

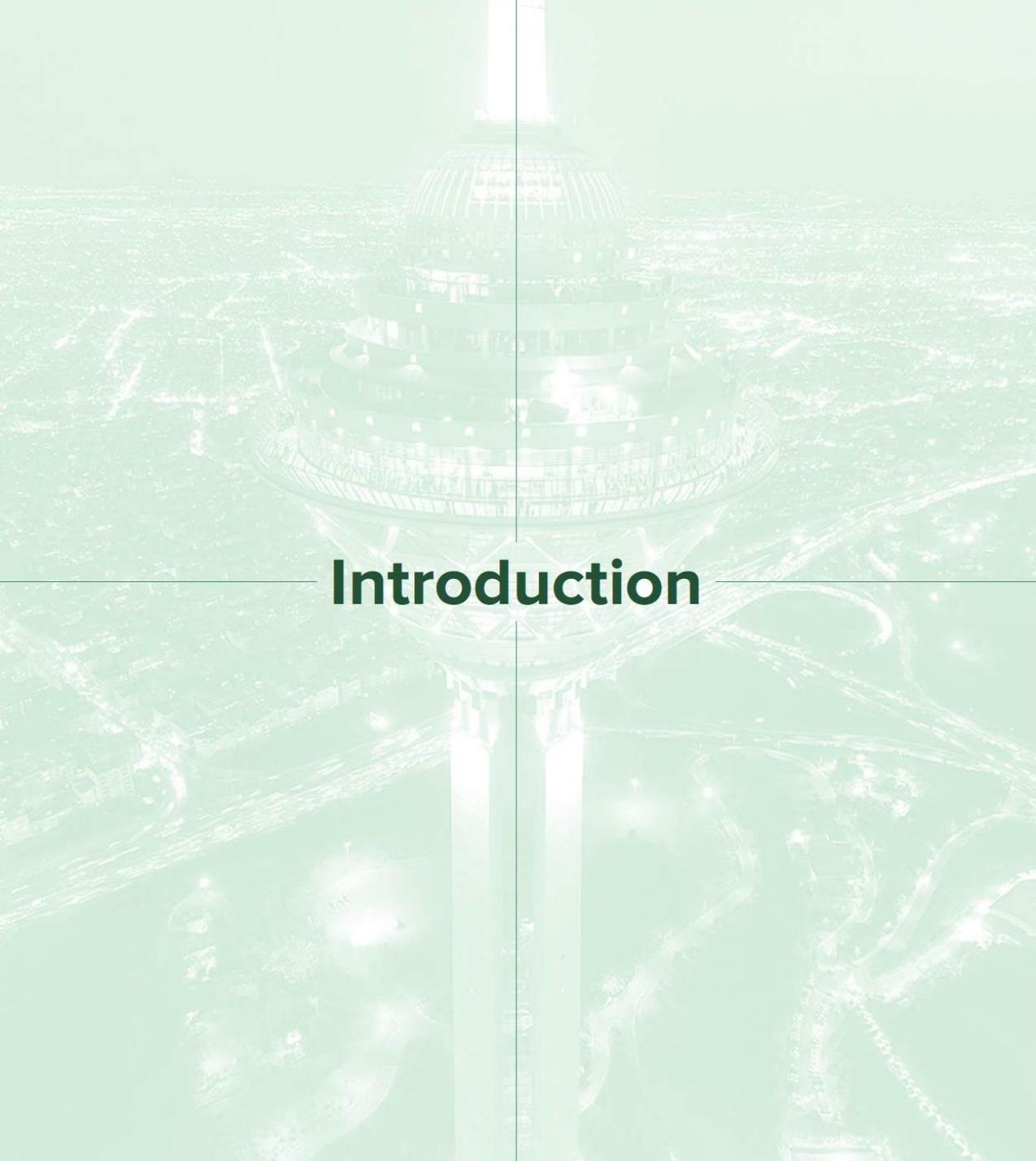
WELCOME

IRAN GRAINS CHALLENGES & OPPORTUNITIES

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Introduction

Islamic Republic of Iran is the first largest economy in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA), with an estimated Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of US\$1080 billion in 2021.

It is also the 2nd most-populous country with about 85 million people in the region after Egypt in 2021.

Iran's economy is characterized by the hydrocarbon sector, agriculture and services sectors, and a noticeable state presence in manufacturing and financial services

Area: 1,648,195 km²

Population: 85.83 million

(more than 60% under 30 years old)

TRANSIT ADVANTAGES IN IRAN

Iran is placed in the route of north south transit corridor, consequently the transit connection among Russia, Eastern, Central and Northern Europe , Middle East and Caucasus and in the other hand among South Asia , Far East , Oceania and Persian Gulf countries which makes Iran a unique privilege.

Furthermore, because of the shortened route in the north south corridor and the availability of facilities and infrastructures in various transportation sections, the Iranian transit route involves abundant attractions for freight transport.

To be in the geographical center of countries who are members of Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, Eco, had made Iran as an important country for transit of imports/exports, also very active in making various contracts and memorandum of articles





IRAN GRAINS CHALLENGES & OPPORTUNITIES

Wheat, rice, barley and corn are grown on 70pc of cultivated land, with wheat, the country's main staple, accounting for more than half of total crop production.

FACTS ABOUT IRAN GRAINS



Iranians are among the biggest consumers of bread in the world.

On average, wheat provides 40 - 45% of the required calorie and 50% of the required protein for each individual.

Wheat per capita consumption is 141 kg.

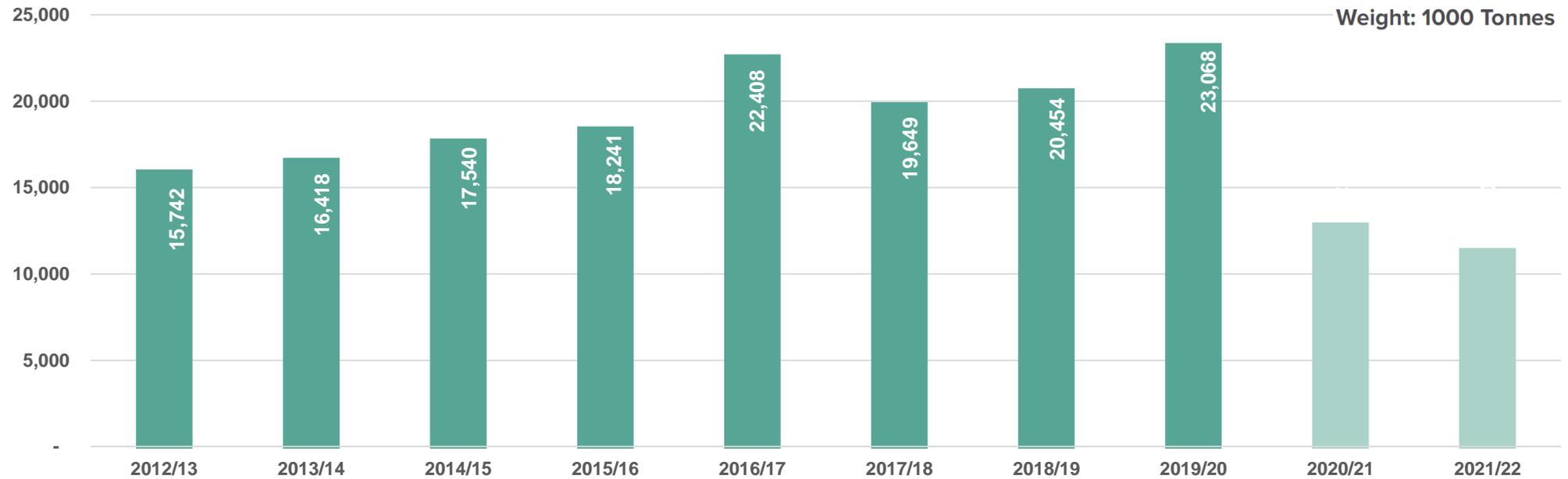
The share of grains consumption is 21% for every family (total household expenditure).



