

USDA Foreign Agricultural Service

# 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:**

Due to an extreme drought oilseed production in South Africa is expected to decrease by 20 percent in the 2015/16 MY to 1.4 million tons. However, post forecasts that the increasing trend in the production of oilseeds in South Africa, before the drought, will continue in the 2016/17 MY, under normal climatic conditions, due to the demand pull from the investments that have grown the oilseed processing capacity in South Africa. As a result, post estimates South Africa will crush a record of 1.8 million tons of oilseeds in the 2016/17 MY and oilseed meal imports will drop to less than 40 percent of local consumption.

## **Executive Summary**

Due to the demand pull from the investments that have grown the oilseed processing capacity in South Africa to 2.2 million tons, post believes the increasing trend in area planted with oilseeds before the drought, will continue in the 2016/17 MY under normal climatic conditions. As a result, post forecasts that an area of 1.3 million hectares will be planted with oilseeds later in 2016, for the 2016/17 MY, up 8 percent from the area planted in the 2015/16 MY.

Based on average yields, post forecasts that South Africa will produce 1.9 million tons of oilseeds for the 2016/17 MY, 32 percent more than in the 2015/16 MY. Soybean production will increase to 1.1 million tons, 62 percent more than in the 2015/16 MY. Sunflower production will be on the same levels as in the 2015/16 MY, i.e. 710,000 tons, while groundnut production will double to 65,000 tons.

South Africa is battling one of the worst droughts ever recorded in the country that already started in early 2015. The drought has a negative impact on the production of oilseeds for the 2015/16 MY. Early estimates by the Crop Estimates Committee (CEC) indicated a 20 percent drop in total oilseeds production from 1.8 million tons in the 2014/15 MY to 1.4 million tons in the 2015/16 MY. As a result, post estimates that South Africa will have to import about 250,000 tons of soybeans and 30,000 tons of sunflower seed to supplement local production and to utilize crushing capacity optimal. In addition, the imports of sunflower meal and soybean meal will increase by about two percent to 650,000 tons and oilseed oil imports will increase by eight percent to 900,000 tons, due to a decreased in oilseeds crushed.

US\$1 = Rand 15.25 (4/06/2016)

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

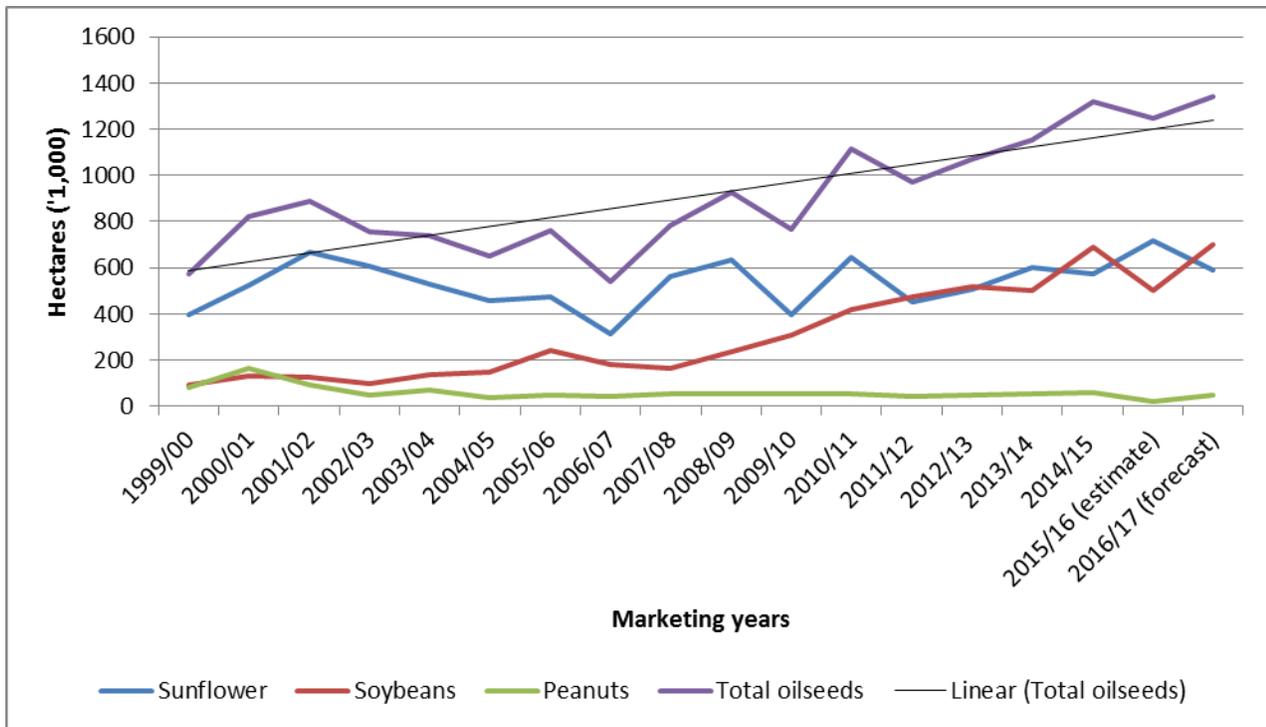
South Africa is battling one of the worst droughts ever recorded in the country that already started in early 2015. According to the South African Weather Services, 2015 was then also the driest year on record in South Africa dating back to 1904. The drought has a negative impact on the production of oilseeds for the 2015/16 MY (marketing year started March, 1, 2016). Early estimates by the Crop Estimates Committee (CEC) indicated a 20 percent drop in total oilseeds production from 1.8 million tons in the 2014/15 MY to 1.4 million tons in the 2015/16 MY. The drought also had a negative impact on the area planted with soybeans and groundnuts. The area planted with soybeans dropped by 27 percent from 687,300 hectares in the 2014/15 MY to 502,800 hectares in the 2015/16 MY. The area planted with peanuts dropped by 60 percent from 58,000 in the 2014/15 MY to 22,600 in the 2015/16 MY. On the other hand, the area under sunflower seeds increased by 25 percent from 576,000 hectares in the 2014/15 MY to 718,500 hectares in the 2015/16 MY. Due to the late arrival of rain in the 2015/16 MY, many producers opted to rather plant sunflower seed instead of corn, because of the shorter growing season before the first frost. As a result only about 75 percent of the normal corn area was planted.

