What's Driving High Food Prices? Or is it Low Prices?

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"<u>What's Driving Food Prices</u>" July 2008, available at <u>www.farmfoundation.org</u>

By Philip Abbott, Chris Hurt and Wally Tyner



Extraordinary Ag Commodity Price Volatility

	Corn \$/bu	Urea \$/ton
Apr, 2006	2.38	248
Apr, 2007	3.54	295
Nov, 2007	3.85	352
Apr, 2008	6.00	393
1-Jul-08	7.50	683
1-Sep-08	5.40	803
1-Oct-08	4.91	590
6-Nov-08	3.78	245



What did we see as **drivers of price run-ups** to July, 2008?

Do the same mechanisms explain **downturn?** Do they apply to **fertilizer?**

Price dynamics and economic decisions

Instantaneous or lagged adjustments?

Expectations – What to watch?



Drivers of Price Changes

Supply – Utilization

Oil → Ethanol → Corn price link

Exchange rates and macroeconomic forces



Supply -Utilization

Weather?

Ag research – long run but not short run effect

World economic growth Inelastic, growing net **export demand** Chinese and Indian dietary transitions?

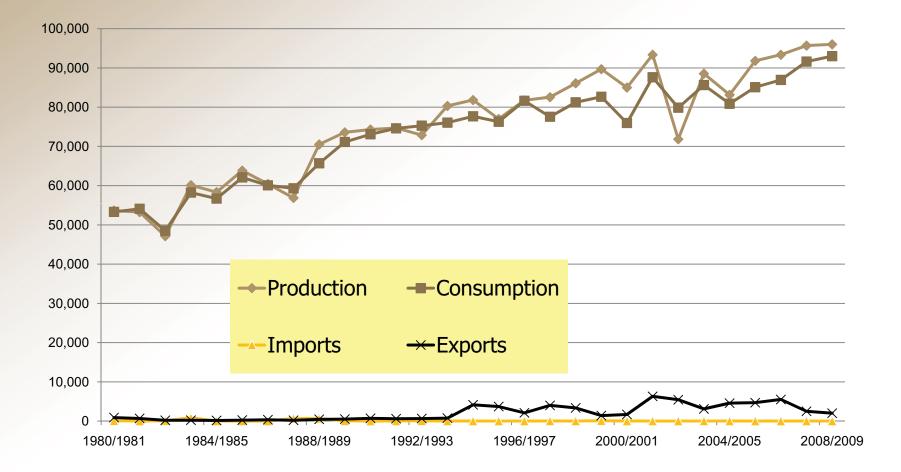
Low **stocks to use ratios** and inelastic demand

Policy responses of trading partners – Tariff cuts and **Export taxes/ bans** (rice) **Food prices more affected in poor countries**

Biofuels demands

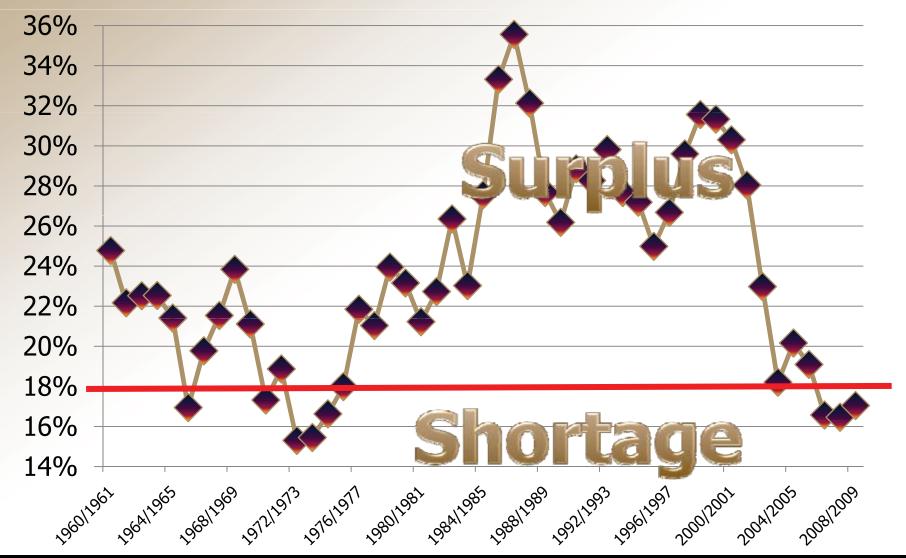


India Rice Production/Consumption: (1,000 mt)





