

USDA Foreign Agricultural Service

# GAIN Report

Global Agricultural Information Network

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**Date:** 4/2/2015

**GAIN Report Number:**

## Egypt

### Oilseeds and Products Annual

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**Report Highlights:**

Soybean imports are expected to reach 1.97 MMT, reflecting additional crush capacity and soy meal demand. Post forecasts an increase in total meal consumption by 4.6 percent in MY 2015/16 to meet the needs of the growing poultry, livestock and aquaculture sectors. Total oil consumption is expected to grow by 2 percent in MY 2015/16 in line with population growth and the new subsidy program using smart cards. Palm oil imports are expected to continue to grow.

## **Commodities:**

### **Oilseeds**

#### **PRODUCTION**

**Soybeans:** In MY 2015/16, FAS Cairo forecasts that soybean area and production will remain unchanged from MY 2014/15 at 8,000 hectares (ha) and 20,000 metric tons (MT), respectively. While currently stable the area and production has declined by more than fifty percent compared to what it was seven years ago. The most important variables that have led to the decline in cultivated area are production costs, farm gate price and the net revenue of the crop per hectare compared to more profitable summer vegetable crops.

The Agriculture Research Center (ARC) of the Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation (MALR) is the authority responsible for the production and marketing of certified soybean seed. Soybean varieties Giza 21 and Giza 83 are cultivated in the Delta; Giza 22 and Giza 35 are cultivated in Middle and Upper Egypt, and Giza 111 is being successfully cultivated in the newly reclaimed areas in the New Valley Governorate in Upper Egypt. Continued research seeks to improve yields, which nationally average 2.5 MT/ha.

**Sunflower Seeds:** MY 2015/16, sunflower seed planted area and production will remain constant from MY 2014/15 at 7,000 ha and 17,000 MT, respectively. Sunflower seed is planted in the Delta during March and in Middle and Upper Egypt during June and July. Despite the crop's adaptability to various types of soils including those with high salinity, area and production have declined in the past ten years and are expected to remain unchanged in the coming years due to the crop's low return compared to other summer vegetable crops and corn. The two main sunflower seed varieties currently planted are Sakha 53 and Giza 102 with an average yield of 2.4 MT/ha.

#### **CONSUMPTION**

**Soybeans:** In MY 2015/16, post forecasts soybean consumption to reach a record 1.98 MMT. Post is revising MY2014/15 soybean consumption upward to 1.88 MMT or up 2.7 percent from USDA's official estimate. The increase in consumption is a direct result of the rising demand for meal and oil, which has led to the expansion in the crushing capacity of the modern crushing plants.

Operations are dominated by two large companies: Cargill and Alex Seeds. These two account for more than 80% of the total crush, while eleven other medium-sized firms account for the remainder. Crush capacity is 8,000 MT/day, although facilities have operated at only 76 percent capacity in MY 2014/15. Due to new modern processing lines being assembled in the existing factories and additional other investments likely to happen in the sector, the operational capacity is expected to increase by 5 percent in MY2015/16.

Egypt's domestic consumption of soybeans for food use will remain at 17,000 MT in MY 2015/16. The food processing industry uses soybeans and soy-based ingredients to enhance nutritional quality of bread and two popular legume foods (lentil soup and falafel) The Food Technology Research Institute at ARC conducts research on and markets soybean food products.

**Sunflower Seed:** MY 2015/16's sunflower seed consumption for crushing is forecast at 66,000 MT, unchanged from MY 2014/15. Imported sunflower seed is largely processed by the public sector to extract sunflower oil used in Egypt's food subsidy program. In contrast, domestic sunflower seeds are crushed by artisanal local crushers close to the production centers in Middle and Upper Egypt. Consumption of sunflower seeds for food use is forecast to increase 14.2 percent to 8,000 MT in MY 2015/16. Sunflower seeds are roasted and seasoned, and sold to consumers on an in-shell basis. The increase is attributed to a growing segment of the urban population seeking healthier, more nutritious snacks, which jibes with the perception of sunflower seeds.

## **TRADE**

**Soybeans:** Post forecasts soybean imports in MY 2015/16 to reach a record 1.97 MMT. MY 2014/15 imports are revised upward to 1.9 MMT from USDA's official estimate of 1.82MMT or approximately 4.4 percent. The increase is due to rising demand from consumers who are seeking healthier cooking oil options, and the growth in protein based feed demand that is expected to expand by 4-5 percent in MY2015/16.