For the 2016/17 MY (marketing year starts March, 1, 2017), post believes the increasing trend in area planted with oilseeds before the drought, will continue, due to the demand pull from the investments that have grown the oilseed processing capacity in South Africa (see also Figure 1). However, record high corn prices will lessen the increase in area planted with oilseeds, as producers will opt to plant more corn. As a result, post forecasts that under normal climatic conditions, an area of 1.3 million hectares will be planted with oilseeds later in 2016, for the 2016/17 MY, up 8 percent from the area planted in the 2015/16 MY.

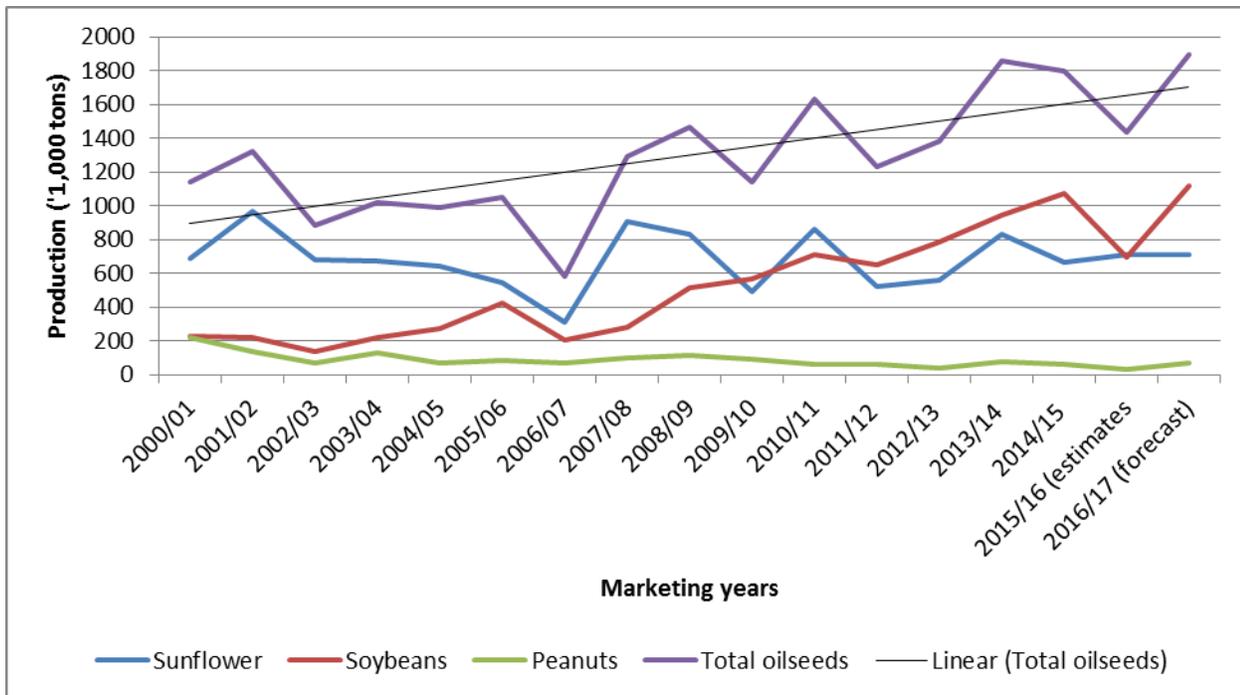
Post forecasts a 39 percent growth in the area planted with soybeans in the 2016/17 MY to 700,000 hectares, due to the added soybean crushing capacity and the increased affinity by farmers to use soybeans as a rotational crop with corn. South Africa invested an estimated R1 billion (US\$100 million) the past few years on expanding its soybean processing capacity to replace soybean meal imports. As a result, about 1.2 million tons of additional oilseed processing capacity has been created, bringing South Africa's current total oilseed capacity to an estimated 2.2 million tons per annum.

