



Veg. Oil Monthly Research Report

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Outlook and Review:

Domestic Front

Edible oil basket featured firm tone during the month under review. Soy oil, palm oil, sunflower oil, groundnut oil and coconut oil closed higher while rapeseed oil while closed in red.

Palm oil (Kandla) was the best performer among the edible oil complex tracking firm demand in the cash market. Rapeseed oil (Kota) was the worst performer tracking weak demand.

We expect soy oil and palm oil to trade firm on strong fundamentals

Recommendation:

In NCDEX, market participants are advised to go long in RSO above 655 for a target of 675 and 680 with a stop loss at 645 on closing basis. In MCX, market participants are advised to go long in CPO above 535 for a target of 555 and 560 with a stop loss at 525 on closing basis.

Market Participants can buy refined soy oil in the cash markets at 640-650 for the target of 670-680 levels (Indore including taxes), if needed. Market Participants can buy CPO Kandla 5% in the cash markets at 520-530 for the target of 550-560 levels, if needed.

International Veg. Oil Market Summary

CBOT soy oil (Nov) is expected to stay in the range of 30 cents/lb to 37 cents/lb. CPO at BMD (November) is likely to stay in the range of 2500-2900 ringgits per ton. Focus during the coming days will be weak ringgit, firm Chinese and Indian demand, lower stocks of soy oil in US, lower rate of growth of stocks of palm oil in Malaysia, firm crude oil prices.

Malaysia's August palm oil stocks rose 8.79 percent to 19.42 lakh tons compared to 17.84 lakh tons in July. Production of palm oil in August fell 0.90 percent to 18.11 lakh tons compared to 18.27 lakh tons in July. Exports of palm oil in August rose 6.43 percent to 14.88 lakh tons compared to 13.98 lakh tons in July. Imports of palm oil in August fell 21.34 percent to 0.42 lakh tons compared to 0.47 lakh tons in July: MPOB

In the weekly USDA crop progress report released on 25 September; Soybeans dropping leaves are reported at 63% which is less than 65% during the corresponding period last year and same as the 5 year average of 63%. Around 10% of the new soybean crop has been harvested which is more than 9% during the corresponding period last year and down from the 5 year average of 12%. About 60% of the soybean planted crop is under good to excellent condition which is more than 59% during the previous week and down from 73% during the corresponding period last year.

On the international front, low stocks of soy oil in US, higher demand of soy oil for biodiesel in US, strong Chinese soybean demand, weak planting of soybean in South America, rise in crude oil prices bullish for the soy complex in the coming days.

Higher demand of palm oil from India and China, weak ringgit, slow rise in end stocks of palm oil in Malaysia, strong competitive oils and rise in crude oil prices is bullish for palm oil prices in the near term.

Soy oil: Domestic Market Fundamentals

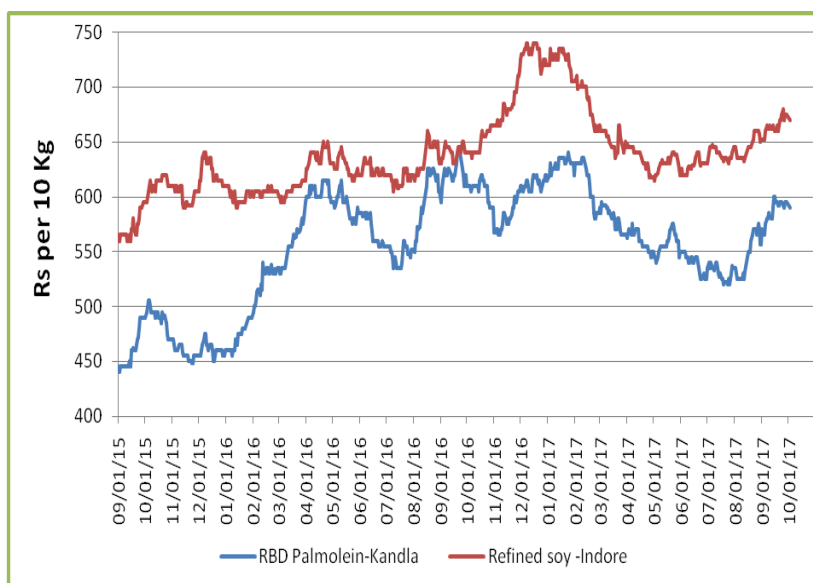
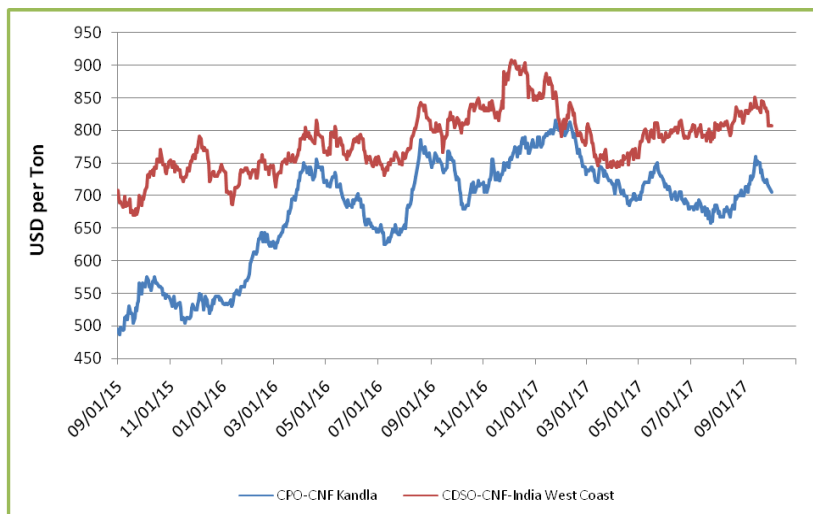
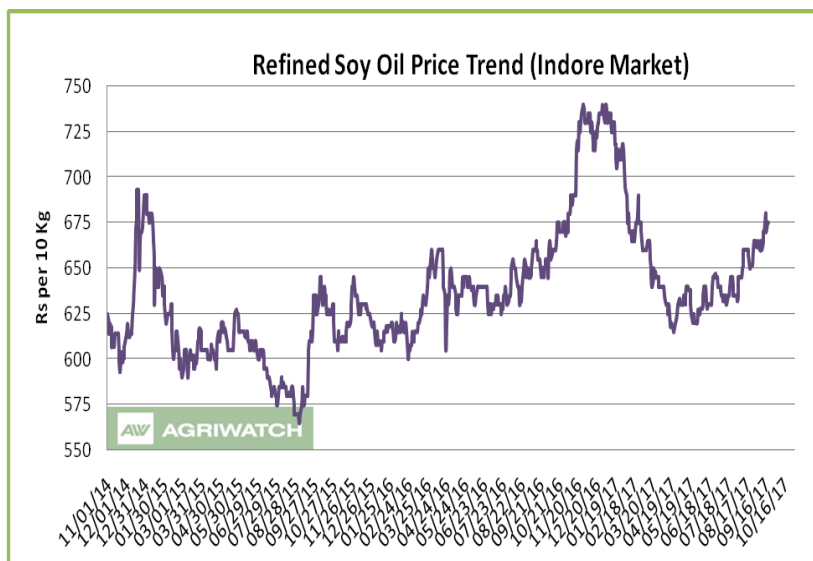
- Refined soybean oil prices featured uptrend at its benchmark market at Indore during the month in review on firm demand. Average prices of refined soy oil increased in September. Prices of refined soy oil rose across board in India. CDSO prices rose at JNPT and Kandla/Mudra.
- Agriwatch view—Soy oil prices witnessed uptrend in month of September in Indore on firm demand. Prices rose in India despite fall in prices of soybean in domestic markets and fall in CBOT soy oil.

Prices of CDSO rose at CNF markets while CDSO CNF prices fell compared to last month indicating firm demand. Refined soy oil prices rose in most places in India, indicating firm demand at various centers.

Refined soy oil premium over CPO has decreased to Rs 125 (Rs 128 last month) per 10 Kg which will support soy oil prices. Imports will rise on low CDSO premium over CPO at USD 106.5 (USD 120 last month) per ton for October delivery which will support prices of soy oil.

Refined soy oil premium over RBD palmolein decreased to Rs 80 (Rs 85 last month) per 10 Kg, which is low and may support soy oil prices in domestic markets.

Refined soy oil premium over CDSO high seas is at Rs 43 (Rs 42) per 10 kg indicating firm refined soy oil



demand in domestic markets compared to high seas.

Appreciation of rupee has made soy oil imports dearer which will induce demand of imported soy oil.

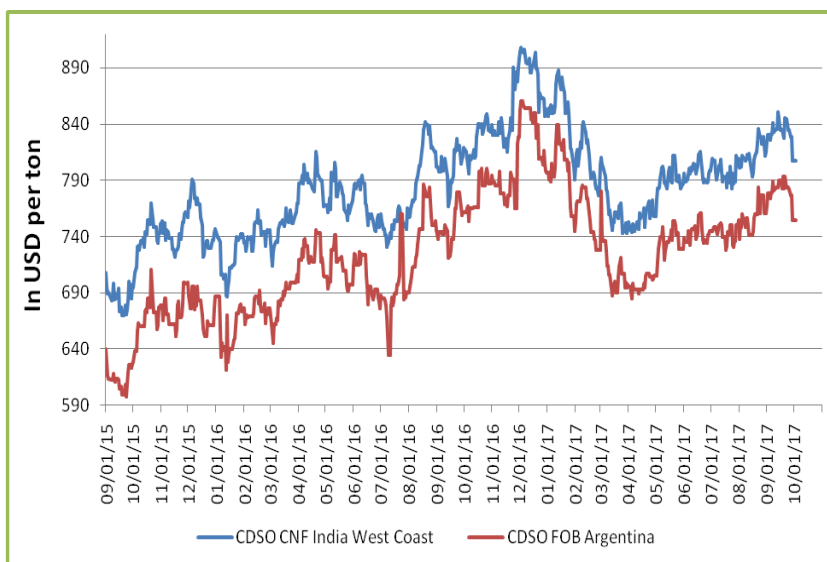
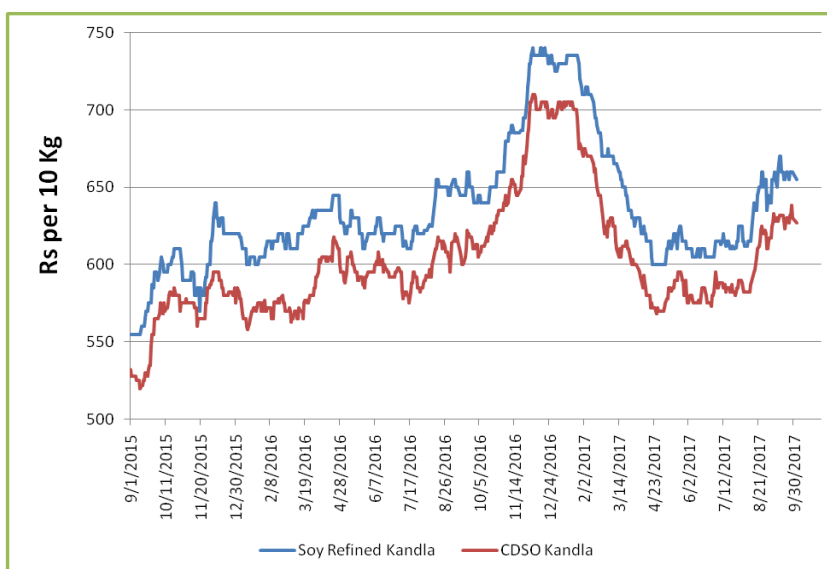
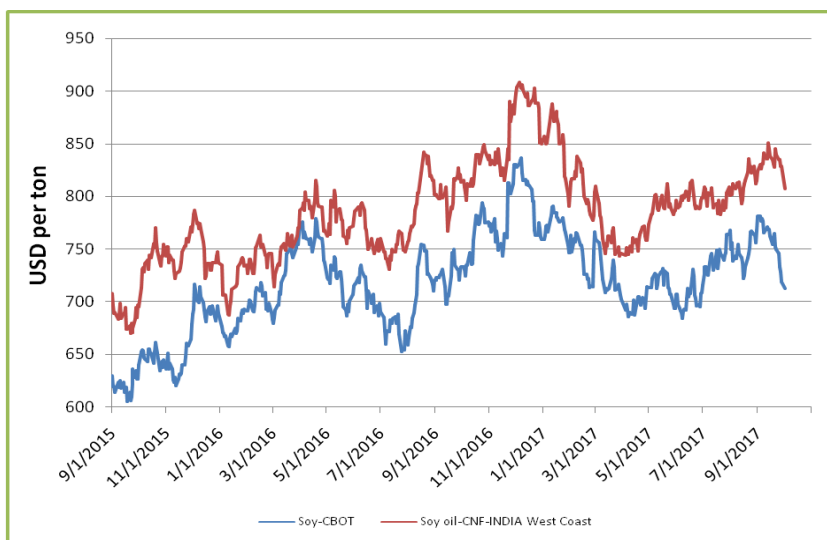
Landed cost and refining margins are in disparity which will discourage imports.

Fourth chart from top shows difference between CDSO-CNF-India West coast and Soy oil CBOT. Difference increased between CDSO-CNF-India West coast and Soy oil CBOT due to decrease in basis (spot prices – futures prices).

Refiners should buy their consignment as prices of soy oil are lucrative. However, basis will decrease on higher than expected soybean crop in US.

Export demand of soy meal has fallen due to appreciation of Rupee which has resulted in lower crushing of soybean. However, with hike in import duty on edible oils and fall in soy meal prices, crushing is expected to increase. This step will decrease end stocks of soybean and ease pressure on domestic soy oil.