For MY 2014/15 as a whole, U.S soybeans are likely to have the largest market share at 700,000 MT. Other suppliers include Argentina, Uruguay, Brazil and Ukraine. The current average price for imported soybeans is about \$450/MT C&F Alexandria. The current price of local soybeans is about \$472/MT.

**Sunflower Seeds:** Imports of sunflower seed in MY 2015/16 are forecast to reach 60,000 MT, unchanged from MY 2014/15. China is the leading supplier, followed by the United States, and Ukraine.

## **Meal**

### **PRODUCTION**

**Overview:** Soybean meal is primarily used in the formulation of animal feed in the poultry and aquaculture sectors. Egypt has more than 140 privately owned poultry feed mills that supply more than 95 percent of the domestic market's demand. The feed mills usually produce a poultry feed consisting of 70 percent yellow corn, 19.4 percent soybean meal, 3.4 percent wheat bran, 1.9 percent broiler concentrates (fish or meat meals), and pre-mixes. In the aquaculture feed industry, 73 privately owned feed mills cover 90 percent of feed demand, producing both conventionally pelleted feeds (80–85 percent) and extruded feeds (15–20 percent). Most of the feed –85 percent– is formulated to contain 25 percent crude protein. The most common recipes for fish feed production uses soybean meal at 30–40 percent and fish meal at 5–22 percent.

Egypt's poultry industry consists of over 15,000 farms, with investments of more than LE 25 billion (\$3.2 billion), accounting for 85 percent of domestic consumption, and employing over 2 million workers. Post expects more investments are likely to occur in the poultry and dairy sectors in the coming years meaning more demand for feed ingredients. A swift recovery of the poultry industry is increasing feed demand by approximately four-five percent year-over-year.

Egyptian fish farming is a growing industry, ranking number seven worldwide, but number two in tilapia production. Annual growth in the fish farming sector is currently estimated at four-five percent driving the need for more high quality feed. Industry sources also indicate that there will be new public-private investments and private investments in marine fish farming alongside the Suez Canal during in the coming years.

**Soybean Meal:** MY 2015/16 soybean meal production is forecast at a record 1.54 MMT. MY 2014/15 soybean meal production is revised upward to 1.46 MMT from USDA's official estimate of 1.42MMT or 2.8 percent. Locally owned crushers are currently meeting 55 percent of Egypt's soybean meal requirements, but, given unused capacity, should be able to cover a larger percentage of local demand. Soybeans crushers are 90 percent privately owned and 10 percent publicly owned.

**Sunflower Meal:** Post forecasts sunflower seed meal production in MY 2015/16 at 37,000 MT, unchanged from MY 2014/15. The sunflower seed extraction rate is 56%, reflecting the inclusion of the seed's shell in the meal. This result in a high fiber meal, which must be blended and mixed with the more easily digestible soybean meal.

## CONSUMPTION

**Soybean Meal:** MY 2015/16 soybean meal consumption is forecast at 2.67 MMT. MY2014/15 soybean meal consumption is revised upward to 2.55 MMT or 3.4 percent from USDA's official estimate of 2.46 MMT. Soybean meal is the major protein source in animal feed production. In MY2014/15 approximately 1.3 MMT of soybean meal was used in poultry feed, 550,000 MT used in feeder and dairy cattle feed, and 700,000 MT used in aquaculture feed.

**Sunflower Meal:** Post's forecast of sunflower meal use is 132,000 MT in MY 2015/16 increasing by approximately 4 percent from Post's estimate of 127,000 MT in MY 2014/15, revised downward from USDA official estimate of 137,000MT in MY 2014/15. Reduction in consumption in sunflower meal in MY 2014/15 is related to a decrease in sunflower meals used in various feed mixes by the aquaculture sector as mid-size producers are trying to gradually shift from extensive and semi-intensive low-input systems to more intensive, high-quality feed systems. This will likely increase demand for more high quality soy based fish feeds at the expense of sunflower meal.

## TRADE

**Soybean Meal:** MY 2015/16 imports of soybean meal are forecast at 1.15MMT, an increase of 4.5 percent from post's estimate in MY2014/15 of 1.1MMT, revised upward from USDA official estimate by 5.2 percent. Imports are likely to increase in the coming marketing year due to increasing demand for protein based meals in the poultry, fish and livestock sectors. The major suppliers of soybean meal to Egypt in CY 2014 were Argentina with 925,000 MT, and United States with 152,000 MT.

