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Morocco

Oilseeds and Products

Oilseeds and Products Annual

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Report Highlights:
Morocco's demand for soybeans increased considerably in response to the booming poultry sector. Favorable world market prices for high protein soybean meal should result in higher imports by Morocco. The local crusher has been forced to consider producing high protein meal to compete with imported meals. The new tariff system imposed by Morocco on oilseeds and products should encourage feed importers to pay a premium for high protein meal. Vegetable oil prices are still fixed by the GOM discouraging refineries to improve the quality of their products.

Includes PSD changes: Yes
Includes Trade Matrix: Yes
Annual Report
Rabat [MO1], MO

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Executive Summary

Morocco's oilseeds production consists mostly of sunflowerseed (50,000 MT). Production of soybean and rapeseed has been less than 2,000 MT over the past few years. The lack of clear GOM policy is likely to dampen future growth of these crops in Morocco.

Morocco's demand for soybeans increased considerably in response to the booming poultry sector. It is expected to continue to grow as indicated by the intention of the local crusher to increase its capacity and to devote the entire mill in Casablanca to soybean crushing.

Thanks to favorable world market prices, the demand for soybean meal, particularly high protein meal, has increased considerably. As a result, the local crusher is forced to consider producing high protein meal locally to compete with imports.

While imports have been completely liberalized, retail prices of vegetable oil are still set by the government at artificially low levels. All vegetable oils are sold at a uniform price throughout the country. This reduces competition at the retail level and forces importers to buy optional type and origin to insure paying the cheapest price.

The new change in tariffs for oilseeds and products discourage importers from bringing in cheap products and in some cases encourage them to pay a premium for higher quality products which should work in favor of the US. On the other hand, vegetable oil refineries can no longer compete on the import side because the new tariff system imposes higher duties on cheap imports and reduces the gains that refineries could make had they been able to import cheap vegetable oil.

Production

Morocco's oilseeds production consists mostly of sunflowerseeds whose production was about 50,000 MT in 1998. Production of soybean and rapeseed has been limited in the past to less than 2,000 MT. Soybeans are grown mostly in the irrigated areas of Doukkala near the city of El Jadida. Rapeseed production, currently at 1,300 MT, comes mostly from state farms and, so far, has not been appealing to farmers because of its low returns.

The outlook for long term production is that sunflower production, although fluctuating widely from year to year depending on rainfall, will continue to represent the bulk of oilseed production in Morocco because it is grown in rainfed areas. Soybean production is not likely to show any significant increases in the short term because of the lack of consistent and clear GOM production policies.

Consumption

1) Oilseeds

There is only one crusher of oilseeds in Morocco, Lesieur. The crusher has one mill in Casablanca and a second in Kenitra for a total capacity of 360,000 MT. According to Lesieur, the total crushing capacity will be increased in the near future to about 500,000 MT in response to increasing demand for protein meal by the poultry sector. The mill in Casablanca will be entirely devoted to crushing soybeans while the mill in Kenitra will be used mostly for processing locally produced sunflowerseeds.

2) Oilseed Meals

Virtually all soybean meal consumed in Morocco is used for poultry feed. Indeed, poultry feed continues to account for more than 95 percent of the output of industrial feed manufacturers. Consumption of oilseed meals, especially soybean meal, is likely to continue to increase in the medium term as indicated by the sustained growth in the number of poultry operations and by the heavy investments made by feed manufacturers to increase their capacity or even to build new feed mills.

The amount of soybean meal used for ruminant is virtually nil. Fish meal, a major substitute for soybean meal in poultry rations, is produced locally. In the past years, Morocco was a major producer and exporter of fish meal. However, the significant drop in fish resources in the past couple of years has led to a sharp drop in fish meal supply and in an increase in its prices which has forced the feed manufacturers to minimize its use. Fish meal supply is likely to remain limited in the near future as there are currently no signs of a significant increase in fish crushing.