Export demand of soy meal from India, is expected to increase 2017/18 due to higher carry in of soybean in 2017/18 and fall in prices of soy meal will increase crushing. Recent fall in Rupee will encourage exports of soy meal in 2017/18. However, upward support of Rupee



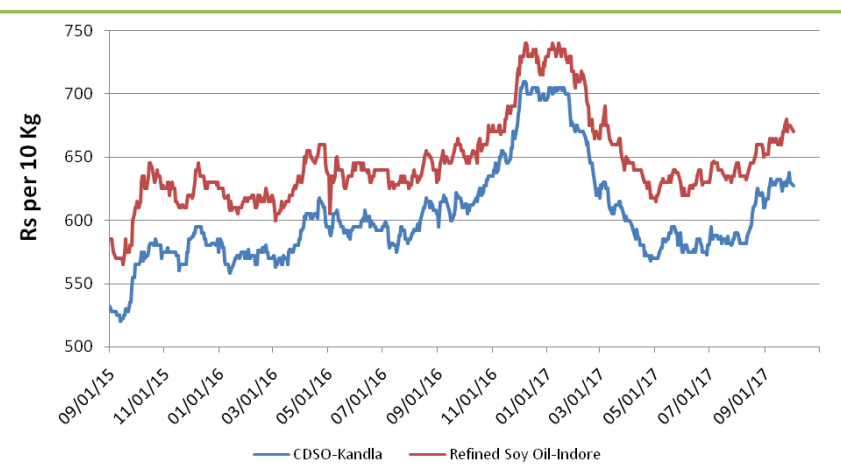
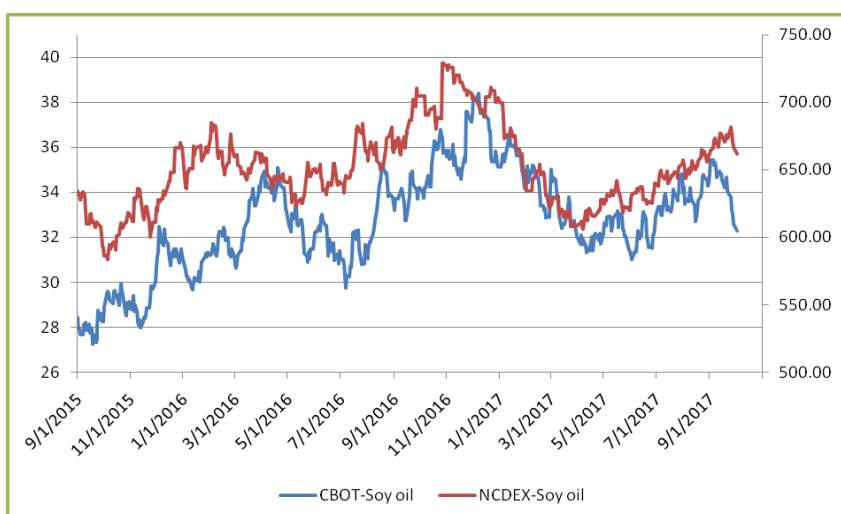
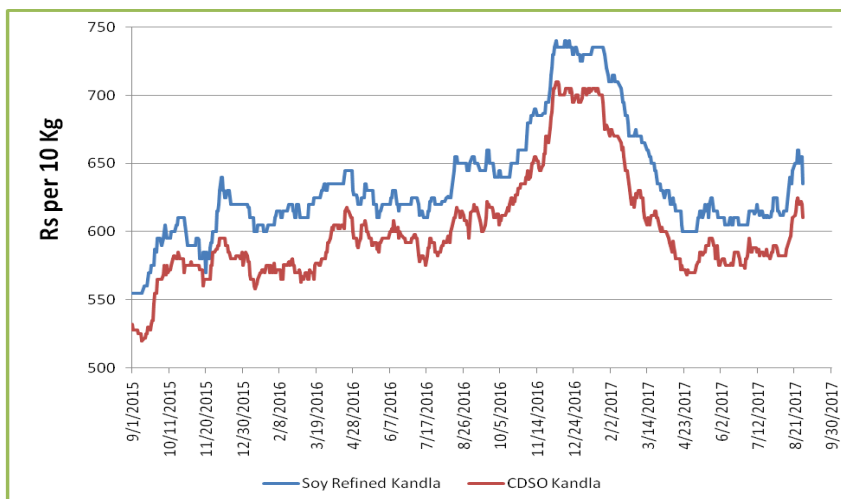
will continue which might make crush of soybean unviable and decrease crushing of soybean and will decrease soy oil supply in domestic markets.

CDSO demand was firm at CNF markets as CDSO CNF fell less than CDSO-FOB compared to last month indicating firm demand at CNF markets.

Imports of soy oil fell in August compared to July and August 2016 while stocks at ports and pipelines fell in August indicating decreased supply of CDSO compared to July 2017. Stocks at ports and pipeline surged in July as importers imported and cleared customs and stocked at ports to take advantage of rise in import duty as government indicated that it will hike import duty on edible oils.

Prices are expected to trade sideways to firm in medium term on firm demand, higher prices of soybean and rise in competitive oils.

- All India sowing of soybean has reached 105.18 lakh hectares as on 1.09.2017 compared to 113.60 lakh hectares in the corresponding period last year. Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra lead to lower sowing.
- All India sowing of soybean has reached 105.92 lakh hectares as on 29.09.2017 compared to 114.72 lakh hectares in the corresponding period last year. Across board sowing was less due to bad remuneration of soybean in 2016/17.



- Soy oil import scenario – According to SEA, India imported 2.90 lakh tons of soy oil in August 2017 v/s 3.34 lakh tons in August 2016, down 13.2 percent y-o-y. India imported 27.39 lakh tons of soy oil in the period (November 2016-August 2017) compared to 34.87 lakh tons in the corresponding period last oil year, lower by 21.5 percent y-o-y.
- On a financial year basis, the export during April'2017 to July'2017 stands at 6.38 lakh tons as compared to 4.13 lakh tons in the corresponding period of previous year showing an increase of 54%. During current oil year, (October – September), total exports during October 2016 to July 2017 is 16.46 lakh tons as against 3.48 lakh tons during the corresponding period last year, showing an increase by 373%, reported by SOPA
- United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) in its September estimate decreased India's 2017/18 imports estimate of soy oil by 0.1 MMT to 4.1 MMT from 4.2 MMT in its previous estimate. Domestic consumption in September estimate is reduced 0.1 MMT to 5.65 MMT from 5.75 MMT in its earlier estimate. Lower imports of soy oil are due to increase in import duty on edible oils.
- According to Solvent Extractors Association (SEA), India's August edible oil imports rose 7 percent y-o-y to 13.37 lakh tons from 12.45 lakh tons in August 2016. Palm oil imports in August rose 15 percent y-o-y to 8.69 lakh tons from 7.55 lakh tons in August 2016. CPO Imports rose 10.9 percent y-o-y to 6.00 lakh tons from 5.41 lakh tons in August 2016. RBD palmolein imports rose 26.3 percent y-o-y to 2.95 lakh tons from 2.07 lakh tons in August 2016. Soy oil imports fell 13.2 percent y-o-y to 2.90 lakh tons from 3.34 lakh tons in August 2016. Sunflower oil imports rose 17.7 percent y-o-y to 1.33 lakh tons from 1.13 lakh tons in August 2016. Rapeseed (canola) oil imports in August fell 6.7 percent to 0.45 lakh tons compared 0.48 lakh tons in August 2016.
- According to Solvent Extractors Association (SEA), India's August edible oil stocks at ports and pipelines rose 20.1 percent m-o-m to 29.70 lakh tons from 24.73 lakh tons in July 2017. Stocks of edible oil at ports rose to 907,000 tons (CPO 340,000 tons, RBD Palmolein 150,000 tons, Degummed Soybean Oil 250,000 tons, Crude Sunflower Oil 150,000 tons and 17,000 tons of Rapeseed (Canola) Oil) and about 1,590,000 tons in pipelines (stocks at ports were 883,000 and in pipelines were at 1,590,000 tons in August 2017). India is presently holding 43 days of edible oil requirement on 1st September, 2017 at 29.70 lakh tons compared to 42 days of requirements last month. India's monthly edible oil requirement is 17.5 lakh tons. Stocks in ports rose in anticipation of hike in import duty. Importers cleared customs and stored edible oils to take advantage of rise in import duty.
- According to Ministry of Finance, Government of India in Notification no 71/2017-Customs, dated August 11, 2017, import duty on crude palm oil have been hiked from 7.5 percent to 15 percent and refined palm oil to 25 percent from 15 percent. Crude edible oils other than crude palm oil import duty are hiked to 17.5 percent from 12.5 percent. All other refined oils will be taxed at 25 percent from current 20 percent.

Decision of hike in import duty has been taken to protect the interest of farmers and encourage domestic crushing industry. However, this decision falls short of industry demand for differential between crude and refined edible oils import duty at 15 percent or more, whereas government has only provided the duty differential at 7.5-10 percent.

- Imported crude soy oil CIF at West coast port is offered at USD 809 (USD 801) per ton for October delivery, November delivery is offered at USD 809 (USD 836) per ton and ND delivery is quoted at USD 805 per ton as on October 3, 2017. Values in brackets are figures of last month. Last month, CIF CDSO August average price was USD 813.42 (USD 796.8 per ton in July 2017) per ton.
- On the parity front, margins are in disparity during the month and we expect margins to remain in disparity in the coming days. Currently refiners lose USD 70-75 per ton (September average) v/s loss of USD 45-50 per ton (August average) margin in processing the imported Soybean Oil (Argentina Origin).
- We expect soy oil to trade sideways to firm tone in the coming days.

International Market Fundamentals

- Agriwatch view – Fall in end stocks of soy oil in US in 2017/18 as reported by USDA on lower opening stocks and higher domestic disappearance due to higher biodiesel partially set off by lower food feed and Industrial use and exports will support soy oil prices in medium term.

USDA increased soybean end stocks in US in 2017/18 on higher production of soybean partially set off by lower opening stocks and higher exports will support soybean complex prices in medium term. USDA has increased the crop to record levels on higher yield of soybean. USDA generally increases soybean crop yields from August, according to historical data. Yields are increased since August until the final figures.

Many agencies have reported higher soybean crop estimate of US on higher yields.

Fall in end stocks of soy oil in US due higher demand of soy oil reported by NOPA in US despite marginally lower soy oil production and marginally lower crush of soybean will support soy oil prices in medium term.

However, lowering of production quota of soy oil based biodiesel by Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) after anti dumping duty imposed on biodiesel imports from Argentina will underpin soy oil prices in medium term. EPA said that lowering of quota was to protect interest of consumers as they will face hardship on higher prices of soy oil. EPA also said that US will not be able to produce enough to fully implement soy oil based biodiesel mandate after imposition of anti dumping duty on biodiesel imports from Argentina. However, National Biodiesel Board of US (NBB) refuted the observation of EPA and said that US was fully capable to increase soy oil based biodiesel as mandated.

Soybean harvest in US was lower than last year and 5-year average due to rains in US Midwest and impact of three hurricanes is expected to support soybean complex prices. However, very good yields are reported from many areas of US Midwest. Soybean crop need dry condition in harvesting stage for improvement of harvest pace.

Good to excellent conditions decreased from last month to 60 percent from 61 percent. Other parameters was above 5 year average.

Improvement of weather condition in soybean growing belts in US Midwest, indicate better crop condition in harvesting stage.

US Midwest witnessed dry conditions in followed by good weather in August and September. However, soybean crop needs dry weather in harvest stage.

Good soybean fundamentals in US will underpin soybean complex prices in medium term.

Slow planting of soybean in Brazil has started from 16 September and reached 1.5 percent until last reports due to dry conditions. Exports of soybean from Brazil are reported at record levels since last 7 months especially from China.

USDA kept soybean crop unchanged in its September estimates. However, soybean crop in Brazil in 2017/18 may be reduced in October estimate.

Argentina will plant less soybean due to wet conditions in many areas where water logging will lead to lower area. Lower soybean area of Argentina is due to President Macri decision to remove export duties on corn and wheat when he became President in 2015. This has led to encroachment of corn and wheat into soybean belt, which will report lower acreage in 2017/18, and crop will be in the range of 52.5 MMT to 55.5 MMT, according to forecasters. However, USDA kept its estimate unchanged at 57 MMT.

Argentina is negotiating with US on biodiesel exports on minimum export prices rather than export prices.

China reported slightly softer imports of soybean in August after record July, which may improve soybean crush margins. China is sitting on record soy meal stocks and disparity in crush margins will decrease imports as it happened in June. However, demand from China is expected to remain firm in 2017/18, which will soak incremental stocks of US and Brazil in 2017/18.

Depreciation of Argentina Peso will support soybean complex exports from Argentina.

Competitive oils will support prices in medium term.

Rise in crude oil prices will support soy oil prices in medium term.

Prices of soy oil are in a range.

- According to United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) September estimate, U.S 2017/18 ending stock of soy oil is fell 14.8 percent to 1,757 million lbs from 2,062 million lbs in August estimate. Opening stocks are lowered to 1,827 million lbs from 1,982 million lbs. Production of soy oil in 2017/18 is unchanged at 22,505 million lbs. Imports in 2017/18 are kept unchanged at 325 million lbs. Biodiesel use in 2017/18 is increased to 7,000 million lbs from 6,450 million lbs. Food, feed and other industrial use in 2017/18 is decreased to 13,800 lbs from 14,000 million lbs. Exports in 2017/18 were are reduced to 2,100 million lbs from 2,300 million lbs. Average price range estimate is increased in 2017/18 at 32.5-36.5 cents/lbs compared to 31-35 cents/lbs in its earlier estimate. Fall in end stock in 2017/18 is due to higher biodiesel use and lower opening stock partially set off by lower food, feed and other industrial use and lower exports.
- According to National Oilseed Processors Association (NOPA), U.S. August soybean crush fell 1.6 percent to 142.42 million bushels from 144.718 million bushels in July 2017. Crush of soybean in August 2016 was 131.82 million bushels. Soy oil stocks in U.S. at the end of August fell 9.0 percent to 1.417 billion lbs compared to 1.558 billion lbs in end July 2017. Stocks of soy oil in end August was lower by 9.2 percent compared to end August 2016, which was reported at 1.620 million lbs.
- In the weekly USDA crop progress report released on 2 October; Soybeans dropping leaves are reported at 80% which is less than 81% during the corresponding period last year and higher than the 5 year average of 78%. Around 22% of the new soybean crop has been harvested which is less than 24% during the corresponding period last year and down from the 5 year average of 26%. About 60% of the soybean planted

crop is under good to excellent condition which is same as 60% during the previous week and down from 74% during the corresponding period last year.

- According to consultancy AgRural, Brazilian soy producers have planted 1.5 per cent of the 2017/18 crop as on September 28, 2017 compared to 4.8 per cent during the same period previous year. The planted area is below a five year average of 2.3 per cent following lack of rains in the growing regions.
- The IGC has increased the global soybean output in 2017/18 following record harvest in U.S. Global soybean production in 2017/18 was put at 348 million metric tonnes, up from previous forecast of 347 million but still below the 2016/17 record crop of 351 million metric tonnes. Soybean consumption is likely to increase to 351 million metric tonnes compared to 338 million metric tonnes in 2016/17.
- European Union on Wednesday reduced import duty on biodiesel imports from Argentina, according to EU commission official. EU has cut import duty on biodiesel from Argentina to 4.5-8.1 percent compared to previous duty of 22-25.7 percent imposed in 2013. Argentina won WTO appeal on anti dumping duty imposed by EU in 2013. EU has raised query in 2013 that Argentina has export duty on soybean exports and zero duties on biodiesel which led to dumping of biodiesel. This comes at a time when US has imposed anti dumping duties on biodiesel imports from Argentina and Indonesia. EU says that the policy of Argentina has distorted EU markets as biodiesel is imported below soybean prices in EU. EU seeks to challenge the distortion due to differential export duty with WTO. EU will keep its biodiesel policy with Indonesia with import duty from 8.8-20.5 percent imposed in 2013. Indonesia's case is pending with WTO on biodiesel.
- According to China's General Administration of Customs (CNGOIC), China's imports of edible vegetable oil in August rose 92.6 percent to 5.2 lakh tons compared to 2.7 lakh tons in July. Imports fell 5.5 percent compared to corresponding period last year which was reported at 5.5 lakh tons. Year to date imports of edible vegetable oil rose 3.4 percent to 35.6 lakh tons.
- According to Energy Administration Agency (EIA), U.S. produced 149 million gallons in July compared to 140 million gallons in June, higher by 6.4 percent m-o-m. Soy oil was the largest feedstock with 606 million lbs in July compared to 549 million lbs in June.
- According to a recent estimate released by FC Stone during the week, US soybean harvest in 2017 is forecast at 4.235 billion bushels with an average yield of 47.7 bushels per acre.
- According to trade ministry, Brazil exported 6.96 million tons of soybean in July 2017 compared to 9.20 million tons previous month and 5.79 million tons in July 2016. Soy meal exports for July 2017 totaled at 1.16 million tons compared to 1.39 million tons previous month and 1.39 million tons during the same period previous year.
- In its July crop report, soybean production in Argentina has been reduced to 55 million tonnes compared to 57 million tons estimated in the month of June according to the Ministry of Agriculture. Production has declined because of lower planting area.
- According to the Ministry of Agriculture, soybean production in Brazil is expected to decline by 2 per cent to 110.66 million tons in 2017-18 compared to previous year.

