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Oil Crops Outlook

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Large Increase in World Soybean Supplies Expected

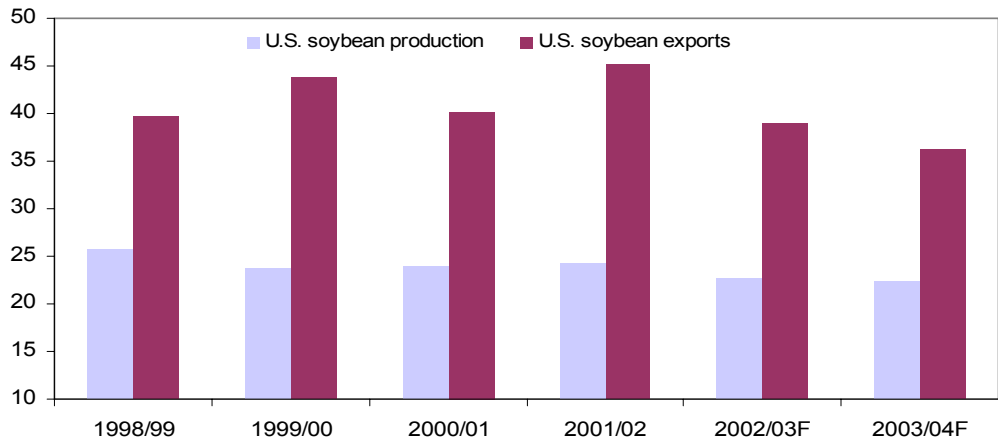
Although U.S. planted soybean acreage is down a bit in 2003, lower abandonment should boost harvested acreage by about 0.5 million acres over last year to 72.7 million. With a trend yield of 39.7 bushels per acre, 2003 soybean production is expected to climb to 2,885 million bushels. U.S. soybean exports are forecast slipping to 990 million bushels in 2003/04. So, ending stocks are seen absorbing nearly all of next season's expected supply increase and could climb to 260 million bushels. The larger surplus would pressure the season-average price to a range of \$4.35-\$5.35 per bushel, compared with \$5.50 in 2002/03.

World oilseed production is forecast rising to 352.1 million metric tons from 327.6 million in 2002/03. Nearly half of that increase would be due to a rise in global soybean output from 195.8 million to 207.5 million metric tons. The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) projects Brazilian soybean production to expand to 56.0 million tons next season from a revised 2002/03 harvest of 52.5 million. Argentine soybean production is projected escalating to 37.0 million tons in 2003/04 from a revised old crop of 35.5 million. Larger carryover stocks, domestic oilseeds production, and rapeseed imports will temper China's 2003/04 soybean imports to 18.5 million tons from 18.2 million this season.

Figure 1

Share of world oilseeds production and trade has declined for U.S. soybeans

Percent of world oilseeds



Source: Foreign Agricultural Service, USDA.

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August 13, 2003

Approved by the
World Agricultural
Outlook Board.

U.S. Soybean Planting Down Slightly in 2003 But Harvested Acreage To Increase

U.S. farmers planted 73.7 million acres of soybeans in 2003, which is a small decline from the 73.8 million sown in 2002. Yet, the sown area is above earlier intentions of 73.2 million acres as soybean prices strengthened throughout the spring, and a wet May prevented further planting of corn and spring wheat. While soybean planting declined by 1 million acres in Indiana, Ohio, South Dakota, and Missouri, it was largely offset by a collective increase of 890,000 acres in Minnesota, North Dakota, and Wisconsin.

Although the planted acreage is down a bit in 2003, lower abandonment should boost harvested acreage by about 0.5 million acres over last year to 72.7 million. With a trend yield of 39.7 bushels per acre, 2003 soybean production is expected to climb to 2,885 million bushels. A crop this size would be 6-percent larger than last year's and just shy of the 2001 record of 2,891 million. Currently, crop development is slightly behind average (11 percent has reached the blooming stage) but doing very well. Nearly every part of the Nation's soybean producing region now has average to above-average soil moisture. As of July 6, 70 percent of soybeans were rated in good-to-excellent condition, which is equivalent to the 75 percent observed at the same time in 1994 (when yields reached a record 41.4 bushels per acre). Provided the rainfall pattern continues to be just as favorable over the next 6 weeks, it could set the stage for an even larger production record this year. The increase in the 2003/04 total supply will be moderated by a smaller level of carryover stocks, regardless.

Gains in U.S. soybean demand will be harder to sustain in 2003/04 because of an underwhelming outlook for domestic consumption and a comparative surge in foreign oilseed output. Lower soybean prices should help support a modest 15-million-bushel increase in domestic crush to 1,625 million bushels. International soybean trade would also benefit from a lower price level, but rising foreign supplies could continue to trim the U.S. market share. U.S. soybean exports are forecast slipping to 990 million bushels in 2003/04. So, ending stocks are seen absorbing nearly all of next season's expected supply increase and could climb to 260 million bushels. The larger surplus would pressure the season-average price to a

range of \$4.35-\$5.35 per bushel, compared with \$5.50 in 2002/03.

