MAIZE

JUNE 2025

Grain Market Outlook

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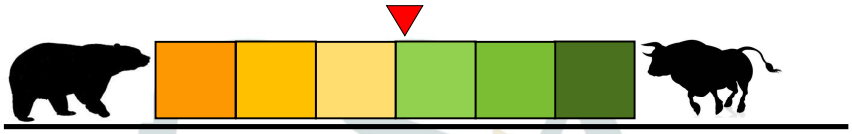
This report was compiled by the applied economics team of Grain SA. If you would like any further information or to be added to the monthly contact list, please feel free to contact Heleen Viljoen (heleen@grainsa.co.za) or Cathrine Matheka (cathrine@grainsa.co.za)

1. Bearish and Bullish Factors

Currently the market is looking at the Northern Hemisphere crop development. Conditions in the US and China are particularly favourable. In contrast, the harvesting process in the Southern Hemisphere is experiencing a certain degree of drought. South Africa's harvesting process was delayed due to excessive rainfall that has now led to quality decreases.

SHORT-TERM PRICE TREND



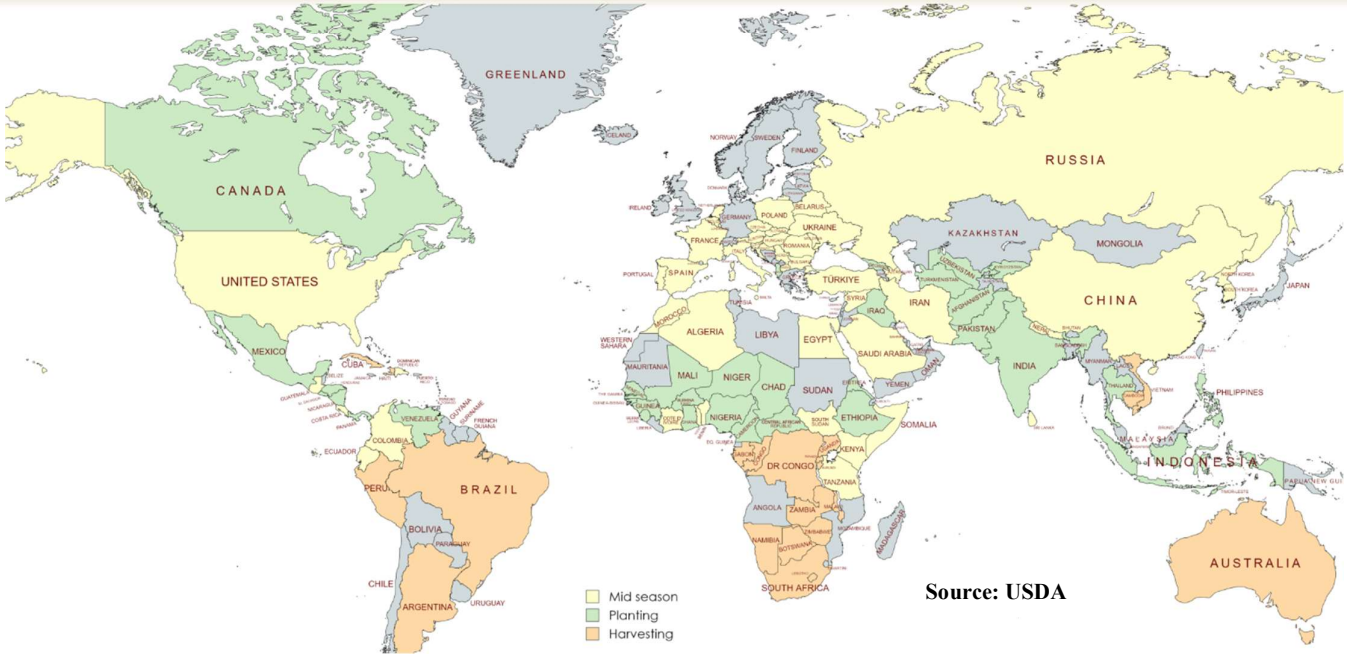
LONG-TERM PRICE TREND

Bearish Factors

- The USDA Crop Progress Conditions rated 71% of the crop being good/excellent, which could apply pressure to global markets.
- Global maize supply is estimated to increase by approximately 40 million tons this season, which could pressure global markets.

