UNION ZUR FÖRDERUNG VON OEL- UND PROTEINPFLANZEN E.V.

ufop

UFOP Market Information Oilseeds and Biofuels

Contents

Market Headlines

Oilseeds

- Crude oil and geopolitics caused fluctuations on the rapeseed market.
- Feedback from German fields was disappointing in many regions.
- Recent US soy prices were volatile; continued dryness and hot weather conditions in the Midwest curtailed yield prospects.

Oilseed meals and oilcakes

- Rapeseed meal edged up as the market remained defined by scarce spot availability.
- Soy meal prices increased; focus was on weather markets and geo-political development.

Vegetable oils

- Rapeseed oil prices inched up.
- Palm oil prices remained unpredictable; El Niño phenomenon might intensify by early 2027.

Fuels

- Biodiesel prices followed price surge on the crude oil market.
- Crude oil prices were firmly influenced by the Middle East conflict.

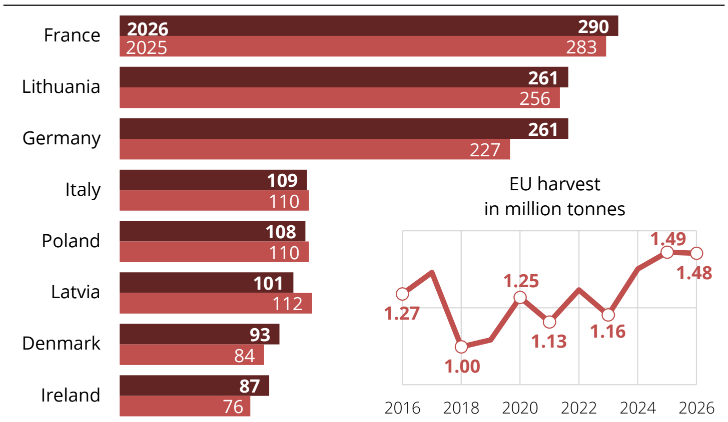
Price trends

Mean price	Week 31	Previous week	Trend
Producer prices in EUR/t			
Rapeseed	503,79	515,84	➘
Wholesale prices in EUR/t			
Rapeseed	528,00	546,00	➘
Rapeseed oil	1240,00	1250,00	➘
Rapseseed meal	261,00	292,00	➘
Rapeseed cake*	303,00	303,00	➔
Rapeseed future	490,25	540,50	➘
Wholesale prices in ct/l, excl. VAT			
Biodiesel	179,85	179,31	➚
Consumer prices in ct/l incl. VAT			
Diesel	234,65	231,40	➚
Futures in US-$/barrel			
WTI, Nymex	84,46	86,83	➘

* = compared with previous month, selling prices by mills, rapeseed cake with at least 10 % fat, rapeseed meal 0 %