The price outlook for soybean meal next season (at \$145-\$175 per short ton) is also likely to be weaker than the 2002/03 average of \$170 per ton. Following a 3-percent reduction in domestic meal disappearance this season, lower feed prices may prompt a 2-percent increase in 2003/04 consumption to 32.8 million short tons. Competitiveness of U.S. soybean meal exporters should not improve markedly, and 2003/04 exports are seen leveling out at 6.0 million short tons, the same as the expected 2002/03 volume.

An oversupply in the global oilseed meal market could result in a supply shortfall for domestic soybean oil. That outcome would then require a rationing of soybean oil demand. Comparatively steady growth may edge up the domestic soybean oil disappearance to 17,400 million pounds from 17,100 million this season. As a consequence, that will leave fewer available supplies for export. U.S. soybean oil exports in 2003/04 could be cut in half from 2,200 million this season to 1,100 million pounds. Season-ending stocks will probably continue declining to approximately 1,345 million pounds from expected beginning stocks of 1,455 million. While the drop in soybean oil supplies would tend to buoy prices, the 2003/04 average is forecast slipping to 18.0-21.0 cents per pound (versus 22.0 cents in 2002/03) because of the large level of soybean stocks that would still be available. An expected recovery in supplies of other vegetable oils by around 500 million pounds will also help prevent U.S. soybean oil supplies from becoming too scarce.

June Soybean Stocks Suggest a Higher Forecast for 2002/03 Carryout

Census Bureau data for September-May soybean exports totaled 943 million bushels, with revisions helping to narrow a formerly large gap with USDA's export inspections data (at 957 million bushels) to a more common difference. Based on the Census data and the outstanding sales likely to be shipped during the last quarter, the 2002/03 soybean export forecast was increased 20 million bushels this month to 1,030 million.

The recent USDA *Grain Stocks* report indicated that national soybean stocks as of June 1 totaled 602.3 million bushels. The June soybean stocks were the smallest since 1998 and significantly below the 684.9 million in stocks on June 1, 2002. However, the June 1 stocks were larger than would be expected based on the estimated supply at the start of the crop year and the September-May use. USDA lowered its estimate of the residual by 36 million bushels to reflect all the new information. Consequently, the changes to the 2002/03 residual, seed use, and soybean export estimates caused a net increase in the ending stocks forecast to 155 million bushels from 140 million last month.

Minor Oilseed Output To Improve Modestly in 2003 With Higher Harvest Acreage and Yields

Despite favorable prices, sunflower planting declined to 2.3 million acres this year from 2.6 million in 2002. Two-thirds of the cut in planted area was in South Dakota, where farmers planted 27 percent fewer acres of sunflower than last year. Oil-type sunflowers accounted for a majority of the U.S. decline by falling 149,000 acres to 1.976 million. Confection-type acreage also decreased, to 348,000 acres from 460,000 last year. Nevertheless, a lower acreage abandonment rate and a recovery from last year's poor sunflowerseed yield would likely boost total 2003 supplies by around 18 percent. In North Dakota, 79 percent of sunflowers are currently rated in good to excellent condition. An improved supply would allow a restoration in 2003/04 for the crush of sunflowerseed and the export and domestic use of sunflowerseed oil.

Domestic canola planting dropped also in 2003 by 258,000 acres to 1.2 million as acreage in North Dakota slumped by 19 percent. Similarly, flaxseed acreage fell this year to 583,000 acres from 785,000 in 2002, with nearly all of the reduction occurring in

North Dakota. Imports of canola and flaxseed from Canada will likely make up any difference in domestic supplies.

U.S. cotton acreage dipped 34,000 acres in 2003 to 13.9 million as farmers failed to follow through on earlier intentions to expand area. Cottonseed output would edge up in 2003, though, to 6.3 million short tons from 6.2 million in 2002 based on an average seed-to-lint ratio that is above last year's reduced level. A lack of Australian supplies could again limit U.S. cottonseed imports. The minimal increase in 2003 supplies would allow for only a small expansion for the crush and domestic feeding of cottonseed.

Acreage planted to peanuts in 2003 is estimated at 1.26 million acres, up slightly (12,000 acres) from planting intentions in March, but down 8 percent from 2002 plantings and 19 percent from the 2001 level. This year's peanut plantings mark the lowest level since 1915, when 1.06 million acres were sown. Area for harvest is estimated at 1.22 million acres, down 6 percent from last year. In the Southeast (Alabama, Florida, Georgia, and South Carolina), plantings are up 1 percent from 2002, to 814,000 acres. In contrast, peanut plantings in Virginia and North Carolina were down 25 percent from 2002, totaling 120,000 acres. Growers in the Southwest (New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas) planted 322,000 acres, down 18 percent from 2002. As of July 7, 79 percent of the peanut crop was rated in good to excellent condition compared with 68 percent the previous year, but pegging remained well behind normal in most States due to planting delays caused by wet weather. Improved yields would boost peanut production to approximately 3.4 billion pounds. But, a smaller carryover would induce a 400-million-pound cut in the total supply that would likely pare back U.S. peanut exports. Ending stocks would continue to shrink and 2003/04 farm prices could be moderately higher.

World Soybean Stocks Expected To Swell With Bumper U.S. and South American Harvests

World oilseed production is forecast rising to 352.1 million metric tons from 327.6 million in 2002/03. Nearly half of that increase would be due to a rise in global soybean output from 195.8 million to 207.5 million metric tons. U.S. soybean producers would contribute approximately 36 percent of the gain in 2003/04 world soybean production and South American producers 46 percent.

