote d Ivoire	T	-	-	150
Lithuania	T	96	167	143
Aruba	T	25	228	127
Jordan	T	-	701	125
Mexico	T	50	50	125
Curacao	T	-	-	120
Germany	T	-	-	106
Grenada	T	-	-	74
Dominica	T	-	-	51
Turkey	T	31,500	-	50
Mauritania	T	-	-	50
Canary Islands	T	-	-	50
New Zealand	T	50	50	46
St. Kitts & Nevis	T	-	-	25
Vietnam	T	-	-	24
Israel	T	172	375	23
Cameroon	T	-	-	2
Mozambique	T	139	25	1

Source of Data: SECEX – Foreign Trade Secretariat

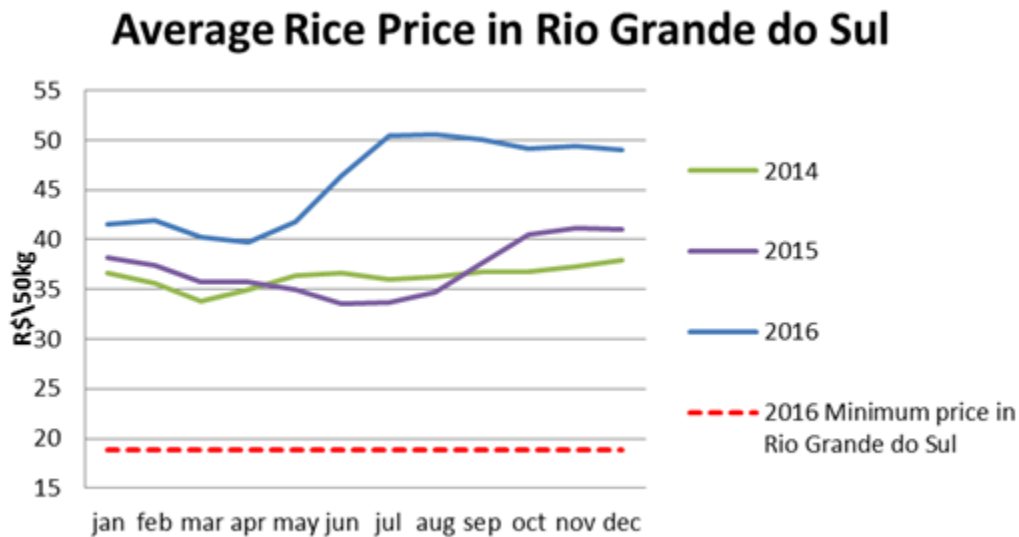
Table 3.3: Brazil Rice Prices

Monthly Rice Prices in Rio Grande do Sul
Prices in R\$ per 50 kg bag (type 1, Rio Grande do Sul) discounted by the CDI/CETIP tax

CY	2013	2014	2015	2016
Jan	34.50	36.61	38.16	41.52
Feb	33.79	35.65	37.41	41.94
Mar	31.71	33.83	35.80	40.31
Apr	31.30	35.02	35.78	39.80
May	33.39	36.37	34.91	41.77
Jun	33.84	36.61	33.58	46.49
Jul	34.46	35.96	33.69	50.48
Aug	34.64	36.22	34.67	50.51
Sep	34.21	36.80	37.72	50.06
Oct	33.73	36.74	40.49	49.15
Nov	34.11	37.30	41.18	49.47
Dec	36.01	37.99	41.01	49.04

Source: CEPEA

Graph 3: Rice Prices



Government Support for Commercialization and Export:

In 2016, government support was only used for wheat. Total government support of 453,000 mt, valued at R\$78 million (USD \$26 million) was much higher than the previous year as a result of low prices due to large supplies. Two programs were used to support wheat in 2016:

- **Premium for Product Outflow Program (PEP):** Through this program, the government pays the difference between the prevailing market price and the minimum price of the product to the buyers. The federal government, through the Ministry of Agriculture (MAPA)’s National Company of Food and Supply (CONAB) conducts public auctions to set a premium for buyers of a given product. These buyers then contact producers interested in selling their production at the current minimum support price. Buyers must transport the product to the allowable destination established by the program.
- **The Equalization Premium Paid to the Producer (PEPRO):** PEPRO functions similar to PEP but the premium is granted to the farmer or cooperative which sells the product. The government pays the difference between the market price and the minimum price directly to the producer once the sale has been completed and the proof of sale to an allowable destination is received.

