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Oilseeds and Products

Annual

2001

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Report Highlights:

Imports of U.S. soybeans, soybean meal, and soybean oil increased by 400, 100 and 50 percent, respectively, in the 1999/2000 marketing year. In 2000/01, Colombian soybean production will increase by 12 percent, after declining for 10 years, and palm kernel production will grow by 4 percent. Total consumption of soybean and palm kernel will rise seven percent and imports of U.S. soybeans will increase by 9 percent.

Includes PSD changes: Yes

Includes Trade Matrix: Yes

Annual Report

Bogota [CO1], CO

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Executive Summary

As part of a major tax reform package, effective January 1, 2001, Colombia increased the Value-added Tax (VAT) on imported products by one percent to 16 percent and added an additional fee of 1.2 percent on the FOB value of all imported products. Although the new applied fee is not a technically a duty, the effect is the same on imported products and will reduce their price competitiveness in the Colombian market.

The variable duty cap of 40 percent for soybeans, soybean meal, and soybean oil from countries outside the Andean Community instituted by the Colombian Government on December 1999 is still in effect. While still an exorbitant tariff level, this cap has resulted in larger oilseed and products imports from the United States. Percentage increases in imports over 1999 levels for soybeans, soybean meal and soybean oil are 400, 100 and 50 percent, respectively. However, over the next year, we expect average growth rates to be in the area of seven percent.

Colombia's *production* of palm kernel in 1999/00 was favored by good weather conditions, a slight recovery in demand, strong government activities to expand planted area, improved credit availability for the agricultural sector, and an acceleration in the devaluation of the peso. The increase in palm kernel production was seven percent, while soybean production declined by 15 percent, which was offset by growing imports. Soybean output has been declining since 1990, but in 2000/2001 it is projected to increase moderately, because of the introduction of a higher-yielding seed variety developed by the Colombian Agricultural Institute. Palm kernel production is estimated to grow four percent in 2000/2001, and similar increases are forecast for the following three years. Also, a slight increment in soybean meal production is projected for 2000/2001,. Total production of soybeans and palm oil is estimated to rise seven percent on average.

Total *consumption* of soybean and palm kernel is projected to rise four percent in 2000/2001, due mainly to increased demand for poultry feed. Combined consumption of soybean and palm kernel meals is expected to increase three percent in 2000/2001. Palm kernel meal consumption will increase two percent and soybean meal by four percent during the year. The soap and cosmetic sector has been substituting palm oil for animal fats and oils in their products, contributing to the growth in demand for palm oil products.

Colombia has become increasingly dependent upon *imports* of soybeans to meet local industry requirements. Soybean imports grew significantly in 1999/2000, due mainly to the establishment of a value-added tax (VAT) imposed on imported oilseed meals but not on soybeans and a slight demand recovery. Due to the same VAT, although total soybean meal imports declined nine percent in 1999/00. However, imports from the United States increase from 109,000 tons to 241,000 tons or 54 percent. Soybean oil imports in 2000/01 are projected to grow by four percent.

In the past two years, Colombia has been promoting its palm oils aggressively in the world market. Palm crude oil *exports* are expected to reach 99,000 tons in 2000/2001, up four percent from a year ago. Total exports of palm oils are actually higher, because of palm oils incorporated in other exported products.

The Andean Community (AC) has been negotiating a merger with *Mercosur*, but this will take at least another two years and the details of the merger are still unclear. Meanwhile, the AC signed a *trade agreement with Brazil*, which included oilseeds and products (see Voluntary Report CO0007, dated 2/10/00).

Total Oilseeds

Production

Combined soybean and palm kernel production in the October-September 2000/2001 crop year is projected to increase six percent. *Soybean* production in Colombia has been declining since 1990, when a policy of trade liberalization was established. However, production in the 2001 year crop is expected to increase by three percent, from a record low of 52,000 tons in 2000. Soybean harvested area showed a seven-percent decline in 1999/00 compared to 1998/99, because of diversion of soybean acreage to other crops, particularly sugar. The slight demand recovery and expanded credit availability from the Colombian Government is expected to result in an increase in acreage this year. In fact, soybean planted area for the first crop of the 2001 crop year is already higher than that of a year ago. Therefore, Post projects an eight-percent increase in soybean production in 2000/2001.

