

### Rotations and fallow, waiver of Pac constraints even in 2023 (Source: terraevita.edagricole.it)

At the last Agricultural Council, held on July 18, virtually all member states called for more flexibility in the implementation framework of the next CAP as a response to global food insecurity caused by the conflict in Ukraine.

Under the crossfire of European ministers ended up mainly the so-called "good agricultural and environmental conditions" (Gaec) that strengthen the cross-compliance framework of the post-2022 agricultural policy.

This was confirmed to Euractiv by Czech Minister Zdeněk Nekula, who chaired the meeting for the first time at the debut of the Czech semester at the helm of the Union.

The Commission took a few days to consider the response, which arrived last Friday, July 22.

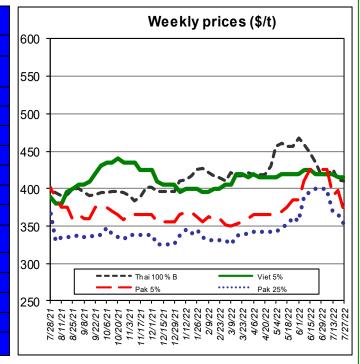
The Brussels executive then announced a proposal for a short-term temporary derogation from the constraints of crop rotation and no-tillage in ecological zones. The impact of this measure will depend on the choice made by member states and farmers, but it should maximize the EU's cereal production capacity. Under the current CAP, which is in effect until the end of the year, cereal farmers with areas larger than 15 hectares must in fact ensure that at least 5 percent of their land is in Efa (Ecological focus areas), a constraint for which a derogation has already been in place since late March.

The new derogation now proposed by the Commission will have a greater impact, because in the post-2022 CAP the percentage of fallow land drops to 4 percent but applies to all farms with less than 10 hectares. This means that about 90 percent of arable land in Europe will be affected by this derogation, except for grassland and permanent crops. Brussels thus estimates bringing about 1.5 million more hectares back into production than today.

# International Markets 🦃



Milled rice international FOB quotes										
Exchange rate 1 € = 1.0152\$										
Asian Markets	\$/t	€/t								
Thai 100%B	410	404								
Vietnam 5%	415	409								
India 5%	355	350								
Pakistan 5%	370	364								
Pakistan 25%	353	348								
Myanmar 5%	420	414								
India Basmati trad.	N.A.	N.A.								
Other Markets	\$/t	€/t								
Uruguay 5%	545	537								
Argentina 5%	510	502								
Brasile Type 1	570	561								
USA LG 2/4% Fob Bulk Nola	690	680								
California MG 1/4% Med	1,550	1,527								

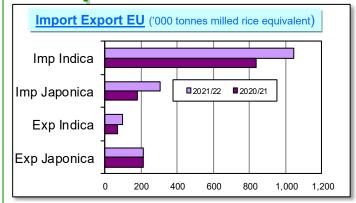


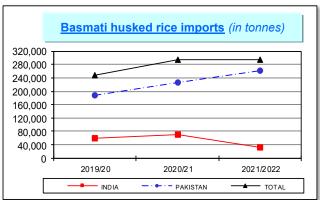
### Food Safety

### Rapid Alert System (Source: EFSA)

A border rejection notification was sent by Italy concerning parasites in rice from Pakistan.

# European Market

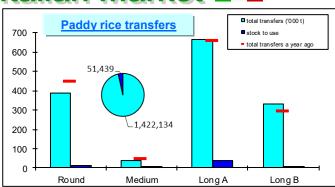


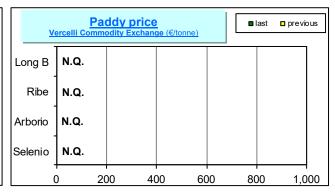


#### In focus

Due to a technical problem, the update of volumes actually cleared through customs as of July 24 is incomplete. Imports amount to about 1,353,000 tons, in milled equivalent, up about 340,000 tons (+34%) from a year ago. Paddy rice imports stand at about 14,000 tons, in milled equivalent, down 61%, husked rice imports stand at about 487,000 tons, in milled equivalent, up 11% and semi-milled/milled rice imports, at about 852,000 tons, show an increase of 58%. Based on the licenses issued, it can be seen that the import of Basmati husked rice is down by 1,332 tons, having decreased from 295,300 tons last year to 293,968 tons at present. Volumes from Pakistan, at 261,024 tons, show an increase of 16%, while those from India, at 32,943 tons, show a contraction of 37,370 tons (-53%). Exports stand at about 311,000 tons, in milled equivalent, up about 26,000 tons (+9%) from the previous marketing year. At about 128,000 tons, the United Kingdom is the EU's main trading partner followed by Jordan with about 30,000 tons, Switzerland with about 23,000 tons and the United States with about 22,000 tons.

## Italian Market





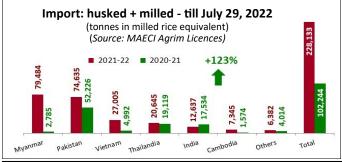
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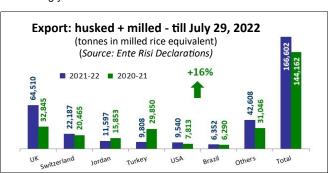
This week's paddy rice transfers involved 7,176 tons of "long A," 2,884 tons of "long B," 1,454 tons of "round," and 416 tons of "medium," for a total of 11,930 tons. Since the beginning of the marketing year, 1,422,134 tons of paddy rice have been transferred, marking a decrease of 26,896 tons (-2%) from last year. The increases are in the "long B" (+40,329 t; +14%) and "long A" (+3,904 t; +0.60%) segments, while for the "round" and "medium" segments result in decreases of 63,033 tons (-14%) and 8,096 tons (-17%), respectively. 51,439 tons remain to be placed.

At the Vercelli Exchange, paddy rice prices are all found to be unquoted.

Import license applications for husked rice and semi-milled/milled rice reached a volume of 228,133 tons, in milled equivalent, up 125,889 tons (+123%) from the level recorded a year ago. The most significant volumes concern imports from LDCs (87,600 tons, of which 79,484 originated in Myanmar), followed by imports from third countries, with payment of duty, which stood at 60,477 tons, Basmati rice imports of 52,265 tons, of which 47,572 originated in Pakistan, and imports related to the Vietnam quota, with "zero" duty, which amounted to 23,567 tons. The volumes actually cleared through customs, show an increase of 65,081 tons (+58%). See the summary table at the bottom of the page.

Exports stand at 166,602 tons, up 22,440 tons (+16%) from the previous marketing year.





Italian imports till July 24, 2022 - Customs declarations - Source: DG Agri (tonnes in milled rice equivalent)												
Compoien	Paddy		Brown rice		Semi-milled / Milled rice		TOTAL					
Campaign	Indica	Japonica	Total	Indica	Japonica	Total	Indica	Japonica	Total	Indica	Japonica	TOTAL
2021/2022	9,548	-	9,548	43,996	2,038	46,034	69,652	52,450	122,102	123,196	54,488	177,684
2020/2021	16,753	1	16,753	44,077	575	44,652	48,124	3,074	51,198	108,954	3,649	112,603