
Domestic Market Updates:

- Market sentiments remained mixed today. Prices in both Gulabghat and Davangere remained unchanged today.
- As per trade sources, in Bihar, local buying for maize is there from stockists and private players but currently there is subdued demand from other states, however, it is expected that after 15-20 days demand from other states might increase.
- As per trade sources, there is subdued demand persisting in Naugachia market of Bihar from all sectors, due to which market prices are stable there. However, maize crop from Khagaria line is expected to arrive in the markets in next 15-20 days due to which prices might go down by Rs. 100-200 per quintal.
- As per the 3rd Advance Estimates of agricultural year 2022-23, by the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, the total production of maize has been revised upto 359.13 LMT which is 3.75% higher than the 2nd advance estimate which was 346.13 and a significant increase of 21.83 LMT compared to the last year.
- According to traders and exporters, there is a persistent lack of demand for Indian corn (maize) in the global market, despite a notable decline in prices by \$15 per tonne over the last month. Export prices for corn have decreased by approximately 15 percent since April 1st. This subdued demand is occurring in conjunction with corn prices remaining below the minimum support price (MSP) of ₹1,962 per quintal. It is noteworthy that the international market has experienced a softening trend, as evidenced by declining prices in Argentina and South America.
- As per the press release issued by the Indian Meteorological Department (IMD), it has been projected that the commencement of the Southwest Monsoon over the mainland region, specifically in Kerala, is expected to be postponed compared to the usual onset date. The anticipated date for the onset of the Southwest Monsoon over Kerala is forecasted to be around the 4th of June, 2023, with a model error margin of plus or minus four days.
- In one day National seminar on Maize to Ethanol, Hon'ble Minister Shri Goyal ji talked about fundamental issues behind maize to ethanol conversion. Although the production of maize in the country has been stable, the low demand for this crop has resulted in farmers receiving inadequate prices for their produce. The utilization of maize for ethanol production presents a potential solution to this issue, as it could increase the demand for maize and lead to improved prices for farmers. While current export demand has caused maize prices to rise, the general market price of maize remains below the Minimum Support Price (MSP), thereby discouraging cultivation of this crop. Ethanol production could provide consistent demand for maize, ensuring better prices

for farmers and potentially encouraging greater cultivation of this crop, which has a lower water consumption rate than paddy.

- The Telangana Government has made the decision to procure maize produced during the Rabi (Yasangi) season at a minimum support price of ₹1,962 per quintal. This move is in response to untimely rains that have caused damage to the crop, and traders who are taking advantage of the farming community. This season, maize has been raised in over 6.48 lakh acres, and the estimated production is around 17.37 lakh tonnes. Unfortunately, the standing crop has been extensively damaged due to untimely rains and hailstorms, which have occurred in over half a dozen spells, primarily during the harvesting stage and pre-harvesting stage, including the stocks brought to market yards. During the first spell of untimely rains on March 16, the agriculture department reported damage to about 1,29,500 acres, with nearly 90,000 acres experiencing a loss of over 33%. Recently, the State Government issued orders for disbursing crop loss at ₹10,000 per acre.
- Due to a severe drought that has reduced production in traditional supplier Argentina, feed millers in Asia are increasing their corn purchases from India. Importers located in Malaysia and Vietnam are presently reserving approximately 200,000 tonnes of Indian corn every month.