The grains planting area have had downward trend from 9 million hectares to 8.66 million hectares during the past 10 years, a reduction of 4% .

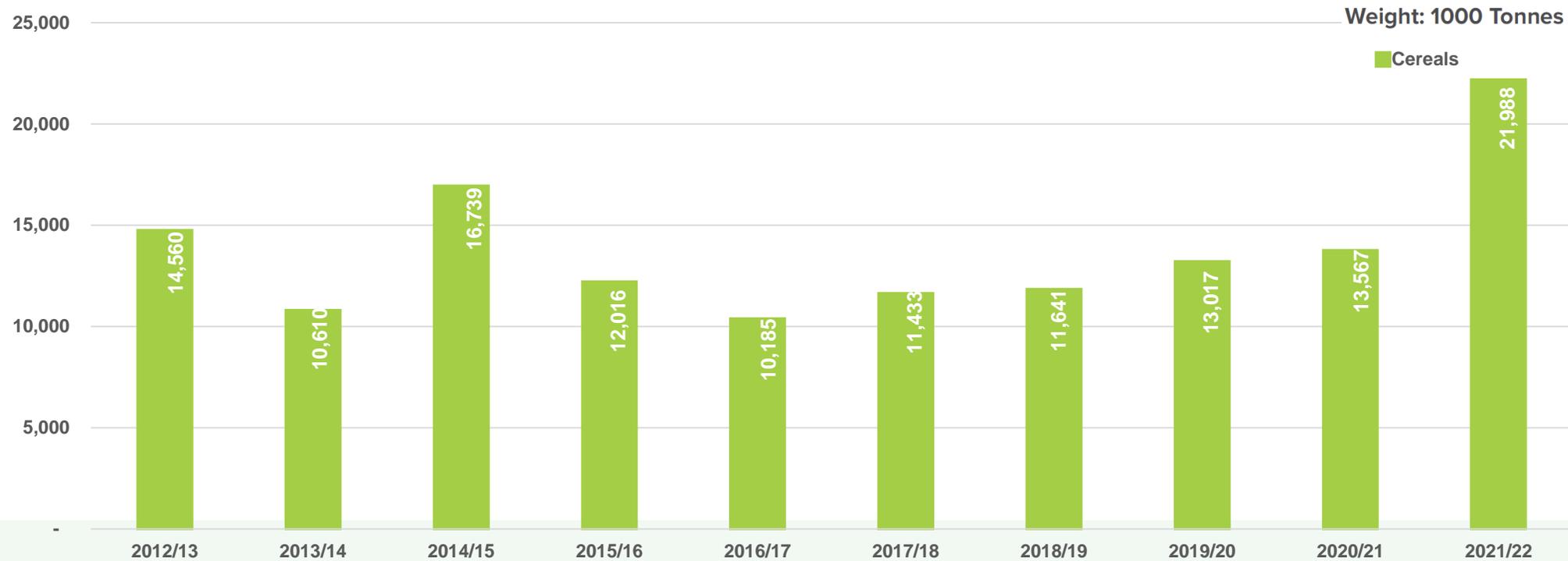
Grains planting area is 8.66 million hectares, 3.64 million hectares of which are done through irrigation and the rest by rain _fed.

IRAN'S GRAINS PRODUCTION

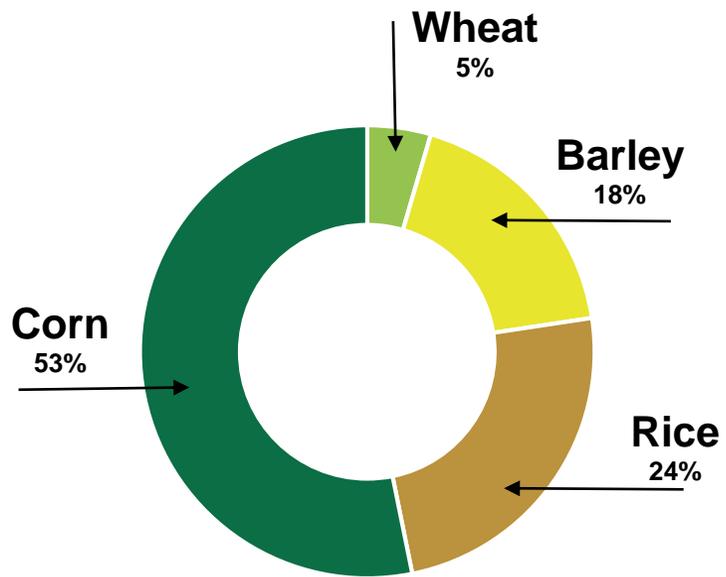


The forecast for wheat production in 2022 has been greatly reduced back moderately since the previous year. Though Iran cereals production fluctuated substantially in recent years, it tended to increase through 1971 - 2022 period ending at 23 million tonnes in 2020.

