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Oilseeds and Products

Annual

2000

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Report Highlights:
Total forecast Russian oilseed production in 2000 is 4.0 million tons, with sunflowerseeds making up 88 percent of production. The sunflowerseed industry is experiencing a crisis of overproduction with falling prices caused by the high 1999 harvest. The Russian oilseed crush increased in 1999 because of new crushing capacity in southern Russia where sunflowerseed production is concentrated. At the same time, many old crushing plants in central Russia continued to face hard times, where they will continue working well below capacity.

Includes PSD changes: Yes
Includes Trade Matrix: Yes
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Executive Summary

Total forecast Russian oilseed production in 2000 is 4.0 million tons with sunflowerseed making up 88 percent of total. The sunflowerseed industry is experiencing a crisis of overproduction with falling prices caused by high 1999 production. Russian oilseed production reached an historic high of 4.6 million tons in 1999 mostly because of a 34 percent increase in area sown to sunflowerseeds from a year earlier. Crushing of oilseeds increased because of new crushing capacity in southern Russia where sunflowerseed production is concentrated. At the same time, many old crushing plants in central Russia built close to vegetable oil consuming regions continued to face hard times, working well below capacity. The increased crush was also stimulated by the large sunflowerseed harvest, imports of U.S. soybeans and export restrictions. Meal production and consumption increased because of lower prices caused by the larger crush and because of imported soybean meal. Vegetable oil production increased, and Russian companies started exports of vegetable oils. Although imports of vegetable oils continued at almost the same rate as a year ago, they are expected to decline in subsequent years.

Total Oilseeds

Post expects oilseed production in 2000 to fall to 4.0 million tons. Low prices and a renewed interest in conserving soil fertility will likely force sunflowerseed production in 2000 to fall to 4.0 million tons. Soybean production is expected to rise from 334,000 in 1999 to 350,000 tons in 2000 because of increasing production of soybeans for feed in Krasnodar and exports to China from the Far East. Total Russian oilseed production reached an historic high 4.6 million tons in 1999 with sunflowerseed making up 90 percent of total Russian oilseed production. Sunflowerseed production was 4.2 million tons. High production combined with a reduction in exports caused by export taxes and regional trade barriers have created a glut of sunflowerseed in the Russian market causing prices to fall as stocks rise. In 1999, sunflowerseed prices were 6,000 rubles ($250) per ton but fell to 2,200 rubles ($80) a ton in late 1999. They are not expected to go above 4,000 rubles ($140) a ton in 2000. Industry sources think prices will only begin increasing in June, July and August 2000.

Production

Crop Area

Soil exhaustion, stable demand for corn and the oversupplied Russian sunflowerseed market are expected to push down the area sown to oilseeds in 2000. Area sown to sunflowerseed is forecast to decrease from the historic high 5.5 million hectares in 1999 to 4.5 million. Although some local sources predicted an even larger cut in sown area to 3.7-4.0 million hectares, the cold weather in May is expected to result in some winter wheat area in the south being re-sown to sunflowers. Additionally, crushing plant demand for sunflowerseeds will be higher because of recent improvements in crushing capacity in southern regions such as Rostov-on-Don. Area sown to other oilseeds will increase slightly from 1999 because of the increasing demand for rapeseed and soybean.

Table 1. Sown Area, 1,000 hectares, 1995-99

Crop	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Sunflower	4,127	3,894	3,588	4,168	5,585
Soybean	487	4867	405	453	439
Rapeseed	276	167	139	198	246
Mustard	246	189	139	127	140
Flax	5.3	7.7	3.8	7.8	15.5
Castor Bean	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.21
Other	6.4	4.5	3.2	4.1	8.99
TOTAL	5148	4750	4278	4958	6434

Source: State Statistical Committee

Yields

Yields of oilseeds are forecast to increase slightly in 2000 because of a decrease in farming on marginal lands, better weather, and the more effective use of inputs. Sunflowerseed yields were 0.8 tons per hectare in 1999, one of the lowest levels in the 1990's. Soybean yields rose mostly on the basis of more intensive planting in Krasnodar and good weather in Amur. The significant decrease in rapeseed yields was caused by increased share of spring rapeseeds in 1999 which tend to have lower yields.

Table 2. Yields, tons per hectare, 1995-99

Crop	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Sunflower	1.02	0.71	0.79	0.72	0.75
Soybean	0.6	0.58	0.69	0.65	0.76
Rapeseed	0.45	0.66	0.62	0.63	0.55
Mustard	0.02	0.02	0.05	0.05	0.31
Flax	0.72	0.7	0.68	0.64	0.56
Castor Bean	0.66	0.16	0.34	0.22	0.43

Source: State Statistical Committee

Production Outcomes

Of the 4.7 million tons of oilseeds, former collective farms produced 4.04 million tons, while private farms produced 581,890 tons, and individual householders produced 54,860 tons. Sunflowerseed and soybean remain the most important oilseeds in Russia in 1999 with 90 percent and 8 percent shares, respectively. However, there are changes underway in the oilseed sector that reflect increasing farmer interest in finding markets for their products. As farmers slowly become more market-oriented, post expects mustard and flax production to grow as a share of oilseed production.

Mustard seed production has started to rebound from very low levels with production increasing 6.5 times from 6,800 tons to 43,000 tons. Of this total, 14,600 tons were produced in Stavropol Krai (up from 3,300 tons in 1998) while 14,500 tons were produced in Volgograd Oblast, home of the major Russian mustard processing company “Sarepta”, up from the 1998 production of only 600 tons. Increasing demand for mustard also pushed up production in neighboring Saratov and Samara oblasts to 4,700 tons. Although mustard sales channels were disrupted in the early 1990's, they are being rebuilt because of strong demand for sauces and medicines.

