



USDA Foreign Agricultural Service

GAIN Report

Global Agriculture Information Network

Required Report - public distribution

Date: 8/1/2003

GAIN Report Number: E23144

European Union

Oilseeds and Products

Annual

2003

Approved by:

Christine Strossman
U.S. Mission to the EU, Brussels

Prepared by:

Peter Talks

Report Highlights:

There is a continued high level of soybean meal use in the EU exceeding 30 MMT. Further declines in domestic production of soybeans (0.8 MMT in 2002/03) have been more than offset by high levels of imports of both soybeans (17.4 MMT in 2002/03, 18.3 MMT estimated for 2003/04) and soymeal (19.2 MMT in 2002/03, 19.0 MMT estimated for 2003/04), sourced mostly from Brazil and Argentina.

EU Rapeseed production is expected to decline in 2003/04, though an expected drop in exports should leave crush levels at an EU wide figure of 9 MMT.

Includes PSD Changes: No
Includes Trade Matrix: No
Unscheduled Report
Brussels USEU [BE2]
[E2]

Table of Contents

Introduction	3
Executive Summary	4
Oilseeds	5
Soybeans	5
Rapeseed	8
Sunflower seed.....	10
Other Oilseeds	11
Meals	12
Soy meal.....	12
Rapeseed meal.....	13
Sunflower seed meal.....	14
Fish meal.....	15
Other meals.....	16
Oils	17
Soy oil	17
Rapeseed oil	17
Sunflower seed oil	19
Olive oil.....	20
Other oils	21
Trade	22
Policy	23
CAP Reform	23
Biotech.....	24
Biofuels.....	25
European Oilseed Alliance Complaint	26
Annex One: PSD Tables, Other Oilseeds	27
Copra, Copra meal, coconut oil	27
Palm kernels, Palm kernel meal, Palm kernel oil	29
Peanut, Peanut meal, Peanut oil.....	31
Cottonseed, Cottonseed meal, Cottonseed oil	33

Introduction

This is the first consolidated EU-15 Oilseeds report, which replaces the annual reports required of 12 of the 15 EU countries to give a more complete coverage of the EU oilseeds sector, as well as EU level production, supply and demand data.

This report was only possible through the invaluable assistance, input and knowledge of:

Petra Choteborska, FAS\Prague,
 Bob Flach, FAS\The Hague,
 Bill George, FAS\Washington,
 Marie Cecile Henard, FAS\Paris,
 Steve Knight, FAS\London,
 Hasse Kristensen, FAS\Copenhagen,
 Sabine Lieberz, FAS\Berlin,
 Diego Perez de Ascanio, FAS\Madrid
 Sandro Perini, FAS\Rome
 Yvan Polet, FAS\Brussels
 Stamatis Sekliziotis, FAS\Athens

Visit our website: our website <http://www.useu.be/agri/usda.html> provides a broad range of useful information on EU import rules and food laws and allows easy access to USEU reports, trade information and other practical information.

E-mail: AgUSEUBrussels@usda.gov

June 26, 2003 Belgium-Luxembourg	Oilseeds and Products Annual	BE3028
June 11, 2003 Denmark	Oilseeds and Products Annual	DA3011
May 20, 2003 Portugal	Oilseeds and Products Annual	PO3009
May 16, 2003 Czech Republic	Oilseeds and Products Annual	EZ3006
March 14, 2003 European Union	Biofuels: European Parliament approves biofuels targets for road fuel use	E23040
March 13, 2003 European Union	EU to Pursue Complaint Against US Soybean Subsidies	E23038
January 7, 2003 European Union	Europ'n Oilseed Alliance Complaint	E23003
December 2, 2002 France	Oilseeds Update	FR2081
October 24, 2002 Germany	Biodiesel in Germany - an overview	GM2021

Note all the underlined links are for Acrobat Reader (.pdf) format files.

All FAS Attache Reports can be found [here](#).

(<http://www.fas.usda.gov/scripts/attacherep/default.asp>)

Executive Summary

EU soybean production continued to decline from 1.5 MMT in 1998/99 to 1.234 MMT in 2001/02, falling off to just 808,000 MT in 2002/03, though a slight rebound to 850,000 MT is expected in 2003/04. This reduced area planted to soybeans in the past few years is the result of Agenda 2000 subsidy cuts for oilseeds.

Use of soybean meal continues to exceed 30 MMT across the EU since the ban on meat and bonemeal (MBM) for all animal feed in 2001. The outlook for 2003/04 is for a continuation of this trend with 30.6 MMT of soymeal expected to be used in animal feed.

Since 2000/01 the growth in soymeal has been sourced mainly from imported meal as opposed to increased crushings of (imported) soybeans.

For rapeseed, EU wide area has remained around 3 million hectares between 2000/01 and 2002/03, though area planted for 2003/04 is estimated to have increased to 3.226 m ha. However, despite the increase in area, output is forecast to decline from 9.33 MMT in 2002/03 to 9.115 MMT in 2003/04 due to unfavorable weather conditions, with dry weather across much of Europe during the early spring as well as very hot and dry conditions during the summer.

The EU was a net exporter of rapeseed in 2002/03, with exports of 945,000 MT exceeding imports of 828,000 MT for the EU-15. In 2003/04, imports of just under 1 million metric tons are expected, with a forecast 518,000 MT exports. Crush levels of 8.947 MMT in 2002/03 are expected to be repeated in 2003/04, exceeding 9 MMT (9.071 MMT forecast), only the second time EU crush has exceeded 9 MMT. The previous occasion being the 1999/00 banner harvest.

From 2002/03 to 2003/04, little change is expected for rapeseed meal, with comparable figures for crush, meal production, imports and consumption.

Demand for rapeseed oil has steadily increased, driven mainly by biodiesel production, as well as a small increase in food consumption of rapeseed oil. Increased industrial demand has seen a corresponding decline in the EU's rapeseed oil exports.

Sunflowerseed's importance in the EU continues to decline, 2002/03 area of 1.634 M ha. was a 10% decline on 2001/02, with a corresponding 9% fall in output to 2.75 MMT. Imports of 1.66 MMT gave a total EU-wide production plus imports figure of 4.41 MMT in 2002/03, of which 3.67 MMT was crushed. By way of comparison with 1994/5, with area 2.85 M ha., production of 4 MMT and 5 MMT of crush, the decline in importance of sunflower compared to rapeseed can be clearly seen.

The outlook for 2003/04 is a small rebound in area planted to sunflower, with area rising to 1.71 M ha., and production up to 2.88 MMT, though lower imports of 1.5 MMT, coupled with a higher carry-in figure lead to a forecast small increase in crush to 3.89 MMT.

Oilseeds

Soybeans

Country Commodity	European Union						UOM
	Oilseed, Soybean						
Market Year Begin	2001	Revised	2002	Estimate	2003	Forecast	MM/YYYY
	USDA Official [	Estimate [	DA Official [	Estimate [	DA Official [	Estimate [New]	
	10/2001		10/2002		10/2003		
Area Planted	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 HA)
Area Harvested	0	391	0	243	0	250	(1000 HA)
Beginning Stocks	0	845	0	1083	0	814	(1000 MT)
Production	0	1234	0	808	0	850	(1000 MT)
MY Imports	0	18300	0	17395	0	18296	(1000 MT)
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
MY Imp. from the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
TOTAL SUPPLY	0	20379	0	19286	0	19960	(1000 MT)
MY Exports	0	64	0	60	0	58	(1000 MT)
MY Exp. to the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Crush Dom. Consumption	0	17344	0	16676	0	17344	(1000 MT)
Food Use Dom. Consump.	0	161	0	163	0	161	(1000 MT)
Feed,Seed,Waste Dm.Cn.	0	1727	0	1573	0	1546	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	0	19232	0	18412	0	19051	(1000 MT)
Ending Stocks	0	1083	0	814	0	851	(1000 MT)
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	0	20379	0	19286	0	19960	(1000 MT)
Calendar Year Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Calendar Yr Imp. U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Calendar Year Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Calndr Yr Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)

Production

EU soybean production is concentrated in Italy (152,000 ha. and 566,000 MT soybean in 2002/03) and France (75,000 ha. and 204,000 MT), with small levels of production in Austria and Spain.

In Italy, as in Spain, production fell in 2002/03 under the impact of the Agenda 2000 reforms lowering subsidies. For the MY 2003/04, production, crush and consumption levels are expected to be stable, with little year on year change expected.

Domestic production, never more than a marginal part of total soybeans used in France peaked, due to domestic incentives to grow non-GMO soybeans. These incentives have since been stopped, as State Aids of this kind are not permitted under the CAP. The impact of the end of this support can be seen in a decline in soybean planted area from 121,000 ha. in 2001/02 down to 75,000 ha. in 2002/03.

Crush

In 2001/02, there was an increase in soybean meal consumption and hence crush due to the BSE related ban on meat and bone meal (MBM) as an animal feed. The ban includes using MBM for ruminants and non-ruminants. Low crush margins in 2002/03 are expected to result in a lower crush for this marketing year. A rebound is expected for 2003/04.

In the Netherlands, France, Denmark and Spain, there were increased imports of soybeans in 2001/02, however, these countries were at or close to maximum crushing capacity.

In France, during the marketing years (MY) 2001/02 and 2002/03, crushing was at a high level, close to maximum capacity.

