

Executive Summary

Soybean, meal and rapeseed-mustard posted gains on concern over seasonal rains over the oilseeds growing regions in coming days.

Decision of EU on bailout package for Greece and Iran Nuclear deal in Geneva remained supportive for the market for short-term.

The soybean planting is complete in US while it is underway and nearing completion in India.

Outlook – Cash Market

Outlook - Soybean (Spot, Indore): Soybean prices are expected to feature range-bound movement with weak-bias followed by higher global supply scenario and lower crude and weak soy meal export sales from India. The prices are likely to be in the band of 3350 – 3550 levels (Indore, Plant basis) during the week. The prices remained within the price band of 3320 – 3600 during the week in review.

Outlook – Soy meal: India's soy meal prices continued to remain under global supply pressure. Competitive meal price in South America has led to demand shift to the region and Indian meal exports are badly hit. Indian meal exporters are advised to aggressively explore the lost markets of last season especially traditional South and Far-East Asian destinations and Iran. The domestic meal prices are likely to feature range bound movement with weak bias in near-term. FOR, Kandla (Jul. – Aug. delivery) is expected to witness Rs. 30,5000 – 31,500/MT levels in the upcoming week. They remained between Rs. 30,500 – 31,000/MT during the week.

Outlook - Rapeseed-Mustard (Spot, Jaipur basis): In spot, the RM seed is expected to feature range-bound movement on firm bias on bullish domestic supply scenario. The seed prices are likely to be between 4600 – 4700 levels during the week. They were between 4585 – 4655 levels during the week under review.

International Highlights

- ❖ US soybean planting is reported complete by 12 Jul. Soybean emergence is reported at 96% lower than previous year and 5 year average of 100%. Further, about 38% is blooming which is slightly above the 5 year average of 37% but slightly below the 39% compared to last year. The crop is in 62% good to excellent against 72% during the same period last year. Further, about 6% of the crop is setting pod which is slightly lower than previous year and 5 year average of 8% and 7% respectively. The factors have turned-up slightly bullish for the international soybean for short-term.
- ❖ The members of the NOPA, US, crushed 142.47 mln bu of soybean in June which is 20% compared to the same period last year, which surpassed the previous June record of 141.583 million bushels, set in 2007.
- ❖ China imported 8.09 Mn T of soybeans in June 2015 which is up 32.0% from 6.13 Mn T in May, said the General Administration of Customs of China. China bought 690,000 tonnes of vegetable oil in June which is up 46.8% from May.
- ❖ USDA forecast the 2015/16 US soybean harvest at 3.885 billion bushels (Source: USDA).
- ❖ US soybean ending stocks for 2015/16 were estimated at 425 million bushels, down from 475 million a month ago. The average analyst estimate was 370 million bushels (Source: USDA).
- ❖ USDA in its monthly supply and demand report pegged old-crop U.S. soybean ending stocks at 255 million bushels, down from 330 million bushels a month ago and less than the 287 million bushels expected by market watchers. The government raised its estimate of both soybean exports and crush by 15 million bushels (Source: USDA).
- ❖ Brazil exported 9.81 million tonnes of soybeans in June, compared to 9.34 million tonnes in May and 6.89 million tonnes a year ago, the trade ministry said.
- ❖ US Soybean planted area for 2015 is estimated at a record high 85.1 million acres, up 2 percent from last year. Area for harvest, at 84.4 million acres, is also up 2 percent from 2014 and will be record high, if realized. Record high planted acreage is estimated in Kentucky, Minnesota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin.