Production of flax for oilseed (crown or common flax) increased by 57 percent mostly in the North Caucasus, especially in Krasnodar and Stavropol krais and in Rostov Oblast (flax for linen is produced in Tver, Novgorod Novosibirsk, Pskov oblasts and Altai Krai). Although flax production does not account for a major share of oilseed production, its exports earn valuable hard currency because of stable demand by the paint and other non-

food industries. in Europe

Table 3. Production, thousand metric tons, 1994-98

Crop	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Sunflower	4,200	2,765	2,831	3,000	4,150
Soybean	290	284	280	297	335
Rapeseed	123	110	71	125	135
Mustard	4.7	4	5.8	6.8	42..9
Flax	3.8	5.4	2.6	5	8.7
Castor Bean	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.1
Other	2.4	0.6	1.8	1.3	3.1
TOTAL	4,624	3,168	3,192	3,435	4,674

Source: State Statistical Committee

Inputs

Although seed availability is not a problem, planting is slowed by the poor condition of Russia's machinery stocks. Fuel supplies are adequate but are still expensive while fertilizer supplies are 50 percent above 1999 levels. However, input supplies are still only a fraction of those used in the 1980's. Because so many farmers are pushing the rotation by planting sunflower more often than the recommended once every five years, supplies of fertilizers are especially important.

Consumption

Consumption of oilseeds increased in 1999 driven by lower prices and increasing development of Russia's crushing industry near sunflowerseed producing regions. Lower prices came from bigger supplies resulting from the large 1999 sunflowerseed crop, and high imports.

Trade

Post estimates 1999-2000 total oilseed exports at 780,000 tons. Because of export tariffs on oilseeds and regional restrictions in Krasnodar and Stavropol especially, oilseed exports were slowed with the first products leaving in only February 2000. Oilseed exports in the first 6 months of MY 1999/00 were only 550,000 tons, 40 percent below the level for the same period of the year before. Although there has been some recovery in sunflowerseed shipments in February and March 2000, the earlier slowdown will likely keep total exports low. In addition, exports will also be slowed by the build up of crushing capacity in the South of Russia where crushers pay back loans with oil. Soybean exports are estimated at 80,000 tons, the same level as in 1999, while rapeseed exports will decrease to 25,000 tons and will mostly go to China.

Imports of oilseeds are estimated to fall to 50,000 tons in MY 1999/00, after reaching 235,000 tons in MY 1998/99 boosted by 200,000 tons of donated U.S. soybeans. Some revival of commercial soybean imports and a possible increase in sunflowerseeds imports from neighboring countries could increase commercial imports of oilseeds to 100,000 tons in MY 2000/01.

Stocks

Stocks for sunflowerseeds are high but are expected to fall as stocks are crushed, exported or go bad. Soybean stocks are expected to fall because of high demand for feed.

Marketing

Total marketed volumes of oilseeds increased by 13 percent from 2.05 million tons in the CY 1998 to 2.32 million tons in CY 1999, of which 2.07 million tons were sunflowerseeds. The financial crisis of August 1998 pushed oilseed prices up, before they stabilized and started to fall on the eve of the 1999 harvest. Forced by necessity to sell oilseeds for cash, farmers flooded the market with sunflowerseeds, while increasing sales to state procurement organizations. Because of this, the state's share of purchases increased from 8.8 percent (5.3 percent for sunflowerseed) in CY 1998 to 10.9 percent (7.7 percent of sunflowerseed) in CY 1999. Despite this, the biggest share of commercial oilseeds is still sold directly to private purchasers (38.5 percent in 1998 and 37.3 percent in 1999) with some sunflowerseed sold on commodity exchanges. Distribution directly to end users fell from 15 percent of the total marketed volumes of oilseeds to 11 percent. In the sunflowerseed sector this share decreased from 16 percent to less than 12 percent. The share of barter deals for equipment, fertilizer and seeds increased from 37 percent of all marketed oilseeds (38 percent in sunflowerseeds) in 1998 to 40 percent and 42 percent respectively in CY 1999.

Table 4. Domestic Oilseeds Marketing Channels in 1999

Channel	TOTAL OILSEEDS		SUNFLOWER SEEDS	
	1,000 MT	million rubles	1,000 MT	million rubles
TOTAL	2321.7	6478.1	2065.3	5735.9
State Purchasing Organizations (1)	252.2	741.2	158.1	459.4
Directly by Farmers to Private Purchasers	867	2532.4	795.3	2326.1
Sold at Exchanges and Auctions	0.5	1.7	0.5	1.7
Directly to End Users (2)	259.5	654.2	240.9	607.3
Barter Deals for Equipment, Fertilizer and Seed	942.4	2548.5	870.5	2341.3

1/ Including sales to Roskhleboproduct, regional governments, and through small, public, cooperative trade organizations called Tsentrosoyuz;

2/ Including use in restaurants, other bulk users of oil, and bartered as payment to workers at factories, elevators and farms.

Source: State Statistical Committee

Policy

There are no specific policies in place to aid the oilseed producers although government procurement of sunflowerseeds may have boosted prices in 1999-2000. However, the benefits of this were reduced by taxing oilseed exports heavily enough to stop exports for much of the year. The Russian government recently ended an unsuccessful program to increase flax production and has still not defined its position on genetically modified organisms.

Tariffs

Oilseed imports are subject to 5 percent import duties with four exceptions: rapeseed for sowing (HS Number 1205.00.100.0) and sunflowerseeds for sowing (HS Number 1206.00.100.0) are imported duty free; sunflowerseeds that aren't used for sowing (HS Number 1206.00.910.0 and 1206.00.990.0) are subject to a 10

percent import duty.

Import tariffs are at least 25 percent lower, for oilseeds (HS number 12) and oilseed products (HS number 15, except for olive oil, margarine, and animal fats) imported from developing countries as defined by the Russian Government.

Export licensing requirements for oilseed exports are still in place. Although the licenses are supposed to be issued automatically, they complicate and slow the export process by imposing additional administrative costs. Resolution #798 of July 1999 extended the export duties for soybeans, sunflowerseed and rapeseed without setting any ending date. However, after a year of adjusting to these restrictive export policies, sunflowerseed exporters renewed exports in February, 2000. Significant carry over stocks of perishable sunflowerseeds on farms pushed down sunflowerseed procurement prices while an abundance of vegetable oil on the Russian market and relatively low oilseed meal prices forced traders to export sunflowerseeds before they spoiled -- an increasing problem as the year goes on. Most exports leave Russia on small barges for destinations in the Middle East and Europe. Export duties are given in the table below.

