USDA Foreign Agricultural Service
GAIN Report
Global Agricultural Information Network

Voluntary _ Public

Date: 8/7/2017
GAIN Report Number: AU1706

EU-28

Post: Vienna

Oilseeds Market Update

Report Categories:
Oilseeds and Products

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Report Highlights:
This report provides EU-28 production, supply, and demand forecasts for major EU oilseeds – rapeseeds, soybeans, and sunflower – protein meals and related products.

Introduction
This report presents the outlook for the three major oilseeds (soybean, rapeseed and sunflower) in the EU-28. The data in this report is based on the views of Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS) analysts in the EU and is not official USDA data.

This report was a group effort of the following FAS analysts:

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The FAS EU-28 oilseeds reporting team would like to thank Agata Kingsbury from FAS/OGA for her valuable input and support.

Abbreviations used in this report

Benelux	= Belgium, the Netherlands, and Luxembourg
CAP	= EU common agricultural policy
CY	= Calendar year
e	= Estimate (of a value/number for the current, not yet completed, marketing year)
EU-28	= European Union of 28 member states (Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, France, Finland, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom)
FSU	= Former Soviet Union
f	= Forecast (of a value/number for the next, not yet started, marketing year)
ha	= Hectares
GE	= Genetically engineered / Genetically engineered organisms
GHG	= Greenhouse gas
GTA	= Global Trade Atlas
MT	= Metric ton (1000 kg)
MMT	= Million metric tons
MS	= EU Member State(s)
MY	= Marketing year
NUTS2	= Nomenclature of Units for Territorial Statistics level 2 = code for regions within a country
SME	= Soybean meal equivalent
U.K.	= United Kingdom
U.A.E.	= United Arabic Emirates
U.S.	= The United States of America

In this report "**biofuel**" includes only biofuels used in the transport sector. Biomass/biofuel used for electricity production or other technical uses such as lubricants or in detergents are included in "**industrial use**".

The marketing years used in this report are:

July-June
Rapeseed complex

October -September
Soybean complex
Sunflower complex

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1. Executive Summary

Coordinator: Roswitha Krautgartner / FAS Vienna

Production

In MY 2017/18, overall production of European Union-28 major oilseeds (rapeseed, sunflower, and soybeans) is expected to be about 3.2 percent higher than in the previous year. This is an effect of higher rapeseed and soybean production, whereas sunflower production is expected to be steady. Rapeseed production increased due to higher production in Poland, the United Kingdom, Romania, Germany, Estonia, Latvia, and Sweden. Gains more than offset lower production in Hungary, the Czech Republic, Bulgaria, and France. In total, higher EU production is a result of better yields and higher acreage. Soybean production gains are an effect of increased area in Italy, France, Romania, and Austria while average yields are expected to be lower than in the preveious marketing year. Italy, Croatia, Austria, and Hungary report lower soybean yields; only in France and Romaina are yields expected to increase. Increased sunflower area in most producing countries – with highest growth in Romania, Bulgaria, Hungary, and Italy – results in only marginally higher total area due to stagnating area in France and declining area in Spain. In some member states (Spain, France, parts of Italy, Hungary, Czech Republic, and Slovakia) dry and hot weather negatively affected the sunflower crop and lowered yield expectations while Romania and Bulgaria anticipate above average yields.

Consumption

Competitive soybean and soybean meal prices are expected to lead to increased imports and increased feed use at the expense of rapeseed meal and sunflower meal.

2. Total of Major Oilseeds (Soybean, Rapeseed, Sunflower)

Coordinator: Roswitha Krautgartner / FAS Vienna

EU-28 Area of Major Oilseeds (in 1,000 ha)

Area Harvested	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017e
Rapeseed	6,317	6,800	6,746	6,514	6,540	6,700
Sunflower	4,236	4,620	4,290	4,173	4,154	4,180
Soybeans	431	480	571	871	800	885
Total	10,984	11,900	11,607	11,558	11,494	11,765

Note: The years refer to the calendar year in which the harvest occurs (e.g. 2017 = harvested in CY 2017, marketed in MY 2017/18)
e = estimate
Source: FAS EU-28

EU-28 Major Oilseeds Production (in 1,000 MT)

Production	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017e
Rapeseed	19,631	20,978	24,586	21,997	20,515	21,400
Sunflower	7,131	9,060	9,000	7,720	8,580	8,580
Soybeans	957	1,230	1,840	2,330	2,430	2,570
Total	27,719	31,268	35,426	32,047	31,525	32,550

Note: The years refer to the calendar year in which the harvest occurs (e.g. 2017 = harvested in CY 2017, marketed in MY 2017/18)
e = estimate
Source: FAS EU-28

EU-28 Major Oilseed Crush (in 1,000 MT)

Crush	MY 2012/13	MY 2013/14	MY 2014/15	MY 2015/16e	MY 2016/17f	MY 2017/18f
Rapeseed	22,700	23,950	25,400	24,300	24,500	24,300
Soybeans	12,325	13,400	13,500	15,192	15,428	15,510
Sunflower	6,540	7,600	7,650	7,200	7,680	7,600
Total	41,565	44,950	46,550	46,692	47,608	47,410

e= estimate, f = forecast
Source: FAS EU-28

Feed, Waste Use of Major Oilseeds Meals in the EU-28 (in 1,000 MT)

Feed, Waste Use Meals	MY 2012/13	MY 2013/14	MY 2014/15	MY 2015/16e	MY 2016/17f	MY 2017/18f
Soybeans	26,000	28,300	29,300	31,127	31,248	31,538
Rapeseed	12,900	13,600	14,450	13,800	13,800	13,750
Sunflower	7,000	7,200	7,100	6,950	7,680	7,640
Total	45,900	49,100	50,850	51,877	52,728	52,928

e= estimate, f = forecast

Source: FAS EU-28

Food Use of Major Oilseeds Oils in the EU-28 (in 1,000 MT)

Food Use Oil	MY 2012/13	MY 2013/14	MY 2014/15	MY 2015/16e	MY 2016/17f	MY 2017/18f
Rapeseed Oil	2,500	2,800	2,900	2,800	2,850	2,850
Soybean Oil	1,000	990	1,000	1,300	1,300	1,300
Sunflower Oil	3,300	3,400	3,450	3,700	3,850	3,950
Total Oils	6,800	7,190	7,350	7,800	8,000	8,100

e= estimate, f = forecast
Source: FAS EU-28

Industrial Use of Major Oilseeds Oils in the EU-28 (in 1,000 MT)

Industrial Use	MY 2012/13	MY 2013/14	MY 2014/15	MY 2015/16e	MY 2016/17f	MY 2017/18f
Rape Oil	6,700	6,950	7,400	7,200	7,100	7,100
Soybean Oil	841	900	850	923	852	779
Sunflower Oil	220	250	240	420	395	400
Total	7,761	8,100	8,490	8,543	8,347	8,279

e= estimate, f = forecast
Source: FAS EU-28

3. Soybean Complex

Coordinator: Xavier Audran / FAS Paris

Trade figures are revised according to the most recent data available from the Global Trade Atlas (May 2017), and harvest and crush estimates from producing countries.