Spot Prices at Key market

Centre	Grade	Prices (Rs./qtl)			Arrivals in Quintal		
		01-Jun-23	31-May-23	Change	01-Jun-23	31-May-23	Change
New Delhi	Hybrid	1980	1980	Unch	NA	NA	-
Koppal	Loose	2000	1960	4	NR	5000	-
Davangere	Loose	2075	2075	Unch	480	600	-120
Ranebennur	Hybrid/Local	NR	NR	-	NR	NR	-
Bagalkot	Hybrid/Local	2002	1985	17	567	265	302
Gadag	Local	1975	2005	-30	7	32	-25
Hubli	Local	NR	NR	-	NR	NR	-
Shimoga	Hybrid/Local	NR	NR	-	NR	NR	-
Nizamabad	Bilty	1950	1950	Unch	NA	NA	-
Karimnagar	Local	NA	1684	-	NA	94	-
Khammam	Local	NA	NA	-	NA	NA	-
Sangli	Feed	2101	2106	-5	NA	NA	-
Naugachia	Bilty	1750	1750	Unch	2000	2000	Unch
Kolkata	Mill Delivery	1900	1900	Unch	NA	NA	-
Gulabghagh	Local	1800	1800	Unch	25000	NA	-
	Bilty	2150	2150	Unch			
Ahmedabad	Feed	NR	2100	-	NR	NA	-
	Starch	NR	2050	-			

Khanna	Local	1910	1910	Unch	NA	NA	-
	Bilty	2000	2000	Unch			
Ludhiana	Local	NA	NA	-	NA	NA	-
	Bilty	NA	NA	-			
Jalgaon	Bilty	NA	NA	-	NA	NA	-
Chhindwara	Loose price	1925	1925	Unch	NA	NA	-

International Market Updates:

- In the 2022-23 Marketing Year, U.S. maize exports have reached 29.10 million metric tonnes (MMT), including 1.50 MMT exported from May 11 to May 18, 2023. Exports of 1,502,800 MT were up 38 percent from the previous week and 20 percent from the prior 4-week average. The destinations were primarily to Japan (511,300 MT), China (377,400 MT), Mexico (263,300 MT), Colombia (171,100 MT), and Guatemala (70,00 MT).
- The Korea Feed Association (KFA), based in South Korea, recently acquired approximately 68,000 tonnes of animal feed corn through a private transaction on Tuesday. The corn is expected to be sourced from either South America or South Africa. Notably, the procurement was carried out without the issuance of an international tender. The purchase was made by the KFA's Busan section from trading house Viterro at an approximate price of \$258.75 per tonne cost and freight (c&f), in addition to a surcharge of \$1.25 per tonne for supplementary port unloading services. The delivery of the corn to South Korea is scheduled for around October 20th.
- As per trade sources, the export of Brazilian maize is expected to gather momentum from June onwards with the harvest of this year's second maize crop, commonly known as "safrinha." Given the substantial harvest in Brazil, this year's exports are likely to be priced lower than those of other exporters. As the largest maize importer globally, China stands to benefit from the affordability of Brazilian maize and has already cancelled orders for more expensive imports from the US. In November 2022, China lifted the ban on the import of Brazilian maize due to phytosanitary concerns, further paving the way for increased imports from Brazil.
- As per trade sources, the forecast for Argentina's present corn crop may undergo another cut, falling below the previously estimated 36 million tonnes, due to the enduring effects of a severe drought. Argentina is a significant agricultural player in South America and is the third-largest exporter of corn globally.
- On 4th May, 2023, a rare cargo of 55,000 mt South African corn arrived at Machong port, surpassing all previous imports from that origin to China, as per trade sources. The cargo was booked a month or two ago and was deemed attractive for shipment dates, although South

American corn is currently winning the competition. South Africa was approved for corn imports by China years ago, but only 37,800 mt was imported in the past decade. State company Cofco held a ceremony to mark the occasion, and more such shipments can be expected as Cofco has signed a yearly committed volume with South Africa. Additionally, China has widened its list of approved import origins, including Brazil, from which 3.8 million mt of corn was imported between November 2022 and February 2023. South Africa expects a bumper corn crop of 15.89 million mt in 2023/24 MY, 12% higher than the five-year average result.