Palm production in 1999/2000 benefitted from good weather conditions and improved crop management. During the year, palm plantings grew five percent and kernel output improved by nine percent, reflecting higher yields. Palm growers predict that during the year 2001 planted area will grow 14,700 hectares and production by four percent. Over the next three to five years, palm production is forecast to grow at an average annual rate of three percent.

Colombia is the fifth largest palm oil producer in the world after Malaysia, Indonesia, Nigeria, and Côte d'Ivoire. Colombia's crude palm oil yields rank third in the world, after Papua New Guinea and Costa Rica. Palm oil is the only oil-bearing crop that has shown growth in production during the current decade, but the expansion has begun to show a slight slow-down. Production grew in the first eight years of this decade at an average annual rate of four percent and in 1999/00 reached a eight percent rate. A four percent annual growth in output is projected for the next 3-5 years. Eighty six percent of total planted area is now being harvested from palm stands whose average age is 36 months or older. Plantings of new palm areas average 4,500 hectares per year, even though international prices dropped in 2000. This is the result of strong local incentives, such a better credit availability through the FINAGRO-GOC financial entity, and more competitive export prices, because of the peso devaluation. Also, technical assistance from big growers to new cooperatives created by small farmers and improved government credit programs will likely lead to increased acreage.

Consumption

Total oilseed consumption (soybeans and palm kernel) is projected to rise seven percent in 2000/2001. Soybean usage is projected to grow eight percent in 2000/01. Soybean consumption over the next 3-5 years will be determined in part by the growth of feed output, which is projected at about four percent annually. Poultry growers increasingly are using full-fat soybeans in their feeds; full-fat soybean use now accounts for almost half of the soybean use.

Trade

Colombia has become increasingly dependent upon imports of soybeans and soybean meal to meet the mixed feed industry's protein needs. Soybean imports (no palm products have being imported in recent years) in 2000/2001 are estimated to increase seven percent to 300,000 tons. In January 2001, the Colombian government increased the national value-added tax from 15 to 16 percent on imported oilseed meals but not to

soybeans. This resulted in a shift in imports away from soybean meal into soybeans, with total soybean imports in 1999/00 jumping by 28 percent and imports from the United States by 400 percent. However, now that the adjustment to the VAT has been largely completed, growth of soybean imports is forecast to slow to about three percent annually over the next three years. A new fee of 1.2 percent on FOB imports value was set by Colombia, starting in January 2001 (see "Oilseeds, Policy, Customs Fee"). This new fee and the devaluation rate will make imported products more expensive, improving the competitiveness of domestic products.

Bolivia was the dominant supplier of soybeans to the Colombian market until 1995. However, since then it has become more interested in exporting value-added products, i.e., soybean meal and oil. Consequently, its share of the Colombian soybean market dropped to only 6 percent in 1999/00. Bolivia, as a member of the Andean Community, enjoys duty-free access into Colombia, while U.S. soybeans are subject to a basic and variable duty, which is currently capped at 40 percent (see "Marketing, Price Band").

Currently, the United States holds a 59 percent share of Colombia's soybean imports. It is estimated that the U.S. share will increase in 2000/2001, due to the cap on variable duties for soybeans (see "Marketing, Price Band").

Total Meals

Production

The oilseed meal supply in Colombia is composed mainly of soybean meal, cottonseed meal, palm kernel meal, and sesameseed meal. All fish meal used in the country is imported from Peru, Chile, and Ecuador. Fish meal imports have been declining since 1994 (72,092 tons that year), as the world supply for this product has tightened, due to erratic weather conditions in South American producing countries. Fish meal imports in 2000 are estimated at 43,000 tons.

Total meal production in 2000/2001 will grow by seven percent from last year. Palm kernel meal output showed a four percent increase in 1999/2000 and soybean meal production rose by 21 percent. This production trend will continue in 2000/2001. Colombia's soybean crushing facilities now consist of eight plants. Total annual processing capacity for these facilities is estimated at about 320,000 tons of soybean meal, but only 65 percent of this capacity is currently being used.

Consumption

Total domestic consumption of soybean meal and palm kernel meal is forecast to grow six percent in 2000/2001 and a further five percent the following year. Individually, palm kernel meal usage is expected to grow two percent every year, and soybean meal is expected to rise four percent in 2000/2001. Poultry producers and feed manufacturers have shifted to imports of soybeans instead of soybean meal, because of the application of Colombia's value-added tax to imported oilseed meals but not to soybeans (see "Oilseeds & Products, Policy, Value-Added Tax"). Soybean meal accounts for roughly 90 percent of total vegetable meal usage by the feed sector. Oilseed meal usage is estimated to grow at approximately four percent annually over the next five years. After the declines in 1999/2000, meal consumption is expected to again show slow growth of one to two percent per year.