Bullish Factors

- For South Africa, the total maize deliveries are 53% behind the 2024/25 season and 42% behind the 5-year average, creating short term supply shortages.
- Brazil is experiencing harvest delays, and only 1.9% of the second crop is being harvested due to late planting and excessive moisture.
- In the short term local white maize WM1's have support due to local quality problems, and delayed harvesting.



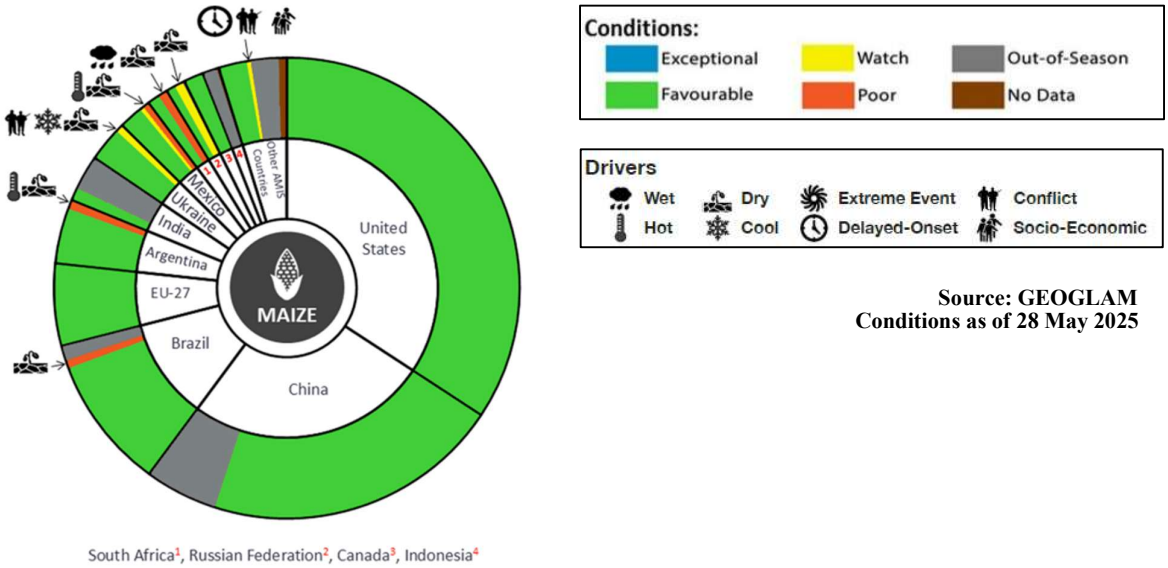
Source: USDA

A. Global crop production conditions

In the southern hemisphere, harvesting continues under mixed conditions. In the northern hemisphere, areas of dryness are developing in parts of Europe.

B. Comments on El Niño:

The climate is currently in an ENSO-neutral state, and forecasts currently estimate a 98 to 54% chance of ENSO-neutral conditions. It will likely stay that way until at least October 2025, according to the IRI[1]. At this time of the year, there is limited long-range ENSO predictability.



Source: GEOGLAM
Conditions as of 28 May 2025

[1] International Research Institute for Climate and Society

C. Crop Conditions Commentary

Brazil	The crop planted in spring is being harvested, and conditions are favourable, except in the Northeastern region. Harvesting has just commenced for the crop planted in summer.
Argentina	The recent rainfall is delaying harvests, and the yield between the early and late planted crops differs.
South Africa	It is almost time to harvest; however, some areas have been negatively affected by waterlogging.
China	Planting is continuing in the northeastern areas
India	Harvesting of Rabi crop is almost concluding.
Mexico	The autumn-winter crop is underway; however, poor yields are expected. The north and northeastern regions are dry; however, planting of the spring crop is progressing.
United States	Planting and emergence are underway and ahead of the average.
Canada	Weather conditions are favourable, and planting is progressing.
European Union	Weather conditions are favourable, and planting is almost complete.
Ukraine	The Eastern and southern regions are experiencing droughts and frosts while planting is nearing completion.
Russian Federation	Planting is progressing.

