USDA Foreign Agricultural Service
GAIN Report
Global Agricultural Information Network

Required Report - public distribution

Date: 4/14/2016
GAIN Report Number:

Egypt

Oilseeds and Products Annual

Plant Quarantine complicates soybean imports which reduces value-added to the economy from this subsector while a line of companies is poised to invest more in processing infrastructure

Approved By:
Ron Verdonk

Prepared By:
Ahmed Wally

Report Highlights: Soybean imports are expected to reach 2.42 million metric tons (MMT), reflecting additional crush capacity, as well as strong soybean meal and oil demand. In the first quarter of 2016, ambrosia presence in imported soybeans has led to a handful of vessels being required to screen their cargoes in port or to outright rejections of these vessels, as the Ministry of Agriculture's quarantine office continues to categorize this weed seed as a toxin. Post forecasts an increase in total soybean meal consumption of 4.4 percent in MY 2016/17, driven by the growing poultry, livestock and aquaculture sectors. Total oil consumption including food and industrial use is expected to grow by 2.96 percent in MY 2016/17, due to the addition of 3 million beneficiaries to the domestic food subsidy program and a food processing sector that is growing by more than 12 percent. Palm oil imports are expected to amount to approximately 65 percent of total oil imports on higher demand by the food processing sector and competitive pricing during MY 2016/17.

Commodities:

Oilseeds

PRODUCTION

Soybeans: In MY 2016/17, post forecasts that soybean area and production will remain unchanged from USDA official forecast in MY 2015/16 at 8,000 ha and 20,000 MT, respectively. The Agriculture Research Center (ARC) of the Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation (MALR) is the authority responsible for the release and marketing of certified soybean seeds. Currently, the ARC is field testing four new soybean varieties Giza 21, Giza 22, Giza 25 and Giza 111. Results of field trials indicate 30 percent higher yields and more resistance to cotton leaf worm, *Spodoptera littoralis*. The Agricultural Research Center will conduct more field trials during MY 2015/16 and MY 2016/17 for seed multiplication and selection for heat stress. Soybeans are planted in Middle and Upper Egypt during the first week of May.

Sunflower Seeds: Sunflower seed planted area and production will remain unchanged in MY 2016/17 from USDA's official forecast from MY 2015/16 at 7,000 ha and 17,000 MT, respectively. Sunflower seeds are planted in the delta region in March and in Middle and Upper Egypt during June and July. The two main sunflower seed varieties currently planted are Sakha 53 and Giza 102.

CONSUMPTION

Soybeans: Post forecasts soybean consumption in MY 2016/17 to reach a record of 2.44 MMT, up 24.6 percent from post's forecast of 1.96 MMT in MY 2015/16. FAS Cairo is revising MY 2015/16 total soybean consumption downward to 1.96 MMT, 6.6 percent less than USDA's official estimate of 2.087 MMT due to decreased imports.

The increase forecast for consumption in MY2016/17 is based on an expected resumption in demand growth for soybean meal and oil. This rising demand is encouraging new expansion in crushing capacity, as demonstrated by the plant expansions currently underway by the larger firms in the industry. Operations in Egypt are dominated by two large companies, Cargill and Alex Seed Company, which account for more than 80 percent of the total crush. Twelve other medium-sized firms make up the bulk of the remainder.

Currently, domestic crush capacity is around 8,000 MT/day, although facilities are only operating at 75 percent capacity in MY 2015/16. Cargill and Alex Seed Company are both planning to double the capacity of their soybean oil crush operations in the coastal city of Borg El Arab to meet the increasing demand for soybean meal and vegetable oil.

The expansion at both companies' crushing plants will add 6,000 MT of production to the existing facilities. This will allow both companies to exploit economies of scale and enhance efficiencies in their production process for both soybean meal and oil. In spite of the ongoing expansion, production increases are expected to be limited during MY 2016/17 with higher output anticipated in 2018.

Post expects near-term increases to be no more than 25 percent.

Egypt's domestic consumption of soybeans for food use will remain at 17,000 MT in MY 2016/17. The food processing industry uses soybeans and soy-based ingredients to enhance the nutritional quality of bread, as well as two popular legume foods (lentil soup and falafel). The Food Technology Research Institute at ARC conducts research on processed food using soybean ingredients and markets soybean food products, such as soy milk and soy flour.

