

U.S. oilseed exports

The U.S. Department of Agriculture estimates the U.S. will export \$6.5 billion worth of oilseeds during fiscal 1986, approximately \$100 million more than in fiscal 1985.

U.S. soybean exports are expected to total 20.7 million tons, compared to 16.6 million tons the previous year, with the increase attributed to increased Soviet soybean purchases and reduced supplies from Brazil's drought-reduced harvest.

Meanwhile, European Economic Community (EEC) imports of soybean meal and non-grain feeds have recovered during 1986 from fiscal 1985's sharp declines. Reduced availability of Brazilian means has meant U.S. soybean meal exports to the EEC are

expected to rise despite stagnant consumption and an 800,000-ton gain in 1985/86 oilseed production in the EEC.

While U.S. vegetable oil sales to China have been lower this year, China imported U.S. soybeans for the first time in three years.

U.S. soybean oil exports to south Asia are expected to be 20% higher this year; however, oil exports to India and Pakistan remain well below the levels of the early 1980s.

Increased Malaysian soybean demand is expected to boost U.S. sales, USDA said. Most southeast Asian countries have imported more U.S. meal, and the value of U.S. oilseed and product exports to southeast Asia may have risen in 1986 despite lower prices.

TABLE 1

U.S. Exports: Quantity (in Million Metric Tons)

Commodity	Fiscal 1984/85	Fiscal 1986 ^a
Soybeans	16.620	20.7
Soybean cake and meal	4.460	5.6
Soybean oil	.752	.6
Sunflowerseed	.999	.4
Sunflowerseed oil	.130	.2
Other oilcakes and meals	.149	.1
Animal fats	1.199	1.3

^aForecast.

Source: *Outlook for U.S. Agricultural Exports*, Aug. 20, 1986, U.S. Department of Agriculture.

TABLE 2

U.S. Oilseed Exports: Dollar volume (in Billion Dollars)

Commodity	Fiscal 1984/85	Fiscal 1986 ^a
Oilseeds and products	6.362	6.5
Soybeans	3.872	4.2
Soybean cake and meal	.834	1.1
Soybean oil	.558	.3

^aForecast.

Source: *Outlook for U.S. Agricultural Exports*, Aug. 20, 1986, U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Tecator- First In Fast Fat Extraction.



Our patented fat extraction method produces results up to 5 times as fast as Soxhlet without change in precision, and has revolutionized the way in which big fat problems are solved in many labs.

Savings.

The Soxtecs save time, labor, solvent and space.

Safety.

Heat transfer controlled from remote source.

Flexibility.

Now available as 2 or 6 place systems for small and large laboratories and to provide for a wide range of samples sizes.

Please call or write for product details today.

 **tecator**

P.O. Box 405, Herndon, VA 22070.
Phone: (703) 435-3300. Telex: 230 903034.

Sales and service exclusively by
Fisher Scientific Company.

World soybean outlook

The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) has estimated 1986/87 world soybean production will reach a record 98 million metric tons (MT); *Oil World*, the international weekly market newsletter for fats and oils, meanwhile, estimates 1986/87 production at 96 million MT.

These projections were made as soybean harvest in the Northern Hemisphere began and planting in

the Southern Hemisphere was pending. If Brazilian crops again reached their 1985/86 levels, however, production could top 100 million MT in 1986/87.

USDA estimated worldwide crush in 1986/87 to be 77.92 million MT, with ending stocks of 25.49 million MT. *Oil World*, meanwhile, has estimated crush at 81.2 million MT and ending stocks at 27.47 million MT.

According to preliminary figures published by *Oil World*, Argentina sunflowerseed production is estimated at 4.15 million metric tons (MT), compared to 3.43 million MT in 1985 and 2.20 million MT in 1984.

Meanwhile, Argentinean soybean production is estimated at 7.3 million MT, compared to 6.5 million MT produced during 1985. The previous record was 7.0 million MT in 1984.

Canola imports

The United States may import 40,000-50,000 metric tons (MT) of canola oil during 1986/87, compared to an estimated 33,000 MT between October 1985 and September 1986, according to *Oil World*.

U.S. canola oil imports were 12,000 MT in 1984/85 and 6,000 MT imported in 1983/84. The increases followed the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) decision to allow low erucic acid rapeseed oil in food. According to *Oil World*, imports during June 1986 totaled 6,900 MT, exceeding in one month the 5,200 MT imported during calendar year 1984 and the 5,300 MT imported during calendar year 1983.

Soy milk facility

The first U.S. commercial soy milk facility using Japanese technology has been established in Saline, Michigan, through a joint venture between Eden Foods Inc. of Clinton, Michigan, and four Japanese firms.

The \$10-million facility, slated to begin commercial production last month, is owned by American Soy Products Inc., a new company formed by Eden Foods, Kawasho International (USA) Inc., Marusan Ai Co. Ltd., Seikensha Co. Ltd. and Muso Co. Ltd. According to Michael Potter, president of Eden Foods and chief executive officer of American Soy Products, it is the first low-acid food processing, aseptic packaging facility in the U.S. Potter said the facility will produce soy milk and package it in 250-ml and 1-liter

Tetra Pak cartons, which provide an indefinite shelf life without refrigeration. The product is marketed under the brand name Edensoy.

Edensoy is made from whole soybeans, water, barley, barley malt and seaweed. It may be used as a beverage and a cooking and baking ingredient. Introduced in the U.S. in 1983, Edensoy originally was made from American soybeans processed in Japan. The new plant is projected to use 85,000 bushels of U.S.-grown soybeans and 8,000 bushels of domestically produced barley a year.

Eden Foods, Marusan Ai and Kawasho International each hold 25% of the stock in American Soy Products, while Muso holds 15% and Seikensha holds 10%. Officers of American Soy Products are Potter of Eden Foods, chairman and chief executive officer; Hiroyasu Iwatsuki of Marusan Ai, president; Timothy Redmond of Eden Foods, vice-president; Ryo Takahashi of Kawasho, secretary; and Clifford Adler of Eden Foods, treasurer.

Meanwhile, Vitasoy U.S.A. spokesman Hilton Tsui said its parent company, the Hong Kong Soya Bean Products Co., still intends to build a soy milk processing facility in the U.S. "When, however, is the question," Tsui said. In the interim, Vitasoy U.S.A., based on the U.S. West Coast, continues to import soy milk produced in Hong Kong.

Argentine crops

Argentina may have produced bumper crops of sunflowerseed and soybean during 1986.

Nigerian action

The Nigerian government has announced it is abolishing six commodity boards, including the Nigerian Groundnut Board and the Palm Produce Board, effective Dec. 31, 1986.

According to a report by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), the boards, which are responsible for setting prices and importing and exporting, have incurred losses since 1977. Nigeria has not announced any mechanisms yet to replace the boards.

USDA said that Nigeria imported 5,000 tons of soybeans, 30,000 tons of crushing peanuts and 200,000 tons of palm oil during 1985/86.

Chinese group

The Chinese Cereals and Oils Association (CCOA) has been formed as a national scientific and technical association for the cereals, oils, fats and feedstuffs storage and processing industries.

The association, approved by the Chinese government, is part of the China Association for Science and Technology and is closely tied with the Ministry of Commerce, which administers most of the industries for cereals, oils, fats and feedstuffs in China.

According to CCOA, the Chinese cereal, oil and fat industries represent more than 34% of the total production value of the entire food industry in China. Objectives of the association are to promote and encourage the development of science and technology for processing cereal grains, oilseeds, pulses, feedstuffs and various prod-

(continued on page 1409)