# 2025 Market Outlook

North Dakota Bankers Association

# 2025: Keep your pencils sharp



# What's the most pressing question heading into 2025?

## Some possibilities...

- Russia/Ukraine conflict
- Interest rates
- Higher input costs, lower commodity prices
- What's going to happen with the Farm Bill?
- Where are markets headed in 2025?
- Lack of liquid capital (farmer's liquidity)
- South American Competition
- Weather

# A little bit about me...

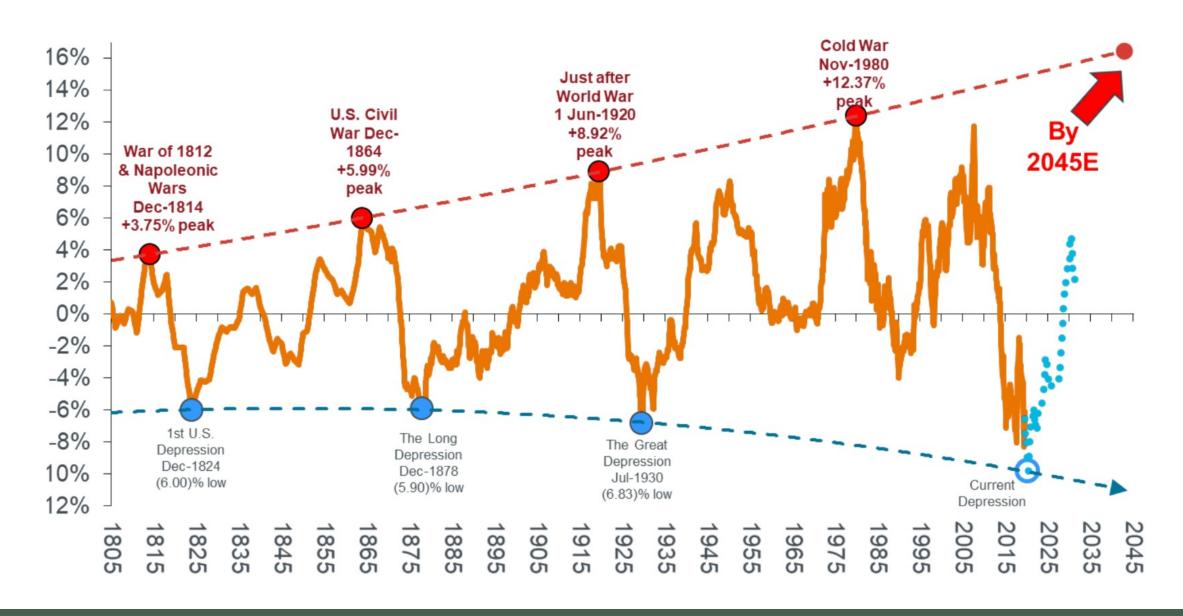




## Agenda for today

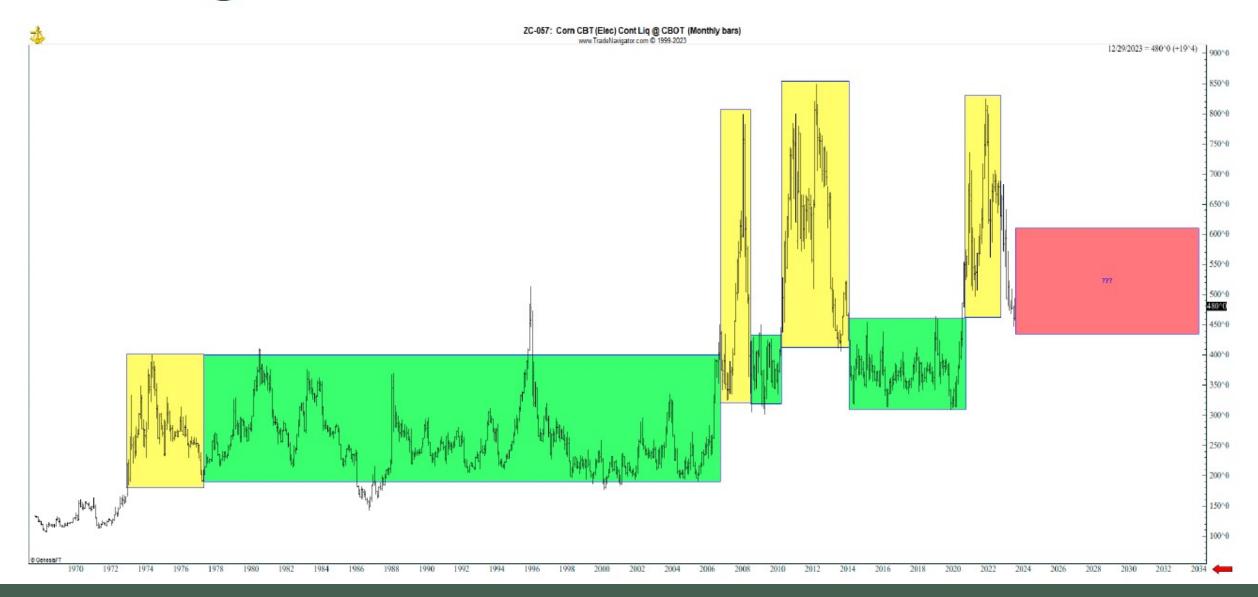
- 1. 2025 Price Outlook
- 2. Few factors to watch that may indicate a changing tide
- Practical resources/ideas for helping producers

