



MED-Amin: Crop & Planting progress

August 2017



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Summary

The present document covers the harvest and planting progress for MED-Amin countries. It is the result of a specific data collection realized with the cooperation of the MED-Amin focal points and from commentaries sent by focal points.

For each cereal, this progress report is preceded by a synthesis of cereal harvests forecasts realized at the end of July 2017 using reference data (USDA, AMIS, FAO, IGC, EU/MARS, MED-Amin) as well as press releases from ministries and cereal offices extracted directly from official websites or from press articles.

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Legend:

Trends this year

- Positive Outlook
- Stable
- Concerns
- Not enough data at this point

● Global trends

It is estimated that, at the end of August, about 80% of wheat in AMIS countries (representing together over 87% of world production) has been harvested. As AMIS does not differentiate soft and durum wheat, we follow its position here in our overview of the global trends regarding wheat.

● **World:** On August, 10 2017, USDA forecasts a world-production below last year's level (743.8 mln tons against 755 mln tons last year) but still in the range of the previous year's record levels. Among AMIS participants, we observe the following trends:

● **European Union (21% of world production¹):** The months of May and June characterized by hot and dry weather created unfavorable conditions for both winter and spring crops (cf. EC's MARS Unit Crop monitoring bulletin). The conditions persisted in large parts of Europe whereas the northern and western part of the region benefitted from milder temperatures and above average rainfall, thus dragging results up, although frequent rains may have hampered harvests and raised quality concerns. The MARS bulletin forecasts yields in line the 5-year average (5.85 t/ha for soft wheat and 3.44 t/ha for durum wheat). This result however tends to hide discrepancies (better than average yields in Romania, Portugal (durum wheat) and Bulgaria, but poor results this year in Spain). USDA forecasts a recovering production at 149.6 mln tons against last year's low 145.7 mln tons. AMIS, for its part, forecasts a 148.5 mln tons harvest (in 2017/18) against 144.5 mln tons (2016/17). The estimates realized by EUROSTAT reveal that, in average, harvests in the European Union are completed at 97% by the end of August.

● **China (17%):** The country should be reaching the end of the harvest both of winter and spring wheat. USDA forecasts a production at 130 mln tons (same level as 2015/16) against 128.85 mln tons in 2016/17. AMIS gives the following estimates: 129.2 mln tons (2017/18) against 128.85 mln tons (2016/17).

● **India (8%):** Winter wheat is in since the month of June. USDA forecasts a very good production this year of 96 mln tons against 87 in 2016/17, thus finding its way back to the levels of the 2012-14 average (95 mln tons). AMIS: 97.44 mln tons (2017/18); 92.29 mln tons (2016/17).

● **USA (8%):** If winter wheat is already off the fields, the spring wheat harvest is on its way (24% harvested, on Aug. 6, in time with the average of previous years' progress). Spring wheat conditions are reportedly poor (only 25% Good and 7% Excellent). Poorer qualities than last year were also reported for winter wheat, although less markedly. Winter and spring wheat are respectively in average 10% and 22% below last year's. USDA forecasts a 47.33 mln tons harvest, down almost 15 mln tons against the 2016/17 harvest. AMIS: 49.67 mln tons (2017/18); 62.85 mln tons (2016/17).

● **Russia (8%):** The agricultural ministry announced on August 28 that 57.7% of the planted areas have been harvested, with still improving yields as compared to previous years (4.03 t/ha against 3.7 t/ha in 2016). USDA forecasts a strongly improved harvest of 77.5 mln tons against 72.53 mln tons in 2016/17, and 61 mln tons in 2015/16 corresponding to a new record for the post-soviet era. AMIS forecasts for this campaign are more nuanced: 69 mln tons (2017/18) against 73.3 mln tons (2016/17).

The evaluation of harvest conditions in August 2017 by GEOGLAM as part of AMIS Market Monitor indicated that crop conditions were largely favorable while concerns still require a "watch status" for countries in Europe (1/3 of the harvest in European Union and Ukraine following heat waves and low precipitation). These dry conditions have also impacted Australia where most of the harvest is also under watch as well as the USA, where a third of the harvest is at this point expected to be of poor quantity. On the other side of the spectrum, one-third of the Ukrainian harvest and two-thirds of the Russian harvest are expected to be of "Exceptional quantity".

