

OILCROPS

Summary

FAO's latest forecasts for the 2016/17 season (October/September) point towards an easing of the supply and demand balance for oilseeds and oilcrop products.

Driven by outstanding yield levels, global oilseed production is expected to leap to an all-time high in 2016/17. Much of the anticipated rise will be on account of soybeans, with favourable growing conditions boosting output in almost all key producing countries. Global rapeseed production, by contrast, is expected to post further losses, due to lower plantings and adverse weather. Palm oil production is set to rebound in 2017, as palms in Southeast Asia recover from the protracted effects of dry weather in 2015–2016. On aggregate, the current forecasts translate into a marked expansion in global output of oilcrop products. However, growth in total availabilities – especially of oils/fats – would be less pronounced due to relatively low carry-in stocks.

On the demand side, relatively sluggish growth in oils/fats consumption is expected to continue, reflecting limited total supplies and/or modest economic growth in some countries, together with slowing demand from the biodiesel sector worldwide. More robust growth is observed in meal consumption, supported by steady demand from the livestock sector. With production of oilseed products anticipated to exceed utilization, especially in the case of meals/cakes, sizeable replenishments in global stocks are expected, resulting in higher stock-to-use ratios. Responding to the positive supply and demand outlook, international prices of oilseeds and oilseeds products embarked on a downward trend towards the middle of the 2016/17 season.

Highly tentative projections for the 2017/18 season, which starts in October 2017, indicate that global oilseed production could match the current season's record. The forecasts translate into a record output of oils/fats, while meals/cakes output could slip below the current season's all-time high. Taking into account carry-in stocks and assuming a continuation in current utilization trends, the supply and demand balance for oils/fats could ease further, while markets for meals/cakes should remain well supplied – thus providing scope for oilseed and oilseed product prices to stabilize at their current relatively low levels in the coming months.

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OILCROPS, OILS AND MEALS ¹

Major Oilseed Exporters and Importers



PRICES ²

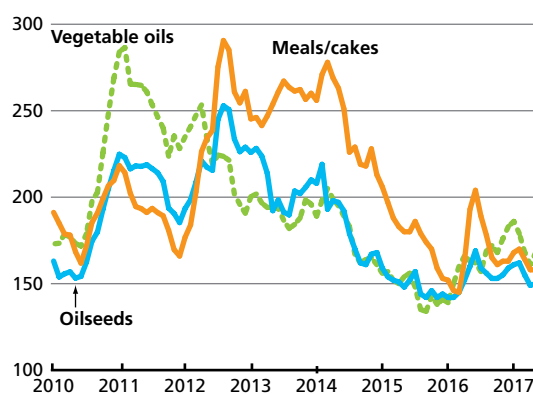
Prices for oilseeds and derived products under downward pressure

After temporarily strengthening during the initial months of the 2016/17 (October/September) season, international quotations for oilseeds and derived products embarked on a downward trend towards February 2017, responding to an increasingly positive supply and demand outlook. By the end of April 2017, all three FAO price indices (tracking international oilseed, oilmeal and vegetable oil prices) had posted marked drops.

With regard to oilseeds, the drop in FAO's monthly price index towards February 2017 primarily reflects a sharp fall in international soybean values. The price decline was triggered by much improved prospects for South America's

2016/17 soybean harvest and indications that sowings for the United States' 2017/18 soybean crop could surge to unprecedented levels, which both pointed to increasingly abundant levels of global supply. At the same time, rapeseed quotations also started easing on account of larger than anticipated old-crop supplies and indications that global production would recover in 2017/18. As for meals/cakes, the recent slide in FAO's oilmeal price index mainly reflects two developments: i) the fact that global soybean crushing was predominantly oriented towards

Figure 1. FAO monthly international price indices for oilseeds, vegetable oils and meals/cakes (2002-2004=100)



¹ Almost the entire volume of oilcrops harvested worldwide is crushed to obtain oils and fats for human nutrition or industrial purposes, and to obtain cakes and meals that are used as feed ingredients. Therefore, rather than referring to oilseeds, the analysis of the market situation is mainly undertaken in terms of oils/fats and cakes/meals. Production data for oils and meals are derived from domestic production of the relevant oilseeds in a specific year, i.e. they do not reflect the outcome of actual oilseed crushing in a given country and period. Regarding oilseed trade, situations where oilseeds are produced in one country but crushed in another one are reflected in national oil/meal consumption figures. It is important to note that data on trade in oils (meals) refer to the sum of trade in oils (meals) plus the oil (meal) equivalent of oilseeds traded. Similarly, stock figures for oils (meals) refer to the sum of oil (meal) stocks plus the oil (meal) equivalent of oilseed inventories.

² For details on prices and corresponding indices, see Appendix table 23.

Figure 2. FAO monthly price index for oilseeds (2002-2004=100)

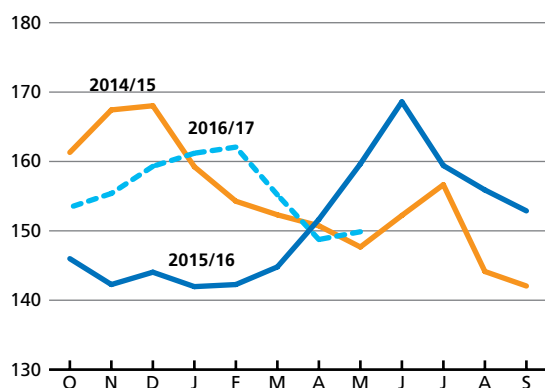


Figure 3. FAO monthly price index for oilmeals/cakes (2002-2004=100)

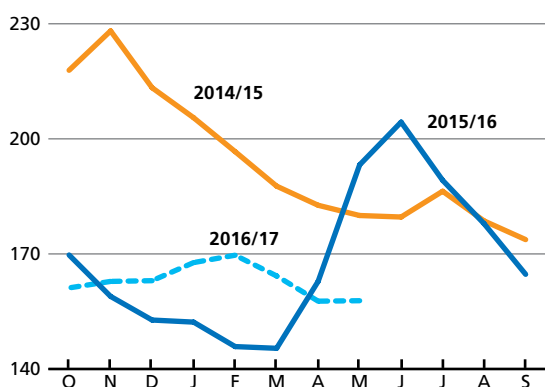


Figure 4. FAO monthly price index for vegetable oils (2002-2004=100)

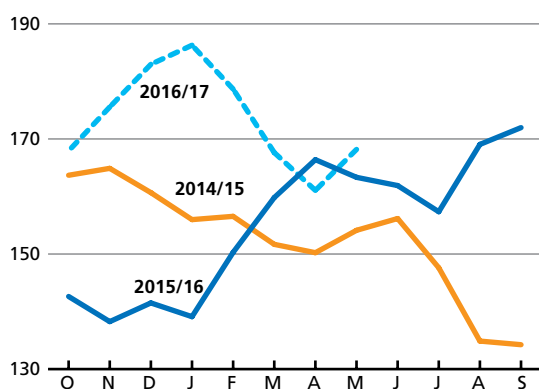
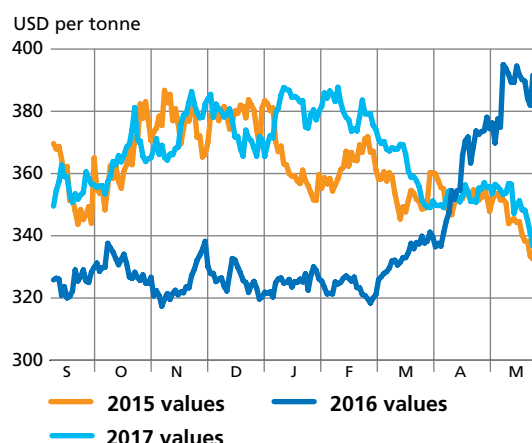


Figure 5. CBOT soybean futures for September



oil production (to compensate for poor output of other vegetable oils), which inevitably led to a surplus in soy meal stocks; and ii) rising competition from attractively priced feed grains. As regards oils/fats, the sharp drop in FAO's price index for vegetable oils from February onward was prompted by the concurrence of: i) firm gains in palm oil output, which eased the former tightness in global supplies; ii) an acceleration in global soybean crushing; iii) a deceleration in global import demand; and iv) slower vegetable oil uptake by biodiesel producers.

The much improved and possibly excessive supplies in 2016/17, along with first indications of a possible repeat of bumper oil and meal outputs in 2017/18, suggests that prices in the oilcrop complex could ease further over the coming months. The recent contraction in the Chicago Board of Trade (CBOT) futures prices for soybeans points into the same direction, showing that, from mid-April 2017 onward, contracts traded below last year's corresponding values.

OILSEEDS

Record 2016/17 production confirmed

After last season's contraction, global oilseed production is expected to leap to an all-time high in 2016/17, owing primarily to outstanding yield levels. Much of the anticipated rise would be on account of soybean, followed, at some distance, by sunflowerseed, groundnut, cottonseed and palmkernel. Rapeseed production, by contrast, is bound to drop for the third consecutive year.