Oilseed, Soybean	**2015/2016**		**2016/2017**		**2017/2018**	
Market Begin Year	**Oct 2015**		**Oct 2016**		**Oct 2017**	
European Union	**USDA Official**	**New Post**	**USDA Official**	**New Post**	**USDA Official**	**New Post**
Area Planted	870	880	900	900	900	900
Area Harvested	867	871	809	800	875	885
Beginning Stocks	683	683	1032	1053	809	950
Production	2317	2330	2412	2430	2450	2570
MY Imports	15006	15006	14000	14660	14800	14800
MY Imp. from U.S.	5651	5651	4500	5000	4500	5000
Total Supply	18006	18019	17444	18143	18059	18320
MY Exports	144	144	200	130	200	150
Crush	15200	15192	14800	15428	15400	15510

Food Use Dom. Cons.	230	230	235	235	240	240
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	1400	1400	1400	1400	1400	1400
Total Dom. Cons.	16830	16822	16435	17063	17040	17150
Ending Stocks	1032	1053	809	950	819	1020
Total Distribution	18006	18019	17444	18143	18059	18320
(1000 HA) ,(1000 MT)						

Meal, Soybean	**2015/2016**		**2016/2017**		**2017/2018**	
Market Begin Year	**Oct 2015**		**Oct 2016**		**Oct 2017**	
European Union	**USDA Official**	**New Post**	**USDA Official**	**New Post**	**USDA Official**	**New Post**
Crush	15200	15192	14800	15428	15400	15510
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0.79	0.79	0.79	0.78	0.79	0.78
Beginning Stocks	633	633	455	470	225	480
Production	12008	12100	11692	11980	12166	12050
MY Imports	19208	19208	19000	19580	19600	19800
MY Imp. from U.S.	343	343	1000	1000	1000	1000
Total Supply	31849	31941	31147	32030	31991	32330
MY Exports	302	302	330	260	300	250
Industrial Dom. Cons.	10	10	10	10	10	10
Food Use Dom. Cons.	32	32	32	32	32	32
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	31050	31127	30550	31248	31400	31538
Total Dom. Cons.	31092	31169	30592	31290	31442	31580
Ending Stocks	455	470	225	480	249	500
Total Distribution	31849	31941	31147	32030	31991	32330
(1000 MT) ,(PERCENT)						

Oil, Soybean	**2015/2016**		**2016/2017**		**2017/2018**	
Market Begin Year	**Oct 2015**		**Oct 2016**		**Oct 2017**	
European Union	**USDA Official**	**New Post**	**USDA Official**	**New Post**	**USDA Official**	**New Post**
Crush	15200	15192	14800	15428	15400	15510
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.18	0.19	0.18
Beginning Stocks	214	214	207	196	134	199
Production	2888	2860	2812	2830	2926	2850
MY Imports	325	325	270	240	250	230
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply	3427	3399	3289	3266	3310	3279
MY Exports	915	925	850	860	900	870
Industrial Dom. Cons.	950	923	950	852	900	779
Food Use Dom. Cons.	1300	1300	1300	1300	1300	1300
Feed Waste Dom.	55	55	55	55	55	55

Cons.						
Total Dom. Cons.	2305	2278	2305	2207	2255	2134
Ending Stocks	207	196	134	199	155	275
Total Distribution	3427	3399	3289	3266	3310	3279
(1000 MT) ,(PERCENT)						

MY 2017/18

In MY 2017/18, soybean production is expected to increase slightly compared to MY 2016/17 because of higher areas in Italy, France, Romania, and Austria. While yields in Italy, Croatia, Austria, and Hungary are expected to slightly decline, yields in France and Romania are expected to increase.

Driven by extremely competitive soybean and soybean meals prices, imports are expected to grow leading to higher available soybean seeds and higher crush. As the Dutch sector is reducing its phosphate emissions, soybean meal use is forecast to increase in the Netherlands, in particular by the swine sector, replacing rapeseed meal. In Poland, increased corn imports will cover the feed compound sector demand, which would encourage increased participation of soybean meal in the feed formula.

MY 2016/2017

Imports of soybeans are expected to decline because of higher EU soybean production and higher than expected processing of sunflowerseed and rapeseeds. On the other hand, soymeal feed use is up because of its price competiveness versus rapeseed meal.

4. Rapeseed Complex

Coordinator: Leif Erik Rehder / FAS Berlin

Trade figures are revised according to the most recent data available from the Global Trade Atlas (May 2017), and harvest and crush estimates from producing countries.

Oilseed, Rapeseed	**2015/2016**		**2016/2017**		**2017/2018**	
Market Begin Year	**Jul 2015**		**Jul 2016**		**Jul 2017**	
European Union	**USDA Official**	**New Post**	**USDA Official**	**New Post**	**USDA Official**	**New Post**
Area Planted	6580	6580	6500	6600	6600	6700
Area Harvested	6507	6514	6567	6540	6650	6700
Beginning Stocks	1944	1944	1871	1891	1112	1366
Production	21997	21997	20471	20515	21150	21400
MY Imports	3494	3494	4400	4700	4000	3800
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply	27435	27435	26742	27106	26262	26566
MY Exports	344	344	330	340	350	350
Crush	24320	24300	24400	24500	23800	24300
Food Use Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	900	900	900	900	900	900
Total Dom. Cons.	25220	25200	25300	25400	24700	25200
Ending Stocks	1871	1891	1112	1366	1212	1016
Total Distribution	27435	27435	26742	27106	26262	26566

(1000 HA) ,(1000 MT)

