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# GAIN Report

Global Agricultural Information Network

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## **South Africa - Republic of**

### **Oilseeds and Products Annual**

#### **The supply and demand for oilseeds in South Africa**

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**Report Highlights:**

For the 2013/14 MY, post forecasts a seven percent increase in the area planted with oilseeds, to a record 1.14 million hectares, which could produce a historical high of 1.67 million tons of oilseeds. This positive trend in oilseed production in South Africa is mainly driven by a 4-fold increase in soybean crushing capacity and an increase in soybean plantings. As a result, South Africa will crush a record of 1.4 million tons of oilseeds in the 2013/14 MY. Locally produced oilseed meal will increase by almost 50 percent, to 892,000 tons, from the 602,000 tons produced in the 2011/12 MY, and will represent almost 60 percent of the local demand, with imports of oilseed meals decreasing to around 680,000 tons.

## **Executive Summary**

For the 2013/14 MY, post forecasts a seven percent increase in the area planted with oilseeds later in 2013, to a record 1.14 million hectares, which could produce a historical high of 1.67 million tons of oilseeds. The increase in total oilseed plantings is mainly driven by a nine percent increase in soybean plantings to 580,000 hectares. A new soybean crushing plant, with a capacity of 185,000 tons per annum, started to operate in 2012 and another three plants, with a combined crushing capacity of approximately 650,000 tons are expected to be added through 2013. Post believes farmers will react positively to this increased local demand for soybeans and consequently will plant more hectares to soybeans. Post forecasts that sunflower seed and groundnut planted areas will increase only marginally to 510,000 hectares and 50,000 hectares, respectively.

The South African Crop Estimates Committee (CEC) released its first oilseeds production estimate for the 2012/13 MY on February 26, 2013. The CEC estimated the commercial oilseed crop at 1.6 million tons. However, the CEC did their yield surveys before a mid-season drought hit the Northwest and Free State Provinces and harshly affected the summer crops. The grain industry is in agreement that the CEC was overly-optimistic in the first estimate and that the committee will have to adjust the production estimates for summer crops significantly downwards at their subsequent meetings. After taking the drought conditions in consideration, post estimates the commercial oilseed crop at 1.44 million tons for the 2012/13 MY, 16 percent more than the 1.24 million tons produced in the 2011/12 MY.

In the 2011/12 MY, South Africa crushed a record 1.06 million tons of oilseeds, 15 percent more than in the previous year. Post estimates that this record will increase to 1.27 million tons in the 2012/13 MY, and to 1.4 million tons in the 2013/14 MY, due to the increase in soybean crushing capacity. As a result, local produced oilseed meal will increase by almost 50 percent, to 892,000 tons, in the 2013/14 MY, from the 602,000 tons produced in the 2011/12 MY, and will represent almost 60 percent of local consumption. Post estimates that in the 2012/13 MY, South Africa will crush, for the first time, more soybeans than sunflower seeds, due mainly to the increase in soybean crushing capacity and a decrease in sunflower production, and this will be the *status qua* for the future.

US\$1 = Rand 9.27 (03/26/2013)

Sources:

[www.sagis.org.za](http://www.sagis.org.za)

[www.grainsa.co.za](http://www.grainsa.co.za)

[www.safex.co.za](http://www.safex.co.za)

[www.daff.gov.za](http://www.daff.gov.za)

[www.afma.co.za](http://www.afma.co.za)

## **Total Oilseeds**

## Production

For the 2013/14 MY, post forecasts a seven percent increase in the area planted with oilseeds later in 2013, to a record 1.14 million hectares (see also Figure 1). The increase in total oilseed plantings is mainly driven by a nine percent increase in soybean plantings to 580,000 hectares. A new soybean crushing plant, with a capacity of 185,000 tons per annum, started to operate in 2012 and another three plants, with a combined crushing capacity of approximately 650,000 tons is expected to be added through 2013. Post believes farmers will react positively to this increased local demand for soybeans and consequently will plant more hectares to soybeans in the 2013/14 MY. Post forecasts that sunflower seed and groundnut planted areas will only increase marginally to 510,000 hectares and 50,000 hectares, respectively.

Based on average yields, post forecasts that South Africa will produce a record of 1.67 million tons of oilseeds on 1.14 million hectares for the 2013/14 MY(see also Figure 2). Soybean production will increase by 18 percent to 990,000 tons, while sunflower and groundnut production will increase to 610,000 tons and 70,000 tons, respectively.

