

Executive Summary

Soybean, meal and rapeseed-mustard extended previous month's gain on short-term bullish global factors and festive buying in bean and seeds during the month under review.

Buyers in new crop soybean including the solvent extractors and stockists in the cash market continued to lend support to the bean and seed at higher prices. However, the bean prices took some correction towards the end of the month in review.

The soybean harvesting has picked up pace in US and in India leading to improved supplies in the same.

Fresh buying in soybean will push the soybean prices up besides, continued buying in rapeseed-mustard will remain positive for the seed.

Outlook – Cash Market

Outlook - Soybean (Spot, Indore): Soybean prices are expected to feature gains on better buying in the newly harvested soybean crop by the solvent extractors and the stockists in near-term. However, higher global supply scenario, weakness in crude and weak soy meal export from India has limited the upside during the month under review. The prices are expected to recover and witness 3850 – 4100 levels (Indore, Plant basis).

Outlook – Soy meal: India's soy meal prices extended gains during the month. But, competitive meal price in South America has led to demand shift to the region and Indian meal exports were badly hit last season. 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 firm-bias in near-term. Soy meal, Indore is expected to witness Rs. 33,500 – 35,000/MT levels in Nov.

Outlook - Rapeseed-Mustard (Spot, Jaipur basis): In spot, the RM seed is expected to feature firm tone on renewed buying, after correction in the last week of October, but weak palm oil exports from Malaysia and Indonesia will limit the gains. The seed prices are likely to be between 5350 – 5500 levels in Nov.

International Highlights

- ❖ Brazil's soybean planting is lagging and it is below historical average primarily due to dry weather in center-west, reported AgRural, the area covered under soybean is reported at 31% compared to 42% five-year average. But the area coverage is up during the corresponding period last year which was 29%, said AgRural.
- ❖ In the US soybean crop progress report, as on 01 November, the soybean harvested is reported by 92% which is up from 5 year average of 88% and up from 81% during the corresponding period last year. The harvesting pace slowed due to rains in the US Mid West. The international soybean benchmark, CBOT, is under pressure on improved bean supplies.
- ❖ In the November monthly report, FCStone has estimated US 2015/16 soybean outturn at 3.91 billion bushels which is lower compared to their October estimate of 3.919 billion bushels. The US soybean yield is forecasted at 47.5 bushels per acres from 46.9 bpa a month ago. However, USDA's last US soybean yield is pegged at 47.2 bpa.
- ❖ Argentina's area under soybean is likely to be at 19.8 million hectares in 2015/16 season, which is 1% lower than the last season. The area is estimated by Buenos Aires Grains Exchange.
- ❖ However, Rosario grain exchanged had estimated 20.5 million hectares up from their previous season's estimate of 20.2 million hectares.
- ❖ As per Rosario grains exchange, Argentina's 2015/16 area coverage under soybean is expected to be at 20.5 million hectares from 20.2 million hectares in the corresponding period last year.
- ❖ NOPA has reported US September soybean crush at 126.704 million bushels up 27% compared to the corresponding period last year, highest in September since 2007. However, NOPA members crushed 135.304 million bushels of soybean during August. Greater harvesting pace in US soybean is the reason cited.
- ❖ Informa has raised US 2015/16 soybean production estimate 3.878 billion bushels compared to 3.870 bbu in September. The soybean yield is pegged at 47.2 bushels per acre vs previously estimated 47.1 bpa
- ❖ In the quarterly USDA report the US soybean stocks as on 01 September 2015 were reported about 108% Y-o-Y at 5,209,730 metric tonnes compared to 2,503,580 during the corresponding period last year. The On

farms stocks are reported at 13,52610 mt (58,0370 mt) and Off farms is reported at 38,57,120 mt (19,23,210 mt). The stocks are slightly lower than market expectations but higher than the corresponding period last year.

- ❖ Celeres has estimated Brazil's 2015-16 soybean crop at 97.1 million tonnes, up 1.2% than the previous season (95.9 million tonnes). The planting is expected to increase by 2.3% to 32.2 million hectares or 80 million acres from last season.
- ❖ FCStone has estimated Brazil's 2015-16 soybean production at 100.9 million tonnes, up from 96.2 million this season, 2014-15. Brazil's soybean planting is expected to commence in coming weeks.
- ❖ Pro Farmer has pegged US soybean outturn at 3.887 billion bushels per acre with an average productivity of 46.5 billion bushels per acre, in the recent crop tour.
- ❖ The estimate is lower than the USDA's recent report where it is projected at 3.916 billion bushels considering 46.6 bushels per acre.
- ❖ Informa Economics has forecasted U.S. soybean production at 3.789 billion bushels. Informa pegged the U.S. soy yield at 45.4 bushels per acre against USDA's 46.0 bushels.