Sunflower Seed: Sunflower seed consumption for crushing is forecast at 66,000 MT during MY 2016/17, unchanged from MY 2015/16. Imported sunflower seeds are largely processed by the public sector to extract sunflower oil used in Egypt's food subsidy program. In contrast, domestic sunflower seeds are crushed by local artisanal crushers close to the production centers in Middle and Upper Egypt.

Consumption of sunflower seeds for food use is forecast to reach 8,000 MT in MY 2016/17. Sunflower seeds are roasted, seasoned, and sold to consumers in-shell. The increase in consumption for food use is attributed to a growing segment of the urban population seeking healthier and more nutritious snacks, a perception that is widely ascribed to sunflower seeds.

TRADE

Soybeans: Post forecasts soybean imports in MY 2016/17 to reach a record 2.42 MMT. Imports are revised downward in MY 2015/16 to 1.9 MMT from USDA's official estimate of 2.05 MMT, off by just over 7 percent.

The increase in imports in MY 2016/17 is due to rising demand from consumers who are seeking affordable high quality blended oil, as well as the growth in protein based feed demand. Feed demand by the poultry, livestock and aquaculture sectors is expected to grow by approximately 4.4 percent in MY2016/17.

In CY 2015, Brazil was the largest supplier of soybeans to Egypt at 550,000 MT, Argentina at 540,000 MT, and the US at 480,000 MT. Other Origins include Canada, Uruguay, Paraguay and Ukraine.

For 2015 and the first quarter of 2016, trade was negatively affected by government restrictions on access to foreign currencies. As many oilseed importers were unable to secure dollars and open letters of credit through official channels, they turned to unofficial parallel markets in order to acquire the currency. The parallel market rate for US dollars reached LE 9.70 per dollar, while the official rate remained pegged at LE 7.83 per dollar. Though the late-March 2016 price for imported soybeans was around $345/MT C&F Alexandria, the nominal cost to crushers varied due to differences in the cost of foreign exchange. The Egyptian government devalued its currency by 13 percent on March 14, 2016 to 1USD = LE 8.88.

Many economist and observers saw the move as a way to deter black market currency activity and to reduce demand for nonessential imports, but because fewer dollars are being generated from tourism, Suez Canal transit fees, lower fund levels of repatriated currency from Egyptians abroad and underperforming exports, access to foreign exchange will likely be a problem through much of 2016.

Egypt's Central Agency for Plant Quarantine (CAPQ) of MALR has recently required total cargo screening or rejected a number of cargoes of US soybeans due to higher-than-permitted levels of ragweed seeds according to CAPQ officials. Ragweed is a flowering plant belonging to the genus, *ambrosia*.

The total quantity represented by the four vessels represented around 175,000 MT, all of which were U.S. origin. CAPQ's rigorous phytosanitary requirement on *ambrosia spp*. requires a zero tolerance for this widespread weed seed, commonly found in wheat, corn and soybean shipments. If found, CAPQ requires that the entire shipment be sieved/screened before the shipment is released, adding 10-21 days handling time, depending on cargo size. The measure increases demurrage, storage, and other associated costs between $5 and $7/MT.

The CAPQ argues that the zero tolerance is based on a MALR pest risk analysis (PRA), which is viewed by international phytosanitary experts as weak as it does not follow the International Plant Protection Convention's PRA guidelines.

These weighty inspection and phytosanitary requirements add a premium to an already Fx-strapped economy that ends up eating away at the country's currency reserves, while burdening its consumers with higher food costs. It is in Egypt's interest to review these standards and bring them in line with those of the international trading community.

Sunflower Seeds: Imports of sunflower seed in MY 2016/17 are forecast to remain unchanged from MY 2015/16 on stagnant demand. Most sunflower seed in the Egyptian market is imported for human consumption, with minimal crush. China is the leading supplier exporting almost 55,000 MT of sunflower seeds to Egypt in 2015.

