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Assocom Institute of Bakery
Technology & Management
Greater Noida (NCR Delhi)



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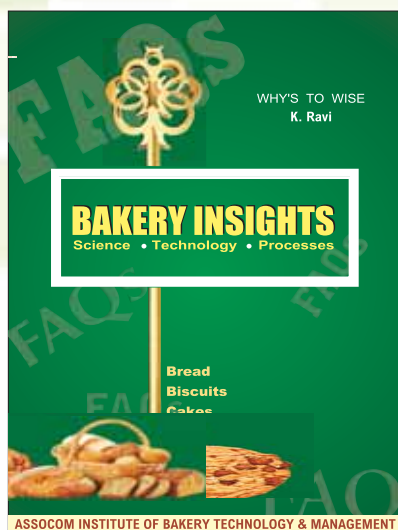


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CONTENT

- Introduction
- Wheat Flour
- Water
- Oils & Fats
- Sugar & Salt
- Food Additives
- Emulsifiers
- Enzymes
- Leavening Agents
- Colour & Flavours
- Milk Products
- Cocoa Products
- Fruits & Nuts
- Spices
- Starches & Cereals
- Cookies & Crackers
- Trouble Shooting
- Bread
- Trouble Shooting
- Cakes
- Trouble Shooting
- Packaging
- Food Safety & Legislation
- Nutrition & Fortification
- Preservative
- Shelf Life
- Food Analysis
- Licenses for Factory Operation
- Glossary of Terms



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Features

Articles

- 05 - Assocom calender of events
- 05 - Sufficient stock of food grains available with Food Corporation of India; FCI procured total 388.34 LMT wheat and 745.66 LMT rice till June
- 07 - USDA boosts 2021 wheat carryover forecast
- 08 - Flour millers seek 23% cut in wheat price under open market sale scheme
- 09 - Iraqi grain output forecast to drop slightly
- 09 - Pakistan approves private sector wheat imports
- 10 - World Food Prize awarded to 'trailblazer in soil science'
- 11 - Russia raises wheat outlook for 2020-21
- 12 - Bühler introduces modular grain cleaning system
- 13 - North Africa expected to be world's top wheat buyer
- 28 - FAO: Global food commodity prices bounce back
- 29 - Effective from July 2020, the price coverage of the food price index has been expanded and its base period revised from 20 Loulis Mills still growing after 238 years
- 33 - Under AtmaNirbhar Bharat Scheme, intended target of 8 crore migrant persons (10% of total 80 crore NFSA beneficiaries) was estimated; allocation of 4 LMT foodgrains per month was made@10% of monthly allotment under NFSA for free distribution
- 34 - Estimated cost for distribution of foodgrains (Rice and Wheat) and pulses under Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Ann Yojana during April – November 2020 is around Rs 1,48,938 crore
- 35 - Record global cereal production forecast boosts stock-to-use ratio to a twenty-year high
- 15-26 - Bakery Update
- 31 - **Weekly International Wheat Prices**

Advertisements

- F/IC - AIBTM - Advance Diploma in Bakery Craft and Patisserie
- 03 - Bakery Insight - Handbook
- 14 - Assocom Institute of Bakery Technology & Management
- 27 - Calpro Food Essentials Pvt. Ltd.
- B/IC - Bakery Update Advertisement Form
- B/C - Wengers Inc.

ASSOCOM EVENT CALENDAR

Breads and Pastries	August 20, 2020	Greater Noida	http://aibtm.in
Celebration and Theme Cakes	August 20, 2020	Greater Noida	http://aibtm.in
Desserts and Chocolate Arts	August 20, 2020	Greater Noida	http://aibtm.in
Sugar Art	August 20, 2020	Greater Noida	http://aibtm.in
Varieties Cookies	August 20, 2020	Greater Noida	http://aibtm.in
Diploma in Patisseries	August 20, 2020	Greater Noida	http://aibtm.in
EDP	August 20, 2020	Greater Noida	http://aibtm.in
PGBST	September 20, 2020	Greater Noida	http://aibtm.in
PG Food Safety	September 20, 2020	Greater Noida	http://aibtm.in
PG in Artisan Bakery and Patisseries	September 20, 2020	Greater Noida	http://aibtm.in
Advanced cookies and crackers production	August 20, 2020	Greater Noida	http://aibtm.in

Sufficient stock of food grains available with Food Corporation of India; FCI procured total 388.34 LMT wheat and 745.66 LMT rice till June



Total 99,207 MT of food grains distributed under AtmaNirbhar Bharat Package and 101.90 LMT food grains under PMGKAY to beneficiaries

Most of the remaining States expected to implement One Nation One Ration Card scheme by December 2020

Total food grain stock:

As per the Food Corporation of India report dated 28.06.2020, FCI currently has 266.29 LMT rice and 550.31 LMT wheat. Hence, a total of 816.60 LMT food grain stock is available (excluding the ongoing purchase of wheat and paddy, which have not yet reached the godown). About 55 LMT food grains is required for a month under NFSA and other welfare schemes.

Since the lockdown, about 138.43 LMT food grains have been lifted and transported through 4944 rail rakes. Apart from the rail route, transportation was also done through roads and

waterways. A total of 277.73 LMT has been transported. 21,724 MT grains was transported through 14 ships. Total 13.47 LMT food grains have been transported to the North-Eastern States.

Food grain distribution to migrant labourers: (AtmaNirbhar Bharat Package)

Under AtmaNirbhar Bharat package, Government of India has decided that 8 LMT food grains will be provided to about 8 Crore migrant labourers, stranded and needy families, who are not covered under NFSA or State scheme PDS cards. 5 Kg of food grain per person is being distributed free of cost for the months of May and June to all migrants. The states and UTs have lifted 6.39 LMT of food grains. States and UTs have distributed 99,207 MT of food grains to total 209.96 lakh (in the May 120.08 lakh and in June 89.88 lakh) beneficiaries.

The Government of India also approved 39,000 MT pulses for 1.96 crore migrant families. 8 Crore migrant labourers, stranded and needy families,

who are not covered under NFSA or State scheme PDS cards will be given 1 kg of gram/dal per family for the month of May and June for free.

This allocation of gram/dal is being done according to the need of the states. Around 33,968MT gram/dal have been dispatched to the states and UTs. A total 31,868 MT gram has been lifted by various States and UTs. 4,702 MT gram has been distributed by the states and Uts.

The Government of India is bearing 100% financial burden of approximately Rs. 3,109 crores for food grain and Rs 280 crores for gram under this scheme.

Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Ann Yojana:

Food grain (Rice/Wheat)

Under the PMGKAY, for the 3 months April-June a total of 104.3 LMT rice and 15.2 LMT wheat is required of which 101.02 LMT rice and 15.00 LMT wheat have been lifted by various States and Uts.

A total of 116.02 LMT food grains has been lifted. In the month of April 2020, 37.02 LMT (93 %) food grains have been distributed to 74.05 crore beneficiaries, in May 2020, total 36.49 LMT (91%) food grains distributed to 72.99 crores beneficiaries and in the month of June 2020, 28.41 LMT (71%) food grains have been distributed to 56.81 crores beneficiaries.

The Government of India is bearing 100% financial burden of approximately Rs. 46,000 crores under this scheme. Wheat has been allocated to 6 States/UTs, - Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan, Chandigarh, Delhi and Gujarat and rice has been provided to the remaining States/UTs.