Post forecasts that sunflower seed area planted will decrease by 18 percent in the 2016/17 MY to 590,000 hectares, as farmers will increase corn plantings. Peanut planted areas will double after the drought to its normal levels of around 50,000 hectares.

Based on average yields, post forecasts that South Africa will produce about 1.9 million tons of oilseeds for the 2016/17 MY (see also Figure 2), 32 percent more than in the 2015/16 MY. Soybean production will increase to 1.1 million tons, 62 percent more than in the 2015/16 MY. Sunflower production will be on the same levels as in the 2015/16 MY, i.e. 710,000 tons, while peanut production will double to 65,000 tons.



**Figure 1: Trends in the area planted with oilseeds in South Africa since the 1999/00 MY**



**Figure 2: Trends in the production of oilseeds in South Africa since the 1999/00 MY**

The following table contains area planted and production figures for sunflower, soybeans and peanuts for the 2014/15 MY (actual), 2015/16 MY (estimate) and 2016/17 MY (forecast).

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

Oilseeds	Area (1,000ha)	Yield MT/ha	Prod (1,000 MT)	Area (1,000ha)	Yield MT/ha	Prod. (1,000 MT)	Area (1,000ha)	Yield MT/ha	Prod. (1,000 MT)
	<b>2014/15 MY</b>			<b>2015/16 MY</b>			<b>2016/17 MY</b>		
Sunflower	576	1.2	664	719	1.0	711	590	1.2	710
Soybeans	687	1.6	1,070	503	1.4	692	700	1.6	1,120
Peanuts*	58	1.1	62	23	1.5	34	50	1.3	65
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,321</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1,795</b>	<b>1,245</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1,437</b>	<b>1,340</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1,895</b>

Source: SAGIS

\*Data supplied on a shelled basis, converted to in-shell (x1.33).

### Consumption

South Africa consumes about 2.1 million tons of oilseeds annually. As a result of the current drought conditions, South Africa will use less locally produced oilseeds in the 2015/16 MY, while imports of oilseeds are expected to increase.

Post forecasts that a record 1.8 million tons of oilseed will be crushed in the 2016/17 MY, up nine percent from the 1.7 million tons that will be crushed in the 2015/16 MY. Table 2 illustrates the domestic utilization of sunflower seed and soybeans in South Africa for the 2014/15 MY (actual), 2015/16 MY (estimate) and 2016/17 MY (forecast).

