



Foreign Agricultural Service

**GAIN Report**

Global Agriculture Information Network

Required Report - public distribution

Date: 5/2/2002

GAIN Report #EG2009

**Egypt**

**Oilseeds and Products**

**Annual**

**2002**

Approved by:

**Thomas Pomeroy**

**U.S. Embassy**

Prepared by:

Ali Abdi & Sherif Ibrahim

---

**Report Highlights:**

**Cottonseed production increased by 41 percent in MY 2001/02 due to expansion in area. Soybean imports increased by 62 percent, with US taking 63 percent market share. Soybean meal imports remained at approximately 1 million MT, but the US made substantial gains in the market last year. In December 2001, the GOE reduced import tariffs on refined vegetable oil (in bulk) from 8 percent to 2 percent.**

---

Includes PSD changes: Yes  
Includes Trade Matrix: Yes  
Annual Report  
Cairo [EG1], EG

---

Oilseeds .....	2
Area Planted and Yields .....	2
Consumption and Utilization .....	3
Trade and Prices .....	3
Tariffs .....	4
Oil Meals .....	4
Production .....	4
Meal Consumption and Utilization .....	4
Trade and Price .....	4
Oil .....	5
Production .....	5
Consumption .....	6
Trade and Prices .....	6
Tariffs .....	6
Cottonseed PSD Table .....	7
Cottonseed Meal PSD Table .....	8
Cottonseed Oil PSD Table .....	9
Import Trade Matrix (Cottonseed Oil) .....	10
Soybean PSD Table .....	11
Soybean Import Trade Matrix .....	12
Soybean Meal PSD Table .....	13
Import Trade Matrix Meal .....	14
Soybean Oil PSD Table .....	16
Import Trade Matrix (Soybean Oil) .....	17
Sunflowerseed Oil PSD Table .....	18
Import Trade Matrix (Sunflowerseed Oil) .....	19
Palm Oil PSD Table .....	20

## Oilseeds

### Area Planted and Yields

Cottonseed, by far continues to be the major oilseed crop in Egypt and it is looked at as a by-product of cotton production. Soybean and sunflower are the other oilseed crops. While sunflowerseed area increased from 1,000 HA in 2000 to 1,700 HA in 2001, area for soybean remained at 4,000 HA as the 2000 level. The slight increase in the sunflowerseed area was mostly due to some cultivation in newly reclaimed lands in the desert. The low price paid to farmers by the only remaining sunflowerseed crushing facility which is publically owned, in addition to low yield and the availability of competitively priced imported soyabean meal pushed farmers to shift to alternative crops.

In MY 2001/02 both cotton area and cottonseed production increased substantially( by 41 percent) over the area planted in MY 2000/01. Further increase is expected for MY 2002/2003 for both cotton area and production. In addition, about 1000 HA of Canola (rape seed ) is being cultivated in the new reclaimed land (New Valley project).

### Consumption and Utilization

Egypt's annual oilseed crushing capacity is currently estimated at 1.2 million tons per year, but most crushing facilities are outdated. About 75 percent of this capacity is controlled by six public sector companies. The remaining share is controlled by private sector firms. The six public sector companies produce oil, feed, soap, and vegetable ghee. The largest crushing plant is in Damanhour with crushing capacity of about 100,000 mt of beans and other publically-owned companies have a combined annual crushing capacity of about 60,000 MT. Public sector companies do not import soybeans directly, but purchase their requirements from the local market.

The only major private sector crushing facility currently operating in the country (Alexandria Seed Company) has an existing crushing capacity of 700 MT/day. This company is in the process of adding an additional crushing capacity of 2,000 MT/day. The company expects to complete this expansion by mid 2003. Two other major private sector crushing facilities (Alexandria and Damietta) are being constructed, but both companies have run into significant delays, and they are not expected to become operational in the near future. Another private sector crushing facility with an annual capacity of 100,000 MT of soybeans and 60,000 MT of cottonseed is reportedly operating in Upper Egypt (Minya). Company officials report that this facility is currently crushing 30,000 MT of soybeans and 25,000 MT of cottonseed.