Of the two programs, PEPRO was used more in 2016, supporting 405,000 mt valued at R\$69 million (USD 23 million). PEP supported 48,000mt valued at R\$9 million (USD 3 million).

The government has the opportunity to update the minimum price once a year, and the price varies by commodity and classification, and by region of the country. This typically takes place in May/June.

Table 1: 2016 Rice Minimum Prices

Product/Class	Covered States and Regions	2016 Minimum Prices (with US\$1=R\$4.028)				Eligibility Period
		60kg Sack		Metric Ton	Cwt	
		BRL	USD	USD	USD	
Long Rice (Paddy)	All of Brazil	R\$24.45	\$6.07	\$101.17	\$4.58	Feb-Jan
Long Rice (Paddy)	Rio Grande do Sul and Santa Catarina	R\$18.90 (50KG)	\$4.69	\$93.80	\$4.25	Feb-Jan

Table 2: 2016 Wheat Minimum Prices

Product/Class	Covered States and Regions	2016 Minimum Prices (with US\$1=R\$4.028)			Eligibility Period
		Metric ton		Bushel	
		BRL	USD	USD	
Wheat	All of Brazil	R\$641.50	\$159.26	\$4.33	Jan-May
Wheat	Parana, Rio Grande do Sul, and Santa Catarina	R\$583.00	\$144.74	\$3.94	Jan-Jun

Table 3: 2016 Corn Minimum Prices

Product/Class	Covered States and Regions	2016 Minimum Prices (with US\$1=R\$4.028)				Eligibility Period
		60kg Sack		Metric Ton	Bushel	
		BRL	USD	USD	USD	
Corn	Mato Grosso	R\$13.56	\$3.37	\$56.11	\$1.43	Jan 1-Dec 31

Table 4.1: Government Support for Corn (Quantity Unit: 1,000 mt)

Program	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Acquisition (AGF)	1	0	364	16	0	0
PEP	0	0	0	0	0	0
PROP	0	0	0	0	0	0
PEPRO	0	0	8,862	5,803	0	0
Total	1	0	9,226	5,819	0	0
Production	57,514	73,000	81,500	80,000	85,000	67,000
Participation %	0	0	11%	7%	0	0

Source: Brazilian Ministry of Agriculture/SPA/DEAGRO and CONAB

Table 4.2: Government Support for Rice (Quantity Unit: 1,000 mt)

Program	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Acquisition (AGF)	396	0.03	0	0	0	0
PEP	0	0	0	0	0	0
PROP	0	0	0	0	0	0
PEPRO	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0.03	0	0	0	0
Production (rough)	11,600	11,819	12,206	12,449	10,588	11,618
Participation %	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

Source: Brazilian Ministry of Agriculture/SPA/DEAGRO and CONAB

Table 4.3: Government Support for Wheat (Quantity Unit: 1,000 mt)

Program	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Acquisition (AGF)	1	446	0	15	0	0
PEP	849	1,594	0	0	0	48
PEPRO	53	87	0	795	0	405
Total	903	2,126.45	0	810	0	453
Production	5,882	5,800	4,380	5,300	5,540	6,700
Participation %	15%	36.7%	0	15%	0	6%

Source: Brazilian Ministry of Agriculture/SPA/DEAGRO and CONAB

References:

[2017 January Brazil Grain and Feed Update – BR1701](#)

[2016 Brazil Grain and Feed Annual – BR1602](#)