- ❖ Germany's 2015 winter rapeseed crop is expected to decline by 20% from a year earlier to 4.99 million tonnes.
- ❖ China is estimated to import a record 77 million tons of the oilseed in 2015/16 (Oct-Sept), a surge of 5.5% from the previous year, according to an official published report.
- ❖ Oil World has revised the global oilseeds production upward by 3.5 Mn T from a month earlier, mainly on account of Argentine soybeans.
- ❖ As per Oil World, Indonesia palm oil production is seen at 32.4 million tons for 2014-15 v/s 30.5 million tons last year and Malaysian palm oil production is seen at 19.4 million tons for 2014-15, down one million tons from last year. Moreover, CPO (at Rotterdam) and RBD palmolein (FOB Malaysia) prices for 2015 is seen at USD 770 /T and USD 750/T respectively.
- ❖ Oil World has estimated that, Argentina's shipments of vegetable oils are expected to improve by approximately 0.6 Mn T this season.
- ❖ EU-28 crushings of rapeseed rose above expectations and touched a record 13.5 Mn T in July/Dec 2014, as reported by Oil World.
- ❖ On the production front, combined crude palm oil output from Malaysia and Indonesia is expected to rise to 51.1 million tons in 2015 v/s 49.2 million tons last year.
- ❖ The global production of soybeans has been raised by Oil World by 1.3 Mn T to 309.1 Mn T, 24.3 Mn T, above last season – Oil World.
- ❖ As per Oil World, the global supplies of palm oil is expected to rise by only 2.2 Mn T in Oct/Sept 2014/15, which is down from an average annual growth of 3.9 Mn T in the past 3 seasons.
- ❖ China's soybean import is estimated at 73.5 Mn T in Oct/Sept 2014/15 by the Oil World.
- ❖ The total oil meals consumption of five N. African countries in 2014/15 is estimated at 6.2-6.3 Mn, which has more than doubled within 10 years.
- ❖ India's import requirements of vegetable oils are set to increase to a new high of 12.2 Mn T in 2014/15, as reported by Oil World.
- ❖ Oil World has estimated a combined soy meal imports of 8 key countries in Southeast Asia at a record 16.6 Mn T next season, which is up 1.4 Mn T on the year.

- ❖ The palm oil production in Malaysia is estimated to reach a record 19.7 million tons to 19.9 million tons. Further, Indonesia's output is likely to be at an all-time high of 30.5 million tons or more this year. Production is estimated by Dorab Mistry, Director at Godrej International Ltd. Both the countries account for 86% of the world total supplies.
- ❖ Brazil's 2014/15 soybean production is forecasted at 94 million tons, unchanged from a May estimate, by crop analysts FCStone International.
- ❖ Brazil's analyst Abiove raised its estimate for the recent harvested 2014/15 soy crop to 93.06 million tons from the last forecast of 92.69 million tons.
- ❖ AgRural, Brazilian analyst, has estimated Brazil's 2014-15 soybean crop to 93.8 million tons from 93.3 million tonnes earlier. The production is record high, despite late plantings due to the dry weather initially.
- ❖ Brazil based analyst Safras & Mercado forecasts the 2014/15 Brazilian soybean output at 95.0 million tonnes, down from 95.9 million tonnes estimated in December.
- ❖ Brazil's Agriculture Ministry's crop supply agency Conab has estimated its 2014/15 soybean production at record 95.8 million tonnes, higher than the USDA. It also said Brazil is expected to export a record 49.6 million tonnes of the soybean, which is sharply higher from the 45.6 million tonnes estimated to be exported during the current season.
- ❖ Brazil's soybean crop for 2014/15 is estimated at 91 million tons and exports forecast at 48 million tons. As per Oil World, oilseed production may rise to 519.7 million tons, up by 4.31 percent from 2013-14. The total oilseeds production includes 310.80 million tons of soybean, 68 million tons of rapeseed, 41.4 million tons of sunflower seed and rest others.
- ❖ As per Agroconsult, Brazil is likely to produce 95.1 million tons of soybeans in 2014-15, up 1 million tons from previous estimates. Moreover, Argentina soybean crop output for 2014-15 is seen at 56.6 million tons.
- ❖ Argentina's 2014/15 soybean crop is forecasted at a record 60.8 million tons by the Buenos Aires Grains Exchange, increasing its last estimate of 60.0 million tons.
- ❖ The Argentine government raised its soybean production for the 2014/15 soybean harvest by 1 million tons to 60 million tons.