HS Number	Name of products	Tariff (Percent, Euro's)
1201 00	Soybeans	10%, but not less than 20 EURO per 1,000 kg
1205 00	Rapeseed	10%, but not less than 20 EURO per 1,000 kg
1206 00	Sunflowerseeds	10%, but not less than 15 EURO per 1,000 kg

Source: State Customs Committee

Sunflowerseeds

Post forecasts production at 3.5 million tons, with the crush forecast at 2.8 million tons because of the lower 2000 harvest. Exports are forecast at 300,000 tons minimum with almost all going out through the Black Sea to the Middle East and Europe. Russia may increase 2000 imports of sunflowerseeds by 50,000 tons. At the same time, a large sunflowerseed crop in Ukraine and Moldova could push imports up by 100 percent. Large new crushing plants built in the southern regions (North Caucasus, Black Earth and, potentially in Volga Valley) will demand sunflowerseed, but domestic production of sunflowers is not expected to reach 1999 levels because of reduced planting and delays in sowing caused by cold weather in May.

PSD, Sunflowerseeds, 1,000 metric tons, 1,000 hectares

PSD Table						
Country:	Russian Federation					
Commodity:	Sunflowerseed					
		1998		1999		2000
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		10/1998		10/1999		10/2000
Area Planted	4100	4100	5500	5600	0	4200
Area Harvested	4090	4090	5100	5530	0	4100
Beginning Stocks	15	15	30	30	100	100
Production	3000	3000	4150	4150	0	3500
MY Imports	35	35	5	10	0	50
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL SUPPLY	3050	3050	4185	4190	100	3650
MY Exports	860	860	400	700	0	300
MY Exp. to the EC	600	600	300	300	0	200
Crush Dom. Consumption	1860	1860	3100	2900	0	2800
Food Use Dom. Consump.	200	200	270	240	0	200
Feed Waste Dom.Consum.	100	100	315	250	0	300
Total Dom. Consumption	2160	2160	3685	3390	0	3300
Ending Stocks	30	30	100	100	100	50
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	3050	3050	4185	4190	100	3650
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

Russia increased sunflowerseed sown area in 1999 by 34 percent to a historic high of 5.59 million hectares. The eight main sunflowerseed producing regions (78 percent of sunflowerseed output) increased area sown to sunflowerseed by 30 percent, while smaller producing areas increased sown area by 50 percent. Expansion of production to marginal areas gave poor results because of farmer inexperience, soil exhaustion and a lack of suitable machinery and other inputs. Because of 1999's bad experiences, post expects sown area to fall.

Sunflowerseeds: Area, Yield, and Production by Region

	1986-1990	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00
PLANTED AREA, thousand hectares						
Russia	2,446	4,123	3,875	3,588	4,167	5,585
Voronezh	206	279	280	291	313	360
Volgograd	199	410	388	409	453	598
Saratov	313	420	430	361	396	531
Krasnodar	300	467	452	388	458	472
Stavropol	181	352	297	268	313	447
Rostov	429	881	694	678	809	1,021
Orenburg	143	204	240	210	254	436
Altay Kray	114	289	250	216	266	360
Other	561	821	844	767	905	1,360
YIELD, mt/ha						
Russia	0.82	1.02	0.71	0.79	0.72	0.75
Voronezh	0.57	1.36	0.83	1	0.94	1.11
Volgograd	0.51	0.85	0.51	0.7	0.51	0.67
Saratov	0.37	0.61	0.41	0.65	0.44	0.67
Krasnodar	1.6	1.75	1.28	0.84	1.24	1.3
Stavropol	1.11	1.17	0.97	0.84	0.88	0.5
Rostov	1.05	1.21	0.75	0.95	0.75	0.85
Orenburg	0.45	0.37	0.43	0.68	0.42	0.46
Altay Kray	0.48	0.47	0.31	0.24	0.31	0.35
Other	0.71	0.86	0.69	0.82	0.71	0.7

PRODUCTION, thousand metric tons						
Russia	2,553	4,200	2,765	2,831	3,000	4,150
Voronezh	140	381	233	291	295	399
Volgograd	148	348	200	288	233	396
Saratov	112	256	176	235	173	356
Krasnodar	654	817	580	327	571	613
Stavropol	263	412	290	224	278	225
Rostov	665	1,063	523	642	609	870
Orenburg	79	76	105	143	114	202
Altay Kray	99	136	79	53	82	126
Other	393	711	579	628	644	963

Source: State Statistical Committee
Data my not match PSD's because of rounding.

Export Trade Matrix, Sunflowerseeds, 1,000 Metric Tons

Export Trade Matrix			
Country:		Units:	1,000 MT
Commodity:			
Time period:	Oct/Sep		
Exports for	1998		1999
U.S.	12	U.S.	0
Others		Others	
Turkey	325	Turkey	180
Netherlands	168	Netherlands	50
Spain	85	Cyprus	50
Italy	54	Germany	35
Germany	47	Greece	30
France	22	France	20
Greece	22	Italy	20
Switzerland	22	Israel	10
Austria	14		
Latvia	9		
Total for Others	768		395
Others not listed	80		305
Grand Total	860		700

Import Trade Matrix, Sunflowerseeds, 1,000 Metric Tons

Import Trade Matrix			
Country:		Units:	1,000 MT
Commodity:			
Time period:	Oct/Sep		
Imports for	1998		1999
U.S.		U.S.	
Others		Others	
Ukraine	8	Ukraine	4
Moldova	5	Moldova	3
Yugoslavia	1		
Total for Others	14		7
Others not listed	21		3
Grand Total	35		10

Soybeans

In 1999, area sown to soybeans increased in the Far East, and yields increased in the Northern Caucasus. Imports were mostly U.S. shipments while exports went mostly to China, Korea and other Asian countries.

