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Report Highlights:

For 2020/21 oilseeds will remain a top choice for Ukrainian farmers due to higher profitability compared to grains. FAS Kyiv forecast sunflower and rapeseed production on a level similar to MY2019/20, while soybean production may decrease slightly. The land market, crude oil prices and the domestic tax policy are factors that will influence farmers' spring planting decisions and exports in general for MY2020/21.

General Outlook:

In completing this report FAS Kyiv did not weigh any implications related to the COVID-19 pandemic and the impact on the Ukrainian oilseeds sector for MY2020/21 or trade of oilseeds. At this time, there are too many unknown factors impacting both the Ukrainian and the global economy to complete any realistic evaluation. As soon as more reliable information is available on the potential impact of the pandemic on the Ukrainian oilseeds sector and trade, FAS Kyiv will issue an update.

Oilseeds retain the status of the most popular crops for Ukrainian farmers because they typically offer good profitability (please refer to Profitability and Area Planted table below for more details). Please note, for the purposes of this report, the term “profitability” means the ratio between revenues and variable costs for different crops reported by the State Statistic Service of Ukraine (SSSU).

Profitability and Area Planted under Major Agricultural Crops in Ukraine
(thousand hectares, %, Calendar Years)

	1995	2000	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019*
Grains & Pulses Area	14,152	13,646	16,210	14,800	14,728	14,349	14,602	14,839	15,279
Grains & Pulses Prof.	86%	65%	2%	26%	43%	38%	25%	25%	-
Soybean Area	25	65	1,370	1,806	2,147	1,846	1,997	1,716	1,609
Soybean Prof.	-	-	33%	35%	39%	52%	29%	21%	-
Sunflower Area	2,020	2,943	5,051	5,257	4,965	5,904	6,020	6,117	5,928
Sunflower Seed Prof.	171%	52%	28%	37%	81%	63%	41%	33%	-
Rapeseed Area	49	214	1,017	882	684	456	788	1,042	1,278
Rapeseed Prof.	-	-	9%	29%	44%	45%	44%	31%	-
Sugar Beets Area	1,475	856	280	331	239	292	316	276	221
Sugar Beets Prof.	31%	6%	3%	18%	28%	24%	12%	-11%	-

Source: State Statistics Service of Ukraine, (-) indicates data not available, (*) - preliminary data

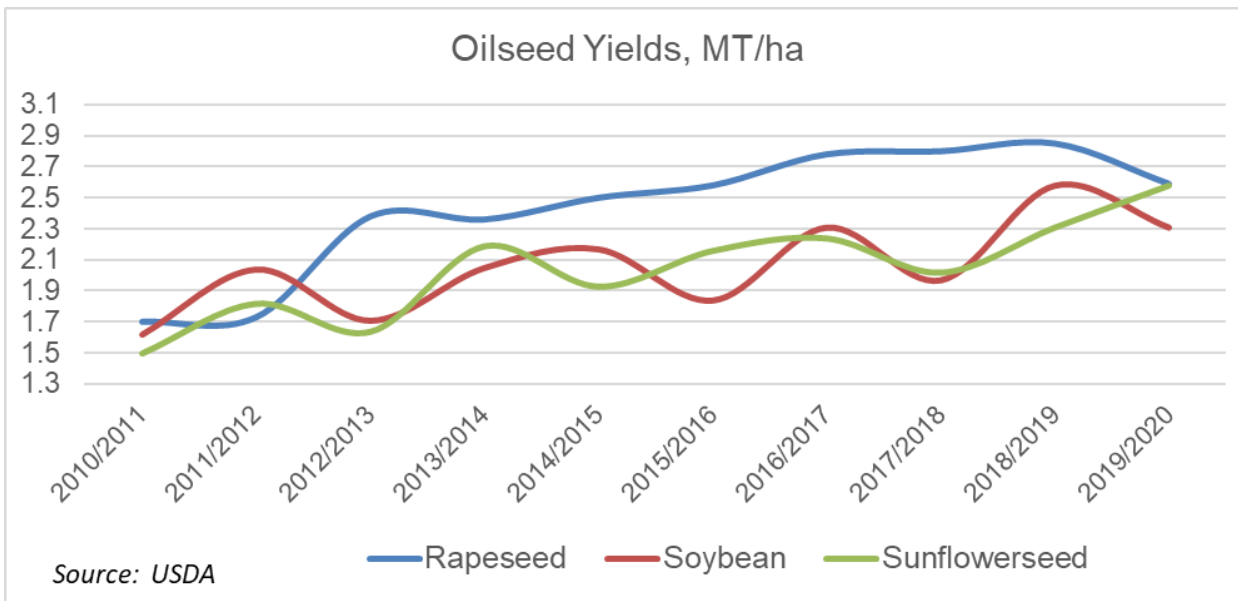
It should be noted that the profitability of oilseeds has been gradually decreasing over the last three years. The major factor behind this trend has been an increase in oilseed production volumes. This fostered competition between farmers, thus allowing crushers and exporters to bargain for a better price.

Sunflower offers the best profitability for farmers among the various oilseeds. As a result, over the last decade there has been a steady growth in planting area under sunflower crop that exhausted itself by 2016. The main limiting factor for sunflower seed, capping further expansion of area, is the significant increase in production costs when crop rotation requirements are not met. Sunflower seed is also used as a sort of “insurance policy” in the event of high winterkill rates or sharp changes in domestic policy (please refer to the Policy section at the end of the report for more details), which helps farmers salvage income. Since the production area for sunflower has remained relatively stable for the last three years, the major factor behind the growth of production has been an increase in yields fostered by a combination of advanced seeds, agrochemicals, machinery and growing skills of local agronomists.

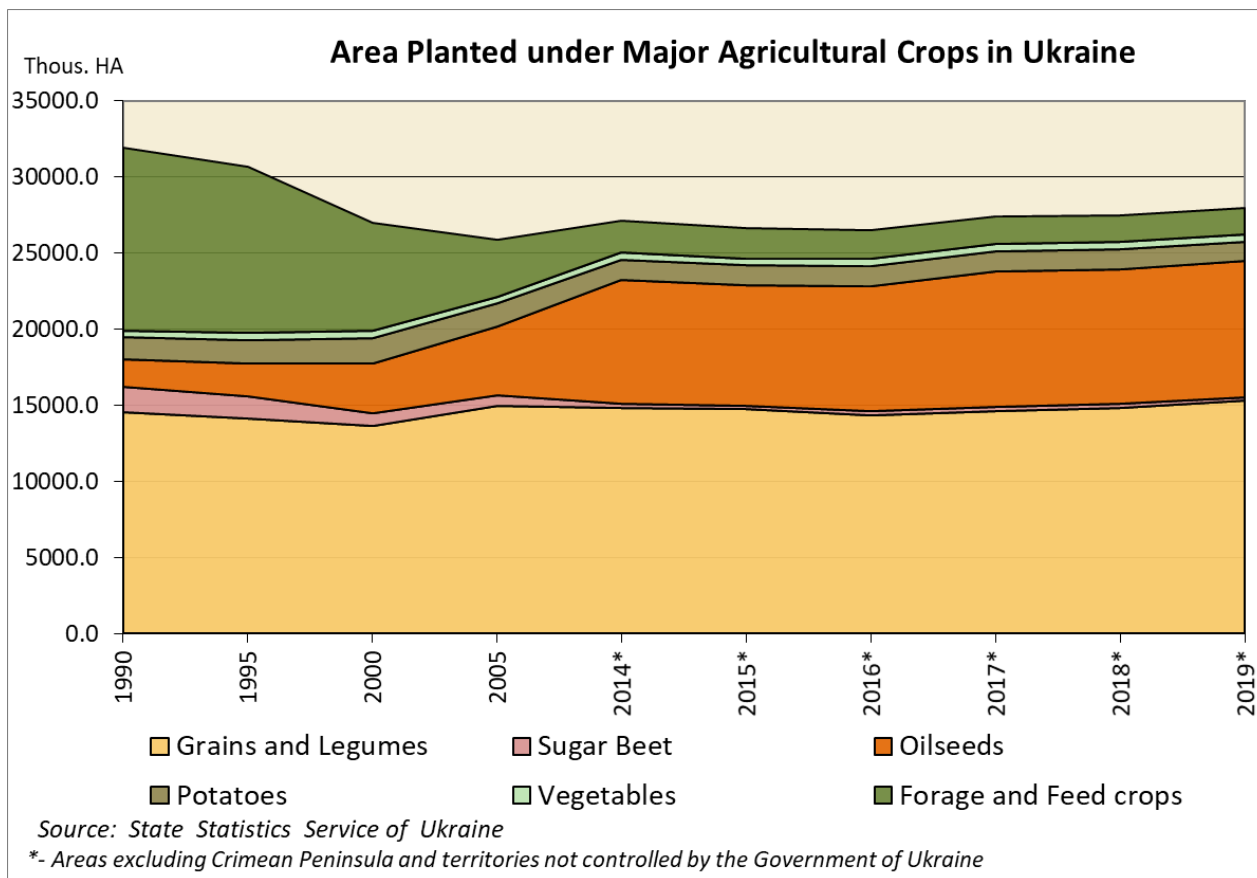
Soybeans are the second most popular oilseed crop among farmers because it can be easily sold both to crushers in the domestic market, as well as to exporters who compete with processors for stocks available in the market. However, in the second half of 2018 the soybean economy has changed as

exporters become less competitive due to changes in Ukraine’s taxation policy (please refer to the Policy section for more details). This gives domestic crushers an opportunity to lower purchase prices, which subsequently decreases farmers’ margins.

Rapeseed presents another viable option for Ukrainian farmers. Generally, Ukrainian farmers prefer winter crops to spring crops because the latter offers 20-30 percent lower yields. Rapeseed in Ukraine can experience high winterkill rates, but these areas can be replanted with other oilseeds (sunflower) or grains (corn) in the spring. It should be noted that, due to climatic changes, rapeseed area has demonstrated lower winterkill rates for the last four years, making this crop more attractive to farmers, who are allocating an increasing area under this crop. The competitive advantage for rapeseed producers is a significant growth in yields over the last decade (please refer to Oilseeds Yields graph below) driven by better seeds, matching agrochemicals and agrotechnology offered by large multinational seed manufacturers in addition to more favorable growing conditions.



In general, the oilseed area has stabilized at the level close to nine million hectares (ha) over the last three years, according to SSSU’s data. Two mutually balancing factors keep this area stable: on one hand, profitability works in favor of the expansion of area; on the other hand, crop rotation requirements, the key element for cost-effective minimization of the impact of pests and diseases for sunflower, works to keep area down. In order to maintain this balance, farmers keep some area under less profitable crops (e.g. grains), in order to ensure adequate crop rotation for cash-rich oilseeds (mainly sunflower). Please refer to area planted under major agricultural crops in Ukraine graph below for more details about grains/oilseeds ratios over time.



SSSU has published the 2019 production numbers for oilseeds: sunflower production was 15.2 million metric tons (MMT), an eight percent increase over 2018 production; soybean production was 3.7 MMT, a 17 percent decrease; and rapeseed production was 3.3 MMT, an 18 percent increase. The major reason behind this drop in soybean production was an 11 percent decrease in area planted by farmers in 2019 triggered by changes in tax legislation (please refer to Policy section for more details).

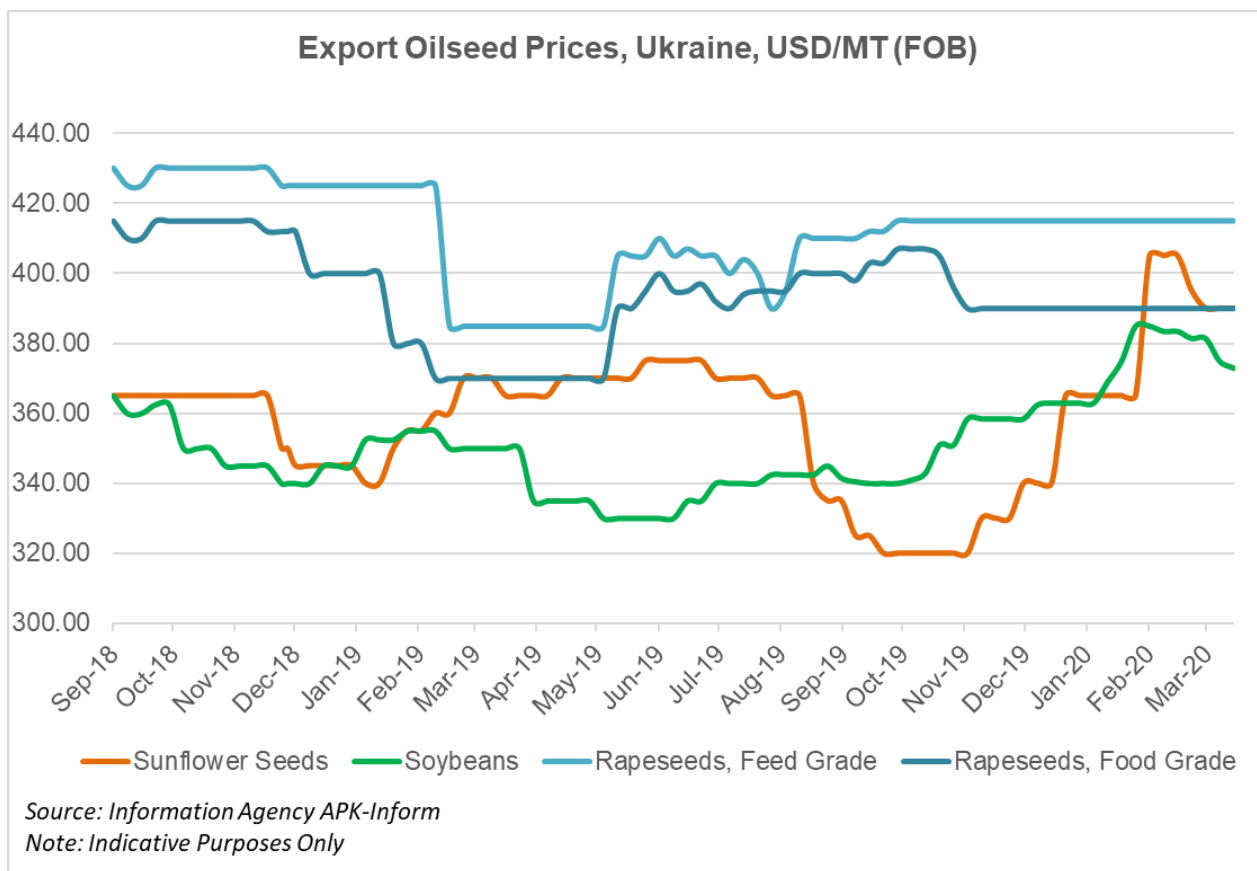
These numbers, except for sunflower production volume (please refer to the Production section for Sunflower for more details), are used as the baseline for production estimates by FAS Kyiv.

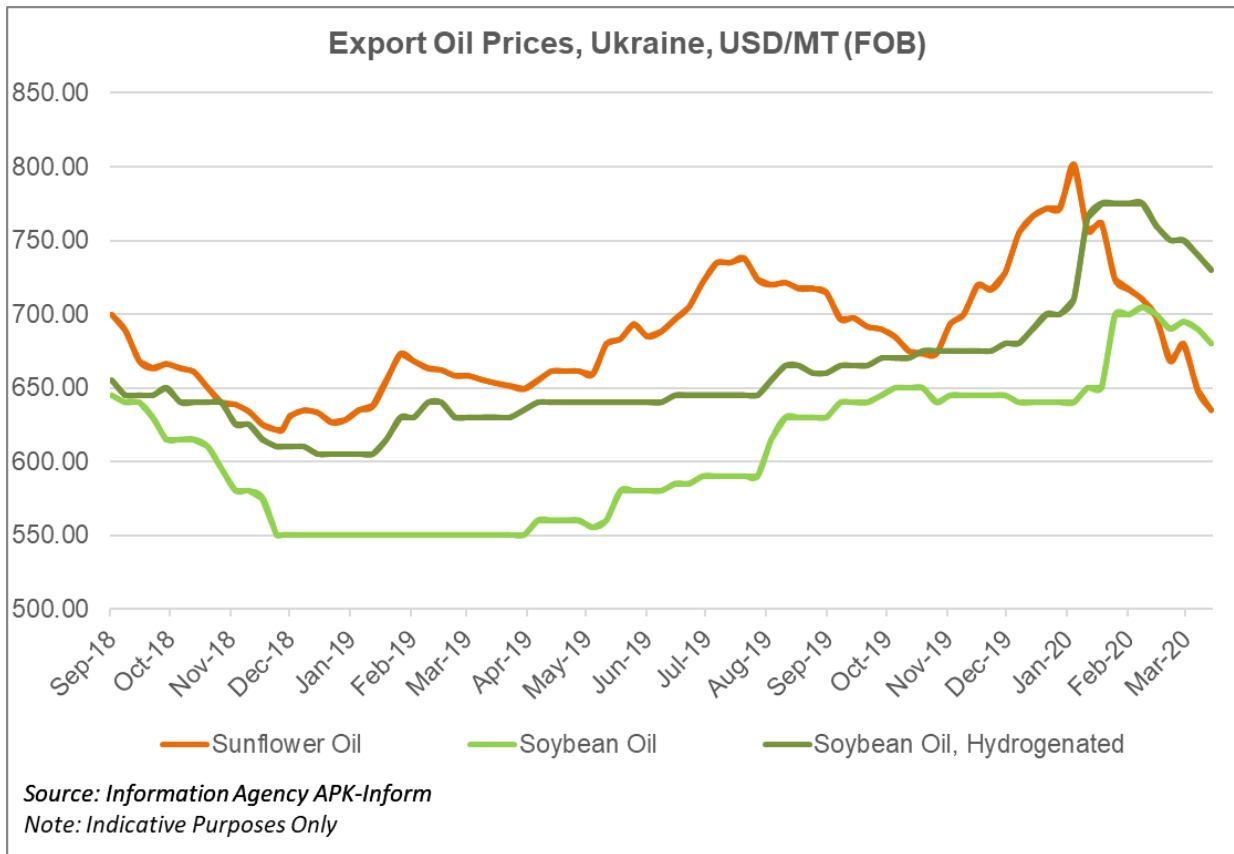
The main reason behind higher profitability for oilseeds in Ukraine, compared to other product groups, is the competition between exporters and crushers for stocks available in the domestic market. However, this situation is not applicable to sunflower, see Policy section for more details.