Pulses

As regards Pulses, the total requirement for the three months is 5.87 LMT. The Government of India is bearing 100% financial burden of approximately Rs 5,000 crore under this scheme. So far, 5.79 LMT Pulses have been dispatched to States/UTs and 5.58 LMT have reached the States/UTs, while 4.40 LMT pulses has been distributed. A total of 08.76 LMT pulses (Toor-3.77 LMT, Moong-1.14 LMT, Urad-2.28 LMT, Chana-1.30 LMT and Masur-0.27 LMT) is available in the stock as on 18.6.2020.

Food grain Procurement:

As on 28.06.2020, total 388.34 LMT wheat (RMS 2020-21) and 745.66 LMT rice (KMS 2019-20) were procured.

Open Market Sales Scheme (OMSS):

Under the OMSS, the rates of Rice is fixed at Rs.22/kg and Wheat at Rs.21/kg. FCI has sold 5.71 LMT wheat and 10.07 LMT rice through OMSS during the lockdown period.

One Nation One Ration Card:

As on 01 June 2020, the One Nation One Card scheme is enabled in 20 States/UTs,

namely – Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Daman & Diu (Dadra and Nagar Haveli), Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Kerala, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Mizoram, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Uttar Pradesh, Telangana and Tripura.

By 31st March 2021 all remaining States will be added to One Nation One Ration Card scheme and the scheme will be operational all over India. The details and status of the scheme in remaining States/UTs under One Nation One Ration Card is as follows: -



S.No	State	% of ePoS	Aadhar Seeding of Ration Cards (%)
1	Chhattisgarh	98%	98%
2	Andaman and Nicobar	96%	98%
3	Manipur	61%	83%
4	Nagaland	96%	73%
5	Jammu and Kashmir	99%	100%
6	Uttarakhand	77%	95%
7	Tamil Nadu	100%	100%
8	Ladakh	100%	91%
9	Delhi	0%	100%
10	Meghalaya	0%	1%
11	West Bengal	96%	80%
12	Arunachal Pradesh	1%	57%
13	Assam	0%	0%
14	Lakshadweep	100%	100%
15	Puducherry	0%	100%(DBT)
16	Chandigarh	0%	99%(DBT)

USDA boosts 2021 wheat carryover forecast



The US Department of Agriculture raised its forecast for the carryover of wheat on June 1, 2021, to 925 million bushels, up 16 million bushels from the May projection but down 58 million bushels, or 6%, from 983 million bushels in 2020.

The USDA forecast wheat production in 2020 at 1.877 billion bushels, up 11 million bushels from the May outlook but down 43 million bushels, or 2%, from 1.920 billion bushels in 2019. In commentary accompanying the supply-and-demand forecasts, the USDA said, "Winter wheat production is forecast up 11 million bus to 1,266 million with increases in hard red winter and white winter more than offsetting a small decrease for soft red winter."

The USDA left unchanged from May its 2020-21 wheat import forecast at 140 million bushels. The total US wheat supply in 2020-21 was projected at 3.000 billion bushels, up 16 million bus from the May forecast because of the higher production outlook and a 5-million-bushel increase in the estimated beginning stocks.

The USDA left unchanged from May all wheat demand forecasts for 2020-21, including food use at 964 million bushels, seed use at 61 million bushels, feed and residual use at 100 million bushels and exports at 950 million bushels. The USDA's estimate for 2019-20 wheat exports was 965 million bushels.

Flour millers seek 23% cut in wheat price under open market sale scheme



As per weather reports, kharif 2020 is going to be normal and next rabi crop also may be bumper. So, the storage gap will eventually widen. Flour millers have demanded the current wheat price under the open market sale scheme (OMSS) be cut by 23% and also have assured the government that they will lift 10 million tonne from the official stock. A decrease in the reserve price may help the government to reduce the stockpiles of the cereal with the Food Corporation of India, which is double than the buffer norm of 27.6 million tonne as on July 1.

After the lockdown was announced, the Centre had reduced the reserve price of wheat at Rs 2,135/quintal and allowed direct sales from district level FCI depots. This helped it to sell 0.57 million tonne while the target is to sell 1.5 million tonne in the entire fiscal. The wheat stock with FCI as on June 30 was over 55 million tonne.

“Less than 13% of free grain allotted for PM Garib Kalyan Ann Yojana was wheat. Rice is clearly the preferred option. Demand of wheat will continue to remain subdued in the PDS channel even for the next five months,” said Sanjay Puri, president of Roller Flour Millers Federation of India. The only way for the government to liquidate the stock is to reduce the price by at least Rs 5/kg to bring them close to international prices so that value added wheat products can become viable for export, Puri told FE.

Wheat has to be milled for consumption. This is difficult during the pandemic as most small Chakkis are mostly inoperative and consumer is unable to utilise wheat allotted. Less than 13% of

free grain allotted for PM Garib Kalyan Ann Yojana was wheat. Rice is clearly the preferred option for consumer. The allotted wheat is mostly being diverted from PDS to market channels as it is not picked up by the consumers. Demand of wheat will continue to remain subdued in the PDS channel even for the next five months. The only way for Govt to liquidate the Wheat stocks is to reduce the price by at least Rs 5/ Kg to bring them close to prevailing international prices so that value added wheat products can become viable for export.

The annual allocation of wheat under the National Food Security Act and other welfare measures is 26.4 million tonne and another 4 million tonne can be offloaded for the PMGKAY scheme taking the total to around 30 million tonne for this fiscal. The wheat procurement this year itself was a record 39 million tonne, leaving a surplus of 9 million tonne. As per weather reports, kharif 2020 is going to be normal and next rabi crop also may be bumper. So, the storage gap will eventually widen and storage crunch may affect crop storage losses or less storage gain, increased costs of fumigation, damages, Puri said in a representation to the food ministry.

“If OMSS reserve rate is reduced by Rs 500/quintal for wheat, it will improve lifting by at least 10 million tonne and market dynamics will give a better rate to the consumer,” he said. Though the industry body has estimated that the government will save Rs 8,500 crore as carrying costs by liquidating 10 million tonne of wheat, but it will be definitely more than an estimated revenue loss of Rs 5,000 crore if OMSS rate is reduced.

Iraqi grain output forecast to drop slightly



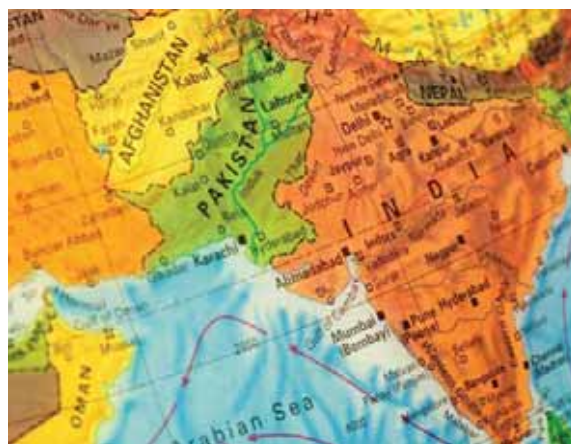
Grain production in Iraq is forecast to decline slightly in 2020-21 as a dip in wheat output offsets gains in barley, rice and corn production, according to a June 23 Global Agricultural Information Network report from the US Department of Agriculture (USDA). "Iraqi grain production may not rebound in a similar pattern in 2020-21 as it did in 2019-20 due to a shortage of rainfall coupled with impact of the COVID-19 outbreak on Iraq's oil-dependent economy and movement restrictions that limit the ability for farmers to cultivate their grain," the USDA said.