Oil Meal Prices at Key Spot Markets:
Soy DOC Rates at Different Centers

Centres	Ex-factory rates (Rs/ton)		
	17-Jul-15	10-Jul-15	Parity To
Indore (MP)	30500	30500	Gujarat, MP
Kota	30300	32800	Rajasthan, Del, Punjab, Haryana
Dhulia/Jalna	32400	32400	Mumbai, Maharashtra
Nagpur (42/46)	32400	32400	Chattisgarh, Orissa, Bihar, Bangladesh, AP, Kar, TN
Nanded	33000	33000	Andhra, AP, Kar ,TN
Latur	33500	32500	-
Sangli	33000	33000	Local and South
Sholapur	33200	33500	Local and South
Akola	32000	32000	Andhra, Chattisgarh, Orrisa,Jharkhand, WB
Hingoli	32300	32300	Andhra, Chattisgarh, Orrisa,Jharkhand, WB
Bundi	30400	30500	-

Soy DOC at Port

Centers	Port Price	
	17-Jul-15	10-Jul-15
Kandla (FOR) (INR/MT)	NA	31000
Kandla (FAS) (USD/MT)	NA	489

International Soy DOC

Argentina FOB USD/MT	16-Jul-15	9-Jul-15	Change
Soybean Pellets	392	NA	-
Soybean Cake Flour	392	NA	-
Soya Meal	400	NA	-
Soy Expellers	400	NA	-

Sunflower (DOC) Rates

Centers	Ex-factory rates (Rs/ton)		
	17-Jul-15	10-Jul-15	Change
Adoni	20000	21200	-1200
Khamgaon	NA	NA	-
Parli	20400	21000	-600

Latur	20000	20800	-800
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Groundnut Meal (Rs/MT)	17-Jul-15	10-Jul-15	Change
Basis 45%, Saurashtra	28000	27500	500
Basis 40%, Saurashtra	25000	24500	500
GN Cake, Gondal	28000	28000	Unch

Mustard DOC/Meal	17-Jul-15	10-Jul-15	Change
Jaipur (Plant delivery)	16500	16500	Unch
Kandla (FOR Rs/MT)	17500	17500	Unch
Sri Ganganagar	2075	2065	10

MSP of Kharif Oilseeds Increased, Soy Raised to Rs. 2600/Qtl

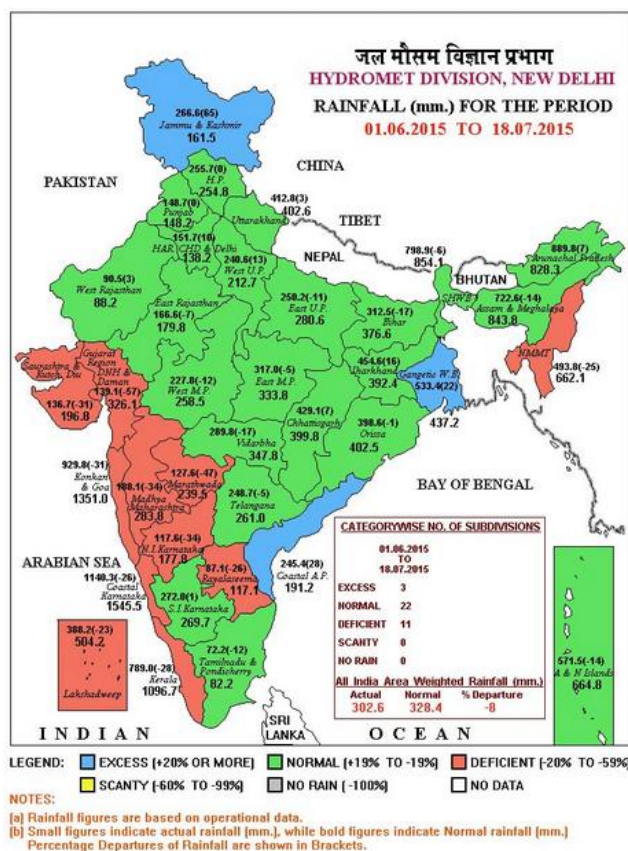
The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs has given its approval for the Minimum Support Prices (MSPs) for Kharif Crops of 2015-16 seasons. The decision is based on recommendations of Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP) for the Price Policy of Kharif Crops for the Marketing Season 2015-16. The MSP of all the kharif oilseeds have been increased.

