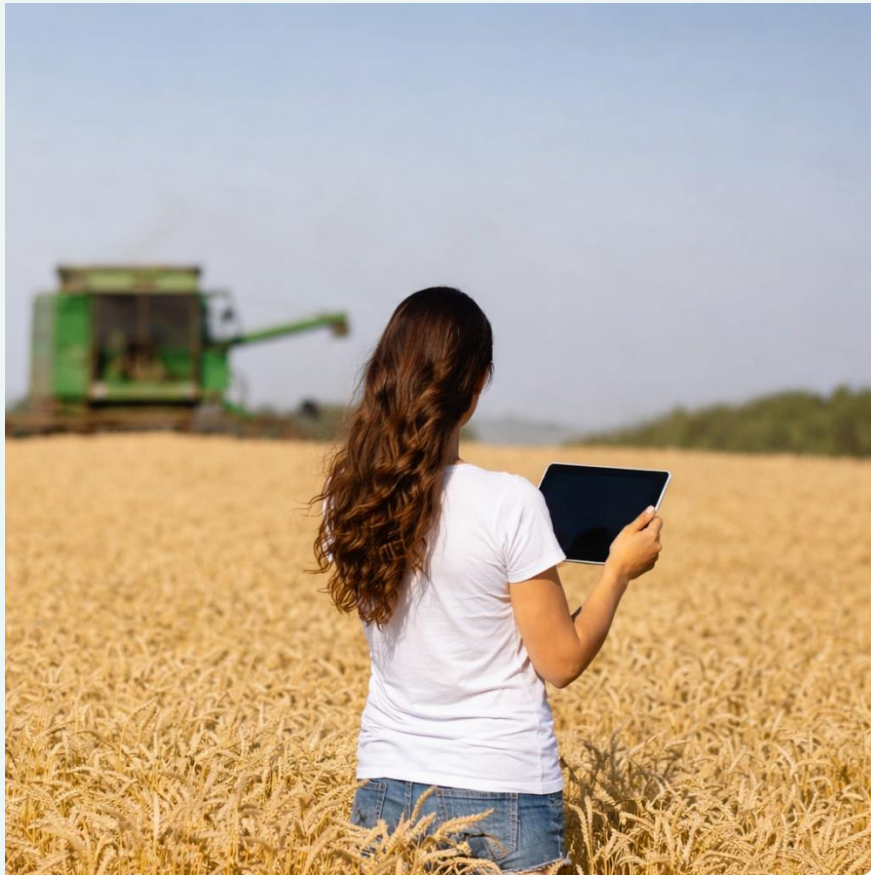


CSI DAILY NEWS

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Turkey's TMO Launches Tender for 12,000 Tons of Sunflower Oil

The Turkish Grain Agency (TMO) has announced an international tender to purchase 12,000 tons of unrefined sunflower oil, according to market sources cited by Zerno On-Line.

Under the tender terms, delivery is scheduled between April 27 and May 22, 2026, in two equal consignments of 6,000 tons each. Suppliers are offered two delivery options: CFR (Cost and Freight) or EXW (Ex Warehouse) at Antrepo Mersin.

The tender reflects continued demand from Turkey for vegetable oils amid ongoing shifts in global oilseed and edible oil markets.¹

Russian Customs Targets Grain Exporters with Additional Duties Over Documentation Disputes

Russia's Federal Customs Service (FCS) has begun assessing additional duties on grain exporters, according to market participants cited by *Vedomosti*. The move has raised concerns across the industry, particularly over documentation requirements and shipment classifications.

Among the key issues flagged by the FCS is the absence of a sea bill of lading at the time of customs declaration. Exporters note that this document is typically issued only after cargo is loaded onto a vessel, creating a procedural conflict. In cases where shipments involve multiple transport modes, companies are required to submit declarations prior to rail dispatch, as failure to do so may prevent the cargo from being loaded altogether.