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

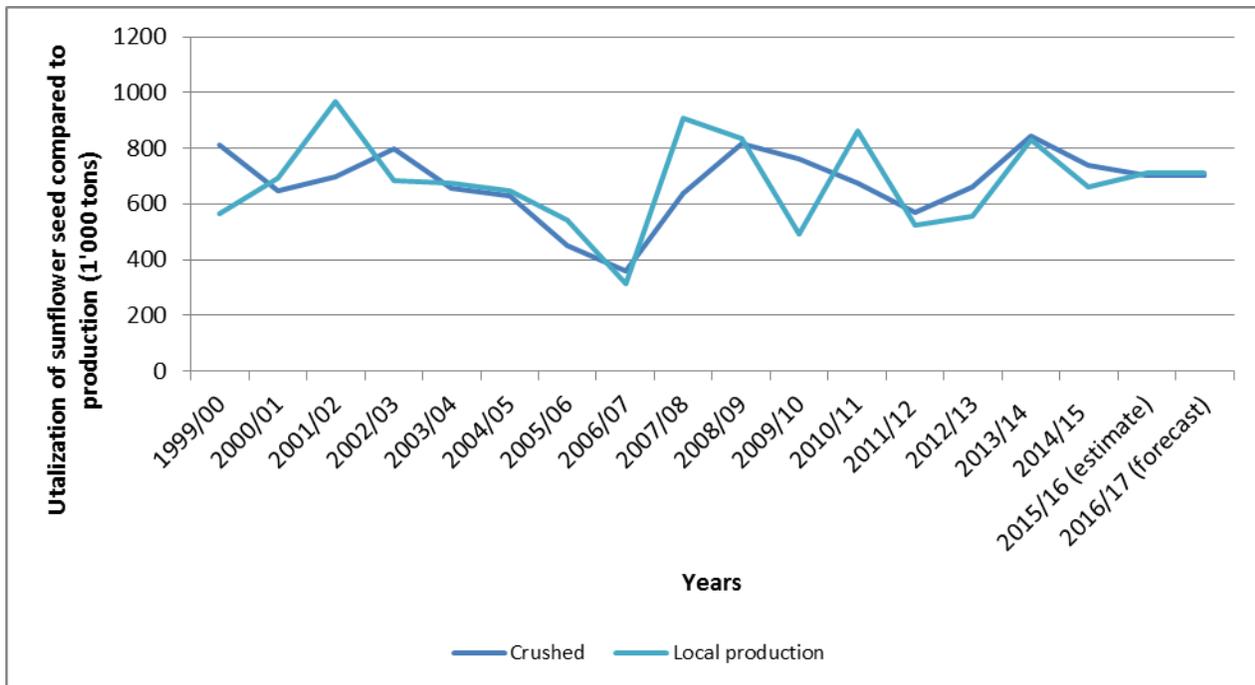
Oilseeds (*1,000 MT)	Sun-flower	Soy-beans	Total	Sun-flower	Soy-beans	Total	Sun-flower	Soy-beans	Total
Marketing year	<b>2014/15</b>			<b>2015/16</b>			<b>2016/17</b>		
<b>Crush</b>	738	988	1,726	700	950	1,650	700	1,100	1,800
<b>Food</b>	1	24	25	1	25	26	1	25	26
<b>Animal feed</b>	9	122	131	3	125	128	3	125	128
<b>Seed</b>	3	8	11	3	5	8	3	5	8
<b>Other</b>	4	5	9	5	5	10	5	5	10
<b>Exports</b>	0	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>755</b>	<b>1,152</b>	<b>1,907</b>	<b>712</b>	<b>1,110</b>	<b>1,822</b>	<b>712</b>	<b>1,260</b>	<b>1,972</b>
<b>Imports</b>	36	125	161	30	250	280	0	150	150

Source: SAGIS & Grain SA

Almost the entire local 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

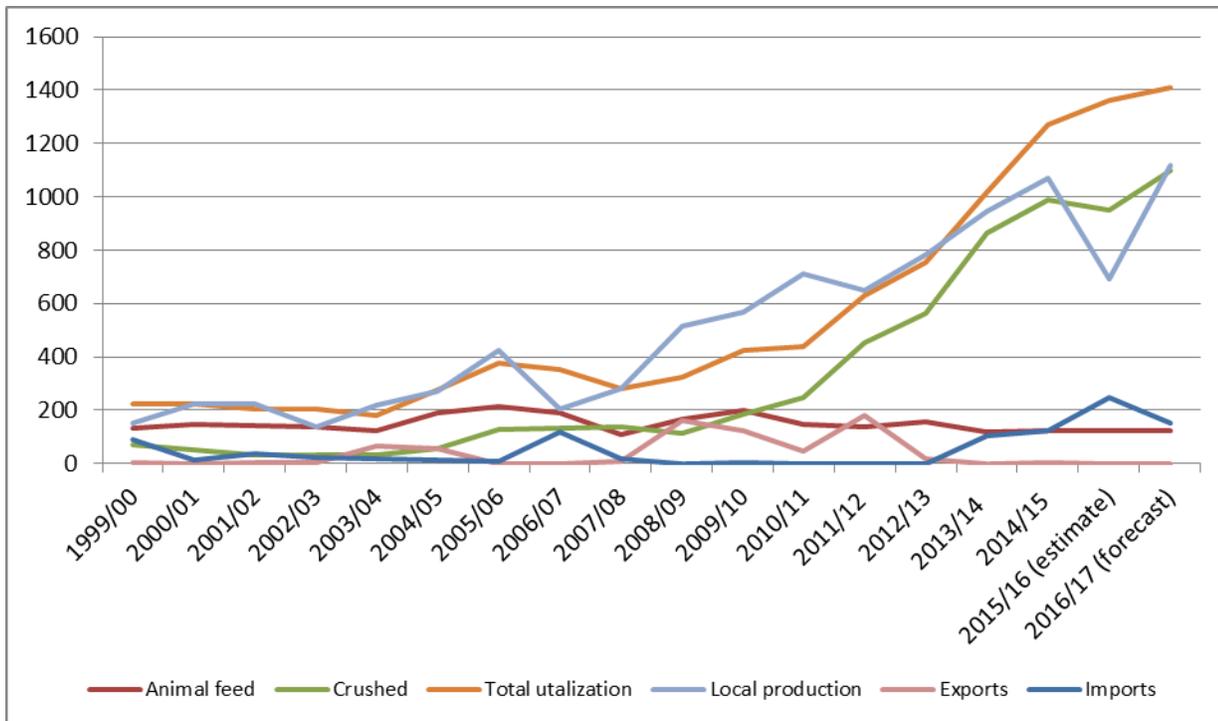
import more crude oil, as it is more cost effective than importing sunflower seeds. Figure 3 illustrates the strong correlation between the local production and crushing of sunflower seeds annually.

