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## EU-28

### Oilseeds and Products Annual

## 2018

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**Report Highlights:**

Total EU oilseeds area and production in MY 2018/19 is forecast slightly upward due to increasing acreage of all three major oilseeds (rapeseed, soybean, and sunflower). Good weather supported oilseeds plantings, especially rapeseed where expanded acreage with higher yields is expected across the continent. Sunflower production is forecast lower compared to last year's record high, despite increased area. High availability of sunflower and rapeseed meals should favor feed use of these two meals. Increasing competition from animal fats and recycled vegetable oils as feedstocks for biofuels and stagnant to declining biofuels production adds to increasing pressure on the rapeseed oil market. FAS would draw readers' attention to a new section in this report detailing those pesticides which may be determined as hazardous and therefore banned in the EU.

**Executive Summary:**

Coordinator: Roswitha Krautgartner, FAS/Vienna

**Seeds**

Total EU-28 oilseeds area in MY 2018/19 is forecast to increase by 1.7 percent compared to the previous year. The increase is explained by increasing acreage of all three major oilseeds (rapeseed, soybean, and sunflower) with the highest increase in rapeseed area. So far, planting and growing conditions for oilseeds have been favorable, except for some winterkill in Eastern Germany, and Western Poland. Expectations for the total EU-28 oilseeds production are for a 0.8 percent increase. Following record high sunflower yields, the prospects for MY 2018/19 are for a lower sunflower production despite increased acreage. Slightly better expected yields and increased acreage should result in higher rapeseed and soybean output.

Despite higher production overall crush is expected to decline somewhat, but uncertainties regarding MY 2018/19 EU-28 crush. Soybean crush is expected to go back to a lower level after an increase in the previous MY, which was mainly due to high crushing margins. The EU-28 is expected to import more soybean meal instead. High domestic supply favors rapeseed crush. Demand for rapeseed meal is favorable but ongoing weak demand for rapeseed oil might reduce rapeseed crush or might support rapeseed oil exports. Slightly lower but still strong crush is expected for sunflower.

**Meals**

In line with the somewhat lower crush, EU-28 oilseeds meal production is expected to decline marginally. Increased imports should make up for the lower production and result in marginally higher feed use of oilseeds meals. High availability of sunflower and rapeseed meals should favor feed use of the two meals at the expense of soybean meal. However, soybean meal use is still expected to remain at a high level. Increasing feed demand from the pig and poultry sector is forecast to mainly be covered by increased use of grains in the feed ratios. High domestic supply for corn, wheat, and barley is projected for MY 2018/19. Growing pork production is mainly driven by growing exports, whereas increases in poultry production are due to higher domestic consumption. Most important animal producers are the most important oilseeds meal consumers.

**Oils**

Total vegetable oil production is declining marginally which is in line with the somewhat lower crush. Biofuels use is stagnating and even on a declining trend due to increasing competition from animal fats and recycled oils. Declining use of rapeseed oil, flat sunflower oil use, but increased use of soybean oil and increased palm oil use is expected to lead in an almost flat biofuels use in MY 2018/19. Increased rapeseed, sunflower, and olive oil in food use covers for the anticipated increased total food consumption of vegetable oils which is triggered by the growing population.

There is great uncertainty on the rapeseed oil market due to changing EU biofuels policy through the RED which have already led to lower use of rapeseed oil for biodiesel in recent years and the outlook remains negative. It will be a challenge to sell rapeseed oil and rapeseed oil-based biodiesel on the EU market in coming months. Though, low prices could increase competitiveness of both.

## Policy

The EU is developing successor policies, the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) post-2020 and the RED II, that will greatly shape EU oilseed production and demand. The final legislation for RED II is expected in the coming year; however, CAP development is in a nascent stage and will likely take years to reach a conclusion. Although in negotiation, the various RED II proposals are all seeking to gradually reduce first-generation crop-based biofuels used to meet 2030 renewable energy targets for the EU's transport sector. The EU continues to discuss increasing domestic protein production. The current CAP has made some inroads in increasing oilseed and pulse production through "greening measures." Policy developments in the crop protection sector are likely to impact oilseeds.

It is expected that a large number of pesticides commonly used in the United States will be classified as hazards and banned in the EU. The Commission has indicated that it does not intend to establish maximum residue limits (MRLs) or import tolerances (Its) for banned substances. Consequently, MRLs for substances banned in the EU may be lowered to trade-restrictive default levels. Included in this report is a list of substances undergoing MRL review as well as a list of active substances, which are, or will soon be, up for renewal. Stakeholders should actively engage early in these review processes by reaching out to the substance manufacturer. Stakeholders are encouraged to engage with FAS on substances and MRLs of importance to their commodities.

## Introduction

This report presents the outlook for oilseeds in the EU-28. The data in this report is based on the views of Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS) analysts in the EU and is not official USDA data.

This report was a group effort of the following FAS analysts:

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The FAS EU-28 oilseeds reporting team would like to thank Bill George, Agata Kingsbury, and Bryan Purcell from FAS/OGA for their valuable input and support.

Abbreviations used in this report

Benelux	Belgium, the Netherlands, and Luxembourg
CAP	EU common agricultural policy
CY	Calendar year
e	Estimate (of a value/number for the current, not yet completed, marketing year)
EC	European Commission
EFSA	European Food Safety Authority
EU-28	European Union of 28 member states (Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, France, Finland, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom)
f	Forecast (of a value/number for the next, not yet started, marketing year)
FSW	Feed, Seed, Waste
GE	Genetically engineered / Genetically engineered organisms
GHG	Greenhouse gas
Ha	Hectares
MMT	Million metric tons
MS	EU Member State(s)
MT	Metric ton (1000 kg)
MY	Marketing year
NUTS2	Nomenclature of Units for Territorial Statistics level 2 = code for regions within a country
PSA	Private Storage Aid
RED	Renewable Energy Directive
RSPO	Round Table on Sustainable Palm Oil
SME	Soybean meal equivalent
TMT	Thousand metric tons
U.A.E.	United Arab Emirates
U.K.	United Kingdom
U.S.	The United States of America

In this report "**biofuel**" includes only biofuels used in the transport sector. Biomass/biofuel used for electricity production or other technical uses such as lubricants or in detergents are included in "**industrial use**".

The marketing years used in this report are:January - December

Copra complex  
Palm Kernel complex  
Palm Oil  
Fish Meal

July-June

Rapeseed complex

October -September

Soybean complex  
Sunflower complex  
Cottonseed complex  
Peanut complex

November - October

Olive Oil

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**1. Total Oilseeds**

Coordinator: Roswitha Krautgartner, FAS/Vienna

Note: Total oilseeds include different marketing years with different beginning and ending months. Please find details for the specific commodities in the respective sections.

**Total Oilseeds – Seeds**

Oilseed, Total Oilseeds	2016/2017		2017/2018		2018/2019	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
European Union						
Area Harvested	11764	11820	12324	12409	0	12620
Beginning Stocks	4205	4205	2909	2781	0	2829
Production	31911	32080	34385	35106	0	35395
MY Imports	19309	19260	19740	19400	0	18490
Total Supply	55425	55545	57034	57287	0	56714
MY Exports	951	959	1020	1175	0	1123
Crush	46982	47065	48222	48363	0	48015
Food Use Dom. Cons.	1610	1617	1650	1657	0	1684
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	2973	3123	2973	3263	0	3259
Total Dom. Cons.	51565	51805	52845	53283	0	52958
Ending Stocks	2909	2781	3169	2829	0	2633
Total Distribution	55425	55545	57034	57287	0	56714

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

Please note that numbers for total oilseeds seeds include cottonseed which is not included in oilseeds meals and oils.

Source: FAS Posts

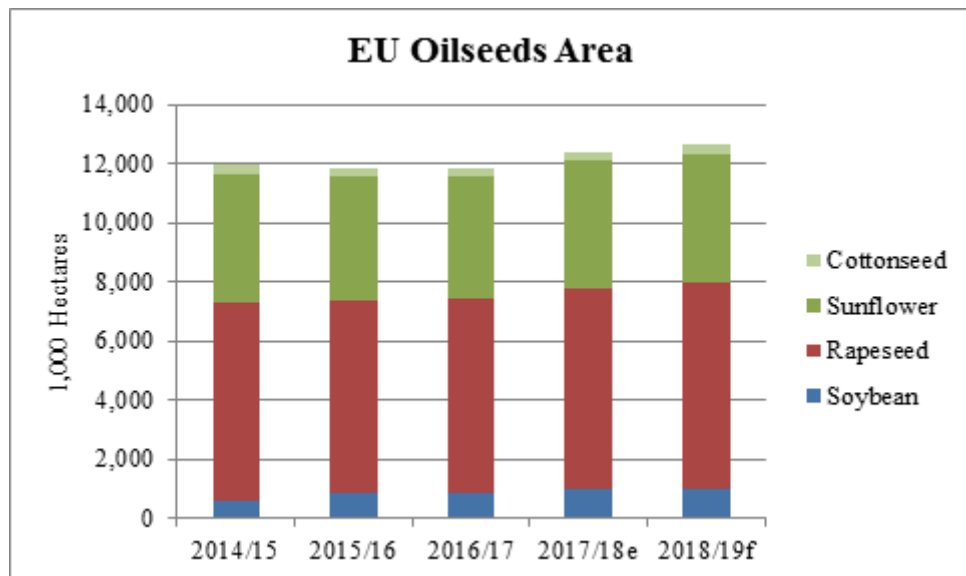
## EU-28 Total Oilseeds Area

### MY 2018/19

Total EU-28 oilseeds area in MY 2018/19 is expected to increase by 1.7 percent compared to the previous year. The increase is explained by increasing acreage of all three major oilseeds (rapeseed, soybean, and sunflower) with the highest increase in rapeseed area. Higher rapeseed acreage in France and Romania is forecast to more than offset lower acreage in Germany and Poland. Soybean area is expected to grow in Italy, France, Croatia, and Austria, whereas lower area is forecast for Romania. Area increase in sunflower is expected in Romania and Spain which exceeds a decline projected for Bulgaria, Italy, Austria, Slovakia, and the Czech Republic.

### MY 2017/18

In MY 2017/18 total oilseeds area was almost five percent up year-on-year. Increase in acreage occurred in all major oilseeds.



Source: FAS Posts

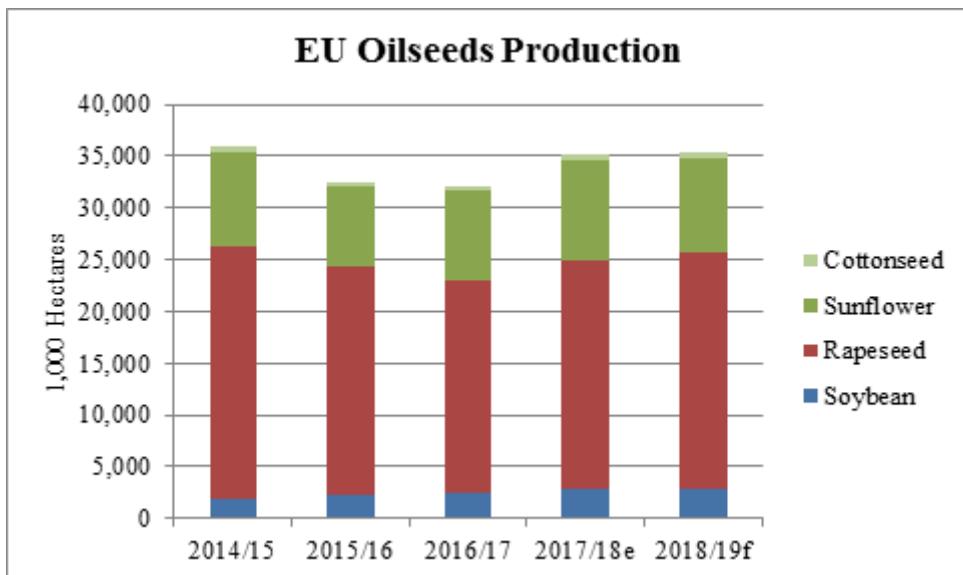
## EU-28 Total Oilseeds Production

### MY 2018/19

Expectations for the total EU-28 oilseeds production are for a 0.8 percent increase. Following record high sunflower yields, the prospects for MY 2018/19 are for a lower sunflower production despite increased acreage. Slightly better expected yields and increased acreage should result in higher rapeseed and soybean output.

### MY 2017/18

Increased total oilseeds acreage and record sunflower yields resulted in 9.4 percent production growth year-on-year coming near to record production in MY 2014/15.



Source: FAS Posts

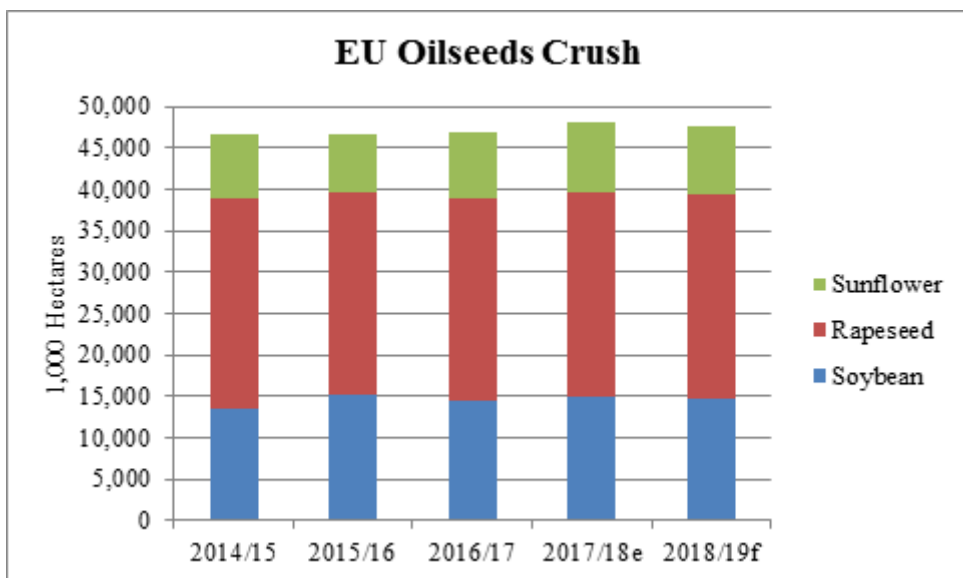
**EU-28 Total Oilseeds Crush**

**MY 2018/19**

Despite higher production overall crush is expected to decline somewhat, but at this point there are still many uncertainties regarding EU-28 crush level in MY 2018/19. Soybean crush is expected to go back to a lower level after an increase in the previous MY, which was mainly due to high crushing margins. The EU-28 is expected to import more soybean meal instead. High domestic supply favors rapeseed crush. Demand for rapeseed meal is favorable but ongoing weak demand for rapeseed oil might reduce rapeseed crush. Slightly lower but still strong crush is expected for sunflower.

**MY 2017/18**

Mainly due to higher sunflower crush because of the record domestic crop and somewhat higher soybean and rapeseed crush, total EU-28 crush increased by 2.7 percent.



Note: Crush for olive oil production is not included

Source: FAS Posts

**Total Oilseed – Meals**

Meal, Total Oilseeds	2016/2017		2017/2018		2018/2019	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
<b>European Union</b>						
<b>Crush</b>	46732	46835	47932	48085	0	47735
<b>Extr. Rate, 999.9999</b>						
<b>Beginning Stocks</b>	1329	1329	627	710	0	809
<b>Production</b>	30064	30149	30758	30966	0	30679
<b>MY Imports</b>	25007	25007	25404	24884	0	25074
<b>Total Supply</b>	56400	56485	56789	56560	0	56562
<b>MY Exports</b>	1276	1276	1205	1250	0	1190
<b>Industrial Dom. Cons.</b>	570	570	570	570	0	570
<b>Food Use Dom. Cons.</b>	32	32	32	32	0	32
<b>Feed Waste Dom. Cons.</b>						
	53895	53897	54288	53899	0	53989
<b>Total Dom. Cons.</b>	54516	54499	54890	54501	0	54591
<b>Ending Stocks</b>	627	710	694	809	0	781
<b>Total Distribution</b>	56400	56485	56789	56560	0	56562
(1000 MT) ,(PERCENT)						

Please note that numbers in oilseeds meals and oils do not include cottonseeds as cottonseed meal and cottonseed oil are not included in this report.

Source: FAS Posts

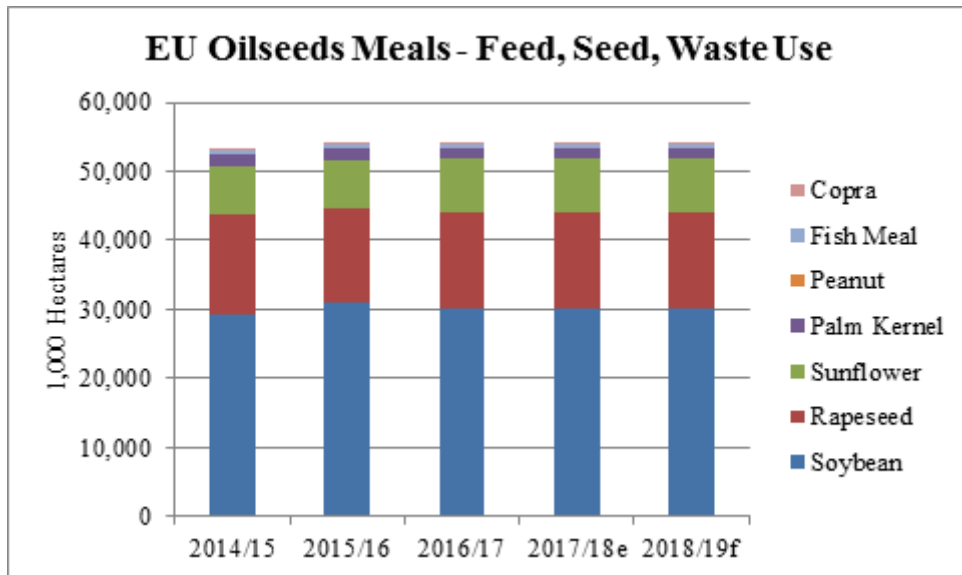
**MY 2018/19**

In line with the somewhat lower crush, EU-28 oilseeds meal production is expected to decline marginally. Increased imports should make up for the lower production and result in marginally higher feed use of oilseeds meals. High availability of sunflower and rapeseed meals should favor feed use of the two meals at the expense of soybean meal. However, soybean meal use is still expected to remain at a high level. Increasing feed demand from the pig and poultry sector is forecast to mainly be covered by increased use of grains in the feed ratios. High domestic supply for corn, wheat and barley is projected for MY 2018/19. Growing pork production is mainly driven by growing exports, whereas increases in poultry production are due to higher domestic consumption. Most important animal producers are the most important oilseeds meal consumers. Leading soybean meal consumers are Spain, Germany, Italy, France, Poland, Netherlands, and the United Kingdom. Most important rapeseed meal users are Germany, France, and the United Kingdom, whereas leading sunflower meal consumers are France, Spain, and Italy.

