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Oil Crops Outlook

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Deluge of Soybeans Onto World Market Appears Imminent

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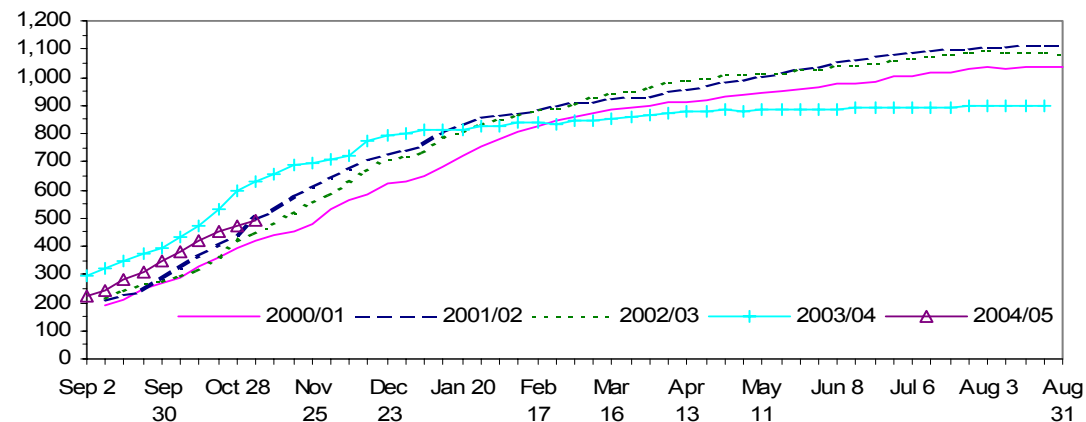
The 2004 U.S. soybean crop estimate was raised again this month by 43 million bushels to 3,150 million bushels. It was already established that there would be a record-high national average yield this year, but the new forecast of 42.6 bushels per acre would be even bigger. The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) scaled back the forecast of 2004/05 soybean exports this month by 15 million bushels to 1,010 million. This season's projected soybean stock carryout is expected to swell to 460 million bushels. The increase in the prospective stocks-to-use ratio adds greater pressure to the 2004/05 price outlook, which was lowered this month by 15 cents to \$4.55-\$5.35 per bushel.

USDA trimmed its forecast of China's season-ending soybean stocks from 4.2 million to 3.7 million tons (compared with 2.1 million for 2003/04). Consequently, the 2004/05 forecast of China's soybean imports was lowered 0.5 million tons this month to 22.0 million. Together with the U.S. surplus, South American supplies are expected to push the 2004/05 global stock carryout to a record 61.4 million tons, or 57 percent higher than the year before.

Figure 1

U.S. soybean export commitments may peak later in the season

Million bushels



Source: Foreign Agricultural Service, USDA.

Domestic Outlook

Record-Large Soybean Crop Sets Stage for Stronger Demand, Although Stocks Will Accrue

There has been a dramatic reversal of fortune for the U.S. soybean market this year. Against the paltry 2003 harvest, the year-to-year production change (697 million bushels) in 2004 would be the largest ever. The current soybean crop estimate was raised again this month by 43 million bushels to 3,150 million bushels. Based on higher pod count data, Iowa, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri accounted for the bulk of the rise in the November production forecast. These increases were partially offset by a 2-bushel-per-acre yield reduction each for Minnesota and North Dakota, where unusually low temperatures this season had subdued bean development. It was already established that there would be a record-high national average yield this year, but the new forecast of 42.6 bushels per acre would be even bigger.

Crop harvesting this fall had begun quite favorably, but its completion has been interrupted over the past 4 weeks by persistent and widespread showers. As of November 7, only 87 percent of the soybean harvest had been completed, compared with the 5-year average of 94 percent.

U.S. soybean exports were on a comparatively strong pace in October, led by shipments to China. Current export sales are still lagging the unusually rapid pace set in the initial months of 2003/04. But, unlike last season, U.S. soybean exports in 2004/05 should follow a more normal pattern. Over the next month or two, very competitive prices may yet stimulate the heaviest sales period for the season. Consequently, shipments should have considerably more staying power through the winter and spring of 2005 than they did the previous year. Also expected to encourage foreign demand is the value of the dollar, which has depreciated against currencies of many of the major U.S. trading partners. Recently, the U.S. dollar made a record-low against the euro and is near the lowest values in about a decade against the Japanese yen, Canadian dollar, Mexican peso, and the currencies of other importing countries. Foreign buyers may anticipate that this year's huge U.S. crop will allow them to wait a bit longer for the possibility of further price weakening or dollar depreciation. In contrast, a year ago importers had rushed to secure contracts in fear that U.S. prices could climb much higher as stocks became depleted. When prices did soar, soybean exports started to fall off rapidly as soon as February 2004.

