USDA Foreign Agricultural Service
GAIN Report
Global Agriculture Information Network
Template Version 2.09

Required Report - public distribution

Date: 5/21/2004

GAIN Report Number: RS4027

Russian Federation

Oilseeds and Products

Annual Report

2004

Approved by:
Allan Mustard
American Embassy, Moscow

Prepared by:
Yelena Vassilieva and Dorothy Adams

Report Highlights:
Total oilseed production in MY 2004 will decline as the area sown to sunflowerseeds declines in response to more attractive prices for grains. Given that sunflowerseeds constitute over 85 percent of total oilseed production, the expected decrease in the sunflowerseed crop will affect both exports and crushing despite a forecast increase in soybean production. Domestic demand for oilseeds for crushing will be strong, mainly from large vertically integrated companies. Imports will only increase slightly, but exports will decrease by a factor of three.

Includes PSD Changes: Yes
Includes Trade Matrix: Yes
Annual Report
Moscow [RS1]
[RS]

Table of Contents

Total Oilseeds

In MY 2003, total production reached a historic high of 5.6 million metric tons (mmt) due to a larger area sown to sunflowerseeds, including some areas re-sown after grain winterkill, favorable weather, and improved technologies in the southern regions. For MY 2004, Post forecasts a decrease in total production to 4.9 mmt based on an expected decrease in area sown to sunflowerseeds. Large investments made by agricultural holdings in the expansion of crushing capacity should stimulate sunflowerseed demand, keep prices high, and encourage farmers to produce more oilseeds. However, grain prices also skyrocketed last year and sowing grain is still more attractive to farmers. Limited input supply, expensive fuel, deteriorating or simply lacking agricultural machinery, and the necessity to observe traditional crop rotation practices in the absence of fertilizer and agrochemicals, will force farmers to be more sensitive about market prices of grains versus oilseeds. Additionally, stocks of vegetable oil, the main product of the oilseeds industry, increased due to domestic production and this will be a limiting factor for any oilseed price increase. Post also increased Food Use Domestic Consumption and Feed, Seeds, Waste Domestic Consumption in MY 2003 for sunflowerseeds based on official data for monthly vegetable oil production and reports from regions that there are no excessive stocks of sunflowerseeds despite a bumper crop. Some specialists believe this year's sunflowerseed crop was overestimated for political reasons.

Imports increased last year as the result of a decline in the domestic production of soybeans and are forecast to increase slightly again this year from 39,000 metric tons to 50,000 metric tons due to the registration of one line of GMO soybeans. Border trade with the Ukraine limits

Table 1. Consolidated PSD for Major Oilseeds (Sunflowerseed, Soybeans, Rapeseed), 1,000 Metric Tons

Beg. Month/Year of Marketing Year:	10/02	10/03	10/04
	Revised	Preliminary	Forecast
Area Planted	4737	6142	5240
Area Harvested	4280	5468	4610
Beginning Stocks	51	46	46
Production	4223	5453	4900
MY Imports	27	39	50
MY Imports from U.S.	0	0	0
MY Imports from the EC	0	0	0
TOTAL SUPPLY	4301	5538	4996
MY Exports	220	460	245
MY Exports to the EC	100	250	100
Crush Dom. Consumption	3850	4527	4485
Food Use Dom. Consump.	100	260	110
Feed, Seed, Waste Dm.Cn.	85	245	115
TOTAL Dom.Consumption	4035	5032	4710
Ending Stocks	46	46	41
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	4301	5538	4996

Source: Prepared by Post based on PSD tables for each crop.

sunflowerseed imports and imports of soybeans are very sensitive to international prices. Oilseed exports increased in MY 2003 fueled by the bumper sunflowerseed crop, but Post forecasts that exports will decrease this year to 245,000 metric tons, due to the lower expected crop.

Production

Production is still determined by sown area and weather. Yields and agronomy practices are improving, but slowly, and only in the southern regions where oilseeds compete with grains and other crops. Table 2 summarizes planted area, production, and yields of various oilseeds in Russia during 1995-2003.

Table 2. Oilseeds: Sown Area, Production, Yields, 1995-2003

Sown Area, 1,000 hectares									
Crop	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Sunflower	4,127	3,874	3,588	4,168	5,585	4,629	3,821	4,117	5,337
Soybean	487	485	404	453	439	421	417	476	586
Rapeseed	276	167	139	198	246	232	134	145	230
Mustard	246	189	139	127	140	162	59	80	142
Flax	5	8	4	8	16	22	14	12	14
Other	7	27	4	4	8	19	3	8	28
TOTAL	5,148	4,750	4,278	4,958	6,434	5,485	4,448	4,838	6,327
Yields, Metric Tons per Planted Hectare									
Crop	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Sunflower	1.02	0.71	0.79	0.72	0.74	0.85	0.70	0.89	0.91
Soybean	0.60	0.58	0.69	0.66	0.76	0.81	0.84	0.89	0.67
Rapeseed	0.45	0.66	0.51	0.63	0.55	0.64	0.84	0.79	0.83
Mustard	0.02	0.02	0.04	0.06	0.31	0.28	0.47	0.44	0.61
Flax	0.80	1.00	0.75	0.63	0.56	0.64	0.57	0.67	0.61
Other	0.29	(0.04)	0.25	0.25	0.38	1.05	0.47	0.65	0.51
TOTAL	0.90	0.67	0.75	0.69	0.73	0.82	0.72	0.88	0.88
Production, 1,000 Metric Tons									
Crop	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Sunflower	4,200	2,765	2,831	3,000	4,150	3,915	2,685	3,684	4,868
Soybean	290	282	280	297	334	342	350	423	393
Rapeseed	123	110	71	125	135	148	113	115	192
Mustard	5	4	6	7	43	46	28	35	86
Flax	4	8	3	5	9	14	8	8	9
Other	2	(1)	1	1	3	20	1	5	14
TOTAL	4,624	3,168	3,192	3,435	4,674	4,485	3,185	4,271	5,562

Source: State Statistical Committee data and “AgroKhleb Bulletin” (SovEcon publication).

