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Conclusions and Further Research; References; Chapter 2 The Role of Biofuel Policies on Grain and Oilseed Prices; Introduction; Figure 2.1 Corn Prices and Ethanol Production Capacity; Figure 2.2 Oil and Cereal Prices; Measuring the Support and Trade Distortion Caused by Biofuel Policies; The Impact of Biofuel Policy Compared to Other "Perfect Storm" Factors; The Role of Sugarcane-Ethanol in Brazil on Grain and Oilseed Prices; Figure 2.3 Sugarcane Production in Brazil over the Past Decade  
Figure 2.4 Evolution of the Number of New Ethanol Production Facilities in Center-South Brazil  
Concluding Remarks; Figure 2.5 Evolution of U.S. and Brazilian Ethanol Prices since September 2010; Notes; References; Chapter 3 Price Transmission from World to Local Grain Markets in Developing Countries; Why It Matters; How It Works; Figure B3.1.1 Domestic Wheat Prices and Export/Import Parity Band in Addis Ababa, January 1998-October 2011; Boxes; Box 3.1 Interplay between Transport Costs and Policy Measures in Price Transmission in Ethiopia  
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Based on forecasts of global population growth, food security will remain an important economic development issue over the next several decades. In addition, real food prices have risen in recent years after decades of decline, bringing the issue of food security even further into the public spotlight. However, there is no global food shortage: the problem is one of moving food, often across borders, from surplus production areas to deficit ones at prices that low-income consumers in developing countries can afford. Trade can be an excellent buffer for domestic fluctuations in food supply. Wor

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