

Future agricultural market conditions and their role in United States agricultural policy

Wyatt Thompson
Adana, Turkey
November 5, 2019

Preview

Market conditions

Trends suggest flat or weak prices and farm income in near future, subject to uncertainty.

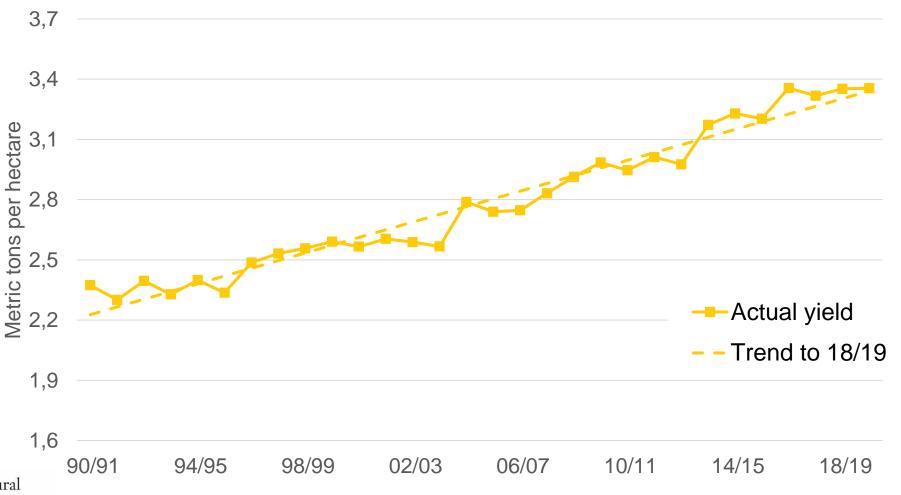
Markets and policy

In the past, policy support in the United States tends to increase when prices are low, although the nature of support can be important.



Global grain and oilseeds yield growth continues

Trend growth: +38kg/ha/year (+1.2% in 2018)

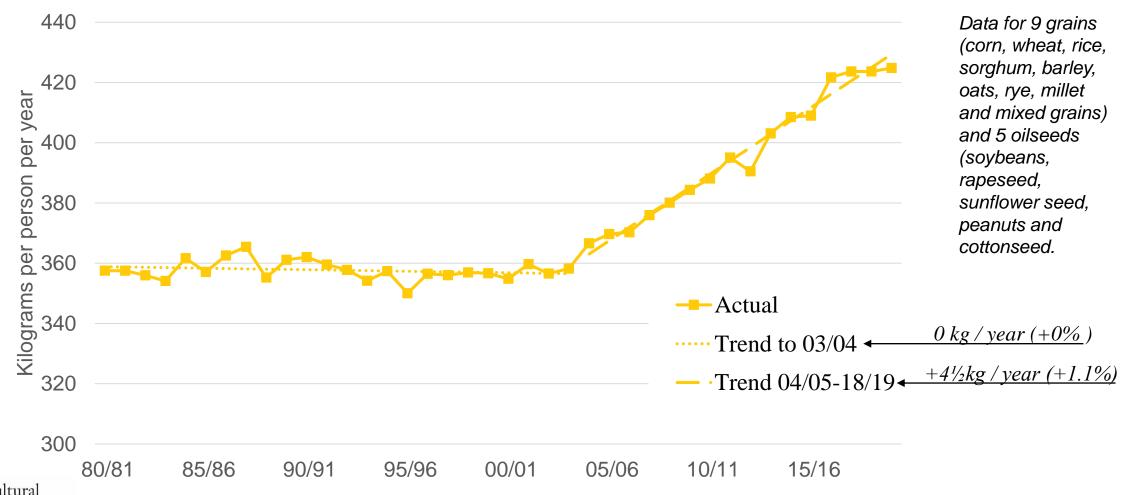


Yields per hectare for an aggregate of 9 grains (corn, wheat, rice, sorghum, barley, oats. rye, millet and mixed grains) and 5 oilseeds (soybeans, rapeseed, sunflower seed, peanuts and cottonseed).



