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Report Highlights:

Post forecasts Ukrainian farmers will maintain similar areas under oilseed production for marketing year (MY) 2025/26 as compared to the previous MY; however, Post forecasts the split among individual oilseeds will differ. Smaller areas for rapeseed, due to unfavorable planting conditions, and sunflower, due to crop rotations and seed availability, will be compensated by increasing soybean acreage. Post expects higher soybean crush as the result of excess crush capacity and lack of sunflower seeds. The EU will remain the primary market for Ukrainian oilseeds, oils, and meals.

Abbreviations:

MAPFU – the Ministry of Agrarian Policy and Food of Ukraine

BSGI – Black Sea Grain Initiative

CY – Calendar Year

ha - Hectare

MY – Marketing Year

MT – Metric Ton

MMT – Million Metric Tons

NDVI – Normalized Difference Vegetation Index

PSD – Production, Supply, and Distribution

SSSU – State Statistics Service of Ukraine

Data included in this report is not official USDA data. Official USDA data is available at <https://apps.fas.usda.gov/psdonline/app/index.html#/app/home>

Disclaimer: *Due to the Russia-Ukraine conflict, there have been delays in publishing SSSU information on the status of Ukrainian agriculture in Ukrainian government-controlled areas. Post used MAPFU data instead, as referenced. In this report, FAS/Kyiv cannot provide any production estimates for Russia-occupied territories, except for the Crimean Peninsula, due to the need for more credible and verifiable information. Because of the rapidly changing situation, this report provides a snapshot of the situation accompanied by assumptions and estimates that were valid at the time of report writing.*

General Outlook

The Russia-Ukraine conflict started in February 2022 and caused havoc for farmers and exporters of bulk agricultural commodities, including oilseeds. The most significant issue was a breakdown in commodity logistics from seaports in March to July 2022, resulting in the subsequent accumulation of large stocks and spillover of Ukrainian commodities into neighboring EU countries. Some EU member states introduced unilateral trade limitations, predominantly for oilseeds, that are still in place. The EU also adopted the [autonomous trade measures](#) (ATMs) which provided trade liberalization for Ukraine, suspending import duties, quotas, and trade defense measures on a temporary basis. The current ATM will be in force until June 5, 2025, and contains an emergency brake mechanism for specific products. The EU's trade policy, coupled with geographic proximity, has made it a dominant destination for oilseeds, vegetable oils, and meals.

Following the collapse of the BSGI, Ukraine regained its ability to independently operate its three Black Sea ports (Odesa, Chornomorsk, and Pyvdenny) in October 2023. This allowed for predictable and cost-efficient logistics for bulk commodities, especially oilseeds, oils, and meals. Contacts stated improved logistics have made Ukrainian farmers more confident in growing high yield, high volume crops such as corn, which could affect the balance between grains and oilseeds in MY2025/26. Improved logistics also enables more efficient exports of meals, especially sunflower meal, which is produced in large quantities, with processors noting the potential positive effect on crush margins.

For MY2025/26 production areas, Post forecasts smaller rapeseed area due to drought conditions in autumn 2024. Post forecasts sunflower areas down compared to its MY2024/25 estimate, as farmers rotate away from the crop to limit the spread of diseases and loss of soil nutrients. Decreased sunflower planting seed imports support this forecast. Post expects an increase in soybean area, as it is consecutively cropped with corn. In addition, there will be increased demand from crushers, as they are already lacking sunflower seeds to keep their facilities running through CY2025 as farmers continue to withhold their stocks due to rising prices. This could precipitate increased production and exports of soy oil and meal from Ukraine.

Oilseeds

Sunflower
Soybeans
Rapeseed

Historically, oilseed production has offered better profitability compared to grains. The Russia-Ukraine conflict, which started in February 2022, caused havoc for exports of bulk agricultural commodities from Ukraine. This subsequently translated into skyrocketing logistics costs, reducing farm-gate prices. Under these circumstances, farmers tended to invest more into high-value oilseeds to stay afloat, with sunflower being the prime choice.

According to available data, preliminary MY2024/25 production volumes are 10.9 MMT for sunflower, 6.6 MMT for soybeans, and 3.6 MMT for rapeseed. Post accepts these as the initial estimates in the relevant PSD tables, except for sunflower, as Post notes that the SSSU generally underreports sunflower production volumes. Therefore, Post’s initial production estimate for sunflower tends to be higher than the official Ukraine number. Post could do a backward revision of all oilseed production numbers, based on actual export volumes of both oilseeds and processed products (oils and meals).

MAPFU reported actual planted areas for winter crops for MY2025/26 (Table 1). Rapeseed areas decreased by over 13 percent and total winter crop area decreased by over 6 percent.

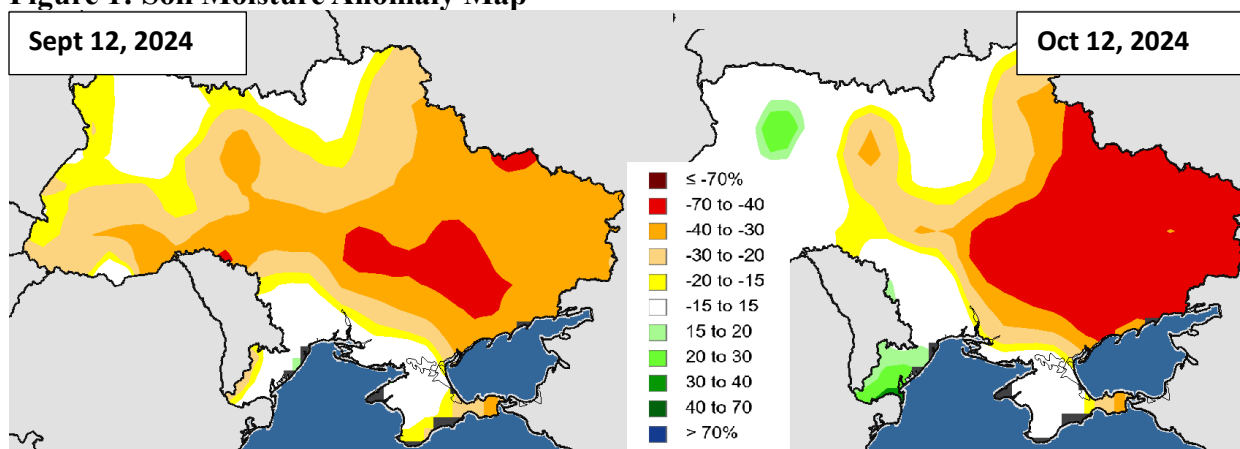
Table 1: Winter Crop Areas

1000 ha	MY2024/25	MY2025/26	MY2025/26 vs MY2024/25
Wheat	4,690	4,380	-6.6%
Barley	570	610	7.0%
Rye	70	70	0.0%
Rapeseed	1,250	1,080	-13.6%
Total Winter Crops	6,580	6,140	-6.7%

Source: MAPFU

While rapeseed offers good profitability for farmers, very dry soil conditions during the planting period in Ukraine (September-October) likely caused a decrease in planted area, with Ukrainian farmers weighing sub-optimum rapeseed planting conditions against the potential to allocate the excess areas for spring crops (Figure 1).

Figure 1: Soil Moisture Anomaly Map



Source: USDA

Post's estimates for MY2025/26 spring planting areas are based on the assumption that the total production area (winter and spring combined) for all bulk commodity crops (grains and oilseeds) will remain static as compared to the previous MY at slightly over 20 million ha (Table 2). Note that Post uses USDA official numbers as the MY2024/25 reference area for sunflower, rather than from the SSSU, as Post believes it better reflects the actual production area. This conclusion is based on volumes of sunflower oil exports from Ukraine that imply higher-than-official sunflower production in-country.