European Commission has slashed monthly forecast for 2015 EU rapeseed crop to 20.7 Mln T from 21.7 Mln T in June. This is mainly due to dry weather; which will increase the dependency on soy and palm oil.

Oilseed Prices at Key Spot Markets:

Commodity / Centre	Prices (Rs/Qtl)				Change
Soybean	31-Oct-15		30-Sep-15		
	Low	High	Low	High	
Indore –Plant	3725	3800	3450	3580	220
Indore–Mandi	3500	3750	3200	3450	300
Nagpur-Plant	4000	4050	3500	3550	500
Nagpur – Mandi	3200	3800	3000	3300	500
Latur – Mandi	3400	3820	3000	3600	220
Kota-Plant	3700	3800	3450	3550	250
Kota – Mandi	3600	3750	3100	3500	250
Bundi-Plant	3650	3700	3400	3500	200
Bundi-Mandi	3550	3600	3300	3400	200
Baran-Plant	3800	3900	3500	3550	350
Baran-Mandi	3500	3600	3100	3400	200
Bhawani Mandi Jhalawar–Kota-Plant Delivery	3600	3650	3400	3525	125
Jhalwar-Mandi	3500	3600	3400	3500	100
Rapeseed/Mustard					
Jaipur-(Condition)	5375	5380	4975	4980	400
Alwar-(Condition)	4950	5000	4550	4600	400
SriGanganagar-(Non-Condition-Unpaid)	4950	5000	4500	4600	400
New Delhi–(Condition)(New Crop)	5030	5040	4700	4710	330
Kota-Non-(Condition)	4600	4700	4450	4500	200
Agra-(Condition)	5650	5700	5450	5500	200
Neewai	4900	4950	4650	4700	250
Hapur (UP)(New Crop)	5050	5100	4800	4900	200
Groundnut Seed					
Rajkot	820	820	950	950	-130
Sunflower Seed					
Gulbarga	3300	3500	3500	3700	-200
Latur	NA	NA	NA	NA	-
Sholapur(New Crop)	3650	3700	3600	3650	50
Sesame Seed					
Mumbai (White98/2/1	6750	6750	6850	6850	-100

Soybean Prices are in INR/Qtl. Mandi prices – Loose, Mustard Seed Prices are in INR/Qtl.C –Condition (42%),

*Groundnut seed in Rs/20 kg, Sunflower Seed in Rs/Qtl

Oilseed Cumulative Arrivals in Key Centres

Commodity	Centre	Monthly Arrivals in Bags/Qtl		Change
		Oct,15	Sep,15	
Soybean				
	Madhya Pradesh	4105000	1665000	2440000
	Maharashtra	1425000	700000	725000
	Rajasthan	1602000	494000	1108000
	Bundi (Raj)	123400	14460	108940
	Baran (Raj)	278500	90500	188000
	Jhalawar (Raj)	94275	36000	58275
Rapeseed/Mustard	Rajasthan	1350000	1215000	135000
*Soybean: 1 bag = 90 kg; RM Seed: 1 bag = 85 kg				

Sown Area – Kharif Oilseeds, India

In the official *kharif oilseeds* planting report (week ending 01 Oct. 2015), the total coverage area under *Kharif* oilseeds is reported at 184 lakh hectares, up 3.8% from 177.25 lakh ha in the corresponding period of last year. Of the major oilseeds, soybean sowing is reported up by 5.5% at 116.29 lha compared to 110.23 lha during the corresponding period of last year. Groundnut at 36.56 lha vs 37.21 lha, sunflower at 1.5 lha vs 1.95 lha, sesamum 17.22 vs 16.34, niger at 1.61 lha vs 1.62 lha, and castor at 10.82 lha vs 9.9 lha during the same period last year.

Overall the *kharif* oilseeds area increased but the decline in yield potential will reduce the oilseeds production this season.