Despite a record pace for Brazilian soybean exports so far this year, it has not been rapid enough considering the country's record-large harvest. By the end of September, soybean stocks are expected to swell to a large 13.1 million tons from 11.1 million a year earlier. Brazilian producers have postponed sales this summer to see whether trouble to the U.S. crop would help prop prices up. That outcome appears increasingly unlikely. Brazil also has a stronger exchange rate compared with a year ago that has weakened soybean prices. When farmers begin to plant Brazil's new crop in a few months, all these factors may encourage them to take another look at planting corn, instead, and moderating their expansion of soybean area. In any case, soybean production will remain profitable in Brazil, but the area would be up about 9 percent to 20.0 million hectares and less than the 13-percent increase of 2002/03. Assuming a trend yield, USDA projects Brazilian soybean production to expand to 56.0 million tons next season from a revised 2002/03 harvest of 52.5 million.

Brazil's crush and exports of soybeans could rise in 2003/04 to 30.4 million and 22.0 million tons, respectively. Such a level of use may not be sufficient to prevent a larger supply from pushing carryover stocks ever higher (to nearly 15.0 million tons).

Likewise, a lower price level should cool, but not stifle, Argentine producers' ardor in growing soybeans. Soybean area in Argentina is seen rising 5 percent in 2003/04 to 13.2 million hectares versus the 11-percent increase the previous year. Argentine soybean production is projected escalating to 37.0 million tons in 2003/04 from a revised old crop of 35.5 million. A corresponding increase in exports of soybeans (9.9 million tons), soybean meal (19.7 million), and soybean oil (4.6 million) is anticipated.

Favorably low soybean prices from the three major producing countries will aid world consumption in 2003/04. Global demand by soybean importers is projected rising 3 percent to 64.1 million tons. But, that would be well down from a 14-percent increase in 2002/03, largely due to a weaker outlook for imports by China. As production grows faster than use, world ending stocks could accumulate to almost 40 million tons from nearly 35 million this year. The carryover may become less burdensome, however, if oilseed crops in Europe and China continue to deteriorate.

In China, strong domestic prices are estimated to raise its soybean harvested area by 8 percent this year to 9.4 million hectares. However, China's 2003 domestic soybean harvest is expected to creep up to just 16.6 million tons from 16.5 million in 2002. Weather conditions have not been as favorable as last year. In the northeast (where nearly half of China's soybean crop is grown), dry weather caused late planting and poor development. Recent rains have stabilized conditions there. Soybeans in the North China Plain, which account for about one-third of the national area, have been in generally good shape.

The forecast of China's soybean imports for 2002/03 was revised up this month from 17.0 million to 18.2 million tons, compared with 10.3 million the previous year. The change was made based on relatively heavy imports over the last several months. Speculative buying had accelerated because China's Government had made no official announcement on an extension of interim policies for biotech imports beyond the current September 20 expiration. Also, the Ministry of Agriculture had not been accepting safety certificate applications for forward purchases. Slower bookings because of the uncertainty of taking delivery before the deadline could moderate soybean imports in August and September. Yet, a surge of shipments already scheduled is expected to swell China's soybean stocks by the end of September to 3.6 million tons, well exceeding the previous year's tight carryover of 2.1 million.

Domestic output of all oilseeds in China is anticipated rising from 52.7 million to 55.2 million tons, and soybeans would account for only 4 percent of that gain. The availability of competing oilseeds (particularly rapeseed and cottonseed) to crush would improve. China will still be able to continue

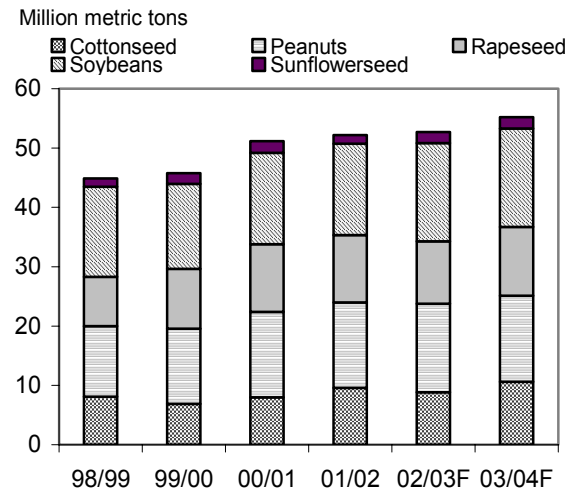
expanding its 2003/04 soybean meal output by drawing down its ample soybean stocks toward 2.7 million tons. Thus, USDA projects that the growth in China's 2003/04 soybean imports will be tempered to 18.5 million tons. That forecast for China is founded on anticipated consumption gains of 8 percent each for protein meal and vegetable oil, which is consistent with its growth trend over the last several years. The impact of China's SARS outbreak appears to have been contained and does not factor into next season's consumption outlook.