Total World Grains: Stocks to Use (1960-2008 Crops)



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Department of Agricultural Economics Purdue University



Current events -Supply-Utilization

Record U.S. and world cereals, oilseeds crops Total grains, wheat, soybeans rice at record world output, corn close Total grain production up 4% this year

Stocks expected to be **restored** to more normal levels for most grains, oilseeds

Worldwide recession – but low income elasticities?

Biofuels demand means expected corn stocks still low, even with good production prospectsToday's corn prices would seem high had we not seen last 6-9 months







Oil – Corn Price Link

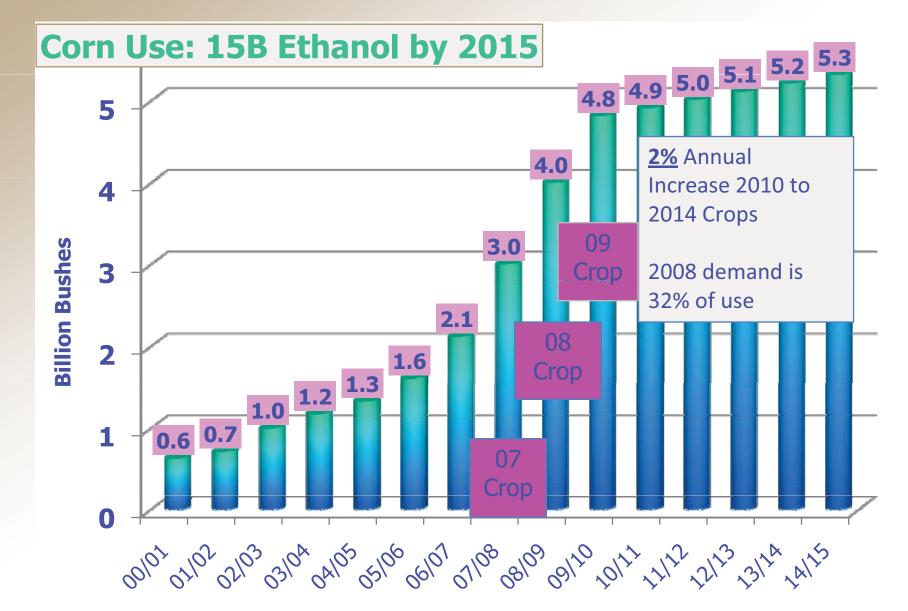
Demand for corn to produce ethanol huge, persistent

