### COMMODITY DASHBOARD:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CROP</th>
<th>STATUS</th>
<th>BRIEF REASONS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TUR (Red Gram)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Concerns of rain/storms in Karnataka, Maharashtra and South Indian states, lower import volume and delay in extension of window for imports have lent support to tur market. Prices are currently near MSP; may not rise much in the short term as Nafed would start releasing stock before new crop hits market in mid Dec.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MOONG (Green Gram)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Prices may move further up with start of procurement and lower arrivals. There is lower availability of quality crop amid restricted selling by Nafed. Marked red to indicate that prices are ruling below MSP.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHANA</td>
<td></td>
<td>Improved offtake from millers at current price, and slower release by Nafed have lent support to chana market. The price may soon touch MSP, beyond which selling is expected by Nafed. That would limit the scope for further rise in prices.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GROUNDNUT</td>
<td></td>
<td>Good crop is expected from most of the producing regions. Andhra Pradesh crop is selling at further lower prices because of sub-optimal quality of arrivals and low kernel outturn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOMATO</td>
<td></td>
<td>Untimely rains in producing regions caused tomato arrivals to decline. This has resulted into prices remaining elevated. Prices to decline in coming weeks with increase in arrivals.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COTTON</td>
<td></td>
<td>New arrivals across India have started but due to weak demand the prices remained below MSP. Prices may continue below MSP till next week, after which CCI is expected to start procurement in Andhra Pradesh.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ONION</td>
<td></td>
<td>The cyclonic rainfall has severely affected the crop in Maharashtra and Karnataka which has disrupted the supply. Prices may stay higher than usual till the first week of February, though some respite is expected in December as Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat crops start arriving.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TURMERIC</td>
<td></td>
<td>Turmeric prices may not fall much from current levels as lower acreage is reported in Tamil Nadu due to lower rainfall at the time of sowing and acreage shift to cotton in Andhra Pradesh. Marked yellow as current prices are not remunerative enough for the farmers. If the prices do not improve by January, government support may be required.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>URAD (Black Gram)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Significant crop loss due to untimely rains in various states has propped up urad prices. Prices to stay above MSP even as government may relax import quota and sell the stocks held by NAFED.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POTATO</td>
<td></td>
<td>Potato prices are likely to remain slightly firm because of delay in fresh crop from Punjab and lesser acreage and delayed sowing of ”Kachha Alloo” pushing prices upward.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PADDY</td>
<td></td>
<td>Arrival of fresh crop starts in several parts of the country, thus prices would remain under pressure in first quarter. However, government’s procurement at MSP will keep the prices supported.</td>
</tr>
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</table>
Chilli Cold storage stocks are declining day by day. Expected lower ending stocks current year likely to keep the chilli prices supported in coming days even as new crop is likely to arrive January onwards.

Prices expected to remain steady in the coming week due to the support of export contracts apart from the weaker domestic demand.

Despite the arrival of new crop and import; prices are expected to remain above MSP amid persistent demand from feed makers.

Price situation is expected to remain comfortable for consumers on firm demand and strengthening global demand scenario.

Prices are likely to remain in comfortable range for consumers on firm demand and strengthening global demand scenario.

Prices may rise on firm demand. The prices are expected to remain in a comfortable range for consumers for the next few weeks.

Price is expected to rise on firm demand and rise in prices of competing oils.

**LEGEND:**

- **Red** | HIGH RISK - Strong need of intervention to protect farmers’ interests.
- **Orange** | HIGH RISK – Strong need of intervention to protect consumers’ interests.
- **Yellow** | POTENTIAL RISK - Needs close watching, possibility of moving to Red or Orange.
- **Green** | STABLE - No imminent risk of extreme prices.

**RATIONALE BEHIND CLASSIFICATION AS RED, ORANGE, YELLOW, GREEN:**

**Tur (Red Gram):**

- As of now extension for import time line has not been given. So import volume would remain restricted. If govt. extends time line (likely by 15<sup>th</sup> Nov), prices of tur may stay steady near MSP, otherwise may move up beyond MSP. New arrival is expected to be delayed by 15 days in prevailing condition and if rains(likely) in major growing states continues for a week, new crop would hit market by end Dec. It would help market to cross MSP. In Myanmar too new crop would not be available before mid January. So govt.’s decision on import timeline and timing of arrivals in domestic market would be a price directing factors. Crop condition is average this year.