Meal, Rapeseed	2015/2016		2016/2017		2017/2018	
Market Begin Year	Jul 2015		Jul 2016		Jul 2017	
European Union	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Crush	24320	24300	24400	24500	23800	24300
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0.57	0.57	0.57	0.57	0.57	0.57
Beginning Stocks	218	218	220	208	108	153
Production	13862	13850	13908	13970	13566	13850
MY Imports	409	409	230	225	420	350
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply	14489	14477	14358	14403	14094	14353
MY Exports	469	469	450	450	450	450
Industrial Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food Use Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	13800	13800	13800	13800	13500	13750
Total Dom. Cons.	13800	13800	13800	13800	13500	13750
Ending Stocks	220	208	108	153	144	153
Total Distribution	14489	14477	14358	14403	14094	14353
(1000 MT) ,(PERCENT)						

Oil, Rapeseed	2015/2016		2016/2017		2017/2018	
Market Begin Year	Jul 2015		Jul 2016		Jul 2017	
European Union	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Crush	24320	24300	24400	24500	23800	24300
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0.418	0.418	0.418	0.418	0.418	0.418
Beginning Stocks	513	513	481	477	250	517

Production	10166	10157	10199	10240	9948	10157
MY Imports	198	207	150	140	200	150
MY Imp. from U.S.	2	2	0	0	0	0
Total Supply	10877	10877	10830	10857	10398	10824
MY Exports	346	350	330	340	300	350
Industrial Dom. Cons.	7150	7200	7100	7100	7000	7100
Food Use Dom. Cons.	2850	2800	3100	2850	2800	2850
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	50	50	50	50	50	50
Total Dom. Cons.	10050	10050	10250	10000	9850	10000
Ending Stocks	481	477	250	517	248	474
Total Distribution	10877	10877	10830	10857	10398	10824
(1000 MT) ,(PERCENT)						

The EU is the world's largest producer of rapeseed and rapeseed products. The two largest producers of rapeseed within the EU are Germany and France, followed by Poland, the United Kingdom, Romania, and the Czech Republic. Rapeseed meal demand is driven by the livestock and dairy sectors. The main driver for the demand of rapeseed oil is the biodiesel industry, but food and industrial uses for rapeseed oil influence demand as well. Europe's demand for rapeseed exceeds its domestic supply, which leads to the import of large quantities of rapeseed for crushing.

MY 2017/18

EU farmers increased rapeseed area to 6.7 Million hectare in MY 2017/18. Specifically, farmers in Romania and Poland planted more rapeseed due to good profitability. Estonia, Spain, Germany, and Hungary also reported increased rapeseed acreage for MY 2017/18. These gains in acreage offset drastically reduced plantings in Northern France and minor decreases in Bulgaria and the United Kingdom. Rapeseed production in the EU is currently forecast to increase by over 4% to 21.4 MMT in MY 2017/18. Farmers' increased acreage and yields are expected to be higher than in the previous marketing year. Growing conditions were overall good due to a mild winter; winterkill was very limited. However, there was a lack of rain in many growing regions during winter and spring. In total, EU rapeseed production had to be adjusted upwards from previous estimates due to gains in Romania, France, the United Kingdom, Slovak Republic, Poland, Bulgaria, and Hungary. Yields are expected to be very good in Romania, the UK, Slovak Republic, and Poland. In Romania and Poland, replanting in spring was lower than expected. Acreage in France was revised upwards. In Germany, late frost in April damaged flowers and there was persistent dryness in major growing regions until June. Thus, the forecast for Germany had to be adjusted downwards from previous estimates. Same for the Czech Republic due to the dry spring.

The EU market for rapeseed will remain rather tight in MY 2017/18. Though the rapeseed crop was higher than expected, the EU will remain a major importer. The world market for rapeseed in MY 2017/18 looks even tighter and the EU is expected to have to compete with China for produce. EU imports are expected to decrease. Ukraine will have a larger crop but Australian production will decrease significantly after its bumper crop in 2016/17; Ukrainian product will replace Australian origin imports to some extent ent of. EU rapeseed crush had to be adjusted upwards due to increased availability of domestically produced rapeseed. Still, EU rapeseed crush is expected to decrease compared to the previous MY. Ending stocks will shrink further. Rapeseed meal and rapeseed oil production follow crush numbers. Use of rapeseed meal in feed ratios is expected to remain fairly stable. That means sunflower meal, soybean meal, and grains are expected to replace rapeseed meal in feed ratios to some extent. Use of rapeseed oil for industrial, food and feed remains stable compared with the previous marketing year. Rapeseed oil ending stocks are expected to decrease slightly.

MY 2016/17

EU rapeseed production for MY 2016/17 was revised slightly upwards to 20.5 MMT. This is still nearly 1.5 MMT lower than the crop in the previous MY and the lowest EU production since 2012/13. The lower supply of domestic production led to record imports from Australia, Ukraine, and Canada. Specifically, record imports from Australia and stock supply more than offset lower production. It is expected that rapeseed crushin the EU will be higher than the previous marketing year. Stocks are expected to be significantly lower at the end of the MY. Consumption of rapeseed meal is expected to remain stable. For rapeseed oil, the larger supply is expected to result in higher food use. Rapeseed oil is gaining popularity especially in the United Kingdom. It also expected that rapeseed oil will replace palm oil in industrial use to some extent.

5. Sunflower Complex

Coordinator: Mila Boshnakova / FAS Sofia and Monica Dobrescu / FAS Bucharest

Trade figures have been revised according to the most recent data available from the Global Trade Atlas (May 2017), recent harvest and crush estimates from producing countries.