Oil/ gasoline price sets corn price at energy value

Refiner subsidy increases corn price

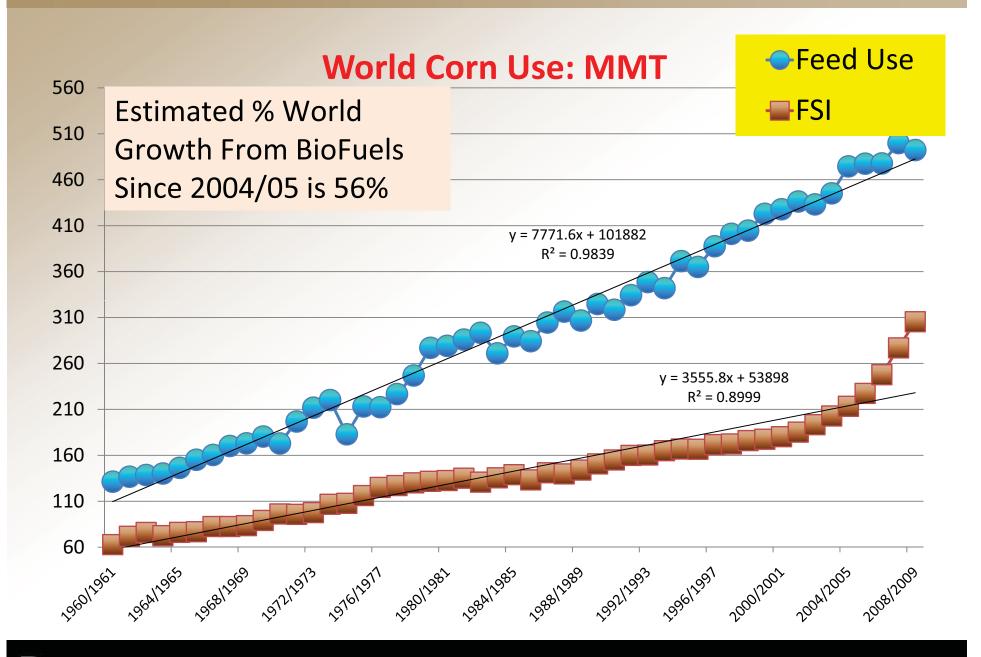
RFS also drove capacity investments

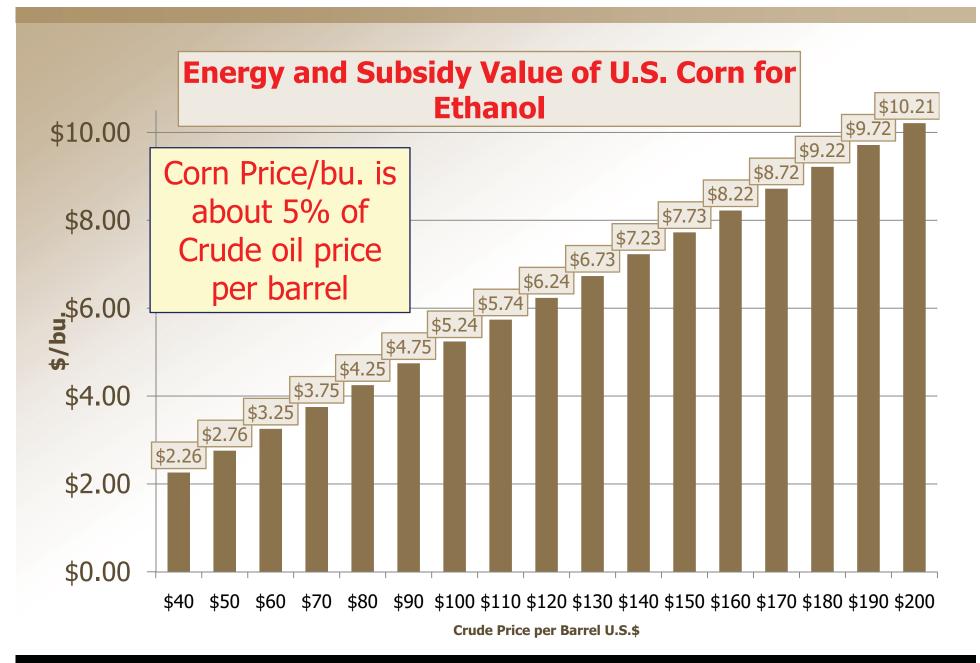




Crop Years









Three Components of Ethanol Governmental Support

1. Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS):

-Government mandated market

-2008 = 9 billion gallons/year, up to 2022 = 36bgy

- 2. <u>Blenders Tax Credit (subsidy)</u>:
 - -Ethanol Blender receives \$.51/gallon tax credit -Most bid into the price of corn = \$1.38/bu. -Drops to \$0.45 starting 1/1/09 = \$1.22/bu.
- 3. Ethanol Import Tariff:

-\$0.54 + 2.5% per gallon import tariff

-Protects against cheaper Brazilian sugar cane ethanol



Current events – Oil-Corn Link

Corn Price follows declining Oil Price

Capacity exists to meet corn ethanol RFS Excess capacity?