Global soybean production is forecast to climb by a whopping 35 million tonnes, driven almost entirely by yield improvements. In the Northern Hemisphere, production has expanded in all key producing countries, led by the

United States, which, at over 117 million tonnes, is set to remain the world's top producer. Owing to near-ideal growing conditions, US average yields climbed to 3.5 tonnes per hectare. Record or near-record yields have also driven production gains in **Canada**, **India**, the **EU** and the **CIS**. In **China**, by contrast, higher production has been achieved through an expansion in plantings, as soybean growers enjoyed increased support payments relative to producers of competing crops, notably maize. In South America, production is anticipated to more than recover from last season's drop, probably climbing to an all-time record. The rise will be led by **Brazil**, with output pegged at 113 million tonnes, as exceptionally favourable growing conditions boosted yields. However, in **Argentina**, output could plateau at last year's level due to lower plantings and because excessive rainfalls towards the end of the growing season may leave up to 1 million ha unharvested.

World rapeseed production could slide to a four-year low. Production has dropped in the **EU** and **China**, fuelled by, respectively, adverse weather and lower plantings. In **Canada**, where record yields have offset a contraction in area, production remained virtually unchanged. By contrast, output in **Australia** and **India** received a boost from high yields, which, in India's case, was helped by a rebound in plantings.

Underpinned by records in both sowings and yields, global sunflowerseed output is heading towards an all-time high. Production has expanded in the major producing countries, with **Ukraine** and the **Russian Federation** taking the lead. While in the **EU** beneficial weather conditions facilitated a recovery in output, in **Argentina** the effects of adverse weather should be offset by larger sowings.

Table 1. World production of major oilcrops

	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17 <i>f'cast</i>	Change 2016/17 over 2015/16
	million tonnes			%
Soybeans	319.8	314.6	349.8	11.2
Rapeseed	71.1	70.1	69.6	-0.7
Cottonseed	45.3	37.6	39.9	6.0
Groundnuts (unshelled)	38.1	37.9	41.4	9.3
Sunflower seed	41.7	43.0	48.0	11.4
Palm kernels	15.4	14.6	16.1	10.1
Copra	5.8	5.4	5.8	8.2
Total	536.9	523.0	570.3	9.0

Note: The split years bring together northern hemisphere annual crops harvested in the latter part of the first year shown, with southern hemisphere annual crops harvested in the early part of the second year shown. For tree crops, which are produced throughout the year, calendar year production for the second year shown is used.

Global groundnut output is also pegged to achieve a record-high, following a strong rebound in plantings combined with yield improvements. In the world's two leading producers, **China** and **India**, crops benefitted from both larger plantings and good weather, offsetting losses in the **United States**, where output dropped on reduced sowings as well as hot and dry weather. As to cottonseed, considerable production gains are reported from the **United States**, **Brazil**, **Pakistan** and **Australia**, although output is likely to remain flat in the two leading producers, **China** and **India**. Global palmkernel and copra outputs are expected to recover from last season's multi-year lows, with improvements concentrated in Southeast Asia.

OILS AND FATS ³

Global oils/fats production to resume growing in 2016/17

The above crop estimates translate into a 7 percent expansion in global oils/fats production in 2016/17. Palm oil and soyoil are expected to expand the most, followed by sunflower, palmkernel and groundnut oils – while rapeseed oil could see a third consecutive contraction and olive oil could be subject to a cyclical setback. Palm oil production, which posted losses in 2016 due to *El Niño*, is set to rebound in 2017 as palms in **Indonesia** and **Malaysia** recover from the protracted effects of dry weather in 2015–2016. The recovery is expected to be more pronounced in Indonesia, with domestic output climbing to a new record, while in Malaysia production might merely return to the level of two years ago.

Global oils/fats supplies, which comprise 2016/17 production and 2015/16 ending stocks, are forecast to post a 4 percent year-on-year gain, with reduced carry-in inventories limiting growth. Domestic availabilities are envisaged to expand in several major producing countries, in particular **Brazil**, **Indonesia**, the **United States** and **Malaysia**, but also in **India**, the **Russian Federation**, **Australia** and **Ukraine**. On the other hand, sizeable contractions are expected in the world's two leading oils/fats importers – the **EU**, where domestic availabilities are forecast to drop to multi-year lows on subdued production and lower carry-in stocks, and **China** because of reduced opening stocks. Modest supply contractions are also expected in **Argentina** and **Canada**, underpinned by low carry-in stocks.

³ This section refers to oils from all origins, which – in addition to products derived from the oil crops discussed under the section on oilseeds – includes palm oil, marine oils as well as animal fats.

Table 2. World oilcrop and product market at a glance

	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17 f'cast	Change: 2016/17 over 2015/16
	<i>million tonnes</i>			%
TOTAL OILCROPS				
Production	548.8	534.6	581.6	8.8
OILS AND FATS ¹				
Production	210.9	205.6	220.6	7.3
Supply ²	247.2	244.4	254.7	4.2
Utilization ³	205.5	211.5	216.9	2.6
Trade ⁴	114.5	115.3	121.6	5.4
<i>Global stock-to-use ratio (%)</i>	<i>18.9</i>	<i>16.1</i>	<i>16.5</i>	
<i>Major exporters stock-to-disappearance ratio (%) ⁵</i>	<i>10.9</i>	<i>9.7</i>	<i>10.4</i>	
MEALS AND CAKES ⁶				
Production	141.2	137.8	151.8	10.2
Supply ²	162.8	163.9	176.6	7.8
Utilization ³	133.4	139.0	146.1	5.1
Trade ⁴	86.7	90.4	95.7	5.8
<i>Global stock-to-use ratio (%)</i>	<i>19.5</i>	<i>17.8</i>	<i>19.5</i>	
<i>Major exporters stock-to-disappearance ratio (%) ⁷</i>	<i>11.1</i>	<i>10.8</i>	<i>12.9</i>	
FAO PRICE INDICES (Oct/Sept) (2002-2004=100)	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17 (Oct-May)	Change: Oct-May 2017 over Oct-May 2016 %
Oilseeds	155	151	156	6.2
Oilmeals/cakes	194	168	163	1.8
Vegetable oils	153	155	174	15.6

Note: Refer to footnote 1 on page 34 for overall definitions and methodology.

¹ Includes oils and fats of vegetable, animal and marine origin.

² Production plus opening stocks.

³ Residual of the balance.

⁴ Trade data refer to exports, based on a common October/September marketing season.

⁵ Major exporters include Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Indonesia, Malaysia, Ukraine and the United States.

⁶ All meal figures are expressed in protein equivalent; meals include all meals and cakes derived from oilcrops as well as meals of marine and animal origin.

⁷ Major exporters include Argentina, Brazil, Canada, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Paraguay, the Russian Federation, Ukraine, the United States and Uruguay.

Growth in oils/fats consumption to remain subdued in 2016/17

Global consumption of oils/fats is expected to post – for the second year in succession – a relatively modest year-on-year increase of 2.5 to 3 percent. Limited supplies and protracted slow economic growth in a number of countries continue to contain global demand expansion. With regard to individual oils, soy and palm oils are set to lead consumption growth. Soyoil uptake is expected to expand the most, supported by record supplies and price discounts relative to other vegetable oils. Palm oil consumption is

envisaged to expand at below-average rates, reflecting subdued supply growth and smaller than usual price discounts. Sizeable growth is also expected for sunflower and groundnut oils, given pronounced production gains in the respective seeds. Conversely, the consumption of rapeseed oil, the world's third most consumed oil, could remain flat due to the persistent supply tightness.

In general, population and income growth remain the key drivers behind the growing demand for oils/fats for traditional food and non-food uses. Demand by the biodiesel industry is expected to play a more limited role compared with past years, hence contributing to weaker overall growth. In 2017, increases in mandatory consumption targets and blending rates for biodiesel are expected to be less pronounced and will concern only a few countries, notably the **United States**, **Brazil** and, possibly, **Malaysia**. Moreover, in a number of countries, support measures for biodiesel producers are being reviewed, while in others, barriers to trade in biodiesel remain in place or are under consideration – raising uncertainty among market players. Furthermore, persistently high price premiums of vegetable oils relative to mineral oil continue to erode the profitability of discretionary blending of diesel with vegetable oil-based biodiesel.

Developing nations in Asia continue to drive growth in oils/fats consumption, with sustained economic growth prevailing in the region as a whole. Consumption gains are led by **India**, which enjoys steady economic growth and rising domestic oils/fats supplies. As a result, India, as well as other Asian countries, could see further improvements in per caput consumption. In **Malaysia** and **Indonesia**, where total uptake suffered a setback last year, consumption is seen expanding as higher domestic availabilities trigger fresh demand for industrial uses. In **China**, by contrast, consumption expansion could be tempered – for the second consecutive year – by weaker economic growth. Elsewhere, bumper supplies are envisaged to support higher usage in **Brazil** and the **United States**. In other developed countries, growth rates should linger around 1 percent, except in the **EU** and **Canada**, where lower domestic availabilities could result in contractions.