**Sunflower Meal:** Imports of sunflower seed meal in MY 2015/16 are forecast at 95,000 MT. MY 2014/15 imports are revised downward from USDA's estimate by 10 percent to 90,000 MT. The reduction in imports of sunflower meal in MY 2014/15 is partly attributed to major importers' dollar constraints due to Central Bank of Egypt's (CBE) new rules on dollar denominated deposits; as such, importers prefer to use their dollars buying soybeans and soybean meal.

## Oil

### OVERVIEW

In July 2014, the Egyptian government reformed its food subsidy program, which in the past accounted for 80 percent of the total soft oil consumption, trying to implement a more market-friendly approach by eliminating price subsidies on cooking oil, as well as those on wheat flour, rice, and sugar.

Under the old subsidy regime, Egyptian consumers were issued “ration cards” that benefited 18 million households or 69 million people nationwide. The ration card holders were allocated a quota of oil at 0.5 kg per person per month plus up to an additional 4.0 kg per family depending on the family size at a subsidized price of LE 3 per kg (\$0.40/kg). At the time, the price was 70-80 percent below the market price of LE 10-17 per kg (\$1.35-2.30/kg). Although the prices were low, the system was broken as beneficiaries complained about the bad quality of the product and a constant lack of supply.

In order to deal with the aforementioned market failures, beginning in July 2014, the Ministry of Supply and Internal Trade (MOSIT) implemented the new program. This program eliminated the quotas and the subsidized price of the cooking oil and replaced the previously used ration card with a smart card. Instead of receiving a quota at fixed prices, households receive 15 LE (\$1.96) per person per month, with an additional 7 LE (\$ 0.9) during the month of Ramadan on their smart cards, which operate like a debit card.

Smart card holders can choose how to allocate their resources by purchasing over 42 items at varying levels of quality and sizes (Table 1). In the case of cooking oil, they now have the choice of buying different type of oils and are not subject to the low quality government-subsidized oil. The preferred cooking oil is a blend of sunflower oil at 50 percent, soy oil at 45 percent, and palm-based olein at 5 percent due to its thermal stability when used for frying.

Under the program, there are 25,000 privately owned grocery stores linked to the smart card network, in addition to the publicly-owned consumer outlets run by the Holding Company for Food Industries (HCFI) where food items can be purchased by card holders. The program has been very successful in improving the quality and availability of cooking oil and also that of bread, sugar and rice that were previously subsidized under the old subsidy regime. Their price also reflects a more accurate depiction of current market prices (Table2). Post does not expect that the new program will reduce the level of oil consumption, but the early results point to an increase in the use of soybean oil at the expense of sunflower oil. Of course, paying more for certain food items has also been something of jolt to Egypt’s working poor.

Table (1) Sample of Products under the New Subsidy Distribution System (\$1= LE 7.63)

<b>Product</b>	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>Price charged on the card (LE)</b>	<b>Grocer’s Profit (LE)</b>
Soy Oil	920 grams	8.45	0.25
Sunflower Oil	920 grams	9.75	0.25

Blended Oil	800 grams	6.50	0.25
Blended Oil	1 liter	8.45	0.45
Blended Oil	1 liter	7.60	0.40
Processed Ghee	800 grams	7.00	0.50
Frozen meat	1 kilo	29.00	1.00
Frozen poultry	1 kilo	14.25	0.75
Half –cooked meal	N/A	11.75	0.25
Packed sugar	1 kilo	4.25	0.25
Imported Packed sugar	1 kilo	4.90	0.25
Packed rice	1 kilo	3.75	0.25

Table (2) Subsidized v. Market Prices

Item	Old Subsidy System (LE/KG)	New Subsidy System (LE/KG)	Market Price (LE/KG)
Rice	1.50	3.75	4-6
Sugar	1.25	4.25- 4.90	4-6
Vegetable Oil	3.50	6.5-9.75	10-18
Frozen poultry	N/A	14.25	18-22
Frozen beef	N/A	29.00	60-65

## PRODUCTION

**Soybean Oil:** MY 2015/16 soybean oil production is forecast at 350,000 MT. MY2014/15 soybean oil production is revised upward to 330,000 MT from USDA’s forecast of 322,000MT. The increase reflects higher crushing activity due to a larger volume of imported soybeans.