Consumption

Russia's total oilseed crushing capacity increased in MY 2002 and 2003 due to investments from big agricultural holding companies in new construction and modernization of old facilities fueling increased consumer demand for value-added oilseed products. This growth in demand exists in nearly all products including margarine and mayonnaise, as well as, various oils. Crush capacity is now estimated at approximately 4.8 mmt annually and in MY 2003, most of these plants worked at full capacity throughout the year. Crushing on farms and in small plants decreased because of increased competition with these large holding companies. Post estimates total oilseed crush domestic consumption at over 4.5 mmt, including 4.0 mmt of sunflowerseed crush. Post forecasts a slight (42,000 metric tons or one percent) decrease in oilseed crush in MY 2004, which includes a 100,000 metric ton decrease in sunflowerseed crush which will be partly compensated by an increase in soybean crush. This shift from crushing sunflowerseeds to soybeans was made possible at more plants than before due to modernization of equipment.

Trade

Post forecasts total imports will increase to 50,000 metric tons in MY 2004 consisting mostly of soybeans. Due to the registration of soybeans containing products of biotechnology, soybeans from the U.S. can now be legally imported and Post believes the majority of this increase in oilseed imports will be soybeans from the U.S. to be used in both food and feed consumption. Official sunflowerseed imports are very low because border trade with the Ukraine is not usually shown in official data.

Exports of oilseeds (mostly sunflowerseeds) are forecast to slow down from 460,000 metric tons in MY 2003 to 245,000 metric tons in MY 2004 because of the smaller crop.

Stocks

Post forecasts ending stocks in MY 2004 will decrease slightly from 46,000 metric tons to 41,000 metric tons reflecting the anticipated smaller crop. These stocks are held mostly at processing facilities.

Marketing

The state statistical committee does not collect data on the marketing of oilseeds on a yearly basis, but reports from various regions indicate the share of direct sales continues to increase along with the development of vertical integration.

Policy

Import tariffs on sunflowerseeds, rapeseeds, and other oilseeds remain five percent of the customs value. The only exception is import tariffs on soybeans (HS number 1201 00 100 0 and 1201 00 900 0), which have been lifted through October 25, 2004. Fish meal (HS number 2301 20) and soybean meal for feeding (HS number 2304 00 001) are also imported duty free.

Import tariffs on vegetable oils vary depending on the type of oil and are provided in the oils section of this report.

Sunflowerseed

Post forecasts a decrease in the area sown to sunflowerseeds in MY 2004 to 4.5 million hectares from a historic high of 5.3 million hectares in MY 2003 due to intense competition with grains and other crops. However, sunflowerseeds are forecast to be sown on better fields and better agronomic practices will be used. Therefore, assuming normal weather conditions, the average yield will exceed one metric ton per hectare (average sunflowerseed yields in Russia varied year-to-year from 0.8 metric tons per hectare to 0.9 metric tons per hectare). Table 4 shows sown area, yields (metric tons per harvested area), and production of sunflowerseeds from 1997 to 2003 plus historical data by major sunflowerseed producing regions.

Table 3. PSD, Sunflowerseed, 1,000 Metric Tons, 1,000 Hectares

PSD Table						
Country	Russian Federation					
Commodity	Oilseed, Sunflowerseed			(1000 HA)(1000 MT)		
	2002	Revised	2003	Estimate	2004	Forecast
	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]
Market Year Begin		09/2002		09/2003		09/2004
Area Planted	4117	4117	4800	5327	0	4500
Area Harvested	3798	3798	4800	4870	0	4000
Beginning Stocks	5	5	25	25	55	25
Production	3685	3685	4850	4868	0	4300
MY Imports	5	5	50	10	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	3695	3695	4925	4903	55	4325
MY Exports	200	200	400	400	0	200
MY Exp. to the EC	100	100	300	250	0	100
Crush Dom. Consumption	3300	3300	4150	4000	0	3900
Food Use Dom. Consump.	100	100	205	260	0	110
Feed,Seed,Waste Dm.Cn.	70	70	115	218	0	95
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	3470	3470	4470	4478	0	4105
Ending Stocks	25	25	55	25	0	20
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	3695	3695	4925	4903	0	4325

Post forecasts sunflowerseed crush domestic consumption will decrease by 100,000 metric tons due to the lower crop. However, this level of crush will be higher than the average for the last five years. The present production capacity (including smaller crushers) is more than four million tons a year and Post forecasts domestic demand will take precedence over exports.

Reports from the regions indicate volumes of marketed sunflowerseeds did not increase at the same pace as production in MY 2003 and there is some evidence that the sunflowerseed crop might have been overestimated. Considering this possibility and based on actual vegetable oil production in October 2003 through February 2004, Post increased the Food Use, Feed, Seed, and Waste domestic consumption figures.

Table 4. Sunflowerseed: Area, Yields, and Production by Regions

	1986-1990	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
PLANTED AREA, thousand hectares								
Russia	2,446	3,588	4,167	5,585	4,627	3,821	4,117	5,327
Voronezh	206	291	313	360	347	325	349	431
Volgograd	199	409	453	598	461	412	447	642
Saratov	313	361	396	531	484	431	448	536
Krasnodar	300	388	458	472	400	352	424	567
Stavropol	181	268	313	447	447	207	223	280
Rostov	429	678	809	1,021	1,019	794	809	1,086
Orenburg	143	210	254	436	256	221	241	265
Altay	114	216	266	360	320	188	236	336
Other	561	767	905	1,360	893	891	940	1,184
YIELD, mt per 1 hectare of harvested area								
Russia	0.82	0.79	0.72	0.75	0.85	0.78	0.97	0.10
Voronezh	0.57	1.00	0.94	1.11	1.04	0.91	1.07	1.21
Volgograd	0.51	0.7	0.51	0.67	0.74	0.60	0.81	0.88
Saratov	0.37	0.65	0.44	0.67	0.54	0.50	0.56	0.72
Krasnodar	1.60	0.84	1.24	1.30	1.55	1.37	1.77	1.49
Stavropol	1.11	0.84	0.88	0.50	0.66	0.95	1.15	0.98
Rostov	1.05	0.95	0.75	0.85	0.99	0.87	1.19	1.22
Orenburg	0.45	0.68	0.42	0.46	0.71	0.49	0.56	0.74
Altay	0.48	0.24	0.31	0.35	0.47	0.56	0.51	0.54
Other	0.71	0.82	0.71	0.70	0.99	0.64	0.72	0.74
PRODUCTION, thousand metrc tons								
Russia	2,553	2,831	3,000	4,150	3,911	2,685	3,684	4,868
Voronezh	140	291	295	399	359	287	353	492
Volgograd	148	288	233	396	341	209	309	492
Saratov	112	235	173	356	259	207	241	378
Krasnodar	654	327	571	613	622	469	732	798
Stavropol	263	224	278	225	225	151	249	265
Rostov	665	642	609	870	888	579	882	1,193
Orenburg	79	143	114	202	184	104	126	195
Altay	99	53	82	126	152	101	114	157
Other	393	628	644	963	881	578	678	898

