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Oil Crops Outlook

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Smaller Increase of Supply to Moderate U.S. Soybean Demand in 2004/05

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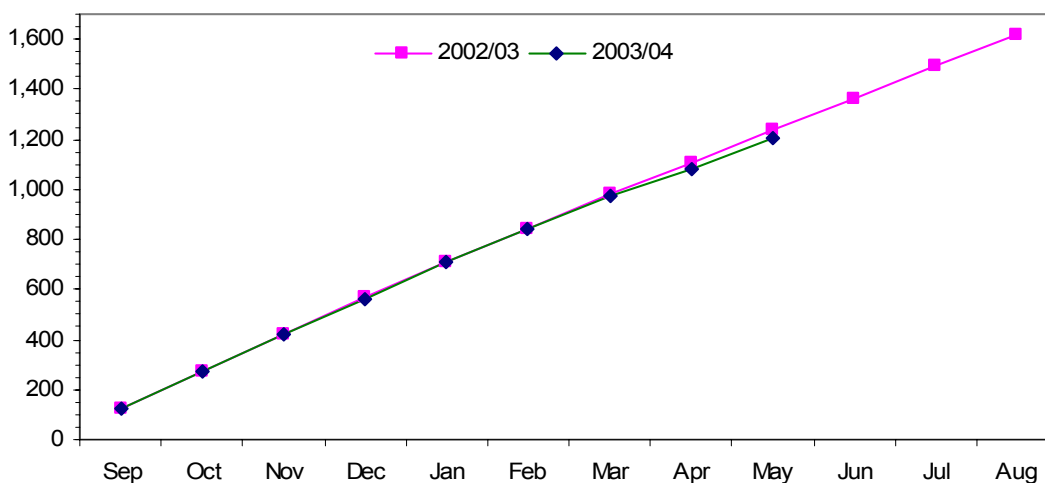
The U.S. harvested area estimate of 73.7 million acres declined from the June forecast, so the projection of 2004 soybean production dropped 25 million bushels to 2,940 million. Exports for 2004/05 are projected down from the 1,065 million bushels forecast in June to 1,050 million.

For 2003/04, it can be inferred that there are more soybean stocks available to processors than previously thought, which led to a 25-million-bushel increase in the 2003/04 crush forecast this month to 1,500 million bushels. Ending stocks for 2003/04 are forecast to fall to 105 million bushels (from the previous forecast of 115 million), which would be only about two weeks of use.

Figure 1

Relatively firm pace of domestic soybean crush likely to falter soon

Million bushels



Source: Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.

This Year's Record-Large U.S. Soybean Acreage Off To a Good Start

In its June 30 *Acreage* report, the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) announced that farmers had planted 74.8 million acres of soybeans in 2004. This total was 0.6 million acres less than their intentions in March, but still represents a record high and an increase of 1.4 million acres over last year.

So far this year, most regions have nearly ideal levels of soil moisture conditions for soybeans. Currently, 68 percent of the national soybean crop is rated in good to excellent condition. Crop development is generally good, with 39 percent of soybeans in the flowering stage as of July 11, compared with the 5-year average of 31 percent. The main exceptions are in parts of Wisconsin, Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, Louisiana, and Mississippi, where wet and cool conditions have persisted from May into July. Soybean producers there need a period of warm and sunny weather now to promote development. Drier-than-normal summers are usually far more harmful, however, to the national average yield than years with above-average precipitation. Lands that are drowned out may ultimately reduce the acres harvested but there is no assurance that the currently moist conditions will last, with last year a prime example of how quickly soybean yields can deteriorate when the rains ceased in late summer.

The 2004 national soybean yield forecast was trimmed slightly to 39.9 bushels per acre based on changes in the regional distribution of acreage. Fewer soybeans (and more corn) were planted than originally intended in the top-yielding States of Illinois, Iowa, and Minnesota. Thus, a proportionally high amount of the additional plantings this year occurred in regions (primarily the Northern Plains and Delta) with a lower yield trend. The U.S. harvested area estimate of 73.7 million acres declined from the June forecast, so the projection of 2004 soybean production dropped 25 million bushels to 2,940 million. Yet, the 2004 crop is still expected to be the largest ever.