**Sunflower Seed Oil:** Post forecasts sunflower seed oil production to remain at 28,000 MT in MY 2015/16, unchanged from MY 2014/15.

## CONSUMPTION

In MY 2015/16, FAS Cairo forecasts that edible (vegetable) oil consumption will total 2.49 MMT, a two percent increase from MY 2014/15 consumption of 2.44 MMT. Of this total, palm oil represents 44.5 percent, sunflower oil 33.3 percent, and soybean oil 22.1 percent of the quantity consumed.

**Soybean Oil:** MY 2015/16 soybean oil consumption will reach 552,000 MT. MY 2014/15 consumption is estimated at 530,000MT, revised upward from USDA’s official estimate of 522,000 MT. Increase in soy oil consumption is related to the inclusion of soy oil under the new food subsidy program. It has also prompted the private sector to roll-out advertising campaigns highlighting the health benefits of soy oil.

**Sunflower Oil:** MY 2015/16 sunflower oil consumption is forecast to total 830,000, a reduction of 2,000 MT from post's MY 2014/15 estimate, which has been revised downward from USDA official estimate of 845,000 MT. Post attributes slightly lower levels in sunflower oil consumption due to the changes cited in food subsidies, as the program has increased to 5 the different grades of oil that consumers can choose from. In the past, the program only offered a blend of 50 percent soybean oil and 50 percent sunflower oil.

**Palm Oil:** Post estimates palm oil consumption in MY 2015/16 at 1.1 MMT, up 2.7 percent compared to the current marketing year. Palm oil and its products are the most consumed vegetable oils, due to their lower pricing and availability.

Post estimates that 85 percent of palm oil is utilized in human food consumption, out of which shortening and margarine comprise about 35 percent. Shortening is used for frying, especially in hotels and fast food chains, while margarine is used by private bakeries and patisseries. Palm oil's primary consumers are the food manufacturing and food service sectors. These sectors are rapidly expanding as demand for processed foods, fast foods, and street foods are rising due to increased urban populations and the growing trend of hypermarkets and large retail outlets.

Additionally, the government's decision to allow blended palm olein cooking oil to be distributed under revised subsidy program will have an impact, although on lesser scale than soybean oil. However, acceptance of palm oil is growing, which has not gone unnoticed by large cooking oil producers, as these have increased their supply of blended palm olein cooking oil under the program.

## **TRADE**

Prior to the implementation of the changed food subsidy program, the majority of soybean and sunflower crude oils were purchased from the private industry and traders via monthly tenders held by the Holding Company for Food Industries (HCFI) and MEDI Trade Company (MTC) of the Ministry of Supply and Internal Trade (MOSIT). The tendered oil would then be taken by MOSIT's General Authority for Supply Commodities (GASC), which refined it through affiliated state-owned companies under HCFI management or private companies.

However, with the changes that took effect in July 2014, HCFI became the only government entity responsible for crude oil importation, purchasing it via tenders from the private sector, and refining takes place in its affiliated oil companies or other private sector companies. The refined product is then delivered to the Egyptian Company for Wholesale, another company operating under HCFI which the distributes the oil to consumer outlets and grocery stores linked with MOSIT.

There were shortages of subsidized oil countrywide during the months of February and March due to restrictions on foreign exchange access for private sector importers, and these tighter supplies were more evident in rural Egypt. Moreover, the depreciation of the Egyptian Pound versus the U.S. Dollar to 7.63 EGP/USD had a significant impact on oil imports by the private sector which is the major supplier to HCFI. According to several sources in the banking sector, greater stability in the Egyptian Pound is expected in the coming months which would support higher imports.

**Soybean Oil Imports:** Soybean oil imports in MY 2015/16 are forecast to reach 290,000 MT. up 3.5 percent from the current marketing year's estimated volume of 280,000 MT. The increase in imports is attributed to an increase in soy oil consumption whether pure or blended with sunflower oil under the revised subsidy program. Soybean oil re-exports in MY 2015/16 will likely remain at 85,000MT similar to MY 2014/15 due to blending palm-based olein with sunflower and soybean oil and re-exporting it to certain African markets.

**Sunflower Oil:** Sunflower oil imports in MY2015/16 are forecast at 810,000 MT. MY2014/15 imports are revised down to 800,000 MT from USDA's official estimate of 850,000. Higher exchange rates in certain periods during MY2014/15 caused lower sunflower oil imports, as the private sector opted for more affordable soy and palm oil, in addition to the new subsidy program that increased the number of product grades to choose from.