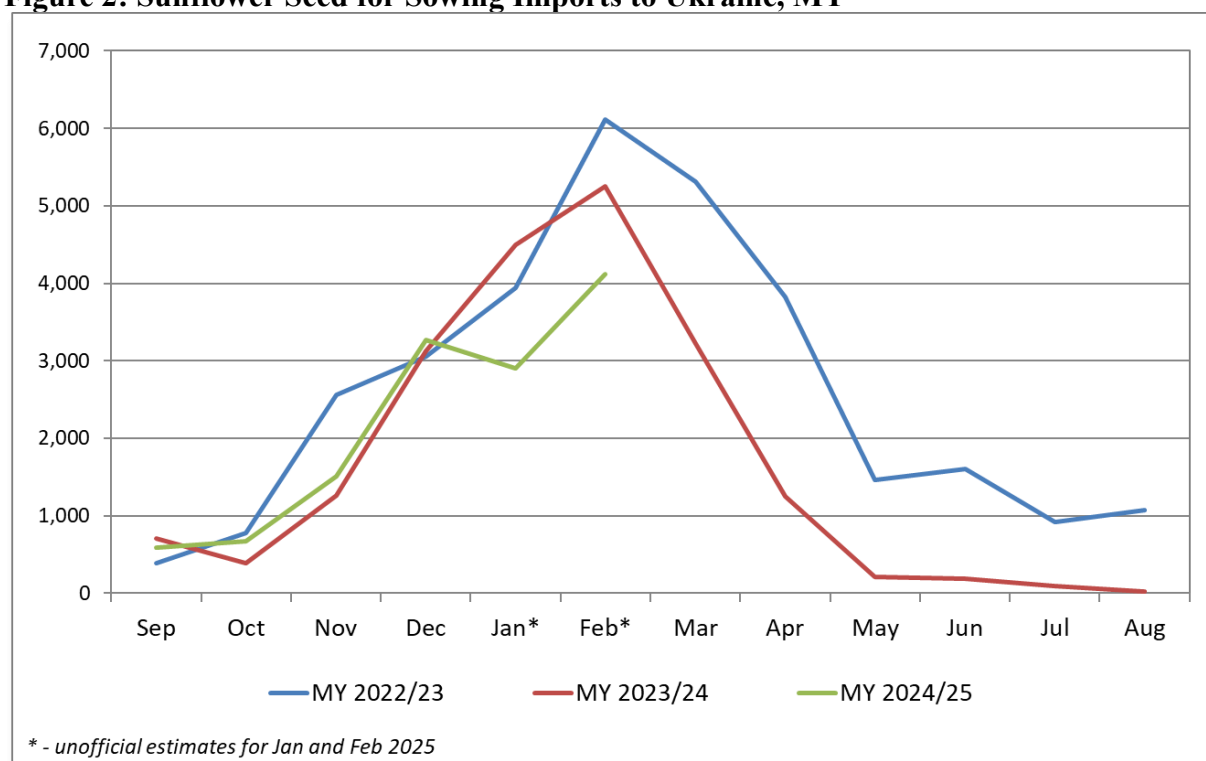
Table 2: Area Estimates for MY2025/26, thousand ha

Area	Total MY2024/25*	Winter**	Spring (Post Est.)	Total (Post Est.)	% Change
Barley	1,400	610	900	1,470	5.0%
Corn	4,070	0	4,300	4,300	5.7%
Rye	70	70	0	70	0.0%
Wheat	4,870	4,380	150	4,530	-7.0%
Rapeseed	1,260	1,080	50	1,130	-10.3%
Soybean	2,700	0	3,000	3,000	11.1%
Sunflower Seed	6,200	0	6,100	6,100	-1.6%
Total	20,570	6,100	14,470	20,600	

Source: *SSSU, sunflower seed and USDA official; **MAPFU

Post expects minimal spring rapeseed area based on historical trends. Sunflower seed imports point to lower volumes available for spring 2025 planting as compared to the previous year (Figure 2).

Figure 2: Sunflower Seed for Sowing Imports to Ukraine, MT

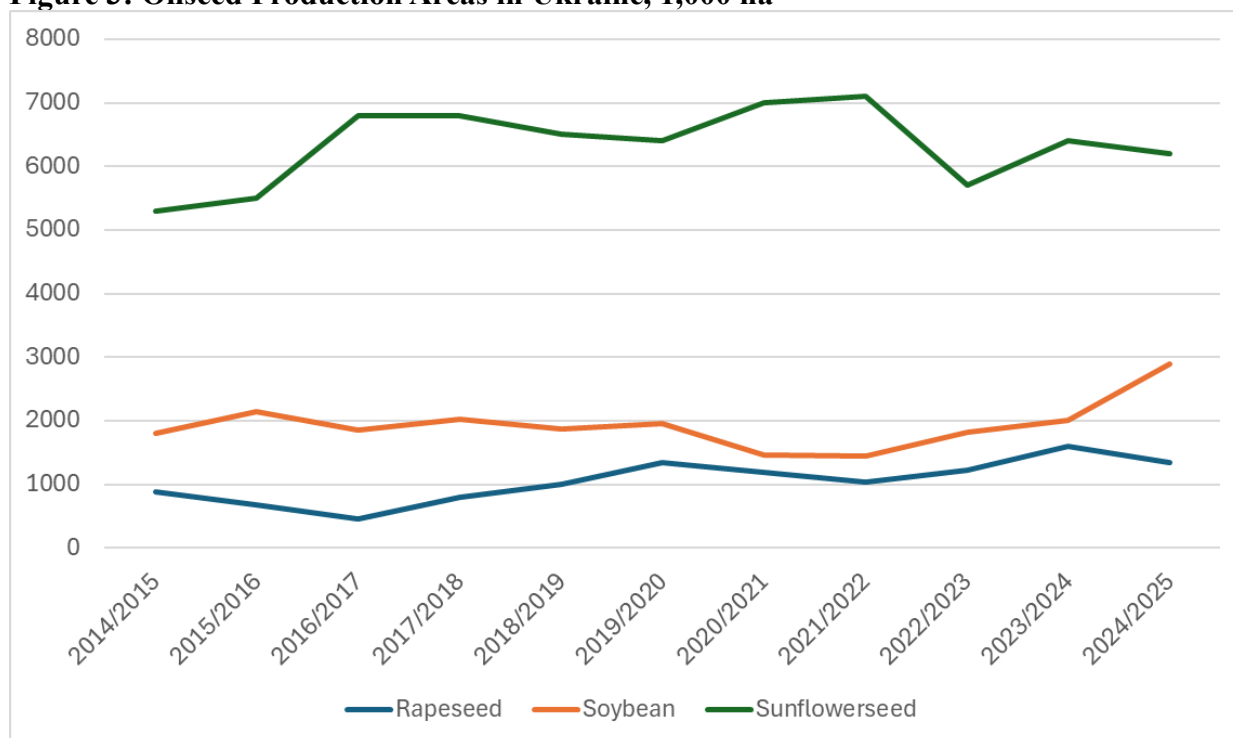


Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC

* Official trade data by Trade Data Monitor is available through December 2024. Post is using unofficial import estimates based on MAPFU data for January and February 2025.

Post believes sunflower production areas are on the decline, as farmers need to ensure adequate crop rotations to avoid a productivity drop from both depleted soil nutrients and accumulated diseases (Figure 3). In addition, there may be increased competition for available spring area from corn (better yields and improved logistics) and soy (lower production costs and high demand both from exporters and domestic crushers). Increased soy area also tracks corn area growth, as, according to Vitaly Koval, Minister of Agrarian Policy and Food of Ukraine, “many farmers have recognized the benefits of diversifying crop rotation with soybeans and corn. This follows the American model, where soybeans are planted after corn.”