In Italy, crush levels were at a stable level, with increased consumption being accounted for by an increase in imports. It should be noted that crush levels are lower today than ten years ago in Italy. Domestically grown beans go mainly to feed uses (direct feed consumption of the beans). Those not used as feed are crushed in October to December.

In Germany in 2002/03, crush margins were low. As a consequence, crush levels declined. The forecast for 2003/04 is of a small improvement in crushing levels in Germany.

In Spain during MY 2001/02, high crush levels due to a large, cyclical, increase in livestock lead to both increased soy and meal imports. In MY 2002/03, demand declined due to a decrease in livestock activity, though a slight increase is expected for the forthcoming MY 2003/04, as a result of an increase in poultry production.

Imports

In France in 2002/03, there were substantial imports of both soybean and soy meal, despite a declining demand for animal feed. This decline in demand was due to reduced poultry and dairy cow numbers. However, for the past ten years, the general trend for compound feed production in France has been increasing output.

In France, soybean imports used to be primarily from the US; however, Brazil has been the primary supplier for several years, due to their "non-biotech" origins. Spain's primary supplier is Argentina. In the Netherlands Brazil has also become the new main supplier of soy beans imports.

In the Netherlands, in MY 2001/02, there was an increase in soybean imports due to the MBM ban, though in MY 2002/03, imports fell due to the availability of cheap Black Sea feed grains as well as the avian flu outbreak which reduced demand by roughly 200,000 MT. In addition, there has been a trend towards meal imports displacing soy bean imports due to declining demand for soy oil due to the GMO issue. In MY 2003/04, a small recovery in imports and demand is expected to the end of the avian flu problems.

In Greece, falling soybean imports have been offset by rising meal imports. In the UK, imports from Brazil have continued to increase to the detriment of other sources, including the U.S., due primarily to the biotech issue. While some would argue that retailers were quick to remove biotech ingredients from their own-brand goods, it did not take long for the branded sector to follow suit. The debate over the merits of biotechnology continues apace in the UK.

Consumption

In France, Carrefour, a major supermarket chain, claim to have established a non-GM supply path from Brazil, with a GM adventitious presence (AP) of just under 1%. At this level, no labeling would be required under expected EU biotech labeling Regulations (see Biotech section for more details). Danish industry sources felt that sourcing GM free soybeans from the US would increase costs by perhaps 15%.

In the UK, some attempts were made to establish meat products raised with GM free feed by the supermarkets, but low uptake by farmers due to the higher costs, as well as a lack of interest in this from the feed industry ensure that this remains a marginal activity. In the UK, imports have switched over the past two years away from the US towards Brazil, due primarily to the biotech issue. The impetus for this 'GM-free' source comes from UK retailers.

In Spain, the ban of meat and bonemeal (MBM) and animal fats use in animal feed in 2001 led to an increase of soybean meal consumption in an effort to replace this protein source.

In Spain, there is no or little opposition to GM, and none is expected. In Austria, in 2002/03, demand was for non-GMO soybeans. In Germany, there is reported to be a feeling of consumer resistance to paying more (for example, meat reared on a GM free diet).

In Italy, domestic production is in theory GM free, however, all soy beans, both imported and domestically produced are crushed on the same lines. There were attempts to use separate lines, though this has been abandoned.

Overview of EU Soybean and Meal Production, imports and feed use since 1991/92

EU-15	Soybean Production	Soybean Imports	EU Crushings	EU Soymeal Production	Soymeal Imports	Soymeal feed use
1991/92	1,538	13,481	13,141	10,536	11,584	21,207
1992/93	1,274	14,917	14,096	11,188	13,056	22,930
1993/94	807	12,983	12,368	9,949	14,100	23,654
1994/95	1,029	16,229	15,086	11,984	14,563	25,531
1995/96	939	14,525	14,091	11,220	12,999	23,673
1996/97	1,144	14,572	14,381	11,428	11,420	22,289
1997/98	1,570	15,137	15,278	12,126	13,640	24,504
1998/99	1,541	14,859	15,344	12,354	16,425	27,185
1999/00	1,147	14,218	14,008	11,231	16,524	26,595
2000/01	1,151	17,440	16,615	13,229	17,113	28,495
2001/02	1,234	18,300	17,344	13,906	19,537	30,877
2002/03	808	17,395	16,676	13,415	19,245	30,499
2003/04	850	18,296	17,344	13,778	19,010	30,621

All figures in thousands of metric tons.

Rapeseed

Country Commodity	European Union						UOM
	Oilseed, Rapeseed						
Market Year Begin	2001	Revised	2002	Estimate	2003	Forecast	MM/YYYY
	USDA Official	Estimate [DA Official	Estimate [DA Official	Estimate [DA Official	Estimate [DA Official	Estimate [New]	
	07/2001		07/2002		07/2003		
Area Planted	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 HA)
Area Harvested	0	2963	0	3074	0	3226	(1000 HA)
Beginning Stocks	0	397	0	561	0	298	(1000 MT)
Production	0	8835	0	9329	0	9115	(1000 MT)
MY Imports	0	879	0	828	0	984	(1000 MT)
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
MY Imp. from the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
TOTAL SUPPLY	0	10111	0	10718	0	10397	(1000 MT)
MY Exports	0	472	0	945	0	518	(1000 MT)
MY Exp. to the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Crush Dom. Consumption	0	8353	0	8947	0	9071	(1000 MT)
Food Use Dom. Consump.	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Feed,Seed,Waste Dm.Cn.	0	725	0	528	0	590	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	0	9078	0	9475	0	9661	(1000 MT)
Ending Stocks	0	561	0	298	0	218	(1000 MT)
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	0	10111	0	10718	0	10397	(1000 MT)
Calendar Year Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Calendar Yr Imp. U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Calendar Year Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Calndr Yr Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)

Production

For rapeseed, EU wide planted area has remained around 3 million hectares between 2000/01 and 2002/03, though area planted for 2003/04 is estimated to have increased to 3.226 m ha. However, despite the increase in area, output is forecast to decline from 9.33 MMT in 2002/03 to 9.115 MMT in 2003/04 due to winterkill and unfavorable weather conditions, with dry weather across much of Europe during the early spring as well as very hot and dry conditions during the summer.

In MY 2002/03, the top 3 rapeseed producing countries within the EU were Germany (1.297 million ha and 3.832 MMT rapeseed production), France (1.048 million ha and 3.369 MMT), and the UK (432,000 ha and 1.468 MMT). In all countries but Spain, Italy, Portugal, and Greece, rapeseed is the main oilseed that is grown. In Denmark, a large rise in the area planted to rapeseed was driven by lower grain prices.

Following ideal weather conditions in France, the 2002/03 crop was at record levels. The outlook for 2003/04 is for lower yields due to a drought during the spring, as well as frosts in April. This was offset by rains in May, however, it is not felt that the rainfall was sufficient and the crop is vulnerable to further weather impacts, particularly the hot temperatures and drought during the summer.

The 2002/03 German harvest turned out to be poor. In 2003/04, yields are expected to be further down, despite higher area planted due to winterkill which was often re-sown as spring rapeseed, as well as poor initial weather conditions and lack of precipitation.

In the UK, MY 02/03 saw a recovery from the poor yields from the previous year, with a consequent decline in imports.

Crush and Trade

The EU was a net exporter of rapeseed in 2002/03, with exports of 945,000 MT exceeding imports of 828,000 for the EU-15. In 2003/04, imports of just under 1 million metric tons are expected, with a forecast 518,000 MT exports. Crush levels of 8.947 MMT in 2002/03 are expected to be repeated in 2003/04, exceeding 9 MMT (9.071 MMT forecast), only the second time EU crush has exceeded 9 MMT. The previous occasion being the 1999/00 banner harvest.

From 2002/03 to 2003/04, little change is expected for rapeseed meal, with comparable levels of crush, meal production, imports and consumption expected.

In 2002/03, French exports of rapeseed rose due to shortages in Germany. Some shipments were also made to Mexico following the poor Canadian crop. In 2003/04, lower exports are expected.

In the Netherlands, in MY 01/02, there was a low crush owing to low margins. In MY 02/03, crush levels increased as less sunflower seed was available for crushing. Rapeseed is also not used in chicken feed.

For the UK in MY 02/03, export data has yet to be finalized, however, due to the poor Canadian harvest, at least one 45,000 MT shipment was made to Mexico. Estimates for the forthcoming MY 03/04 in the UK are based on a shift in area from wheat to rapeseed and trend yields. Imports are expected to remain at a low level.

Consumption

Demand for rapeseed oil has steadily increased, driven mainly by biodiesel production, as well as a small increase in food consumption of rapeseed oil. Increased industrial demand has seen a corresponding decline in the EU's rapeseed oil exports.

Some 27% of the French output is for industrial uses primarily biodiesel, but also some for the chemical industry. French feed use of rapeseed meal declined in 2002/03, with the outlook stable for 2003/04.

In Germany, roughly 40% of the rapeseed crop goes to biodiesel production. German demand for rapeseed oil has led to increased imports, with the trend forecast to continue in 2003/04.