Source: State Statistical Committee data

MY 2003 ending stocks are estimated at 25,000 metric tons and the forecast for MY 2004 is 20,000 metric tons reflecting the smaller crop.

Post estimates imports of sunflowerseeds in MY 2003 at less than 10,000 metric tons, including over 2,500 metric tons of seeds for sowing (from Moldova, Turkey, United States,

Spain, France and Yugoslavia). Sunflowerseeds for crushing are imported mostly from neighboring countries in small quantities and these imports do not have a large influence on domestic supply.

Exports of sunflowerseeds in October 2003 through February 2004 were 252,000 metric tons, but have slowed this spring and usually discontinue in June or July. Exports in MY 2004 will be considerably smaller due to the expected smaller crop.

Table 5. Export Trade Matrix, Sunflowerseed, 1,000 Metric Tons

Export Trade Matrix			
Country	Russian Federation		
Commodity	Oilseed, Sunflowerseed		
Time Period	Oct/Sep	Units:	1,000 MT
Exports for:	2002		**2003**
U.S.		U.S.	
Others		Others	
Kazakhstan	82	Turkey	140
Italy	38	Italy	70
Turkey	26	Kazakhstan	45
France	12	Greece	20
Denmark	8	Germany	15
Syria	6	Spain	14
Spain	5	France	10
Germany	5	Lebanon	8
Greece	4	Portugal	5
Israel	2	Netherlands	3
Total for Others	188		330
Others not Listed	12		70
Grand Total	200		400

Soybeans

Production dropped drastically due to summer losses to heavy rains and flooding in Amur oblast, the biggest production region for soybeans in Russia. The harvested area in Amur oblast was only 130,000 hectares, less than half of the sown area in that region.

Officially reported soybean exports in October 2003 through February 2004 were 1,136 metric tons, including 532 metric tons shipped to China and 603 metric tons shipped to South Korea. Post estimates that non-reported exports of soybeans this year are low because of the significantly lower crop in the Russian Far East and so Post estimates exports in MY 2003 at only 5,000 metric tons.

Post estimates imports in MY 2003 will increase slightly to 25,000 metric tons, mainly from the U.S., given the registration of one line of genetically modified soybeans. In the past, the majority of soybeans have been imported from Brazil. However, processors report the quality tends to be unreliable and so they prefer to source from the U.S. (For more information on the status of GMO soybeans in Russia, please see RS3048). The price of imported soybeans (including freight rates) in comparison with domestically produced sunflowerseeds will be one of the most important factors for domestic crushers' and feeds producers' decisions in MY 2004. Another factor will be sunflowerseed oil production. A large sunflowerseed crop in the current marketing year along with the development of domestic crushing led to a sharp

increase in domestic production of sunflowerseed oil and decreased the stimuli to import soybeans for crushing.

Table 6. PSD, Soybeans, 1,000 Metric Tons, 1,000 Hectares

PSD Table						
Country	Russian Federation					
Commodity	Oilseed, Soybean				(1000 HA)(1000 MT)	
	2002	Revised	2003	Estimate	2004	Forecast
	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]
Market Year Begin		09/2002		09/2003		09/2004
Area Planted	475	475	585	585	0	580
Area Harvested	362	362	560	401	0	480
Beginning Stocks	20	20	5	5	15	5
Production	423	423	480	393	0	450
MY Imports	22	22	40	25	0	50
MY Imp. from U.S.	20	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL SUPPLY	465	465	525	423	15	505
MY Exports	0	0	10	5	0	10
MY Exp. to the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
Crush Dom. Consumption	460	460	490	403	0	480
Food Use Dom. Consump.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feed,Seed,Waste Dm.Cn.	0	0	10	10	0	10
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	460	460	500	413	0	490
Ending Stocks	5	5	15	5	0	5
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	465	465	525	423	0	505

Table 7. Soybeans: Area, and Production by Regions

	1986-1990	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
PLANTED AREA, thousand hectares							
Russia, total	631	452	439	421	417	476	586
- including major producers:							
Amur oblast	408	211	219	n.a	206	240	283
Primorskiy Kray	106	90	92	n.a	91	108	110
Krasnodar Kray	30	78	50	n.a	44	59	102
PRODUCTION, thousand metric tons							
Russia, total	649	297	334	342	350	423	393
- including major producers:							
Amur Oblast	430	162	183	n.a	204	265	156
Primorskiy Kray	106	60	54	n.a	68	23	69
Krasnodar Kray	42	43	48	n.a	36	97	103

Source: State Statistical Committee

Table 8. Import Trade Matrix, Soybeans, 1,000 Metric Tons

Import Trade Matrix			
Country	Russian Federation		
Commodity	Oilseed, Soybean		
Time Period	Oct/Sep	Units:	1,000 MT
Imports for:	2002		**2003**
U.S.	0	U.S.	5
Others		Others	
Brazil	16	Brazil	16
China	3	Moldova	1
Total for Others	19		17
Others not Listed	3		8
Grand Total	22		25

Rapeseed

Rapeseed commercial production is concentrated in Kaliningrad, where farmers produce it for export on a contract basis to Germany, Denmark, and Latvia. Some is also re-exported from Latvia to Germany and Denmark.