As a result of the small quantity of sunflowerseed supply both local and imports, soybean consumption has increased to offset this decline. Total soybean consumption in MY 2001/2002 is estimated at about 355,000 MT as compared to 218,000 MT in MY 2000/01. Of this amount, about 15,000 MT was used in the production of both full-fat soybean and soyfood products.

## Trade and Prices

Egypt has not been a significant importer of oilseeds in recent years. The importation of cottonseed is prohibited because the Ministry of Agriculture Plant Quarantine officials are concerned about the introduction of boll weevil and other pests into Egyptian agriculture as well as concerns about mixing imported seed varieties with Egyptian cotton varieties. Sunflowerseed imports in MY 2001/2002 increased to 11,000 MT as compared to zero in MY 2000/01 and about 9,000 MT are expected to be imported in MY 2002/2003. In MY 2001/2002 Egypt imported about 345,000 MT of soybeans, as compared to 213,000 MT in MY 2000/01. Most of this increase came as a result of the privately owned crushing facility in Alexandria which started operating fully last year. Soybean imports in MY 2002/2003, are expected to increase to 370,000 MT due to the anticipated increase in the existing crushing capacity of the Alexandria plant. This quantity will likely increase further when the new expansion of the plant in Alexandria is fully completed.

In CY 2001, Egypt imported 221,000 MT of soybeans from the U.S. as compared to 135,000 MT in CY 2000, at an average price of \$ 200/MT C&F, and the balance was imported mostly from Argentina and Brazil, while there were no longer any purchases from China. U.S. soybean exports usually have price advantage during August -January , while other suppliers, particularly Argentina, are more price competitive during Feb-July.

## Tariffs

For soybeans, sunflower seed, linseed, palm kernel, and sesame seed, the tariff rate is one percent. For castor seed, copra, and rapeseed, the rate is 5 percent. For peanuts, the rate is 30 percent.

## Oil Meals

### Production

Cottonseed meal output in MY 2001/2002 increased by about 41% over the MY 2000/01 level. This increase was as a result of an increase in cotton production. A slight increase in cottonseed meal production in MY 20002/03 is expected as a result of expected increase in cotton area. Soybean meal production in MY 2001/2002 has increased to 267,000 MT as compared to 155,000 MT in MY 2000/01. This substantial increase is mainly due to the increase in imports of soybeans for crushing by the private sector company in Alexandria. Further increase in soybean meal production is expected for MY 20002/2003, due to the expected expansion of this facility.

### Meal Consumption and Utilization

During 2001, demand for meal has been strong. Domestic beef and buffalo production is picking up due to the restriction imposed on imported frozen beef and live cattle because of BSE and FMD concerns. Moreover, poultry production was thought to be operating at a minimum of 80% capacity during most of the 2001, largely due to an increase in local meat prices. However, after further weakening of the Egyptian Pound against the Dollar in December

2001, poultry operations are having to pay more for imported feed components such as corn and soybean meal. Reportedly some small poultry operations have gone out of business during the first quarter of this year, and others are being forced to shorten their operating cycle. However, demand for soybean meal is being sustained by beef and milk operations. Most cottonseed meal production is utilized by the public sector feed mills for the production of livestock feed. Soybean meal is mostly utilized in poultry rations (80 percent), and very small amounts of sunflowerseed meal is used in livestock feed particularly in dairy rations. In MY 2001/2002, total soybean meal consumption is estimated to increase to about 1.3 MMT as compared to about 1.1 MMT in 2000/01. Soybean meal consumption during MY 2002/03 is expected to remain about the same as this year due to anticipated increase in import costs.