Sunflower seed

Country Commodity	European Union						UOM
	Oilseed, Sunflowerseed						
Market Year Begin	2001	Revised	2002	Estimate	2003	Forecast	MM/YYYY
	USDA Official [	Estimate [DA	Official [	Estimate [DA	Official [	Estimate [New]	
	10/2001		10/2002		10/2003		
Area Planted	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 HA)
Area Harvested	0	1879	0	1634	0	1710	(1000 HA)
Beginning Stocks	0	563	0	263	0	447	(1000 MT)
Production	0	3017	0	2752	0	2881	(1000 MT)
MY Imports	0	1278	0	1658	0	1504	(1000 MT)
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
MY Imp. from the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
TOTAL SUPPLY	0	4858	0	4673	0	4832	(1000 MT)
MY Exports	0	40	0	28	0	31	(1000 MT)
MY Exp. to the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Crush Dom. Consumption	0	3940	0	3672	0	3889	(1000 MT)
Food Use Dom. Consump.	0	101	0	102	0	102	(1000 MT)
Feed,Seed,Waste Dm.Cn.	0	514	0	424	0	461	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	0	4555	0	4198	0	4452	(1000 MT)
Ending Stocks	0	263	0	447	0	349	(1000 MT)
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	0	4858	0	4673	0	4832	(1000 MT)
Calendar Year Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Calendar Yr Imp. U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Calendar Year Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Calndr Yr Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)

Production

EU production of sunflowerseed continues to decline, 2002/03 area of 1.634 M ha. was a 10% decline on 2001/02, with a corresponding 9% fall in output to 2.75 MMT. Imports of 1.66 MMT gave a total EU-wide supply of 4.67 MMT in 2002/03, of which 3.67 MMT was crushed. The outlook for 2003/04 is a small rebound in area planted to sunflower, with area rising to 1.71 M ha., and production up to 2.88 MMT, though lower imports of 1.5 MMT, coupled with a higher carry in figure lead to a forecast small increase in crush to 3.89 MMT.

In MY 2002/03 the top 3 countries producing sunflower seed in the EU were Spain (754,000 ha and 757,000 MT), France (614,000 ha and 1.5 million MT), and Italy (167,000 ha and 351,000 MT)

In France, although sunflower seed is the second most important oilseed crop, growers preference for this crop is declining due to high production costs and highly variable yields. In addition, reduced subsidies from the Agenda 2000 CAP agreement led to reduced area planted to sunflower seeds in 2002/03, even if yields were high.

In Germany, sunflower seed is a crop of only minor importance. For 2003/04, an increase in area planted is expected due to some rapeseed winterkill being replanted with sunflower seed.

In Greece, sunflower seed is no longer such an important product, with the crop having been replaced by wheat, corn and cotton.

In Italy, in 2002/03, there was a drop in area planted, following the reduction in aids per hectare. Area planted is expected to remain unchanged for 2003/04.

Sunflower seed production in Italy is typified by dry, non-irrigated fields in the center of Italy, as a consequence, yields are usually low.

In Spain, sunflower seed is the main oilseed crop. Similar to other sunflower seed producers, area planted declined in 2002/03 due to the impact of reduced subsidies under the Agenda 2000 reforms. For the out year 2003/04, expectation of good prices lead to a small rebound in the area planted, coupled with positive yield expectations after a wet spring should lead to a larger crop.

Crush and trade

In Belgium, the only sunflower seed crushing plant, which had been operated by Cargill, has been closed. Meal is now imported from the Netherlands. In the Netherlands, it is reported that a crushing plant near Amsterdam can switch between rapeseed and sunflower seed, with a switch to sunflower having been made early in the 2002/03 marketing year. Due to expectations of a good crop in the Black Sea region, the use of sunflower should continue into 2003/04.

In Denmark, there is currently no market. As substitution between rapeseed and sunflower seed can occur, rapeseed currently dominates.

Imports into the French market, which increased in 2002/03, came mainly from the Black Sea region and Argentina. For the forthcoming 2003/04 year, an increase in planted area is expected, though yields are not forecast to be very good, to leave production stable, with crush levels expected to recover. Germany imports from the Black Sea region, France, the Czech and Slovak republics, Bulgaria as well as China.

Spanish domestic production is insufficient to meet demand, the balance being imported from the Black Sea region and Argentina. However, Spanish crushers have been struggling to source sunflower seeds as some east European exporters prefer to export the higher value added products (meal and oil) than seeds. This is reflected in Spanish seed imports which declined since 2001/02, offset by higher oil imports. The declining level of domestic crushing has also encouraged some plants to convert to refining oil, from crude to refined sunflower oil. Spain imports roughly 40,000 MT a year of seeds for consumption as confectionary. Imports are from the US, Argentina and Israel.

Other Oilseeds

Cottonseed

The main cottonseed producer in the EU, Greece, has seen a stable if very slightly declining area planted to this crop in the past couple of years. Production either goes to crush or is exported, mainly to North Africa and the Middle East.

In Spain, some cottonseed is imported from West Africa. It is used as direct feed for dairy cows. It is reported to be valued as a very good feed source, though can only be used as a small proportion of an animal's rations due to the presence of toxins in cottonseed.

Meals

Soy meal

Country Commodity	European Union Meal, Soybean						UOM
	2001		2002	Estimate	2003	Forecast	
Market Year Begin	USDA Official [	Revised Estimate [DA	Official [	Estimate [DA	Official [	Estimate [New]	
	10/2001		10/2002			10/2003	MM/YYYY
Crush	0	17344	0	16676	0	17344	(1000 MT)
Extr. Rate, 999.9999		0.801765		0.804424		0.794371	(PERCENT)
Beginning Stocks	0	616	0	870	0	727	(1000 MT)
Production	0	13906	0	13415	0	13778	(1000 MT)
MY Imports	0	19537	0	19245	0	19010	(1000 MT)
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
MY Imp. from the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
TOTAL SUPPLY	0	34059	0	33530	0	33515	(1000 MT)
MY Exports	0	2270	0	2262	0	2176	(1000 MT)
MY Exp. to the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Industrial Dom. Consum	0	10	0	10	0	10	(1000 MT)
Food Use Dom. Consump.	0	32	0	32	0	32	(1000 MT)
Feed Waste Dom. Consum	0	30877	0	30499	0	30621	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	0	30919	0	30541	0	30663	(1000 MT)
Ending Stocks	0	870	0	727	0	676	(1000 MT)
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	0	34059	0	33530	0	33515	(1000 MT)
Calendar Year Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Calendar Yr Imp. U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Calendar Year Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Calndr Yr Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)

The main European markets for soy meal are France (just under 5 MMT in 2002/3), Spain (4.6 MMT), Germany (4.3 MMT), Italy (4 MMT), and the Netherlands (3.2 MMT).

EU soybean meal production is expected to decline in MY 2002/03 in line with the reduced crush. Feed domestic consumption is expected to decline due to the availability of cheap Black Sea feed grains as well as the higher proportion of feed quality grains from the 2002 EU grain harvest. This results in lower imports while exports are expected to remain relatively stable. For MY 2003/04 production and feed use are expected to recover, while imports and exports are projected to decline.

In Denmark, meal consumption figures are stable, with a decline in dairy cow numbers being offset by an increase in the pig population. From MYs 2002/03 to 2003/04, imports are increasingly being sourced from Argentina at the expense of Brazil due to price competitiveness. Imports from Argentina are expected to increase from 1 MMT to 1.3 MMT with imports from Brazil declining from 0.3 MMT to 0.06 MMT. The balance in demand is imported from Germany and the Netherlands. This has never been a market with anything but marginal US presence, with perhaps 10 to 15,000 MT imported.

In France, there was a decline in feed consumption of soy meal in MY 2002/03, with this trend forecast to continue in MY 2003/04, thus reducing import requirements.

In Germany in 2002/03, imports of soy meal rose due to the declining dollar against the Euro making soy imports relatively cheaper. This is expected to continue into 2003/04 for several

months, as importers build up stocks taking advantage of the current exchange rate. In 2003/04, the pace of imports is then forecast to decline as the stocks are used up.

In Greece, consumption of soy meal has been increasing. This is driven by the switch from red meat towards white meat due to the BSE crisis. Greece is only 40% self-sufficient in red meat but has a thriving domestic poultry industry which has led to the increased soy meal consumption. Another factor in increased production has been the rapid expansion of the aquaculture industry which includes soy meal in the rations to feed farmed fish. Imports are sourced primarily from Brazil (circa 10%) and Argentina (circa 70%) with a little also imported from India.

In Italy, domestic consumption of soy meal increased remarkably between 1998 and 2001 following the MBM ban, though levels have now stabilized. Imports are sourced primarily from Argentina – roughly 80% of Italian imports.

In the Netherlands, a trend of increasing meal imports is emerging, due to the declining demand for soy oil. Meal is increasingly being imported from Argentina, who are now the Netherlands main supplier. Half of the domestic production of soy meal is exported to neighboring Belgium and Germany.

Spanish meal use rose in 2002/03 due to an increased egg/poultry production. The primary import source is from Argentina. The US has only occasionally supplied this market, the last major shipment being 76,000 MT back in 2000/01.