Combined with a lower carryover, a smaller prospective crop cut the 2004/05 soybean supply forecast this month by 35 million bushels. Meanwhile, current soybean supplies from South

America are being exported at a slower pace so that more will be carried over into 2004/05 in those countries. This change in relative supplies should limit exports of U.S. soybeans early in the new crop year. Exports for the entire season are projected down from the 1,065 million bushels forecast in June to 1,050 million.

The outlook for the 2004/05 domestic crush was also trimmed by 5 million bushels to 1,645 million. Like soybeans, U.S. export demand for soybean products could also be pressured by a larger foreign supply. Projected exports of soybean meal for 2004/05 were shaved to 5.45 million from 5.55 million short tons. For soybean oil, it may take more than a single season to ease the short supply. Tighter domestic stocks (1,196 million pounds) next year are expected to absorb the effects of a smaller increase in soybean oil output.

Soybean ending stocks for 2004/05 are projected at 210 million bushels, which would be a sharp increase from the current year but down 10 million bushels from the previous forecast. Despite a smaller expected supply and season ending carryout, support for soybean prices in 2004/05 is being undermined by optimism over the potential of the U.S. corn crop. The season-average price forecast was left unchanged at \$5.70-\$6.70 per bushel.

Remaining 2003/04 Soybean Stocks Indicate More Was Available For Use

The recent *Grain Stocks* report by USDA indicated that soybean stocks as of June 1, 2004, totaled 409.6 million bushels, down from 602.4 million the previous year. Relatively little (110 million bushels) was still owned on farms. While the remaining stocks are still at the lowest level since 1977, the report found more available than expected based on cumulative use through May. Given this information, the residual component of the soybean balance sheet is expected to shrink to an unusually low 5 million bushels.

It can be inferred that there are more soybean stocks available to processors than previously believed, which led to a 25-million-bushel increase in the 2003/04 crush forecast this month to 1,500 million bushels. Provided that processors can acquire these

soybean supplies, they are still able to achieve lucrative margins. Through May, domestic crushers had used 1,202 million bushels compared with 1,240 million a year earlier. Crushers would be able to use only about 298 million bushels in the final quarter versus 376 million last year to attain the new forecast. It is also possible that a significant amount of new-crop soybeans will be harvested and used before the end of August. The most likely sources (weather permitting) would be from Arkansas and Mississippi, where crop development this year is well advanced. Early access to these supplies might permit a smaller than comfortable old-crop carryout. Ending stocks for 2003/04 are forecast to fall to 105 million bushels (from the previous forecast of 115 million), which would be only about two weeks of use.

There is a stark contrast between the relative soybean supply situations expected for this summer and next fall. New-crop futures prices have fallen about \$1.50 per bushel since their peak in early April. By early June, old-crop farm prices were also sharply lower, which led to this month's downward revision of the season average price forecast to \$6.55 per bushel. Yet, nearby values for both cash and futures prices have regained some strength in response to an increasing difficulty of finding old supplies. That rally has widened the price spread between the July and November futures contracts to more than \$3 per bushel.

Recent soybean meal values have soared toward \$350 per short ton. The high price this year is a testament to the strength of domestic demand in the face of a lower supply. Through May, all of the supply rationing of soybean meal had been by foreign buyers, as domestic disappearance was roughly equal to last year's use. The number of U.S. hogs and pigs being fed on June 1 was still up 1 percent from the previous year. Likewise, total poultry production was up 2 percent through May. While some price substitution for soybean meal with other protein feeds is still likely to occur this summer, USDA raised the 2003/04 domestic disappearance forecast from 31.3 million to 31.65 million tons. Soybean meal import requirements may be moderated to 325,000 tons this season versus the previous forecast of 475,000 tons because of larger than expected output by domestic processors.