**MY 2017/18**

Feed use of oilseeds meals is estimated to remain flat compared to the previous year. High domestic supply and favorable prices lead to increased feed use of sunflower meal. High domestic supply of low quality wheat favors the incorporation of feed wheat into feed ratios. Abundant feed wheat supply makes up for the increased demand from the animal sector.





Source: FAS Posts

**Feed Use of EU-28 Total Oilseeds in Soymeal Equivalentents (SME) (1,000 MT)**

	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18e	2018/19f
Feed Seed Waste SME Meals					
Soybean	29,300	31,000	30,200	30,150	30,100
Rapeseed	10,246	9,748	9,854	9,854	9,890
Sunflower	4,736	4,602	5,203	5,269	5,336
Palm Kernel	599	602	531	516	516
Peanut	21	19	19	18	18
Fish Meal	764	840	775	766	751
Copra	1	6	1	1	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>45,667</b>	<b>46,816</b>	<b>46,582</b>	<b>46,575</b>	<b>46,612</b>

Source: FAS Posts

**Total Oilseeds – Oils**

Oil, Total Oilseeds	2016/2017		2017/2018		2018/2019	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
<b>European Union</b>						
<b>Crush</b>	46732	46835	47932	48085	0	47735
<b>Extr. Rate, 999.9999</b>						
<b>Beginning Stocks</b>	1493	1493	1906	1809	0	1981
<b>Production</b>	18035	18052	18566	18965	0	18912
<b>MY Imports</b>	10930	10931	9750	9980	0	9990
<b>Total Supply</b>	30458	30476	30222	30754	0	30883
<b>MY Exports</b>	2427	2431	2305	2490	0	2595
<b>Industrial Dom. Cons.</b>	12330	12580	12160	12212	0	12172
<b>Food Use Dom. Cons.</b>	13465	13321	13597	13739	0	13875
<b>Feed Waste Dom. Cons.</b>						
	330	335	330	336	0	337
<b>Total Dom. Cons.</b>	26125	26236	26087	26287	0	26404
<b>Ending Stocks</b>	1906	1809	1830	1977	0	1924
<b>Total Distribution</b>	30458	30476	30222	30754	0	30883
(1000 MT), (PERCENT)						

Please note that numbers in oilseeds meals and oils do not include cottonseeds as cottonseed meal and cottonseed oil are not included in this report.

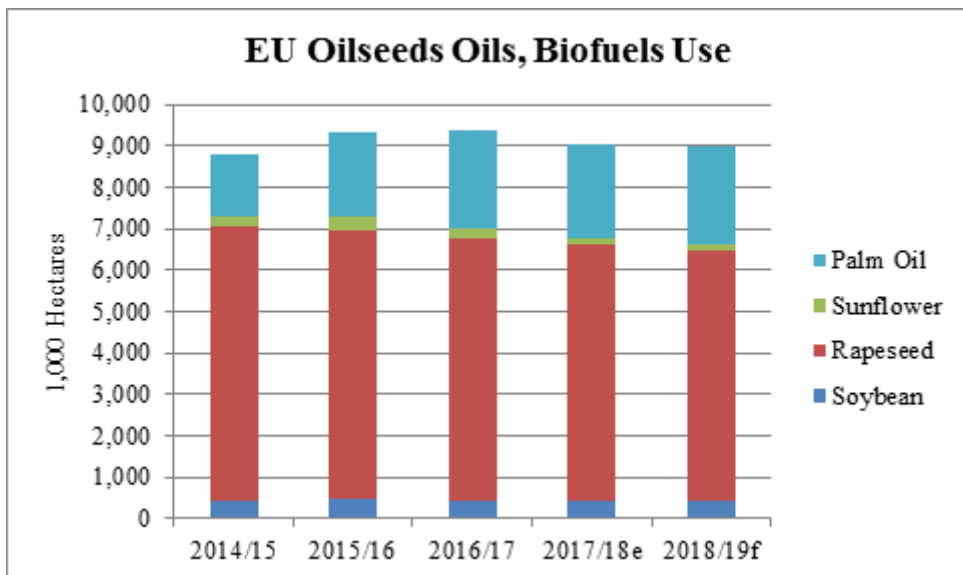
Source: FAS Posts

**MY 2018/19**

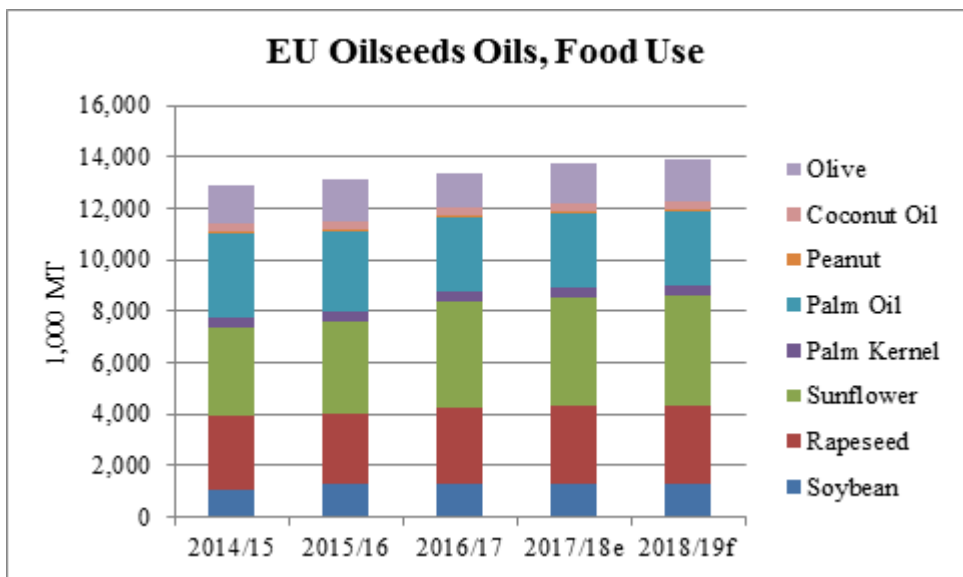
In line with the somewhat lower crush, total vegetable oil production is declining marginally. Total domestic consumption is on a rising trend. The increase in consumption occurs in the food use whereas biofuels use is stagnating and even on a declining trend due to increasing competition from animal fats and recycled oils. Declining use of rapeseed oil, flat sunflower oil use but increased use of soybean oil and increased palm oil use is expected to lead to an almost flat biofuels use in MY 2018/19. Increased rapeseed, sunflower, and olive oil in food use covers for the anticipated increased total food consumption of vegetable oils. Excess rapeseed oil also leads a trend in as overall oilseed exports increase.

**MY 2017/18**

Production of oilseeds oils is up by about five percent which is to a majority due to a rebound in olive oil production after a very low harvest in MY 2016/17. Food use of vegetable oils is on a steadily rising trend. The increase occurs in olive oil (rebound in production) and higher food consumption of rapeseed and sunflower oil.



Source: FAS Posts



Source: FAS Posts

## 2. Soybean Complex

Coordinator: Lucile Lefebvre, FAS/Paris

### Soybean Seed

The EU remains the world’s second largest importer of soybeans after China. Brazil and the United States represent more than 70 percent of total EU imports. The EU’s soybean production is increasing due to incentive policies under the CAP. Production remains limited relative to imports. Both domestic and imported soybeans are crushed to produce meal, which is used for feed in the livestock and poultry sectors. Crush is driven by meal demand, which depends on the relative prices and availability of substitutes (such as sunflower meal and feed grain) and on the growth rate of the livestock and poultry sectors.

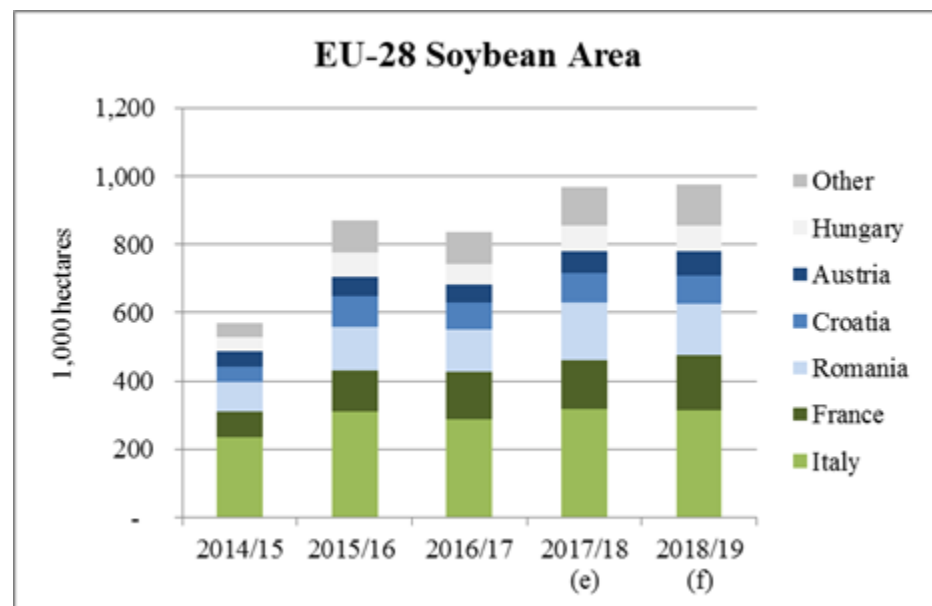
Oilseed, Soybean Market Begin Year	2016/2017		2017/2018		2018/2019	
	Oct 2016		Oct 2017		Oct 2018	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
European Union						
Area Planted	900	NA	900	NA	0	NA
Area Harvested	795	835	885	967	0	975
Beginning Stocks	1559	1559	1144	1089	0	999
Production	2379	2490	2500	2750	0	2800
MY Imports	13466	13400	14000	14000	0	13600
Total Supply	17404	17449	17644	17839	0	17399
MY Exports	220	220	300	290	0	230
Crush	14400	14500	14500	14900	0	14600
Food Use Dom. Cons.	240	240	250	250	0	250
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	1400	1400	1400	1400	0	1400
Total Dom. Cons.	16040	16140	16150	16550	0	16250
Ending Stocks	1144	1089	1194	999	0	919
Total Distribution	17404	17449	17644	17839	0	17399

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

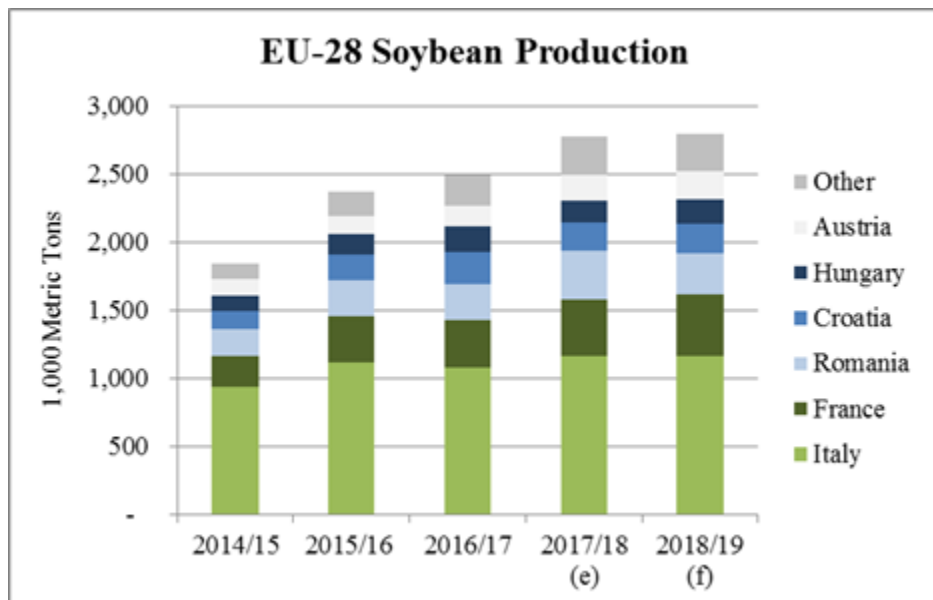
Source: FAS Posts

### MY 2018/19

The charts below give the evolution of soybean harvested area and production in the EU between MY 2014/15 and MY 2018/19.



Source: FAS Posts



Source: FAS Posts

In MY 2018/19, EU **soybean area and production** are expected to slightly increase compared to the previous year. Production should increase in Italy, France, Croatia, Austria, Slovakia and Hungary whereas it is expected to decrease in Romania.

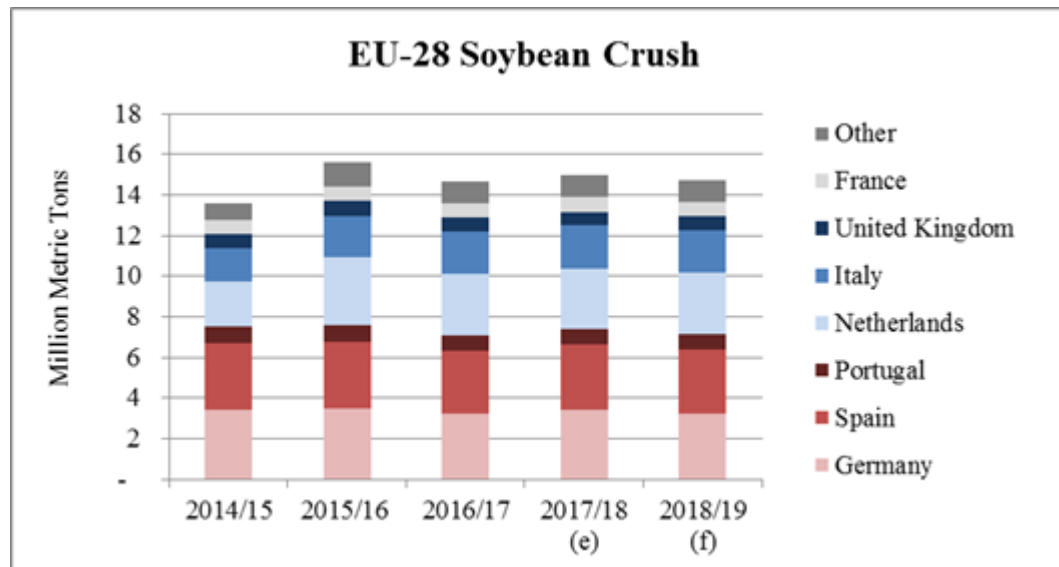
Italy is the leading soybean producer in the EU, followed by France and Romania. In MY 2018/19, Italy's soybean production is expected to increase slightly compared to MY 2017/18 in spite of a decrease in area because yields should be better. In France, area and production are expected to increase as the country subsidizes soy production as part of its protein plan. In Romania, area and production are expected to decrease. In spite of high subsidies for soy, farmers could switch to other crops due to new restrictions in the use of plant protection products.

Soybean production is increasing in Croatia, Austria, Slovakia, and Hungary partially as a result of the action of the Danube Soya Association, a non-governmental association initiated by several Austrian federal state governments in 2012. These countries are generally strong opponents to agricultural biotechnology. The Danube Soya Association promotes the production of non-GE soybeans in the Danube region where it is estimated that total soy production potential could reach 4 million MT annually. In Croatia, the area planted in soybeans is expected to level off in MY 2018/19 after almost doubling in MY 2015/16. Most of Croatia's soybean production is exported to neighboring countries. In Austria, the soybean area keeps increasing and yields are expected to be good in MY 2018/19. Local soy is used for food – the soy drinks market is expanding in Austria and Germany – and feed. Demand for non-GE feed is high in the country; almost all dairy cows, all laying hens and some broilers are fed GE-free feed. In Hungary, the government has been providing CAP subsidies since 2015 to support the increase in soybean production. In MY 2018/19, the soybean area planted in Hungary is expected to be stable but yields may go up after the low level of MY 2017/18.

There has been a long-standing debate in the EU over the dependence on imported feed protein. The EU imports around 32 million MT of soybean seeds and meal every year. The EU and several MS have plans aimed at increasing local protein production. Under the 2014-2020 CAP, several countries give farmers coupled supports for soybeans. As a result, EU soybean production increased from 1.2 million MT in MY 2013/14 to an estimated 2.8 million MT in MY 2018/19. Local production and imports meet different markets. Local soy is 100 percent non-GE and is used as food or feed to produce meat and dairy products labeled as “non-GE” or “organic”, or with special geographical indications.. Imports are around 90 percent GE; they are used for feed for conventional meat and dairy production and for some meat and dairy products with geographical indications.

In MY 2018/19, the EU is expected to **import and crush** less soybean seeds than in MY 2017/18 but to import more soybean meal. Imports and crush were high in MY 2017/18 due to specific market conditions – high

crushing margins, high price of soybean meal. However, there is still uncertainty about the level of crush in MY 2018/19 because there is much uncertainty on the EU rapeseed market (see rapeseed section of this report).



Source: FAS Posts

It is too early to know the market share of the different EU suppliers in MY 2018/19. However, several changes may lead to a decrease in Brazil's share of the EU market. In MY 2018/19, Brazil is expected to crush more soybeans locally because its biodiesel mandates have increased since MY 2017/18. Moreover, China's demand in soybeans from Brazil is expected to increase. As a result, Brazil may export less soybean seeds to the EU. That could lead to an increase in imports from other countries, including the United States.