- Govt has fixed private import at 4 lakh MT. The figure might match by end Nov. Besides, govt has option to import 1.75 lakh MT through G2G basis. As of now no import has taken place through this channel. Possibility of G2G basis import is poor as availability of tur in international market is less. New crop would be available in Jan. So, any price decline in domestic market seems a remote possibility.

- Agriwatch final estimate of production for 2019-20 is 35.99 lakh MT under prevailing condition. As per Agriwatch estimates India’s carryover stocks at the beginning of current marketing season was at 8.07 lakh MT. Current year’s production is estimated at 35.21 lakh MT, would increase slightly to 35.99 in 2019-20. Private trades have pegged it below 37 lakh MT. Consumption for the new season is estimated at 42.0 lakh MT. With likely 4.5 lakh MT import,
carryover stock for the next year is estimated to decline from 5.7 to 3.69 lakh MT at the end of new season starting from Dec-2019. Current year’s carry-in of 8.49 lakh MT was about 20% of consumption requirements while the carry-in of 3.69 lakh MT for next year would likely to be only about 9% of the annual requirement. This measure of beginning stock as a percentage of annual requirements is known as “stocks to use ratio” and helps determine the relative ease of availability of the commodity for the year. Stock/use of about 15% is an ideal scenario wherein the producers usually realize remunerative prices while the consumers are also not too stressed by inflation. As tur’s stock/use is expected to decline from 20% during current year to 9% next year. Market has started finding balance and is ruling near MSP. Excessive old stock in open market has started declining. Kharif sowing is running up by 0.08 % to 45.94 lakh ha as on 04th Oct-2019. Market has already adjusted loss by flooding and weather aberration. Good weather condition and likely higher area 45.5 to 46.5 lakh ha) is likely to compensate the current loss.

- Beyond the current S&D, the largest factor that can swing the market is the production for the crop year 2019-20. Current acreage (as on 4th Oct, 2019) stands at 45.94 lakh ha, which is up only by 0.81% from last year till date. This year Nafed has procured 2.75 lakh MT and has 5.63 lakh MT old crop. This means it has total 8.38 lakh MT tur procurement against 10 lakh MT last year. It hints that supply side would be balanced and any major spike is unlikely in coming weeks amid increasing import volume from Myanmar.

Urad (Black Gram):
- Punters and stockiest are active in cash urad market and sellers/importers have restricted selling sensing uptrend to continue due to heavy loss of kharif urad. Higher price may encourage govt to increase import quota from 1.5 to 2.5 lakh MT soon. There is no seller of urad at ports. If quota is not increased and bulk selling from central pool is not started, urad may move further by Rs 500 per qtl more. Large portion of stock is with private trades and they are unwilling to sell it. Availability in global market also is lower and exporters are continuously increasing quotes. New rabi crop would not be available before Feb-2020. So prices continue to move up. Nafed should start selling urad crop at this stage to curb increasing price in domestic market. Import quota must be increased from 1.5 lakh MT to 2.5 lakh MT immediately.
- Agriwatch estimate for urad for 2019-20 is 23.33 lakh MT after discounting recent crop loss and prospects of a good rabi crop. Of this, 17.83 lakh MT is expected from kharif. For the crop year 2018-19, carry over from previous year stands at 8.97 lakh MT. Further, consumption for the year is likely to be around 27.5 lakh MT. Private participation remains restricted as market is well aware of huge carry in stock procured by various agencies and higher import than set quantity. If stock from central pool is provided to states for PDS and mid-day meal schemes- as has been planned by central government and paused auction for open market amid import cap at 1.5 lakh MT may remain supportive for Urad cash market at current level. Recent loss of crop in some pockets of MP, Guj, MH may also help market to recover. Besides, lower kharif acreage (1.53%) so far may act as a balancing factor for open market. Restricted ongoing sales through auction and start of festive demand in cash market may help market to trade further up in the near term. Currently, it is being traded at Rs7700-7800in Chennai and 7200-7400 in Mumbai market.
- Besides, higher MSP for kharif Urad (Rs.5700 per quintal) and slightly lower rabi production may push up price in the medium term. Area under kharif Urad was down by 1.53 %, at 39.19 lakh ha so far. Planting is over now.
- At import-export front scope remains limited due to lower availability in global market and disparity in local market for export.. India imported 56687.55 MT urad in Sep-2019. In current FY starting from April to Sep, it has imported 111952 MT.
Moong (Green Gram):