- USDA WASDE Oilseeds Highlights: The U.S. season-average soybean price for 2017/18 is forecast at \$8.45 to \$10.15 per bushel, down 10 cents at the midpoint. The soybean meal price forecast of \$295 to \$335 per short ton is down \$5.00 at the midpoint. The soybean oil price is forecast at 31 to 35 cents per pound, up 1 cent on both ends of the range.

Price Outlook: We expect Ref. soy oil with VAT to trade in the price band of Rs 630-700 per 10 Kg.

Previous update

- According to United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) August estimate, U.S 2017/18 ending stocks of soy oil is fell 9.77 percent to 2,062 million lbs from 2,292 million lbs in July estimate. Opening stocks are lowered to 1,982 million lbs from 2,097 million lbs. Production of soy oil in 2017/18 is lowered to 22,505 million lbs from 22,620 million lbs in its July estimate. Imports in 2017/18 are kept unchanged at 325 million lbs. Biodiesel use in 2017/18 was unchanged at 6,450 million lbs. Food, feed and other industrial use in 2017/18 was unchanged at 14,000 million lbs. Exports in 2017/18 were unchanged at 2,300 million lbs. Average price range estimate ended the year 2017/18 at 31-35 cents/lbs compared to 32.50 cents/lbs in its 2016/17. Fall in end stock is due to lower opening stocks and lower production of soy oil.
- According to National Oilseed Processors Association (NOPA), U.S. July soybean crush rose 4.81 percent to 144.718 million bushels from 138.074 million bushels in June 2017. Crush of soybean in June 2016 was 143.715 million bushels. Soy oil stocks in U.S. at the end of June fell 8.5 percent to 1.558 billion lbs compared to 1.703 billion lbs in June 2017. Stocks of soy oil in July were lower by 10.6 percent compared to July 2016, which was reported at 1.743 million lbs.
- In the weekly USDA crop progress report released on 25 September; Soybeans dropping leaves are reported at 63% which is less than 65% during the corresponding period last year and same as the 5 year average of 63%. Around 10% of the new soybean crop has been harvested which is more than 9% during the corresponding period last year and down from the 5 year average of 12%. About 60% of the soybean planted crop is under good to excellent condition which is more than 59% during the previous week and down from 73% during the corresponding period last year.
- U.S. Commerce department has ruled to impose countervailing duty on biodiesel imports from Argentina and Indonesia. U.S. commerce department decision comes after complaint from US National Biodiesel Board (NBB) in March that both the countries were dumping biodiesel in US market. Both the countries have denied wrongdoing. Two thirds of US imports of biodiesel are from Argentina and Indonesia. Argentina exports 90 percent of its biodiesel exports to US. The National Biodiesel Board Fair Trade Coalition has stated that it can impose countervailing duties in the range of 50.29 percent to 64.17 percent on imports on soy based biodiesel from Argentina and 41.06 percent to 68.28 percent on biodiesel imports from Indonesia.

US commerce department has said that both the countries were subsidizing biodiesel exports. Argentine biodiesel association Carbio which represents big companies has denied wrongdoing. It has said that the decision is "unjustified" and "protectionist." Argentina biofuels industry has said any countervailing duty above 15 percent will be detrimental for biodiesel industry in the country and will price out biodiesel.

Higher import duty will have to be replaced by 250 million gallons of biodiesel in the current year and 500 million gallons in 2018. This will benefit soybean and canola based biodiesel manufacturers in US and Canada.

- China's import of soybean increased by 31% to 10.08 million tons in July compared to June and is the highest on records since 2010. China brought in 54.89 million tons from January to July, up 16.8 percent from the corresponding period last year according to the General Administration of Customs.
- According to National Oilseed Processors Association (NOPA), U.S. June soybean crush fell 7.48 percent to 138.074 million bushels from 149.246 million bushels in May 2017. Crush of soybean in June 2016 was 145.040 million bushels. Soy oil stocks in U.S. at the end of June fell 2.63 percent to 1.703 billion lbs compared to 1.749 billion lbs in May 2017. Stocks of soy oil in June were lower by 14.2 percent compared to June 2016, which was reported at 1.985 million lbs.
- In its July crop report, soybean production in Argentina has been reduced to 55 million tonnes compared to 57 million tons estimated in the month of June according to the Ministry of Agriculture. Production has declined as because of lower planting area.
- According to United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) July estimate, U.S 2017/18 ending stocks of soy oil is rose 6.26 percent to 2,292 million lbs from 2,157 million lbs in 2016/17 in July estimate. Opening stocks were higher at 2,097 million lbs compared to 1,987 million lbs in 2016/17. Production of soy oil in 2017/18 is unchanged at 22,620 million lbs. Imports in 2017/18 is increased to at 325 million lbs from 300 million lbs in 2016/17. Biodiesel use in 2017/18 was unchanged at 6,450 million lbs. Food, feed and other industrial use in 2017/18 was unchanged at 14,000 million lbs. Exports in 2016/17 were unchanged at 2,300 million lbs. Average price range estimate ended the year 2017/18 at 30-34 cents/lbs compared to 31.75 cents/lbs in its 2016/17. Rise in end stock of soy oil in US is due to higher opening stocks and higher imports of soy oil.
- The U.S. Department of Agriculture's National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) estimated a record high 89.5 million acres of soybeans planted in the United States for 2017, up 7 percent from last year. Further, US soybean area for harvest is estimated at a record high 88.7 million acres, if realized, up 7 percent from 2016.
- Both, the US soybean stocks and acreage figures were reported lower than the trade expectations in the report released by USDA on Friday. It has been reported that the US soybeans stored in all positions on June 1, 2017 totaled 963 million bushels, up 11 percent from June 1, 2016. On-farm stocks totaled 333 million bushels, up 18 percent from a year ago. Off-farm stocks, at 631 million bushels, are up 7 percent from a year ago.
- According to National Oilseed Processors Association (NOPA), U.S. June soybean crush fell 7.48 percent to 138.074 million bushels from 149.246 million bushels in May 2017. Crush of soybean in June 2016 was 145.040 million bushels. Soy oil stocks in U.S. at the end of June fell 2.63 percent to 1.703 billion lbs compared to 1.749 billion lbs in May 2017. Stocks of soy oil in June were lower by 14.2 percent compared to June 2016, which was reported at 1.985 million lbs.
- According to Energy Administration Agency (EIA), U.S. produced 140 million gallons in June compared to 136 million gallons in May, higher by 2.9 percent m-o-m. Soy oil was the largest feedstock with 549 million lbs in June compared to 546 million lbs in May.

- According to China's General Administration of Customs (CNGOIC), China's imports of edible vegetable oil in July fell 30.4 percent to 2.7 lakh tons compared to 3.9 lakh tons in June. Imports fell 40 percent compared to corresponding period last year which was reported at 4.5 lakh tons. Year to date imports of edible vegetable oil rose 5.4 percent to 30.4 lakh tons.

Balance Sheet (Quarterly)- Soy Oil, India

Fig. in lakh tons

	2015-2016	2016-17-F	Nov-Jan	Feb-Apr	May-July-F	Aug-Oct-F
Opening Stock	5.58	6.20	6.20	3.62	3.23	3.38
Production (Domestic)	9.54	15.09	6.94	1.81	1.81	4.53
Imports	42.35	36.00	5.76	7.92	10.08	12.24
Imported oil processing	41.21	35.03	5.60	7.71	9.81	11.91
Total Production (Domestic production and imported oil production)	50.75	50.12	12.55	9.52	11.62	16.44
Total Supply	56.33	56.31	18.74	13.14	14.85	19.82
Consumption	50.13	52.14	15.12	9.91	11.47	15.64
Exports	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Ending Stock	6.20	4.18	3.62	3.23	3.38	4.18

Source: AW estimates

Oil year- November-October

Highlights

- Prices of soy oil in 2016-17 are expected to be lower on higher carryout in oil year 2015-16 on higher domestic production.
- Soy oil production is expected to be higher in oil year 2016-17 on higher soybean crush due to higher soybean crop in 2015-16.
- Lower carry out in Nov-Jan and Feb-Apr is low due to lower imports.
- Carryout stocks of oil year 2015-16 is 6.20 lakh tons on higher soy oil imports.
- Carry out of oil 2016-17 is 4.81 lakh tons
- Carryout of 2016-17 is lower than 2015-16 due to lower imports.

Palm oil: Domestic Market Fundamentals

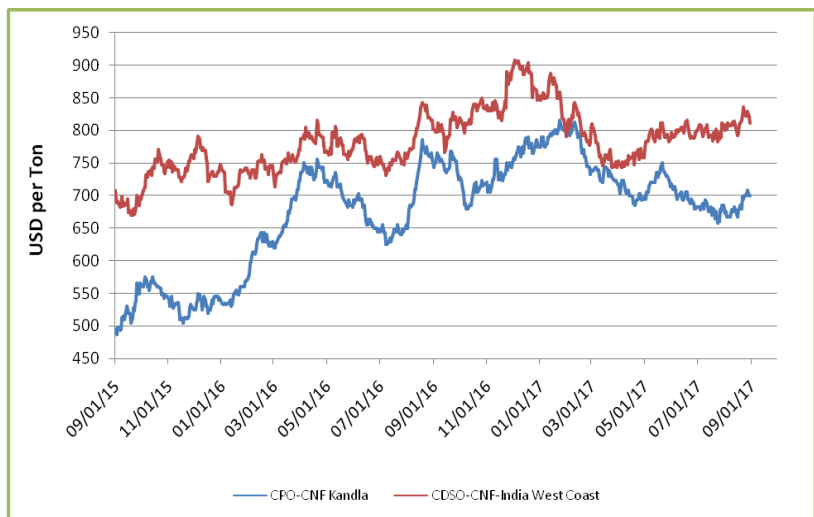
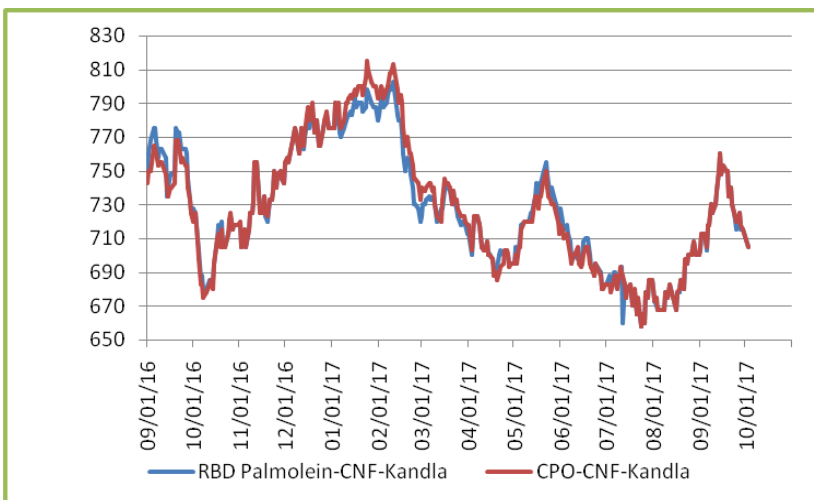
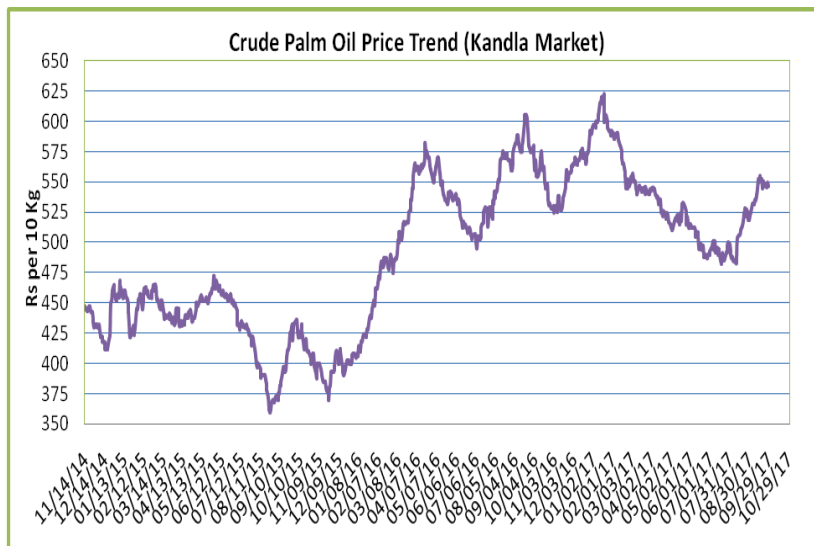
- CPO prices witnessed firm tone in the month of September at its benchmark market at Kandla on firm demand. CPO prices rose in Kakinada, Mumbai and Kolkata. RBD palmolein prices rose across board in India. Superolein prices rose in Kandla and Mumbai. Vanaspati prices rose in Delhi, Kolkata and Chennai. CPO-CNF and RBD palmolein-CNF India prices rose in September.

- Agriwatch view – Crude palm oil prices rose in Kandla in the month of September on firm demand.

CPO prices rose more at high seas compared to CNF markets indicating firm demand in domestic market.

CPO demand in India is weaker than as RBD palmolein is available at the prices of below CPO at CNF markets. Raw material is available at price of finished goods which has shifted demand towards imports of RBD palmolein compared to CPO. Idle capacities of plants have increased due to availability of lower priced RBD palmolein. Inverted export duty structure in Malaysia is the reason of higher imports of RBD palmolein. RBD palmolein a CNF is selling below CPO CNF.

Indian government doubled import duty on CPO from 7.5 percent to 15 percent and refined palm oil to 25 percent. The difference between import duty on CPO compared to increased to 10 percent from 7.5 percent. Industry was asking for duty differential of 15 percent.



Demand of RBD palmolein was firm in domestic markets in September compared to CNF markets as prices of RBD palmolein rose more at high seas compared to CNF markets.

Supeolein and Vanaspati prices saw increase in prices in domestic markets.

Prices of CPO in India CNF rose more compared to CPO FOB Indonesia indicating firm demand at CNF markets and RBD palmolein rose more in CNF markets compared to FOB markets indicating firm demand on CNF markets.

RBD palmolein premium over CPO decreased to Rs 45 (Rs 43 last month) per 10 kg indicating firm demand of RBD palmolein compared to CPO at high seas.

