

# CSI DAILY NEWS

29.04.2026



## Russia Keeps Sowing Plans Unchanged Despite Weather Challenges

The Ministry of Agriculture of Russia does not plan to revise the structure of sowing areas for the 2026 harvest despite weather-related disruptions, Deputy Agriculture Minister Andrey Razin said.

According to Razin, the sowing campaign is proceeding in line with planned targets, although adverse weather conditions have caused some delays. He emphasized that all regions are fully supplied with the necessary resources, and fieldwork will intensify—including round-the-clock operations—once conditions improve.

The ministry maintains its forecast that total sown area in Russia will exceed 83.1 million hectares in 2026, up by 3.6 million hectares from the previous year. Spring crops are expected to account for 55.8 million hectares. <sup>3</sup>

## Novorossiysk Terminal Launches River-to-Sea Grain Transshipment

The KSK Terminal, part of DeloPorts under the Delo Group, has launched grain transshipment operations from river vessels to ocean-going bulk carriers in Novorossiysk.

The facility, the largest grain transshipment terminal in the region, previously handled cargo delivered only by rail and road. The new service enables shipments via small-tonnage vessels from river ports in the Volga–Don and Azov–Black Sea basins.

According to Igor Yakovenko, the initiative creates an additional and more resilient export channel toward southern routes, a key direction for Russian grain trade. The move is also expected to ease pressure on regional transport infrastructure, particularly during peak export periods. <sup>3</sup>