- Procurement started in many states. However, volume of FAQ arrival is lower than expectation. Private mills are active and it is supporting moong price at current level. As arrivals lower and import quantity remains restricted due to quota restriction, moong may trade steady to slightly firm in the near term.
- Agriwatch production estimate for 2019-20 is 20.08 lakh MT under normal condition, including 14.27 lakh MT from kharif crop. If monsoon withdrawal delayed by 15 days (likely) and rains continues, it may affect final size of the kharif crop by 50 to75 thousand MT.
- MY 2018-19 for Moong has started with 7.26 lakh MT of opening stocks. Production is expected to be 20.26 lakh MT while consumption for the year is projected at 23.5 lakh MT. Adding up imports that occurred earlier during the year and exports that occurred last month, we expect the carryover stocks to decrease from 7.26 to 4.52 lakh MT. Hence, stocks to use ratio for current year will decrease from 33% to 18%. It may remain supportive for cash moong market.
- Retention of good quality stocks by traders is likely to increase and likely lower area coverage in kharif may support market to some extent in the near to medium term. There is no parity for export at current price. As on 4th Oct 2019, area under kharif moong was registered at 31.29 lakh ha, down by 8.94% from last year.
- Nafed procured only 26 thousand MT moong in rabi season and it has 1.19 lakh MT old stock. Thus total stock with Nafed is 1.45 lakh MT. Area is lower by 11 % and heavy rains in growing reason and resultantly likely loss may not allow moong market to decrease beyond a certain level. In Jaipur market moong is being traded at Rs 6700-6800. New arrivals have started in Karnataka, Rajasthan and Maharashtra now. However, there is a short supply of quality crop at this point of time. So prices are expected to move up to MSP level.
- India imported total 55130.21 MT moong from Apr to Sep-2019. Against it 5173.31 MT has been exported during same period. As there is no parity, export and import volume would remain limited in coming months.
- At price front, procurement and sales strategy by government agencies and central government’s import policy would continue to influence price of Moong in 2019. DGFT has put import ceiling at 1.5 lakh MT for the whole year. However, it can be confidently maintained that retention of stocks by private players would increase on the back of higher MSP (Rs7050 per qtl for new kharif crop), it would remain supportive for moong price in the long term.

Chana (Bengal gram):

- Fresh demand (including demand for seed) ahead of festive season and lower stock at NCDEX godowns for delivery in Oct-Nov have helped market to recover. Firm futures and good buying by mills may support cash chana market to some extent in coming weeks despite hefty stock (1.32 MMT) lying with Nafed. Nafed has decided to sell chana twice in a week in Guj & Mah at around Rs4400. It may continue to push chana market up in coming weeks. Kharif procurement would start from Oct. There is a common view in the market that govt. would have to procure higher quantity this kharif season as mostly pulses are ruling below MSP. So, govt.’s agencies need storage space. Stock in private hands too is said to be at higher level. So, whenever chana price improves, stock held with private hands would come and it too would continue to limit uptrend.
- The new season started with hefty carry in (over 2.1 MMT) and it has negated the impact of lower crop size this year. Even Nafed has ample chana stock (20.36 MMT including old and new) and it would not allow market to cross beyond a certain level of new MSP 4800 in the near term.
Due to higher availability supply side would remain at comfortable level. Chana may continue to trade in the range of Rs 4450-4750 in Nov in Delhi and 5000-5100 in south India. Currently, chana in Delhi market is being traded at Rs4500-4600. Steady to slightly firm movement might be seen in chana cash market in the near to medium term.

- Import would remain restricted due to higher import duty. Australian crop would be available in Nov-Dec. Bulk import is possible only chana price in domestic market moves beyond 5000, seems unlikely at current situation. Some import is taking place from Myanmar and Black Sea region. Myanmar is offering chickpeas at $650 per MT basis Indian port.
- India had imported 2.01 lakh MT chana and chana dal in 2018-19. This year in last six months starting from April, it has imported 1.69 lakh MT. In Sep alone it has imported 28635.44 MT. Due to higher import duty import volume would remain at lower ebb in Nov- Dec too. India exported 46772.83 MT chickpeas in the same period. Emerging situation for chana import and export remains bleak.