Close to 95 percent of Colombia's full-fat soybean meal (FFSBM) production utilizes an extrusion or roasting process. Broiler producers account for half of national FFSBM usage, while layers account for 30 percent, swine 15 percent, and horses/pets five percent. According to studies/trials conducted by the American Soybean Association, usage of FFSBM in Colombia is likely to continue expanding, ultimately accounting for as much as 50 percent of the country's total protein requirements.

Trade

As a result of the value-added tax imposed (see below "Oilseeds & Products, Policy, Value-Added Tax") on oilseed meals as of January 1999, soybean meal imports declined 14 percent in 1999/2000. However, a recovery in imports is expected along with the consumption, as total industry demand increases. Over the past three years, the United States has supplied over 60 percent of all soybean meal imported by Colombia. Most of the rest has been imported from Bolivia. The 1.2 percent fee imposed on imports will make meal imports even more expensive.

Total Oils

Production

Colombia's soybean, palm oil and palm kernel oil output grew in 1999/2000 and is projected to remain on an upward trend in 2000/01. Palm kernel oil production is expected to grow seven percent in 2000/2001, while palm crude oil and soybean oil increase by six and nine percent, respectively.

Although the international price for crude palm oil declined in 2000, the decline was not totally transferred to local growers, because of the compensating factors, including the peso devaluation, the Prices Stabilization Fund Mechanism, and the Andean Community price Band system.

Consumption

Consumption of soybean oil and palm kernel oil is projected to increase three and seven percent, respectively, in 2000/01. Soybean oil, both imported or locally produced, is needed to enhance cooking oils containing palm oil. A shift from use of animal fats to palm oils in the industry explains the rise of palm oil consumption. Exports of processed products that contains derived oils from palm oil grew in the last year and become around 20 percent of the oil palm industry sells to the local market.

Trade

Soybean oil imports (Colombia does not import palm oil) in 2000/01 are expected to reach 145,000 tons, due to the rising demand. Soybean oil imports in the following 3 to 5 years are projected to remain at about the same levels as 2000/2001, as improved local varieties are planted. Argentina is the main soybean oil supplier, accounting for about 60 percent of Colombia's imports. The United States and Bolivia each supply about 20 percent of Colombia's import needs.

The palm oil industry is projecting exports of 99,000 tons of crude palm oil and 19,000 tons of palm kernel oil

in 2000/2001, up four and six percent from last year, respectively. In the past two years, Colombia has been promoting its palm oils, especially in the European Union countries. Over two-thirds of all crude palm oil exports are destined for those countries. Approximately one-half of all palm oil exports are headed for the United Kingdom and 20 percent for other Andean Community countries.

A factor of increasing importance is the use of vegetable oils rather than animal fats and oils (in particular palm oils such as stearin and olein) in cooking oils, because of health concerns. The of soap and cosmetics industry has also been switching from animal to vegetables fats and oils.

Oilseeds and Products

Policy

Three main factors have particularly helped oilseeds and products output during 2000 year: the acceleration in the devaluation of the peso, which increased the price competitiveness local production; the strong commitment of the Ministry of Agriculture to support this sector through the financial Agricultural Institution called FINAGRO, which has extended new credit facilities and resources; and finally a slight recovery of demand.

Special Fee for Custom Services

On January 1, 2001, the Colombian Custom Agency (DIAN) started applying a fee equivalent to a 1.2 percent on the FOB value to all imported products. The fees collected will be used to streamline and improve Custom services. Even though this fee is not "a duty" the effect is to increase the price on imported products reducing their price competitiveness.

Value Added Tax (VAT)

The existing value-added tax was also raised from 15 to 16 percent on January 1, 2001. This tax was extended by the government to most feed ingredients in January 2000. Whole oilseeds are not subject to the tax, since that have not been further processed. Fats and oils, which are categorized separately, are assessed a rate of 10 percent.