Moreover, there is a significant internal competition between domestic crushers triggered by excess crush capacity in the country. According to the Ukrainian industry association “Ukroilyaprom,” the total 2019 oilseed crush capacity in Ukraine reached 24 MMT, which exceeds Ukraine’s total major oilseed production volume (around 23MMT for MY2019/20 according to FAS Kyiv estimates). Having this excess crush capacity means that a major part of oilseeds ends up at the most modern and cost-efficient facilities strategically located near logistical hubs, i.e. large rail stations and seaports. The remainder goes to smaller regional processing facilities that cannot afford to operate for the whole season due to a lack of raw materials needing to be crushed.

Most of the newly built processing facilities are capable of processing various types of oilseeds including sunflower, soybean and rapeseed. This flexibility allows crushers to switch between different crops depending on the availability of a particular oilseed. This ability to switch between crops helps maintain stable prices in the market (please refer to the Sunflower Seed and Oil Price section below). As a result, processors can keep their facilities running while decreasing their reliance on one particular crop (e.g. sunflower). This flexibility has a positive impact on the crusher’s profit margins.

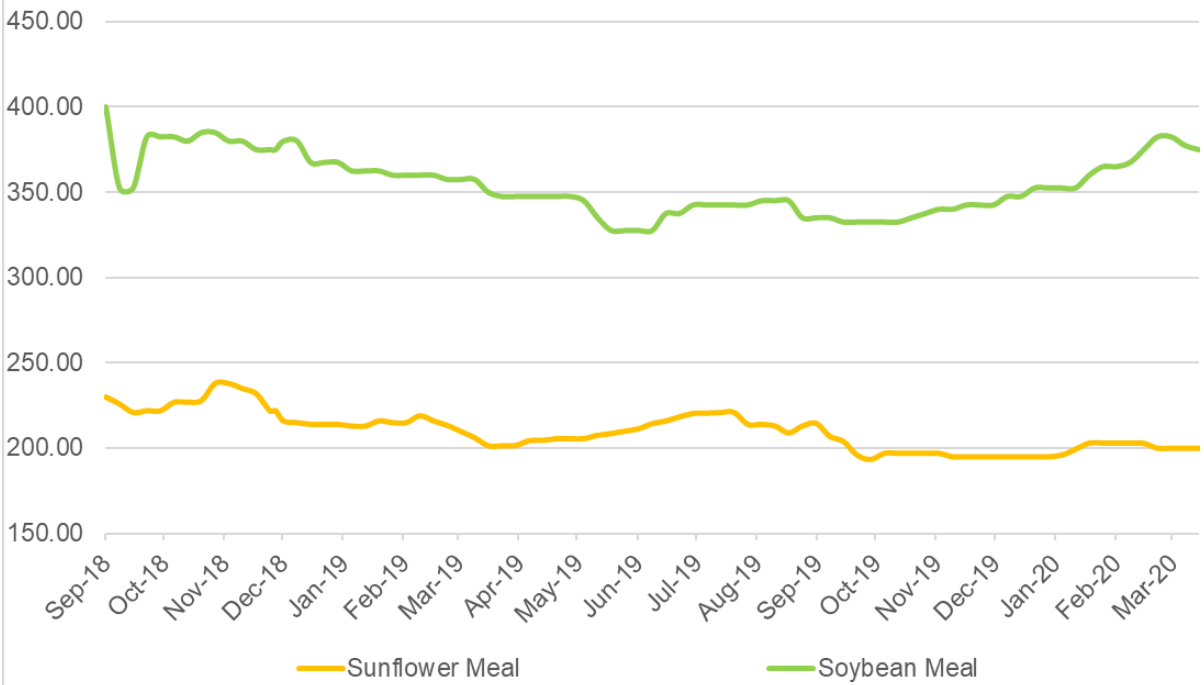
Ukraine is a net exporter of oilseeds, oils and meals. Domestic prices for oilseeds and oils fluctuate in line with international prices (please refer to graphs below), because the domestic market is not big enough to act as a shock absorber (please refer to relevant Consumption sections for more information) for the ups and downs of international prices.





On the contrary, meal prices, both for sunflower and soybeans, are relatively stable due to a sizable domestic demand coming from the animal production sector (predominantly poultry). Since all large animal producers have their own plant production arm and, in some cases, their own oil extraction facility – they have flexibility to switch between supplying domestic and international markets.

Export Meal Prices, Ukraine, USD/MT (FOB)



Source: Information Agency APK-Inform
Note: Indicative Purposes Only

Commodities:

Oilseed, Sunflower Seed

Production:

MY2020/21 sunflower seed production in Ukraine is forecast at 16.2 MMT, similar to Post's 16.3 MMT estimated for MY2019/20. This forecast is based on a seven percent increase in MY2020/21 production area compared to the previous MY and the expectation that the 2020 yield will be near the five-year average. Post's increase in forecasted area is predominantly based on the assumption that national agricultural producers will need additional funds to make land purchases next year (please refer to the Policy section). Therefore, they will most likely look for the crop offering the highest return for a dollar invested. Sunflower is one of the most profitable crops in their portfolio (please refer to General Outlook section).

During the past few seasons, Post adjusted sunflower production quantities reported annually by the SSSU (please refer to Production, Supply and Demand Data Statistics for adjusted estimated, while General Outlook section contains the official production volume) to produce estimates that, in Post's view, better reflect the true situation of the industry in Ukraine. Ukraine's historic sunflower oil exports were one of the most significant pieces of data used to support Post's production estimate calculations. Other data, such as domestic sunflower oil consumption (which has decreased slightly year-over-year), as well as industry data and other sources, were used to generate reasonable forecasts for sunflower seed, oil, and meal production.

Consumption:

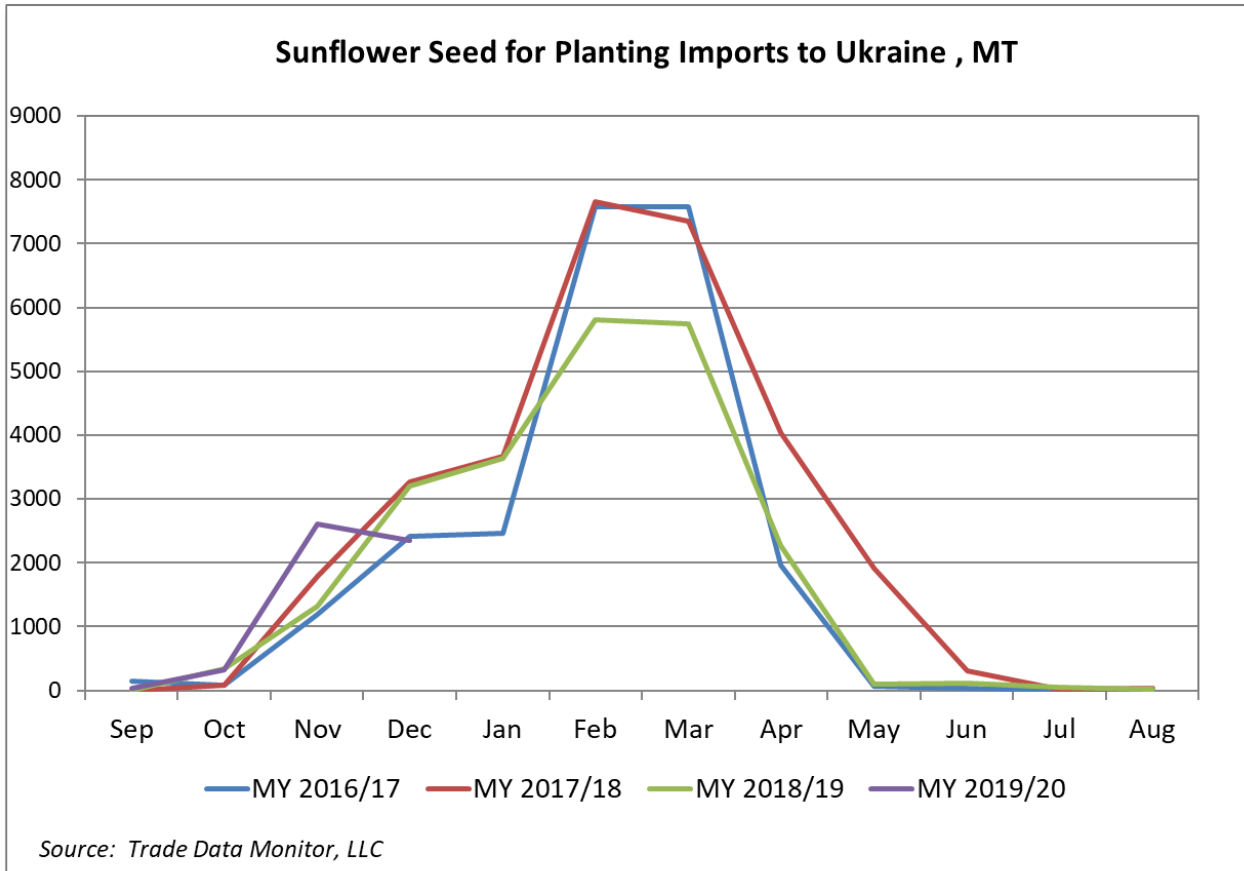
Almost all sunflower seed produced in Ukraine is crushed domestically, which has been the case over the last decade since export duties for sunflower seed were introduced in 1999 (please refer to Policy section for more details). A small share of sunflower seed is consumed raw for food and by the confectionary industry. Crush and consumption statistics for the last few seasons were revised by Post to correspond with officially reported sunflower oil production and exports in order to better reflect industry trends.

Post's MY2020/21 sunflower seed crush forecast is 16 MMT, similar to Post's 16.1 MMT estimate for the previous MY. This corresponds to the sunflower seed production forecast for 2020 (please refer to Production section for more details). The only factor that could potentially drop crush numbers for Ukraine is a significant decrease and/or total abolishment of the export duty for sunflower seed (please refer to Policy Section more details).

Trade:

The combination of export tariffs (please refer to Policy Section for more details) and excess domestic crush capacity makes Ukraine a marginal sunflower seed exporter. Ukraine exported 104 thousand metric tons (TMT) in MY2018/19. Over 60 percent of this volume was shipped to Turkey and 26 percent to the EU. Ukraine predominantly exports sunflower seeds for processing (85 percent of total export volume for MY2018/19) and for confectionary industry (15 percent).

Imports of seed for spring planting, during the period September to December 2019 (please refer to Sunflower seed imports to Ukraine graph below for more details) remained roughly at the same level as the same period in the previous year. This supports Post’s estimate of only a limited increase in sunflower areas in 2020.



In MY2018/19, the Ukrainian market for imported sunflower seed was split between producers from the U.S. – around 39 percent of total volume; the EU – around 26 percent; and Turkey – around 25 percent. It should be noted that during the period September to December 2019, Ukraine imported almost 10 TMT of sunflower seeds from Moldova. Judging from the HS code (1206 00 99) of the imported seed, the imports were intended for processing by one of the Ukrainian crushers.

Production, Supply and Demand Data Statistics:

Post’s MY2018/19 and MY2019/20 production estimates are one percent higher and one percent lower, respectively, compared to USDA’s official numbers for the reasons discussed in the Production section.

Post’s MY2018/19 and MY2019/20 import estimates are two percent lower and 3.2 fold higher, respectively, compared to USDA’s official numbers based on available trade data that indicate imports of sunflower seeds intended for crushing at the beginning of MY2019/20.

Post's MY2018/19 and MY2019/20 export estimates are one percent and 42 percent lower, respectively, compared to USDA's official numbers based on available trade data and lower production estimate for MY2019/20 compared to the previous MY.

Post's crush estimates are one percent higher, both for MY2018/19 and MY2019/20, compared to USDA's official numbers based on estimated production numbers.

Post's MY2019/20 food use domestic consumption estimate is 29 percent lower compared to USDA's official numbers based on minimal but stable consumption.

Post's MY2019/20 feed waste domestic consumption estimate is 29 percent lower compared to USDA's official numbers, based on stable animal numbers discussed in the Meal Section.

Oilseed, Sunflowerseed Market Begin Year	2018/2019		2019/2020		2020/2021	
	Sep 2018		Sep 2019		Sep 2020	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Ukraine						
Area Planted	0	6126	0	5958	0	6350
Area Harvested	6500	6165	6400	5958	0	6350
Beginning Stocks	172	172	140	141	0	136
Production	15000	15200	16500	16350	0	16193
MY Imports	23	23	10	32	0	25
Total Supply	15195	15395	16650	16523	0	16354
MY Exports	105	104	120	70	0	80
Crush	14800	15000	16000	16167	0	16000
Food Use Dom. Cons.	50	50	70	50	0	50
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	100	100	140	100	0	100
Total Dom. Cons.	14950	15150	16210	16317	0	16150
Ending Stocks	140	141	320	136	0	124
Total Distribution	15195	15395	16650	16523	0	16354
Yield	2.3077	2.4655	2.5781	2.7442	0	2.5501

(1000 HA) ,(1000 MT) ,(MT/HA)

Commodities:

Oilseed, Soybean

Production:

MY2020/21 soybean planted area in Ukraine is forecast at 1.65 million ha, a three percent increase compared to MY2019/20 estimate (1.6 million ha). This forecast is based on changes in the national tax legislation that made soybean production less profitable for farmers (please refer to the Policy section for more details). These amendments have not been abolished at the time of the report writing. Under these circumstances, FAS Kyiv believes that farmers will tread carefully towards soybean area expansion in 2020. Soybean production peaked somewhere between 1.8 and 2 million ha starting in 2015 with a drop to 1.6 million ha for MY2019/20 (please refer to General Outlook section for more details). This could be considered a new equilibrium for soybean production as farmers have reallocated some of their area to more profitable crops.

Based on the area assumptions detailed above, soybean production is forecast at 3.5 MMT in MY2020/21, a five percent decrease compared to the 3.7 MMT estimate for MY2019/20. This forecast is based on the five-year average yield and could later be adjusted later in the season based on the actual weather conditions.

Production of Genetically Engineered (GE) crops in Ukraine is still not legally permissible since Ukraine has not yet passed official registration and approval regulations. However, industry rumors indicate that GE soybeans continue to be produced in Ukraine. According to industry sources, large agricultural producers specializing in soybean production, grow only conventional soybeans and maintain their own logistical chains to avoid cross contamination of their product prior to export and/or processing. Reportedly, GE soybean production is used mostly by small and medium farmers as the GE technology allows for saving on production costs compared to production with conventional soybeans. Please refer to Policy section for a description of GE policy in Ukraine.

Consumption:

Soybean crush in MY2020/21 is forecast to drop to 1 MMT, a 23 percent decrease to the MY2019/20 estimate (1.3 MMT). This estimate remains valid given the assumption that changes in the domestic tax regime, discussed in Policy section, would be abolished before the end of MY2019/20.

Trade:

Soybean production in Ukraine is export-driven and over half of all soybeans produced in Ukraine are traditionally exported. Based on the crush estimate discussed in the Consumption section above, MY2020/21 soybean exports are forecast at over 2.3 MMT, a seven percent increase compared to the 2.2 MMT estimate for MY2019/20.

It should be noted that prices for soybean meal was the main factor influencing the ratio between soybean exports and those destined for processing in Ukraine. Soybean meal accounts for around 80

percent of output from soybean processing. Decreased global prices for meal usually results in an increase in exports of unprocessed soybeans, and vice versa.

Since the beginning of MY2019/20, soybean prices have gradually increased, which may be associated with lower production volumes as well as a higher pace of exports compared to the previous MY.

For MY2018/19, soybean exports were just over 2.5 MMT, an eight percent decrease compared to the previous MY. Turkey remained the single largest destination with 1.1 MMT and the EU and Belarus bought over 400 TMT each. Exports to Turkey grew by 44 percent mostly at the expense of shipments to the EU, which decreased 46 percent.

Ukrainian soybean exports from September to December 2019 were very active, with over 1.8 MMT exported, a 54 percent increase compared to the same period the previous year. The major destinations were: Turkey (636 TMT), Egypt (430 TMT) and the EU (359 TMT).

Ukraine does not import substantial volumes of soybeans. In MY2018/19, imports amounted to around 3.4 TMT. These predominantly originated from Belarus (59 percent of total import volume), Canada (27 percent) and the EU (over 11 percent). FAS Kyiv believes that beans coming from Belarus are intended for processing as they are normally supplied from September to June. The beans from other countries (Canada, United States, Austria and France) are likely intended for planting as their imports normally happen before the beginning of the growing season and their import volumes are not sufficient enough to qualify them for processing purposes.

Production, Supply and Demand Data Statistics:

Post's MY2018/19 production estimate is eight percent lower compared to USDA's official estimate based on available statistical data.

Post's MY2019/20 export estimate is 10 percent lower compared to USDA's official estimate based on available trade numbers for soybeans and soybean oil production and trade numbers (please refer to relevant section for more details).

Post's MY2018/19 crush estimate is three percent lower compared to USDA's official number based on soybean oil production and trade data.

Post's MY2018/19 and MY2019/20 feed waste domestic consumption estimates are 38 percent lower and 36 percent higher, respectively, compared to USDA's official number. Excess crush capacity and decreasing meal prices should stimulate farmers to switch to meal in their feed diets while abandoning feeding the whole beans.