Meal

Overview:
Soybean meal is primarily used in the formulation of animal feed for the poultry, aquaculture and dairy sectors. Egypt has more than 140 privately-owned poultry feed mills that supply more than 95 percent of the domestic market's demand. The feed mills usually produce a poultry feed consisting of 70 percent yellow corn, 19.4 percent soybean meal, 3.4 percent wheat bran, 1.9 percent concentrates (fish meal or other animal proteins), and pre-mixes.
Egypt's poultry industry consists of over 15,000 farms, with investments of more than LE 25 billion ($3.2 billion), accounting for 85 percent of domestic consumption, and employing over 2 million workers.
The poultry industry is forecast to grow by two percent. The number of consolidations and vertical integration efforts is also expected to increase, as larger producers seek efficiencies through economies of scale. This trend is noticeable in the case of Cairo Poultry Company and the Wadi Group, each importing around 1 million tons of corn and soybeans annually.
In the aquaculture feed industry, 73 privately-owned feed mills provide 90 percent of marine feed, producing both conventionally pelleted feeds (80-85 percent) and extruded feeds (15-20 percent). Most marine feed – 85 percent – is formulated to contain 25 percent crude protein. The most common recipes for fish feed production use soybean meal at 30 to 40 percent and fish meal at 5 to 22 percent.

The feed industry estimates the total potential aquaculture feed market will exceed 1.5 MMT annually by 2020. To meet the increase in feed demand, significant investments in aquaculture feed are taking place. Two of the largest are Skretting's Nutreco, which recently tripled its tilapia fish feed capacity to 150,000 MT, followed by Aller Aqua which is doubling its marine feed production in Egypt to reach 150,000 MT by 2017. Aller Aqua is the only company that produces shrimp feed in addition to fish feed.

The public sector retains nine mills, producing an estimated 10 percent of total fish feed production. Public feed mills produce only conventional pelleted feed containing 25 percent crude protein and none are equipped to produce extruded feeds.

Egyptian fish farming is a growing industry, ranking number seven worldwide and number two in tilapia, with CY 2015 production reaching 1.2 MMT. Production is expected to reach 1.5 MMT in the next three years. Annual growth in the fish farming sector is currently estimated at six to seven percent, driving the need for more high quality feed.

Additionally, the government is developing large aquaculture projects in the vicinity of the Suez Canal. Recently Major General Mohab Mamish, Chairman of the Suez Canal Authority, inaugurated 600 aquaculture ponds as part of the National Marine Aquaculture Development project. The project will encompass 2,400 hectares of fish farms along the Suez Canal waterline. The project is expected to produce 50,000 tons of fish annually and related demand for marine feed is expected to reach 200,000 tons.

Current marine feed production capacity is limited, leaving abundant prospects in terms of improving quantity and quality of marine feeds in a sustainable manner using U.S. soy as a component. The Aquaculture Research Center of the University of Suez Canal and the General Authority for Fish Resource Development (GAFARD) of MALR are conducting several trials with marine species including sea bass, sea bream, mullet and red mullet. Several investors from Italy, Greece, and the Gulf states are currently studying the project's feasibility.

Post expects that more investments are likely to occur in the dairy sector in the coming years, further increasing demand for feed ingredients. The Egyptian dairy sector is a rapidly developing industry, moving toward increased concentration and modernized means of dairy production. The sector is expanding three to four percent annually, as it rapidly industrializes due to rising demand for fresh, refrigerated dairy products. Many dairy farms are replacing their old herds with high-yielding Holsteins.

Current use rates of soybean meal in lactating cow diets is between 2 and 4 kg/cow/day and these levels are likely to be sustained. The potential use of soybean meal in the Egyptian dairy industry is 500,000 MT to 1 MMT annually, while the potential use of soybean hulls is estimated at no less than 1MMT tons annually.

On June 9th, 2015, the US Soybean Export Council (USSEC), Cargill, and the Egyptian Milk Producers Association (EMPA) held a joint seminar in Egypt to introduce soybean byproducts to the dairy industry with special emphasis on soy hulls. A total of 55 participants attended the event, representing top dairy producing companies. In the two days following the seminar the USSEC team conducted one-on-one

industry visits at large dairy farms to provide the necessary support for soybeans and soybean co-product adoption into dairy feeding.

