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Grain and Feed Update

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Report Highlights:

FAS/Moscow increased its forecast of Russia's total grain crop in Marketing Year (MY) 2015/16 by 3 million metric tons (MMT) to 118.0 MMT. The forecasted crop includes 72.5 MMT of wheat, 17.5 MMT of barley, 14.5 MMT of corn (1.0 MMT lower than the official USDA forecast), and almost 13.5 MMT of other grains and pulses. The forecast is based on the Russian State Statistical Service's (Rosstat) preliminary crop production data. FAS/Moscow forecasts grain exports at 39 MMT, including 29.0 MMT of wheat (including wheat flour in grain equivalent), 3.5 MMT of barley, 5.3 MMT of corn and approximately 1.2 MMT of other grains, pulses and grain products. FAS/Moscow's forecast of exports of wheat and corn match the official USDA forecast, while FAS/Moscow's barley exports forecast is 0.5 MMT lower than the official USDA forecast. Despite decreasing world market prices of wheat, and appreciation of the Ruble, Russian exports are supported by a good crop.

Post:
Moscow

Commodities:
Wheat
Barley
Corn

General Information:

NOTE: USDA unofficial data excludes Crimean production and exports. However, as of June 2014, Russian official statistics (ROSSTAT) began incorporating Crimean production and trade data into their official estimates. Where possible, data reported by FAS Moscow is exclusive of information attributable to Crimea.

Production 2016

Based on preliminary crop data reported by Rosstat, FAS/Moscow updated its production forecast for major crops and increased its forecast of Russia's total grain and pulses crop in MY 2016/17 by 3 million metric tons (MMT) to 117.8 MMT.¹ For wheat, FAS/Moscow forecast is 72.5 MMT. For barley FAS/Moscow's forecast is 17.5 MMT. For rye, FAS/Moscow increased the forecast to 2.5 MMT. For oats, FAS/Moscow's forecast is 4.75 MMT. For millet, FAS/Moscow's forecast is 0.6 MMT. For corn, FAS/Moscow forecast crop production lower than the official USDA forecast, but higher than preliminary Rosstat data. FAS/Moscow forecasts that the final corn crop (in clean weight) will be 14.5 MMT, which is 0.7 MMT higher than the preliminary Rosstat data, but 1.0 MMT lower than the official USDA forecast. FAS/Moscow's forecast is based on the understanding that as of the end of December 2016, farmers had not yet finished harvesting corn in some southern regions. Thus, according to data reported by the Ministry of Agriculture, as of December 23, 2016, farmers harvested 15.4 MMT of corn in bunker weigh from 90% of area planned for harvest. Industry analysts also consider that the final official data on corn production will be updated upward. As for rice, by December 23, 2016, Russian farmers harvested 1.3 MMT of rice (rough rice in bunker weight), that is 8% more than on the same date last year, from area that was 3% more than on the same date last year, and average yield was 3% higher than last year. Thus, FAS/Moscow forecasts production of milled rice at 725,000 MT (2,000 MT more than in 2015), which is equivalent to 1.12 MMT of rough rice. This forecast is almost 40,000 MT higher (rough rice equivalent) than the official USDA forecast and the preliminary Rosstat data. Russia's final official data on grain and pulse production in 2016, with separate winter and spring grain data, will be available in late February 2017, at the earliest.

According to Rosstat, the bunker weight of Russia's crop at the end of harvest was 124.0 MMT, while clean weight was 117.8 MMT.² Thus, the 2016 losses during cleaning and drying were 6.2 MMT, or 5.0%. Losses during cleaning and drying varied from province to province. Recorded losses for the "grain producing provinces" (provinces that produced more than 0.5 MMT each in bunker weight in 2016) varied from 1.7% in Rostov Oblast (Southern FD) to 12.6% in Kemerovo Oblast (Siberian FD). In 2015, Russian overall cleaning and drying losses were 5.4%, with variation from 1.8% in Rostov Oblast to 15.3% in Kirov Oblast (Volga Valley FD). In 2016, in Russia's main winter grain producing

¹ Crimea is not included. Data officially reported by the Russian State Statistical Service (Rosstat) at the end of December 2016, includes Crimea, and reports a total grain and pulse crop of 119.13 MMT, including 73.27 MMT of wheat, 17.99 MMT of barley, 13.83 MMT of corn and 14.04 MMT of other grains and pulses.

² Crimea is not included

provinces such as Krasnodar Kray (Southern FD) and Stavropol Kray (North Caucasus FD) and Rostov Oblast, the share of losses was 2.4%, 2.0% and 1.7%, respectively. Losses in 2015 were 2.0%, 1.9% and 1.8%, respectively. The decrease in Russia's average losses in the 2016 crop, compared to the 2015 crop, was primarily due to lower grain losses in the Volga Valley Federal District. Thus, the share of losses in the Volga Valley Federal District, which accounts for approximately 20% of Russian's total grain crop production, decreased from 7.6% in 2015 to 5.8% in 2016.

Table 1. Grain and pulses area, production, yields 2008-2016

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016 (prelim)
Planted Area, 1,000 Hectares									
Wheat, total	26,633	28,698	26,613	25,552	24,684	25,064	25,002	26,557	27,422
Barley, total	9,621	9,035	7,214	7,881	8,820	9,019	9,192	8,687	8,146
Rye	2,162	2,142	1,762	1,551	1,558	1,832	1,874	1,290	1,258
Triticale		190	165	226	233	251	251	251	229
Oats (spring)	3,561	3,374	2,895	3,046	3,241	3,324	3,248	3,039	2,848
Corn for grain	1,812	1,365	1,416	1,716	2,058	2,450	2,683	2,770	2,885
Rice	164	183	203	211	201	190	197	202	207
Millet	572	522	521	826	474	490	502	591	433
Buckwheat	1,113	932	1,080	907	1,270	1,096	1,008	957	1,203
Legumes	1,006	1,080	1,305	1,553	1,844	1,979	1,580	1,567	1,730
Other	98	32	20	103	56	131	177	224	229
Total	46,742	47,553	43,194	43,572	44,439	45,826	45,705	46,131	46,590
Production, 1,000 Metric Tons									
Wheat, total	63,765	61,740	41,508	56,240	37,720	52,091	59,081	61,044	72,503
Barley, total	23,148	17,881	8,350	16,938	13,952	15,389	20,026	17,084	17,542
Rye (winter)	4,505	4,329	1,636	2,971	2,132	3,360	3,279	2,084	2,541
Triticale		508	246	523	464	582	654	563	623
Oats (spring)	5,835	5,401	3,220	5,332	4,027	4,932	5,267	4,528	4,745
Corn for grain	6,682	3,963	3,084	6,962	8,213	11,635	11,091	13,173	13,831
Rice	738	913	1,061	1,056	1,052	935	1,049	1,110	1,078
Millet	711	265	134	878	334	419	489	565	626
Sorghum	76	13	9	60	43	171	207	0	0
Buckwheat	924	564	339	800	797	834	662	861	1,187
Legumes	1,794	1,529	1,371	2,453	2,174	2,037	2,175	2,325	2,892
Other	1	5	2	0	0	0	254	193	281
Total	108,179	97,111	60,960	94,213	70,908	92,385	104,212	103,523	117,843
Yields (tons per harvested hectare)									
Wheat, total	2.45	2.32	1.91	2.26	1.77	2.23	2.50	2.39	2.68
Barley, total	2.46	2.31	1.68	2.20	1.82	1.92	2.27	2.13	2.21
Rye (total)	2.11	2.07	1.19	1.95	1.50	1.89	1.76	1.67	2.04
Triticale		2.72	1.76	2.35	2.08	2.41	2.64	2.31	2.78