Oilseed, Soybean Market Begin Year	2018/2019		2019/2020		2020/2021	
	Sep 2018		Sep 2019		Sep 2020	
Ukraine	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Planted	1750	1800	1650	1608	0	1650
Area Harvested	1875	1728	1615	1613	0	1601
Beginning Stocks	76	76	223	8	0	42
Production	4831	4461	3699	3699	0	3524
MY Imports	3	3	6	6	0	4
Total Supply	4910	4540	3928	3713	0	3570
MY Exports	2531	2531	2450	2200	0	2350
Crush	1880	1830	1300	1300	0	1000
Food Use Dom. Cons.	1	1	1	1	0	1
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	275	170	125	170	0	170
Total Dom. Cons.	2156	2001	1426	1471	0	1171
Ending Stocks	223	8	52	42	0	49
Total Distribution	4910	4540	3928	3713	0	3570
Yield	2.5765	2.5816	2.2904	2.2932	0	2.2011

(1000 HA) ,(1000 MT) ,(MT/HA)

Commodities:

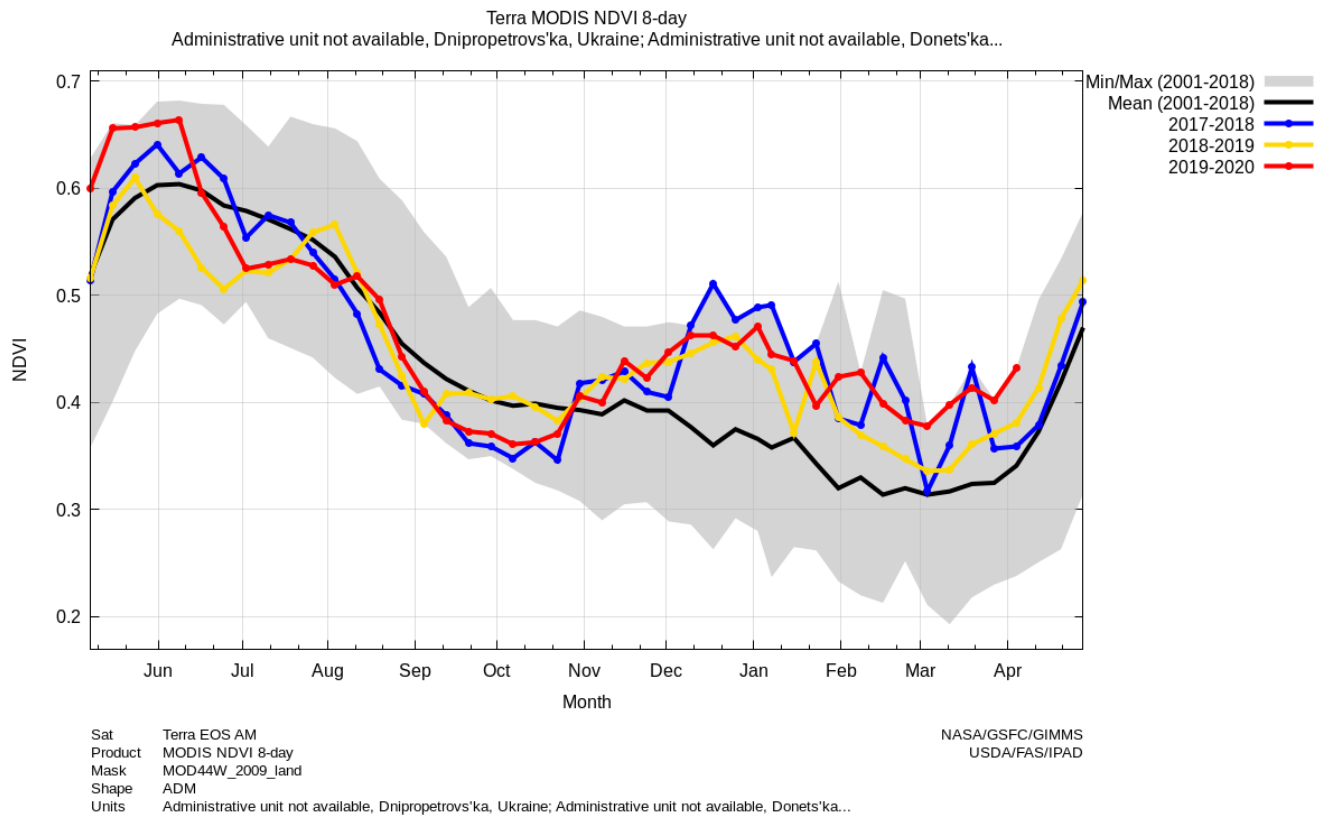
Oilseed, Rapeseed

Production:

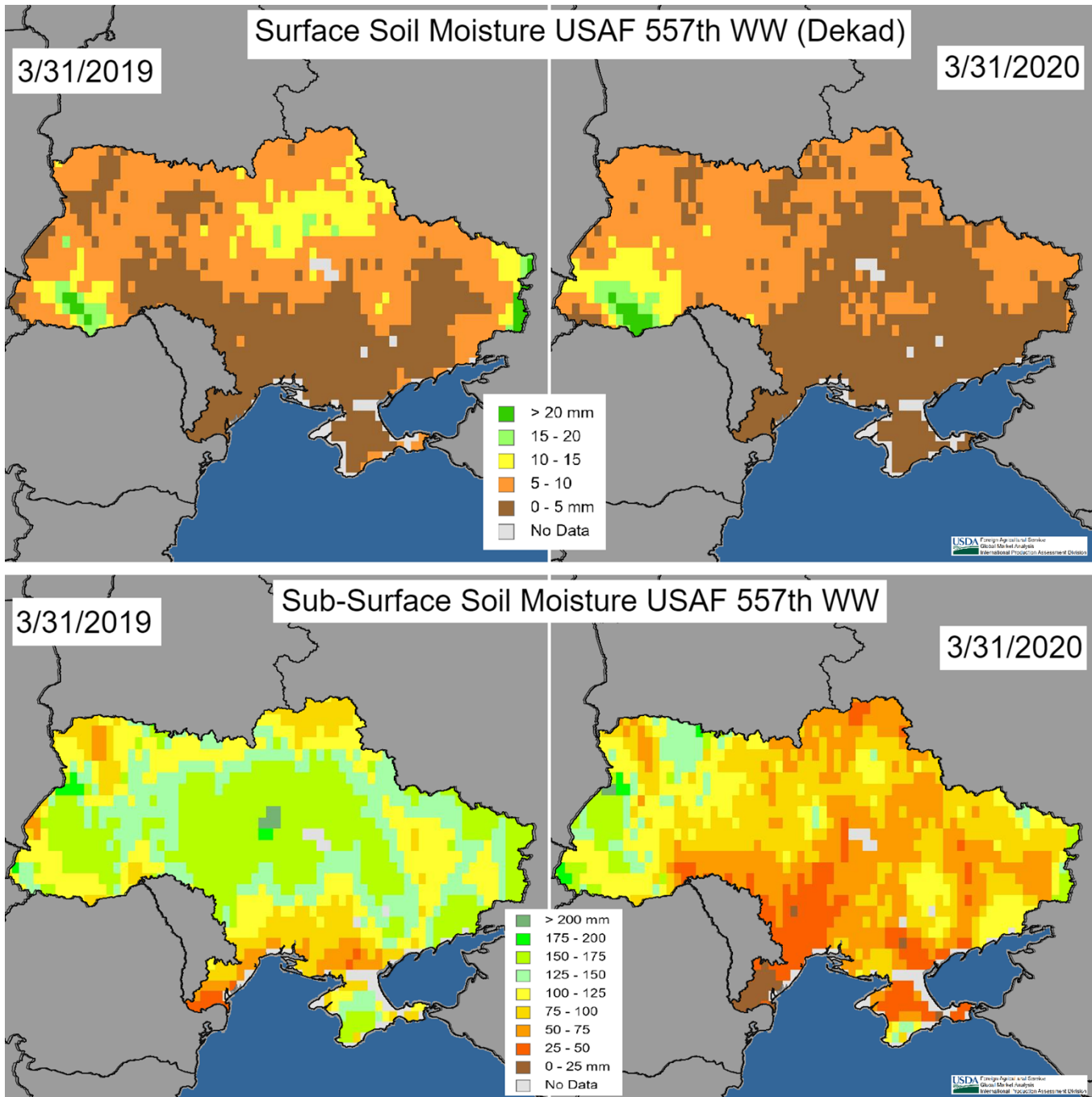
According to the SSSU's planting data for 2019, farmers have already planted 1.3 million ha of winter rapeseed, a three percent increase compared to planting in the previous year. Traditionally, over 90 percent of all rapeseed sown in Ukraine is a winter crop. Given that the autumn and winter weather conditions were generally favorable, Post believes there were low winterkill rates, however it may need to be revised due to subzero night temperatures for a few days at the end of March and the beginning of April that may have damaged crops.

According to the local seed association, only 10 percent of rapeseed, which is used as planting material, is domestic. The remaining 90 percent are hybrids of foreign selection. The foreign seeds feature higher yields and better resistance to adverse climatic conditions; however, they are more demanding in terms of agrichemicals and machinery.

Below is a graph that shows the Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) for Ukraine, a standardized measure of healthy vegetation. High NDVI values indicate healthier vegetation. Low NDVI values indicate low or no vegetation. As of the end of 2019, the NDVI for Ukraine was at a similar level as it was during the same period in 2018. At the same time, the NDVI level from February to April 2020 was better compared to the same period in 2019.



In order to ensure a more accurate forecast for winter crop yields for MY2020/21, FAS Kyiv analyzed both the moisture at the sub-surface and the surface levels as of the end of March 2020 (please refer to the image below). The sub-surface moisture levels are lower compared to the sub-surface moisture levels in 2019, while 2020 surface soil moisture levels are similar than the surface soil moisture levels in 2019. Based on these contrasting conditions, FAS Kyiv forecasts 2020 winter crop yields at a similar level to the 2019 winter crop yields. This forecast is valid under the assumption of an absence of severe drought during the period April to May 2020.



Based on area information, Post's MY2020/21 rapeseed harvested area forecast is set at under 1.3 million ha, similar to MY2019/20. Assuming MY2020/21 yields are similar to the previous MY, Post's rapeseed production is forecast at 3.4 MMT, similar to Post's forecast for MY2019/20.

Consumption:

Domestic rapeseed crush volumes depend largely on processors' accumulation of other oilseed (soybeans and sunflower seed) stocks to ensure a seamless operation of their crushing facilities. When

they are low on stocks, they compete with exporters in the domestic market. Growth of overall oilseed crush capacity in Ukraine stimulates production and subsequent exports of rapeseed oil and meal (please refer to the General Outlook section for more details). Rapeseed crush in MY2020/21 is forecast to reach 400 TMT, a five percent increase compared to the estimated 380 TMT for MY2019/20.

Trade:

Compared to other oilseeds in Ukraine, domestic rapeseed production is predominantly driven by the ability to export the crop itself, rather than the products of processing (oil and meal).

In MY2018/19, Ukraine exported 2.5 MMT of rapeseed, an 18 percent increase compared to the previous MY. Around 89 percent of this volume was exported to the EU with small volumes ending up in the United Arab Emirates (97 TMT) and Pakistan (around 90 TMT).

From July to December 2019, rapeseed exports reached 3 MMT, a 29 percent increase compared to the same period in the previous year and the EU retained its position as the primary export destination, purchasing over 94 percent of Ukraine's exported crop.

Based on available trade data, MY2019/20 exports are estimated at 3 MMT, a 20 percent increase compared to the previous MY. Post forecasts MY2020/21 exports at 3 MMT, similar to the previous MY based on a similar production forecast in 2020. MY2020/21 is valid under the assumptions discussed in the Policy section devoted to crude oil prices.

Production, Supply and Demand Data Statistics:

Post's MY2018/19 production estimate is one percent lower compared to USDA's official number.

Post's MY2018/19 import estimate is 10 percent lower compared to USDA's official number based on available trade data.

Post's MY2018/19 and MY2019/20 crush estimates are seven and three percent higher, respectively, compared to USDA's official numbers based on available trade data.

Oilseed, Rapeseed Market Begin Year	2018/2019		2019/2020		2020/2021	
	Jul 2018		Jul 2019		Jul 2020	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Ukraine						
Area Planted	1000	1038	1300	1282	0	1326
Area Harvested	1000	1036	1300	1279	0	1286
Beginning Stocks	2	2	3	4	0	10
Production	2850	2876	3365	3381	0	3396
MY Imports	8	8	10	9	0	9
Total Supply	2860	2886	3378	3394	0	3415
MY Exports	2493	2493	3000	3000	0	3000
Crush	360	385	370	380	0	400
Food Use Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	4	4	4	4	0	4
Total Dom. Cons.	364	389	374	384	0	404
Ending Stocks	3	4	4	10	0	11
Total Distribution	2860	2886	3378	3394	0	3415
Yield	2.85	2.7761	2.5885	2.6435	0	2.6407

(1000 HA) ,(1000 MT) ,(MT/HA)

Commodities:

Oil, Sunflower seed

Oil, Soybean

Oil, Rapeseed

Oil, Palm

Production:

According to the information by SGS Ukraine, published by APK-Inform information agency, MY2019/20 oil content for rapeseed decreased to 41 percent, compared to 43 percent in the previous MY. Two possible reasons behind this decrease of oil content could be: low quality seeds and suboptimum planting and harvesting dates. However, the oil content for MY2019/20 sunflower seeds averaged around 45 percent, the highest level over the last five seasons. The major factor behind this increase was a premium incentive offered by crushers for high oil content that stimulated many farmers to invest in quality hybrids. Post's MY2019/20 sunflower and rapeseed oil production estimates are based on these mentioned oil contents.

Fueled by the growth in production of sunflower seed (from 3.5 MMT in 2000 to 16 MMT estimated for MY2019/20), production of sunflower oil increased in Ukraine over the last decade. Since Ukraine has a duty on the export of sunflower seed (see Policy section for more details), sunflower production growth directly translates into increased sunflower oil production.

FAS Kyiv forecasts MY2019/20 sunflower oil production at 6.8 MMT, which is in line with the lower sunflower production estimates (please refer to Production Section for Sunflower seed for more details). This represents a five percent decrease compared to the MY2018/19 estimate (7.3 MMT).

Sunflower oil production estimates were revised for several preceding seasons. Undeclared sales of sunflower seed reportedly exist in Ukraine. The issue of suspected underreporting of this oilseed and oil production is an issue every season. To revise sunflower seed, oil, and meal production estimates, Post relies mainly on official commodity export data and on estimated domestic sunflower oil consumption numbers. Production, Supply and Distribution (PSD) tables are located at the end of this section and reflect the most recent changes made.

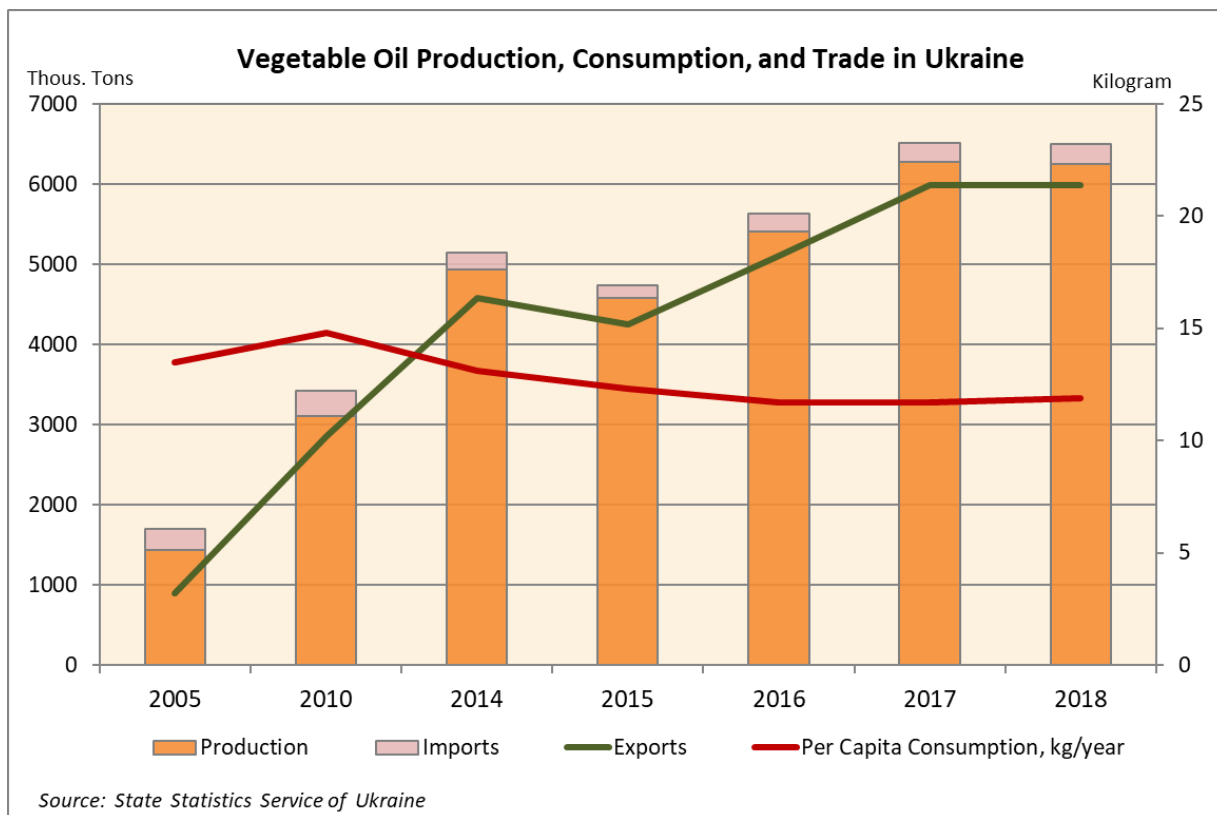
Soybean oil production continues to climb, consistent with growing bean production. The rapid increase in oilseed crushing facilities has caused underutilized capacity (please refer to the General Outlook section for more details). The majority of newly built processing facilities are capable of processing various oilseeds, including sunflower, soybean, and rapeseed. This allows producers to switch between different crops depending on the availability of the particular oilseed on the market. As a result, processors can keep facilities running and decrease dependence on sunflower seed producers. This added flexibility has a positive impact on profit margins for crushers.

Soybean production volumes both for MY2018/19 and MY2019/20 surged above the baseline. This surge is largely attributable to a change in the tax regime for soybean exporters. However, this tax regime change appears to be short-lived and could be cancelled in 2020 (please refer to Policy section for more details). Assuming the cancellation of the new tax regime by the end of MY2019/20, FAS Kyiv expects a decrease in soybean oil production for MY2020/21. Post forecasts soybean oil production at 184 TMT for MY2020/21, a 23 percent decrease from 239 TMT estimated for MY2019/20.

Rapeseed oil remains largely a niche product for Ukrainian crushers. Demand comes from the EU for biofuel production, and Asian countries for food. Many large crushers in Ukraine are now able to process rapeseed in their facilities, and thus include this product in their portfolios to avoid unused crushing capacity (usually soybeans are crushed in the second part of the marketing year and rapeseed in summer). Rapeseed oil production in MY2020/21 is forecast at 168 TMT, an eight percent increase compared to the 156 TMT estimated for MY2019/20.

Consumption:

According to SSSU’s data, per capita consumption of various vegetable oils in Ukraine trended downward for a number of years starting in 2010 (please refer to graph below), and then stabilized in 2016. Ukraine’s slowly declining population was the main reason behind the decreased use of oils in the food production industry. Another factor that led to a significant drop in 2014, was producers’ inability to supply the Crimean Peninsula and the zone of conflict in Donetsk and Lugansk regions.



Soybean and rapeseed oils have never been popular for Ukrainians. Sunflower oil traditionally is a staple food used in salads as well as for baking and frying purposes. Ukrainians are not used to consuming soybean or rapeseed oils for household food preparation. Thus, these oils are mostly destined for exports as value-added products, while soybean and rapeseed meal are fed to animals.