# 2025 Price Outlook



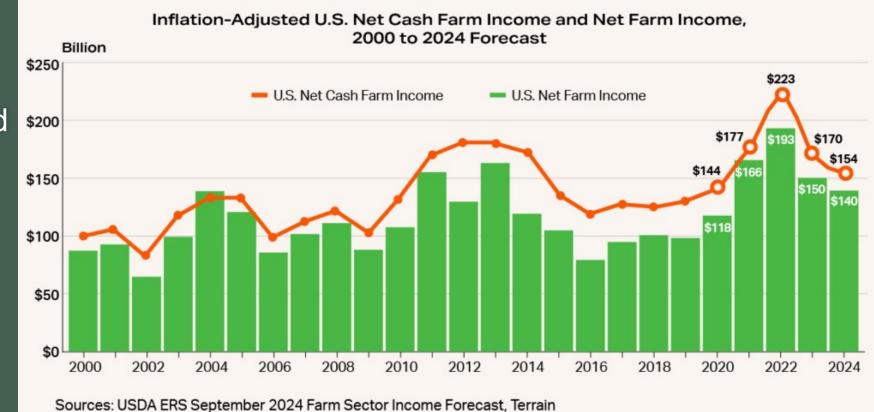
Source: Stifel Report June 2020. Note: Shown as 10yr rolling compound growth rate with polynomial trend at tops and bottoms. Blue dotted line illustrates a forecast estimation. Source: Warren & Pearson Commodity Index (1795-1912), WPI Commodities (1913-1925), equal-weighted (1/3rd ea.) PPI Energy, PPI Farm Products and PPI Metals (Ferrous and Non-Ferrous) ex-precious metals (1926-1956), Refinitiv Equal Weight (CCI) Index (1956-1994), and Refinitiv Core Commodity CRB Index (1994 to present).

# Old highs become the new lows



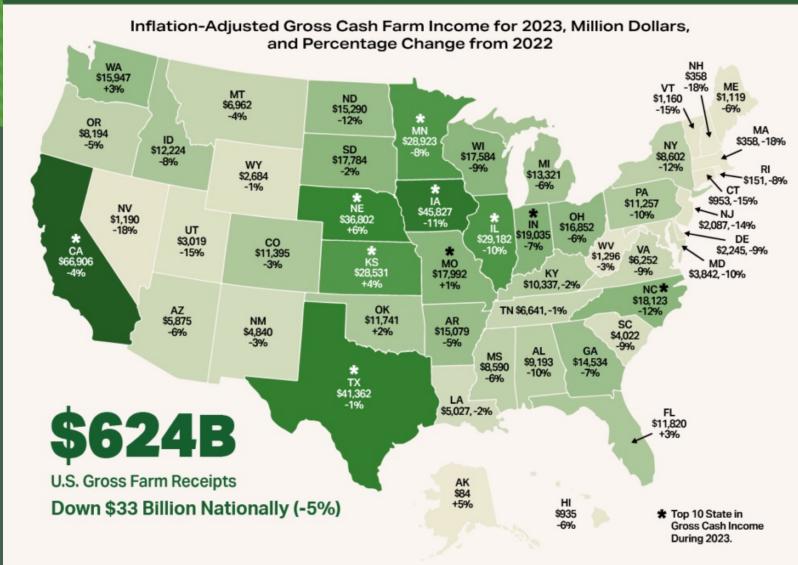
- U.S. Net Cash Farm
   Income has experienced
   the <u>steepest two-year</u>
   <u>decline in history</u>
- U.S. Net Farm Income, is down 7% in 2024 compared to 2023

Chart 1: U.S. Farm Income Projections



- USDA is estimating a decline in net cash farm income of \$69B for 2023 and 2024 if realized, this would be the largest decline on record
- Net cash farm income for row crops is projected to fall in 2024 to the lowest levels in more than a decade