The domestic use of soybean oil has also remained buoyant and the 2003/04 forecast was raised 200 million pounds this month to 16,550 million. The

October 2003-May 2004 disappearance was just over 1 percent less than the previous year, which implies that the June-September 2004 data still must lose more than 400 million pounds from that pace in order to meet the new forecast. The process should be aided this year by a record-large influx of crude soybean oil imports anticipated to approach 285 million pounds.

Brisk Demand and Firmer Prices Attract More Peanut Acres in 2004

After 2 consecutive years of decline, U.S. acreage planted to peanuts in 2004 increased to an estimated 1.386 million acres, up 42,000 acres (3 percent) from plantings in 2003, and 20,000 acres greater than planting intentions in March. Area for harvest, at 1.351 million acres in 2004, is also up 3 percent from last year. Gains in the Southeast and Virginia-North Carolina offset a continued slide of acreage in the Southwest. In the Southeast (Alabama, Florida, Georgia, and South Carolina), increased plantings in each State brought the region's total to 941,000 acres, up 61,000 acres from 2003. Plantings in Virginia-North Carolina also rebounded slightly, rising 5,000 acres to an estimated 140,000 acres in 2004. In the Southwest (New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas), however, plantings were down by a combined 24,000 acres, for an expected total of 306,000 acres.

Despite the increased acreage, projected U.S. peanut production for the 2004 crop of 3,850 million pounds is down 7 percent (294 million pounds) from last year, when national average yields achieved a record 3,159 pounds per acre. A national average peanut yield of 2,850 pounds per acre is anticipated in 2004, 309 pounds per acre below last year, but above the preceding 5-year average of 2,774 pounds per acre. The 2004/05 crop appears to be off to a good start, with 78 percent of the crop rated good or excellent as of July 11, down just 3 points from the previous season. Only 3 percent of the crop was rated poor or very poor. Pegging had reached 63 percent, 10 points ahead of last year.

Although expected carry-in stocks in 2004 are up 100 million pounds (to 975 million), a smaller peanut crop would induce a 184-million-pound cut in total supply that would likely come from a smaller (and more typical) residual. Ending stocks would also shrink 75 million pounds to 900 million. Other categories of use (food use, crush, exports, and seed) are all

expected to rise slightly from 2003/04 levels. Food use is expected to continue expanding in 2004/05, but at a more moderate pace (about 2 percent) following the brisk growth (9 percent) during the current marketing year.

Farm prices for peanuts in 2004/05 could be somewhat higher than the projected 19.25 cents per pound (\$385 per ton) during 2003/04. On June 25th, 2004, USDA's Farm Service Agency announced individual loan rates for the four peanut types during the 2004 crop year. The calculations are based on the

national average loan rate of \$355 per ton, using the 5-year average quality factors and a 3-year simple average weight production. The loan levels for an average-grade ton of 2004-crop peanuts are \$356.06 per ton for runner-type peanuts, \$339.23 per ton for Spanish-type peanuts, and \$353.15 for Valencia-type and Virginia-type peanuts.

China Moderates Stance On Approving Soybean Imports

Last month, inspection officials in China agreed to lift a trade ban imposed in May against nearly two dozen soybean exporters from Brazil. Imports from these suppliers had been suspended because of a discovery that several shipments had trace levels of fungicide from soybean seed. Subsequent consultations between Brazilian and Chinese officials convinced the latter to relent for the moment on their zero-tolerance requirement for fungicides. Brazilian officials pledged more rigorous export inspections for such contaminants and to not allow any shipments that have more than one fungicide-treated seed per kilogram.