2.1. South African Producer Deliveries

As of the 6th of June 2025, South Africa delivered 17.2% of the estimated white maize and 27.5% of the yellow maize crops for the 2025/26 season. The Crop Estimate Committee (CEC) projects that South Africa can produce 7 648 450 tons of white maize and 6 995 500 tons of yellow maize this season. The total maize deliveries for the 2025/26 season are 53% behind in comparison to the previous season, and the total deliveries are 42% behind the 5-year average. For white maize, to meet the CEC's 4th estimate, 134 402 tons per week will need to be delivered over the next 46 weeks. For yellow maize, 103 652 tons per week will need to be delivered.

Beraamde Lewering vs NOK Skatting / Delivery Estimate vs CEC Estimate
2025/26 Marketing year

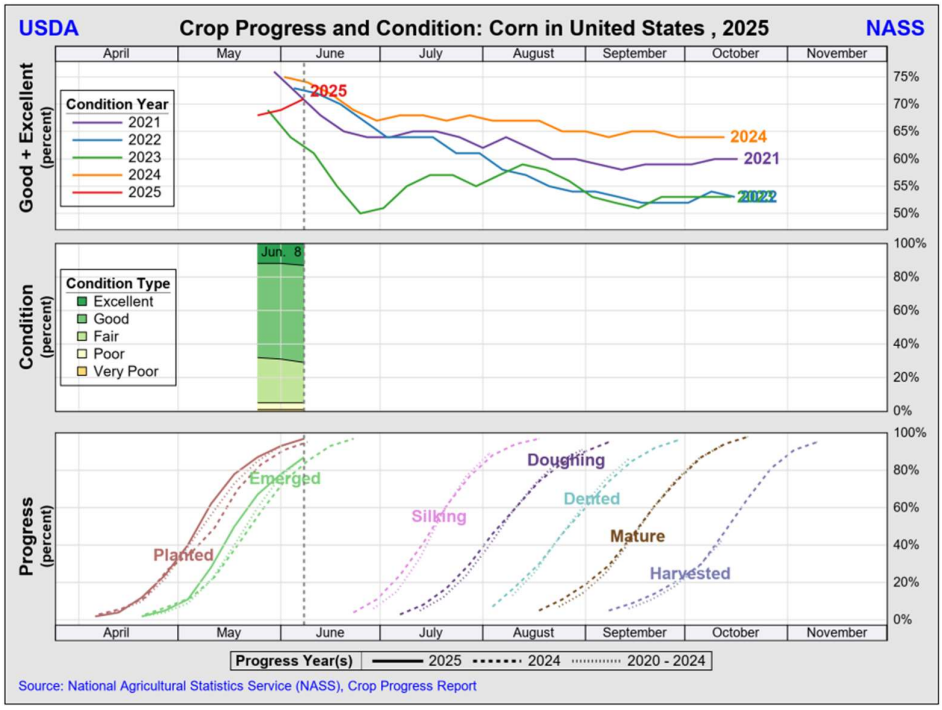
	White/Wit	Yellow/Geel	Total/Totaal	
Early deliveries (Mar & Apr) (tons) *(Note 1)*	245 080	385 373	630 453	Vroeë lewerings (Mrt & Apr) (tonne) *(Nota 1)*
Deliveries (May-Feb) (tons) (Note 2)	1 035 865	1 422 148	2 458 013	Lewerings (Mei-Febr) (tonne) (Nota 2)
Total deliveries (tons) (Note 3)	**1 280 945**	**1 807 521**	**3 088 466**	**Totale lewerings (tonne) (Nota 3)**
CEC 4th production estimate (tons)	7 648 450	6 995 500	14 643 950	NOK 4de produksieskatting (ton)
Adjustment for on-farm consumption & storage (tons) (Note 4) (Retention)	185 000	420 000	605 000	Aanpassing vir op-plaas verbruik en stoor (Terughoudings)
Crop estimate MINUS farm consumption, storage, seed retention etc	**7 463 450**	**6 575 500**	**14 038 950**	**Produksieskatting MIN plaasverbruik, stoor, saad terughouings ens**
Deliveries as % of CEC estimate minus retensions (%)	**17,2%**	**27,5%**	**22,0%**	**Lewerings as % van die NOK skatting minus terughoudings(%)**
Outstanding after adjustment (tons)	6 182 505	4 767 979	10 950 484	Uitstaande op NOK na aanpassings (tonne)
Remaining weeks for delivery (Note 5)	46	46	46	Uitstaande weke vir lewering (Nota 5)
Delivery tempo needed to obtain CEC estimate	**134 402**	**103 652**	**238 054**	**Lewerings tempo benodig**