1 2013-15Average

MED-Amin Area: Harvests Progress - Wheat

Country		Date of measurement	Estimated area 2017 ('000 ha)	Area Evolution (n/n-1) (%)	Harvests progress (%)	Progress at the same date last year (%)	Estimated end of harvest	Expected average grain quality	Meteo Conditions	Average yields (2010-14) (t/ha)
Albania	(soft)	03/08/2017	70	-1.0%	100%	99%	10/10/2017	+	+	4
	(soft)	15/08/2017	384	-5%	87%	1%	End of August	+	-	1.5
Algeria	(durum)	15/08/2017	1252	4%	91%	9%	End of August	+	-	1.7
	(soft)	01/08/2017	5146	0.3%	91%	59%	20/08/2017	+	+	7.2
France	(durum)	01/08/2017	379	-5.4%	100%	98%	24/07/2017	n.d.	+	5.2
	(soft)	20-30/06/2017	132	-7%	66%	79%	15-31/07	+/-	+/-	3.1
Greece	(durum)	20-30/06/2016	318	-16%	84%	89%	10-20/07	+/-	+/-	2.8
	(durum)	29/08/2017	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	July	n.d.	n.d.	3.2
Italy	(soft)	20-08/06/2017	1	-15%	98%	95%	n.d.	-	+	3.2
Lebanon	(durum)	20-08/06/2017	11	-24%	98%	95%	nd	-	+	3.2
	(soft)	August 2017	2102	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	1.9
Morocco	(durum)	August 2017	1107	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	1.7
	(soft)	31/07/2017	32	-5%	100%	100%	n.d.	-	-	1.5
Portugal	(durum)	31/07/2017	5	8%	100%	100%	n.d.	-	-	1.8
	(soft)	06/2017	1690	-6.1%	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	-	3.3
Spain	(durum)	06/2017	439	26.0%	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	+	+	2.2
	(soft)	15/08/2017	87	9%	100%	100%	15/08/2017	+	+	2
Tunisia	(durum)	15/08/2017	492	15%	100%	100%	15/08/2017	+	+	1.9
	(soft)	02/08/2017	1250	n.d.	80%	n.d.	08/2017	+	+	2.44
Turkey	(durum)	02/08/2017	6500	n.d.	80%	n.d.	08/2017	+	+	2.7

n.d: non disclosed

Trends - MED-amin countries

As regards countries in the MED-Amin area, wheat harvests are over at the end of August.

● **Albania:** The production this year is expected to be of 276 500 tons. Good climate conditions were observed this year, although the level of rain was below average.

● **Algeria:** For soft wheat, the country expects this year 383 800 ha of harvested areas. But it suffered a lot from drought which damaged 135 000 ha of planted areas. For durum wheat, the country expects 1 251 700 ha of harvested areas and 340 000 ha of damaged planted areas. USDA forecasts a 2.5 mln tons harvest, better than last year's weak and very late production and in line with 2015/16's production and yields (1.25 t/ha in 2017/18 against 1.29 t/ha in 2015/16).

● **Egypt:** USDA forecasts a stable production at 8.1 mln tons. AMIS: 8.8 mln tons. On June 26, MARS expected average yields (6.58 t/ha for 2017/18 against 6.56 for the 5-year average).

● **France:** On average, harvests took place in advance by 11 and 10 days respectively for soft and durum wheat as compared to the 5-year average. MARS's forecasts on Aug. 21, anticipate yields recovering to the 5-year average level's both for soft (+29% year on year) and durum wheat (+25% year on year).

● **Greece:** During sowing, the conditions were normal in most of the cultivated regions. The winter was dry and harsh, followed by a dry spring (up to the first decade of May), which led to a delay in plant emergence and in vegetative growth. It also caused some problems in tillering and filling. In May and until the first decade of June, there were heavy storms and hailstorms. All these conditions affected yield and quality in cultivated areas. In general, medium grain quality and specific weight are expected. For durum wheat, in some cases, fungal infections were observed.

● **Italy:** For durum wheat, high temperatures were observed in June and July that accelerated maturation and resulted in early harvests. Scarce rains and mild temperatures during Spring were favourable to crops. Damages covering 5-6% and up to 10% of areas were observed in Puglia (Puglia and Sicilia are responsible for about 45% of the Italian production).