Oats (spring)	1.71	1.79	1.44	1.82	1.41	1.64	1.71	1.60	1.73
Corn for grain	3.87	3.53	3.00	4.34	4.24	5.01	4.36	4.93	5.46
Rice	4.62	5.14	5.28	5.09	5.49	4.95	5.36	5.58	5.31
Millet	1.38	1.00	0.78	1.39	0.99	1.18	1.23	1.29	1.54
Buckwheat	0.92	0.90	0.59	0.95	0.77	0.92	0.93	0.95	1.06
Legumes	1.84	1.65	1.39	1.67	1.29	1.21	1.46	1.59	1.75

Source: Russian State Statistical Service (Rosstat). www.gks.ru. NOTE: for 2014, 2015 and 2016, FAS/Moscow does not include Crimea.

Winter Crop Sowing

According to Ministry of Agriculture reports, as of December 23, 2016, the area sown to the 2017 winter crops was 16.94 million hectares. This 2017 winter crops area is 0.1% more than the Ministry of Agriculture's preliminary forecast (referred to as the "plan"), and 6.3% more than what was sown for winter crops in 2015.³ The Ministry of Agriculture data published in December do not separate winter area by crops, but most of this area is sown to winter grain, primarily winter wheat. On average, winter grain area comprises approximately 95% of the total winter crop area. Area sown to winter crops for the 2017 crop increased by 9.4% in the Southern Federal District (FD), by 8.8% in the Volga Valley FD, and by 2.2% in the Central FD. These three Federal Districts account for 83% area sown to Russian winter crops.

The increase in winter sowing was primarily due to strong grain prices in MY 2015/16, which supported grain producers' incomes, and favorable weather and soil conditions for winter sowing in the fall 2016. There are no official data on the financial status of Russian crop producers, but according to industry analysts, higher prices for grain, oilseeds and other crops in MY 2015/16 and summer 2016, and relatively good returns, allowed farmers to adequately finance winter crop sowing in fall 2016. Moreover, in CY 2016, Russian farmers received more loans than in 2015. According to the Ministry of Agriculture, as of December 22, 2016, the total sum of credits given to agricultural producers for financing of "seasonal field works" (spring sowing, cultivation, harvesting of 2016 crop, and the fall 2016 sowing of winter crops) reached 330.2 billion Rubles, 31.8% more than in CY 2015 (262.7 billion Rubles).⁴ The credits include 247.85 billion Rubles given by Rosselkhozbank (39.1% higher than in CY2015) and 82.35 billion Rubles from the Savings Bank (72.8 billion Rubles in CY 2015).⁵

According to the Ministry of Agriculture, in 2016 (from January 1st through December 25th) farmers bought 2.78 MMT of mineral fertilizer (in active ingredient), that is 278.4 thousand metric tons (TMT) (11%) more than in 2015. Accumulated stocks of mineral fertilizer (including leftover from 2015) are 3 MMT (in active ingredient), 332.9 TMT more than on the same date last year. According to provincial authorities, the 2016 mineral fertilizer "need" for seasonal field works is approximately 2.6 MMT (active ingredient). The average price in 2016 for mineral fertilizer was also lower than in 2015.⁶

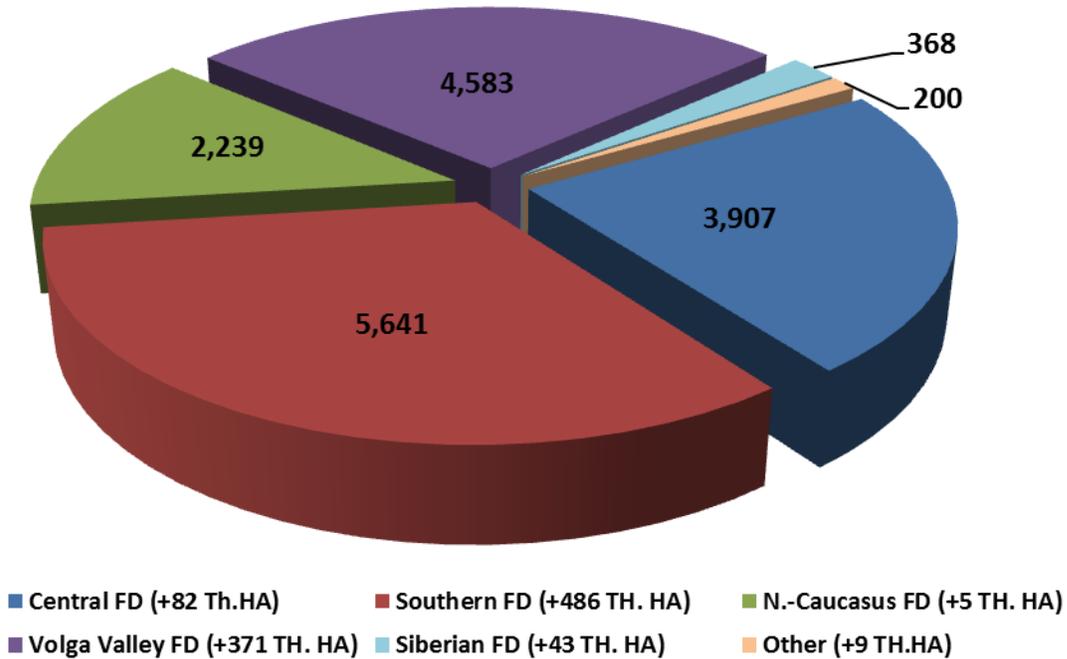
³ These data do not include Crimea, where, according to the Russian Ministry of Agriculture, area sown to winter grains for 2017 crop was 0.44 million hectares compared to 0.38 million hectares sown in 2015 for the 2016 crop.