Soybean Meal: MY 2016/17 soybean meal production is forecast at a record 1.89 MMT, up by 24.3 percent from post's forecast for MY 2015/16. The increase in soybean meal production is mainly attributed to ongoing expansion in the crushing industry due to high demand for feed.

MY 2015/16 soybean meal production is revised downward to 1.52 MMT from USDA's official estimate of 1.62 MMT, or down by approximately 6.2 percent. Egyptian soybeans crushers are 90 percent privately owned and 10 percent publicly owned. Privately-held, locally owned crushers are currently meeting approximately 50.4 percent of Egypt's soybean meal requirements

Sunflower Meal: Post forecasts sunflower seed meal production in MY 2016/17 at 37,000 MT, unchanged from MY 2015/16. Sunflower seed meal residue is close to 56 percent, reflecting the inclusion of the seed's shell in the meal. This results in a high fiber meal, which should be blended and mixed with the more easily digestible soybean meal.

CONSUMPTION

Soybean Meal: Soybean meal consumption is forecast at 3.09 MMT in MY 2016/17. Soybean meal consumption in MY 2015/16 is revised upward to 2.96 MMT or up 4.6 percent from USDA's official estimate of 2.83 MMT.

Soybean meal is the major protein source in animal feed production. In MY2015/16 approximately 1.2 MMT of soybean meal was used in aquaculture, 960,000 MT in feeder and dairy cattle feed, and 800,000 MT in poultry feed.

Sunflower Meal: Post forecasts sunflower meal consumption to remain flat in MY 2016/17, unchanged from MY 2015/16. Post's estimate of 152,000 MT in MY 2015/16 remains unchanged from the USDA official estimate for the same marketing year. The use of sunflower meal is expected to decline in the next 2 to 3 years due to a gradual shift by mid-size poultry and livestock producers to soymeal, due to the higher protein content and lower fiber than sunflower meal. Based on the same rationale, many of the mid-size aquaculture producers are also shifting to extruded feed rather than sunflower meal. This will likely increase demand for more high quality soy-based marine feeds at the expense of sunflower meal.

TRADE

Soybean Meal: Imports of soybean meal are forecast at 1.1 MMT in MY 2016/17, down by approximately 29 percent from FAS Cairo's estimate of 1.55 MMT in MY 2015/16.
In turn, this is revised upward from USDA's official estimate by 29 percent. Imports are likely to decrease in MY 2016/17 due to increasing domestic operational crushing capacity, which is expected to increase domestic soy meal production by 24.3 percent.

The major suppliers of soybean meal to Egypt in 2015 were Argentina with almost 1.2 MMT and the

United States with 179,000 MT.

Sunflower Meal: Imports of sunflower meal in MY 2016/17 are forecast at 115,000 MT, similar to MY 2015/16 which is in line with USDA's official estimate.

Oil

OVERVIEW

Around 68 million Egyptians rely on government subsidies delivered as credits on smartcards, which can be redeemed for household staples each month. The smartcards are accepted at a network of 4,000 public consumer complexes managed by the Holding Company for Food Industries (HCFI), as well as 26,000 privately-owned grocers.

The program grants each family member weekly credits valued at 15 LE ($1.69), plus five loaves of bread per day from 25,000 participating bakeries.

In recent weeks imported food products, like edible oils, have been in short supply. Challenges in accessing foreign currency have made opening letters of credit more difficult, which in turn delayed import activity. Egypt's state-run importers, the General Authority for Supply Commodities (GASC) and HCFI, have canceled three cooking oil tenders since January 2016 alone because offers were limited or prices too high.

Shortages of subsidized cooking oil reached 70 percent in some cities in Upper Egypt and 40 percent in Cairo and Alexandria. Prices of cooking oil, as a result of limited dollar supply, went up by six to seven percent during February, 2016. Table 1 exhibits price comparisons between cooking oil in the first quarter of 2015 and the first quarter of 2016.

Compounding the oil supply shortage was rejection of soybean shipments during the first quarter of 2016. As mentioned earlier, CAPQ's zero-tolerance requirement for *ambrosia* impeded soybean imports and affected soybean oil supplies. As a result of this policy, the country is now paying additional risk premiums for its corn, wheat, and soybean imports.