Crop	As on 01 Oct 2015	As on 01 Oct 2014	% Change
Groundnut	36.56	37.21	-1.7
Soybean	116.29	110.23	5.5
Sunflower	1.50	1.95	-23.1
Sesamum	17.22	16.34	5.4
Niger	1.61	1.62	-0.6
Castor	10.82	9.90	9.3
Total Oilseeds	184.00	177.25	3.8

(Area in lakh hectares) Source: GOI

Soybean

The domestic soybean featured gains on multiple short-term bullish factors at international and domestic market during the month under review. Fresh buying in newly harvested domestic soybean by the stockists and the crushers during the week under review.

Cargill, ADM, ITC, Dhanuka Soy, Indian Solvent (ABIS), Advantage Overseas are the active buyers in Madhya Pradesh and are quoting above Rs 3,800/Qtl. (10-2-2 specification) for Dewas and Mandsaur delivery.

The soybean harvesting is underway but the new crop arrivals are lower than the previous year's levels. Currently, the average daily arrivals are reported between 2 – 2.5 lakh bags compared to around 4 – 4.5 lakh bags during the corresponding period in the key market centers of Madhya Pradesh.

Lower supplies are attributed to the fall in the bean production. India's soybean crop is estimated lower this year due to unfavorable weather conditions during the crop development phase.

COOIT's further pegged India's 2015/16 soybean production estimates to 72 lakh tonnes compared to the previous estimate of 86 lakh tonnes last month, in the oilseeds seminar held in Nagpur on 24 - 25 October 2015. Consequently India's soy meal prices edged-up making the poultry production dearer. In the seminar COOIT has also reduced India's 2014/15 soybean production to 85 lakh tonnes from 90 lakh tonnes. We expect the domestic soybean prices to be higher this year.

However, in the official report SOPA has revised their India's 2015/16 soybean production estimate to 74 lakh tonnes from its earlier estimate of 86 lakh tonnes and last year's estimate of 87.10 lakh tonnes.

However, Agriwatch pegged 9.0 million tonnes of soybean production compared 9.5 million in the previous season. The production estimate is in line with Informa analytics.

As expected the soybean prices took correction during the last week of October but they are expected to rebound and strengthen in November as domestic market participants will actively cover their stock in near-term.

International:

The soybean at benchmark, CBOT, breached the US \$ 9/bushel and tested 7-1/2 week high in mid-October followed by reports of China's September soybean imports which rose 44.3% to 7.26 million tonnes compared to the corresponding period last year. A huge chunk was purchased from South America at a competitive price offer.

Besides, dry weather in Brazil, during October, too pushed up the international soy prices.

In the November monthly report, FCStone has estimated US 2015/16 soybean outturn at 3.91 billion bushels which is lower compared to their October estimate of 3.919 billion bushels.

The US soybean yield is forecasted at 47.5 bushels per acres from 46.9 bpa a month ago. However, USDA's last US soybean yield is pegged at 47.2 bpa.

In the US soybean crop progress report, as on 01 November, the soybean harvested is reported by 92% which is up from 5 year average of 88% and up from 81% during the corresponding period last year. The harvesting pace slowed due to rains in the US Mid West.

Currently, the international soybean benchmark, CBOT, is under pressure on improved bean supplies on better harvest. However, rains in the first week of November in the US Midwest should slow the last stages of the soybean harvest.

In the USDA's November crush report, the US soybean processors are reported to have crushed 4.04 million tons of soybean during September 2015 which is down from 4.34 million tons in August 2015, reported USDA.

Lower crushing is primarily due to fall in overseas demand mainly from China. However, the crush remained higher in September 2015 y-o-y.

China is consistently importing the soybean but the demand is lower compared to the previous years. Further, Chinese demand concerns for soybean this season will keep the international soybean prices lower. Again, Brazilian and Argentine soybean production will be additional decisive factors for the soybean prices.

China's soybean imports are expected to touch 22 million tonnes in the fourth quarter which is up 18% from the corresponding period last year but still down from 24.54 million tonnes from previous quarter.

Argentina's area under soybean is likely to be at 19.8 million hectares in 2015/16 season, which is 1% lower than the last season. The area is estimated by Buenos Aires Grains Exchange.

However, Rosario Grain Exchange had estimated 20.5 million hectares which is higher than their previous season's estimate of 20.2 million hectares.

Brazil's soybean planting is lagging and it is below historical average primarily due to dry weather in center-west, reported AgRural, the area covered under soybean is reported at 31% compared to 42% five-year average. But the area coverage is up compared to the corresponding period last year which was 29%, said AgRural.

Celeres has estimated Brazil's 2015-16 soybean crop at 97.1 million tonnes, 1.2% more than the previous season (95.9 million tonnes). The planting is expected to increase by 2.3% to 32.2 million hectares or 80 million acres from last season.