## **Trade and Price**

Soybean meal continues to be the major meal imported into Egypt. In CY 2001, total soybean meal imports are estimated to be about 1MMT, or about 17% percent higher than the 2000 level. In addition, Egypt imported 15,000 MT of sunflower meal and for the first time imported 56,000 MT of cottonseed meal last year. In CY 2001 Egypt imported 29,240 MT of cottonseed meal from Argentina, 17,318 MT from Turkey, 7,825 MT from the U.S and 1,700 MT from Australia. In 2001, U.S. soybean meal exports to Egypt increased 73% taking 39% market share, while Argentina's market share dropped about 7% compared to the previous year. Soybean meal imports in CY 2002 are expected to decline slightly due to shortage in foreign exchange availability. Further decline is expected in 2003 due to the expected expansion of the crushing facility in Alexandria. U.S. soybean meal is currently being imported at \$218/MT C&F for 44% protein and \$235/MT C&F for 48% protein, compared to \$182/MT/C&F for 44% and \$200/MT/C&F for 48% protein in MY 2000/01. The current C&F price for soybean meal from Argentina is between \$2 to \$3 /MT less than the U.S soybean meal. Some importers are looking to find alternative suppliers such as the United States in order to more secure supplies in light of the situation in Argentina.

Oilseed meal and cake extracted from vegetable oilseeds are subjected to an import duty of 8 percent plus 2% as port charges.

## **Oil**

### **Production**

The major oil produced in Egypt is cottonseed oil. Domestic production of cottonseed oil in 2001 increased to 66,000 MT from 47,000 MT in 2000 due to an increase in cotton production. Production in 2002 is expected to reach 67,000 MT. However, soybean oil production increased to 58,000MT in 2001 from 35,000 MT in 2000 due to the increase in soybean imports. Production of soybean oil in 2002 is expected to increase to about 61,000 MT with the anticipated expansion in some of the existing plants. In 2001, sunflowerseed oil production increased to about 8,000 MT from 1,000 MT in 2000 as a result of increased sunflowerseed imports (11,00 MT) for crushing in addition to the crushing of an additional 4,000 MT of locally produced sunflowerseed by one of the public sector companies. However, in 2002, sunflowerseed oil is expected to be less as a result of an expected decrease in cultivated areas.

Although there is no local production of palm oil, there are a number of private sector palm oil processors and distributors in Egypt. Essentially, all palm oil is delivered in refined form and requires minimal processing before being

packaged for local sale. Most of the aforementioned companies concentrate on the production of ghee.

Total Egyptian refining capacity for vegetable seed oils and palm oil, is currently estimated at about 1.4 million MT, of which 672,000 MT is publically owned and the remaining share is controlled by the private sector. So far, due to the continued decrease in oilseed availability, both public and private sector companies have been refining imported crude oils. However, as a result of Government Decree 469 issued December 31, 2001, which reduced tariffs on imported refined veg oil (in bulk) from 8 percent to 2 percent, crude oil imports are expected to decrease substantially in the future. Refiners are currently pressing the government to restore higher import tariffs on refined oil.

## Consumption

About 60 percent of the country's total edible oil supply is refined by FIHC and destined for human consumption. The remaining share is refined by the private sector. About two-thirds of all palm oil is used for household and institutional purposes, and the remainder is used for the production of ghee (shortening). Soybean oil consumption continues to be the leading consumer oil in Egypt. Soybean oil, sunflowerseed oil and cottonseed oil consumption increased from 40%, 8% and 9% in MY 2000 to 41%, 9% and 12% in 2001 respectively, while the consumption of palm oil decreased from 43% to 37%. The decrease in palm oil consumption was mainly due to the lack of foreign exchange liquidity especially for FIHC (major importer for palm oil). Although, consumption of palm oil decreased from 269,000 MT in 2000 to 211,000 MT in 2001, palm oil continues to maintain a good market share among other consumed oils, be it for human consumption or industrial use. Palm stearin is imported mainly as a substitute for tallow in soap manufacturing.