Nevertheless, USDA scaled back the forecast of 2004/05 soybean exports this month by 15 million bushels to 1,010 million. Lower import projections for two major U.S. trading partners (China and Mexico) were the basis for the change. By delaying soybean sales into the winter months, it can also compress the number of export shipments that can be handled via barges on the northern Mississippi River or vessels on the St. Lawrence Seaway.

Until farmers commit to more soybean sales or exports cool off, domestic processors will have to postpone any major upturn in their operating rates. Yet, very soon crushers will have little trouble in acquiring all the soybeans that they can use. The 2004/05 domestic crush forecast was unchanged at 1,645 million bushels, compared with 1,530 million in 2003/04.

This season's projected soybean stock carryout is expected to swell to 460 million bushels, up 55 million bushels this month on account of the higher output and more moderate exports. If realized, that August 31 inventory would be the highest since 1986/87. In that year, stocks were 436 million bushels as the market was still absorbing the consequences of three consecutive large crops.

The increase in the prospective stocks-to-use ratio adds greater pressure onto the 2004/05 price outlook, which was lowered this month by 15 cents to \$4.55-\$5.35 per bushel. Despite the massive soybean crop, farm prices have actually firmed since mid-October. In many areas, the local cash basis against futures prices has been unusually strong for this time of year. Part of this is due to harvest delays, but is mainly due to the reluctance (so far) of producers to market their crop at such low prices. Soybean prices have plunged nearly \$5 per bushel since their peak 6 months ago. For the moment, farmers can afford to look for a brief market rally because loan deficiency payments (LDP) will protect them with a farm revenue minimum. In addition, producers are already receiving a first installment (at 9.1 cents per bushel) of counter-cyclical payments for this season, which lessens the need to make sales for cash flow.

Ultimately, the support for prices may be short-lived. Marketing should pick up quickly once the weather improves and the entire soybean and corn harvests are completed. When that puts a premium on storage space, cash prices may find a seasonal bottom. That will encourage producers to finally lock in more LDPs, which could help flush even more supplies onto the market. To date, there have been relatively few (641 million bushels) LDPs taken out on soybeans. The U.S. average LDP rate so far is 21 cents per bushel. Earlier this month, potential LDP rates across the country had slipped to between 5 and 15 cents per bushel, but could soon widen again.

Moderate Soybean Meal Demand May Constrain Oil Market Potential

A solid pace of domestic use for soybean oil is expected to limit the recovery potential for exports. USDA raised the 2004/05 forecast of domestic disappearance for soybean oil from 17,250 million pounds to 17,300 million. Many end users of soybean oil will take advantage of lower prices to restore an inventory that was drawn down in 2003/04. In addition, industrial uses of soybean oil may eventually begin to become a bigger factor of demand. In October, President Bush signed into law a tax bill that includes (for 2 years) a Federal excise tax credit (at 1-cent-per-gallon per percent of inclusion) to biodiesel producers using first-use vegetable oil. Biodiesel producers using recycled oils can claim a tax credit at a half-cent-per-gallon. According to an estimate by the National Biodiesel Board, 2004 U.S. biodiesel production is 30 million gallons, with production capacity at 150 million gallons. A gallon of biodiesel can be produced from 7.7 pounds of soybean oil. Even with the new tax credit, incentives for biodiesel production will depend a great deal on the outlook for relative prices between vegetable oils and regular diesel fuel.