The Celeres estimates are lower than the recent forecast of FC Stone of about 100.1 million tonnes, but above its own production estimate for the current season.

FCStone has estimated Brazil's 2015-16 soybean production at 100.9 million tonnes, up from 96.2 million this season, 2014-15. Brazil's soybean planting is expected to commence in coming weeks.

Consistent Chinese imports, improved new crop buying in domestic cash market will push the bean prices up but gaining momentum in US and domestic soybean harvesting, lower crude, higher edible oil imports by India, poor soy meal shipments from India will limit the gains in near and medium-term.

Balance Sheet – Soybean, India

Fig. in Mnt

Oil Year (Oct-Sep)	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Carry In	0.37	0.40	0.32	0.32	0.23
Production	12.00	12.50	10.00	9.50	9.00
Imports	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total Availability	12.37	12.90	10.33	9.83	9.23
Crush	11.97	12.58	10.00	9.60	9.00
Exports	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total Usage	11.97	12.58	10.00	9.60	9.00
Carry Out	0.40	0.32	0.32	0.23	0.23
Monthly Use	1.00	1.05	0.83	0.80	0.75
Stock/Consumption Ratio	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.03
Stock to Month Use Ratio	0.40	0.31	0.39	0.28	0.30

Source: Agriwatch

- **Trade Observations: The new crop harvesting is in full swing. The fresh new crop buying is gaining momentum and the supplies are increasing week-on-week.**
- We have revised down our preliminary estimate (11 mln T) and pegged India's 2015-16 soybean production at 9.0 million tonnes. This is due to the fall in potential yield output due to erratic/deficient rains during vegetative and flowering stage.
- We have revised India's 2014-15 soybean production to 9.5 million tonnes in our final production estimates.
- We expect 2015/16 soybean crush to be above 11.0 million tons. India's soy meal prices have to compete with the meal prices of South America in 2015/16 also.

Soy meal

The domestic soy improved in conjunction with soybean and rapeseed-mustard on fresh buying strength in soybean during the month under review.

Pakistan is expected to export about 50,000 tonnes of soy meal in coming days. Pakistan was traditionally a soy meal importer but has started to export meal after huge imports of soybean for domestic crushing to cater the edible needs. Crushing beans is more viable compared to importing soy meal and soy oil for the country.

The latest shipments in soy meal from Pakistan were destined to Sri Lanka. Sri Lanka buys soy meal from India due to proximity. India may lose the market if Pakistan's exports improve in coming days.

We expect India's the meal prices to improve after the correction, towards the end of October, on upcoming seasonal demand in poultry. The poultry consumption improves in winters eventually pushing up the meal price during the period.

Besides, the optimum soy meal exports from India are between October and January. The poultry industry is reeling in stress due to increase in production cost and fall in realization, which will affect the poultry growth in medium-term.

But, India's 2016 broiler production is estimated to grow by approximately 8% to 4.2 million with growing demand from middle class. Besides, layers production is projected to increase to 80 billion eggs, which is up 5% from 2015, report from USDA's FAS.

The domestic soy crushers are aggressively looking for the domestic soy meal market anticipating Indian meal prices to be uncompetitive compared to the South American prices in the new season also once the Brazilian and Argentine crop floods in the market in March and April.

The exports enquiries have slightly improved, compared to previous year, but they are still below expectations.

The market is waiting for the October soy meal exports figure. India's September oil meal shipments rose by 4% to 113,913 tonnes. Improved export enquiries were slightly better than the corresponding period last year. The shipments of rapeseed meal fell by 8.2% to 60,211 tonnes but soy meal exports surged by 693% to 6,886 tonnes.

The oil meal shipments in the first half of the current fiscal year started April 1 fell by 29% to 723,661 tonnes said SEA.

India's soy meal exports during September, 2015 were just 6886 tons as compared to 868 tons in September, 2014 showing an increase of over 693% over the corresponding period of last year.

On a financial year basis, India's export during April'2015 to September'2015 is 42,743 tons as compared to 11,1027 tons in the corresponding period previous year showing a decrease of 62%.