Global inventories of oils/fats to expand moderately

Unlike last season, when a shortfall of global production relative to demand led to a contraction in inventories, in 2016/17, a production surplus should permit a rebuilding of stocks. Year-on-year, ending stocks (including the oil contained in stored oilseeds) are forecast to rise by about 5 percent to 35.8 million tonnes. Commodity-wise, sizeable replenishments in palm and soy oil stocks are expected to

Figure 6. Global production and utilization of oils/fats

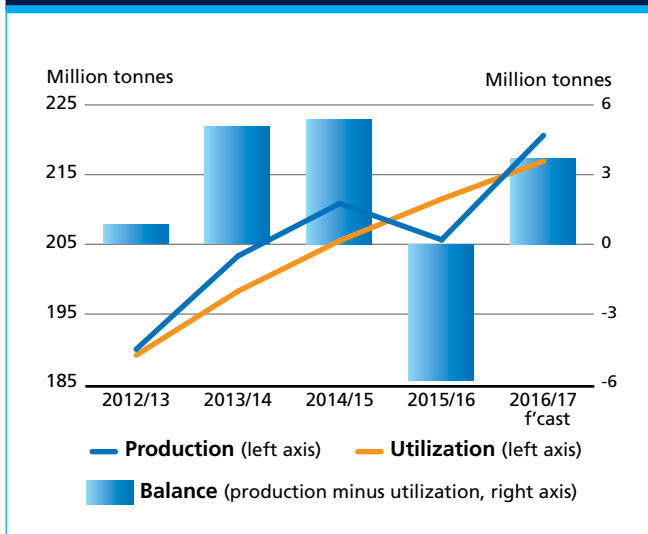


Figure 7. World stocks and ratios of oils/fats (including the oil contained in seeds stored)



offset further drops in rapeseed oil reserves. Yet, global palm oil stocks are envisaged to recover only partially from last year's decline.

At country level, increased domestic production should facilitate stock accumulations in the **United States, Brazil, Malaysia** and **India**, which, together, could more than outweigh drawdowns anticipated elsewhere. In **China, Canada, Argentina**, the **EU** and **CIS** countries, lower or flat domestic output is expected to trigger stock releases to help meet domestic demand or support exports.

The above forecasts would permit a modest improvement in the global stock-to-use ratio for oils/fats in 2016/17 to a level 16.5 percent. This, together with a more pronounced gain in the stock-to-disappearance ratio

for the major exporting countries⁴, points to downward pressure on international oils/fats prices.

Growth in global oils/fats trade to resume

In 2016/17, growth in world trade of oils/fats (including the oil contained in traded oilseeds) is expected to resume, posting a 5 to 6 percent increase to 121.6 million tonnes – as opposed to last year, when a slide in palm oil shipments drove year-on-year export growth below 1 percent.

The expansion in trade will be led by palm, soy, sunflower and rape oils. However, in the case of palm oil, the world's most widely traded oil, global transactions may only partially recover from last year's decline, considering that i) the oil's relatively high price is weighing on import demand, and ii) production gains in **Malaysia** and **Indonesia** are also used to replenish stocks and satisfy local demand. Conversely, global transactions in soy, rape and sunflower oils could hit new records, aided by abundant supplies and lower than usual price premiums relative to palm oil.

Import growth should again concentrate in developing countries, notably in Asia. While in **China**, a drop in domestic supplies has already prompted higher imports, **India's** purchases may grow only slightly given this season's bumper crops. Sustained import growth is envisaged elsewhere in Asia as well as in Africa. In the **EU** and other developed countries, only modest rises are expected, reflecting lacklustre consumption growth.

Regarding exports, gains in domestic oils/fats output are expected to bolster sales by **Indonesia, Brazil,**

⁴ Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Indonesia, Malaysia, Ukraine and the United States.

Figure 8. Oil/fat imports by region or major country (including the oil contained in seed imports)

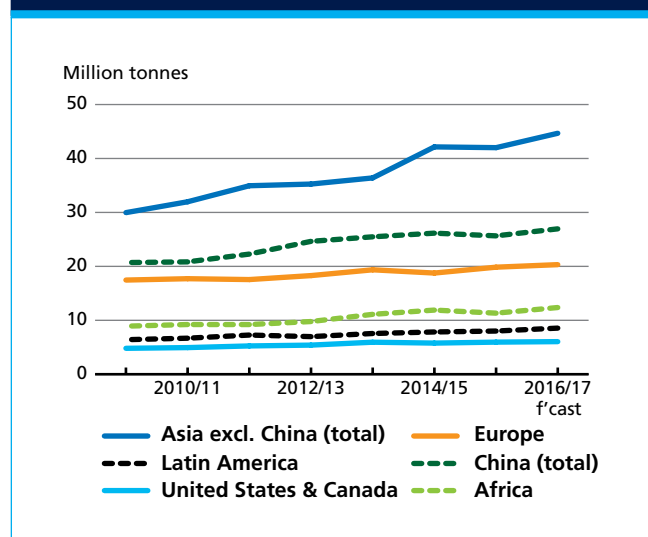
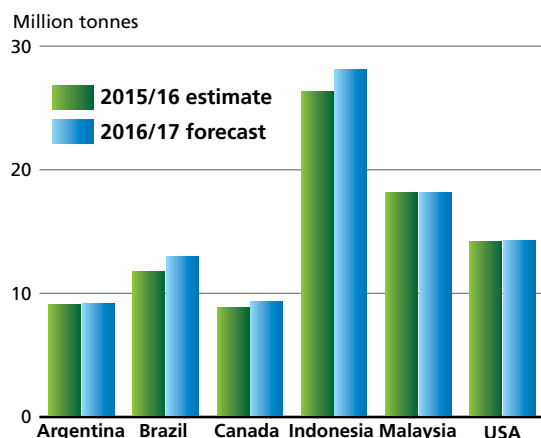


Figure 9. Oil/fat exports by major exporters (including the oil contained in seed exports)



Ukraine, the **Russian Federation** and **Australia**, whereas higher deliveries in **Canada** would mainly rest on stock drawdowns. Shipments by **Malaysia** and **Argentina** could remain flat, reflecting, respectively, increased local requirements (including the need to replenish stocks), and stagnating domestic production. Sales by the **United States** are forecast to remain close to last year's all-time high.

MEALS AND CAKES ⁵

Global supplies up in 2016/17, aided by large opening stocks

Based on current crop forecasts, global meal/cake production would more than recover from last season's setback. The anticipated 10 percent rise would rest strongly on higher soybean meal output. While significant gains are also envisaged for sunflower, groundnut, palmkernel and fish meals, production of rapeseed meal is forecast to contract further.

Global oilmeal supplies, which also include 2015/16 carry-over stocks, are seen expanding by 8 percent. Underpinned by bumper harvests, extraordinary gains are expected in **Brazil**, **India** and the **United States**, as well as in some smaller producers, including **Uruguay**, **Paraguay**, **Australia** and **CIS** countries. By contrast, domestic availabilities should shrink in **China** and the **EU**, reflecting, respectively, reduced carry-in stocks and lower crop outturns.

⁵ This section refers to meals from all origins: in addition to products derived from the oilcrops discussed under the section on oilseeds, fish meal and meals of animal origin are also included.

World meal consumption to expand further in 2016/17

Global meal/cake consumption is forecast to hit a new record in 2016/17, with a slight acceleration in annual growth compared to last season. Consumption continues to be supported by expanding demand from the livestock sector. However, similar to last season, the availability of bumper feed grain and DDGS (distiller's dried grains with solubles) supplies will continue to weigh on meal consumption growth. Much of the anticipated expansion would come from soybean meal, given record-high availabilities. On the contrary, consumption of rape- and cottonseed-meal should contract on lower availabilities.

Developing countries in Asia remain the main engine of overall consumption growth, and the largest year-on-year rise is expected in **China**, the world's leading meal consuming country. Interestingly, although China's total meat production may contract in 2017, the uptake of meals by the country's pig and poultry sectors is forecast to expand further, given the on-going shift from small-scale backyard production to industrial-scale compound feed-based rearing methods. In addition, quality issues with the country's feed grain supplies could provide separate support to meal demand. Elsewhere in Asia, consumption is expected to expand at average or above-average rates, including in **India**, **Pakistan**, the **Philippines**, **Thailand**, **Turkey** and **Viet Nam**. Higher consumption is also envisaged in **Brazil** and **Argentina**, spurred by record high domestic availabilities, whereas, in the **United States** and the **EU**, demand growth should be constrained by burgeoning feed grain supplies.