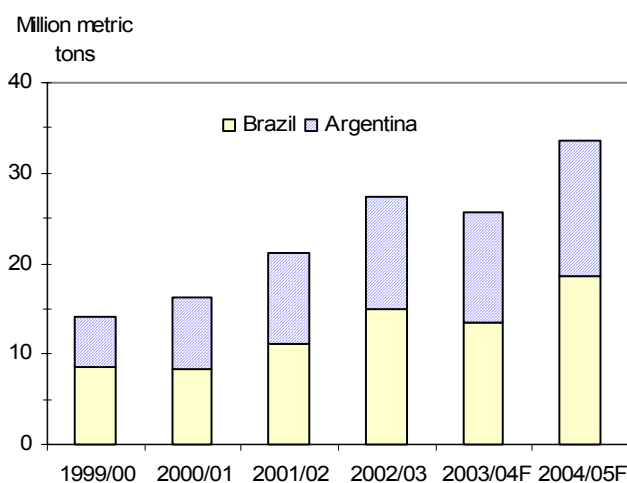
Despite a resumption of trade between China and Brazil, the interruption is now expected to restrict 2003/04 soybean imports by China to 18.0 million tons, down from the previous estimate of 19.0 million and 2002/03 imports of 21.4 million. Most of the reduction will result in a lower crush that will help ease the glut of soybean meal and improve future margins. The estimate of China's ending stocks is expected to dip to a very low 2.1 million tons, which should set the stage for a buying spree later on this fall.

Break in China Soybean Trade Delayed South American Exports

Higher stocks carried over by Brazil and Argentina will compete directly against exports fueled by the new U.S. harvest in October. For Brazil, a smaller soybean harvest is curtailing the country's exports. In addition, the delays in shipping to China took a toll on prices, and farm sales and export shipments have sagged. Brazilian soybean exports are expected at

Figure 2

South American soybean stocks expected to stay high in 2003/04 and rise sharply next year



just 20.7 million metric tons for 2003/04 compared with 20.1 million in 2002/03. Provided that yields return to a more normal level next year, a more plentiful supply should boost 2004/05 exports toward 23.4 million tons. Nevertheless, soybean stocks in Brazil could approach a record high 18.6 million tons by October 2005.

No Argentine soybean shipments have been rejected this year because of a failed inspection at a port in China. Yet, the difficulties of Brazilian exports there contributed to lower prices for Argentine sales. Argentine soybean exports for 2003/04 were forecast 600,000 tons lower this month to 8.2 million. Stocks in Argentina are also expected to rise if the new harvest is as big as projected. If achieved, a sharp increase in South American stocks could cause prices for soybeans worldwide to be substantially lower in the last half of 2004/05 than in the first half.

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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

Economic and Policy Implications of Wind-Borne Entry of Asian Soybean Rust into the United State examines how the economic impacts of soybean rust establishment will depend on the timing, location, spread, and severity of rust infestation and on how soybean and other crop producers, livestock producers, and consumers of agricultural commodities respond to this new pathogen. This report is available at <http://www.ers.usda.gov/publications/OCS/APR04/OCS04D02/>

How Does Structural Change in the Global Soybean Market Affect the U.S. Price? estimates that a 1-percent increase in South American soybean production decreases U.S. soybean prices by about one-quarter percent. This report is available at <http://www.ers.usda.gov/publications/OCS/APR04/OCS04D01/>