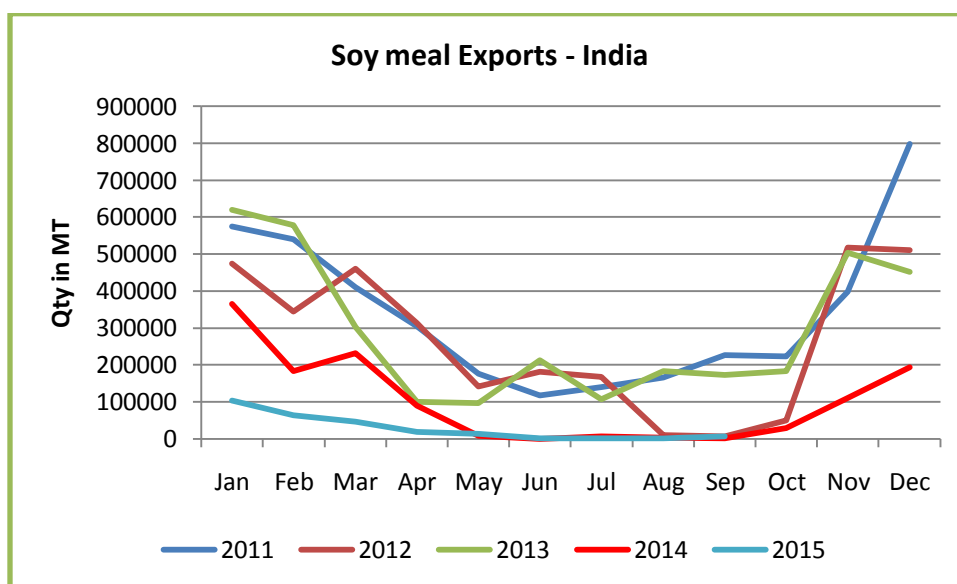
The demand shift to South America for meal due to the attractive offer price compared to India is the major reason for the decline in the meal exports.

However, the increase in domestic seasonal demand in poultry will boost the demand in soy meal which may eventually lend support to the meal prices in coming days.

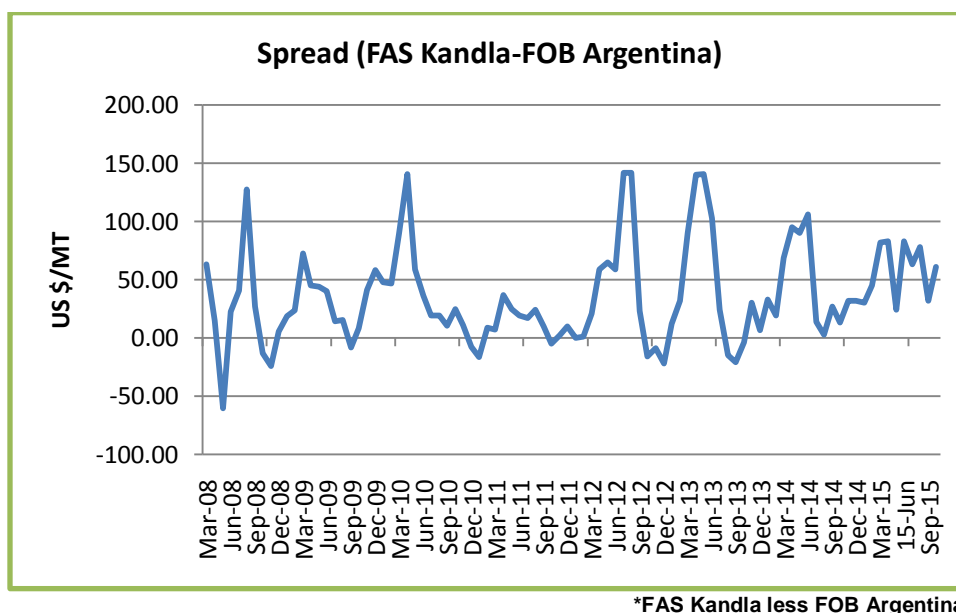
Considering the current global supply scenario, we feel, India may not be able to regain the market it lost last season due to competitive prices in US, and South American meal followed by record supply scenario.

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 has lost the ground owing to much higher soy meal price of Indian origin compared to the South American meal. Iran, Japan, Europe, Thailand, Vietnam, Indonesia and South Korea were the major destinations for Indian soy meal exports, whose demand shifted to South America.

The soy meal prices are likely to feature gains on renewed seasonal buying from domestic poultry feed manufactures and poultry units and likely seasonal improvement in exports will also lend support to the market in near-term.



India's Y-o-Y soy meal prices are lower. Soy meal export price, FAS Kandla (Nov. – Dec. delivery) was quoted higher between US \$ 416/MT compared to US \$ 440/MT during the corresponding period last year.