Table 1: Oil prices in Q1 CY 2015 compared with Q1 CY 2016

Product	Quantity	Subsidized price (LE) Q1-2015	Subsidized Price (LE) Q1-2016	Market Price (LE) Q1-2015	Market Price (LE) Q1-2016
Brand 1 Sunflower Oil	1 liter	12.75	13.50	13.00	13.75
Brand 2 Sunflower Oil	1 liter	9.75	10.35	11.50	12.25
Brand 1 Blended Oil	1 liter	8.85	9.50	11.40	12.10
Brand 2 Blended Oil	1 liter	9.00	9.75	10.30	11.00

PRODUCTION

Soybean Seed Oil: Soybean oil production is forecast at 430,000 MT in MY 2016/17, or up 22.9 percent from post's forecast in MY 2015/16. Soybean oil production in MY 2015/16 is revised downward to 350,000 MT from USDA's forecast of 370,000MT. The increase in soy oil production in MY 2016/17 will reflect higher crushing activity due to a larger volume of imported soybeans and expanding crush capacity.

Sunflower Seed Oil: Post forecasts sunflower seed oil production to remain at 27,000 MT in MY 2016/17, unchanged from MY 2015/16. Future years could see decreases as soy oil and meal prices continue to out-compete sunflower products.

CONSUMPTION

In MY 2016/17, FAS Cairo forecasts that total oil consumption for food and industrial use in Egypt will total approximately 2.6 MMT. This is a 2.96 percent increase from MY 2015/16 consumption of 2.53 MMT. Of the total quantity consumed, palm oil represents 56.2 percent, soybean oil 26.4 percent and sunflower oil 17.3 percent.

Private oil brands available in the market include: 22 brands of blended oil (sunflower oil + soybean oil + palm olein), 11 brands of sunflower oil and 3 brands of pure soy oil. The public sector produces four sunflower oil brands and six blended oil brands.

Soybean Oil: Soybean oil consumption will reach 695,000 MT in MY 2016/17. Consumption is estimated at 680,000 MT in MY 2015/16, which is revised downward from USDA's official estimate of 682,000 MT on slightly lower production. In spite of the slight decrease in production in MY 2015/16, the long-term consumption trend shows a clear increase.

The upward trend is explained by the inclusion of soy oil in the new food subsidy program, whether as pure soy oil or in a blended form with sunflower oil and palm olein.
The subsidy program implemented in July 2014 mimics a market-based approach and incentivizes consumers to choose lower-cost products, soybean or blended oils in this case.
The new food subsidy program also prompted the private sector to supply the HCFI, the government purchasing agency, with higher quality cooking oils, which was well received by the customers of the subsidy system.

Sunflower Oil: Sunflower oil consumption is forecast at 450,000 MT in MY 2016/17, similar to the MY 2015/16 post estimate of 450,000 MT, which remains unchanged from the USDA official estimate. Post anticipates slightly lower levels of sunflower oil consumption in future periods due to the food subsidy program, which allows beneficiaries to choose from different brands of blended oil and sunflower oil. Prices of blended oils are more tempting to consumers as one liter bottles of blended oils are 40 percent less in price than sunflower oil of the same size.

Palm Oil: Post forecasts palm oil consumption in MY 2016/17 at 1.46 MMT, up 4.2 percent compared to the current marketing year. Growth in palm oil consumption is driven by the following factors:

1. Higher rates of blending palm olein with soybean and sunflower oil. Blended oils are now the

most consumed vegetable oils, due to their relatively low price, availability, and stability in frying.

2. Palm oil is the most consumed oil in Egypt and has increased by 65 percent since CY 2000 due to its international competitive pricing.
3. The large youth population are using more western style snacks and switching over to fast moving consumer goods and processed food.
4. The food processing sector has grown at an annual rate of 12 percent over the last 5 years. This growth has boosted the growth of food industries that use palm oil as one of the major ingredients.

Post estimates that 88.5 percent of palm oil is utilized for human food consumption, of which vegetable shortenings comprise about 48 percent. This shortening is used for industrial frying, in hotels, restaurants, catering and fast food chains. Production of vegetable ghee accounts for another 36 percent of palm oil utilization, while margarine accounts for around 4.5 percent and is mostly used by private bakeries and patisseries.

