



United States
Department
of Agriculture

OCS-04h

Aug. 13, 2004



Electronic Outlook Report from the Economic Research Service

www.ers.usda.gov

Oil Crops Outlook

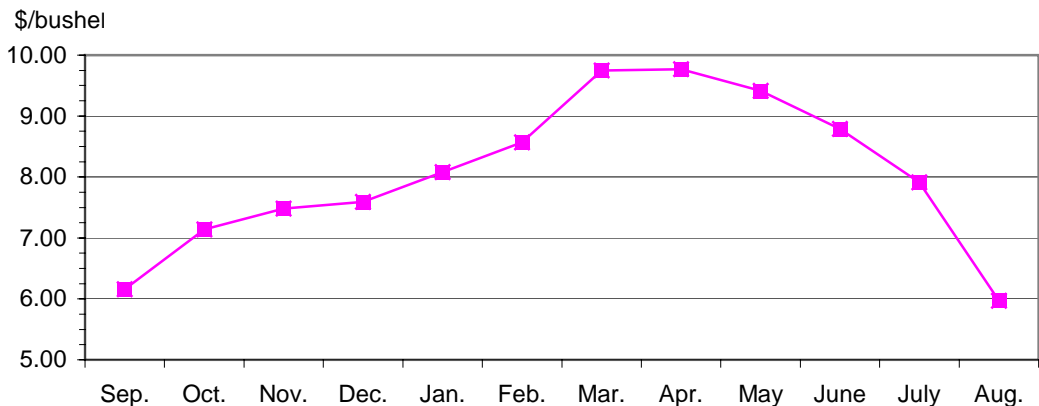
Mark Ash and Erik Dohlman

Very Good Prospects for World Oilseed Crops Undermine Prices

Based on its first objective yield survey of the year, the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) forecast a strong improvement in the national average soybean yield for 2004 to 39.1 bushels per acre from 33.4 bushels in 2003. Combined with a national harvested area estimate of 73.6 million acres, soybean production would reach 2,877 million bushels. USDA cut the U.S. export forecast this month by 20 million bushels to 1,030 million. Lower prospects for soybean meal and soybean oil demand also scaled back the domestic crush forecast from 1,645 million to 1,625 million bushels. Larger global oilseed surpluses this year are anticipated, reducing the season-average price forecast to \$5.40-\$6.40 per bushel.

The forecast of 2003/04 soybean imports by China dropped from 18.0 million to 16.9 million tons this month. In light of weaker current use, China is expected to import only 23 million tons of soybeans for 2004/05. A weaker export outlook is projected, raising September ending soybean stocks by Brazil, Argentina, and Paraguay to 28.5 million tons in 2003/04 and 37.9 million tons in 2004/05.

Figure 1
Central Illinois cash soybean price plunges with better supply outlook



Source: Agricultural Marketing Service, USDA.

Contents

[Domestic Outlook](#)
[Intl. Outlook](#)
[Contacts & Links](#)

Tables

[Soybeans S&D](#)
[Soybean Meal](#)
[Soybean Oil](#)
[Cottonseed](#)
[Cottonseed Meal](#)
[Cottonseed Oil](#)
[Peanuts](#)
[Oilseed Prices](#)
[Veg. Oil Prices](#)
[Oilseed Meal](#)
[Prices](#)

Web Sites

[WASDE](#)
[Oilseed Circular](#)
[Soybeans and Oil](#)
[Crops Briefing](#)
[Room](#)

The next release is
Sept. 13, 2004

Approved by the
World Agricultural
Outlook Board.

Domestic Outlook

Transition From Soybean Deficit to Surplus Leads a Price Collapse

Soybean-growing conditions have been favored this summer by frequent and abundant rains over the main U.S. producing areas. As of August 8, 73 percent of the country's soybeans were rated in good-to-excellent condition. This is the best early-August rating for the overall crop since 1992. Unlike last year, soybean conditions appear to be improving rather than deteriorating. Maturity of the crop is generally ahead of average, with 69 percent setting pods compared with the 5-year average of 65 percent. Indeed, in parts of the Mississippi Delta region, harvesting of the 2004 soybean crop has already commenced. Yet, conditions are not ideal everywhere. In the northern Midwest, soybean crop development is lagging 1-2 weeks behind normal because of later planting and an absence of warm temperatures. An early frost could potentially threaten up to 2-3 million acres in the most affected States (Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Michigan, and Wisconsin).