Imports of rapeseeds were not significant in MY 2003, an estimated 4,000 metric tons. Over eighty percent is usually imported from Finland and Germany and crushed at facilities belonging to joint stock companies (the same crushers in western Russia may export and import rapeseeds if necessary).

Table 9. PSD, Rapeseed, 1,000 Metric Tons, 1,000 Hectares

PSD Table						
Country	Russian Federation					
Commodity	Oilseed, Rapeseed				(1000 HA)(1000 MT)	
	2002	Revised	2003	Estimate	2004	Forecast
	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]
Market Year Begin		10/2002		10/2003		10/2004
Area Planted	145	145	145	230	0	160
Area Harvested	145	120	145	197	0	130
Beginning Stocks	26	26	16	16	16	16
Production	115	115	125	192	0	150
MY Imports	0	0	0	4	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	141	141	141	212	16	166
MY Exports	20	20	20	55	0	35
MY Exp. to the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
Crush Dom. Consumption	90	90	95	124	0	105
Food Use Dom. Consump.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feed,Seed,Waste Dm.Cn.	15	15	10	17	0	10
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	105	105	105	141	0	115
Ending Stocks	16	16	16	16	0	16
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	141	141	141	212	0	166

Table 10. Export Trade Matrix, 1,000 Metric Tons.

Export Trade Matrix			
Country	Russian Federation		
Commodity	Oilseed, Rapeseed		
Time Period	Oct/Sep	Units:	1,000 MT
Exports for:	2002		**2003**
U.S.		U.S.	
Others		Others	
Germany	8	Latvia	26
Latvia	6	Germany	10
Denmark	2	Denmark	7
China	2	China	5
Total for Others	18		48
Others not Listed	2		7
Grand Total	20		55

Peanuts

Russia does not produce peanuts and therefore imports all peanuts for its food processing and snack food needs. Imports reached 88,310 metric tons in MY 2002 dominated by China (75,350 metric tons). In October 2003 – February 2004, Russia imported 21,175 metric tons of peanuts from China, 33 percent less than in the same period last year, while imports of peanuts from Uzbekistan and Tajikistan increased from 5,019 metric tons to 9,472 metric tons. In this period, imports from the U.S. increased more than three times: from 351 metric tons to 1,167 metric tons due to a more attractive Ruble-to-USD exchange rate and increased demand from the Russian snack industry for better quality peanuts.

Other Oilseed Crops

Production of other oilseed crops is not significant and depends on farmers' access to niche markets. Large risks associated with the production and marketing of small crops do not encourage farmers to invest their limited resources into commercial production of these crops. For example, in 2003, farmers in Rostov Oblast increased area sown to mustard from 2,500 hectares to 20,000 hectares based on a perceived increase in demand from the main local crusher "Yug Rusi". However, "Yug Rusi" did not put its planned mustard crushing facilities into operation and farmers got a return on their investments only because the crop was low (only sixty percent of sown area was harvested), storage losses were high (a significant portion of mustard turned rancid during on-farm storage due to rainy weather), and because farmers managed to sell what was left to the biggest mustard producing company, "Sarepta", located in Volgograd. Usually large companies don't invest in ensuring a steady supply of local production of these types of small crops because they can always find suppliers, either domestic or foreign, or can easily shift to processing alternative oilseed crops.

Total Meal

Protein meal production (oilseed and fish meal) is forecast to increase to 2 mmt. Given that imports are also forecast to increase, the total supply of feed meal will grow to 2.5 mmt in MY 2004 to fuel an increase in demand from poultry producers. The volume and share of fish meal in production and imports are decreasing, while soybean meal imports are slowly growing. In spite of difficulties in the registration of soybean meal containing lines of GMOs, in MY 2003 one line of soybeans was registered for use in feeds and this stimulated imports of soybean meal from the U.S. Domestic demand for vegetable meal is growing, but slowly and demand for meal (unlike demand for vegetable oil) is not the determining factor for any increase in oilseed production. More efficient poultry producers prefer importing feeds when domestic feed grains and compound feeds are in short supply rather than investing in the development of domestic feed production. However, given growing international feed prices and skyrocketing freight rates, this tendency may change and domestic oilseed production may be more directly influenced by domestic demand for oilseed meal.

Production

Post forecasts a decline in sunflowerseed meal production from 1.56 mmt to 1.52 mmt due to an expected lower crop. Fish meal production is forecast to change only slightly from 65,000 metric tons to 62,000 metric tons, reflecting the stability of the last five years. Post forecasts higher soybean meal production from 306,000 metric tons to 365,000 metric tons due to a larger crop and larger imports of soybeans.

Table 10. Consolidated PSD for Major Oil Meals and Fish Meal, 1,000 Metric Tons

Beg. Month/Year of Marketing Year:	10/02	10/03	10/04
	Revised	Prelim.	Forecast
Crush	3850	4527	4485
Beginning Stocks	10	35	35
Production	1753	1996	2005
MY Imports	416	410	415
MY Imports from U.S.	50	90	100
MY Imports from the EC	0	0	0
TOTAL SUPPLY	2179	2441	2455
MY Exports	17	30	20
MY Exports to the EC	0	0	0
Industrial Dom.Consum	0	0	0
Food Use Dom. Consump.	0	0	0
Feed Waste Dom. Consumpt.	2127	2376	2415
TOTAL Dom.Consumption	2127	2376	2415
Ending Stocks	35	35	20
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	2179	2441	2455

Source: Prepared based on PSD tables for each type of feed meal.

Consumption

Post forecasts a slight increase in domestic feed meal consumption from 2.38 mmt to 2.42 mmt in MY 2004 based on increased demand from poultry producers.

Trade

Russia does not import sunflowerseed and rapeseed meals. Imports of soybean meal are forecast to increase only slightly from 325,000 metric tons to 330,000 metric tons and fish meal imports are forecast to remain at 85,000 metric tons reflecting high international prices. Exports of meal are very low.