The MSP of soybean is raised by Rs. 40/ql from previous season to Rs2600/ql, Groundnut by Rs 30/ql to Rs 4030/ql, sunflower and Niger seed by Rs 50/ql to Rs 3800/ql and Rs 3650/ql respectively. The MSP of sesamum is increased by Rs 100/ql to Rs 4700/ql.

IMD Monsoon Forecast and Rainfall Status

In the IMD's Operational 2nd stage Long Range forecast for the 2015, Southwest monsoon rainfall is likely to be 88% of the Long Period Average (LPA) compared to the previous forecast of 93% of the LPA with a model error of $\pm 4\%$. The deficiency probability is forecast at 66% while 27% below normal.

The event may hit the yield and subsequently production this season, as the kharif oilseeds are rain-fed.



Sown Area – *Kharif* Oilseeds, India

In the official *kharif oilseeds* planting report (week ending 9 Jul 2015), the area coverage under *Kharif* oilseeds is reported at 101.26 lakh hectares, up 355% from 22.25 lakh ha same period last year. Of the major oilseeds, soybean planting is reported up by 854% at 75.39 lha compared to 7.90 lha during the same period last year. Groundnut at 21.65 lha vs 11.69, sunflower at 0.43 lha vs 0.46 lha, sesamum 3.12 vs 1.76 and castor at 0.55 lha vs 0.42 lha during the same period last year.

Crop	As on 9 Jul 2015	As on 9 Jul 2014	% Change
Groundnut	21.65	11.69	85.2
Soybean	75.39	7.90	854.3
Sunflower	0.43	0.46	-6.5
Sesamum	3.12	1.76	77.3
Niger	0.12	0.02	500.0
Castor	0.55	0.42	31.0
Total Oilseeds	101.26	22.25	355.1

(Area in lakh hectares) Source: GOI

Soybean

Steady sentiments featured in the domestic soybean prices which remained flat on steady demand during the period under review.

Decision of EU on bailout package for Greece and Iran Nuclear deal in Geneva remained supportive for the market for short-term.

The soybean planting is complete in US while it is nearing completion in some pockets of the key growing regions of in India. This year the domestic soybean planting was ahead of the normal sown period led by early coverage of monsoon rainfall in the growing region. The domestic soy crop is under development stage in most of the growing areas.

However, the long interval of dry spell in the key growing region has raised the concern, though the crop is not under the stress.

Following are the observations of the survey in a recent field visit by SOPA;

The sowing of soybean in Madhya Pradesh started earlier as compared to last year. In Malwa region, it has been found that about 2 lakh hectare area is under severe moisture stress and the crop in this area is virtually lost.

Almost 80% sowing of soybean in Madhya Pradesh was completed during the first spell of rains in mid June. The crop sown in this spell is currently under moisture stress, but will still revive, if precipitation occurs within next 3-4 days. Otherwise, the yield in this area will be adversely affected.

There are no incidences of pest attack or disease as of now. Subsoil moisture is still present at a depth of 2.5 to 3 inches and it can sustain the standing crop for another one week. Over all vegetative growth is average and the crop condition is also average.