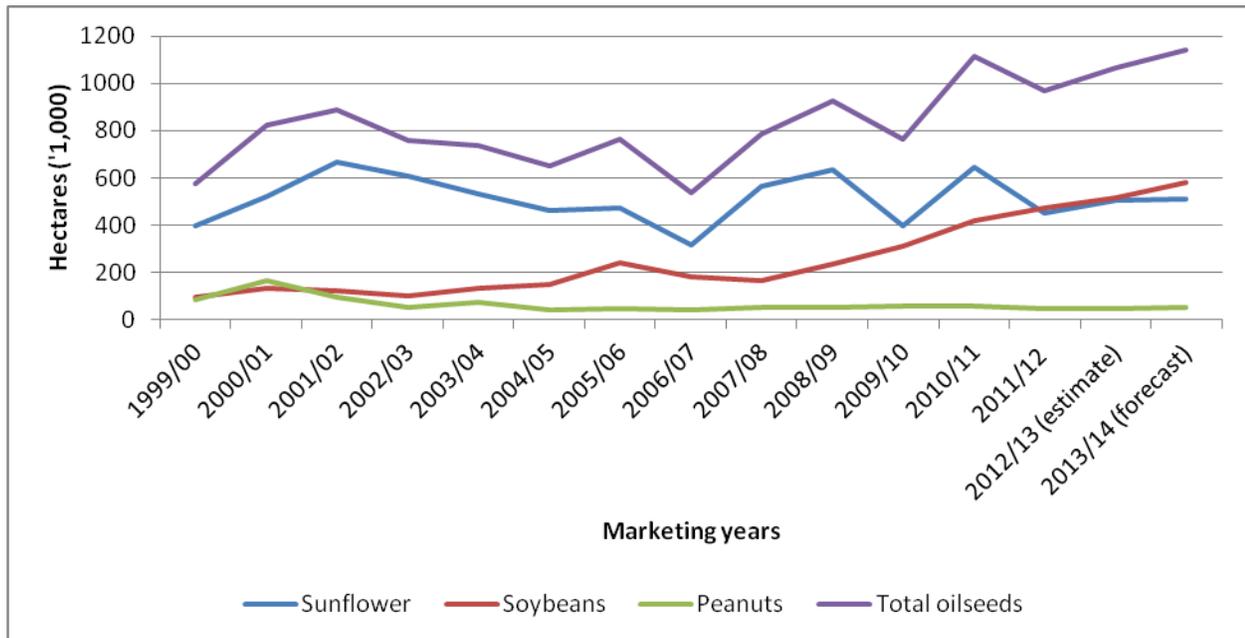
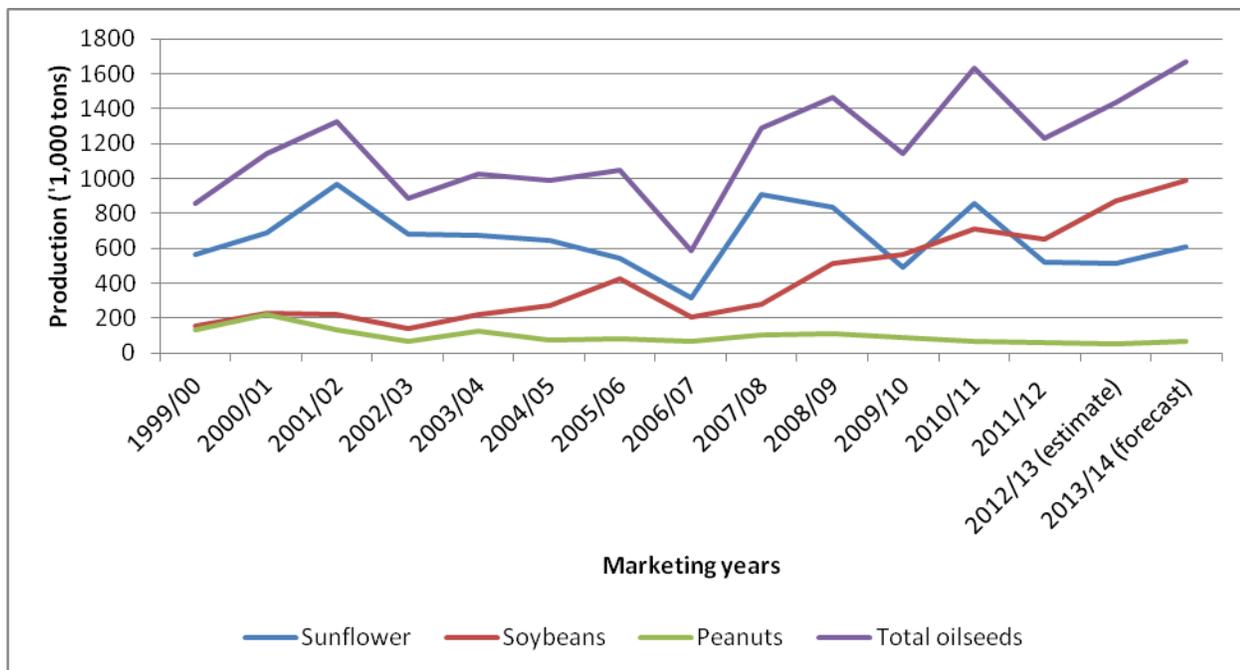