Stocks

Stocks of meal are forecast to decrease from 35,000 metric tons to 20,000 metric tons, reflecting growing demand and the limited supply of oilseed and fish meals.

Oilseed Meal Tables

Sunflowerseed Meal

Table 11. PSD, Sunflowerseed Meal, 1,000 Metric Tons

PSD Table						
Country	Russian Federation					
Commodity	Meal, Sunflowerseed				(1000 MT)(PERCENT)	
	2002	Revised	2003	Estimate	2004	Forecast
	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]
Market Year Begin		10/2002		10/2003		10/2004
Crush	3300	3300	4150	4000	0	3900
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0.3848	0.3848	0.3904	0.3900	0.0000	0.3897
Beginning Stocks	0	0	20	20	20	20
Production	1270	1270	1620	1560	0	1520
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	1270	1270	1640	1580	20	1540
MY Exports	10	10	100	30	0	20
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	1240	1240	1520	1530	0	1510
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	1240	1240	1520	1530	0	1510
Ending Stocks	20	20	20	20	0	10
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	1270	1270	1640	1580	0	1540

Trade in sunflowerseed meal is not large and not based on normal commercial factors. Occasionally companies located in Russia export sunflowerseed meal to poultry plants affiliated with these companies, but located in neighboring countries. Russian poultry plants may also occasionally purchase sunflowerseed meal from abroad, but this trade is not significant and the majority of these shipments are not shown in customs data. Customs did not register any exports of sunflowerseed meal in MY 2002 and the beginning of MY 2003. Given the high demand for poultry feeds in Russia in MY 2003, Post estimates Russian exports of sunflowerseed meal at less than 30,000 metric tons, mostly to the Ukraine. Official imports of sunflowerseed meal in MY 2002 were less than 200 metric tons, ten times less that the previous year. Before MY 2002, the majority of sunflowerseed meal was imported from the Ukraine. The sharp decrease in imports from this country was due to the expansion of inter-company trade and a Ukrainian policy aimed at increasing domestic poultry production.

Soybean Meal

Table 12. PSD, Soybean Meal, 1,000 Metric Tons

PSD Table						
Country	Russian Federation					
Commodity	Meal, Soybean			(1000 MT)(PERCENT)		
	2002	Revised	2003	Estimate	2004	Forecast
	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]
Market Year Begin		10.2002		10.2003		10.2004
Crush	460	460	490	403	0	480
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0,7609	0,7609	0,7612	0,7593	0,0000	0,7604
Beginning Stocks	10	10	15	15	15	15
Production	350	350	373	306	0	365
MY Imports	316	316	325	325	0	330
MY Imp. from U.S.	50	50	80	90	0	100
MY Imp. from the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL SUPPLY	676	676	713	646	15	710
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	661	661	698	631	0	700
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	661	661	698	631	0	700
Ending Stocks	15	15	15	15	0	10
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	676	676	713	646	0	710

Post estimates total imports of soybean meal (including meal primarily for food purposes – HS code 1208 10, and meal or cake for feeding – HS code 2304) in MY 2003 at 325,000 metric tons, given that in October 2003 – through February 2004, 3,000 metric tons of meal for the food industry and 120,000 metric tons of meal for feeding purposes was imported. Russia restarted imports of meal from the U.S. (18,000 metric tons) and increased imports of meal from Kazakhstan from 25,000 metric tons in MY 2002 to 250,000 metric tons (rumored to be U.S. beans locally processed). Imports of soybean meal for feeding (HS code 2304) increased in October-February to 120,000 metric tons from 112,000 metric tons in the same period last year and imports from the U.S. increased from 25,000 to 44,000 metric tons to make the U.S. the leader in the supply of soybean meal for feeding purposes. Imports in MY 2004 will increase only slightly, reflecting the expected larger crop.

Table 13. Import Trade Matrix, Soybean Meal, 1,000 Metric Tons

Import Trade Matrix			
Country	Russian Federation		
Commodity	Meal, Soybean		
Time Period	Oct/Sep	Units:	1,000 MT
Imports for:	2002		**2003**
U.S.	52	U.S.	80
Others		Others	
Brazil	123	Brazil	100
Germany	51	Germany	45
Netherlands	47	Netherlands	40
Argentina	18	Argentina	20
Moldova	7	Moldova	5
Belgium	5	Yugoslavia	2
Denmark	5		
Uzbekistan	3		
Yugoslavia	2		
Norway	2		
Total for Others	263		212
Others not Listed	1		33
Grand Total	316		325

Russian soybean meal exports are not significant and generally do not exceed 1,000 metric tons a year.

Rapeseed Meal

Table 14. PSD Rapeseed Meal, 1,000 Metric Tons

PSD Table						
Country	Russian Federation					
Commodity	Meal, Rapeseed				(1000 MT)(PERCENT)	
	2002	Revised	2003	Estimate	2004	Forecast
	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]
Market Year Begin		10/2002		10/2003		10/2004
Crush	90	90	95	124	0	105
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0,5889	0,5889	0,5895	0,5242	0,0000	0,5714
Beginning Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production	53	53	56	65	0	60
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	56	65	0	60
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	53	53	56	65	0	60
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	53	53	56	65	0	60
Ending Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	53	53	56	65	0	60

Fish Meal

Table 15. PSD, Fish Meal, 1,000 Metric Tons

PSD Table						
Country	Russian Federation					
Commodity	Meal, Fish				(1000 MT)(PERCENT)	
	2002	Revised	2003	Estimate	2004	Forecast
	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]
Market Year Begin		10/2002		10/2003		10/2004
Catch For Reduction	0	0	0	0	0	0
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0	0	0	0	0	0
Beginning Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production	80	80	65	65	0	60
MY Imports	100	100	85	85	0	85
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL SUPPLY	180	180	150	150	0	145
MY Exports	7	7	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	173	173	150	150	0	145
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	173	173	150	150	0	145
Ending Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	180	180	150	150	0	145

Production of fish meal continues to decrease and Post forecasts that in MY 2004, production will fall by another 5,000 metric tons. Imports also decreased in MY 2003, reflecting higher international prices and freight rates. Russia imports the majority of its fish meal from Peru (over 40 percent of imports), Mauritania, Morocco, Germany, and Lithuania.