The customs authority has also challenged the practice of treating multiple consignments under a single contract as one delivery. Instead, it insists that separate declarations be filed for each shipment on the day of dispatch. However, exporters argue that the division of consignments is often beyond their control and may be initiated by carriers such as Russian Railways.⁶

Russian Agricultural Exports to China Surge 43% in Value, Hit Record High in Early 2026

Russian agricultural exports to China saw a sharp increase in the first quarter of 2026, reaching a record high in both volume and value. Between January and March, shipments exceeded 2.7 million tons, generating approximately \$2.4 billion in revenue. This marks a 29% rise in physical volume and a 43% increase in monetary terms compared to the same period in 2025.

According to Ilya Ilyushin, head of Agroexport, the figures represent the highest level of exports recorded since monitoring began.

In value terms, the leading export categories were frozen fish (24%), rapeseed oil (19%), crustaceans (16%), soybeans (5%), and flax seeds (5%).

Several product segments demonstrated particularly strong growth. Sunflower oil exports increased 2.5 times in volume and threefold in value, while wheat and rye-wheat flour shipments rose by 2.4 times in volume and 2.6

times in value. Corn exports grew by 2.3 times in volume and 2.5 times in value, and soybean exports nearly doubled both in physical and monetary terms.⁴

WASDE: Russia Strengthens Oilseed Position as Global Supply Rises and Markets Stabilize

The latest April report from the US Department of Agriculture (USDA) under its World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates (WASDE) indicates continued growth in global oilseed production, with Russia reinforcing its role as a key player in the sector. According to analysis by RUSEED, Russia is expected to maintain strong positions in sunflower production while expanding rapeseed output and oil exports, projected to reach 6.5 million tons in the 2025/26 season.

Global oilseed production is forecast at approximately 698.2 million tons, reflecting a year-on-year increase of 11.5 million tons and a slight upward revision from March estimates. Despite this growth, the overall oilseed balance remains stable, with no major changes compared to the previous report. Meanwhile, global wheat stocks have been revised upward to 283.1 million tons, supported by improved harvests in Russia and the EU, as well as better crop conditions in the United States.

In the soybean market, global production is projected at 427.4 million tons, showing a marginal monthly increase but a slight annual decline. Brazil continues to dominate with around 180 million tons, while the United States and Argentina are expected to see reduced output. Russia is among the fastest-growing producers, with output rising by 28% year-on-year.

Sunflower production is also on the rise globally, expected to reach 54.7 million tons in 2025/26. Growth is driven largely by Argentina, Kazakhstan, and Russia, with the United States and China also contributing to the increase.


Vegetable oil production is forecast at 236.5 million tons, up 6.3 million tons year-on-year. Palm oil remains the largest segment, followed by soybean, rapeseed, and sunflower oils, all showing moderate growth.

Overall, the report signals a shift toward a more balanced and stable oilseed market. However, rising grain production and stock levels—particularly in wheat—are putting downward pressure on prices and limiting broader growth in the agricultural sector. Analysts note that weather conditions, fertilizer costs, and geopolitical factors remain key uncertainties that could quickly alter market dynamics.⁷

Russian Customs Defends Additional Duties on Grain Exporters, Shifts Compliance Risks to Business

The Federal Customs Service of Russia has reaffirmed the legality of imposing additional customs duties on grain exporters, citing strict adherence to regulations under the Eurasian Economic Union framework and national customs law.

According to the agency, the applicable export duty rate is determined by the date of customs declaration registration, or—when using temporary periodic declarations—the actual date of export. Exporters are required to provide complete and accurate information in their declarations, including transport documentation, and must ensure that each consignment is declared separately. For quota-regulated goods, a valid license must also be in place on the relevant date.



The FCS emphasized that any violation of customs rules triggers the application of duty rates valid at the time goods cross the EAEU customs border. If that date cannot be established, the rate in effect on the date the violation is detected will be applied.

Market participants argue that this approach effectively transfers logistical risks—such as delays, cargo reallocation, or port congestion—onto exporters, particularly in multimodal transport scenarios. Discrepancies between declared and actual shipment details, including the absence of a bill of lading or changes in consignment structure, may be treated as violations, even when caused by factors beyond the exporter’s control.