**Palm Oil:** Imports of palm oil in MY2015/16 are projected at 1.23 MMT, up 2.5 percent over MY 2014/15. We attribute the increase in palm oil imports to its availability at lower cost compared to other imported edible oils and the wide range of palm-based products being produced for human consumption and industrial use. The average palm oil import price in March 2015 was \$630/MT; sunflower oil's average import price hovered around \$960/MT, while soybean oil was imported at an average price of \$750/MT. The growth in the palm-based oil market has driven the key industry players to re-export palm oil based products to African nations with projected exports in MY2015/16 at 120,000MT, similar to MY2014/15 due to adequate and efficient refining capacity, enhanced logistics and existing demand.

Although Egypt will remain a net oil importer, due to its strategic position, the country has become something of a hub for refining, packaging and re-exporting imported palm oil in the region. With existing capacity and increased processing in the works, it's conceivable that Egypt could also re-export more sunflower seed and soybean oils in the years ahead.

## Tariffs

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

Oilseed, Soybean Market Begin Year	2013/2014		2014/2015		2015/2016	
	Oct 2013		Oct 2014		Oct 2015	
Egypt	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Planted	8	8	8	8	0	8
Area Harvested	8	8	8	8	0	8
Beginning Stocks	51	51	48	48	0	81
Production	20	20	20	20	0	20
MY Imports	1,694	1,694	1,820	1,900	0	1,970
MY Imp. from U.S.	646	646	675	700	0	0
MY Imp. from EU	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply	1,765	1,765	1,888	1,968	0	2,071

MY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Exp. to EU	0	0	0	0	0	0
Crush	1,680	1,680	1,800	1,850	0	1,950
Food Use Dom. Cons.	17	17	17	17	0	17
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	20	20	20	20	0	20
<b>Total Dom. Cons.</b>	<b>1,717</b>	<b>1,717</b>	<b>1,837</b>	<b>1,887</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,987</b>
Ending Stocks	48	48	51	81	0	84
<b>Total Distribution</b>	<b>1,765</b>	<b>1,765</b>	<b>1,888</b>	<b>1,968</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,071</b>
<b>TS=TD</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

<b>Meal, Soybean</b>	2013/2014		2014/2015		2015/2016	
<b>Market Begin Year</b>	Oct 2013		Oct 2014		Oct 2015	
<b>Egypt</b>	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Crush	1,680	1,680	1,800	1,850	0	1,950
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0.7887	0.7887	0.7889	0.7892	0.0000	0.7897
Beginning Stocks	76	76	65	65	0	73
Production	1,325	1,325	1,420	1,460	0	1,540
MY Imports	1,116	1,116	1,045	1,100	0	1,150
MY Imp. from U.S.	202	202	150	300	0	0
MY Imp. from EU	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total Supply</b>	<b>2,517</b>	<b>2,517</b>	<b>2,530</b>	<b>2,625</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,763</b>
MY Exports	2	2	2	2	0	2
MY Exp. to EU	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food Use Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	2,450	2,450	2,465	2,550	0	2,670
<b>Total Dom. Cons.</b>	<b>2,450</b>	<b>2,450</b>	<b>2,465</b>	<b>2,550</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,670</b>
Ending Stocks	65	65	63	73	0	91
<b>Total Distribution</b>	<b>2,517</b>	<b>2,517</b>	<b>2,530</b>	<b>2,625</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,763</b>
<b>SME</b>	<b>2,450</b>	<b>2,450</b>	<b>2,465</b>	<b>2,550</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,670</b>
<b>TS=TD</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

<b>Oil, Soybean</b>	2013/2014		2014/2015		2015/2016	
<b>Market Begin Year</b>	Oct 2013		Oct 2014		Oct 2015	
<b>Egypt</b>	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Crush	1,680	1,680	1,800	1,850	0	1,950
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0.1786	0.1786	0.1789	0.1784	0.0000	0.1795
Beginning Stocks	78	78	9	9	0	4
Production	300	300	322	330	0	350
MY Imports	213	213	280	280	0	290
MY Imp. from U.S.	10	10	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from EU	5	5	5	0	0	0