Total Oils

Post forecasts an increase in the supply of vegetable oils to 2.54 mmt in MY 2004 based on a 52,000 ton increase in imports, while domestic vegetable oil production is forecast lower by 13,000 metric tons. Domestic demand increased in MY 2003 buoyed by structural changes in the domestic crushing industry including: concentration of crushing and production of processed value added oilseed products in big agricultural holdings that invest both in modernization of production facilities and in marketing of products, increased domestic demand for value-added oilseed products, and increased exports of vegetable oil and vegetable oil processed products.

Table 16. PSD, Total Vegetable Oils, 1,000 Metric Tons

Beg. Month/Year of Marketing Year:	10/02	10/03	10/04
	Revised	Prelim.	Forecast
Crush	3850	4527	4485
Beginning Stocks	130	60	65
Production	1395	1681	1668
MY Imports	768	750	802
MY Imports from U.S.	15	0	50
MY Imports from the EC	100	100	100
TOTAL SUPPLY	2293	2491	2535
MY Exports	155	170	160
MY Exports to the EC	0	0	0
Industrial Dom.Consum	545	558	570
Food Use Dom. Consump.	1513	1678	1740
Feed Waste Dom. Consumpt.	20	20	20
TOTAL Dom.Consumption	2078	2256	2330
Ending Stocks	60	65	45
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	2293	2491	2535

Source: Prepared by Post based on individual PSDs for each type of vegetable oil (sunflowerseed, soybean, rapeseed, palm, olive, coconut).

The structure of vegetable oil supply is given in Table 17.

Table 17. Supply of Vegetable Oils, 1998-2003, 1,000 Metric Tons

	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04
Total Oil	1,499	2,301	2,333	2293	2,491	2,638
Sunflowerseed oil	730	1,500	1,265	1505	1,765	1,765
Soybean Oil	527	443	638	328	201	328
Rapeseed Oil	125	73	67	45	50	50
Palm Oil	90	235	308	340	390	390
Coco-nut Oil	25	47	50	70	75	95
Olive Oil	2	3	5	5	10	10

Source: Calculated based on official production and import data of the State Statistical Committee and the State Customs Committee.

Production

The table below gives official data on production of vegetable oil for all types of enterprises. Official production data for MY 2002 is almost 60,000 metric tons higher than the sum of USDA's revised data. The difference is due to the fact that final official production data is published with a delay of several months.

Table 18. Vegetable Oil Production in Russia, 1,000 Metric Tons

	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04 est
Oct.	141	150	138	155	186
Nov.	136	160	148	176	188
Dec.	148	174	131	183	196
Jan.	117	123	103	145	173
Feb.	124	119	78	129	159
Mar.	117	122	69	133	Est. 155
Apr.	107	106	79	121	Est. 150
May	105	94	59	97	Est. 130
June	90	81	69	96	Est. 100
July	75	61	73	85	Est. 94
Aug.	54	36	54	55	Est. 70
Sept.	67	67	86	85	Est. 80
Total	1 282	1 292	1 086	1 459	1 681
incl:					
soy-oil	30	30	20	63	56
rapeseed	15	15	10	35	45
sunflwr	1 237	1 247	1 056	1 361	1 580

Source: State Statistical Committee data and Post estimates

Consumption

Consumption increased, both of of vegetable oils in the preparation of different foods and consumption in the form of value-added products like margarine and mayonnaise. For example, the total MY production of margarine increased from 362,000 metric tons in MY 1998 to 555,000 metric tons in MY 2002. Based on the production data for the first five months of MY 2003, production of margarine will be lower in 2003, while production of mayonnaise will increase.

Table 19. Production of Vegetable Oil Food Products in Russia, 1,000 Metric Tons

	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04
Margarine						
Oct.	31	38	48	52	52	51
Nov.	34	43	51	52	56	49
Dec.	42	40	47	48	56	51
Jan.	27	32	38	38	46	41
Feb.	28	38	41	37	45	43
Mar.	31	39	41	39	49	
Apr.	30	34	39	42	48	
May	26	33	37	33	40	
Jun.	27	34	38	40	45	
Jul.	25	30	39	37	36	
Aug.	27	31	34	38	37	
Sep.	34	42	44	47	46	
MY TOTAL	362	431	497	504	555	234
	CY 1999	CY 2000	CY 2001	CY 2002	CY 2003	CY 2004
CY TOTAL	376	457	502	516	542	84
Mayonnaise						
Oct.	n.a.	16	20	26	27	28
Nov.	n.a.	17	23	25	27	29
Dec.	n.a.	23	28	30	33	37
Jan.	n.a.	16	22	23	25	29
Feb.	n.a.	17	22	22	25	31
Mar.	n.a.	20	24	25	27	
Apr.	n.a.	19	25	27	30	
May	n.a.	20	27	25	28	
Jun.	n.a.	21	26	27	29	
Jul.	15	19	26	28	31	
Aug.	15	20	26	27	28	
Sep.	16	20	25	26	29	
MY TOTAL	46	228	292	310	340	153
CY TOTAL	CY 1999	CY 2000	CY 2001	CY 2002	CY 2003	CY 2004
	101	243	302	317	346	60

Source: State Statistical Committee data

Major Players in the Oilseed Product Markets

Russian experts think the increasing concentration of capital and production by a few holding companies that took place in 2003 in the oil and fat business will lead to mergers with, or the selling of, Russian brand names to large foreign companies.