CPO imports rose in August compared to August 2016 and July 2017. Stocks at ports and pipelines increased indicating that importers are importing and stocking at ports. RBD palmolein imports rose in August compared to August 2016 while it was lower than July 2017. Stocks at ports and pipelines rose. Imports stocked at ports to take advantage of prices.

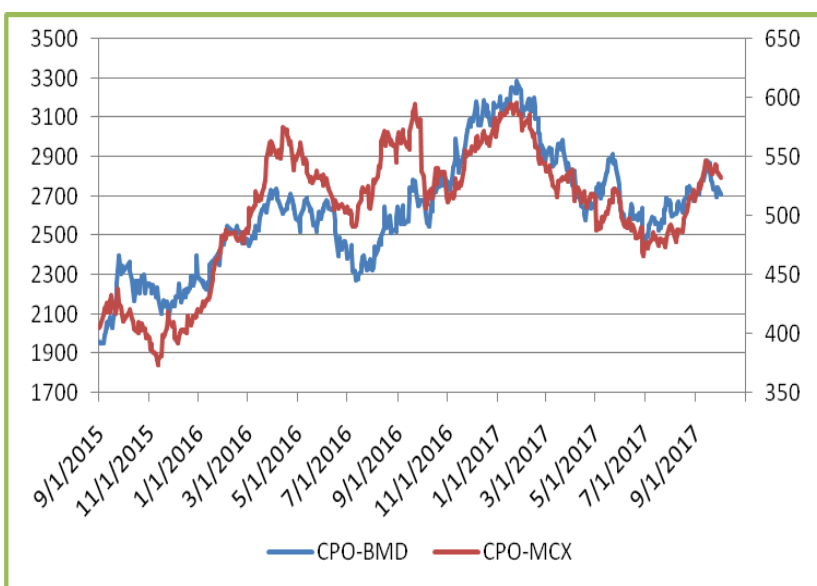
Low premium of CNF RBD palmolein over CNF CPO has resulted in higher imports of RBD palmolein imports in oil year 2016-17 and slowdown of CPO imports.

CPO and RBD palmolein landed cost is in parity while refining margins are positive. Positive refining margins will support imports.

The second chart indicates that RBD palmolein-CNF prices were trading at parity to CPO-CNF.

Decreasing soy oil premium over crude palm oil which is hovering at Rs 125 (Rs 128 last month) per 10 Kg will decrease demand of CPO and decrease imports.

Previous chart in soy oil section shows that premium of soy oil over palm oil has increased in September at CNF markets will increase imports. Increasing premium of crude sunflower CNF India West coast and CPO CNF will support CPO prices and RBD palmolein prices in medium term. Increasing premium of CSFO-India



West coast over CPO-CNF indicates lower demand of CPO at CNF markets compared to CSFO-CNF. Increasing premium of sunflower oil over palm oil will increase CPO demand in medium term.

Positive refining margins will increase imports.

Prices of palm oil will rise in medium term on firm demand.

- Palm oil import scenario – According to SEA, India imported 8.74 lakh tons of palm oil in August 2017 v/s 7.55 lakh tons in August 2016, higher by 15.8 percent y-o-y. Import of palm oil in the period (November 2016-August 2017) was at 76.1 lakh tons compared to 69.3 lakh tons in the corresponding period in last oil year, higher by 9.8 percent in the corresponding period last oil year.

CPO imports increased to 6.0 lakh tons in August compared to 5.41 lakh tons in August 2016, higher by 10.9 percent y-o-y. Import of CPO in the period (November 2016-August 2017) was at 50.82 lakh tons compared to 46.70 lakh tons in the corresponding period last oil year, higher by 7.7 percent

RBD palmolein imports rose 24.5 percent in August to 2.64 lakh tons from 2.12 lakh tons in August 2016. Import of RBD palmolein in the period (November 2016-August 2017) was at 24.62 lakh tons compared to 21.96 lakh tons in corresponding period last oil year, higher by 12.1 percent.

- United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) in its September estimate decreased India's 2017/18 imports estimate of palm oil by 0.1 MMT to 9.4 MMT from 9.5 MMT in its earlier estimate. Consumption estimate of palm oil is reduced to 9.5 MMT from 9.6 MMT in its earlier estimate. Lower imports of palm oil are due to increase in import duty on edible oils.
- On the trade front, CNF CPO (Indonesian origin) at Indian port is quoted at USD 702.5 (USD 707.50) per ton for October delivery, November delivery is quoted at USD 700 per ton and December delivery is quoted at USD 700 per ton. Last month, CIF CPO September average price was at USD 729.76 per ton (USD 684.91 per ton in August 2017). Values in brackets are figures of last week.

Moreover, RBD palmolein (Malaysian origin) CNF at Indian port is offered at is quoted at USD 700 (USD 702.5) per ton for October delivery, November delivery is quoted at USD 697.5 per ton and December delivery is quoted at USD 697.5 per ton. Last month, CIF RBD palmolein September average price was USD 729.36 (USD 684.5 in August 2017) per ton. Values in bracket depict last week quotes.

CPO duty paid prices ready lift quoted at Rs 540 (Rs 532) per 10 Kg and October delivery is offered at Rs 538 (Rs 532) per 10 Kg on October 3, 2017.

Ready lift RBD palmolein is quoted at Rs 585 (Rs 565) per 10 kg as on October 3, 2017.

Values in bracket depict September 2017 quotes.

- Palm oil imports will increase in near term owing to lower CIF soybean oil premium versus CIF crude palm oil, which is hovering at USD 120 per ton (USD 129 per ton last month).
- On the parity front, margins fell during the month of September on higher price of palm oil imports and lower price of palm products in Indian markets and we expect margins to improve in coming days. Currently refiners fetch USD 10-15/ton (September average) v/s gain of USD 40-45/ton (August average) margin in processing

the imported CPO but on the imports of ready to use palmolein fetch USD 15-20/ton (September average) v/s gain of USD 50-55 (August average).

- We expect palm oil to trade sideways to firm tone in medium term.

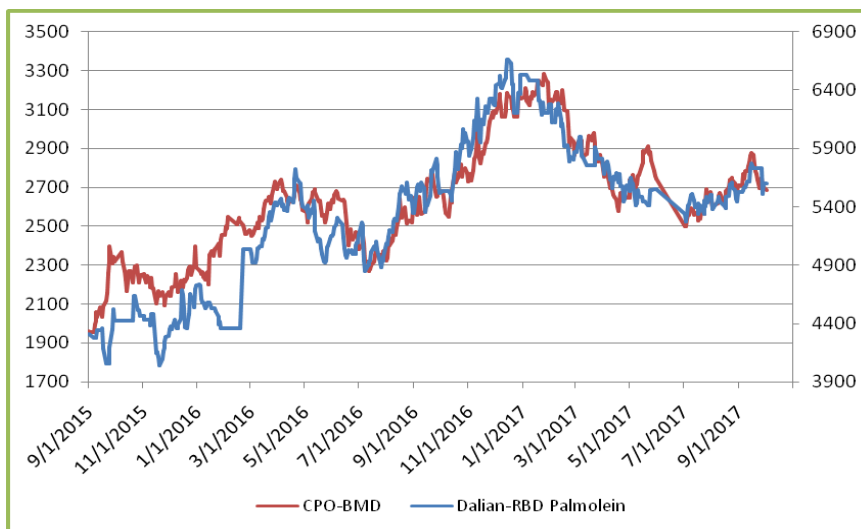
International Market Fundamentals

- Agriwatch view – Palm oil end stocks in Malaysia in August is expected to rise on higher production and weaker rise in exports. However, gains in end stocks will be limited as production in Malaysia grapples with labor shortage. Lower rate of growth of palm oil stocks in Malaysia in September will support palm oil prices in medium term.

In August stocks of palm oil in Malaysia rose 8.79 percent despite fall in production by 0.9 and 6.43 percent higher exports.

Exports rose from Malaysia increased in September on higher demand from China and Pakistan. Palm oil exports rose 10-11 percent in Malaysia in September indicating firm demand of palm oil from Malaysia.

China was buying more ahead of Mid Autumn festival and higher buying by CNGOIC. CNGOIC has stated that it will import 475,000 tons of palm oil every month to replenish palm oil stocks in the country. Stocks of palm oil in Chinese ports are lower compared to long term averages. Higher demand of palm oil from China has increased RBD palmolein prices in China which is reflected in RBD Dalian prices.



Demand of palm oil China from Malaysia has remained weak in 2017 as it is importing more from Indonesia since they are offering competitive prices. However, Malaysia has regained some market share from Indonesia by offering competitive prices.

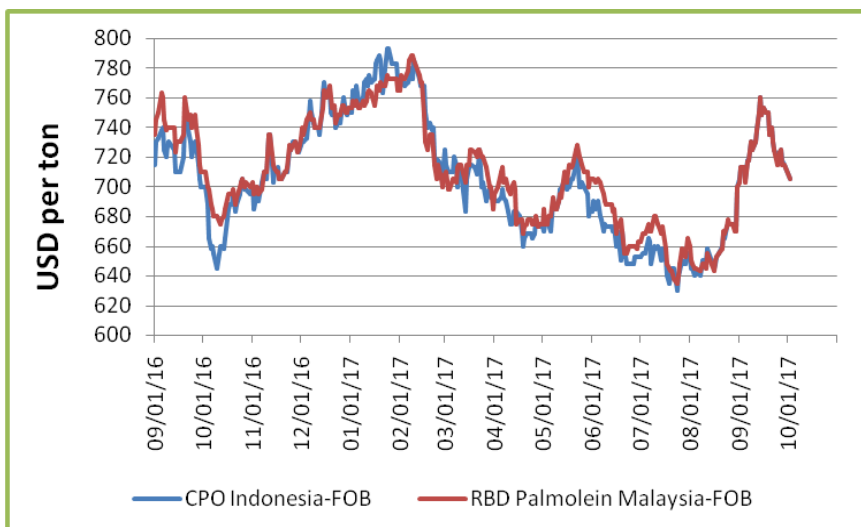
Exports to India from Malaysia were weaker due to imposition of import duty by India. However, demand ahead of Diwali festival will support imports in October. Low soy oil premium over palm oil has led to weak demand from India. Stocks at ports and pipelines are more and may decrease demand of palm oil in medium term.

Production in Malaysia is expected to rise on seasonal uptrend of production and diminishing effect of El Nino.

Production will rise until October due to diminishing effect of El Nino which extended the production. Generally monsoon season in Malaysia is June to September. Due to extension of monsoon peak production will end in October.

Malaysia is stopping undocumented workers from Indonesia, which has resulted in labor shortage in medium term. Malaysia intends to bring some workers from Bangladesh to tide over the situation.

Palm oil production in Malaysia has peaked in July and is not expected to gain much in September as production growth slows. Lower growth of production will not pressurize stocks in medium term.



Agriwatch expects that palm oil end stocks will rise at a lower than expected pace in coming months which will reduce the downside of palm oil in 2017.

Imports from EU were less than last month as EU is pressurizing governments in the Union to purchase less palm oil from Malaysia and Indonesia as both the countries are destroying rain forests for palm plantations.

Increase in import duty on palm oil by India is not going to depress palm oil imports in near term. Malaysia is expected to change its policy to push exports. Inverted tax structure of Malaysia on exports of palm oil still benefits refiners in the country.

Higher buying by India and China will decrease palm oil stocks in Malaysia and support prices of palm oil in near term.

Palm oil stocks will rise slowly compared to rise in production.

Palm oil production loss in 2016 will recover completely in 2017 with Malaysia producing 19-20 MMT and Indonesia at 35-36 MMT.

Weak ringgit will support exports of palm oil from Malaysia. Ringgit has retraced from highs reached in August and further depreciation will support palm oil prices.

Palm oil imports are expected to be weak in medium term in India on low premium of soy oil and sunflower oil over palm oil. India is a price sensitive country, which may shift demand away from palm oil. India is importing more RBD palmolein from Malaysia, as RBD palmolein prices quoted on India ports is lower than Indonesia CPO. India is world's largest importer of soy and palm oil.

Lower oilseed crop in India in 2017-18 will decrease production of edible oil in its domestic market and increase imports.

Production of palm oil in Indonesia lost in 2016 will be fully recovered in 2017. GAPKI estimates palm oil production to exceed 35 MMT in 2017. New planting in 2013 will support palm oil production in Indonesia.

MPOB expects improvement of palm oil production in Malaysia to pre El Nino levels.

Aggressive pricing of RBD palmolein by Malaysia compared to Indonesia CPO has helped exports from Malaysia, reduced stocks of palm oil in Malaysia, and supported prices.

Malaysia increased palm oil export duty to 6 percent for September, as Malaysian government intends to keep inverted tax structure to gain market share from Indonesia.

Indonesia has kept palm export duties unchanged at zero as it expects palm oil prices to miss certain thresholds. Indonesia biodiesel mandate will consume incremental production in medium term in 2017.

Higher competitive oils will support palm oil prices.

Rise in crude oil prices will support palm oil prices in near term. Prices are in range.

- According to Malaysia Palm Oil Board (MPOB), Malaysia's August palm oil stocks rose 8.79 percent to 19.42 lakh tons compared to 17.84 lakh tons in July. Production of palm oil in August fell 0.90 percent to 18.11 lakh tons compared to 18.27 lakh tons in July. Exports of palm oil in August rose 6.43 percent to 14.88 lakh tons compared to 13.98 lakh tons in July. Imports of palm oil in August fell 21.34 percent to 0.42 lakh tons compared to 0.47 lakh tons in July. Rise in palm oil end stocks in August was above analyst's estimates. Exports growth improved in August due to higher buying by India and China.
- According to cargo surveyor Societe Generale de Surveillance (SGS), Malaysia's September palm oil exports rose 10.0 percent to 1,384,665 compared to 1,259,240 tons last month. Top buyers are China at 227,764 tons (184,750 tons), European Union at 195,869 tons (248,008 tons), India at 156,675 tons (180,940 tons), Pakistan at 106,540 tons (18,500 tons) and United States at 66,840 tons (49,250 tons). Values in brackets are figures of last month.
- According to cargo surveyor Intertek Testing Services (ITS), Malaysia's September palm oil exports rose 10.4 percent to 1,372,990 tons compared to 1,243,361 tons last month. Top buyers were China at 320,512 tons (204,450 tons), European Union at 292,155 tons (321,325 tons) and India & Subcontinent at 261,675 tons (164,750 tons). Values in brackets are figures of last month.
- According to China's General Administration of Customs (CNGOIC), China's August palm oil imports rose 3.81 percent to 4.19 lakh tons compared to August 2016. Year to date imports of palm oil rose 7.51 percent to 27.97 lakh tons compared to corresponding period last year. Imports from Indonesia in August rose 25.12 percent to 2.37 lakh tons compared to August 2016. Year to date imports of palm oil from Indonesia rose 10.58 percent to 17.56 lakh tons compared to corresponding period last year. Imports from Malaysia in August fell 15.19 percent to 1.26 lakh tons compared to August 2016. Year to date imports rose 3.21 percent from Malaysia to 10.50 lakh tons compared to corresponding period last year.
- Policy update- According to Malaysia Palm Oil Board (MPOB), Malaysia increased October crude palm oil export duty to at 6.0 percent from 5.5 percent in September. Tax is calculated at reference price of 2,754.18 ringgit (\$657.32) per ton. Tax is calculated above 2,250 ringgit starting from 4.5 percent to a maximum of 8.5 percent.