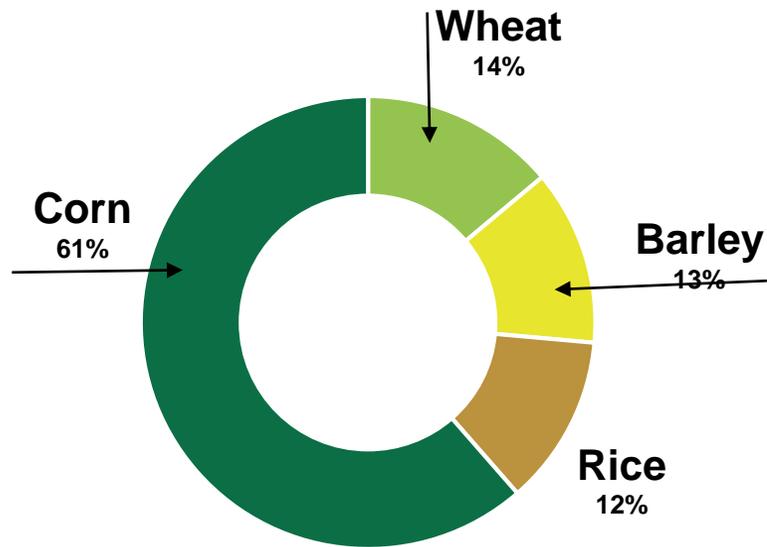
IRAN'S GRAINS IMPORTS



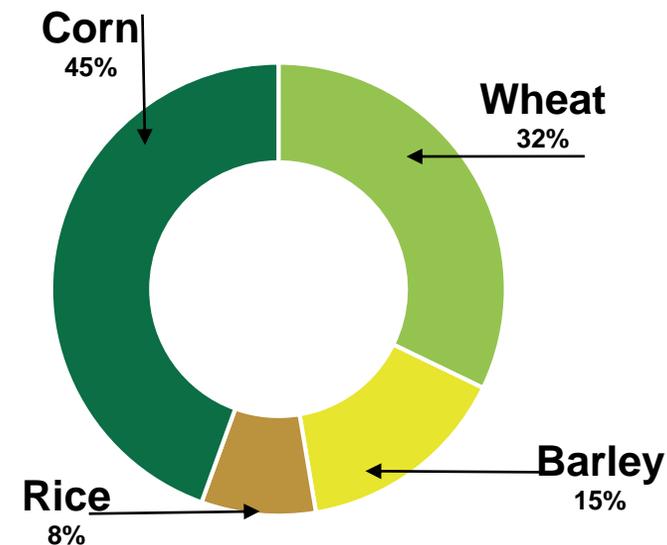
Iran imported more than 22 million tonnes grains in 2020/21 (Mar/Feb), an increase of 24%.



Grains Imports 2011/12



Grains imports 2016/17



Grains Imports 2021/22

Iran imported 8.42 billion dollar grains in 2021 (4.36 billion dollar grains in 2018 and 2.79 billion dollar grains in 2016)

On average, Iran imported 13.5 million tonnes of grains during the past 10 years among which, corn and wheat have had the biggest share of 54% and 23% respectively.



MILLING **WHEAT**

Bread (72%)

Cakes

Grains

Macaroni / Noodles

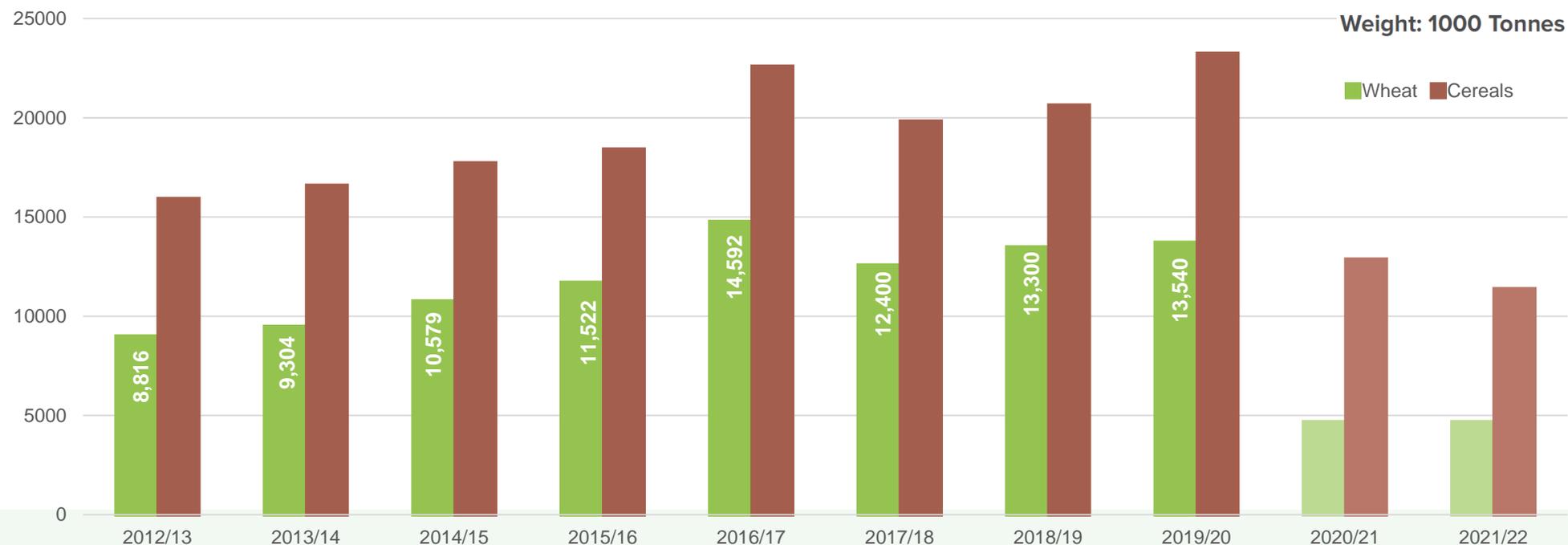
Iranians have, in recent days, witnessed a steep hike in prices of essential items, mainly wheat-based food, in the aftermath of a government decision to eliminate the subsidy for industrial use of flour.

WHEAT PLANTED AREA IN IRAN



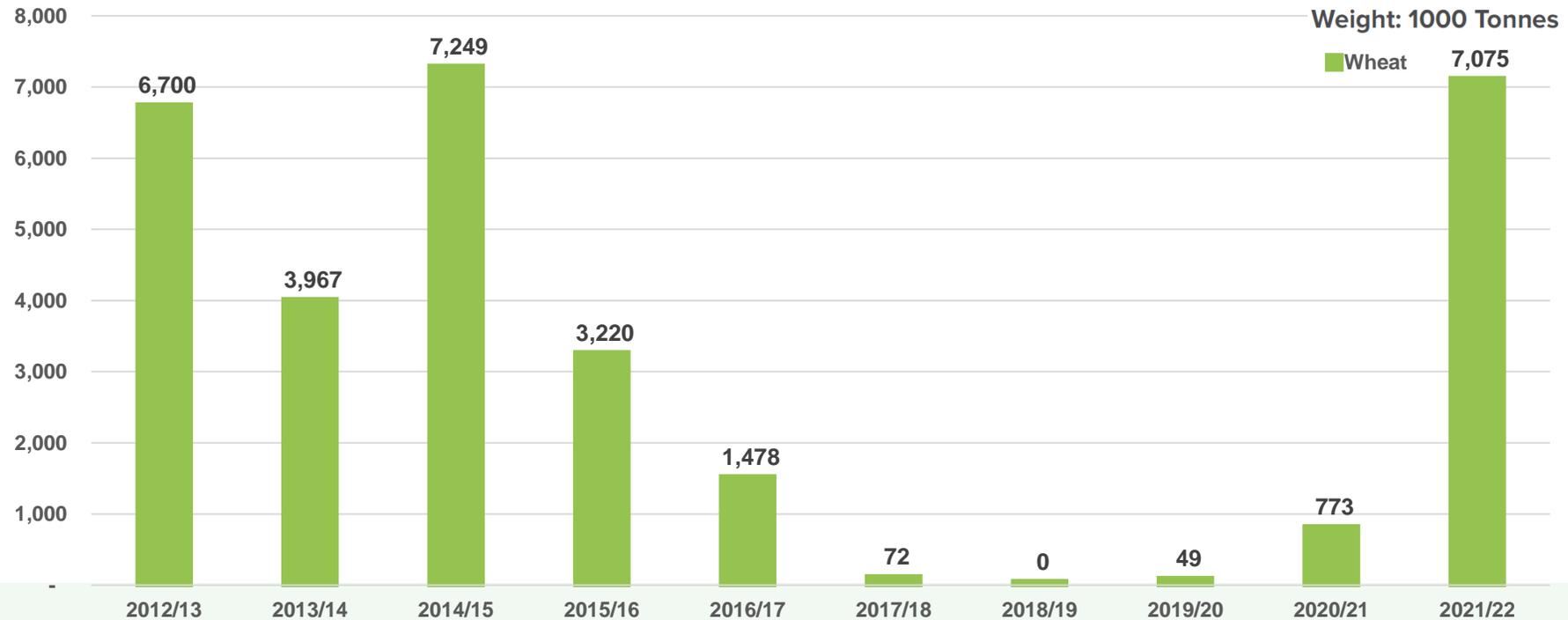
The wheat plantation area has declined from 6.62 million hectares to 6 million hectares during the past 10 years.