The recent drop in world soybean meal prices resulted in Moroccan feed manufacturers using a significantly higher proportion of high protein soybean meal (48 % protein). This is likely to encourage feed manufacturers to pay a premium for high protein meal in the future. So far, the local producer, Lesieur, has been supplying the local market with low protein meal. The liberalization of imports in 1996 provided feed manufacturers with the alternative of importing directly high protein meal and forcing the crusher to consider adjusting its quality to compete with imports.

3) Vegetable Oil

Morocco's consumption of vegetable oil consists mostly in soybean oil, rapeseed oil, and sunflower oil. Except for a limited quantity of sunflower oil (estimated at 8,000 MT) that is sold as "Sunflower Oil", the Moroccan consumer is offered one standard oil type packaged under different brand names.

Edible oil retail prices are subsidized. All ex-refinery prices and margins are preset by the GOM and are the same regardless of the type of vegetable oil or location. A fixed subsidy per metric ton of refined vegetable oil is disbursed to the refineries so they can sell the vegetable oil at the preset price. The subsidy has been maintained at the same level as last year i.e. 5,365 dirhams /MT ($550/MT).

There is an estimated 30,000 MT of refined vegetable oil used by canners, margarine plants, biscuiteries, and other industrial units. The oil used by industrials is also bought at subsidized prices. Margarine plants and canneries account for most of the consumption of vegetable oil by industrials.

Consumption of margarine has increased considerably in recent years as reflected by the large number of brands currently on the market and also by the stiff competition between margarine producers and distributors. Sources indicate that the Moroccan market of margarine is 15,000 to 20,000 MT and is likely to grow in the near future.

Trade

1) Oilseeds

Oilseeds imports are handled entirely by the sole private crusher in the country, Lesieur. Imports of soybeans are likely to increase significantly in the near future to fulfill the demand for soybean meal by the booming poultry sector. In anticipation of this increase, Lesieur is expected to increase its crushing capacity to exceed 500,000 MT annually compared to 360,000 MT currently. The additional capacity should allow Lesieur to import higher quantities of oilseeds, especially soybeans.

Brazil and Argentina are the major competitors in this market. As it increasingly becomes obvious to the feed manufacturer's that quality has to be taken into account when purchasing soybean meal, the US is likely to be in a good position to dominate in this market. Lesieur has affirmed on several occasions that the US is more able to provide a consistent quality compared to other sources and that unless the difference in price is too great compared to other origins, they would prefer to import from the US.

The table below provides data on Moroccan imports of soybeans by country of origin:

Marketing Year	10/95-9/96		10/96-9/97		10/97-7/98 (10 months)	
	1,000MT	$US	1,000MT	$US	1,000MT	$US
Exch. Rate (dh/$)		8.5821		9.2937		9.6589
US	57.7	18,176	58.1	17,249	81.2	22,947
Argentina	.	.	.	.	82.2	21,773
Brazil	.	.	82.6	27,743	21.3	7,315
Tot. Soybeans	**57.7**	**18,176**	**140.7**	**44,992**	**184.7**	**52,035**
Canada	.	.	.	.	18	6,347
France	20	7,816	.	.	.	.
Germany	21	7,503	.	.	.	.
U.K.	4	1,258	.	.	.	.
Others	.	.	0	76	.	.
Tot.Rapeseeds	**44**	**16,577**	**0**	**76**	**18**	**6,347**
Source: Official Moroccan Trade Data						

2) Oilseed Meals

Since the liberalization of imports in 1996, imported soybean meal has accounted for an increasing share in the total protein meal used in this market reflecting the rapid growth of the poultry sector. Recently, the drop in world prices of soybean meal encouraged feed manufacturers to purchase high protein soybean meal in place of the low protein meal locally produced.

Meal imports are likely to continue to grow, especially since world prices of the 48% soybean meal (SBM48) are appealing to feed manufacturers. This is particularly true when we consider the new tariff system imposed by the GOM that provide an incentive to the importers to pay a premium for quality. As mentioned in MO8022, imported soybean meal pays a very high duty when the C&F price (plus port charges) is lower than a preset threshold price. Importers may prefer to pay a premium and have a C&F price that is higher than the threshold price rather than importing low priced meals paying a very high duty and ending up with a lower quality meal but at about the same price as good quality meal. This has boosted imports of SBM48 in Morocco and provided Lesieur with no alternatives to keep its position in this market but to start producing price-competitive, 48% soybean meal. In the short term, and while Lesieur is seriously considering to start producing high quality soybean meal, the feed manufacturer's demand for high quality soybean meal is likely to be fulfilled in large part by imports.