Based on its first objective yield survey of the year, USDA forecast a strong improvement in the national average soybean yield for 2004 to 39.1 bushels per acre from 33.4 bushels in 2003. The expected yield in July of 39.9 bushels per acre was not determined by any measurements of plant potential but on a historical trend of State yields. Except in the South (where yields had surged to record-highs last year), 2004 soybean yields in most States are expected to show a robust recovery. Combined with a national harvested area estimate of 73.6 million acres, total production would reach 2,877 million bushels. If realized, the forecast crop would be slightly below the 2001 record but 19 percent larger than last year's harvest.

It could be difficult to expand growth in U.S. demand by very much at current prices. Compared with a year ago, U.S. export sales for 2004/05 have not been particularly robust. Many importers are undoubtedly waiting for signals on how low soybean prices can fall before accelerating their purchases. For instance, U.S. soybean sales to China since January have been negligible. Additional downward pressure on prices may be applied this fall by a constraint on U.S. exports through a larger-than-average carryover in South America. USDA cut its forecast of 2004/05 U.S. soybean exports this month by 20 million bushels to 1,030 million. Lower prospects for soybean meal and soybean oil demand also scaled back the domestic crush forecast from 1,645 million to 1,625 million bushels. Stiffening competition from foreign supplies trimmed back projected U.S. soybean meal exports by 250,000 tons to 5.2 million. The likelihood of more corn byproducts in the U.S. feed market could moderate the domestic demand for soybean meal to 33.6 million tons.

The 2004/05 forecast of soybean ending stocks slipped from 210 million to 190 million bushels because of a smaller-than-initially-expected crop. To compete against ever larger global oilseed surpluses this year, a lower season-average price forecast (to \$5.40-\$6.40 per bushel versus the previous forecast of \$5.70-\$6.70 and \$7.40 in 2003/04) is anticipated. The average price for soybean meal was shaved by \$5 this month to \$180-\$210 per short ton. Soybean oil prices are also seen easing in 2004/05 to 23.0-26.0 cents per pound from the July forecast of 24.5-28.5 cents.

Revised 2003/04 Export Data Changes Expectation of Domestic Use

The U.S. Census Bureau recently made final revisions to 2003 calendar year export data. For soybeans, the so-called 13th-month revisions were relatively minor. In addition, the Census Bureau also made more substantive corrections in soybean export data for September 2003 through April 2004. All of the corrections were for exports to Mexico, which showed that the initially reported shipment data were over-counted by 26 million bushels. As a result, USDA lowered the forecast of 2003/04 U.S. soybean exports from 900 million to 890 million bushels.

If those soybeans were not being exported, it does look like there were willing buyers for them in the domestic market. Although monthly crush rates have been falling off since February, USDA raised the forecast of the 2003/04 domestic crush this month from 1,500 million to 1,515 million bushels based on better-than-expected use. The forecast of 2003/04 ending stocks was left unchanged at 105 million bushels.

After increasing to a very wide level earlier this summer, the soybean cash price basis abruptly weakened over the past month. In early July, the central Illinois cash price averaged about \$9.43 per bushel, a \$1.26-premium over the August futures. By early August, the cash basis had collapsed to 10 cents below the August futures and less than \$6.00 per bushel. The most likely explanation for the market's plunge is that there was a sudden glut when farmers cleared out the last of their own stocks to make space for a much larger new harvest. In addition, a greater amount of that new crop is anticipated before the end of August as farmers in the Delta region planted more early maturing varieties than usual. Despite a sharp price decline, spot prices for producers with an early harvest may be 40-50 cents per bushel higher than they could be a month from now.

At the same time, soybean processors probably owned enough old-crop stocks to carry them through until the new-crop supplies become more widely available. The reason that crushers are trying to sustain their milling rates is that even with relatively high prices, domestic rates of use for the soybean products have stayed remarkably buoyant. Their customers (the buyers of soybean meal and soybean oil) were previously willing to pay handsomely as livestock production remained profitable. They may now anticipate further price erosion and have been purchasing only to meet short-term needs. End users are managing deficits in output by using stocks that they had accumulated earlier, as well as imports and the use of substitutes.

Domestic disappearance of soybean meal for 2003/04 was forecast up from 31.65 million to 31.9 million tons and down only 1.5 percent from the previous year. The ability to acquire domestically produced meal has eased the amount needed from foreign sources, which led to a reduction in the import forecast to 250,000 tons. U.S. soybean meal exports were forecast slightly higher to 4.3 million tons based on the year-to-date pace.