Figure 3: Oilseed Production Areas in Ukraine, 1,000 ha



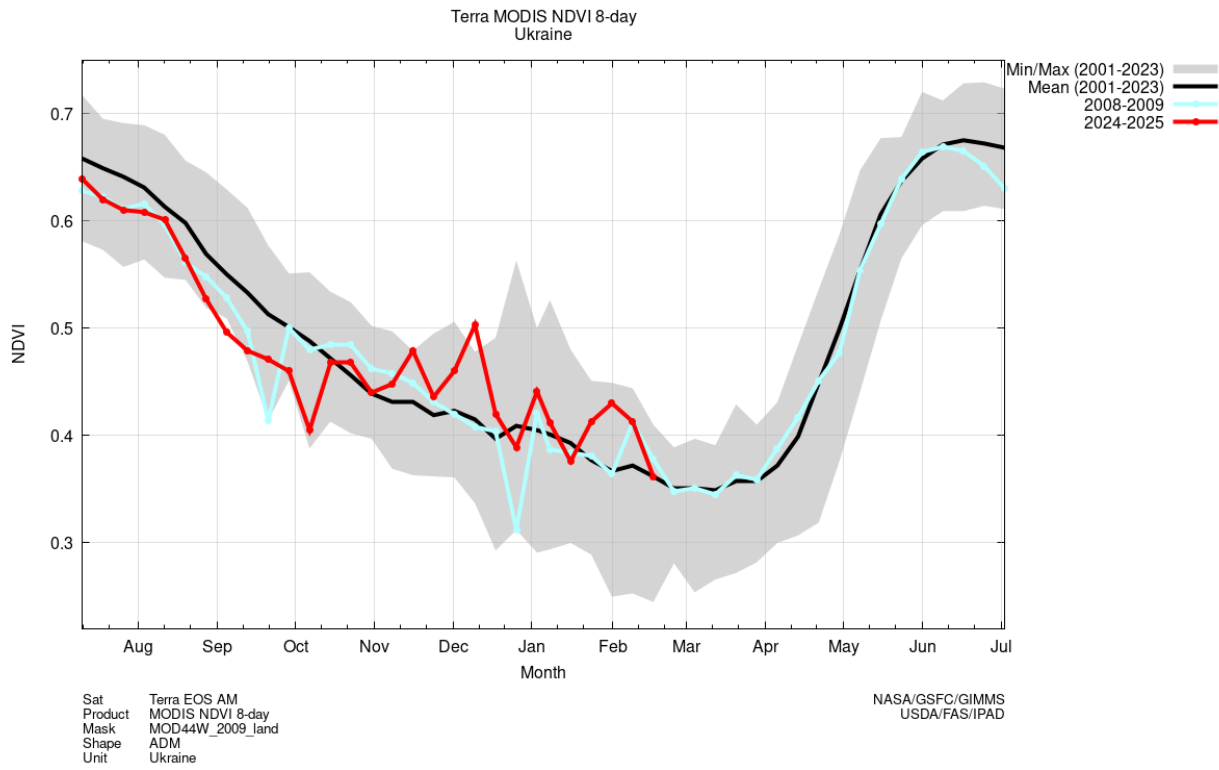
Source: USDA Official

FAS/Kyiv forecasts MY2025/26 production areas for oilseeds as follows:

- Sunflower seeds – 6.1 million ha, a 2 percent decrease from Post’s MY2024/25 estimate
- Soybeans – 3.0 million ha, an 11 percent increase
- Rapeseed – 1.1 million ha, a 10 percent decrease

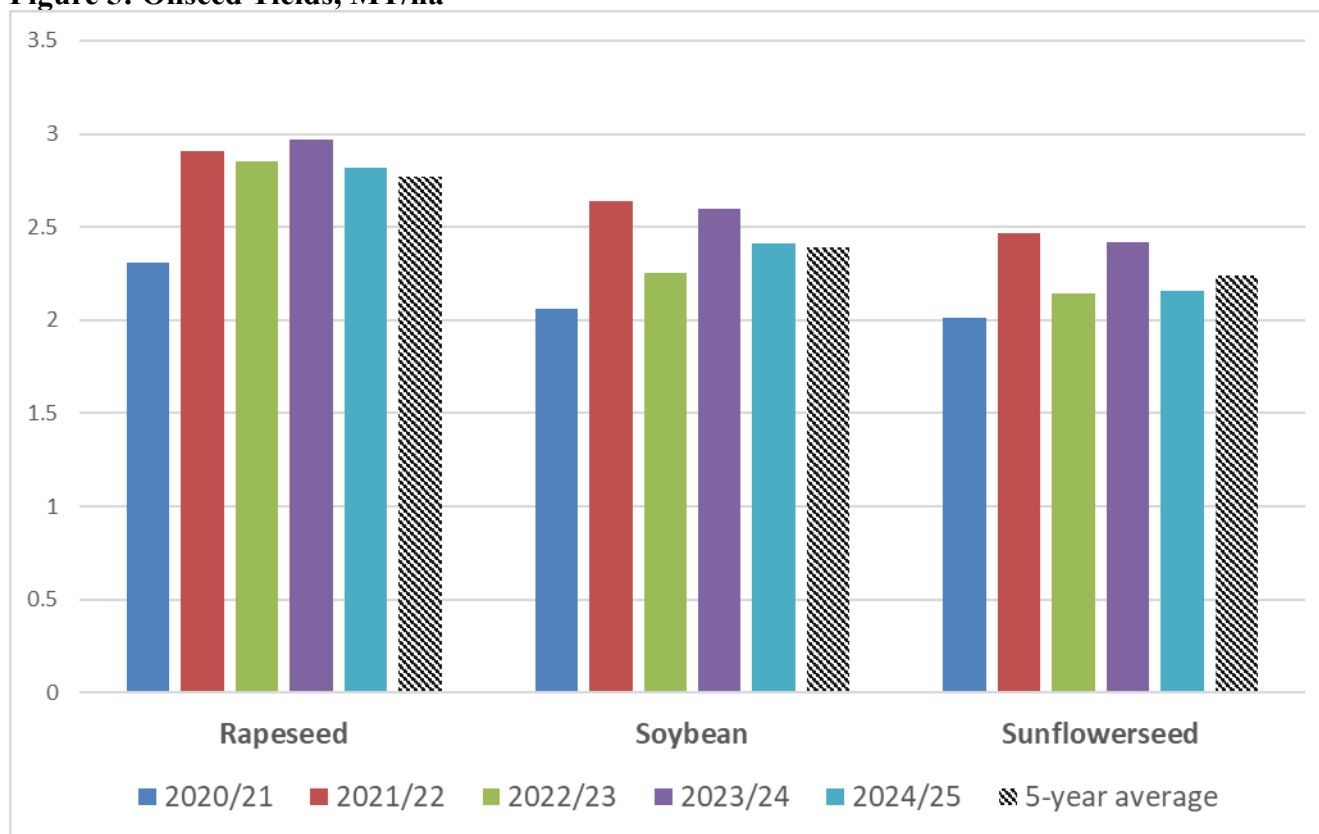
As there is a mix of crops planted in different seasons (e.g. winter and spring for rapeseed), Post uses different yield estimate strategies. This season, Post estimated MY2025/26 winter rapeseed yield based on the MY2008/09 pattern. The NDVI for August-November (covering the planting period before the plants go dormant) for these MYs is very similar (Figure 4). Note that NDVI is a standardized measure of vegetation. High values indicate healthier vegetation, while low values indicate low or no vegetation.

Figure 4: NDVI for Ukraine



Post estimates yields for soybeans, sunflower, and a fraction of spring rapeseed areas based on a 5-year average (Figure 5).

Figure 5: Oilseed Yields, MT/ha



Source: USDA Official

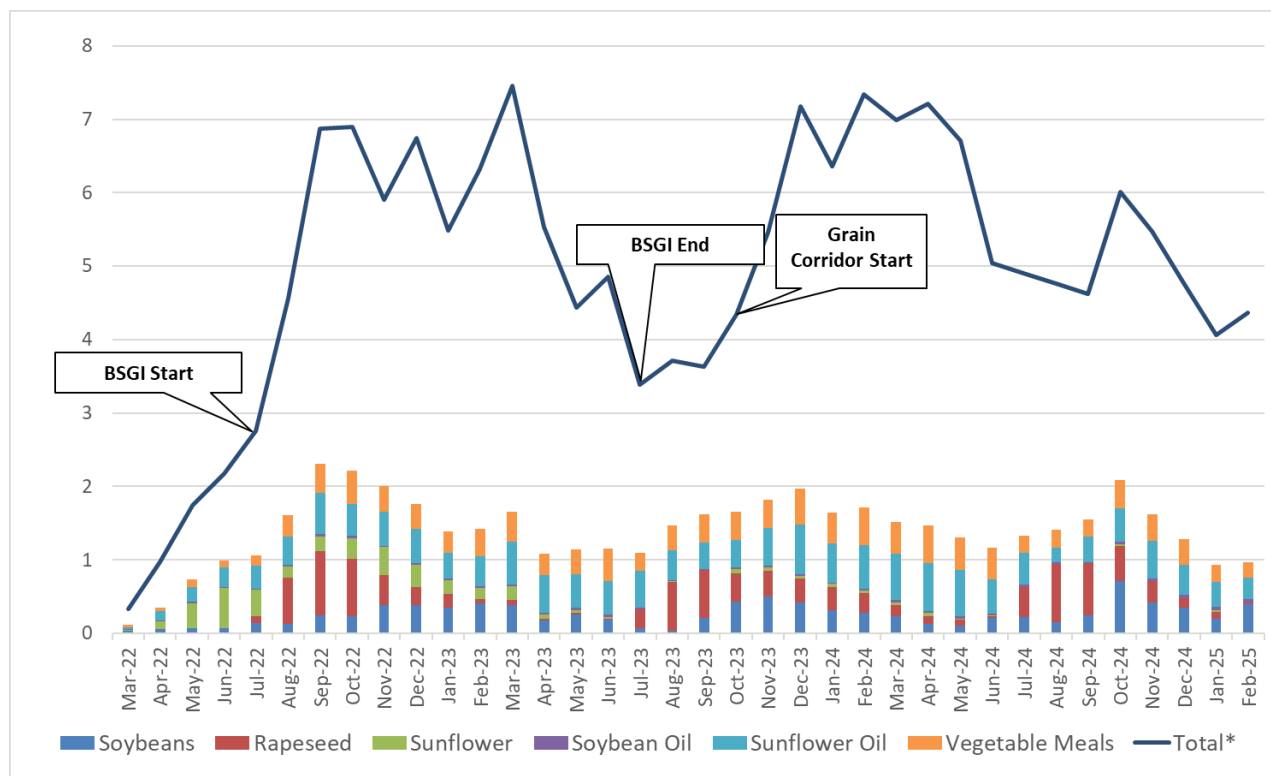
FAS/Kyiv's MY2025/26 production forecast is:

- Sunflower seeds – 13.7 MMT, a 5 percent increase against Post's MY2024/25 estimate
- Soybeans – 7.2 MMT, a 9 percent increase against MY2024/25
- Rapeseed – 2.8 MMT, a 23 percent decrease against MY2024/25

Based on final export data for oilseeds and vegetable oils, FAS/Kyiv performed a backward revision of MY2023/24 production estimates: sunflower seeds – 15.3 MMT, soybeans – 5.0 MMT, and rapeseed – 4.8 MMT.

Ukraine is a net exporter of bulk agricultural commodities, including all major grains and oilseeds. It critically dependent on its access to ports and marine routes to ensure cost-efficient logistics for large volumes of oilseeds, oils, and meals. Most export bandwidth is dedicated to grains (Figure 6). Oilseed exports (beans/kernels, oils, and meals) fluctuate in line with available export capacity, including rail, truck, and port channels.

Figure 6: Exports of Selected Commodities from Ukraine, MMT

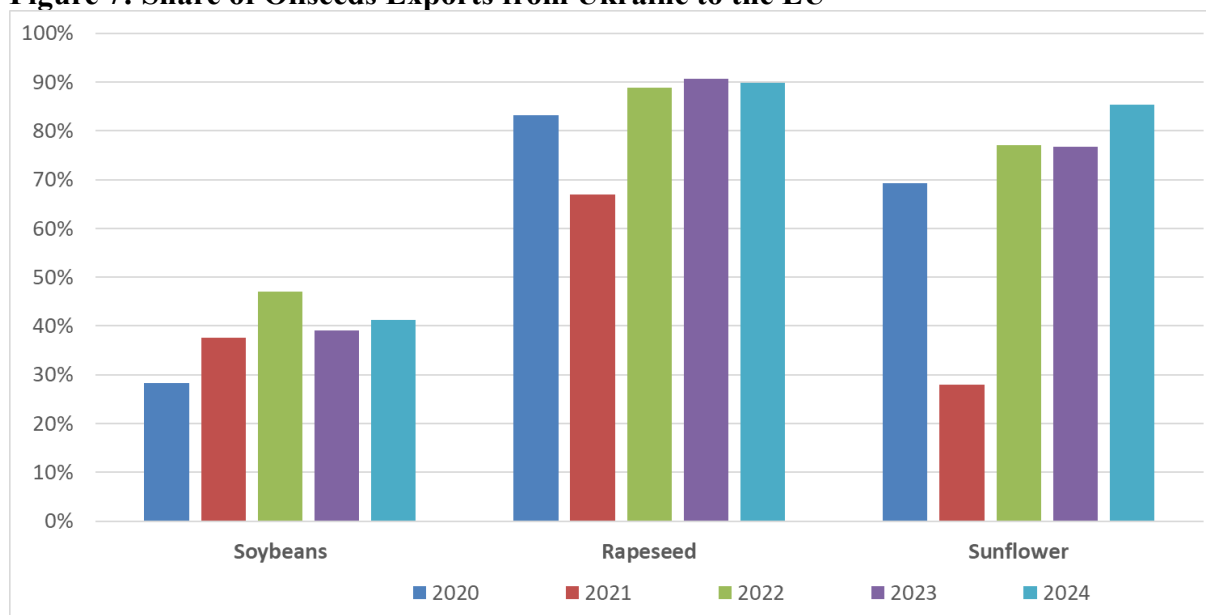


Source: MAPFU

* Wheat, Barley, Corn, Soy, Rapeseed, Sunflower, Soy Oil, Sunflower Oil, Vegetable Meals

The EU has been an important market destination for Ukraine for a number of agricultural products since the temporary suspension of import duties and quotas on Ukrainian agricultural exports, initially set by [Regulation 2022/870](#) of the European Parliament and the Council in July 2022. The EU's introduction of the ATMs in May 2024 retained an opening for Ukrainian oilseeds to the European market. Over 80 percent of all rapeseed and sunflower seeds are exported to the EU (Figure 7).

Figure 7: Share of Oilseeds Exports from Ukraine to the EU



Source: Trade Data Monitor

Ukraine maintains export licenses for rapeseed and sunflower seed to Bulgaria, Romania, Slovakia, Hungary, and Poland, as these individual countries imposed unilateral export limitations. For more details, see Annex 4 of Resolution #1481 ([in Ukrainian](#)).

MAPFU and industry contacts expect the [EU Deforestation Regulation](#) (EUDR) will become an important market access factor for Ukrainian soy and soy crush products (meal and oil) entering the EU market. For the purpose of this report, Post assumes that Ukraine will be able to ensure EUDR compliance by the implementation date.

The only Ukrainian oilseed enjoying a substantial market outside of the EU is soy. At the beginning of MY2024/25 (September-December 2024), approximately half of Ukraine's total volume (1.7 MMT) was exported to three markets: Türkiye (353,000 MT); Pakistan (271,000 MT); and Egypt (246,000 MT).

Based on production and domestic consumption estimates, FAS/Kyiv's MY2025/26 export forecast is:

- Sunflower seeds – 300,000 MT, similar to Post's MY2024/25 estimate
- Soybeans – 3 MMT, a 6 percent decrease against MY2024/25
- Rapeseed – 2 MMT, a 34 percent decrease against MY2024/25

Post forecasts low ending stocks for all oilseeds for both MY2025/26 and MY2024/25 due to functioning export logistics.

PSD Data Statistics

Oilseed, Sunflowerseed Market Year Begins	2023/2024		2024/2025		2025/2026	
	Sep 2023		Sep 2024		Sep 2025	
Ukraine	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Planted (1000 HA)	6400	6400	6200	6200	0	6100
Area Harvested (1000 HA)	6400	6400	6200	6200	0	6100
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	845	845	176	131	0	151
Production (1000 MT)	15500	15300	13400	13000	0	13660
MY Imports (1000 MT)	20	20	30	20	0	22
Total Supply (1000 MT)	16365	16165	13606	13151	0	13833
MY Exports (1000 MT)	314	314	230	300	0	300
Crush (1000 MT)	15700	15620	13050	12600	0	13300
Food Use Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	50	50	50	50	0	50
Feed Waste Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	125	50	125	50	0	50
Total Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	15875	15720	13225	12700	0	13400
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	176	131	151	151	0	133
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	16365	16165	13606	13151	0	13833
Yield (MT/HA)	2.4219	2.3906	2.1613	2.0968	0	2.2393

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

OFFICIAL DATA CAN BE ACCESSED AT: [PSD Online Advanced Query](#)

Oilseed, Soybean Market Year Begins Ukraine	2023/2024		2024/2025		2025/2026	
	Sep 2023		Sep 2024		Sep 2025	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Planted (1000 HA)	2200	1842	2900	2706	0	3000
Area Harvested (1000 HA)	2000	1842	2900	2706	0	3000
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	221	221	110	109	0	266
Production (1000 MT)	5200	5000	7000	6606	0	7180
MY Imports (1000 MT)	1	1	2	2	0	2
Total Supply (1000 MT)	5422	5222	7112	6717	0	7448
MY Exports (1000 MT)	3262	3262	4200	3200	0	3000
Crush (1000 MT)	1800	1800	2200	3000	0	4000
Food Use Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	0	1	0	1	0	1
Feed Waste Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	250	50	400	250	0	250
Total Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	2050	1851	2600	3251	0	4251
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	110	109	312	266	0	197
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	5422	5222	7112	6717	0	7448
Yield (MT/HA)	2.6	2.7144	2.4138	2.4412	0	2.3933
(1000 HA), (1000 MT), (MT/HA)						
OFFICIAL DATA CAN BE ACCESSED AT: PSD Online Advanced Query						

MY2024/25 Post estimates for soybean exports and crush are 24 percent lower and 36 percent higher, respectively, than the USDA official numbers, as Ukrainian crushers indicated they will be using soybeans to keep their facilities running until sunflower crush margins improve.