According to Indonesia trade ministry, Indonesia keeps October crude palm oil export duty to zero, unchanged from last month. This is the sixth consecutive month of zero tax. Tax is not charged if prices at or below USD 750 per ton.

Previous updates

- According to Malaysia Palm Oil Board (MPOB), Malaysia's July palm oil stocks rose 16.83 percent to 17.84 lakh tons compared to 15.27 lakh tons in June. Production of palm oil in July rose 20.67 percent to 18.27 lakh

tons compared to 15.14 lakh tons in June. Exports of palm oil in July rose 1.31 percent to 13.98 lakh tons compared to 13.80 lakh tons in June. Imports of palm oil in July rose 8.5 percent to 0.47 lakh tons compared to 0.43 lakh tons in June. Rise in palm oil end stocks in July is due to steady rise in production after workers returned from Ramadan holidays. Exports growth slowed in July due to lower buying by India and China.

- According to cargo surveyor Societe Generale de Surveillance (SGS), Malaysia's September 1-25 palm oil exports rose 15.6 percent to 1,105,555 compared to 956,547 tons in corresponding period last month. Top buyers are China at 196,939 tons (121,600 tons), European Union at 182,369 tons (176,438 tons), India at 121,200 tons (161,940 tons), Pakistan at 64,800 tons (0.0 tons) and United States at 54,750 tons (45,750 tons). Values in brackets are figures of corresponding period last month.
- According to cargo surveyor Intertek Testing Services (ITS), Malaysia's September 1-25 palm oil exports rose 16.1 percent to 1,085,116 tons compared to 934,544 tons in corresponding period last month. Top buyers were China at 248,932 tons (147,850 tons), India & Subcontinent at 229,216 tons (248,570 tons) and European Union at 196,000 tons (110,250 tons). Values in brackets are figures of corresponding period last month.
- According to China's General Administration of Customs (CNGOIC), China's July palm oil imports fell 40.54 percent to 1.98 lakh tons compared to July 2016. Year to date imports of palm oil rose 8.19 percent to 23.78 lakh tons compared to corresponding period last year. Imports from Indonesia in July fell 57.6 percent to 0.72 lakh tons compared to July 2016. Year to date imports of palm oil from Indonesia rose 8.6 percent to 15.09 lakh tons compared to corresponding period last year. Imports from Malaysia in July fell 22.88 percent to 1.26 lakh tons compared to July 2016. Year to date imports rose 8.09 percent from Malaysia to 8.69 lakh tons compared to corresponding period last year.
- Policy update- According to Malaysia Palm Oil Board (MPOB), Malaysia kept September crude palm oil export duty unchanged at 5.5 percent. Tax is calculated at reference price of 2,677.91 ringgit (\$623.57) per ton. Tax is calculated above 2,250 ringgit starting from 4.5 percent to a maximum of 8.5 percent.

According to Indonesia trade ministry, Indonesia keeps September crude palm oil export duty to zero, unchanged from last month. Tax is not charged if prices are at or below USD 750 per ton. Indonesia kept export duty at zero as it expects that prices will miss certain thresholds

- **Price Outlook:** We expect CPO Kandla 5% to trade in the price band of Rs 510-570 per 10 Kg.

Balance Sheet- Palm Oil (quarterly), India

Fig. in million tons

	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17-F	Nov-Jan	Feb-Apr	May-July	July-Oct-F
Opening Stock	1.20	1.74	1.20	1.20	1.19	1.22	1.11
Production	0.18	0.20	0.20	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05
Imports	9.54	8.53	9.21	2.14	2.17	2.23	2.67
Total Supply	10.92	10.47	10.61	3.39	3.41	3.50	3.83
Consumption	9.18	9.27	9.55	2.20	2.20	2.39	2.77
Ending Stocks	1.74	1.20	1.06	1.19	1.22	1.11	1.06

Source: AW estimates

Oil year- November-October

Highlights

- Prices of palm oil in 2016-17 are expected to be firm on lower carryout in oil year 2015-16.
- Imports are expected to be higher in 2016-17 compared to last year on lower imports duty compared to other edible oils.
- Carryout stocks of oil year 2015-16 are 1.20 million tons on lower imports.
- Carryout of 2016-17 is lower than 2015-16 due to higher consumption of palm oil.
- Carry out of third quarter of oil year 2016-17 will be lower than second quarter of oil year 2016-17.

Rapeseed oil: Domestic Market Fundamentals

➤ Rapeseed oil featured weak at various markets on weak demand and. Prices of expeller mustard oil closed higher at benchmark market of Kota. Prices of rapeseed expeller fell in Jaipur, Neewai, Ganganagar, Kolkata, Mumbai and New Delhi while it rose in Kota and Hapur. Kacchi Ghani fell across board in India except Hapur where prices remained unchanged. Rapeseed (Canola) oil prices rose in September.

➤ Agriwatch view: Rapeseed oil prices traded weak in the month of September in various markets in India on weak demand.

However, prices are expected to rise ahead of Diwali.

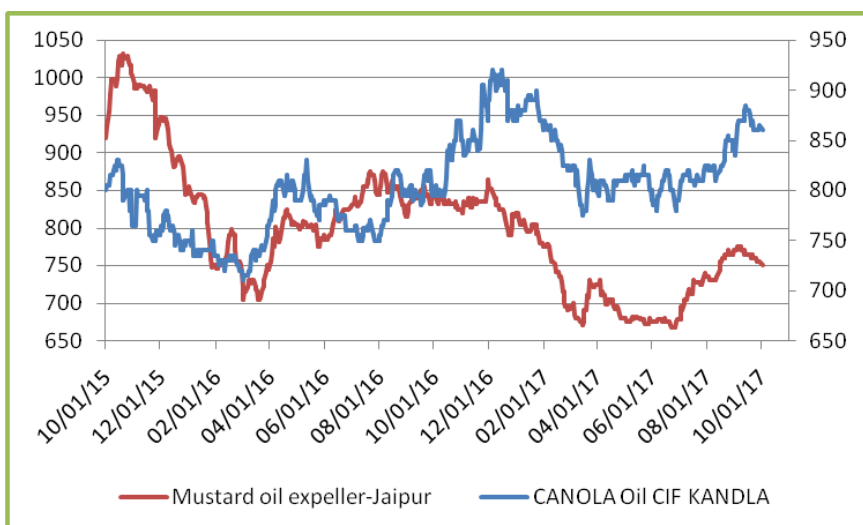
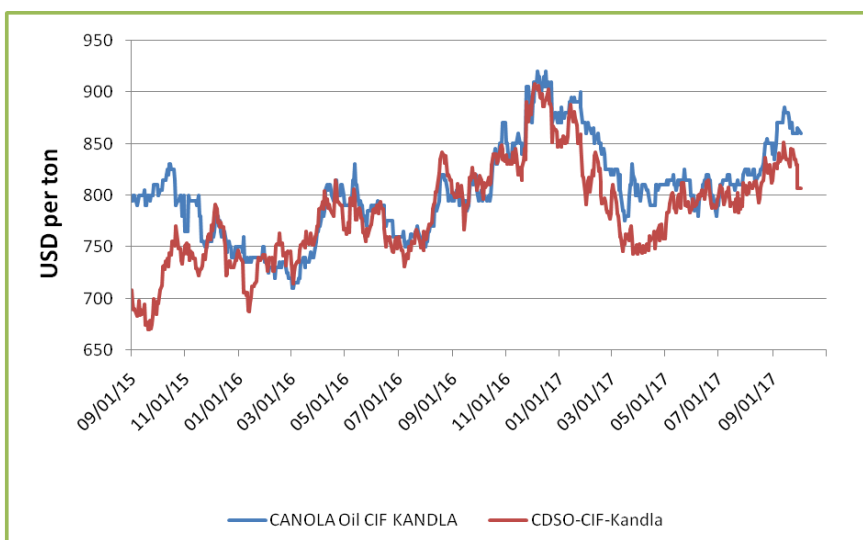
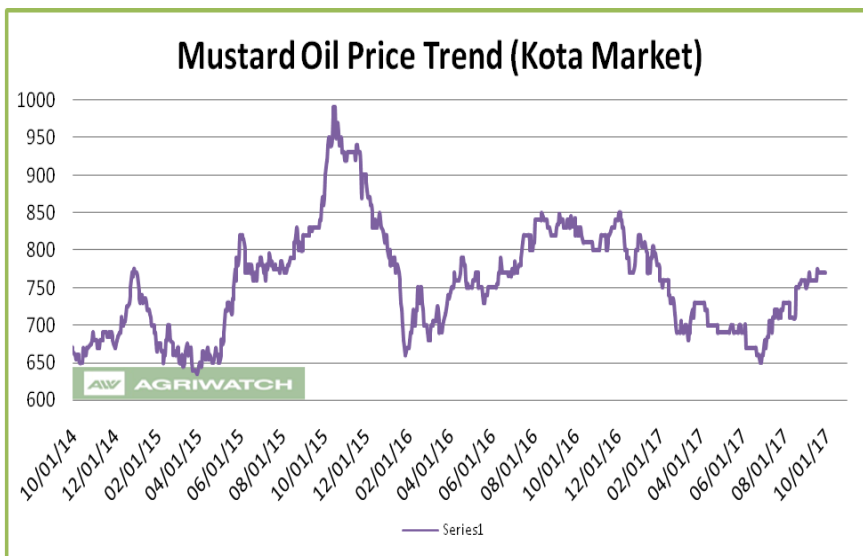
Very good rapeseed-mustard crop in current oil year will improve supplies of rapeseed oil in long run.

Agriwatch pegged rapeseed-mustard oil crop at 6.8 MMT on higher crop of rapeseed in MY 2017-18.

Stockists and traders are adequately stocked against weak demand has led to lower prices of rapeseed oil.

Demand has weakened at higher prices. Traders have slowed stocking as quotes are higher.

Rapeseed (Canola) oil prices rose in September.



Above chart shows that Canola oil prices mirror rapeseed expeller oil prices. So, and rise in canola oil prices will support mustard expeller prices.

Below chart shows prices of canola oil at CNF markets are closely following soy oil-CNF so weakness in soy oil will drag canola oil lower in CNF markets which

Prices of rapeseed oil are expected to trade sideways to firm on increased demand, rise in rapeseed prices, seasonal uptrend of prices and rise in competitive oils prices.

- India imported 0.45 lakh tons of rapeseed (Canola) oil in August 2017 v/s 0.48 lakh tons in August 2016. Imports were 2.40 lakh tons in the period (November 2016-August 2017) compared to 3.04 lakh tons in corresponding period last oil year: SEA
- CIF Canola oil premium over soybean oil is hovering at USD 51 (USD 35 last month) as on October 3, 2017
- Currently, RM oil at Jaipur market (expeller) is offered at Rs 750 (Rs 770) per 10 Kg and at Kota market is quoted around Rs 770 (Rs 750) per 10 kg as on October 4, 2017. Values in brackets are figures of last month.
- We expect RM seed oil prices to trade sideways to firm tone in the coming days.

Price Outlook: We expect Rapeseed oil (Kota) to trade in the price band of Rs 700-820 per 10 Kg.

Balance Sheet- Rapeseed Oil, India

Fig. in lakh tons

	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17-F
	1.32	1.49	1.73	3.86	1.39	1.41
Production	22.68	25.02	26.78	20.16	21.24	25.08
Imports	0.91	0.13	2.00	3.70	3.50	4.00
Total Supply	24.91	26.64	30.52	27.72	26.13	30.49
Exports	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Consumption	23.41	24.91	26.66	26.33	24.72	28.66
Ending Stocks	1.49	1.73	3.86	1.39	1.41	1.83

Source: AW estimates

Oil year- November-October

➤ **Highlights**

- Prices of rapeseed oil in 2016-17 are expected to be weak on higher carryout in oil year 2015-16.
- Rapeseed oil production is higher in oil year 2016-17 on higher rapeseed crop.
- Higher oil production in 2016-17 is due to higher marketable surplus of rapeseed resulting in higher crush.
- Carryout stocks of oil year 2015-16 is 1.41 lakh tons on lower rapeseed oil production.
- Carryout of 2016-17 is higher than 2015-16 due to higher production and import of rapeseed oil.

Sunflower oil: Domestic Market Fundamentals

- Sunflower oil featured uptrend at its benchmark market in Chennai during the month of September on firm demand. Prices closed higher in Hyderabad while it remained unchanged in Kakinada at the end of month. Prices rose in Mumbai and Kandla/Mudra. Sunflower expeller prices rose in Erode, Latur and Chellakere

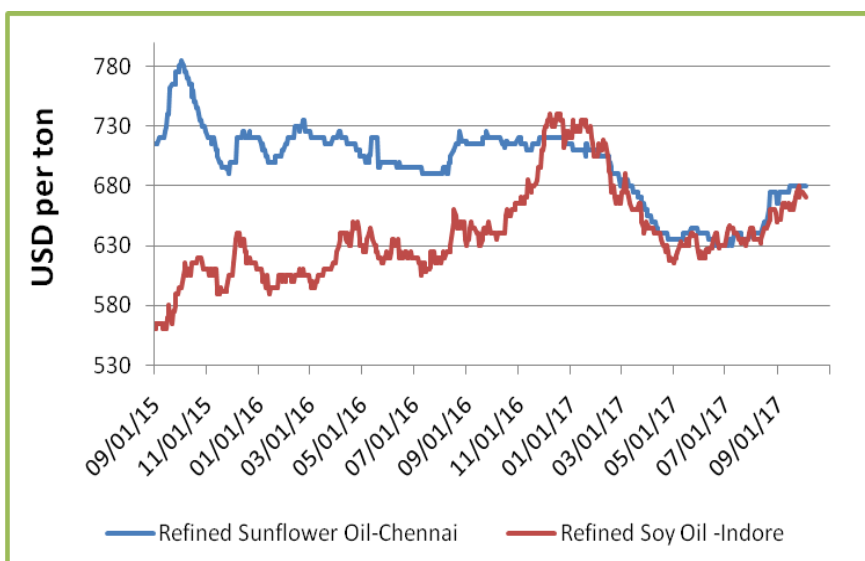
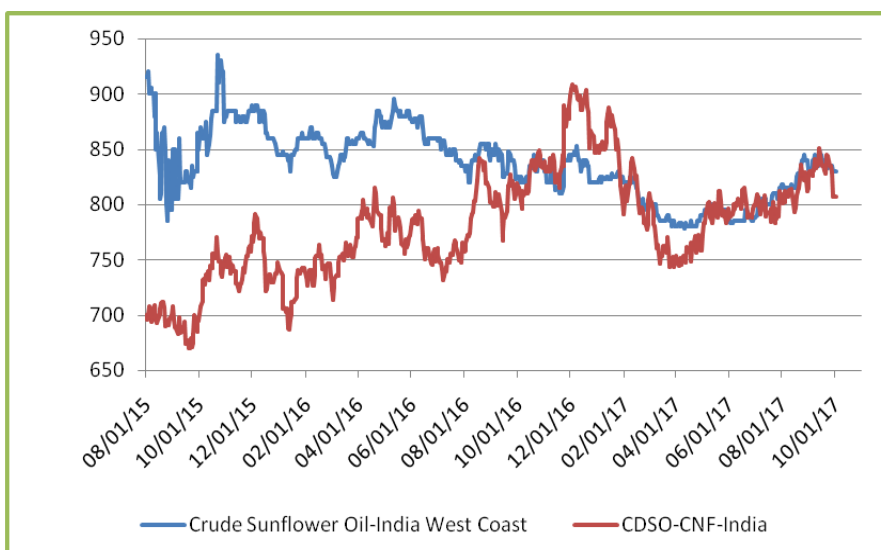
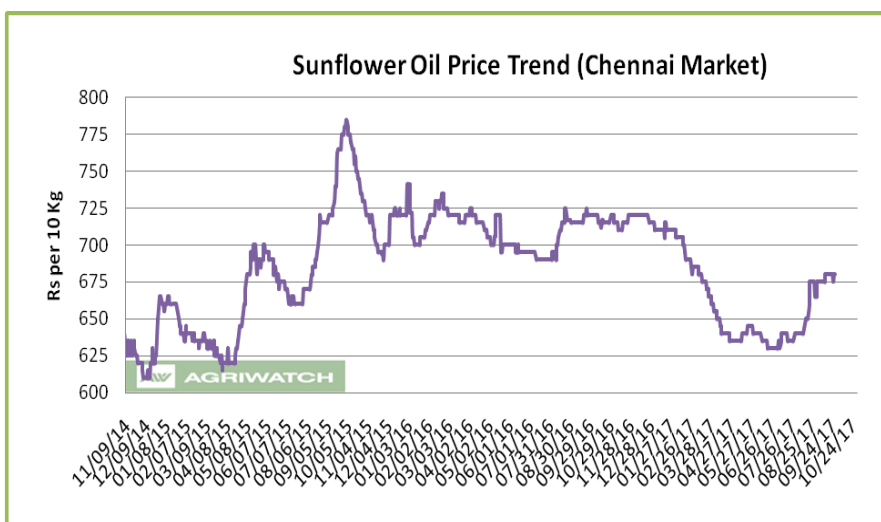
while it closed lower in Hyderabad.