In Maharashtra, the area under soybean cultivation is satisfactory. But, the crop in Latur Division and Marathwada is under severe moisture stress and the productivity is likely to be adversely affected. Major area in Amravati and Nagpur Division in Vidarbha region is seen to be average to fair. The crop condition will improve considerably if the Monsoon revives by this week.

In Rajasthan, the area under soybean is likely to touch 10 lakh hectares. The crop is reported to be quite satisfactory which was helped by late rains including recent rains and available irrigation facility.

India's soybean planted area in 2015 will be higher as compared to area under 2014.

Telephonic survey by Agriwatch reveals around 5% increase in India's coverage under soybean due to lower planting intentions in cotton, in the state of Maharashtra, which is expected to shift to soybean. India's 2014/15 soybean planting was in 110.22 lakh hectares which was already lower by 9.8% than in 2013.

India's actual seasonal rainfall from 1 June to 18 July 2015 is reported at 302.6 mm compared to 328.4 mm normal and the departure stood at 8%.

Central India received rainfall at 288.4 mm compared to 348.4 mm normal while the actual rainfall in Northwest is reported at 208.9 mm vs 187.4mm normal. The soy growing belt has been slightly affected due to dry spell for a week or two. The region requires adequate rains for better crop development.

In the international front, according to Oil World the world import demand for soya oil has picked up significantly. June exports of Argentina, Brazil and the USA jumped to around 950 Thd T.

US soybean planting is reported complete by 12 Jul. Soybean emergence is reported at 96% lower than previous year and 5 year average of 100%. Further, about 38% is blooming which is slightly above the 5 year average of 37% but slightly below the 39% compared to last year.

The crop is in 62% good to excellent against 72% during the same period last year. Further, about 6% of the crop is setting pod which is slightly lower than previous year and 5 year average of 8% and 7% respectively. The factors have turned-up slightly bullish for the international soybean for short-term.

Chinese imports of soybeans are likely to reach 9.2 – 9.5 million tonnes in July which is much higher when compared to monthly average of 5.5 – 6 million tonnes.

Brazil has exported 9.81 million tonnes of soybeans in June, compared to 9.34 million tonnes in May and 6.89 million tonnes a year ago; showing that the imports are better than same period last year.

Higher edible oil imports, lower soy meal shipments will pressurize the domestic soybean market and bearish global soybean supply scenario. However, recent rains in the US Midwest have hurt the remaining soybean planting in the region. This will limit any sharp fall in near-term in addition to better Chinese buying.

Soy meal

The domestic soy meal edged-up on firm global cues, for short term, and on weather concern for soybean crop - excess rains in US and dry spell in India during the period under review.

India's soy meal export sales continued to remain weak and discouraging due to demand shift to South America followed by their competitive meal price compared to the meal of Indian origin.

Further, hopes of revival in demand from Iran ends with its opportunity of exploring competitive markets with the lifting of sanctions in the recent nuclear deal in Geneva. Iran bought huge volume of soy meal from India in recent past.

Tamil Nadu has lifted the ban of entry of poultry products from Kerala followed by notification of central government after it was confirmed that the avian influenza in Kerala has been contained and there is no need of restricting the entry which was hurting the poultry industry of Kerala.

The step will boost the poultry products in Kerala thus leading to the gains in the domestic soy meal demand in near-term.

As reported earlier, India's oil meal shipment in June fell 34% compared to the same period last year to 137, 571 tonnes.

Of the total oil meal shipments of India in Jun, soy meal comprised of 2,098 tonnes, rapeseed meal (56,139 tonnes), rice bran extraction (2,200 tonnes) and castor seed meal was (77,134 tonnes).

India's soy meal shipment during June, 2015 was 2,098 tons as compared to 2,637 tons in June, 2014 showing a decrease by 20.41% over the same period of last year.

On a financial year basis, the soy meal export during April'2015 to June'2015 is 34,160 tons as compared to 86,741 tons in the same period of previous year showing a decrease of 60.61%.