## Commodity Auctions: Results For 29.04.2026

### Purchase

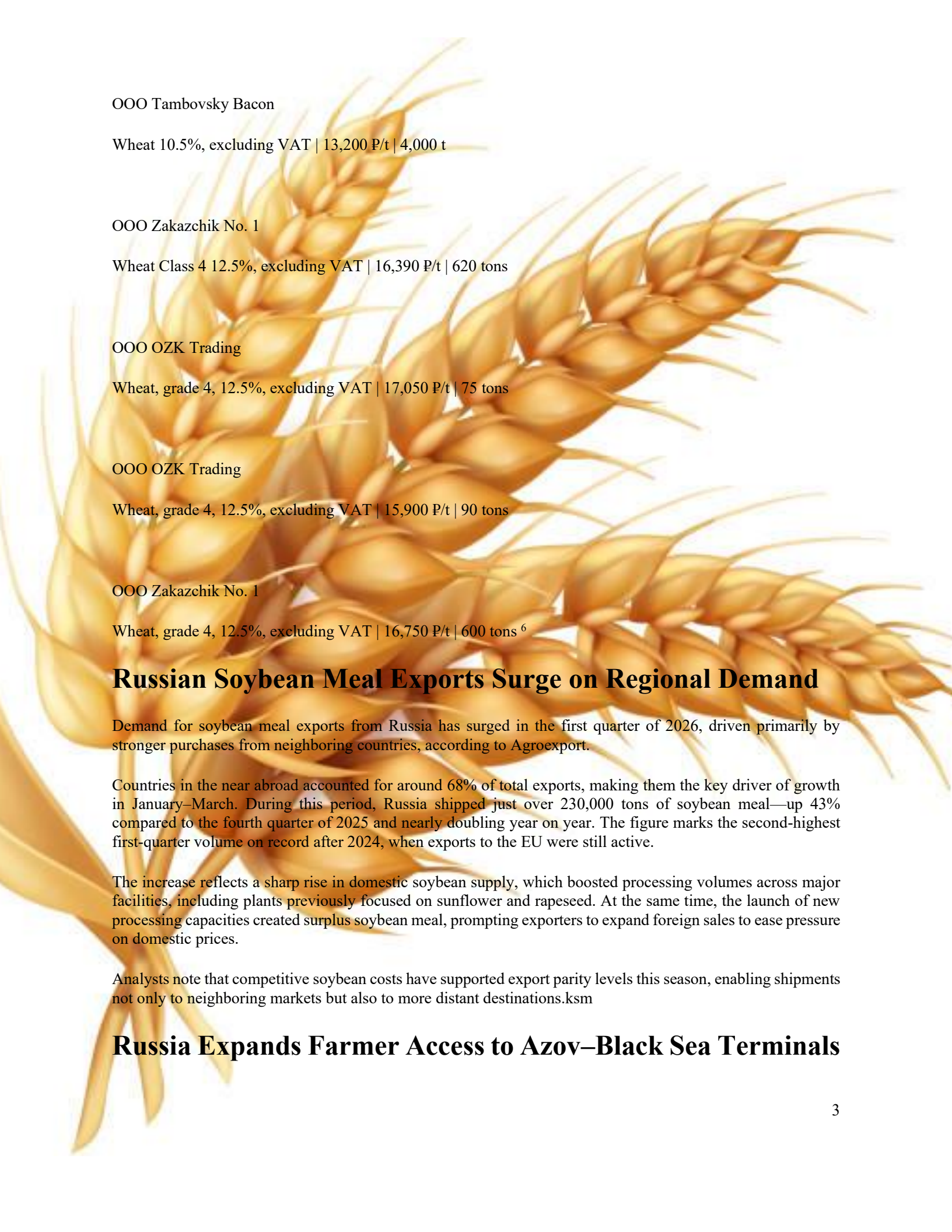
Purchase

OOO Trading House Sodruzhestvo

Soybeans 40, incl. VAT | 36,500 ₺/t | 900 t

OOO Trading House Sodruzhestvo

Soybeans 37, incl. VAT | 34,000 ₺/t | 1,400 t



OOO Tambovsky Bacon

Wheat 10.5%, excluding VAT | 13,200 P/t | 4,000 t

OOO Zakazchik No. 1

Wheat Class 4 12.5%, excluding VAT | 16,390 P/t | 620 tons

OOO OZK Trading

Wheat, grade 4, 12.5%, excluding VAT | 17,050 P/t | 75 tons

OOO OZK Trading

Wheat, grade 4, 12.5%, excluding VAT | 15,900 P/t | 90 tons

OOO Zakazchik No. 1

Wheat, grade 4, 12.5%, excluding VAT | 16,750 P/t | 600 tons <sup>6</sup>

## **Russian Soybean Meal Exports Surge on Regional Demand**

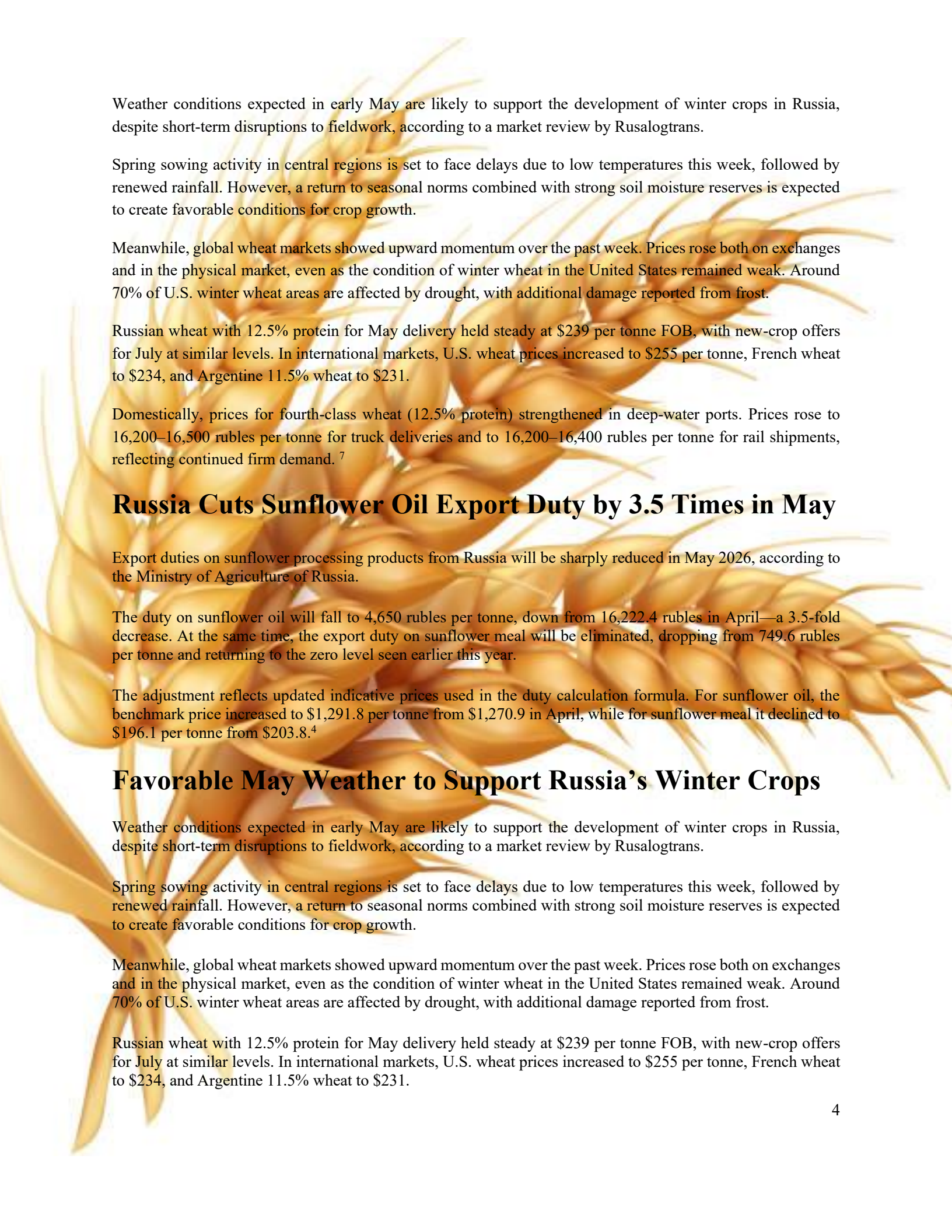
Demand for soybean meal exports from Russia has surged in the first quarter of 2026, driven primarily by stronger purchases from neighboring countries, according to Agroexport.