The table below provides data on Moroccan imports of soybean meals:

Marketing Year	10/95-9/96		10/96-9/97		10/97-7/98 (10 months)	
	1,000MT	$1,000	1,000MT	$1,000	1,000MT	$1,000
Exch.Rate		8,582		9,294		9,659
U.S.A	0	0	8	2,688	13	2,747
Argentina	7	1,917	24	7,237	0	0
Brazil	45	13,237	0	0	0	0
Germany	0	0	2	931	0	0
France	0	89	0	0	0	0
Tot.Meal	**52**	**15,244**	**35**	**10,856**	**13**	**2,747**
Source : Official Moroccan Trade Data						

3) Vegetable Oil

Moroccan oil and fats imports consist mostly in crude vegetable oil to be refined locally. Imports of hydrogenated oil and other industries have show some growth in recent years due mostly to the booming margarine, biscuiteries, and confectionary sector. The table below provides data on Moroccan oil & Fat imports by product type:

Calendar Year	1995		1996		1997		1988 (7 months)	
	1000 MT	$Mil	1000 MT	$Mil	1000 MT	$Mil	1000 MT	$Mil
Exch.Rates (dh/$)		8.5128		8.6483		9.5016		9.6345
Soybean oil Raw	114.8	77.2	197.6	109.6	111.5	61.1	89.0	57.6
Rapeseed Oil Raw	124.5	78.2	75.9	45.6	32.8	19.1	2.9	1.9
Sunfl.Oil Raw	.	.	9.0	5.2	77.5	44.6	30.9	20.3
Hydrog. Veget. Oil	7.8	9.6	11.4	12.5	14.4	13.4	7.6	7.1
Tallow	17.7	9.9	17.2	9.1	15.5	8.0	8.5	4.6
Hydrog. Animal Oil	12.3	9.5	11.2	8.2	4.9	3.3	0.9	0.9
Palm Oil.	5.1	3.5	4.8	2.8	4.7	2.3	2.7	1.7
Olive Oil	2.7	5.7	0.6	2.4	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.4
Margarine	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	2.1	1.6	1.8
Other Oil & Fats	4.0	5.3	4.8	5.8	9.4	7.8	0.8	1.1
Tot.Oil & Fat Imp.	**289.1**	**199.0**	**332.5**	**201.5**	**272.7**	**162.2**	**145.2**	**97.3**
Source: Official Moroccan Trade Data								

Crude vegetable oil imported into Morocco consists of soybean oil, rapeseed oil, and sunflower oil. In most cases, the refiners tender optional type and origin and are often informed about the type of oil and its origin only a couple weeks before the delivery date. The main reason for this is that, except for olive oil and some sunflower oil that are identified on the packaging and sold as "Olive oil" and "Sunflower oil", the type of oil is not indicated on the package and the consumer is faced with several commercial brands but basically one type of vegetable oil. Since the retail price of vegetable oil is fixed, refineries have no incentive to compete on quality and are forced to look for the cheapest vegetable oil that meets their minimum requirements.

Unlike in the past when refineries used to import through one office, BURAPRO, imports of vegetable oil are currently handled separately by major refineries: 1) Lesieur Group in Casablanca 2) Huilerie de Meknes, in Meknes and SIOF in Fes and 3) Huilerie du Souss in Agadir in the South. While the first group account for about three-fourth of the refining capacity and can afford to handle 6,000 MT shipments, the two other groups are relatively small refineries and imports shipments not exceeding 3,000 MT. As a result, unless shipments from different refineries are consolidated, the imported vegetable oil is more likely to come from nearby countries (Europe) that have a freight advantage over the US.