On the other hand, without a stronger market for soybean meal, the growth in soybean oil output will be modest this year. Total demand for soybean meal is expected to rise just 7 percent in 2004/05. The soybean supply glut is expected to cut the 2004/05 average soybean meal price toward \$145-\$175 per short ton, which will narrow soybean crushing margins. Thus, any gains in domestic consumption

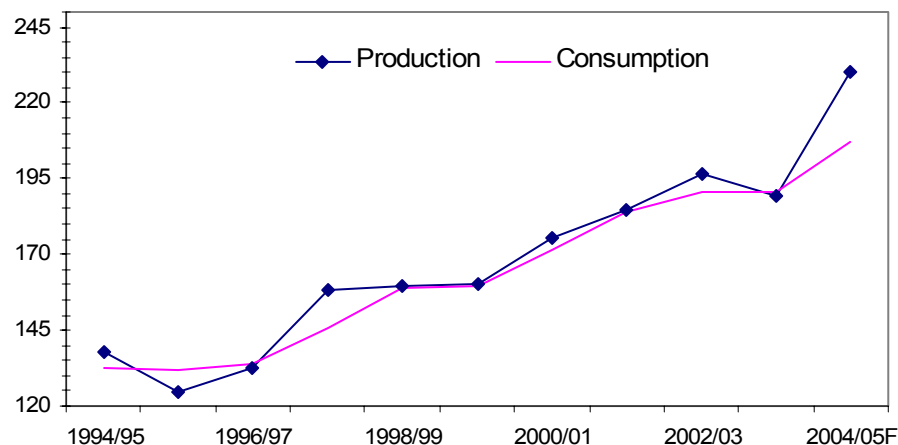
for soybean oil will result in comparatively high U.S. prices. In response, that could open up opportunities for competing exporters and dilute U.S. commercial sales abroad. Projected U.S. soybean oil exports were trimmed 50 million pounds this month to 1,100 million. In addition, vegetable oil prices may still remain high enough to encourage imports of foreign oils, mainly consisting of canola oil and palm oil. The lack of output growth should keep ending stocks of soybean oil relatively tight (1,187 million pounds) into next year.

International Outlook

Figure 2

World soybean output expected to far outpace use

Million metric tons



Source: Foreign Agricultural Service, USDA.

Freight Costs May Moderate China's Soybean Import Pace

Given their financial difficulties earlier in 2004, China's soybean importers are anticipated to be conservative in making purchases over the coming year. It will take time for processors to free themselves from tighter capital requirements, which could be exacerbated by a recent small increase in the domestic interest rate. Meanwhile, bulk grain shipping rates between the U.S. Gulf and Asian ports have continued to escalate toward a lofty \$65 per ton. This is substantially higher than last summer and back near a peak reached early this year. Chinese buyers are definitely benefiting from lower soybean prices, although they are not seeing any good from the dollar's depreciation because China's own currency is fixed to the dollar. Therefore, China's soybean imports will probably be better tailored toward meeting users' current needs, and any speculative buying intended to build up processors' stocks is considered less likely. USDA trimmed its forecast of China's season-ending soybean stocks from 4.2 million to 3.7 million tons (compared with 2.1 million for 2003/04). Consequently, the 2004/05 forecast of China's soybean imports was lowered 0.5 million tons this month to 22.0 million.

While soybean imports should be adequate for maintaining China's supplies of protein meal, imports of soybean oil are likely to remain large in 2004/05. During 2003/04, importers brought 2.7 million tons of soybean oil into China and may order only slightly less (2.5 million tons) this season. China's 2005 tariff-rate-quota for soybean oil should not be an import constraint, as the country's accession agreement to the World Trade Organization raised it to 3.6 million tons. Chinese inspection authorities removed another obstacle to imports recently when they agreed to exempt Brazilian exporters from a limit on the presence of hexane in soybean oil. Hexane is the chemical solvent that processors use to extract soybean oil from soybeans. The rule had specified that imports could have no more than 100 parts per million of hexane, which would be a difficult standard to meet for crude soybean oil.

Planting of South American Soybean Crops Advances

Improved moisture has ended delays to soybean planting in South America. In Brazil, beneficial rains in October alleviated most of the early dryness, and sowing of soybeans is well underway. Similarly, Argentine producers have now planted about 30 percent of their intended soybean area.

The current outlook for soybean production looks quite favorable for South American producers. However, they will be squeezed between the great competitive pressures of a surge in U.S. soybean supply and a temperate global demand response. Soybean exports for 2004/05 were forecast down this month for Brazil (to 22.3 million tons) and Argentina (to 7.7 million tons). In both countries, record-large domestic crops and only modest gains in export demand will force more supplies to be carried forward into the last quarter of 2005. Together with the U.S. surplus, South American supplies are expected to push the 2004/05 global stock carryout to a record 61.4 million tons, or 57 percent higher than the year before.