Rapeseed meal

Country Commodity	European Union Meal, Rapeseed						UOM
	2001		2002	Estimate	2003	Forecast	
Market Year Begin	USDA Official	Estimate [DA]	DA Official	Estimate [DA]	DA Official	Estimate [New]	MM/YYYY
	07/2001		07/2002			07/2003	
Crush	0	8353	0	8947	0	9071	(1000 MT)
Extr. Rate, 999.9999		0.58494		0.589024		0.58428	(PERCENT)
Beginning Stocks	0	160	0	112	0	100	(1000 MT)
Production	0	4886	0	5270	0	5300	(1000 MT)
MY Imports	0	516	0	397	0	414	(1000 MT)
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
MY Imp. from the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
TOTAL SUPPLY	0	5562	0	5779	0	5814	(1000 MT)
MY Exports	0	45	0	54	0	56	(1000 MT)
MY Exp. to the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Industrial Dom. Consum	0	4	0	4	0	4	(1000 MT)
Food Use Dom. Consump.	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Feed Waste Dom. Consum	0	5401	0	5621	0	5637	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	0	5405	0	5625	0	5641	(1000 MT)
Ending Stocks	0	112	0	100	0	117	(1000 MT)
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	0	5562	0	5779	0	5814	(1000 MT)
Calendar Year Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Calendar Yr Imp. U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Calendar Year Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Calndr Yr Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)

EU rapeseed meal production has been rising in line with higher crush. This trend is expected to continue. In MY 2002/03 feed use is expected to increase, but to a smaller extent than production, which will result in reduced imports.

French rapeseed meal production increased in 2002/03 due to the larger rapeseed harvest. Increased meal output lead to an increase in exports, as well as rise in feed use, with rapeseed meal replacing sunflower seed meal on price grounds. For the forthcoming marketing year, 2003/04, it is expected that this trend will slow.

In Germany, the situation is characterized by a trend of rising crush levels, due to increased biodiesel production. A German organization called the Union for the Promotion of Oilseed and Protein plants (UFOP), is implementing a publicity campaign for rapeseed meal. In the past, rapeseed meal used to have a high glucosinolate content whose taste did not appeal to the animals. UFOP is trying to show that in modern rapeseed meal this is no longer a problem. They are trying to encourage the use of rapeseed meal in feed use and giving farmers a more positive image of this product. This underpins an expected increase in the feed use of rapeseed meal over the coming years.

In the Netherlands, the price of rapeseed meal was too high for feed use leading to a decline in feed use and imports.

Sunflower seed meal

Country Commodity	European Union Meal, Sunflowerseed						UOM
	2001		2002		2003		
Market Year Begin	USDA Official [Estimate]	Revised [DA Official]	Estimate [DA Official]	Estimate [DA Official]	Forecast [Estimate]	Forecast [New]	
	10/2001		10/2002		10/2003		MM/YYYY
Crush	0	3940	0	3672	0	3889	(1000 MT)
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0.522081		0.521242		0.520442		(PERCENT)
Beginning Stocks	0	142	0	121	0	128	(1000 MT)
Production	0	2057	0	1914	0	2024	(1000 MT)
MY Imports	0	1385	0	1316	0	1249	(1000 MT)
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
MY Imp. from the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
TOTAL SUPPLY	0	3584	0	3351	0	3401	(1000 MT)
MY Exports	0	14	0	15	0	41	(1000 MT)
MY Exp. to the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Industrial Dom. Consum	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Food Use Dom. Consump.	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Feed Waste Dom. Consum	0	3449	0	3208	0	3251	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	0	3449	0	3208	0	3251	(1000 MT)
Ending Stocks	0	121	0	128	0	109	(1000 MT)
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	0	3584	0	3351	0	3401	(1000 MT)
Calendar Year Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Calendar Yr Imp. U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Calendar Year Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Calndr Yr Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)

Sunflower seed meal imports in the Netherlands have been declining, a trend that is expected to continue into 2003/04, as this product is considered the least interesting of meals by industry.

In France, sunflower seed crush and consequently production of meal declined in 2002/03, compensated by an increase in imports, primarily from Argentina. For the forthcoming MY 03/04, production is expected to return to 2001/02 levels with a consequent decline in imports.

Germany has been increasingly sourcing sunflower seed meal imports from Argentina, which now supplies over half of German imports. Other sources are the Netherlands, with small quantities from the Czech and Slovak Republics and Romania. Germany's exports are all intra-EU trade, apart from 400 MT shipped to the Czech Republic.

In Italy, domestic consumption of sunflower seed meal is stable at roughly 5 to 600,000 MT. Imports are also stable, though increasingly they are sourced from Argentina and less from Eastern Europe due to price reasons.

In the Netherlands, increased domestic meal production and imports, particularly from Argentina have helped to continue a recent trend of sunflower seed meal replacing rapeseed meal.

In the Netherlands, it is reported that there is widespread availability of sunflower seed meal on the market.

Fish meal

Country Commodity	European Union Meal, Fish						UOM
	(1000 MT)(PERCENT)						
	2001 USDA Official	Revised Estimate [DA	2002 Official	Estimate Estimate [DA	2003 Official	Forecast Estimate [New]	
Market Year Begin	01/2002		01/2003		01/2004	MM/YYYY	
Catch For Reduction	0	1533	0	1592	0	1610	(1000 MT)
Extr. Rate, 999.9999		0.3085		0.3040		0.2938	(PERCENT)
Beginning Stocks	0	29	0	22	0	12	(1000 MT)
Production	0	473	0	484	0	473	(1000 MT)
MY Imports	0	644	0	605	0	593	(1000 MT)
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
MY Imp. from the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
TOTAL SUPPLY	0	1146	0	1111	0	1078	(1000 MT)
MY Exports	0	310	0	253	0	248	(1000 MT)
MY Exp. to the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Industrial Dom. Consum	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Food Use Dom. Consump.	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Feed Waste Dom. Consum	0	814	0	846	0	818	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	0	814	0	846	0	818	(1000 MT)
Ending Stocks	0	22	0	12	0	12	(1000 MT)
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	0	1146	0	1111	0	1078	(1000 MT)
Calendar Year Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Calendar Yr Imp. U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Calendar Year Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Calndr Yr Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)

Fish meal use appears to have stabilized across the EU after a sharp drop following a ban on its use as a feed for ruminants. In addition, if it is to be used as a feed for pork or poultry, it has to be produced in a plant producing feed for non-ruminants only. This constraint has served to reduce supply.

An additional threat to EU fish meal production is the question of dioxin levels. This could threaten Danish production.

In Belgium, fish meal is being phased out. Italian consumption of fish meal is also rapidly declining following the MBM ban.

Denmark is a major producer and exporter of fishmeal. Imports arrive from South America, with exports going to the EU and Eastern Europe. Domestic use is mainly for mink. Domestic production varies with the size of the catch, for 2003/04 the outlook is for a smaller catch.

In Greece, there has been a small rise in imports as fish meal is used in the expanding aquaculture industry.

In the Netherlands, the possible presence of dioxins in fish creates risks for farmers using it, thus it is decreasingly popular. The Netherlands imports of fish meal come from Germany, though the origin is probably South America.

German imports of fish meal account for about one third of total EU imports from non-EU countries. 97 percent of the German fish meal imports are destined for re-export. Three quarters of the imports originate from Peru. Half of the exports go to other EU countries, non-EU destinations include Serbia/Montenegro, Hungary and the Czech Republic.

In Spain, there has been a small drop in production due to a smaller catch. Fish meal is generally made from fish waste. The main consumer of fish meal in Spain is the sizeable aquaculture industry.

In the UK, imports continue to decline due to the MBM ban, however, the Scottish seafood industry remains a consistent user.

Other meals

Cottonseed meal

Danish imports of cottonseed meal have by and large stopped. This is the result of commercial decision by feed users due to fear of aflatoxin presence in this type of meal.

In Greece, cottonseed meal is used by feed compounders, particularly for the poultry industry. Cottonseed meal has replaced some of the fish meal no longer used since the MBM ban.

Copra meal

Copra meal is of declining importance in Belgium and Germany owing to fears over the presence of mycotoxins and dioxins.

Oils

Soy oil

Country Commodity	European Union Oil, Soybean						UOM
	2001		2002	Estimate	2003	Forecast	
Market Year Begin	USDA Official	Revised Estimate	DA Official	Estimate	DA Official	Estimate	[New]
	10/2001		10/2002		10/2003		MM/YYYY
Crush	0	17344	0	16676	0	17344	(1000 MT)
Extr. Rate, 999.9999		0.1796		0.1797		0.1794	(PERCENT)
Beginning Stocks	0	178	0	200	0	201	(1000 MT)
Production	0	3114	0	2997	0	3112	(1000 MT)
MY Imports	0	21	0	40	0	40	(1000 MT)
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
MY Imp. from the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
TOTAL SUPPLY	0	3313	0	3237	0	3353	(1000 MT)
MY Exports	0	1098	0	1030	0	1037	(1000 MT)
MY Exp. to the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Industrial Dom. Consum	0	167	0	151	0	154	(1000 MT)
Food Use Dom. Consump.	0	1706	0	1720	0	1814	(1000 MT)
Feed Waste Dom. Consum	0	142	0	135	0	137	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	0	2015	0	2006	0	2105	(1000 MT)
Ending Stocks	0	200	0	201	0	211	(1000 MT)
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	0	3313	0	3237	0	3353	(1000 MT)
Calendar Year Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Calendar Yr Imp. U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Calendar Year Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Calndr Yr Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)

EU production of soybean oil has decreased in MY 2002/03 due to lower crush margins, but is expected to rebound in MY 2003/04.

In France, there has been an increase in feed use of soy oil, as it is used to partially replace animal fats.