WHEAT PRODUCTION IN IRAN

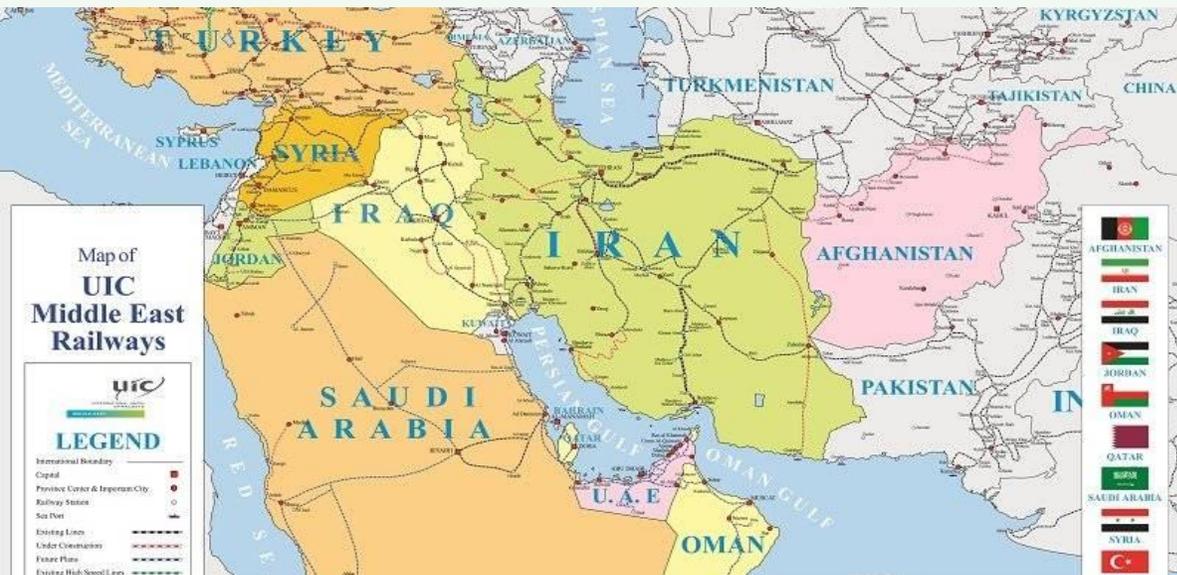


56_65% of the total grains production belongs to wheat

IRAN'S WHEAT IMPORTS



The average wheat imports has been 2.85 million tonnes during the past 10 years.



Iran is the largest country in the Middle East and has a long history of agricultural production. Around one-third of Iran's land area is suited for agricultural production.

Iran has 350 flour factories with 24 million tonnes production capacity. It consumes 12.5 million tonnes flour ,cooking and industrial, per year.

MIDDLE EAST (Wheat Production, Consumption, and Stocks)

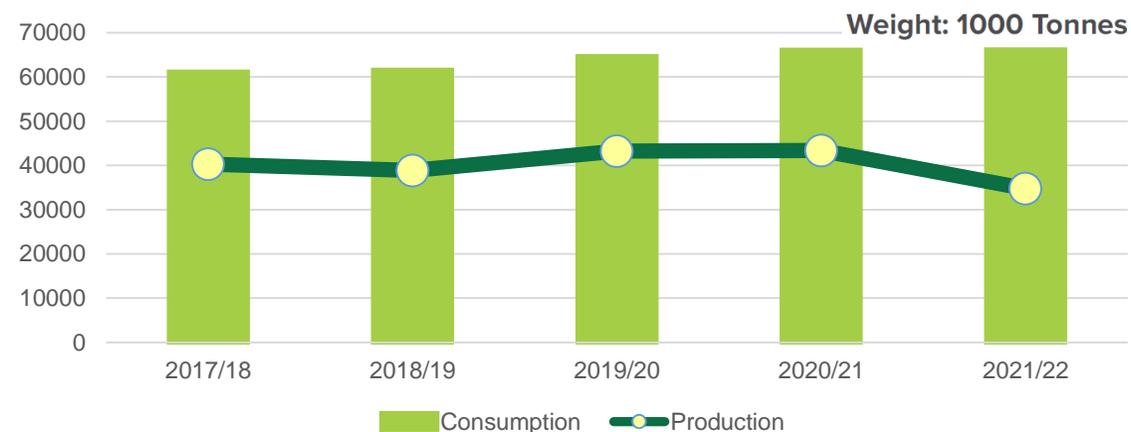
Production: 34.74 million tonnes (a 5-year low)