During current Oil year, (October – September), total soy meal exports during October 2014 to June, 2015 is 5,83,788 tons as against 20,51,322 tons last year, showing a decrease by 71.54%.

India's soy meal exports commitments continued to remain weak and are not expected to pick-up due to increased global supply scenario followed by record soybean production in the key growing areas, which eventually increased the global soy meal supplies at competitive price compared to meal of Indian origin.

We expect the domestic soy meal consumption of the Poultry Industry to rise in coming days, with the likely increase in seasonal poultry consumption. This will limit any sharp fall in the meal price. The underlying soy meal fundamentals remain weak for the season.

The soy meal exports from Argentina have surged in June after the strike in May which had disrupted the meal shipments from the country during the month.

India's rapeseed meal exports are expected to see a boost in coming days with China's recent lift in ban from meal of Indian origin. China has identified 5 rapeseed-mustard crushing plants of India for rapeseed-mustard meal imports. This will lend support to the seed prices in cash market.

Chinese imports of rapeseed meal are estimated at 150,000 tonnes during 2015/16 (June/May), which is lower by 25% from a year ago (imported from other countries). China's demand is projected around 10.8 million tonnes for the year, according to a CNGOIC estimate.

Australia is reported buying a huge quantity of soy meal to supplement domestic feed supplies.

Considering the current global scenario, we feel, India may not be able to regain the market it lost last season due to Competitive prices in US, and South American meal followed by record supply scenario.

The soy meal prices are likely to feature range-bound movement with weak bias followed by improved supply scenario in near-term.

Preference of the soy meal of Indian origin mainly by the South-East countries due to logistic and freight advantage and demand for non-GMO meal will continue to lend support to the domestic soy meal. Iran, Japan, Europe, Thailand, Vietnam, Indonesia and South Korea could be seen as the major destinations for Indian soy meal exports.

India's Y-o-Y soy meal prices are lower. Soy meal export price, FOR Kandla (Jul. – Aug. delivery) was quoted between Rs 30,900 – 31,100/MT compared to Rs 37,800 – 38,000/MT during the same period last year.

Technical Analysis:

NCDEX Soybean Futures



Soybean Spot, Indore



***Note: Daily Chart**

Support & Resistance NCDEX Soybean – Aug. contract

S1	S2	PCP	R1	R2
3310	3210	3501	3728	3844

- Soybean edged-lower on selling pressure in the market.
- Prices closed below 9-day and 18-day EMA.
- RSI is easing in neutral region while stochastic is rising in neutral zone.
- MACD is rising in negative territory.
- The prices are expected to feature gains in the coming week.
- Trade Recommendation (NCDEX Soybean – Aug.) Week: BUY Above 3490. Levels: T1 – 3590; T2- 3690, SL -3430.

Rapeseed - Mustard Seed

RM seed posted gains on both domestic and international factors during the week under review.

Tight supply in the seed, Indonesia's decision to impose levy on palm oil exports and reports of likely fall in palm production due to inadequate rains in the palm growing regions of Indonesia and Malaysia led by En-Nino, which may lower the yield of palm.

The all India seed arrivals are gradually falling and they were reported at a total of about 4,45,000 bags during the week under review compared to about 5,85,000 bags previous week. In Rajasthan the supplies too were reported lower at about 2,35,000 bags during the week compared to about 3,00,000 bags previous week.

The Indonesian Government has imposed a levy on palm oil exports with effect from July 16 which is at US \$50/T on crude and US \$30/MT on processed oil.

India's vegetable oil imports in June 2015 rose by 23 percent to 1.02 million tonnes from 883,679 tons. Higher imports were due to *Ramadan* and buying before Palm oil levy by Indonesia. Demand concerns from leading consumers along with high production season in Malaysia has put lid on prices international palm oil prices. But Palm levy could push prices higher along with weaker Ringgit.