The table below provides data on Morocco's imports of soybean oil and rapeseed oil:

Marketing Year	10/95-9/96		10/96-9/97		10/97-7/98 (10months)	
	1,000 MT	$1,000	1,000 MT	$1,000	1,000 MT	$1,000
Exch.Rate (dh/$)		8.5821		9.2937		9.6589
Soybean Oil	**116**	**65,690**	**188**	**100,933**	**97**	**61,854**
- U.S.A	6	3,682	60	33,294	41	24,916
- Brazil	31	16,772	9	5,036	23	15,707
- Argentina	58	32,515	78	40,599	16	10,097
- Spain	3	1,714	23	12,746	11	7,044
- Netherlands	.	.	.	.	6	4,090
- Portugal	3	1,866	.	.	.	.
- Germany	6	3,907	3	1,663	.	.
- Mexico	6	3,517	.	.	.	.
- France	3	1,719	15	7,596	.	.
Rapeseed Oil	**129**	**77,728**	**24**	**14,704**	**12**	**6,588**
- Germany	47	28,626	.	.	9	4,649
- Switzerland	3	1,554	.	.	3	1,938
- France	57	34,185	.	.	0	0
- Belgium	3	1,773	.	.	.	.
- Canada	9	5,564	.	.	.	.
- Danmark	3	1,751	.	.	.	.
- U.K.	3	1,683	.	.	.	.
- Netherlands	4	2,592	24	14,704	.	.
Tot. Soy & Rape Oil	**245**	**143,418**	**212**	**115,637**	**109**	**68,442**
Source: Official Moroccan Trade Data						

New Duty System

A new duty system has been applied to oilseeds and products since October 5th, 1998. Under this system, a threshold price has been set by the government. Imported goods are subject to a flat ad valorem duty but if the C&F price (plus port charges) is lower than the threshold price, then a very high duty is applied to the differential between this price and the threshold price. For more information on the new duty system refer to MO8022.

The new system encourage importers to pay a premium for quality since there is no incentive to bring in low priced products, pay the additional duty, and end up with low quality products costing about the same as the good quality products. This should work in favor of the US since importers may be willing to pay a premium for higher and more consistent quality.

Sources indicate that vegetable oil refineries have been complaining about the new tariff system since they no longer can compete on the import side and bring in cheap oil because cheaper purchases are subject to additional custom duties. All their efforts cut down the cost of raw material (vegetable oil) would be more than offset by the high duties.

Tariff Barrier on Soybean Meal Limit the Growth of Poultry Sector

The high tariffs on soybeans, soybean meal and corn are undoubtably the major limiting factor to an even more rapid growth of the poultry industry in Morocco. In spite of the low per capita income ($1300), poultry products consumption could still increase considerably if the taxes on imported soybeans meal and corn were lowered. Feed manufacturers and poultry producers see no reason for such high taxes because local production of soybeans and corn is relatively small.

Marketing

Vegetable Oil Prices Still Fixed by the GOM

While imports of oilseeds and products have been liberalized since 1996, vegetable oil prices at the retail level are still fixed by the GOM at an artificially low level. Vegetable oil refineries have been complaining about the reluctance of the government to take the liberalization process a step further and liberalize retail prices of vegetable oil. Presumably, this would allow the refineries to compete for quality and pass on the fluctuation in world prices of vegetable oil to the consumer. However, liberalization of retail prices of vegetable oil is likely to result in higher prices not only for vegetable oil but also for sugar and the standard wheat flour. These three products are staple foods and the GOM is very sensitive about any abrupt increase in their prices to avoid social unrest.

The partial liberalization of the vegetable oil sector has resulted in some refineries facing severe financial difficulties and some closing down. Specifically, refineries located in areas far from major ports where vegetable oil is unloaded (such as Casablanca and Agadir) support higher input costs and lower return. Recently, two refineries, Oleor in Kenitra (7 percent of the market) and Sed Export in Marrakech (small capacity) closed down. Sources indicate that the system of fixed prices imposed by the GOM did not allow these refineries to pass on their higher costs to the consumers and were forced to close.