However, there is an observed increase in Ukrainian consumption of soybean and rapeseed oils in the last few years, mainly coming from food processing and other industrial uses. This trend can be explained by the fact that these oils are now produced in Ukraine in larger quantities and have become available for domestic consumption at competitive prices.

Palm oil is used for production of vegetable oil and fats, and indirectly in the confectionary and food processing industries in Ukraine. The decreased consumption of these products by the domestic market, as well as the slash in exports to traditional markets in ex-USSR countries, and especially the Russian Federation, resulted in a major fall in domestic consumption of palm oil and triggered a subsequent cut of palm oil imports to Ukraine in 2014-2015. Currently, the Ukrainian economy has stabilized and is demonstrating GDP growth for over two percent for 2016-17 and over three percent for 2018-19. Domestic consumption of palm oil stabilized alongside with Ukraine's economic recovery. The only risk factor for palm oil consumption is a legislative initiative that threatens to ban/limit its use in the food processing industry (please refer to Policy section for more details).

Post forecasts MY2020/21 total domestic consumption levels: sunflower oil – 575 TMT, similar to previous MY; soybean and rapeseed oils – 1 TMT, both similar to previous MY; palm oil – 226 TMT, a five percent increase compared to the previous MY.

Trade:

Demand for sunflower oil from foreign markets was the main driver behind expanding sunflower crush capacity in Ukraine. With stable prices, sunflower seed and oil producers in Ukraine have made relatively good profits from these products compared to grains and sugar beet producers (please refer to Profitability and Area Planted table in General Outlook section). The domestic prices for sunflower and soybean oils have been growing since the beginning of MY2019/20, followed by a drop starting in February 2020. This decline in domestic sunflower and soybean oil prices was most likely triggered by the drop in crude oil prices, discussed further in Policy section.

Ukrainian sunflower oil was exported to over 160 countries around the world. Ukrainian exports in MY2018/19 exports were over 6 MMT, a 13 percent increase compared to the previous MY. India, the EU, China and Iraq were the top buyers, and collectively they purchased over 86 percent of Ukraine's annual exports. India bought only 2.1 MMT, a 12 percent decrease compared to the previous MY; the EU – 1.8 MMT, a 36 percent increase; China – over 800 TMT, a 66 percent increase; and Iraq – 423 TMT, a 64 percent increase.

From September to December 2019, Ukraine exported over two MMT of sunflower oil, a two percent increase over the same period the previous year (please refer to statistical tables at the end of the report for more details). India, the EU and China remain top buyers in the new season. Exports to India decreased, while exports to the EU and China grew.

Post forecasts MY2020/21 sunflower oil exports from Ukraine at 6.3 MMT, a six percent decrease from MY2019/20 estimate at 6.7 MMT.

In MY2018/19, Ukraine exported 334 TMT of soybean oil, a 74 percent increase compared to the previous MY. Almost 41 percent of this volume (136 TMT) was exported to the EU and the export volume to this destination grew by around 72 percent compared to the previous MY. Exports also grew to two other major destinations: China – a 37 percent increase and to India – 3.3 fold increase. Algeria became a new destination, importing over 21 TMT of Ukrainian soybean oil in MY2018/19.

From September to December 2019, Ukraine exported over 109 TMT of soybean oil, a 62 percent increase compared to the same period the previous year. Two major destinations were the EU – 60 TMT, a 75 percent increase compared to the same period the previous year and China – 33 TMT, 5.8 fold increase.

Given the possible change to Ukraine's VAT refund regime for soybeans in 2020 (please refer to Policy section for more details), Post forecasts MY2020/21 soybean oil exports at 180 TMT, a 25 percent decrease compared to Post's MY2019/20 estimate of 240 TMT.

Triggered by a growth in rapeseed production, Ukraine's MY2018/19 rapeseed oil exports were approximately 145 TMT, a 2.4 fold increase compared to the previous MY. Over 53 percent of this volume was exported to the EU (over 77 TMT), a 50 percent increase compared to the previous MY. Supplies to East and Southeast Asia (mainly to China) grew to over 67 TMT, 8.2 fold increase compared to the previous MY. Exports to the EU are oriented more toward biofuels production, while exports to Asian countries are used for human consumption.

From July to December 2019, rapeseed oil exports reached 148 TMT, a four percent increase compared to the same period the previous year. Over 36 percent of this volume went to the EU market and 63 percent was shipped to China. This trend brings China close to becoming a major consumer of Ukrainian rapeseed oil.

In MY2020/21, Ukraine is forecast to export 175 TMT of rapeseed oil, a nine percent increase compared to Post's estimate for MY2019-20 of 160 TMT. Post has taken a conservative approach in forecasting production of rapeseed oil and subsequent exports, as domestic oil processors will be in competition with rapeseed exporters, who will want to cater to the strong demand from the EU.

In MY2018/19, Ukraine imported 214 TMT of palm oil, approximately a three percent decrease from the previous MY. The major share of this oil was sourced from Indonesia (86 percent) and Malaysia (around 13 percent). This may be an indication that the growth-rate for palm oil has plateaued, resulting in a small, but stable increase in domestic consumption of processed foods, and confectionary products that use palm oil (please refer to Consumption section for more details) by the end of MY2020/21. Some of this volume (almost six TMT for MY2018/19) was re-exported to neighboring countries: Georgia, Russia, Serbia, Moldova and Belarus.

Based on an assumption of moderate economic growth in 2020, MY2020/21 imports of palm oil are forecast at 235 TMT, a four percent increase from the 225 TMT estimated for MY2019/20. Another

assumption Post has relied on in calculating the forecast is that the Ukrainian Government will not enact a ban on the use of palm oil in the domestic food industry (discussed in the Consumption section above).

Production, Supply and Demand Data Statistics:

Post's production estimates for sunflower oil are one and six percent higher for MY2018/19 and MY2019/20, respectively, compared to USDA's official data.

Post's export estimate for sunflower oil is seven percent higher for MY2018/19 compared to USDA's official data, based on production estimate.

Post's estimates for domestic consumption (food use) of sunflower oil are six and two percent higher for MY2018/19 and MY2019/20, respectively, compared to USDA's official data, based on general oil consumption trends.

Post's production estimate for soybean oil is two percent lower for MY2018/19 compared to USDA's official data, based on available production numbers.

Post's export estimate for soybean oil is two percent lower for MY2019/20 compared to USDA's official data.

Post's estimate for domestic consumption (food use) of soybean oil is 67 percent lower both for MY2018/19 and MY2019/20 compared to USDA's official data, which is based on a relatively low, but stable, consumption trend for this product.

Post's production estimates for rapeseed oil are 15 and five percent higher for MY2018/19 and MY2019/20, respectively, compared to USDA's official data based on production and trade data.

Post's rapeseed oil import estimate is 50 percent lower for MY2019/20 compared to USDA's official data, based on trade dynamics.

Post's rapeseed oil export estimate is seven percent higher for MY2019/20 than USDA's official data, based on trade dynamics.

Post's estimate for imports of palm oil is 13 percent higher for MY2019/20 than USDA's official data, based on consumption estimate discussed in the relevant section.

Post's estimates for domestic consumption (industrial) of palm oil are 20 percent higher both for MY2018/19 and MY2019/20 compared to USDA's official data, based on consumption estimate discussed in the relevant section.

Post's estimate for domestic consumption (food use) of palm oil is 14 percent higher for MY2019/20 compared to USDA's official data, based on consumption estimate discussed in the relevant section.

Oil, Sunflowerseed Market Begin Year	2018/2019		2019/2020		2020/2021	
	Sep 2018		Sep 2019		Sep 2020	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Ukraine						
Crush	14800	15000	16000	16167	0	16000
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0.43	0.43	0.43	0.45	0	0.43
Beginning Stocks	277	277	28	84	0	84
Production	6364	6450	6880	7275	0	6880
MY Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply	6641	6727	6908	7359	0	6964
MY Exports	6063	6063	6250	6700	0	6300
Industrial Dom. Cons.	30	30	30	30	0	30
Food Use Dom. Cons.	520	550	535	545	0	545
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dom. Cons.	550	580	565	575	0	575
Ending Stocks	28	84	93	84	0	89
Total Distribution	6641	6727	6908	7359	0	6964

(1000 MT) ,(PERCENT)

Oil, Soybean Market Begin Year	2018/2019		2019/2020		2020/2021	
	Sep 2018		Sep 2019		Sep 2020	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Ukraine						
Crush	1880	1650	1300	1610	0	0
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0.183	0.2036	0.1831	0.1484	0	0
Beginning Stocks	5	5	12	6	0	4
Production	344	336	238	239	0	184
MY Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply	349	341	250	245	0	188
MY Exports	334	334	245	240	0	180
Industrial Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food Use Dom. Cons.	3	1	3	1	0	1
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dom. Cons.	3	1	3	1	0	1
Ending Stocks	12	6	2	4	0	7
Total Distribution	349	341	250	245	0	188

(1000 MT) ,(PERCENT)

Oil, Rapeseed Market Begin Year	2018/2019		2019/2020		2020/2021	
	Jul 2018		Jul 2019		Jul 2020	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Ukraine						
Crush	360	385	370	380	0	400
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0.4	0.4312	0.4	0.4105	0	0.42
Beginning Stocks	0	0	0	22	0	18
Production	144	166	148	156	0	168
MY Imports	2	2	2	1	0	1
Total Supply	146	168	150	179	0	187
MY Exports	145	145	149	160	0	175
Industrial Dom. Cons.	1	1	1	1	0	1
Food Use Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dom. Cons.	1	1	1	1	0	1
Ending Stocks	0	22	0	18	0	11
Total Distribution	146	168	150	179	0	187

(1000 MT) ,(PERCENT)

Oil, Palm Market Begin Year	2018/2019		2019/2020		2020/2021	
	Jan 2018		Jan 2019		Jan 2020	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Ukraine						
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	3	2	0	3
Production	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imports	214	214	200	225	0	235
Total Supply	224	224	203	227	0	238
MY Exports	6	6	8	8	0	10
Industrial Dom. Cons.	5	6	5	6	0	6
Food Use Dom. Cons.	210	210	185	210	0	220
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dom. Cons.	215	216	190	216	0	226
Ending Stocks	3	2	5	3	0	2
Total Distribution	224	224	203	227	0	238
Yield	0	0	0	0	0	0

(1000 HA) ,(1000 TREES) ,(1000 MT) ,(MT/HA)

Commodities:

Meal, Sunflower seed

Meal, Soybean

Meal, Rapeseed

Production:

Oilseed meal production volumes fluctuate in line with production of relevant oils (sunflower, soybean or rapeseed). Sunflower seed meal continues to be produced in the largest quantity; soybean meal is second and rapeseed meal features the smallest production volumes.

FAS Kyiv forecasts the following production levels for MY2020/21:

- sunflower meal– 6.6 MMT, a four percent decrease compared to 6.3 MMT estimated for MY2019/20;
- soybean meal– 784 TMT, a 23 percent decrease compared to around one MMT estimated for MY2019/20;
- rapeseed meal– 235 TMT, a four percent increase compared to 217 TMT estimated for MY2019/20.

Consumption:

Oilseed meal in Ukraine is used for domestic poultry and animal production (as feed) and a large share is exported. Sunflower meal is a widely available feed component in Ukraine. Soybean meal is an essential component of animal feed diets.

In accordance with SSSU's information as of February 1, 2020, cattle and pig numbers decreased approximately six and four percent, respectively. During the same period, poultry numbers grew by two percent. These opposite trends suggest that total estimated feed consumption remains flat for MY2019/20 and Post forecasts this trend to stretch into MY2020/21 (please refer to our Livestock and Products Report for more details about animal production in Ukraine).

In order to accurately estimate/forecast feed consumption for individual meals, FAS Kyiv uses total feed consumption as the reference point for calculating feed consumption of individual meals (please refer to Total Meal Consumption in Ukraine Table below for more details).

Total Meal Consumption in Ukraine (SME Equivalent), 1000 MT

	MY2018/19	MY2019/20	MY2020/21
Sunflower Meal	920.46	933.80	967.15
Soybean Meal	500.00	480.00	440.00
Rapeseed Meal	34.86	32.73	32.73
Total	1,455.3	1,446.5	1,439.9

Source: FAS Kyiv Estimate

Trade:

In MY2018/19, Ukraine exported around 4.8 MMT of sunflower meal to international markets, a 13 percent increase compared to the previous MY. Over 41 percent of this volume was shipped to the EU, while China bought 23 percent of total export volume (compared to around three percent for MY2017/18). This increase in Ukrainian sunflower meal exports to China became possible due to a new bilateral protocol signed between Ukraine and China (please refer to Policy section for more information).

From September to December 2019, Ukraine exported just over 1.5 MMT of sunflower meal, a two percent decrease compared to the same period in the previous year. It should be noted that exports to China grew by over 36 percent, mainly at the expense of a 40 percent decrease of shipments to the EU.

For MY2020/21, sunflower meal exports from Ukraine are forecast at 5.1 MMT, a four percent decrease compared to the 5.3 MMT estimated for MY2019/20. Post's sunflower meal exports estimate is based on forecast levels of sunflower seed production (please refer to Production section for Sunflower Seeds for more details) and feed consumption numbers discussed in the previous section.

In MY2018/19, soybean meal exports reached 777 TMT, over a two fold increase compared to the previous MY. Over 43 percent of this volume (around 335 TMT) was sold to the EU, as well as a number of other neighboring countries: Belarus – around 188 TMT and Turkey – 149 TMT. The latter is a significant hike compared to exports to Turkey in MY2017/18 that were around nine TMT.

From September to December 2019, soybean meal exports reached 317 TMT, an 85 percent increase from the same period the previous year. This growth is in line with the growth of soybean crush volumes. The major destinations for were similar to the previous year: the EU, Belarus and Turkey.

For MY2020/21, soybean meal exports are forecast at 343 TMT, a 49 percent decrease compared to the 676 TMT estimated for MY2019/20 – in-line with Post's forecast of decreased soybean crush (please refer to Policy section for more information).

In MY2018/19, Ukraine exported 163 TMT of rapeseed meal, a 2.3 fold increase compared to the previous MY. Of Ukraine's export volume, over 72 percent went to the EU, while Morocco and Israel were the second-largest destinations, importing around 20 TMT each.

From July to December 2019, rapeseed meal exports reached 172 TMT, a 10 percent increase compared to the same period the previous year. The EU was the major destination, as in the previous MY.

For MY2020/21, rapeseed meal exports are forecast at 179 TMT, a five percent increase compared to the estimated 171 TMT for MY2019/20 – in-line with Post’s forecast growth of production volumes and crush in 2020.

Ukraine does not import any substantial volumes of sunflower or soybean meal. The occasional exception is imports by poultry producers when meal stocks for feed are low, usually during the second half of the MY when soybean crush is concluded. In such instances, the average soybean meal import volume is usually around three TMT for every MY.

Production, Supply and Demand Data Statistics:

Post’s estimate for production of sunflower meal is four percent lower for MY2019/20 compared to USDA’s official data, based on estimated sunflower crush number.

Post’s estimate for import of sunflower meal is 50 percent lower for MY2019/20 compared to USDA’s official data based on available trade numbers.

Post’s estimate for export of sunflower meal is eight percent higher for MY2019/20 compared to USDA’s official data based on production and domestic consumption estimates discussed earlier.

Post’s estimates for domestic feed consumption of sunflower meal are eight and 11 percent lower for MY2018/19 and MY2019/20, respectively, compared to USDA’s official data, based on stable levels of total domestic feed consumption.

Post’s estimates for production of soybean meal are three and one percent lower for MY2018/19 and MY2019/20, respectively, compared to USDA’s official data based on reasons explained in the Policy section.

Post’s estimate for export of soybean meal is three percent lower for MY2019/20, compared to USDA’s official data based on lower crush estimate.

Post’s estimates for domestic feed consumption of soybean meal are nine and six percent lower for MY2018/19 and MY2019/20, respectively, compared to USDA’s official data, based on general feed estimates.

Post’s estimates for production of rapeseed meal are two and one percent higher for MY2018/19 and MY2019/20, respectively, compared to USDA’s official data based on rapeseed crush estimates.

Post’s estimate for export of rapeseed meal is one percent lower for MY2019/20, compared to USDA’s official data.

Post’s estimates for domestic feed consumption of rapeseed meal are 14 and 10 percent higher for MY2018/19 and MY2019/20, respectively, compared to USDA’s official data, based on general feed estimates.

Meal, Sunflowerseed Market Begin Year	2018/2019		2019/2020		2020/2021	
	Sep 2018		Sep 2019		Sep 2020	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Ukraine						
Crush	14800	15000	16000	16167	0	16000
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0.413	0.409	0.413	0.393	0	0.413
Beginning Stocks	534	534	343	487	0	95
Production	6112	6135	6608	6354	0	6608
MY Imports	5	5	8	4	0	3
Total Supply	6651	6674	6959	6845	0	6706
MY Exports	4808	4807	4950	5350	0	5150
Industrial Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food Use Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	1500	1380	1600	1400	0	1450
Total Dom. Cons.	1500	1380	1600	1400	0	1450
Ending Stocks	343	487	409	95	0	106
Total Distribution	6651	6674	6959	6845	0	6706
(1000 MT) ,(PERCENT)						

Meal, Soybean Market Begin Year	2018/2019		2019/2020		2020/2021	
	Sep 2018		Sep 2019		Sep 2020	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Ukraine						
Crush	1880	1830	1300	1300	0	0
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0.7899	0.7842	0.79	0.7838	0	0
Beginning Stocks	28	28	189	189	0	54
Production	1485	1435	1027	1019	0	784
MY Imports	3	3	2	2	0	2
Total Supply	1516	1466	1218	1210	0	840
MY Exports	777	777	700	676	0	343
Industrial Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food Use Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	550	500	510	480	0	440
Total Dom. Cons.	550	500	510	480	0	440
Ending Stocks	189	189	8	54	0	57
Total Distribution	1516	1466	1218	1210	0	840
(1000 MT) ,(PERCENT)						

Meal, Rapeseed Market Begin Year	2018/2019		2019/2020		2020/2021	
	Jul 2018		Jul 2019		Jul 2020	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Ukraine						
Crush	360	385	370	380	0	400
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0.5778	0.5532	0.5784	0.5711	0	0.5625
Beginning Stocks	0	0	2	1	0	1
Production	208	213	214	217	0	225
MY Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply	208	213	216	218	0	226
MY Exports	163	163	173	171	0	179
Industrial Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food Use Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	43	49	42	46	0	46
Total Dom. Cons.	43	49	42	46	0	46
Ending Stocks	2	1	1	1	0	1
Total Distribution	208	213	216	218	0	226

(1000 MT) ,(PERCENT)

Policy:

On April 30, 2020, the Ukrainian Parliament adopted the Land Law 2178-10 ([in Ukrainian](#)) opening the way for the buying and selling of agricultural lands in Ukraine, although with some limitations at the initial stage. Upon land titling and consequent privatization of collective farms that started in late 1999, Ukraine imposed a temporary ban on land sales in 2001. This ban lasted for almost 20 years. Private individuals who received land titles during privatization were limited in their ownership rights and land plots could only be inherited.