**Extrusion and toasting** of whole soybeans produced in the EU is expected to be stable (see the "Feed Waste Domestic Consumption" line of the soybean PSD table at the beginning of this section). The full fat soybean meal produced through these techniques is used locally as feed. It can be included in the diets of poultry, swine, and cattle up to a maximum of 10 to 15 percent; its use is limited by the maximum amount of fat in the rations. The biggest producers and users of this type of meal in the EU are Italy, Belgium, Austria, France, Germany, and Hungary. However, even in these countries, the share of full fat meal remains minor compared to conventional meal.

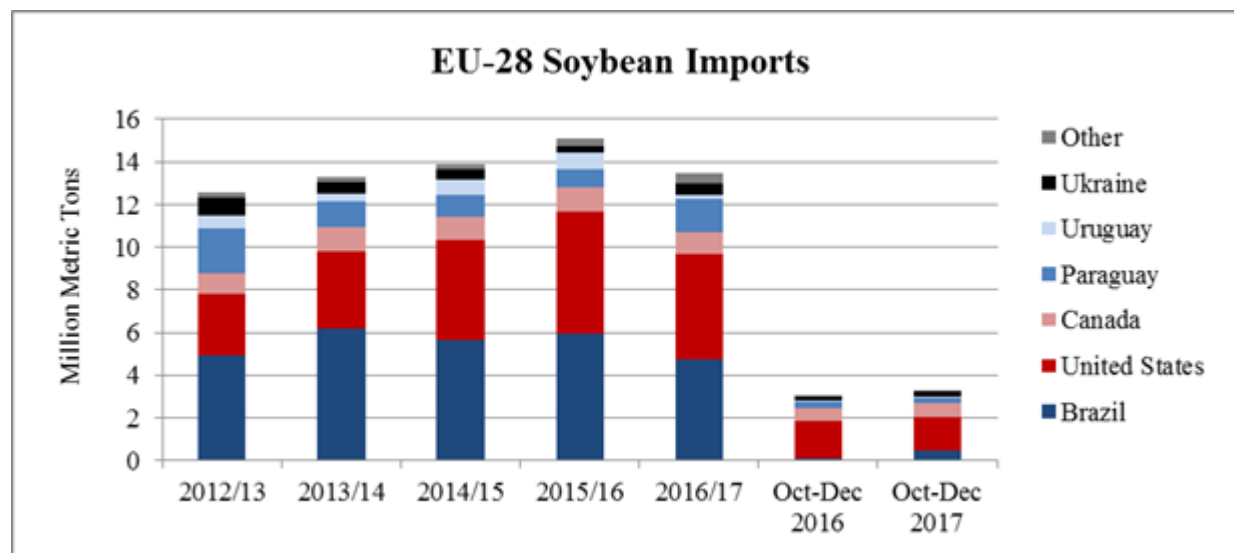
### MY 2017/18

In MY 2017/18, EU **soybean area and production** are expected to increase compared to MY 2016/17. Area and production are revised up compared to previous USDA official estimates. The increase in Italy's soybean production is driven by a ten percent area increase whereas soy replaced the less profitable corn in many areas, especially Friuli Venezia Giulia, Veneto, and Emilia Romagna. Yields are slightly lower than in MY 2016/17 due to a summer drought that affected the Italian peninsula. In France, both area and yields increased in MY 2017/18 as domestic soybean production is subsidized as part of the country's protein plan. In Romania, production is up due to an increase in the harvested area; yields are stable. In Croatia and Hungary, the area increases but a decrease in yields leads to lower production.

In MY 2017/18, EU **imports of soybeans and crush** are expected to increase compared to MY 2016/17 whereas imports of soybean meal are expected to decrease. Crush is revised up compared to previous USDA official estimate in line with latest data available from FAS posts. This change is driven by high crush margins. In the first few months of 2018, the drought in Argentina led to a strong increase in the price of soybean meal. As a result, soybean crush margins rose. Conversely, imports of biodiesel from Argentina led to a decrease in the profitability of rapeseed crush and esterification of rapeseed oil.

In Spain, one of the two biggest soybean crushers in the EU, the four soybean crushing units are expected to crush at full capacity in MY 2017/18 because the market situation favors crushing at the expenses of importing meal – crushing margins are high, meal is expensive.

The decision on where to source soybeans from year to year is based on price, protein content of the soybeans, and availability. Brazil and the United States are the two main suppliers of soybean seeds to the EU (see graph below). Together, they account for more than 70 percent of the EU's imports.



Source: Global Trade Atlas

### MY 2016/17

MY 2016/17 imports of soybeans and crush are revised slightly up compared to previous USDA official estimates in line with latest data available from FAS posts.

### Soybean Meal

The EU remains the world's largest soybean meal importer. More than 80 percent of total imports are from Argentina and Brazil. Imports account for more than 60 percent of the EU's consumption of soybean meal. Crush of locally-produced soybeans is increasing due to CAP incentive policies but it still accounts for a limited share of total EU market. Meal is used for feed in the livestock and poultry sectors.

Meal, Soybean Market Begin Year	2016/2017		2017/2018		2018/2019	
	Oct 2016		Oct 2017		Oct 2018	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
European Union						
Crush	14400	14500	14500	14900	0	14600
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0.79	0.79	0.79	0.79	0	0.79
Beginning Stocks	532	532	225	304	0	333
Production	11376	11455	11455	11771	0	11534
MY Imports	18892	18892	19200	18750	0	18850
Total Supply	30800	30879	30880	30825	0	30717
MY Exports	333	333	300	300	0	290
Industrial Dom. Cons.	10	10	10	10	0	10
Food Use Dom. Cons.	32	32	32	32	0	32
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	30200	30200	30300	30150	0	30100
Total Dom. Cons.	30242	30242	30342	30192	0	30142
Ending Stocks	225	304	238	333	0	285
Total Distribution	30800	30879	30880	30825	0	30717
(1000 MT) ,(PERCENT)						

Source: FAS Posts

### MY 2018/19

In MY 2018/19, the EU's **imports of soybean meal** are expected to increase after the lower level of MY 2017/18 that was due to specific market conditions including high soybean crush in the EU and the high price of soybean meal. The availability of soybean meal is expected to increase during the second half of 2018 because Argentina may increase crush and exports.

The biggest importers of soybean meal in the EU are the Netherlands, France, Poland, Spain, Italy, and Germany.

In MY 2018/19, **feed use of soybean meal** is expected to remain near stable with a slight decrease compared to MY 2017/18. Soybean meal is expected to be replaced with price-competitive sunflower meal. Feed use of barley and peas is expected to increase as well. One factor that could change this forecast is the high uncertainty about the amount of rapeseed meal that will be used for feed in MY 2018/19 (see the rapeseed section of this report).

The main users of soybean meal for feed in the EU are the biggest producers of meat and dairy products: Spain, Germany, Italy, France, Poland, and the Netherlands. In Spain, demand for soybean meal in animal feed is anticipated to remain high. In Germany, it is expected to remain fairly stable as well. There are initiatives from the private sector to replace GE soybean meal with non-GE feed in rations in Germany, France, Poland, and Austria, especially in the dairy sector. In Germany, most of soybean feed in dairy and poultry production is now non-GE while local pork production continues to be reliant upon GE supplies. In the Netherlands, soybean meal use could increase in the long run as a result of the trend towards less rapeseed crush due to the phasing out of rapeseed oil in biodiesel production. Moreover, the Netherlands has curtailed farm phosphate emissions and soybean meal causes fewer emissions than rapeseed meal.



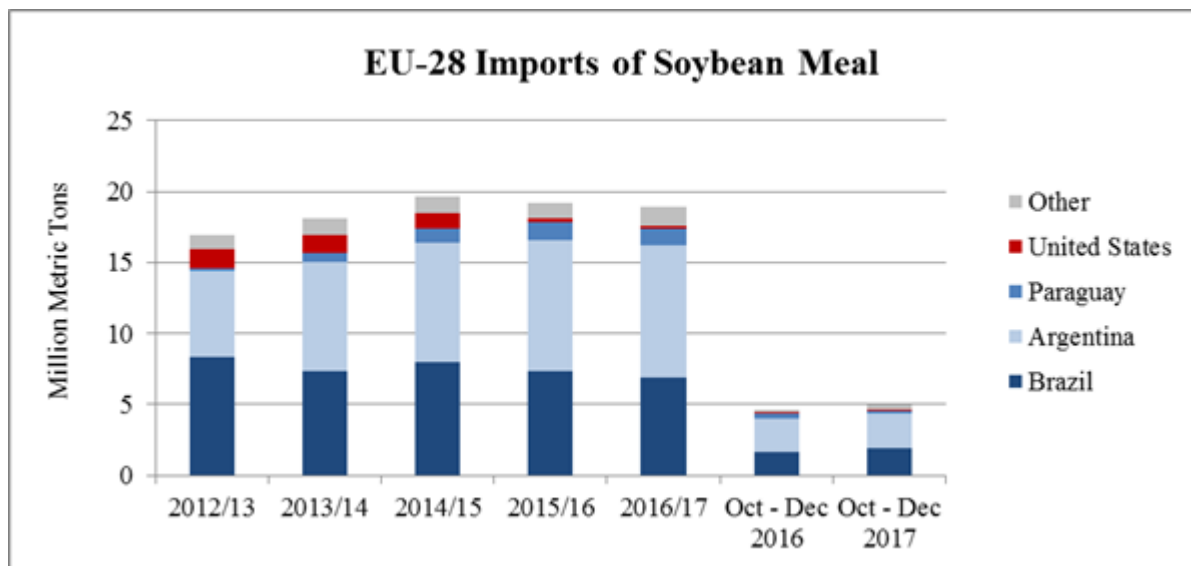
## MY 2017/18

In MY 2017/18, EU **production of soybean meal** is expected to increase compared to MY 2016/17 due to higher crush (see the soybean seed section of this report).

**Imports of soybean meal** are revised down compared to previous USDA official estimate because crush is higher than expected and **feed use of soybean meal** is lower. Several factors explain this decrease in imports and feed use of soybean meal:

- The price competitiveness of soybean meal is low and the availability of other meals is high.
  - Feed use of sunflower meal is expected to increase at the expense of soy meal.
  - The price of soybean meal rose sharply in the first months of 2018 after a reduction in Argentina's soybean production estimate due to unfavorable weather conditions (drought). In spite of exceptionally high stocks of soybeans in the country, Argentina's global exports of soybean meal are expected to decrease in MY 2017/18.
- Domestic availability of feed wheat and corn is high, and they partly replace soybean meal in rations.

Argentina is the primary supplier of soybean meal to the EU. In Argentina, exports of soybean seeds face a high export tax. Taxes are lower for exports of soybean meal; as a result, Argentina primarily exports soybean meal. Together, Argentina and Brazil account for around 85 percent of the EU's imports of soybean meal (see graph below). In MY 2017/18, Brazil's share of the EU market is expected to increase at the expense of Argentina.



Source: Global Trade Atlas

In MY 2017/18, **feed use of soybean meal** in the EU is expected to be near stable compared to MY 2016/17 (slight decrease). It is expected to be partly replaced with more competitive sunflower meal. Moreover, feed wheat and corn are expected to be abundant.

## Soybean Oil

In the EU, soybean oil is mainly used for food and industrial uses such as biofuels, cosmetics, and paint. The excess supply of soybean oil is exported to third countries, mainly in North Africa. Since MY 2011/12, the EU has been a net exporter of soybean oil.

Oil, Soybean Market Begin Year	2016/2017		2017/2018		2018/2019	
	Oct 2016		Oct 2017		Oct 2018	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
European Union						
Crush	14400	14500	14500	14900	0	14600
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.19	0	0.19
Beginning Stocks	164	164	149	157	0	203
Production	2736	2755	2755	2831	0	2774
MY Imports	285	285	250	260	0	260
Total Supply	3185	3204	3154	3248	0	3237
MY Exports	831	842	820	840	0	840
Industrial Dom. Cons.	850	850	800	850	0	850
Food Use Dom. Cons.	1300	1300	1300	1300	0	1290
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	55	55	55	55	0	55
Total Dom. Cons.	2205	2205	2155	2215	0	2215
Ending Stocks	149	157	179	203	0	202
Total Distribution	3185	3204	3154	3248	0	3237
(1000 MT) ,(PERCENT)						

Source: FAS Posts

#### MY 2018/19

In MY 2018/19, **soybean oil production** is expected to decrease in the EU as a consequence of the lower crush. **Industrial use** of soybean oil and **exports** are expected to remain stable.

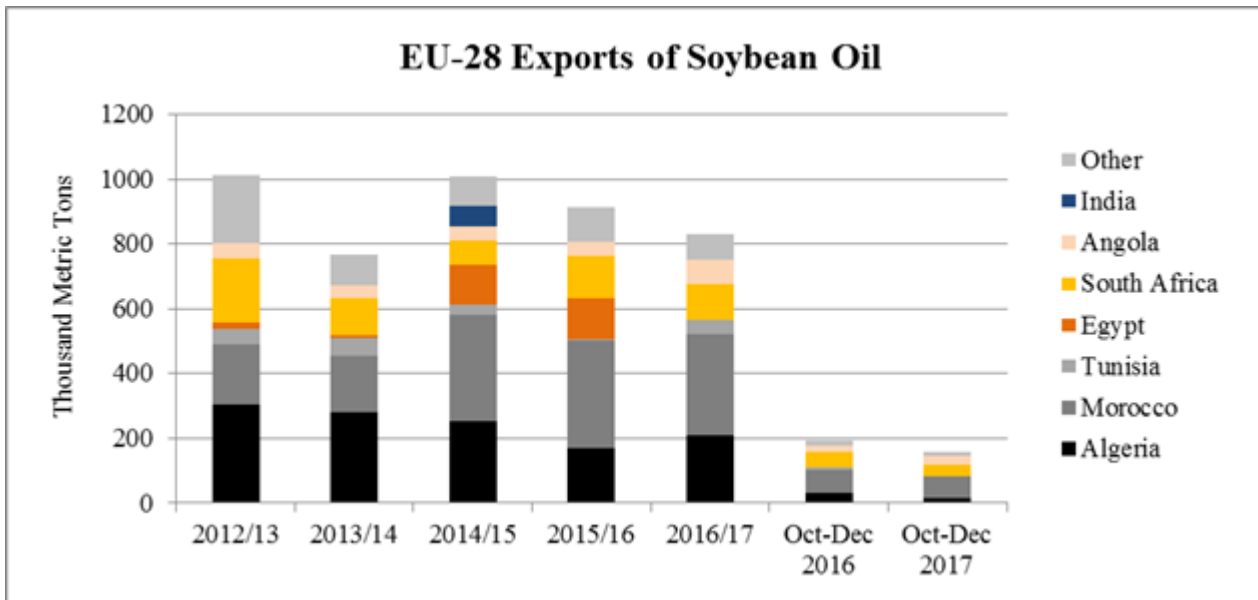
#### MY 2017/18

In MY 2017/18, EU's **soybean oil production** is expected to increase due to higher crush.

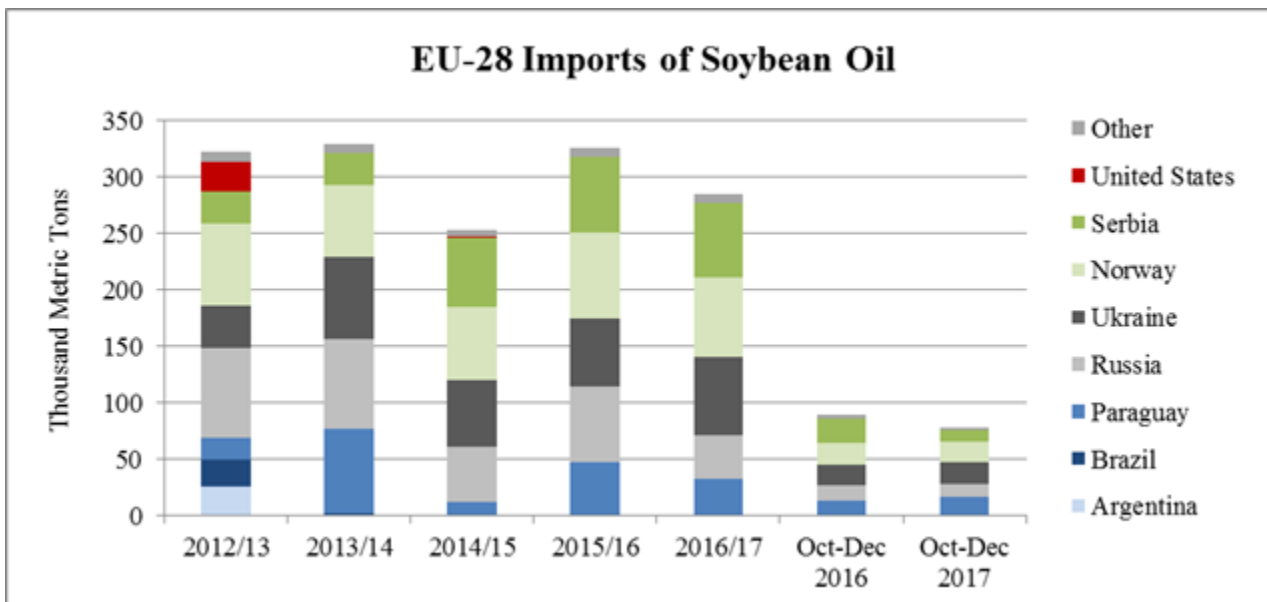
#### MY 2016/17

The charts below give the destination of EU **exports of soybean oil** and the origin of EU **imports** between MY 2012/13 and MY 2016/17. There has not been any major change in trade since MY 2012/13: North Africa remains the main export destination (Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Egypt) while imports mostly come from Norway, Ukraine, Serbia, Russia, and Paraguay. Argentina is by far the biggest world exporter of soybean oil.

The EU has been a net exporter of soybean oil since MY 2011/12, as a result of the implementation of the RED that made it more difficult to use soybean oil as a feedstock for biodiesel. Until MY 2010/11, the EU was a net importer of soybean oil, mainly for biodiesel production. The largest exporters of soybean oil within the EU are Spain, the Netherlands, and Germany; they are also the largest crushers.