Oilseed, Sunflowerseed	2015/2016		2016/2017		2017/2018	
Market Begin Year	Oct 2015		Oct 2016		Oct 2017	
European Union	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Harvested	4171	4173	4140	4154	4133	4180
Beginning Stocks	949	949	645	645	508	635
Production	7720	7720	8353	8580	8380	8580
MY Imports	622	622	650	680	600	500
MY Imp. from U.S.	40	0	40	0	0	0
Total Supply	9291	9291	9648	9905	9488	9715
MY Exports	426	426	400	550	350	500
Crush	7200	7200	7700	7680	7550	7600
Food Use Dom. Cons.	540	540	540	540	540	540
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	480	480	500	500	500	500
Total Dom. Cons.	8220	8220	8740	8720	8590	8640
Ending Stocks	645	645	508	635	548	575
Total Distribution	9291	9291	9648	9905	9488	9715
(1000 HA) ,(1000 MT)						

Meal, Sunflowerseed	2015/2016		2016/2017		2017/2018	
Market Begin Year	Oct 2015		Oct 2016		Oct 2017	
European Union	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Crush	7200	7200	7700	7680	7550	7600
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0.54	0.54	0.54	0.54	0.54	0.54
Beginning Stocks	180	180	149	151	87	136
Production	3888	3900	4158	4145	4077	4110
MY Imports	3296	3296	3900	3800	4000	3830
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply	7364	7376	8207	8096	8164	8076
MY Exports	215	215	220	220	200	220
Industrial Dom. Cons.	0	60	0	60	0	60
Food Use Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	7000	6950	7900	7680	7800	7640
Total Dom. Cons.	7000	7010	7900	7740	7800	7700
Ending Stocks	149	151	87	136	164	156
Total Distribution	7364	7376	8207	8096	8164	8076
(1000 MT) ,(PERCENT)						

Oil, Sunflowerseed	2015/2016		2016/2017		2017/2018	
Market Begin Year	Oct 2015		Oct 2016		Oct 2017	
European Union	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Crush	7200	7200	7700	7680	7550	7600
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0.4225	0.4222	0.4225	0.4206	0.4225	0.4211
Beginning Stocks	302	302	202	230	215	225
Production	3042	3040	3253	3230	3190	3200
MY Imports	1392	1392	1500	1450	1700	1500
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply	4736	4734	4955	4910	5105	4925
MY Exports	374	374	430	430	350	345
Industrial Dom. Cons.	350	420	350	395	350	400
Food Use Dom. Cons.	3800	3700	3950	3850	4200	3950
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	10	10	10	10	10	10
Total Dom. Cons.	4160	4130	4310	4255	4560	4360
Ending Stocks	202	230	215	225	195	220
Total Distribution	4736	4734	4955	4910	5105	4925
(1000 MT) ,(PERCENT)						

Sunflower Seeds

MY2017/18

Most sunflower producing countries in the EU-28 increased planted area in the new marketing year with the highest growth in Romania, Bulgaria, Hungary, and Italy. The increase in planted area in Romania and Bulgaria was motivated by farmers' preference towards sunflower as a more drought resilient crop compared to other spring crops (mainly corn) following two dry seasons, and by relatively stable prices in the current season. In France, on the other hand, the planted area stagnated and decreased to a historically low level due to lack of financial incentives for farmers to grow sunflower versus other crops. In Spain, the planted area was reduced by 3 percent compared to MY2016/17 due to unfavorable weather conditions (low surface and subsurface soil moisture) as well as poor crushing margins which discouraged growth in production. As a result, total planted area in the EU in MY2017/18 is estimated to be only marginally higher, less than one percent, compared to MY2016/17.

The weather conditions to date have been mixed for various member-states. Romania and Bulgaria benefitted from favorable rains in April and May although in late June and July the crop was affected by short heat waves and hail storms. The climate conditions in late July will be critical for the final crop development with current expectations for above average yields and higher production. On the other hand, Spain, France, parts of Italy, Hungary, Czech Republic, and Slovakia were affected by dry and hot weather in different stages of the crop development. While France still expects average yields and slightly higher production due to July rains, lower yields are estimated to result in reduction in production in Hungary (5 percent), and Spain (2 percent), followed by smaller decreases in Czech Republic, Slovakia, Greece, and Portugal.

At present, average EU-28 yields are projected to be slightly lower than MY2016/17 (2.05 MT/HA vs 2.07 MT/HA in 2016/17) and to result in no growth in sunflower seed production, steady at 8.58 MMT.

The sunflower crush demand is likely to be affected by the stronger competition from rapeseeds and soybeans, especially by the abundant availability of soybean meal on the world market. Crush margins are also likely to be discouraging growth in crush use. Expected bumper crops in Black Sea countries (Ukraine, Russia, Moldova) for a second year are projected to result in higher exportable quantities of sunflower meal and oil at competitive prices which may stimulate more EU imports than crush. For these reasons, the EU crush is estimated to decline by one percent from 8.7 MMT to 8.6 MMT but to still be at a high level to meet steadily growing feed use of sunflower meal and sunflower oil food consumption. It is expected that crush may be unevenly developed among members states. While France, Germany, Romania, and Bulgaria expect growth in crush, a significant reduction is foreseen in Hungary and Spain, followed by smaller reductions in Austria, Czech Republic, Portugal, and Greece.

Projected decline in EU crush is likely to reduce import needs of sunflower seeds considerably compared to the current record high imports season. Intra-trade of sunflower seeds is estimated to be stimulated by uneven production development among member-states. Exports to third markets are likely to decline on the expense of intra-trade.

MY2016/17

The EU production of sunflower was revised upward by 2.1 percent based on final, official statistical data. The revision was made for Romania and Bulgaria where production was reported higher than previously expected, and for France where production is revised downward.

Import and export estimates are revised higher based on the latest trade data from the member-states. The estimates show that in the current year the EU is importing record high quantities of sunflower seeds originating mainly from the Black Sea exporters (Moldova and Ukraine) due to demand for price competitive raw material for crush.

Crush was revised upward to a record high level as a result of the latest national estimates although it is still lower than the USDA official estimate. The estimated growth in crush compared to MY2015/16 is at 480,000 MT or 6.7 percent.

Higher production and trade are projected to result in more than earlier expected ending stocks.

MY2015/16
No changes.

Sunflower Meal

MY2017/18

EU-28 sunflower meal output is forecast to decrease by one percent in line with the reduced crush. Lower domestic supply is projected to lead to growing imports to meet the feed demand. Abundant and competitive regional supply is also likely to stimulate imports. Sunflower meal exports are forecast to stagnate.

The demand for sunflower meal, although stimulated by very good price competitiveness, abundant Black Sea regional supply and steadily growing feed use in the EU, might be challenged by better competitiveness of the soybean meal. Hungary, Germany, and Austria expect a reduction in sunflower meal use while the other member-states project stable or higher use, led by France and the United Kingdom. Other major consumers of sunflower meal (Spain, Italy, the Netherlands) forecast a stable use. Thus, the EU meal consumption is projected to still be strong but less than one percent lower in MY2017/18 compared to the current season. Sunflower meal incorporation in animal rations may see a minor decline.