The USDA expects less than average yields per unit area of wheat and barley due to late and

insufficient rainfall in growing areas, but an increase in planted area may compensate for yield declines. With wheat production projected to decline to 6 million tonnes from 6.6 million tonnes, the USDA expects wheat imports to reach 2.7 million tonnes in 2020-21, an increase of 17% from the previous year.

The USDA forecast barley output to increase to 1.67 million tonnes in 2020-21, up from 1.65 million tonnes in 2019-20. The agency noted that grain-based food and feed consumption are forecast to rise due to population growth and growing demand for meat and dairy products fueling the Iraqi livestock sector.

Pakistan approves private sector wheat imports



Pakistan's Economic Coordination Committee (ECC) of the cabinet on June 22 gave approval to the private sector to import 2.5 million tonnes of wheat to control prices in the domestic market, the Express Tribune reported. The ECC made the decision during a meeting presided over by adviser to the Prime Minister on Finance Hafeez Shaikh. The ECC also decided not to restrict the

import of wheat to any limit by the private sector and to monitor the situation on a monthly basis to ensure availability of wheat and flour in all parts of the country at a reasonable price, according to the Express Tribune. Bad weather in Pakistan this year has lowered wheat production estimates to less than 25 million tonnes compared with earlier estimates of 27 million tonnes.

“So far, 70 private sector parties showed interest to import wheat,” one official told the Express Tribune after attending the ECC meeting. The market price of wheat per 40 kilograms per bag rose to above 2,000 rupees (\$12) in different parts of the Punjab. Flour price is expected to go up sharply in months ahead in case of hoarding. The ECC decided that provincial governments would be requested to announce their wheat

release policy immediately, according to the finance ministry. Punjab would release 900,000 tonnes of wheat to flour mills of the province during next two months at a release price as proposed by the provincial government to prevent surge in price of wheat/flour. Government of Sindh should also be requested to announce its policy, according to the Express Tribune.

World Food Prize awarded to ‘trailblazer in soil science’



Rattan Lal, PhD, was named this year’s World Food Prize Laureate for developing and mainstreaming a soil-centric approach to increasing food production that conserves natural resources and mitigates climate change. Lal is a professor of soil science and founding director of the Carbon Management and Sequestration Center at The Ohio State University.

Lal’s research has demonstrated how healthy soils enable higher crop yields while requiring less land, agrochemicals, tillage, water and energy. His models indicate that restoring soil health can lead to multiple benefits by the year 2100, including more than doubling the global annual grain yield to feed the growing world population while decreasing the land area under grain cultivation by 30% and decreasing total fertilizer use by half.

“Dr. Lal is a trailblazer in soil science with a prodigious passion for research that improves soil health, enhances agricultural production, improves the nutritional quality of food, restores the environment and mitigates climate change,” said Barbara Stinson, president of the World Food Prize Foundation. “His decades of work to address

all of these elements fully warrants his recognition as the 50th World Food Prize Laureate.”

The World Food Prize is considered one of the most prominent global awards for individuals whose breakthrough achievements alleviate hunger and promote global food security. Lal received a \$250,000 prize.

“The unbound joy and excitement of receiving the 2020 World Food Prize reminds me about the gratitude, privilege and honor of working for farmers from around the world,” Lal said. “Yet, the urgent task of feeding humanity is not fulfilled until each and every person has access to an adequate amount of nutritious food grown on a healthy soil and in a clean environment.”

Lal grew up as a refugee on a farm in India. He began his research career at the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture in Nigeria, developing soil health restoration projects across Asia, Africa and Latin America. He explored and transformed techniques such as no-tillage, cover cropping, mulching and agroforestry that protected the soil from the elements, conserved

water and returned nutrients, carbon and organic matter to the soil. The work improved the long-term sustainability of agroecosystems and minimized the risks to farmers of droughts, floods and other effects of a changing climate.

Lal in 1987 joined The Ohio State University, his alma mater. His research there showed how atmospheric carbon can be sequestered in soils. As a result, soils now are not only the foundation for increasing the quality and quantity of food and preserving natural ecosystems, but part of mitigating climate change, as well. Three separate United Nations Climate Change Conferences adopted his strategy of restoring soil health as a means to sequestering carbon.

Lal in 2007 received a Nobel Peace Prize Certificate for his contributions to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) reports when the IPCC was named co-recipient of the Nobel Prize.

“Here at USDA our motto is ‘to do right and feed everyone,’” said US Secretary of Agriculture Sonny Perdue. “The scientific innovations, like those developed by Dr. Lal, embody this motto in the work that he and we are doing. The agricultural practices Lal developed and advocated for are now at the heart of efforts to improve agricultural systems.”

Russia raises wheat outlook for 2020-21

With wheat harvest approaching in Russia, the world’s largest wheat exporter has raised its forecast for the 2020-21 crop, Reuters reported.

Russia’s agriculture ministry raised its forecast for the 2020-21 grain crop last week to 75 million tonnes, up from the estimated 73.6 million tonnes in 2019-20. Under pressure from the approaching new crop and lower global benchmarks, Russian wheat export prices fell last week, according to Reuters.

Russia, which competes primarily with the European Union and Ukraine to supply the African and Middle East markets, expects harvest to begin in the next two weeks. “It looks like Russian traders are getting more confident about the new crop,” the SovEcon consultancy told Reuters.



Russian wheat with 12.5% protein loaded from Black Sea ports was at \$202 a tonne free on board (FOB) at the end of last week, down \$3 from the previous week, SovEcon said. Another consultancy, IKAR, pegged wheat for supply in August at \$199 a tonne, down \$7 from the previous week.



Bühler introduces modular grain cleaning system

***Vitaris – a modular system for grain cleaning.
Photo courtesy of Bühler.***



Bühler has introduced Vitaris, a modular system for grain cleaning that allows millers to produce a high-quality final product in a reliable and efficient manner.

When wheat and other grains arrive at the mill, they contain many different types of impurities that have entered the mix at different stages. Metal, stones, weeds, other grains and general debris can all become part of the mix during growth, harvest, storage and transportation. Shrunken, broken, diseased and damaged grains have to be removed.

If these impurities are left in the mix, it will affect the quality and odor of the final flour and may pose a health risk. Certain impurities also affect machine efficiency. Cleaning is therefore an essential step in the milling process and one that, ultimately, has the most significant impact on the quality of the flour. Removing each of these different types of impurity requires a different process — and therefore a different type of machine.

The Vitaris modular cleaning system consists of four combinable machines with minimal space requirements and energy saving technology. As standalone modules each machine performs a specific task in the grain cleaning cycle removing and separating fine and course particles and impurities.

Millers can deploy individual machines or add and combine machines from the start or at a later stage, according to their individual requirements.

With a small physical footprint, Bühler's overall cleaning system, as well as each individual component deliver a space efficient solution. This was achieved by designing smart machine layouts in which individual elements and components are stacked vertically.