Global grain and oilseeds per-capita use increased

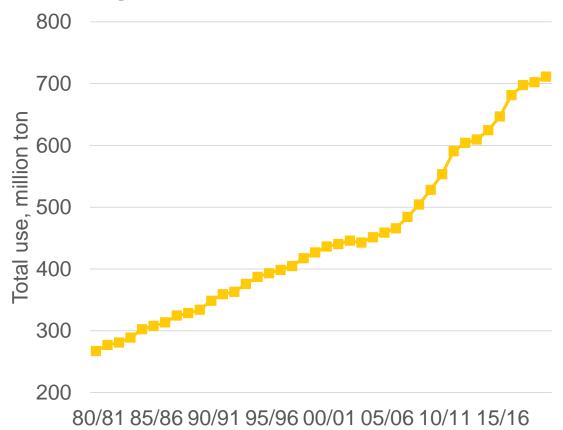
Trend growth over all this period: +1.6kg/person/year (+0.4% in 18/19)



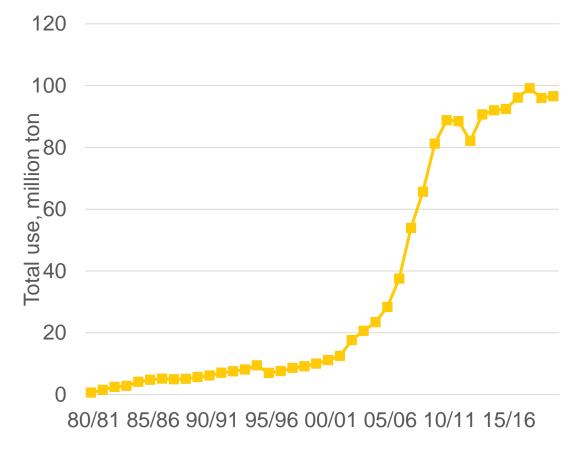


China and U.S. biofuel demand growth ending?