Imports: 34.68 million tonnes

Consumption: 64.52 million tonnes

Ending Stocks: 13.33 million tonnes

Gap Eases Between Middle East Production and Consumption





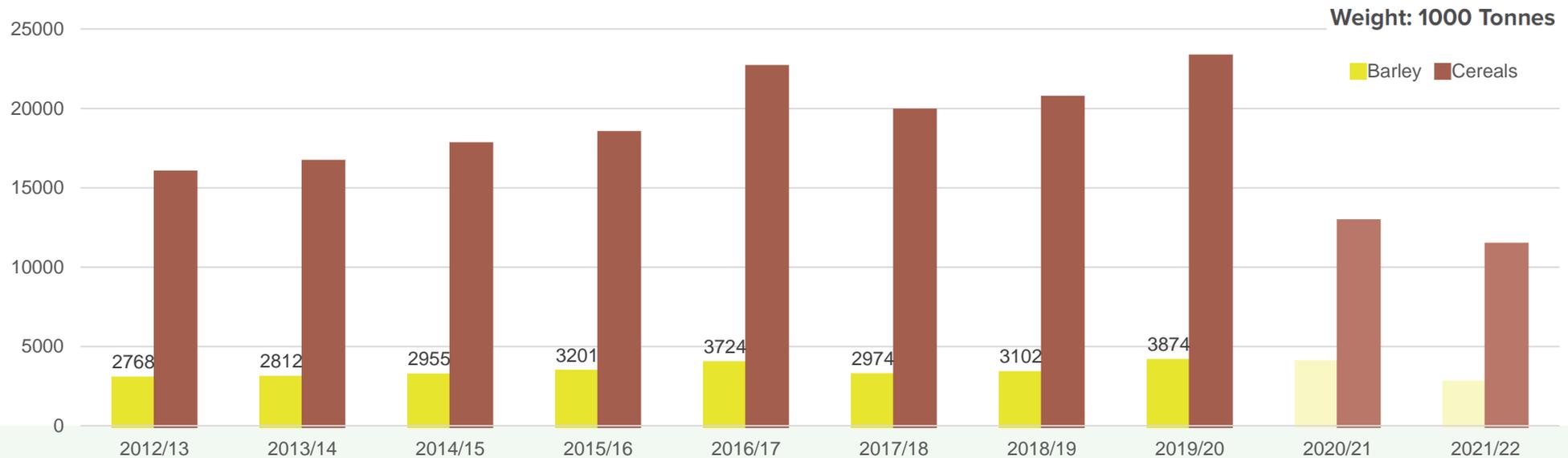
BARLEY

Mostly is used as livestock feed

IRAN'S BARLEY PRODUCTION

Barley production reached to 2.5 million tonnes in 2021/22 from about 3.72 million tonnes in 2016/17.

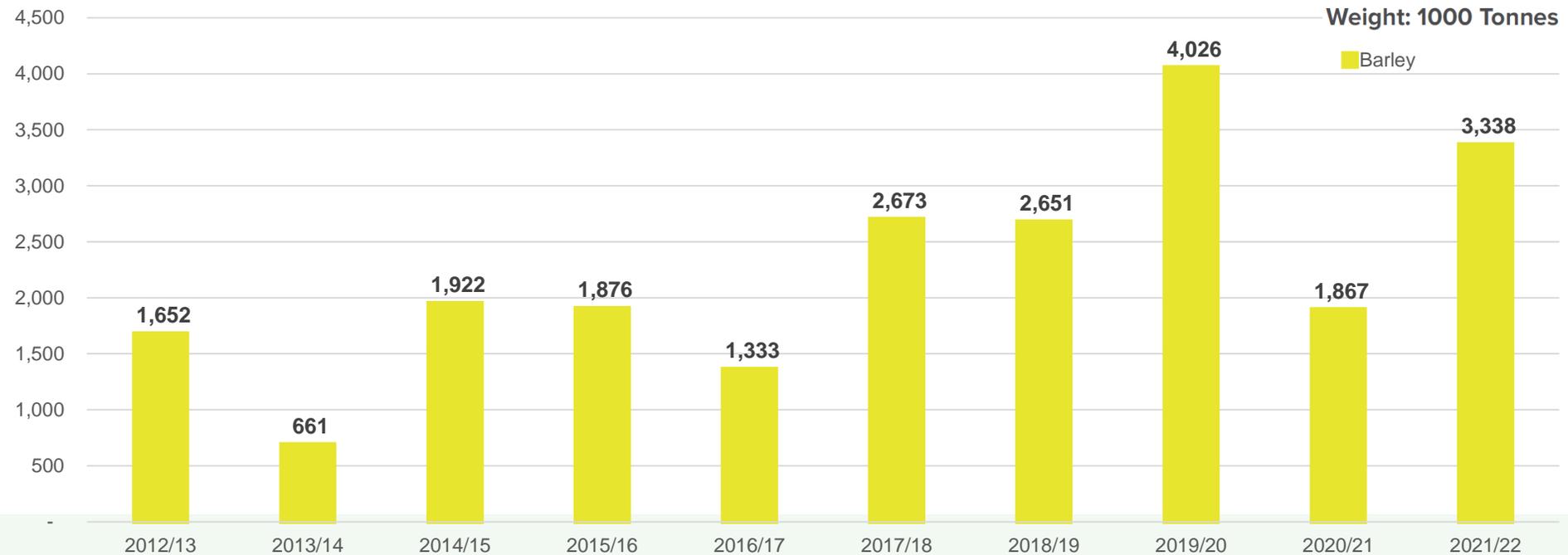
Barley accounts for 15 % of the total grains production.



Consumption: 5.8 million tonnes

BARLEY IMPORTS TO IRAN

The average of imported barley during the past 10 years has been 2.19 million tonnes.



Barley is of important grains to feed livestock and partly for production of malting in Iran.



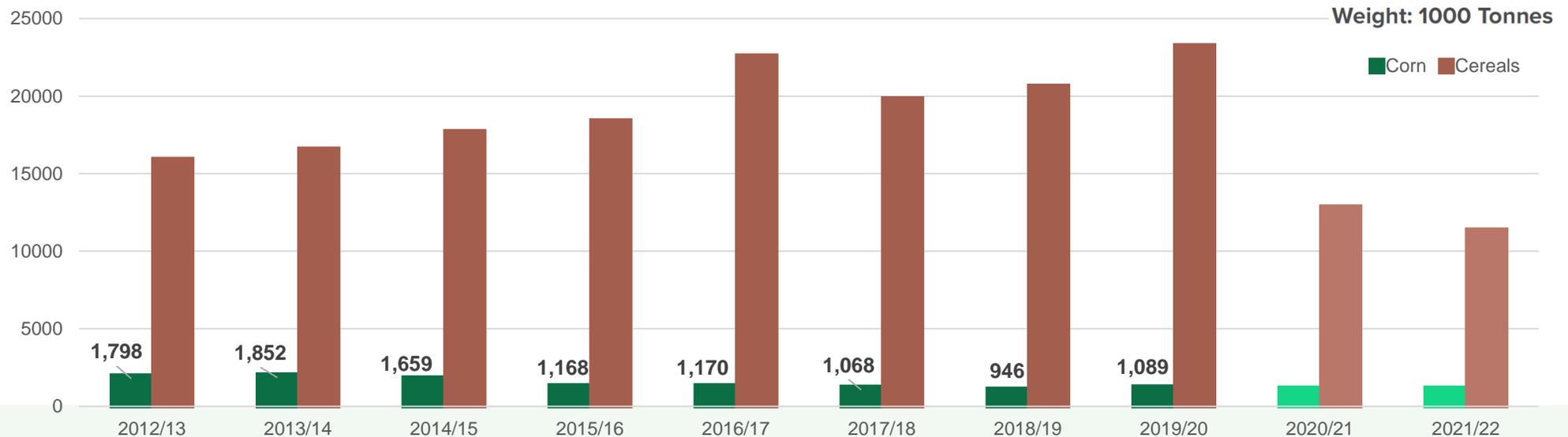
CORN

Iran satisfies its mostly demand of corn by importing

IRAN'S CORN PRODUCTION

The bars indicate the rate of corn and grains production in Iran: Corn production reached to one million tonnes in 2021/22 from about 2.36 million tonnes in 2007/8.