Onion:

- Recent rains were due to the severe cyclonic storm “KYARR” because of which it was raining heavily in all producing regions of Maharashtra, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh.
- According to IMD, heavy to very heavy rainfall is expected in coastal region of Andhra Pradesh, Rayalseema and south interior Karnataka for coming weeks which may damage the onion crop and disrupt the supply.
- In Bangalore, approximately 600 and more truck are coming in market on a daily basis from local region whereas Maharashtra onion contribution is not even 1% to the total arrivals.
- According to the trade sources, in Delhi approximately 400 bags of fresh onion is arriving from Alwar, Rajasthan. The arrivals will pick up pace with full swing after Diwali.
- Recent rains in Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Karnataka has disrupted the supply because of which prices soared all of a sudden.
- Government has banned the export in order to control the prices in domestic markets.
- In Andhra Pradesh kharif sowing reported 30% lesser than last year whereas sowing in Karnataka is almost similar to previous year but crop damaged reported higher in Dharwad district.
- Flood situation in Karnataka has affected the onion crop in 25,000 ha from sown area of 92,000 ha. Damaged is reported approximately 33% in affected area. Maximum damage reported in Dharwad district.

Tomato:

- Continuous rains in major producing states like Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Gujarat and Maharashtra witnessed rains because of cyclonic storm “KYARR” and prices are likely to remain firm for coming week also.
- Recent rains have damaged the tomato crop to some extent and arrivals are disrupted because of which prices are trading on higher side.
In Andhra Pradesh, lateral kharif sowing is higher because of availability of water so arrivals in late November are expected to be healthy.

According to trade sources crop from Maharashtra is expected to be lower in size and arrivals are likely to pick up full fledge in a couple of weeks.

Arrivals from Maharashtra, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh are coming in the markets in full swing.

Tomato crop is coming in market from different producing and prices are likely to stabilise in couple of weeks.

Potato:

- Prices have increased because of delayed and lesser sowing of “KachhaAlloo” in U.P and Bihar. Also crop from Punjab is delayed which is pushing the prices upward.
- In west Bengal, so far, approximately 72-75% of potato stocks have been released from the cold storages.
- In U.P, traders are expecting approximately 85% capacity utilization compared to last year 78% capacity utilization from a total storage capacity of 142 lakh tons.
- In Gujarat, approximately 73% potato has been released by now compared to last year’s release of 67% during same time.
- In West Bengal, capacity utilization is almost 85% compared to last year 92% because of lower yield in late crop. Pace of release is higher than last year and prices are trading on higher side.

Groundnut:

- Weekly average Groundnut modal prices at Adoni market closed on higher side at Rs. 4513.2/qtl in the current week as compared to Rs. 4508.1/qtl in previous week due to improved demand in festive season. Brokers in AP markets are remained importing groundnut seed and Kernels from Gujarat state because of better quality. Prices traded widely in the range of Rs. 3639/qtl to Rs. 5790/ qtl during last two weeks.
- In Gujarat, government has postponed its groundnut procurement activities until Nov.15 due to recent and expected non-seasonal rainfall due to cyclonic storm Maha.
- Groundnut seed and oil exports are expected to be high in this season as China is encouraging imports of groundnut oil instead of soybean oil. Relatively, Indian government has approved to bulk export of groundnut oil. Bumper groundnut crop expectation in India and lower crop prospectus in Africa will support Indian exporters to ship higher volume this year.
- The Indian Oilseeds and Produce Export Promotion Council reported higher Kharif groundnut crop size for this season in its recent survey report. Various sources expect bumper groundnut crop in Gujarat of this season on account of good rainfall. However, the quality of new harvested crop is in mixed condition due to recent non-seasonal rainfall.
- As per recent released data by GOI, total groundnut kharif sowing area all over the country is reported at 39.40 lakh ha as on 4th Oct 2019 lower by 1.09lakh ha from 40.49 lakh ha in previous year due to late arrivals of Monsoon in June month and less sowing seed availability in the market. However, recent good rainfall may help to increase yield of Kharif standing groundnut crops. So far, there is no damage groundnut crops report.
- As per recent report of Gujarat states, Farmers may harvest a bumper groundnut and cotton crop of this season 2019/20. Ample rainfall which resulted enough water storage in dams may support winter and summers sowing crops. Gujarat received 1029 mm rainfall higher by 26% than the 30 years average of 816 mm rainfall till 25th September 2019 which has supported...
higher Kharif sowing. Farmers have sown total 15.52 lakh hectares of groundnut area as on 4\textsuperscript{th} October 2019 which is higher against 14.68 lakh hectares in previous year. Groundnut yield is likely to increase up to 1800kg/ha due to good rainfall compared to last year 1085kg/ha.