The average monthly soy meal price spread between FAS Kandla and FOB Argentina has widened in October and was recorded at US \$ 61/MT in Oct. 2015 compared to US \$32/MT in Sep. 15. This is due to the spurt in the India's soy meal prices in October compared to Argentina's. Argentine soy meal export prices continued to be attractive as compared to the India's. Notably, India's soy meal exports are at the optimum levels during the period, October through January, the exports witnessed sharp fall during the period too. (*Spread - FAS Kandla less FOB Argentina). The global supply scenario will continue to keep India's meal exports lower this season.

Soymeal	Oct. 2015	Sep. 2015	Oct. 2014
FAS – Kandla	416	388	440
FOB – Argentina	355	356	427

Soybean Crush Margin

Avg Crush Margin – Oct. 2015		Avg Crush Margin – Sep. 2015		Avg Crush Margin – Oct. 2014	
-962		-1094		-86	
Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max
-1690	-5	-2136	-190	-1270	700

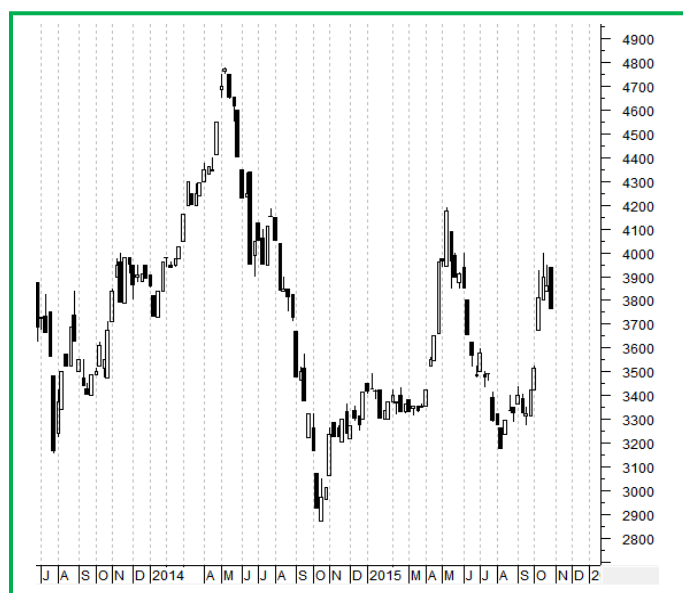
The disparity in soybean crushing in October has slightly narrowed compared to September month, but it is widened compared to the corresponding period last year. The y-o-y widening of the disparity remained discouraging for the solvent extractors in October, and the buying continued to be dull during the month. Increasing imports of cheaper edible oil and weak soy meal export sales continued to remain negative for the soy complex.

Technical Analysis:

NCDEX Soybean Futures



Soybean Spot, Indore



*Weekly Chart

Support & Resistance NCDEX- Soybean Dec. Contract

S1	S2	PCP	R1	R2
3534	3159	3909	4236	4563

- Long upper shadow reveals the soybean prices couldn't sustain at higher levels, indicating likely correction in the prices after a rally.
- Prices closed above 40-day SMA.
- MACD is rising in positive territory.
- RSI and stochastic are slightly easing in neutral zone.
- Trade Recommendation (NCDEX Soybean – Dec.) – 1 Month: **SELL** Below 4000. T1 – 3850; T2 - 3800; SL –4090.

Rapeseed - Mustard Seed

Rapeseed-mustard extended gains primarily on strong buying ahead festivities during the month under review. Further, we feel the seed demand from the millers will stay steady to strong on likely improved seasonal demand in mustard oil and prices will remain strong in lean season.

The rapeseed-mustard planting has gained momentum with rain spells in last week of October in North India with *kharif* crop harvesting in full swing.

The much needed soil moisture has improved to some extent along with fall in the daily temperature beneficial for the newly sown seed. Several cultivators had planted seed early when the soil moisture was inadequate and the weather temperature was above normal which had hurt germination of the seed eventually leading to fall in the yield potential.

Indonesia kept palm oil export duty to zero for November, unchanged from October, according to Indonesia trade ministry.

Indonesia has kept export tax at zero since September 2014 to drawdown on swelling stocks of palm oil in the country. Malaysia has also maintained precisely the same policy.

The market is waiting for the October edible oil imports figure. India imported 1,205,507 tons of edible oil in September 2015 compared to 1,018,767 tons in September 2014 higher by 18.3 percent y-o-y. From November 2014 to September 2015 India imported 12,770,880 tons of edible oil compared 10,388,215 tons, higher by 22.9 percent compared to corresponding period last oil year.