Similarly, cumulative domestic consumption of soybean oil this season is down only a little over 1 percent from 2002/03. A slightly larger crush would allow the 2003/04 disappearance to be as much as 16,700 million pounds, or 2.3 percent lower than last year. Given the comparatively strong rate of domestic use, the

reduction in soybean oil output has already cut June ending stocks by 21 percent from a year earlier. Those stocks are expected to continue to decline as the gap between use and output widens in August and September.

Crop expectations also played into a rapid decline over the last month in values for soybean meal and soybean oil. The monthly average for central Illinois soybean meal prices in July dropped only marginally from June, but was \$220 per ton in the last week of the month compared with \$350 in the first week. The formerly high price level is unlikely to be attained again soon, so the 2003/04 average price forecast was lowered to \$260 per short ton. Likewise, the 2003/04 price forecast for soybean oil was reduced to 30 cents per pound. Between the first and last weeks of July, the oil price fell by 6 cents per pound to around 25.4 cents.

Very Good Rapeseed Yields Seen for Canada and Western Europe

Global rapeseed production for 2004/05 is forecast at 41.2 million metric tons this month, 0.5 million higher than previously. As in the United States, Canada is expected to have an excellent harvest of oilseeds this year due to an expansion of acreage and good weather. Canada's 2004 output of canola is expected to rise to 7.2 million metric tons, up from the previous forecast of 7.0 million and 6.7 million last year. Only two of the country's previous crops (from 1999 and 1998) would be larger. The 2004 increase is mostly based on a 9-percent rise in the area planted to 5.2 million hectares. Also, overall moisture conditions have been the best in several years. As of August 8, a Saskatchewan Government report rated 83 percent of the province's canola crop in good-to-excellent condition. Yet, the optimism is tempered by late planting and unusually cool temperatures. These circumstances have raised concerns for the potential of above-average crop damage if an early frost occurs. Many of the late-planted fields are still at the vulnerable flowering stage and need at least another month of frost-free weather.

A larger 2004 canola harvest will promote strong domestic use and exports from Canada. Exports are projected rising to nearly 4 million tons against 3.5 million in 2003/04. Canola demand may be somewhat constrained by a big world supply of soybeans, however.

Throughout the EU-25 countries, rapeseed harvesting is now proceeding well. This crop accounts for approximately 70 percent of all domestically produced oilseeds there. All over the continent, the weather this year has lacked episodes of either extreme moisture or temperatures. For 2004, EU rapeseed production is forecast rising to 13 million tons, which would be 2 million higher than last year and surpass all previous harvests except for 1999. Four countries: Germany, France, Poland, and the Czech Republic are expected to account for most of the growth in EU-25 output this year. A majority of the production gains should be crushed domestically, with an increasing share used to supply the fast-growing biodiesel industry.

Soybean Oil Imports by China Surge To Beat Inauguration of New Quality Standards

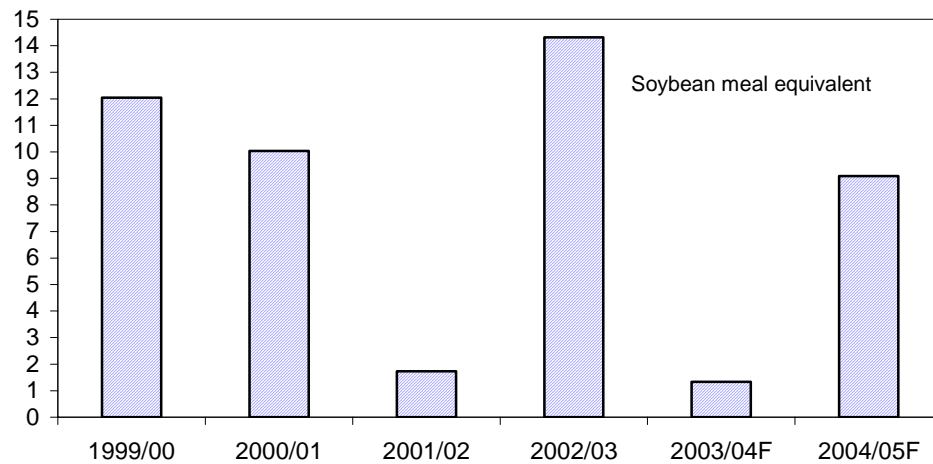
The soybean demand outlook for China dimmed earlier this year as crushers in the country suffered big losses after dramatic price changes and withdrew from the international market for a while. The fallout from this situation led USDA to again lower its forecast of 2003/04 soybean imports by China from 18.0 million to 16.9 million tons. A reduction in domestic soybean crushing accounts for most of the change, which means that China's protein meal consumption (in soybean meal-equivalent) may register only a 1-percent increase in 2003/04. More availability of oilseeds is projected, allowing next season's consumption growth to bounce back toward 9 percent. But, in light of weaker current use, only 23 million tons of soybean imports are now expected for 2004/05 compared with the previous forecast of 24 million.