In the Netherlands, as in Belgium, food use of soy oil has declined due to GM concerns, less oil has been imported and there have been higher levels of oil exports. Rapeseed oil has displaced some of the soy oil.

Spain exports mostly to North Africa. There is a desire to see domestic consumption of soy oil increase, however it competes with palm oil and domestic sunflower oil. It is reported that soy oil is increasingly being marketed in bottles for direct consumption (i.e. as a table oil), as well as some increase in domestic food processing industries.

Rapeseed oil

EU rapeseed oil production as well as imports are steadily increasing, while exports are declining due to increased demand for the oil in biodiesel. Increases in food use domestic consumption can partly be attributed to the biotech issue and partly to the promotion of rapeseed oil as high quality table oil.

In France, industrial consumption of rapeseed oil has risen due to its use for biodiesel. Current French biodiesel production levels are effectively fixed by the government's granting of tax exemption quotas for biodiesel. Currently the industry is hoping for a 70,000 MT increase in annual quotas which would increase rapeseed oil consumption. Feed use of rapeseed oil is due to the replacement of animal fat in rations.

In Germany, both industrial and food use of rapeseed oil is increasing. Currently, the biodiesel used in Germany is 100% pure rapeseed oil as previously tax exemption were only applied to pure biodiesel and not to blends. German Biodiesel production capacity was approximately 1 MMT in 2002.

As there are no imports into Germany of Canadian rapeseed oil for food use, the oil available on the German market is considered to be of non-GMO origin. For this reason it is reportedly preferred in food formulas. A campaign to encourage rapeseed oil use and labeling is also helping to encourage consumption of rapeseed oil as table oil. However, it is reported that some 15 to 20,000 MT of Canadian rapeseed oil were imported into Germany in 2003 for use in biodiesel.

In Spain, biodiesel is produced using waste cooking oil.

Country Commodity	European Union Oil, Rapeseed					
	2001		2002	Estimate	2003	Forecast
Market Year Begin	USDA Official [	Estimate [DA	Official [	Estimate [DA	Official [	Estimate [
	07/2001	07/2001	07/2002	07/2002	07/2003	07/2003
Crush	0	8353	0	8947	0	9071
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0.401892			0.40237		0.402381
Beginning Stocks	0	308	0	203	0	161
Production	0	3357	0	3600	0	3650
MY Imports	0	5	0	26	0	30
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL SUPPLY	0	3670	0	3829	0	3841
MY Exports	0	341	0	298	0	205
MY Exp. to the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial Dom. Consum	0	1109	0	1220	0	1330
Food Use Dom. Consump.	0	2012	0	2142	0	2154
Feed Waste Dom. Consum	0	5	0	8	0	6
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	0	3126	0	3370	0	3490
Ending Stocks	0	203	0	161	0	146
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	0	3670	0	3829	0	3841
Calendar Year Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calendar Yr Imp. U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calendar Year Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calndr Yr Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0

Sunflower seed oil

Country Commodity	European Union Oil, Sunflowerseed						UOM
	2001		2002	Estimate	2003	Forecast	
	USDA Official	Revised Estimate	DA Official	Estimate	DA Official	Estimate [New]	
Market Year Begin	10/2001		10/2002		10/2003	MM/YYYY	
Crush	0	3940	0	3672	0	3889	(1000 MT)
Extr. Rate, 999.9999		0.431054		0.420909		0.430426	(PERCENT)
Beginning Stocks	0	261	0	237	0	214	(1000 MT)
Production	0	1698	0	1546	0	1674	(1000 MT)
MY Imports	0	545	0	573	0	603	(1000 MT)
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
MY Imp. from the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
TOTAL SUPPLY	0	2504	0	2356	0	2491	(1000 MT)
MY Exports	0	94	0	62	0	82	(1000 MT)
MY Exp. to the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Industrial Dom. Consum	0	126	0	141	0	148	(1000 MT)
Food Use Dom. Consump.	0	2047	0	1939	0	2036	(1000 MT)
Feed Waste Dom. Consum	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	0	2173	0	2080	0	2184	(1000 MT)
Ending Stocks	0	237	0	214	0	225	(1000 MT)
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	0	2504	0	2356	0	2491	(1000 MT)
Calendar Year Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Calendar Yr Imp. U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Calendar Year Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Calndr Yr Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)

In Belgium, in 2002/03, imports of sunflowerseed oil declined slightly, though consumption increased a little. A longer-term trend of declining consumption is expected as this oil is relatively expensive. The Netherlands has seen an increase in production, due to the switch from rapeseed complex towards sunflowerseed.

In France, sunflowerseed oil is the main table oil accounting for 50% of the market. The lower sunflowerseed production in 2002/03 lead to increasing imports, mainly from Argentina.

In Germany, sunflowerseed oil is used only for food use, with current consumption trends stable. Imports are from the Netherlands and Argentina, with some small volumes exported to neighboring countries.

In Greece, a similar trend of stable consumption levels emerges. The oil is quite highly priced on the supermarket shelves, at a level similar to olive oil. In Italy, consumption is stable, with rising imports, mostly from the Ukraine. Industrial use has been increasing due to biodiesel, with sunflowerseed accounting for roughly a quarter of Italian biodiesel.

In Spain, imports have increased, in particular from Argentina, France and Portugal. A lot of these imports are for crude oil, which is then refined in Spain, crushers having converted some capacity over to refining. Sunoil is the number one vegetable oil in Spain, competing closely with olive oil.

Olive oil

Country Commodity	European Union						
	Oil, Olive						
Market Year Begin	2001		2002	Estimate	2003	Forecast	UOM
	USDA Official	Revised Estimate	DA Official	Estimate	DA Official	Estimate	[New]
	11/2001		11/2002		11/2003		MM/YYYY
Area Planted	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 (1000 HA)
Area Harvested	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 (1000 HA)
Trees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 (1000 TREES)
Beginning Stocks	0	619	0	818	0	520	(1000 MT)
Production	0	2399	0	1749	0	2394	(1000 MT)
MY Imports	0	72	0	87	0	78	(1000 MT)
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
MY Imp. from the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
TOTAL SUPPLY	0	3090	0	2654	0	2992	(1000 MT)
MY Exports	0	333		222	0	305	(1000 MT)
MY Exp. to the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Industrial Dom. Consum	0	37	0	27	0	37	(1000 MT)
Food Use Dom. Consump.	0	1902	0	1885	0	1898	(1000 MT)
Feed Waste Consumption	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	0	1939	0	1912	0	1935	(1000 MT)
Ending Stocks	0	818	0	520	0	752	(1000 MT)
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	0	3090	0	2654	0	2992	(1000 MT)
Calendar Year Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Calendar Yr Imp. U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Calendar Year Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Calndr Yr Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)

Greek olive oil production is within the range of 350 to 400k MT per year. The tree population is stable to slightly increasing. The oil is frequently sold to Italian bottlers who sell it labeled as Italian olive oil. The key factor for this sector's medium term evolution will be the outcome of any reform decided, with the European Commission expected to table proposals in the Autumn (olive oil was not covered by the Mid Term Review proposals agreed on in June 2003). It should be noted that up to half a million Greeks work in the olive and olive oil sector.

In Italy, production of olive oil is roughly 500,000 to 600,000 MT per annum. Oil is imported from Spain and Greece, bottled and relabeled as Italian oil. Consumption of olive oil in Italy is high and stable, accounting for roughly half of regular oil consumption.

In Spain, olives are a major crop, though yields are rather sensitive to the weather. The biannual production cycle peaked in 2001/02 and should do so again in 2003/04, leading to higher production levels in 2003/04. Countries that Spain exports olive oil to include the US, Japan and Australia.

Belgium, France and Germany have all seen rises in consumption, with reasons given as the promotion of it's health benefits and the increasing popularity of Mediterranean style cuisine.

Other oilsPalm oil

Country Commodity	European Union						UOM
	Oil, Palm						
	2001	Revised	2002	Estimate	2003	Forecast	(1000 HA)(1000 TREES)(1000 M
	USDA Official	Estimate	DA Official	Estimate	DA Official	Estimate	[New]
Market Year Begin	01/2002		01/2003		01/2004		MM/YYYY
Area Planted	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 (1000 HA)
Area Harvested	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 (1000 HA)
Trees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 (1000 TRE)
Beginning Stocks	0	177	0	175	0	170	170 (1000 MT)
Production	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 (1000 MT)
MY Imports	0	3076	0	3091	0	3141	3141 (1000 MT)
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 (1000 MT)
MY Imp. from the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 (1000 MT)
TOTAL SUPPLY	0	3253	0	3266	0	3311	3311 (1000 MT)
MY Exports	0	17	0	76	0	70	70 (1000 MT)
MY Exp. to the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 (1000 MT)
Industrial Dom. Consum	0	294	0	325	0	325	325 (1000 MT)
Food Use Dom. Consump.	0	2511	0	2429	0	2485	2485 (1000 MT)
Feed Waste Consumption	0	256	0	266	0	266	266 (1000 MT)
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	0	3061	0	3020	0	3076	3076 (1000 MT)
Ending Stocks	0	175	0	170	0	165	165 (1000 MT)
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	0	3253	0	3266	0	3311	3311 (1000 MT)
Calendar Year Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 (1000 MT)
Calendar Yr Imp. U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 (1000 MT)
Calendar Year Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 (1000 MT)
Calndr Yr Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 (1000 MT)

In Belgium, palm oil is reported as being competitive on price with soy and rapeseed oils, thus rising imports and it being used to substitute for soy and rapeseed oils.