Related Websites

WASDE, <http://www.usda.gov/oce/waob/wasde/latest.pdf>

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				Ending stocks
	Planted	Harvested		Beginning stocks	Production	Imports	Total	Crush	Exports	Seed, feed, residual	Total	
	Million acres		Bu./acre				Million bushels					
2002/03 ¹	73.9	72.4	38.0	208	2,756	5	2,969	1,615	1,045	130	2,791	178
2003/04 ²	73.4	72.3	33.4	178	2,418	6	2,602	1,500	900	97	2,497	105
2004/05 ²	74.8	73.7	39.9	105	2,940	5	3,050	1,645	1,050	145	2,840	210
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				208.1	2,756.1	1.4	2,965.6	417.5	320.4	112.3	850.3	2,115.4
December						0.3		150.2	114.7			
January						0.3		142.7	157.0			
February						0.5		129.2	154.0			
Dec-Feb				2,115.4	---	1.1	2,116.5	422.0	425.7	66.7	914.4	1,202.0
March						0.3		142.7	91.5			
April						0.4		127.0	66.4			
May						0.5		130.5	38.6			
Mar-May				1,202.0	---	1.2	1,203.3	400.2	196.4	4.3	600.9	602.4
June						0.5		121.2	30.8			
July						0.3		129.3	39.0			
August						0.1		125.1	32.7			
Jun-Aug				602.4	---	0.9	603.3	375.6	102.5	(53.1)	424.9	178.3
Total					2,756.1	4.7	2,968.9	1,615.3	1,045.0	183.3	2,365.6	
2003/04												
September						0.2		127.6	36.6			
October						1.0		146.2	166.8			
November						1.0		145.6	186.8			
Sep-Nov				178.3	2,417.6	2.2	2,598.1	419.4	390.1	99.9	909.5	1,688.7
December						0.8		145.8	147.0			
January						0.4		146.0	113.2			
February						0.2		131.4	85.8			
Dec-Feb				1,688.7	---	1.4	1,690.0	423.2	346.0	15.0	784.2	905.8
March						0.3		129.5	76.8			
April						0.4		112.5	35.5			
May						0.2		117.5	20.0			
Mar-May				905.8	---	1.0	906.8	359.5	132.4	5.4	497.3	409.6
Total to date						4.6	2,600.5	1,202.0	868.5			

¹ Estimated, ² Forecast.

Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service and Census Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Commerce.

Last update: 7/13/2004

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

Year begin. Oct. 1	Supply				Disappearance			Ending stocks
	Beginning stocks	Production	Imports	Total	Domestic	Exports	Total	
	1,000 short tons							
2002/03 ¹	240	38,213	166	38,619	32,386	6,013	38,399	220
2003/04 ²	220	35,530	325	36,075	31,650	4,250	35,900	175
2004/05 ²	175	39,160	165	39,500	33,800	5,450	39,250	250
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
June	311.8	2,873.4	4.4	3,189.6	2,519.4	398.6	2,918.0	271.6
July	271.6	3,064.4	5.5	3,341.4	2,743.3	369.8	3,113.1	228.4
August	228.4	2,966.6	46.4	3,241.4	2,590.6	383.8	2,974.5	266.9
September	266.9	3,023.5	8.1	3,298.6	2,700.6	378.0	3,078.6	219.9
Total		38,212.9	166.1	38,619.0	32,386.3	6,012.7	38,399.0	
2003/04								
October	219.9	3,462.1	6.7	3,688.8	2,947.9	423.0	3,370.9	317.8
November	317.8	3,465.9	6.2	3,789.9	2,664.6	692.9	3,357.6	432.4
December	432.4	3,483.7	5.1	3,921.2	3,213.0	427.5	3,640.5	280.7
January	280.7	3,479.3	6.0	3,765.9	2,910.4	526.6	3,437.0	328.9
February	328.9	3,144.9	5.4	3,479.2	2,633.7	429.7	3,063.4	415.8
March	415.8	3,092.4	7.5	3,515.7	2,694.7	445.9	3,140.7	375.0
April	375.0	2,682.4	5.1	3,062.4	2,414.8	309.0	2,723.8	338.6
May	338.6	2,792.4	37.2	3,168.2	2,443.1	259.5	2,702.6	465.5
Total to date		25,603.0	79.2	25,902.1	21,922.2	3,514.3	25,436.5	

¹ Estimated. ² Forecast.

Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service and Census Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Commerce.