MY2016/17

EU-28 sunflower meal output was adjusted due to the revised crush. Despite better domestic availabilities, imports are revised upward based on the latest trade estimates of member-states to meet stronger domestic feed demand.

The EU is likely to see record high use of sunflower meal in the current season due to its excellent availability, good quality, and price attractiveness. Larg users of sunflower meal - Spain, Germany, Hungary, the United Kingdom, and Romania - revised their previous estimates and expect higher use of sunflower meal compared to MY2015/16. Italy's use is stable while France has a decrease in sunflower meal consumption.

MY2015/16

New data about industrial use of sunflower meal (sunflower hulls used for energy production, mainly in Bulgaria) was included in the balance.

Sunflower Oil

MY2017/18

Production of sunflower oil is projected slightly lower due to the reduced crush. The trend is estimated to be unevenly distributed among member states with France, Romania, Bulgaria, and Germany expecting better output while Spain and Hungary foresee sharper decreases.

Slightly lower production of sunflower oil is projected to be compensated by higher imports. The EU-28 domestic demand for sunflower oil is expected to continue to be favorable. Currently it is estimated to achieve 2.5 percent higher consumption, and to be at the highest level for the last three seasons. Still the current projection is more conservative, below USDA official estimate. Exports are forecast to decline due to stronger domestic demand.

MY2016/17

The output of sunflower oil is adjusted to the revised higher crush. Thus higher oil production in Hungary and Bulgaria more than offsets a decline in France. Imports are revised upward based on the latest trade estimates of member-states driven by excellent food use demand. Revised estimates for higher food use in Hungary, Germany, the United Kingdom, Poland and Bulgaria compensate for a decline in France.

MY2015/16

New data for industrial use of sunflower oil (for electricity production, mainly in Italy) was included in the balance and the estimate was revised upward.

6. Policy Update

Protein Deficiency

On July, 17, 2017, on the sidelines of the Agriculture and Fisheries Council in Brussels, twelve Member States, signed the European Soy Declaration which aims to boost soy production in the EU. While not an EU binding policy, Ministers of Agriculture of Austria, Croatia, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Poland, Romania, Slovenia and Slovakia signed the declaration and agreed to voluntarily implement the provision of this declaration.

The declaration also includes a provision on GMO-free feed, whereby signatories "support the further development of markets for sustainably cultivated non-GMO soybeans and soybean products". It also endorses product labeling systems similar to Danube Soya and Europe Soya.

7. Related Reports

Related EU-28 and Country Reports:

Spain's Biodiesel and Renewable Diesel Overview |Biofuels Oilseeds and Products|Madrid|Spain|6/29/2017 The increased regular fuel consumption, the higher blending mandate established for 2017 and the fact that duty protection will still prevail at least for the large majority of the calendar year, will allow for higher domestic production levels in 2017. The projected full enforcement of sustainability sourcing in January 2018 will discourage oilseed and oils purchases that are not sustainably certified by the EU. Spain's Biodiesel and Renewable Diesel Overview _Madrid_Spain_6-27-2017
Portugal Biofuel Market Outlook |Biofuels Oilseeds and Products|Madrid|Portugal|7/3/2017 Since 2015, when the government set the overall biofuel mandate at 7.5 percent for transportation, the market has been adjusting to avoid exceeding the volumetric blending limit for biodiesel. Consumption of HVO and bio-ETBE/Bioethanol took pressure off the use of biodiesel, especially in 2015. In 2016 the use of use of double counting raw materials was maximized, resulting in a significant reduction of biodiesel sales. In 2017, additional requirements for UCOs and AFs may slow down the growt... Portugal Biofuel Market Outlook _Madrid_Portugal_6-21-2017
Drought in Spain to Boost Grain Imports|Grain and Feed Oilseeds and Products Sugar|Madrid|Spain|6/7/2017 Dry weather conditions prevailing throughout the winter grains crop cycle, along with warmer than average spring temperatures have driven down yield expectations in Spain. Overall grain production is projected to be below historical average levels. The strong demand by the domestic livestock industry, along with limited pasture availability will contribute to increase the country's grain import needs. Changes in the feed formula along with stock use may partially alleviate the grain shortfall. Drought in Spain to Boost Grain Imports_Madrid_Spain_6-2-2017
Italian Olive Oil Overview 2017|Oilseeds and Products|Rome|Italy|6/6/2017 Italy is the second largest olive oil producer in the European Union (EU) after Spain and accounts for approximately one-quarter of the

EU-28 olive acreage. According to the latest industry estimates, Italy's marketing year (MY) 2016/17 olive oil production is estimated at approximately 200,000 metric tons (MT), a 58 percent drop from the previous abundant campaign (475,000 MT) due to sudden alternations of hot, cold, and rainy weather that affected the Italian peninsula throughout the year, c...
Italian Olive Oil Overview 2017_Rome_Italy_6-1-2017

Oilseeds and Products Annual Report |Oilseeds and Products|Bucharest|Romania|4/28/2017

Highlights: Oilseed planted area is forecast to climb by 9 percent in Marketing Year (MY) 2017/18. All types of oilseeds are forecast to expand, but the largest share in the increase belongs to rapeseed crop. Overall Romanian oilseed production is forecast to surge by 4.6 percent in MY 2017/18 mainly due to an increase in area and to a lesser extent to yield improvement. Ample oilseed supply will exceed domestic needs allowing for an increase of 4 percent in exports. This report does not reflect...
Oilseeds and Products Annual Report_Bucharest_Romania_4-25-2017

2017 Annual Oilseeds and Products Report.|Oilseeds and Products|Warsaw|Latvia|4/13/2017

Total production of rapeseed in MY 2017/18 is forecast to increase by 13 percent to 290,000 MT in comparison to MY 2016/2017. Rapeseed planted area in MY 2017/2018 is expected to increase by three percent in comparison to the previous year and amount to 110,000 hectares. After a reduced yield of rapeseed in MY 2016/2017 caused by winterkill, production per hectare is expected to return to an average level in MY 2017/2018. Stabilization of planted area of rapeseed stems from stagnant demand fo...
2017 Annual Oilseeds and Products Report._Warsaw_Latvia_4-10-2017

2017 Annual Oilseeds and Products Report.|Oilseeds and Products|Warsaw|Lithuania|4/13/2017

It is estimated that rapeseed planted area in MY 2017/2018 will increase to 160,000 hectares, and will be four percent higher than in the previous year. Lithuanian's total production of rapeseed in MY 2017/18 is estimated at 450,000 MT, a three percent increase in comparison to MY 2016/2017. It is estimated that increase of production will stem from greater planted area which will offset reduction of yield caused by winter frost.
2017 Annual Oilseeds and Products Report._Warsaw_Lithuania_4-10-2017