- Agriwatch view: Sunflower prices rose in month of September at its benchmark market of Chennai on firm demand.

Prices of sunflower oil rose in domestic market while it fell at CNF markets indicating firm demand of sunflower oil in Indian markets.

Sunflower oil imports in the month of August were higher compared to August 2016 and stocks at ports and pipelines fell indicating firm demand.

Sunflower oil is stocked at Indian ports to take advantage when prices of sunflower oil recovers as crude sunflower is trading at low premium over CDSO at CNF markets.



Appreciation of Indian rupee has made imports of sunflower oil dearer in India, which will reflect in coming months.

Supply has improved in markets as imports rose 40 percent in oil year 2016-17 (November-August). Imports of sunflower oil will show steady rise in coming months due to low premium of sunflower oil over CDSO and CPO.

Low premium of crude sunflower

oil over CDSO in CNF markets will prices in medium term. Imports are expected to be higher in September as crude sunflower oil premium over CDSO CNF is very low. Second chart from above shows crude sunflower oil premium over CDSO is very low which will support imports and underpin prices.

Third chart from above shows that sunflower oil prices have correlated to soy oil after November 2016.

Prices rose on rise in prices of palm oil and soy oil.

Refiners and stockists are stocking as sunflower oil premium over soy oil is low at USD 16 (USD 17 last month).

Prices of sunflower oil in domestic markets are trading at marginal premium over soy oil in domestic market at Rs 14 per 10 kg compared price Rs 13 per 10 kg in July. Above chart shows how soy oil has behaved compared to sunflower oil.

Prices rose on seasonal uptrend of prices.

In domestic market, demand is expected to improve in medium term as prices of sunflower oil is trading at low premium over soy oil despite sunflower oil being superior oil.

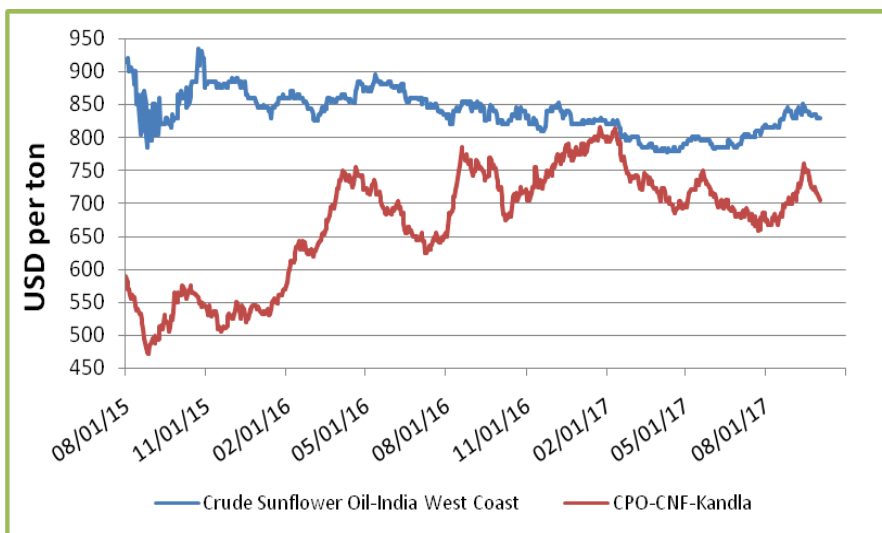
Sunflower oil prices are expected to improve on seasonal uptrend of prices in medium term.

On the international front, record production of sunflower oil in Ukraine will dampen sunflower oil prices in international markets which will increase imports in medium term.

Prices of sunflower oil in international markets are expected to trade at low premium over soy oil and premium over palm oil will increase in medium term. CSFO CNF India West coast premium over CDSO India West coast fell to USD 7 from USD 17 per ton last month.

Prices are expected to improve on seasonal uptrend of prices, improvement in demand at lower prices, low premium of sunflower oil over soy oil and lower carryout in August-October period. Prices of sunflower oil are expected to remain in a range with upwards bias in October.

Prices are expected to trade sideways to firm in medium term.



- All India sowing of sunflower has reached 1.37 lakh hectares as on 29.09.2017 compared to 1.69 lakh hectares in the corresponding period last year.
- Sunflower oil import scenario – According to SEA, India imported 1.33 lakh tons of crude sunflower oil during August 2017 v/s 1.13 lakh tons in August 2016, higher by 17.7 percent y-o-y. India imported 18.43 lakh tons of crude sunflower oil (November 2016-August 2017) compared to 13.16 lakh tons in corresponding period last oil year, higher by 40 percent.
- According to State Statistics Service of Ukraine, sunflower oil production in the period January-August of 2017, production of crude sunflower oil rose to 3.337 MMT, 38.3 percent higher in the corresponding period last year. In August, Ukraine produced 1.53 lakh tons of sunflower oil, down 51 percent compared to July 2017 while 3 time above August 2016.
- CIF sunflower oil prices (Ukraine origin) at west coast of India quoted around USD 825 (USD 832) per ton for Oct delivery, ND delivery is offered at USD 840 (USD 835) per ton and JFM delivery is quoted at USD 825 per ton as on Oct 3, 2017. Last month, CIF sun oil (Ukraine origin) August monthly average was around USD 837.1 (USD 825.42 in August 2017) per ton. Values in brackets are figures of last month.
- Prices are likely to stay in the range of USD 800-850 per ton in the medium term. CIF Sunflower oil-CNF premium against CDSO CNF had weakened from last month and is hovering at USD 16 per ton versus USD 17 per ton previous month.
- Currently, refined sunflower oil at Chennai market is offered at Rs 680 (Rs 665) per 10 Kg, and at Hyderabad market, it is offered at Rs 684 (Rs 665) per 10 kg as on October 4, 2017. Values in brackets are figures of last month.
- We expect sunflower oil prices to trade sideways to firm tone in the coming days.

Price Outlook: We expect sunflower oil (Chennai) to trade in the price band of Rs 640-720 per 10 Kg.

Balance Sheet- Sunflower Oil (quarterly), India
Fig. in lakh tons

	2015-16	2016-17-F	Nov-Jan	Feb-Apr	May-July-F	Aug-Oct-F
Opening Stock	2.07	2.02	2.02	3.21	4.71	4.82
Production	1.12	0.96	0.18	0.14	0.32	0.32
Imports	15.16	21.22	5.52	6.26	4.88	4.56
Total Supply	18.35	24.20	7.71	9.61	9.91	9.70
Exports	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Consumption	16.33	19.60	4.51	4.90	5.09	5.09
Ending Stocks	2.02	4.61	3.21	4.71	4.82	4.61

Source: AW estimates

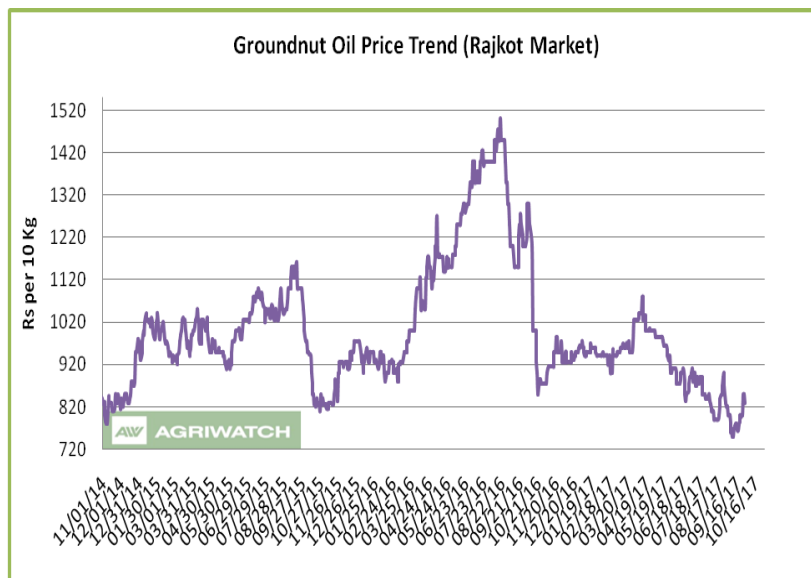
Oil year- November-October

Highlights

- Prices will be weak in higher carry out for oil year 2016-17 compared to of 2015-16.
- Sunflower oil production is expected to be lower in oil year 2016-17 on lower sunflower crop.
- Carryout stocks of oil year 2015-16 is 2.02 lakh tons on higher sunflower oil imports.
- Carryout of 2016-17 is higher than 2015-16 due to higher imports.

Groundnut oil: Domestic Market Fundamentals

- Groundnut oil featured downtrend during the month in review at its benchmark market in Rajkot on buying at lower quotes and firm. Prices closed lower in Chennai and New Delhi while it closed higher in Mumbai. Prices closed higher in Jamnagar and Gondal at the end of the month. Groundnut oil expeller closed lower in Hyderabad.
- Agriwatch view: Groundnut oil prices increased in September on buying at lower quotes and firm demand.



Prices of groundnut oil recovered from 3-year lows, which was just above other oils despite being superior oil.

Rains in the month of August and September have been beneficial for groundnut in groundnut growing regions of Gujarat which led to lower groundnut prices.

Prices of groundnut in the month of September recovered from lows due to announcement by Gujarat government to procure groundnut at Rs 900/20 kg led to recovery on groundnut prices. There is market expectation of rise in prices of groundnut ahead of harvest.

Harvest of groundnut will start after Diwali and quality of crop is good. Sowing of groundnut in the state of Gujarat was marginally lower than last year.

Firm retail demand led to rise in prices of groundnut oil.

Weak palm oil and soy oil prices supported prices.

Demand has recovered due to demand ahead of Diwali.

Retail demand could further support buying at lower quotes.

Low prices of groundnut oil will support buying by stockists and traders.

Good rains in Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh in near term is beneficial to groundnut crop in South India.

Increase in import duty on edible oils has supported groundnut prices. Groundnut prices traded below MSP for long period when government decided to intervene and support prices.

Government decision to allow bulk exports of edible oil has little impact on exports as prices of Indian groundnut oil is higher compared to other countries.

Stockists and traders have increased offtake as they feel that prices are at good levels.

There could be some bargain buying in coming days

Prices are expected to trade firm on firm demand, firm groundnut prices, rise in competitive oil prices, and firm activity in cash markets.

Prices are expected to trade sideways to firm.

- The Gujarat government has stated to procure groundnut at Rs 900 per 20 kg against current price Rs 700-750 per 20 kg. The government will procure through NAFED, Gujarat Cooperative Oilseeds Growers' Federation Ltd (Grofed) and Gujcomasol centers. The procurement will commence from October 25, 2017. Gujarat received good rainfall which has led to good oilseed crop in the state. Groundnut area has dipped marginally in Gujarat at 16.26 lakh acres as on 29.09.2017 compared to 16.44 lakh acres in the corresponding period last year.
- All India sowing of groundnut reached 41.58 lakh hectares as on 29.09.2017 compared to 46.95 lakh hectares in corresponding period last year. Sowing in top producing state of Gujarat reported marginal decrease while states of Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka.
- On the price front, currently the groundnut oil prices in Rajkot is hovering near Rs 8,300 (8,200) per quintal and quoting at Rs 7,900 (Rs 8,600) per quintal in Chennai market.
- Groundnut oil prices are likely to trade with a sideways to firm tone in the coming days.

Price Outlook: We expect Groundnut oil (Rajkot) to trade in the price band of Rs 750-900 per 10 Kg.

Balance Sheet- Groundnut Oil (quarterly), India

Fig. in lakh tons

	2015-16	2016-17-F	Nov-Jan	Feb-Apr	May-July	Aug-Oct-F
Opening stocks	0.31	0.25	0.25	0.91	0.97	1.11
Oil availability (Production)	2.32	8.04	2.95	2.41	1.34	1.34
Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply	2.63	8.29				
Quarterly add-on			2.95	2.41	1.34	1.34
Exports	0.30	0.30	0.05	0.10	0.05	0.10
Consumption	2.08	6.80	2.24	2.24	1.16	1.16
End stocks	0.25	1.19	0.91	0.97	1.11	1.19

Source: AW estimate

Oil year-November-October

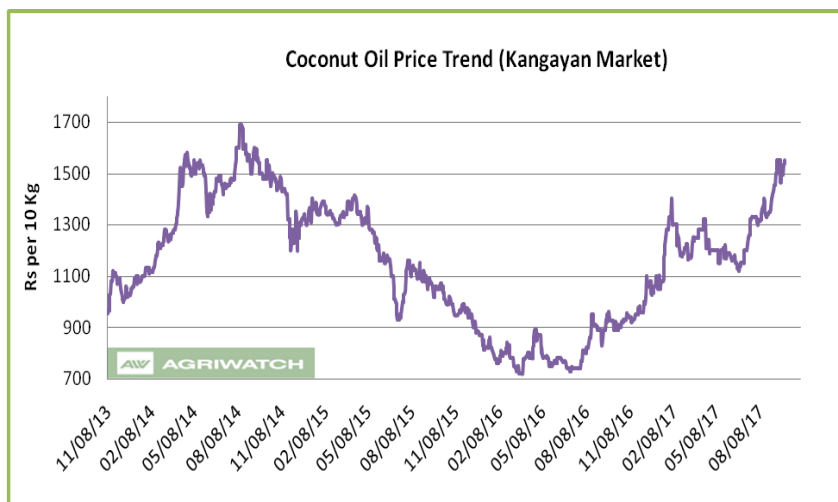
Highlights

- Groundnut oil production is expected to be higher in oil year 2016-17 on higher groundnut crop.
- Higher oil production in 2016-17 is due to higher marketable surplus of groundnut seed resulting in higher crush.
- Carryout stocks of oil year 2015-16 is 0.25 lakh tons on lower groundnut oil production.
- Carryout stocks of oil year 2016-17 is 1.19 lakh tons on higher groundnut oil production.
- Higher supply of groundnut oil in 2016-17 is due to higher marketable surplus.
- Carryout of 2016-17 is higher than 2015-16 due to higher production of groundnut oil.