⁴ For reference, the exchange rate of the Russia's Ruble to the US. Dollar at the end of December 2016 was 65 rubles per \$1, but during 2016 the ruble to USD was very volatile and fluctuated from 77 rubles per \$1 in February 2016, to 63 rubles per \$1 in October 2016.

⁵ <http://www.mcx.ru/news/news/show/57745.355.htm>

⁶ <http://www.mcx.ru/news/news/show/57757.355.htm>

**Chart 1. Area sown to winter crops, 1,000 HA, Dec. 23, 2016
(difference from 2015 is in brackets)**



Source: FAS/Moscow based on Ministry of Agriculture's data:

<http://www.mcx.ru/documents/document/show/35815.htm>

It is still too early to estimate winter grain survival or forecast the 2017 winter crop. However, industry analysts report that as of the end of November 2016, the status of winter crops in most parts of Russia was better than during the same period in 2015. Although it is too early to do any forecasts, the increased winter crop area, better than last year inputs in winter sowing, and better winter crop conditions at the end of fall 2016, indicate that a good winter grain crop is likely in 2017.

Chart 2. Russia: Major Winter Crop Sown Area for 2017 crop



Twelve Russian provinces account for 73% of the winter crop sown area (see map):

Over 2.0 million hectares (**Dark Red**)

- Rostov Oblast – 2.39 million hectares (2.26 million hectares in 2015)

From 1.0 to 2.0 million hectares (**Red**)

- Stavropol Kray – 1.95 million hectares (1.91 million hectare in 2015)
- Krasnodar Kray – 1.57 million hectares (1.58 million hectares in 2015)
- Volgograd Oblast – 1.41 million hectares (1.05 million hectares in 2015)
- Saratov Oblast – 1.20 million hectares (0.94 million hectares in 2015)

From 0.4 to 1.0 million hectares (**Pink**)

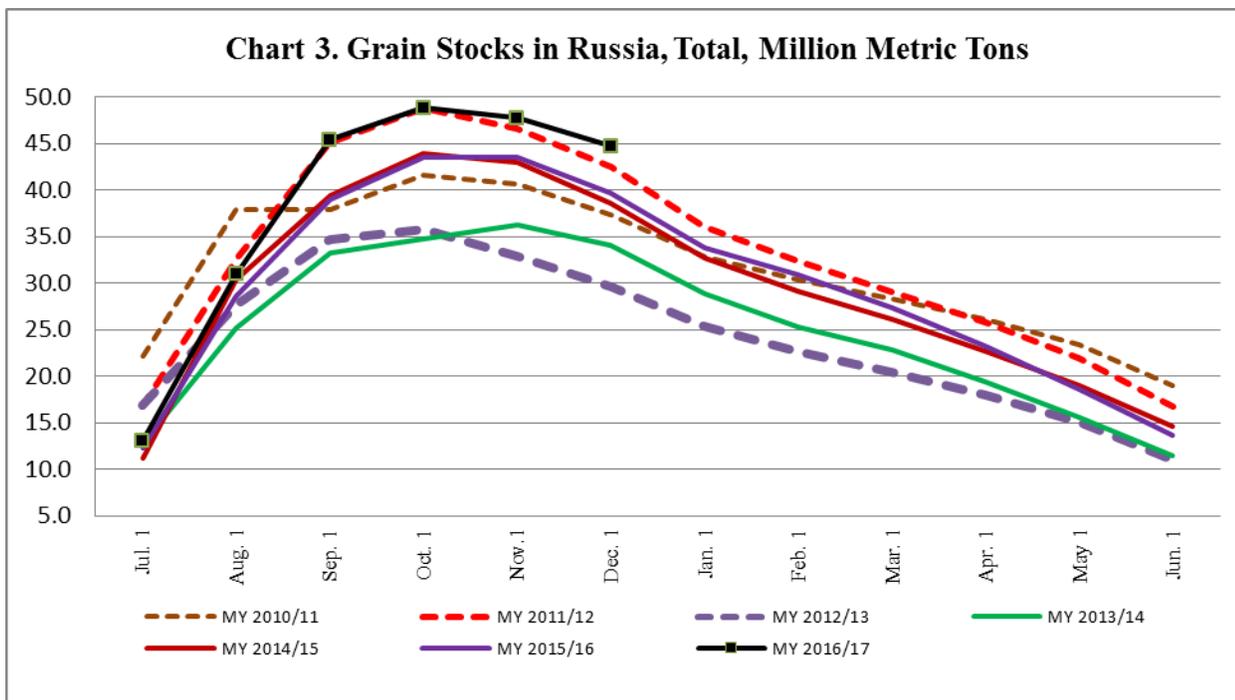
- Voronezh Oblast – 0.71 million hectares (0.63 million hectares in 2015)
- Orenburg Oblast – 0.70 million hectares (0.53 million hectares in 2015)
- Tatarstan Republic – 0.59 million hectares (0.60 million hectares in 2015)
- Kursk Oblast – 0.51 million hectares (0.55 million hectares in 2015)
- Tambov Oblast – 0.49 million hectares (0.43 million hectares in 2015)
- Orel Oblast – 0.44 million hectares (0.46 million hectares in 2015)
- Samara Oblast – 0.43 million hectares (0.42 million hectares in 2015)