Source: Global Trade Atlas



Source: Global Trade Atlas

**Breakout of EU-28 Industrial Uses for Soybean Oil (1,000 MT)**

	MY 2016/17	MY 2017/18	MY 2018/19
Biofuels Use	400	400	400
Other Industrial Uses	450	450	450
Total Industrial Use	850	850	850

Source: FAS Posts

### 3. Rapeseed Complex

Coordinator: Leif Erik Rehder, FAS/Berlin

Rapeseed is the dominant oilseed in the EU making the EU the world's largest producer of rapeseed and products. Demand for rapeseed exceeds domestic supply which leads to the import of large quantities of rapeseed for crushing. EU rapeseed imports mainly come from Ukraine and Australia, which together account for the great majority of imports.

The EU rapeseed market is driven by the demand for products after crushing - rapeseed meal and rapeseed oil. Rapeseed oil is mainly used by the biodiesel industry. The industry directly depends on biofuels policy decisions since production levels are mandated by the RED of the EU. Compared with biodiesel, food and industrial use of rapeseed oil influence demand to a lesser extent.

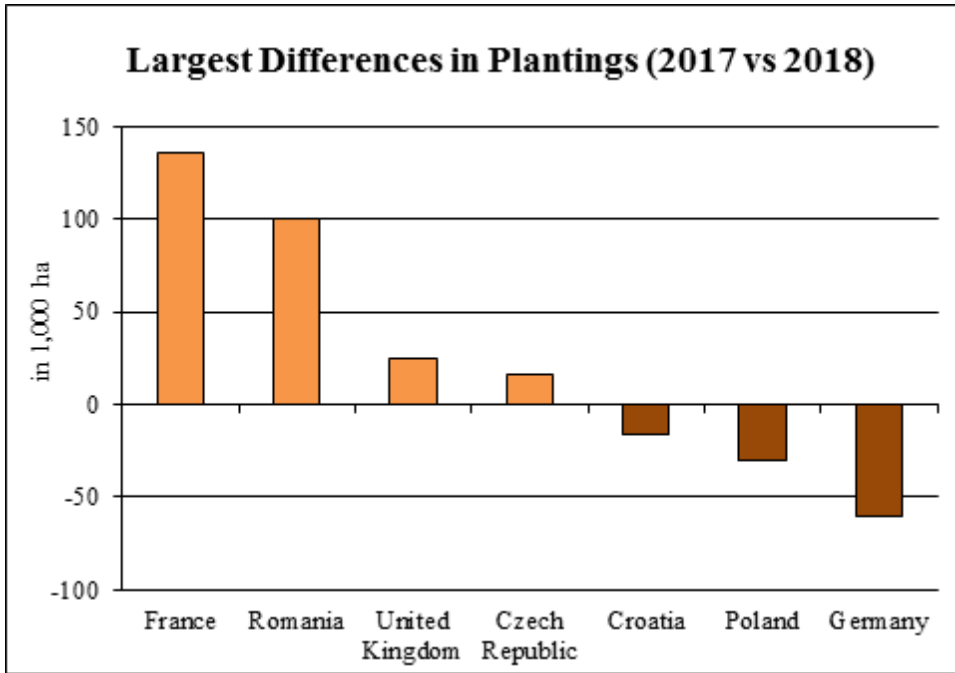
Rapeseed meal is used in the livestock sector as the EU is a leading producer and exporter of meat and dairy products. Here, rapeseed meal competes with U.S. soybeans and soybean meal from the United States and other suppliers as well as domestic sunflower meal and grains in feed ratios. However, rapeseed meal can just replace soybean meal to a certain extent. Due to its high protein content, soybean meal is the top choice in feed ratios for poultry and pork.

Oilseed, Rapeseed Market Begin Year	2016/2017		2017/2018		2018/2019	
	Jul 2016		Jul 2017		Jul 2018	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
<b>European Union</b>						
<b>Area Planted</b>	6600	6600	6800	6870	0	6990
<b>Area Harvested</b>	6554	6584	6760	6830	0	6990
<b>Beginning Stocks</b>	1935	1935	1084	989	0	1039
<b>Production</b>	20543	20549	22100	22150	0	22900
<b>MY Imports</b>	4225	4224	4300	4000	0	3300
<b>Total Supply</b>	26703	26708	27484	27139	0	27239
<b>MY Exports</b>	319	319	250	300	0	350
<b>Crush</b>	24400	24400	25100	24700	0	24700
<b>Food Use Dom. Cons.</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Feed Waste Dom. Cons.</b>	900	1000	900	1100	0	1100
<b>Total Dom. Cons.</b>	25300	25400	26000	25800	0	25800
<b>Ending Stocks</b>	1084	989	1234	1039	0	1089
<b>Total Distribution</b>	26703	26708	27484	27139	0	27239

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

#### MY 2018/19

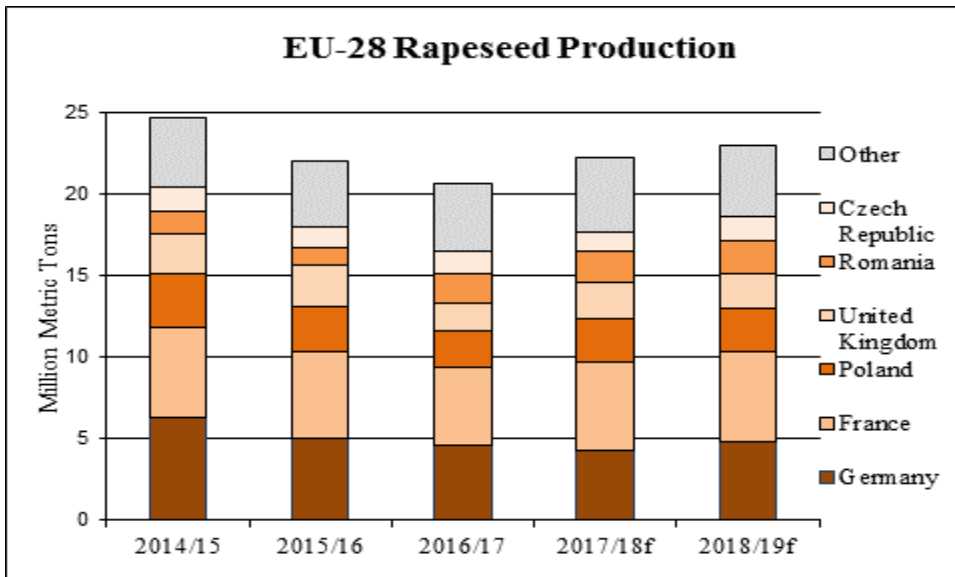
European farmers planted more rapeseed in autumn 2017 and planting weather was quite good across the continent during autumn. Especially farmers in France and Romania expanded their area due to good profitability. French farmers return to normal acreage after the complication with plantings last year. Romanian farmers continue to expand due to high profitability. Germany and Poland reduced acreage.



Source: FAS EU-28

There was not much winterkill this season until the end of February. Then, there was a cold snap in Austria, Croatia, Eastern France, Czech Republic, Germany, Romania, and Poland. This might especially affect plantings in Eastern Germany and Western Poland since there was no snow cover to protect against winterkill. Also, periods of heavy snow fall in the United Kingdom have the potential to curtail local yield to some extent.

As of mid-March 2018, overall EU rapeseed crop is in good condition since winter was not severe in most of the EU. But, the mild winter might result in higher pest and disease pressure in the spring which in turn may reduce yields. In total, already high yields are expected to increase slightly across the continent. As a result, higher acreage and higher yields sum up to higher forecast of EU rapeseed production in MY 2018/19.



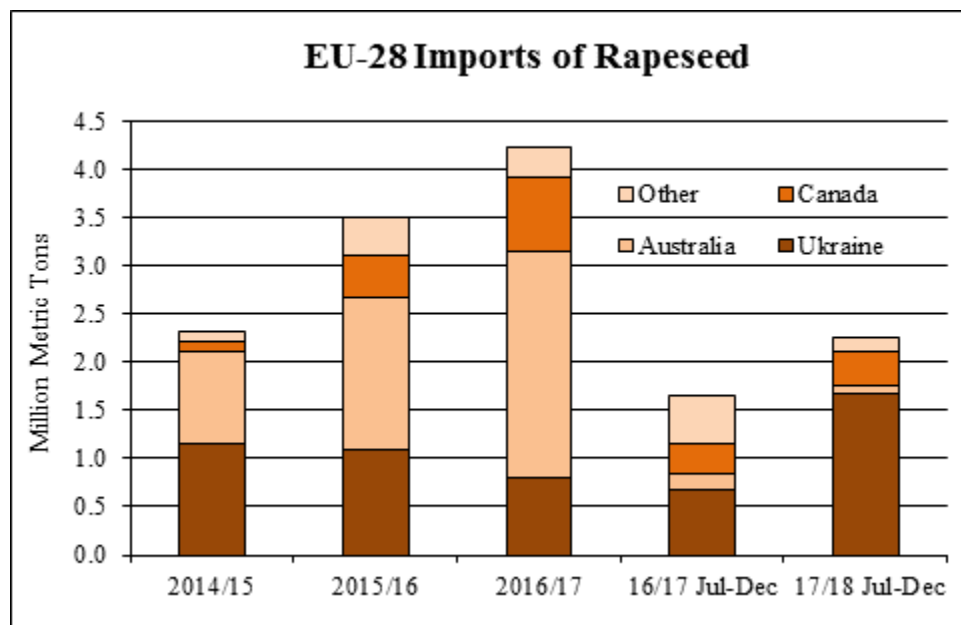
Source: FAS EU-28; f: forecast

The larger domestic crop plus stocks is expected to result in an ample domestic rapeseed supply. This will further add to the pressure on the EU rapeseed market especially as demand for rapeseed oil by the biodiesel industry is forecast to remain weak. As result, imports of rapeseed from Ukraine, Australia, and other origins will be lower, though forecast for supply on the global rapeseed market is good. EU rapeseed crush remains stable on a high level. This is mainly due to high availability of domestic rapeseed. High availability will also lead to higher exports of rapeseed. At the end of the MY, stocks of rapeseed are expected to increase slightly.

### MY 2017/18

The EU rapeseed market continues to be under pressure (*pushing down on me ...*). There is plenty of supply fueled by better than expected domestic production with a good share still in farms stocks. And, supply of rapeseed on the global market is abundant. Furthermore, there are a numbers of factors weighing on the EU rapeseed product market. Foremost, there is low demand for rapeseed oil from the biodiesel sector which results in low crush margins. Competition with other feedstocks like used cooking oil, soy methyl ester from Argentine, and palm oil is growing. It is also forecast that Argentina could export less soymeal to the EU. This could result in higher imports of soybeans and lead to an increase in soybean crushing, partially at the expense of rapeseed. And, the prospect of a good EU rapeseed crop in MY 2018/19 is further depressing the market.

EU rapeseed production had to be revised upwards since crops in France, Denmark, the United Kingdom, Sweden, Lithuania, and Bulgaria were higher than expected. This was mostly due to exceptional yields which more than offset downward revisions for production in Germany and the Czech Republic. The EU has already imported large quantities of rapeseed in the first half of MY 2017/18. This was mainly fueled by record rapeseed imports from Ukraine. European crushers are expected to again import large volumes from Australia in the remaining three months of the MY 2017/18. As a result, total imports are expected to be just slightly lower than the very strong incoming shipments seen in MY 2016/17. But, demand for rapeseed in the EU is weak and there is still a good share of the rapeseed crop on EU farms that need to be sold soon. This is expected to limit demand to a certain extent.



Source: FAS EU-28

Exports are slightly lower due to strong domestic demand in the first half of the MY 2017/18. The abundant supply of rapeseed on the global market limits export opportunities in the remainder of this season. Due to good availability of rapeseed, EU oilseed industry increased rapeseed crush in the first half of the MY 2017/18. For the remainder of the season, crush is expected to slow down to a certain extent. A fire in a French rapeseed crushing facility adds to decrease in crush in that country. Germany is also expected to reduce crush slightly. But, this is more than offset by higher rapeseed crush in the United Kingdom, Lithuania, Poland, Estonia, Hungary, Romania, Czech Republic, Latvia, and Slovakia. In total, rapeseed crush in MY 2017/18 is forecast to remain above the level of the previous season. Ending stocks are expected to be slightly higher at the end of MY 2017/18.

### Rapeseed Meal

Demand for rapeseed meal in the EU is good. Use of rapeseed meal in feed ratios – especially in the dairy sector – continues to increase. But, ongoing weak demand for rapeseed oil might reduce rapeseed crush and it is uncertain to what extent higher rapeseed meal prices can offset lower returns from rapeseed oil sales. The use of rapeseed in animal feed also varies greatly among EU countries. Its use is most prevalent in countries that have a long rapeseed crushing history and high dairy production, like Germany, France, the Benelux, and the UK.

Meal, Rapeseed Market Begin Year	2016/2017		2017/2018		2018/2019	
	Jul 2016		Jul 2017		Jul 2018	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
European Union						
Crush	24400	24400	25100	24700	0	24700
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0.57	0.57	0.57	0.57	0	0.57
Beginning Stocks	408	408	174	174	0	154
Production	13908	13908	14307	14080	0	14080
MY Imports	219	219	200	200	0	250
Total Supply	14535	14535	14681	14454	0	14484
MY Exports	511	511	475	450	0	400
Industrial Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food Use Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	13850	13850	14000	13850	0	13900
Total Dom. Cons.	13850	13850	14000	13850	0	13900
Ending Stocks	174	174	206	154	0	184
Total Distribution	14535	14535	14681	14454	0	14484
(1000 MT) ,(PERCENT)						

Source: FAS EU-28

### MY 2018/19

Rapeseed meal production is directly linked to rapeseed crush. So, rapeseed meal production is forecast to remain stable on the higher level reached in MY 2017/18. There is not much supply on the world market, so imports are forecast to increase slightly. For most EU countries, use of rapeseed meal in feed ratios is forecast to be stable. Some countries like the Netherlands, Poland, and Ireland expect to use more rapeseed meal which just slightly increases total use in MY 2018/19. Availability of rapeseed meal stays tight and stocks are projected to remain fairly balanced. This also limits exports of rapeseed meal to other countries.

**MY 2017/18**

Production of rapeseed meal in the EU is lower than expected. And, demand for rapeseed meal exceeds domestic supply. Availability of rapeseed meal on the world market is limited; imports are expected to be slightly lower than in MY 2016/17. Tight supply on the domestic market will lead to stable consumption in animal feed, lower exports, and further decreasing ending stocks.

**Rapeseed Oil**

There is great uncertainty on the rapeseed oil market and most of it comes from developments on the EU biodiesel market. Changes in EU biofuels policy through the RED have already led to lower use of rapeseed oil for biodiesel in recent years and the outlook remains negative since political support for rapeseed oil as primary biodiesel feedstock is declining. There is strong competition with animal fats and recycled oils as well as crude oil prices affecting profitability of producing rapeseed oil. Potential of rapeseed oil is also limited through strong competition from other vegetable oils as well as from biodiesel imported from Argentina. As a result, it will be a challenge to sell rapeseed oil and rapeseed oil-based biodiesel on the EU market in coming months. Though, low prices could increase competitiveness of both.

For more information on EU biodiesel market, please see website of our Office of Agricultural Affairs at the U.S. Mission to the European Union with latest EU biodiesel report and information about Renewable Energy Directive of the EU: <http://www.usda-eu.org/trade-with-the-eu/eu-import-rules/biofuels/>.

Oil, Rapeseed Market Begin Year	2016/2017		2017/2018		2018/2019	
	Jul 2016		Jul 2017		Jul 2018	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
European Union						
Crush	24400	24400	25100	24700	0	24700
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0.42	0.42	0.42	0.42	0	0.418
Beginning Stocks	475	475	333	436	0	551
Production	10199	10199	10492	10325	0	10325
MY Imports	153	153	150	140	0	100
Total Supply	10827	10827	10975	10901	0	10976
MY Exports	344	341	320	350	0	500
Industrial Dom. Cons.	7100	7100	7050	6950	0	6800
Food Use Dom. Cons.	3000	2900	3200	3000	0	3050
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	50	50	50	50	0	50
Total Dom. Cons.	10150	10050	10300	10000	0	9900
Ending Stocks	333	436	355	551	0	576
Total Distribution	10827	10827	10975	10901	0	10976
(1000 MT) ,(PERCENT)						

Source: FAS EU-28

**Breakout of EU-28 Industrial Uses for Rapeseed Oil (1,000 MT)**

	MY 2016/17	MY 2017/18	MY 2018/19
Biofuels Use	6350	6200	6050
Other Industrial Uses	750	750	750
Total Industrial Use	7100	6950	6800

Source: FAS Posts



**MY 2018/19**

Rapeseed oil production follows crush and is expected to remain stable on level reached in 2017/18. Abundant supply of rapeseed oil is expected to limit imports in the medium term on one hand. On the other hand, competitive prices for rapeseed oil might increase exports and EU rapeseed oil might gain some market share on global markets with China being a likely market. The outlook for industrial use of rapeseed oil is negative due to aforementioned reasons. But, the competitive prices are expected to increase food use of rapeseed oil. The oversupply of rapeseed oil on the EU market will lead to an increase in exports and ending stocks.

**MY 2017/18**

There is plenty supply of rapeseed oil on the EU market fueled by rapeseed crush and high beginning stocks. This is expected to result in slightly lower imports and higher exports. Forecast for industrial use was revised downwards due to weaker demand by biodiesel industry. Marketing campaigns have led to higher consumption in countries like the United Kingdom and Germany. However, higher food use of rapeseed oil can't offset lower industrial use. This will further increase ending stocks.