Countries in the near abroad accounted for around 68% of total exports, making them the key driver of growth in January–March. During this period, Russia shipped just over 230,000 tons of soybean meal—up 43% compared to the fourth quarter of 2025 and nearly doubling year on year. The figure marks the second-highest first-quarter volume on record after 2024, when exports to the EU were still active.

The increase reflects a sharp rise in domestic soybean supply, which boosted processing volumes across major facilities, including plants previously focused on sunflower and rapeseed. At the same time, the launch of new processing capacities created surplus soybean meal, prompting exporters to expand foreign sales to ease pressure on domestic prices.

Analysts note that competitive soybean costs have supported export parity levels this season, enabling shipments not only to neighboring markets but also to more distant destinations.ksm

## **Russia Expands Farmer Access to Azov–Black Sea Terminals**



Weather conditions expected in early May are likely to support the development of winter crops in Russia, despite short-term disruptions to fieldwork, according to a market review by Rusalogtrans.

Spring sowing activity in central regions is set to face delays due to low temperatures this week, followed by renewed rainfall. However, a return to seasonal norms combined with strong soil moisture reserves is expected to create favorable conditions for crop growth.

Meanwhile, global wheat markets showed upward momentum over the past week. Prices rose both on exchanges and in the physical market, even as the condition of winter wheat in the United States remained weak. Around 70% of U.S. winter wheat areas are affected by drought, with additional damage reported from frost.

Russian wheat with 12.5% protein for May delivery held steady at \$239 per tonne FOB, with new-crop offers for July at similar levels. In international markets, U.S. wheat prices increased to \$255 per tonne, French wheat to \$234, and Argentine 11.5% wheat to \$231.

Domestically, prices for fourth-class wheat (12.5% protein) strengthened in deep-water ports. Prices rose to 16,200–16,500 rubles per tonne for truck deliveries and to 16,200–16,400 rubles per tonne for rail shipments, reflecting continued firm demand.<sup>7</sup>

## **Russia Cuts Sunflower Oil Export Duty by 3.5 Times in May**

Export duties on sunflower processing products from Russia will be sharply reduced in May 2026, according to the Ministry of Agriculture of Russia.

The duty on sunflower oil will fall to 4,650 rubles per tonne, down from 16,222.4 rubles in April—a 3.5-fold decrease. At the same time, the export duty on sunflower meal will be eliminated, dropping from 749.6 rubles per tonne and returning to the zero level seen earlier this year.