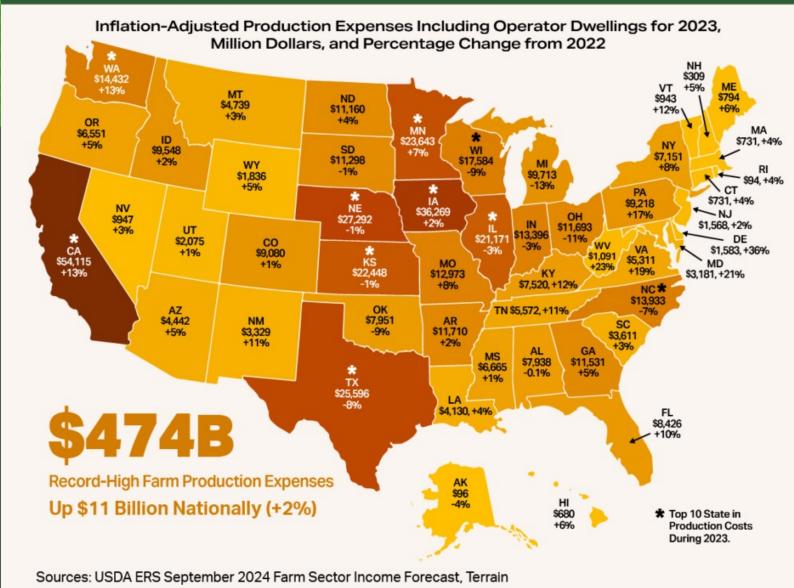
#### Map 1: Gross Farm Income Fell Sharply in 2023



Sources: USDA ERS September 2024 Farm Sector Income Forecast, Terrain

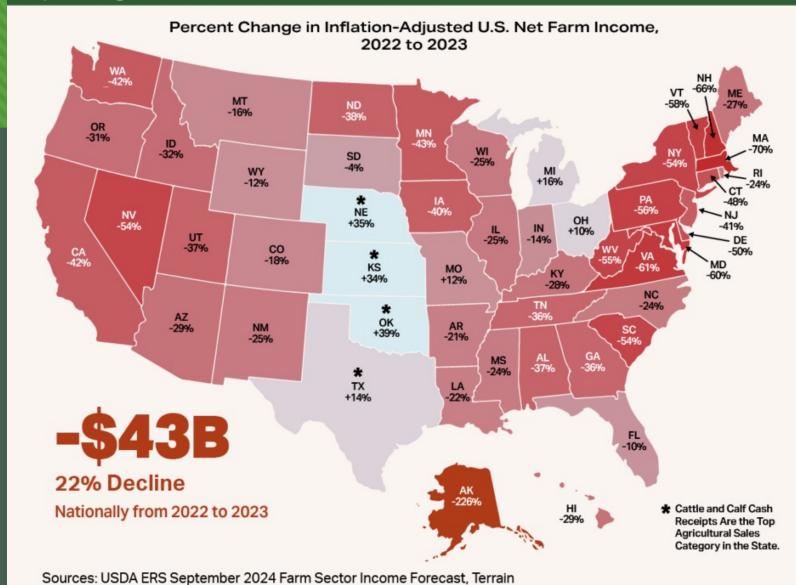
2023 production expenses were <u>record</u> high at \$474B – the 4<sup>th</sup> largest year on record

#### Map 2: Record-High Agriculture Production Costs



- Cattle, dairy, and poultry operations are projected to see higher net cash farm income
- Net cash farm income for hog operations is projected to improve from last year

#### Map 3: Large Declines Seen in Farm Income



Gross Revenue: \$979/\$717

Total Costs Before Rent: \$757/465

Total Costs After Rent: \$1,052/\$760

Total Loss: -\$73 corn/ -\$43 beans

Cost of production/acre: \$5.26/\$15.20

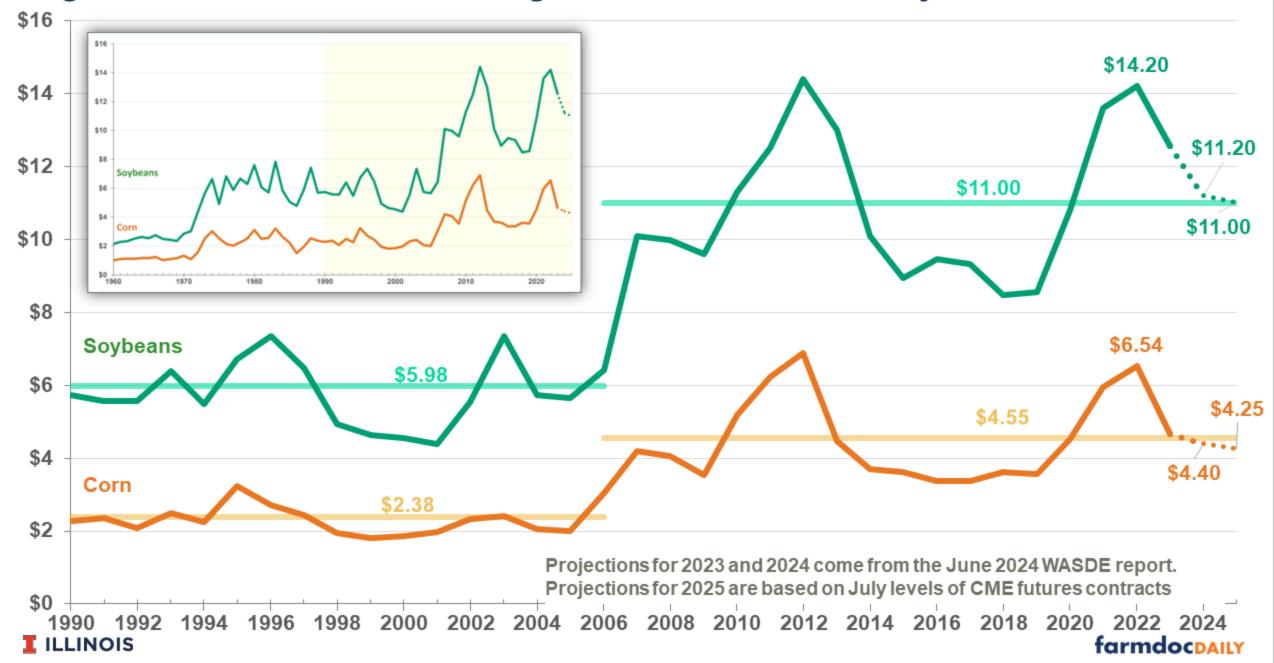
Table 1. 2025 Corn and Soybean Budgets for Northern, Central, and Southern Illinois