**4. Sunflower Complex**

Coordinator: Mila Boshnakova, FAS/Sofia and Monica Dobrescu, FAS/Bucharest

Oilseed, Sunflower seed Market Begin Year	2016/2017		2017/2018		2018/2019	
	Oct 2016		Oct 2017		Oct 2018	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
European Union						
Area Planted	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area Harvested	4152	4130	4366	4320	0	4350
Beginning Stocks	648	648	625	606	0	696
Production	8573	8604	9300	9700	0	9190
MY Imports	697	697	500	450	0	600
Total Supply	9918	9949	10425	10756	0	10486
MY Exports	353	353	400	500	0	450
Crush	7900	7900	8300	8450	0	8400
Food Use Dom. Cons.	540	540	540	540	0	540
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	500	550	500	570	0	570
Total Dom. Cons.	8940	8990	9340	9560	0	9510
Ending Stocks	625	606	685	696	0	526
Total Distribution	9918	9949	10425	10756	0	10486
(1000 HA) ,(1000 MT) ,(MT/HA)						

Source: FAS Posts

**Sunflower Seeds****MY 2018/19**

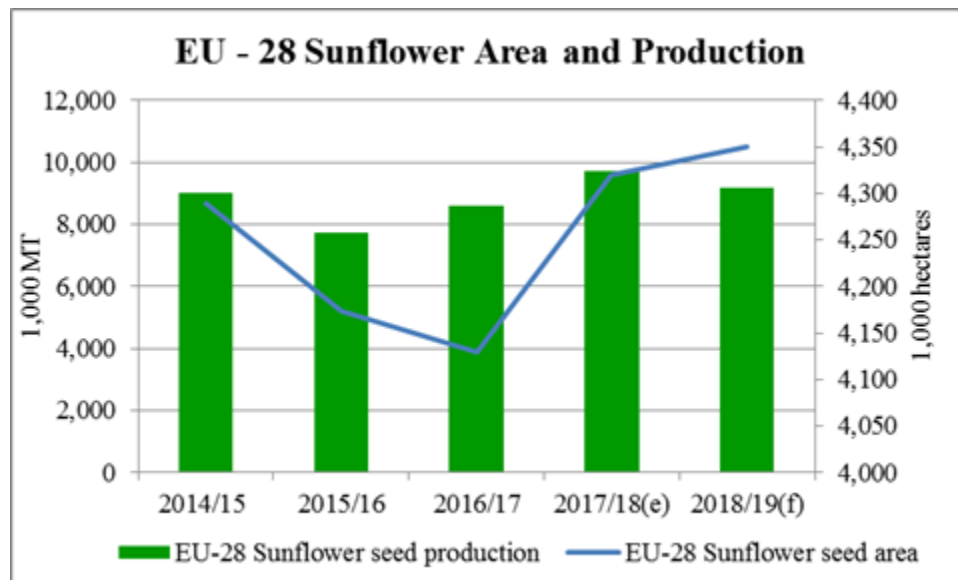
Following an exceptionally high sunflower crop in the current season, the prospects for MY 2018/19 in EU-28 are for five percent decline in production due to continued but marginal acreage growth and anticipated average yields.

Good profitability and favorable crush demand encourage substantial area increase in Romania and Spain. Sunflower is increasingly preferred in Spain as it is a crop which is less water demanding and more resilient to drought and summer heat. In both countries, spring re-seeding with sunflower may replace unevenly developed rapeseed crop. The area growth exceeds a decline projected for Bulgaria, Italy, Austria, Slovakia, and Czech Republic. In Bulgaria, a 20 percent decline in sunflower ex-farm price compared to the last year is likely to lead to lower planted areas for the first time in years. Other EU member-states including leading producers, such as France and Hungary, forecast steady planted area. In total, EU sunflower area is projected to grow by less than one percent.

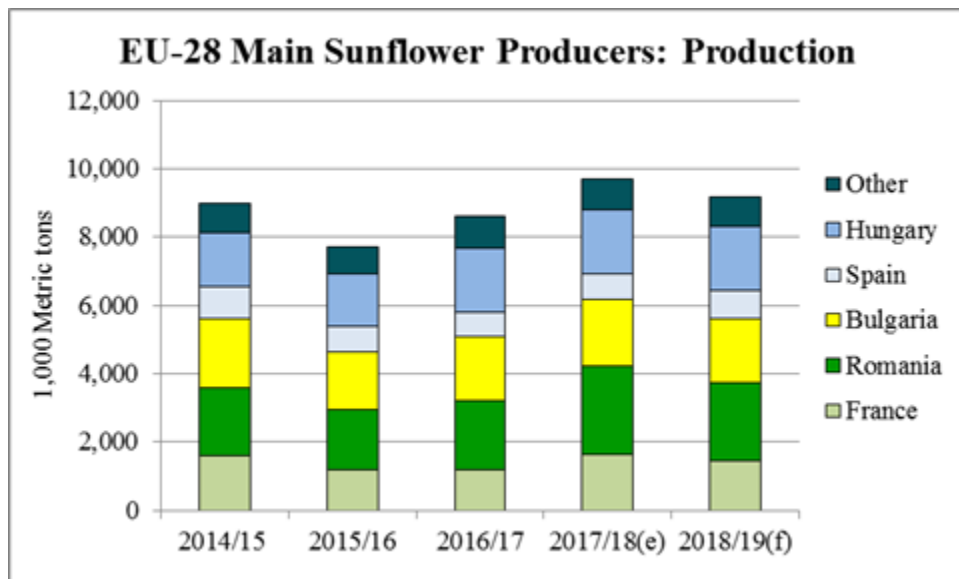
As a result of excellent yields in the current marketing year, the production expectations for MY 2018/19 are for a decline. Still due to improved farm technology and used genetics, the forecast for average yields is more optimistic than in the last year provided that the weather cooperates. Currently the EU-28 is projected to harvest 9.2 MMT of sunflower seeds, five percent less than in the current year, but above the levels in MY 2016/17 and MY 2015/16. Favorable planting conditions with sufficient soil moisture are reported in most member states.

A lower domestic crop is forecast to lead to higher sunflower seed imports to meet strengthened crush demand. As a result, crush is projected to decline slightly (by less than one percent) from current record high levels and to remain strong due to expected attractive demand for sunflower meal and oil. Spain, Bulgaria, Hungary, Germany, and Czech Republic forecast growth in crush next season while France projects a substantial decrease. However, EU crushers may face tighter competition between sunflower seeds and likely higher rapeseeds crop in the new season.

The decline in EU-28 sunflower seeds production is projected to result in marginally weakened exports in favor of crush. Stable domestic demand is expected to reduce ending stocks. Stocks to use ratio is projected to decline and make the sunflower balance less comfortable than in the current season.



Source: FAS Posts



Source: FAS Posts

### MY 2017/18

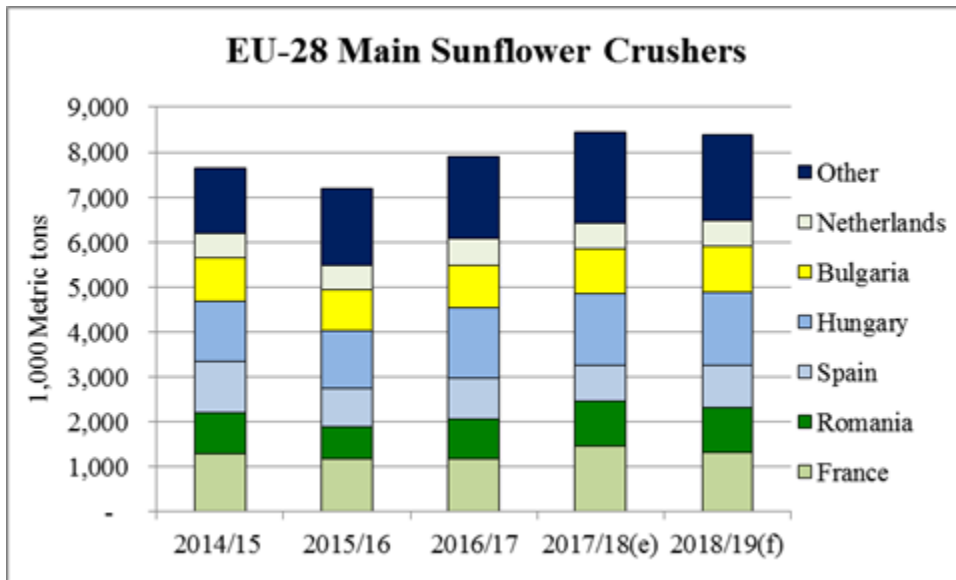
The latest estimate confirms a record high sunflower production in EU-28 at 9.7 MMT, thirteen percent above MY 2016/17 (more than 1.0 MMT annual growth) and the highest in the last five years. This result was due in part to five percent higher harvested area but mainly thanks to record yields, eight percent above those in MY 2016/17. The highest growth in production compared to the previous season was registered in leading producers, mainly Romania, Bulgaria, France, Hungary, and Spain while Italy and Slovakia had small declines. Favorable weather along with improved genetics were the main drivers behind record yields and very good quality crop.

Plentiful supply is likely to lower import needs. In the first quarter of the marketing year imports declined by 48 percent and from January through mid-March they continued to lag behind last year. The average import price was 35 percent higher than in the same period last season (\$893/MT vs \$661/MT, source World Trade Atlas) which also discouraged imports. In the second half of the marketing year imports may be restrained by diminishing stocks in the Black Sea region and uncertainty about the Argentinian crop. Currently the forecast is for 35 percent decline in imports in MY 2017/18 and below USDA official estimate. Main origins of sunflower seeds are Moldova – with over 70 percent share – the United States, and Ukraine.

Excellent domestic supply is also expected to encourage EU-28 exports to traditional markets, such as Turkey – with over 40 percent share – Pakistan, and Serbia. In the first quarter of the marketing year exports increased by over 60 percent and were at prices similar to those a year before. In the second half of the marketing year exports may further grow in the light of weakening stocks/competition in the Black Sea region and continued strong demand in importing countries. The expectation for annual exports is to be 42 percent above last season and marginally above USDA official estimate.

Crush demand in the EU-28 this season is very favorable, supported by good availabilities. Crush margins, although lower than those for soybeans and rapeseeds and varying between West and East member-states, have been attractive and are projected to stay above the last season levels for the marketing year. Both sunflower oil and meal have enjoyed increasing food and feed demand due to their price competitiveness. Industry reports have revealed double digit increase in EU-28 crush to date. Countries reporting high growth in crush are France, Romania, Hungary, Bulgaria, and Germany while the Netherlands and Italy see steady crush, and Spain estimates a substantial decline. Current estimate for EU-28 crush is at a new record, seven percent above MY 2016/17 and also above USDA official data. The EU-28 still has a capacity potential for future crush growth due to dynamic investments in upgraded technology in leading producer countries.

EU-28 ending stocks are estimated to increase by 15 percent due to much higher availability. The stocks-to-use ratio is above that in the last season and the balance remains comfortable.



Source: FAS Posts

**Sunflower Meal**

Meal, Sunflower seed Market Begin Year	2016/2017		2017/2018		2018/2019	
	Oct 2016		Oct 2017		Oct 2018	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
<b>European Union</b>						
<b>Crush</b>	7900	7900	8300	8450	0	8400
<b>Extr. Rate, 999.9999</b>	0.54	0.54	0.54	0.54	0	0.54
<b>Beginning Stocks</b>	389	389	228	232	0	322
<b>Production</b>	4266	4270	4482	4600	0	4550
<b>MY Imports</b>	3708	3708	3700	3800	0	3850
<b>Total Supply</b>	8363	8367	8410	8632	0	8722
<b>MY Exports</b>	275	275	250	350	0	350
<b>Industrial Dom. Cons.</b>	60	60	60	60	0	60
<b>Food Use Dom. Cons.</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Feed Waste Dom. Cons.</b>	7800	7800	7850	7900	0	8000
<b>Total Dom. Cons.</b>	7860	7860	7910	7960	0	8060
<b>Ending Stocks</b>	228	232	250	322	0	312
<b>Total Distribution</b>	8363	8367	8410	8632	0	8722
(1000 MT) ,(PERCENT)						

Source: FAS Posts

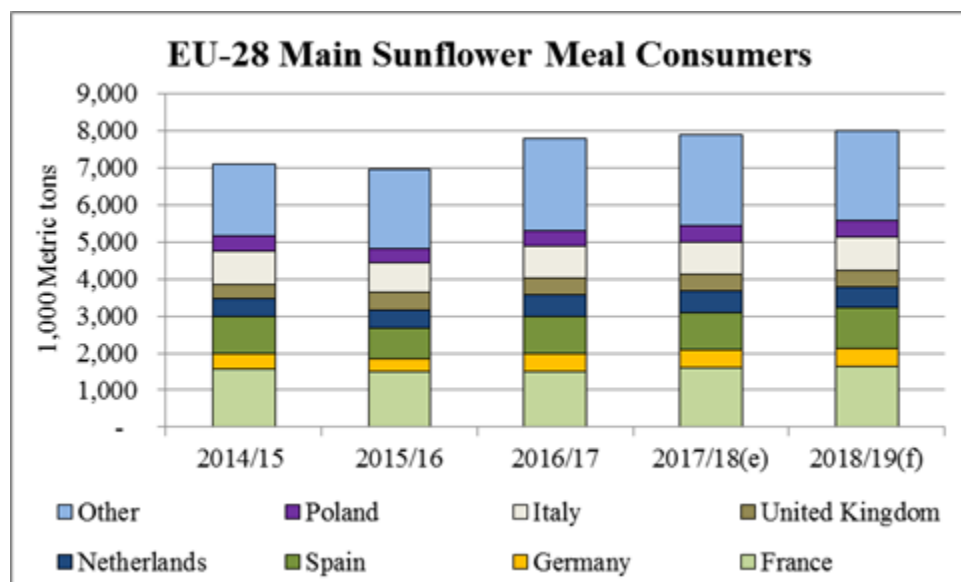
**MY 2018/19**

Based on forecasted slightly lower but still strong crush in the new season, sunflower meal output is projected to be marginally lower (one percent less) to meet very good expected domestic demand. Growing production is likely in Spain, Hungary, Bulgaria, and Germany while France and Italy forecast a decline.

Imports are estimated to be above the current season to compensate for lower domestic output. Exports from traditional partners (Black Sea region) to the EU-28 are likely to be strong due to expected recovery in regional production and crush as well as the logistical and currency advantages offered by the European buyers compared to other emerging importing countries (China). France is projected to be a leading importer.

Competition with estimated better availability of rapeseeds meal may be more pronounced than in the current season, and sunflower meal consumption is forecast to increase next season by just over one percent. All member-states expect steady or increased use of sunflower meal led by France, Spain, Hungary, and Poland. Consumption is likely to be supported by increasing demand for non-biotech feed, especially in Northern and Western Europe. Production of higher protein sunflower meal by the EU crushers will continue to grow as well along with imports of lower protein/ higher oil content imports of sunflower meal from the Black Sea suppliers (Ukraine).

Exports are expected to stagnate and ending stocks to diminish slightly due to lower availabilities. Stocks-to-use ratio is projected to weaken and make the balance slightly less comfortable than in the current season.



Source: FAS Posts

**MY 2017/18**

The EU-28 is estimated to produce record high volume of sunflower meal, three percent over last season, due to higher crush. Growth in production is reported in France, Romania, Hungary, Bulgaria, and Germany, and a decline is seen in Spain. The current estimate is above USDA official data.

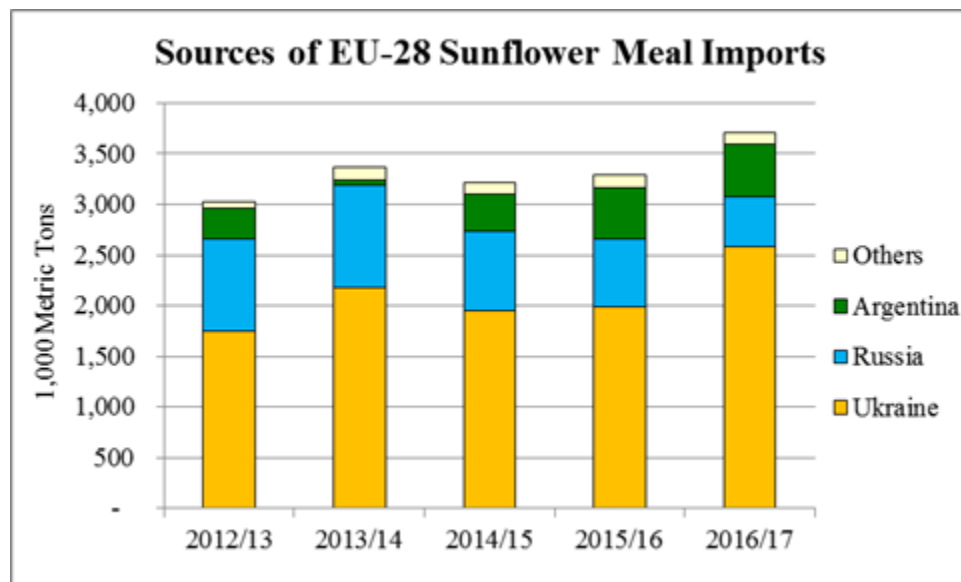
Demand has been very favorable and despite excellent local supply it encouraged higher imports as well. In the first quarter of the year, imports increased by 14 percent and from January through mid-March the continued to be above the last season. The expectation is that imports may exceed last year levels and it is estimated above USDA official estimates as well. Major suppliers of sunflower meal to the EU-28 are Ukraine (70 percent share), followed by Russia and Argentina. Leading importers are Spain, the United Kingdom, and Poland.

Sunflower meal has been price competitive and in high availability, encouraging a higher incorporation into animal feed. Average import prices of sunflower meal have been declining since September 2017. In the first quarter of the marketing year the average import price of sunflower meal was eight percent lower than in the same period a year ago (\$194.5/MT compared to \$211.6/MT). Sunflower meal has been more price competitive than both soybean and rapeseed meals. In the second half of the current season, sunflower meal attractiveness may remain due to appreciating soybean meal, although running stocks in the Black Sea region and growing demand from the new importers in Asia and the Middle East may slightly weaken sunflower meal price advantage.

As a result, EU-28 use of sunflower meal is projected to reach a new record at 7.9 MMT, more than a percent over MY 2016/17 and above USDA official estimate. Growing use is reported in leading consumers such as France and Spain, followed by Italy, Poland, the United Kingdom, and Hungary. This growth exceeds marginal declines reported in Benelux and Germany.

Export demand for sunflower meal has been excellent to date with 43 percent growth in the first quarter of the marketing year, to traditional markets such as Turkey (almost 50 percent share), Israel (20 percent share), and Morocco. The expectation for the annual EU-28 exports is for continued favorable trade demand which will result in substantial growth in exports over MY 2016/17 and above current USDA data.

Ending stocks are forecast to increase slightly due to good availability. Stocks-to-use ratio is estimated to be higher than in the previous season which makes the EU-28 balance at a comfortable level.