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

Year begin. Oct. 1	Supply				Disappearance			Ending stocks
	Beginning stocks	Production	Imports	Total	Domestic	Exports	Total	
Million pounds								
2002/03 ¹	2,359	18,438	46	20,843	17,091	2,261	19,352	1,491
2003/04 ²	1,491	16,660	285	18,436	16,550	850	17,400	1,036
2004/05 ²	1,036	18,505	105	19,646	17,300	1,150	18,450	1,196
2002/03								
October	2,358.6	1,692.6	2.8	4,054.0	1,660.3	113.6	1,773.9	2,280.1
November	2,280.1	1,631.5	3.6	3,915.1	1,394.1	194.9	1,589.0	2,326.1
December	2,326.1	1,696.0	3.9	4,026.0	1,417.8	210.2	1,628.0	2,398.0
January	2,398.0	1,612.8	3.7	4,014.5	1,323.7	295.1	1,618.8	2,395.7
February	2,395.7	1,473.6	3.2	3,872.6	1,300.9	299.8	1,600.7	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	1,453.1	109.8	1,562.9	2,053.9
June	2,053.9	1,391.0	5.0	3,449.9	1,424.6	96.7	1,521.4	1,928.5
July	1,928.5	1,482.4	3.9	3,414.7	1,386.0	234.5	1,620.5	1,794.2
August	1,794.2	1,440.4	3.4	3,238.0	1,486.8	96.8	1,583.6	1,654.4
September	1,654.4	1,445.2	3.6	3,103.1	1,506.6	105.9	1,612.5	1,490.6
Total		18,438.1	46.0	20,842.7	17,091.2	2,260.9	19,352.1	
2003/04								
October	1,490.6	1,630.8	3.3	3,124.7	1,560.3	152.5	1,712.9	1,411.8
November	1,411.8	1,610.6	2.7	3,025.2	1,383.5	111.2	1,494.8	1,530.4
December	1,530.4	1,604.6	3.2	3,138.2	1,422.9	135.3	1,558.3	1,579.9
January	1,579.9	1,618.9	3.1	3,202.0	1,185.3	71.1	1,256.4	1,945.6
February	1,945.6	1,462.4	2.7	3,410.6	1,359.7	62.9	1,422.6	1,988.0
March	1,988.0	1,461.4	3.4	3,452.7	1,523.6	73.2	1,596.8	1,855.9
April	1,855.9	1,260.3	7.0	3,123.2	1,440.1	39.0	1,479.1	1,644.1
May	1,644.1	1,315.4	28.1	2,987.7	1,292.9	43.8	1,336.7	1,651.0
Total to date		11,964.3	53.6	13,508.5	11,168.3	689.2	11,857.5	

1/ Estimated. 2/ Forecast.

Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service and Census Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Commerce.

Last update: 7/13/2004

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										
2002/03 ¹	400	6,184	104	6,688	2,495	371	3,475	6,341	347	
2003/04 ²	347	6,665	200	7,212	2,575	365	3,932	6,872	340	
2004/05 ²	340	6,630	275	7,245	2,625	335	3,860	6,820	425	

¹ Estimated. ² Forecast.

Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service and Census Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Commerce.

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

Year beg. Oct. 1	Supply				Disappearance			Ending stocks
	Beginning stocks	Imports	Production	Total	Domestic	Exports	Total	
1,000 short tons								
2002/03 ¹	62	0	1,114	1,176	1,092	51	1,143	33
2003/04 ²	33	0	1,130	1,164	1,064	65	1,129	35
2004/05 ²	35	0	1,180	1,215	1,105	75	1,180	35

¹ Estimated. ² Forecast.

Source: Census Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Commerce.

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

Year beg. Oct. 1	Supply				Disappearance			Ending stocks
	Beginning stocks	Imports	Production	Total	Domestic	Exports	Total	
Million pounds								
2002/03 ¹	40	21	725	786	639	111	750	36
2003/04 ²	36	1	800	837	682	110	792	45
2004/05 ²	45	0	825	870	696	110	806	64

¹ Estimated. ² Forecast.

Source: Census Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Commerce.

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										
2002/03 ¹	1,476	75	3,320	4,872	2,228	857	422	490	3,997	875
2003/04 ²	875	55	4,144	5,075	2,430	634	541	495	4,100	975
2004/05 ²	975	65	3,850	4,891	2,478	652	361	500	3,991	900

¹ Estimated. ² Forecast.

Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service and Census Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Commerce.