Figure 1: Trends in the area planted with oilseeds in South Africa since 2000



**Figure 2: Trends in the production of oilseeds in South Africa**

The South African Crop Estimates Committee (CEC) released its first oilseeds production estimate for the 2012/13 MY on February 26, 2013. The CEC estimated the commercial oilseed crop at 1.6 million tons. However, the CEC did their yield surveys before a mid-season drought hit the Northwest and Free State Provinces and harshly affected the summer crops. The grain industry is in agreement that the CEC was overly-optimistic in the first estimate and that the committee will have to adjust the production estimates for summer crops significantly downwards at their subsequent meetings. However, on the eastern side of South Africa, producers received enough rain and are expecting excellent summer crops with record yields predicted in some areas. Most of the sunflower production in South Africa is taking place in the Northwest Province and the western side of the Free State Province, while soybeans are produced mainly in the eastern side of the Free State Province and in Mpumalanga Province. After taking the drought conditions in consideration, post estimates the commercial oilseeds crop at 1.44 million tons for the 2012/13 MY, 16 percent more than the 1.24 million tons produced in the 2011/12 MY.

With the increase in crushing capacity, farmers planted a record of 515,000 hectares of soybeans in the 2012/13 MY, nine percent more than in the previous season. A record soybean crop of 870,000 is expected, 23 percent more than the previous season. Sunflower seed plantings increased by 11 percent to 505,000 hectares, mainly due to dry weather conditions that persisted during the normal planting period for corn, and as a result many farmers had to switch to sunflower production. With the drought conditions in the western side of South Africa's summer rainfall area, post estimates the 2012/13 MY sunflower seed crop at 510,000 tons, marginally less than the 530,000 tons produced in the 2011/12 MY. Post expects the groundnut crop to be on the same level as the previous season, i.e., 55,000 tons.

The following table contains area planted and production figures for sunflower, soybeans and peanuts for the 2011/12 MY (actual), 2012/13 MY (estimate) and 2013/14 MY (forecast).

**Table 1: Area planted and production of oilseeds in South Africa**

<b>Oilseeds</b>	<b>Area (1,000ha )</b>	<b>Yield MT/h a</b>	<b>Prod. (1,00 0 MT)</b>	<b>Area (1,000ha )</b>	<b>Yield MT/h a</b>	<b>Prod. (1,00 0 MT)</b>	<b>Area (1,000h a</b>	<b>Yield MT/h a</b>	<b>Prod (1,00 0 MT)</b>
<b>Marketin g year</b>	<b>2011/12</b>			<b>2012/13</b>			<b>2013/14</b>		
Sunflower	453	1.2	530	505	1.0	510	510	1.2	610
Soybeans	472	1.4	650	515	1.7	870	580	1.7	990
Peanuts*	45	1.3	59	47	1.2	55	50	1.4	70
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>970</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1,239</b>	<b>1,067</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1,435</b>	<b>1,140</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1,670</b>

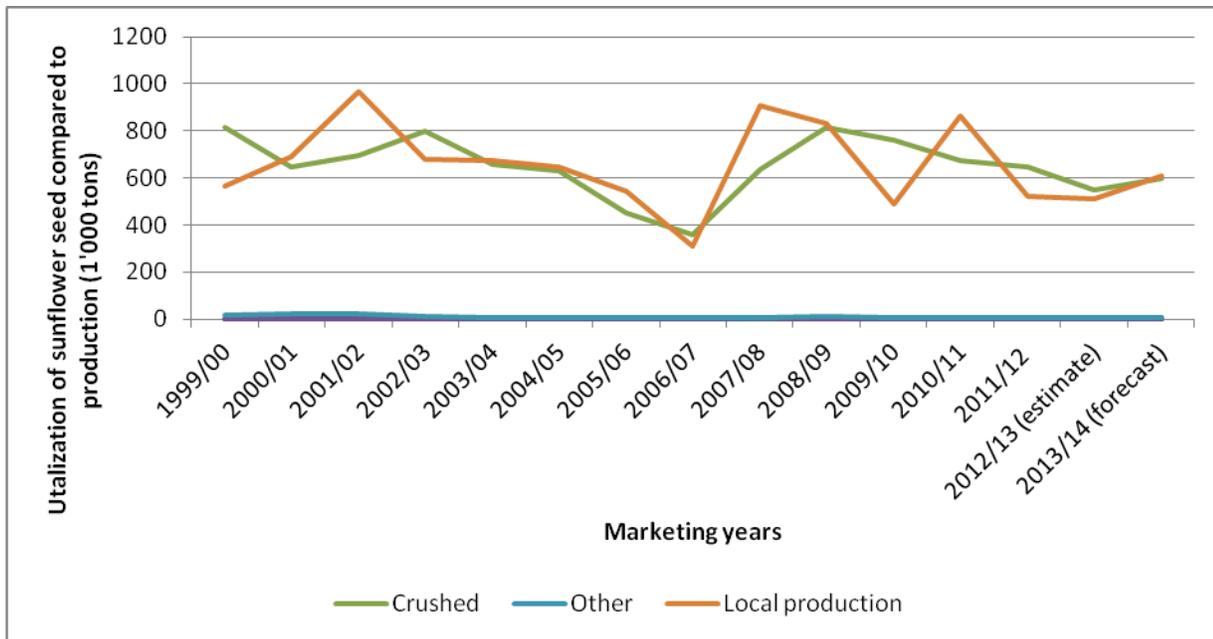
**Source:** SAGIS

\*Data supplied on a shelled basis, converted to in-shell (X1.33).