In addition, consumption of fresh air was reduced in a version that recirculates air. Advanced air-recycling technology reduces the amount of fresh air needed by up to 90% and, subsequently, reduces the overall filter surface and thus maintenance. Instead of manually regulating the air flow by flaps, adjustments are performed via electrical frequency converters saving up to 15% of energy.

All machines within the system are prewired. Connected to the plant's power supply at one central point no additional cabling is required and installation costs are kept to a minimum.

The Vitaris cleaning system is comprised of four machines:

- Air-recycling aspirator MVST for removal of dust and light particles before cleaning
- Separator MTRD for sorting course materials from fine particles
- Combistoner MTCH for removal of impurities with a higher specific weight and classification of grain into high-density and heavy fractions
- Recycling air aspirator MVSS for removal of fine impurities and dust

The Vitaris separator MTRD achieves a high throughput of up to 24 tons per hour in the

cleaning process and up to 50 tons per hour for pre-cleaning at the grain intake in silos. Optionally, an air-recycling unit can be connected upstream or an aspiration channel downstream.

Stainless steel sieves, FDA-approved plastic parts and the omission of nails, plush and felt allow high sanitary standards. In addition, the closed design of the machine prevents any foreign parts from falling into the product.

Re-using most of the cleaned process air, the Vitaris combistoner MTCH efficiently separates mixed and high-density products and impurities with specific weight such as stones and glass. Thanks to the integrated recirculating air separators the machine requires little fresh air thus saving energy.

The integrated dust separation is available with fresh air or air recycling operation. The combination of destoner and concentrator allows for separation of particles with high specific weight, such as stones and glass, and division of flow of materials into high density and mixed fractions.

Separating different products according to their specific weight, the compact Vitaris aspirator MVST requires only a minimum of space. Thanks to the centrally placed feeder device, the MVST requires only a minimum of installation height. For non-free flowing products an active feeder device is available.

The air-recycling aspirator MVST takes up 30% less in height than systems utilizing air-recycling aspiration channels.

The air-recycling aspiration channel MVSS is energy efficient. The improved geometry of the aspiration channel ensures an optimal airflow across the whole width of the MVSS avoiding deposits. Meeting highest food safety standards there are no dead spots at the inlet and the aspiration channel is sealed.

Fresh air consumption is reduced by up to 90% and energy consumption by up to 15%. For non-free flowing products, a feeder device is available that distributes the product over the entire width of the sieve.

North Africa expected to be world's top wheat buyer



Faced with one of the worst droughts in four decades, North Africa is expected to be the world's top buyer of wheat, Bloomberg reported. The region's wheat purchases are expected to increase 7.4% to a record 29.7 million tonnes in the crop year that starts in July, according to US Department of Agriculture forecasts. That level of demand would be higher than the Middle East and Southeast Asia for the first time in three seasons,

Bloomberg said. Egypt has issued two tenders so far for the 2020-21 season. Demand there is more stable compared to the rest of the region. Morocco could buy a record 5.8 million tonnes of wheat and is exempting import taxes through the end of 2020. Tunisia's grain purchases may grow by a third to 2.5 million tonnes after harvests shrank. Purchases in Algeria also are expected to pick up.

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FAO: Global food commodity prices bounce back



Global food commodity prices rebounded for the first time in 2020 pushed by vegetable oils, sugar and dairy, according to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO).

Despite the increase, cereals and meat prices remain low as the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic continues to cause uncertainty.

The FAO Food Price Index, which tracks international prices of the most traded food commodities, averaged 93.2 points in June, some 2.4% higher than the previous month.

Easing COVID-19 lockdowns have given a rise to palm oil import demands.

The FAO Vegetable Oil Price Index gained 11.3% in June, after declining for four consecutive months. Price quotations of soy, sunflower and rapeseed oils also went up.

The FAO's price index for both sugar and dairy increased as renewed demand hit the market. However, the FAO's cereal and meat price index both fell 0.6% from May.

"Downward pressure on wheat prices in June was in part due to new harvests in the Northern Hemisphere and improved production prospects in a number of major exporting countries, including the Black Sea region," the FAO said.

Despite a slump in prices, the FAO expects world cereal production to top a new record of

2.79 billion tonnes in 2020, up 9.3 million tonnes from the May forecast.

The FAO's Cereal and Demand Brief attributes this spike to Russia and India increasing wheat production.

World coarse grain production predictions are also up to a total of 1.519 billion tonnes, an increase of 5.7 million tonnes from the previous month.

"World cereal utilization in the year ahead is forecast to rise to 2.735 billion tonnes, up 1.6% from the previous month's forecast, mostly driven by an upturn in feed and industrial uses of coarse grains compared to earlier expectations," the FAO said.

Prime weather in South America is expected to pump up the FAO's 2020 global rice production forecast to 509.2 million tonnes.

Expanding food use is expected to boost the FAO's rice utilization of the commodity to 510.4 million tonnes in 2020-21.

"FAO now expects world cereal stocks by the end of seasons in 2021 to reach 929 million tonnes, representing a robust year-on-year expansion of 6%," the FAO said.

"This would drive the global cereal stock-to-use ratio in 2020-21 to a 20-year high of 33%, highlighting the comfortable global supply prospects in the new season."

Effective from July 2020, the price coverage of the food price index has been expanded and its base period revised from 20 Loulis Mills still growing after 238 years

***Sourpi, Greece-based Loulis Mills recently bought and renovated a flour mill in Bulgaria.
Photo courtesy of Alapala.***



Loulis Mills, which began producing flour in the late 18th century when it opened a water-driven stone mill in the Greek mountain town of Aetorahi, can proudly claim to have served Greece and the Balkans region during that time and believes the best is yet to come.

The Sourpi, Greece-based flour milling company recently expanded its business into neighboring Bulgaria with the purchase and upgrade of a flour mill in the northeastern part of the country through its subsidiary, Loulis Mel-Bulgaria EAD.

Nikos Loulis, chairman of Loulis Group, in a recent interview with World Grain, said the investment focuses on serving the growing demands in the Balkans region, including Bulgaria and Romania.

“In central Bulgaria and southeast Romania there are a lot of well-known food companies that use monthly high quantities of flour,” Nikos Loulis said. “We have been in contact with many of them who have expressed interest in having suppliers that can supply stable and qualitative flour.”

Making the investment even more enticing is that northeast Bulgaria is known as a “breadbasket” for the Balkans region.

“Some of the best wheat varieties grow there, which we can use locally, or we can further ship to our Greek mills through the Black Sea ports,” Nikos Loulis said.

Loulis Mills recently purchased the five-story, 2,500-square-meter mill in General Toshevo,

Bulgaria, for €2.5 million and invested €3.5 million to renovate the facility, which was built in 2015. The mill is located along a main road that connects northeast Bulgaria with southeast Romania.

“One thing I’ve learned in milling is that essentially every country is a completely different market when it comes to consumer tastes and layout of the clients,” said Nikos Loulis, who represents the seventh generation of the Loulis family to oversee the business. “For example, in Greece durum flour is a key raw material for every bakery, something that is not true in Bulgaria. Another example is the high consumption of corn flour that you will witness in Romania, something that is different from Bulgaria. The key characteristic of the Bulgarian market is that it is composed of many bread companies that supply bread to supermarkets and that consume mainly wheat flour.”