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.



**Figure 3: The utilization of sunflower seed in South Africa since the 1999/00 MY**

Figure 4 illustrates the increasing trend in the local utilization of soybeans in South Africa, mainly driven by an increase in crushing capacity. With the increase in crushing capacity, South Africa crushed a record 988,000 tons of soybeans in the 2014/15 MY. Post estimates South Africa will crush 950,000 tons and 1.1 million tons of soybeans in the 2015/16 MY and 2016/17 MY, respectively. 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.



**Figure 4: The utilization of soybean in South Africa since the 1999/00 MY**

The domestic consumption for peanuts is shown in Table 3 for the 2014/15 MY (actual), 2015/16 MY (estimate) and 2016/17 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 30,000 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>2014/15</b>	<b>2015/16</b>	<b>2016/17</b>
<b>Direct edible market</b>	32	30	30
<b>Peanut butter market</b>	28	26	28
<b>Oil and oilcake</b>	3	3	3
<b>Seed</b>	2	2	2
<b>Exports</b>	20	0	20
<b>Other</b>	2	2	2
<b>TOTAL**</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>80</b>
<b>Imports</b>	17	20	15

Source: SAGIS & Grain SA

\*Data supplied on a shelled basis, converted to in-shell (x1.33)

## Trade

Due to the drought, post estimates that South Africa will import about 250,000 tons of soybeans and 30,000 tons of sunflower seed to supplement local production to utilize crushing capacity optimal in the 2015/16 MY. The imports of soybeans should decline in the 2016/17 MY, due to the increase in local production. Post forecasts soybean imports of 150,000 tons in the 2016/17 MY. In the 2014/15 MY, South Africa imported 125,000 tons of soybeans and 36,000 tons of sunflower seed.

In the 2014/15 MY, South Africa exported a small amount of 5,000 tons of soybeans destined mainly for South Africa's neighboring countries. Exports of soybeans and sunflower seeds are expected to drop to zero in the 2015/16 MY and 2016/17 MY, as total local production will be used locally.

Exports of peanuts (according to Global Trade Atlas) reached about 20,000 tons in the 2014/15 MY. South Africa also imported about 17,000 tons of peanuts in the 2014/15 MY, mainly from Argentina. Post estimates that South Africa will import about 20,000 tons of groundnuts in the 2015/16 MY, while peanut exports will drop to zero due to the drought. Post forecasts that peanut exports should recover again to about 20,000 tons in the 2016/17 MY,

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

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

Product	General rate of duty	EU	EFTA	SADC
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

Source: Cargo-info

**Table 5: Production, supply and demand for soybeans in South Africa**

Oilseed, Soybean Market Begin Year	2014/2015		2015/2016		2016/2017	
	Mar 2015		Mar 2016		Mar 2017	
South Africa	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post

Area Planted	690	690	560	505	0	700
Area Harvested	687	687	535	503	0	700
Beginning Stocks	237	237	220	280	0	112
Production	1060	1070	770	692	0	1120
MY Imports	120	125	150	250	0	150
MY Imp. from U.S.	3	0	3	0	0	0
MY Imp. from EU	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply	1417	1432	1140	1222	0	1382
MY Exports	4	5	4	0	0	0
MY Exp. to EU	0	0	0	0	0	0
Crush	950	988	840	950	0	1100
Food Use Dom. Cons.	28	24	28	25	0	25
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	215	135	165	135	0	135
Total Dom. Cons.	1193	1147	1033	1110	0	1260
Ending Stocks	220	280	103	112	0	122
Total Distribution	1417	1432	1140	1222	0	1382
(1000 HA) ,(1000 MT)						