PSD, Soybeans, 1,000 Hectares, 1,000 metric Tons

PSD Table						
Country:	Russian Federation					
Commodity:	Soybean					
		1998		1999		2000
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		10/1998		10/1999		10/2000
Area Planted	452	452	460	440	0	450
Area Harvested	375	375	440	439	0	450
Beginning Stocks	30	30	157	157	80	80
Production	297	297	303	334	0	350
MY Imports	200	200	20	40	0	50
MY Imp. from U.S.	200	200	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL SUPPLY	527	527	480	531	80	480
MY Exports	80	80	50	50	0	0
MY Exp. to the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
Crush Dom. Consumption	250	250	350	401	0	400
Food Use Dom. Consump.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feed Waste Dom.Consum.	40	40	0	0	0	0
Total Dom. Consumption	290	290	350	401	0	400
Ending Stocks	157	157	80	80	80	80
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	527	527	480	531	80	480
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

Soybeans: Area, Yield, and Production by Region

	1986-1990	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00
PLANTED AREA, thousand hectares						
Russia	631	487	485	405	452	439
Krasnodar	30	3	41	37	78	50
Far East						
- Amur	408	292	279	232	211	219
- Primorye	106	56	67	36	90	92
Other	87	136	98	100	157	78
YIELD, mt/ha						
Russia	1.03	0.6	0.58	0.69	0.65	0.76
Krasnodar	1.36	1.18	0.79	1.21	0.54	0.96
Far East						
- Amur	1.05	0.58	0.56	0.73	0.76	0.84
- Primorye	0.96	0.52	0.63	0.43	0.66	0.59
PRODUCTION, thousand metric tons						
Russia	649	290	282	280	297	334
Krasnodar	42	36	32	45	43	48
Far East						
- Amur	430	170	156	169	162	183
- Primorye	106	56	67	36	60	54

Source: State Statistical Committee
Data my not match PSD's because of rounding.

Export Trade Matrix, Soybeans, 1,000 Metric Tons

Export Trade Matrix			
Country:		Units:	1,000 MT
Commodity:			
Time period:	Oct/Sep		
Exports for	1998		1999
U.S.		U.S.	0
Others		Others	
China	50	China	25
Vietnam	10	Vietnam	8
Korea, Rep. of	5	Korea, Rep.of	7
Total for Others	65		40
Others not listed	15		10
Grand Total	80		50

Import Trade Matrix, Soybeans, 1,000 Metric Tons

Import Trade Matrix			
Country:		Units:	1,000 MT
Commodity:			
Time period:	Oct/Sep		
Imports for	1998		1999
U.S.	200	U.S.	20
Others		Others	
		China	10
Total for Others	0		10
Others not listed	0		10
Grand Total	200		40

Rapeseed

Rapeseed production continued to increase and is expected to rise in 2000 to 145,000 tons. Winter rapeseed sown area which was mostly in the North Caucasus decreased from 49,000 hectares in 1998 to 12,000 hectares in 1999 because sunflowerseed production was more profitable. Winter rapeseed production only remains significant in Kaliningrad, where the winter is mild and rapeseed is exported. At the same time, spring rapeseed sown area increased from 150,000 hectares in 1998 to 236,000 hectares in 1999. This shift caused some drop in the yields because spring crops tend to have lower yields. Rapeseed is exported to Switzerland, Belgium, Lithuania (as a trans-shipper) and the UK.

PSD, Rapeseed, 1,000 Hectares, 1,000 Metric Tons

PSD Table						
Country:	Russian Federation					
Commodity:	Rapeseed					
		1998		1999		2000
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		10/1998		10/1999		10/2000
Area Planted	160	198	180	246	0	270
Area Harvested	155	195	175	245	0	260
Beginning Stocks	0	0	20	20	20	15
Production	125	125	140	135	0	145
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	125	125	160	155	20	160
MY Exports	25	25	30	30	0	30
MY Exp. to the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
Crush Dom. Consumption	70	70	100	100	0	100
Food Use Dom. Consump.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feed Waste Dom.Consum.	10	10	10	10	0	10
Total Dom. Consumption	80	80	110	110	0	110
Ending Stocks	20	20	20	15	20	20
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	125	125	160	155	20	160
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

The table below shows sown area and production of spring rapeseed in 1999 by economic regions of Russia.

Rapeseed (spring): Area and Production by Region, 1999, 1,000 hectares, 1,000 metric tons

Region	Sown area	Production
Russia, TOTAL	235.8	120.1
Central	40	5.1
Volgo-Vyatka	11.5	3
Central Black Earth	10.9	1.7
Volga Valley	76.3	51.8
including:		
- Tatarstan	70.1	48.5
Ural	19	12.6
West Siberia	47	33
including:		
- Omsk oblast	15.1	7.9
- Tyumen oblast	20.6	20.7
East Siberia	20	8.3
including:		
- Chita oblast	12.8	5.9

Source: State Statistical Committee
Data my not match PSD's because of rounding.

Peanuts

Russia does not produce peanuts and imports them for food processing or for sale as a snack food.

PSD, Peanut Oil, 1,000 Metric Tons

PSD Table						
Country	Russian Federation					
Commodity	Oilseed, Peanut				(1000 HA)(1000 MT)	
	Revised	1998	Preliminary	1999	Forecast	2000
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		10/1998		10/1999		10/2000
Area Planted	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area Harvested	0	0	0	0	0	0
Beginning Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imports	40	40	40	60	0	50
My Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL SUPPLY	40	40	40	60	0	50
MY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Exp. to the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
Crush Dom. Consumption	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food Use Dom. Consump.	40	40	40	60	0	50
Feed,Seed,Waste Dm.Cn.	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	40	40	40	60	0	50
Ending Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	40	40	40	60	0	50
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

Total Meals

Post forecasts Russian meal production in 2000-2001 to be 1.53 million tons, the same as in 1999 with a reduction in U.S. concessional shipments partially made up for by local production. Total production of protein meals including cake is estimated at 1.53 million tons. Total meal supplies were boosted by imports of U.S. soybean and soybean meal in 1998 and 1999. Thus, total meal forecast for 2000 is 1.68 million tons.