Oilseed, Rapeseed Market Year Begins	2023/2024		2024/2025		2025/2026	
	Jul 2023		Jul 2024		Jul 2025	
Ukraine	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Planted (1000 HA)	1600	1435	1350	1259	0	1130
Area Harvested (1000 HA)	1600	1435	1350	1259	0	1130
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	2	2	2	13	0	13
Production (1000 MT)	4750	4770	3800	3576	0	2760
MY Imports (1000 MT)	7	7	30	8	0	7
Total Supply (1000 MT)	4759	4779	3832	3597	0	2780
MY Exports (1000 MT)	3702	3702	3220	3050	0	2000
Crush (1000 MT)	1050	1060	600	530	0	750
Food Use Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feed Waste Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	5	4	5	4	0	4
Total Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	1055	1064	605	534	0	754
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	2	13	7	13	0	26
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	4759	4779	3832	3597	0	2780
Yield (MT/HA)	2.9688	3.324	2.8148	2.8403	0	2.4425
(1000 HA), (1000 MT), (MT/HA)						
OFFICIAL DATA CAN BE ACCESSED AT: PSD Online Advanced Query						

Oils

Sunflower Oil

Soybean Oil

Rapeseed Oil

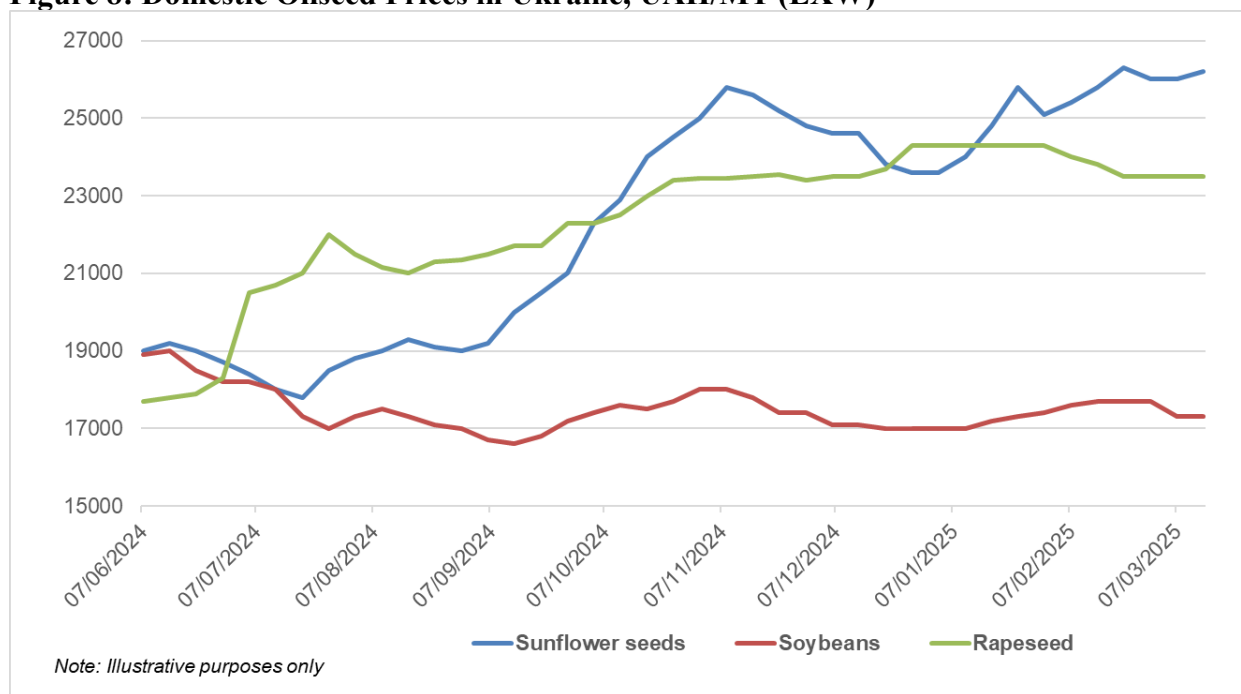
Palm Oil

Without reliable statistics for the production of certain commodities (SSSU collects data but has postponed its publications due to martial law), Post assumes monthly export volumes for vegetable oils are equivalent to the total output of domestic crush facilities. According to industry sources, the dynamics of sunflower oil production very closely correlate with its exports, as domestic consumption is well below 10 percent of total production volume. Therefore, Post uses estimates for exportable vegetable oil volumes to reverse-engineer an oilseed crush volume, which then is used to calculate a meal output.

There are reports about Ukrainian crush facilities damaged by Russian missile and drone strikes, which was especially acute in CY2022. There has been no recent official information about crush capacity, though industry estimates it is between 20-22 MMT per year. In the last three MYs (MY2022/23 to MY2024/25), there was an average annual crush of 17 MMT; therefore, Ukraine has excess crush capacity. This caused fierce competition between crushers and exporters for available oilseed stocks.

At the time of the report writing, there had been a price rally for sunflower seeds starting at the beginning of MY2024/25 (Figure 8). Due to an excess of crush capacity, processors started competing with each other, and farmers were reluctant to sell their stocks as prices were increasing. According to industry representatives, this caused a slump in crush margins for sunflower, and some crushers started switching to soy. In addition, there is demand in the EU for soybean oil and meal, further incentivizing soybean crush (Figures 10 and 13). Due to this dynamic, Post gradually increased soybean crush-to-production ratio estimates both for MY2024/25 (45 percent) and MY2025/26 (56 percent), compared to MY2023/24 (36 percent).

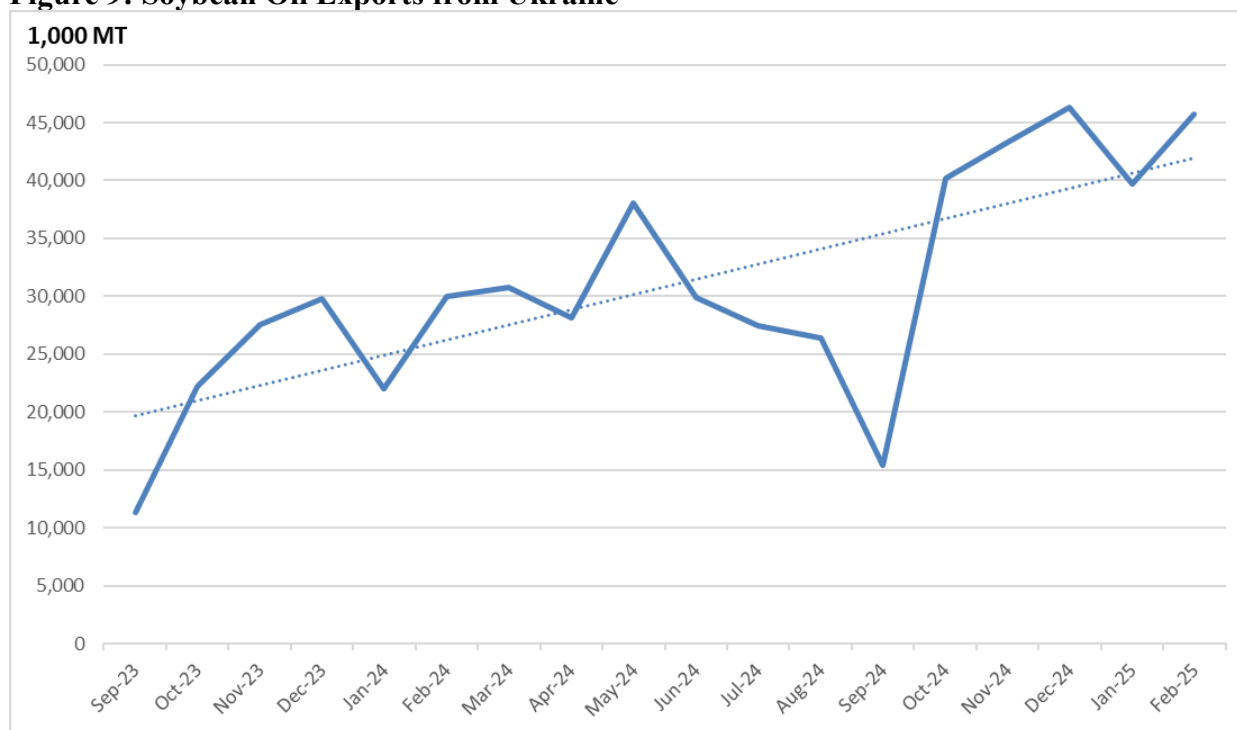
Figure 8: Domestic Oilseed Prices in Ukraine, UAH/MT (EXW)