2017 Annual Oilseeds and Products Report.|Oilseeds and Products|Warsaw|Poland|4/13/2017

It is estimated that in MY 2017/2018 (July-June) rapeseed planted will amount to 920,000 hectares, an eleven percent increase in comparison to the previous year due to good prices for rapeseed on the domestic market and favorable weather conditions during planting season in the fall of 2016. Poland's total production of rapeseed in MY 2017/18 is forecast to increase by 18 percent to 2.65 million MT in comparison to MY 2016/2017. Increased production stems from higher acreage and expected incre...
2017 Annual Oilseeds and Products Report._Warsaw_Poland_4-10-2017

2017 Annual Oilseeds and Products Report.|Oilseeds and Products|Warsaw|Estonia|4/12/2017

Total production of rapeseed in MY 2017/18 is forecast to increase by 60 percent to 160,000 MT in comparison to record low in the last decade production in MY 2016/2017. The planted area of rapeseed in MY 2017/2018 is expected to increase by 14 percent in comparison to the previous year and amount to 80,000 hectares. Production per hectare is expected to return to an average level.
2017 Annual Oilseeds and Products Report._Warsaw_Estonia_4-7-2017

Oilseeds and Products Annual Report|Oilseeds and Products|Sofia|Bulgaria|4/12/2017

Bulgarian farmers are expanding the planted areas under oilseed crops in the new season MY2017/18 led by sunflower seeds. Following mixed results from oilseeds in MY2016/17 with excellent rapeseeds production, a lower than expected sunflower crop, and disappointing soybean crop, most producers expect a recovery in sunflower and soybean yields and a decline from the record high rapeseeds yields this year. Total oilseed area is forecast to increase by 2% - 3% and provided that the weather coope...
Oilseeds and Products Annual Report_Sofia_Bulgaria_4-7-2017

Select 2017|Oilseeds and Products|Vienna|EU-28|4/5/2017

Total European Union oilseeds area in MY 2017/18 is forecast to increase by about 1.5 percent to almost 12 million hectares. The uptick is explained by increasing areas of all three major oilseeds – rapeseed, sunflower and soybeans. The higher acreage, in combination with somewhat higher yields expectations for rapeseed, leads to a forecast of 32.4 MMT for total oilseeds. Except for winterkill effecting rapeseed plantings in some member states, planting and growing conditions for oilseeds hav...
Oilseeds and Products Annual_Vienna_EU-28_3-31-2017

Italian Olive Oil Overview 2016|Oilseeds and Products|Rome|Italy|1/25/2017

Italy is the second largest olive oil producer in the European Union (EU) after Spain and accounts for approximately one-quarter of the

EU-28 olive acreage. According to the latest industry estimates, Italy's marketing year (MY) 2016/17 olive oil production is forecast at 243,000 metric tons (MT), a 49 percent drop compared to the previous abundant campaign (475,000 MT) due to sudden alternations of hot, cold, and rainy weather that affected the Italian peninsula throughout the year, combined ...
Italian Olive Oil Overview 2016_Rome_Italy_1-17-2017

Related EU-28 Topics

2017|Biotechnology and Other New Production Technologies|Paris|France|7/17/2017

Although public opinion in France is generally opposed to products derived from biotechnology, the livestock industry is dependent upon imported genetically engineered (GE) products to meet its feed needs. France has no commercial production or field trials of GE crops, but some laboratory research is being conducted in the country. The French administration is conflicted on the way innovative biotechnologies should be regulated. The seed industry and the main farm organizations have developed ...
Agricultural Biotechnology Annual_Paris_France_6-29-2017

Animal Welfare Takes Center Stage|Livestock and Products Agriculture in the News Policy and Program Announcements|Berlin|Germany|7/13/2017

Animal welfare is at the heart of the discussion about the future of farming in Germany. Federal elections are coming up in September 2017, and animal welfare will be a key agricultural topic. The German Government has just published a livestock production strategy to release public pressure. Higher animal welfare standards on national level would limit the competitiveness of German farmers and reduce import demand for soybeans.
Animal Welfare Takes Center Stage_Berlin_Germany_7-7-2017

African Swine Fever Occurrence in the Czech Republic|Pest/Disease Occurrences Livestock and Products Agriculture in the News|Prague|Czech Republic|7/3/2017

The very first occurrence of African Swine Fever in the Czech Republic was announced on June 27, 2017. It was confirmed in wild boar.
African Swine Fever Occurrence in the Czech Republic_Prague_Czech Republic_6-28-2017

Italian Farmer Fights for Right to Cultivate GE Maize MON810|Biotechnology - GE Plants and Animals|Rome|Italy|6/22/2017

On March 30, 2017, following a request for a preliminary ruling from the Italian District Court of Udine, the advocate general at the European Court of Justice (CJEU) Michal Bobek proposed the CJEU conclude that member states can adopt emergency measures concerning genetically modified food and feed only if they can establish, in addition to urgency, the existence of a situation which is likely to constitute a clear and serious risk for human, animal health, and the environment, as set out in A...
Italian Farmer Fights for Right to Cultivate GE Maize MON810_Rome_Italy_6-1-2017

Italian Rice Overview 2017|Grain and Feed|Rome|Italy|6/22/2017

Italy is the largest rice producer in the EU-28. According to the latest figures from the Italian Rice Association (Enterisi), Italy's MY (marketing year) 2016/17 rice area is expected at 234,134 hectares (Ha), 3 percent more than MY 2015/16, driven by the higher profitability of the sector compared to corn and soybean. Italy's MY 2016/17 rough rice production is expected at 1.5 million metric tons (MMT), 6.3 percent more than MY 2015/16, thanks to favorable weather during summer and improved...
Italian Rice Overview 2017_Rome_Italy_6-1-2017

Fodder Demand in the Middle East Drives Spanish Export Growth|Grain and Feed|Madrid|Spain|6/16/2017

Spain's dried fodder production is expected to remain fairly stable in MY2017/18. Export opportunities in Saudi Arabia and poor corn crop margins have driven alfalfa plantings slightly up. Dry weather throughout the crop cycle has negatively impacted non-irrigated alfalfa. Export-oriented irrigated alfalfa is anticipated reach good yields and improved quality compared to last season, which would allow for increased export opportunities.
Fodder Demand in the Middle East Drives Spanish Export Growth_Madrid_Spain_6-6-2017