A New Regulation on Vegetable Oil Blending with Olive Oil

A new regulation allowing the blending of olive oil with vegetable oil is about to be passed in Morocco. This should allow the blended olive oil to enter official channels and lead to larger quantities of olive oil being sold in the Moroccan market. Although this is expected to displace slightly sales of vegetable oil, the impact of such

measure will depend mostly on the relative prices of olive oil, blended oil and vegetable oil. Also, unless the blended oil is heavily promoted by industrials, it is unlikely to be widely and easily accepted by the Moroccan consumer. The price of olive oil is not controlled by the government and is currently at 15 to 20 dirhams per liter compared to vegetable oil whose prices are set by the government and run about 7 to 8 dirhams per liter.

GMO Concern

Morocco exports a large quantity of canned food, especially canned fish to Europe. An estimated 8-12,000 MT of vegetable oil is exported as an ingredient of processed food. Recently, European customers have been requesting that GMO free ingredients be put in the final products and that a GMO certificate be issued by canners. This raised concern among Moroccan vegetable oil refineries for whom this issue is new. The US should inform the Moroccan food industry of the latest development in GMO's in the US to allow the Moroccan exporters to sell their products and ultimately consume more oil.

Market development opportunities

1) Oilseeds

The opportunity to increase U.S. sales of soybeans and soybean meal are greater than ever. The local crusher, Lesieur, is planning to start dehulling soybeans to produce high protein soybean meal. The U.S. industry should cease this opportunity to assist the crusher and educate Lesieur's personnel on soybean crushing, processing, and storage. This would allow the crusher to firmly maintain its market share in Morocco.

2) Oilseed Meals

The U.S. industry should work with feed manufacturers to improve the use of soybean meal in poultry rations. The feed manufacturers should be convinced of the practical advantages of shifting to high protein soybean meal. Seminars, roundtables, and workshops should be organized to educate major poultry producers on key management practices including the benefit of using high quality feed. Also, the U.S. industry should educate the Moroccan poultry raisers and feed manufacturers about the use of fullfat soya.

On the trade side, the U.S. should work with end users to tighten tender specifications and familiarize the end-users on U.S. standards and quality control procedures. This should provide the feed manufactures and large poultry producers with consistent quality soybean meal.

3) Vegetable oil

In spite of the current pricing system, and the difficulties for some refineries to support additional processing, promotion, and packaging costs, new sunflower oil brands have been developed recently and promoted as "sunflower oil". This refineries were able to gain a significant market shares and develop a base of consumer faithful to sunflower oil. The US should consider working with the local industry to develop and promote new soybean oil brands, sold as "Soybean Oil". The increase in health consciousness of the developing middle class

is likely to result in higher demand for products of consistent, and known quality in the future. Technical assistance from the US to the local refineries in this matter should encourage them to invest in anticipation of the liberalization of retail prices. Ultimately, this would result in a steady demand specifically for high quality soybean oil.

End of Text.

PSD Table						
Country:	Morocco					
Commodity:	Soybean					
		1997		1998		1999
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin	10/1997			10/1998		10/1999
Area Planted	1	1	1	1	0	1
Area Harvested	1	1	1	1	0	1
Beginning Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production	1	1	1	1	0	1
MY Imports	150	200	160	220	0	250
MY Imp. from U.S.	80	100	80	100	0	120
MY Imp. from the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL SUPPLY	151	201	161	221	0	251
MY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Exp. to the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
Crush Dom. Consumption	151	201	161	221	0	251
Food Use Dom. Consump.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feed Waste Dom.Consum.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dom. Consumption	151	201	161	221	0	251
Ending Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	151	201	161	221	0	251
Calendar Year Imports	120	160	150	180	0	220
Calendar Yr Imp. U.S.	50	60	80	100	0	120
Calendar Year Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calndr Yr Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0

Import Trade Matrix			
Country:		Units:	MT
Commodity:			
Time period:	MY 97/98 (10 months)		
Imports for	1997		1998
U.S.	81197	U.S.	
Others		Others	
Argentina	82155		
Brazil	21337		
Total for Others	103492		0
Others not listed			
Grand Total	184689		0