Stronger Growth in Global Palm Oil Output Anticipated

USDA projects that world palm oil production in 2004/05 will expand to 30.2 million tons from 29.5 million forecast previously and 28.7 million in 2003/04. Malaysian output is now seen growing to 14.0 million tons versus 13.4 million last season based on better yields per matured hectare. Indonesian producers are gradually closing the gap with Malaysian producers and are expected to produce 11.5 million tons in 2004/05 compared with 10.6 million the previous year.

As a result, 2004/05 world trade in palm oil (at 21.5 million tons) would be 0.5 million tons higher than previously forecast. Malaysian palm oil exports are expected to increase from 11.8 million in 2003/04 to 12.2 million tons in 2004/05. Likewise, Indonesian exports could rise to 7.65 million tons from 7.0 million last season.

India will be a robust market for both palm oil exporting countries. Rising consumption and a slightly smaller domestic output is viewed to raise Indian palm oil imports in 2004/05 to 3.85 million tons compared with 3.55 million the previous year. Not far behind India's demand for palm oil will be China. Shipments of palm oil to China in 2004/05 are expected to total 3.8 million tons versus 3.6 million in 2003/04.

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.

Recent Reports

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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>)
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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	
	<i>Million acres</i>		<i>Bu/acre</i>				<i>Million bushels</i>					
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	72.5	33.9	178	2,454	6	2,638	1,530	884	111	2,525	112
2004/05 ²	75.1	74.0	42.6	112	3,150	6	3,269	1,645	1,010	154	2,809	460
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	2,453.7	2.2	2,634.2	419.4	385.7	140.5	945.6	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	19.1			
Mar-May				905.8	---	1.0	906.8	359.5	117.6	19.1	496.2	410.6
June						0.3		109.4	20.2			
July						0.3		115.3	14.8			
August						0.3		103.0	10.8			
Jun-Aug				410.6	---	0.9	411.5	327.6	45.8	(74.3)	299.1	112.5
Total						5.6	2,637.6	1,529.7	884.2	111.2	2,226.0	
2004/05												
September						0.4		120.7	47.2			

¹ Estimated. ² Forecast.

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

Last update: 11/16/2004

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	
				<i>1,000 short tons</i>				
2002/03	240	38,213	166	38,619	32,380	6,019	38,399	220
2003/04 ¹	220	36,318	270	36,808	32,256	4,340	36,596	212
2004/05 ²	212	39,173	165	39,550	33,900	5,400	39,300	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
July	314.9	2,752.2	47.5	3,114.6	2,570.1	199.9	2,770.0	344.6
August	344.6	2,480.2	66.2	2,891.1	2,477.3	217.4	2,694.7	196.3
September	196.3	2,866.3	31.6	3,094.2	2,642.5	239.4	2,881.9	212.3
Total		36,318.0	270.4	36,808.3	32,256.1	4,339.8	36,596.0	

¹ Estimated. ² Forecast.

Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service and Census Bureau, U.S. Department 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	
<i>Million pounds</i>								
2002/03	2,359	18,438	46	20,843	17,091	2,261	19,352	1,491
2003/04 ¹	1,491	17,077	307	18,875	16,881	937	17,818	1,057
2004/05 ²	1,057	18,425	105	19,587	17,300	1,100	18,400	1,187
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	1,403.8	39.5	1,443.3	1,514.0
July	1,514.0	1,304.0	64.7	2,882.7	1,416.7	54.0	1,470.7	1,412.0
August	1,412.0	1,185.9	79.1	2,677.0	1,428.5	67.9	1,496.3	1,180.6
September	1,180.6	1,388.1	39.9	2,608.6	1,464.5	86.8	1,551.4	1,057.3
Total		17,077.4	307.0	18,875.1	16,880.5	937.3	17,817.8	

¹ Estimated. ² Forecast.

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

Last update: 11/16/2004

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	
<i>1,000 short tons</i>									
2002/03	400	6,184	104	6,687	2,495	370	3,476	6,341	347
2003/04 ¹	347	6,665	2	7,013	2,639	355	3,598	6,592	421
2004/05 ²	421	8,245	75	8,741	3,000	379	4,801	8,180	561

¹ Estimated. ² Forecast.

Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture; 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	
<i>1,000 short tons</i>								
2002/03	62	0	1,114	1,176	1,092	51	1,143	33
2003/04 ¹	33	0	1,244	1,277	1,131	70	1,201	77
2004/05 ²	77	0	1,350	1,427	1,292	75	1,367	60

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	
<i>Million pounds</i>								
2002/03	40	21	725	786	639	111	750	36
2003/04 ¹	36	0	874	910	690	110	801	109
2004/05 ²	109	0	945	1,055	850	125	975	80

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
<i>Million pounds</i>										
2002/03	1,476	75	3,321	4,873	2,241	857	409	490	3,997	875
2003/04 ¹	875	39	4,144	5,059	2,456	536	430	516	3,938	1,121
2004/05 ²	1,121	50	4,201	5,373	2,638	504	481	530	4,153	1,220

¹ Estimated. ² Forecast.

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

Last update: 11/18/2004

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	7.34	111.00	12.10	19.25	5.90
2003/04					
September	6.06	100.00	10.40	18.30	5.43
October	6.60	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	7.35	127.00	12.10	20.60	6.09
February	8.28	140.00	12.80	18.90	6.40
March	9.28	NA	13.60	18.60	6.52
April	9.62	NA	13.50	19.80	6.98
May	9.56	NA	13.70	20.60	7.11
June	9.08	NA	13.40	20.30	7.25
July	8.46	NA	13.30	17.40	7.33
August	6.83	99.00	13.60	19.00	6.90
2004/05					
September	5.84	89.00	12.90	19.20	7.19
October ¹	5.07	107.00	12.90	19.40	7.45

¹ Preliminary. NA = Not available.

Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture.

Last update: 11/18/2004

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
<i>Cents/lb</i>							
1995/96	24.70	26.53	25.40	40.34	25.24	21.70	21.56
1996/97	22.50	25.58	22.64	43.65	24.05	23.02	23.01
1997/98	25.80	28.85	27.00	49.21	28.94	19.46	20.69
1998/99	19.90	27.32	20.10	40.72	25.30	14.66	15.14
1999/00	15.60	21.52	16.68	35.96	17.81	13.64	13.21
2000/01	14.15	15.98	15.89	34.97	13.54	14.61	13.43
2001/02	16.46	17.98	23.25	32.23	19.14	13.55	13.87
2002/03	22.04	37.75	33.11	46.70	28.17	18.13	17.80
2003/04	29.97	31.21	33.41	60.84	28.43	26.13	22.37
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	31.00	25.83	20.27
March	34.66	34.91	34.91	60.00	30.56	23.77	20.58
April	34.19	34.47	34.73	60.00	30.36	22.58	22.58
May	32.68	32.57	34.23	56.50	30.34	21.31	19.85
June	30.07	30.72	33.66	NA	28.36	22.50	18.81
July	28.05	27.83	33.13	56.00	27.33	27.53	21.10
August	25.98	25.29	33.07	53.75	25.61	32.06	18.80
September	25.87	23.29	34.34	55.00	25.07	32.38	18.20
2004/05							
October ¹	23.24	22.74	34.81	55.00	23.10	27.95	16.13

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

⁵ Southeast mills. ⁶ Chicago.

Source: Agricultural Marketing Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture.

Last update: 11/16/2004

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
<i>\$/Short ton</i>						
1995/96	235.90	190.74	123.75	190.92	177.22	159.00
1996/97	262.00	192.00	110.60	207.79	192.02	158.75
1997/98	185.30	144.00	84.20	210.25	131.15	117.54
1998/99	138.50	109.55	64.20	122.02	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	119.75	139.20	121.92
2001/02	167.72	136.16	87.27	112.32	143.33	121.29
2002/03	181.58	146.12	105.00	128.35	144.06	122.91
2003/04	256.05	183.47	111.14	177.56	188.45	160.00
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	188.98	151.80
July	284.05	177.50	111.00	199.33	192.09	139.75
August	205.34	156.20	87.20	143.33	146.99	112.40
September	175.51	142.75	82.50	133.00	145.55	112.38
2004/05						
October ¹	155.37	126.75	75.67	100.38	133.39	99.50

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

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

Source: Agricultural Marketing Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture.

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