The renovation included the installation of Henry Simon rollers mills.

Although the daily milling capacity at the General Toshevo plant was expanded from 100 tonnes to 130 tonnes per day during the renovation, Nikos Loulis said it was the enhancements to the facility such as installing a state-of-the-art mixing line and designing a long mill flow that make it unique, allowing for the production of “excellent and stable quality flour.”

The long mill flow allows for maximum extraction at low ash levels, he said, while also maximizing starch damage.

“Due to the flexibility of the flow sheet, we can produce a range from biscuit flours all the way to high protein specialty flours,” he said.

The mill, equipped with three purifiers, can process wheat ranging from soft to hard varieties.

“We source wheat mainly from Bulgaria, but at the same time we have the ability to import high protein wheat from Romania by trucks or from other sources through the Danube River or the Port of Balchik,” Nikos Loulis said. “One of our strategic advantages is that we can also source directly from one of our main shareholders, Al Dahra Agriculture, which through its subsidiary, Agricost, produces more than 80,000 tonnes of wheat per annum on the Island of Braila in Romania.”

Nikos Loulis said many international food companies are serving Bulgaria, and these companies not only sell products in Bulgaria but also export to other countries. “Most of these industries have high standards when it comes to flour quality, food safety, stability of deliveries and ability to work in tandem with their suppliers on research and development matters,” Nikos Loulis said. “Our mill aims to supply those customers, and hence our state-of-the-art mixing line is designed to support such customers.”

Operational flexibility

Nikos Loulis said the goals of the renovation, which was completed in 2019, were twofold: increase the production capacity by 30% while also provide for operational flexibility that would

allow for the production of high quality and stable flour products.

The company worked closely with Alapala, Acmon Systems, Mul Mix silos and SCE Silo Construction during the project. The mill was established as a turnkey project by Alapala in 2015 and was upgraded with the installation of its Henry Simon milling equipment, including roll stands and sifters, last year.

“On the mill side, we replaced six roll stands with brand new fully automated Henry Simon roll stands while we also added some auxiliary equipment that would allow us to achieve our targeted capacity increase,” Nikos Loulis said.

One of the main additions was the installation of a new flour batch mixing line that was designed and installed by Acmon Systems using a Bühler batch mixer and SCE silos. The mixing line is designed to be fully flexible, aiming at high-precision production, he said.



The renovated Loulis Mills plant includes a Buhler batch mixer.

“At the same time, we replaced all of the control systems with brand new ones from Alapala, Acmon Systems and SAP, which coupled with brand new equipment allowing for full automation,” he said. “With this setup we are confident that we will be producing only the best and most stable quality of flour with the lowest cost possible through the automation that we achieved.”

WEEKLY INTERNATIONAL WHEAT PRICES

Conversion #	US Hard Winter #2 Ordinary Gulf IGC US\$/Ton	US Hard Winter #2 Ordinary Gulf IGC US\$/Ton	Canadian #1 CWRS, 13.5 St. Lawrence IGC US\$/Ton	Argentinian Trigo Pan Up River F.O.B. IGC US\$/Ton	Australian Eastern States IGC US\$/Ton	US Soft Winter Red #2 USDA US\$/Bush 0.027216 Gulf US\$/Ton
Apr., 2019 AVG		213.20	233.40	220.00	248.60	194.94
May., 2019 AVG		212.00	238.00	218.50	227.00	202.78
Jun., 2019 AVG		227.50	239.25	243.00	251.75	221.70
Jul., 2019 AVG		216.40	226.40	244.00	246.40	201.87
Aug., 2019 AVG		202.75	215.25	237.50	229.25	196.60
Sep., 2019 AVG		200.50	228.00	228.00	239.00	200.30
Oct., 2019 AVG		212.40	250.00	228.60	235.60	212.78
Nov., 2019 AVG		220.25	242.75	197.75	235.00	225.24
Dec., 2019 AVG		225.20	251.40	203.00	247.20	238.30
Jan., 2020 AVG		237.00	259.75	226.25	256.75	249.37
Feb., 2020 AVG		230.25	249.00	240.00	247.50	239.75
Mar., 2020 AVG		227.00	242.00	243.20	242.60	230.05
03-April-2020		240.00		248.00		241.13
10-April-2020		229.00		246.00		224.78
17-April-2020		233.00		245.00		225.51
24-April-2020		238.00		245.00		222.94
Apr., 2020 AVG		232.00	236.75	244.25	276.75	222.21
01-May-2020		228.00		241.00		215.59
08-May-2020		231.00		237.00		212.47
15-May-2020		227.00		240.00		210.54
22-May-2020		216.00		239.00		213.94
29-May-2020		218.00		240.00		207.14
May., 2020 AVG		223.00	238.25	239.00	268.00	211.02
05-June-2020		221.00		241.00		205.95
12-June-2020		221.00		242.00		203.74
19-June-2020		212.00		242.00		200.25
26-June-2020		213.00		239.00		194.55
Jun., 2020 AVG		216.40	238.00	240.80	229.60	200.29

Please note that prices are subject to revisions

Source : ESCG, FAO

The cutting-edge automation allows Loulis Mills to operate the mill with minimal labor costs.

“We are very proud as this is our first true lights-out mill,” he said. “The mill, along with the cleaning house and mixing line, needs only one person per shift. Thus, to fully run all operations, which includes maintenance, bagging, loading, wheat silo operations and the laboratory, this mill can run with a total of nine people in four shifts. During the night shift, it can run as a lights-out mill.”

Wheat storage capacity was expanded to 12,000 tonnes with the addition of seven 1,000-tonne steel bins, Nikos Loulis said.

Ultra-modern laboratory

Nikos Loulis said the 1,000-square-meter warehouse for bagged products was not expanded and can store up to 700 pallets of bagged flour. However, Loulis Group did expand its bulk flour storage capacity by 200 tonnes. The mill’s distribution network is composed of silo trucks for bulk deliveries and lorry trucks for bagged products. “We also have five privately owned warehouses from the north of Bulgaria all the way to the south of Greece that support our distribution needs,” Nikos Loulis said. The General Toshevo mill also features an ultra-modern chemistry laboratory, including an experimental bakery, to carry out advanced flour tests and ensure the highest level in product quality and standardization for Loulis’ customers.

Acmon automated dosing system.

The chemistry lab is equipped with farinographs, extensographs, alveographs, amylographs, NIRs, mixolabs, and many other key equipment for laboratory control, Nikos Loulis said, and the experimental bakery is operated by professional bakers.

“Thus, we conduct practical tests that are based on real field knowledge,” he said. “In our experimental bakeries we are able to simulate real-life bakery conditions and stress our products to the extreme. Therefore, before shipping out any final flour, we are certain that it will perform to its best possible level.”

Loulis Mills has survived and thrived through difficult times

Although it is currently riding a wave of growth, Loulis Mills has endured many difficulties over its two-plus centuries in flour milling, including the Balkan wars of 1912-14, World War I, the Great Depression of the 1930s, World War II, the Greek Civil War of 1945-49, and the global financial crisis of 2008.

Most recently, the Greek financial crisis in the 2010s included a 25% drop in GDP, unemployment rising to 26%, and 35% of the country's businesses closing their doors.

Nikos Loulis said despite these hardships, the company has never considered shutting down operations.