Bad bets on future's prices, under-capitalized,...

Low expected corn stocks with good production prospects

Breaking the oil – corn price link

Low oil prices –

Food and feed demand dominate, outbid

RFS refiner fines, demand at this **minimum**

Low corn prices –

Ethanol refiner **capacity constraints Rents to refiners** not corn growers



Dollar Depreciation/Appreciation





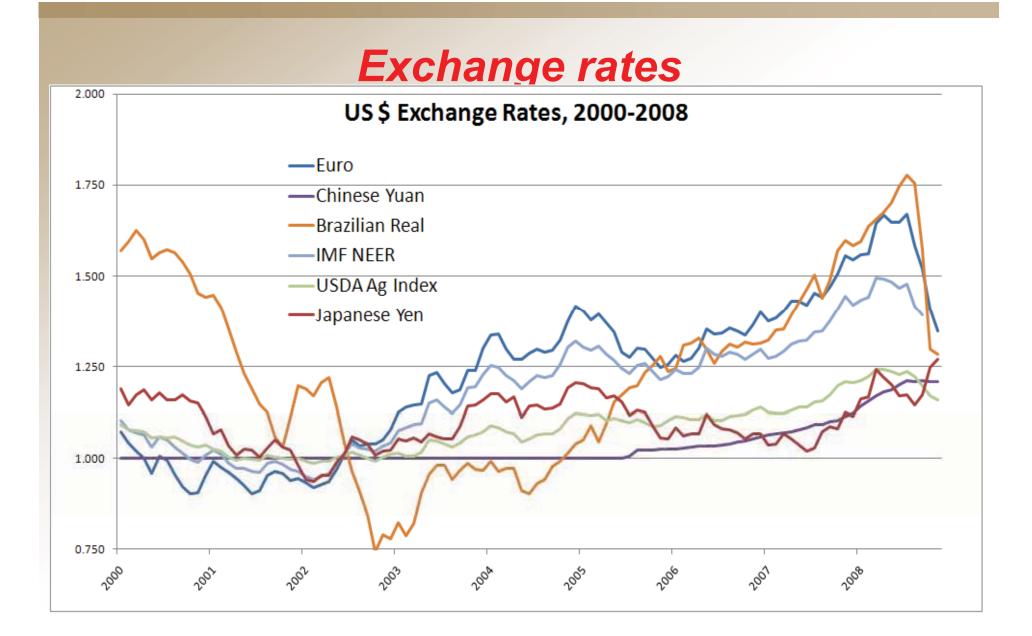
Dollar Depreciation / Appreciation

Extraordinary changes in exchange rates
Dollar depreciated
67% since 2002 (to July, 2008 45% to July, 2007, against €)
22% July 2007 to July 2008
More bilateral exchange rates changed in 2007/08

Commodity prices and exchange rates linked **Historical relationship** evident **Prices in Euro's** not dollars from 2007? Crude oil, Corn in \$ versus Euro's Exchange rate explains **Price/ S&U outliers**

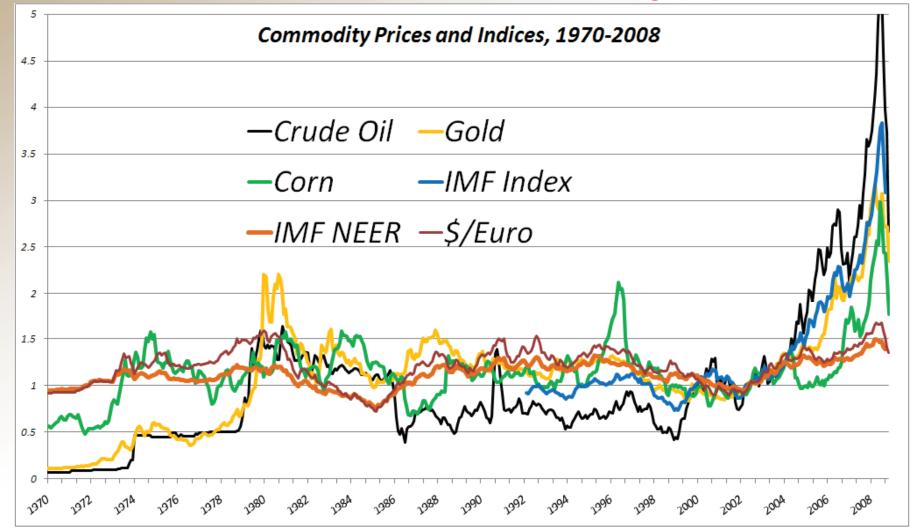
What leads or lags (oil or exchange rates)? Both are **symptoms** of worldwide economic performance