In France, some palm oil has been used to replace the animal fat that can no longer be used in feed. Greece reports a small increase in the food use of palm oil.

Cottonseed Oil

In Greece, some cottonseed oil is used for cooking purposes, particularly by institutions as it is the cheapest cooking oil. It is also mixed for use in hydrogenated fats and margarines.

Trade

EU imports of soybeans and soybean meal have continued to increase in the past five years, as shown in the two tables below, however, US soybean exports have remained static while Brazilian exports to the EU have doubled since 1997 to become the number one supplier in Europe.

US soymeal exports only accounted for 10% of EU imports in 1997. Over the past couple of years, Brazil and Argentina have both substantially increased exports to the EU, accounting for some 97% of the EU's 18.6 MMT imported in 2002.

EU Imports of Soybeans, CY 1997 – 2005, million metric tons

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
World	13.8	14.8	14.7	14.5	17.9	18.0
Of which:						
USA	7.9	6.7	6.5	6.9	6.5	7.0
Brazil	4.6	5.4	6.1	6.4	9.7	9.2
Argentina	0.4	1.0	1.0	0.4	0.7	1.1

Source: Eurostat

Product Code: 1201: Soybeans, whether or not broken.

EU Imports of Soymeal Cakes, CY 1997 – 2005, million metric tons

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
World	9.9	13.1	15.1	14.8	17.2	18.6
Of which:						
USA	1.0	1.7	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.3
Brazil	5.0	5.9	6.4	6.8	8.3	8.5
Argentina	3.7	5.2	8.0	7.7	8.0	9.5

Source: Eurostat

Product Code: 230400: Soybean oilcake and other solid residues resulting from the extraction of soybean oil, whether or not ground or in the form of pellets.

Policy

CAP Reform

In June 2003, the EU' Agriculture Council finally came to a political agreement for CAP Reform after three weeks of protracted negotiations. It is expected that the agreement will be formally ratified in September.

In July 2002, the Commission had originally published proposals to "decouple" direct aids currently paid to farmers in mainly the arable crops and livestock sectors. These direct aids are paid to farmers to compensate them for price cuts for these commodities under the 1992 MacSharry and Agenda 2000 reforms (for this reason, they were once called "compensatory payments"). Decoupling the aids would shift the support from the "blue" to the "green" box in WTO terms (see GAIN report E23096 for an overview of the WTO Agreement on Agriculture).

Farmers would receive the aids based on historical production during a reference period (2000-2002) and would have no obligation to produce specific crops to receive the payments. Most other specific payments in these sectors were also proposed to be included in the new decoupled "Single Farm Payment." (See GAIN Report E23121 for details of the CAP Reform).

The final agreement sees only a partial decoupling in the livestock sector and full decoupling in the arable sector, although Member States have the option to implement only partial decoupling (with 25% of payments remaining linked to production). This was a compromise designed to get the French to agree to the reform. The partially decoupled system requires Member States to add an additional layer of bureaucracy to administer the production based payments. As in all CAP Reform packages, other compromises were introduced, mostly concerned with the fear of land abandonment in marginal areas due to there being no obligation to produce to receive the Single Farm Payment.

A new production-linked aid has also been introduced to support the production of energy crops. For a maximum area in the EU of 1.5 million hectares, a €45/hectare carbon credit is available for crops planted for use in biofuels production, conditional on the grower having a contract for this. This is a new and additional payment to previous support schemes. However, carbon credit payments will not be paid to industrial crops on set-aside land.

Farmers who receive a component of the Single Farm Payment based on historical set-aside (i.e. who have a set-aside entitlement) would continue to have a set-aside obligation. The Commission originally proposed to make this set-aside long-term and non-rotational. Under the final compromise, set-aside will remain rotational and farmers will be able to grow industrial crops on it (as is currently the case). The Commission also noted however that they may need to apply further set-aside obligations to land sown with cereals and oilseeds.

The Blair House Agreement between the US and the EU sets a limit on the quantity of oilseeds that can be grown on set aside land. This limit is set at the equivalent of 1 million tons of soymeal.

Biotech

EU legislation on Traceability and Labeling and Food and Feed has been formally approved by the Council of Ministers in July, 2003. The next stage in the legislative process is for the Regulations to be published in the EU's Official Journal, probably in the autumn. Once published, they enter into application 90 and 180 days respectively from publication. In addition the Commission will need to draft implementing rules for these two Regulations.

Once implemented, the rules require labeling of food for all products that contain or were produced from more than 0.9% of biotech events, even if the event is not present or detectable in the food. This includes for soy oil, which previously did not have to be labeled. Animal feed will also have to be labeled, though animal products resulting from animals that have been fed GM feed will not have to be labeled. It is expected that a very high proportion of compound feedstuffs in the EU will be labeled as GM.

The German retail chain Edeka-Nord started a non-GMO pork program in July 2003. Through this program, Edeka intends to intensively communicate that its *Gutfleisch* brand pork has been produced without GMO feeds.

According to the spokesperson of Edeka-Nord, a German supermarket chain, Edeka and their trading partner Bunge will apply a hard IP program guaranteeing that the beans come from conventional varieties. The beans will be shipped to Hamburg and crushed at the oil mill Hamburg, an ADM subsidiary.

Edeka and the contracted hog farmers claim that the feeds will meet legal European standards for non-GMO products. This explicitly does not mean that the soybean meal will be 100 percent free of GMOs, but it will not exceed the expected EU threshold of 0.9 percent. Co operations partner to Edeka in the supervision program is Greenpeace Germany. (See GAIN Report GM3021 [Non-GMO Pork in Germany](#) for more details).

WTO panel

Following five years of an EU moratorium on approvals of new Biotech crop varieties, the US, Canada and Argentina, with the support of nine other countries, initiated WTO Consultations on May 13 2003. This is a procedural requirement before requesting a WTO dispute-settlement panel. According to the U.S. complaint, the EU moratorium on approvals of new biotech products for planting or import violates the WTO agreement on sanitary and phytosanitary measures, which requires "sufficient scientific evidence" for regulations aimed at protecting human health and the environment. It also requires regulatory authorities to operate their approval procedures without "undue delay."

The case is "European Communities – Measures affecting the approval and marketing of biotech products" (WT/DS291).

Cartagena Protocol

The EU has adopted a Regulation on the cross border movement of GMOs. If the European Parliament's amendments are accepted by the Member States, the new rules would lay down strict labeling and consent rules for GMOs exported from the EU. It also pressures the eight EU countries who have yet to ratify the Cartagena Protocol to do so. See GAIN Report E23092 for more details.

EU Consumer attitudes to Biotech

Across the EU as a whole, there is little support for applications of biotechnology to GM foods, according to a pan-European survey commissioned by the European Commission and published in March. GM crops only have rather modest support. This is in contrast to other applications of biotechnology such as genetic testing which are widely approved.

For agri-food applications of biotechnology, most Europeans do not support them, seeing them as having little value and being dangerous for society.

In the past three years there has been little change in attitudes to GM food, which initially turned negative (declining support and increasing negative views) during the period 1996-9.

The most persuasive reason for buying GM foods, according to the Commission's survey's results was the health benefit of lower pesticide residues, closely followed by an environmental benefit. Of the range of benefits included in the question set, price was seen as the least incentive for buying GM foods.

See also [Farmers Surveyed on Attitudes on Growing Genetically Engineered Crops](#), which reports that more than 50 percent of Swedish farmers who cultivate more than 50 hectares of land are positive towards growing genetically engineered crops, according to an on-going research study of Swedish farmers. GAIN Report SW3007.

Biofuels

Biodiesel accounts for roughly three quarters of the 1.4 MMT of biofuels produced annually in the EU. This is around 0.4% of the conventional fuels market. Production has risen from under 0.4 MMT in 1998, to 0.7 MMT in 2000 and 1.03 MMT in 2002. Estimates for 2003 production in the EU are in the order of 1.1 to 1.2 MMT.

In March 2003, a Directive to promote the use of biofuels was adopted, with targets for biofuel use in transport of 2% in 2005 rising to 5.75% in 2010. These targets are however indicative and not compulsory, as had been set out in the original proposals. Member States will have to inform the Commission of progress made towards achieving these targets, as well providing an explanation should they fail to meet these targets. (See E#21099 for more details on this Directive).

The European Biodiesels Board estimates that an additional 4 million hectares of non food and energy crops would need to be planted for European biofuel production just to meet the 2% target.

Biofuel promotions measures have been broadly welcomed by European farm interests, who see an increase in non-food agricultural production. However, many environmental NGOs are luke warm at best in their support for biofuels use, arguing that this provides little ecological or economic advantages.

A Directive to enable Member States to reduce excise duties on biofuels is currently being discussed. At present, the a Member State wishing to lower excise duty must follow a time consuming procedure. The new Directive would facilitate derogations from these procedures for biofuels.

Estimates of EU Biodiesel Production and Capacity

'000 MT	2002 Production Estimate	2003 Capacity Estimate
Germany	450	1025
France	366	500
Italy	210	420
Austria	25	50
Denmark	10	40
Sweden	3	8
UK	1	5
Total	1065	2048

Source: European Biodiesel Board, EBB.

Note: There is a margin of error of $\pm 5\%$ for these estimates.