The adjustment reflects updated indicative prices used in the duty calculation formula. For sunflower oil, the benchmark price increased to \$1,291.8 per tonne from \$1,270.9 in April, while for sunflower meal it declined to \$196.1 per tonne from \$203.8.<sup>4</sup>


## **Favorable May Weather to Support Russia's Winter Crops**

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## **Ukraine’s Road Exports Slow in April Despite Late Rebound**

Road exports of agricultural products from Ukraine totaled 214,800 tonnes in the first 23 days of April, averaging around 9,300 tonnes per day, according to Spike Brokers.

Shipment activity showed notable fluctuations during the period. At the beginning of the month, daily volumes ranged between 10,000 and 11,000 tonnes, before slowing to 6,700–8,500 tonnes mid-month. Toward the end of the period, flows recovered, again exceeding 10,000 tonnes per day.

Despite the late rebound, the overall pace remained below March’s average of approximately 10,700 tonnes per day, indicating softer road logistics activity in April.

In terms of geography, the Polish border continued to serve as the primary export route, handling between 2,600 and 5,700 tonnes daily. The Romanian corridor ranked second in terms of shipment volumes.

The cargo mix was dominated by higher value-added and processed products. Key exports included sunflower oil (around 20,200 tonnes), poultry meat (17,600 tonnes), sugar (16,900 tonnes), soybean meal (13,700 tonnes), and soybean oil (11,100 tonnes), highlighting the strategic use of road transport for more processed goods.<sup>2</sup>

## **Romania Expands Lead in Regional Wheat Exports**

Romania continues to strengthen its role in regional wheat trade, with exports reaching 6.3 million tonnes since the start of the 2025/26 marketing year as of April 20—up sharply from 4.8 million tonnes during the same period last season.

The figure has already surpassed the country’s total wheat exports for the entire 2024/25 season, which stood at 5.6 million tonnes. Export momentum is also outpacing France, which has shipped 4.9 million tonnes so far this season.


Strong export performance has been supported by a solid harvest and steady demand from key destinations, including Saudi Arabia and markets across North Africa.

Price competitiveness is further underpinning Romania’s position. This week, 12.5% protein wheat was offered at \$240 per tonne FOB Constanța, making it more attractive compared to lower-protein wheat supplies from Ukraine.<sup>1</sup>

## **Uzbekistan Seeks to Boost Efficiency in Oilseed Processing**

Uzbekistan is utilizing just over a third of its oilseed processing capacity, leaving significant room for growth in the sector, according to Central Asia Vegetable Oil Producers Association, cited by APK-Inform.

The country’s total processing capacity is estimated at around 4.5 million tonnes per year, but current utilization does not exceed 37%. This indicates that more than half of the industry’s potential remains untapped, offering scope for rapid expansion with improved raw material supply and operational efficiency.



Across the region, Kazakhstan is also actively developing its oilseed processing sector. Existing capacities are estimated at approximately 5.3 million tonnes, with utilization levels around 64%, and plans underway to expand capacity by an additional 1 million tonnes.

Uzbek investors are increasingly involved in regional projects, contributing to stronger economic integration and creating new growth opportunities within Central Asia's vegetable oil market.

Industry representatives note that with better use of existing facilities, Uzbekistan has strong potential to boost production and enhance its position in the regional and global vegetable oil sector.<sup>2</sup>

## **World Bank Warns Commodity Prices to Hit Post-2022 Highs**

Global commodity prices are set to reach their highest levels since 2022 this year, as the economic fallout from the conflict involving Iran intensifies, according to a new forecast by the World Bank, cited by Bloomberg.

The bank expects its commodity price index to rise by around 16% overall, with some projections indicating increases of up to 24% under current conditions. The surge reflects disruptions to global supply chains, particularly in energy markets.

“War hits the global economy in waves: first through rising energy prices, then through rising food prices and, finally, through general inflation,” said Indermit Gill.

Brent crude oil is now forecast to average \$86 per barrel this year, a sharp upward revision from the \$60 estimate issued in January. At the same time, fertilizer prices are expected to climb by 31% year-on-year, driven by higher energy costs, as production relies heavily on natural gas and petroleum inputs.