**Table 6: Production, supply and demand for sunflower seed in South Africa**

Oilseed, Sunflower seed Market Begin Year	2014/2015		2015/2016		2016/2017	
	Mar 2015		Mar 2016		Mar 2017	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
South Africa						
Area Planted	580	580	615	720	0	590
Area Harvested	576	576	615	719	0	590
Beginning Stocks	72	72	44	17	0	46
Production	661	664	625	711	0	710
MY Imports	10	36	5	30	0	0
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from EU	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply	743	772	674	758	0	756
MY Exports	2	0	2	0	0	0
MY Exp. to EU	0	0	0	0	0	0
Crush	680	738	615	700	0	700
Food Use Dom. Cons.	2	1	2	1	0	1
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	15	16	15	11	0	11
Total Dom. Cons.	697	755	632	712	0	712
Ending Stocks	44	17	40	46	0	44
Total Distribution	743	772	674	758	0	756
(1000 HA) ,(1000 MT)						

**Table 7: Production, supply and demand for peanuts in South Africa**

Oilseed, Peanut Market Begin Year	2014/2015		2015/2016		2016/2017	
	Mar 2015		Mar 2016		Mar 2017	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
South Africa						
Area Planted	60	60	25	25	0	50

<b>Area Harvested</b>	58	58	25	23	0	50
<b>Beginning Stocks</b>	40	40	22	29	0	16
<b>Production</b>	75	82	40	45	0	86
<b>MY Imports</b>	25	23	35	27	0	20
<b>MY Imp. from U.S.</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>MY Imp. from EU</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total Supply</b>	140	145	97	101	0	122
<b>MY Exports</b>	30	27	10	0	0	27
<b>MY Exp. to EU</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Crush</b>	13	11	10	10	0	10
<b>Food Use Dom. Cons.</b>	72	73	72	70	0	71
<b>Feed Waste Dom. Cons.</b>	3	5	0	5	0	5
<b>Total Dom. Cons.</b>	88	89	82	85	0	86
<b>Ending Stocks</b>	22	29	5	16	0	9
<b>Total Distribution</b>	140	145	97	101	0	122
(1000 HA) ,(1000 MT)						

**Total Meals**

**Production**



Sunflower (42% meal)	738	700	700	310	294	294
Soybean (80% meal)	988	950	1,100	790	760	880
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,726</b>	<b>1,650</b>	<b>1,800</b>	<b>1,100</b>	<b>1,054</b>	<b>1,174</b>

## Consumption

South Africa's consumption of sunflower meal and soybean meal grew by seven percent to reach 1.6 million in the 2014/15 MY. Due to the drought post expects a marginal drop in meal consumption in the 2015/16 MY to 1.6 million tons, with a six percent growth in the 2016/17 MY to reach 1.7 million tons. In Table 9 the consumption of soybean meal and sunflower meal in South Africa is shown for the 2014/15MY (actual), 2015/16 MY (estimate) and 2016/17 MY (forecast).

**Table 9: The consumption of soybean meal and sunflower meal**

<b>Oilseeds (1,000MT)</b>			
<b>Marketing year</b>	<b>2014/15</b>	<b>2015/16</b>	<b>2016/17</b>
Sunflower meal	360	350	350
Soybean meal	1,270	1,250	1,350
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,630</b>	<b>1,600</b>	<b>1,700</b>

## Trade

Imports of sunflower meal and soybean meal increased by almost 16 percent in the 2014/15 MY to 639,000 tons, on increased local demand and increased exports. Almost all imports of oilseed meal were from Argentina. For the 2015/16 MY, post predicts that the imports of sunflower meal and soybean meal will increase by about two percent to 650,000 tons, due to a decrease in oilseeds crushed as a result of the drought conditions. In the 2016/17 MY, post forecasts that sunflower meal and soybean meal imports will drop by three percent to 630,000 tons due to an increase in local oilseed crushed.

Figure 6 illustrates the trend in the replacement of oilseed meal imports with locally produced oilseed meal in South Africa, due to the investment in local crushing facilities. In the 2006/7 MY, 80 percent of the local consumption of oilseed meal was imported, while ten years later, in the 2016/17 MY, only about 38 percent of local oilseed meal consumption will be imported.