Absorption Agreements

The Colombian government ensures the consumption of domestically produced agricultural products by controlling imports of substitute or derived products through a policy system called "Absorption Agreements". The Ministry of Agriculture must approve any import application for products under the absorption agreements policy, before an import license is issued by Incomex (Ministry of Foreign Trade). The Ministry of Agriculture will not approve an import application, unless it can verify that the applicant has purchased a certain quantity of domestically produced product in the previous calendar year.

An absorption agreement for oilseed products was established in January 1995, but was then abolished in January 1996. Soybeans were the main domestic product protected but their output was falling and at that time no recovery of the crop was foreseen. The other product which the absorption agreements were intended

to protect was palm oil. Stearin and olein, two palm oil products, are substitutes for other vegetable oils or animal fats, such as tallow or yellow grease. Tallow and yellow grease are increasingly being replaced by vegetable oils in the soap and cosmetic industries.

Price Stabilization Fund

Colombia's palm oil industry maintains a goal of expanding export sales. This is viewed as a strategic marketing objective for the industry's surplus palm oil. A major obstacle to reaching this goal is the higher price levels that exist in the domestic market in relation to overseas markets. To offset this sales price differential, the Government of Colombia created the Grower Price Stabilization Fund (decree 2354) in 1998. Oil refiners are assessed a percentage of the value of their domestic sales, which is deposited in the Stabilization Fund. Oil refiners receive a variable subsidy on their oil exports from this fund. The Price Stabilization Fund has stimulated export sales of palm oil and were actively use last year to compensate the price drop in the international market.

Marketing

Economic Integration

The Andean Community (Colombia, Peru, Ecuador, Bolivia, and Venezuela) has been negotiating with Mercosur (Argentina, Brazil, Uruguay, and Paraguay) to merge these two trade blocks since the mid-1990's. However, Mercosur entered a period of internal difficulties in 1999 which hampered negotiations. At this point, the Andean Community, although continuing its interest in the whole group, entered into bilateral negotiations with Brazil.

As of August 16, 1999, the Andean Community signed a merger with Brazil to be in effect until August 2001 (see Voluntary Report CO0007, dated 2/10/00). The Andean Community expects that the two trading blocks will be able to merge by that time. Under this agreement, Brazil reduced its duties for oilseed product imports from the Community by 60 percent of the tariff rate. The Andean Community countries in turn reduced their basic duty by 20 percent. In other words, the total effective duty for the Colombian oilseed product imports from Brasil amounts to 36 percent, instead of current 40 percent for non-Andean Community countries. This places the United States in a more equal price position, since freight from Brazil is slightly higher than from the United States.

Price Band

Under terms of the Andean Community, soybean imports from other Community countries are allowed duty-free entry into the Colombian market. Countries other than those of the Andean Community are subject to variable duties under a price band system. Besides the basic duty of 16 percent, soybean imports from non-Andean Community countries are subject to a variable surcharge under the price-band system. The price-band surcharge for soybean is calculated using floor, ceiling, and reference price levels determined by the Andean Board of Directors. Under this system, import duties are levied on calculated reference prices and not on actual invoice prices. The Andean Community revises annual ceiling and floor prices in April every year; reference prices are adjusted every two weeks.

If the applicable reference price falls within the floor and ceiling prices of the band, the import duty is calculated

using the common external tariff rate for the Andean Community applied to the reference price, i.e., 16 percent, except for Brazil, which is assessed 12 percent. When the reference price falls below the floor price a variable levy or surcharge based upon the difference between the floor price and the reference price is assessed. Conversely, when the reference price exceeds the ceiling price, a reduction is made to the applied duty based upon the difference between the reference and the ceiling price.

On December 24, 1999, the Ministry of Foreign Trade issued decree 2650 establishing a cap of 40 percent of the reference price on import duties for soybeans, soybean meal, and soybean oils. This duty limit is currently been applied.