PSD Table						
Country:	Morocco					
Commodity:	Rapeseed					
		1997		1998		1999
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		10/1997		10/1998		10/1999
Area Planted	2	2	1	1	0	1
Area Harvested	1	1	1	1	0	1
Beginning Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production	1	1	1	1	0	1
MY Imports	0	18	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL SUPPLY	1	19	1	1	0	1
MY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Exp. to the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
Crush Dom. Consumption	1	19	1	1	0	1
Food Use Dom. Consump.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feed Waste Dom.Consum.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dom. Consumption	1	19	1	1	0	1
Ending Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	1	19	1	1	0	1
Calendar Year Imports	0	18	0	0	0	0
Calendar Yr Imp. U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calendar Year Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calndr Yr Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0

PSD Table						
Country:						
Commodity:	Soybean Meal					
		1997		1998		1999
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		10/1997		10/1998		10/1999
Crush	151	201	161	221	0	251
Extr. Rate	0.7947	0.79602	0.80745	0.79186	ERR	0.79681
Beginning Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production	120	160	130	175	0	200
MY Imports	40	40	50	70	0	80
MY Imp. from U.S.	12	20	12	40	0	40
MY Imp. from the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL SUPPLY	160	200	180	245	0	280
MY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Exp. to the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial Dom. Consum	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food Use Dom. Consump.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feed Waste Dom.Consum.	160	200	180	245	0	280
Total Dom. Consumption	160	200	180	245	0	280
Ending Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	160	200	180	245	0	280
Calendar Year Imports	40	50	50	70	0	100
Calendar Yr Imp. U.S.	5	25	5	35	0	50
Calendar Year Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calndr Yr Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0

PSD Table						
Country:						
Commodity:	RAPESEED MEAL					
		1997		1998		1999
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		10/1997		10/1998		10/1999
Crush	1	19	1	1	0	1
Extr. Rate	0	0.5789	0	0	ERR	0
Beginning Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production	0	11	0	0	0	0
MY Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL SUPPLY	0	11	0	0	0	0
MY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Exp. to the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial Dom. Consum	0	11	0	0	0	0
Food Use Dom. Consump.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feed Waste Dom.Consum.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dom. Consumption	0	11	0	0	0	0
Ending Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	0	11	0	0	0	0
Calendar Year Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calendar Yr Imp. U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calendar Year Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calndr Yr Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0

PSD Table						
Country:						
Commodity:	Soybean Oil					
		1997		1998		1999
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		10/1997		10/1998		10/1999
Crush	151	201	161	221	0	251
Extr. Rate	0.17219	0.17413	0.17391	0.181	ERR	0.17928
Beginning Stocks	8	8	8	8	8	8
Production	26	35	28	40	0	45
MY Imports	190	120	200	160	0	160
MY Imp. from U.S.	60	50	80	50	0	50
MY Imp. from the EC	30	20	30	10	0	10
TOTAL SUPPLY	224	163	236	208	8	213
MY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Exp. to the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial Dom. Consum	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food Use Dom. Consump.	216	155	228	200	0	205
Feed Waste Dom.Consum.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dom. Consumption	216	155	228	200	0	205
Ending Stocks	8	8	8	8	8	8
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	224	163	236	208	8	213
Calendar Year Imports	190	120	200	160	0	160
Calendar Yr Imp. U.S.	70	70	80	80	0	80
Calendar Year Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calndr Yr Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0

PSD Table						
Country:						
Commodity:	RAPESEED OIL					
		1997		1998		1999
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		10/1997		10/1998		10/1999
Crush	1	19	1	1	0	1
Extr. Rate	0	0.31579	0	0	ERR	0
Beginning Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production	0	6	0	0	0	0
MY Imports	30	12	30	12	0	12
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from the EC	30	12	30	12	0	12
TOTAL SUPPLY	30	18	30	12	0	12
MY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Exp. to the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial Dom. Consum	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food Use Dom. Consump.	30	18	30	12	0	12
Feed Waste Dom.Consum.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dom. Consumption	30	18	30	12	0	12
Ending Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	30	18	30	12	0	12
Calendar Year Imports	30	12	30	12	0	12
Calendar Yr Imp. U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calendar Year Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calndr Yr Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0

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End of Report.