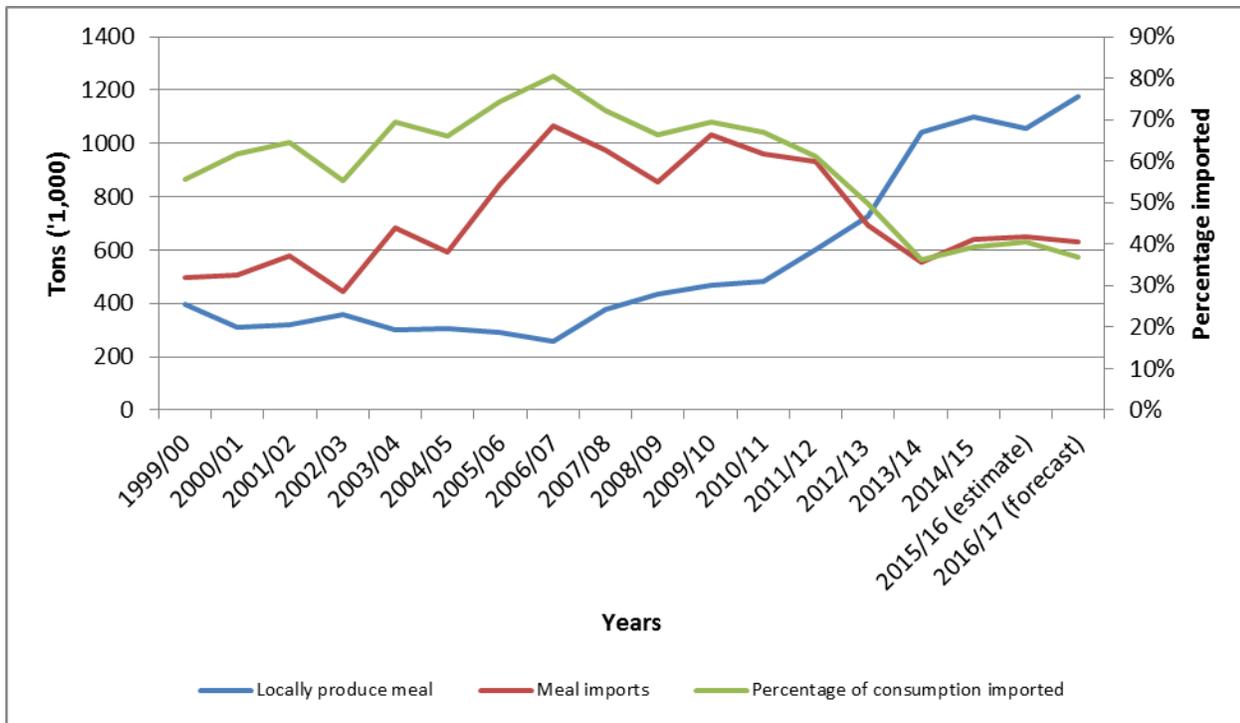


Figure 6: The gap between oilseed meal produced in South Africa and oilseed meal imports

Table 10: Production, supply and demand for soybean meal in South Africa

Meal, Soybean Market Begin Year	2014/2015		2015/2016		2016/2017	
	Mar 2015		Mar 2016		Mar 2017	
South Africa	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Crush	950	988	840	950	0	1100
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0.7895	0.7996	0.7893	0.8	0	0.8
Beginning Stocks	27	27	52	24	0	34
Production	750	790	663	760	0	880
MY Imports	510	573	630	590	0	570
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from EU	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply	1287	1390	1345	1374	0	1484
MY Exports	65	96	50	90	0	90
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.	1170	1270	1250	1250	0	1350
Total Dom. Cons.	1170	1270	1250	1250	0	1350
Ending Stocks	52	24	45	34	0	44
Total Distribution	1287	1390	1345	1374	0	1484

(1000 MT) ,(PERCENT)

**Table 11: Production, supply and demand for sunflower seed meal in South Africa**

Meal, Sunflower seed Market Begin Year South Africa	2014/2015		2015/2016		2016/2017	
	Mar 2015		Mar 2016		Mar 2017	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Crush	680	738	615	700	0	700
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0.4265	0.4201	0.426	0.42	0	0.42
Beginning Stocks	48	48	30	45	0	39
Production	290	310	262	294	0	294
MY Imports	80	65	80	60	0	60
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from EU	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply	418	423	372	399	0	393
MY Exports	10	18	10	10	0	10
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.	378	360	340	350	0	350
Total Dom. Cons.	378	360	340	350	0	350
Ending Stocks	30	45	22	39	0	33
Total Distribution	418	423	372	399	0	393

(1000 MT) ,(PERCENT)

## **Total Oils**

### **Production**

Post estimates that South Africa will produce about 464,000 tons of oilseed oil in the 2016/17 MY. This is six percent more than the 437,000 tons of oil post estimates South Africa will produce in the 2015/16 MY. In the 2014/15 MY, South Africa produced 458,000 tons of oilseed oils. In Table 12, the production of soybean oil and sunflower oil in South Africa is indicated for the 2014/15 MY (actual), 2015/16 MY (estimate) and 2016/17 MY (forecast). Crushing yields used include 38 percent oil for sunflower seed and 18 percent oil for soybeans.