Stocks

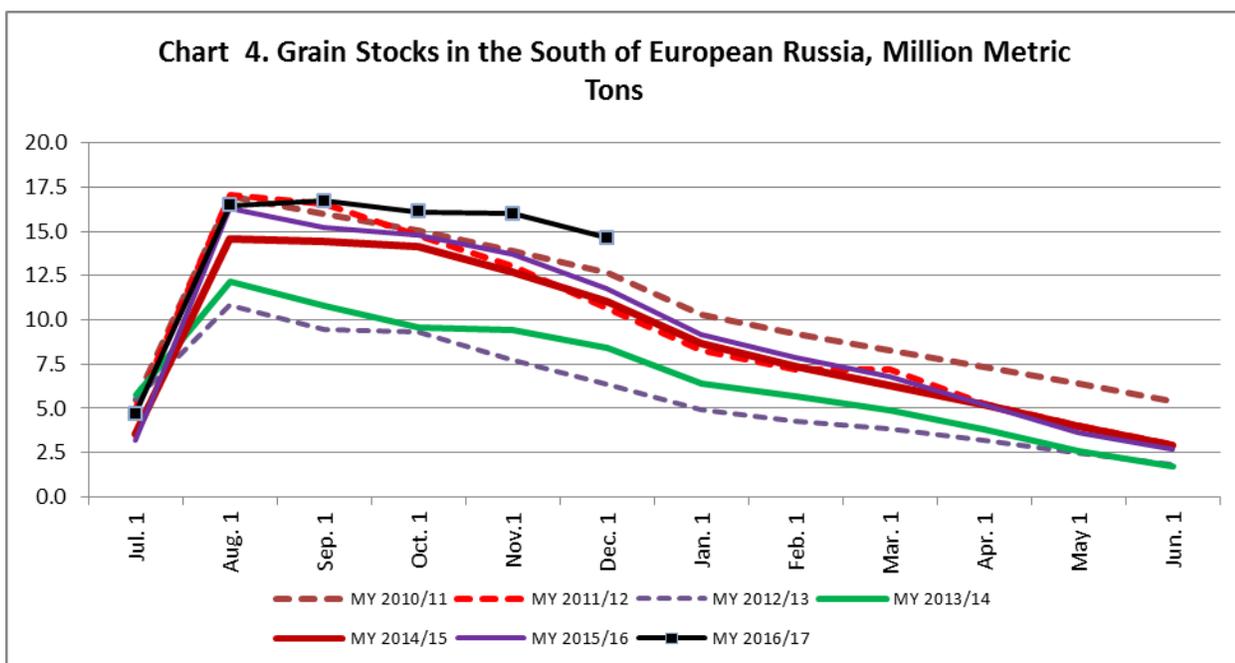
Despite the record grain crop, Russian grain exports from July through November 2016 were not more than exports during the same period in 2015 (See section “Trade” of the current report). By December 1, 2016, Russia’s total grain stocks at agricultural⁷ and assembling and processing enterprises were 44.74 MMT, the record highest December 1st stocks in the observed 7-year period. Almost 28.12 MMT of these stocks were kept at agricultural enterprises. The rest 16.62 MMT of stocks were at assembling and processing enterprises (elevators, warehouses, storage facilities of grain processing enterprises). Compared stocks in 2016 with stocks on December 1, 2015, stocks at agricultural enterprises increased

⁷ Except small size enterprises, which do not report to Rosstat.

by almost 11%, and stocks at assembling and processing enterprises increased by 12%. In Southern European Russia (Southern and North Caucasus Federal Districts), Russia’s major grain exporting Federal Districts, grain stocks also peaked.⁸



Source: FAS/Moscow based on the Rosstat data.



Source: FAS/Moscow based on the Rosstat data.

⁸ http://www.gks.ru/bgd/free/b04_03/lssWWW.exe/Stg/d01/258.htm

Trade

FAS/Moscow increased the forecast of Russia's total MY 2016/2017 grain exports from 38.0 MMT to 39.0 MMT, largely due to an increased forecast of corn exports from 4.0 MMT to 5.3 MMT. At the same time, the forecast for barley exports is lowered from 4.0 MMT to 3.5 MMT. FAS/Moscow's forecast for wheat exports has not changed from the previous report – 29.0 MMT. The forecast for exports of other grains and pulses has also remained the same as in the previous report. In MY 2015/16, Russia exported almost 35 MMT of grain, including flour and pulses.

According to Russian Customs data, from July through December 2016, Russia exported 20.8 MMT of grain (including flour in grain equivalent and pulses). This is 3.0% less than in the same period last year. These exports include 15.7 MMT of wheat (1.2% more than last year), 1.84 MMT of barley (43% less than last year), and 2.4 MMT of corn (34% more than last year). The USDA official marketing year for corn is October through September. However, in Russia in 2016 traders started exporting corn in September, and from September through December Russia exported 1.8 MMT of corn of 2016 crop, 59% more than in the same months in 2015.

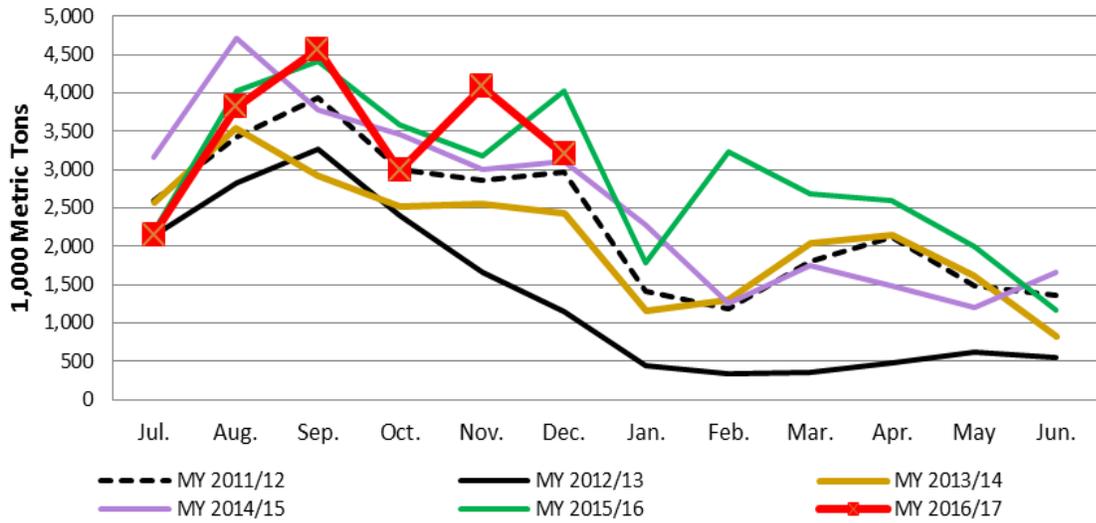
In December 2016, Russian grain exports (including flour in grain equivalent and pulses) decreased y-o-y, and were 3.2 MMT. This is almost 22% less than in November 2016 and 20% lower than in December 2015. These exports include approximately 2.4 MMT of wheat (15% less y-o-y), 0.14 MMT of barley (74% less y-o-y), 0.53 MMT of corn (16% more y-o-y), and 0.13 MMT of other grains and pulses. Grain traders attribute this decrease to several factors:

- Unfavorable (stormy) weather in the Black Sea ports - according to traders, exports of grain from Novorossiysk, Russia's main Black Sea, deep-water port was only 1.13 MMT, 10.6% less than in December 2015, and 0.7% less than in December 2014;⁹
- Freezing of some Don-River ports;
- Declining prices of wheat in world markets; and
- Strengthening of Russian Ruble to U.S. Dollar.

Industry analysts consider that the last two factors may have the greatest impact in curbing Russia's exports in February and spring 2017, after the typical Russia weather and climate restrictions on grain exports will expire.