Coconut oil: Domestic Market Fundamentals

- Coconut oil featured uptrend at its benchmark market in Kangeyan on firm copra prices. Prices rose in Kochi at the end of the month.
- Agriwatch view: Prices of coconut oil rose in the month of September on rise in prices of copra.

Due to wet monsoon season in September, copra supply weakened and coconut production suffered as wet copra was unfit for crushing.



Rise in prices of copra led to rise in prices of coconut oil. Higher raw material prices led to rise in prices of end product.

Supply constraint of copra was the reason for firm prices of coconut oil.

Demand has weakened due to higher prices of coconut oil.

Rise in palm oil prices supported the rise.

Recent rains in Kerala and Tamil Nadu has led to the expectation of better coconut crop in long term as two successive droughts in Tamil Nadu and Kerala led to weak supply of copra.

Corporate demand which accounts for 80 percent of demand has weakened.

Supply of milling copra is weak copra is weak as traders are holding stocks in expectation of higher prices. Coconut growing areas of Tamil Nadu has heavy rains in Tamil Nadu while deficit of rainfall has decreased in Kerala in current year. Key coconut growing regions of Tamil Nadu and Kerala have suffered due to deficit of rains for last two years.

Milling copra stocks are over in market. Old copra stocks are being released as prices are lucrative. Ball copra is being used for crushing which has surprised market participants and Coconut development board.

Coconut harvest is progressing at slower pace as it is despite peak season of harvest.

Coconut oil is costliest domestic edible oil, which will weaken demand.

Demand from North India is firm.

Export demand has weakened due to higher prices of coconut oil which has made coconut oil uncompetitive in international markets. Moreover, appreciation of Rupee will dent export demand. Bulk exports of coconut oil have weakened while 5 liter packs are exported in higher quantities.

Weak supply of copra has led to lower crushing and weak supply of coconut oil which led to the rise in prices.

Millers are not getting copra from traders, leading to weak supply of coconut oil supporting fall.

Millers are not holding oil as they are not confident of prices and are depending on ready markets.

Traders and upcountry buyers are holding copra as they expect more rise in copra prices.

Higher prices of coconut oil for a long period will shift demand towards palm oil and will weaken demand of coconut oil in medium to long term. However, government measure to control adulteration of coconut oil has yielded positive results.

Moreover, lower prices and high supply of palm kernel oil have helped shift in demand pattern away from coconut oil. Demand is expected to shift away from coconut oil to palm oil if prices of coconut oil do not correct.

Price momentum of coconut oil is positive which will lead to higher prices in medium term.

Prices are expected to be weak in October on weak retail demand and weak demand from corporates, lower prices of copra and weak demand. Prices are expected to trade sideways to weak in medium term.

- On the price front, currently the coconut oil prices in Kochi is hovering near Rs 14,500 (13,200) per quintal, and quoting Rs 13,700 (13,300) per quintal in Erode market on August 31, 2017.
- Coconut oil prices may trade sideways to weak tone tracking weak demand in ready markets.

Price Outlook: We expect coconut oil (Erode) to trade in the price band of Rs 1400-1700 per 10 Kg.

Production and exports of coconut oil:

Estimated Production of Coconut Oil		
Month	Production (in lakh Tons)	Cumulative Production (in lakh Tons)
Jan-16	0.35	0.35
Feb-16	0.42	0.77
Mar-16	0.54	1.31
Apr-16	0.77	2.08
May-16	0.64	2.72
Jun-16	0.54	3.25
Jul-16	0.45	3.70
Aug-16	0.42	4.12
Sep-16	0.36	4.47
Oct-16	0.31	4.78
Nov-16	0.36	5.14
Dec-16	0.33	5.46

Source: Coconut Development Board

Coconut oil balance sheet
Qty in '000 MT

	2011- 2012	2012- 2013	2013- 2014	2014- 2015	2015- 2016
Opening Stock	20.90	89.33	41.60	9.78	18.15
Production	588.00	608.00	562.50	522.50	546.30
Imports	3.01	1.00	1.65	12.81	5.42
Exports	6.52	6.83	7.07	6.94	8.55
Consumption/Crushing	516.06	650.00	588.90	520.00	525.00
Ending stock	89.33	41.60	9.78	18.15	36.32

Source: Coconut Development Board
Coconut products exports from India
Qty in '000 MT

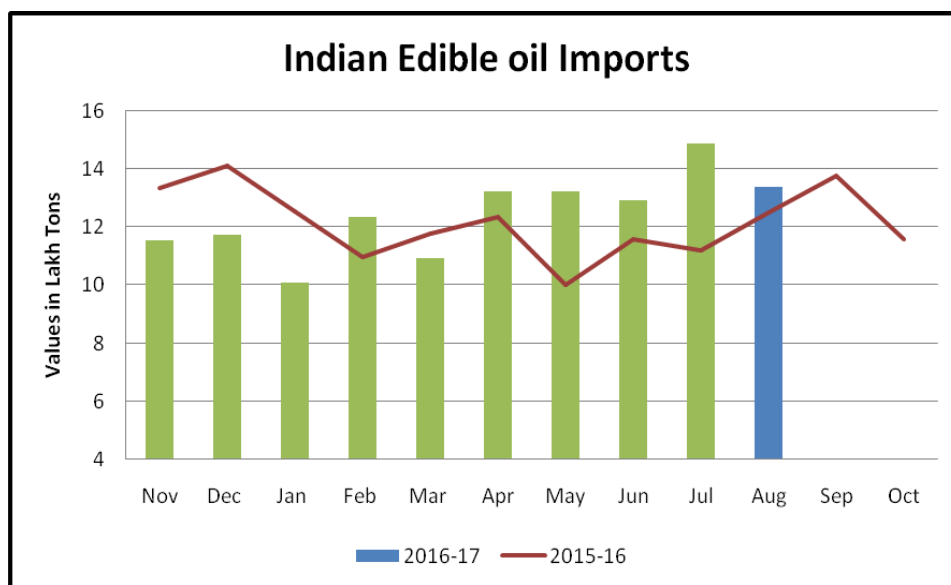
Export of Coconut Products from India							
Sl.No	Item	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17	
		Quantity (in MT)	Value (Rs in Crores)	Quantity (in MT)	Value (Rs in Crores)	Quantity (in MT)	Value (Rs in Crores)
1	Activated Carbon	54345.07	557.80	71672.71	747.56	85804.95	815.07
2	Coconut Oil (Refined oil and fractions)	7188.94	146.06	6731.12	138.16	17088.99	222.98
3	Coconut Dried excluding DC and Endocarp	66923.65	212.49	51802.54	145.85	26381.35	219.02
4	Coconut Oil (Crude oil and fractions)	27.63	0.51	75.43	1.80	16447.10	158.03
5	Desiccated Coconut	3243.82	26.41	3442.77	31.51	14907.47	147.71
6	Coconut Fresh excluding DC and Endocarp	29020.19	89.28	37467.06	112.79	51802.54	145.85
7	Copra	7284.49	80.93	4388.69	36.48	54132.48	142.41
8	Other Coconuts Excl Fresh and Dried & DC & Endocarp	11532.76	55.87	15446.50	71.11	33202.21	113.76
9	Shell Charcoal	27.90	59.60	8.82	26.05	28.31	68.40
10	Shell Charcoal (Other)	47.94	65.71	7.94	14.34	10.83	19.69
11	Fresh Endocarp	3680.97	10.64	2047.57	7.06	5416.14	13.54
12	Other Endocarp	488.69	2.37	390.18	1.88	1257.75	9.46
13	Shell unworked	574.83	3.34	330.35	2.20	183.30	1.66
14	Dried Endocarp	133.01	1.37	132.17	1.20	53850.67	0.08
15	Micellaneous	-	-	-	112.27	-	-
Total			1312.38		1450.24		2077.65

Source: DGCIS, Kolkata

Coconut products imports from India

Qty in '000 MT

Import of Coconut Products from India							
Sl.No	Item	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17	
		Quantity (in MT)	Value (Rs in Crores)	Quantity (in MT)	Value (Rs in Crores)	Quantity (in MT)	Value (Rs in Crores)
1	Coconut Oil (Refined oil and fractions)	3467.91	30.76	2759.81	22.57	9.08	0.37
2	Coconut Oil (Crude oil and fractions)	6205.34	49.43	2415.00	18.90		
3	Copra	281.00	2.03	290.30	2.06		
4	Other residues of coconut or copra	32.50	0.07	0.27	0.28		
5	Shell Charcoal	14.88	40.42	14.21	45.06	0.35	1.08
6	Shell Charcoal (Other)	0.38	1.35	3.46	1.29	2.06	2.26
7	Desiccated Coconut	246.07	3.71	65.50	0.67		
8	Oil Cake Solvent Extracted Variety			589.99	1.19	873.20	1.79
9	Shell unworked					69.31	0.13
10	Oil Cake Expeller Variety	88289.75	136.19	188921.63	286.81	164421.90	263.51
11	Button of Coconut Shell/Wood	24.29	0.59	41.09	1.19	43.12	1.46
Total			264.54		380.02		270.59
Source: DGCIS, Kolkata							

Indian Edible Oil Imports Scenario –:


As per Solvent Extractors' Association of India, India imported 14.42 million tons of veg. oils in the 2014/15 oil year. However, edible oils imports were 14.57 million tons 2015-16 (November 2015-October 2016). Edible oils (including CPO, CDSO, CSFO, and RBD Palmolein) imports for August is pegged at 13.37 lakh tons.

Indian Supply and Demand Scenario:

Balance sheet of Indian Edible Oil	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17-F	% Change
Value in million tons				
Beginning Stock	1.49	2.77	1.98	-28.54
Production	7.55	6.78	8.24	21.63
Imports	14.42	14.57	15.01	3.00
Total Supply	23.46	24.12	25.23	4.61
Exports	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
Total Demand(Consumption)	20.68	22.13	23.24	5.00
Ending Stock	2.77	1.98	1.99	0.27

* Value in million tons

Balance Sheet Highlights

Net edible oil output is likely to be 8.24 million tons (up 21.63 percent y-o-y basis) in 2016-17 led by higher oilseed sowing in Kharif and Rabi season in the current oil year.

On import front, edible oil imports seen at 15.01 million tons for 2016/17 oil year v/s 14.57 million tons last year.

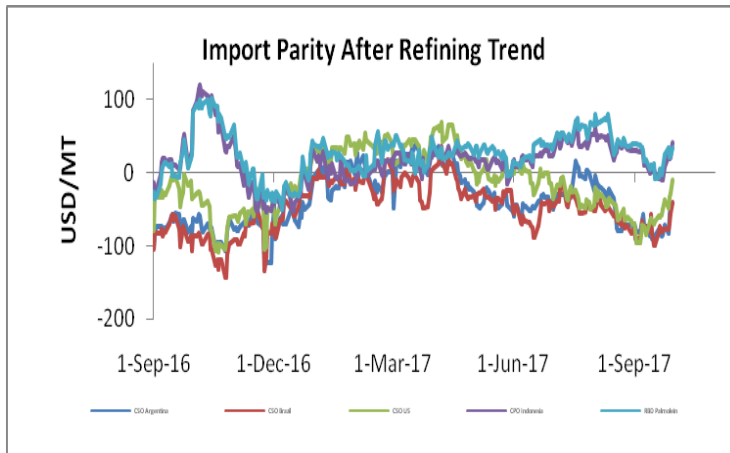
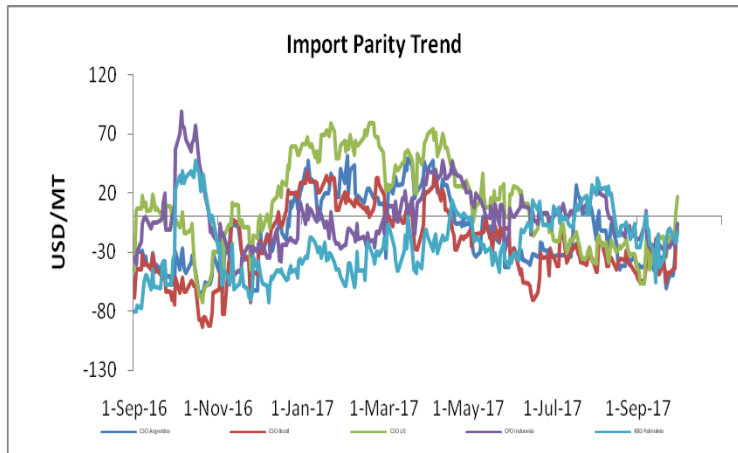
On the consumption side, India's edible oil consumption for 2016-17 oil year seen at 23.24 million tons, up 5 percent from last year. Ending stocks are projected higher compared to 2015-16 at 1.99 million tons.

Note - Values in Mln. Tons, Oil year (Nov.-Oct.) *Including Production of Groundnut, Soy, Mustard, Sunflower, Sesame, Niger, Safflower, Cottonseed, Copra, Rice bran Oils. ** 2015-16- SEA of India & 2016-17 Agriwatch Estimates, *** (USDA estimates).