### **Consumption**

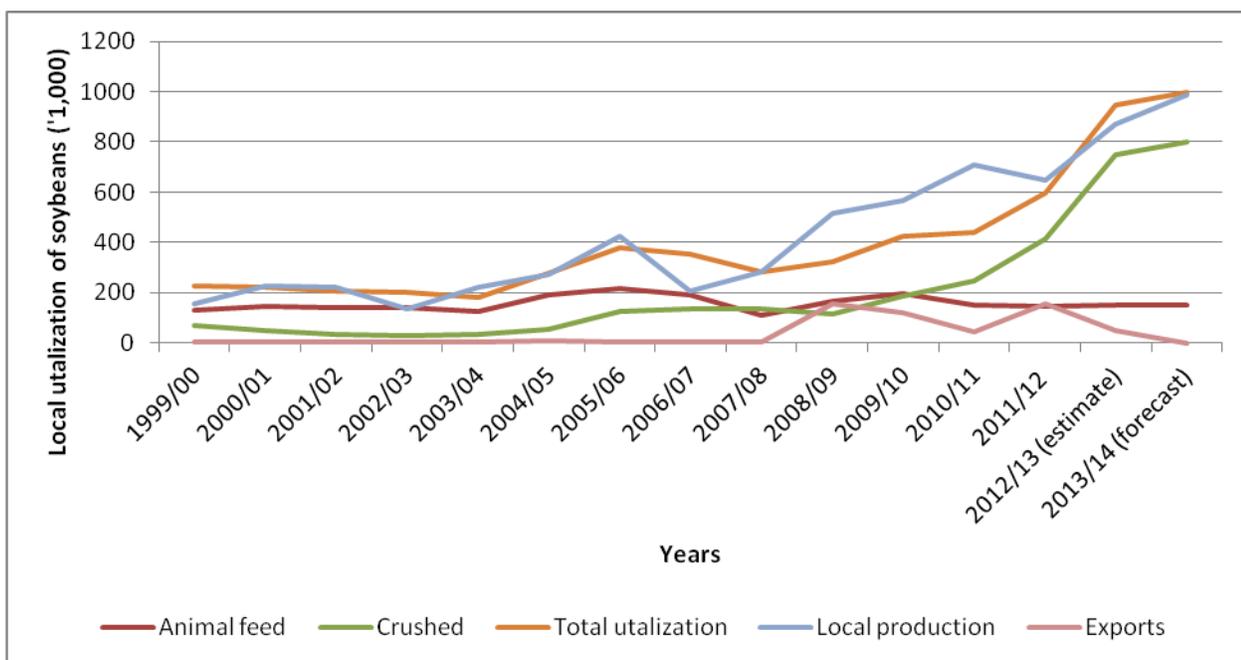
There is a strong correlation between the local production of sunflower seed and crushing capacity utilized per annum, as almost the entire sunflower crop is destined for the processing industry for conversion to sunflower oil. The crushing capacity for sunflower seeds in South Africa is estimated at around one million tons per annum, while the capacity of oilseed refineries is estimated at 950,000 tons per annum. In years of lower sunflower production, the activities at crushing plants are reduced and the refineries import more crude oil, as it is more cost effective than importing sunflower seeds. Figure 3 illustrates the strong correlation between the local production and crushing of sunflower seeds annually.

Sunflower meal, a by-product of the oil extraction process, is sold to local animal feed manufacturers. Sunflower meal is generally regarded as a low-value product that does not compare well to soybean meal in terms of nutritional value and fiber content. As a result, broiler rations cannot include more than seven percent sunflower meal. Hence, sunflower meal is mainly used as feed in the dairy and beef industries. Post estimates that only 520,000 tons of sunflower seed will be crushed in the 2012/13 MY, due to the current drought conditions and an expected lower sunflower seed crop. This is 20 percent lower than the 648,000 tons crushed in the 2011/12 MY. However, post forecasts an increase in crushed sunflower seeds in the 2013/14 MY, to 600,000 tons, due to an increase of locally produced sunflower seed.



**Figure 3: The utilization of sunflower seed in South Africa since 2000**

Figure 4 illustrates the increasing trend in the local utilization of soybeans in South Africa, mainly driven by an increase in crushing capacity. In 2012, an 185,000 tons per annum soybean crushing facility was added to the existing 240,000 tons, and, another estimated 650,000 tons of crushing capacity is expected to be added through 2013. This will increase the estimated soybean crushing capacity for South Africa to more than a million tons per annum by 2014.