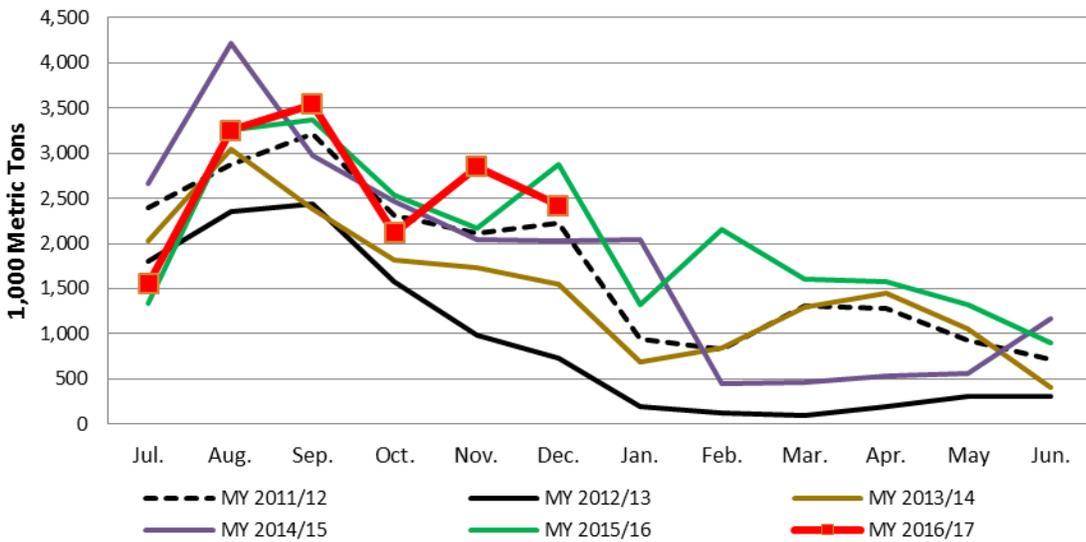
⁹ <http://www.zol.ru/n/28c0e>

Chart 5. Russia's Total Grain Exports by Months



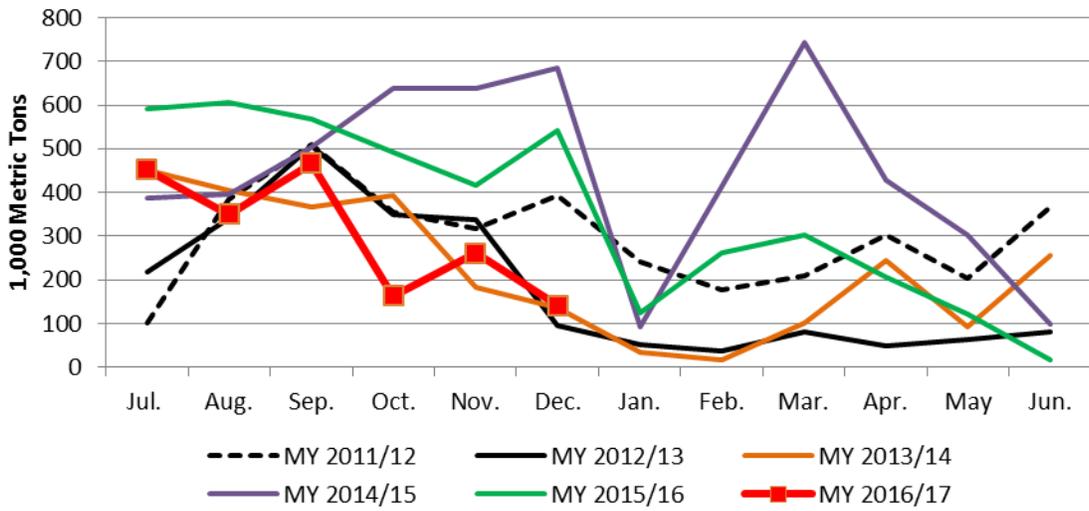
Source: FAS/Moscow based on Russian Customs data.

Chart 6. Russia's Wheat Exports by Months



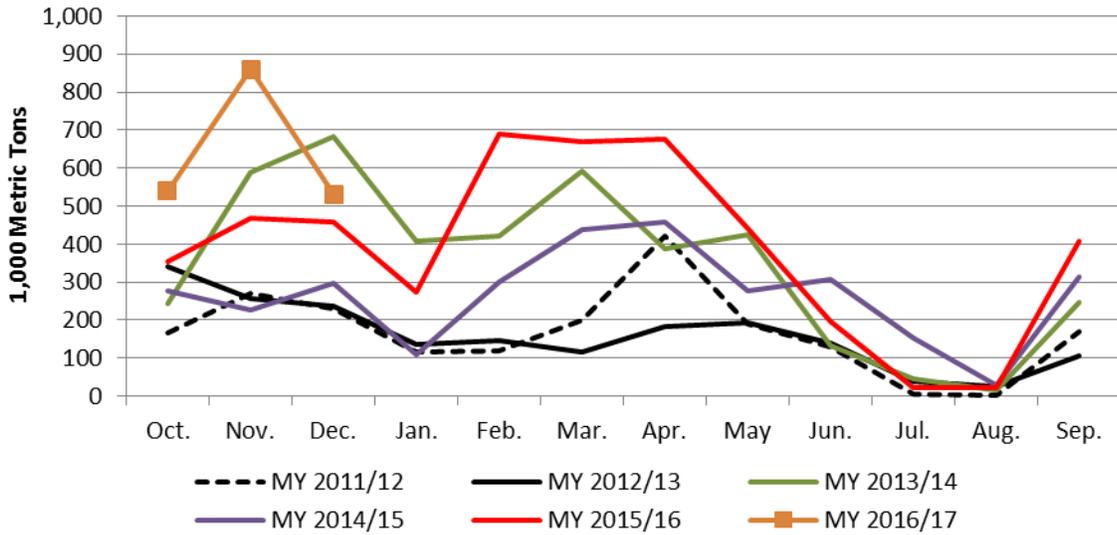
Source: FAS/Moscow based on Russian Customs data.