European Oilseed Alliance Complaint

On March 12, 2003, the European Commission adopted a Decision to open an examination procedure in response to a complaint by the European Oilseed Alliance (EOA) about US soybean subsidies. Further details about the organization and its complaint can be found in GAIN report E23003 of January 7, 2003.

The EOA complaint focuses on US loan rates, marketing loans, direct payments and contra-cyclical payments for soybeans under the Food Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002 as well as similar provisions and the AMTA payments under the previous Farm Bill. The EOA claims that these US programs are contrary to the US' obligations under Articles 5 and 6 of the WTO Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures and that they represent a barrier to trade under Article 2 of the EU's Trade Barrier Regulation.

In its initial review, the Commission has determined that it is in the interest of the Community to open the examination procedure citing the importance of oilseed support issues during the Uruguay Round negotiations and the fact that agriculture is again under discussion in the Doha Development Round.

Currently, the Commission is conducting an "examination procedure". This procedure should be completed within 5 to 7 months of its announcement in the Official Journal (mid-March 2003). If the examination shows it is warranted, further action could then be taken, including bilateral negotiations or WTO consultations.

Annex One: PSD Tables, Other Oilseeds

Copra, Copra meal, coconut oil

Country Commodity	European Union						UOM
	Oilseed, Copra						
	2001	Revised	2002	Estimate	2003	Forecast	
	USDA Official [Estimate]	DA Official [Estimate]	USDA Official [Estimate]	DA Official [Estimate]	USDA Official [Estimate]	DA Official [Estimate]	[New]
Market Year Begin	01/2002		01/2003		01/2004		MM/YYYY
Area Planted	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 (1000 HA)
Area Harvested	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 (1000 HA)
Trees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 (1000 TREES)
Beginning Stocks	0	3	0	3	0	3	3 (1000 MT)
Production	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 (1000 MT)
MY Imports	0	42	0	48	0	46	46 (1000 MT)
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 (1000 MT)
MY Imp. from the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 (1000 MT)
TOTAL SUPPLY	0	45	0	51	0	49	49 (1000 MT)
MY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 (1000 MT)
MY Exp. to the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 (1000 MT)
Crush Dom. Consumption	0	42	0	48	0	46	46 (1000 MT)
Food Use	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 (1000 MT)
Feed,Seed,Waste Dm.Cn.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 (1000 MT)
Total Dom. Consumption	0	42	0	48	0	46	46 (1000 MT)
Ending Stocks	0	3	0	3	0	3	3 (1000 MT)
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	0	45	0	51	0	49	49 (1000 MT)
Calendar Year Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 (1000 MT)
Calendar Yr Imp. U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 (1000 MT)
Calendar Year Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 (1000 MT)
Calndr Yr Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 (1000 MT)

Country Commodity	European Union						UOM
	Meal, Copra						
	2001	Revised	2002	Estimate	2003	Forecast	
	USDA Official [Estimate]	DA Official [Estimate]	USDA Official [Estimate]	DA Official [Estimate]	USDA Official [Estimate]	DA Official [Estimate]	[New]
Market Year Begin	01/2002		01/2003		01/2004		MM/YYYY
Crush	0	42	0	48	0	46	46 (1000 MT)
Extr. Rate, 999.9999		0.380952		0.375		0.369565	(PERCENT)
Beginning Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 (1000 MT)
Production	0	16	0	18	0	17	17 (1000 MT)
MY Imports	0	481	0	422	0	404	404 (1000 MT)
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 (1000 MT)
MY Imp. from the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 (1000 MT)
TOTAL SUPPLY	0	497	0	440	0	421	421 (1000 MT)
MY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 (1000 MT)
MY Exp. to the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 (1000 MT)
Industrial Dom. Consum	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 (1000 MT)
Food Use Dom. Consump.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 (1000 MT)
Feed Waste Dom. Consum	0	497	0	440	0	421	421 (1000 MT)
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	0	497	0	440	0	421	421 (1000 MT)
Ending Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 (1000 MT)
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	0	497	0	440	0	421	421 (1000 MT)
Calendar Year Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 (1000 MT)
Calendar Yr Imp. U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 (1000 MT)
Calendar Year Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 (1000 MT)
Calndr Yr Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 (1000 MT)

UNCLASSIFIED

USDA Foreign Agricultural Service

Country Commodity	European Union Oil, Coconut						UOM
	(1000 MT)(PERCENT)						
	2001	Revised	2002	Estimate	2003	Forecast	
	USDA Official	Estimate	DA Official	Estimate	DA Official	Estimate	[New]
Market Year Begin	01/2002		01/2003		01/2004		MM/YYYY
Crush	0	42	0	48	0	46	(1000 MT)
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0.571429			0.5625		0.565217	(PERCENT)
Beginning Stocks	0	114	0	132	0	119	(1000 MT)
Production	0	24	0	27	0	26	(1000 MT)
MY Imports	0	774	0	800	0	789	(1000 MT)
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
MY Imp. from the EC	0	125	0	138	0	137	(1000 MT)
TOTAL SUPPLY	0	912	0	959	0	934	(1000 MT)
MY Exports	0	26	0	32	0	32	(1000 MT)
MY Exp. to the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Industrial Dom. Consum	0	135	0	144	0	141	(1000 MT)
Food Use Dom. Consump.	0	584	0	629	0	633	(1000 MT)
Feed Waste Dom. Consum	0	35	0	35	0	35	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	0	754	0	808	0	809	(1000 MT)
Ending Stocks	0	132	0	119	0	93	(1000 MT)
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	0	912	0	959	0	934	(1000 MT)
Calendar Year Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Calendar Yr Imp. U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Calendar Year Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Calndr Yr Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)

Palm kernels, Palm kernel meal, Palm kernel oil

Country Commodity	European Union						UOM
	Oilseed, Palm Kernel						
Market Year Begin	2001	Revised	2002	Estimate	2003	Forecast	MM/YYYY
	USDA Official [	Estimate [	DA Official [	Estimate [	DA Official [	Estimate [New]	
	01/2002		01/2003		01/2004		
Area Planted	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 (1000 HA)
Area Harvested	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 (1000 HA)
Trees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 (1000 TRE)
Beginning Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 (1000 MT)
Production	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 (1000 MT)
MY Imports	0	57	0	30	0	30	30 (1000 MT)
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 (1000 MT)
MY Imp. from the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 (1000 MT)
TOTAL SUPPLY	0	57	0	30	0	30	30 (1000 MT)
MY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 (1000 MT)
MY Exp. to the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 (1000 MT)
Crush Dom. Consumption	0	57	0	30	0	30	30 (1000 MT)
Food Use Dom. Consump.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 (1000 MT)
Feed,Seed,Waste Dm.Cn.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 (1000 MT)
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	0	57	0	30	0	30	30 (1000 MT)
Ending Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 (1000 MT)
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	0	57	0	30	0	30	30 (1000 MT)
Calendar Year Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 (1000 MT)
Calendar Yr Imp. U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 (1000 MT)
Calendar Year Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 (1000 MT)
Calndr Yr Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 (1000 MT)

Country Commodity	European Union						UOM
	Meal, Palm Kernel						
Market Year Begin	2001	Revised	2002	Estimate	2003	Forecast	MM/YYYY
	USDA Official [	Estimate [	DA Official [	Estimate [	DA Official [	Estimate [New]	
	01/2001		01/2002		01/2003		
Crush	0	57	0	30	0	30	30 (1000 MT)
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0.315789		0.466667		0.466667		(PERCENT)
Beginning Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 (1000 MT)
Production	0	18	0	14	0	14	14 (1000 MT)
MY Imports	0	2379	0	2358	0	2398	2398 (1000 MT)
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 (1000 MT)
MY Imp. from the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 (1000 MT)
TOTAL SUPPLY	0	2397	0	2372	0	2412	2412 (1000 MT)
MY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 (1000 MT)
MY Exp. to the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 (1000 MT)
Industrial Dom. Consum	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 (1000 MT)
Food Use Dom. Consump	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 (1000 MT)
Feed Waste Dom. Consu	0	2397	0	2372	0	2412	2412 (1000 MT)
TOTAL Dom. Consumptic	0	2397	0	2372	0	2412	2412 (1000 MT)
Ending Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 (1000 MT)
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	0	2397	0	2372	0	2412	2412 (1000 MT)
Calendar Year Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 (1000 MT)
Calendar Yr Imp. U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 (1000 MT)
Calendar Year Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 (1000 MT)
Calndr Yr Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 (1000 MT)

Country Commodity	European Union Oil, Palm Kernel						UOM
	(1000 MT)(PERCENT)						
Market Year Begin	2001 USDA Official [	Revised Estimate [DA	2002 Official [	Estimate Estimate [DA	2003 Official [	Forecast Estimate [New]	
	01/2002		01/2003		01/2004		MM/YYYY
Crush	0	57	0	30	0	30	(1000 MT)
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0.421053		0.433333		0.433333		(PERCENT)
Beginning Stocks	0	54	0	59	0	47	(1000 MT)
Production	0	24	0	13	0	13	(1000 MT)
MY Imports	0	534	0	497	0	508	(1000 MT)
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
MY Imp. from the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
TOTAL SUPPLY	0	612	0	569	0	568	(1000 MT)
MY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
MY Exp. to the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Industrial Dom. Consum	0	166	0	163	0	150	(1000 MT)
Food Use Dom. Consum.	0	382	0	354	0	371	(1000 MT)
Feed Waste Dom. Consum	0	5	0	5	0	5	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	0	553	0	522	0	526	(1000 MT)
Ending Stocks	0	59	0	47	0	42	(1000 MT)
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	0	612	0	569	0	568	(1000 MT)
Calendar Year Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Calendar Yr Imp. U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Calendar Year Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Calndr Yr Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)