Notas/Notes

Nota 1: Maart en April 2024 se lewerings word geneem as vroeë lewerings. Ouseisoenlewerings is moontlik maar waarskynlik minimaal
Nota 2: Slegs lewerings vanaf Mei tot Feb word in ag geneem omdat 'n aanname vir Maart en April se vroeë lewerings reeds gemaak is
Nota 3: Totale lewerings tot datum in 52 weke periode (Let op: Periode geneem as Mar - Feb en nie volgens amptelike bemarkingsjaar, Mei - Apr)
Nota 4: Aanname: Volgens NOK se opnamesyfer onder produsente einde van Nov elke jaar - sien ook Graan SA se vraag- en aanbodbalansstaat.
Nota 5: [52 weke minus (Aantal vroeë lewerings weke plus weke sedert Meimaand)]

Source: Grain SA, CEC, SAGIS

2.2. United States crop development



3. World Maize Production

World Agricultural Supply and Demand (WASDE) JUNE 2025/2026 Overview

Beginning stocks **Ending stocks**

World:

285.04 mil. tons 12% normal level 275.24 mil. tons

Stock-to-use percentage: 21.57%; three-year-average: 23.40%

United States:

34.68 mil. tons 44.46 mil. tons

Stock-to-use percentage: 13.69%; three-year-average: 12.80%

Brazil:

5.99 mil. tons 2.59 mil. tons

Stock-to-use percentage: 2.78%; three-year-average: 6.49%

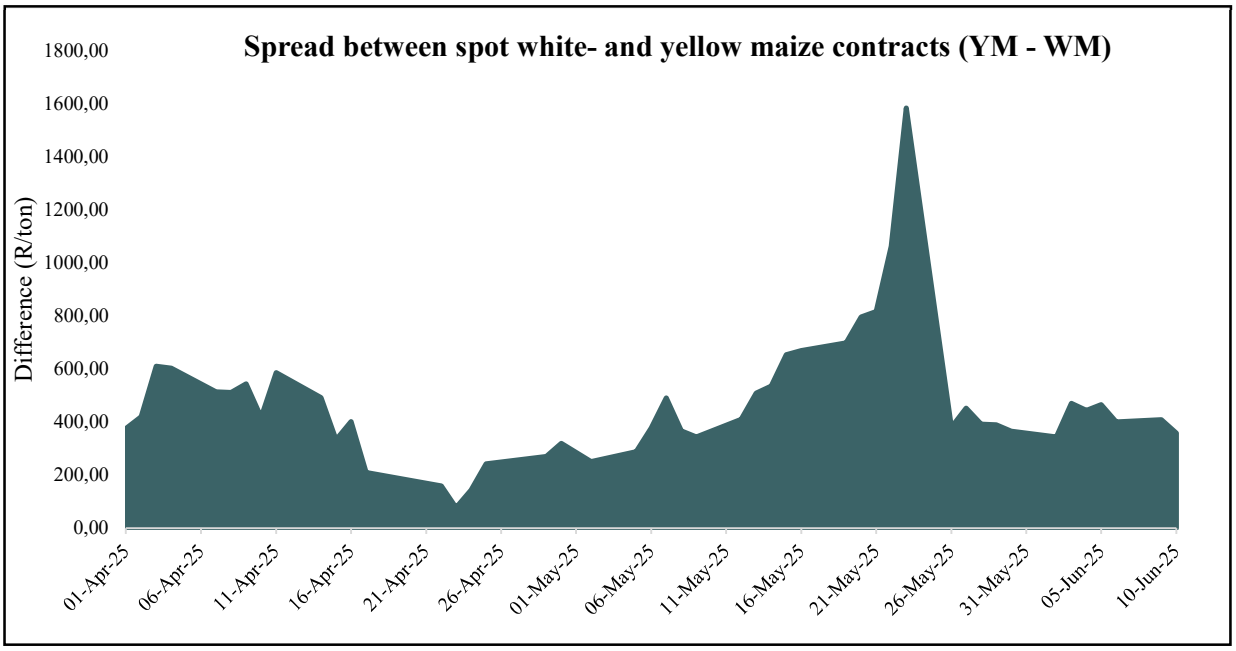
Argentina:

2.78 mil. tons 3.19 mil. tons

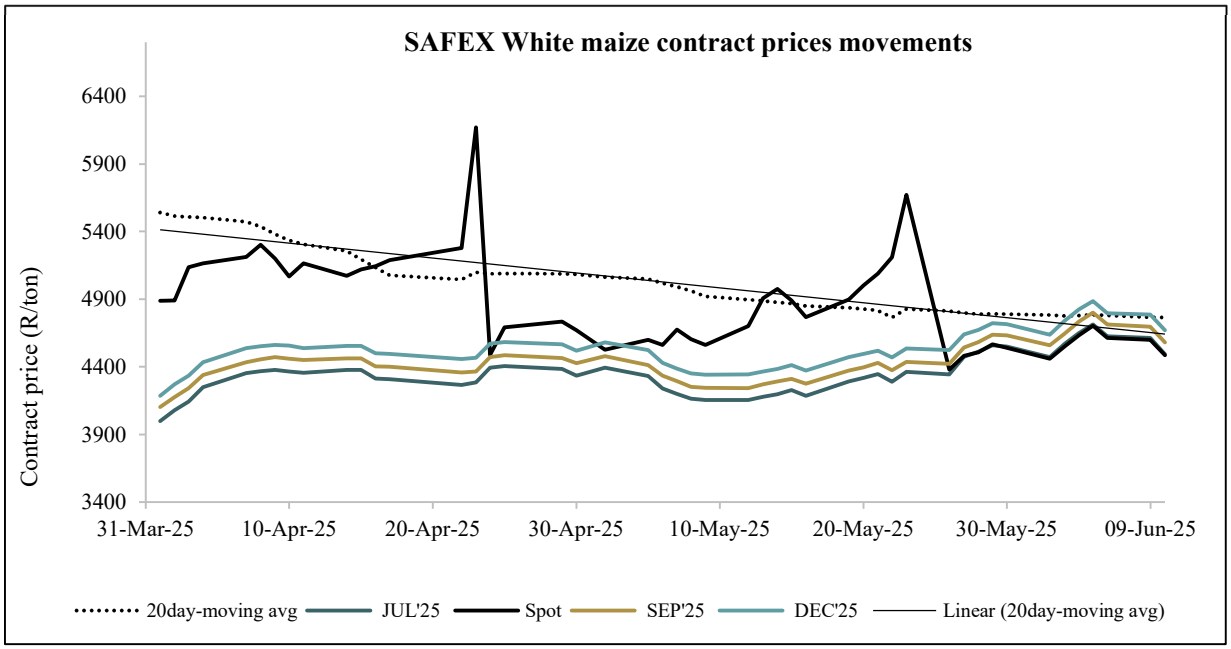
Stock-to-use percentage: 20.45%; three-year-average: 18.57%

Below the normal stock-to-use level, prices tend to react sharply in the market environment. By comparing current year stock-to-use percentages to the norm, an indication can be concluded regarding the direction of price trends.

4. Monthly Contract Price Movements (White Maize)



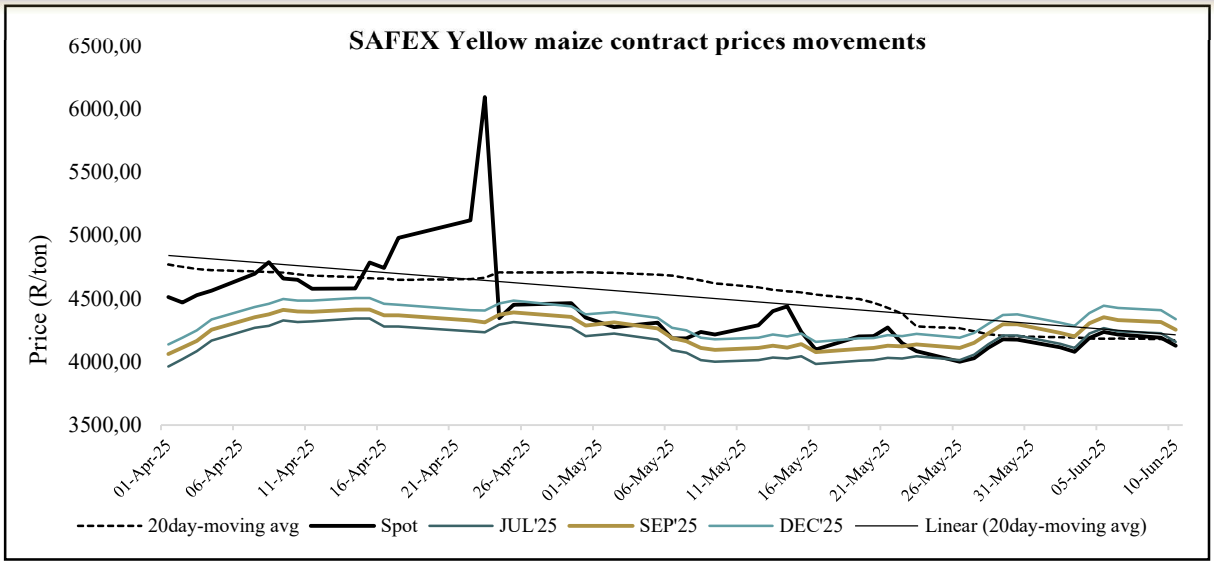
5. Spot Price Comparison of Yellow- and White Maize (YM – WM)