“We were, of course, affected as well by these adverse conditions, but we decided early on to see the Greek crisis as an opportunity and not as a threat,” he said. “Therefore, during the Greek financial crisis we tried to stay aggressive and thus were able to grow the milling business by 40% while also successfully entering the mixes and ingredients sector.

“We have always tried to make the best out of every situation and we always have understood that adversity is part of the path to success.” It all began in 1782 when Zois Loulis started producing flour in a water-driven stone mill in the mountains

of northern Greece. Nearly 240 years later, Loulis Mills is the leading flour milling company in Greece with an estimated 26% market share, milling 260,000 tonnes of wheat per year at two mills that have their own private port facilities.

“Throughout the centuries, each generation of the Loulis family added value and helped the company expand and grow into being today one of the leading flour milling companies in Europe,” said Nikos Loulis, chairman of Loulis Group. “I am the seventh generation of my family at the helm of the business and I hope that this is only the start.”

In the last 10 years, Loulis Group has increased its share of the Greek flour market by 45% and expanded into the Bulgarian and Romanian markets. It also entered the baking and pastry mixes and ingredients market in 2015 through its subsidiary, KENFOOD, and already has captured 10% of that market.

Loulis Group recently added a bakery school at its facility in Keratsini, Greece, that offers seminars to young and experienced bakers and pastry chefs aiming to further strengthen their theoretical and practical baking skills.

“Our seminars are based in one of our three main education topics: Baking and Pastry, Food Science and Bakery business management,” Nikos Loulis said. “Our vision is to help shape the future of the qualitative and customer-focused baking market in Greece.”

Loulis Group has a flour milling complex in Sourpi, Greece, that includes three wheat mills, one durum mill and one organic mill for a total processing capacity of 1,100 tonnes of wheat per day, and in Kertsini, which has a wheat processing capacity of 300 tonnes per day. The company also has a mixing plant in Thiva, with seven independent mixing units that produce flour mixes, improvers and other baking and pastry ingredients.

“We are the leader when it comes to supplying artisan bakeries in Greece through our own network of 35 salesmen who cover every inch of

the Greek market, while also we are the leading supplier for large industrial (bakers) as well,” he said. “Our company also owns the St. George Mills brand, which is the leading consumer brand for flour and bakery mixes in Greece.”

As for the company’s future, Nikos Loulis said he will continue to focus on long-term goals rather than a “quarter-to-quarter” approach that seeks to maximize profit in the short run.

Under AtmaNirbhar Bharat Scheme, intended target of 8 crore migrant persons (10% of total 80 crore NFSA beneficiaries) was estimated; allocation of 4 LMT foodgrains per month was made @ 10% of monthly allotment under NFSA for free distribution



State Governments were to distribute this ration to anyone not having any ration card; majority of targeted migrants have reached their home States/UTs where they may have access to NFSA/State Scheme foodgrains

As per initial figures from States/UTs during identification of migrants, about 2.8 crore persons were projected for coverage; final figures of distribution still to be received

Pursuant to the economic measures announced by Finance Minister Smt. Nirmala Sitharaman under the “AtmaNirbhar Bharat Package” (ANBP), Department of Food & Public Distribution under Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food & Public Distribution had allocated a total quantity of about 8 Lakh MT of foodgrains (7 LMT Rice and 1 LMT Wheat) to all States/UTs under the “AtmaNirbhar Bharat Scheme” (ANBS) vide letter dated 16.05.2020, to help mitigate the food-security plight of the migrant/stranded migrant workers/labourers and other needy persons across the country who were not covered under NFSA or under any other State PDS scheme, or not able to access their NFSA foodgrains, during the unprecedented COVID-19 situation.

Since, no data on actual/estimated number of migrants/stranded migrants across the country was available with the DoFPD, a liberal figure of 8 crore migrant persons (10% of total 80 crore NFSA population) was estimated, and accordingly, a uniform allocation of 4 LMT foodgrains per month was communicated to all States/UTs (@10% of monthly allotment under NFSA) for free-of-cost distribution under AtmaNirbhar Bharat Scheme to migrants/stranded migrants at a scale of 5 kg per person per month for a period of two months i.e. May and June 2020.

The initial estimate of 8 crore persons was liberal and in response to the situation as projected in the media. In fact the scale of the problem as got highlighted was such that it required compassionate and generous response from the Government so that no one was left out. Accordingly, State Governments were given complete freedom in distribution and they were free to distribute this additional ration to any one who did not possess any ration card. Thus, while being prompt in allocating additional food-grains, DoFPD gave full operational freedom to the states to meet the challenge of the situation.

It is a matter of satisfaction that all those who needed to be fed were fed and it is a matter of

relief that this number turned out to be much less at 2.13 crore than the initially estimated number of 8 crore. Those who have availed the free food-grains under ANBS are those who needed assistance at that point in time. It needs to be understood that 8 crore migrants should not be construed as the real target but an intended target to serve if it had existed. Moreover, it was always a dynamic number with the cross movement, reverse migration to home States/UT, and migration in transit. In fact another perspective would be that large coverage of persons under NFSA/State ration cards has drastically altered the dynamics of the migrant population and hence the coverage under ANBS was much less than estimated.

Another fact which needs to be kept in mind is that during the lockdown period in addition to regular NFSA food-grains amounting to 127.64 LMT, additional 157.33 LMT food-grains were lifted by states, NGOs etc under OMSS, OWS, PMGKAY etc. This additional supply of ration was a great support to the entire population during the lockdown and is more than double the regular quantity distributed by TPDS (between 24rd March till June 30th 2020).

Although, States/UTs made concerted efforts to identify target persons (i.e. migrants, stranded migrants, migrants in transit and migrants in

quarantine centers, etc. in collaboration with other State Departments such as Labour Departments and relevant agencies/NGOs, etc.) on war footing and distributed free foodgrains to them under ANBS; many States/UTs have informed that a majority of targeted migrants have already moved back to their home States/UTs where they may have access to NFSA/State Scheme foodgrains. Thus, the liberally allocated quantity of 8 LMT foodgrains under ANBS may not be utilised/distributed completely.

Further, as per figures indicated initially by States/UTs during the course of identification, an approximate number of about 2.8 crore persons was projected to be covered against which as per provisional figures received up to 30.6.2020, 2.13 crore persons had reportedly been covered. This is about 76% of the original estimate of 2.8 crore. In fact, states have lifted about 6.4 LMT food grains which is 80% of the initial allocation of 8 LMT. States have been asked to submit their final figures of distribution by 15th July 2020, and are still reporting their distribution figures, for instance, Bihar, has reported covering a total of 1.73 crore persons today (2nd July 2020). This shows that with the filing of reports from more states in due course, the final figure of coverage under ANBS could be substantially higher than the provisional figure of 2.13 crore reported as on 30.6.2020.

Estimated cost for distribution of foodgrains (Rice and Wheat) and pulses under Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Ann Yojana during April – November 2020 is around Rs 1,48,938 crore



This includes total estimated expenditure of Rs. 46,061 crore to be borne by Government of India towards foodgrain subsidy and

expenditure on account intra state transportation, dealer's margin including additional dealer's margin towards use of ePOS

Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi had yesterday announced the extension of Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Ann Yojana till the end of November 2020. He said that the PMGKAY scheme is extended from July till the end of November 2020. During this five-month period, more than 80 crore people will be provided 5 kg free wheat/rice per month along with 1 kg free whole chana to each family per month.