However, according to SGS, palm oil exports by Malaysia from 1-15 July fell by 15.1 percent to 664,641 tons from 782,854 tons. Top buyers were China 158,697 tons (149,770 tons), European Union 110,755 tons (152,300 tons), India 95,800 tons (148,800 tons), United States 55,064 tons (21,650 tons) and Pakistan 23,400 tons (22,300 tons). Values in brackets are figures of same period last month.

Malaysia's Palm oil ending stocks for June 2015 was at 2,151,287 tons (2,248,577 tons), down 4.33 percent from May 2015. Trade estimates estimated Malaysia's Palm Oil ending stocks at 2.12 million tons. Production for June was at 1,763,928 tons (1,810,709 tons), down by 2.58 percent from May 2015. Exports were higher by 5.19 percent at 1,697,256 tons (1,613,566 tons). Imports were higher by 8.40 percent at 79,396 tons (73,241 tons). Values in brackets are figures of May 2015.

The gains in the domestic seed prices will be limited if the Malaysian palm oil exports continues to be sluggish in future.

India's edible oil imports remained stronger in recent months. Higher imports are due to zero export duty on palm oil by Indonesia and Malaysia (except April 2015) since October 2014. Besides, less demand of CPO for bio diesel pushed the export of palm oil to India to reduce swelling stock held by the exporting countries i.e. Indonesian and Malaysia. Higher prices of oilseeds and lesser realization of oils and meals domestically, resulted in record imports of vegetable oils into India, said Solvent Extractors' Association of India (SEA).

China's rapeseed oil reserve policy is reported to be dismantled in 2015-16, according to the International Grains Council.

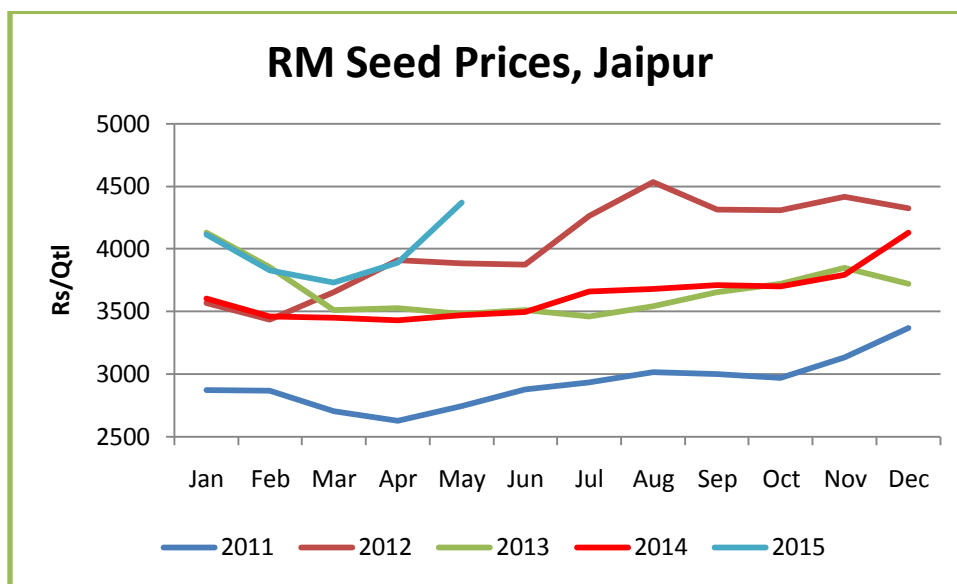
Under this program the Chinese government was buying rapeseed from Chinese farmers since 2009 at prices much higher than international prices.

IGC estimates that the Chinese government has stocked up about six million tonnes of rapeseed oil, which has become costly to maintain.

It expects the Chinese government to sell 600,000 tonnes of that oil into the marketplace in 2015-16, which could reduce the amount of canola purchased by the world's largest importer of the product. .

The outlook for domestic rapeseed-mustard remains stronger for medium and long-term owing to the tight supplies due to lower production this season.