The disruption is closely linked to instability around the Strait of Hormuz, a key chokepoint for global oil flows. Reduced traffic through the route has triggered a significant shock across energy and commodity markets, pushing prices to multi-year highs.

The World Bank notes that while its baseline scenario assumes the most severe supply disruptions could ease by May, elevated energy and input costs are likely to continue feeding into higher food prices and increased risks to global food security. [web](#)

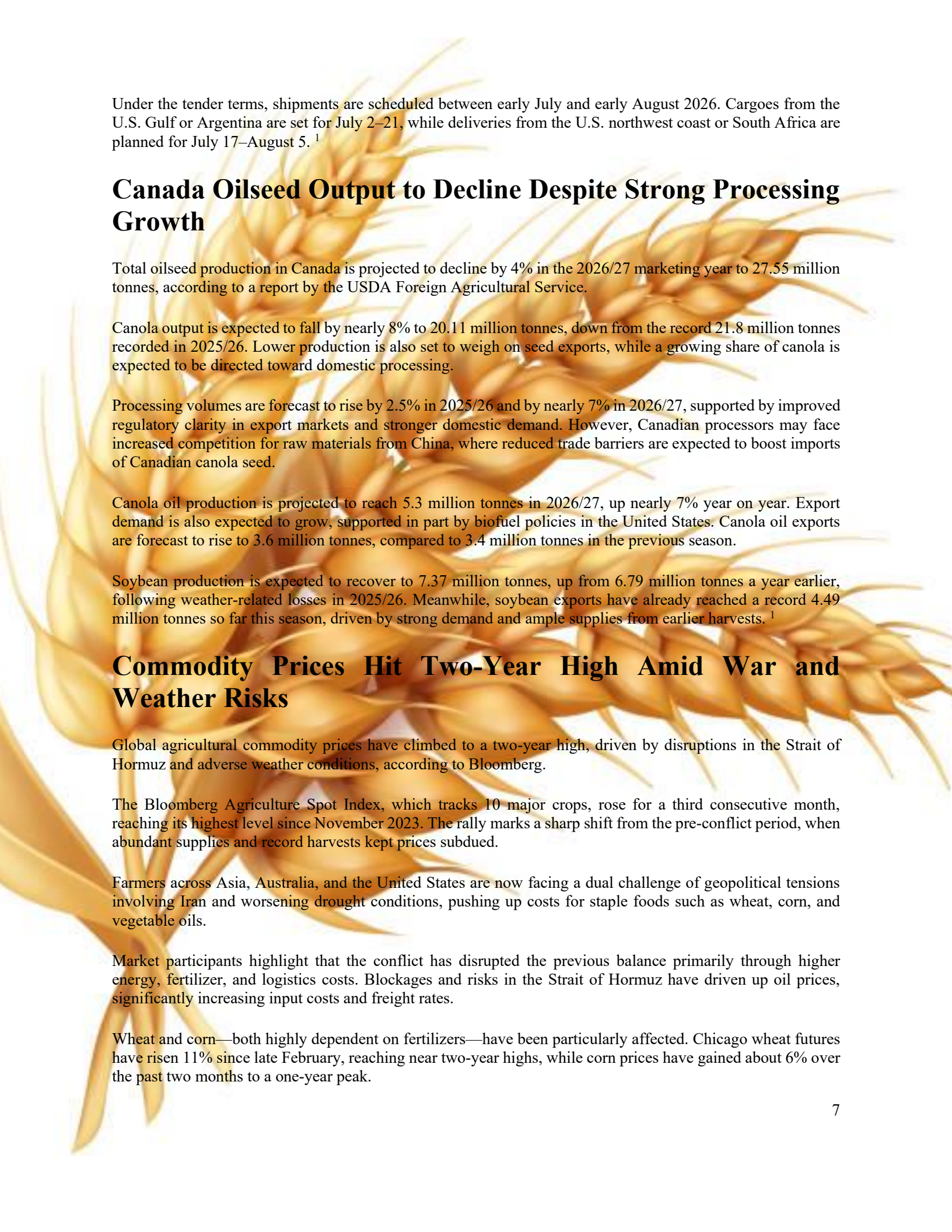
## **Taiwan's MFIG Buys U.S. Corn at April Tender**

MFIG has purchased 65,000 tonnes of feed corn at an international tender held on April 29, awarding the contract to CJ International, according to Reuters.