The Department of Food and PD has worked out estimated cost under TPDS @ 5 Kg per person per month for three months i.e. April-June, 2020 would entail an estimated subsidy of Rs. 44,131 crore taking the estimated Economic Cost of Rs. 37,267.60/MT for rice and Rs. 26,838.40/MT for wheat (as per BE 2020-2021).

Further, while under NFSA, the expenditure towards intra state transportation and handling charges for movement from FCI depots to Fair Price Shops (FPSs) as also dealer's margin etc. is shared between Govt. of India and States/UTs as per the sharing pattern and norms for expenditure on this account as per rules framed under NFSA. As Govt. of India is bearing the entire expenditure towards this Scheme, an expenditure of Rs 1,930 crore would be required to be met towards transportation & handling and FPS dealers' margins etc. by Govt. of India as per the existing norms in this regard under NFSA. In view of the above, the total estimated expenditure to be borne

by Govt. of India towards foodgrain subsidy and expenditure on account intra state transportation, dealer's margin including additional dealer's margin towards use of ePOS would be Rs. 46,061 crore.

On the basis of above, an estimated cost of 32 million tonne (12 Million Tonne for April-June 2020 and 20 LMT for July- November 2020) for distribution of foodgrains (Rice and Wheat) from April to November 2020 will be approx. Rs 1,22,829 crores.

As per Department of Consumer Affairs note, the estimated expenditure towards distribution of pulses is Rs 5,000 crore for the period April-June 2020. Accordingly, the estimated expenditure for distribution of pulses during the period April-November 2020 will be Rs 11,800 crore approx.

In addition to above, the estimated cost for distribution of foodgrains to migrant labours for the period of two months is Rs 3,109.52 crore. The foregone cost of Central Issue Price for foodgrains which comes to approximately Rs.1,400 crore per month entails an expenditure of approximately Rs.11,200 crore.

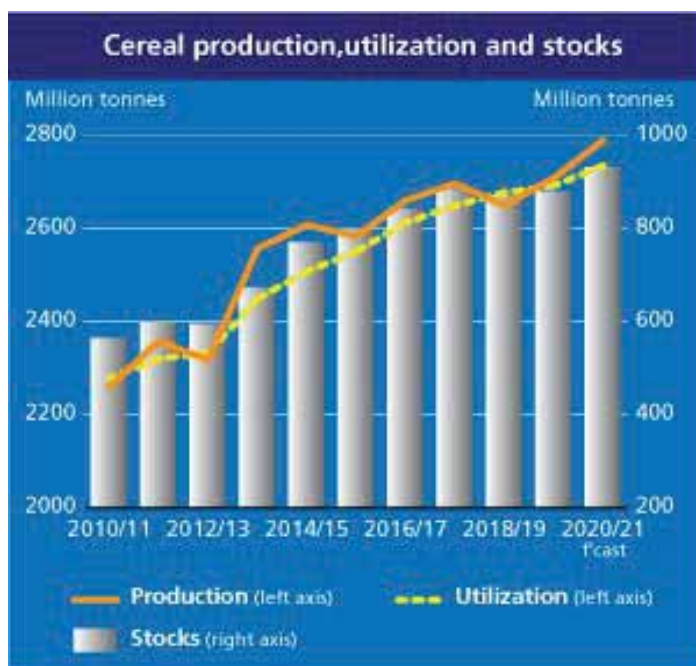
Thus, the estimated cost for distribution of food grains (Rice and Wheat) and pulses will be Rs 1,48,938 crore approx.

Record global cereal production forecast boosts stock-to-use ratio to a twenty-year high



FAO's forecast for world cereal production in 2020 has been revised upward by 9.3 million tonnes this month and now stands at almost 2 790

million tonnes, with the global output set to surpass the record-high reached in 2019 by as much 3.0 percent (81.3 million tonnes). Global



wheat production is pegged at 761.5 million tonnes, up 3.2 million tonnes from the previous month and now at par with last year's above-average outturn. The bulk of the monthly increase reflects an upward revision to Australia's wheat production forecast (+5.5 million tonnes), mostly resting on improved yield prospects underpinned by earlier widespread rainfall and favourable weather forecasts for the remainder of the season. This, combined with a larger than initially foreseen wheat acreage, is expected to lead to a more pronounced production rebound in 2020, which would mark a significant turnaround compared to the previous two years of drought-reduced harvests.

Wheat production forecasts have also been raised for India (+2.2 million tonnes), based on recent official data pointing to a larger sown area and higher yields, and for the Russian Federation, where conducive weather boosted yield expectations, resulting in higher production prospects (+2.0 million tonnes). These increases more than offset a cutback to the European Union (EU) wheat production forecast (-5.5 million tonnes) and the UK (-1.5 million tonnes) on reduced yield expectations. The forecast of world coarse grains production in 2020 has also been raised to 1 519 million tonnes, up 5.7 million tonnes from the preceding month and 5.0 percent (73.0 million) from 2019. Larger outputs of barley in Australia, the EU and Turkey are mainly behind

the monthly upturn. By a lesser extent, the forecast of world maize production has also been lifted since the previous month, reflecting modest increases in the EU, where recent rains following several weeks of dry weather benefited crops especially in southern France and northern Italy. Likewise, Brazil's maize output has been increased, now slightly exceeding the previous year's outturn and marking an all-time high. FAO's global rice production forecast for 2020 is now pegged at 509.2 million tonnes, up 1.7 percent from 2019 and 400 000 tonnes above June's expectations. The slight upward revision primarily reflects improved prospects for South American countries, where conducive weather raised yield expectations to all time-highs, promoting a partial output recovery from last year's reduced harvest.

The forecast for world cereal utilization in 2020/21 has also been lifted, to 2 735 million tonnes, just over 43 million tonnes (1.6 percent) above the 2019/20 level. The upward revision this month stems mostly from an increase in the coarse grains utilization forecast of nearly 3.0 million tonnes, driven by an upturn in feed and industrial uses compared to earlier expectations. Now forecast at an all-time high of 1 471 million tonnes, total coarse grains utilization in 2020/21 is seen up 2.7 percent (38 million tonnes) from the 2019/20 level, with the USA accounting for almost 40 percent (14.4 million tonnes) of the projected year-on-year increase and China over 20 percent (9.0 million tonnes). World rice utilization is also predicted to reach a fresh peak of 510.4 million tonnes in 2020/21, up 1.6 percent from 2019/20 based on expanding food use. By contrast, the 2020/21 global wheat utilization forecast is pointing to a slight (0.4 percent) decline from the 2019/20 level, largely on expected loss of feed market share to coarse grains as well as lower industrial use.

FAO's forecast of world cereal stocks by the close of seasons in 2021 has been raised by 2 million tonnes from the previous month to 929 million tonnes, representing a robust year-on-year expansion of 52.3 million tonnes (6.0 percent). At this level, the global cereal stock-to-use ratio in 2020/21 would reach a twenty-year high of 33.0 percent, highlighting the comfortable supply

prospects in the new season. Larger wheat supplies owing to improved production prospects in several countries have led to a further upward revision to 2020/21 wheat inventories, raising the 2020/21 forecast to nearly 284 million tonnes, up almost 9 million tonnes (3.2 percent) from the opening levels but still below the record level registered in 2017/18. Most of the year-on-year expansion is expected in China where stocks are projected to reach a new record of 138 million tonnes, almost 11 million tonnes higher than their opening level and more than offsetting foreseen declines in the EU and the United States of America (USA).