Tight supplies in seed, likely fall in the palm oil production in key exporting countries and China's renewed demand in rapeseed meal of Indian origin will lend support to the rapeseed-mustard prices at higher level.



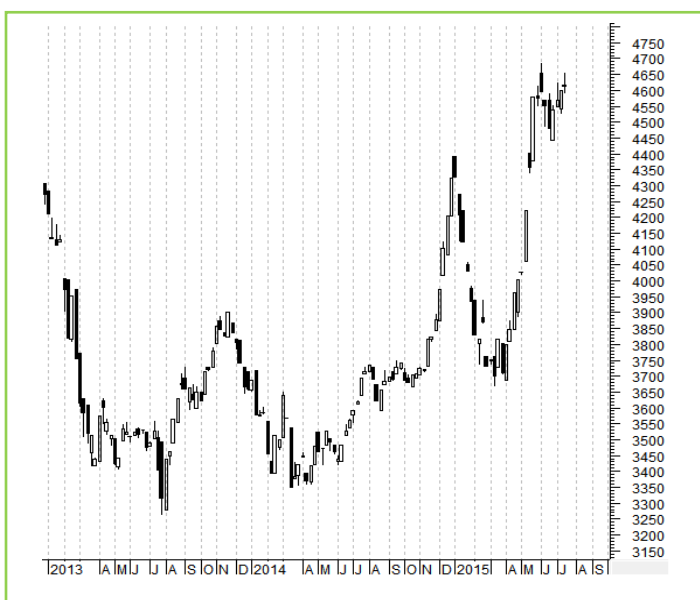
Technical Analysis:

NCDEX RM Seed Futures



*Note: Daily Chart

RM Seed Spot, Jaipur



Support & Resistance NCDEX RM Seed – Aug. contract

S1	S2	PCP	R1	R2
4100	4010	4236	4404	4510

- RM seed witnessed side-ways movement.
- Prices closed above 9-day and 18-day EMA.
- RSI and stochastic are flatter in neutral zone.
- MACD is moving upwards in positive territory.
- The prices are expected to feature gains in the coming week.
- Trade Recommendation (NCDEX Soybean – Aug.) Week: BUY Above 4230. Levels: Target – 4300; T2- 4350, SL - 4170.

Annexure

Sown Area – Rabi Oilseeds, India

In the official *rabi oilseeds* planting report, (week ending 12 Mar. 2015), the area coverage under *Rabi* oilseeds is reported at 84.01 lakh hectares, down 8% from 91.45 lakh ha during the same period last year. Of the major oilseeds, rapeseed/mustard seed sowing is reported down by 8.6% at 65.17 lha compared to 71.32 lha during the same period last year. Groundnut at 8.43 lha vs 8.71 lha, safflower at 0.95 lha vs 1.78 lha, sunflower at 3.19 lha vs 4.40 lha, sesamum 2.26 lha vs 1.12 lha, linseed 3.21 lha vs 3.59 lha during the same period last year.

Crop	As on 12 Mar. 2015	As on 12 Mar. 2014	% Change
Rapeseed/Mustard	65.17	71.32	-8.6
Groundnut	8.43	8.71	-3.2
Safflower	0.95	1.78	-46.6
Sunflower	3.19	4.40	-27.5
Sesamum	2.26	1.12	101.8
Linseed	3.21	3.59	-10.6
Others	0.80	0.53	50.9
Total Oilseeds	84.01	91.45	-8.1

(Area in lakh hectares) Source: GOI

Rabi MSP 2014-15

- ❖ The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs has approved the Minimum Support Prices (MSPs) for Rabi Oilseeds Crops of 2014-15 season to be marketed in 2015-16 as follows: The MSP of Rapeseed/Mustard is raised by Rs. 50/Qtl to Rs. 3100/Qtl from Rs. 3050/Qtl earlier. For Safflower too it is increased by Rs. 50/Qtl to Rs. 3050/Qtl from Rs. 3000/Qtl in 2013-14.

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