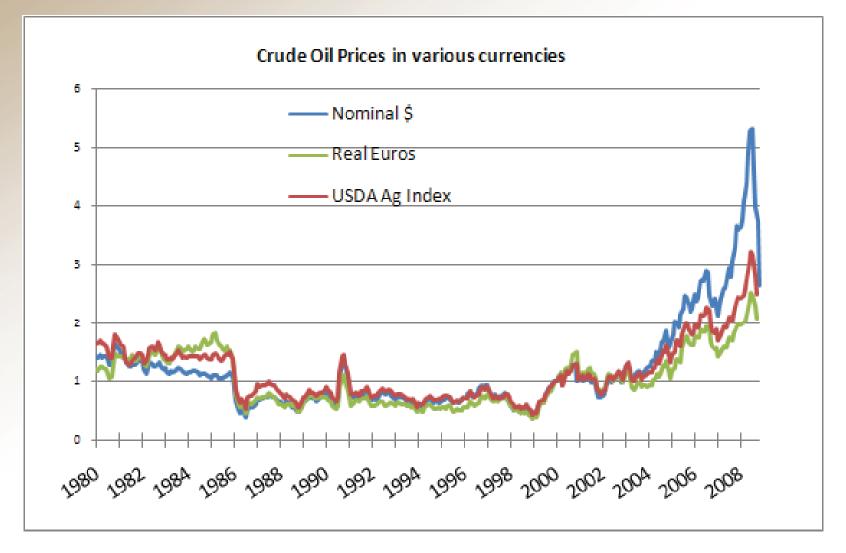


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Commodity Price and \$ exchange rate correlation - History