Chart 7. Russia's Barley Exports by Months

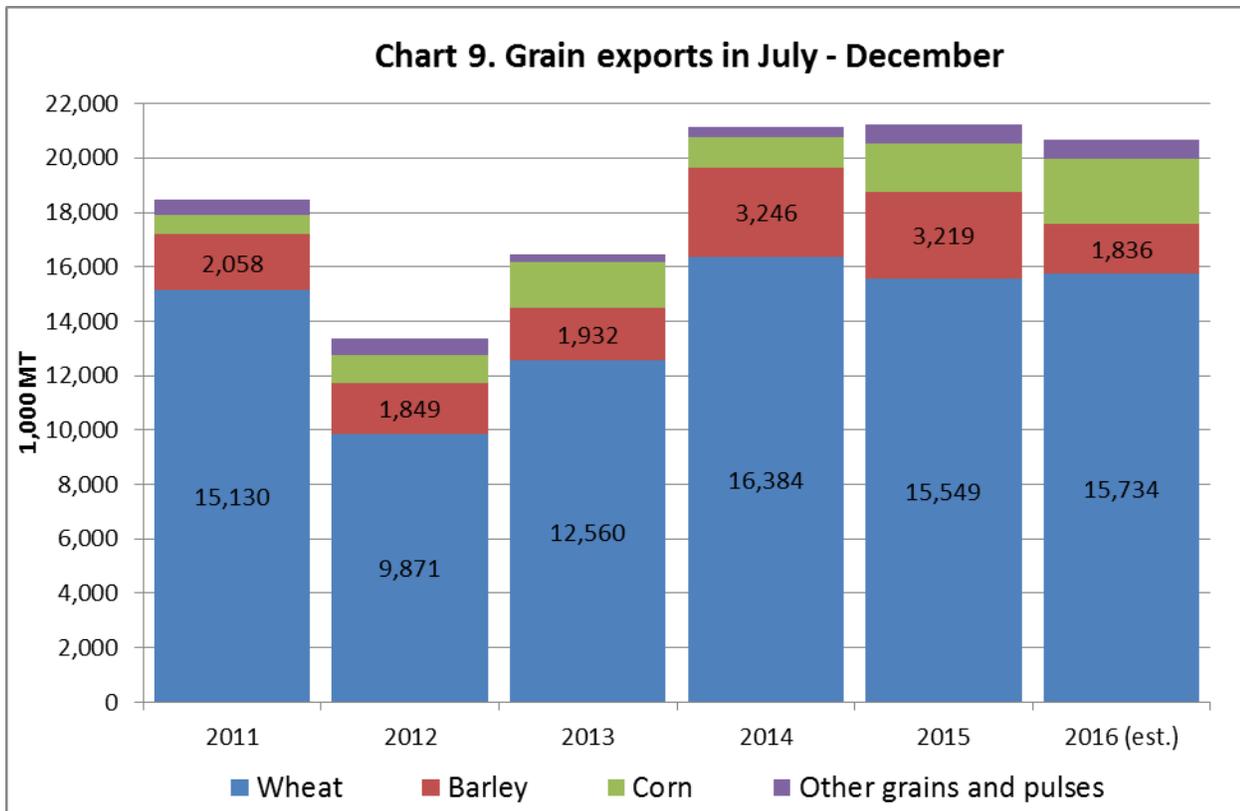


Source: FAS/Moscow based on Russian Customs data.

Chart 8. Russia's Corn Exports by Months



Source: FAS/Moscow based on Russian Customs data.



Source: FAS/Moscow based on Russian Customs data.

In the first half of MY 2016/17, Russia's main markets for wheat exports remained Egypt, Turkey, and Bangladesh. Russia's main markets for barley were Saudi Arabia and Iran. Russia's main market for corn was Iran.

In MY 2016/17, Russian traders, supported by efforts of the Russian Federal Service for Veterinary and Phytosanitary Surveillance (VPSS) and the Ministry of Agriculture that assist in negotiating phytosanitary and quality grain requirements with importing countries, tried to develop new markets for Russian grain. VPSS, which issues phytosanitary certificates for exported grain, reports that in MY 2016/17 Russia will increase grain exports to relatively new markets in Asian-Pacific countries.¹⁰

According to VPSS, from July to December 2016, Russian shipments to the Asian-Pacific region were as follows:

- Indonesia – 252,300 MT of wheat (in 2015/16 – 233,500 MT);
- Vietnam – 66,000 MT of wheat and 118,300 MT of corn (no exports in 2015/16)
- Thailand – 63,700 MT of wheat (no exports in 2015/16)
- Malaysia – 68,300 MT of wheat (44,000 MT of wheat in 2015/16)
- Philippines – 16,500 MT of wheat (no exports in 2015/16)

VPSS is proud to report these shipments as their achievements in negotiation of phytosanitary and quality certificates for grain exports to these countries.

¹⁰<http://www.fsvps.ru/fsvps/print/news/19759.html>

The Russian Ministry of Agriculture and VPSS also increased efforts to develop the Japanese market for Russian grain,¹¹ and from July to December 2016 Russia exported 227,200 MT of corn, 5,600 MT of wheat, and 12,600 MT of barley to Japan. In MY 2015/16, Russia exported only 13,000 MT of corn to Japan.

From July to December 2016, Russia also opened new markets for its grain in Africa, and exported approximately 75,200 MT of wheat to Mali, Namibia, Burkina-Faso, Cabo-Verde, and Mauricio. At the same time, Russia increased exports of wheat to African markets opened in MY 2015/16: Cameroon, Senegal, Mauritania, and Uganda. Total wheat exports to these countries from July to December 2016 were, according to VPSS, 443,300 MT. These exports are 2.5 times more than all of MY 2015/16.¹²

Policy

Zero export duty on wheat

On September 26, 2016, the Russian Government decreased the wheat export duty to zero through Government Resolution No. 966 “On introduction of changes to the export customs tariffs for commodities exported from the Russian Federation outside the boundaries of the member-states of the Custom Union Agreement.” According to this resolution, the basic export duty, which is “50% minus 6,500 Rubles per 1 Metric Ton, but not less than 10 Rubles per 1 Metric Ton” is not changed. However during the period September 23, 2016 to July 1, 2018, the export duty on wheat exported from Russia will be zero.¹³ Russian Minister of Agriculture, Tkachev, noted that in situations where the U.S. Dollar is strong and Russian wheat crop is poor, the wheat export duty may be resumed.¹⁴ However, the decrease of the wheat export duty to zero did not stimulate wheat exports. The primary factors in the fall and early winter 2016/17 that influenced exports were: the strengthening of the Russian Ruble coupled with weak wheat prices in world markets.