While courts have, in some cases, sided with exporters—recognizing that delays due to объектив reasons and good-faith actions should not trigger additional duties—industry representatives claim that the customs authority continues to apply its interpretation consistently, often disregarding such judicial precedents.⁷

Spring Sowing in Russia Reaches Only 4.2% of Plan by Mid-April

Russia’s spring sowing campaign is progressing more slowly than last year due to unfavorable weather conditions, according to data from the Ministry of Agriculture of Russia. The campaign began in late February, with 34 regions engaged in fieldwork by mid-April.

Speaking at a Federation Council meeting, Agriculture Minister Oksana Lut reported that as of April 13, 2026, a total of 2.3 million hectares had been sown, representing 4.2% of the planned 55.8 million hectares.

Cereal and leguminous crops account for the largest share, with 1.6 million hectares sown (5.7% of the target). Sugar beet planting has progressed more quickly, reaching 0.3 million hectares, or 22.8% of the planned area.

Among oilseeds, sowing remains limited: sunflower has been planted on 0.1 million hectares (1.2%), while rapeseed stands at just 0.02 million hectares (0.7%). Potatoes and vegetables show moderate progress, with 5.3% and 10.8% of planned areas sown, respectively.


Overall, the slower pace highlights the continued impact of weather conditions on early-season agricultural operations.³

Russia Doubles Wheat Exports to Sudan as Demand Recovers

Russia has significantly increased wheat supplies to Sudan in the 2025–2026 marketing season, with exports more than doubling compared to the previous year. According to Agroexport, Sudan’s share in Russian wheat shipments to Africa exceeded 10% between July and April, up from just 4% a year earlier.

By early April, Russia had exported 1.7 million tons of wheat to Sudan, compared to 0.7 million tons during the same period last season. Notably, total shipments for the entire 2024–2025 season amounted to around 1.1 million tons, highlighting the sharp acceleration in current exports.

Analysts attribute the surge primarily to the partial recovery of domestic processing capacity, particularly the resumption of operations at several flour milling enterprises.



Despite the rebound, current import volumes remain well below pre-conflict levels. In 2022, Sudan imported approximately 2.7 million tons of wheat, along with about 150,000 tons of flour, underscoring the lasting impact of the 2023 conflict on the country's grain demand.³

Grain Shipments Rebound in Early 2026 as Fertilizer and Liquid Cargo Volumes Decline

Grain transshipment volumes have shown a notable year-on-year increase, reaching 13.1 million tons. In contrast, mineral fertilizer shipments declined by 3.8% to 11.6 million tons, while liquid food cargo processing also fell by 4.1% to 1.4 million tons.

Seaports recorded a turnaround in February 2026, with grain shipments rising for the first time since 2025. Combined figures for January–February indicate a 6.1% increase in grain volumes to 7 million tons. Meanwhile, fertilizer transshipment during the same period dropped by 8.5% to 6.9 million tons. January alone saw declines across both categories, with grain shipments falling 14.5% to 3.4 million tons and fertilizers decreasing by 3.3% to 3.8 million tons.

Looking at the broader trend, mineral fertilizer shipments through Russian seaports grew by 8% over the course of 2025. However, grain exports experienced a sharp decline of 31.1%, alongside an 11.4% decrease in liquid food cargo volumes.³

Russia Boosts Barley Exports in Early 2026 as Demand from Key Markets Grows

Barley, one of the world's oldest cultivated crops, continues to gain importance across global markets, driven by demand for animal feed, food production, and brewing. According to Data Insights Market, the global barley market is projected to grow at an average annual rate of 4.73% through 2032.


In the first quarter of 2026, Russia exported approximately 752 thousand tons of barley worth over \$172 million, marking an increase of 18% in volume and 28% in value compared to the same period in 2025.

The growth is supported by several key factors, including rising demand for feed and malt production, increasing consumer awareness of barley's nutritional benefits—such as its high fiber and vitamin content—and ongoing technological advancements in cultivation and processing.

The latest export data also highlights Russia's key barley importers in physical terms, alongside the fastest-growing destinations and emerging markets. Analysts note that shifting trade flows may indicate diversification of export destinations and the development of new promising markets for Russian barley.⁵

Ukraine Feed Barley Market Holds Steady Amid Mixed Price Pressures

A relatively stable pricing environment was observed in Ukraine's feed barley market last week, as opposing market forces kept prices within a narrow range. Farmers continued to limit sales, anticipating potential price increases in the near term.