Source: Global Trade Atlas

## Sunflower Oil

Oil, Sunflower seed Market Begin Year	2016/2017		2017/2018		2018/2019	
	Oct 2016		Oct 2017		Oct 2018	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
European Union						
Crush	7900	7900	8300	8450	0	8400
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0.42	0.42	0.42	0.42	0	0.42
Beginning Stocks	158	158	311	310	0	394
Production	3338	3340	3507	3580	0	3560
MY Imports	1834	1834	1500	1550	0	1500
Total Supply	5330	5332	5318	5440	0	5454
MY Exports	459	459	400	500	0	470
Industrial Dom. Cons.	400	400	400	332	0	332
Food Use Dom. Cons.	4150	4150	4250	4200	0	4250
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	10	13	10	14	0	15
Total Dom. Cons.	4560	4563	4660	4546	0	4597
Ending Stocks	311	310	258	394	0	387
Total Distribution	5330	5332	5318	5440	0	5454
(1000 MT) ,(PERCENT)						

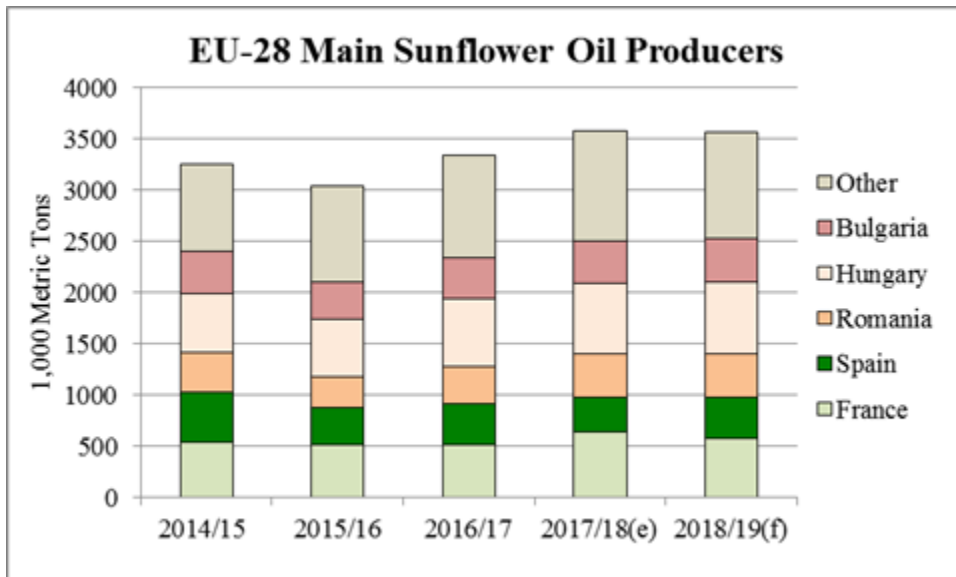
Source: FAS Posts

## MY 2018/19

Sunflower oil production is forecast to be at moderately lower level in accordance with slightly lower crush. Most member states expect steady or growing production, while France and Italy anticipate a dip in sunflower oil output. Good availability is likely to result in three percent lower imports compared to the current season.

Consumption is projected to remain strong and keep expanding albeit more marginally due to forecasted better supply of domestic olive and rapeseed oils. All member states expect steady or higher food use led by growth in the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, France, and Spain. Sunflower oil is increasingly consumed by the food industry due to price and quality advantages, and it remains a preferred healthy choice of food vegetable oil for direct consumption. As a result, consumption is projected to grow by over one percent. Industrial and biodiesel use of sunflower oil is projected to weaken in favor of food use, but to remain stagnant compared to MY 2017/18.

Favorable domestic demand is expected to keep the sunflower oil in the EU-28 and have exports declining by six percent. Ending stocks are estimated to dip slightly and reduce stocks-to-use ratio which will make the balance less comfortable than in the current season.



Source: FAS Posts

### MY 2017/18

Sunflower oil output is estimated to achieve a new record in line with crush and grow by seven percent over the previous season. Growth in oil output is reported by leading producers France, Hungary, Romania, Bulgaria, and Germany. Spain is an exception due to its lower crush.

Very strong domestic demand, however, encouraged increasing imports to date despite better domestic supply. In the first quarter of the marketing year, imports grew by 42 percent and from January through the mid-March period imports kept expanding above the levels seen in the previous season. The major suppliers to the EU-28 are Ukraine (over 90 percent share), followed by Moldova. In the second half of the marketing year, however, imports are likely to slow down due to projected price appreciation and narrowing price difference with rape oil and soy oil. In addition, diminishing stocks in major exporting countries and strong world demand may limit export shipments to the EU-28. As a result, the expectation is that MY 2017/18 annual imports will be still lower than in MY 2016/17.

Food consumption of sunflower oil is estimated to grow by more than a percent over MY 2016/17 driven by sunflower oil price competitiveness, consumer preferences, higher supply of high oleic sunflower oil, elevated price of olive oil, and the boom in tourism in Southern countries. All member states (with small exceptions of Croatia and Poland) report steady and/or higher sunflower food consumption. Leaders in consumption are Spain, Italy, Germany, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom.

Favorable domestic food demand led to softened exports of sunflower oil to date despite improved availabilities. In the first quarter of the marketing year, exports declined by five percent compared to the previous season, to traditional markets such as South Africa, Morocco, and Macedonia. In the second half of the marketing year, demand by importing countries is expected to stay strong and EU exporters would benefit from expanding exports especially due to running stocks in other world exporters. Exports are expected to surpass MY 2016/17 levels by nine percent and are estimated above USDA official data.

Industrial and biodiesel use of sunflower oil is estimated to decline in favor of food use by more than 15 percent. Ending stocks are predicted to increase due to higher supply while stocks-to-use ratio is to improve compared to MY 2016/17, making the EU balance comfortable in the current season.



**Breakout of EU-28 Industrial Uses for Sunflower Oil (1,000 MT)**

	MY2016/17	MY2017/18	MY2018/19
Biofuels Use	244	162	162
Other Industrial Uses	156	170	170
Total Industrial Use	400	332	332

**5. Palm Kernel Complex**

Coordinator: Bob Flach, FAS/The Hague

Meal, Palm Kernel Market Begin Year	2016/2017		2017/2018		2018/2019	
	Jan 2017		Jan 2018		Jan 2019	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
European Union						
Crush	0	0	0	0	0	0
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0	0	0	0	0	0
Beginning Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imports	1992	1992	2000	1950	0	1950
Total Supply	1992	1992	2000	1950	0	1950
MY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial Dom. Cons.	500	500	500	500	0	500
Food Use Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	1492	1492	1500	1450	0	1450
Total Dom. Cons.	1992	1992	2000	1950	0	1950
Ending Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Distribution	1992	1992	2000	1950	0	1950
<b>(1000 MT) ,(PERCENT)</b>						

Oil, Palm Kernel Market Begin Year	2016/2017		2017/2018		2018/2019	
	Jan 2017		Jan 2018		Jan 2019	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
European Union						
Crush	0	0	0	0	0	0
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0	0	0	0	0	0
Beginning Stocks	135	135	180	139	0	141
Production	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imports	731	732	700	750	0	775
Total Supply	866	867	880	889	0	916
MY Exports	6	6	5	6	0	6
Industrial Dom. Cons.	270	310	270	330	0	350
Food Use Dom. Cons.	400	400	400	400	0	400
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	10	12	10	12	0	12
Total Dom. Cons.	680	722	680	742	0	762
Ending Stocks	180	139	195	141	0	148
Total Distribution	866	867	880	889	0	916
<b>(1000 MT) ,(PERCENT)</b>						

During 2017, palm kernel meal lost competitiveness with other meals, in particular sunflower seed meal. This is partly due to increased demand in Asia and Oceania. As a result, EU imports and use declined for the second successive year in 2017. In 2018 and 2019, EU palm kernel meal use for feed is expected to decline marginally as a result of shrinking dairy cattle herds in the main markets. About half of the palm kernel meal is used in the Benelux countries. During the past five years, the use in cattle feed has been about twenty-five percent. Germany, the United Kingdom, and Ireland also use palm kernel meal in livestock feed. The import and use of palm kernel oil is anticipated to increase during 2018 and 2019 as a result of expanding global production.

## 6. Palm Oil

Coordinator: Bob Flach, FAS/The Hague

Oil, Palm Market Begin Year	2016/2017		2017/2018		2018/2019	
	Jan 2017		Jan 2018		Jan 2019	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
European Union						
Beginning Stocks	194	194	704	494	0	324
Production	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imports	7251	7251	6500	6600	0	6700
Total Supply	7445	7445	7204	7094	0	7024
MY Exports	141	141	150	140	0	140
Industrial Dom. Cons.	3500	3710	3450	3530	0	3630
Food Use Dom. Cons.	2900	2900	2800	2900	0	2900
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	200	200	200	200	0	200
Total Dom. Cons.	6600	6810	6450	6630	0	6730
Ending Stocks	704	494	604	324	0	154
Total Distribution	7445	7445	7204	7094	0	7024

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

Official Eurostat import statistics report a significant increase of EU imports of palm oil during mid-2017. Over the whole year, EU imports increased from 6.64 MMT in 2016 to 7.25 MMT in 2017. EU imports rose most significantly from Indonesia (0.5 MMT), Colombia (0.2 MMT) and Honduras (nearly 0.1 MMT). While imports declined from Malaysia (0.3 MMT), which still is the second largest supplier to the EU. As the refining capacity of palm oil has not recently expanded, the import of crude palm oil increased only marginally. The majority of the increase (0.56 MMT) is imports of refined palm oil shipped to Spain and the Netherlands. The Netherlands transshipped these volumes to mainly Belgium, Germany and France. The reported EU elevated ending stocks of 2017 are pipeline stocks in these countries and volumes stored in the port of Rotterdam. The current port storage capacity for edible oils is estimated at about 1.2 MMT.

Spain sourced the refined palm oil mainly for the production of biodiesel and hydrogenated vegetable oil (HVO) as renewable fuel. In 2017, palm oil represented over 65 percent of the raw materials used for the biodiesel marketed in Spain down from the over 72 percent achieved in 2016. The higher iodine number permitted in Spain allows for an intensive use of soybean and palm oil in biodiesel for domestic consumption. Virtually all HVO in Spain is produced out of palm oil. In 2018, the import of palm oil for HVO production is expected to be reduced as a result of increased competition from the imports of biodiesel from Argentina. This is forecast to be partly offset in 2018 and outbalanced in 2019 by increased imports and use of palm oil for HVO production in France and Italy. In the Netherlands, the use of palm oil for HVO production is phased out and replaced by Palm Fatty Acid Distillate (PFAD), which is the by-product of palm oil refining. PFAD is being both imported and sourced domestically from palm oil refining plants. EU palm oil use for industrial purposes, including for generation of power and heat, and production of biofuels, is estimated at about 3.7 MMT in 2017, 3.5 MMT in 2018 and 3.6 MMT in 2019.

If palm oil is used for the production of biofuels it must be certified as sustainable as laid down in the Renewable Energy Directive (RED). The European Commission approved, amongst others, the Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO)-RED program as compliant with the RED as from December 14, 2012, for a period of five years. The authorization of the European Commission expired by the end of last year. The renewal process is lengthy and still ongoing. Nevertheless, meanwhile Member States can authorize the use of the RSPO-RED program towards national mandates. On January 17, 2018, the European Parliament voted to include the phase out palm oil for counting towards the mandates by 2021 in the new Renewable Energy Directive (REDII). This vote reflects the final position of the European Parliament. The European Parliament, Commission and Council will decide upon the concluding REDII legislation in the so called Trialogue.

Sustainability certification is also an important factor for acceptance in the food market. Negative NGO campaigns about the environmental impact of palm oil production potentially hinder the further penetration in the food sector. Due to the favorable price, the physical characteristics and non GM content, the replacement of palm oil in food preparations is expected to be limited. The private sectors of the Netherlands, Belgium, the United Kingdom, Germany, Italy, France, Denmark and Sweden agreed to ensure a fully sustainable palm oil supply in Europe by 2020. The governments of the Netherlands, United Kingdom, Germany, France, Denmark, Norway and Italy declared governmental support for this initiative. The EU food use of palm oil is forecast to be stagnant during 2018 and 2019. In Italy, palm oil for food processing is expected to slightly decrease annually which is counterbalanced by anticipated increased food use in the United Kingdom and Poland. An important factor for this consumption growth is the price competitiveness of palm oil compared to other vegetable oils.

#### **Breakout of EU-28 Industrial Uses for Palm Oil (1,000 MT)**

	MY 2016/17	MY 2017/18	MY 2018/19
Biofuels Use	2,360	2,250	2,400
Other Industrial Uses	1,350	1,280	1,230
Total Industrial Use	3,710	3,530	3,630

Source: FAS Posts

## 7. Peanut Complex

Coordinator Jennifer Wilson, FAS/London

### Peanuts

Oilseed, Peanut Market Begin Year	2016/2017		2017/2018		2018/2019	
	MY		MY		MY	
European Union	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
Beginning Stocks	20	20	27	27	0	27
Production	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imports	899	917	920	940	0	970
Total Supply	919	937	947	967	0	997
MY Exports	27	35	25	35	0	38
Crush	32	35	32	35	0	38
Food Use Dom. Cons.	830	837	860	867	0	894
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	3	3	3	3	0	3
Total Dom. Cons.	865	875	895	905	0	932
Ending Stocks	27	27	27	27	0	27
Total Distribution	919	937	947	967	0	997

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

Source: FAS Posts

The EU is the largest importer of peanut and peanut products in the world, and the outlook for further imports is strong given global availability. Imports of ready-shelled peanuts have increased by over ten percent in the last decade. In-shell peanut imports into the EU have declined by almost forty percent in the same time period. The latter now comprises less than 10 percent of total tonnage. China and the US lead exports of in-shell to the EU, while Argentina dominates the shelled peanut trade. Argentina typically has 50-60 percent market share of the shelled peanut supply, and these are predominantly directed to the EU snack and confectionery markets. In general, U.S. shelled peanut trade with the EU is price-driven but trade is also dependent on the ease with which U.S. suppliers can meet EU requirements for pesticide residues, aflatoxin levels, phytosanitary certificates, and private industry standards. After years of consolidation, the EU peanut kernel market is dominated by very few large multi-national processors.

**Peanut Meal**

Meal, Peanut Market Begin Year	2016/2017		2017/2018		2018/2019	
	MY		MY		MY	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
European Union						
Crush	32	35	32	32	0	32
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0.44	0.46	0.44	0.47	0	0.47
Beginning Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production	14	16	14	15	0	15
MY Imports	1	1	1	1	0	1
Total Supply	15	17	15	16	0	16
MY Exports	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.	15	17	15	16	0	16
Total Dom. Cons.	15	17	15	16	0	16
Ending Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Distribution	15	17	15	16	0	16

(1000 MT) ,(PERCENT)

Source: FAS Posts

Peanuts for confectionery, snacks, and other further processed product uses remain the focal point for trade. Peanut crushing within the EU has not increased in recent times. Historically, the main supplier of peanut meal to the EU has been Senegal. Exports from West Africa are erratic and intrinsically linked to political levers, as well as extreme weather events. As a result of this, the outlook for EU imports of peanut meal is not clear, but there is a preference for other meals.

**Peanut Oil**

Oil, Oilseed Market Begin Year	2016/2017		2017/2018		2018/2019	
	MY		MY		MY	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
European Union						
Crush	32	35	32	35	0	35
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0.375	0.3714	0.375	0.3714	0	0.3714
Beginning Stocks	3	3	4	4	0	4
Production	12	13	12	13	0	13
MY Imports	73	73	70	60	0	65
Total Supply	88	89	86	77	0	82
MY Exports	4	4	5	4	0	4
Industrial Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food Use Dom. Cons.	80	81	77	69	0	75
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dom. Cons.	80	81	77	69	0	75
Ending Stocks	4	4	4	4	0	3
Total Distribution	88	89	86	77	0	82

(1000 MT) ,(PERCENT)

Source: FAS Posts

Although it undergoes further refinement after crushing, peanut oil must be labeled on EU food packaging as an allergen. This deters its widespread use in food applications. EU peanut oil consumption has declined in the last ten years, and is increasingly substituted by other oils (such as sunflower oil). Brazil is typically the leading supplier; other suppliers include Argentina, Senegal and Nicaragua.

## 8. Fish Meal

Coordinator: Bob Flach, FAS/The Hague

Meal, Fish Market Begin Year	2016/2017		2017/2018		2018/2019	
	Jan 2017		Jan 2018		Jan 2019	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
European Union						
Catch For Reduction	1630	0	1630	0	0	0
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0.31	0	0.31	0	0	0
Beginning Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production	500	500	500	500	0	500
MY Imports	193	193	300	180	0	170
Total Supply	693	693	800	680	0	670
MY Exports	157	157	180	150	0	150
Industrial Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food Use Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	536	536	620	530	0	520
Total Dom. Cons.	536	536	620	530	0	520
Ending Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Distribution	693	693	800	680	0	670
(1000 MT) ,(PERCENT)						

The EU is dependent on fishmeal imports to fulfill domestic demand. In 2017, imports and use declined significantly mainly due to elevated prices. Due to the limited catches and stocks in South America use of fishmeal is anticipated to be further reduced this and next year. Germany and Denmark are the biggest markets for fishmeal in the EU. Together these countries account for about 85 percent of total EU imports. Denmark is also the main fishmeal producer in the EU, with an annual production generally fluctuating between 150,000 – 200,000 MT.

## 9. Copra Complex

Coordinator: Leif Erik Rehder, FAS/Berlin

Copra is not produced and no longer processed in the EU-28. The EU-28 satisfies all its copra meal and coconut oil demand with imports.

Meal, Copra Market Begin Year	2016/2017		2017/2018		2018/2019	
	Jan 2017		Jan 2018		Jan 2019	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
European Union						
Crush	0	0	0	0	0	0
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0	0	0	0	0	0
Beginning Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imports	2	2	3	3	0	3
Total Supply	2	2	3	3	0	3
MY Exports	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.	2	2	3	3	0	3
Total Dom. Cons.	2	2	3	3	0	3
Ending Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Distribution	2	2	3	3	0	3

(1000 MT) ,(PERCENT)

Imports of copra meal have dropped to being nearly non-existent in 2017. Depending on price and availability there might be some recovery in 2018 and 2019.