**Figure 4: The utilization of soybean in South Africa since 2000**

With the increase in crushing capacity, South Africa crushed a record 413,000 tons of soybeans in the 2011/12 MY, and will almost double that in the 2013/14 MY to 800,000 tons. In the 2012/13 MY, South Africa is expected to crush, for the first time ever, more soybeans than sunflower seed. The local demand for soybean meal, as the preferred source of protein for animal feed, has increased in correlation with the increase in poultry production in South Africa and more than doubled over the past decade. As local production of soybean meal was limited in the past, almost all of the local consumption had to be imported. With the expansion of the local soybean crushing industry and soybean production, imports are expected to decrease to less than 30 percent of local consumption compared to more than 60 percent currently.

The domestic utilization of sunflower seed and soybeans for the 2011/12 MY (actual), 2012/13 MY (estimate) and 2013/14 MY (forecast) are summarized in Table 2.

**Table 2: The utilization of sunflower seed and soybeans by South Africa**

<b>Oilseeds (‘1,000 MT)</b>	<b>Sun- flower</b>	<b>Soy- bean s</b>	<b>Tota l</b>	<b>Sun- flower</b>	<b>Soy- bean s</b>	<b>Tota l</b>	<b>Sun- flower</b>	<b>Soy- bean s</b>	<b>Tota l</b>
<b>Marketin g year</b>	<b>2011/1 2</b>			<b>2012/1 3</b>			<b>2013/1 4</b>		
<b>Crush</b>	648	413	1,061	520	750	1,270	600	800	1,400
<b>Food</b>	1	27	28	1	30	31	1	35	36
<b>Animal feed</b>	3	145	148	3	150	153	4	150	154
<b>Seed</b>	3	5	8	3	8	11	3	8	11
<b>Other</b>	6	8	14	6	7	13	7	7	14
<b>Exports</b>	0	158	158	0	50	50	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL*</b>	<b>661</b>	<b>756</b>	<b>1,417</b>	<b>533</b>	<b>995</b>	<b>1,528</b>	<b>615</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>1,615</b>

**Source:** SAGIS & Grain SA

\* Including carryover stocks from previous seasons and imports

The domestic consumption for peanuts is shown in Table 3 for the 2011/12 MY (actual), 2012/13 MY (estimate) and 2013/14 MY (forecast). The domestic market is relatively stagnating at around 60,000 tons, with about 30,000 tons of peanuts being consumed in the direct edible market and about 25,000 tons for the peanut butter market.

**Table 3: The utilization of peanuts in South Africa**

<b>Peanuts* ('1,000 MT)</b>			
<b>Marketing year</b>	<b>2011/12</b>	<b>2012/13</b>	<b>2013/14</b>
<b>Direct edible market</b>	30	30	30
<b>Peanut butter market</b>	22	25	25
<b>Oil and oilcake</b>	3	3	3
<b>Seed</b>	3	2	3
<b>Exports</b>	16	14	20
<b>Other</b>	2	1	1
<b>TOTAL**</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>82</b>

**Source:** SAGIS & Grain SA

\*Data supplied on a shelled basis, converted to in-shell (X1.33)

\*\* Including carryover stocks from previous seasons and imports

## Trade

South Africa's trade in oilseeds is mainly directed to the imports of oil and protein meal, however, in the 2011/12 MY, South Africa exported 158,000 tons of soybeans, destined for the premium tofu markets of Malaysia and Indonesia. Exports of soybeans are expected to decrease to about 50,000 tons in the 2012/13 MY, and to zero in the 2013/14 MY, as local processing of soybeans will increase due to the construction of new crushing facilities.

South Africa imported a small amount (25,000 tons) of sunflower seeds in the 2011/12 MY. Due to the drought conditions and an expected decrease in the sunflower seed crop, imports of sunflower seed are expected to increase to about 50,000 tons in the 2012/13 MY, but should normalize again at 25,000 tons in the 2013/14 MY.

Exports of peanuts (according to SAGIS) reached about 16,000 tons for the 2011/12 MY. Exports are expected to decrease to 14,000 tons in the 2012/13 MY, but will recover in the 2013/14 MY to 20,000 tons, due to a increase in local production.

Current import tariffs for oilseeds and oilseed products are summarized in Table 4.

**Table 4: Current import tariffs of oilseeds**

<b>Product</b>	<b>General rate of duty</b>	<b>EU</b>	<b>EFTA</b>	<b>SADC</b>
Sunflower seed	9.4%	Free	9.4%	Free
Soybeans	8%	Free	8%	Free
Peanuts	10%	Free	10%	Free
Soybean meal	6.6%	Free	6.6%	Free
Sunflower meal	6.6%	Free	6.6%	Free
Soybean oil	10%	Free	10%	Free

Sunflower oil	10%	Free	10%	Free
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Source: Cargo-info

## Prices

The SAFEX prices for sunflower and soybeans as of 03/19/2013 are shown in Table 5. Local sunflower prices are trading 14 percent higher than a year ago, while soybean prices are trading 27 percent higher. Factors that are contributing to the year-on-year increases in oilseed prices, includes, higher international oilseed prices, the depreciation of the Rand against the United States Dollar and the current drought conditions in South Africa.