Iran produced less than one million tonnes corn in 2021 which was 16% less than 2020.



Iran corn production had a rather reduction direction during the past 10 years (has decreased by 44%).

4% of grains production belongs to corn.

IRAN'S CORN IMPORTS

The most amount of corn imports took place in 2021/22, amounted more than 9.784 million tonnes.



44% of grains imports belongs to corn.

OILSEEDS MARKET IN IRAN

At present, the country has 25 oil extraction plants and 58 edible oil refineries with a nominal capacity of 5.4 million tons and 5.8 million tons.

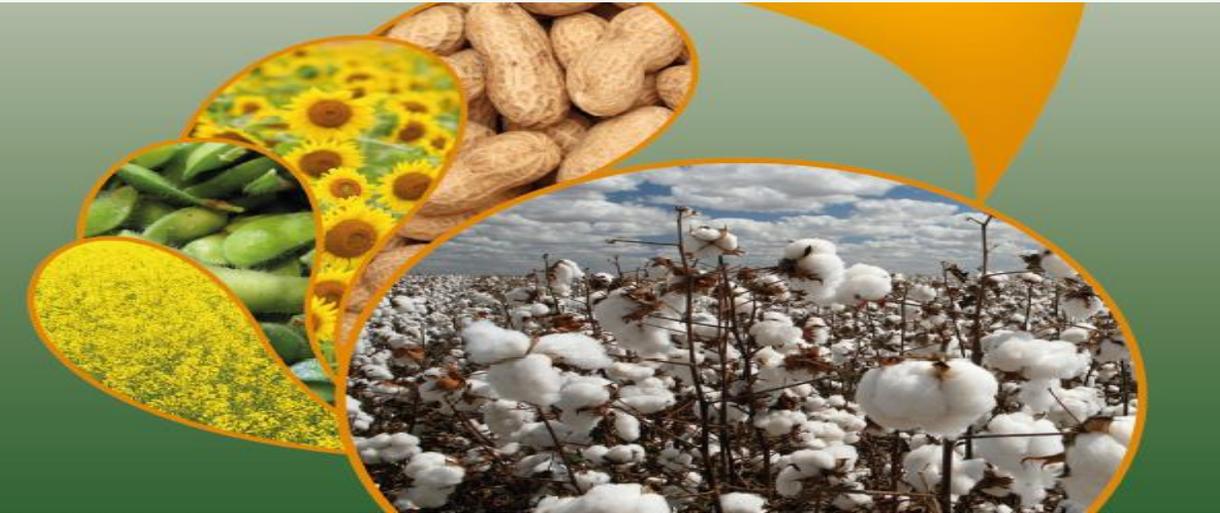
Iran imports more than one million ton crude vegetable oil which is equal to one third of imports of food industries value.

More than 80% of the consumed vegetable oil have been imported until 2022.

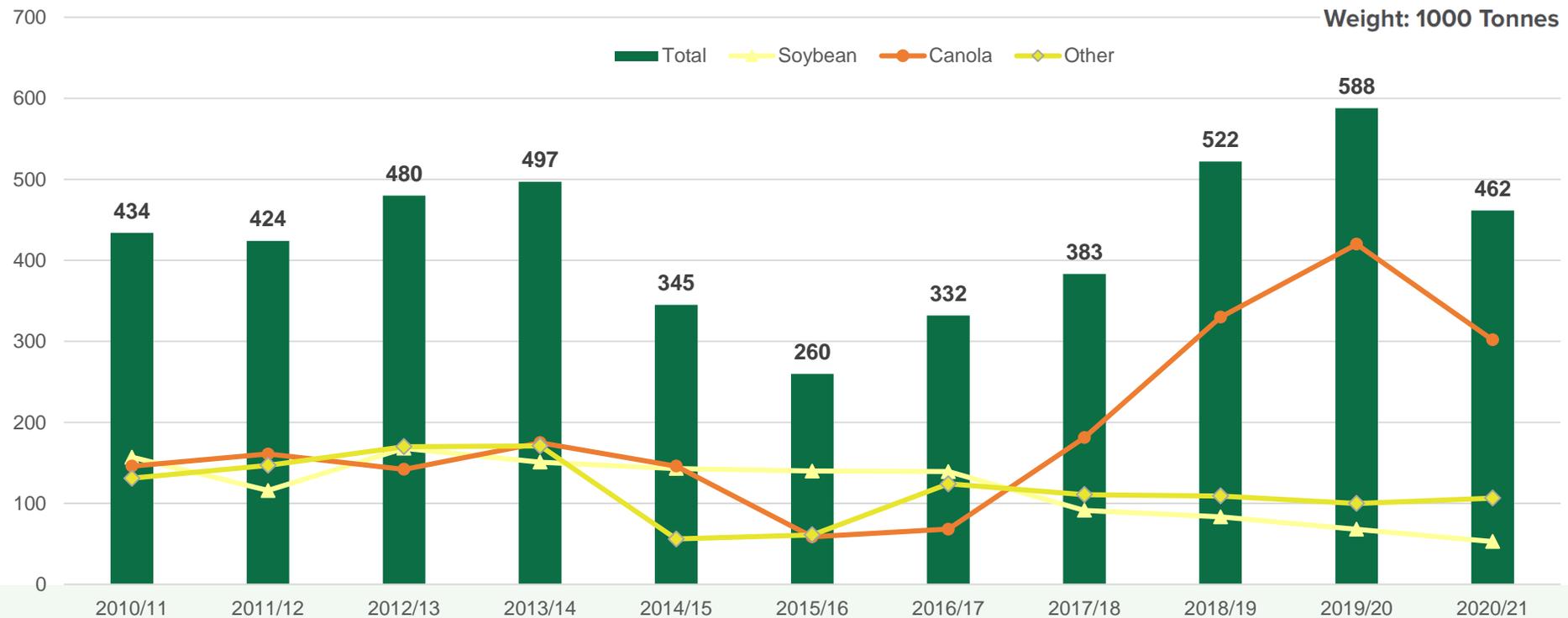
95% of all the vegetable oils consumed in Iran are extracted from soybean, sunflowers and palm.

Vegetable oils consumption per capita is 18 kg.

90% of the total consumed vegetable oils are refined by 30 factories.