Landed Cost at the Indian Ports - Crude soy oil and Crude palm oil

Landed Cost Calculation as on 4/10/2017	CSO Argentina	CSO Brazil	CSO US	CPO Indonesia	RBD Palmolein
FOB USD per ton	755	754	714	683	685
Freight (USD/MT)	52	52	62	25	20.0
C & F	807.0	806.0	776.0	708.0	705.0
Weight loss (0.25% of FOB)	1.89	1.89	1.79	1.71	1.71
Finance charges (0.4% on CNF)	3.23	3.22	3.10	2.83	2.82
Insurance (0.3% of C&F)	2.42	2.42	2.33	2.12	2.12
CIF (Indian Port - Kandla)	815	814	783	715	712
Duty (Values in USD per tons)	148.93	148.93	148.93	111.45	197.00
GST (5% on duty) USD per ton	7.44625	7.44625	7.44625	5.5725	9.85
Exchange rate	65.28	65.28	65.28	65.28	65.28
Landed cost without customs duty in INR per ton	53173	53107	51128	46653	46456
Customs duty %	17.50%	17.50%	17.50%	15.00%	25.00%
Base import price	851	851	851	743	788
Fixed exchange rate by customs department	65.40	65.40	65.40	65.40	65.40
Duty component in INR per ton	9739.70	9739.70	9739.70	7288.83	12883.80
Clearing charges INR per ton	1200	1200	1200	1200	1200
Brokerage INR per ton	200	200	200	200	200
Total landed cost INR per ton	64313	64247	62268	55342	60740
Domestic Market price INR/ton Soy Degum Kandla/CPO Kandla/RBD Kandla	62400	62400	62400	54300	59000
Total landed cost USD per ton	985	984	954	848	930
Domestic Market price USD/tons Soy Degum Kandla/ CPO Kandla 5%	956	956	956	832	904
Parity INR/MT (Domestic - Landed)	-1913	-1847	132	-1042	-1740
Parity USD/MT (Domestic - Landed)	-29.30	-28.29	2.02	-15.96	-26.66
Source: Agriwatch					
Refining/ Processing Cost per MT	3200.00	3200.00	3200.00	4700.00
Freight to Inland location (Indore for soy and Delhi for Palm oil)	2500.00	2500.00	2500.00	2800.00	2800.00
Cost of Imported oil after refining/Processing	70012.64	69946.74	67968.10	62842.06	63540.15
Soy/Palm oil imported Price (Including tax)	73513.27	73444.07	71366.51	65984.17	66717.16
Loose price of Soy/Palm in Indore and Delhi market	70350.00	70350.00	70350.00	68250.00	68250.00
Parity after processing and Taxes (Rs per MT)	-3163.27	-3094.07	-1016.51	2265.83	1532.84
Parity after processing and Taxes (USD per MT)	-48.46	-47.40	-15.57	34.71	23.48
Source: Agriwatch					

Import Parity Trend

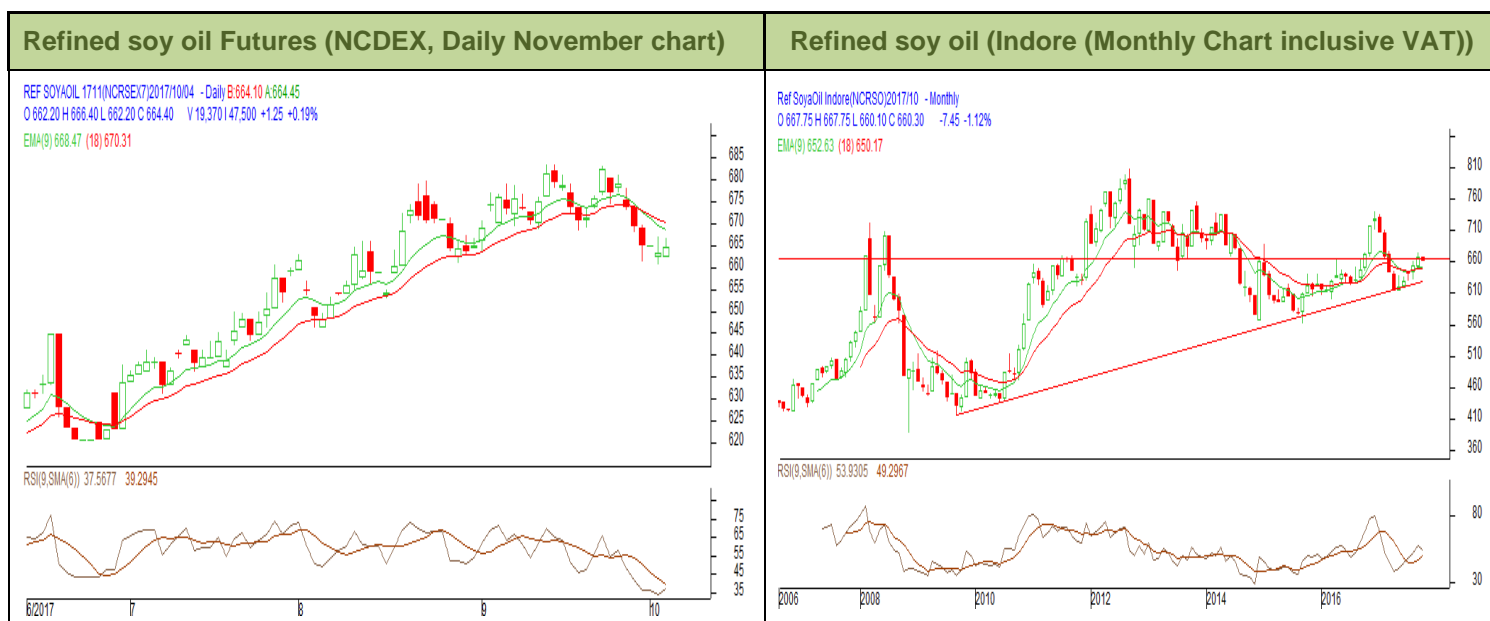


Import Parity after Refining in US dollar per tons (Monthly Average)

	CSO Argentina	CSO Brazil	CSO US	CPO Indonesia	RBD Palmolein
July, 2017	-16.51	-40.14	-31.08	42.06	54.69
Aug, 2017	-47.49	-58.95	-48.36	40.00	52.82
Sep, 2017	-74.80	-76.67	-61.72	12.31	17.63

Outlook:-

Import parity for CDSO Argentina and CDSO Brazil are in disparity due to costly imports. We expect CDSO import parity to remain in disparity in October. Parity in palm oil products may increase palm oil imports in the coming days.

Technical Analysis (Refined soy oil Monthly Charts)


Outlook – Prices are likely to trade sideways to firm tone in the days ahead. Investors are advised to buy refined soy oil (November contract) on dips.

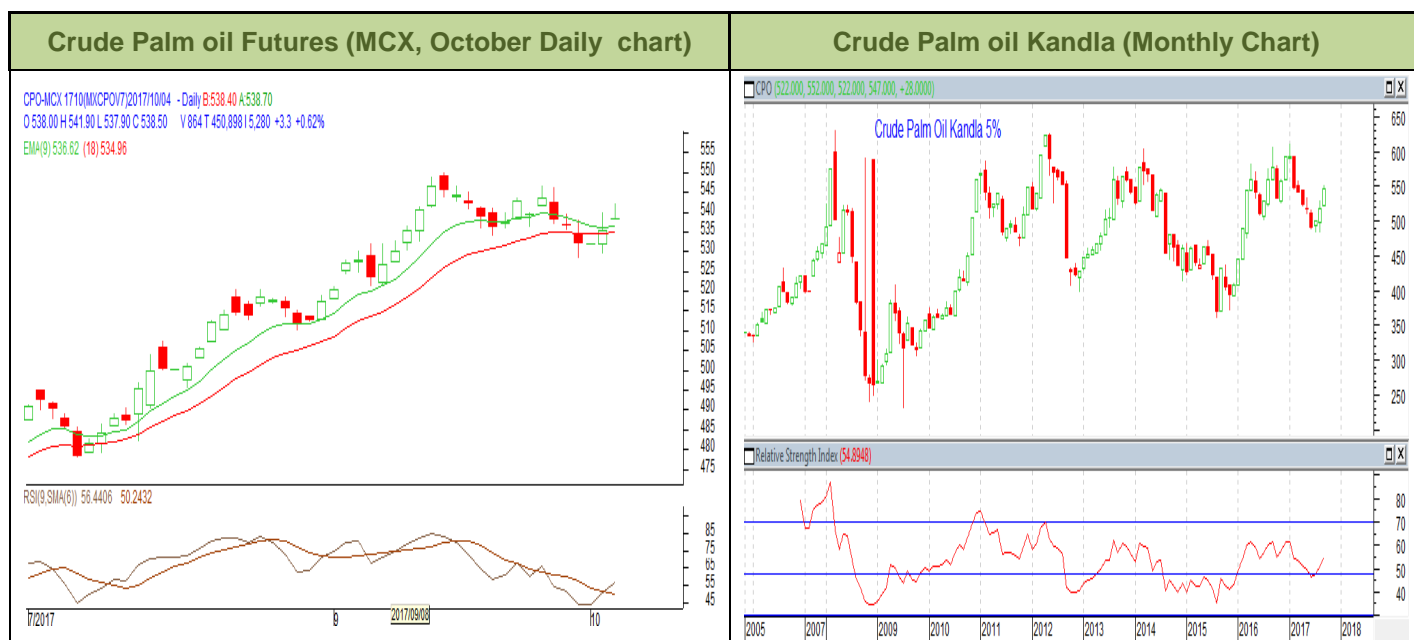
- Monthly chart of refined soy oil at NCDEX featured gains in the prices. We expect sideways to firm movement in the coming days.
- Any close below 640 in monthly chart will change the sentiment and bring prices to 620 levels.
- Expected price band for next month is 630-700 level in near to medium term. RSI, Stochastic and MACD are indicating uptrend at current levels.

Strategy: Market participants are advised to go long in RSO above 655 for a target of 675 and 680 with a stop loss at 645 on closing basis.

RSO NCDEX

Support and Resistance				
S2	S1	PCP	R1	R2
646.00	654.00	659.65	680.00	695.00

Spot Market outlook: Refined soy oil Indore (including VAT) is likely to stay in the range of 630-700 per 10 Kg.

Technical Analysis (Crude Palm oil Monthly Charts)


Outlook - Prices may trade with a sideways to firm tone in the coming days. Investors are advised to buy MCX CPO (October contract) on dips.

- Candlestick monthly chart of crude palm oil at MCX depicts rise in prices. We expect prices to feature sideways to firm tone in the near term.
- Any close below 500 in monthly chart might bring the prices to 480 levels.
- Expected price band for next month is 430-530 level in near to medium term. RSI along with Stochastic and MACD are indicating downtrend.

Strategy: Market participants are advised to go long in CPO above 535 for a target of 555 and 560 with a stop loss at 525 on closing basis.

CPO MCX

Support and Resistance				
S2	S1	PCP	R1	R2
490.00	509.00	538.3	546.00	557.00

Spot Market outlook: Crude palm oil Kandla is likely to stay in the range of 510-570 per 10 Kg.



Monthly spot prices comparison

Commodity	Centre	Prices(Per 10 Kg)		Change
		29-Sep-17	31-Aug-17	
Refined Soybean Oil	Indore	675	650	25
	Indore (Soy Solvent Crude)	645	622	23
	Mumbai	675	663	12
	Mumbai (Soy Degum)	635	617	18
	Kandla/Mundra	660	640	20
	Kandla/Mundra (Soy Degum)	630	610	20
	Kolkata	675	670	5
	Delhi	700	680	20
	Nagpur	728	708	20
	Rajkot	655	635	20
	Kota	665	650	15
	Hyderabad	690	680	10
	Akola	725	700	25
	Amrawati	725	700	25
	Bundi	660	650	10
	Jalna	733	708	25
	Alwar	NA	NA	-
	Solapur	728	708	20
	Dhule	730	710	20
Palm Oil	Kandla (Crude Palm Oil)	547	519	28
	Kandla (RBD Palm oil)	615	557	58
	Kandla RBD Pamolein	595	557	38
	Kakinada (Crude Palm Oil)	538	500	38
	Kakinada RBD Pamolein	592	560	32
	Haldia Pamolein	600	575	25
	Chennai RBD Pamolein	597	570	27
	KPT (krishna patnam) Pamolein	590	565	25
	Mumbai RBD Pamolein	605	585	20
	Delhi	650	620	30
	Rajkot	590	557	33
	Hyderabad	561	532	29
	Mangalore RBD Pamolein	597	570	27
	PFAD (Kandla)	440	430	10
	Refined Palm Stearin (Kandla)	480	455	25
Refined Sunflower Oil	Chennai	680	665	15
	Mumbai	715	710	5
	Mumbai(Expeller Oil)	635	630	5
	Kandla	695	685	10
	Kandla/Mundra (Crude)	NA	NA	-
	Hyderabad (Ref)	675	665	10

	Latur (Expeller Oil)	700	670	30
	Chellakere (Expeller Oil)	630	630	Unch
	Erode (Expeller Oil)	720	710	10
Groundnut Oil	Rajkot	830	820	10
	Chennai	790	860	-70
	Delhi	880	900	-20
	Hyderabad *	850	870	-20
	Mumbai	880	840	40
	Gondal	810	790	20
	Jamnagar	830	800	30
Rapeseed Oil/Mustard Oil	Jaipur (Expeller Oil)	755	765	-10
	Jaipur (Kacchi Ghani Oil)	785	796	-11
	Kota (Expeller Oil)	770	760	10
	Kota (Kacchi Ghani Oil)	770	790	-20
	Neewai (Kacchi Ghani Oil)	747	765	-18
	Neewai (Expeller Oil)	767	780	-13
	Bharatpur (Kacchi Ghani Oil)	780	795	-15
	Alwar (Kacchi Ghani Oil)	NA	NA	-
	Alwar (Expeller Oil)	NA	NA	-
	Sri-Ganga Nagar(Exp Oil)	740	765	-25
	Sri-Ganga Nagar (Kacchi Ghani Oil)	760	785	-25
	Mumbai (Expeller Oil)	760	785	-25
	Kolkata(Expeller Oil)	860	870	-10
	New Delhi (Expeller Oil)	768	770	-2
	Hapur (Expeller Oil)	825	800	25
	Hapur (Kacchi Ghani Oil)	880	880	Unch
	Agra (Kacchi Ghani Oil)	785	800	-15
Refined Cottonseed Oil	Rajkot	650	650	Unch
	Hyderabad	645	650	-5
	Mumbai	675	685	-10
	New Delhi	635	650	-15
Coconut Oil	Kangayan (Crude)	1450	1370	80
	Cochin	1590	1450	140
	Trissur	NA	NA	-
Sesame Oil	New Delhi	780	770	10
	Mumbai	NA	NA	-
Kardi	Mumbai	870	NA	-
Rice Bran Oil (40%)	New Delhi	510	500	10
Rice Bran Oil (4%)	Punjab	600	585	15
Rice Bran Oil (4%)	Uttar Pradesh	NA	NA	-
Malaysia Palmolein USD/MT	FOB	680	670	10

	CNF India	715	700	15
Indonesia CPO USD/MT	FOB	685	673	12
	CNF India	715	700	15
RBD Palm oil (Malaysia Origin USD/MT)	FOB	675	665	10
RBD Palm Stearin (Malaysia Origin USD/MT)	FOB	682	665	17
RBD Palm Kernel Oil (Malaysia Origin USD/MT)	FOB	1440	1335	105
Palm Fatty Acid Distillate (Malaysia Origin USD/MT)	FOB	635	628	7
Crude palm Kernel Oil India (USD/MT)	CNF India	1400	1290	110
Ukraine Origin CSFO USD/MT Kandla	CIF	830	832	-2
Rapeseed Oil Rotterdam Euro/MT	FOB	755	736	19
Argentina FOB (\$/MT)		28-Sep-17	30-Aug-17	Change
Crude Soybean Oil Ship		Unq	768	-
Refined Soy Oil (Bulk) Ship		Unq	795	-
Sunflower Oil Ship		Unq	740	-
Cottonseed Oil Ship		Unq	748	-
Refined Linseed Oil (Bulk) Ship		Unq	788	-
<i>* indicates including VAT</i>				

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