Ukraine's new President Volodymyr Zelensky, assumed office in May 2019 with land reform set as the number one priority. Although Zelensky's party, Servant of the People, held a majority leadership in Ukraine's Parliament (the Rada), passage of the law has been fraught with controversy. Ukrainian officials had to compromise between the opinions of different stakeholder groups (farmers, large agricultural producers and general public) while fine-tuning a land tenure model. Law #2178-10 ([in Ukrainian](#)) is still to be signed by President Zelensky at the time of the report writing.

At the time of this report a final draft of the law has not yet been made available. Post notes below some of the key parameters of the legislation based on local media reports and comments from Ukrainian officials:

- The Land Market will become functional on July 1, 2021.
- Land can be owned by private individuals, business entities established solely by Ukrainian residents, or by state and local municipalities. If received as collateral, the land must be sold by banks within a two-year period.
- Initially, in July 2021, the land market will be open to private individuals. The maximum ownership is 100 ha per person. Legal entities will be allowed to purchase land in 2024 and the ownership limit for legal entities is set at 10 thousand hectares.
- State lands and lands owned by local municipalities will not be allowed for sale.
- The decision whether foreign business entities will be allowed to buy land will be based on the results of a public referendum that will most likely be held later this year. However, should foreign ownership be approved, no foreign business entity will be allowed to purchase land within 50 km of the border of Ukraine.
- Only non-cash payments will be allowed for the purchase of land.
- The selling price of farmland plots shall not be lower than the set normative monetary value. FAS Kyiv note: normative monetary value is identified by the state for the purposes of taxation and renting out of state-owned lands. It should be reviewed at least once in five to seven years. It reflects nominal rent income from a land plot. It varies by a region and type of land use (perennial plantations, arable lands, grasslands, etc.) and these numbers are available here ([in Ukrainian](#)).

FAS Kyiv believes that in the long-term, the land market will lead to a gradual transformation of Ukrainian agriculture. Traditional, large scale production of bulk commodities (grains and oilseeds) may slightly decrease, giving way to more diversified production with the emergence of an increase in production of products that require a substantial investment in land. Such products could include horticulture (fruit and nuts), berries, vegetables etc. with the target destination market in the EU.

The emergence of a land market in Ukraine will have a limited impact towards farmers' planting decisions in spring 2020. However, some of them (predominantly small farmers) may increase their oilseed area in order to pocket more funds for the purchase of land, which they are currently renting, in 2021.

Agricultural policy in Ukraine, with regard to oilseeds and oilseed products, has not changed much over the last year. Recent developments, during the preparation of this report, and other developments are pending implementation as explained below.

The Government of Ukraine maintains Resolution #164 ([in Ukrainian](#)) that establishes guidelines for optimum crop rotations for various crops for different regions, including guidelines set for sunflower seed (between 5 to 15 percent of total area) and rapeseed (between 3 to 10 percent of total area). Although this Resolution has no enforcement mechanism, it could result in farmers inconsistency/inaccuracy reporting production numbers for sunflowers (discussed in the Production section for Sunflower seeds).

Over the last few years, Ukrainian lawmakers have made numerous attempts to abolish the existing export duty for sunflower seed, which creates the underlying incentive for development of the oilseed crushing industry in Ukraine. At the time this report was prepared, there were no pending attempts to introduce such legislative amendments. However, if the export duty is ever abolished it will significantly change the ratio between domestic processing and subsequent exports of oils and meal vs. exports of raw oilseeds – in the favor of the latter.

In accordance with the [Deep and Comprehensive Trade Agreement](#), Ukraine agreed to a schedule for decreasing its export duty on sunflower seed exports to all EU Member States to zero by 2027:

HS Code	EIF*	EIF+1	EIF+2	EIF+3	EIF+4	EIF+5	EIF+6	EIF+7	EIF+8	EIF+9	EIF+10
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
1206 00	9,1	8,2	7,3	6,4	5,5	4,5	3,6	2,7	1,8	0,9	0,0

*[*year of entry into force](#)*

With regard to other countries, the requirements that Ukraine accepted upon WTO accession in 2008 was a commitment to reduce export duties on oilseeds. Consequently, over the last several years, Ukraine has cut sunflower seed export duties to their current level of 10 percent. No additional reduction is required by the WTO.

In 2017, a Protocol on Sanitary and Phytosanitary Requirements for the export of Sunflower Meal to China was signed (please refer to our [GAIN Report](#) for more details). The list of Ukrainian sunflower meal exporters authorized for export is [available here](#). In 2019, a Protocol for Veterinary and Phytosanitary Requirements for exports of rapeseed meal to China was signed (please refer to our [GAIN](#)

[Report](#) for more details). This Protocol may lead to a greater diversification of Ukrainian rapeseed meal export destinations, which is currently predominantly the EU market.

Ukrainian legislation does not allow the production of GE crops in the country. Roundup Ready MON 40-3-2, in the form of soybean meal, was the only GE event on Ukraine's official registry of approved feed sources that contain agricultural biotechnology. Its registration expired in July 2018. FAS Kyiv is unaware of any attempts to renew the registration. For more information about the biotechnology regulatory system in Ukraine, please refer to our [Biotechnology Report](#).

In April 2014, the EU enacted [Regulation # 374/2014](#), providing a unilateral reduction or elimination of Union customs duties on goods originating from Ukraine. In accordance with the Regulation, the EU import duties for a number of commodities have been decreased to zero, including: sunflower seed oil (HS Code 1512), rapeseed oil (HS Code 1514) and soybean oil (HS 1507) from the previous rates that ranged between 3.2 - 9.6 percent. This measure increased the competitiveness of Ukrainian oils in the EU Market.

It should be noted that at the end of 2017, the Ukrainian Parliament changed its export policy for soybeans and rapeseed by canceling VAT refunds for those commodities (regular rate – 20 percent) effective the beginning of 2018. In January 2020, the mentioned amendments have been abolished by the Parliament ([draft law in Ukrainian](#)), but haven't yet been signed by the President. FAS Kyiv considers this situation as an additional factor of uncertainty for national farmers making production area decisions. In case the mentioned draft law remains inactive throughout 2020, soybean incomes may be lower than expected, please refer to our previous [Annual Oilseeds Report](#) for detailed information about the economic impact.

A significant drop of crude oil prices occurred between February and April 2020, adding an additional factor of uncertainty for Ukrainian farmers making planting decisions (i.e., planting oilseeds versus grains). For the purpose of this report Post assumes that this factor will not have a significant impact on the levels of biofuel consumption in the EU. Otherwise it would have a downward impact on Post's forecasts of rapeseed, rapeseed meal, and rapeseed oil exports forecasted for MY2020/21 as these are highly dependent on the EU market (please refer to relevant Trade sections for more details).

A group of Ukrainian legislators have registered a draft law ([in Ukrainian](#)) limiting the use of palm oil in food manufacturing and dairy products. If it is voted into law, it will trigger a drop in palm oil consumption in Ukraine. FAS Kyiv continues monitoring this development and will make relevant updates to PSD tables as required to reflect shifts in domestic vegetable oil consumption.

Ukraine set rules for the operation of private phytosanitary laboratories for exporters and risk-oriented analysis for imported products of plant origin. This action could potentially improve the efficiency of oilseeds exports, please refer to [our GAIN Report](#) for more details.

Author Defined: Statistical Tables

Sunflower

Sunflower Seed Exports from Ukraine by Destination, MY, 1000 MT (HS 1206)

Destination	MY 2016/17 (Sept 16-Aug 17)		MY 2017/18 (Sept 17-Aug 18)		MY 2018/19 (Sept 18-Aug 19)		% Change MY 2018/19 to 2017/18
	Quantity	% Share	Quantity	% Share	Quantity	% Share	
World	191.3	100.0	38.5	100.0	104.5	100.0	171.4
Middle East	52.3	27.4	4.9	12.7	72.5	69.4	1,381.1
EU 28	130.1	68.0	30.8	80.0	26.9	25.7	-12.8
South Asia	2.7	1.4	1.0	2.5	0.8	0.8	-13.5
East and Southeast Asia	0.4	0.2	0.6	1.4	0.7	0.7	31.5
Eurasian Economic Union	1.3	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.7	0.7	808.1
Africa	1.0	0.5	0.7	1.9	0.6	0.6	-16.2
Turkey	43.2	22.6	2.0	5.1	63.0	60.2	3,124.0
Netherlands	40.2	21.0	4.5	11.8	5.2	5.0	15.4
Azerbaijan	3.5	1.9	0.0	0.1	5.0	4.8	11,842.9
Finland	0.4	0.2	2.1	5.4	5.0	4.8	138.9
Romania	4.2	2.2	3.2	8.2	3.5	3.4	12.4
Germany	10.1	5.3	3.2	8.2	3.5	3.4	12.1
Italy	6.0	3.2	10.2	26.5	2.8	2.7	-72.1
Belgium	2.4	1.3	0.0	0.1	2.1	2.0	5,415.8
United States	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	2.0	1.9	8,530.6
Sweden	0.7	0.4	0.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	168.9
Iraq	1.2	0.6	0.9	2.2	1.4	1.3	62.7
Georgia	1.8	0.9	0.8	2.1	1.3	1.3	63.9
India	1.3	0.7	0.7	1.8	0.8	0.8	20.3
Lebanon	1.1	0.6	0.8	2.0	0.7	0.7	-2.2
Poland	1.7	0.9	1.7	4.4	0.7	0.7	-59.4
Armenia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.6	0.0
China	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.6	0.0
Egypt	0.4	0.2	0.6	1.6	0.6	0.5	-5.8
Moldova	2.3	1.2	0.3	0.9	0.5	0.5	63.1
Spain	17.2	9.0	0.4	1.1	0.4	0.4	4.0
Denmark	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.8	0.4	0.4	38.9
Iran	1.2	0.6	0.3	0.8	0.4	0.4	20.3
Estonia	0.6	0.3	2.3	6.0	0.3	0.3	-85.3
Austria	1.4	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	10,487.2
Lithuania	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.3	56.3
Mexico	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	300.0
Czech Republic	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0
France	38.0	19.9	0.7	1.7	0.2	0.2	-73.4
Bulgaria	5.0	2.6	1.4	3.5	0.1	0.1	-92.2
Other	6.2	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.6	0.0	-59.38

Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC

Sunflower Seed Imports to Ukraine by Origin, MY, MT (HS 1206)

Destination	MY 2016/17 (Sept 16-Aug 17)		MY 2017/18 (Sept 17-Aug 18)		MY 2018/19 (Sept 18-Aug 19)		% Change MY 2018/19 to 2017/18
	Quantity	% Share	Quantity	% Share	Quantity	% Share	
World	23,514.0	100.0	30,151.0	100.0	22,619.0	100.0	-25.0
EU 28	6,431.0	27.4	6,825.0	22.6	5,915.0	26.2	-13.3
Middle East	8,451.0	35.9	8,429.0	28.0	5,683.0	25.1	-32.6
Eurasian Economic Union	0.0	0.0	5,795.0	19.2	21.0	0.1	-99.6
East and Southeast Asia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	0.0
Africa	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-100.0
United States	7,019.0	29.9	6,138.0	20.4	8,935.0	39.5	45.6
Turkey	8,451.0	35.9	8,408.0	27.9	5,683.0	25.1	-32.4
France	3,244.0	13.8	3,938.0	13.1	2,673.0	11.8	-32.1
Spain	1,896.0	8.1	884.0	2.9	1,710.0	7.6	93.3
Chile	707.0	3.0	1,304.0	4.3	1,172.0	5.2	-10.2
Romania	740.0	3.2	847.0	2.8	504.0	2.2	-40.5
Argentina	469.0	2.0	750.0	2.5	359.0	1.6	-52.2
Hungary	313.0	1.3	812.0	2.7	358.0	1.6	-55.9
Serbia	230.0	1.0	526.0	1.8	295.0	1.3	-44.0
Italy	65.0	0.3	144.0	0.5	238.0	1.1	64.6
Portugal	27.0	0.1	60.0	0.2	237.0	1.1	298.2
Moldova	205.0	0.9	355.0	1.2	234.0	1.0	-34.1
Bulgaria	24.0	0.1	20.0	0.1	73.0	0.3	269.9
Austria	0.0	0.0	29.0	0.1	61.0	0.3	108.5
Germany	122.0	0.5	91.0	0.3	47.0	0.2	-47.8
Russia	0.0	0.0	2,992.0	9.9	21.0	0.1	-99.3
Lithuania	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.0	0.1	0.0
China	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	0.0
Croatia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Egypt	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Israel	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-100.0
Azerbaijan	0.0	0.0	20.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	-100.0
Belgium	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-100.0
Bolivia	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-100.0
Antigua and Barbuda	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Australia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-100.0
Switzerland	0.0	0.0	27.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	-100.0
Puerto Rico	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
South Africa	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-100.0
Poland	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-100.0
Kazakhstan	0.0	0.0	2,803.0	9.3	0.0	0.0	-100.0

Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC

Sunflower Seed Import Statistics by Month and Origin, Ukraine, MT (HS 1206)

Destination	Sept-Dec 2018	MY 2018/19	Sep-19	Oct-19	Nov-19	Dec-19	Sept-Dec 2019	% Change Sept-Dec 2019 to Sept-Dec 2018
World	4,882	22,619	2,190	3,022	6,677	3,330	15,219	211.7
East and Southeast Asia	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	∞
EU 27 Brexit	1,005	5,914	0	26	254	494	774	-23.0
Eurasian Economic Union	0	21	0	0	0	0	0	∞
Middle East	1,457	5,682	15	115	1,300	585	2,015	38.3
Argentina	0	359	0	0	0	0	0	∞
Austria	0	61	0	0	0	0	0	∞
Bulgaria	21	73	0	0	0	1	1	-95.2
Chile	821	1,172	0	119	123	117	359	-56.3
China	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	∞
France	458	2,672	0	25	62	194	281	-38.6
Germany	0	47	0	0	0	0	0	∞
Hungary	0	358	0	0	4	50	54	∞
Italy	0	238	0	1	2	2	5	∞
Lithuania	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	∞
Moldova	196	234	2,150	2,707	4,069	978	9,904	4,953.1
Portugal	0	237	0	0	58	42	100	∞
Romania	46	503	0	0	0	96	96	108.7
Russia	0	21	0	0	0	0	0	∞
Serbia	4	294	0	0	0	0	0	-100.0
Spain	480	1,711	0	0	127	109	236	-50.8
Turkey	1,457	5,682	15	115	1,300	585	2,015	38.3
United States	1,399	8,936	25	54	931	1,156	2,166	54.8

Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC

Sunflowerseed Oil Exports from Ukraine by Destination, MY, 1000 MT (HS 151211, 151219)

Destination	MY 2016/17 (Sept 16-Aug 17)		MY 2017/18 (Sept 17-Aug 18)		MY 2018/19 (Sept 18-Aug 19)		% Change MY 2018/19 to 2017/18
	Quantity	% Share	Quantity	% Share	Quantity	% Share	
World	5,850.6	100.0	5,341.7	100.0	6,063.4	100.0	13.5
South Asia	2,048.7	35.0	2,461.9	46.1	2,165.0	35.7	-12.1
EU 28	1,659.8	28.4	1,341.0	25.1	1,828.7	30.2	36.4
East and Southeast Asia	730.3	12.5	603.2	11.3	922.2	15.2	52.9
Middle East	914.3	15.6	717.6	13.4	848.0	14.0	18.2
Africa	396.3	6.8	137.5	2.6	197.2	3.3	43.4
Eurasian Economic Union	30.2	0.5	22.2	0.4	22.7	0.4	2.1
India	2,035.2	34.8	2,452.0	45.9	2,156.8	35.6	-12.0
China	587.8	10.1	481.3	9.0	800.3	13.2	66.3
Netherlands	423.0	7.2	347.1	6.5	611.0	10.1	76.0
Iraq	81.5	1.4	263.6	4.9	432.0	7.1	63.9
Spain	538.8	9.2	330.0	6.2	412.4	6.8	25.0
Italy	335.2	5.7	321.3	6.0	355.7	5.9	10.7
United Kingdom	99.9	1.7	83.6	1.6	115.0	1.9	37.6
France	115.1	2.0	89.3	1.7	105.0	1.7	17.6
United Arab Emirates	87.7	1.5	76.4	1.4	78.6	1.3	2.8
Malaysia	122.1	2.1	91.6	1.7	72.2	1.2	-21.1
Lebanon	43.8	0.8	47.6	0.9	69.3	1.1	45.5
Poland	54.6	0.9	62.1	1.2	59.8	1.0	-3.8
Egypt	204.0	3.5	62.1	1.2	59.6	1.0	-4.0
Iran	361.0	6.2	126.7	2.4	59.0	1.0	-53.4
Jordan	24.8	0.4	33.0	0.6	41.0	0.7	24.2
Germany	2.6	0.0	1.3	0.0	38.6	0.6	2,799.5
Turkey	189.4	3.2	62.7	1.2	37.0	0.6	-40.9
Saudi Arabia	61.6	1.1	41.6	0.8	36.3	0.6	-12.7
Oman	29.0	0.5	26.2	0.5	30.0	0.5	14.3
Portugal	21.7	0.4	18.0	0.3	24.4	0.4	35.7
Lithuania	31.1	0.5	31.6	0.6	24.3	0.4	-23.1
Israel	10.3	0.2	9.8	0.2	23.5	0.4	139.4
Belgium	8.5	0.2	15.1	0.3	22.7	0.4	50.0
Belarus	28.0	0.5	20.3	0.4	21.9	0.4	7.6
South Africa	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	20.7	0.3	1,904.1
Australia	5.9	0.1	11.7	0.2	19.8	0.3	70.1
Algeria	78.4	1.3	0.0	0.0	19.4	0.3	0.0
United States	16.2	0.3	16.8	0.3	17.3	0.3	3.0
Gaza Strip and West Bank	13.0	0.2	14.0	0.3	15.7	0.3	12.6
Bulgaria	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	15.0	0.3	10,016.2
Sudan	42.5	0.7	23.2	0.4	14.5	0.2	-37.5
Taiwan	11.8	0.2	13.0	0.2	13.7	0.2	5.4
Qatar	0.1	0.0	4.7	0.1	13.3	0.2	180.0
Greece	7.4	0.1	13.8	0.3	13.2	0.2	-4.1
Tunisia	11.0	0.2	7.0	0.1	10.3	0.2	47.3
Morocco	31.7	0.5	1.8	0.0	10.2	0.2	480.3
Switzerland	25.6	0.4	2.2	0.0	2.4	0.0	9.4
Other	110.15	1.88	138.00	2.58	191.41	3.16	38.7

Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC

Sunflowerseed Oil Export Statistics by Month and Destination, Ukraine, 1000 MT (HS 151211, 151219)

Destination	Sept-Dec 2018	MY 2018/19	Sep-19	Oct-19	Nov-19	Dec-19	Sept-Dec 2019	% Change Sept-Dec 2019 to Sept-Dec 2018
World	1,959.6	6,063.4	228.1	564.7	627.3	583.4	2,003.5	2.2
Africa	84.4	197.2	8.6	11.6	8.3	24.7	53.2	-37.0
East and Southeast Asia	282.7	922.2	32.7	150.3	110.4	84.3	377.8	33.6
EU 27 Brexit	473.0	1,713.7	45.6	151.4	210.4	175.1	582.5	23.1
Eurasian Economic Union	10.3	22.7	1.2	1.7	2.1	1.7	6.7	-35.0
Middle East	303.1	848.0	7.2	67.1	67.8	61.3	203.3	-32.9
South Asia	729.2	2,165.0	127.6	169.4	204.0	206.7	707.6	-3.0
Australia	9.0	19.8	1.9	1.9	4.5	4.6	13.0	43.6
Belarus	9.8	21.9	1.2	1.7	2.1	1.6	6.6	-33.0
Belgium	5.6	22.7	1.1	1.8	2.2	2.1	7.2	28.3
China	242.6	800.3	27.5	140.8	86.1	55.2	309.6	27.6
France	45.3	105.0	0.7	12.7	33.7	23.0	70.1	54.7
India	725.6	2,156.8	125.6	164.8	202.7	204.8	697.9	-3.8
Iraq	131.7	432.0	0.0	33.0	32.2	33.4	98.6	-25.1
Italy	108.6	355.7	23.6	47.2	25.4	23.0	119.2	9.7
Jordan	11.7	41.0	3.4	3.3	2.7	2.5	11.9	1.4
Lebanon	28.2	69.3	0.9	6.3	3.5	1.7	12.3	-56.4
Lithuania	9.5	24.3	1.5	1.9	5.0	2.3	10.6	11.8
Malaysia	23.1	72.2	1.2	2.8	19.4	22.7	46.0	99.0
Myanmar	2.0	4.7	1.4	1.4	2.1	2.3	7.2	257.7
Nepal	0.1	3.0	1.6	3.6	0.6	1.0	6.7	4,529.2
Netherlands	121.1	611.0	1.1	30.3	74.7	60.5	166.5	37.5
Poland	19.4	59.8	4.8	5.7	9.5	10.0	30.0	54.5
Saudi Arabia	9.4	36.3	0.0	6.2	5.3	4.5	16.0	71.3
Spain	130.8	412.4	11.0	48.0	49.5	46.5	154.9	18.5
Sudan	5.8	14.5	0.0	5.0	0.0	9.9	14.9	156.9
United Arab Emirates	18.3	78.6	0.9	9.3	17.2	8.2	35.7	95.0
United Kingdom	49.3	115.0	0.5	5.3	12.0	11.3	29.1	-41.0
United States	5.3	17.3	0.5	1.6	2.1	6.4	10.5	98.3
Other	247.2	589.8	17.9	30.0	35.2	45.9	129.1	-47.8

Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC

Sunflowerseed Oil Imports to Ukraine by Origin, MY, MT (HS 151211, 151219)

Destination	MY 2016/17 (Sept 16-Aug 17)		MY 2017/18 (Sept 17-Aug 18)		MY 2018/19 (Sept 18-Aug 19)		% Change MY 2018/19 to 2017/18
	Quantity	% Share	Quantity	% Share	Quantity	% Share	
World	312.0	100.0	680.0	100.0	85.0	100.0	-87.6
EU 28	37.0	11.9	413.0	60.8	58.0	68.7	-85.9
Middle East	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	26.0	31.3	0.0
Eurasian Economic Union	138.0	44.4	20.0	2.9	0.0	0.0	-100.0
East and Southeast Asia	0.0	0.0	26.0	3.8	0.0	0.0	-100.0
South Asia	0.0	0.0	217.0	32.0	0.0	0.0	-100.0
Lebanon	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	26.0	31.3	0.0
Netherlands	19.0	6.0	21.0	3.2	22.0	26.0	2.5
Lithuania	0.0	0.0	20.0	2.9	18.0	21.3	-8.3
Latvia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.0	14.0	0.0
Hungary	3.0	0.9	304.0	44.7	4.0	4.4	-98.8
Poland	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	3.0	211,627.0
Romania	1.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-100.0
Russia	132.0	42.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Slovakia	9.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sweden	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	-100.0
Switzerland	5.0	1.7	3.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	-100.0
Turkey	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
United Kingdom	0.0	0.0	19.0	2.8	0.0	0.0	-100.0
United States	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-100.0
Uzbekistan	131.0	42.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Italy	0.0	0.0	25.0	3.8	0.0	0.0	-100.0
Nepal	0.0	0.0	217.0	32.0	0.0	0.0	-100.0
Belarus	6.0	2.0	20.0	2.9	0.0	0.0	-100.0
Belgium	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-100.0
China	0.0	0.0	26.0	3.8	0.0	0.0	-100.0
Germany	5.0	1.7	22.0	3.2	0.0	0.1	-99.7

Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC

Sunflowerseed Meal Exports from Ukraine by Destination, MY, 1000 MT (HS 230630)

Destination	MY 2016/17 (Sept 16-Aug 17)		MY 2017/18 (Sept 17-Aug 18)		MY 2018/19 (Sept 18-Aug 19)		% Change MY 2018/19 to 2017/18
	Quantity	% Share	Quantity	% Share	Quantity	% Share	
World	4,807.2	100.0	4,238.2	100.0	4,807.6	100.0	13.4
EU 28	2,692.3	56.0	2,322.9	54.8	2,004.2	41.7	-13.7
East and Southeast Asia	158.3	3.3	478.7	11.3	1,407.5	29.3	194.0
Middle East	617.2	12.8	439.3	10.4	497.2	10.3	13.2
Eurasian Economic Union	546.3	11.4	557.5	13.2	401.6	8.4	-28.0
Africa	363.2	7.6	325.1	7.7	341.1	7.1	4.9
South Asia	419.5	8.7	98.3	2.3	138.6	2.9	41.0
China	0.0	0.0	153.0	3.6	1,095.7	22.8	616.0
France	644.7	13.4	519.2	12.3	583.4	12.1	12.4
Poland	428.6	8.9	409.6	9.7	405.1	8.4	-1.1
Belarus	545.6	11.4	557.5	13.2	401.6	8.4	-28.0
Netherlands	343.6	7.2	359.8	8.5	374.3	7.8	4.0
Turkey	374.0	7.8	259.5	6.1	297.5	6.2	14.7
Spain	482.3	10.0	449.5	10.6	287.8	6.0	-36.0
Morocco	269.0	5.6	210.5	5.0	252.3	5.3	19.9
Italy	437.8	9.1	260.5	6.2	142.8	3.0	-45.2
India	264.4	5.5	65.8	1.6	133.7	2.8	103.2
Israel	158.1	3.3	149.6	3.5	114.0	2.4	-23.8
United Kingdom	83.6	1.7	133.5	3.2	108.1	2.3	-19.1
Thailand	91.9	1.9	130.1	3.1	103.7	2.2	-20.3
Vietnam	31.7	0.7	109.4	2.6	93.6	2.0	-14.4
Saudi Arabia	82.5	1.7	27.3	0.7	78.0	1.6	185.3
Egypt	72.1	1.5	101.7	2.4	64.8	1.4	-36.3
Malaysia	11.5	0.2	29.5	0.7	58.7	1.2	98.9
Belgium	85.8	1.8	78.3	1.9	36.0	0.8	-54.0
Myanmar	14.1	0.3	24.9	0.6	33.3	0.7	33.5
Cyprus	40.9	0.9	15.2	0.4	26.2	0.6	72.1
Algeria	15.8	0.3	11.6	0.3	23.0	0.5	98.1
Switzerland	9.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	16.4	0.3	9,457.5
Lithuania	41.7	0.9	36.2	0.9	16.0	0.3	-55.7
Portugal	10.0	0.2	10.6	0.3	12.2	0.3	14.6
Indonesia	0.9	0.0	18.4	0.4	10.0	0.2	-45.5
Germany	35.7	0.7	18.5	0.4	0.3	0.0	-98.6
Pakistan	144.5	3.0	21.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	-100.0
Greece	17.5	0.4	8.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	-100.0
Denmark	26.4	0.6	12.9	0.3	0.0	0.0	-100.0
Other	43.2	0.9	55.2	1.3	39.4	0.8	-28.70

Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC

Sunflowerseed Meal Export Statistics by Month and Destination, Ukraine, 1000 MT (HS 230630)

Destination	Sept-Dec 2018	MY 2018/19	Sep-19	Oct-19	Nov-19	Dec-19	Sept-Dec 2019	% Change Sept-Dec 2019 to Sept-Dec 2018
World	1,574.7	4,807.6	112.9	406.9	530.2	485.4	1,535.4	-2.5
Africa	41.7	341.1	0.0	0.3	38.6	21.5	60.4	44.7
East and Southeast Asia	571.7	1,407.5	42.5	183.8	261.2	242.2	729.8	27.6
EU 27 Brexit	682.4	1,896.2	20.8	121.6	132.4	133.3	408.0	-40.2
Eurasian Economic Union	138.3	401.6	30.5	42.8	33.3	30.0	136.6	-1.2
Middle East	63.7	497.2	19.0	33.8	36.3	44.7	133.8	109.9
South Asia	39.9	138.6	0.0	23.0	28.4	1.3	52.6	32.0
Belarus	138.3	401.6	30.5	42.8	33.3	30.0	136.6	-1.2
China	470.5	1,095.7	30.6	160.0	234.4	217.8	642.7	36.6
France	228.4	583.4	0.0	28.8	8.8	47.7	85.4	-62.6
India	38.0	133.7	0.0	23.0	28.4	0.0	51.4	35.2
Israel	15.6	114.0	1.5	3.7	12.6	10.3	28.2	80.7
Italy	54.1	142.8	0.0	20.4	37.2	7.0	64.7	19.5
Malaysia	19.9	58.7	3.9	8.8	10.8	8.7	32.2	61.6
Morocco	35.6	252.3	0.0	0.0	32.1	21.4	53.5	50.3
Myanmar	11.9	33.3	2.6	3.8	2.5	3.0	11.9	0.6
Netherlands	120.1	374.3	0.2	21.8	9.3	0.3	31.7	-73.6
Poland	116.7	405.1	19.5	23.4	37.9	28.9	109.7	-6.0
Spain	125.3	287.8	0.0	24.9	34.0	37.6	96.5	-23.0
Thailand	14.7	103.7	4.9	8.7	9.4	8.0	30.9	110.8
Turkey	20.0	297.5	17.5	30.1	23.7	34.4	105.6	427.2
United Kingdom	29.5	108.1	0.0	1.5	0.0	12.6	14.1	-52.3
Vietnam	47.1	93.6	0.5	1.4	2.3	3.5	7.7	-83.6
Other	89.1	322.3	1.2	3.6	13.6	14.1	32.6	-63.4

Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC

Sunflowerseed Meal Imports to Ukraine by Origin, MY, 1000 MT (HS 230630)

Destination	MY 2016/17 (Sept 16-Aug 17)		MY 2017/18 (Sept 17-Aug 18)		MY 2018/19 (Sept 18-Aug 19)		% Change MY 2018/19 to 2017/18
	Quantity	% Share	Quantity	% Share	Quantity	% Share	
World	0.7	100.0	8.6	100.0	4.6	100.0	-46.2
Eurasian Economic Union	0.4	56.1	8.0	93.1	3.8	83.4	-51.8
EU 28	0.3	43.9	0.6	6.9	0.8	16.6	29.4
Belarus	0.4	56.1	8.0	93.1	3.8	83.4	-51.8
Poland	0.0	0.0	0.4	4.2	0.8	16.6	114.4
Portugal	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Lithuania	0.3	43.9	0.2	2.7	0.0	0.0	-100.0

Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC

Soybean

Soybean Exports from Ukraine by Destination, MY, 1000 MT (HS 1201)

Destination	MY 2016/17 (Sept 16-Aug 17)		MY 2017/18 (Sept 17-Aug 18)		MY 2018/19 (Sept 18-Aug 19)		% Change MY 2018/19 to 2017/18
	Quantity	% Share	Quantity	% Share	Quantity	% Share	
World	2,903.5	100.0	2,757.4	100.0	2,531.1	100.0	-8.2
Middle East	1,535.5	52.9	1,320.9	47.9	1,270.2	50.2	-3.8
EU 28	618.5	21.3	828.2	30.0	445.3	17.6	-46.2
Eurasian Economic Union	119.7	4.1	285.8	10.4	412.6	16.3	44.4
Africa	604.9	20.8	304.6	11.1	384.5	15.2	26.2
East and Southeast Asia	22.3	0.8	3.1	0.1	10.2	0.4	224.4
South Asia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.3	0.2	0.0
Turkey	748.5	25.8	764.6	27.7	1,102.3	43.6	44.2
Belarus	119.7	4.1	285.8	10.4	412.6	16.3	44.4
Egypt	567.2	19.5	293.3	10.6	294.3	11.6	0.4
Greece	124.7	4.3	108.0	3.9	120.9	4.8	11.9
Lebanon	67.6	2.3	171.8	6.2	108.5	4.3	-36.8
Spain	66.3	2.3	49.3	1.8	105.4	4.2	113.9
Algeria	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	66.0	2.6	0.0
Germany	13.2	0.5	66.8	2.4	63.2	2.5	-5.4
Poland	84.5	2.9	104.6	3.8	61.4	2.4	-41.3
Italy	141.6	4.9	177.1	6.4	57.0	2.3	-67.8
Hungary	6.4	0.2	63.5	2.3	29.9	1.2	-52.9
Iran	583.0	20.1	355.5	12.9	26.0	1.0	-92.7
Kenya	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.3	0.6	0.0
Azerbaijan	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.1	14.5	0.6	865.8
Georgia	10.4	0.4	1.8	0.1	10.4	0.4	492.3
China	19.9	0.7	2.4	0.1	10.2	0.4	316.2
Israel	99.7	3.4	25.8	0.9	8.0	0.3	-69.1
Tunisia	25.6	0.9	11.3	0.4	6.8	0.3	-40.3
Netherlands	52.7	1.8	219.0	7.9	0.0	0.0	-100.0
Portugal	30.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Denmark	87.4	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	55.1	1.9	55.3	2.0	17.4	0.7	-68.5

Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC

Soybeans Export Statistics by Month and Destination, 1000 MT, Ukraine (HS 1201)

Destination	Sept-Dec 2018	MY 2018/19	Sep-19	Oct-19	Nov-19	Dec-19	Sept-Dec 2019	% Change Sept-Dec 2019 to Sept-Dec 2018
World	709.8	2,531.1	277.4	561.0	531.3	432.3	1,801.9	153.9
Africa	33.7	384.5	82.6	168.9	107.5	84.1	443.1	1,213.0
East and Southeast Asia	0.0	10.2	1.2	10.1	10.2	2.8	24.4	∞
EU 27 Brexit	90.2	445.3	42.6	100.3	131.4	84.8	359.0	298.2
Eurasian Economic Union	150.4	412.6	19.7	47.8	47.8	62.6	177.8	18.3
Middle East	434.2	1,270.2	130.9	232.3	232.5	196.5	792.2	82.4
South Asia	0.0	4.3	0.3	1.3	1.9	1.5	5.0	∞
Algeria	33.0	66.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-100.0
Austria	0.0	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	3.0	∞
Azerbaijan	11.8	14.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-100.0
Belarus	150.4	412.6	19.7	47.8	47.8	62.6	177.8	18.3
China	0.0	10.2	1.2	9.8	10.2	2.7	24.0	∞
Cyprus	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.0	2.1	∞
Czech Republic	0.0	2.4	0.0	3.1	0.9	0.0	4.0	8,791.1
Egypt	0.0	294.3	82.6	168.9	95.0	84.1	430.6	∞
France	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.5	0.0	16.5	∞
Georgia	1.6	10.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-100.0
Germany	5.3	63.2	8.7	30.6	4.3	10.3	54.0	922.0
Greece	18.2	120.9	6.1	11.0	31.9	14.0	63.1	247.4
Hungary	2.6	29.9	0.0	1.3	5.9	3.4	10.6	306.0
India	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	∞
Iran	0.0	26.0	0.0	0.0	28.1	53.5	81.6	∞
Israel	3.2	8.0	0.0	6.4	2.2	0.0	8.6	169.2
Italy	25.0	57.0	25.0	49.0	48.3	38.8	161.2	544.7
Kenya	0.0	16.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	∞
Kuwait	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-100.0
Lebanon	9.6	108.5	24.3	10.6	19.3	11.8	66.0	587.3
Lithuania	1.1	1.4	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.7	-38.1
Luxembourg	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.5	0.0	13.5	∞
Malaysia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.4	∞
Moldova	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	∞
Morocco	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.4	0.0	12.4	∞
Nepal	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.4	∞
Netherlands	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.3	10.8	12.1	∞
Poland	18.0	61.4	1.7	4.9	7.2	4.0	17.7	-1.4
Romania	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.6	2,677.3
South Africa	0.7	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-100.0
South Korea	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	∞
Spain	20.0	105.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-100.0
Sri Lanka	0.0	3.2	0.3	1.3	1.5	1.2	4.3	∞
Switzerland	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	∞
Tunisia	0.0	6.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	∞
Turkey	407.9	1,102.3	106.5	215.3	182.9	131.3	636.1	56.0
Turkmenistan	1.3	2.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	-73.7

Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC

Soybean Imports to Ukraine by Origin, MY, MT (HS 1201)