This lapse in China's soybean imports strengthened the demand for soybean oil imports, nearly all of which are South American origin. U.S. exports of soybean oil

Figure 2

Growth in China's protein meal consumption expected to rebound

Annual percentage



F=forecast.

Source: Foreign Agricultural Service, USDA.

have been shut out this year because of uncompetitive prices. Effective October 1, China's Government will impose a new standard on imports of crude soybean oil. The regulation requires that crude soybean oil must meet the same criteria as refined soybean oil. Historically, crude soybean oil accounts for about 90-95 percent of all China's soybean oil imports. Foreign exporters could alternatively sell refined soybean oil into China without any problem. Yet, there is limited refining capacity in these countries to replace the same volume of crude oil that is being shipped abroad. As a consequence, Chinese importers of crude soybean oil have hurried to make contracts before the new standards take effect, further accelerating near-term buying. China's 2003/04 soybean oil imports are now anticipated to increase to 2.7 million tons, up from the previous forecast of 2.4 million.

After that date, however, soybean oil imports will likely be discouraged by the policy, which could eventually support domestic crushing margins. In addition, vegetable oil output from domestically produced oilseeds next season is expected to be at a record-high. The remainder of China's oil needs will likely be met by a larger oil stock carryover, as well as higher oilseed and vegetable oil imports. For 2004/05, China's imports of soybean oil were projected to decline to 2.4 million tons while import projections of rapeseed, rapeseed oil, and palm oil were raised to 1.35 million, 0.4 million, and 3.9 million tons, respectively. Total vegetable oil consumption in China is projected to rise by nearly 9 percent for 2004/05.

Other Asian importers are still recovering from the damage inflicted by an outbreak of avian influenza earlier this year. Thailand's poultry output and exports were hit hard by the disease, and very high soybean meal costs only added to its industry's difficulties. As a result, Thai soybean imports are expected to fall by 24 percent in 2003/04 to 1.3 million tons, while soybean meal imports are seen dropping 21 percent to 1.5 million tons. Although Indonesia recently removed a ban on imports of soybean meal from Brazil, the action is unlikely to immediately improve the level of trade. Indonesian soybean meal imports are forecast down 32 percent in

2003/04 to just over 1 million tons. High prices have also curtailed Indonesian soybean imports (used there solely for food use) and are expected to fall by nearly one-fourth this year to 0.95 million tons.

Despite Smaller South American Soybean Crops, Sluggish Movement Stalls Stock Contraction

This year, South American soybean producers have had the misfortunes of a poor harvest, a slowdown of soybean imports by China, and now pressure looming from a large U.S. crop. Soybean exports for Brazil, Argentina, and Paraguay were all lowered for both the current year and next year. September ending soybean stocks by these countries are projected climbing to 28.5 million tons in 2003/04 and 37.9 million tons in 2004/05.

Brazilian soybean processors may be the most squeezed by more intense competition in the world soybean meal and soybean oil markets. Smaller increases for Brazilian soybean meal exports in 2003/04 (to 14.9 million tons) and 2004/05 (to 17.6 million tons) were forecast. Lower meal trade was offset to some extent by expectations of greater domestic use and stocks. Likewise, Brazilian production and exports of soybean oil were scaled back. China is normally among the top three buyers of soybean oil from Brazil. As a result, crushing demand in Brazil was reduced for both the current season and next season to 29.9 million and 34.7 million tons, respectively.

Contacts and Links

Contact Information

Mark Ash (soybeans, minor oilseeds), (202) 694-5289, mash@ers.usda.gov

Erik Dohlman (peanuts), (202) 694-5308, edohlman@ers.usda.gov

Subscription Information

Oil Crops Outlook is issued 11 times a year by the Economic Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, DC, 20036-5831. Electronic release only; no published copies are available. Subscribe to ERS' e-mail notification service at <http://www.ers.usda.gov/updates/> to receive timely notification of newsletter availability. To order printed copies of the five field crops newsletters—cotton and wool, feed, rice, oil crops, and wheat—as a series, specify series SUB-COR-4043.