Chart of the week

EU harvest of broad beans
in 1,000 tonnes

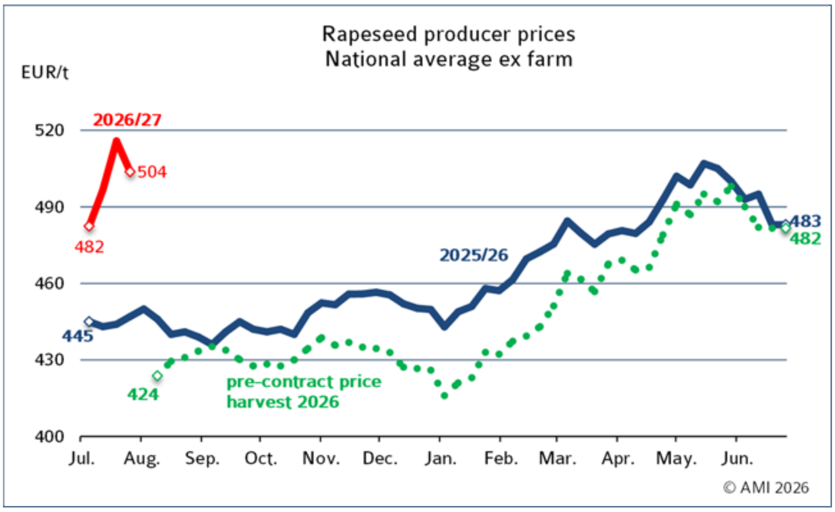


Source: EU Commission

Note: 2025 forecast, 2026 estimate

Edition August 2026

Market prices

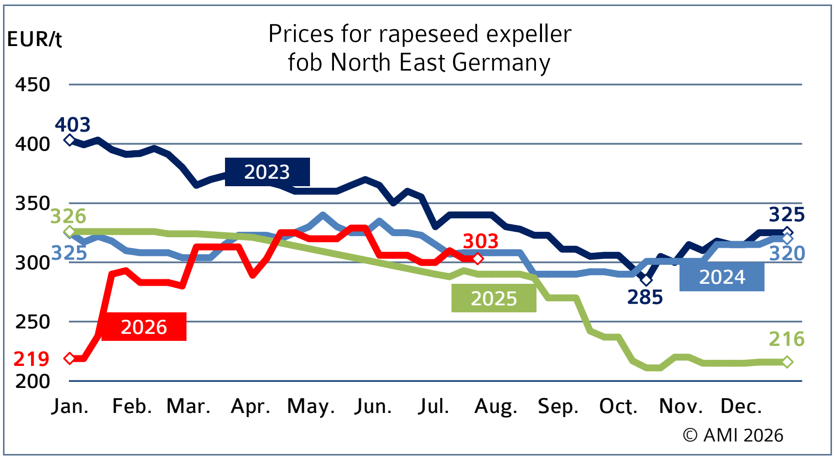


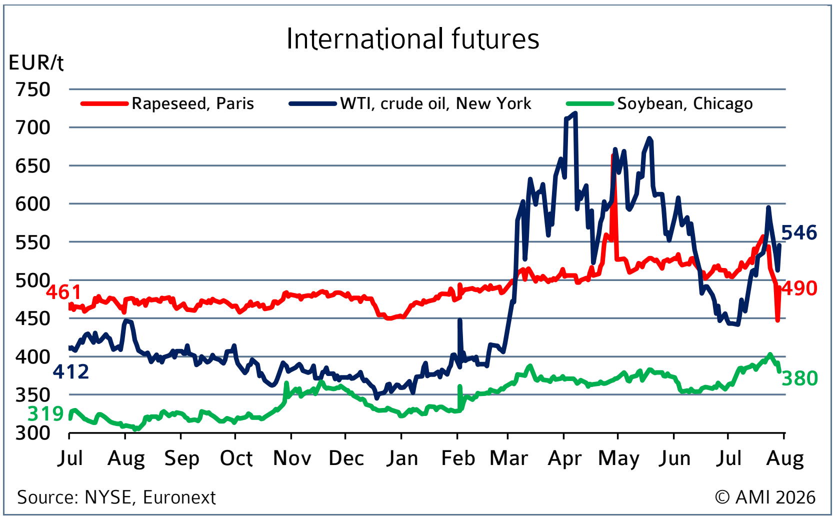
Wholesale prices

in EUR/t on 28.07.2026, (collected at mills and trade)

	Rapeseed 2026 franko	Rapeseed fob	Rapeseed oil fob	Palmoil cif
Spot	528	261	1240	1421
Previous week	546	292	1250	1401

Source: AMI





Rapeseed

The July rapeseed market was extremely volatile. Initially, the escalation in the Middle East, significantly stronger crude oil prices and increasing risks to international commodity flows drove stock exchange prices sharply higher. Towards the end of the month, a distinct corrective movement set in. Trading remained limited despite the temporarily strong price movements. Oil mills and traders showed only restrained interest in buying, while many producers also remained cautious because of the ongoing harvest and uncertain yield expectations. Meanwhile, the German rapeseed harvest was modest in many parts of the country. Eastern Germany, in particular, reported significant losses. In some places in Brandenburg, losses reached 20 to 25 per cent. In addition, smaller seeds and, in some cases, lower oil content are likely to limit oil yields.

Rapeseed oil

Rapeseed oil prices edged up over the month. Support came from the rise in crude oil prices due to the continued tense situation surrounding the Strait of Hormuz. There were occasional signs of demand for nearby positions from the food retailing sector, although supply generally remained tight. Those in need of short-term supplies were able to find what they were looking for but had to spend more. Moreover, the low water levels on the Rhine led to delays in transport. Ships could not be fully loaded due to the low water levels. As a result, cargo space has become scarce and expensive.