**Table 5: SAFEX prices for sunflower and soybeans**

SAFEX Futures prices			
Commodity	2013/03	2013/05	2013/07
Sunflower	R5,225/t (\$564/t)	R5,270/t (\$569/t)	R5,373/t (\$580/t)
Soybeans	R4,726/t (\$510/t)	R4,703/t (\$507/t)	R4,773/t (\$515/t)

Source: SAFEX

Oilseed, Sunflower seed South Africa	2011/2012		2012/2013		2013/2014	
	Market Year Begin: Jan 2012		Market Year Begin: Jan 2013		Market Year Begin: Jan 2014	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Planted	455	453	500	505		510
Area Harvested	453	453	500	505		510
Beginning Stocks	118	118	31	12		39
Production	515	530	625	510		610
MY Imports	25	25	25	50		25
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0		0
MY Imp. from EU	0	0	0	30		0
Total Supply	658	673	681	572		674
MY Exports	0	0	5	0		0
MY Exp. to EU	0	0	0	0		0
Crush	610	648	630	520		600
Food Use Dom. Cons.	3	1	3	1		1
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	14	12	12	12		14
Total Dom. Cons.	627	661	645	533		615
Ending Stocks	31	12	31	39		59
Total Distribution	658	673	681	572		674
1000 HA, 1000 MT						

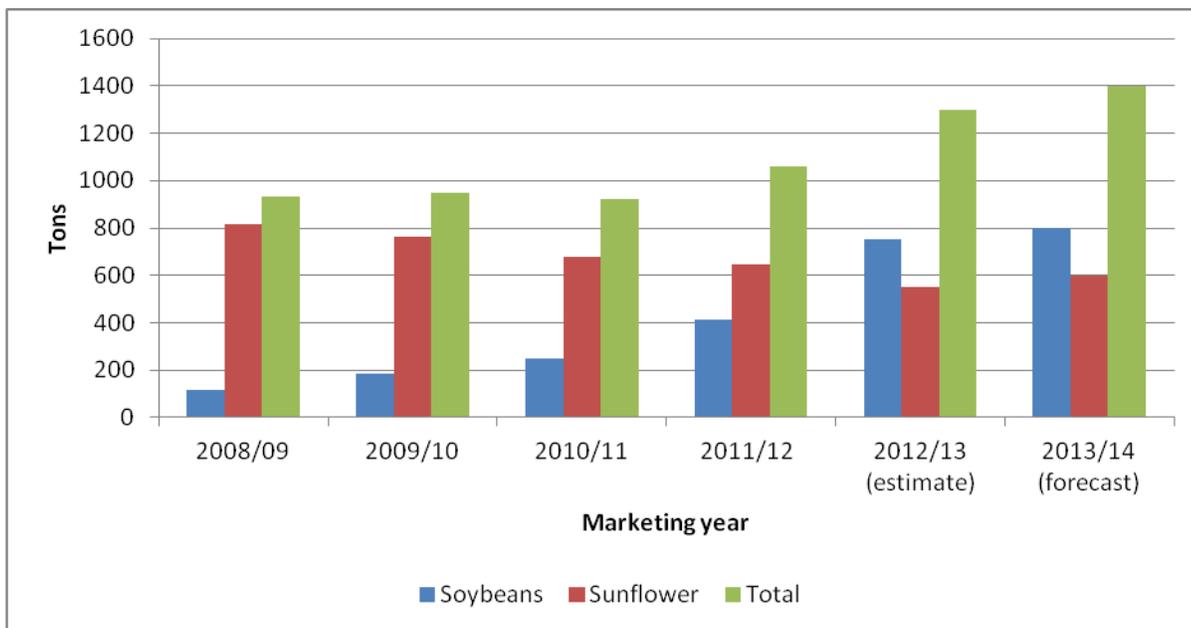
Oilseed, Soybean South Africa	2011/2012		2012/2013		2013/2014	
	Market Year Begin: Jan 2012		Market Year Begin: Jan 2013		Market Year Begin: Jan 2013	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Planted	475	472	500	515		580
Area Harvested	472	472	500	515		580
Beginning Stocks	87	335	57	229		104
Production	710	650	850	870		990
MY Imports	0	0	0	0		0
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0		0
MY Imp. from EU	0	0	0	0		0
Total Supply	797	985	907	1,099		1,094
MY Exports	80	158	100	50		0
MY Exp. to EU	0	0	0	0		0
Crush	260	413	290	750		800
Food Use Dom. Cons.	40	27	40	30		35
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	360	158	365	165		165
Total Dom. Cons.	660	598	695	945		1,000
Ending Stocks	57	229	112	104		94
Total Distribution	797	985	907	1,099		1,094
1000 HA, 1000 MT						