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.

Recent Report

Economic and Policy Implications of Wind-Borne Entry of Asian Soybean Rust into the United States 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/>

Related Websites

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

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

Soybeans and Oil Crops Briefing Room,

<http://www.ers.usda.gov/briefing/soybeansoilcrops/>

The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) prohibits discrimination in all its programs and activities on the basis of race, color, national origin, sex, religion, age, disability, political beliefs, sexual orientation, or marital or family status. (Not all prohibited bases apply to all programs.)

Persons with disabilities who require alternative means for communication of program information (Braille, large print, audiotape, etc.) should contact USDA's TARGET Center at (202) 720-2600 (voice and TDD).

To file a complaint of discrimination, write USDA, Director, Office of Civil Rights, Room 326-W, Whitten Building, 14th and Independence Avenue, SW, Washington, DC 20250-9410 or call (202) 720-5964 (voice and TDD). USDA is an equal opportunity provider and employer.

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					
2002/03	73.9	72.4	38.0	208	2,756	5	2,969	1,615	1,044	131	2,791	178
2003/04 1/	73.4	72.3	33.4	178	2,418	6	2,602	1,515	890	92	2,497	105
2004/05 2/	74.8	73.7	39.1	105	2,877	6	2,988	1,625	1,030	143	2,798	190
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	159.3			
February						0.5		129.2	151.5			
Dec-Feb				2,115.4	---	1.1	2,116.5	422.0	425.5	66.9	914.4	1,202.0
March						0.3		142.7	92.1			
April						0.4		127.0	66.4			
May						0.5		130.5	35.9			
Mar-May				1,202.0	---	1.2	1,203.3	400.2	194.4	6.3	600.9	602.4
June						0.5		121.2	31.9			
July						0.3		129.3	37.9			
August						0.1		125.1	34.3			
Jun-Aug				602.4	---	0.9	603.3	375.6	104.1	(54.7)	424.9	178.3
Total					2,756.1	4.7	2,968.9	1,615.3	1,044.4	185.6	2,365.6	
2003/04												
September						0.2		127.6	34.0			
October						1.0		146.2	165.3			
November						1.0		145.6	186.4			
Sep-Nov				178.3	2,417.6	2.2	2,598.1	419.4	385.7	104.4	909.5	1,688.7
December						0.8		145.8	143.2			
January						0.4		146.0	109.3			
February						0.2		131.4	82.6			
Dec-Feb				1,688.7	---	1.4	1,690.0	423.2	335.1	25.9	784.2	905.8
March						0.3		129.5	69.9			
April						0.4		112.5	28.7			
May						0.2		117.5	20.0			
Mar-May				905.8	---	1.0	906.8	359.5	118.5	19.3	497.3	409.6
June						0.3		109.4	20.2			
Total to date						5.0	2,600.9	1,311.4	859.5			

1/ Estimated, 2/ Forecast.

Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service and Census Bureau.

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	240	38,213	166	38,619	32,380	6,019	38,399	220
2003/04 1/	220	35,905	250	36,375	31,900	4,300	36,200	175
2004/05 2/	175	38,710	165	39,050	33,600	5,200	38,800	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	2,543.7	864.4	3,408.0	299.1
February	299.1	3,048.4	12.7	3,360.3	2,551.4	549.3	3,100.7	259.5
March	259.5	3,360.1	8.5	3,628.0	2,658.6	633.8	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	2,647.5	381.6	3,029.1	311.8
June	311.8	2,873.4	4.4	3,189.6	2,519.0	399.0	2,918.0	271.6
July	271.6	3,064.4	5.5	3,341.4	2,741.5	371.6	3,113.1	228.4
August	228.4	2,966.6	46.4	3,241.4	2,588.0	386.4	2,974.5	266.9
September	266.9	3,023.5	8.1	3,298.6	2,705.0	373.6	3,078.6	219.9
Total		38,212.9	166.1	38,619.0	32,379.6	6,019.4	38,399.0	
2003/04								
October	219.9	3,462.1	6.7	3,688.8	2,946.0	424.9	3,370.9	317.8
November	317.8	3,465.9	6.2	3,789.9	2,666.2	691.4	3,357.6	432.4
December	432.4	3,483.7	5.1	3,921.2	3,213.1	427.4	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
June	465.5	2,616.2	45.9	3,127.7	2,644.1	168.7	2,812.8	314.9
Total to date		28,219.2	125.1	28,564.3	24,566.1	3,683.2	28,249.3	

1/ Estimated. 2/ Forecast.

Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service and Census Bureau.

Last update: 8/16/2004

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	2,359	18,438	46	20,843	17,091	2,261	19,352	1,491	
2003/04 1/	1,491	16,825	285	18,601	16,700	850	17,550	1,051	
2004/05 2/	1,051	18,280	105	19,436	17,200	1,050	18,250	1,186	
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	1,300.8	299.8	1,600.7	2,271.9	
March	2,271.9	1,633.3	3.4	3,908.6	1,387.3	276.7	1,664.1	2,244.6	
April	2,244.6	1,447.5	4.8	3,696.8	1,349.7	227.0	1,576.7	2,120.2	
May	2,120.2	1,491.7	4.9	3,616.8	1,453.3	109.6	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	96.9	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	17,091.1	2,261.0	19,352.1		
2003/04									
October	1,490.6	1,630.8	3.3	3,124.7	1,560.4	152.5	1,712.9	1,411.8	
November	1,411.8	1,610.6	2.7	3,025.2	1,383.4	111.3	1,494.8	1,530.4	
December	1,530.4	1,604.6	3.2	3,138.2	1,423.0	135.2	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	1,314.6	28.1	2,986.9	1,291.5	43.8	1,335.3	1,651.6	
June	1,651.6	1,236.0	69.8	2,957.3	1,401.5	39.5	1,441.0	1,516.3	
Total to date		13,199.5	123.4	14,813.5	12,568.5	728.6	13,297.1		

1/ Estimated. 2/ Forecast.

Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service and Census Bureau.

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	400	6,184	104	6,687	2,495	370	3,476	6,341	347
2003/04 1/	347	6,665	200	7,211	2,600	360	3,911	6,871	340
2004/05 2/	340	7,360	175	7,875	2,750	385	4,310	7,445	430

1/ Estimated. 2/ Forecast.

Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service and Census Bureau.

Last update: 8/16/2004

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

Year beg. Oct. 1	Supply				Disappearance				
	Beginning stocks	Imports	Production	Total	Domestic	Exports	Total	Ending stocks	
1,000 short tons									
2002/03	62	0	1,114	1,176	1,092	51	1,143	33	
2003/04 1/	33	0	1,140	1,174	1,074	65	1,139	35	
2004/05 2/	35	0	1,240	1,275	1,165	75	1,240	35	

1/ Estimated. 2/ Forecast.

Source: Census Bureau.

Last update: 8/16/2004

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

Year beg. Oct. 1	Supply				Disappearance				
	Beginning stocks	Imports	Production	Total	Domestic	Exports	Total	Ending stocks	
Million pounds									
2002/03	40	21	725	786	639	111	750	36	
2003/04 1/	36	1	820	857	697	110	807	50	
2004/05 2/	50	0	865	915	741	110	851	64	

1/ Estimated. 2/ Forecast.

Source: Census Bureau.

Last update: 8/16/2004

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

Year beg. Aug. 1	Supply				Disappearance					
	Beginning stocks	Imports	Production	Total	Domestic food	Crush	Seed & residual	Exports	Total	Ending stocks
Million pounds										
2002/03	1,476	75	3,320	4,872	2,228	857	422	490	3,997	875
2003/04 1/	875	55	4,144	5,075	2,451	605	464	505	4,025	1,050
2004/05 2/	1,050	50	4,320	5,421	2,528	676	482	535	4,221	1,200

1/ Estimated. 2/ Forecast.

Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service and Census Bureau.

Last update: 8/16/2004

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/	7.40	111.00	12.15	18.80	5.90
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	9.05	NA	13.40	19.90	7.25
July 1/	8.21	NA	14.70	NA	7.65

1/ Preliminary. NA = Not available.

Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service.

Last update: 8/16/2004

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/	30.00	32.00	32.75	60.84	28.00	24.25	22.50
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	30.07	30.72	33.86	NA	28.36	22.50	18.81
July 1/	28.05	29.08	33.38	56.00	27.33	27.53	21.10

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

5/ Southeast mills 6/ Chicago.

Source: Agricultural Marketing Service.

Last update: 8/16/2004

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	260.00	180.00	110.00	177.56	190.00	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	285.81	185.40	109.30	204.00	189.00	151.80
July ¹	284.05	177.50	111.00	199.33	192.09	139.75

¹ Preliminary. ² Hi-pro Decatur. ³ 41% Memphis. ⁴ 28% Minneapolis.

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

Source: Agricultural Marketing Service.

Last update: 8/16/2004