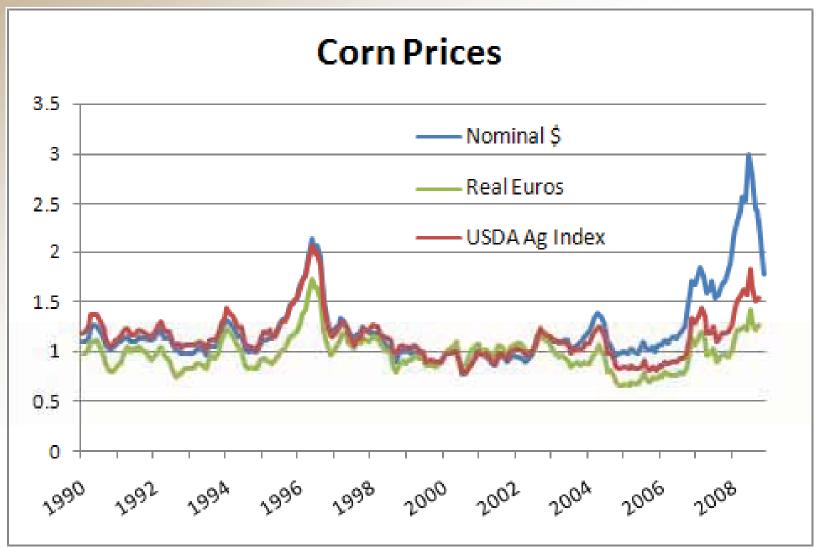


Crude Oil Price in \$ and €



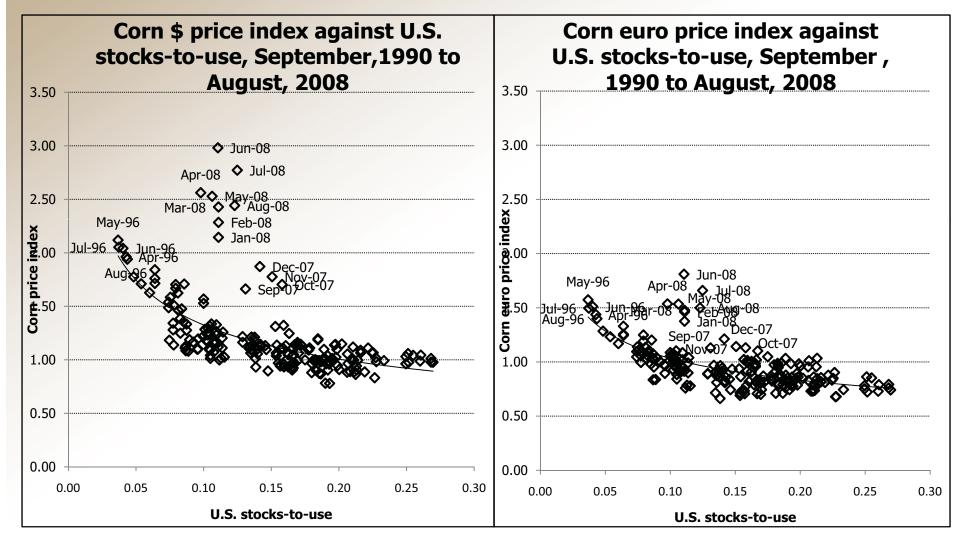


Corn Price in \$ and €





Price versus Stocks to use in \$ versus €





Current events – Exchange rates

Dollar has appreciated in spite of financial crisis 22% from July to October, 2008

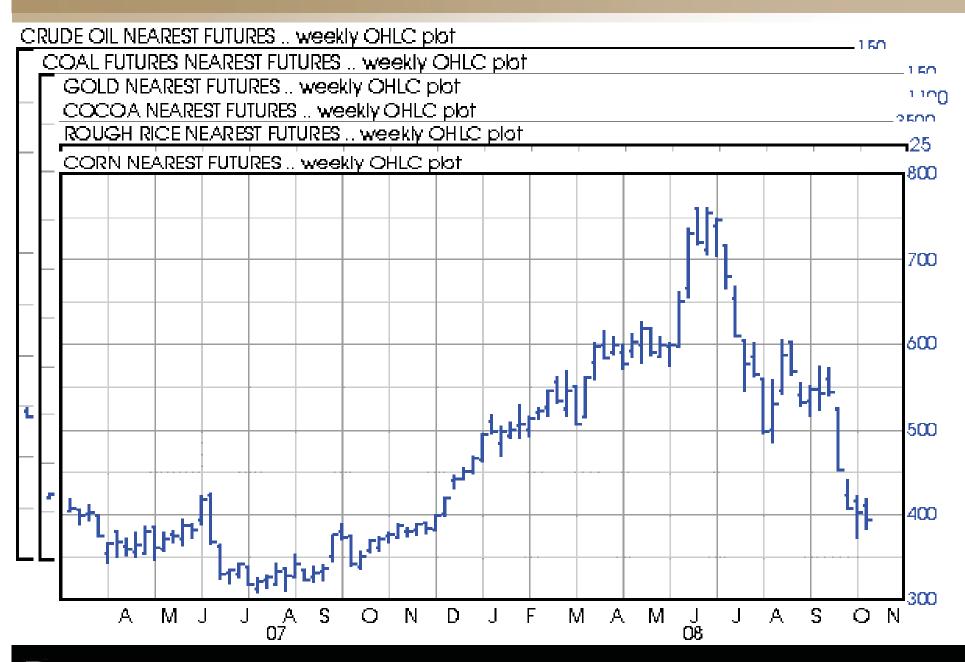
Dollar appreciation, oil price decline, corn price fall almost instantaneous