● **Morocco:** This year's agricultural campaign was characterized by close-to-normal rainfall. The production estimates provided by the Moroccan authorities is of 4.94 mln tons for soft wheat and 2.33 mln tons for durum wheat. The provisional data provided by Morocco indicate good yields this year (soft: 2.34 t/ha against 1.86 t/ha for the 5-year average; durum 2.1 t/ha against 1.7 t/ha 5-y.a.).

● **Spain:** For soft wheat, Spain currently expects a 3.7 mln tons production (-45.7% as compared to last year) due to bad weather conditions (mostly exceptional dryness) at the end of the campaign. On the other hand, a 1.2 mln tons harvest is expected for durum wheat (+14.9% as compared to last year).

● **Portugal:** Heavy drought and high temperatures during the campaign affected not only the quality but also the quantity of grains produced (-20%, comparing to 2016 campaign).

● **Tunisia:** Rainfalls were sufficient this year as compared to the water-requirement of the different development stages of plants. Soft wheat sown areas are down as they are being replaced by durum wheat, which is more remunerating, and by barley, which is less demanding. MARS forecasted, on June 26, improved yields as compared to last year's and the 5-year average levels (2.01 t/ha in 2017/18 and 1.93 t/ha for the 5-year average).

● **Turkey:** USDA forecasts a 19.5 mln tons harvest, better than last year's very weak production and in line with 2015/16's yields (2.5 t/h in 2017/18). AMIS: 21.8 mln tons, 2017/18 against 20.6 mln tons in 2016/17.

● Global trends

It is estimated that about 15% of corn in AMIS countries (that is over 90% of the world production) have been harvested at the end of August.

● World: On Aug 10, USDA forecasts a world production at 1039.39 mln tons against 1070.51 Mt in 2016/17. Among AMIS participants, we observe the following trends:

● USA (35% of world production¹): Harvests have not started yet (the start is usually scheduled for mid-September). So far, the condition of corn is a little below that of last year's (USDA Aug. 6, 2017). USDA however is bracing for a poorer production this year at 359.5 mln tons against last year's record 384.78 mln tons. AMIS provides the following forecasts: 362 mln tons (2017/18) against 387.7 mln tons (2016/17).

● China (22%): Corn fields in the southern regions should already have been harvested, whereas harvest in the North is currently in progress and should define the extent of the region's import needs in foreign corn. USDA forecasts a 215 mln tons harvest (about 5 mln tons less than in 2016). AMIS forecasts for its part 211.54 mln tons (2017/18) against 219.6 mln tons (2016/17).

● Brazil (8%): The first harvest (around 40% of the total Brazilian production) has been over since the start of the summer and the second harvest is finishing now. It is estimated that, in average, 95% of the harvest is in at the end of August. USDA forecasts for 2017/18 a harvest that is above the 2012-14 average (95 mln tons against 98.5 mln tons in 2016/17). AMIS: 93.45 mln tons (2017/18) against 63.35 (2016/17).

● European Union (7%): Harvests have not started yet. USDA forecasts a 60 mln tons harvest in 2017/18, a little below last year's very good 61.14 mln tons production. The EC MARS Unit also forecasts yields a little above the five-year average and a little below last year's results (6.93 t/ha or -3% year on year). AMIS: 62 mln tons (2017/18) against 61 mln tons (2016/17).

● Argentina (3%): Harvests of corn are usually over at the end of July / early August. USDA indicates a harvest consistent with last year's at 40 mln tons for 2017/18 against 41 in 2016/17. AMIS: 47.5 mln tons (2017/18) against 39 mln tons (2016/17).

The evaluation of harvest conditions in August 2017 by GEOGLAM as part of AMIS Market Monitor indicated that crop conditions were favorable for almost all the harvests of AMIS countries. Only less than one-fifth of the harvests in USA, China and in the European Union are still under a "watch" status.