Destination	MY 2016/17 (Sept 16-Aug 17)		MY 2017/18 (Sept 17-Aug 18)		MY 2018/19 (Sept 18-Aug 19)		% Change MY 2018/19 to 2017/18
	Quantity	% Share	Quantity	% Share	Quantity	% Share	
World	6,638.0	100.0	8,371.0	100.0	3,393.0	100.0	-59.5
Eurasian Economic Union	4,512.0	68.0	5,150.0	61.5	2,013.0	59.3	-60.9
EU 28	499.0	7.5	1,798.0	21.5	391.0	11.5	-78.3
Middle East	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
East and Southeast Asia	0.0	0.0	11.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	-99.3
Belarus	4,512.0	68.0	5,150.0	61.5	2,013.0	59.3	-60.9
Canada	1,264.0	19.1	1,307.0	15.6	929.0	27.4	-28.9
Hungary	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	122.0	3.6	0.0
Austria	66.0	1.0	287.0	3.4	98.0	2.9	-66.0
France	171.0	2.6	77.0	0.9	97.0	2.9	26.1
Czech Republic	149.0	2.2	54.0	0.7	62.0	1.8	14.8
United States	344.0	5.2	99.0	1.2	40.0	1.2	-59.9
Serbia	18.0	0.3	6.0	0.1	20.0	0.6	223.6
Italy	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.0	0.3	20,510.7
Germany	6.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.1	1,003.3
Croatia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
China	0.0	0.0	11.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	-99.3
Brazil	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Poland	107.0	1.6	1,330.0	15.9	0.0	0.0	-100.0
Romania	0.0	0.0	27.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	-100.0
Slovakia	0.0	0.0	22.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	-100.0
Switzerland	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-65.1
Turkey	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC

Soybean Import Statistics by Month and Origin, Ukraine, MT (HS 1201)

Destination	Sept-Dec 2018	MY 2018/19	Sep-19	Oct-19	Nov-19	Dec-19	Sept-Dec 2019	% Change Sept-Dec 2019 to Sept-Dec 2018
_World	916	3,394	132	620	398	0	1,150	25.5
EU 27 Brexit	122	390	0	0	134	0	134	9.8
Eurasian Economic Union	794	2,014	132	620	264	0	1,016	28.0
Austria	0	98	0	0	0	0	0	∞
Belarus	794	2,014	132	620	264	0	1,016	28.0
Canada	0	929	0	0	0	0	0	∞
Croatia	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	∞
Czech Republic	0	62	0	0	0	0	0	∞
France	0	97	0	0	0	0	0	∞
Germany	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	∞
Hungary	122	122	0	0	0	0	0	-100.0
Italy	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	∞
Lithuania	0	0	0	0	134	0	134	∞
Serbia	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	∞
United States	0	39	0	0	0	0	0	∞

Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC

Soybean Oil Exports from Ukraine by Destination, MY, MT (HS 1507)

Destination	MY 2016/17 (Sept 16-Aug 17)		MY 2017/18 (Sept 17-Aug 18)		MY 2018/19 (Sept 18-Aug 19)		% Change MY 2018/19 to 2017/18
	Quantity	% Share	Quantity	% Share	Quantity	% Share	
World	177,046	100.0	191,548	100.0	334,314	100.0	74.5
EU 28	70,910	40.1	79,665	41.6	136,883	40.9	71.8
East and Southeast Asia	54,610	30.9	64,699	33.8	98,052	29.3	51.6
South Asia	35,160	19.9	11,114	5.8	49,203	14.7	342.7
Africa	2,016	1.1	8,692	4.5	33,728	10.1	288.0
Middle East	13,470	7.6	26,469	13.8	14,060	4.2	-46.9
Eurasian Economic Union	583	0.3	125	0.1	966	0.3	675.9
Poland	62,051	35.1	71,492	37.3	118,347	35.4	65.5
China	52,076	29.4	63,013	32.9	86,621	25.9	37.5
India	27,552	15.6	11,114	5.8	48,583	14.5	337.1
Algeria	0	0.0	0	0.0	21,039	6.3	0.0
Lithuania	5,323	3.0	2,716	1.4	6,683	2.0	146.1
Tunisia	0	0.0	0	0.0	6,087	1.8	0.0
Hong Kong	48	0.0	263	0.1	5,987	1.8	2,177.2
Portugal	0	0.0	0	0.0	5,193	1.6	0.0
Oman	0	0.0	1,000	0.5	4,000	1.2	300.0
Israel	768	0.4	1,733	0.9	3,875	1.2	123.6
Malaysia	1,746	1.0	909	0.5	3,111	0.9	242.3
United Arab Emirates	2,638	1.5	9,514	5.0	2,710	0.8	-71.5
Vietnam	740	0.4	215	0.1	2,334	0.7	983.5
Germany	0	0.0	163	0.1	1,957	0.6	1,102.6
Yemen	220	0.1	933	0.5	1,911	0.6	104.9
Rwanda	0	0.0	0	0.0	1,866	0.6	0.0
Ethiopia	1,062	0.6	3,538	1.9	1,584	0.5	-55.2
Czech Republic	118	0.1	312	0.2	1,500	0.5	381.7
Switzerland	298	0.2	266	0.1	1,421	0.4	434.3
Spain	500	0.3	0	0.0	1,307	0.4	0.0
Tanzania	0	0.0	0	0.0	1,127	0.3	0.0
Cyprus	88	0.1	737	0.4	1,124	0.3	52.4
Jordan	0	0.0	0	0.0	1,108	0.3	0.0
Belarus	581	0.3	124	0.1	966	0.3	676.2
Djibouti	690	0.4	460	0.2	888	0.3	93.1
Nepal	549	0.3	0	0.0	620	0.2	0.0
Mauritius	0	0.0	0	0.0	584	0.2	0.0
South Africa	0	0.0	0	0.0	432	0.1	0.0
Lebanon	1,100	0.6	0	0.0	360	0.1	0.0
United Kingdom	2,253	1.3	916	0.5	71	0.0	-92.3
Bangladesh	7,059	4.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Morocco	0	0.0	4,000	2.1	0	0.0	-100.0
Iran	2,874	1.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Saudi Arabia	5,870	3.3	10,259	5.4	0	0.0	-100.0
Other	844.00	0.48	7,871.00	4.11	916.00	0.27	-88.4

Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC

Soybean Oil Export Statistics by Month and Destination, Ukraine, MT (HS 1507)

Destination	Sept-Dec 2018	MY 2018/19	Sep-19	Oct-19	Nov-19	Dec-19	Sept-Dec 2019	% Change Sept-Dec 2019 to Sept-Dec 2018
_World	67,350	334,314	20,247	31,585	24,835	32,804	109,471	62.5
Africa	7,920	33,729	2,355	548	404	336	3,643	-54.0
East and Southeast Asia	8,103	98,051	2,878	7,862	8,278	13,663	32,681	303.3
EU 27 Brexit	34,248	136,813	15,015	18,874	14,041	12,147	60,077	75.4
Eurasian Economic Union	320	967	0	0	189	0	189	-40.9
Middle East	5,120	14,061	0	240	1,876	2,376	4,492	-12.3
South Asia	11,638	49,203	0	4,060	48	4,281	8,389	-27.9
Algeria	6,000	21,039	1,923	0	0	0	1,923	-68.0
Austria	0	299	0	0	0	0	0	∞
Belarus	320	967	0	0	189	0	189	-40.9
Cameroon	0	0	0	548	404	0	952	∞
China	5,650	86,621	2,878	7,862	8,278	13,663	32,681	478.4
Cyprus	312	1,124	72	96	48	48	264	-15.4
Czech Republic	331	1,500	187	163	161	144	655	97.9
Djibouti	240	888	0	0	0	0	0	-100.0
Estonia	0	72	25	24	24	24	97	∞
Ethiopia	624	1,584	432	0	0	0	432	-30.8
Georgia	0	24	0	0	0	0	0	∞
Germany	255	1,959	371	582	257	140	1,350	429.4
Hong Kong	1,987	5,987	0	0	0	0	0	-100.0
India	11,547	48,584	0	4,060	48	3,777	7,885	-31.7
Oman	2,500	4,000	0	0	1,492	1,970	3,462	38.5
Poland	31,864	118,346	13,899	17,298	12,829	11,612	55,638	74.6
Other	6,237	43,337	461	951	1,106	1,427	3,945	-36.7

Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC

Soybean Oil Imports to Ukraine by Origin, MY, MT (HS 1507)

Destination	MY 2016/17 (Sept 16-Aug 17)		MY 2017/18 (Sept 17-Aug 18)		MY 2018/19 (Sept 18-Aug 19)		% Change MY 2018/19 to 2017/18
	Quantity	% Share	Quantity	% Share	Quantity	% Share	
World	12	100.0	13	100.0	52	100.0	314.9
EU 28	10	81.2	7	51.9	16	30.2	141.3
Middle East	0	0.0	0	0.8	0	0.4	118.2
East and Southeast Asia	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
United States	2	18.9	0	3.9	36	69.4	7,363.1
Germany	2	19.5	2	19.8	6	10.7	124.6
France	1	8.1	1	6.4	5	9.2	500.0
Belgium	4	33.5	3	24.2	4	7.3	25.0
Italy	2	13.8	0	0.0	2	3.0	47,990.0
Netherlands	1	6.3	0	1.5	0	0.0	-96.3
Turkey	0	0.0	0	0.8	0	0.4	118.2
Canada	0	0.0	5	43.5	0	0.0	-100.0
China	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0

Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC

Soybean Meal Exports from Ukraine by Destination, MY, MT (HS 2304, 230250, 120810)

Destination	MY 2016/17 (Sept 16-Aug 17)		MY 2017/18 (Sept 17-Aug 18)		MY 2018/19 (Sept 18-Aug 19)		% Change MY 2018/19 to 2017/18
	Quantity	% Share	Quantity	% Share	Quantity	% Share	
World	303,299	100.0	365,390	100.0	777,394	100.0	112.8
EU 28	111,912	36.9	125,640	34.4	334,685	43.1	166.4
Middle East	96,716	31.9	98,620	27.0	233,983	30.1	137.3
Eurasian Economic Union	55,704	18.4	97,132	26.6	190,728	24.5	96.4
Africa	15,607	5.2	26,223	7.2	6,345	0.8	-75.8
East and Southeast Asia	755	0.3	555	0.2	305	0.0	-45.1
Belarus	55,704	18.4	94,648	25.9	187,723	24.2	98.3
Poland	14,898	4.9	35,516	9.7	172,942	22.3	387.0
Turkey	28,764	9.5	9,588	2.6	149,043	19.2	1,454.4
Hungary	71,996	23.7	66,782	18.3	108,745	14.0	62.8
Georgia	39,021	12.9	41,290	11.3	49,129	6.3	19.0
Azerbaijan	13,751	4.5	40,114	11.0	25,275	3.3	-37.0
France	18,668	6.2	0	0.0	20,947	2.7	0.0
Romania	22	0.0	10,538	2.9	12,416	1.6	17.8
Moldova	17,347	5.7	16,190	4.4	8,078	1.0	-50.1
Israel	5,502	1.8	44	0.0	7,168	0.9	16,161.8
Libya	15,564	5.1	26,178	7.2	5,697	0.7	-78.2
Netherlands	0	0.0	0	0.0	5,045	0.7	0.0
Germany	0	0.0	0	0.0	4,881	0.6	0.0
Turkmenistan	5,258	1.7	3,387	0.9	4,752	0.6	40.3
Italy	0	0.0	6,275	1.7	4,022	0.5	-35.9
Armenia	0	0.0	2,484	0.7	3,005	0.4	21.0
Estonia	1,870	0.6	2,354	0.6	2,926	0.4	24.3
Lithuania	3,166	1.0	4,175	1.1	1,606	0.2	-61.5
Uzbekistan	0	0.0	126	0.0	1,500	0.2	1,087.7
Cyprus	0	0.0	0	0.0	750	0.1	0.0
Mauritius	43	0.0	0	0.0	609	0.1	0.0
Austria	0	0.0	0	0.0	242	0.0	0.0
South Korea	755	0.3	222	0.1	202	0.0	-8.9
Slovakia	23	0.0	0	0.0	140	0.0	0.0
Jordan	0	0.0	0	0.0	125	0.0	0.0
Lebanon	9,668	3.2	5,100	1.4	104	0.0	-98.0
Indonesia	0	0.0	0	0.0	103	0.0	0.0
Kuwait	0	0.0	0	0.0	100	0.0	0.0
Kenya	0	0.0	0	0.0	40	0.0	0.0
United Arab Emirates	0	0.0	0	0.0	22	0.0	0.0
Latvia	22	0.0	0	0.0	22	0.0	0.0
Serbia	0	0.0	0	0.0	22	0.0	0.0
Oman	10	0.0	0	0.0	13	0.0	0.0
Philippines	0	0.0	200	0.1	0	0.0	-100.0
Spain	1,248	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Malaysia	0	0.0	133	0.0	0	0.0	-100.0
South Africa	0	0.0	25	0.0	0	0.0	-100.0
Uganda	0	0.0	20	0.0	0	0.0	-100.0

Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC

Soybean Meal Export Statistics by Month and Destination, Ukraine, MT (HS 2304, 230250, 120810)

Destination	Sept-Dec 2018	MY 2018/19	Sep-19	Oct-19	Nov-19	Dec-19	Sept-Dec 2019	% Change Sept-Dec 2019 to Sept-Dec 2018
_World	171,927	777,394	79,996	90,187	77,827	69,488	317,498	84.7
Africa	6,136	6,346	0	0	0	329	329	-94.6
East and Southeast Asia	38	306	113	0	0	155	268	605.3
EU 27 Brexit	87,103	334,685	41,259	35,927	35,151	33,373	145,710	67.3
Eurasian Economic Union	34,004	190,726	18,291	22,923	17,863	18,517	77,594	128.2
Middle East	38,735	233,986	18,814	29,093	24,597	19,277	91,781	136.9
Armenia	0	3,005	0	0	450	3,097	3,547	∞
Austria	0	242	286	640	309	0	1,235	∞
Azerbaijan	6,381	25,275	176	5,898	2,538	1,110	9,722	52.4
Belarus	34,004	187,721	18,291	22,923	17,413	15,421	74,048	117.8
Cyprus	0	750	0	0	2,791	0	2,791	∞
Estonia	1,232	2,926	242	286	220	66	814	-33.9
France	0	20,947	8,009	0	0	0	8,009	∞
Georgia	17,168	49,130	0	2,209	3,680	3,637	9,526	-44.5
Germany	4,837	4,881	44	44	176	154	418	-91.4
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	2,801	2,801	∞
Hungary	32,107	108,748	13,176	11,954	10,658	10,572	46,360	44.4
Indonesia	0	103	113	0	0	131	244	∞
Israel	0	7,168	0	0	2,473	333	2,806	∞
Italy	4,022	4,022	0	0	0	0	0	-100.0
Jordan	75	125	25	25	25	50	125	66.7
Kenya	0	40	0	0	0	0	0	∞
Kuwait	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	∞
Latvia	0	22	0	0	0	0	0	∞
Lebanon	0	104	0	0	0	0	0	∞
Libya	5,697	5,697	0	0	0	0	0	-100.0
Lithuania	1,320	1,606	0	0	44	0	44	-96.7
Mauritius	439	609	0	0	0	329	329	-25.1
Moldova	2,495	8,079	470	743	530	803	2,546	2.0
Netherlands	64	5,045	0	176	970	750	1,896	2,862.5
Oman	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	∞
Poland	40,358	172,944	18,521	20,787	17,670	17,453	74,431	84.4
Qatar	0	0	0	22	0	0	22	∞
Romania	3,165	12,417	980	1,992	2,289	1,558	6,819	115.5
Serbia	0	22	0	0	0	130	130	∞
Slovakia	0	141	0	47	24	19	90	∞
South Korea	38	203	0	0	0	25	25	-34.2
Turkey	15,111	149,042	18,613	20,940	15,431	11,051	66,035	337.0
Turkmenistan	3,418	4,752	1,050	0	135	0	1,185	-65.3
United Arab Emirates	0	22	0	0	0	0	0	∞
Uzbekistan	0	1,500	0	1,500	0	0	1,500	∞

Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC

Soybean Meal Imports to Ukraine by Origin, MT (HS 2304, 230250, 120810)

Destination	MY 2016/17 (Sept 16-Aug 17)		MY 2017/18 (Sept 17-Aug 18)		MY 2018/19 (Sept 18-Aug 19)		% Change MY 2018/19 to 2017/18
	Quantity	% Share	Quantity	% Share	Quantity	% Share	
World	2,104	100.0	3,218	100.0	3,263	100.0	1.4
East and Southeast Asia	1,052	50.0	1,355	42.1	1,544	47.3	14.0
EU 28	895	42.5	1,069	33.2	996	30.5	-6.8
Eurasian Economic Union	0	0.0	692	21.5	648	19.9	-6.4
China	1,052	50.0	1,355	42.1	1,544	47.3	14.0
Belarus	0	0.0	692	21.5	648	19.9	-6.4
Denmark	799	38.0	534	16.6	519	15.9	-2.7
Netherlands	2	0.1	345	10.7	352	10.8	2.1
Belgium	0	0.0	12	0.4	84	2.6	592.6
Serbia	145	6.9	98	3.0	74	2.3	-24.1
Austria	12	0.6	14	0.4	24	0.7	76.0
Germany	19	0.9	53	1.6	16	0.5	-70.0
Spain	17	0.8	0	0.0	1	0.0	0.0
United States	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	-100.0
Slovakia	4	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Poland	42	2.0	112	3.5	0	0.0	-100.0
Brazil	7	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Canada	5	0.3	4	0.1	0	0.0	-100.0

Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC

Soybean Meal Import Statistics by Month and Origin, Ukraine, MT (HS 2304, 230250, 120810)

Destination	Sept-Dec 2018	MY 2018/19	Sep-19	Oct-19	Nov-19	Dec-19	Sept-Dec 2019	% Change Sept-Dec 2019 to Sept-Dec 2018
_World	957	3,262	182	182	191	380	935	-2.3
East and Southeast Asia	494	1,546	120	6	116	252	494	0.0
EU 27 Brexit	249	996	63	101	74	105	343	37.8
Eurasian Economic Union	195	647	0	60	0	0	60	-69.2
Austria	8	25	3	6	3	2	14	75.0
Belarus	195	647	0	60	0	0	60	-69.2
Belgium	32	86	14	0	0	14	28	-12.5
China	494	1,546	120	6	116	252	494	0.0
Denmark	125	520	0	28	42	42	112	-10.4
Germany	7	16	0	0	3	25	28	300.0
Hungary	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	∞
Netherlands	76	350	46	67	24	22	159	109.2
Serbia	20	76	0	15	0	23	38	90.0
Spain	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	-100.0

Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC

Rapeseed

Rapeseed Exports from Ukraine by Destination, MY, 1000 MT (HS 1205)

Destination	MY 2016/17 (July 16-June 17)		MY 2017/18 (July 17-June 18)		MY 2018/19 (July 18-June 19)		% Change MY 2018/19 to 2017/18
	Quantity	% Share	Quantity	% Share	Quantity	% Share	
World	1,033.1	100.0	2,118.5	100.0	2,492.9	100.0	17.7
EU 28	951.0	92.1	1,721.1	81.2	2,210.1	88.7	28.4
Middle East	46.5	4.5	126.0	6.0	122.1	4.9	-3.1
South Asia	31.8	3.1	259.4	12.2	111.9	4.5	-56.9
Eurasian Economic Union	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0
Africa	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.0	85.2
East and Southeast Asia	0.5	0.1	11.7	0.6	0.1	0.0	-99.5
Germany	145.0	14.0	457.3	21.6	788.0	31.6	72.3
Belgium	202.6	19.6	427.2	20.2	717.1	28.8	67.9
France	181.1	17.5	110.5	5.2	319.5	12.8	189.2
Netherlands	132.6	12.8	573.7	27.1	146.4	5.9	-74.5
Portugal	79.0	7.7	77.0	3.6	116.0	4.7	50.7
Poland	205.0	19.9	68.6	3.2	112.6	4.5	64.3
United Arab Emirates	0.0	0.0	52.5	2.5	97.0	3.9	84.7
Pakistan	0.0	0.0	184.0	8.7	89.9	3.6	-51.1
Mexico	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	42.0	1.7	0.0
Israel	30.5	3.0	45.7	2.2	24.8	1.0	-45.8
Bangladesh	23.5	2.3	66.8	3.2	19.5	0.8	-70.9
United States	3.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	5.6	0.2	0.0
Austria	1.0	0.1	1.1	0.1	3.6	0.1	235.5
Nepal	8.3	0.8	6.5	0.3	2.5	0.1	-60.8
Lithuania	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	0.1	0.0
Cyprus	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.1	0.0
Romania	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.1	0.0
Italy	2.8	0.3	3.3	0.2	1.1	0.0	-68.4
Belarus	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0
Turkey	1.3	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	48.9
Algeria	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	23.1
Tunisia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	438.2
Czech Republic	0.9	0.1	1.9	0.1	0.1	0.0	-95.2
Spain	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Greece	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Indonesia	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	-81.3
Lebanon	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	-40.2
India	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	-99.0
Malaysia	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	-98.5
Moldova	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kazakhstan	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Iran	14.6	1.4	27.6	1.3	0.0	0.0	-100.0
Hungary	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-100.0
Estonia	0.8	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	-100.0
Vietnam	0.5	0.1	10.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	-100.0

Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC

Rapeseed Export Statistics by Month and Destination, 1000 MT, Ukraine (HS 1205)

Destination	MY 2018/19	July-Dec 2018	Jul-19	Aug-19	Sep-19	Oct-19	Nov-19	Dec-19	July-Dec 2019	% Change Jul-Dec 2019 to Jul-Dec 2018
World	2,492.9	2,311.9	487.1	871.3	714.4	587.9	232.9	84.9	2,978.4	28.8
Africa	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.4	65.6
East and Southeast Asia	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4	547.5
EU 27 Brexit	2,210.1	2,046.9	451.5	850.1	683.4	519.7	226.9	73.5	2,805.1	37.0
Eurasian Economic Union	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	∞
Middle East	122.1	110.3	34.7	12.1	0.0	67.2	0.0	7.0	121.1	9.7
South Asia	111.9	106.8	0.8	0.5	1.7	0.8	6.0	3.9	13.6	-87.3
Algeria	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	-7.5
Austria	3.6	2.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.9	1.2	3.5	51.2
Bangladesh	19.5	14.4	0.8	0.5	1.6	0.8	4.8	3.9	12.3	-14.4
Belarus	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	∞
Belgium	717.1	695.4	148.6	198.7	188.0	159.8	103.3	16.7	815.0	17.2
Cyprus	1.9	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-100.0
Czech Republic	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.7	716.7
France	319.5	318.0	103.1	93.1	96.3	79.1	32.4	0.0	404.0	27.1
Germany	788.0	731.0	109.2	273.5	237.1	254.2	61.4	50.8	986.2	34.9
Greece	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	∞
India	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-100.0
Indonesia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.0
Israel	24.8	13.0	4.0	12.1	0.0	6.7	0.0	4.4	27.2	108.7
Italy	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	∞
Lebanon	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-100.0
Lithuania	2.5	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	∞
Malaysia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-100.0
Mexico	42.0	42.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-100.0
Moldova	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-100.0
Myanmar	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4	∞
Nepal	2.5	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.2	0.0	1.3	-49.2
Netherlands	146.4	146.4	60.9	201.3	125.1	2.6	22.9	0.0	412.9	182.0
Pakistan	89.9	89.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-100.0
Poland	112.6	90.7	28.4	55.8	36.2	23.2	5.4	4.7	153.7	69.4
Portugal	116.0	60.8	0.0	25.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.2	-58.6
Romania	1.1	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.0	1.9	470.9
Spain	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	∞
Tunisia	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	178.2
Turkey	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	60.5	0.0	2.6	63.1	22,443.6
United Arab Emirates	97.0	97.0	30.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.8	-68.3
United Kingdom	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.7	26.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.0	∞
United States	5.6	5.6	0.0	1.6	3.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	4.7	-16.5

Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC

Rapeseed Import Statistics by Month and Origin, Ukraine, MT (HS 1205)

Destination	MY 2016/17 (July 16-June 17)		MY 2017/18 (July 17-June 18)		MY 2018/19 (July 18-June 19)		% Change MY 2018/19 to 2017/18
	Quantity	% Share	Quantity	% Share	Quantity	% Share	
World	5,907	100.0	9,536	100.0	7,596	100.0	-20.4
EU 28	5,865	99.3	9,518	99.8	7,555	99.5	-20.6
Poland	3,516	59.5	3,477	36.5	4,056	53.4	16.7
Germany	1,532	25.9	3,077	32.3	2,422	31.9	-21.3
France	599	10.1	749	7.9	774	10.2	3.4
Spain	122	2.1	188	2.0	134	1.8	-28.5
Italy	24	0.4	38	0.4	126	1.7	231.7
Argentina	32	0.6	3	0.0	40	0.5	1,302.7
Hungary	68	1.2	10	0.1	28	0.4	189.0
Austria	0	0.0	0	0.0	7	0.1	1,666.1
Czech Republic	2	0.0	2	0.0	7	0.1	369.0
Belgium	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	-20.2
Moldova	0	0.0	15	0.2	0	0.0	-100.0
Portugal	0	0.0	1,977	20.7	0	0.0	-100.0
Romania	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	-100.0
Serbia	10	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0

Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC

Rapeseed Oil Exports from Ukraine by Destination, MY, MT (HS 1514)

Destination	MY 2016/17 (July 16-June 17)		MY 2017/18 (July 17-June 18)		MY 2018/19 (July 18-June 19)		% Change MY 2018/19 to 2017/18
	Quantity	% Share	Quantity	% Share	Quantity	% Share	
World	69,694	100.0	59,902	100.0	145,278	100.0	142.5
EU 28	66,804	95.9	51,680	86.3	77,612	53.4	50.2
East and Southeast Asia	2,682	3.9	8,216	13.7	67,157	46.2	717.4
Eurasian Economic Union	53	0.1	4	0.0	230	0.2	5,525.3
Middle East	155	0.2	0	0.0	1	0.0	175.0
South Asia	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
China	2,445	3.5	7,709	12.9	66,673	45.9	764.9
Poland	24,930	35.8	21,598	36.1	30,745	21.2	42.4
Netherlands	9,895	14.2	0	0.0	22,838	15.7	0.0
France	6,004	8.6	0	0.0	10,000	6.9	0.0
Lithuania	15,025	21.6	11,376	19.0	7,016	4.8	-38.3
Latvia	201	0.3	564	0.9	3,554	2.5	530.1
Bulgaria	0	0.0	0	0.0	3,004	2.1	1,940,599.2
Malaysia	237	0.3	507	0.9	484	0.3	-4.5
Switzerland	0	0.0	0	0.0	276	0.2	0.0
Belarus	0	0.0	0	0.0	228	0.2	0.0
Germany	0	0.0	6	0.0	191	0.1	3,080.5
Czech Republic	695	1.0	23	0.0	120	0.1	417.3
United Kingdom	0	0.0	0	0.0	71	0.1	0.0
Hungary	0	0.0	0	0.0	26	0.0	6,567.9
Estonia	0	0.0	0	0.0	25	0.0	0.0
Austria	0	0.0	0	0.0	23	0.0	0.0
Russia	53	0.1	3	0.0	2	0.0	-13.7
United States	0	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.0	-48.2
Israel	155	0.2	0	0.0	1	0.0	175.0
Italy	5,332	7.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Kazakhstan	0	0.0	2	0.0	0	0.0	-82.8
Moldova	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	-47.1
Canada	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
India	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Slovakia	676	1.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	-100.0
Spain	4,000	5.7	18,112	30.2	0	0.0	-100.0
Romania	45	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0

Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC

Rapeseed Oil Export Statistics by Month and Destination, Ukraine, MT (HS 1514)

Destination	MY 2018/19	July-Dec 2018	Jul-19	Aug-19	Sep-19	Oct-19	Nov-19	Dec-19	July-Dec 2019	% Change Jul-Dec 2019 to Jul-Dec 2018
World	145.3	142.5	3.0	60.0	64.6	14.1	5.5	1.0	148.3	4.0
East and Southeast Asia	67.2	67.0	0.1	37.1	48.4	7.0	1.0	0.8	94.5	41.0
EU 27 Brexit	77.5	75.2	2.9	22.9	16.2	7.1	4.2	0.2	53.5	-28.8
Eurasian Economic Union	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	∞
South Asia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	∞
Austria	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-100.0
Belarus	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	∞
Bulgaria	3.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	-94.7
China	66.7	66.5	0.1	37.1	48.4	7.0	1.0	0.8	94.5	42.0
Czech Republic	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.3	1,569.3
Estonia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	∞
France	10.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	-70.0
Germany	0.2	0.2	0.0	6.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.0	3,547.1
Hungary	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-100.0
India	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	∞
Japan	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	∞
Latvia	3.6	3.3	0.0	0.5	1.6	1.1	0.0	0.0	3.2	-4.4
Lithuania	7.0	6.7	0.1	6.1	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	7.0	4.8
Malaysia	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-100.0
Netherlands	22.8	22.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.9	0.0	3.9	-82.8
Poland	30.7	29.1	2.4	9.4	10.6	5.5	0.0	0.1	28.0	-3.5
Russia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	∞
Switzerland	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-100.0
United Kingdom	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	∞

Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC

Rapeseed Oil Imports to Ukraine by Origin, MY, MT (HS 1514)

Destination	MY 2016/17 (July 16-June 17)		MY 2017/18 (July 17-June 18)		MY 2018/19 (July 18-June 19)		% Change MY 2018/19 to 2017/18
	Quantity	% Share	Quantity	% Share	Quantity	% Share	
World	979	100.0	1,409	100.0	1,971	100.0	39.9
EU 28	766	78.2	1,080	76.7	1,909	96.9	76.7
Eurasian Economic Union	206	21.1	328	23.3	62	3.1	-81.2
Middle East	7	0.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
South Asia	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Poland	680	69.5	1,014	72.0	1,662	84.3	63.9
Hungary	0	0.0	0	0.0	184	9.3	0.0
Germany	41	4.2	65	4.6	56	2.9	-13.3
Belarus	36	3.7	114	8.1	44	2.2	-61.4
Russia	170	17.4	214	15.2	18	0.9	-91.8
Netherlands	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	0.2	4,959.5
Austria	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.1	0.0
Belgium	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	60.0
France	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	248.1
India	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Italy	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Romania	45	4.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Slovakia	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Sweden	0	0.0	1	0.1	0	0.0	-71.7
Turkey	7	0.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
United States	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	-100.0

Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC

Rapeseed Meal Exports from Ukraine by Destination, MY, MT (HS 230640, 230641 and 230649)

Destination	MY 2016/17 (July 16-June 17)		MY 2017/18 (July 17-June 18)		MY 2018/19 (July 18-June 19)		% Change MY 2018/19 to 2017/18
	Quantity	% Share	Quantity	% Share	Quantity	% Share	
World	78,032	100.0	70,645	100.0	163,159	100.0	131.0
EU 28	52,581	67.4	56,185	79.5	118,403	72.6	110.7
Africa	5,272	6.8	0	0.0	21,681	13.3	0.0
Middle East	11,016	14.1	11,425	16.2	20,516	12.6	79.6
Eurasian Economic Union	7,544	9.7	0	0.0	2,100	1.3	0.0
East and Southeast Asia	1,597	2.1	3,035	4.3	459	0.3	-84.9
Spain	12,494	16.0	4,034	5.7	54,486	33.4	1,250.6
Morocco	5,272	6.8	0	0.0	21,681	13.3	0.0
Lithuania	22,431	28.8	29,815	42.2	20,926	12.8	-29.8
Israel	10,484	13.4	8,184	11.6	19,182	11.8	134.4
Poland	12,719	16.3	8,382	11.9	14,298	8.8	70.6
Portugal	0	0.0	4,944	7.0	11,790	7.2	138.5
Ireland	0	0.0	0	0.0	6,299	3.9	0.0
Italy	0	0.0	0	0.0	5,483	3.4	0.0
Latvia	3,434	4.4	5,664	8.0	2,838	1.7	-49.9
Estonia	1,503	1.9	3,346	4.7	2,264	1.4	-32.3
Belarus	7,544	9.7	0	0.0	2,100	1.3	0.0
Turkey	0	0.0	3,241	4.6	1,333	0.8	-58.9
Vietnam	1,597	2.1	3,035	4.3	459	0.3	-84.9
Slovakia	0	0.0	0	0.0	20	0.0	0.0
United Arab Emirates	532	0.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Moldova	22	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0

Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC

Rapeseed Meal Export Statistics by Month and Destination, Ukraine, MT (HS 230640, 230641 and 230649)

Destination	MY 2018/19	July-Dec 2018	Jul-19	Aug-19	Sep-19	Oct-19	Nov-19	Dec-19	July-Dec 2019	% Change Jul-Dec 2019 to Jul-Dec 2018
World	163.2	156.9	10.3	77.7	61.1	18.1	4.6	0.1	172.0	9.6
Africa	21.7	21.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-100.0
East and Southeast Asia	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.8	73.9
EU 27 Brexit	118.4	115.7	5.7	50.5	53.1	1.5	0.5	0.1	111.4	-3.7
Eurasian Economic Union	2.1	2.1	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	-53.3
Middle East	20.5	16.9	4.6	26.7	7.5	16.2	3.7	0.0	58.8	248.1
Belarus	2.1	2.1	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	-53.3
Cyprus	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.2	∞
Estonia	2.3	1.6	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.9	-41.5
Hungary	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	5.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.0	∞
Ireland	6.3	6.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-100.0
Israel	19.2	15.6	0.0	14.0	7.5	13.9	3.7	0.0	39.1	151.5
Italy	5.5	5.5	0.0	0.0	5.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.3	-4.2
Latvia	2.8	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	-88.3
Lithuania	20.9	19.7	4.6	9.4	3.7	1.2	0.4	0.0	19.3	-2.0
Morocco	21.7	21.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-100.0
Poland	14.3	13.7	1.0	5.3	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	7.1	-47.8
Portugal	11.8	11.8	0.0	0.0	5.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.5	-53.4
Romania	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	∞
Slovakia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-100.0
Spain	54.5	54.5	0.0	33.1	29.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	62.7	15.1
Turkey	1.3	1.3	4.6	12.7	0.0	2.4	0.0	0.0	19.7	1,375.4
Vietnam	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.8	73.9

Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC

Palm Oil

Palm Oil Imports to Ukraine by Origin, MY, 1000 MT (HS 1511)

Destination	MY 2016/17 (Jan 17-Dec 17)		MY 2017/18 (Jan 18-Dec 18)		MY 2018/19 (Jan 19-Dec 19)		% Change MY 2018/19 to 2017/18
	Quantity	% Share	Quantity	% Share	Quantity	% Share	
World	212.8	100.0	220.9	100.0	214.4	100.0	-2.9
East and Southeast Asia	196.1	92.1	218.7	99.0	212.8	99.2	-2.7
EU 27 Brexit	1.5	0.7	2.2	1.0	1.6	0.7	-26.4
Middle East	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Africa	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	63.7
South Asia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-100.0
Indonesia	175.4	82.4	170.5	77.2	185.3	86.4	8.7
Malaysia	20.7	9.7	48.2	21.8	27.5	12.8	-42.9
Sweden	0.9	0.4	1.0	0.5	0.7	0.3	-28.4
Belgium	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.2	-2.4
Germany	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	33.3
Netherlands	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.0	-84.1
United Arab Emirates	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Italy	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	31.1
Spain	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
United States	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ghana	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	63.7
Honduras	12.2	5.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
India	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-100.0
Colombia	3.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Poland	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-100.0

Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC

Palm Oil Exports from Ukraine by Destination, MY, MT (HS 1511)

Destination	MY 2016/17 (Jan 17-Dec 17)		MY 2017/18 (Jan 18-Dec 18)		MY 2018/19 (Jan 19-Dec 19)		% Change MY 2018/19 to 2017/18
	Quantity	% Share	Quantity	% Share	Quantity	% Share	
World	11,153	100.0	3,002	100.0	5,758	100.0	91.8
Middle East	235	2.1	177	5.9	4,542	78.9	2,464.9
Eurasian Economic Union	9,327	83.6	1,961	65.3	587	10.2	-70.1
EU 27 Brexit	79	0.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	156.0
Georgia	0	0.0	54	1.8	4,501	78.2	8,288.8
Russia	8,959	80.3	1,518	50.6	432	7.5	-71.6
Moldova	1,454	13.0	399	13.3	407	7.1	2.1
Serbia	231	2.1	546	18.2	251	4.4	-54.1
Belarus	68	0.6	320	10.6	114	2.0	-64.2
Armenia	235	2.1	123	4.1	41	0.7	-66.8
Tajikistan	0	0.0	0	0.0	10	0.2	0.0
Albania	0	0.0	1	0.0	2	0.0	200.0
Bulgaria	2	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Czech Republic	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Germany	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Kazakhstan	66	0.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Lithuania	39	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
North Macedonia	63	0.6	42	1.4	0	0.0	-100.0
Poland	38	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	-100.0

Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC

Attachments:

No Attachments