Tables

Colombia: Soybean PSD, 1999/00 - 2001/02 (1,000 Hectares and 1,000 tons)

PSD Table						
Country:	Colombia					
Commodity:	Soybean					
		1999		2000		2001
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		10/1998		10/1999		10/2000
Area Planted	31	28	35	26	0	29
Area Harvested	31	28	35	26	0	29
Beginning Stocks	8	6	11	9	18	10
Production	68	62	77	52	0	58
MY Imports	310	218	320	280	0	300
MY Imp. from U.S.	200	36	215	160	0	175
MY Imp. from the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL SUPPLY	386	286	408	341	18	368
MY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Exp. to the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
Crush Dom. Consumption	195	146	195	175	0	188
Food Use Dom. Consump.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feed Waste Dom. Consum.	180	131	195	156	0	168
Total Dom. Consumption	375	277	390	331	0	356
Ending Stocks	11	9	18	10	18	12
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	386	286	408	341	18	368
Calendar Year Imports	310	218	320	280	0	300
Calendar Yr Imp. U.S.	200	36	215	160	0	175
Calendar Year Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calndr Yr Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0

Colombia: Palm Kernel PSD, 1999/00 - 2001/2002, (1,000 Hectares & 1,000 Tons)

PSD Table						
Country:	Colombia					
Commodity:	Palm Kernel					
		1999		2000		2001
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		10/1999		10/2000		10/2001
Area Planted	153	150	157	157	0	172
Area Harvested	131	128	135	135	0	138
Trees	0	0	0	0	0	0
Beginning Stocks	0	0	0	1	0	1
Production	100	101	103	109	0	113
MY Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL SUPPLY	100	101	103	110	0	114
MY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Exp. to the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
Crush Dom. Consumption	100	100	103	109	0	113
Food Use Dom. Consump.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feed Seed Waste Dm.Cn.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dom. Consumption	100	100	103	109	0	113
Ending Stocks	0	1	0	1	0	1
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	100	101	103	110	0	114
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

Colombia: Soybean Meal PSD, 1999/00 - 2001/2002, (1,000 Tons)

PSD Table						
Country:						
Commodity:	Meal, Soybean					
		1999		2000		2001
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		10/1998		10/1999		10/2000
Crush	195	146	195	175	0	188
Extr. Rate	0.8	0.80136986	0.8	0.805714	ERR	0.808511
Beginning Stocks	57	50	39	41	33	37
Production	156	117	156	141	0	152
MY Imports	400	504	380	433	0	450
MY Imp. from U.S.	350	100	360	241	0	261
MY Imp. from the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL SUPPLY	613	671	575	615	33	639
MY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Exp. to the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial Dom. Consum	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food Use Dom. Consump.	5	5	5	5	5	5
Feed Waste Dom.Consum.	569	625	537	573	0	594
Total Dom. Consumption	574	630	542	578	5	599
Ending Stocks	39	41	33	37	28	40
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	613	671	575	615	33	639
Calendar Year Imports	400	504	380	433	0	450
Calendar Yr Imp. U.S.	200	100	180	241	0	261
Calendar Year Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calndr Yr Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0

Colombia: Palm Kernel Meal PSD, 1999/2000 - 2001/2002, (1,000 Tons)

PSD Table						
Country:						
Commodity:	Meal, Palm Kernel					
		1999		2000		2001
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		10/1998		10/1999		10/2000
Crush	100	100	103	109	0	113
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0.5000	0.5000	0.4951	0.4954	ERR	0.4956
Beginning Stocks	3	3	3	3	3	3
Production	50	50	51	54	0	56
MY Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL SUPPLY	53	53	54	57	3	59
MY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Exp. to the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial Dom. Consum	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food Use Dom. Consump.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feed Waste Dom. Consum.	50	50	51	54	0	55
Total Dom. Consumption	50	50	51	54	0	55
Ending Stocks	3	3	3	3	3	4
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	53	53	54	57	3	59
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

Colombia: Soybean Oil PSD, 1999/2000 - 2001/2002, (1,000 Tons)

PSD Table						
Country:						
Commodity:	Oil, Soybean					
		1999		2000		2001
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		10/1998		10/1999		10/2000
Crush	195	146	195	175	0	188
Extr. Rate	0.17949	0.18493	0.17949	0.18286	ERR	0.18617
Beginning Stocks	9	10	8	9	7	9
Production	35	27	35	32	0	35
MY Imports	120	123	120	140	0	145
MY Imp. from U.S.	25	20	25	50	0	52
MY Imp. from the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL SUPPLY	164	160	163	181	7	189
MY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Exp. to the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial Dom. Consum	3	3	3	3	0	3
Food Use Dom. Consump.	153	148	153	169	0	174
Feed Waste Dom. Consum.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dom. Consumption	156	151	156	172	0	177
Ending Stocks	8	9	7	9	7	12
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	164	160	163	181	7	189
Calendar Year Imports	120	123	130	140	0	145
Calendar Yr Imp. U.S.	25	20	25	50	0	52
Calendar Year Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calndr Yr Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0