Although several Russian estimates put Russia's annual crushing capacity at 4.3 million, some equipment is in such poor condition that post estimates that only 3.7 million tons capacity is likely useable with a maximum of 400,000 tons peak monthly capacity possible for short periods. For sunflowerseed, the oil market drives the crush while for soybean, the meal market does. Crushing of oilseeds increased mostly because of the large sunflowerseed crop and increasing capacity in southern Russia where sunflowerseed production is located. Only an estimated 12 percent of capacity is in small and on-farm crushing plants which are likely to face increasing competitive pressure from the newer large plants. Also expected to decline are many large old crushing plants in Central Russia that were built near vegetable oil consuming regions under the central planning system. These plants continued working well below capacity despite the large sunflowerseeds harvest, calling into question their economic viability and making it likely that many of will end up going out of business. These plants are plagued by a shortage of investment capital, problems with storage, transportation, marketing, debt and a lack of market orientation. Industry sources say that these plants will probably have to switch to rapeseed or flax to survive. They may also be rendered obsolete because they are the product of a planning system which made them too large and placed them in economically unfeasible locations far from producers and markets.

Production

Production of oilseeds meal and cake increased in MY 1999/00 to almost 1.5 million tons from 1.1 million tons in 1998/99. This increase was a result of increasing sunflowerseed production, U.S. soybean shipments, Russian export duties on oilseeds and stable demand for protein feeds. The majority of soybean meal was crushed from imported soybeans. While in 1999-2000, the sunflowerseed glut resulted in the diversion of seeds to more inefficient plants and to on-farm crushing, hurting productivity and quality (and reducing extraction rates), some of this should be reversed as supplies fall and newer plants come on line.

Total Meal Production, 1998-2000, 1,000 MT

	1998-1999	1999-2000
Total Meal	1,140	1,530
Sunflowerseeds Meal	730	1,000
Soybean Meal	200	320
Rapeseeds Meal	40	55
Fish Meal	165	152

Source: State Statistics Committee

Consumption

Consumption of oilseed meal was the highest since the end of centralized soybean imports in the early 1990's. Total consumption of oilseeds meal is estimated by Post at 1.15 million tons in 1998, 1.7 million in MY 1999, and 1.4 million tons in 2000. Post expects this consumption level will be inadequate to allow a recovery in livestock production in the less efficient farms which cannot generate effective demand for feed. This happens because trade is limited by continuing weaknesses in the financial sector and a liquidity crunch created by the long time-lag between when oilseeds are purchased, feed is made, livestock is grown and sold for meat. In addition, although sunflower meal is plentiful, the poultry sector is still short of soybean meal which provides the necessary protein for chickens.

Trade

The oilseeds meal trade was dominated by imports of U.S. soybeans. Virtually no meal was exported.

Stocks

Stocks for all meal are very low at only 4 percent of consumption. This is not expected to change markedly in the near future.

Marketing

Most oilseed meals are sold for compound and other types of feed with soybean meal mostly going for poultry feed and sunflowerseed used for other livestock. This is based on average Russian protein rations for poultry range between 14 and 20 percent, for hogs between 12 to 15 percent and for cattle 12 to 15 percent. Post does not expect demand to increase or fall sharply in the near future.

Policy

The Russian government has no functioning program to support oilseed crushing plants although some regions support local firms.

Tariffs

The import tariff for oilseeds meal and cake is 5 percent of the customs value. Soybean meal imported under the US - Russian government to government agreement entered duty free.

Feed Demand. Strategic Indicator Tables for the Russian Federation.

FEED DEMAND				
STRATEGIC INDICATOR TABLES FOR RUSSIA				
MEAT PRODUCTION				
		Last Year	Current Year	Out Year Forecast
Calendar Year:	1998	1999	2000	2001
Poultry				
Poultry Meat (1,000 metric tons)	640	640	600	600
Eggs (million pieces):	33,000	32,500	32,000	32,000
Pork (1,000 metric tons)	1,510	1,490	1,490	1,500
COMPOUND FEED SECTOR				
		Last Year	Current Year	Out Year Forecast
Calendar Year:	1998	1999	2000	2001
Compound Feed Capacity	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Total Compound Feed Produced	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
------ by integrated producers				
------ by commercial producers				
FEED GRAIN USE (1,000 Metric Tons)				
		Last Year	Current Year	Out Year Forecast
Marketing Year (Oct-Sep)*	1998 (1997/98)	1999 (1998/99)	2000 (1999/00)	2001 (2000/01)
Corn (Domestic consumption: feed)	1,000	1,500	1,325	1,150
Other (specify)	28,000	26,800	23,950	26,000
- wheat	12,000	11,200	11,900	13,000
- barley	10,000	9,500	7,300	7,300
- oats	6,500	5,000	3,500	4,500
PROTEIN - ENERGY USAGE (1,000 metric tons)				

		Last Year	Current Year	Out Year Forecast
Marketing Year:	1998 (1997/98)	1999 (1998/99)	2000 (1999/00)	2001 (2000/01)
Total Protein Meal (feed waste domestic consumption)	1,050	1,355	1,910	1,595
Soy Bean Meal (feed waste domestic consumption)	50	400	680	400
Other Protein Meal, e.g. Sunflowerseeds Meal, Rape Meal (feed waste domestic consumption)	810	745	1,025	990
Fish Meal	190	210	205	205
Palm Crude Oil (feed waste domestic consumption)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
TRADE (Metric Tonnes)				
		Last Year	Current Year	Out Year Forecast
Calendar Year:	1998	1999	2000	2001
Corn				
Imports:	79,300	704,000	100,000	150,000
Exports:	5,750	11,000	400	500
Soy Beans				
Imports:	13,255	220,000	15,000	50,000
Exports:	65,156	16,000	26,000	15,000
Soy Bean Meal				
Imports:	178,750	402,800	150,000	200,000
Exports:	10	10	10	10
Fish Meal				
Imports:	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Exports:	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Palm Crude Oil				
Imports:	76,825	117,060	80,000	80,000
Exports:	21	570	100	50
PROTEIN PRODUCTS TARIFFS AND TAXES		Bound Rate	Applied Rate	Other
	Product	(%)	(%)	Import
Report Year:	Description 1/			Taxes/Fees

0505.90	FEATHER MEAL		10	
1501.00.110.0	GREASE (for industrial use except for production of products to be used in human consumption)		10	
1501.00.190.0	GREASE (other)		15	
1502.00.100.0	TALLOW (for industrial use except for production of products to be used in human consumption)		5	
1502.00.900.0	TALLOW (other)		15	
1511	PALM OIL		5	
1518	ANML/VG FTS &OILS		15	
2301.10.000.0	MEAT AND BONE MEAL		5	
2301.20.000.0	FISH MEAL		5	

* In PSD Tables for grains and oilseeds marketing years are specified as following: MY 1998 is marketing year which begins in October 1998 and ends in September 1999. In the given table format marketing year 1998 looks like year which starts in October 1997 and ends in September 1998. In order to avoid confusion with the oilseeds and grain PSD tables, for each year Post specifies what is the period.
** Tariff codes are different in Russia from those used in the US, and Post gives Russian tariff codes for Grease and Tallow

Oilseed Meal Tables

Around 10,000 tons of sunflowerseed meal are regularly exported to Israel, and non-CIS neighbors of Russia.