	Northern		Central-High		Centra	Central-Low		Southern	
	Corn	Beans	Corn	Beans	Corn	Beans	Corn	Beans	
Yield per acre	228	69	236	75	222	68	195	61	
Price per bu	\$4.25	\$10.25	\$4.25	\$10.25	\$4.25	\$10.25	\$4.25	\$10.25	
Crop revenue	\$969	\$707	\$1,003	\$769	\$944	\$697	\$829	\$625	
ARC/PLC	10	10	10	10	9	9	9	9	
Ad hoc Federal payments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Crop insurance proceeds	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Gross revenue	\$979	\$717	\$1,013	\$779	\$953	\$706	\$838	\$634	
Fertilizers	165	58	165	65	160	62	160	72	
Pesticides	101	65	122	74	119	75	113	75	
Seed	126	78	127	81	133	71	119	79	
Drying	22	0	22	0	20	1	11	0	
Storage	9	4	10	5	9	3	4	3	
Crop insurance	19	10	19	8	19	9	23	12	
Total direct costs	\$442	\$215	\$465	\$233	\$460	\$221	\$430	\$241	
Machine hire/lease	31	26	21	22	24	24	24	22	
Utilities	8	6	6	5	8	7	8	7	
Machine repair	45	36	39	37	45	43	45	40	
Fuel and oil	22	16	20	17	19	17	23	23	
Light vehicle	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
Mach. depreciation	76 <b>\$184</b>	65 <b>\$151</b>	<u>83</u>	73 <b>\$156</b>	80 <b>\$178</b>	81 <b>\$174</b>	<u>84</u> <b>\$186</b>	81 <b>\$175</b>	
Total power costs		•				•		•	
Hired labor	34	30	27	24	28	26	27	26	
Building repair and rent	14	7	10	9	8	6	6	6	
Building depreciation	18	9	17 15	13 15	19 17	12 17	12 17	12 17	
Insurance Misc	13 13	13	12	12	17	17	17	17	
Interest (non-land)	39	31	30	28	26	21	23	21	
Total overhead costs	\$131	\$99	\$111	\$101	\$111	\$95	<b>\$98</b>	\$95	
Total non-land costs	\$757	\$465	\$747	\$490	\$749	\$490	\$714	\$511	
Operator and land return	\$222	\$252	\$266	\$289	\$204	\$216	\$124	\$123	
Land costs (cash rent)	295	295	339	339	275	275	194	194	
Farmer return	-\$73	-\$43	-\$73	-\$50	-\$72	-\$59	-\$70	-\$71	
Breakeven price to cover:									
Non-land costs	\$3.32	\$6.74	\$3.17	\$6.53	\$3.37	\$7.21	\$3.66	\$8.38	
Total costs <sup>1</sup>	\$4.61	\$11.01	\$4.60	\$11.05	\$4.61	\$11.25	\$4.66	\$11.56	

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Equals non-land costs plus land costs.