Restructuring of the oilseed product industry started in the beginning of the 1990s, when several new operators, “Efko”, “Petrosoyuz”, “Baltimor”, and “Unilever” entered the market and created their own brands and distribution networks. The branded products were produced in either new or modernized facilities, while the rest of the industry was lagging behind both in distribution and in production oriented toward local markets. However in 2003 the most successful local independent enterprises were bought out by three food groups: Satavov’s “Bouquet” which acquired Novosibirsk Zhivovoy Kombinat (Zhk) and then became the major stockholder of the Moscow Zhk gaining control over Armavir ZhK; another agricultural holding, better known for its activities in the sugar market, “Rusagro Group of Companies,” purchased one of the best enterprises in the Urals – Ekaterinburg ZhK and the oil crushing plant in Kropotkin; and the Nizhniy Novgorod holding company completed a merger of five enterprises in the Volga Valley region.

However, the profitability of companies that work in the upper segment of this industry, produce known brand names, and utilize developed distribution networks is much higher than are the returns of newly created holdings that merged old plants and production facilities. Experts believe that this gigantomania will not be highly profitable because the holding companies are difficult to manage and the brand name is important. According to experts, the profitability of “Petrosoyz” and “Efko”, for example, varies from 30 to 35 percent depending on the product group, while for “Nizhegorodskiy” or “Saratov MZhK”, it is 10 to 15 percent.

According to official statistical data, in 2003 Russia produced 343,000 metric tons of mayonnaise, 539,000 metric tons of margarine, and 1,515,000 metric tons of vegetable oil, of which 185,000 metric tons was packed for retail sale and the rest was processed into mayonnaise and margarine. According to data of the Russian Oil and Fat Union, this equals $600 million worth of mayonnaise, $300 million worth of margarine, and $1 billion worth of vegetable oil. In 2004, experts predict a 5 to 7 percent increase in the value of the oil and product market, reflecting overall economic growth and thus increased consumer demand.

Margarine

The top five producers of margarine are: Saratov Fat Combine (ZhK) (21 percent of total production), Nizhniy Novgorod Oil and Fat Combine (ZhK) (18 percent) , Samara ZhK (7 percent), “Efko-Sloboda” (6 percent), and Novosibirsk (ZhK) (5 percent).

Mayonnaise

The leaders in mayonnaise production were Nizhniy Novgorod ZhK (14 percent of production), “Efko” (12 percent), Ekaterinburg ZhK (11 percent), Unilever-CIS (8 percent), and Moscow ZhK (6 percent).

Bottled Vegetable Oil

The main producers of bottled vegetable oil were “Efko” (22 percent), Krasnodar ZhK (16 percent), and “Valuysk” (14 percent).

Trade

Total imports of vegetable oil will increase to over 800,000 metric tons in MY 2004, composed primarily of higher imports of soybean oil in response to higher consumer demand for value-added oilseed products for both direct consumption and as mayonnaise and margarine. Imports of palm oil will continue, stimulated by duty-free imports and other preferences given to developing countries. Post forecasts only a slight decrease in imports of this oil to 360,000 metric tons in MY 2004.

Stocks

Post estimates that at the end of MY 2003 vegetable oil stocks will increase slightly to 65,000 metric tons as a result of the increased production of sunflowerseed oil resulting from last year's bumper crop. However, a lower expected sunflowerseed crop combined with increased domestic consumption will lead to lower stocks at the end of MY 2004.

Policy

Import tariffs for vegetable oil are designed to restrict imports of oils similar to those that are produced in Russia, especially vegetable oil that can be used for human consumption.

Table 20. Import Tariffs on Vegetable Oil and Vegetable Oil Products

HS Number	Name of product	Import tariff
1507 10 100 0	Soybean oil and its fractions, crude, for technical and industrial processing, except for production of food products	15%
1507 10 900 1 1507 90 900 1	- in primary packages net weight 10 liters or less	15%, but not less than EURO 0.14/kg
1507 10 900 9 1507 90 900 9	- other	15%, but not less than EURO 0.1/kg
1508 10 100 0	Peanut oil and its fractions, crude, for technical and industrial processing, except for production of food products	5%
1509	Olive oil and its fractions	10%
1510	Other oils and their fractions, obtained solely from olives, and fractions thereof	15%
1511	Palm oil, crude and refined	5%
1512	Sunflowerseed oil, safflower or cottonseed oil, and fractions thereof	15%
1512 11 910 1 1512 11 990 1 1512 19 910 1 1512 19 990 1	- in primary packages net weight 10 liters or less	15%, but not less than EURO 0.14/kg
1512 11 910 9 1512 11 990 9 1512 19 910 9 1512 19 990 9	- other	15%, but not less than EURO 0.1/kg
1513	Coconut (copra) oil, palm kernel oil, and fractions thereof	5%
1514	Rapeseed, colza or mustard oil, and fractions thereof	15%

1514 11 900 1 1514 19 900 1 1514 91 900 1 1514 99 900 1	- in primary packages net weight 10 liters or less	15%, but not less than EURO 0.14/kg
1514 11 900 9 1514 19 900 9 1514 91 900 9 1514 99 900 9	- other	15%, but not less than EURO 0.1/kg
1515	Other fixed vegetable fats and oils and their fractions	5%

Marketing

There are no changes in marketing procedures since last year's Oilseeds Annual. Until June 1, 2004, the labeling requirements for GMOs will remain unchanged and any future changes will depend on the development of new standards (technical regulations) for food products which will likely take a long time to be implemented.