Oil, Coconut Market Begin Year	2016/2017		2017/2018		2018/2019	
	Jan 2017		Jan 2018		Jan 2019	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
European Union						
Crush	0	0	0	0	0	0
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0	0	0	0	0	0
Beginning Stocks	53	53	51	50	0	45
Production	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imports	493	493	450	490	0	490
Total Supply	546	546	501	540	0	535
MY Exports	15	11	5	10	0	10
Industrial Dom. Cons.	190	190	170	190	0	190
Food Use Dom. Cons.	285	290	270	290	0	290
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	5	5	5	5	0	5
Total Dom. Cons.	480	485	445	485	0	485
Ending Stocks	51	50	51	45	0	40
Total Distribution	546	546	501	540	0	535

(1000 MT) ,(PERCENT)

In 2017 EU imports of coconut oil have stabilized. Also, the outlook for 2018 and 2019 is currently stable but that depends on price and availability from the two major suppliers Indonesia and Philippines.

## 10. Cottonseed

Coordinator: Dimosthenis Faniadis, FAS/Rome

### Cottonseed

Oilseed, Cottonseed Market Begin Year	2016/2017		2017/2018		2018/2019	
	Oct 2016		Oct 2017		Oct 2018	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
European Union						
Area Planted (Cotton)	310	0	320	0	0	0
Area Harvested (Cotton)	263	271	313	292	0	305
Seed to Lint Ratio	0	0	0	0	0	0
Beginning Stocks	43	43	29	70	0	68
Production	416	437	485	506	0	505
MY Imports	22	22	20	10	0	20
Total Supply	481	502	534	586	0	593
MY Exports	32	32	45	50	0	55
Crush	250	230	290	278	0	280
Food Use Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	170	170	170	190	0	186
Total Dom. Cons.	420	400	460	468	0	466
Ending Stocks	29	70	29	68	0	72
Total Distribution	481	502	534	586	0	593
(1000 HA) ,(RATIO) ,(1000 MT)						

Source: FAS EU-28

### Production

The EU-28 is a minor producer of cotton, representing approximately 1.5 percent of the global production. EU-28 cotton production has declined by more than 50 percent following CAP reforms effective in 2006 that decoupled payments and reduced support and market barriers for a number of crops, including cotton. The EU-28 does not permit farmers to cultivate modern biotech cotton varieties, further hurting competitiveness. Only two EU-28 Members States, Greece and Spain grow significant amounts of cotton commercially. Cotton is grown on some of the best agricultural land, competing with other irrigated crops.

Cottonseed production in MY 2018/19 is forecast to grow marginally comparing to the previous year for both Greece and Spain. Yields in both Greece and Spain are expected to be average.

### Crush

In Greece, about 55 percent of cottonseed production is crushed for oil (and oilseed cake) or retained for seed. Cottonseed oil has traditionally been used in foods and the snack-food manufacturing industries. Cottonseed oil is also popular frying oil for the restaurants. In Spain, there is no domestic crushing of cottonseed.

In 2017, Greece crushed approximately 278,000 MT of cottonseeds to produce 42,000 MT of cottonseed oil. The company Karagiorgos S.A., one of the biggest ginner in Greece has announced the investment of €17.5 million for a new plant producing biofuels from vegetable oils. The planned investment will be operating in 2020 and will include: 1) new cottonseed crushing equipment, 2) biofuel production from vegetable oils (approximate capacity of 8,000 MT), 3) biomass production of 10,000 MT, 4) electricity production from the biomass (1 MWe).



## Trade

In MY 2016/17 the EU-28 cottonseed exports decreased 15.8 percent comparing to the previous year to reach the second lowest volume in the last decade; exports are forecasted to rebound in MY 2017/18 and MY 2018/19 driven by higher production. Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, and Japan are the leading destinations for EU-28's cottonseed exports. In Greece, small amounts of cotton are imported for blending in the domestic spinning industry. Spanish cottonseed domestic demand is also satisfied by imports.

### 11. Olive Oil

Coordinator: Marta Guerrero, FAS/Madrid

The EU-28 produces 70 percent of the world's total olive oil. Export growth drives new investments in olive groves, which result in increased volumes. While the large majority of the olives in the EU-28 are grown with no irrigation, there are new plantations incorporating irrigation technology which will reduce the variability of yields.

Oil, Olive Market Begin Year	2016/2017		2017/2018		2018/2019	
	Nov 2016		Nov 2017		Nov 2018	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
European Union						
Area Planted	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area Harvested	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trees	6800	0	6850	0	0	0
Beginning Stocks	311	311	174	273	0	319
Production	1750	1745	1800	2116	0	2240
MY Imports	110	91	130	130	0	100
Total Supply	2171	2147	2104	2519	0	2659
MY Exports	627	554	600	600	0	625
Industrial Dom. Cons.	20	20	20	20	0	20
Food Use Dom. Cons.	1350	1300	1300	1580	0	1620
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dom. Cons.	1370	1320	1320	1600	0	1640
Ending Stocks	174	273	184	319	0	414
Total Distribution	2171	2147	2104	2519	0	2659

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

*N.B.: Post trade and production data include only HS Code 1509. USDA official data are based on HS codes 1509 and 1510.*

### MY 2018/19

Rough estimates predict slightly higher olive oil production for the EU-28 for **MY 2018/19** compared to **MY 2017/18**. The abundant rains through March 2018 should allow for a production rebound in **Spain**. New olive tree plantations under irrigation ensure **Portugal's** olive oil production continued expansion. The higher production anticipated in these two countries would offset the projected decline in **Italy**. Stable production levels are forecasted for **Greece**.

On the phytosanitary side, *Xylella fastidiosa* continues to threaten EU olive groves. Affected countries are putting in place contingency plans to limit the expansion of the outbreaks of this bacterium. *Xylella fastidiosa* can devastate fruit trees plantations, including olive groves.

Assuming average production levels in Mediterranean neighboring countries, export opportunities for European olive oil may grow, and still there would be room for increased domestic consumption.

## MY 2017/18

### Production

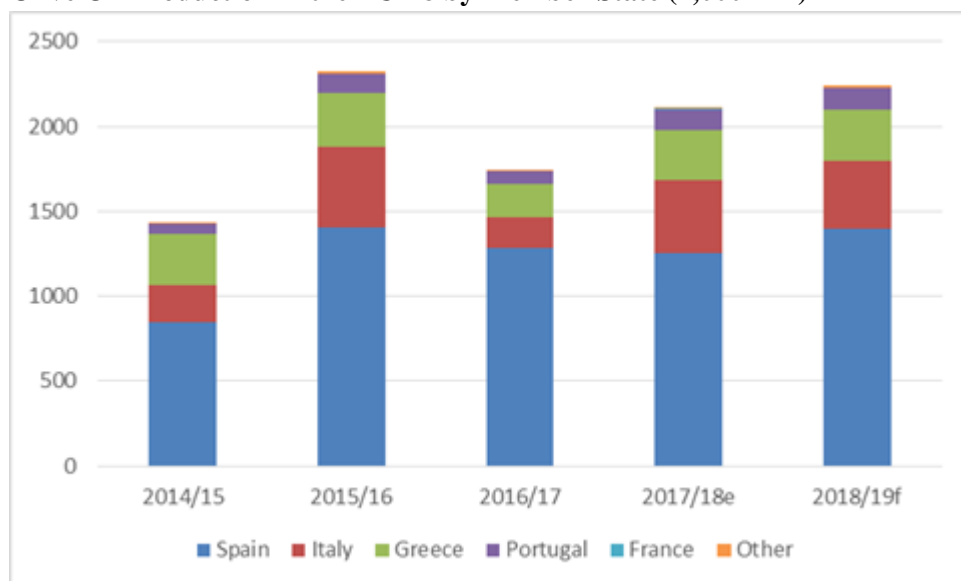
Olive oil production is concentrated in the EU countries that border the Mediterranean Sea. Spain is first in volume, followed by [Italy](#), Greece, and Portugal. France, Cyprus, Croatia, and Slovenia also produce some olive oil.

#### Olive Oil Production in the EU-28 by Member State (1,000 MT)

Country	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18e	2018/19f
Spain	842.2	1,403.3	1,286.6	1,250	1,400
Italy	222.0	474.6	182.0	432	400
Greece	300.0	320	195.0	300	300
Portugal	61	109.1	69.4	120	125
France	1.7	5	3.3	4.5	5
Other	7.6	12	9.0	10	10
EU-28	1,434.5	2,324.0	1,745.30	2,116.50	2,240

Source: International Olive Oil Council and FAS offices in Europe estimates and forecasts.

#### Olive Oil Production in the EU-28 by Member State (1,000 MT)



Source: FAS Madrid based on International Olive Oil Council data and FAS offices in Europe estimates.

Current estimates indicate that olive oil production levels in the **EU-28** for **MY 2017/18** should be higher than those in **MY 2016/17**. In **Spain**, the bloc's larger producer, despite the extremely warm conditions during blooming and lack of precipitation throughout spring and summer 2017, olive oil output is estimated to be somewhat similar to previous season's levels. Improved yields are projected for **Greece** and **Italy**; after the significant production decline that these two countries registered in the previous season. In **Italy**, beneficial rains occurred at the end of September in the main producing region, Puglia, and helped mitigate the drought effects,

while guaranteeing a high quality product. In **Portugal**, where a large part of the olive oil production is carried out under irrigation, a higher output is projected, offsetting the lower production anticipated for non-irrigated areas.

EU-28 Pomace oil production is excluded from Post PSD balance. Pomace oil production, according to International Olive Oil Council, follows same trend as olive oil.

### Pomace Olive Oil Production in the EU-28 (1,000 MT)

Country	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18e
EU-28	189	171	192	159	168

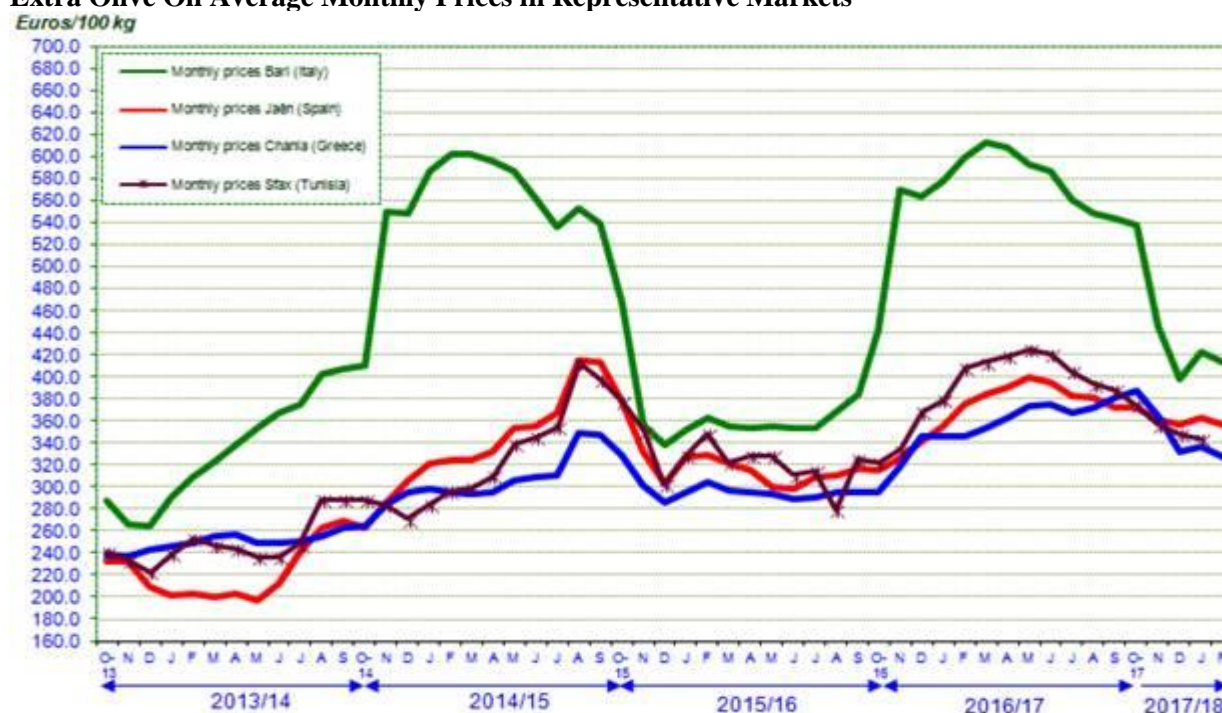
Source: International Olive Oil Council

### Consumption

In the EU-28, olive oil is mainly consumed in the producer countries. Consumption in non-producing member states is normally supplied by intra-EU trade. Additionally, on average years, only **Spain** and **Greece** consistently produce olive oil above their respective domestic consumption needs.

The price spike in **MY 2016/17** forced price sensitive consumers to switch from olive oil to other less expensive types of oil, like rapeseed oil and sunflower oil, reducing consumption volumes. Olive oil prices at the beginning of **MY 2017/18** were lower than in the previous season in most representative markets, as a larger crop was projected, which allowed for a recovery in consumption. Early spring growing conditions have been positive in the large majority of the EU-28 olive growing areas, which has resulted in an upward revision in next season's crop expectations. The anticipated larger EU-28 olive oil output for **MY 2018/19** has a positive influence in **MY 2017/18** consumed volumes, which could further increase.

### Extra Olive Oil Average Monthly Prices in Representative Markets



Source: International Olive Oil Council February 2018 Newsletter

## Trade

The EU is a net exporter of olive oil, with olive oil exports largely exceeding imports. Imports of olive oil from third countries take place to make up for domestic and re-export demand. Part of the EU-28 olive oil imports are carried out under Inward Processing Regime, which allows avoiding import duties on the condition that the incoming oil is re-exported to third countries.

In **MY 2017/18**, the increased olive oil availability in the EU's main trading partners such as [Turkey](#) and [Tunisia](#) would allow for an imports recovery. Actually, the 56,700 MT of duty free quota of Tunisian olive oil (See Policy Section for additional details) was fully allocated in **2018** first [tender](#).

EU-28 Olive oil exports in **MY 2017/18** are anticipated to remain strong, although the better output in main trading partners will result in increased competition in third countries' markets.

## Stocks

The steady pace of exports combined with the lower olive oil production obtained in **MY 2016/17** resulted in low beginning stocks for **MY 2017/18** ending stocks. **MY 2017/18** ending stocks are currently projected at average levels. Should the positive expectations over the **MY 2018/19** olive oil crop be confirmed, industry actors may opt for selling their olive oil stock prior to the beginning of the **MY 2018/19** harvest.

The European Commission can provide private storage aid (PSA) if there are serious disturbances to the olive oil market in a certain region or if the average price for one or more of the following products is recorded on the market during a two weeks period:

- € 1,779/ton for extra virgin olive oil
- € 1,710/ton for virgin olive oil
- € 1,524/ton for pomace olive oil

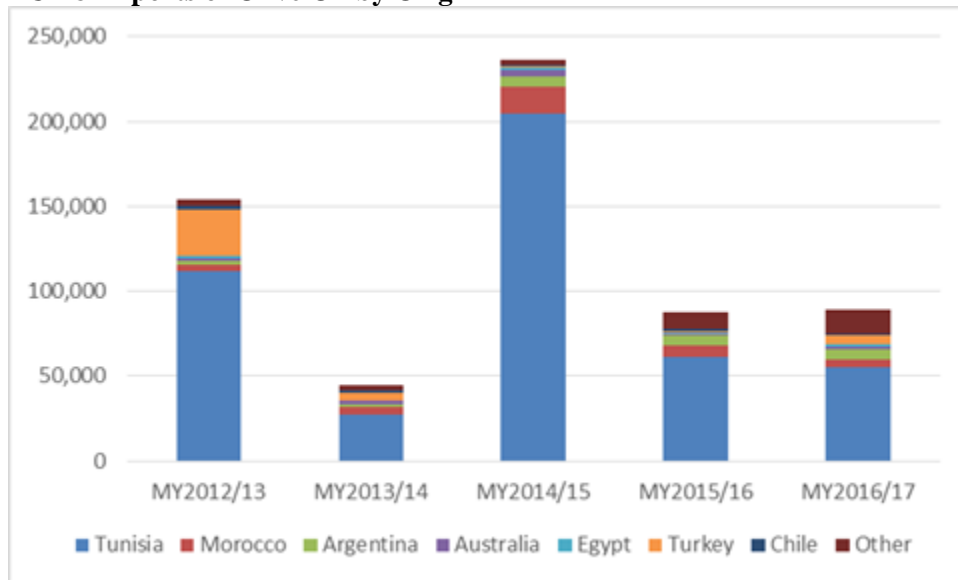
[Regulation \(EC\) 1918/2006](#) as amended by [Regulation \(EC\) 605/2016](#) open a two-year additional of tariff quota for olive oil originating in Tunisia. In particular, the EC granted Tunisia with an annual quota of 35,000 MT of olive oil duty free to the EU until the end of 2017, in addition to the 56,700 MT referred to in the Association Agreement between the two parties.

Additional information on the EU-28 olive oil market situation and policy can be found at the [European Commission website](#).

## MY 2016/17

Olive oil production in the European Union hit low levels in **MY 2016/17** due to unfavorable weather conditions affecting yields. Trade data available show how in **MY 2016/17** EU-28 olive oil imports registered a 9 percent growth compared to the previous season. Imports from Turkey and Syria increased significantly offsetting the reduced imports from Morocco and [Tunisia](#), where availability was low.