Figure 10. Global production and utilization of meals/cakes (in protein equivalent)

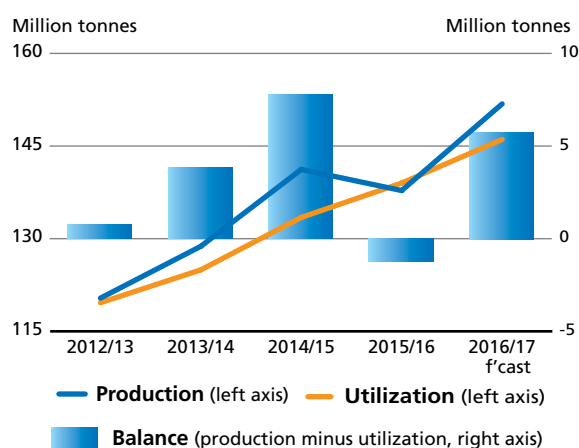


Figure 11. World stocks and ratios of meals/cakes (in protein equivalent and including the meal contained in seeds stored)



Global inventories possibly hitting new record

In 2016/17, meal output is expected to outstrip consumption – the reverse of last year, when global production fell short of demand. If confirmed, the portended production surplus should prompt a surge in global end-of-season inventories. In particular, reserves of the world’s leading protein meal, soymeal, are forecast to swell to unprecedented levels. Estimated at 56 million tonnes (including the meal contained in stored soybeans), soymeal carry-over stocks would exceed the level recorded in recent years by a considerable margin. Reserves of all other meals, including fishmeal, are also set to rise – with the exception of rapeseed meal, whose stocks could contract further.

Stock replenishments will be concentrated in the **United States** and **Brazil**, where bumper crops are set to boost domestic reserves. In both countries, carry-over inventories could almost double compared with last year, marking multi-year highs. Those increases should by far offset the reductions expected in **Argentina** and the **EU**, where stock drawdowns are required to cover for reduced domestic supplies.

Based on the above forecasts, marked improvements are expected in both the global stock-to-use ratio and the stock-to-disappearance ratio for the major exporters⁶, thus providing scope for international oilmeal prices to weaken.

⁶ Argentina, Brazil, Canada, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Paraguay, the Russian Federation, Ukraine, the United States and Uruguay.

Global meal trade to expand further

International trade in meals/cakes – including the meal contained in traded oilseeds – is estimated to post an about-average 6 percent increase in 2016/17. Thanks to large supplies and competitive prices, soybean meal is expected to lead the expansion, aided by rape, sunflower and fish meals.

With regard to imports, Asian countries continue to dominate the market – with **China** alone accounting for one-third of global imports. To satisfy fast growing domestic demand and given stalling domestic supplies, China’s meal imports (mostly in the form of whole soybeans) are forecast to expand by around 8 percent. Robust import growth is also anticipated in other parts of Asia, where livestock industries tend to increasingly rely on imported meals. Elsewhere,

Figure 12. Meal/cake imports by region or major country (in protein equivalent and including the meal contained in seed imports)

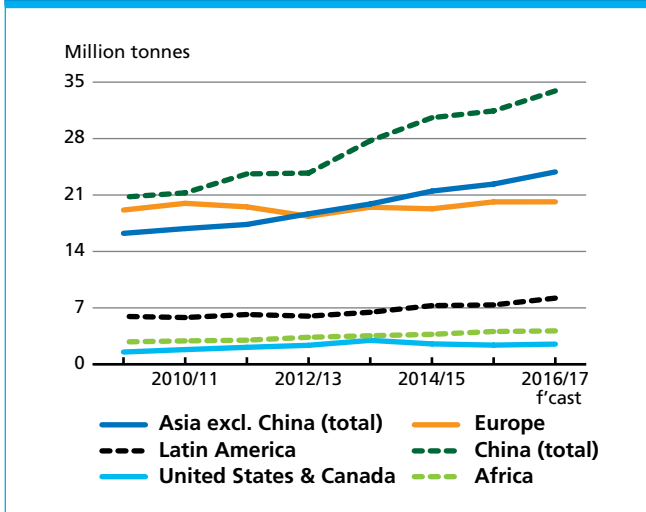
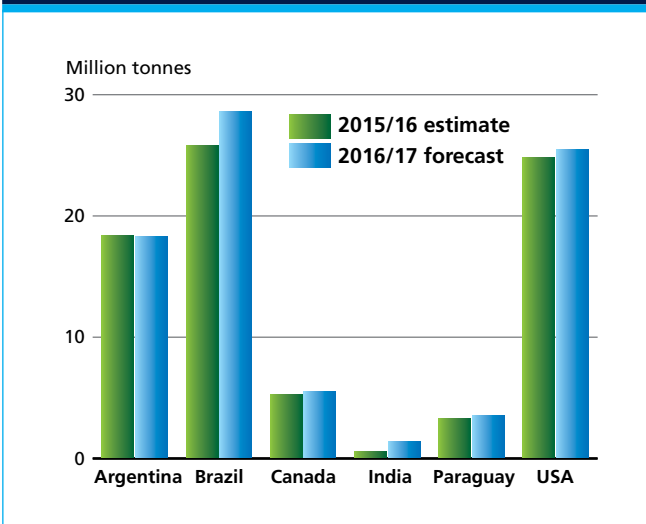


Figure 13. Meal/cake exports by major exporters (in protein equivalent and including the meal contained in seed exports)



purchases are envisaged to bounce up in **Argentina** (a net exporter of meals), as the Government simplified the procedures for importing soybeans destined for subsequent exportation in the form of meal and oil. As for developed countries, purchases by the **EU**, the world's second largest buyer after China, could stall in 2016/17, owing to the availability of large feedgrain supplies.

Export growth is expected to concentrate in South America, although sizeable increases are also likely in the United States, India and CIS countries. Bolstered by bumper soybean harvests, shipments by the world's top exporter, **Brazil**, could swell to 63.3 million tonnes (including the meal contained in soybean sales). Domestic supplies would support even larger shipments, but a relatively strong Real vis-à-vis the US dollar has affected the competitiveness of Brazil's exports. Also sales by the **United States**, the second largest exporter, are set to expand further, spurred by a record soybean harvest. Deliveries by the world's third largest supplier, **Argentina**, could stabilize around last year's record level, given the portended plateauing in domestic soy production. Elsewhere, domestic supply gains should support a rebound in shipments from **India**, **Ukraine** and the **Russian Federation**, while, in **Canada**, higher sales would depend on the release of old-crop inventories.

2017/18 PRODUCTION OUTLOOK

With the 2016/17 season still ongoing, it is too early to draw firm forecasts for world oilseeds supply and demand in 2017/18. Currently available information is limited to planting intentions in some Northern Hemisphere countries, where preparations for the next crop year have started.

While the current season's relatively ample supply-and-demand balance would suggest that there may be limited scope for increased oilcrop plantings in 2017/18, farmers' planting decisions will be strongly influenced by the price relationships between oilcrops and competing arable crops, notably coarse grains and wheat. Considering that the currently prevailing price structure tends to favour oilseeds over rival crops, a further expansion in global oilcrop sowings seems possible. However, such area expansions would not necessarily lead to corresponding rises in output because, based on the assumption of normal weather conditions, crop yields should revert to historic trend levels – as opposed to the peaks recorded in 2016/17.

With regard to individual crops, 2017/18 could see a recovery in global rapeseed production as well as further gains in groundnut, cotton, oil palm and coconut products. However, these gains could be offset by a drop in world soybean and sunflowerseed output. Global soybean production could trail behind the current season's all-time

record. The effect of additional area expansion in key producing countries – triggered primarily by a favourable soybean-maize price relationship – may well be outweighed by a retreat of average yields to trend values, a scenario that is particularly expected to apply to the **United States**, **Brazil** and **Paraguay**. Meanwhile, in **Argentina** and **India**, production could remain almost unchanged as area and yield effects might offset each other. Only in **Canada** and **China** production might expand on increased plantings, while yields could remain close to last year's average levels. Global sunflowerseed production may shrink from the current season's extraordinary result. Year-on-year changes are primarily expected in **Ukraine**, where contractions in both area and yields could drive down production, and the **EU**, where yield improvements, together with small gains in area, could facilitate a rebound in output. Global rapeseed output is expected to recover after three consecutive drops, possibly climbing to an all-time record. Sizeable production improvements are envisaged for **Canada** and **Ukraine**, underpinned by area gains, as well in the **EU**, owing to more favourable weather conditions. By contrast, **China's** rapeseed output could shrink further as farmers keep reducing plantings in response to cuts in public support, while **Australia's** output could decline as yields revert to trend levels. For both groundnut and cottonseed, it is predicted that potential output gains would concentrate in **China**, **India** and the **United States**. Normal weather conditions could also facilitate fresh production gains in coconut and, more importantly, oil palm products, with year-on-year gains in **Indonesia** and **Malaysia** projected at 5 to 6 percent.