Market participants expect the corn to be sourced from the United States. The deal was priced at the September CBOT corn futures contract plus a premium of 218.43 cents per bushel on a C&F basis.

Traders reported that only offers from the United States and Argentina were submitted in the tender. Although MFIG also requested offers for corn from Brazil and South Africa, no bids were received.

A total of eight companies participated, submitting eight offers for U.S. corn, with premiums ranging from 222.49 to 233.44 cents per bushel. Argentine corn was offered at a higher premium of 236.81 cents per bushel.



Under the tender terms, shipments are scheduled between early July and early August 2026. Cargoes from the U.S. Gulf or Argentina are set for July 2–21, while deliveries from the U.S. northwest coast or South Africa are planned for July 17–August 5. <sup>1</sup>

## **Canada Oilseed Output to Decline Despite Strong Processing Growth**

Total oilseed production in Canada is projected to decline by 4% in the 2026/27 marketing year to 27.55 million tonnes, according to a report by the USDA Foreign Agricultural Service.

Canola output is expected to fall by nearly 8% to 20.11 million tonnes, down from the record 21.8 million tonnes recorded in 2025/26. Lower production is also set to weigh on seed exports, while a growing share of canola is expected to be directed toward domestic processing.

Processing volumes are forecast to rise by 2.5% in 2025/26 and by nearly 7% in 2026/27, supported by improved regulatory clarity in export markets and stronger domestic demand. However, Canadian processors may face increased competition for raw materials from China, where reduced trade barriers are expected to boost imports of Canadian canola seed.

Canola oil production is projected to reach 5.3 million tonnes in 2026/27, up nearly 7% year on year. Export demand is also expected to grow, supported in part by biofuel policies in the United States. Canola oil exports are forecast to rise to 3.6 million tonnes, compared to 3.4 million tonnes in the previous season.

Soybean production is expected to recover to 7.37 million tonnes, up from 6.79 million tonnes a year earlier, following weather-related losses in 2025/26. Meanwhile, soybean exports have already reached a record 4.49 million tonnes so far this season, driven by strong demand and ample supplies from earlier harvests. <sup>1</sup>

## **Commodity Prices Hit Two-Year High Amid War and Weather Risks**


Global agricultural commodity prices have climbed to a two-year high, driven by disruptions in the Strait of Hormuz and adverse weather conditions, according to Bloomberg.

The Bloomberg Agriculture Spot Index, which tracks 10 major crops, rose for a third consecutive month, reaching its highest level since November 2023. The rally marks a sharp shift from the pre-conflict period, when abundant supplies and record harvests kept prices subdued.

Farmers across Asia, Australia, and the United States are now facing a dual challenge of geopolitical tensions involving Iran and worsening drought conditions, pushing up costs for staple foods such as wheat, corn, and vegetable oils.

Market participants highlight that the conflict has disrupted the previous balance primarily through higher energy, fertilizer, and logistics costs. Blockages and risks in the Strait of Hormuz have driven up oil prices, significantly increasing input costs and freight rates.

Wheat and corn—both highly dependent on fertilizers—have been particularly affected. Chicago wheat futures have risen 11% since late February, reaching near two-year highs, while corn prices have gained about 6% over the past two months to a one-year peak.



At the same time, weather risks are intensifying. Drought in key U.S. growing regions, including the Great Plains, is supporting wheat prices, while unfavorable conditions are also raising concerns in other major producers such as Russia and Australia.

Vegetable oil markets have also surged. Soybean oil prices in Chicago have jumped nearly 50% since the start of the year, supported by rising biofuel demand, while palm oil prices have increased by around 12% as producers like Indonesia, Malaysia, and Thailand expand biodiesel use.

Analysts warn that the combined impact of war and weather is likely to fuel global food inflation. According to Oscar Tjakra of Rabobank, prolonged disruptions could add several percentage points to food inflation over the next 6 to 18 months. <sup>1</sup>

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