Chinese grain and oilseed use



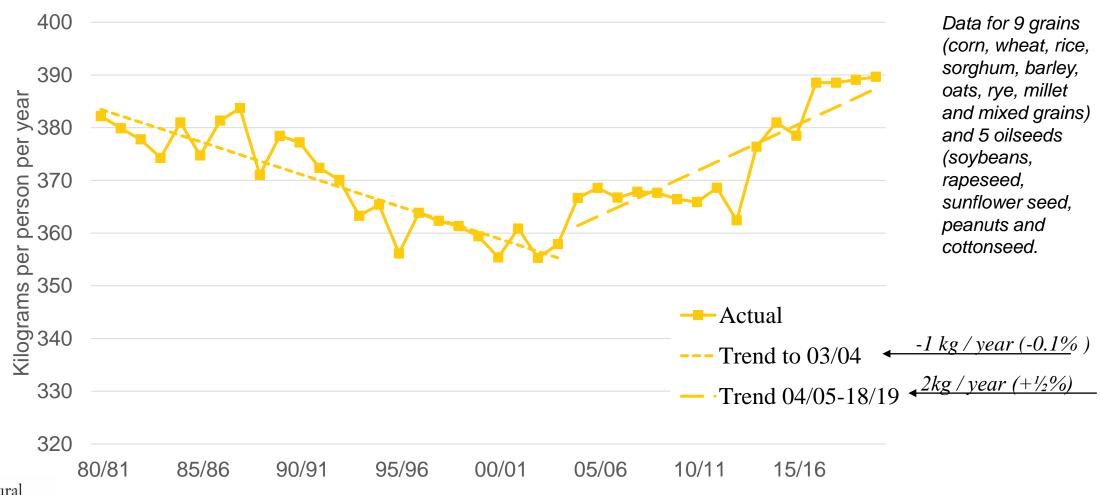
United States corn for ethanol





Weaker global use, excluding China & U.S. ethanol

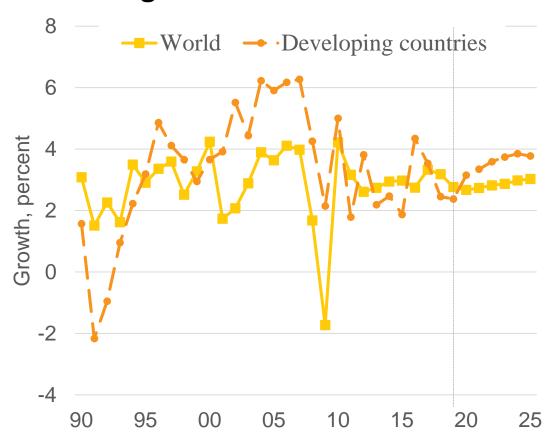
Trend growth over all this period: zero



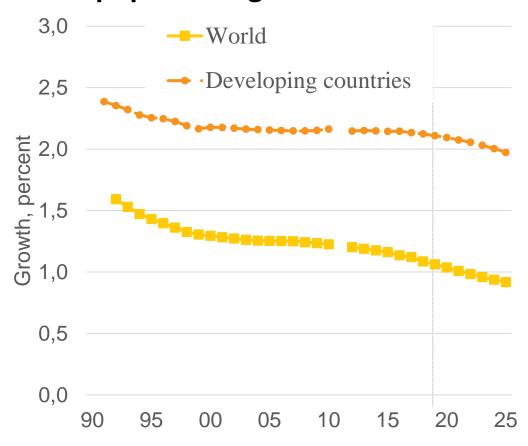


World income and population growth slowing

World GDP growth

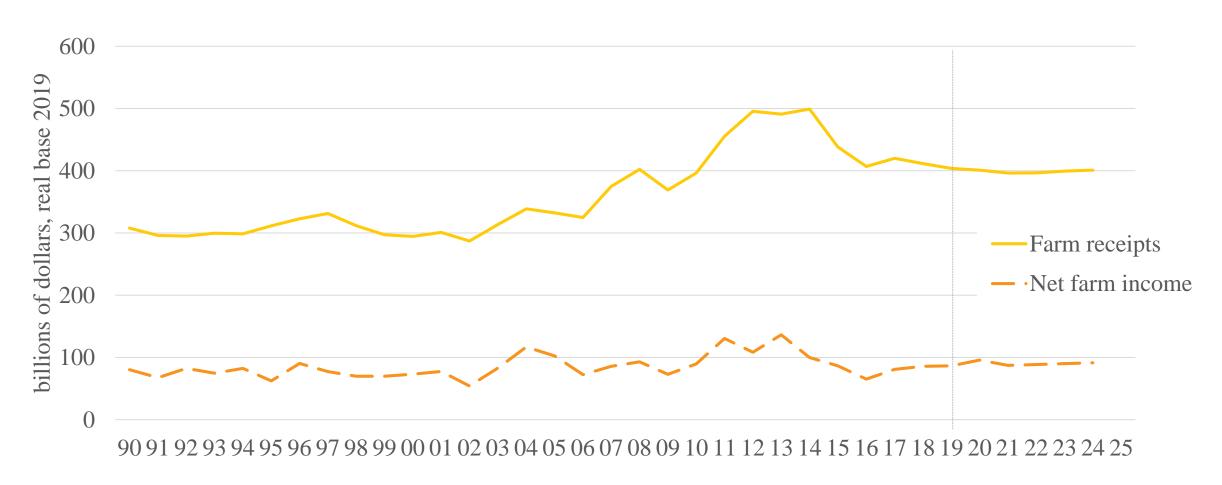


World population growth





US farm receipts and income below recent levels



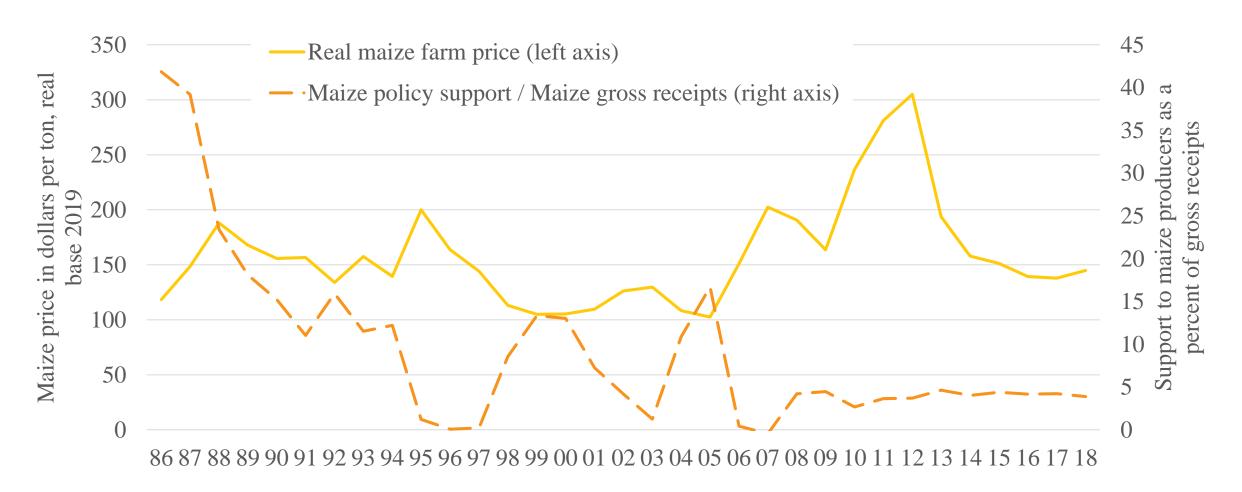


Markets set the stage for policy

- ☐Policy making depends on context