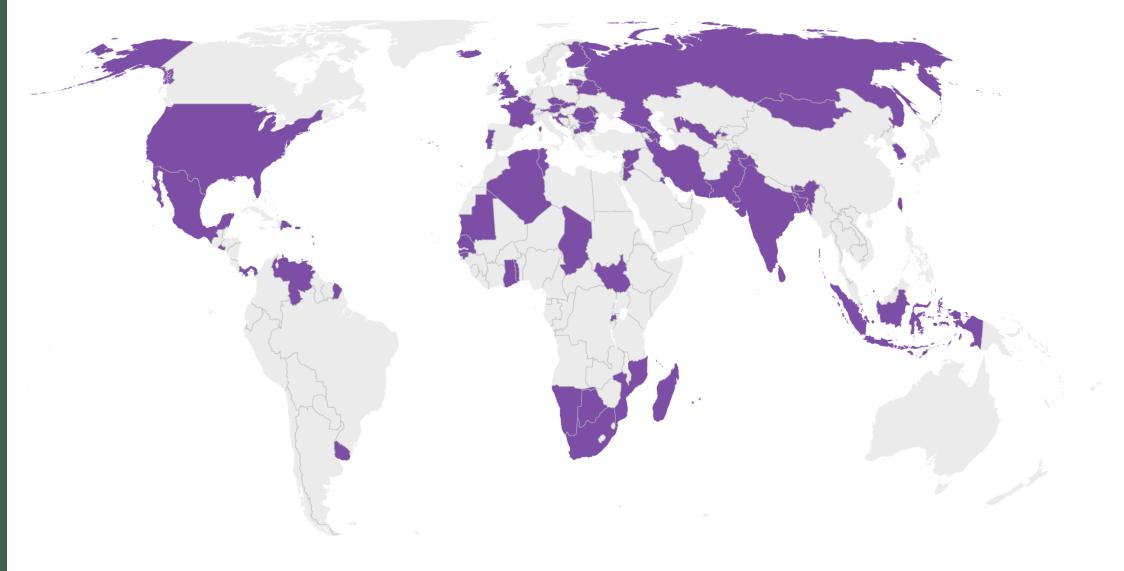
farmdocDAILY

Figure 1. U.S. Market Year Average Prices for Corn and Soybeans 1960 to 2025P



# Headwinds in 2024 and beyond...

#### Countries and territories with national elections in 2024



Note: The map shows national parliamentary and presidential elections, but does not show referendums or the European Parliament elections.

Source: International Foundation for Electoral Systems

Graphic: Lou Robinson, CNN

## 2024 Presidential Election

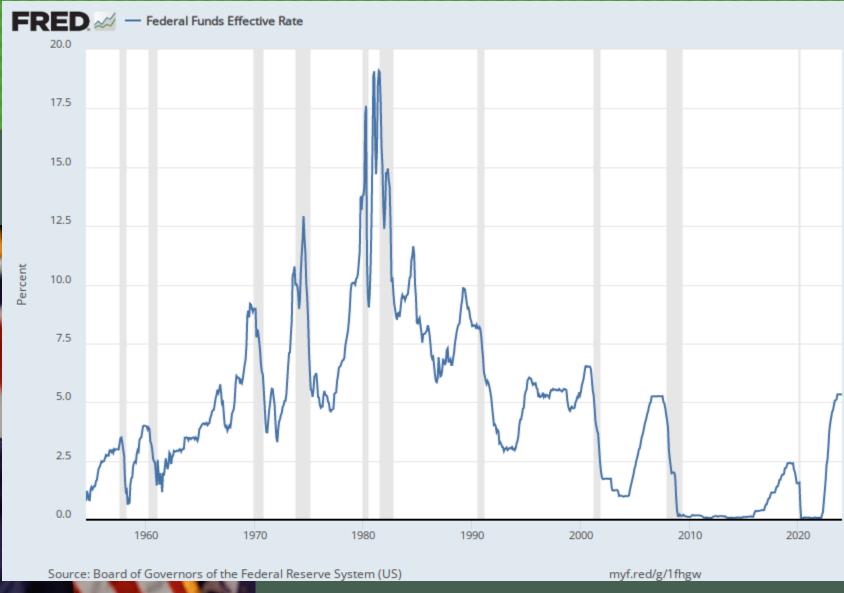


Top three areas of impact:

- 1. Trade policy
- 2. Monetary policy
- 3. Agriculture policy

# Interest Rates!

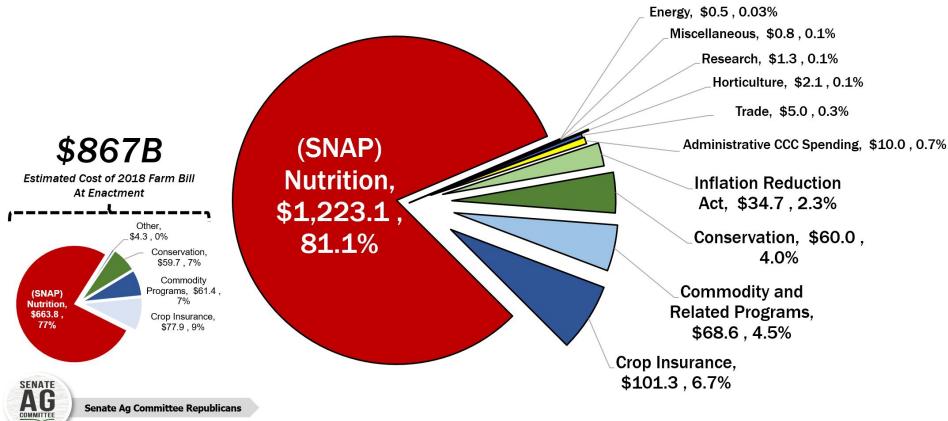




#### Farm Bill

#### The 2023 Farm Bill Scoring Baseline\*

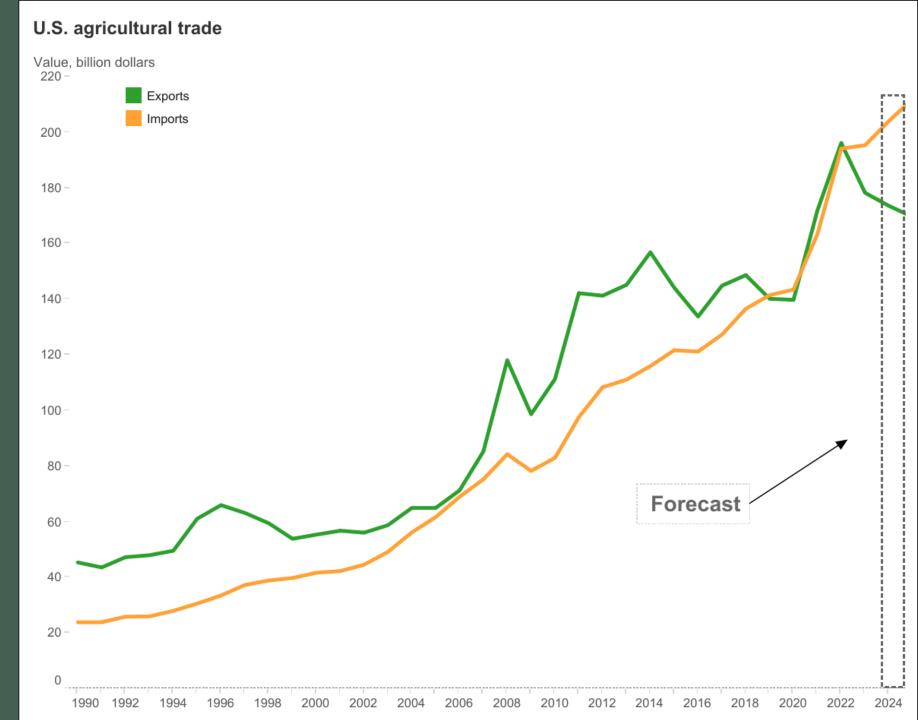
Billion Dollars, Fiscal Year 2024 to 2033, Total Spending \$1.51 Trillion



Extended to 2024... potentially 2025?

Senate Ag GOP Analysis, Congressional Budget Office May 2023 Baseline, Congressional Research Service, \*Includes Inflation Reduction Act Outlays

#### **U.S. Trade Outlook**



## Chinese Demand Destruction

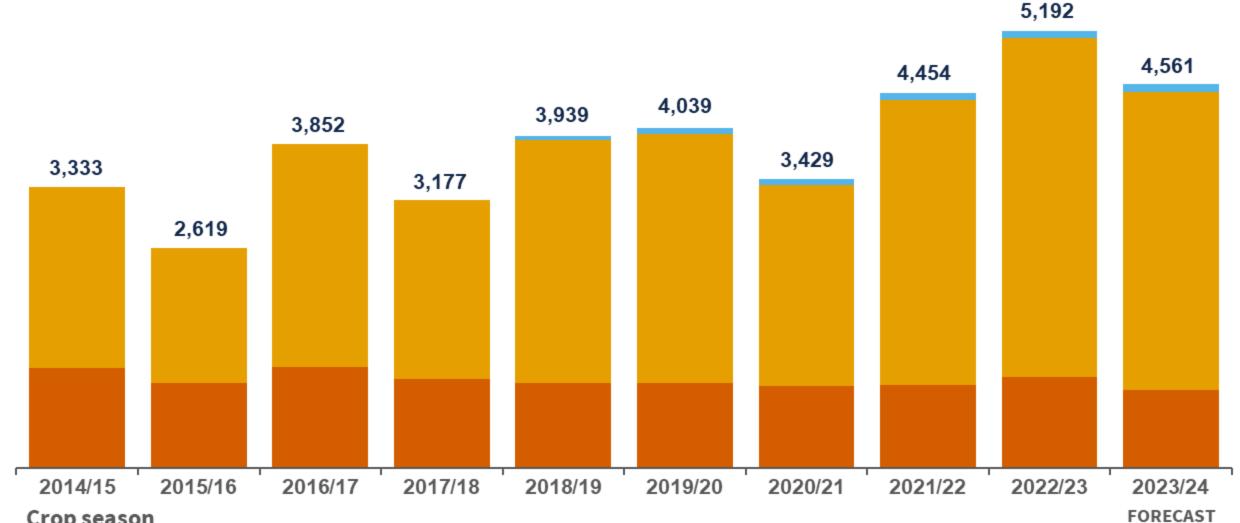
- Declining ChineseGDP
- Weakening demand: soy, pork, and other ag commodities
- Working to find new trading partners