Support for the market came from sustained demand by feed producers and poultry enterprises, along with elevated logistics costs. However, this was partially offset by subdued purchasing activity from most buyers and a downward trend in export prices.

Domestic bid prices largely ranged between UAH 9,100 and 10,500 per ton on a CPT basis. In port markets, barley prices declined slightly by \$1–2 per ton, settling in the range of \$216–222 per ton CPT-port.²

Ukrainian Feed Corn Prices Decline Amid Export Market Pressure

Feed corn prices in Ukraine moved lower last week, reflecting downward trends on the export market. Despite continued strong demand from domestic consumers, price growth was limited by external market dynamics.

Supply constraints in the domestic market provided some support, while demand from traders softened slightly, though it remained relatively high overall. Most buyers reduced their bid prices by UAH 100–200 per ton, with offers generally ranging between UAH 9,000 and 9,800 per ton CPT. In the southern regions, prices occasionally reached up to UAH 10,600 per ton CPT.

In port markets, corn prices also edged lower, declining by \$1–2 per ton to settle within the range of \$210–218 per ton CPT-port.²

Kazakhstan Oilseed Stocks Surge as Record Harvest Boosts Supply

Kazakhstan has reported a sharp increase in oilseed stocks as of April 1, 2026, driven by last year's record harvest. According to APK-Inform, sunflower seed inventories reached approximately 1.47 million tons—more than double the 0.7 million tons recorded a year earlier.

Stocks of other key oilseeds also showed significant growth. Flaxseed inventories rose to 842,000 tons compared to 386,000 tons last year, while rapeseed stocks increased to 271,000 tons from 134,000 tons. Safflower stocks also climbed to 94,000 tons, up from 74,000 tons in 2025.


In contrast, soybean stocks remained broadly stable at around 56,000 tons, showing little change year-on-year.

The buildup in inventories follows a record oilseed harvest in 2025, when total production reached 4.8 million tons. This included 2.3 million tons of sunflower, 1.4 million tons of flax, and 522,000 tons of rapeseed, reinforcing Kazakhstan's growing role in the global oilseed market.²

Global Oilseed Market Imbalance Deepens as Meal Demand Outpaces Weak Oil Segment

The global oilseed market continues to show structural imbalance, with steady demand for processed products—particularly meals—contrasting with weaker dynamics in the edible oil segment, according to Spike Brokers.

In the sunflower segment, the divergence is becoming more pronounced. Demand for sunflower meal remains strong, while sunflower oil prices lack support from both energy markets and physical demand. European



sunflower oil prices are holding near \$1,475 FOB, though trading activity remains selective and premiums have yet to expand.

In Ukraine, sunflower seed prices have risen to around \$722 CPT, widening the gap with oil prices and compressing processing margins. As a result, processors are limiting purchases of raw seeds.

Export patterns are also shifting toward processed products. In April, sunflower meal shipments exceeded 60,000 tons, with key destinations including Poland, the Netherlands, and China. In contrast, sunflower oil exports totaled around 17,000 tons, primarily to Poland and Spain.

A similar imbalance is evident in the soybean market. Soybean meal continues to drive demand, while soybean oil struggles to gain price support. In the United States, strong sales of soybean meal contrast with weaker soybean oil demand.

European soybean oil prices remain stable within the range of €1,185–1,225 per ton. In Ukraine, soybean prices are reported at approximately \$439 CPT port, while processing parity stands higher at around \$495 with VAT, indicating sustained domestic demand.

Trade flows further confirm the trend. In April, soybean exports totaled about 32,000 tons, including shipments to Turkey and the EU, while soybean meal exports exceeded 41,000 tons, led by demand from Poland. Soybean oil exports remain limited at roughly 17,000 tons, mainly directed to the European market.¹

Pakistan Wheat Harvest Under Pressure as Farmers Face Equipment Shortages and Price Uncertainty

Farmers in Pakistan are confronting growing challenges during the ongoing wheat harvest, with smallholder producers particularly at risk of failing to recover their costs. Uncertainty over pricing policies continues to weigh heavily on the sector, which plays a critical role in feeding the country's population.