India's imports of palm oil in September 2015 were 783,734 tons (698471 tons), higher by 12.2 percent y-o-y. Soybean oil imports in September 2015 were 321062 tons (161016 tons), higher by 99.4 percent y-o-y. Sunflower imports in September 2015 were 68216 tons (132491 tons), lower by 50 percent y-o-y.

Rapeseed (Canola) oil imports in September 2015 were 32,495 (26,789 tons), higher by 21.2 percent y-o-y. Values in brackets are figures of September 2014.

Increasing imports are mainly due to attractive price offers by the oil exporters. Malaysia and Indonesia are still exporting palm oil at zero per cent export duty.

According to SGS, Malaysia exported 1,504,737 tons of palm oil in October compared to 1,551,149 tons in September, down by 3 percent m-o-m. Top buyers were India at 421,472 tons (355,910 tons), European Union at 267,625 tons (291,260 tons), China at 159,700 tons (221,195 tons) and United States at 136,134 tons (71,619 tons). Values in brackets are figures of September 2015.

According to Indonesia Palm Oil Association (GAPKI), Indonesia's September palm and palm kernel oils exports rose by 11.4 percent to 2.34 MMT from 2.10 MMT in August. Leading export destinations were India at 611,020 tons (355,490 tons), European Union at 373,560 (264,550 tons), China at 278,990 tons (301,470 tons), Pakistan at 280,900 tons (268,330 tons), Bangladesh at 154,100 tons (167,550 tons) and Middle East at 141,970 (179,700 tons). Values in brackets are figures of August 2015.

According to Indonesian Palm Oil Board, Indonesia's palm oil output in 2016 will be at 33 MMT, 5.00 lakh tons less than previously estimated at 33.5 MMT due to El Nino. Current year output forecast is at 31.5 MMT. El Nino conditions in Indonesia will strengthen till December. Palm trees planted till 2010/11 will increase production in 2016. El Nino weather pattern will affect palm oil in next year also, according to the board.

According to FELDA, Malaysia's palm oil stocks will fall to 2 MMT by the end 2015 from 2.5 MMT in August 2015 on El Nino. Indonesia palm oil production will fall by 5-6 percent in 2016.

Prices of palm oil are likely to trade around 2500 Ringgit/ton in January-March 2016 due to lower production. Yield is likely to fall due to prolonged dry spell. Higher biodiesel mandate will absorb excess supply of palm oil, according to the board.

According to Indonesia Palm Oil Association, Indonesia's 2016 palm oil production has been estimated at 31-31.5 MMT v/s 32.5 MMT in 2015 down due to El Nino.

The outlook for domestic rapeseed-mustard continues to be strong on festive buying for short-term.

The rapeseed-mustard will rebound on renewed buying after the fall but weakness in Malaysian palm oil and soybean and increased vegetable oil imports by India will limit the gains in rapeseed-mustard prices in near-term.

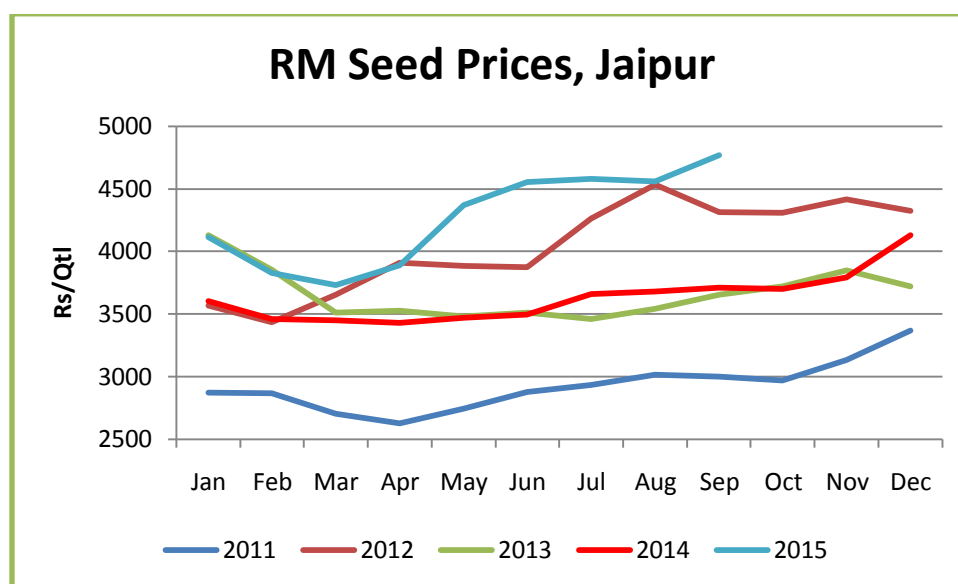
The outlook for domestic rapeseed-mustard remains strong from crushers for medium-term backed by seasonal demand and.