Source: APK-Inform

Growing soybean oil exports are an additional argument for increased soybean crush estimates both for MY2024/25 and MY2025/26 (Figure 9).

Figure 9: Soybean Oil Exports from Ukraine



Source: MAPFU

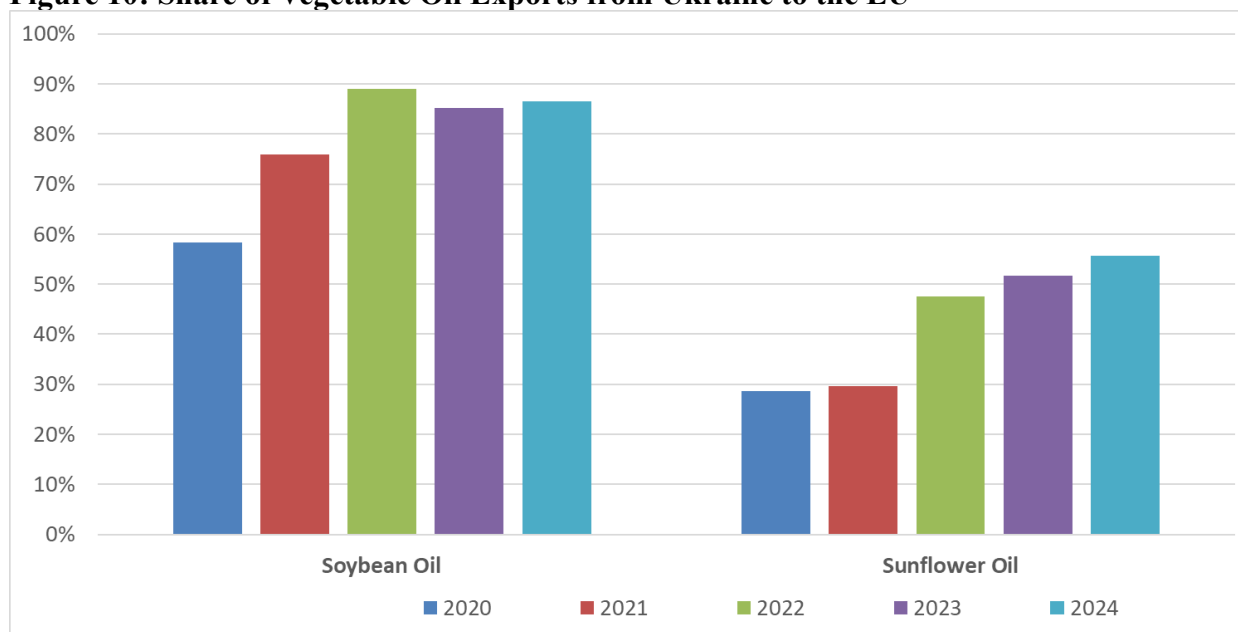
Based on MAPFU data, Ukraine exported approximately 2.4 MMT of sunflower oil since the beginning of MY2025/26 (September 2024-February 2025). This oil is equivalent to approximately 5.5 MMT of sunflower seeds. Given Post's MY2024/25 total sunflower crush volume estimate of 12.6 MMT, Ukrainian crushers and farmers still have about 7 MMT of sunflower seeds in stock until the end of the current MY in August 2025. FAS/Kyiv could still downgrade the remaining sunflower crush volume and increase soybean crush for MY2024/25, should sunflower crush margins deteriorate further.

FAS/Kyiv's MY2025/26 production forecast is:

- Sunflower oil – 5.7 MMT, a 6 percent increase against Post's MY2024/25 estimate
- Soybean oil – 734,000 MT, a 33 percent increase
- Rapeseed oil – 308,000 MT, a 42 percent increase

The EU remains the primary market for vegetable oils due to the ATMs (Figure 10). Exports of soybean oil are predominantly tied to EU market demand.

Figure 10: Share of Vegetable Oil Exports from Ukraine to the EU



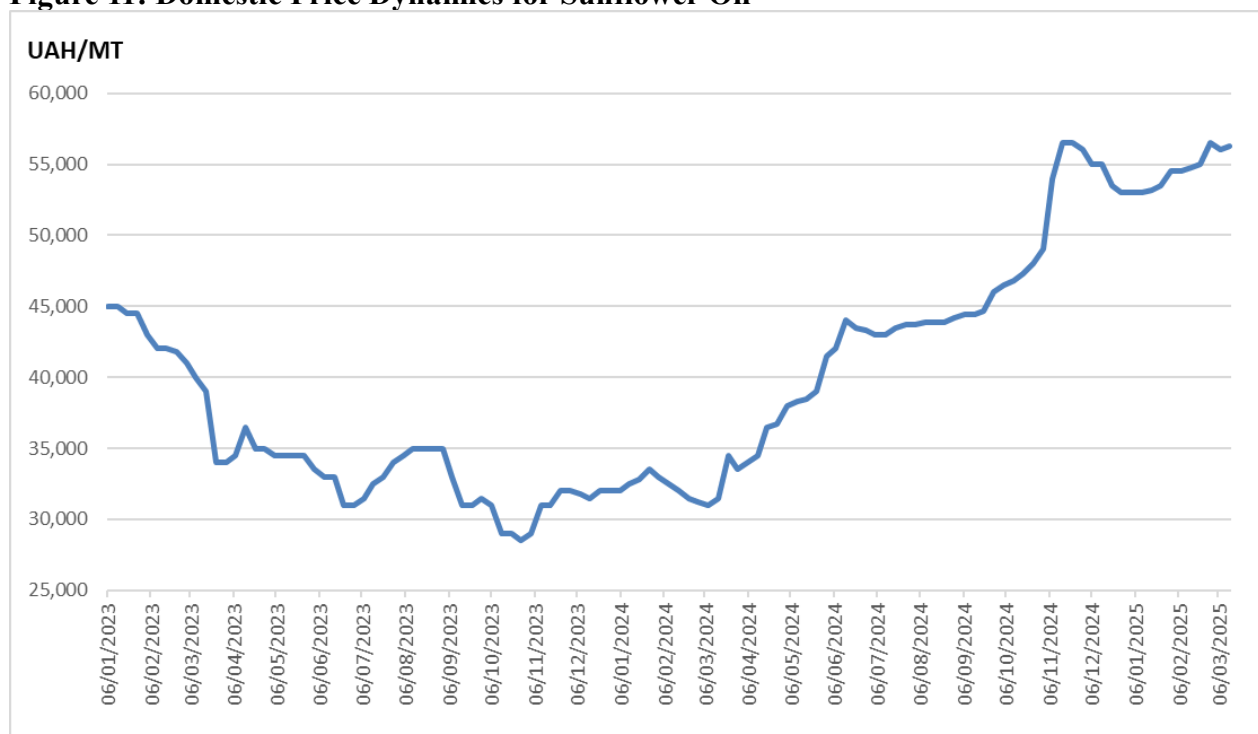
Source: Trade Data Monitor

For sunflower oil, over 45 percent of total exports (1.7 MMT) in the beginning of MY2024/25 (September-December 2024) were shipped to various destinations outside of the EU. The second most important market was India, with over 19 percent of total exports (336,000 MT). Ukraine also supplied notable volumes (293,000 MT) to Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Egypt, Türkiye, and Lebanon.