In comparison to wheat, coarse grains inventories are forecast to expand even more significantly in 2020/21, rising by nearly 45 million tonnes (10.8 percent), with large increases expected for both maize and barley stocks. The bulk of the anticipated expansion in maize inventories is concentrated in the USA, while buildups of barley are expected in Australia and the EU. World rice stocks at the close of 2020/21 are forecast at 182.2 million tonnes, down 0.7 percent from their opening levels and only little changed from previous expectations. Much of the forecast drawdown is expected in China, where a

large 2020 crop is nonetheless seen keeping inventories at abundant levels. This, combined with expected reductions in Bangladesh and Indonesia, will likely more than offset a third consecutive annual increase in stockpiles held by the major rice exporters.

FAO's latest forecast for world trade in cereals in 2020/21 stands at 435.0 million tonnes, representing an increase of 9.0 million tonnes (2.1 percent) from the 2019/20 volume and a new record high. At almost 209 million tonnes, trade in coarse grains in 2020/21 (July/June) is forecast to increase by 2.4 percent from the 2019/20 estimated level, supported by expectations of stronger import demand for sorghum by China. World wheat trade in 2020/21 is forecast at an all-time high of 178.7 million tonnes, up 1.5 million tonnes (just under one percent) from 2019/20, based on anticipated larger export supplies, particularly on expectation of strong production recoveries in Australia and Canada, more than offsetting reduced export availabilities foreseen in the EU and Ukraine. A revival in African import demand is expected to drive up rice trade in 2021 (calendar year) to 47.6 million tonnes, up 6 percent from 2020 and marking a three-year high.

Summary Tables

World cereal market						
	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20 estimate	2020/21 forecast	
					Previous (04 Jun 2020)	Current (02 Jul 2020)
	(. million tonnes)					
Production1/	2 660.7	2 696.9	2 649.6	2 708.5	2 780.5	2 789.8
Supply2/	3 455.9	3 537.6	3 531.1	3 578.5	3 663.3	3 666.5
Utilization	2 613.2	2 649.3	2 678.0	2 692.2	2 732.4	2 735.4
Trade3/	406.6	422.7	410.4	426.0	433.0	435.1
Ending Stocks4/	840.6	881.5	870.0	876.6	926.8	928.9
	(. percent)					
World stock-to-use ratio	31.7	32.9	32.3	32.0	32.9	33.0
Major exporters' stock-to-disappearance ratio5/	17.8	18.3	19.0	18.9	20.3	20.7

World wheat market						
	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20 estimate	2020/21 forecast	
					Previous (04 Jun 2020)	Current (02 Jul 2020)
	(..... million tonnes))					
Production1/	763.5	761.6	732.4	761.5	758.3	761.5
Supply2/	1 006.5	1 027.5	1 020.1	1 033.6	1 034.5	1 036.5
Utilization	736.8	738.4	750.8	757.0	754.3	754.1
Trade3/	176.9	177.4	168.3	177.1	177.5	178.7
Ending Stocks4/	265.9	287.7	272.1	275.0	280.3	283.8
	(..... percent))					
World stock-to-use ratio	36.0	38.3	35.9	36.5	36.3	36.8
Major exporters' stock-to- disappearance ratio5/	19.8	21.0	18.2	15.7	15.7	16.7

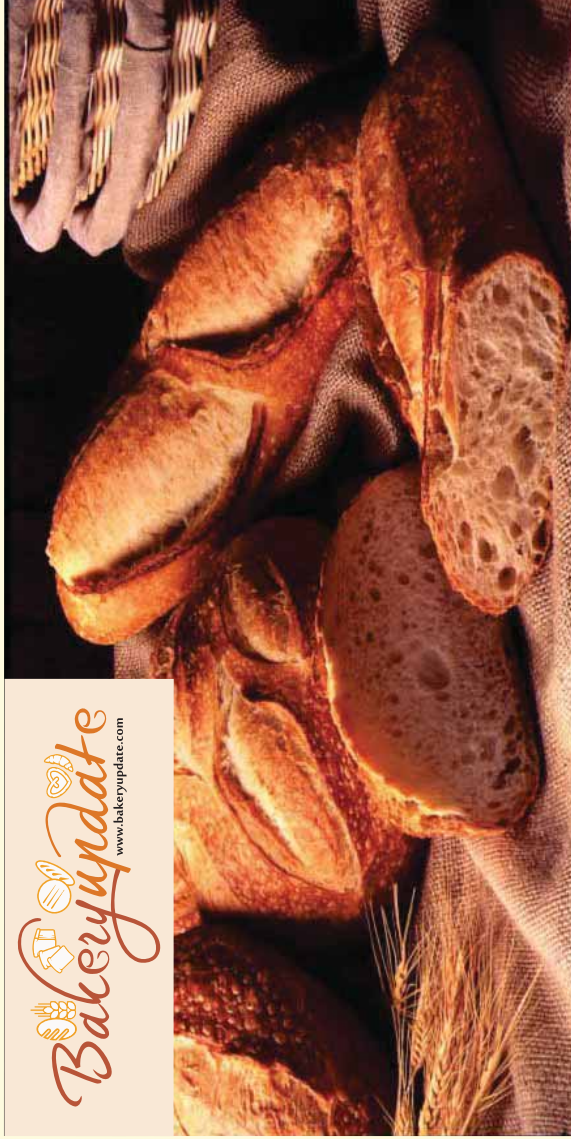
World coarse grain market						
	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20 estimate	2020/21 forecast	
					Previous (04 Jun 2020)	Current (02 Jul 2020)
	(..... million tonnes))					
Production1/	1 400.6	1 436.0	1 410.9	1 446.2	1 513.5	1 519.2
Supply2/	1 781.0	1 837.7	1 828.4	1 859.5	1 936.6	1 937.3
Utilization	1 382.3	1 413.6	1 427.2	1 433.0	1 468.0	1 471.0
Trade3/	181.3	196.8	198.1	203.9	207.9	208.8
Ending Stocks4/	401.8	417.5	413.3	418.1	464.6	462.9
	(..... percent))					
World stock-to-use ratio	28.4	29.3	28.8	28.4	30.5	30.3
Major exporters' stock-to- disappearance ratio5/	14.8	15.7	16.1	15.6	20.1	20.2

World rice market						
	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20 estimate	2020/21 forecast	
					Previous (04 Jun 2020)	Current (02 Jul 2020)
	(..... million tonnes))					
Production1/	496.5	499.4	506.3	500.8	508.7	509.2
Supply2/	668.5	672.3	682.5	685.5	692.1	692.6
Utilization	494.1	497.3	500.0	502.2	510.0	510.4
Trade3/	48.4	48.5	44.1	44.9	47.6	47.6
Ending Stocks4/	173.0	176.3	184.6	183.5	182.0	182.2
	(..... percent))					
World stock-to-use ratio	34.8	35.3	36.8	35.9	35.3	35.3
Major exporters' stock-to- disappearance ratio5/	18.9	18.1	22.6	25.2	25.1	25.2

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