Based on the above highly tentative forecasts, the world's aggregate 2017/18 oilcrop production would basically match the current seasons' record level. The new-season crop forecasts would translate into a record output of oils/fats (thanks mainly to palm and rapeseed oil), while global oilmeal production would fall slightly from the current season's peak. Assuming a continuation of current utilization trends, in 2017/18, global oil output would exceed demand for the second year in succession, possibly facilitating fresh replenishments in stocks and further improvement in fundamentals. By contrast, oilmeal production would fall short of global demand, requiring releases in inventories, in particular of high meal-yielding soybeans. However, thanks to record-high carry-over stocks of soybean and soymeal, the portended production deficit should not result in tighter oilseeds and product balances. Accordingly, the current outlook provides scope for international oilseed, oil and meal prices to stabilize at their current relatively low level during the coming months – barring unexpected supply shocks.

OILCROPS: MAJOR POLICY DEVELOPMENTS MID-SEPTEMBER 2016 TO MID-MAY 2017*

COUNTRY/INSTITUTION	PRODUCT	DATE	POLICY CATEGORY/INSTRUMENT	DESCRIPTION
Algeria	Soymeal	Apr-17	Tax policy	Raised value-added tax (VAT) on selected grain and feed products – including imported soybean meal.
Argentina	Soybean, soyoil, soymeal	Oct-16	Export policy	Postponed the planned reduction in export taxes for soybean, soyoil and soymeal to 2018–2019. Meanwhile, starting March 2017, soy growers in the country's 10 northern provinces will be provided with an export tax refund equivalent to 5 percent of the free-on-board soybean price.
	Olive oil, sunflower oil	Jan-17	Export policy	Modified export rebates for a wide range of value-added agricultural products, including olive and sunflower oil, with a view to support regional rural economies and strengthen their export competitiveness.
	Soybean	Jan-17	Transportation policy	Awarded contracts to lay train tracks in the northern provinces of Jujuy and Salta, in a bid to stimulate production and marketing of soybeans and other products in one of the country's poorest regions.
Bolivia	Soybean	Mar-17	Agricultural policy	Introduced support payments for soybean producers in the country's disadvantaged northern regions.
	Soybean	Mar-17	Export policy	Expanded the country's annual soybean export quota to 400 000 tonnes, to promote foreign sales while ensuring that domestic consumption needs are met.
Brazil	Agricultural crops	Jan-17	Agricultural policy	Launched a pre-crop financing scheme for the 2017/18 season, allowing medium-sized producers to purchase agricultural inputs at a preferential interest rate.
Burkina Faso	Soybean	Feb-17	Sector development	Launched a project to develop the domestic soybean sector focusing on: i) raising productivity and yields in the field, ii) strengthening producer organizations, iii) consolidating the processing sector, iv) creating a national soybean association and v) establishing a sector development fund.
Canada/ European Union	Rapeseed oil	Oct-16	Trade agreements	Signed bilateral Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement (CETA), opening the way for the accord's provisional application and for formal ratifications by national parliaments. Under the accord, tariffs on Canadian rapeseed oil entering the EU will be eliminated.
Canada	Oilseeds, grains	Nov-16	Transportation policy	Proposed to replace temporary measures to ensure efficient rail movement of grains and oilseeds to the country's export hubs with permanent solutions.
	Saturated fat	Nov-16	Health policy	Proposed changes to front-of-package labelling for foods high in nutrients that are of a public health concern, including saturated fat.
	Edible oils	Apr-17	Food standards and safety	Proposed to ban the use of partially hydrogenated oils in foods by summer 2018, to achieve the public health objective of reducing consumers' intake of harmful trans fat.
	Glyphosate	Apr-17	Health policy	Determined that glyphosate – a herbicide widely used in the cultivation of oilseeds, other arable crops and fruits – is neither genotoxic nor likely to pose a human cancer risk, and that dietary exposure associated with use of the herbicide is not expected to pose a risk of concern to human health.
Canada/India	Rapeseed oil	Apr-17	Export policy	Facilitated the signing of several Memoranda of Understanding between Canadian rapeseed oil exporters and Indian importers/retailers.
China/Canada	Rapeseed	Oct-16	Import policy	Signed a bilateral Memorandum of Understanding to facilitate smooth importation of Canadian rapeseed into China, while preventing the spread of blackleg disease from Canada into China.
China	Soybean	Oct-16	Public procurement/state reserves	Suspended government auctions of soybean from state reserves (after having sold a total of 1.57 million tonnes), in order to facilitate marketing of the new 2016/17 crop.
	Edible meals	Dec-16	Food standards and safety	Confirmed that revised standards for edible meals derived from oilseeds and other crops are due to come into force on 23 June 2017.
	GM soybean	Dec-16	GMO policy	Prohibited, as of 1 May 2017, the cultivation, processing and selling of GM soybeans, rice and maize in Heilongjiang, China's main grain producing province.
	Distiller's dried grains with solubles (DDGS)	Feb-17	Import policy	Extended anti-dumping and anti-subsidy duties on the importation of distiller's dried grains with solubles (DDGS) from the United States until January 2022.

COUNTRY/INSTITUTION	PRODUCT	DATE	POLICY CATEGORY/INSTRUMENT	DESCRIPTION
China	Soybean	Feb-17	GMO policy	Granted import approval for a new GM soybean variety characterized by tolerance to both glyphosate and isoxaflutole-based herbicides.
	Rapeseed oil	Mar-17	Public procurement/state reserves	Ended government auctions of rapeseed oil from state reserves for the 2016/17 season, after having sold a total of 2.08 million tonnes of the product.
	Agricultural crops	Apr-17	Agricultural policy	Announced plans to introduce new agricultural insurance programmes to compensate farmers for crop losses resulting from natural disasters. Coverage would be offered to family farms, large-scale growers and farmers' cooperatives.
	Arable crops	Apr-17	Agricultural policy	Issued guidelines concerning the redistribution of available arable land, as part of the country's national food security strategy. In order to ensure the effective distribution of agricultural goods across the country, during the next three years, 60 million ha would be allocated to rice, wheat and maize, and 19 million ha to soybeans, rapeseed, cotton, sugar and rubber.
	Soybean, maize	Apr-17	Agricultural policy	Confirmed plans to modify the country's crop structure, gradually expanding soybean production as well as maize production for silage, while reducing maize production for grain.
	Soymeal	Apr-17	Financial instruments	Approved the launch of soymeal options contracts by a private commodity exchange, in order to help the process of price discovery and to provide agricultural companies with flexible risk management tools.
	Agricultural goods	May-17	Tax policy	Announced a reduction in the value-added tax on agricultural goods – effective 1 July 2017 – as part of ongoing reforms to simplify the country's tax structure and stimulate economic growth. The measure will apply to oilseeds and oilseed products, whether locally produced or imported.
	Soybean	May-17	Agricultural policy	Announced the continuation of subsidy payments for soybean producers during 2017/18, in a bid to encourage farmers to make further reductions to maize plantings.
	Soybean meal	Jan-17	Import policy	Extended tariff and duty exemptions for soybean meal imports from all origins until 31 December 2019.
	Biodiesel	Sep-16	Trade dispute	Received notification from the EU's General Court that the anti-dumping duties imposed on biodiesel imports from Argentina and Indonesia infringed on basic regulations and should be annulled.
Biodiesel	Oct-16	Trade dispute	Received notification from the WTO that its Appellate Body had: i) upheld an earlier ruling regarding the anti-dumping duties the EU imposed on biodiesel imports from Argentina, and ii) recommended bringing the EU's disputed trade measure into conformity with WTO rules.	
Biodiesel	Dec-16	Trade dispute	Initiated an investigation of its anti-dumping duties on biodiesel imported from Argentina and Indonesia, with a view to achieving full compliance with WTO rules.	
Fatty alcohols	Dec-16	Trade dispute	Received a mixed ruling from the WTO dispute settlement body, regarding the EU's anti-dumping measures against imports of certain fatty alcohols from Indonesia. The panel recommended that the EU bring its measures into conformity with WTO rules.	
Rapeseed	Dec-16	GMO policy	Extended by 3 years the phasing-out period for traces of three obsolete GM rapeseed varieties.	
Olive tree	Feb-17	Disease control	Launched a multidisciplinary research programme aimed at improving the prevention, early detection and control of the xylella fastidiosa disease.	
Herbicide	Mar-17	Pesticide regulation	Proposed to convert a temporary moratorium on bee-harming neonicotinoid-based pesticides (which are widely used on oilseeds and other crops) into a permanent ban.	
Olive oil	Apr-17	Food standards and safety	Adopted new, more stringent regulations on food safety and inspection in order to tackle fraudulent practices in the food industry across the EU, including the olive oil sector.	
Palm oil	Apr-17	Environmental policy	Received a resolution from the European Parliament calling for a single certification scheme for palm oil entering the EU market, to ensure that the oil is produced in an environmentally sustainable way. The resolution also proposed to phase out, by 2022, the use of vegetable oils related to deforestation as biodiesel feedstock.	
Herbicide	May-17	Pesticide regulation	Issued a proposal, based on the latest scientific research, to extend the approval of glyphosate-based herbicides for ten years, until the end of 2028.	
European Union				