A portion of the vegetable oil consumption in Egypt is subsidized and distributed through a ration card system. Ration card holders are allowed only 0.50 K.g /person/month at a subsidized price of LE 0.50. The price of oil marketed by private producers ranges from LE 3.75/Kg to LE 4.50 Kg. Ghee produced by the public sector currently sells at an average price of LE 8.50 for 2 Kg tin, while privately packed ghee sells for LE 10.75 per 2 Kg as compared to LE 7.50 and LE 8/Kg during same period of 2001.

The decrease in vegetable oil imports in 2001 is mainly attributed to reduction in consumer purchasing power and the increased import cost which resulted from the devaluation of the Egyptian pound against Dollar. It is likely that stocks may have been reduced and re-use of oil in restaurants may have increased.

## Trade and Prices

Egypt's consumption of vegetable oils is dependent on trade. In 2001, the maintenance of these imports became increasingly difficult and supplies were continuously short. This was primarily due to both a shortage of foreign exchange and to decreasing consumer purchasing power after the devaluation of the Egyptian pound. Total Egyptian oil imports in 2001 decreased by about 10%.

In MY 2002/2003 total oil imports are expected to remain about the same of 2001/03 level. In CY 2001, public sector companies imported about 55 percent of the total vegetable oil, and the remaining share was imported by private sector companies. Crude sunflower oil is currently imported at \$ 530/MT/C&F compared to an average of \$420/MT/C&F during 2001. The current C&F price for crude soybean oil is \$390/MT, compared to an average price of \$340/MT during 2001. The current price of imported semi-refined cottonseed oil is \$510/MT/C&F as compared to

an average price of \$ 410 MT/C&F during 2001. Palm oil imports for both direct consumption and industrial uses decreased in 2001. In MY 2001/02 total palm oil imports decreased to 211,000 MT from 269,000 MT in MY 2000/01.

### **Tariffs**

Tariffs on imported seed oils are as follows:

A-According to the decree 469 issued December 31,2001, import tariffs on soybean, Sunflower, cotton and palm oil (whether crude or refined oils in bulk) is 1% plus 1% sales tax. Import tariffs on refined oil packaged for retail remains at 20 percent (whether crude or refined oil).

B- For ground-nut (peanut) oil, olive oil, coconut, copra, rape bulk crude oil, the rate is 5 percent, but if packaged for retail, the rate is 20 percent.

C- For linseed oil and jojoba oil crude bulk, the rate is 15 percent, while the rate is 20 percent, if packaged for retail.

Seed oil imported for distribution under the ration card system is exempt from the sales tax. For imported hydrogenated oil, an addition sales tax of LE 40/MT is added.

## Cottonseed PSD Table

PSD Table						
Country:	Egypt					
Commodity:	Cottonseed					
		2000		2001		2002
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		10/2000		10/2001		10/2002
Area Planted (COTTON)	268	223	223	315	0	325
Area Harvested (COTTON)	268	223	223	315	0	325
Seed to Lint Ratio	6800	6700	6700	6800	0	6800
Beginning Stocks	15	10	5	5	0	3
Production	367	306	306	432	0	445
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	382	316	311	437	0	448
MY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Exp. to the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
Crush Dom. Consumption	347	295	295	412	0	418
Food Use Dom. Consump.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feed Seed Waste Dm.Cn.	20	16	16	22	0	25
Total Dom. Consumption	367	311	311	434	0	443
Ending Stocks	15	5	0	3	0	5
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	382	316	311	437	0	448
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

## Cottonseed Meal PSD Table

PSD Table						
Country:						
Commodity:	Cottonseed meal					
		2000		2001		2002
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		10/2000		10/2001		10/2002
Crush	347	295	295	412	0	418
Extr. Rate	0.8213256	0.8101695	0.8	0.81068	0	0.811005
Beginning Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production	285	239	236	334	0	339
MY Imports	0	0	0	56	0	60
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	8	0	10
MY Imp. from the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL SUPPLY	285	239	236	390	0	399
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.	285	239	236	390	0	399
Total Dom. Consumption	285	239	236	390	0	399
Ending Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	285	239	236	390	0	399
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