World wide recession, safe haven in financial crisis behind \$ appreciation

Magnitudes of adjustments larger than models predict

Recession reduces oil demand, price Fed interest rate cut - \$ led oil and corn







Price Dynamics

Leads and lags → Difficult economic outcomes

Well integrated oil, grain, oilseed markets, foreign exchange market Sticky capacity and price adjustments: ethanol, hog herds, fertilizer

Oil price run up with larger corn stocks, before RFS: Huge ethanol profits, then excess capacity

Hog herds and feed costs

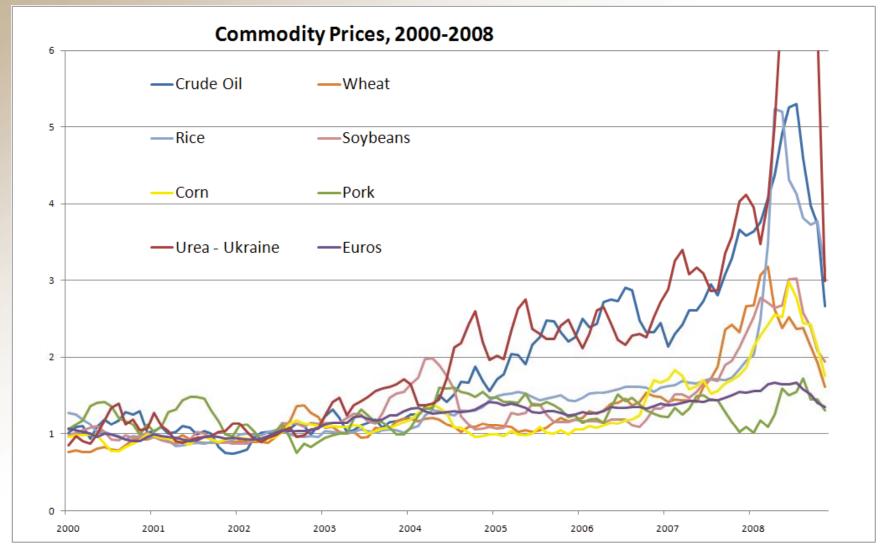
Margins, not prices adjust

Fertilizer

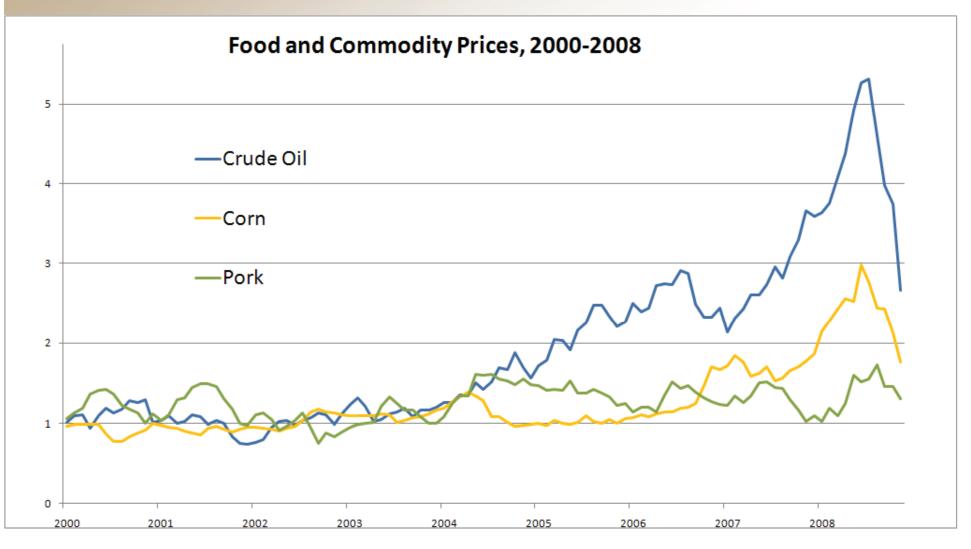
Cost- push on corn (Texas A&M) Derived demand – corm leads At high corn/fertilizer prices incentives to intensify Capacity constraints – fertilizer overshoots