Grain procurement intervention

Starting September 21, 2016, Russia began purchasing grain to the State Intervention Fund.¹⁵ The purchases to the State Intervention Fund ended on December 14th, and by this time the Russian Intervention Fund purchased 0.9 MMT of grain from the 2016 crop, for 8.6 billion Rubles. These purchases included 138,645 MT of wheat Class 3, 571,840 MT of wheat Class 4, 138,915 MT of wheat Class 5, and 50,895 MT of fodder barley. In MY 2016/17, intervention purchases were conducted primarily in Siberia, Ural, and Volga Valley from producers located far from major export points in the Black Sea and Azov-Don: Omsk Oblast (Siberia), Kurgan Oblast (Ural), Orenburg, Nizhniy Novgorod, Saratov, Samara, Ulyanovsk Oblasts and, Bashkortostan Republic (Volga Valley), and Volgograd Oblast (Southern European Russia), provinces relatively far from Russia’s export points. When interventions were conducted, the intervention prices in these provinces were higher than the market prices. However, limited government funds and limited storage capacity for storing intervention grain in these remote provinces could not guarantee purchases of all offered grain, and could not stabilize market

¹¹ <http://www.fsvps.ru/fsvps/news/19669.html>

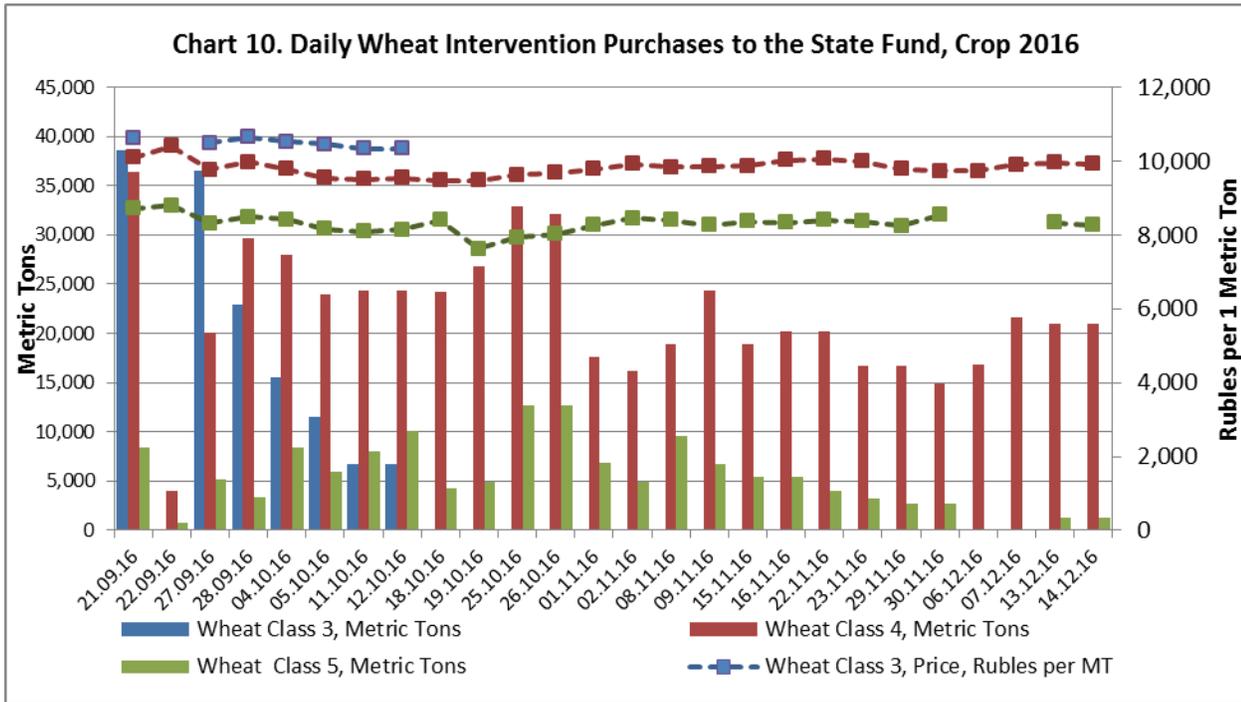
¹² <http://www.fsvps.ru/fsvps/news/19666.html>

¹³ FAS/Moscow GAIN report [Wheat Export Duty Temporarily Decreased to Zero_10-6-2016.pdf](#)

¹⁴ <http://tass.ru/ekonomika/3678484>

¹⁵ More on the grain procurement interventions for grain crop 2016 see FAS/Moscow GAIN report [Grain and Feed Update_10-14-2016.pdf](#)

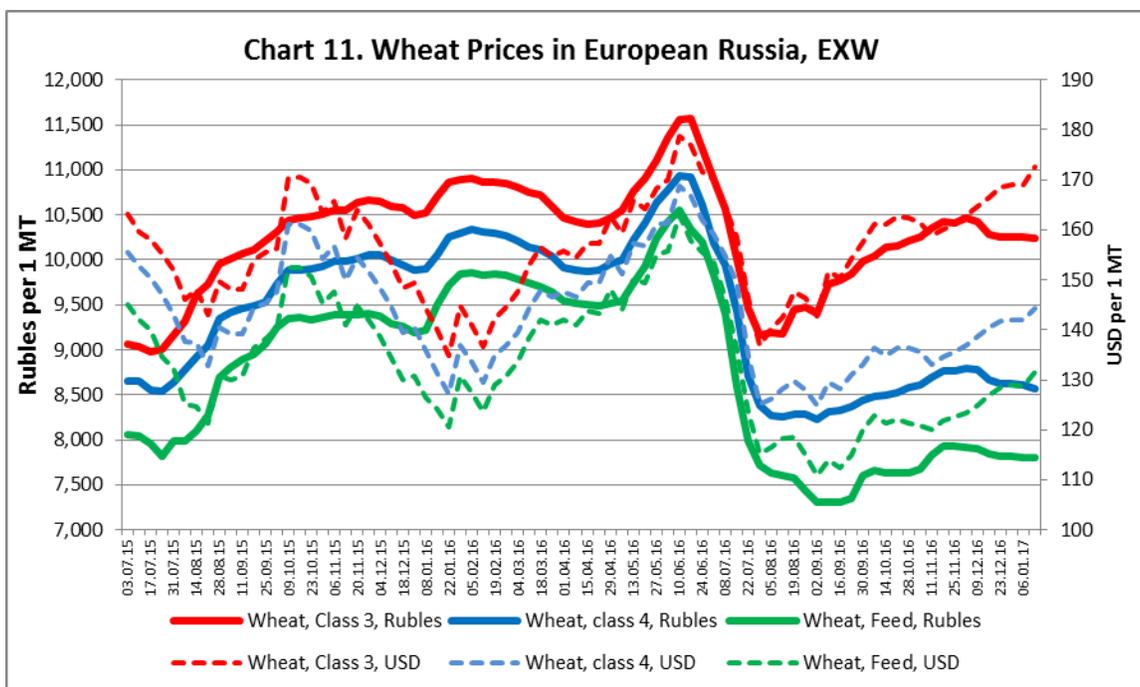
prices in these provinces.



Source: FAS/Moscow based on the data from the National Commodity Exchange
<http://www.namex.org/ru/investment/Zakupki2016>.