Although China powered nearly all of the growth in world soybean trade in 2002/03, imports in 2003/04 should be less concentrated. European Union (EU) soybean imports (which USDA now measures by excluding intra-trade) are forecast to increase 5 percent to 18.3 million tons. EU soybean meal consumption is expected to expand only 2.5 percent in 2003/04 to 31.3 million tons. That growth could come about through a small reduction in domestic oilseed production, from 13.5 million to 13.4 million tons. With a modest improvement in the crushing environment for soybeans, EU imports of soybean meal could increase just marginally from 19.2 million to 19.7 million tons. Solid increases in imports and consumption of soybean meal are also likely in Asia, the Middle East, and Latin America.

Better Rapeseed Output and Exports for Canada and Australia May Offset European Declines

World rapeseed production is seen bouncing back up in 2003/04 to 36.8 million tons, compared with 31.7 million the previous year. Canada is expected to lead the revival in global output by producing 6.4 million tons versus the drought-ravaged 2002 crop of 3.6 million. Oilseed prices were very attractive compared with grains this spring, so Canadian farmers responded by expanding canola planted area by 21 percent, and the likely harvested area could climb by 63 percent. While current moisture conditions are not ideal in eastern Alberta, throughout the country they are generally much better than they were a year ago. An improvement of domestic supplies and disappointing harvests in Europe and China will help Canada capture nearly all of the expansion in world rapeseed trade. Canola shipments from Canada had slumped to 2.2 million tons in 2002/03 (the smallest in a decade) but could recover to 3.5 million tons this season.

Figure 2
China's oilseed production at record high in 2003



Source: Foreign Agricultural Service, USDA.

While moisture conditions are still somewhat dry in Australia, its 2003/04 rapeseed yields are also expected to improve from last year's severe drought. Australian rapeseed output is forecast rising to 1.5 million tons in 2003/04 (from 0.6 million the previous crop year). Greater availability of supplies will revitalize Australian rapeseed exports to 1 million tons against just 0.3 million in 2002/03.

In China, rapeseed area climbed 5 percent in 2003 to 7.5 million hectares. Yields were held down, though, by a March freeze and excessive harvest-time rains in its eastern provinces. The new China crop is estimated at 11.6 million tons, which is significantly above last year's 10.6 million but only narrowly above the 11.3-million-ton 2001 harvest. Inadequate domestic rapeseed supplies may have helped encourage a surge of soybean imports this summer. Yet, the wider availability of foreign rapeseed, particularly in Canada and Australia, will allow China to expand its imports and crush later on this year and into the next. China's 2003/04 rapeseed imports are forecast rising to 625,000 tons compared with just 150,000 tons last season. This would better fill the country's vegetable oil deficit than would imports of soybeans.

The harvested area of EU rapeseed is expected to rise from 3.1 to 3.2 million hectares, but output is forecast slipping from 9.3 million tons last year to 9.0 million. Rapeseed yields in France and Germany were hurt by severe winterkill and a very dry spring. Domestic

rapeseed crushing should remain steady in 2003/04, but the smaller EU crop should pinch its export potential. Similarly harsh conditions also damaged rapeseed yields and demand prospects in Poland, the Czech Republic, and other Central European countries.

Dry Weather Threatens Improvement in World Sunflowerseed Output

Weather permitting, global sunflowerseed production could rise 9 percent in 2003/04 to 26.2 million tons. World sunflowerseed trade has waned over the last 2 years, but could return to former levels if the production gains are realized.

Russian sunflower area expanded from 3.8 million to an estimated 4.1 million hectares this year. The reasons were attractive prices and a severe winterkill of grains that encouraged replanting with more spring-sown crops. However, spring weather conditions have been unfavorably dry, too, which could limit gains in Russian sunflowerseed production to 3.8 million tons from 3.7 million last year. Similarly, Ukraine sunflowerseed area is up 10 percent but yields are not expected to match last year's level. Ukraine sunflowerseed production is projected only fractionally higher to 3.3 million tons.

Crops throughout much of the European continent this year are suffering from a heat wave and drought, but a timely return of rains this summer could still salvage the potential of its sunflowerseed. USDA is currently projecting sunflowerseed production increases for the EU and throughout Eastern Europe based on larger sown areas. Provided moisture levels do not continue to deteriorate, sunflowerseed output in the EU and Eastern Europe could reach 2.9 million and 3.0 million tons, respectively.

Any adversities that worsen for sunflowerseed crops in the Northern Hemisphere could signal Argentine farmers to broaden planting of the crop later this year. For the time being, Argentine sunflowerseed area is not seen expanding at all because of the heavy competition with other crops for land. Argentine production is forecast to increase in 2003/04 to 4.2 million from 3.7 million tons, however, as yields recuperate.

Surge in World Cotton Area To Swell Cottonseed Production and Use

Global cottonseed production is projected rising 10 percent in 2003/04 to 36.1 million tons. Four countries: China, India, Pakistan, and the United States account for more than three-fourths of the anticipated increase. International trade in cottonseed and cottonseed products will be little changed by the larger harvests. But, the improvement for domestic crushing will dampen trade prospects for other oilseeds and oilseed products, particularly for China. China's cottonseed production is seen growing 1.75 million tons to 10.6 million based on a 20-percent expansion of cotton area. A corresponding increase in crushing and direct feeding of cottonseed would limit China's import demand for soybeans and rapeseed.