Figure 1. Total Corn Production in Brazil in Three Crops per Year

In million bushels

■1st Crop ■2nd Crop ■3rd Crop

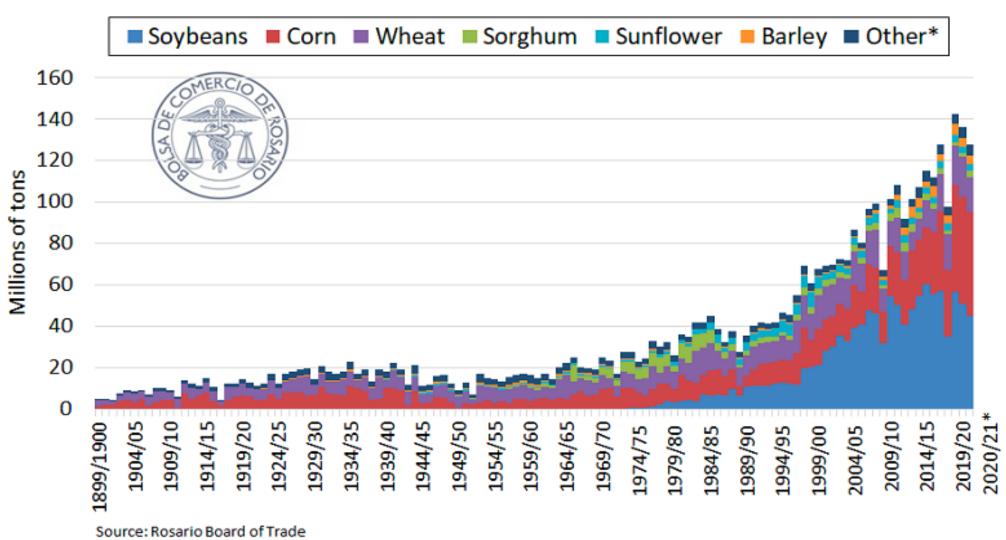


Crop season farmdoc

**I**ILLINOIS

#### **Argentina Crop Production**

@BCRmercados



Other crops: Birdseed, Rice, Oats, Rye, Millet, Durum Wheat, Safflower, Rapeseed, Peanuts, Cotton and Beans





100

90

# Corn Yield United States

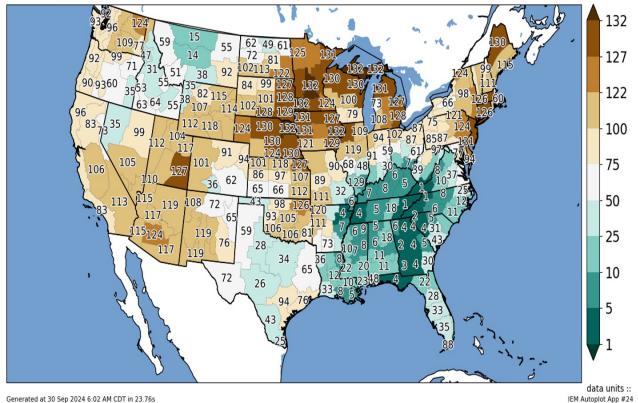




1995 1997 1999 2001 2003 2005 2007 2009 2011 2013 2015 2017 2019 2021 2023

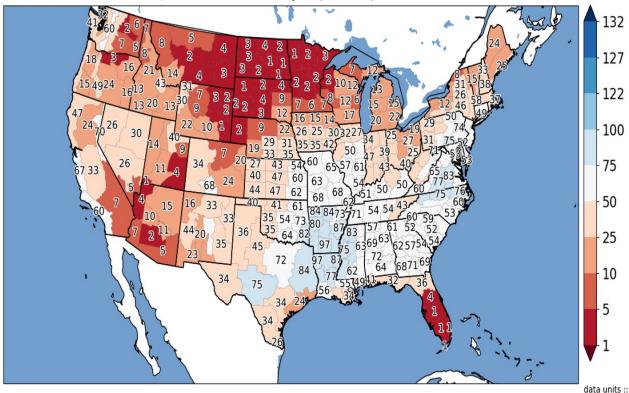
IEM 5

31 Aug 2024 ~7 AM till 29 Sep 2024 ~7 AM Total Precipitation Ranks by Climate District Based on IEM Estimates, 1 is wettest out of 132 total years (1893-2024)



IEM

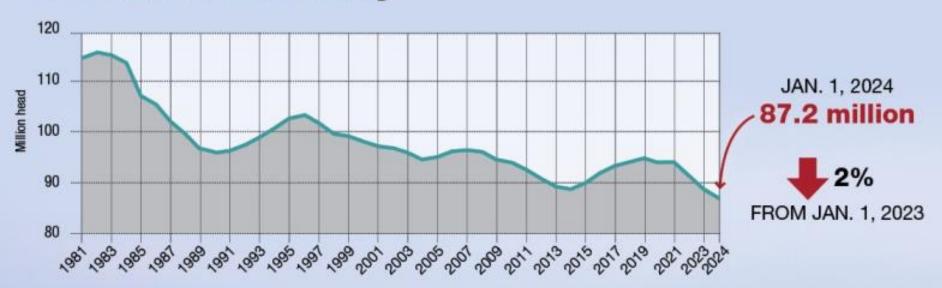
31 Aug 2024 ~7 AM till 29 Sep 2024 ~7 AM Average Temperature Ranks by Climate District Based on IEM Estimates, 1 is hottest out of 132 total years (1893-2024)