COUNTRY/INSTITUTION	PRODUCT	DATE	POLICY CATEGORY/INSTRUMENT	DESCRIPTION
Fiji	Coconut	Oct-16	Relief measures	Set aside funds for the rehabilitation of the country's coconut industry following the damage inflicted by cyclone Winston and raised domestic producer prices for copra.
	Edible oils, oilseeds	Oct-16	Market regulation	Extended, until September 2017, federal provisions limiting the amount of edible oil and oilseed stocks that private traders are allowed to hold.
	Palm oil, edible oils	Oct-16	Import policy	Lowered import duties on crude palm oil and refined edible oils by 5 percent, bringing them to 7.5 percent and 15 percent, respectively.
	Groundnut	Dec-16	Agricultural policy	Announced that insurance claims by farmers in the state of Andhra Pradesh, whose groundnut crop had been damaged by adverse weather during the 2016 Kharif season, would be covered by the government.
	Oil palm	Dec-16	Sector development	Launched a package of support measures in the state of Arunachal Pradesh to encourage oil palm cultivation.
	Oilcrops	Dec-16	Agricultural policy	Raised minimum support prices for Rabi oilcrops by 10 percent, in a bid to stimulate domestic oilcrop production.
	Fats and oils	Jan-17	Food standards and safety	Proposed new standards for shea butter and borneo tallow/illipe butter and issued tables detailing the fatty acid composition for all vegetable oils.
	Fats and oils	Jan-17	Food standards and safety	Amended standards on oils and fats – effective 1 July 2017 – including the use of vegetable fats and oils in refining processes.
	Agricultural crops	Feb-17	Agricultural policy	Approved a two-month interest waiver for farmers who took short-term crop loans from cooperative banks, to minimize the impact of the country's earlier demonetization measures on the farm sector.
	Copra	Feb-17	Public procurement	Initiated procurement of copra in the state of Karnataka, in a bid to protect growers from falling commodity prices.
India	Trans fat, saturated fat	Feb-17	Health policies	Set 27 February 2017 as the enforcement date for i) mandatory declaration of trans fat and saturated fat content on food product labels, and ii) a 5 percent limit for trans fatty acid content in fats, oils and fat emulsions. Eventually, the compliance date was postponed to 30 June 2017 to allow manufacturers to utilize the existing stock of their packaging material.
	Coconut palm	Apr-17	Sector development	Allocated funds to the states of Kerala, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh, in support of projects focusing on i) coconut processing and product diversification, ii) market promotion and iii) research.
	Copra	Apr-17	Agricultural policy	Raised minimum support price for copra by 9 percent, in order to ensure remunerative prices for farmers and stimulate investment in coconut.
	Edible oils	Apr-17	Food standards and safety	Initiated the collection and testing of edible oil/ghee samples in the State of Punjab, with a view to ban all sub-standard and adulterated oil products from local markets.
	Edible oils	Apr-17	Export policy	Lifted a ban on bulk exports of selected edible oils – notably groundnut, sesame and soybean oil – in order to boost shipments of premium vegetable oils.
	Oil palm	Apr-17	Agricultural policy	Approved government-funded measures to increase the country's oil palm area, with the ultimate objectives of boosting domestic production of vegetable oils and reducing import requirements.
	Sunflower seed	Apr-17	Import policy	Announced a temporary cut in the import duty on sunflower seed, with a view to support the domestic processing industry.
	Mustard seed	May-17	GMO policy	Granted technical clearance for commercial use of genetically modified mustard seed, clearing the way for final ministerial authorization.
Indonesia	Palm oil	Oct-16 - May-17	Export policy	Left in place a sliding export tax regime for palm oil which protects the interests of domestic producers and consumers.
Indonesia	Soybean	Oct-16	Market regulation	Revised the farm-gate and retail prices for basic food items, including soybean, in order to protect farmers against sharp price drops while shielding consumers from price increases.
Indonesia/Malaysia	Palm oil	Dec-16	Bilateral cooperation	Agreed to join forces – under the auspices of the Council of Palm Oil Producing Countries – to address perceived barriers in global palm oil trade.

COUNTRY/INSTITUTION	PRODUCT	DATE	POLICY CATEGORY/INSTRUMENT	DESCRIPTION
Indonesia	Coconut	Feb-17	Sector development	Allocated public funds to improve domestic coconut production, so as to meet processors' growing demand for raw materials.
	Soybean	Feb-17	Public procurement	Announced plans to allocate funds for the procurement of domestic commodities, including soybeans, in an effort to stabilize prices.
	Biodiesel	Apr-17	Biofuel policy	Explored ways to lower subsidies paid to individual petrol companies for blending biodiesel, with a view to spread available public funds across a larger volume.
	Oil palm, maize	Apr-17	Agricultural policy	Released plans to encourage independent oil palm farmers to introduce maize intercropping in their plantations – a measure meant to improve land use efficiency, raise productivity and increase farmers' incomes.
	Palm oil	Apr-17	Environmental policy	Renewed efforts to launch a nationwide, binding certification scheme for sustainably produced palm oil, and issued a national sustainability standard for palm oil.
	Oil palm	May-17	Sector development	Announced plans to allocate public funds to an oil palm replanting programme aimed at increasing productivity levels in independently run palm oil businesses.
	International Olive Oil Council	Olive oil	Jan-17	Multilateral cooperation
Japan	Oilmeals	Dec-16	Feed standards	Proposed to permit mixing selected oilmeals with feed maize in the production of compound feed. Currently, maize may only be mixed with animal protein such as fishmeal.
Kazakhstan	Arable crops	Feb-17	Agricultural policy	Presented a programme for the development of the country's agro-industrial complex in 2017–2021, including provisions of incentives to reduce wheat cultivation in favour of coarse grains and oilseeds.
Kazakhstan/China	Soybean	Apr-17	Bilateral cooperation	Signed a protocol on phytosanitary requirements to facilitate the exportation of Kazakh soybeans to China.
Kenya	Coconut palm	Apr-17	Sector development	Announced distribution of quality coconut seedlings to farmers in the country's coastal region, with the goal of boosting production and strengthening the coconut value chain.
Malaysia	Palm oil	Oct-16 - May-17	Export policy	Left in place a sliding export tax regime for palm oil that protects the interests of domestic producers and consumers.
	Palm oil	Feb-17	Environmental policy	Renewed efforts to launch a binding national standard for sustainably produced palm oil, and announced a timeline for the standard's mandatory, nationwide application.
	Palm oil	Apr-17	Export policy	Explored the possibility of aligning the country's variable export tax regime with that of Indonesia, aiming to move towards a harmonized, mutually beneficial export policy.
	Palm oil	Apr-17	Export promotion	Signed a Memorandum of Understanding with India, aimed at helping raise the presence of Malaysian palm oil in the Indian market.
Mexico	Oilcrops	Feb-17	Agricultural policy	Retained programmes to encourage domestic oilseed production but announced reductions in the amount of subsidies provided to individual farmers in 2017.
Myanmar	Edible oils	Apr-17	Food standards and safety	Considered taking action against illegal vegetable oil imports and fraudulent sales of cooking oils on the domestic market.
Nigeria	Biodiesel	Apr-17	Biofuel policy	Announced that it is working on a national biofuel policy and incentives programme that will spell out production and price targets, and define a regulatory framework for domestic biofuels utilization.
Pacific Community	Coconut	Oct-16	Sector development	Launched a regional initiative aimed at improving the competitiveness of small coconut producers in the Pacific region.
Pakistan	Rapeseed	Apr-17	Sector development	Launched a project in the country's Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province to enhance productivity in rapeseed cultivation.
Peru	Biodiesel	Oct-16	Import policy	Announced the replacement of provisional anti-dumping duties on biodiesel imports from Argentina with permanent ones, so as to shield domestic biodiesel production from allegedly unfair competition.