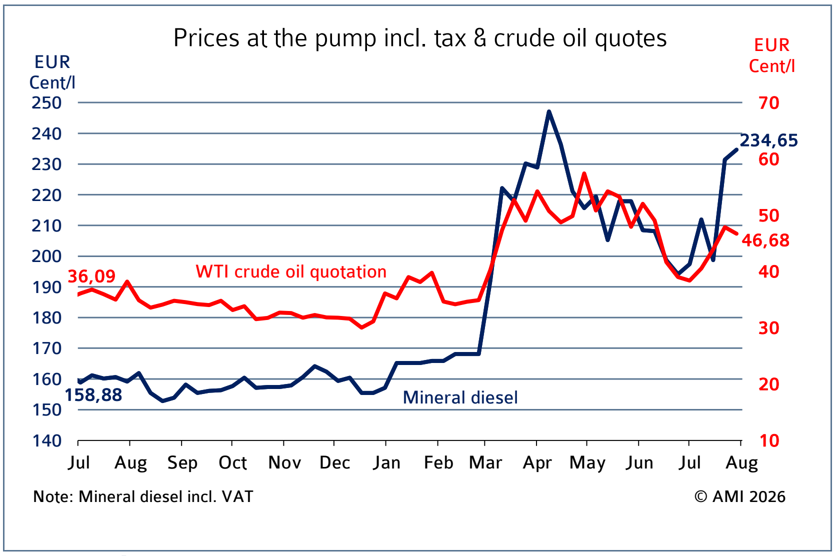
Rapeseed expeller

Rapeseed expeller fob North-East Germany fell EUR 3 per tonne from its June level, reaching EUR 303 per tonne in July. The low water levels on the Rhine remained in focus as they hampered transport and led to regional bottlenecks and delays in logistics.

Wholesale prices

With crude oil prices remaining strong, biodiesel prices also held up on the month. However, they were slow to track the firm trend. More specifically, spot prices for standard-grade biodiesel stood at 179.8 euro cents per litre at month-end, up 1.1 euro cents per litre from the previous week.

Biodiesel/ mineral Diesel



Prices at the pump

Crude oil prices fluctuated significantly recently, mainly driven by the tensions between the US and Iran. Whereas hopes of negotiations and deescalation had a temporary dampening effect on crude oil prices, new military incidents and the continued uncertainty regarding ship traffic through the Strait of Hormuz drove prices up again. In other words, the potential disruption to oil supply from the Middle East remained the key factor driving prices on the oil market. Attention was also focused on OPEC+'s production policy. In particular, market participants kept an eye on whether, in view of the high geopolitical risks and recent price volatility, the alliance would stick to its previous production strategy.

Demand

Biodiesel

At 263,600 tonnes, May 2026 consumption of biodiesel remained virtually unchanged from the previous month, but rose almost 39 per cent year-on-year. The increase was mainly due to the Middle East conflict which fuelled crude oil prices and thus boosted the competitive advantage of alternative transport fuels. At the same time, the use of HVO rose sharply, amounting to 270,700 tonnes in the first five months of the running year and significantly exceeding the previous year's 64,900 tonnes. Consumption of diesel totalled 2.4 million tonnes, representing a 16 per cent increase on the previous month. However, this was 6 per cent below the previous year's level. As a result, the incorporation rate climbed to 9.3 per cent, surpassing the average of the past five months and clearly outpacing the 6.9 per cent recorded in May 2025.

Bioethanol

The use of bioethanol continued to increase in May 2026. At 119,200 tonnes, it was up around 12 per cent from the previous month. Use for ETBE production rose around 26 per cent to 9,995 tonnes, whereas use for blending surged 11 per cent to 109,200 tonnes, reaching the highest level since December 2025. This translates to increases of 79 per cent and 26 per cent, respectively, compared with the same month the previous year. May 2026 use of motor gasoline increased 13 per cent from the previous month to around 1.5 million tonnes. In light of this, the incorporation rate dropped 0.1 percentage points compared to the previous month, reaching 7.5 per cent.

Domestic consumption in 2026

in 1.000 t						cumulated	
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	2026	2025
Biodiesel for blending	173,0	203,3	226,0	267,5	263,6	1.133,7	988,9
of which HVO	27,6	48,3	58,1	77,7	59,1	270,7	64,9
Diesel	2.164,5	2.137,1	2.266,7	2.096,6	2.434,7	11.101,7	12.587,0
Biodiesel + diesel	2.337,5	2.340,4	2.492,8	2.364,2	2.698,3	12.235,4	13.575,9
Share biodiesel	7,4	8,7	9,1	11,3	9,8	9,3	7,3
Bioethanol ETBE a)	6,1	7,4	9,6	8,0	10,0	41,1	33,5
Bioethanol for blending	80,9	81,9	87,4	98,3	109,2	472,3	472,0
Bioethanol total	87,0	89,3	97,1	106,3	119,2	513,4	505,6
Gasoline for engines b)	1.219,3	1.226,1	1.201,9	1.297,5	1.465,6	6.398,7	6.876,5
Gasoline for engines + bioethanol	1.306,3	1.315,4	1.299,0	1.403,8	1.584,8	6.912,1	7.382,0
Share bioethanol	6,7	6,8	7,5	7,6	7,5	7,4	6,8
light heating oil	883,4	771,6	570,0	374,6	329,6	2.934,3	4.310,3

Note: biodiesel= FAME, HVO, BTL; a) Volume percent of bioethanol in ETBE = 47 %;
cumulated figures include (unpublished) revised monthly BAFA data.
b) listed under the name "gasoline" through 2025

Source: Federal Office for Economic Affairs and Export Control, AMI.