IEM Autoplot App #24 Generated at 30 Sep 2024 6:02 AM CDT in 24.62s

IEM Autoplot App #24

#### **U.S. Cattle Inventory**





#### **East Coast Port Strike**

- 143 MMT+ of agricultural products
   \$122 billion were transported
   through ocean ports
- ❖ Represented ~70% of U.S. agricultural exports value and 75% of volume
- One week: the potential value of disrupted containerized ag exports is estimated at \$318 million
- ❖ 54 million metric tons of U.S. soybeans were exported by bulk
  - ❖ 5.8 million metric tons were exported via containers., approximately ½ through East/Gulf Ports
  - ~ 5-6% of total soybean
     exports that will be impacted
     the strike



# How do we use this information to shape conversations for 2025 operating notes?

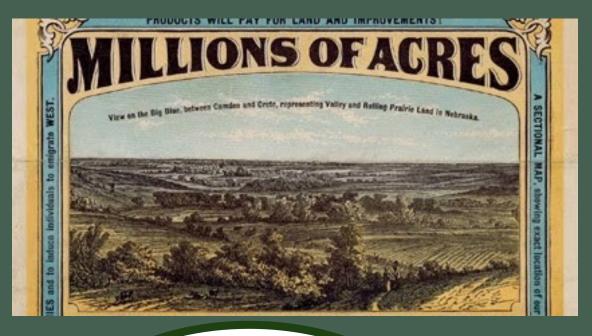
# Thinking Outside the Box



How do we encourage growers to think differently?

## Monoculture: For over 100 years...

"Plant from fencerow to fencerow" - Sec. Earl Butz

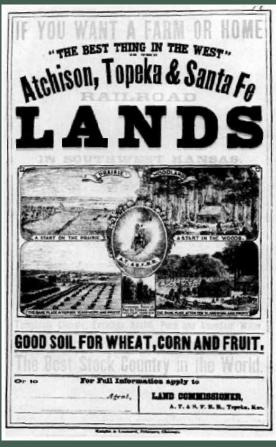


"Get Big or Get Out"

- Sec. Earl Butz +

Sec. Ezra Taft

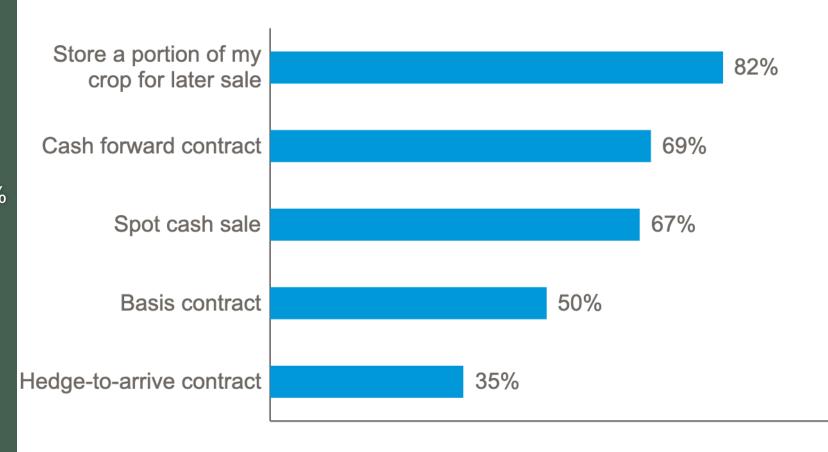
Benson





- 1. Producers use 4 5 grain marketing tools
- 2. Most popular marketing tool: storage used by 82% at least occasionally; 1 in 5 say they always store
- 3. More than 2/3 of farmers use cash forward contracts and spot cash sales
- 4. ~ 25% of survey respondents use futures or options
- 5. ~ 2/3 price in small increments; only 5% go for the "home run" and price a large portion at a time
- 6. ~ 3/4three-quarters of producers say they have a good understanding of their cost of production, although a smaller percentage use it in setting a price target for marketing
- 7. ~17% percent have a written marketing plan





Source: Farm Credit





# Sharpening our pencils and going back to the basics

- 1. Setting price targets based on production costs and market trends
- 2. <u>Diversifying sales timing</u>— avoid selling at harvest "off the combine" consider scaling into sales
- 3. Leveraging insurance and options to protect against price declines
- 4. <u>Utilize a variety of marketing tools</u>: such as forward contracts, futures, and options. These can help you lock in favorable prices or manage risks effectively

# 3 Key Takeaways

- 1. Need to keep our pencils sharp
- 2. Have to find new ways to diversify the operation if cutting costs or increasing production isn't feasible
- 3. Relationship management is key! → Encourage and support ideas to diversify even when they seem eccentric or "outside" the box

## THANK YOU!

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