- ☐ Price levels or changes can affect agricultural policy
 - Anderson, Neglen, World Dev., 2012: agricultural support response to deviations of international prices from trend is "shown to be equally substantial for agricultural-importing and agricultural-exporting countries..." for rice, wheat, maize, soybeans, sugar, and cotton
 - Zhao, Miller, Thompson, JAE, 2018: wheat support tends to be higher in periods with low world prices, and lower when world prices are high

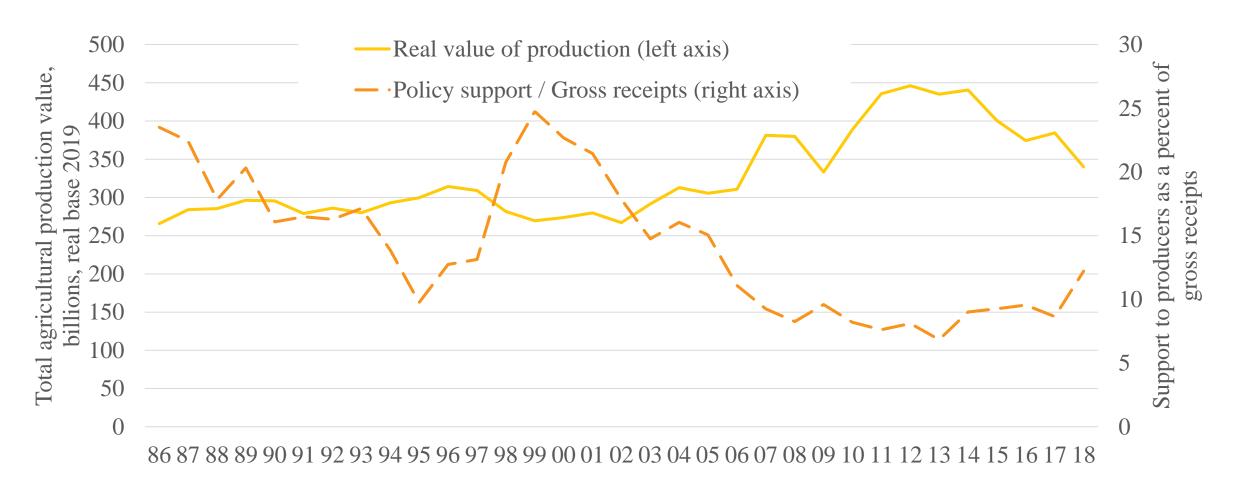


US maize price and support inversely related (correlation = -0.3)