Vegetable Oil Tables

Sunflowerseed Oil

Table 21. PSD, Sunflowersed Oil, 1,000 Metric Tons

PSD Table						
Country	Russian Federation					
Commodity	Oil, Sunflowerseed				(1000 MT)(PERCENT)	
	2002	Revised	2003	Estimate	2004	Forecast
	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]
Market Year Begin		09/2002		09/2003		09/2004
Crush	3300	3300	4150	4000	0	3900
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0.3924	0.3924	0.4133	0.3950	0.0000	0.4000
Beginning Stocks	40	40	25	25	80	45
Production	1295	1295	1715	1580	0	1560
MY Imports	170	170	160	160	0	160
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL SUPPLY	1505	1505	1900	1765	80	1765
MY Exports	155	155	250	170	0	160
MY Exp. to the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial Dom. Consum	300	300	300	310	0	320
Food Use Dom. Consump.	1005	1005	1250	1220	0	1240
Feed Waste Dom. Consum	20	20	20	20	0	20
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	1325	1325	1570	1550	0	1580
Ending Stocks	25	25	80	45	0	25
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	1505	1505	1900	1765	0	1765

Table 22. Export Trade Matrix, Sunflowerseed Oil, 1,000 Metric Tons

Export Trade Matrix			
Country	Russian Federation		
Commodity	Oil, Sunflowerseed		
Time Period	Oct/Sep	Units:	1,000 MT
Exports for:	2002		**2003**
U.S.	0	U.S.	0
Others		Others	
Kazakhstan	25	Algeria	25
Ukraine	20	Kazakhstan	23
Greece	19	Turkey	17
Italy	14	Greece	14
Turkey	13	Ukraine	12
Egypt	5	Netherlands	5
Lebanon	5	Georgia	4
Slovenia	3	Albania	3
Algeria	3	Uzbekistan	2
Cyprus	2		
Total for Others	109		105
Others not Listed	46		65
Grand Total	155		170

Table 23. Import Trade Matrix, Sunflowerseed Oil, 1,000 Metric Tons

Import Trade Matrix			
Country	Russian Federation		
Commodity	Oil, Sunflowerseed		
Time Period	Oct/Sep	Units:	1,000 MT
Imports for:	2002		**2003**
U.S.		U.S.	
Others		Others	
Ukraine	115	Ukraine	120
Argentina	43	Argentina	20
Moldova	6	Hungary	7
Hungary	3	Moldova	5
Total for Others	167		152
Others not Listed	3		8
Grand Total	170		160

Soybean Oil

Table 24. PSD, Soybean Oil, 1,000 Metric Tons

PSD Table						
Country	Russian Federation					
Commodity	Oil, Soybean			(1000 MT)(PERCENT)		
	2002	Revised	2003	Estimate	2004	Forecast
	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]
Market Year Begin		10.2002		10.2003		10.2004
Crush	460	460	490	403	0	480
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0,1413	0,1413	0,1408	0,1390	0,0000	0,1417
Beginning Stocks	80	80	25	25	23	10
Production	65	65	69	56	0	68
MY Imports	183	183	350	120	0	182
MY Imp. from U.S.	15	15	20	0	0	50
MY Imp. from the EC	100	100	100	100	0	100
TOTAL SUPPLY	328	328	444	201	23	260
MY Exports	0	0	10	0	0	0
MY Exp. to the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial Dom. Consum	80	80	141	50	0	60
Food Use Dom. Consump.	223	223	270	141	0	190
Feed Waste Dom. Consum	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	303	303	411	191	0	250
Ending Stocks	25	25	23	10	0	10
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	328	328	444	201	0	260

Imports of soybean oil decreased in MY 2003 due to increased domestic sunflowerseed crushing and vegetable oil production and Post estimates final imports at 120,000 metric tons. However, given that sunflowerseed production is forecast to shrink in MY 2004, Post forecasts imports of soybean oil will increase to 250,000 metric tons.

Table 25. Import Trade Matrix, Soybean Oil, 1,000 Metric Tons

Import Trade Matrix			
Country	Russian Federation		
Commodity	Oil, Soybean		
Time Period	Oct/Sep	Units:	1,000 MT
Imports for:	2002		**2003**
U.S.	0	U.S.	0
Others		Others	
Netherlands	56	Netherlands	45
Argentina	55	Germany	15
Brazil	47	Brazil	14
Germany	11	Argentina	10
Belgium	6	Belgium	5
Korea South	5	Korea South	4
Finland	2		
Moldova	1		
Total for Others	183		93
Others not Listed	0		27
Grand Total	183		120

Rapeseed Oil

Table 26. PSD, Rapeseed Oil, 1,000 Metric Tons

PSD Table						
Country	Russian Federation					
Commodity	Oil, Rapeseed				(1000 MT)(PERCENT)	
	2002	Revised	2003	Estimate	2004	Forecast
	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]
Market Year Begin		10/2002		10/2003		10/2004
Crush	90	90	95	124	0	105
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0,3889	0,3889	0,3895	0,3629	0,0000	0,3810
Beginning Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production	35	35	37	45	0	40
MY Imports	10	10	13	5	0	10
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL SUPPLY	45	45	50	50	0	50
MY Exports	0	0	5	0	0	0
MY Exp. to the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial Dom. Consum	15	15	15	18	0	15
Food Use Dom. Consump.	30	30	30	32	0	35
Feed Waste Dom. Consum	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	45	45	45	50	0	50
Ending Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	45	45	50	50	0	50

Palm Oil

Table 27. PSD, Palm Oil, 1,000 Metric Tons

PSD Table						
Country	Russian Federation					
Commodity	Oil, Palm			(1000 HA)(1000 TREES)(1000 MT)		
	2002	Revised	2003	Estimate	2004	Forecast
	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]
Market Year Begin		10.2002		10.2003		10.2004
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	10	10	10	10	10	10
Production	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imports	330	330	350	380	0	360
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL SUPPLY	340	340	360	390	10	370
MY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Exp. to the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial Dom. Consum	110	110	120	140	0	130
Food Use Dom. Consump.	220	220	230	240	0	230
Feed Waste Consumption	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	330	330	350	380	0	360
Ending Stocks	10	10	10	10	0	10
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	340	340	360	390	0	370

Table 28. Import Trade Matrix, Palm Oil, 1,000 Metric Tons

Import Trade Matrix			
Country	Russian Federation		
Commodity	Oil, Palm		
Time Period	Oct/Sep	Units:	1,000 MT
Imports for:	2002		**2003**
U.S.		U.S.	
Others		Others	
Malaysia	174	Malaysia	205
Indonesia	110	Indonesia	125
Germany	16	Netherlands	18
Netherlands	10	Sweden	9
Sweden	8	Thailand	6
Belgium	7	Germany	6
Thailand	4	Belgium	4
United Kingdom	1	European Union	3
Total for Others	330		376
Others not Listed	0		4
Grand Total	330		380