Commodity Prices since 2000

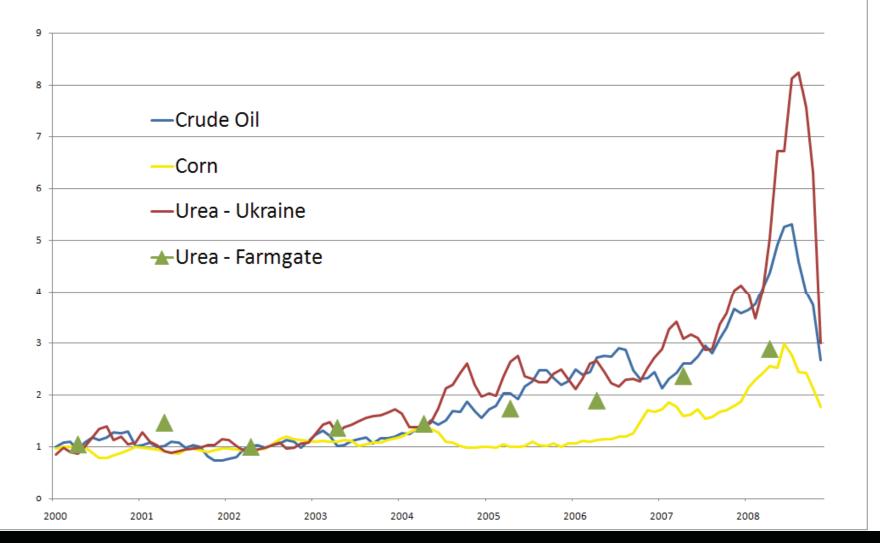


Oil, Corn, Pork Prices



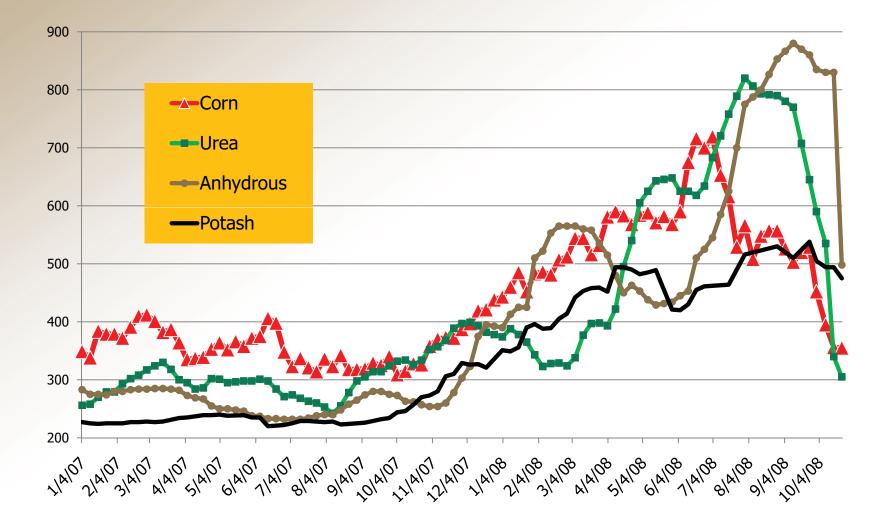


Oil, Corn, Fertilizer Prices



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Weekly Corn and Fertilizer Prices





Current events – Price Dynamics

\$, oil and agricultural commodities moving together — in predictable if poorly understood ways

Worldwide recession, financial crisis, Fed/Treasury policy

Fertilizer price collapse – delayed

Capacity constraints delay price declines Prices not costs matter Farms put off fall applications World prices matter to Asian derived demand









What to Watch?

\$ exchange rate and Oil Price critical to agricultural markets

Volatile, unpredictable in short run

Strongly dependent on **worldwide economic performance**

Be aware of lagged adjustments in related prices

Fertilizer is a **derived demand**, lags matter





The complete report is available at: www.farmfoundation.org



Total Grains: Stocks to Use Ratio