Steady Growth in World Palm Oil Output Likely

The global production of palm oil is projected to grow modestly in 2003/04 by 3 percent to 27.6 million tons. The leading producer, Malaysia is expected to raise output from 12.8 million to 13.2 million tons. Indonesian palm oil production is projected rising from 9.6 million to 9.8 million tons. Slower growth in exporter supplies and improved domestic oilseeds crops by the major importing nations both should limit the expansion of world palm oil trade in 2003/04 to around 2 percent.

Indian Vegetable Oil Imports May Slip With Improved Domestic Oilseed Harvests

Domestic output of Indian oilseeds in 2003/04 should return to a more normal level of around 23.7 million tons. A weak monsoon slashed output to 18.8 million tons last year, but its progress so far in 2003 has been much more favorable. Peanuts are the largest oilseed crop in India and are expected to bounce back to 7.0 million tons from 5.2 million in 2002/03. Likewise, a normal monsoon is on track to restore soybean output to 5.4 million tons from 4.0 million last year. Indian rapeseed yields should also normalize and regain about 1 million tons of lost production next year to 4.6 million.

The availability of more domestic supplies is expected to cut Indian imports of palm oil and soybean oil to 3.85 million and 1.6 million tons, respectively. The recovery in soybean output will not only boost available oil supplies but allow resurgence in Indian exports of soybean meal from 1.2 million to 1.7 million tons.

China's protein meal requirements will be well satisfied next year by larger domestic oilseed meal

supplies from soybeans, rapeseed, and cottonseed, but a chronic shortage of domestic production will still require ample imports of vegetable oil. Continued growth in palm oil imports by China (to 2.6 million tons from 2.5 million in 2002/03) is anticipated. Soybean oil imports are more likely to be trimmed back but could still reach 1.15 million tons versus 1.3 million last season.

Contacts and Links

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Data

Monthly tables from *Oil Crops Outlook* are available in Excel (.xls) spreadsheets at <http://www.ers.usda.gov/briefing/soybeansoilcrops/Data/data.htm>. These tables contain the latest data on the production, use, imports, exports, prices, and textile trade of cotton and other fibers.

Reports from the Economic Research Service

Updating Base Acres and Payment Yields indicates that about 63 percent of eligible farmland owners elected to use their historical PFC acreage (plus oilseeds, if applicable) for designating base acres under the 2002 Farm Act. The alternative was to update base acres using 1998-2001 plantings. Farmers who updated their base acres were provided choices for determining payment yields used to calculate the new counter-cyclical payments. The analysis is available at <http://www.ers.usda.gov/Briefing/FarmPolicy/Updating.htm>.

The 2002 Farm Bill: Provisions and Economic Implications, a side-by-side comparison of the new farm bill with 1996-2001 farm legislation, is available at <http://www.ers.usda.gov/Features/FarmBill/>.

Related Websites

WASDE, <http://usda.mannlib.cornell.edu/reports/waobr/wasde-bb/>

Oilseed Circular, http://www.fas.usda.gov/oilseeds_arc.html

Soybean and Oil Crops Briefing Room, <http://www.ers.usda.gov/briefing/soybeansoilcrops/>

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Table 1--Soybeans: U.S. supply and disappearance

Year beg. Sept. 1	Area		Yield	Supply				Disappearance				
	Planted	Harvested		Beginning stocks	Production	Imports	Total	Crush	Exports	Seed, feed, residual	Total	Ending stocks
	Million acres		Bu/acre				Million bushels					
2001/02	74.1	73.0	39.6	248	2,891	2	3,141	1,700	1,064	169	2,933	208
2002/03 1/	73.8	72.2	37.8	208	2,730	4	2,942	1,610	1,030	147	2,787	155
2003/04 2/	73.7	72.7	39.7	155	2,885	4	3,044	1,625	990	169	2,784	260
2001/02												
September						0.1		128.2	31.7			
October						0.4		150.2	158.9			
November						0.4		149.1	158.0			
Sep.-Nov.				247.7	2,890.7	0.8	3,139.3	427.5	348.6	87.5	863.7	2,275.6
December						0.2		153.4	133.2			
January						0.3		155.1	157.2			
February						0.2		139.0	132.0			
Dec.-Feb.				2,275.6	---	0.6	2,276.3	447.6	422.4	70.2	940.3	1,336.0
March						0.3		149.8	63.8			
April						0.1		139.2	46.0			
May						0.1		140.6	45.6			
Mar.-May				1,336.0	---	0.5	1,336.4	429.6	155.3	66.6	651.5	684.9
June						0.1		134.6	43.2			
July						0.1		129.8	56.0			
August						0.1		130.6	38.0			
June-Aug.				684.9	---	0.4	685.3	395.0	137.3	(55.0)	477.3	208.0
Total						2,890.7	2.3	3,140.7	1,699.7	1,063.7	169.3	2,932.7
2002/03												
September						0.1		122.3	30.9			
October						0.8		149.5	136.7			
November						0.5		145.7	152.8			
Sep.-Nov.				208.0	2,729.7	1.4	2,939.1	417.5	320.4	87.6	825.5	2,113.6
December						0.3		150.2	114.7			
January						0.3		142.7	157.0			
February						0.5		129.2	154.0			
Dec.-Feb.				2,113.6	---	1.1	2,114.7	422.0	425.7	66.0	913.7	1,201.0
March						0.3		142.7	91.5			
April						0.4		127.0	66.4			
May						0.5		130.5	38.6			
Mar.-May				1,201.0	---	1.2	1,202.3	400.2	196.4	3.3	599.9	602.3
Total to date						2,729.7	3.7	2,939.7	1,239.7	942.6	156.9	2,339.1

1/ Estimated. 2/ Forecast.

Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service and Census Bureau.

Last update: 7/16/2003

Table 2--Soybean meal: U.S. supply and disappearance

Year beg. Oct. 1	Supply				Disappearance			Ending stocks
	Beginning stocks	Production	Imports	Total	Domestic	Exports	Total	
	1,000 short tons							
2001/02	383	40,292	143	40,818	33,070	7,508	40,578	240
2002/03 1/	240	37,920	240	38,400	32,150	6,000	38,150	250
2003/04 2/	250	38,625	175	39,050	32,800	6,000	38,800	250
2001/02								
October	383.3	3,534.4	7.0	3,924.7	2,901.7	717.5	3,619.2	305.5
November	305.5	3,538.7	5.7	3,849.9	2,874.7	672.3	3,547.0	302.9
December	302.9	3,655.3	4.6	3,962.8	2,969.6	599.5	3,569.1	393.7
January	393.7	3,703.1	7.3	4,104.1	3,033.5	780.9	3,814.4	289.7
February	289.7	3,313.2	4.6	3,607.5	2,384.7	950.7	3,335.5	272.0
March	272.0	3,589.7	5.3	3,867.1	2,670.5	860.1	3,530.6	336.5
April	336.5	3,315.7	6.8	3,658.9	2,946.1	459.0	3,405.2	253.8
May	253.8	3,344.2	6.3	3,604.2	2,929.8	461.7	3,391.5	212.7
June	212.7	3,194.1	5.0	3,411.9	2,434.5	634.0	3,068.5	343.3
July	343.3	3,085.4	7.0	3,435.8	2,701.4	532.0	3,233.4	202.4
August	202.4	3,106.7	40.3	3,349.3	2,730.8	362.0	3,092.8	256.5
September	256.5	2,911.3	43.2	3,211.1	2,492.7	478.4	2,971.1	240.0
Total		40,291.8	143.2	40,818.3	33,070.0	7,508.3	40,578.3	
2002/03								
October	240.0	3,499.3	41.5	3,780.8	3,150.4	345.3	3,495.6	285.2
November	285.2	3,424.7	7.5	3,717.4	2,747.4	598.3	3,345.6	371.7
December	371.7	3,526.8	8.7	3,907.2	2,897.2	673.0	3,570.2	337.0
January	337.0	3,358.4	11.7	3,707.2	2,545.2	862.9	3,408.0	299.1
February	299.1	3,048.4	12.7	3,360.3	2,552.9	547.8	3,100.7	259.5
March	259.5	3,360.1	8.5	3,628.0	2,661.5	630.9	3,292.4	335.7
April	335.7	2,994.7	6.2	3,336.6	2,630.1	443.0	3,073.1	263.5
May	263.5	3,072.4	5.0	3,340.9	2,647.8	381.3	3,029.1	311.8
Total to date		26,285.0	101.7	26,626.7	21,832.4	4,482.5	26,314.9	

1/ Estimated. 2/ Forecast.

Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service and Census Bureau.

Last update: 7/16/2003

Table 3--Soybean oil: U.S. supply and disappearance

Year beg. Oct. 1	Supply			Disappearance			Ending stocks	
	Beginning stocks	Production	Imports	Total	Domestic	Exports		Total
Million pounds								
2001/02	2,877	18,898	46	21,821	16,942	2,519	19,461	2,360
2002/03 1/	2,360	18,340	55	20,755	17,100	2,200	19,300	1,455
2003/04 2/	1,455	18,315	75	19,845	17,400	1,100	18,500	1,345
2001/02								
October	2,877.2	1,680.1	4.8	4,562.1	1,603.3	233.9	1,837.2	2,724.9
November	2,724.9	1,629.0	3.5	4,357.3	1,431.3	138.6	1,569.9	2,787.4
December	2,787.4	1,696.4	3.3	4,487.1	1,454.3	164.8	1,619.1	2,868.1
January	2,868.1	1,706.7	4.0	4,578.7	1,290.2	249.9	1,540.2	3,038.5
February	3,038.5	1,543.7	3.8	4,586.0	1,242.9	446.7	1,689.6	2,896.4
March	2,896.4	1,661.9	3.7	4,562.0	1,375.9	233.3	1,609.3	2,952.7
April	2,952.7	1,550.6	3.1	4,506.4	1,416.3	233.3	1,649.6	2,856.8
May	2,856.8	1,574.0	5.8	4,436.6	1,406.0	87.3	1,493.4	2,943.2
June	2,943.2	1,506.1	3.8	4,453.1	1,371.8	345.5	1,717.2	2,735.9
July	2,735.9	1,461.2	3.6	4,200.7	1,490.3	180.8	1,671.1	2,529.7
August	2,529.7	1,474.8	3.5	4,007.9	1,390.9	95.3	1,486.2	2,521.7
September	2,521.7	1,413.8	3.1	3,938.7	1,468.8	109.8	1,578.7	2,360.0
Total		18,898.2	46.0	21,821.4	16,942.0	2,519.3	19,461.4	
2002/03								
October	2,360.0	1,692.6	2.8	4,055.4	1,647.6	113.6	1,761.2	2,294.2
November	2,294.2	1,631.5	3.6	3,929.2	1,408.0	194.9	1,602.9	2,326.3
December	2,326.3	1,696.0	3.9	4,026.2	1,416.5	210.2	1,626.7	2,399.5
January	2,399.5	1,612.8	3.7	4,016.0	1,325.5	295.1	1,620.6	2,395.4
February	2,395.4	1,473.6	3.2	3,872.3	1,300.6	299.8	1,600.4	2,271.9
March	2,271.9	1,633.3	3.4	3,908.6	1,387.3	276.8	1,664.1	2,244.6
April	2,244.6	1,447.5	4.8	3,696.8	1,349.9	226.8	1,576.7	2,120.2
May	2,120.2	1,491.7	4.9	3,616.8	1,451.6	109.8	1,561.4	2,055.4
Total to date		12,679.0	30.3	15,069.3	11,287.0	1,726.9	13,013.9	