1 2013-15 Average

MED-Amin Area: Planting Progress - Corn

Country	Date of measurement	Estimated area 2017 ('000 ha)	Area Evolution (n/n-1) (%)	Planting progress (%)	Progress at the same date last year (%)	Estimated end of planting	Average yields (2010-14) (t/ha)
Albania	03/08/2017	59	-0.3%	100%	100%	n.d.	6.7
France	01/08/2017	1440	-1.2%	100%	100%	n.d.	9.2
Greece	20-30/6/2017	104	-22.0%	100%	100%	End of March	11.4
Italy	21/08/2017	665	1%	80%	80%	n.d.	8.9
Lebanon	20-30/06/2017	1	n.d.	100%	100%	n.d.	3
Portugal	31/07/2017	84	-5%	100%	100%	n.d.	7.8
Spain	01/06/2017	350	-2%	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	11
Turkey	02/08/2017	680	n.d.	100%	n.d.	06/2017	7.7

n.d.: non disclosed

Trends - MED-amin countries

As far as corn in the MED-Amin area is concerned, the harvest will begin in general in the month of October, except in Albania, where the harvest should be over and in Algeria, where the harvest should be in half-way through.

- Albania: The production this year is expected to be of 381 000 tons. Good climate conditions were observed this year, even though the level of rain was below average.

- Egypt: the harvests usually take place in October and November. AMIS indicates a stable forecasted production (7.1 mln tons).

- France: MARS expects recovering yields (8.87 t/ha) as compared to last year (+8.7%) and in line with the 5-year average (8.82 t/ha).

- Greece: Corn is essentially cultivated in Greece as an irrigated culture. Normal to Favorable growth conditions were observed during sowing. There was a slight decrease in cultivated areas which may be due to the decrease of prices. Some areas reported infestations by the insect *Diabrotica virgifera*. MARS's forecasts, on Aug, 21, anticipate average yields (10.4 t/ha against 10.8 for the 5-year average).

- Italy: In some areas of northern Italy, for many months, high temperatures and weak rains were observed. MARS forecasts downward yields as compared to last year (-6.7%) and the 5-year average (-15%).

- Spain: The Spanish authorities indicate that crops could be subjected to water restrictions because of the drought currently affecting the country. MARS's forecasts, on Aug, 21, so far anticipates yields to be slightly above last year's and the 5-year average's (11.4 t/ha against 11.1 t/ha).

- Portugal: As in other countries of the area, Portugal's corn production is essentially irrigated (91%). Low prices in world markets and lack of water due to heavy drought led to the reduction of area planted with maize. MARS's forecasts, on Aug, 21, anticipate average yields (8.33 t/ha against 8.28 for the 5-year average).

- Turkey: The harvest has just started in average, as only the mid-east region of Turkey is harvesting at this period (about 10% of the total production). There is a secondary sown area for maize planted in June and harvested in October generally. JRC's Mars bulletin forecasts very good yields (9.73 t/ha), superior to last year's 9.42 t/ha (and the 5-year average's 8.83 t/ha). AMIS on the contrary forecasts a 6 mln tons production against 6.4 mln tons in 2016/17.

● Global trends

The European Union, Russia, Ukraine, Canada, Australia, Turkey and the USA are the world largest producers of Barley. They represent together 78% of the world's production (average 2010-14).

● World: On August, 10 2017, USDA forecasts a smaller world level harvest of 140.06 mln tons against 147.92 mln tons for 2016/17. Among AMIS countries, we observe the following trends:

● European Union (41% of world production¹): Harvests are over in most European countries (Harvests in June/July in France, Spain, Germany and the UK (winter barley); in July/August: UK (spring barley); and in August/September in Sweden, while German spring barley harvest can extend during September). USDA forecasts a level of production stable at 58.9 mln tons against 59.8 for the campaign 2016/17. On Aug. 21, MARS Bulletin indicates yields' forecasts above the 5-year average (+3.97% for spring barley and +5.73% for winter barley).

● Russia (11%): The agricultural ministry announced on August 28 that spring and winter barley harvests had been realized for two thirds of planted areas, for a total 16.3 mln tons and an improved average yield of 3.03 t/ha (against 2.72 in 2016). USDA forecasts a larger harvest of 18.5 mln tons against 7.5 mln tons in 2016/17.

● Ukraine (6%): The Ukrainian authorities announced in a communicate (Aug. 28) that harvests were over and had produced 8.6 mln tons. USDA forecasts an 8.7 mln tons harvest in line with the one of 2015/16 but smaller than that of last year (9.9 mln tons).