**Table 12: Oilseed oil production in South Africa**

<b>Oilseeds (1,000MT)</b>	<b>Crushed</b>			<b>Oil produce</b>		
	<b>2014/15</b>	<b>2015/16</b>	<b>2016/17</b>	<b>2014/15</b>	<b>2015/16</b>	<b>2016/17</b>
Sunflower (38% oil)	738	700	700	280	266	266
Soybean (18% oil)	988	950	1,100	178	171	198
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,726</b>	<b>1,650</b>	<b>1,800</b>	<b>458</b>	<b>437</b>	<b>464</b>

### **Consumption**

South Africa consumes about 1.2 million tons of oilseed oil per annum. In Table 13, the consumption of soybean oil, sunflower oil, palm oil and other vegetable oils in South Africa are illustrated for the 2014/15 MY (actual), 2015/16 MY (estimate) and 2016/17 MY (forecast). Post estimates that the consumption of oilseed oil will grow by only about two percent in the 2015/16 MY and by another two percent in 2016/17 MY. Economic growth is the main overall driver for the increase in the demand for oilseed oil and South Africa's economic growth rates is expected to remain sluggish at less than two percent per annum in 2016 and 2017.

**Table 13: The consumption of soybean oil, sunflower oil and palm oil in South Africa**

<b>Oilseeds (1,000MT)</b>			
<b>Marketing year</b>	<b>2014/15</b>	<b>2015/16</b>	<b>2016/17</b>
Sunflower oil	350	340	340
Soybean oil	275	275	300
Palm oil	465	480	480
Other oils	60	80	80
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,150</b>	<b>1,175</b>	<b>1,200</b>

### **Trade**

South Africa imported about 835,000 tons of vegetable oil in the 2014/15 MY, marginally more than in the previous season. Major oils imported included palm oil (about 472,000 tons), soybean oil (about 182,000 tons) and sunflower oil (about 107,000 tons).

For the 2015/16 MY, post expects oilseed oil imports to increase by eight percent to 900,000 tons, due to a decreased in oilseeds crushed because of the drought. Post estimates South Africa will import about 110,000 tons of sunflower oil and 200,000 of soybean oil in the 2015/16 MY to augment local oil production. In the 2016/17 MY, oilseed oil imports should be on the same level as the 2015/16 MY, as the expected increase in local oil production equals the expected increase in consumption.

South Africa also exports oilseed oils to neighboring countries such as Zimbabwe and Mozambique. In the 2014/15 MY, South Africa exported almost 200,000 tons of oilseed oil, including 67,000 tons of sunflower seed oil, 86,000 tons of soybean oil and 10,000 tons of palm oil. These exports are expected to continue at the same level in the 2015/16 MY and 2016/17 MY.

**Table 14: Production, supply and demand for soybean oil in South Africa**

Oil, Soybean Market Begin Year South Africa	2014/2015		2015/2016		2016/2017	
	Mar 2015		Mar 2016		Mar 2017	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Crush	950	988	840	950	0	1100
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0.1832	0.1802	0.1833	0.18	0	0.18
Beginning Stocks	5	5	19	4	0	10
Production	174	178	154	171	0	198
MY Imports	160	182	200	200	0	190
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from EU	130	82	0	0	0	0
Total Supply	339	365	373	375	0	398
MY Exports	90	86	75	90	0	90
MY Exp. to EU	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food Use Dom. Cons.	230	275	280	275	0	300
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dom. Cons.	230	275	280	275	0	300
Ending Stocks	19	4	18	10	0	8
Total Distribution	339	365	373	375	0	398

(1000 MT) ,(PERCENT)

**Table 15: Production, supply and demand for sunflower seed oil in South Africa**

Oil, Sunflower seed Market Begin Year	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017
	Mar 2015	Mar 2016	Mar 2017

South Africa	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
<b>Crush</b>	680	738	615	700	0	700
<b>Extr. Rate, 999.9999</b>	0.4191	0.3794	0.4195	0.38	0	0.38
<b>Beginning Stocks</b>	108	108	53	78	0	44
<b>Production</b>	285	280	258	266	0	266
<b>MY Imports</b>	100	107	110	110	0	130
<b>MY Imp. from U.S.</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>MY Imp. from EU</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total Supply</b>	493	495	421	454	0	440
<b>MY Exports</b>	60	67	45	70	0	70
<b>MY Exp. to EU</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Industrial Dom. Cons.</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Food Use Dom. Cons.</b>	380	350	340	340	0	340
<b>Feed Waste Dom. Cons.</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total Dom. Cons.</b>	380	350	340	340	0	340
<b>Ending Stocks</b>	53	78	36	44	0	30
<b>Total Distribution</b>	493	495	421	454	0	440
(1000 MT) ,(PERCENT)						