Drought in Spain to Boost Grain Imports|Grain and Feed Oilseeds and Products Sugar|Madrid|Spain|6/7/2017

Dry weather conditions prevailing throughout the winter grains crop cycle, along with warmer than average spring temperatures have driven down yield expectations in Spain. Overall grain production is projected to be below historical average levels. The strong demand by the domestic livestock industry, along with limited pasture availability will contribute to increase the country's grain import needs. Changes in the feed formula along with stock use may partially alleviate the grain shortfall.
Drought in Spain to Boost Grain Imports_Madrid_Spain_6-2-2017

Italian Agricultural Research System Overview|Biotechnology - GE Plants and Animals|Rome|Italy|6/6/2017

In Italy, there are three main players involved in the national agricultural research system: the Ministry of Agricultural, Food, and Forestry Policies; the Ministry of Education, University, and Research; the regions and the autonomous provinces of Trento and Bolzano. The Italian Council for Agricultural Research and Economics (CREA – in Italian) is the largest agricultural research institute formed in June 2015 by a merger between the National Agricultural Research Council (CRA) and the Nati...
Italian Agricultural Research System Overview_Rome_Italy_5-24-2017

Grain and Feed Annual |Grain and Feed|Sofia|Bulgaria|5/16/2017

Bulgarian farmers decreased winter grains' planted areas in MY2017/18 by about 3% for wheat and by 21% for barley. Growing conditions to date have been generally favorable, albeit not as good as in the previous season, with very cold and snowy winter, cold and wet spring and varied adequacy of soil moisture reserves by regions. Provided that the weather cooperates later in the season, the country can expect a good crop and above average yields but lower than those achieved in MY2016/17. While ...
Grain and Feed Annual_Sofia_Bulgaria_5-11-2017

Grain and Feed Annual – Estonia 2017|Grain and Feed Agricultural Situation|Warsaw|Estonia|5/16/2017

Estonian farmers can expect good harvest for MY2017/18. Total production of wheat, rye, mixed grains, triticale, barley and oats in MY 2017/18 is forecast to amount to 1.26 million MT. Estonia is a net exporter of grains except for corn and triticale and became an important player on the wheat trade market in the last four years. For MY 2016/17 total grain exports decreased as a result of supply shortages due to a very bad harvest. For MY 2017/18 Estonian wheat export potential is forecas...
Grain and Feed Annual – Estonia 2017_Warsaw_Estonia_5-2-2017

Grain and Feed Annual – Latvia 2017|Grain and Feed Agricultural Situation|Warsaw|Latvia|5/16/2017

In Latvia good harvest is expected. For MY 2017/18 the grain crop is forecast to be higher than last year. Winter grain growth is reported well except small local winterkill. Total production of wheat, rye, mixed grains, triticale, barley and oats in MY 2017/18 is forecast to amount to 2.8 million MT. Latvia became an important player on the wheat trade market in the last four years. The main exported grain is soft wheat with a share of 89 percent of total grain exports. Please Note: Th...
Grain and Feed Annual – Latvia 2017_Warsaw_Latvia_4-28-2017

Grain and Feed Annual - Lithuania 2017|Agricultural Situation Grain and Feed|Warsaw|Lithuania|5/1/2017

For MY 2017/18 the grain crop is forecast to be higher than last year in Lithuania. Winter grain growth is reported well except small local winterkill. Production of wheat is forecast to amount to 3.8 MMT in MY 2017/18. Wheat plantings acreage is reported 4 percent lower this year. For the last few years Lithuania has become an important wheat exporter on the global market. Over 75 percent of wheat shipments are sold to non EU destinations. Please Note: This report is to be read in conjunction...
Grain and Feed Annual - Lithuania 2017_Warsaw_Lithuania_4-25-2017

Grain and Feed Annual – Poland 2017|Agricultural Situation Grain and Feed|Warsaw|Poland|5/1/2017

Total Polish production of grain for marketing year (MY) 2016/17 is forecast to amount to 30.1 million metric tons (MMT). The total grain acreage for the 2017 crop is forecast to increase by 1.5 percent in comparison with 2016 and will amount to 7.56 million Ha. The condition of plants before entering into a state of winter dormancy was higher than in 2016. Currently plant health is expected to be assessed well in all major grain producing areas. Soil moisture is reported to be well enough for p...
Grain and Feed Annual – Poland 2017_Warsaw_Poland_4-25-2017

Romanian wheat exports are flourishing|Grain and Feed|Bucharest|Romania|4/28/2017

Romania is strengthening its position as a grain producer and as a leading exporter among EU member states for wheat and corn. The winter wheat and barley crops have good prospects, but production is anticipated to fall in 2017 due to lower planted area. Wheat exports are set to reach a record this season, but are projected to decline the next season. The corn harvest is foreseen to slightly improve. Soil moisture improved in most of the areas, which will help spring plant emergence and developm...
Romanian wheat exports are flourishing_Bucharest_Romania_4-25-2017

Record year for Spanish swine and cattle production|Livestock and Products|Madrid|Spain|4/26/2017

Spanish swine production has continued an upward trend resulting in the largest EU swine herd and second in EU pork production. This production has resulted in record levels of Spanish pork exports, especially to Asia, making them the third largest pork exporter worldwide after the USA and Germany. Cattle production has also increased in the past few years resulting in increased exports to the Middle East and North Africa. Spain's animal production sector has focused on opening new export marke...