IRAN'S OILSEEDS PRODUCTION

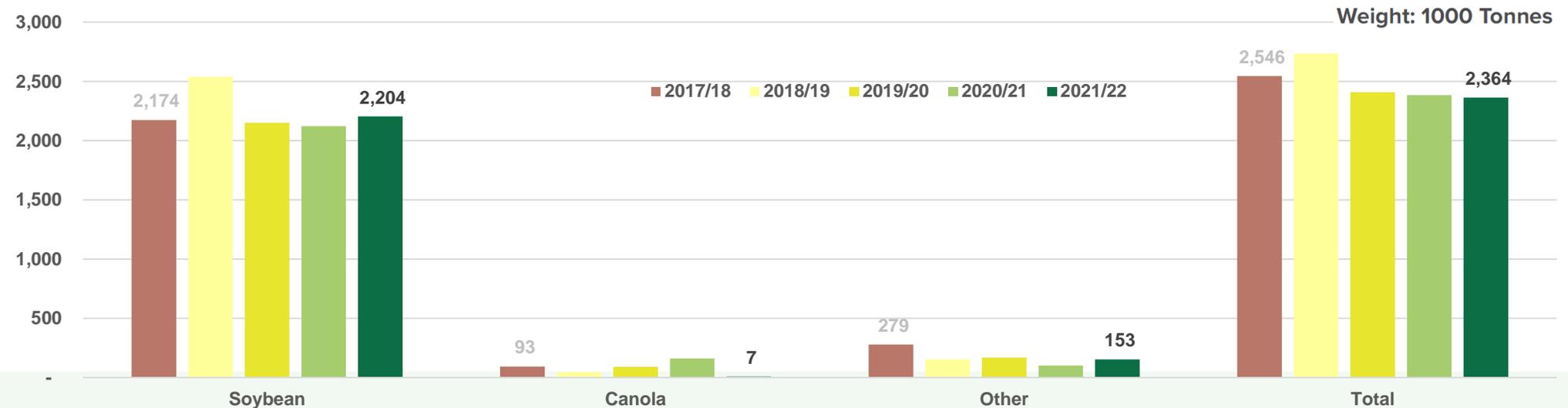


With the government new policy regarding protection local extraction industry, imports tariff has increased and the importing vegetable oil seeds will be much more in the future.

IRAN'S OILSEEDS IMPORTS

In 2021, oilseeds imports for Iran was \$2,740 million. Though Iran oilseeds imports fluctuated substantially in recent years.

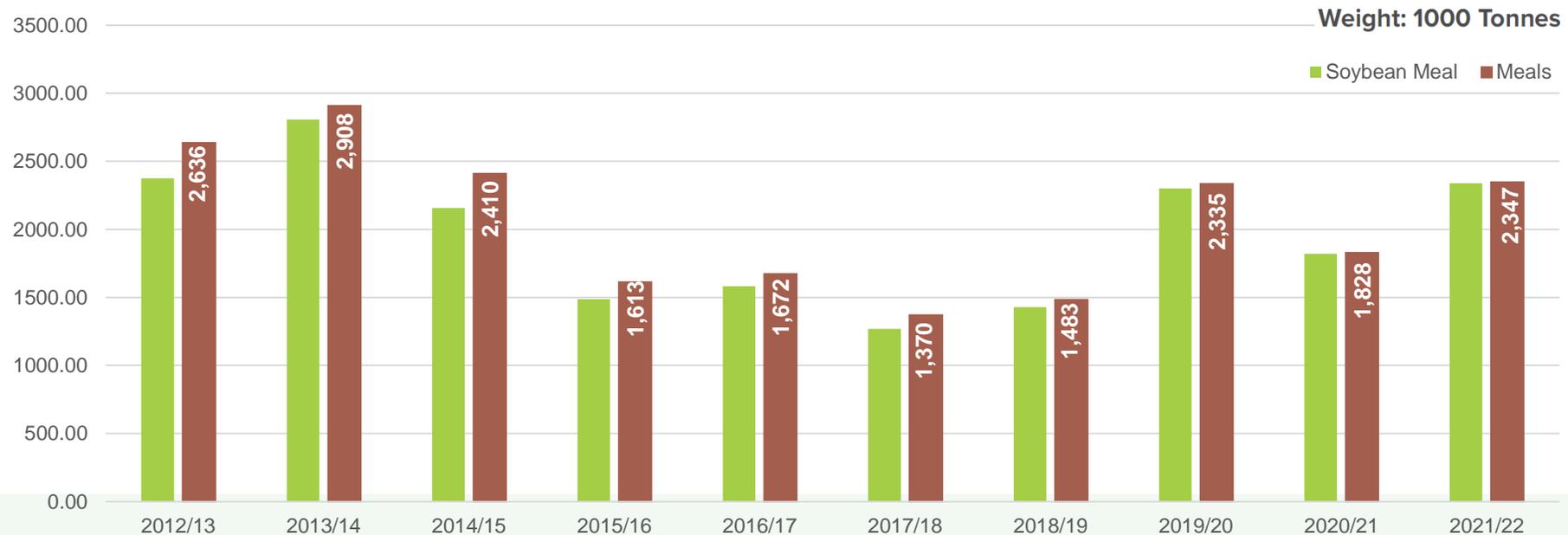
Soybean imports with 2.2 million tonnes are 93% of the total vegetable seeds imports. Sunflower seeds imports stand in the second raw and sesame seeds are the third imported vegetable oil seeds.



Soybeans imports to Iran have the largest share among the oil seeds because along with soybean oil, soybean meal is important too as the main feed for livestock. To protect the vegetable oil extraction industry, by the government the tariff is 20% for soybean oil imports and 10% for soybeans.

IRAN'S PROTEIN MEALS IMPORTS

In 2021, meals imports for Iran was \$1,276 million(99.8% soybean meal).