COUNTRY/INSTITUTION	PRODUCT	DATE	POLICY CATEGORY/INSTRUMENT	DESCRIPTION
Rwanda	Biodiesel	Apr-17	Biofuel policy	Abandoned a biodiesel project launched in 2013, due to insufficient availability of the key feedstock (jatropha oil) and high costs of production.
Sri Lanka	Vegetable oils	Oct-16	Import policy	Raised the special commodity levy on imported vegetable oils, in order to protect domestic oilseed producers and oil processors.
	Coconut oil	Apr-17	Import policy	Approved importation of coconut oil and decided to lower the special commodity levy charged on imported vegetables oils, in a bid to curb domestic retail prices.
Thailand	Coconut palm	Apr-17	Sector development	Instructed state agencies to develop action plans for boosting national coconut production, so as to address domestic supply shortages and halt imports of coconut products.
	Safflower oil, sunflower oil	Sep-16	Import policy	Raised import duties on safflower and sunflower oil – to prevent low import prices from hurting domestic producers and crushers.
Turkey	Soybean, sunflower, safflower, rapeseed	Feb-17	Agricultural policy	Launched a new agricultural subsidy programme, in a bid to diversify the country's agricultural production, raise productivity levels and reduce the cultivation of water-intensive crops in structurally disadvantaged areas. Crops eligible for support include soybean, sunflower, safflower and rapeseed.
	Sunflower oil/meal	Apr-17	Import policy	Temporarily suspended the Russian Federation from the list of tax-free origins for selected agricultural products, which includes sunflower oil and meal.
Ukraine	Soybean	Dec-16	GMO policy	Introduced border controls to check the country's agricultural exports for GMO content, particularly to prevent illegally grown GM soybeans from jeopardizing the country's status as a GM-free supplier.
	Biodiesel	Oct-16	Biofuel policy	Ruled that biodiesel blending mandates applied in the state of Minnesota are not in conflict with the federal Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS), and that the RFS therefore does not pre-empt Minnesota's mandates.
	Camelina sativa	Feb-17	Biofuel policy	Allocated public funds to a research project on camelina sativa, as part of national efforts to promote research on new bio-based feedstock for biodiesel.
	Rapeseed	Apr-17	Sector development	Made available funding for fundamental and applied research to help develop new rapeseed varieties, expand the crop's growing region and launch new commercial rapeseed-based products.
	Biodiesel	May-17	Biofuel policy	Extended the Renewable Fuels Infrastructure programme in the state of Iowa. The programme is designed to encourage fuel retailers to offer biofuel at the pump.
	Biodiesel	May-17	Import policy	Launched an investigation into US imports of vegetable oil-based biodiesel from Argentina and Indonesia, to probe alleged dumping and unfair subsidization.

* A detailed description of major policy developments from January 2011 onward is available at <http://www.fao.org/economic/est/est-commodities/policy-archive/en/?groupANDcommodity=Oilseeds,%20oilis%20and%20meals>

APPENDIX TABLE 10: TOTAL OILCROPS STATISTICS (million tonnes)

	Production ¹			Imports			Exports		
	12/13-14/15 average	2015/16 <i>estim.</i>	2016/17 <i>f'cast</i>	12/13-14/15 average	2015/16 <i>estim.</i>	2016/17 <i>f'cast</i>	12/13-14/15 average	2015/16 <i>estim.</i>	2016/17 <i>f'cast</i>
ASIA	134.5	123.5	135.1	100.3	119.6	129.2	3.0	3.4	3.5
China	60.2	56.9	58.7	76.9	91.3	98.1	1.1	1.3	0.8
of which Taiwan Prov.	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.4	2.5	2.6	-	-	-
India	36.9	31.3	39.1	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.8	0.8	1.3
Indonesia	11.0	10.8	11.6	2.3	2.5	2.9	0.1	0.1	0.1
Iran, Islamic Republic of	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.9	1.8	2.3	0.1	0.1	0.1
Japan	0.3	0.3	0.3	5.7	6.0	6.1	-	-	-
Korea, Republic of	0.2	0.2	0.1	1.5	1.6	1.7	-	-	-
Malaysia	5.0	4.3	5.0	0.7	0.8	0.9	-	0.1	0.1
Pakistan	5.3	4.0	4.4	1.4	2.3	3.1	-	-	-
Thailand	0.7	1.0	1.1	2.2	2.6	2.8	-	-	-
Turkey	3.1	3.1	3.2	2.7	3.2	3.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
AFRICA	17.4	18.3	18.3	3.8	3.5	4.1	0.7	0.7	0.7
Nigeria	5.1	5.0	5.0	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.1
CENTRAL AMERICA	1.7	1.8	2.0	6.3	6.5	6.9	0.2	0.2	0.2
Mexico	1.2	1.3	1.5	5.6	5.7	6.1	-	-	-
SOUTH AMERICA	167.0	177.4	196.5	1.9	2.7	4.0	65.0	74.3	82.0
Argentina	59.1	62.2	62.4	0.1	0.4	1.6	9.8	11.8	11.2
Brazil	91.4	98.5	116.0	0.4	0.4	0.4	46.6	54.0	61.3
Paraguay	8.9	9.8	10.6	-	-	-	4.9	5.4	6.2
Uruguay	3.5	2.7	3.5	-	-	-	3.2	2.6	2.9
NORTH AMERICA	126.6	142.6	153.9	3.1	2.1	2.5	58.0	70.7	73.2
Canada	23.2	26.2	26.0	0.6	0.6	0.6	13.1	15.3	16.0
United States of America	103.4	116.5	127.9	2.5	1.4	1.9	44.9	55.3	57.2
EUROPE	62.2	66.6	69.6	20.2	22.9	23.2	5.7	5.8	6.7
European Union	32.0	32.7	31.8	17.9	20.0	20.5	1.1	0.9	1.1
Russian Federation	12.6	13.8	15.5	1.7	2.1	2.0	0.4	0.6	0.8
Ukraine	15.2	17.9	20.1	-	-	-	3.7	3.7	4.2
OCEANIA	5.5	4.4	6.2	-	-	-	3.4	2.2	3.7
Australia	5.1	4.0	5.7	-	-	-	3.3	2.1	3.6
WORLD	515.0	534.6	581.6	135.6	157.3	169.9	136.0	157.3	169.9
Developing countries	320.8	321.1	352.1	106.5	126.3	138.1	68.9	78.7	86.4
Developed countries	194.2	213.5	229.5	29.1	31.0	31.8	67.1	78.6	83.5
LIFDC	55.7	50.4	57.8	1.7	2.4	2.6	1.5	1.6	2.1
LDC	10.7	11.0	10.9	0.8	1.3	1.7	0.4	0.5	0.5

¹ The split years bring together northern hemisphere annual crops harvested in the latter part of the first year shown, with southern hemisphere annual crops harvested in the early part of the second year shown; for tree crops which are produced throughout the year, calendar year production for the second year shown is used

APPENDIX TABLE 11: TOTAL OILS AND FATS STATISTICS ¹ (million tonnes)

	Imports			Exports			Utilization		
	12/13-14/15 average	2015/16 <i>estim.</i>	2016/17 <i>f'cast</i>	12/13-14/15 average	2015/16 <i>estim.</i>	2016/17 <i>f'cast</i>	12/13-14/15 average	2015/16 <i>estim.</i>	2016/17 <i>f'cast</i>
ASIA	44.0	45.1	47.4	49.6	48.4	50.3	101.4	109.5	113.3
Bangladesh	1.8	2.0	2.2	-	-	-	2.1	2.4	2.6
China	11.4	9.4	9.6	0.5	0.7	0.6	36.9	38.4	38.8
of which Taiwan Prov.	0.4	0.5	0.5	-	-	-	0.9	0.9	1.0
India	12.3	15.2	15.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	21.6	24.2	24.9
Indonesia	0.1	0.1	0.2	25.5	26.2	28.0	10.0	11.6	12.0
Iran, Islamic Republic of	1.6	1.0	1.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	2.0	1.7	1.9
Japan	1.3	1.3	1.3	-	-	-	3.1	3.2	3.3
Korea, Republic of	1.0	1.1	1.2	-	-	-	1.4	1.5	1.6
Malaysia	1.5	1.3	1.5	19.2	18.0	18.0	4.4	4.4	5.0
Pakistan	2.8	3.0	3.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	4.4	4.8	5.1
Philippines	0.7	1.0	1.1	0.9	0.7	0.8	1.6	1.8	2.0
Singapore	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.7	0.7
Turkey	1.8	1.9	2.0	0.7	0.7	0.6	2.9	3.2	3.3
AFRICA	10.2	10.6	11.5	1.8	1.8	1.7	16.2	17.3	18.1
Algeria	0.8	0.8	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.9	1.0	1.1
Egypt	2.0	2.0	2.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	2.2	2.4	2.6
Nigeria	1.5	1.4	1.7	0.2	0.1	0.1	3.2	3.4	3.6
South Africa	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.1	0.1	-	1.3	1.5	1.5
CENTRAL AMERICA	2.5	2.6	2.8	1.0	1.4	1.4	5.0	5.1	5.6
Mexico	1.4	1.5	1.6	0.1	0.1	-	3.3	3.4	3.7
SOUTH AMERICA	3.1	3.3	3.4	9.0	10.9	11.1	17.0	17.7	18.3
Argentina	0.1	0.1	0.1	5.3	6.6	6.8	3.9	4.1	4.0
Brazil	0.6	0.7	0.7	1.7	1.9	1.8	8.4	8.8	9.3
Paraguay	-	-	-	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.1
Uruguay	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.2
NORTH AMERICA	4.9	5.4	5.4	6.6	7.0	7.2	19.7	21.0	21.2
Canada	0.5	0.5	0.5	3.2	3.6	3.8	1.4	1.6	1.6
United States of America	4.4	4.9	4.9	3.4	3.5	3.4	18.4	19.4	19.6
EUROPE	14.0	14.4	14.7	9.8	10.8	12.3	37.2	39.7	39.2
European Union	11.5	11.8	12.0	3.3	3.3	3.3	30.7	32.6	32.2
Russian Federation	1.2	1.4	1.3	2.0	2.3	2.7	4.3	4.7	4.7
Ukraine	0.3	0.3	0.3	3.9	4.8	5.8	1.0	1.0	0.9
OCEANIA	0.6	0.7	0.7	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.2	1.2	1.2
Australia	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9
WORLD	79.3	82.2	85.9	79.6	82.3	85.9	197.6	211.5	216.9
Developing countries	58.5	60.5	64.0	62.1	63.1	65.2	136.5	146.5	152.1
Developed countries	20.7	21.8	22.0	17.5	19.1	20.8	61.1	65.0	64.8
LIFDC	21.3	24.6	25.7	2.5	2.4	2.4	36.3	39.9	41.2
LDC	6.4	7.1	7.6	0.5	0.7	0.7	9.4	10.2	10.6