Record year for Spanish swine and cattle production_Madrid_Spain_4-21-2017

Select 2017|Grain and Feed|London|EU-28|4/6/2017

The EU28's grain harvest is forecast to rise 3 percent in MY2017/18 despite little change to the planted area. This follows the weather driven decline in the French grain harvest experienced in MY2016/17, a significant factor that continues to weigh on the EU28 grain balance. The current outlook for the MY2017/18 EU28 grain crop is good and spring planting is now under way. In large part due to the problems experienced in France, MY2016/17 has seen a significant supply-driven decline in expo...
Grain and Feed Annual_London_EU-28_3-30-2017

Grain Report |Grain and Feed|Zagreb|Croatia|4/5/2017

This report contains marketing year (MY) 2017/18 forecast for Croatia's production in wheat, corn, and barley and updated numbers for MY 2016/17.
Grain Report_Zagreb_Croatia_3-28-2017

Good prospects for higher imports of U.S. bovine genetics to Poland.|Livestock and Products|Warsaw|Poland|3/14/2017

In February 2017 the President of the National Association of Animal Breeders visited Poland to promote U.S. bovine genetics, identify trade barriers and meet with Polish importers and distributors of U.S. bovine semen. It is estimated that in 2016 imports of U.S. bovine semen amounted to U.S. $2.3 million and are expected to increase in 2017 to U.S. $2.5 million due to the improving situation in the dairy sector and growing demand for high quality dairy genetics.
Good prospects for higher imports of U.S. bovine genetics to Poland._Warsaw_Poland_3-9-2017

Poultry, Meat, Broiler EU-28 Broiler Exports in 2017 Impacted by HPAI Outbreaks|Poultry and Products|Paris|EU-28|3/13/2017

EU-28 poultry broiler meat production is expected to increase slightly again in 2017 driven by domestic demand. Consumers have been switching to broiler meat from other types of meat because it is less expensive and because of ease in preparation. The ongoing difficult economic situation in the EU-28 region is helping to drive the desire for less expensive and convenient forms of protein, raising domestic broiler meat consumption. In spite of increases in production, EU-28 broiler meat impor...
Poultry and Products Semi-annual_Paris_EU-28_3-8-2017

Declining Rice Area and New Eating Habits Create Opportunities in Sp|Grain and Feed|Madrid|Spain|3/8/2017

Rice cultivation is input intensive as it needs high initial investments for land preparation and a significant amount of working capital to cover input costs. Low farm prices and competition from third countries are forcing Spanish rice farmers to switch to more profitable crops. Latest official statistics confirm that the decline in total rice planted in Spain continued in MY2016/17 and also that some farmers made a switch to the better-priced Japonica varieties. The reduced area planted, a...
Declining Rice Area and New Eating Habits Create Opportunities in Sp_Madrid_Spain_3-3-2017

EU Avian Flu Threatens Export Markets for Spanish Eggs|Poultry and Products|Madrid|Spain|3/3/2017

Spanish egg producers experience a boom of export sales to newly opened markets in South Korea, Iraq, Hong Kong the United Arab Emirates, Israel and Africa.
EU Avian Flu Threatens Export Markets for Spanish Eggs_Madrid_Spain_2-28-2017

EC Proposes Changes in Comitology Rules |Biotechnology - GE Plants and Animals Trade Policy Monitoring|Brussels USEU|EU-28|3/1/2017

On February 14, 2017, the European Commission published a legislative proposal to amend the EU's comitology rules (Regulation EU 182/2011) in a stated effort to make Member States (MS) more accountable for EU legislation. These proposed changes in the decision-making rules would apply to all areas of EU law-making. However, to date, only approval decisions for genetically engineered (GE) products and glyphosate, the active ingredient in a widely used plant protection product, have failed to re...
EC Proposes Changes in Comitology Rules_Brussels USEU_EU-28_2-24-2017

Animal Numbers, Cattle, Animal Numbers, Swine, Meat, Beef and Veal, Meat, Swine The EU is Gearing Up for a New Export Record|Livestock and Products|The Hague|EU-28|3/1/2017

The European Union (EU) is forecast to produce and export a record volume of red meat in 2017. While beef production is increasing due to the restructuring of the dairy sector, pork production is also on the rise due to demand from China. Since 2013, the EU has been

the biggest pork exporter in the world. This year, pork exports are expected to remain strong as new market openings are being sought and found, and sales are being supported by the acknowledged quality of EU pork and a favorable ...
Livestock and Products Semi-annual_The Hague_EU-28_2-23-2017

New Phosphate Reduction Plan Sets Limits to Dutch Dairy Production|Dairy and Products Livestock and Products Poultry and Products|The Hague|Netherlands|2/15/2017

The European Commission approved a plan to reduce phosphate emissions from the Dutch livestock sector. The plan will encourage farmers to reduce their herd size or stop farming, and require feed compounders to lower the phosphorous content in the feed. As a result of the plan, the dairy herd is anticipated to be reduced by about 160,000 animals.
New Phosphate Reduction Plan Sets Limits to Dutch Dairy Production_The Hague_Netherlands_2-9-2017

EU Egg Producers Seek Relief for Free Range Eggs Impacted by AI|Poultry and Products|Brussels USEU|EU-28|2/9/2017

Farmers union COPA-COGECA joined forces with EU egg packers and retailers to ask the European Commission to take measures for free range egg producers. EU producers of free range eggs are facing considerable financial loss as ongoing veterinary measures against Avian Influenza (AI) will force them to label their production as "barn" eggs instead of "free range", which engenders forgoing a 15-20 percent price premium. While this doesn't affect the total market supply of eggs, retail shelves ma...
EU Egg Producers Seek Relief for Free Range Eggs Impacted by AI_Brussels USEU_EU-28_2-6-2017

Agricultural Turnaround starts with Animal Welfare|Livestock and Products Poultry and Products Agriculture in the News Policy and Program Announcements|Berlin|Germany|2/1/2017

Animal welfare is at the heart of a discussion about an "agricultural turnaround" and the future of farming in Germany. The German Government continues to be under pressure to implement stricter national animal welfare regulations. Higher animal welfare standards on national level would limit the competitiveness of German farmers and reduce import demand for soybeans.
Agricultural Turnaround starts with Animal Welfare_Berlin_Germany_1-20-2017

Bird Flu Situation in Slovakia|Poultry and Products Pest/Disease Occurrences Agriculture in the News|Prague|Czech Republic|2/1/2017

Four cases of highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI), H5N8 type, were confirmed in captive birds in Slovakia. Three were found in a backyard flocks and one occurred in a Kosice zoo.
Bird Flu Situation in Slovakia_Prague_Czech Republic_1-27-2017

Bird Flu Situation in the Czech Republic|Poultry and Products Pest/Disease Occurrences Agriculture in the Economy|Prague|Czech Republic|2/1/2017

Highly pathogenic avian influenza H5 subtype occurrences in the Czech Republic continue, now reaching ten outbreaks in domestic birds incidences in wild populations as well. Mainly small scale holdings, in four (of fourteen) Czech regions are affected.
Bird Flu Situation in the Czech Republic_Prague_Czech Republic_1-27-2017