PSD, Sunflowerseed Meal, 1,000 Metric Tons

PSD Table						
Country:						
Commodity:	Sunflower Seed Meal					
		1998		1999		2000
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		10/1998		10/1999		10/2000
Crush	1860	1860	3100	2900	0	2800
Extr. Rate	0.3925	0.3925	0.3226	0.3448	ERR	0.3571
Beginning Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production	730	730	1000	1000	0	1000
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	730	730	1000	1000	0	1000
MY Exports	10	10	10	10	0	10
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.	720	720	990	990	0	990
Total Dom. Consumption	720	720	990	990	0	990
Ending Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	730	730	1000	1000	0	1000
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

Soybean Meal

US soybean meal and cake shipments made up most soybean meal consumption in MY 1998/99. Post updates final PSD for MY 1998/99 based on these deliveries. When the soybeans and soybean meal arrived, consumption jumped by 70 percent. Because this one-time increase in consumption is not likely to result in long-term restructuring, Post forecasts return to the 1998 level of soybean meal consumption of 400,000 tons. This assumes domestic producers manage to get the average soybean crop and commercial imports return to an average level of the 1990's.

PSD, Soybean Meal, 1,000 Metric Tons

PSD Table						
Country:						
Commodity:	Soybean meal					
		1998		1999		2000
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		10/1998		10/1999		10/2000
Crush	250	250	350	401	0	400
Extr. Rate	0.8	0.8	0.7885714	0.798005	ERR	0.8
Beginning Stocks	14	14	134	20	10	20
Production	200	200	276	320	0	320
MY Imports	370	206	50	360	0	70
MY Imp. from U.S.	300	100	0	325	0	0
MY Imp. from the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL SUPPLY	584	420	460	700	10	410
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.	450	400	450	680	0	400
Total Dom. Consumption	450	400	450	680	0	400
Ending Stocks	134	20	10	20	10	10
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	584	420	460	700	10	410
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

Note: Russian official Customs statistical data register most of soybean meal under soybean cake codes. PSD includes both soybean meal and cake data under soybean meal.

Import Trade Matrices, Soybean Meal, 1,000 Metric Tons

Import Trade Matrix			
Country:		Units:	1,000 MT
Commodity:			
Time period:	Oct/Sep		
Imports for	1998		1999
U.S.	100	U.S.	325
Others		Others	
Argentina	32	Argentina	8
Brazil	15	Brazil	5
Kyrgyzstan	8	China	5
Uzbekistan	6		
Total for Others	61		18
Others not listed	45		7
Grand Total	206		350

Rapeseed Meal

Russia produces and uses very little rapeseed meal.

PSD, Rapeseed Meal, 1,000 Metric Tons

PSD Table						
Country:						
Commodity:	Rapeseeds Meal					
		1998		1999		2000
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		10/1998		10/1999		10/2000
Crush	70	70	100	100	0	100
Extr. Rate	0.5714286	0.5714286	0.55	0.55	ERR	0.55
Beginning Stocks	5	5	0	0	0	0
Production	40	40	55	55	0	55
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	45	45	55	55	0	55
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.	45	45	55	55	0	55
Total Dom. Consumption	45	45	55	55	0	55
Ending Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	45	45	55	55	0	55
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

Fish Meal

There are no official data for fish meal production or trade. All data in the PSD are Post estimates based on sources information on CY production and official statistical data on all animal, poultry and fish meal imports for CY 1998 and CY 1999. Russia produces about 200,000 tons of fish meal a year, mostly from May to July in the Far East and around the Caspian Sea. Russia exports fish meal during peak seasons, mostly to China and Japan while it imports product during the off season from Peru, Spain, Norway and Denmark for use in feed.

PSD, Fish Meal, 1,000 Metric Tons

PSD Table						
Country:	Russian Federation					
Commodity:	Fish Meal					
		1998		1999		2000
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		10/1998		10/1999		10/2000
Catch for Reduction	0	0	0	0	0	0
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	ERR	ERR	ERR	ERR	ERR	ERR
Beginning Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production	165	165	152	152	0	150
MY Imports	55	55	63	63	0	65
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL SUPPLY	220	220	215	215	0	215
MY Exports	10	10	10	10	0	10
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.	210	210	205	205	0	205
Total Dom. Consumption	210	210	205	205	0	205
Ending Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	220	220	215	215	0	215
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

Total Oils

Vegetable oil production increased in 1999, which spurred Russian exports of vegetable oils. This expected to continue increasing in 2000. However, imports of vegetable oils have remained at a high level. However, as more high-quality Russian capacity comes on-line over the next few years, imports are expected to fall. Post estimates that Russia can manufacture 140,000 tons of vegetable oil a month in peak season, not including on-farm crushing which may add another 5,000-10,000 tons. Reflecting more abundant oil supplies, the price of sunflower oil fell from $530 per ton in 1999 to $335-$340 per ton in 2000.

Consumption

Crushing for oil increased, and production of vegetable oils (industrial production and production at the on-farm crushing facilities) is estimated by Post at 1.22 million tons in MY 1999/00. Oil imports continue because many independent oil processing plants such margarine and mayonnaise manufacturers in Moscow and central Russia prefer imports. Because they are far from sunflowerseed producing regions, they opt for stable, reliable foreign sources of vegetable oil supply. However, starting in 1999 and 2000, some large modern vegetable oil plants came into operation in southern Russia, especially in Rostov-on-Don and Belgorod oblasts. There are other modern plants near Moscow and St. Petersburg. Post expects these plants and others in the planning stage to cut into imports of vegetable oil.