TRADE

As of November 2015, under the new food subsidy program, GASC and HCFI became the only government entities responsible for the importation of crude edible oils. The oils are purchased through private sector tenders and are refined in government-affiliated oil companies or through contracts with other private sector companies. The refined product is then delivered to the Egyptian Company for Wholesale, another company operating under HCFI, where the oil is distributed to consumer complexes and grocery stores affiliated with MOSIT.

Soybean Oil: Soybean oil imports in MY 2016/17 are forecast to reach 300,000 MT, down 25 percent from the current marketing year's estimated volume of 400,000 MT. The decrease in imports is attributed to an increase in local soy oil production due to new expansions by the crushing industry.

Soybean oil re-exports in MY 2016/17 will likely remain at 50,000 MT similar to MY 2015/16, which was revised downward from USDA's official estimate of 85,000 MT. The decline in exports was driven by slower demand on behalf of customers in African markets.

Sunflower Oil: Sunflower oil imports in MY 2016/17 are forecast at 450,000 MT similar to MY 2015/16, which remained unchanged from USDA's official estimate.
Pricing is a major factor in traders' selection of crude oils available on the international markets. The private sector opts for more affordable soy and palm oil, in addition to the different brands and grades of oil that can be sold into the food subsidy program.

Palm Oil: FAS Cairo forecasts imports of palm oil in MY 2016/17 at 1.4 MMT, similar to post's estimate in MY 2015/16. This estimate was revised downward by 6.7 percent from USDA's official estimate of 1.5 MMT. The decrease in palm oil imports can be attributed to shortages in foreign currency slowing imports during the last quarter of MY 2014/15.

Palm oil and palm-based products will remain the leader in meeting Egyptian demand for oils and fats. Their availability at a lower cost, as compared to other imported edible oils, and the wide range of products that can be produced for human consumption and industrial use make palm an attractive

option.

The March 2016 average palm oil import price is $600/MT; soybean oil is at an average price of $700/MT and sunflower oil's average import price hovered around $850/MT.
The growth in the palm-based oil market has driven the key industry players to re-export palm oil based products to African nations with estimated exports in MY 2015/16 at 10,000MT, similar to USDA's official estimate.

Tariffs

At present, there is no tariff on soybeans, sunflower seed, linseed, palm kernel, and sesame seed. Oilseed meal and cake extracted from oilseeds are subject to an import duty of five percent. Import tariffs on bulk crude and refined soybean, and sunflower oil are currently at two percent. Crude cottonseed and palm oil duties are zero.

Oilseed, Soybean Market Begin Year	2014/2015		2015/2016		2016/2017	
	Oct 2014		Oct 2015		Oct 2016	
Egypt	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Planted	8	8	8	8	0	8
Area Harvested	8	8	8	8	0	8
Beginning Stocks	59	59	42	42	0	5
Production	23	23	20	20	0	20
MY Imports	1947	1947	2050	1900	0	2420
MY Imp. from U.S.	675	675	685	600	0	650
MY Imp. from EU	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply	2029	2029	2112	1962	0	2445
MY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Exp. to EU	0	0	0	0	0	0
Crush	1950	1950	2050	1920	0	2400
Food Use Dom. Cons.	17	17	17	17	0	17
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	20	20	20	20	0	20
Total Dom. Cons.	1987	1987	2087	1957	0	2437
Ending Stocks	42	42	25	5	0	8

Total Distribution	2029	2029	2112	1962	0	2445
(1000 HA) ,(1000 MT)						

Meal, Soybean Market Begin Year Egypt	2014/2015 Oct 2014		2015/2016 Oct 2015		2016/2017 Oct 2016	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Crush	1950	1950	2050	1920	0	2400
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0.7897	0.7897	0.7902	0.7917	0	0.7875
Beginning Stocks	115	115	114	114	0	222
Production	1540	1540	1620	1520	0	1890
MY Imports	1091	1091	1200	1550	0	1100
MY Imp. from U.S.	150	150	150	0	0	0
MY Imp. from EU	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply	2746	2746	2934	3184	0	3212
MY Exports	2	2	2	2	0	0
MY Exp. to EU	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food Use Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	2630	2630	2830	2960	0	3090
Total Dom. Cons.	2630	2630	2830	2960	0	3090
Ending Stocks	114	114	102	222	0	122
Total Distribution	2746	2746	2934	3184	0	3212
(1000 MT) ,(PERCENT)						