1/ Estimated. 2/ Forecast.

Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service and Census Bureau.

Last update: 7/16/2003

Table 4--Cottonseed: U.S. supply and disappearance

Year beg. Aug. 1	Supply				Disappearance				Ending stocks	
	Beginning stocks	Production	Imports	Total	Crush	Exports	Other	Total		
1,000 short tons										
2001/02	427	7,452	327	8,206	2,791	274	4,742	7,807	400	
2002/03 1/	400	6,184	130	6,714	2,515	350	3,449	6,314	400	
2003/04 2/	400	6,260	150	6,810	2,650	250	3,500	6,400	410	

1/ Estimated. 2/ Forecast.

Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service and Census Bureau.

Table 5--Cottonseed meal: U.S. supply and disappearance

Year beg. Sept. 1	Supply				Disappearance			Ending stocks
	Beginning stocks	Imports	Production	Total	Domestic	Exports	Total	
1,000 short tons								
2001/02	40	0	1,294	1,334	1,160	111	1,271	63
2002/03 1/	63	0	1,145	1,208	1,080	55	1,135	73
2003/04 2/	73	0	1,195	1,268	1,153	80	1,233	35

1/ Estimated. 2/ Forecast.

Source: Census Bureau.

Table 6--Cottonseed oil: U.S. supply and disappearance

Year beg. Sept. 1	Supply				Disappearance			Ending stocks
	Beginning stocks	Imports	Production	Total	Domestic	Exports	Total	
Million pounds								
2001/02	92	-	876	968	778	150	929	40
2002/03 1/	40	15	755	810	655	115	770	40
2003/04 2/	40	-	835	875	710	125	835	40

1/ Estimated. 2/ Forecast.

Source: Census Bureau.

Table 7--Peanuts: U.S. supply and disappearance

Year beg. Aug. 1	Supply				Disappearance				Ending stocks	
	Beginning stocks	Imports	Production	Total	Domestic food	Crush	Seed & residual	Exports		Total
Million pounds										
2001/02	1,097	203	4,277	5,577	2,228	691	469	713	4,101	1,476
2002/03 1/	1,476	75	3,320	4,872	2,242	770	350	535	3,897	975
2003/04 2/	975	75	3,420	4,471	2,307	568	346	400	3,621	850

1/ Estimated. 2/ Forecast.

Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service and Census Bureau.

Last update: 7/16/2003

Table 8--Oilseeds prices received by U.S. farmers

Marketing year	Soybeans	Cottonseed	Sunflower	Peanuts	Flaxseed
	\$/bu	\$/ton	\$/cwt	Cents/lb	\$/bu
1995/96	6.72	106.00	11.50	29.30	5.19
1996/97	7.35	126.00	11.70	28.10	6.37
1997/98	6.47	121.00	11.60	28.30	5.81
1998/99	4.93	129.00	10.60	28.40	5.05
1999/00	4.63	89.00	7.53	25.40	3.79
2000/01	4.54	105.00	6.89	27.40	3.30
2001/02	4.38	92.50	9.62	23.40	4.29
2002/03 1/	5.50	101.00	12.25	18.24	5.80
2001/02					
September	4.53	85.00	8.64	24.90	4.10
October	4.09	85.00	8.18	22.80	4.22
November	4.16	91.00	9.10	21.10	4.33
December	4.20	94.00	9.71	19.70	4.55
January	4.22	96.00	9.52	13.70	4.22
February	4.22	104.00	10.00	10.70	4.75
March	4.38	NA	10.20	NA	4.75
April	4.47	NA	10.50	NA	4.80
May	4.64	NA	10.50	NA	5.02
June	4.88	NA	11.80	NA	5.29
July	5.35	NA	13.80	NA	5.38
August	5.53	NA	12.90	NA	5.27
2002/03					
September	5.39	95.00	13.10	17.80	5.55
October	5.19	100.00	12.00	18.00	5.76
November	5.46	100.00	12.00	18.00	6.04
December	5.46	101.00	12.40	17.60	5.99
January	5.52	105.00	12.10	19.10	5.70
February	5.55	111.00	12.50	19.00	6.19
March	5.60	NA	12.50	22.50	6.48
April	5.82	NA	12.50	18.40	6.58
May	6.07	NA	12.20	19.60	6.04
June 1/	6.00	NA	12.30	17.20	6.10

1/ Preliminary. NA = Not available.

Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service.

Last update: 7/16/2003

Table 9--U.S. vegetable oil and fats prices

Marketing year	Soybean oil 2/	Cottonseed oil 3/	Sunflower oil 4/	Peanut oil 5/	Corn oil 6/	Lard 6/	Edible tallow 6/
Cents/lb.							
1995/96	24.70	26.53	25.40	40.30	25.24	21.70	21.56
1996/97	22.50	25.58	22.64	43.70	24.05	23.02	23.01
1997/98	25.80	28.85	27.00	49.00	28.94	19.46	20.69
1998/99	19.90	27.32	20.10	39.74	25.30	14.66	15.14
1999/00	15.60	21.52	16.68	35.39	17.81	13.64	13.21
2000/01	14.15	15.98	15.89	34.81	13.54	14.61	13.43
2001/02	16.46	17.98	23.25	32.52	19.14	13.55	13.87
2002/03 1/	22.00	40.00	32.50	45.00	27.25	17.00	17.75
2001/02							
October	14.38	14.44	17.45	36.25	17.18	13.04	12.67
November	15.23	15.91	19.15	37.00	18.30	13.18	12.83
December	15.10	16.07	24.15	37.00	22.45	14.92	14.31
January	14.82	16.38	23.64	35.00	20.54	12.69	12.49
February	14.15	15.89	23.42	28.00	18.35	12.50	13.00
March	14.75	16.77	23.54	27.50	18.37	13.07	13.96
April	15.31	16.98	23.28	27.00	17.70	12.42	13.26
May	15.98	17.95	23.44	27.00	17.00	11.38	12.38
June	17.69	19.48	25.18	30.00	17.60	14.64	16.14
July	19.12	21.30	NA	34.00	19.10	14.60	15.45
August	20.61	22.32	NA	35.20	21.72	15.00	15.10
September	20.32	22.32	29.27	36.25	21.40	15.21	14.82
2002/03							
October	20.75	26.84	29.82	NA	22.45	14.39	14.73
November	23.00	36.90	33.90	42.00	26.90	16.28	17.02
December	22.60	46.89	33.60	43.67	28.25	18.42	19.25
January	21.50	49.82	32.52	45.75	29.30	18.61	19.22
February	21.20	49.90	32.60	46.00	28.90	17.11	17.38
March	21.56	47.52	33.10	47.00	27.20	16.85	17.45
April	22.40	44.57	33.70	50.25	27.55	16.72	17.48
May	23.17	42.33	34.37	52.75	29.10	17.29	17.41
June 1/	22.89	28.69	33.62	56.60	30.15	18.90	18.58

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Decatur. 3/ PBSY Greenwood, MS. 4/ Minneapolis.

5/ Southeast mills 6/ Chicago.

Source: Agricultural Marketing Service.

Last update: 7/16/2003

Table 10--U.S. Oilseed meal prices

Marketing year	Soybean meal 2/	Cottonseed meal 3/	Sunflower meal 4/	Peanut meal 5/	Canola meal 6/	Linseed meal 4/
\$/Short ton						
1995/96	235.90	190.74	123.75	202.70	177.22	159.00
1996/97	262.00	192.00	110.60	232.00	192.02	158.75
1997/98	185.30	144.00	84.20	209.60	131.15	117.54
1998/99	138.50	109.55	64.20	104.94	112.28	84.49
1999/00	167.62	127.43	75.00	108.15	117.07	103.42
2000/01	173.62	142.93	90.50	121.60	139.20	121.92
2001/02	167.72	136.16	87.27	113.69	143.33	121.29
2002/03 1/	175.00	155.00	100.00	125.00	150.00	125.00
2001/02						
October	165.45	131.25	85.00	115.00	142.85	114.00
November	166.10	128.13	85.00	111.25	142.44	122.50
December	154.18	134.17	85.00	100.00	129.48	124.38
January	158.01	133.10	83.00	102.50	135.34	123.70
February	153.11	125.00	81.67	100.00	137.33	119.17
March	160.49	131.88	85.00	105.00	150.15	114.50
April	161.57	124.30	88.00	110.00	146.60	112.80
May	164.28	120.88	90.00	105.00	141.90	112.50
June	170.33	137.50	90.00	NA	142.10	113.50
July	187.45	151.50	100.00	130.00	153.40	128.00
August	186.25	159.75	NA	135.00	149.10	143.75
September	185.45	156.38	NA	136.88	149.30	127.13
2002/03						
October	168.20	150.10	NA	NA	131.50	114.00
November	163.20	150.00	95.00	130.00	134.70	113.10
December	163.60	156.40	95.00	122.50	142.17	112.50
January	167.40	157.38	85.00	118.50	154.10	118.40
February	176.80	143.60	NA	114.25	155.80	120.10
March	175.40	142.40	NA	124.00	147.55	133.00
April	182.10	142.40	NA	125.00	145.60	126.70
May	195.40	131.75	NA	135.00	148.50	125.00
June 1/	191.86	131.50	NA	135.00	146.83	127.25

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Hi-pro Decatur. 3/ 41% Memphis. 4/ Minneapolis.

5/ 50% Southeast mills 6/ 36% Pacific Northwest.

Source: Agricultural Marketing Service.

Last update: 7/16/2003