Colombia: Palm Kernel Oil PSD, 1999/2000 - 2001/2002, (1,000 Tons)

PSD Table						
Country:						
Commodity:	Oil, Palm Kernel					
		1999		2000		2001
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		10/1998		10/1999		10/2000
Crush	100	100	103	109	0	113
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0.4900	0.4000	0.4951	0.4128	ERR	0.4248
Beginning Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production	49	40	51	45	0	48
MY Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL SUPPLY	49	40	51	45	0	48
MY Exports	7	13	8	18	0	19
MY Exp. to the EC	2	7	2	10	0	2
Industrial Dom. Consum	21	14	22	14	0	14
Food Use Dom. Consump.	21	13	21	13	0	15
Feed Waste Dom. Consum.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dom. Consumption	42	27	43	27	0	29
Ending Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	49	40	51	45	0	48
Calendar Year Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calendar Yr Imp. U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calendar Year Exports	7	7	8	7	0	8
Calndr Yr Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0

Colombia: Palm Crude Oil PSD, 1999/2000 - 2001/2002, (1,000 Hectares & 1,000 Tons)

PSD Table						
Country:	Colombia					
Commodity:	Crude Oil, Palm					
		1999		2000		2001
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		10/1999		10/2000		10/2001
Area Planted	153	150	157	157	0	172
Area Harvested	131	128	135	135	0	138
Beginning Stocks	31	3	35	15	36	13
Production	500	500	510	524	0	553
MY Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL SUPPLY	531	503	545	539	36	566
MY Exports	101	93	104	95	0	99
MY Exp. to the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial Dom. Consumption	20	20	20	20	0	20
Food Use Dom. Consumption	360	360	370	396	0	420
Feed Waste Dom. Consump.	15	15	15	15	0	15
Total Dom. Consumption	395	395	405	431	0	455
Ending Stocks	35	15	36	13	36	12
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	531	503	545	539	36	566
Calendar Year Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calendar Yr Imp. U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calendar Year Exports	80	88	85	86	0	95
Calndr Yr Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0

Colombia: Soybean Imports, CY 1999 (1,000 Tons)

Import Trade Matrix			
Country:		Units:	metric tons
Commodity:			
Time period:	CY1999		
Imports for	1999		2000
U.S.	35515	U.S.	
Others		Others	
Bolivia	13755		
Uruguay	132825		
Argentina	4830		
Ecuador	27537		
Chile	2752		
Total for Others	181699		0
Others not listed	598		
Grand Total	217812		0

Source: DIAN (Revenue & Customs Agency).

Colombia: Soybean Grower Prices, 1999/2000 (1,000 Pesos per Ton)

Prices Table			
Country:	Colombia		
Commodity:	Soybean		
Year:	2000		
Prices in (currency)	1000 'Pesos	per (uom)	metric ton
Year	1999	2000	% Change
Jan	516	597	15.7%
Feb	538	608	13.0%
Mar	572	593	3.7%
Apr	552	630	14.1%
May	522	678	29.9%
Jun	549	650	18.4%
Jul	556	660	18.7%
Aug	557	680	22.1%
Sep	550	690	25.5%
Oct	542	660	21.8%
Nov	562	659	17.3%
Dec	574	637	11.0%
Exchange Rate	2245	(Local currency/US \$)	
Date of Quote	01-Feb-01	(MM/DD/YY)	

Source: Bolsa Nacional Agropecuaria.

Colombia: Palm Kernel Grower Prices, 1999 - 2000 (1,000 Pesos per Ton)

Prices Table			
Country:	Colombia		
Commodity:	Palm Kernel		
Year:	2000		
Prices in (currency)	1000 pesos	per (uom)	metric ton
Year	1999	2000	% Change
Jan	337	461	36.8%
Feb	352	417	18.5%
Mar	343	369	7.6%
Apr	348	354	1.7%
May	380	337	-11.3%
Jun	385	297	-22.9%
Jul	375	277	-26.1%
Aug	334	278	-16.8%
Sep	440	272	-38.2%
Oct	465	242	-48.0%
Nov	464	240	-48.3%
Dec	480	240	-50.0%
Exchange Rate	2245	(Local currency/US \$)	
Date of Quote	01-Feb-01	(MM/DD/YY)	

Source: Fedepalma.