● Canada (6%): The Canadian campaign is just starting and may extend to mid-October. USDA forecasts a harvest of about 7 mln tons, against 8.8 for the campaign 2016/17.

● Australia (6%): The Australian harvest usually extends between October and January. At this still early stage, USDA forecasts a harvest of 8 mln tons in line with that of 2015/16 but much smaller than last year's (13.4 mln tons).

● Turkey (5%): The Turkish barley harvest, usually realized in June-July, is now over. USDA projects a harvest of 7 mln tons, thus recovering from last year's low 4.74 mln tons, but below 2015/16's yields (2.06 t/h in 2017/18 against 2.2 t/ha in 2015/16).

● USA (3%): The harvest is in time as compared to the 5-year average (25% harvested on Aug. 7 against 22% in average at this period). Quality is expected to be below that of last year. USDA forecasts a harvest down 1.3 mln tons at 3.05 mln tons.

1 2010-14 Average

MED-Amin Area: Harvests Progress - Barley

Country	Date of measurement	Estimated area 2017 ('000 ha)	Area Evolution (n/n-1) (%)	Harvests progress (%)	Progress at the same date last year (%)	Estimated end of harvest	Expected average quality of grains	Meteo. conditions	Average yields (2010-14) (t/ha)
Albania	03/08/2017	3	-9.0%	95%	90%	25/10/2017	+	+	2.1
Algeria	15/08/2017	731	3%	84%	5%	End of August	+	-	1.4
France	01/08/2017	1922	0.3%	100%	100%	17/07/2017	nd	+	6.4
Greece	20-30/06/2016	123	-2%	92%	97%	30/06-15/07	+/-	+/-	2.9
Lebanon	20-08/06/2017	3	20%	98%	95%	n.d.	-	+	4.9
Morocco	August 2017	1107	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	1.2
Portugal	31/07/2017	20	-2%	100%	100%	Over	-	-	1.6
Spain	06/2017	2596	1.0%	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	-	2.8
Tunisia	15/08/2017	393	22%	100%	100%	15/08/2017	+	+	1.3
Turkey	02/08/2017	2750	n.d.	80%	n.d.	08/2017	+	+	2.4

n.d.: non disclosed

Trends - MED-amin countries

Barley harvest extends between May and August for most countries in the MED-Amin area and is consequently over.

- **Albania:** The production this year is expected to be of 10 000 tons. Good climate conditions were observed this year, even though the level of rain was below average.

- **Algeria:** For barley, the country recorded this year 731 000 ha of harvested areas. But it suffered a lot from drought which damaged 472 000 ha of planted areas. USDA forecasts a 1 mln tons harvest similar to last year's weak and very late production and below 2015/16' yields and production (1.05 t/ha in 2017/18 against 1.3 t/ha in 2015/16).

- **Egypt:** On June 26, MARS expected average yields (1.61 t/ha for 2017/18 against 1.60 for the 5-year average) and slightly below last year's (1.69 t/ha).

- **France:** Harvest progress data are indicated for winter barley (78% of the French harvest). Spring barley harvests were less advanced at the end of July. On average, harvests took place in advance by 9 and 12 days respectively for winter and spring wheat as compared to the 5-year average. As for other cultures, MARS (21/08) expects yields to be returning to normal (6.32 t/ha) although forecasts are still a little below the 5-year average (-2%).

- **Greece:** During sowing, the conditions were normal in most of the cultivated regions. The winter was dry and harsh followed by a dry spring (up to the first decade of May), which led to a delay in plant emergence and in vegetative growth. It also caused some problems in tillering and filling. In May and until the first decade of June, there were heavy storms and hailstorms. All these conditions affected yield and quality in cultivated areas.

- **Italy:** MARS expects yields in line with the 5-year average (3.80 t/ha).

- **Morocco:** This year's agricultural campaign was characterized by close-to-normal rainfall. The production estimates are of 2.98 mln tons. The provisional data provided by Morocco indicate good yields (1.41 t/ha against 0.9 t/ha for the 5-year average).

- **Portugal:** Heavy drought and high temperatures during the campaign affected not only the quality, but also the quantity of grains produced (-20%, comparing to 2016 campaign).

- **Spain:** Spain currently expects a 5.6 mln tons production (-39.6% as compared to last year) due to bad weather conditions (mostly exceptional dryness) at the end of the campaign.