Last update: 7/13/2004

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

Marketing year	Soybeans \$/bu	Cottonseed \$/ton	Sunflower \$/cwt	Peanuts Cents/lb	Flaxseed \$/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	90.50	9.62	23.40	4.29
2002/03	5.53	101.00	12.10	18.20	5.77
2003/04 ¹	7.55	111.00	12.30	19.25	5.85
2002/03					
September	5.39	95.00	13.10	17.90	5.57
October	5.20	100.00	12.00	17.90	5.77
November	5.46	100.00	12.00	18.00	6.04
December	5.46	101.00	12.30	17.50	5.92
January	5.51	105.00	12.10	19.10	5.71
February	5.55	110.00	12.50	19.60	6.25
March	5.59	NA	12.50	22.60	6.47
April	5.82	NA	12.30	18.40	6.57
May	6.07	NA	12.20	19.60	6.05
June	6.09	NA	12.00	17.70	6.02
July	5.82	NA	11.60	NA	6.38
August	5.68	NA	10.90	NA	5.30
2003/04					
September	6.06	100.00	10.40	18.30	5.43
October	6.61	104.00	11.40	18.50	5.77
November	7.05	121.00	11.60	18.40	6.06
December	7.17	127.00	11.60	19.60	6.22
January	7.34	127.00	12.10	20.70	6.09
February	8.28	140.00	12.80	18.80	6.40
March	9.27	NA	13.60	18.50	6.52
April	9.62	NA	13.50	20.10	6.98
May	9.57	NA	13.70	20.00	7.11
June ³	8.72	NA	13.80	20.80	7.25

¹ Preliminary. NA = Not available.

Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA.

Last update: 7/13/2004

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	22.04	37.75	33.11	46.70	28.17	18.13	17.80
2003/04 ¹	31.25	33.00	33.50	61.00	29.25	24.75	23.75
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	22.90	28.69	33.64	56.60	30.15	18.90	18.58
July	21.80	24.38	33.50	58.25	29.90	18.93	17.48
August	20.40	25.51	32.65	60.00	30.68	20.08	17.57
September	23.20	29.64	33.92	60.67	27.71	23.98	20.05
2003/04							
October	27.40	32.93	32.73	61.60	26.99	27.50	24.22
November	27.76	32.24	31.60	63.25	27.56	26.40	27.76
December	29.54	33.26	32.00	64.50	28.73	25.18	29.50
January	30.34	32.76	32.56	65.00	29.26	26.50	26.81
February	33.05	34.21	33.97	61.67	30.16	25.83	20.27
March	34.66	34.91	34.91	60.00	30.56	23.77	20.58
April	34.19	34.47	34.77	60.00	30.36	22.58	22.58
May	32.68	32.57	34.85	56.50	30.34	21.31	19.85
June ²	30.08	30.72	33.86	NA	28.36	22.50	18.81

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

⁵ Southeast mills. ⁶ Chicago.

Source: Agricultural Marketing Service, USDA.

Last update: 7/13/2004

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	181.58	146.12	105.00	125.00	144.06	122.91
2003/04 ¹	270.00	195.00	120.00	190.00	200.00	160.00
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	191.90	131.50	NA	135.00	146.95	127.25
July	187.30	143.00	NA	135.75	137.10	129.10
August	189.70	151.70	NA	130.00	135.50	130.60
September	217.95	153.20	NA	130.00	149.20	125.20
2003/04						
October	225.20	163.50	103.50	147.10	169.65	139.90
November	242.00	182.50	117.88	161.00	187.19	178.75
December	231.54	185.00	112.10	163.25	181.35	162.25
January	252.15	188.00	116.00	163.35	201.07	166.25
February	257.39	193.00	115.50	168.75	205.50	174.37
March	301.14	205.10	125.40	200.40	228.65	193.60
April	311.83	219.67	130.75	226.00	214.40	197.75
May	300.69	203.00	122.50	237.50	200.03	181.75
June ²	285.81	185.40	109.30	204.00	189.00	151.80

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

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

Source: Agricultural Marketing Service, USDA.

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