Peanut, Peanut meal, Peanut oil

Country Commodity	European Union						UOM
	Oilseed, Peanut						
	(1000 HA)		(1000 MT)				
Market Year Begin	2001 USDA Official [Estimate	Revised 10/2001	2002 DA Official [Estimate	Estimate 10/2002	2003 DA Official [Estimate	Forecast 10/2003	Estimate [New]
Area Planted	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 (1000 HA)
Area Harvested	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 (1000 HA)
Beginning Stocks	0	21	0	17	0	9	9 (1000 MT)
Production	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 (1000 MT)
MY Imports	0	504	0	515	0	538	538 (1000 MT)
My Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 (1000 MT)
MY Imp. from the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 (1000 MT)
TOTAL SUPPLY	0	525	0	532	0	547	547 (1000 MT)
MY Exports	0	8	0	8	0	8	8 (1000 MT)
MY Exp. to the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 (1000 MT)
Crush Dom. Consumption	0	17	0	17	0	17	17 (1000 MT)
Food Use Dom. Consump.	0	480	0	495	0	506	506 (1000 MT)
Feed,Seed,Waste Dm.Cn.	0	3	0	3	0	3	3 (1000 MT)
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	0	500	0	515	0	526	526 (1000 MT)
Ending Stocks	0	17	0	9	0	13	13 (1000 MT)
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	0	525	0	532	0	547	547 (1000 MT)
Calendar Year Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 (1000 MT)
Calendar Yr Imp. U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 (1000 MT)
Calendar Year Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 (1000 MT)
Calndr Yr Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 (1000 MT)

Country Commodity	European Union						UOM
	Meal, Peanut						
	(1000 MT)		(PERCENT)				
Market Year Begin	2001 USDA Official [Estimate	Revised 10/2001	2002 DA Official [Estimate	Estimate 10/2002	2003 DA Official [Estimate	Forecast 10/2003	Estimate [New]
Crush	0	17	0	17	0	17	17 (1000 MT)
Extr. Rate, 999.9999		0.470588		0.470588		0.470588	(PERCENT)
Beginning Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 (1000 MT)
Production	0	8	0	8	0	8	8 (1000 MT)
MY Imports	0	132	0	96	0	100	100 (1000 MT)
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 (1000 MT)
MY Imp. from the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 (1000 MT)
TOTAL SUPPLY	0	140	0	104	0	108	108 (1000 MT)
MY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 (1000 MT)
MY Exp. to the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 (1000 MT)
Industrial Dom. Consum	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 (1000 MT)
Food Use Dom. Consump.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 (1000 MT)
Feed Waste Dom. Consum	0	140	0	104	0	108	108 (1000 MT)
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	0	140	0	104	0	108	108 (1000 MT)
Ending Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 (1000 MT)
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	0	140	0	104	0	108	108 (1000 MT)
Calendar Year Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 (1000 MT)
Calendar Yr Imp. U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 (1000 MT)
Calendar Year Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 (1000 MT)
Calndr Yr Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 (1000 MT)

Country Commodity	European Union						UOM
	Oil, Peanut						
Market Year Begin	(1000 MT)(PERCENT)						
	2001 USDA Official [Estimate [DA Official [Estimate [DA Official [Estimate [New]	Revised	2002 DA Official [Estimate [DA Official [Estimate [DA Official [Estimate [New]	2003 DA Official [Estimate [DA Official [Estimate [DA Official [Estimate [New]	Forecast	10/2003	
Crush	0	17	0	17	0	17	(1000 MT)
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0.235294		0.235294		0.235294		(PERCENT)
Beginning Stocks	0	10	0	9	0	6	(1000 MT)
Production	0	4	0	4	0	4	(1000 MT)
MY Imports	0	148	0	138	0	147	(1000 MT)
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
MY Imp. from the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
TOTAL SUPPLY	0	162	0	151	0	157	(1000 MT)
MY Exports	0	6	0	7	0	6	(1000 MT)
MY Exp. to the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Industrial Dom. Consum	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Food Use Dom. Consum.	0	147	0	138	0	145	(1000 MT)
Feed Waste Dom. Consum	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	0	147	0	138	0	145	(1000 MT)
Ending Stocks	0	9	0	6	0	6	(1000 MT)
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	0	162	0	151	0	157	(1000 MT)
Calendar Year Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Calendar Yr Imp. U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Calendar Year Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Calndr Yr Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)

Cottonseed, Cottonseed meal, Cottonseed oil

Country Commodity	European Union Oilseed, Cottonseed						(1000 HA)(1000 MT)(RATIO) UOM
	2001 USDA Official	Revised Estimate	2002 DA Official	Estimate Estimate	2003 DA Official	Forecast Estimate [New]	
Market Year Begin	10/2001		10/2002		10/2003	MM/YYYY	
Area Planted (COTTON)	0	0	0	0	0	0 (1000 HA)	
Area Harvested(COTTON)	0	500	0	465	0	466 (1000 HA)	
Seed to Lint Ratio	0	0	0	0	0	0 (RATIO)	
Beginning Stocks	0	58	0	35	0	12 (1000 MT)	
Production	0	777	0	645	0	649 (1000 MT)	
MY Imports	0	166	0	124	0	139 (1000 MT)	
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0 (1000 MT)	
MY Imp. from the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0 (1000 MT)	
TOTAL SUPPLY	0	1001	0	804	0	800 (1000 MT)	
MY Exports	0	50	0	23	0	23 (1000 MT)	
MY Exp. to the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0 (1000 MT)	
Crush Dom. Consumption	0	503	0	423	0	418 (1000 MT)	
Food Use Dom. Consump.	0	0	0	0	0	0 (1000 MT)	
Feed,Seed,Waste Dm.Cm.	0	413	0	346	0	350 (1000 MT)	
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	0	916	0	769	0	768 (1000 MT)	
Ending Stocks	0	35	0	12	0	9 (1000 MT)	
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	0	1001	0	804	0	800 (1000 MT)	
Calendar Year Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0 (1000 MT)	
Calendar Yr Imp. U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0 (1000 MT)	
Calendar Year Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0 (1000 MT)	
Calndr Yr Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0 (1000 MT)	

Country Commodity	European Union Meal, Cottonseed						(1000 MT)(PERCENT) UOM
	2001 USDA Official	Revised Estimate	2002 DA Official	Estimate Estimate	2003 DA Official	Forecast Estimate [New]	
Market Year Begin	10/2001		10/2002		10/2003	MM/YYYY	
Crush	0	503	0	423	0	418 (1000 MT)	
Extr. Rate, 999.9999		0.441352		0.439716		0.440191 (PERCENT)	
Beginning Stocks	0	38	0	30	0	21 (1000 MT)	
Production	0	222	0	186	0	184 (1000 MT)	
MY Imports	0	212	0	193	0	199 (1000 MT)	
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0 (1000 MT)	
MY Imp. from the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0 (1000 MT)	
TOTAL SUPPLY	0	472	0	409	0	404 (1000 MT)	
MY Exports	0	2	0	1	0	2 (1000 MT)	
MY Exp. to the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0 (1000 MT)	
Industrial Dom. Consum	0	0	0	0	0	0 (1000 MT)	
Food Use Dom. Consump.	0	0	0	0	0	0 (1000 MT)	
Feed Waste Dom. Consum	0	440	0	387	0	389 (1000 MT)	
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	0	440	0	387	0	389 (1000 MT)	
Ending Stocks	0	30	0	21	0	13 (1000 MT)	
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	0	472	0	409	0	404 (1000 MT)	
Calendar Year Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0 (1000 MT)	
Calendar Yr Imp. U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0 (1000 MT)	
Calendar Year Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0 (1000 MT)	
Calndr Yr Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0 (1000 MT)	

Country Commodity	European Union Oil, Cottonseed						UOM
	(1000 MT)(PERCENT)						
Market Year Begin	2001 USDA Official [Estimate [	Revised 10/2001]	2002 DA Official [Estimate [	Estimate 10/2002]	2003 DA Official [Estimate [	Forecast 10/2003]	Estimate [New]
Crush	0	503	0	423	0	418	(1000 MT)
Extr. Rate, 999.9999		0.1789		0.1773		0.1890	(PERCENT)
Beginning Stocks	0	4	0	4	0	3	(1000 MT)
Production	0	90	0	75	0	79	(1000 MT)
MY Imports	0	3	0	5	0	5	(1000 MT)
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
MY Imp. from the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
TOTAL SUPPLY	0	97	0	84	0	87	(1000 MT)
MY Exports	0	9	0	7	0	7	(1000 MT)
MY Exp. to the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Industrial Dom. Consum	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Food Use Dom. Consum.	0	84	0	74	0	77	(1000 MT)
Feed Waste Dom. Consum	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	0	84	0	74	0	77	(1000 MT)
Ending Stocks	0	4	0	3	0	3	(1000 MT)
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	0	97	0	84	0	87	(1000 MT)
Calendar Year Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Calendar Yr Imp. U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Calendar Year Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Calndr Yr Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)