<b>Total Supply</b>	591	591	611	619	0	644
MY Exports	86	86	85	85	0	85
MY Exp. to EU	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial Dom. Cons.	12	12	12	12	0	12
Food Use Dom. Cons.	484	484	510	518	0	540
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0
-	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total Dom. Cons.</b>	496	496	522	530	0	552
Ending Stocks	9	9	4	4	0	7
<b>Total Distribution</b>	591	591	611	619	0	644
<b>TS=TD</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0

<b>Oilseed, Sunflowerseed</b>	2013/2014		2014/2015		2015/2016	
<b>Market Begin Year</b>	Oct 2013		Oct 2014		Oct 2015	
<b>Egypt</b>	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Planted	6	6	7	7	0	7
Area Harvested	6	6	7	7	0	7
<b>Beginning Stocks</b>	6	6	0	0	0	1
Production	16	16	17	17	0	17
MY Imports	53	53	60	60	0	60
MY Imp. from U.S.	3	3	3	0	0	0
MY Imp. from EU	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total Supply</b>	75	75	77	77	0	78
MY Exports	3	3	3	3	0	3
MY Exp. to EU	0	0	0	0	0	0
Crush	65	65	66	66	0	66
Food Use Dom. Cons.	7	7	7	7	0	8
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total Dom. Cons.</b>	72	72	73	73	0	74
Ending Stocks	0	0	1	1	0	1
<b>Total Distribution</b>	75	75	77	77	0	78
<b>TS=TD</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0

<b>Meal, Sunflowerseed</b>	2013/2014		2014/2015		2015/2016	
<b>Market Begin Year</b>	Oct 2013		Oct 2014		Oct 2015	
<b>Egypt</b>	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Crush	65	65	66	66	0	66
<b>Extr. Rate, 999.9999</b>	0.5692	0.5692	0.5606	0.5606	0.0000	0.5606
<b>Beginning Stocks</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production	37	37	37	37	0	37
MY Imports	85	85	100	90	0	95
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from EU	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total Supply</b>	122	122	137	127	0	132

MY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Exp. to EU	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food Use Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	122	122	137	127	0	132
<b>Total Dom. Cons.</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>132</b>
Ending Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total Distribution</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>132</b>
<b>SME</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>125</b>
<b>TS=TD</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

<b>Oil, Sunflowerseed</b>	2013/2014		2014/2015		2015/2016	
<b>Market Begin Year</b>	Oct 2013		Oct 2014		Oct 2015	
<b>Egypt</b>	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Crush	65	65	66	66	0	66
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0.4154	0.4154	0.4242	0.4242	0.0000	0.4242
<b>Beginning Stocks</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>22</b>
Production	27	27	28	28	0	28
MY Imports	800	800	850	800	0	810
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from EU	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total Supply</b>	<b>921</b>	<b>921</b>	<b>929</b>	<b>879</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>860</b>
MY Exports	35	35	35	25	0	25
MY Exp. to EU	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food Use Dom. Cons.	835	835	845	832	0	830
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total Dom. Cons.</b>	<b>835</b>	<b>835</b>	<b>845</b>	<b>832</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>830</b>
Ending Stocks	51	51	49	22	0	5
<b>Total Distribution</b>	<b>921</b>	<b>921</b>	<b>929</b>	<b>879</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>860</b>
<b>TS=TD</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

<b>Oil, Palm</b>	2013/2014		2014/2015		2015/2016	
<b>Market Begin Year</b>	Oct 2013		Oct 2014		Oct 2015	
<b>Egypt</b>	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Planted	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area Harvested	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trees	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Beginning Stocks</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>102</b>
Production	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imports	1,165	1,165	1,225	1,200	0	1,230
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from EU	1	1	0	0	0	0
<b>Total Supply</b>	<b>1,267</b>	<b>1,267</b>	<b>1,327</b>	<b>1,302</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,332</b>
MY Exports	120	120	150	120	0	120

MY Exp. to EU	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial Dom. Cons.	120	120	130	130	0	130
Food Use Dom. Cons.	925	925	945	950	0	980
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total Dom. Cons.</b>	<b>1,045</b>	<b>1,045</b>	<b>1,075</b>	<b>1,080</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,110</b>
Ending Stocks	102	102	102	102	0	102
<b>Total Distribution</b>	<b>1,267</b>	<b>1,267</b>	<b>1,327</b>	<b>1,302</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,332</b>
<b>TS=TD</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>