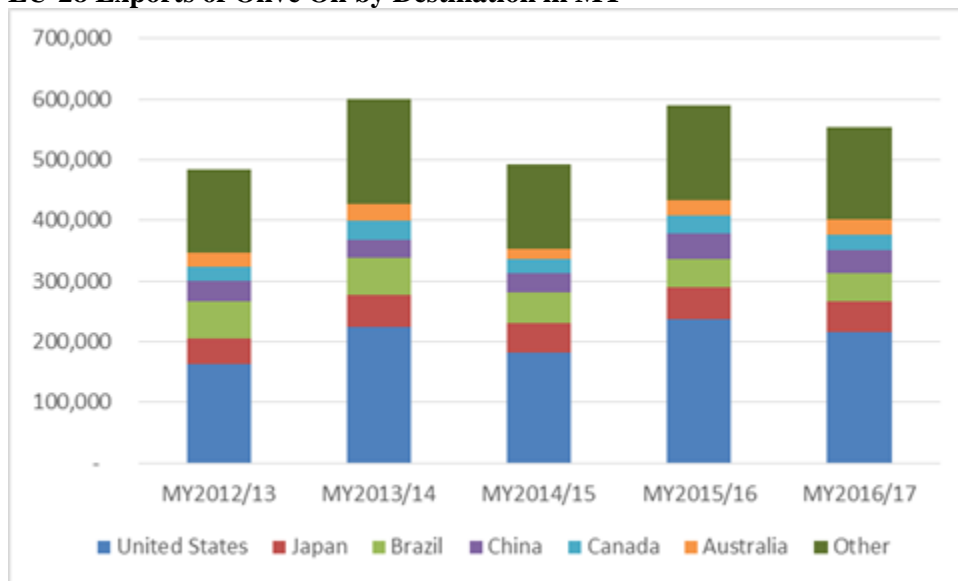
### EU-28 Imports of Olive Oil by Origin in MT



Source: GTA

As for exports, in **MY 2016/17**, EU-28 producers, in the scenario of a reduced domestic crop and low supply in some of the main EU's traditional trading partners, industry actors concentrated their efforts in intra EU trade at the expenses of exports to Extra EU destinations. Despite the lower domestic supply, the EU managed to maintain somewhat lower but still strong a level of exports in **MY 2016/17**, being the United States, followed by Japan, China, and Brazil, the main destination for EU's olive oil.

### EU-28 Exports of Olive Oil by Destination in MT



Source: GTA

Spain, followed by Italy, leads the EU-28 olive oil exports to the United States and Japan. If attending to the container type (Bulk containers >18 Kg, bottled containers <18 Kg), while Spain is the bulk container leading exporter to the United States and continues to grow in the bottle container market, Italy however, leads the bottle container export leader to the United States. Portugal is Brazil largest supplier of olive oil, accounting for nearly 60 percent of the country's imports. Spain dominates China's market, as it covers nearly 75 of its import market.

## 12. Policy

Coordinator: Jennifer Lappin, FAS/USEU Brussels

### The Common Agriculture Policy (CAP)

The CAP funds agricultural and rural development support throughout the EU and represents a significant portion of the total EU budget—38 percent. Most of the current CAP’s programs entered into force in January 2014, with the exception of a new direct payments structure, which included “green” payments – discussed below – and additional support for young farmers; these two measures entered into force in 2015. The EU’s Multiannual Financial Framework funds the CAP in six-year increments. The CAP categorizes thematic programming into two main “pillars,” the first oriented towards market measures and direct payments to farmers and the second pillar oriented towards rural development.

At present, EU decision makers are looking back at the CAP performance to date and considering those results to shape programming for the CAP post-2020. Beyond the questions of program design, policy makers are also considering how various political developments such as Brexit, migration, and security issues, may shrink the available budget for the CAP. The European Commission is expected to release its legislative proposal for CAP post-2020 at the end of May 2018. The co-legislators in the European Parliament and Council will then consider the proposals.

It is far too early in the process to relay concrete details of what forms CAP post-2020 will take, but it is clear that the CAP will revisit and simplify its greening measures to better align them to Europe’s environmental and climate change goals. Additionally, EU policy makers continue to discuss the possible development of an [EU-wide protein plan](#), which would be of consequence for the oilseeds sector and may figure into CAP programming. Finally, there are likely to be synergies between the RED II that is currently under development and discussed later in this report.

A notable CAP 2014-2020 development is that the European Commission and the Court of Auditors have recently released studies evaluating the first two years of implementation of the greening measures. See: [Evaluation study of the payment for agricultural practices beneficial for the climate and the environment](#).

The “greening component” is part of Pillar 1, whereby for farmers to receive the full amount of direct payments available, they had to fully comply with three greening components. These greening measures are tied to 30 percent of the direct payments budget in the CAP and comprise eight percent of the total CAP budget today. The measures focus on crop diversification and rotation, protection for permanent grasslands, and setting land aside (Ecological Focus Areas – EFAs) for ecological uses such as field margins, landscape features, nitrogen-fixing crops, buffer strips, etc. EFAs and crop diversification requirements created incentive for farmers to plant more soybeans and pulses. Indeed, of the various land uses permitted in the EFAs, nitrogen-fixing crops proved to be the most implemented measure thus far. In 2017 the EU banned the use of pesticides for nitrogen fixing crops in EFAs and it is unclear how this will impact areas planted with soy and pulses.

The Commission and the European Court of Auditors have recently released studies showing that that most of the greening measures would have been undertaken anyway without these direct payments. Both reports concluded that the greening measures are not helping the EU achieve its environmental and climate change goals.

Another aspect of the current CAP that affects oilseed production is that Member States have the discretion to allocate a greater proportion of their direct payments to voluntary coupled supports for production of protein crops. The uptake of this provision by Member States is described in past FAS reports, see: [2017 EU-28 Oilseeds and Oilseeds Products Annual](#).



For more information on CAP measures see the Directorate General of Agriculture and Rural Development's [website](#) or the FAS GAIN Report "[CAP deal could strengthen EU farming sector's role in supply chain.](#)"

### **Protein Deficiency and the Quest for Self Sufficiency**

The EU continues to discuss a goal of "protein independence" and reduce reliance of plant protein imports. On March 13, 2018, the Commission released a [statement](#) seeking stakeholder input into the first phase of a possible EU-wide protein plan. This builds on the Commission's previous work having published in April 2017 an [EU Protein Balance Sheet for 2015/2016](#) to direct future efforts for increased planting areas. The EU protein crop production provides only about 30 percent of the protein consumed as animal feed in the EU; the rest is imported primarily in the form of soybeans. As noted above, it is likely that a variety of policy tools will be used to encourage soy production in the EU.

### **Aid System for Oilseeds**

Farmers do not receive specific payments for growing oilseeds. With the exception of the olive sector, there is no intervention buying, export subsidy or other market support programs available for oilseeds in the EU. See olive oil section for additional information.

### **Blair House Agreement**

The 1992 Blair House Memorandum of Understanding on Oilseeds (or Blair House Agreement (BHA)) between the United States and the EU was included in the EU WTO schedule of commitments and resolved a General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade dispute over EU domestic support programs that impaired U.S. access to the EU oilseeds market. As noted earlier, there are no crop specific payments for oilseeds, the BHA is maintained but not in use.

### **Sustainability**

As in the United States, the interest for sustainability, sustainable production, and environmental issues are growing among EU consumers, industry, and policymakers. The theme of sustainability is well established in the EU marketplace and major food retailers in EU are increasingly using it as a competitive tool. It is a formal part of retail business and marketing plans and it is being reinforced by significant investment throughout the production chain, including the growing use of private certification bodies.

The EU's path to greater sustainability for the agricultural sector touches upon major issues such as [climate change](#) and minimizing [indirect land use changes](#) (ILUCs), reducing [water use](#), [food waste](#) and [the circular economy](#), and [biodiversity](#). The EU is also investing in research to facilitate achieving these goals in the agricultural sector. In October 2017, the EU announced an investment of €1 billion in research funding towards knowledge and innovation in agriculture, food and rural development as part of its [Horizon 2020](#) Program. Both the new CAP and the Climate and Energy packages are very likely to have strong emphasis on sustainability and enhanced environmental performance.

### **EU Climate and Energy Package**

The current EU Energy and Climate Change Package was adopted by the European Council on April 6, 2009. The RED, which is part of this package, entered into force on June 25, 2009, and had to be transposed into national legislation in the member states by December 5, 2010. Member states were also required to submit National Renewable Energy Action Plans (NREAP). Implementation of these two major policy directives are well underway as are negotiations for the successor policies.

The EU Energy and Climate Change Package include the "20/20/20" goals for 2020:

- A 20 percent reduction in greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions compared to 1990.
- A 20 percent improvement in energy efficiency compared to forecasts for 2020.
- A 20 percent share for renewable energy in the EU total energy mix. Part of this 20 percent share is a 10 percent minimum target for renewable energy consumed in transport to be achieved by all Member States.

The goal for 20 percent renewable energy in total energy consumption is an overall EU goal. The RED then sets different targets for different MS within this overall target, based on each Member States' capacity. Therefore, some Member States will have to reach much higher targets than the 20 percent, whereas other Member States will have much lower targets. In contrast to the 20 percent overall EU target, the 10 percent target for renewable energy in transport is obligatory for all Member States. Every two years, the EU publishes [progress reports](#). The most recent is 2015/16.

The Fuel Quality Directive (FQD) complements the RED and mirrors some of the RED's content such as the sustainability criteria. A key requirement of the FQD is that all fuel suppliers (oil companies) must meet a 6 percent cut in GHG emissions by 2020 across all fuel categories supplied to the market. In addition, the FQD limits ethanol blends to ten percent or less when ethanol is used as an oxygenate. This creates a blend wall in some MS that potentially risks future growth in ethanol consumption. Fuel specifications for biodiesel place limits on the palm oil and soy oil content of biodiesel.

### **Revision of the RED and FQD**

[Directive 2015/1513](#), covering indirect land use change (ILUC), entered into force on October 5, 2015, and amends both the RED and the Fuel Quality Directive (FQD). There was concern that the climate change benefits of using crop-based biofuels were potentially negated from ILUC whereby carbon sinks of grasslands and forests would be converted to farmland. The ILUC Directive includes the following key elements:

- Fuel suppliers are required to include ILUC emissions in their reports;
- A seven percent cap (energy basis) to the contribution of food crop based biofuels to the 10 percent target for renewable energy in transport by 2020, leaving three percent to be covered by non-food crop based biofuels. MS are free to set lower caps;
- Double counting of the energy contribution of advanced biofuels towards the 10 percent blending target for 2020.

### **RED II**

EU policy makers are negotiating the successor to RED, which would enter into force on January 1st 2021 and end in 2030. In November 2016, the European Commission published its [RED II proposal](#) with an overall binding renewable energy target of 27 percent and 6.8 percent target for the transport sector. In December 2017, the Council of the EU (the Energy Ministers) adopted their [general approach](#) for RED II with an overall binding target of 27 percent for renewable energy and a renewable energy target of 14 percent for the transport sector. In January of 2018 the Parliament adopted its [position](#) on RED II with an overall binding target of 35 percent and 12 percent for the transport sector. This is a lengthy complex negotiation process with the Commission, Council and Parliament to arrive at a final legislative agreement. The RED II transport sector target will have implications for the oilseeds sector. There is also a large debate on first generation (crop-based) and second-generation biofuels and how they may count in reaching these renewable energy transportation targets.

### **Biotechnology**

#### **Asynchronous Rate of Approvals on Soybeans**

The EU livestock industry relies on imports of genetically engineered (GE) feed with soy products being the single largest agricultural import into the European Union. However, the EU's slow approval of GE events restricts U.S. exports. The EU system for approving GE plants for use as food and feed is broken since the EU routinely disregards set regulatory timelines. This has led to a widening gap between GE products deregulated and grown in the United States and elsewhere and those approved in the EU, resulting in the partial or complete disruption of trade in affected commodities and processed products. Although the legally prescribed approval time is 12 months (6 months for European Food Safety Authority, 6 months for the comitology review process), for GE events approved in 2017, it took nearly seven years (industry estimate) for the approval of a GE product. Commission [Implementing Regulation \(EU\) No 503/2013](#) establishes requirements for applications for GE approvals.



### Low Level Presence

The EU does not have a commercially-viable low level presence policy (LLP). In 2009, shipments of around 180,000 metric tons of U.S. soy were denied entry into the EU because of the detection of dust from GE corn not yet approved in the EU. As a result of the situation, the EU quickly approved several GE corn products that were stuck in the EU approval process, so that soybean trade could resume.

In response to this incident, the EU announced a “technical solution” in 2011 in an attempt to minimize trade disruptions due to LLP of unapproved GE events in feed imports. The Regulation, [Commission Regulation \(EU\) No 619/2011](#) which entered into force on July 20, 2011, permits the inadvertent presence in feed shipments of up to 0.1 percent of a GE product unapproved in the EU, if the product is approved in the country of export and it has been three months since EFSA concluded its completeness check.

In effect with this “technical solution”, the EU chose not to introduce a commercially-viable policy to address the issue of LLP, but to maintain its zero tolerance position. Although the adoption of the “technical solution” demonstrates that the EC is aware of the problems caused by asynchronous approvals, the fact that the measure is limited to 0.1 percent renders it commercially unviable.

### 13. Pesticides

Coordinator: Lisa Allen, FAS/USEU Brussels

Plant protection products (PPPs) along with maximum residue levels (MRLs) and import tolerances (ITs) are an increasingly important issue in the EU. EU regulations allow for the banning of certain pesticides (carcinogens, mutagens, reproductive toxins, and endocrine disruptors) based solely on hazard identification, rather than on the basis of scientific risk assessments. It is expected that a large number of pesticides commonly used in the United States will be classified as hazards and banned in the EU. Although a separate regulation requires the EU to establish MRLs and ITs through risk assessments, the Commission has indicated that it does not intend to establish MRLs or ITs for banned substances. Consequently, MRLs for substances banned in the EU may be lowered to trade-restrictive default levels.

Under the EU’s renewal process, there are ongoing reviews of active substances and their associated MRLs. Additionally, existing MRLs are also being reviewed through a process known as the Article 12 review. The first list below indicates substances undergoing MRL review under this Article 12 process. The second list includes active substances, which are, or will soon be, up for renewal. It is important to note that these lists are not all-inclusive. Due to the complexity of the renewal process and the importance of the issue, stakeholders should actively engage early in these review processes by reaching out to the substance manufacturer (i.e., applicant). Together with the applicant, they can ensure that the necessary data are already available for the review or if trials for data collection are in progress or should be initiated, especially if the substance is not used or authorized in the EU. It is highly recommended to contact the assigned "Rapporteur Member State" (RMS) which will carry out the first evaluation of the active substance and existing EU pesticide MRLs. Stakeholders are encouraged to engage with FAS on substances and MRLs of importance to their commodities.

## 1) Article 12 review

Active substances with MRLs	Soy-beans	Rapeseed	Cottonseed	Sunflower seed	RMS**	Start of Data Collection	Expected date of RO***
Chlorantranilprole	x	x	x	x	IE	12/15/2017	10/30/2018
Clethodim*	x	x	x	x	NL	3/8/2017	06/11/2018
cyantranilprole		x	x	x	UK	Statement	22/11/2017
Fluopyram		x	x	x	DE(AT)	10/13/2017	11/27/2018
Fluxapyroxad		x	x	x	UK(FR)	06/15/2018	---
Imidacloprid		x	x	x	DE	05/02/2016	06/05/2018
Etridiazole			x		NL	02/14/2018	---
Flubendiamide			x		EL	09/15/2018	---
Spirotetramat	x		x		AT	07/15/2018	---
Hexythiazox			x		FI	12/21/2016	07/06/2018
Myclobutanil			x		BE (AT)	06/23/2017	06/05/2018
Spiromesifen			x		UK(IT)	12/10/2017	10/26/2018
Sulfoxaflor		x	x		IE	Statement	11/22/2017
Sodium hypochlorite	x				NL	15/03/2018	---

\*this is the only substance we tracked for peanuts

\*\*RMS: Rapporteur Member State

\*\*\*Expected date of Reasoned Opinion by the European Food Safety Authority (EFSA)

## 2) Active substances up for review

<b>Last day of application 03/31/2018</b>	
Triflumuron	IT / HU
<b>Last day of application 04/31/2018</b>	
Fenbuconazole	SI/UK
Metosulam	NO/BE
Pyridaben	CZ/BE
Quinmerac	EE/FI
Zinc phosphide	AT/DE
<b>Last day of application 05/31/2018</b>	
1-Decanol	PL/IT
6-Benzyladenine	SE/NL
Aluminium sulphate	NL/CZ
Bromadiolone	IT/RO
Bupirimate	NL/UK
Carbetamide	UK/FR
Carboxin	HR / LV
Clethodim	SE/LT
Cycloxydim	NL/DK
Cyproconazole	IE/EE
Dazomet	BG/NL
Diclofop	PT/FR
Diethofencarb	BE/ES
Dithianon	AT/EL
Dodine	ES/DE
Etridiazole	NL/ES
Fenazaquin	DE/PL

<b>Last day of application 05/31/2018 cont.</b>	
Fenoxycarb	NL/EL
Fluometuron	EL/BG
Flurochloridone	AT/HR
Flutriafol	SK/UK
Hexythiazox	FI/SE
Hymexazol	AT/SE
Indolylbutyric acid	EL/CY
Isoxaben	AT/FI
Lime sulphur (calcium polysulphid)	CZ/NL
Margosa extract (azadirachtin source — Mitsui)	DE/ES
Margosa extract (azadirachtin source — SIPCAM)	DE/ES
Margosa extract (azadirachtin source — Trifolio)	DE/ES
Metaldehyde	PL/DE
Myclobutanil	UK/ES
Oryzalin	NL/FR
Paclobutrazol	UK/RO
Pencycuron	LV/PL
Sintofen (aka Cintofen)	CZ/FR
tau-Fluvalinate	DK/DE
Tebufenozide	ES/DE
<b>Last day of application 07/31/2018</b>	
Bispyribac	IT/PT
Profoxydim	ES/EL
<b>Last day of application 09/31/2018</b>	
Triazoxide	DE/SK
<b>Last day of application 12/31/2018</b>	
1-Naphthylacetamide (1-NAD)	HU / FR
1-Naphthylacetic acid (1-NAA)	HU / FR
8-Hydroxyquinoline incl. oxyquinoleine	ES / NL
Acrinathrin	FR / ES
Azimsulfuron	EL / FR
Azoxystrobin	UK / NO
Fluazifop-P	FR / IT
Fluquinconazole	UK / SK
Fluroxypyr	SE / SI
Imazalil (aka enilconazole)	NL / BE
Kresoxim-methyl	SE / FR
Oxyfluorfen	ES / HU
Prochloraz	BE / DE
Prohexadione	FR / IE
Spiroxamine	AT / EE
Tefluthrin	HU / DK
Terbuthylazine	ES / HR

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