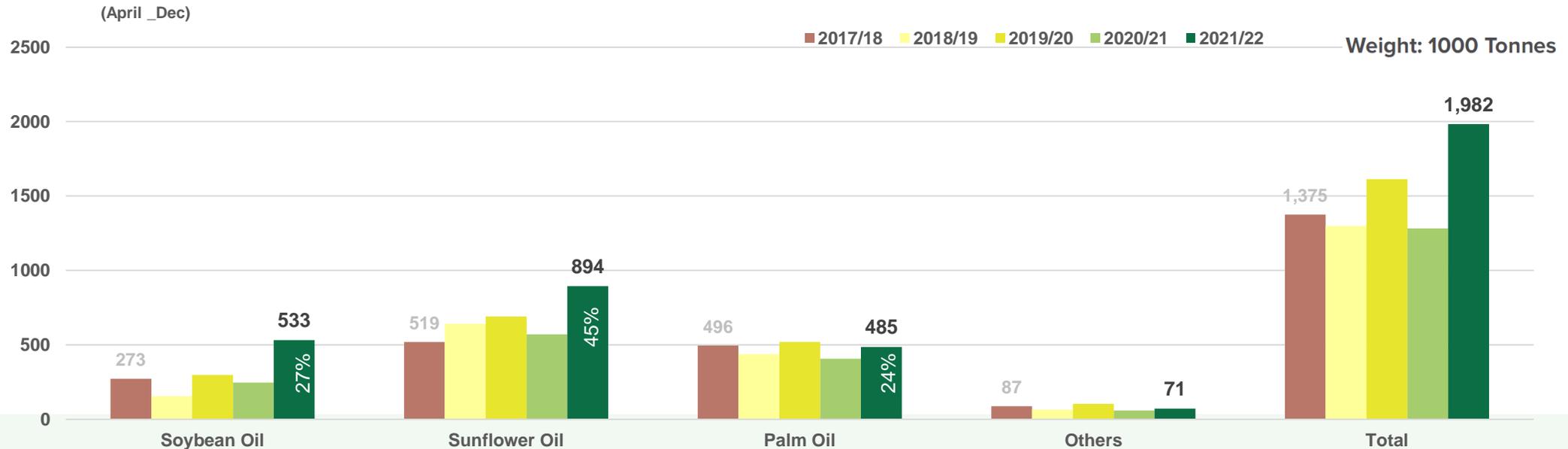


Consumption: 4 million tonnes

IRAN'S VEGETABLE OILS IMPORTS

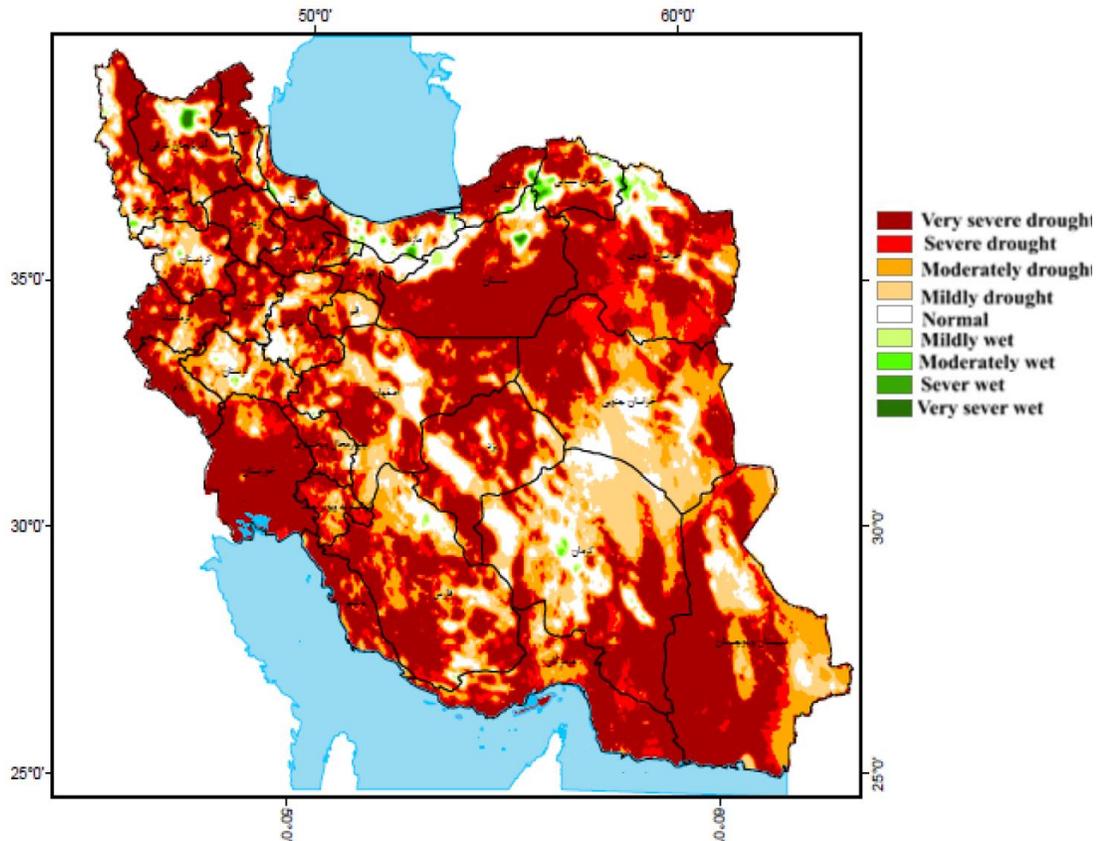
In Iran, the domestic need for raw vegetable oil stands at 1.5 million tonnes per annum.

Iran imported sunflower oil from Russia, Ukraine and Argentina, soybean oil from Argentina, Brazil, Russia, Ukraine and South America, and palm oil from Malaysia and Indonesia in 2021.

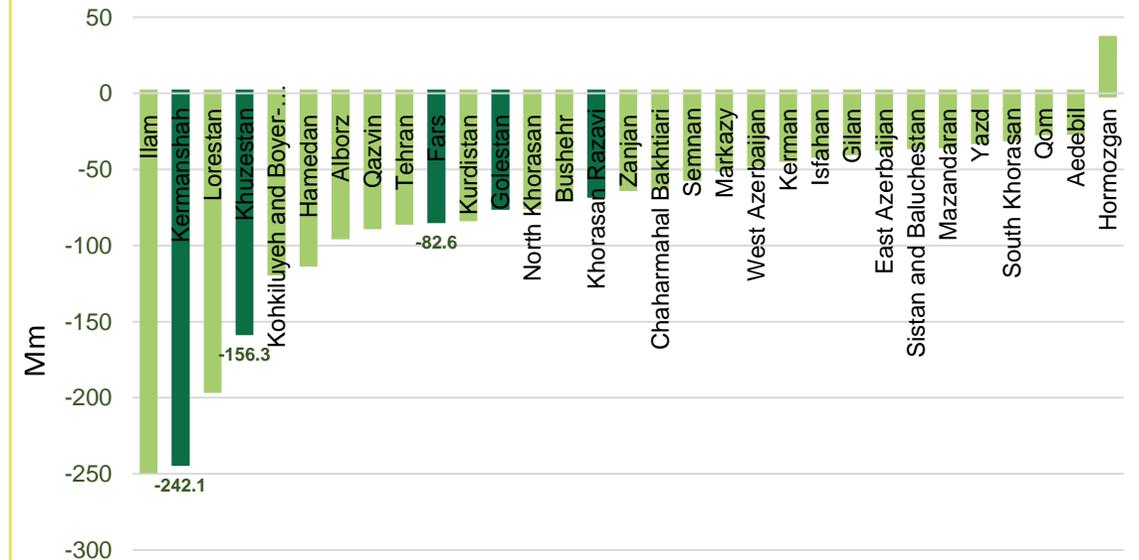


71% of domestic demand for vegetable oils are imported in the form of unrefined oil, 20% in the form of oilseeds and the remaining 9% are produced locally.

MAP OF DROUGHT



The amount of rainfall in Iran's main river basins from September 2021 to April 2022 was, in most places, substantially lower compared with long term averages(58.9 mm less precipitation).



Iran has been battling drought for over 20 years, thanks to declining rainfall, rising temperatures, inefficient farming practices, excessive consumption in metropolises and poor management of resources.

A wide-angle photograph of a vast, golden wheat field stretching to the horizon. The sky is filled with dramatic, dark clouds, with a bright light source on the left side, creating a strong contrast and a warm, golden glow over the scene. The wheat stalks are in sharp focus in the foreground, showing their texture and color.

THANK YOU

Source: Agricultural Commission in Tehran Chamber of Commerce