## Cottonseed Oil PSD Table

PSD Table						
Country:						
Commodity:	Cottonseed oil					
		2000		2001		2002
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		10/1999		10/2000		10/2001
Crush	347	295	295	412	0	418
Extr. Rate	0.17867	0.15932	0.19661	0.1601942	0	0.160287
Beginning Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production	62	47	58	66	0	67
MY Imports	5	11	10	5	0	6
MY Imp. from U.S.	10	0	2	0	0	2
MY Imp. from the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL SUPPLY	67	58	68	71	0	73
MY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Exp. to the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial Dom. Consum	2	2	2	3	0	2
Food Use Dom. Consump.	65	56	66	68	0	71
Feed Waste Dom. Consum.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dom. Consumption	67	58	68	71	0	73
Ending Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	67	58	68	71	0	73
Calendar Year Imports	7	11	8	10	0	8
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

**Import Trade Matrix (Cottonseed Oil)**

Import Trade Matrix			
Country:		Units:	000 MT
Commodity:			Oil
Time period:			
Imports for	2000		2001
U.S.		U.S.	1
Others		Others	
Syria	3	Brazil	4
Greece	5		
Total for Others	8		4
Others not listed			
Grand Total	8		5

## Soybean PSD Table

PSD Table						
Country:	Egypt					
Commodity:	Soybean seed					
		2000		2001		2002
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		10/2000		10/2001		10/2002
Area Planted	6	4	3	5	0	4
Area Harvested	6	4	3	5	0	4
Beginning Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production	16	5	4	10	0	8
MY Imports	400	213	300	345	0	370
MY Imp. from U.S.	200	135	160	221	0	230
MY Imp. from the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL SUPPLY	416	218	304	355	0	378
MY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Exp. to the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
Crush Dom. Consumption	376	193	279	330	0	353
Food Use Dom. Consump.	15	12	15	15	0	15
Feed Waste Dom.Consum.	25	13	10	10	0	10
Total Dom. Consumption	416	218	304	355	0	378
Ending Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	416	218	304	355	0	378
Calendar Year Imports	390	213	400	320	0	400
Calendar Yr Imp. U.S.	180	135	200	210	0	220
Calendar Year Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calndr Yr Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0

**Soybean Import Trade Matrix**

Import Trade Matrix			
Country:		Units:	
Commodity:		seed	
Time period:			
Imports for	2000		2001
U.S.	135	U.S.	221
Others		Others	
China	42	Argentina	87
Brazil	13	Brazil	41
Uruguay	5		
Taiwan	2		
Total for Others	62		128
Others not listed	16		1
Grand Total	213		350

## Soybean Meal PSD Table

PSD Table						
Country:						
Commodity:	Soybean meal					
		2000		2001		2002
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		10/2000		10/2001		10/2002
Crush	379	193	279	330	0	353
Extr. Rate	0.791557	0.8031088	0.806452	0.8090909	0	0.8016997
Beginning Stocks	20	20	50	50	0	50
Production	300	155	225	267	0	283
MY Imports	550	983	950	1023	0	1025
MY Imp. from U.S.	120	225	200	399	0	450
MY Imp. from the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL SUPPLY	870	1158	1225	1340	0	1358
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.	830	1108	1175	1290	0	1318
Total Dom. Consumption	830	1108	1175	1290	0	1318
Ending Stocks	40	50	50	50	0	40
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	870	1158	1225	1340	0	1358
Calendar Year Imports	550	983	550	1017	0	1020
Calendar Yr Imp. U.S.	120	225	120	225	0	200
Calendar Year Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calndr Yr Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0