Before the Russia-Ukraine war, Ukraine traditionally transshipped a portion of its palm oil imports to Belarus, Kazakhstan, Lithuania, and Russia. Currently, these destinations have no economically or physically viable logistics routes from Ukraine. The only transshipment market remaining is Moldova, which imports around 200 MT annually. Therefore, Post assumes Ukraine's imports of palm oil are roughly equivalent to its domestic consumption. Ukraine sources over 90 percent of its palm oil from Indonesia and Malaysia; the remaining volume is transshipped through the EU.

Domestic demand for palm oil correlates with domestic oil prices, primarily sunflower oil, as domestic food producers tend to replace more expensive sunflower oil with palm. This allows them to avoid price hikes, especially with domestic consumers becoming price-sensitive due to decreasing incomes, especially in heavily war-affected areas. Sunflower oil prices have been rising since the beginning of MY2024/25 (Figure 11). FAS/Kyiv uses this a justification for its increased MY2024/25 palm oil import estimate. Post decreased MY2025/26 imports under the assumption of sunflower oil price normalization.

Figure 11: Domestic Price Dynamics for Sunflower Oil



Source: Information Agency APK Inform

Post estimates sunflower oil and palm oil food consumption based on the number of refugees who have left Ukraine, per the [United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees](#). The number of registered refugees dropped from its peak of 8.1 million in MY2022/23 to 6.5 million in MY2023/24, to its current 6.9 million.

Post's forecast for MY2025/26 sunflower oil food consumption is similar to its MY2024/25 estimate, assuming that Ukrainian refugees will slowly return home and food consumption of palm oil decreases. On increased refugee outflows and substitution with palm oil, Post lowered its MY2024/25 sunflower domestic consumption estimate by 1 percent compared to MY2023/24.

FAS/Kyiv's MY2025/26 export forecast is:

- Sunflower oil – 5.2 MMT, a 6 percent increase against Post's MY2024/25 estimate
- Soybean oil – 730,000 MT, a 33 percent increase against MY2024/25
- Rapeseed oil – 300,000 MT, a 41 percent increase against MY2024/25

Post forecasts MY2025/26 palm oil imports at 105,000 MT, a 5 percent decrease against MY2024/25.

PSD Data Statistics

[illegible]

Oil, Soybean Market Year Begins Ukraine	2023/2024		2024/2025		2025/2026	
	Sep 2023		Sep 2024		Sep 2025	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Crush (1000 MT)	1800	1800	2200	3000	0	4000
Extr. Rate, 999.9999 (PERCENT)	0.1833	0.1833	0.1832	0.1833	0	0.1835
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	33	33	16	17	0	16
Production (1000 MT)	330	330	403	550	0	734
MY Imports (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply (1000 MT)	363	363	419	567	0	750
MY Exports (1000 MT)	345	345	400	550	0	730
Industrial Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food Use Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	2	1	1	1	0	1
Feed Waste Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	2	1	1	1	0	1
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	16	17	18	16	0	19
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	363	363	419	567	0	750
(1000 MT), (PERCENT)						
OFFICIAL DATA CAN BE ACCESSED AT: PSD Online Advanced Query						

In MY2024/25, Post’s estimates for soybean oil production and exports are 36 percent higher and 38 percent higher, respectively, than the USDA official numbers, as Ukrainian crushers were using soybeans to keep their facilities running until their sunflower crush margins improved.

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Oil, Palm Market Year Begins Ukraine	2023/2024		2024/2025		2025/2026	
	Jan 2024		Jan 2025		Jan 2026	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Planted (1000 HA)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area Harvested (1000 HA)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trees (1000 TREES)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	11	11	13	9	0	5
Production (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imports (1000 MT)	108	108	90	110	0	105
Total Supply (1000 MT)	119	119	103	119	0	110
MY Exports (1000 MT)	1	0	0	1	0	1
Industrial Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	0	5	0	5	0	5
Food Use Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	105	105	90	108	0	100
Feed Waste Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	105	110	90	113	0	105
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	13	9	13	5	0	4
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	119	119	103	119	0	110
Yield (MT/HA)	0	0	0	0	0	0
(1000 HA), (1000 TREES), (1000 MT), (MT/HA)						
OFFICIAL DATA CAN BE ACCESSED AT: PSD Online Advanced Query						

Post's MY2024/25 palm oil estimates for imports and domestic consumption are 22 percent and 26 percent higher, respectively, than the USDA official numbers. This is based on the assumption that Ukraine will slightly increase palm oil consumption due to high sunflower oil prices.

Meals

Sunflower Meal

Soybean Meal

Rapeseed Meal

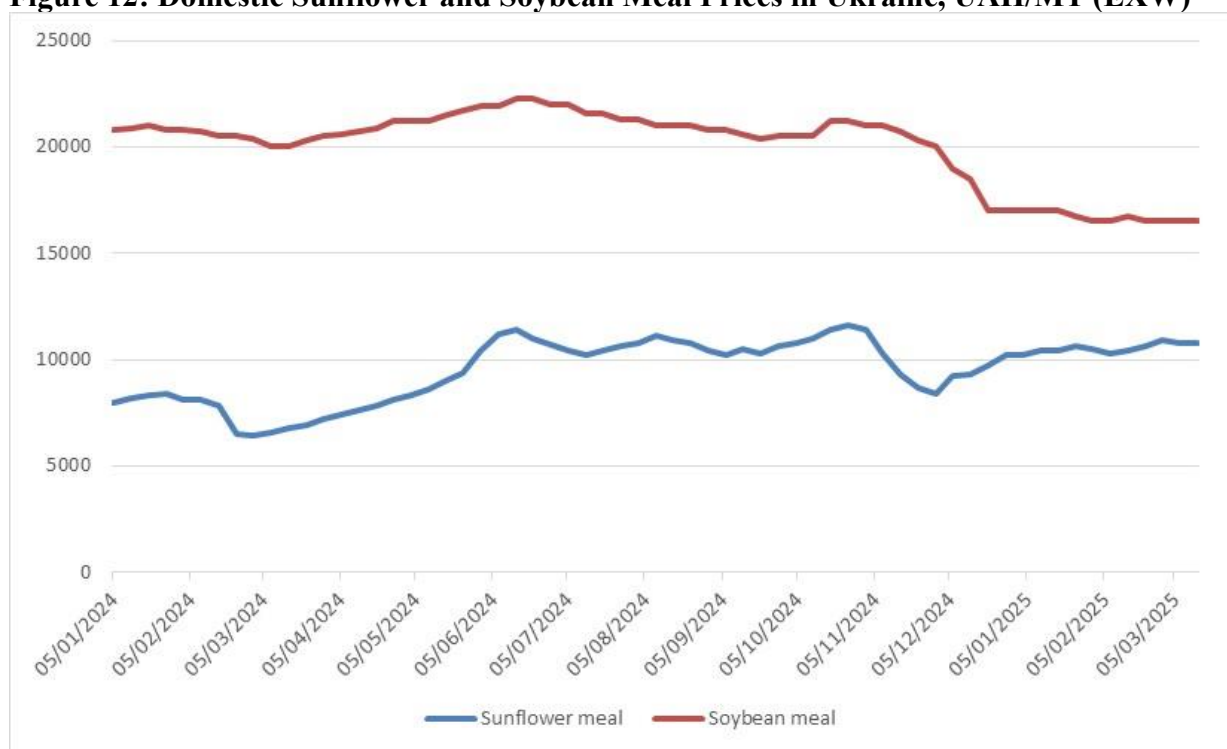
Vegetable meals are byproducts of oilseed crush; therefore, their production and exports mirror those of vegetable oils.

FAS/Kyiv's MY2025/26 production forecast is:

- Sunflower meal – 5.5 MMT, a 6 percent increase against Post's MY2024/25 estimate
- Soybean meal – 3.2 MMT, a 33 percent increase against MY2024/25
- Rapeseed meal – 426,000 MT, a 42 percent increase against MY2024/25

The current decrease of in sunflower crush volumes and increase in soybean crush is narrowing the price gap between the meals (Figure 12). However, the abundance and lower price of sunflower meal makes it a staple for feed ratios (Table 3).