Supply of Vegetable Oils, 1998-2000, 1,000 Metric Tons

	1998-1999	1999-2000
Total Oil	1,750	2,000
Sunflowerseeds Oil	1,030	1,160
Soybean Oil	256	275
Rapeseed Oil	160	160
Palm and other Oils	80	110

Source: State Customs Committee

Trade

Post forecasts further decrease in total oil imports in MY 2000 to be 590,000-600,000 tons. Despite this decrease from previous years, imports still compose significant portion of total supply.

Russian Vegetable Oil Imports, 1,000 Metric Tons

	Soybean	Olive	Palm	Sunflower	Rapeseed	Coconut	Total
Quarterly Data							
Oct/Dec 96	4.5	1.6	14.3	17.3	0.0	0.0	54.8
Jan/Mar 97	6.3	1.4	17.3	31.1	17.1	3.9	75.7
Apr/Jun 97	8.0	0.6	19.2	59.2	15.8	4.8	152.0
Jul/Sep 97	16.8	1.6	29.5	125.4	60.3	6.6	259.0
Oct/Dec 97	19.1	1.3	37.4	109.2	79.1	5.2	207.7
Jan/Mar 98	11.6	0.6	28.4	61.8	35.5	5.8	144.7
Apr/Jun 98	22.6	0.8	20.8	76.7	36.5	6.7	171
Jul/Sep 98	31.5	0.5	17.2	59.0	43.4	7.0	127.9
Oct/Dec 98	36.8	1.0	14.7	37.8	12.8	2.0	106.7
Jan/Mar 99	42.6	0.1	18.0	49.8	14.4	5.5	147.9
Apr/Jun 99	73.3	0.1	23.2	89.6	31.9	10.3	228.4
Jul/Sep 99	135.9	0.2	22.5	103.4	74.2	7.3	343.5
Oct/Dec 99	63.1	0.5	53.3	61.0	54.1	8.4	240.4
Jan/Mar 00	45.7	0.5	35.8	31.1	40.4	8.0	161.5
Marketing Year Summary							
Oct/Sept							
- 96/97	35.7	5.1	80.2	232.9	93.2	15.3	462.4
- 97/98	84.7	3.2	103.7	306.7	194.5	24.7	717.6
- 98/99	288.5	1.4	78.4	280.6	133.3	25.1	807.4
- 99/00	108.8	1.0	89.1	92.2	94.5	16.4	402

Stocks

Stocks of vegetable oil increased by the end of MY 1998 to 170,000 tons. In MY 1999 Post forecast decrease of vegetable oils stocks to 140,000 tons, and the forecast for MY 2000 is 100,000 tons, which is considered as a norm for this perishable product. In order to avoid double calculation, and because of lack of statistical data, Post does not include stocks of processed and retail packed vegetable oil in the wholesale and retail trade and in individual households, because most of this was already calculated in the food use domestic consumption.

Marketing

Most oil is sold to food processors to be made into margarine and mayonnaise or bottled in large, vertically integrated companies for retail sale. The largest margarine producers are located in Nizhny Novgorod, Samara, Saratov, Krasnodar and Irkutsk while the largest mayonnaise plants are in Moscow, Yekaterinburg, Nizhny Novgorod and Irkutsk.

Tariffs

Following are import tariffs on vegetable oil and oil products.

Table 5. Import tariffs on vegetable oil and vegetable oil products.

HS Number	Name of products	Tariff (Percent, Euros)
1507	Soybean oil, crude or refined	15%
1508	Peanut oil, crude or refined	5%
1509	Olive oil, crude or refined	10%
1510	Other olive oil	15%
1511	Palm oil, crude or refined	5%
1512	Sunflower seeds oil, Salflor oil, cotton seeds oil, crude or refined	15
	except:	
1512.19.910.0	Sunflowerseeds oil (other)	15%, but not less than Euro 0.09/kg
1513	Coconut (copra) oil, Palm kernel oil	5%
1514	Rapeseed oil, mustard oil, crude or refined	15%
1515	Other fixed vegetable fats and oils	5%
1516	Fats and oil, animal and vegetable, hydrohenized	15%
1517.10.100.0	Margarine, excluding liquid margarine, with over 10% oil, but not more than 15% oil	15%, but not less than Euro 0.12/kg
1517.10.900.0	Margarine, other	15%, but not less than Euro 0.12/kg
1517.90.100.0	Other: artificial mixtures of two or more products provided for in headings 1501 to 1515	15%, but not less than Euro 0.12/kg

1517.90.910.0	Other vegetable oil, liquid, mixed	15%, but not less than Euro 0.12/kg
1517.90.930.0	Edible mixtures and products, for greasing cooking forms	15%, but not less than Euro 0.12/kg
1510.90.990.0	Other	15%, but not less than Euro 0.12/kg

Exports are very small and are mostly to neighboring countries.

Oil Tables

Sumflowerseed Oil

Sunflowerseed oil imports fell in 1999-2000 because of increasing local production and signs that the Russian sunflowerseed crushing sector is becoming more market-oriented. Most notable are the recent openings of large modern crushing plants in southern Russia. Most imported oil comes from Argentina and over the border from Ukraine.