**Import Trade Matrix Meal**

Import Trade Matrix			
Country:		Units:	
Commodity:		Meal	
Time period:			
Imports for	2000		2001
U.S.	225	U.S.	399
Others		Others	
Argentina	468	Argentina	432
China	166	Brazil	137
Australia	50	Australia	34
Ecuador	39	Togo	8
Uruguay	26	Uruguay	5
Brazil	9	New zealand	2
Total for Others	758		618
Others not listed			
Grand Total	983		1017

**Soybean Oil PSD Table**

PSD Table						
Country:						
Commodity:	Soybean oil					
		2000		2001		2002
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		10/2000		10/2001		10/2002
Crush	376	193	279	330	0	353
Extr. Rate	0.167553	0.1813472	0.22581	0.175758	0	0.1728
Beginning Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production	63	35	63	58	0	61
MY Imports	100	222	100	180	0	180
MY Imp. from U.S.	20	2	20	36	0	40
MY Imp. from the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL SUPPLY	163	257	163	238	0	241
MY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Exp. to the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial Dom. Consum	10	15	10	15	0	15
Food Use Dom. Consump.	153	242	153	223	0	226
Feed Waste Dom.Consum.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dom. Consumption	163	257	163	238	0	241
Ending Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	163	257	163	238	0	241
Calendar Year Imports	100	147	100	147	0	200
Calendar Yr Imp. U.S.	20	41	20	41	0	50

Calendar Year Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calndr Yr Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0

### Import Trade Matrix (Soybean Oil)

Import Trade Matrix			
Country:		Units:	
Commodity:		oil	
Time period:			
Imports for	2000		2001
U.S.	2	U.S.	36
Others		Others	
Argentina	100	Argentina	68
Uruguay	51	Germany	28
Germany	29	Brazil	27
Spain	18	Spain	6
Brazil	8	Australia	5
Ecuador	4		
E.U	4		
Peru	3		
Total for Others	217		134
Others not listed	3		10

Grand Total	222		180
-------------	-----	--	-----

### Sunflowerseed Oil PSD Table

PSD Table						
Country:	Egypt					
Commodity:	Sunflowerseed					
		2000		2001		2002
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		10/2000		10/2001		10/2002
Area Planted	1	1	0.5	1.7	0	1.5
Area Harvested	1	1	0.5	1.7	0	1.5
Beginning Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production	2	2	1	4	0	3
MY Imports	0	0	0	11	0	9
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL SUPPLY	2	2	1	15	0	12
MY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Exp. to the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
Crush Dom. Consumption	2	2	1	15	0	12
Food Use Dom. Consump.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feed Waste Dom.Consum.	0	0	0	0	0	0

Total Dom. Consumption	2	2	1	15	0	12
Ending Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	2	2	1	15	0	12
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

### Import Trade Matrix (Sunflowerseed Oil)

Import Trade Matrix			
Country:		Units:	
Commodity:			Oil
Time period:			
Imports for	2000		2001
U.S.	1.4	U.S.	3.3
Others		Others	
Argentina	34	Ukraine	22
Russia	10.8	Russia	4
Australia	3	Czch Rep	3
Ukrain	2.2	Bulgaria	2
France	1.5	Romania	2
		Brazil	1

Total for Others	51.5		34
Others not listed	0.1		15.7
Grand Total	53		53

### Palm Oil PSD Table

PSD Table						
Country:	Egypt					
Commodity:	Oil, Palm					
		2000		2001		2002
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		10/2000		10/2001		10/2002
Area Planted	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area Harvested	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trees	0	0	0	0	0	0
Beginning Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imports	300	269	300	211	0	250
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0

TOTAL SUPPLY	300	269	300	211	0	250
MY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Exp. to the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial Dom. Consum.	90	90	100	70	0	80
Food Use Dom. Consump.	210	179	200	141	0	170
Feed Seed Waste Dm.Cn.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dom. Consumption	300	269	300	211	0	250
Ending Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	300	269	300	211	0	250
Calendar Year Imports	290	300	290	200	0	230
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