RM Seed Supply, Rajasthan

RM Seed Arrivals in Rajasthan in Bags (85 kg each).		
Monthly Arrivals– October	1 Month Ago	Corresponding Period Last Year
13,50,000	12,15,000	13,95,000

Recent gains in Malaysian palm oil and rising soybean prices will further push the RM seed prices up leading to fresh demand from solvent extractors. However, increased vegetable oil imports by India will limit the gains in rapeseed-mustard prices in near-term.

RM Seed Prices–Jaipur (Rajasthan)



Balance Sheet – Rapeseed-Mustard Seed, India

(Fig in MnT)

Marketing Year (Mar-Feb)	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Carry In	0.75	1.25	0.28	0.20	0.20
Production	7	6.5	7.2	7.74	5.9
Imports	0	0	0	0	0
Total Availability	7.75	7.75	7.48	7.94	6.10
Crush	6.5	7.47	7.28	7.74	5.90
Exports	0	0	0	0	0
Total Usage	6.5	7.47	7.28	7.74	5.9
Carry Out/Ending Stock	1.25	0.28	0.20	0.20	0.20
Monthly Use	0.54	0.62	0.61	0.65	0.49
Stock/Consumption Ratio	0.19	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.03
Stock to Month Use Ratio	2.31	0.45	0.33	0.31	0.41

(Source: Agriwatch)

- **Trade Observations: Short Supplies and better demand continued limited any sharp fall.**
- We have pegged India's 2015/16 RM seed outturn at 5.9 Mn T, 2015/16 production at 5.9 million tonnes, down by 24% at 7.7 million tonnes last season. The production fell compared to previous year due to decline in yield potential followed by unseasonal rains in the growing region and fall in sown area by 8.6% (6.52 million hectares vs 7.13 million hectares).
- The carry-in stands at 0.20 million tonnes, this season, which is at par with the previous year level.

Technical Analysis:

NCDEX RM Seed Futures



RM Seed Spot, Jaipur



*Daily Chart

Support & Resistance NCDEX - RM Seed Dec. Contract

S1	S2	PCP	R1	R2
4358	4165	4913	5200	5300

- The RM posted gains on strong buying, during the month.
- RSI and stochastic are rising in neutral region.
- Prices are likely to feature losses in November.
- Trade Recommendation (NCDEX RM SEED-Dec.) – 1 Month: **SELL** Below 5000 levels.T1 – 4850; T2 - 4800; SL - 5090.

Annexure

MSP of 2015/16 Kharif Oilseeds Increased

The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs has given its approval for the Minimum Support Prices (MSPs) for Kharif Crops of 2015-16 season. The decision is based on recommendations of Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP) for the Price Policy for 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/qtl from previous season to Rs2600/qtl, Groundnut by Rs 30/qtl to Rs 4030/qtl, sunflower and niger seed by Rs 50/qtl to Rs 3800/qtl and Rs 3650/qtl respectively. The MSP of sesamum is increased by Rs 100/qtl to Rs 4700/qtl.

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.

Soy Meal Export (In MT)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Jan	521243	521243	240318	574996	474993	619793	364443.7	103934
Feb	375098	375098	220552	540360	344240	577589	183551	64514
Mar	224639	224639	163666	410537	460464	302131	232176	46670
Apr	539175	100106	60264	305033	313832	100312	75884	18017
May	326875	77018	60575	176819	142588	97547	8226	14045
Jun	241508	109923	98400	117600	180987	213564	2636	2098
Jul	282438	58268	166632	139547	168341	107038	6682	929
Aug	205890	127299	176138	165510	10005	183555	2778	768
Sep	68443	171955	290868	225921	6525	173381	868	6886
Oct	88723	219721	404960	223594	49840	182724	29071	
Nov	647400	297340	443488	397659	517103	503269	110806	
Dec	655882	328225	611157	798041	510698	451314	193832	
Total	4177314	2610835	2937018	4075617	3179616	3512217	843874	

Source: SEA

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