Comments on market movements for white maize contracts:

The white maize spot contract traded well above the July, September and December contracts until the June'25 contract opened as the May contract closed at the end of May. The other contracts have been relatively stable throughout the observed period. The quality of the white maize has been affected by the excessive rains.

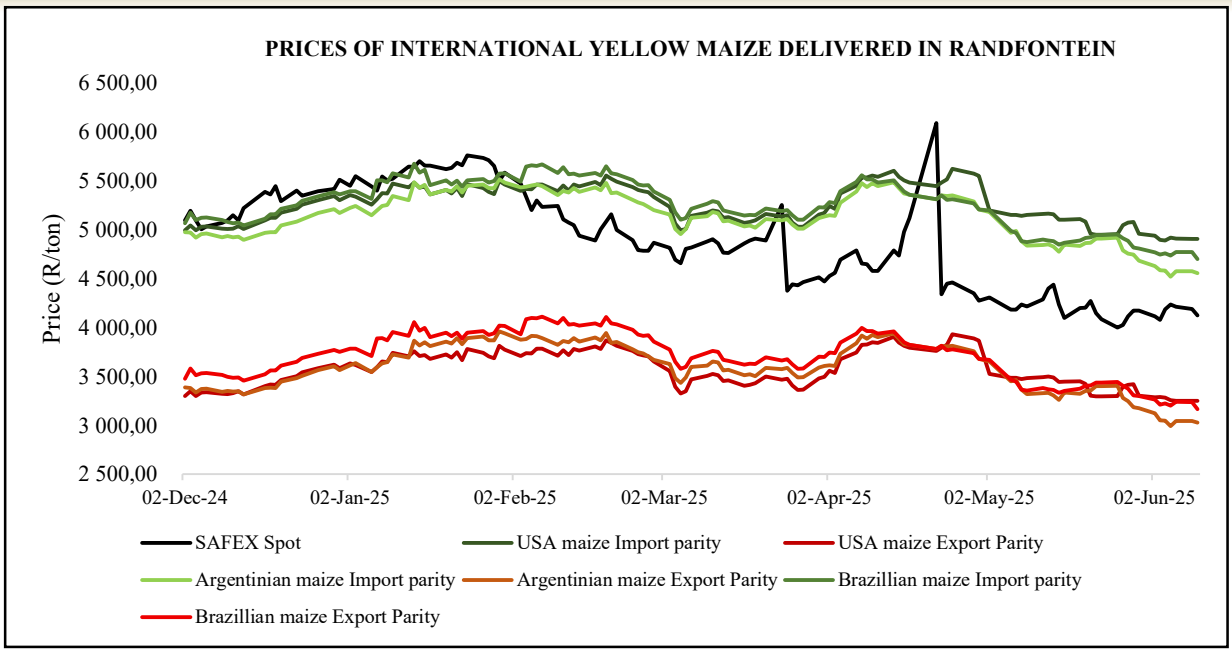
6. Monthly Contract Price Movements (Yellow Maize)



Commentary on yellow maize:

Yellow maize contracts have remained relatively stable due to the slower harvesting prices and the adjustment of 1.28% by the Crop Estimates Committee. The spot-month contracts are trading between R4 000/t and R4 300/t.

5. Import- And Export Parity Movements



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Best Regards,

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