PSD, Sunflowerseed Oil, 1,000 Metric Tons

PSD Table						
Country:	Russian Federation					
Commodity:	Sunflower Oil					
		1998		1999		2000
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		10/1998		10/1999		10/2000
Crush	1860	1860	3100	2900	0	2800
Extr. Rate	0.40322581	0.4032	0.380645	0.3965517	ERR	0.3928571
Beginning Stocks	85	85	60	60	100	80
Production	750	750	1180	1150	0	1100
MY Imports	280	280	225	200	0	200
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL SUPPLY	1115	1115	1465	1410	100	1380
MY Exports	25	25	70	170	0	160
MY Exp. to the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial Dom. Consum	100	100	200	150	0	150
Food Use Dom. Consump.	920	920	1060	1000	0	1000
Feed Waste Dom.Consum.	10	10	35	10	0	20
Total Dom. Consumption	1030	1030	1295	1160	0	1170
Ending Stocks	60	60	100	80	100	50
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	1115	1115	1465	1410	100	1380
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

Export Trade Matrices, Sunflowerseed Oil, 1,000 Metric Tons

Export Trade Matrix			
Country:		Units:	1,000 MT
Commodity:			
Time period:	Oct/Sep		
Imports for	1998		1999
U.S.	0	U.S.	0
Others		Others	
Kazakhstan	11	Kazakhstan	25
Egypt	5	Egypt	20
Turkey	4	Turkey	15
Algeria	2	Greece	10
India	2	Estonia	5
Hungary	1		
Total for Others	25		75
Others not listed	0		95
Grand Total	25		170

Source: State Customs Committee data

Import Trade Matrix, Sunflowerseed Oil, 1,000 Metric Tons

Import Trade Matrix			
Country:		Units:	1,000 MT
Commodity:			
Time period:	Oct/Sep		
Imports for	1998		1999
U.S.	27	U.S.	10
Others		Others	
Argentina	136	Ukraine	65
Ukraine	53	Argentina	60
Hungary	17	Hungary	10
Romania	16		
Yugoslavia	4		
Turkey	4		
France	3		
Moldova	3		
Uzbekistan	2		
Kazakhstan	1		
Total for Others	239		135
Others not listed	14		55
Grand Total	280		200

Soybean Oil

Because of tight supplies in Russia, post expects 2000/01 exports to fall to 150,000 metric tons. Post increased estimates for soybean imports in MY 1999/00 to 180,000 metric tons based on actual shipments in October 1999 through March 2000, which already reached 110,000 tons. The use of soybeans for food is slowly becoming more popular because it is cheap, which is especially well-suited for the poor and institutions. Soybean oil imports increased because of low world market prices and the reliability of imports over domestic supplies which face regional trade barriers and shipment problems. Imports from the Netherlands are mostly from the US or Argentina.

PSD, Soybean Oil, 1,000 Metric Tons

PSD Table						
Country:						
Commodity:	Soybean Oil					
		1998		1999		2000
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		10/1998		10/1999		10/2000
Crush	250	250	350	401	0	400
Extr. Rate	0.14	0.14	0.1285714	0.1371571	ERR	0.1375
Beginning Stocks	21	21	30	90	15	50
Production	35	35	45	55	0	55
MY Imports	100	290	60	180	0	150
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL SUPPLY	156	346	135	325	15	255
MY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Exp. to the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial Dom. Consum	25	50	20	50	0	45
Food Use Dom. Consump.	101	206	100	225	0	170
Feed Waste Dom.Consum.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dom. Consumption	126	256	120	275	0	215
Ending Stocks	30	90	15	50	15	40
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	156	346	135	325	15	255
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, Soybean Oil, 1,000 Metric Tons

Import Trade Matrix			
Country:		Units:	1,000 MT
Commodity:			
Time period:	Oct/Sep		
Imports for	1998		1999
U.S.	4	U.S.	10
Others		Others	
Netherlands	134	Netherlands	60
Belgium	81	Argentina	50
Germany	21	Belgium	25
Argentina	17	Germany	20
UK	12		
Finland	9		
Korea, Rep. of	3		
Spain	3		
France	2		
Norway	1		
Total for Others	283		155
Others not listed	3		15
Grand Total	290		180

Source: State Customs Committee monthly and quarterly data

Rapeseed Oil

Russia uses and produces very little rapeseed oil. Most consumption is imported from the EU and is used for food processing.

PSD, Rapeseed Oil, 1,000 Metric Tons

PSD Table						
Country:						
Commodity:	Rapeseeds Oil					
		1998		1999		2000
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		10/1998		10/1999		10/2000
Crush	70	70	100	100	0	100
Extr. Rate	0.21428571	0.2142857	0.2	0.2	ERR	0.2
Beginning Stocks	30	30	20	20	10	10
Production	15	15	20	20	0	20
MY Imports	135	135	130	130	0	100
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	170	170	10	130
MY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Exp. to the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial Dom. Consum	40	40	40	40	0	20
Food Use Dom. Consump.	120	120	120	120	0	100
Feed Waste Dom.Consum.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dom. Consumption	160	160	160	160	0	120
Ending Stocks	20	20	10	10	10	10
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	180	180	170	170	10	130
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, Rapeseed Oil, 1,000 Metric Tons

Import Trade Matrix			
Country:		Units:	1,000 MT
Commodity:			
Time period:	Oct/Sep		
Imports for	1998		1999
U.S.		U.S.	
Others		Others	
Belgium	50	Belgium	60
Netherlands	34	Netherlands	25
UK	10	Poland	10
Hungary	10	Hungary	10
Poland	5		
Lithuania	1		
Total for Others	110		105
Others not listed	25		25
Grand Total	135		130

Source: State Customs Committee monthly and quarterly data

Palm Oil

Russia imports all of its palm oil consumption from South East Asia either directly or transhipped through the Netherlands. Post estimates palm oil imports in 1999-2000 at 110,000 metric tons.

PSD, Palm Oil, 1,000 Metric Tons

PSD Table						
Country:	Russian Federation					
Commodity:	Oil, Palm					
		1998		1999		2000
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		10/1998		10/1999		10/2000
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	80	80	110	110	0	100
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL SUPPLY	80	80	110	110	0	100
MY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Exp. to the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial Dom. Consum.	40	40	60	60	0	55
Food Use Dom. Consump.	40	40	50	50	0	45
Feed Seed Waste Dm.Cn.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dom. Consumption	80	80	110	110	0	100
Ending Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	80	80	110	110	0	100
Calendar Year Imports	54	0	54	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, Rapeseed Oil, 1,000 Metric Tons

Import Trade Matrix			
Country:		Units:	1,000 MT
Commodity:			
Time period:	Oct/Sep		
Imports for	1998		1999
U.S.		U.S.	
Others		Others	
Malaysia	25	Malaysia	40
Netherlands	20	Netherlands	25
Indonesia	10	Indonesia	20
Belgium	5		
Singapore	5		
Total for Others	65		85
Others not listed	15		25
Grand Total	80		110

Source: State Customs Committee monthly and quarterly data