- As per April WASDE report, this month's 2022/23 U.S. corn outlook is for reductions to imports and food, seed, and industrial (FSI) use, with unchanged ending stocks. Corn imports are lowered 10 million bushels based on observed trade to date. Feed and residual use is unchanged at 5.275 billion based on indicated disappearance during the December-February quarter. FSI is lowered 10 million bushels reflecting cuts to corn used for glucose and dextrose and starch. With supply and use falling by the same amount, ending stocks are unchanged at 1.342 billion bushels. The season-average farm price is unchanged at \$6.60 per bushel. Foreign corn production is forecast down as cuts for Argentina, the EU, Serbia, and Uruguay are partially offset by an increase for Russia. For Argentina, production is lowered as continued heat during March diminishes yield prospects for late-planted corn, despite locally beneficial precipitation during the month. EU corn production is reduced, mostly reflecting declines for Hungary, Italy, and Bulgaria that are partly offset by increases for Germany and Poland. Russia corn production is higher reflecting increases to both area and yield. Foreign barley production is higher on an increase for the EU.
- As per trade sources, despite the risks posed by planting delays in some regions, Brazilian farmers are anticipated to achieve their highest ever corn production volume. For the 2022/2023 crop cycle, Brazil's total corn production is projected to increase by 11.93% to 126.63 million tonnes, driven by a 4.4% expansion in planted area and an anticipated surge in yields.
- According to the latest report, corn exports for March reached 803.219 metric tons, a significant increase of 695.987 metric tons from the previous year's shipment of 107.232 metric tons. In February, exports hit 1.9 million metric tons, meeting the projected level and exceeding last year's shipment of 532,342 metric tons by 1.4 million metric tons. Japan was the primary purchaser, accounting for 23% of the volume, followed by Vietnam (10%), South Korea, and Colombia (9%). China received 8% of the exported volume. Cumulatively, January and February saw shipments of 486,500 metric tons and 70,000 metric tons, respectively.
- A few African nations are now looking for the coarse cereal, creating a fresh demand for India's corn (maize) exports, which have somewhat decreased over the past few days. Due to low freight costs, African nations, especially those in the east, are trying to import corn from India.

- Argentina's agricultural output has been negatively impacted by a historic drought due to extreme temperatures brought on by global warming. Argentina, a major food exporter, has recently seen a string of heatwaves that, when paired with a persistent water constraint, have caused analysts to drastically lower their projections for the main crops of the country—soybeans, maize, and wheat. But the La Nina weather phenomenon, which involves a cooling of the equatorial Pacific and lower rainfall in some areas of Argentina, can be used to explain the water deficit.
- Closing price of Corn on CBOT remained unchanged at 233.85 USD per MT as compared to previous day's closing price for Jul-23 contract.

CBOT Corn Daily Futures Price Listing (USD/MT) as on 31 st May 2023					
Contract Month	Open	High	Low	Close	Change
Jul-23	233.95	234.14	227.35	233.85	unch
Sep-23	204.81	204.81	199.11	203.24	-1.48
Dec-23	207.27	207.27	201.27	205.40	-1.38
Mar-24	210.72	210.72	205.01	209.14	-1.28
May-24	212.39	212.39	207.27	211.31	-1.28

Outlook and Recommendation:

- As per trade sources, in Naugachia, Bihar, the quality of maize arriving is good currently with negligible moisture content, but farmers are reluctant to sell their crop at current market prices, however, there is good demand coming from stockists and millers, however in Davangere, there is lull demand from all the sectors.
- The market has showed minor recovery from all time low prices and in the upcoming week it is expected to show steady to slightly firm sentiments.

Disclaimer

The information and opinions contained in the document have been compiled from sources believed to be reliable. The company does not warrant its accuracy, completeness and correctness. Use of data and information contained in this report is at your own risk. This document is not, and should not be construed as, an offer to sell or solicitation to buy any commodities. This document may not be reproduced, distributed or published, in whole or in part, by any recipient hereof for any purpose without prior permission from the Company. IASL and its affiliates and/or their officers, directors and employees may have positions in any commodities mentioned in this document (or in any related investment) and may from time to time add to or dispose of any such commodities (or investment). Please see the detailed disclaimer at <http://www.agriwatch.com/disclaimer.php> © 2023 Indian Agribusiness Systems Ltd.