- **Tunisia:** Planted areas for barley are being enlarged by +22% this year (to the detriment of soft wheat). On June 26, MARS expected yields (1.4 t/ha) to be above the 5-year average (+2.6%) but slightly below last year's (-2.7%).

- **Turkey:** MARS expects yields (2.69 t/ha) to be slightly above average (+2.3%) and above last year's (+8.3%).

● Global trends

From a FAO-CBS estimate perspective, it is considered that about 1/3 of the accounted production for the 17/18 campaign is realized at the end of August.

● World: For the largest producers, USDA forecasts so far a relatively stable production as compared with last year (482.6 mln tons for 2017/18 against 483.92 in 2016/17). Among AMIS participants, we observe the following trends:

● China (29% of world production¹): At the end of August, it is estimated that China has produced about 33% of the production that will be accounted for in the 2017/18 campaign. USDA forecasts a 145 mln tons production against 144.85 mln tons in 2016/17. AMIS gives the following forecasts: 144.6 ml tons (2017/18) against 143.8 mln tons (2016/17).

● India (21%): It is generally considered (FAO-CBS, USDA-PSD) that the Indian campaign starts in October. At this stage, the harvest accounted as 2017/18 has not begun yet. USDA forecasts a stable production at about 108 mln tons. AMIS: 110.39 mln tons (2017/18) against 109.15 mln tons (2016/17).

● Indonesia (9%): 80% of the annual rice production is produced between January and August included. USDA forecasts a stable production at about 37 mln tons. AMIS, for its part, forecasts a 46.55 mln tons production for 2017/18 against 45.59 mln tons in 2016/17.

● Vietnam (6%): 85% of the annual rice production is produced between January and August. USDA forecasts a stable production at about 28.45 mln tons. AMIS: 28.47 mln tons (2017/18) against 28.34 mln tons (2016/17).

● Thailand (4%): USDA forecasts an upward production for Thailand of 20.4 mln tons for 2017/18 against 19.2 in 2016/17.

The evaluation of crops conditions in August 2017 by GEOGLAM within AMIS Market Monitor points out to favorable conditions for all covered countries. Two-thirds of the harvest in China are even expected to display exceptional quantities, while this country covers one-third of the "AMIS" rice production.

1 2013-15 Average

MED-Amin Area: Planting Progress - Rice

Country	Date of measurement	Estimated area 2016 ('000 ha)	Area Evolution (n/n-1) (%)	Planting progress (%)	Progress at the same date last year (%)	Estimated end of planting	Average yields (2010-14) (t/ha)
France	01/08/2017	15	2%	100%	100%	Over	5
Greece	20-30/06/2017	30	-8%	100%	100%	05/06/2017	7.8
Italy	21/07/2017	231	-1%	100%	100%	Over	6.5
Portugal	31/07/2017	28	-5%	100%	100%	Over	5.9
Spain	01/06/2017	109	-1%	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	7.7
Turkey	02/08/2017	117	n.d.	100%	n.d.	05/2017	8.1

n.d.: non disclosed

● Trends - MED-amin countries

For the whole of the MED-Amin area, the rice harvest has not begun yet, as it usually extends between September and November.

- Egypt: The main Egyptian rice harvest usually takes place in October. USDA forecasts a stable 4 mln ton production. For AMIS, this production will amount to 4.24 mln tons in 2017/18 against 4.34 in 2016/17.

- EU: In average, it is estimated that 13% of the production has been realized at the end of August. USDA forecasts a stable production 2.08 mln tons production (2.07 in 2016/17). AMIS: 1.76 mln tons (2017/18); 1.82 (2016/17).

- France: Harvests are usually realized during the months of September and October. Sown areas to be stable this year.

- Greece: There was a slight decrease in cultivated areas which may be due to the decrease of prices.

- Italy: Italy usually harvests rice during the months of September and October. Italy expects sown areas to be stable this year.

- Portugal: Lack of water due to heavy draught led to the reduction of planted areas.

- Spain : The Spanish authorities indicates that crops could be subjected to water restrictions because of the drought currently affecting the country.

- Turkey: The rice harvest is usually realized in the month of September and October. Both USDA and AMIS forecast a stable 0.57 mln tons production in 2017/18.



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