Oil, Soybean Market Begin Year Egypt	2014/2015 Oct 2014		2015/2016 Oct 2015		2016/2017 Oct 2016	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Crush	1950	1950	2050	1920	0	2400
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0.1785	0.1785	0.1805	0.1823	0	0.1792
Beginning Stocks	26	26	52	52	0	72
Production	348	348	370	350	0	430
MY Imports	480	480	400	400	0	300
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from EU	5	5	5	0	0	0
Total Supply	854	854	822	802	0	802
MY Exports	40	40	85	50	0	50
MY Exp. to EU	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial Dom. Cons.	12	12	12	10	0	10
Food Use Dom. Cons.	750	750	670	670	0	685
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dom. Cons.	762	762	682	680	0	695

Ending Stocks	52	52	55	72	0	57
Total Distribution	854	854	822	802	0	802
(1000 MT) ,(PERCENT)						

Oilseed, Sunflower Seed	2014/2015		2015/2016		2016/2017	
Market Begin Year	Oct 2014		Oct 2015		Oct 2016	
Egypt	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Planted	7	7	7	7	0	7
Area Harvested	7	7	7	7	0	7
Beginning Stocks	0	0	4	4	0	7
Production	17	17	17	17	0	17
MY Imports	57	57	55	60	0	60
MY Imp. from U.S.	3	0	3	0	0	0
MY Imp. from EU	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply	74	74	76	81	0	84
MY Exports	3	3	3	3	0	0
MY Exp. to EU	0	0	0	0	0	0
Crush	60	60	66	66	0	66
Food Use Dom. Cons.	7	7	5	5	0	8
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dom. Cons.	67	67	71	71	0	74
Ending Stocks	4	4	2	7	0	10
Total Distribution	74	74	76	81	0	84
(1000 HA) ,(1000 MT)						

Meal, Sunflower Seed	2014/2015		2015/2016		2016/2017	
Market Begin Year	Oct 2014		Oct 2015		Oct 2016	
Egypt	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Crush	60	60	66	66	0	66
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0.5667	0.5667	0.5606	0.5606	0	0.5606
Beginning Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production	34	34	37	37	0	37
MY Imports	110	110	115	115	0	115
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from EU	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply	144	144	152	152	0	152
MY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Exp. to EU	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food Use Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feed Waste Dom.	144	144	152	152	0	152

Cons.						
Total Dom. Cons.	144	144	152	152	0	152
Ending Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Distribution	144	144	152	152	0	152
(1000 MT) ,(PERCENT)						

Oil, Sunflower Seed Market Begin Year Egypt	2014/2015 Oct 2014		2015/2016 Oct 2015		2016/2017 Oct 2016	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Crush	60	60	66	66	0	66
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0.45	0.45	0.4091	0.4091	0	0.4091
Beginning Stocks	93	93	44	44	0	51
Production	27	27	27	27	0	27
MY Imports	277	277	450	450	0	450
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from EU	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply	397	397	521	521	0	528
MY Exports	18	18	20	20	0	20
MY Exp. to EU	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food Use Dom. Cons.	335	335	450	450	0	450
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dom. Cons.	335	335	450	450	0	450
Ending Stocks	44	44	51	51	0	58
Total Distribution	397	397	521	521	0	528
(1000 MT) ,(PERCENT)						

Oil, Palm Market Begin Year Egypt	2014/2015 Oct 2014		2015/2016 Oct 2015		2016/2017 Oct 2016	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
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	133	133	219	219	0	209
Production	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imports	1550	1550	1500	1400	0	1400
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from EU	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply	1683	1683	1719	1619	0	1609
MY Exports	9	9	10	10	0	10
MY Exp. to EU	1	1	1	0	0	0

Industrial Dom. Cons.	155	155	160	160	0	160
Food Use Dom. Cons.	1300	1300	1380	1240	0	1300
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dom. Cons.	1455	1455	1540	1400	0	1460
Ending Stocks	219	219	169	209	0	139
Total Distribution	1683	1683	1719	1619	0	1609

Commodities:

Select