Total US production value & support inversely related (correlation = -0.8)

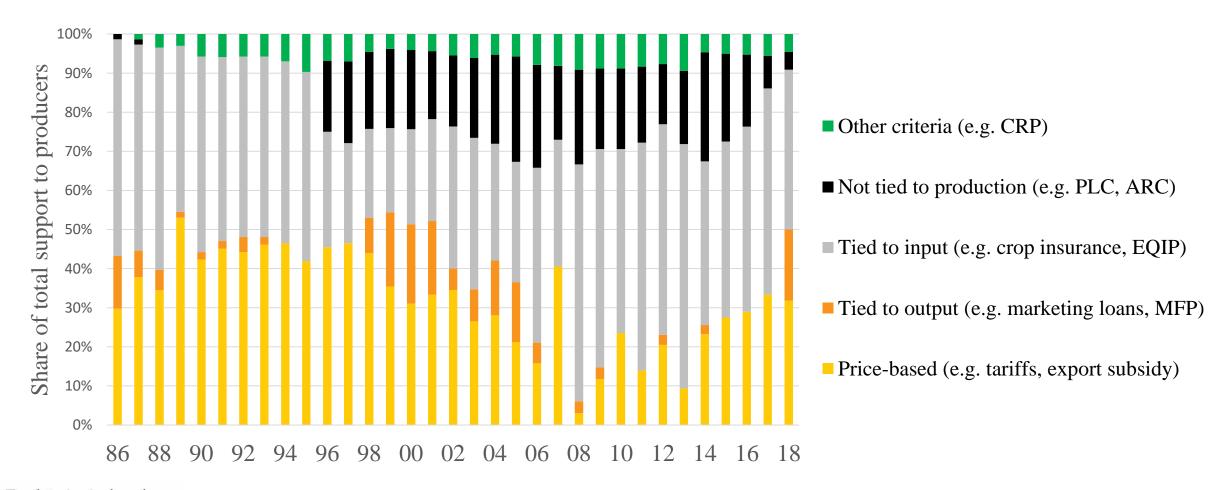


Prices and policy

- ☐ Policy making depends on context
- ☐ Price levels or changes can affect agricultural policy
 - Anderson, Neglen, World Dev., 2012: agricultural support response to deviations of international prices from trend is "shown to be equally substantial for agricultural-importing and agricultural-exporting countries..." for rice, wheat, maize, soybeans, sugar, and cotton
 - Zhao, Miller, Thompson, JAE, 2018: wheat support tends to be higher in periods with low world prices, and lower when world prices are higher
- □Not a question about policy goals, but observed past patterns
- ☐ Price, income, and policy mechanisms
 - "Decoupling": reduce link between policy support and production



US support tended towards decoupling





Market conditions and US policy

- Markets
 - Supply:
 - yield growth continues
 - Demand:
 - US ethanol and China demand stories seem to be ending
 - Income and population grow, but slower
 - Always surprises, but conditions suggest flat farm receipts and net income

- Markets and policy
 - Evidence suggests low prices → more policy support
 - "More policy support" ≠ "more market intervention", but the two are related



For more information

FAPRI-MU team:

- Julian Binfield
- Sera Chiuchiarelli
- Scott Gerlt
- Hoa Hoang
- Lauren Jackson

- Youngjune Kim
- Seth Meyer
- Wyatt Thompson
- Jarrett Whistance
- Peter Zimmel

This material is based upon work supported by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Office of the Chief Economist, under Agreement #58-0111-18-024, and the USDA National Institute of Food and Agriculture, Hatch project number MO-HASS0024. Any opinion, findings, conclusions, or recommendations expressed in this publication are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the view of the U.S. Department of Agriculture nor the University of Missouri.

Twitter: @FAPRI_MU

FAPRI-MU website:

www.fapri.missouri.edu