Figure 12: Domestic Sunflower and Soybean Meal Prices in Ukraine, UAH/MT (EXW)



Source: Information Agency APK Inform

FAS/Kyiv considers MY2020/21 as the reference pre-war year for estimating consumption for subsequent MYs. The decreased consumption in subsequent MYs reflect decreasing animal numbers. MY2023/24 had a hike in meal consumption, but FAS/Kyiv believes that this was not connected with actual increased feed consumption, but attributable to waste resulting from increased crush and the inability to maintain efficient and timely exports of meals. Note that Post keeps ending stocks for all vegetable meals at minimum levels, as they have a fairly short shelf life. Post assumes the volumes that have not been exported or put into feed consumption will eventually be destroyed due to loss of quality.

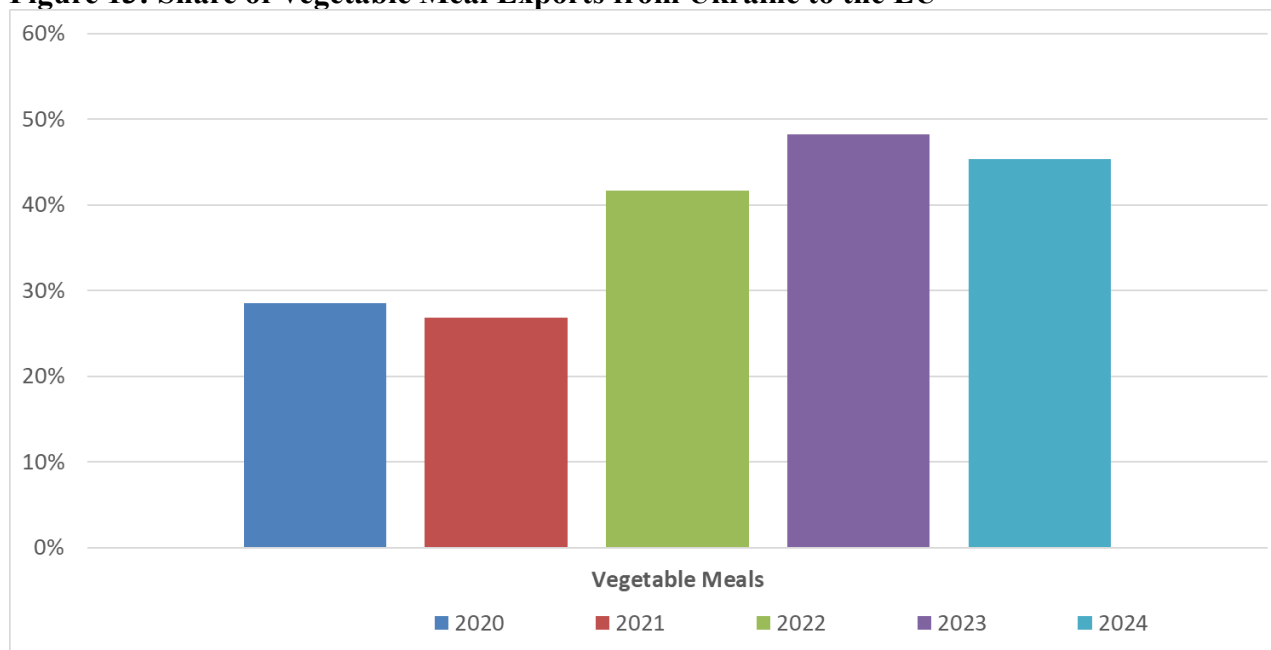
Table 3: Total Meal Consumption in Ukraine (SME Equivalent), 1000 MT

	MY2020/21	MY2021/22	MY2022/23	MY2023/24	MY2024/25	MY2025/26
Sunflower Meal	900	934	1,134	1,267	1,201	1,201
Soybean Meal	600	59	55	900	150	100
Rapeseed Meal	23	21	4	122	50	100
Total	1,524	1,014	1,192	2,289	1,401	1,401

Source: FAS/Kyiv Estimate

The EU also remains the primary market for vegetable meals, similar to oilseeds (Figure 13).

Figure 13: Share of Vegetable Meal Exports from Ukraine to the EU



Source: Trade Data Monitor

FAS/Kyiv's MY2025/26 export forecast is:

- Sunflower meal – 3.7 MMT, a 9 percent increase against Post's MY2024/25 estimate
- Soybean meal – 3.0 MT, a 30 percent increase against MY2024/25
- Rapeseed meal – 280,000 MT, a 22 percent increase against MY2024/25

Regarding the distribution of exports of individual meals for the beginning of MY2024/25 (September-December 2024 for soybeans and sunflower and July-December 2024 for rapeseed):

- Around 78 percent of the total soybean meal export volume (33,700 MT) was shipped to the EU, and the remainder was split between a large number of individual destinations.
- Sunflower meal exports (1.3 MMT) were split between the EU, which purchased over 40 percent (168,000 MT) and China, with 34 percent (140,000 MT).
- Rapeseed meal was almost exclusively exported to Türkiye (7,000 MT).

PSD Data Statistics

Meal, Sunflowerseed Market Year Begins Ukraine	2023/2024		2024/2025		2025/2026	
	Sep 2023		Sep 2024		Sep 2025	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Crush (1000 MT)	15700	15620	13050	12600	0	13300
Extr. Rate, 999.9999 (PERCENT)	0.413	0.413	0.413	0.413	0	0.413
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	247	247	566	158	0	163
Production (1000 MT)	6484	6451	5390	5204	0	5493
MY Imports (1000 MT)	13	13	10	1	0	1
Total Supply (1000 MT)	6744	6711	5966	5363	0	5657
MY Exports (1000 MT)	4653	4653	4100	3400	0	3700
Industrial Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food Use Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feed Waste Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	1525	1900	1500	1800	0	1800
Total Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	1525	1900	1500	1800	0	1800
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	566	158	366	163	0	157
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	6744	6711	5966	5363	0	5657
(1000 MT), (PERCENT)						
OFFICIAL DATA CAN BE ACCESSED AT: PSD Online Advanced Query						

Post's MY2024/25 sunflower meal export and feed consumption estimates are 17 percent lower and 20 percent higher, respectively, than the USDA official number, based on feed estimates.

Meal, Soybean Market Year Begins Ukraine	2023/2024		2024/2025		2025/2026	
	Sep 2023		Sep 2024		Sep 2025	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Crush (1000 MT)	1800	1800	2200	3000	0	4000
Extr. Rate, 999.9999 (PERCENT)	0.79	0.79	0.7905	0.7907	0	0.79
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	326	326	402	151	0	75
Production (1000 MT)	1422	1422	1739	2372	0	3160
MY Imports (1000 MT)	4	3	3	2	0	2
Total Supply (1000 MT)	1752	1751	2144	2525	0	3237
MY Exports (1000 MT)	700	700	850	2300	0	3000
Industrial Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food Use Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feed Waste Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	650	900	785	150	0	100
Total Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	650	900	785	150	0	100
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	402	151	509	75	0	137
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	1752	1751	2144	2525	0	3237
(1000 MT), (PERCENT)						
OFFICIAL DATA CAN BE ACCESSED AT: PSD Online Advanced Query						

Post's MY2024/25 soybean meal production and export estimates are 36 percent and 171 percent higher, respectively, than the USDA official number due to growing soybean crush as the result of the decreasing crush margin for sunflower.

Meal, Rapeseed Market Year Begins Ukraine	2023/2024		2024/2025		2025/2026	
	Jul 2023		Jul 2024		Jul 2025	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Crush (1000 MT)	1050	1060	600	530	0	750
Extr. Rate, 999.9999 (PERCENT)	0.5705	0.5708	0.5683	0.5679	0	0.568
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	0	0	15	10	0	11
Production (1000 MT)	599	605	341	301	0	426
MY Imports (1000 MT)	2	2	2	0	0	0
Total Supply (1000 MT)	601	607	358	311	0	437
MY Exports (1000 MT)	426	426	230	230	0	280
Industrial Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food Use Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feed Waste Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	160	171	100	70	0	140
Total Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	160	171	100	70	0	140
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	15	10	28	11	0	17
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	601	607	358	311	0	437
(1000 MT), (PERCENT)						
OFFICIAL DATA CAN BE ACCESSED AT: PSD Online Advanced Query						

Attachments:

No Attachments