Oilseed, Peanut South Africa	2011/2012		2012/2013		2013/2014	
	Market Year Begin: Mar 2012		Market Year Begin: Mar 2013		Market Year Begin: Mar 2014	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Planted	45	45	55	47		50
Area Harvested	45	45	55	47		50
Beginning Stocks	9	9	1	6		6
Production	87	78	120	73		93
MY Imports	25	24	20	30		20
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0		0
MY Imp. from EU	0	0	0	0		0
Total Supply	121	111	141	109		119
MY Exports	13	21	18	18		27
MY Exp. to EU	0	0	0	0		0
Crush	20	4	25	4		4
Food Use Dom. Cons.	82	76	84	77		77
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	5	4	9	4		4
Total Dom. Cons.	107	84	118	85		85
Ending Stocks	1	6	5	6		7
Total Distribution	121	111	141	109		119
1000 HA, 1000 MT						

## Total Meals

### Production

In the 2011/12 MY, South Africa crushed a record 1.06 million tons of oilseeds, 15 percent more than in the previous year. Post estimates that this record will increase to 1.27 million tons in the 2012/13 MY, and to 1.4 million tons in the 2013/14 MY, on increased soybean crushing capacity (see also Figure 5). As a result, local produced oilseed meal will increase by almost 50 percent to 892,000 tons in the 2013/14 MY, from the 602,000 tons produced in the 2011/12 MY, and will represent almost 60 percent of local demand. Post estimates that in the 2012/13 MY, South Africa will crush, for the first time, more soybeans than sunflower seeds, due to the increase in soybean crushing capacity and a decrease in sunflower production, and this will be the *status qua* in the future. In Table 6, the production of soybean meal and sunflower meal in South Africa are shown for the 2011/12 MY (actual), 2012/13 MY (estimate) and 2013/14 MY (forecast). Crushing yields used includes 42 percent meal for sunflower seeds and 80 percent meal for soybeans.



**Figure 5: Trends in oilseeds crushed in South Africa**

**Table 6: Oilseed meal production in South Africa**

Oilseeds (1,000MT)	Crush			Meal produced		
	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
Sunflower (42% meal)	648	520	600	272	218	252
Soybean (80% meal)	413	750	800	330	600	640
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,061</b>	<b>1,270</b>	<b>1,400</b>	<b>602</b>	<b>818</b>	<b>892</b>

Source: SAGIS

### Consumption

South Africa's consumption of oilseed meal stayed constant at approximately 1.5 million tons in the 2011/12 MY, as slow economic growth and high feed prices resulted in growth of less than two percent in broiler production. As already mentioned, the broiler industry is a major consumer of soybean meal. The business environment for broiler production is not expected to improve in 2013, as poultry feed prices are expected to remain at relatively high levels. As a result, it is estimated that South Africa's broiler industry will only grow marginally in 2013 and 2014. Hence, post estimates that the consumption of oilseed meal will grow by only about two percent in the 2012/13 MY to 1.53 million tons and by another two percent in 2013/14 MY to 1.56 million tons.

In Table 7 the consumption of soybean meal and sunflower meal in South Africa is shown for the 2011/12 MY (actual), 2012/13 MY (estimate) and 2013/14 MY (forecast).

**Table 7: The consumption of soybean meal and sunflower meal**

Oilseeds (1,000MT)			
Marketing year	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
Sunflower meal	400	400	400
Soybean meal	1,100	1,130	1,160
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,500</b>	<b>1,530</b>	<b>1,560</b>

### Trade

Figure 6 illustrates the trend in the replacement of oilseed meal imports with locally produced oilseed meal in South Africa. Expectations are that South Africa will import less than 30 percent of oilseed meal consumption in the next few years.



	Market Year Begin: Jan 2012		Market Year Begin: Jan 2013		Market Year Begin: Jan 2014	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
<b>Crush</b>	610	648	630	520		600
<b>Extr. Rate, 999.9999</b>	0	0	0	0		0
<b>Beginning Stocks</b>	5	5	7	6		1
<b>Production</b>	258	272	267	218		252
<b>MY Imports</b>	140	133	70	180		150
<b>MY Imp. from U.S.</b>	0	0	0	0		0
<b>MY Imp. from EU</b>	0	0	0	0		0
<b>Total Supply</b>	403	410	344	404		403
<b>MY Exports</b>	3	4	0	3		3
<b>MY Exp. to EU</b>	0	0	0	0		0
<b>Industrial Dom. Cons.</b>	0	0	0	0		0
<b>Food Use Dom. Cons.</b>	0	0	0	0		0
<b>Feed Waste Dom. Cons.</b>	393	400	344	400		400
<b>Total Dom. Cons.</b>	393	400	344	400		400
<b>Ending Stocks</b>	7	6	0	1		0
<b>Total Distribution</b>	403	410	344	404		403
1000 MT, PERCENT						

**Total Oils**

## Production

Post estimates that South Africa will produce about 344,000 tons of oilseed oil in the 2012/13 MY. This is almost eight percent more than the 320,000 tons produced in the 2011/12 MY. For the 2013/14 MY, post forecasts that locally produced oilseed oil will increase again by eight percent to 372,000 tons on increased crushing capacity. In Table 8, the production of soybean oil and sunflower oil in South Africa is shown for the 2011/12 MY (actual), 2012/13 MY (estimate) and 2013/14 MY (forecast). Crushing yields used include 38 percent oil for sunflower seed and 18 percent oil for soybeans.