¹ Includes oils and fats of vegetable, marine and animal origin

APPENDIX TABLE 12: TOTAL MEALS AND CAKES STATISTICS ¹ (million tonnes)

	Imports			Exports			Utilization		
	12/13-14/15 average	2015/16 <i>estim.</i>	2016/17 <i>f'cast</i>	12/13-14/15 average	2015/16 <i>estim.</i>	2016/17 <i>f'cast</i>	12/13-14/15 average	2015/16 <i>estim.</i>	2016/17 <i>f'cast</i>
ASIA	34.2	35.6	37.6	15.5	12.7	14.0	144.1	160.4	170.8
China	2.7	2.9	3.4	2.1	2.4	1.9	78.9	88.4	94.5
of which Taiwan Prov.	0.6	0.5	0.5	-	-	-	2.5	2.5	2.5
India	0.2	0.3	0.3	4.2	0.9	2.6	12.3	13.5	14.5
Indonesia	4.0	4.4	4.5	4.1	4.4	4.5	6.0	6.6	6.8
Iran, Islamic Republic of	2.5	1.5	2.0	0.1	-	0.1	3.2	3.5	3.9
Japan	2.4	2.2	2.3	-	-	-	6.4	6.5	6.5
Korea, Republic of	3.9	3.9	3.8	0.2	0.2	0.2	4.9	5.1	5.1
Malaysia	1.4	1.3	1.4	2.6	2.4	2.6	2.0	2.0	2.1
Pakistan	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.3	3.6	3.5	4.3
Philippines	2.3	2.8	2.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	2.7	3.2	3.5
Saudi Arabia	0.9	1.0	1.1	-	-	-	1.2	1.4	1.6
Thailand	3.4	3.1	3.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	5.6	6.0	6.2
Turkey	1.8	2.0	2.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	4.7	5.5	5.6
Viet Nam	4.2	5.5	5.7	0.2	0.3	0.3	5.2	6.9	7.3
AFRICA	5.3	6.7	6.4	0.9	1.0	0.9	12.3	14.0	14.3
Egypt	1.1	2.4	1.7	-	-	-	2.7	3.4	3.1
South Africa	1.1	0.9	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.1	2.2	2.4
CENTRAL AMERICA	3.6	4.5	4.7	0.2	0.2	0.2	8.6	9.9	10.3
Mexico	1.9	2.7	2.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	6.3	7.2	7.7
SOUTH AMERICA	5.4	5.4	5.8	46.1	52.3	53.1	27.1	29.2	32.4
Argentina	-	-	-	27.2	31.8	32.1	3.6	4.6	5.7
Bolivia	-	-	-	1.6	1.9	1.9	0.2	0.2	0.2
Brazil	-	-	-	13.9	14.6	15.0	16.2	16.7	18.2
Chile	1.2	1.2	1.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.6	1.6	1.8
Paraguay	-	-	-	2.2	2.7	2.8	0.5	0.4	0.6
Peru	0.9	1.1	1.2	0.8	0.7	1.0	1.2	1.5	1.6
Uruguay	0.2	0.2	0.2	-	-	-	0.2	0.2	0.2
Venezuela	1.3	0.9	1.0	-	-	-	1.4	1.3	1.3
NORTH AMERICA	4.9	5.1	5.2	15.7	16.6	16.6	35.6	38.8	39.2
Canada	1.0	0.9	0.9	4.5	5.3	5.4	2.2	2.3	2.3
United States of America	3.9	4.2	4.3	11.3	11.4	11.3	33.4	36.6	36.9
EUROPE	30.0	30.7	30.9	7.5	7.9	8.8	64.8	69.5	70.5
European Union	27.3	28.1	28.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	55.7	58.8	59.3
Russian Federation	0.6	0.5	0.5	2.2	2.0	2.2	5.0	6.1	6.4
Ukraine	-	-	-	3.6	4.3	4.9	1.4	1.8	1.8
OCEANIA	2.9	3.1	3.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	3.6	4.0	4.0
Australia	1.0	1.1	1.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.6	1.9	1.9
WORLD	86.2	91.0	93.9	86.3	91.1	93.9	296.1	325.8	341.5
Developing countries	46.0	50.0	52.2	62.9	66.3	68.3	185.8	207.0	221.3
Developed countries	40.1	41.0	41.6	23.4	24.8	25.6	110.3	118.7	120.2
LIFDC	2.2	2.6	2.8	5.1	1.8	3.5	19.8	21.9	23.1
LDC	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.4	4.2	4.7	5.0

¹ Expressed in product weight; includes meals and cakes derived from oilcrops as well as fish meal and other meals from animal origin

APPENDIX TABLE 23: SELECTED INTERNATIONAL PRICES FOR OILCROP PRODUCTS

Period	International prices ¹					FAO indices ⁷		
	Soybeans ²	Soybean oil ³	Palm oil ⁴	Soybean cake ⁵	Rapeseed meal ⁶	Oilseeds	Vegetable oils	Oilcakes/meals
 (USD per tonne) (2002-2004=100)		
Annual (Oct/Sept)								
2004/05	275	545	419	212	130	104	103	101
2005/06	259	572	451	202	130	100	107	96
2006/07	335	772	684	264	184	129	150	128
2007/08	549	1325	1050	445	296	216	246	214
2008/09	422	826	627	385	196	157	146	179
2009/10	429	924	806	388	220	162	177	183
2010/11	549	1308	1147	418	279	214	259	200
2011/12	562	1235	1051	461	295	214	232	219
2012/13	563	1099	835	539	345	213	193	255
2013/14	521	949	867	534	324	194	189	253
2014/15	407	777	658	406	270	155	153	194
2015/16	396	773	655	351	232	151	155	168
Monthly								
2015 - October	377	743	581	351	255	146	143	170
2015 - November	367	726	561	328	232	142	138	159
2015 - December	372	757	568	317	215	144	141	153
2016 - January	368	722	564	316	217	142	139	152
2016 - February	370	762	639	303	203	142	150	146
2016 - March	379	761	694	301	219	145	160	145
2016 - April	398	797	723	339	242	152	166	163
2016 - May	425	790	708	406	261	160	163	193
2016 - June	455	797	679	430	259	169	162	204
2016 - July	429	790	652	400	234	159	157	189
2016 - August	414	812	736	375	228	156	169	178
2016 - September	403	825	755	344	219	153	172	165
2016 - October	404	853	712	340	214	153	168	161
2016 - November	409	875	755	343	218	155	176	163
2016 - December	420	902	783	344	211	159	183	163
2017 - January	425	879	806	355	216	161	186	168
2017 - February	428	838	779	357	241	162	179	170
2017 - March	408	809	735	346	238	155	168	164
2017 - April	389	788	693	331	240	149	161	158
2017 - May	392	827	732	329	239	150	169	157

¹ Spot prices for nearest forward shipment

² Soybeans: US, No.2 yellow, c.i.f. Rotterdam.

³ Soybean oil: Dutch, fob ex-mill.

⁴ Palm oil: Crude, c.i.f. Northwest Europe.

⁵ Soybean cake: Pellets, 44/45 percent, Argentina, c.i.f. Rotterdam.

⁶ Rapeseed meal: 34 percent, Hamburg, f.o.b. ex-mill.

⁷ The FAO indices are based on the international prices of five selected seeds, ten selected oils and five selected cakes and meals. The indices are calculated using the Laspeyres formula; the weights used are the export values of each commodity for the 2002-2004 period.

Sources: FAO and Oil World.