Marketing

There is no aggregate information on the quality of Russian wheat in 2016. Industry analysts report that despite the abundant wheat crop in European Russia, volumes of good quality wheat that meet the criteria of Class 3 and 4, and have high protein content, are approximately equal to last year. The demand for good quality wheat remains high, and is stimulated both by traders for exports and by domestic processors. Thus, despite the big crop, big stocks of grain, especially wheat, and strengthening Ruble, that curbs exports, domestic prices for wheat Class 3 remain relatively high in the end of December 2016, while prices of wheat Class 4 and Wheat Class 5 (feed wheat) are low. Prices in the U.S. Dollars are growing for all types of wheat.



Source: FAS/Moscow based on ProZerno data.

Production, Supply and Demand Data Statistics

Wheat Market Begin Year Russia	2014/2015		2015/2016		2016/2017	
	Jul 2014		Jul 2015		Jul 2016	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Harvested	23636	23636	25577	25577	27050	27050
Beginning Stocks	5177	5177	6285	6285	5601	5601
Production	59080	59080	61044	61044	72500	72500
MY Imports	328	328	815	815	500	500
TY Imports	328	328	815	815	500	500
TY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply	64585	64585	68144	68144	78601	78601
MY Exports	22800	22800	25543	25543	29000	29000
TY Exports	22800	22800	25543	25543	29000	29000
Feed and Residual	13000	13000	14000	14000	16000	16000
FSI Consumption	22500	22500	23000	23000	23000	23000
Total Consumption	35500	35500	37000	37000	39000	39000
Ending Stocks	6285	6285	5601	5601	10601	10601
Total Distribution	64585	64585	68144	68144	78601	78601

(1000 HA) ,(1000 MT)

Barley Market Begin Year Russia	2014/2015		2015/2016		2016/2017	
	Jul 2014		Jul 2015		Jul 2016	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Harvested	8803	8803	8042	8042	7950	7940
Beginning Stocks	904	904	1533	1533	836	836
Production	20026	20026	17083	17083	17500	17540
MY Imports	39	39	61	61	50	50
TY Imports	16	16	99	99	50	50
TY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply	20969	20969	18677	18677	18386	18426
MY Exports	5336	5336	4241	4241	3900	3500

TY Exports	5807	5807	3735	3738	3900	3500
Feed and Residual	9200	9200	8900	8900	9000	9200
FSI Consumption	4900	4900	4700	4700	4700	4700
Total Consumption	14100	14100	13600	13600	13700	13900
Ending Stocks	1533	1533	836	836	786	1026
Total Distribution	20969	20969	18677	18677	18386	18426
(1000 HA) ,(1000 MT)						

Corn	2014/2015		2015/2016		2016/2017	
	Oct 2014		Oct 2015		Oct 2016	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Market Begin Year						
Russia						
Area Harvested	2596	2596	2671	2671	2800	2800
Beginning Stocks	290	290	348	348	169	169
Production	11325	11325	13168	13168	15500	14500
MY Imports	46	46	44	44	50	50
TY Imports	46	46	44	44	50	50
TY Imp. from U.S.	1	1	0	0	0	0
Total Supply	11661	11661	13560	13560	15719	14719
MY Exports	3213	3213	4691	4691	5300	5300
TY Exports	3213	3213	4691	4691	5300	5300
Feed and Residual	7200	7200	7800	7800	8700	8100
FSI Consumption	900	900	900	900	900	900
Total Consumption	8100	8100	8700	8700	9600	9000
Ending Stocks	348	348	169	169	819	419
Total Distribution	11661	11661	13560	13560	15719	14719
(1000 HA) ,(1000 MT)						

Rye	2014/2015		2015/2016		2016/2017	
	Jul 2014		Jul 2015		Jul 2016	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Market Begin Year						
Russia						
Area Harvested	1853	1853	1249	1249	1250	1245
Beginning Stocks	344	344	264	264	130	130
Production	3279	3279	2084	2084	2540	2540
MY Imports	5	5	5	5	5	5
TY Imports	5	5	5	5	5	5
TY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply	3628	3628	2353	2353	2675	2675
MY Exports	114	114	48	48	25	50
TY Exports	121	121	23	23	25	50
Feed and Residual	550	550	225	225	150	300
FSI Consumption	2700	2700	1950	1950	2100	2100
Total Consumption	3250	3250	2175	2175	2250	2400
Ending Stocks	264	264	130	130	400	225
Total Distribution	3628	3628	2353	2353	2675	2675
(1000 HA) ,(1000 MT)						

Oats	2014/2015		2015/2016		2016/2017	
	Jul 2014		Jul 2015		Jul 2016	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Market Begin Year						
Russia						
Area Harvested	3077	3077	2829	2829	2750	2740
Beginning Stocks	230	230	289	289	199	199
Production	5267	5267	4527	4527	4750	4745
MY Imports	1	1	2	2	0	0
TY Imports	1	1	4	4	0	0

TY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply	5498	5498	4818	4818	4949	4944
MY Exports	9	9	19	19	10	10
TY Exports	14	14	16	16	10	10
Feed and Residual	3700	3700	3000	3000	3050	3050
FSI Consumption	1500	1500	1600	1600	1600	1600
Total Consumption	5200	5200	4600	4600	4650	4650
Ending Stocks	289	289	199	199	289	284
Total Distribution	5498	5498	4818	4818	4949	4944
(1000 HA) ,(1000 MT)						

Rice, Milled	2014/2015		2015/2016		2016/2017	
	Jan 2015		Jan 2016		Jan 2017	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Market Begin Year						
Russia						
Area Harvested	196	196	199	199	203	203
Beginning Stocks	84	84	101	101	113	93
Milled Production	682	682	722	722	700	725
Rough Production	1049	1049	1111	1111	1077	1115
Milling Rate (.9999)	6500	6500	6500	6500	6500	6500
MY Imports	228	228	200	200	190	200
TY Imports	228	228	200	200	190	200
TY Imp. from U.S.	1	1	0	0	0	0
Total Supply	994	994	1023	1023	1003	1018
MY Exports	163	163	170	190	170	180
TY Exports	163	163	170	190	170	180
Consumption and Residual	730	730	740	740	750	750
Ending Stocks	101	101	113	93	83	88
Total Distribution	994	994	1023	1023	1003	1018
(1000 HA) ,(1000 MT)						

Millet	2014/2015		2015/2016		2016/2017	
	Jul 2014		Jul 2015		Jul 2016	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Market Begin Year						
Russia						
Area Harvested	397	397	440	440	405	405
Beginning Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production	489	489	565	565	625	625
MY Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
TY Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
TY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply	489	489	565	565	625	625
MY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
TY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feed and Residual	225	225	320	320	375	350
FSI Consumption	264	264	245	245	250	275
Total Consumption	489	489	565	565	625	625
Ending Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Distribution	489	489	565	565	625	625
(1000 HA) ,(1000 MT)						