**Table 8: Oilseed oil production in South Africa**

Oilseeds (1,000MT)	Crush			Oil produce		
	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
Sunflower (38% oil)	648	520	600	246	198	228
Soybean (18% oil)	413	750	800	74	135	144
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,061</b>	<b>1,270</b>	<b>1,400</b>	<b>320</b>	<b>333</b>	<b>372</b>

## Consumption

South Africa consumes about 1.1 million tons of oilseed oil per annum. Approximately 30 percent of the vegetable oils are locally produced. In Table 9, the consumption of soybean oil, sunflower oil, palm oil and other vegetable oils in South Africa are shown for the 2011/12 MY (actual), 2012/13 MY (estimate) and 2013/14 MY (forecast). Post estimates that the consumption of oilseed oil will grow only by about two percent in the 2012/13 MY, to 1.11 million tons, and by another two percent in 2013/14 MY to 1.13 million tons. Economic growth is the main overall driver for the increase in the demand for oilseed oil and South Africa's economy is expected to grow by less than three percent in 2013 and 2014. Labor unrest and prospects of slower global economic recovery will impact negatively on economic growth.

**Table 9: The consumption of soybean oil, sunflower oil and palm oil in South Africa**

Oilseeds (1,000MT)			
Marketing year	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
Sunflower oil	390	360	370
Soybean oil	195	240	250
Palm oil	400	410	410
Other oils	100	100	100
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,085</b>	<b>1,110</b>	<b>1,130</b>

## Trade

South Africa imported 902,918 tons of oilseed oil in the 2011/12 MY, eight percent more than the previous season. Sunflower oil imports increased by more than 100,000 tons to 195,985 tons in the

2011/12 MY, due to a decrease in local production. On the other hand, soybean oil imports decreased by 28 percent to 197,938 tons, due to the increased capacity in local soybean crushing. Sunflower oil was imported from Argentina (61 percent of total sunflower oil imports), Ukraine (17 percent), and Switzerland (7 percent), while soybean oil was imported mainly from Spain (36 percent), the Netherlands (35 percent) and Germany (16 percent). The imports of palm oil increased by ten percent in the 2011/12 MY, to 400,742 tons. Palm oil is mainly imported from Indonesia (51 percent) and Malaysia (47 percent).

For the 2012/13 MY and 2013/14 MY, oilseed oil imports are expected to be on the same level as the 2011/12 MY, i.e., around 900,000 tons, as the demand for oilseed oil is expected to increase only marginally.

South Africa also exports oilseed oils to neighboring countries such as Zimbabwe and Mozambique. In the 2011/12 MY, South Africa exported almost 140,000 tons of oilseed oil. These exports are expected to continue at the same level in the 2012/13 MY and 2013/14 MY.

Oil, Sunflower seed South Africa	2011/2012		2012/2013		2013/2014	
	Market Year Begin: Jan 2012		Market Year Begin: Jan 2013		Market Year Begin: Jan 2014	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Crush	610	648	630	520		600
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0	0	0	0		0
Beginning Stocks	28	28	50	34		32
Production	237	246	246	198		228
MY Imports	180	196	100	210		190
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0		0
MY Imp. from EU	0	0	0	0		0
Total Supply	445	470	396	442		450
MY Exports	50	46	50	50		50
MY Exp. to EU	0	0	0	0		0
Industrial Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0		0
Food Use Dom. Cons.	345	390	320	360		370
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0		0
Total Dom. Cons.	345	390	320	360		370
Ending Stocks	50	34	26	32		30
Total Distribution	445	470	396	442		450
1000 MT, PERCENT						

Oil, Soybean South Africa	2011/2012		2012/2013		2013/2014	
	Market Year Begin: Jan 2012		Market Year Begin: Jan 2013		Market Year Begin: Jan 2014	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Crush	260	413	290	750		800
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0	0	0	0		0

<b>Beginning Stocks</b>	3	3	9	3		8
<b>Production</b>	47	74	53	135		144
<b>MY Imports</b>	277	198	280	190		190
<b>MY Imp. from U.S.</b>	0	0	0	0		0
<b>MY Imp. from EU</b>	227	172	230	170		170
<b>Total Supply</b>	327	275	342	328		342
<b>MY Exports</b>	63	77	63	80		80
<b>MY Exp. to EU</b>	0	0	0	0		0
<b>Industrial Dom. Cons.</b>	0	0	0	0		0
<b>Food Use Dom. Cons.</b>	255	195	267	240		250
<b>Feed Waste Dom. Cons.</b>	0	0	0	0		0
<b>-</b>	0	0	0	0		0
<b>Total Dom. Cons.</b>	255	195	267	240		250
<b>Ending Stocks</b>	9	3	12	8		12
<b>Total Distribution</b>	327	275	342	328		342
1000 MT, PERCENT						