A key issue this season is the shortage of threshers, driven by disruptions in manufacturing linked to power outages and restricted business hours. The equipment gap has delayed harvesting operations, increasing the risk of grain losses due to shattering and exposure to untimely rains, ultimately affecting both crop quality and farmer incomes.

Pricing concerns have further intensified the situation. Delays in announcing the official support price have forced many farmers to sell their produce to intermediaries at reduced rates. At the same time, rising input costs—particularly for fertilizers and fuel—have significantly compressed profit margins.

Adverse weather conditions have added to the strain, with recent rains and hailstorms damaging crops in several regions and raising concerns over total production. Despite the increasing impact of climate-related risks, policy responses remain largely reactive.

Analysts warn that the absence of a clear procurement strategy and consistent agricultural policy is placing additional pressure on the sector. Without timely intervention to address equipment shortages and pricing issues, the challenges could have broader implications for food security and economic stability.¹

Indonesia Becomes World's Top Wheat Importer as Demand Surges in 2025/26

Wheat imports in Indonesia are rising sharply in the 2025/26 marketing year, driven by economic recovery, easing inflation, and changing consumer preferences. With no domestic wheat production due to its tropical climate, the country remains fully dependent on imports to meet growing demand.

According to the US Department of Agriculture, Indonesia has become the world's largest wheat importer this season, surpassing Egypt. Total imports are forecast at 13.2 million tons, up from 10.5 million tons a year earlier.

Rising consumption of flour-based products, rapid urbanisation, and evolving food trends among younger consumers are key growth drivers. The expansion of bakeries, restaurants, and food service outlets is further boosting demand.

Indonesia's flour milling sector includes 31 mills with a combined installed capacity of around 14.8 million tons annually. However, feed wheat imports remain tightly regulated, with state-owned enterprises playing a role in procurement.

Supply constraints in the domestic corn market during 2025 prompted feed producers to increase the use of wheat in animal feed, further supporting import growth. Additional import permits were later issued by the government to stabilise the market.

In the first seven months of the season, Indonesia imported approximately 7.8 million tons of wheat, marking an increase of over 30% year-on-year. Australia remains the leading supplier with nearly 38% market share, followed by Ukraine and Canada. Meanwhile, the United States has been expanding its presence, with its share doubling amid new trade arrangements with Indonesian millers.


With demand continuing to rise and global supplies tightening, competition among major exporters is expected to intensify further.¹

CBOT Grains Rebound as Oil Price Surge and Middle East Tensions Raise Supply Concerns

Futures for wheat, corn, and soybeans on the Chicago Board of Trade moved higher on April 13, supported by a sharp rise in oil prices and escalating geopolitical tensions in the Middle East. The gains follow reports of a breakdown in negotiations between the United States and Iran, as well as concerns over a potential disruption to shipping through the Strait of Hormuz.

According to Reuters, oil prices climbed to around \$100 per barrel amid fears of a possible U.S. naval blockade targeting Iranian oil shipments. The situation has raised concerns about global fuel and fertilizer supplies, key inputs for agricultural production.

Despite the recent uptick, grain markets have been under pressure since early April due to ample global supplies, a trend reinforced by the latest report from the US Department of Agriculture. Analysts note that strong exportable stocks among major suppliers continue to limit upward price momentum.



Andrew Whitelaw of Episode 3 said that while oversupply is currently capping prices, rising input costs—particularly fuel—could constrain future production. Higher fertilizer prices, in particular, may discourage wheat planting, as the crop is more input-intensive than alternatives.

The USDA projects U.S. wheat planting area will fall to a record low of 43.775 million acres, down 3.4% from 2025 levels. At the same time, dry conditions across key areas of the U.S. Wheat Belt are weighing on crop prospects.

In a statement on social media, Donald Trump announced that the U.S. Navy would move to enforce a blockade of Iranian-linked shipping and begin demining operations in the Strait of Hormuz, further intensifying market uncertainty.¹

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