- As per 1\textsuperscript{st} advanced estimates of ministry report, Kharif groundnut crop size during 2019-20 may stand higher at 63.11 lakh tonnes against 53.63 lakh tons from its 4\textsuperscript{th} advanced estimates on account of good rainfall at maturity time. However, it is reported lower from 75.95 lakh tonnes in 2017-18. Good rainfall at maturity stage may improve groundnut crop yield of this season.

**Paddy:**

- According to market sources, the government may reduce the reserve sale price of rice sold in the OMSS scheme. Sales of wheat and rice are weak due to high prices. At present the arrival of paddy in the country is at its peak.

- The new monthly (October) report of the International Cereal Council (IGC) has projected the total global production of rice in the 2019-20 marketing season to be 500 million tons, which is equivalent to the September report estimates and the 2018-19 season production. According to IGC, in the previous year 2017-18, the production of rice was 49.40 million tons and in 2016-17, 492 million tons of rice. Rice production is expected to increase in some countries and decrease in some other countries during 2019-20 season as compared to 2018-19.

- According to information received from sources, the government may reduce the reserve sale price of rice sold under the OMSS scheme. Like rice, wheat sales are also very weak. At present the arrival of paddy in the country is at its peak. Due to which the availability of rice is more in the markets, but there is still time for the wheat crop to come.

- Sharp Decline of about 14 lakh tons in Rice Exports: The performance of the export of this important food grain from India, the world’s largest exporter of rice and the second most important producing country, is going down significantly this time as compared to last year. According to the official data obtained, in the five months of April to August in the year 2018, more than 51.83 lakh tonnes of rice was exported from the country, which fell to about 14 lakh tonnes to 37.91 lakh tonnes in the same months of the current year. Under this, basmati rice exports fell from 18.54 lakh tonnes to 16.65 lakh tonnes and non-basmati rice exports dropped from 33.29 lakh tonnes to 21.26 lakh tonnes.

- Global supply of rice is estimated to reach around 67 million tonnes: The United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) has set an estimate of gross supply and availability of rice globally at 3.696 million tonnes in the 2019-20 marketing season. Under this, production estimates of India and Egypt have been increased significantly. Based on the first advance estimate of the Central Government, USDA has fixed the rice production estimate in India is 114 million tonnes, while the production estimate of Egypt has been to 4.3 million tonnes. There has been a good increase in the area of paddy production.

- All the government warehouses in the country have a storage capacity of 880 lakh tonnes. On 1\textsuperscript{st} September, 736 lakh tonnes stock of various commodities was held in the central pool. Government procurement of rice has started. A shortage of warehousing space may be felt in the near future.

**Chilli:**

- Lower cold storage stocks supported the prices in the spot markets.

- As per Agriwatch’s final production estimate, Red Chilli all India production for 2019-20 (Marketing year) is estimated at 12.22 lakh MT. Previous year’s production was 10.50 lakh
MT. As carry forward stocks reported lower current year as a result of lower production last year (2018-19) chilli prices will take support in the spot market.

**Turmeric:**
- Buyers likely to stay active in the spot market at lower levels as current year Turmeric sowing reported lower in Tamil Nadu due to water scarcity and crop damaged reported in Maharashtra and Karnataka as a result of heavy rainfall.
- As per Agriwatch’s final production estimate, Turmeric all India production for 2019-20 (Marketing year) is estimated at 532,353 MT (basis dry crop) compared to previous year’s 476,771 MT. Turmeric production may go down as Maharashtra standing crop is at very crucial stage.

**Cotton:**
- All India daily cotton arrivals per day are reported with minimum 7,900 bales/day in South India to 38,000 bales/day in North India this week according to trade sources. Maximum arrivals are from Haryana, Punjab and Rajasthan. The high quality new arrivals is expected to commence after 2nd week of Nov’19.
- The arrivals gradually declined during the last week as across India the markets were closed on the occasion of Diwali and followed by rains in MP, Maharashtra, Gujarat&Telangana. Although the cotton from first picking AP and Telanganawas damaged due to high moisture content. If the states continue to receive rains, the yield is likely to get affected and farmers would be not be able to recover from the losses. Whereas the crop in border areas of Punjab and Haryana has been reported to be affected from the heat.
- For the crop year 2019-20, the area under cotton has risen by 5.55% at 128.17 lakh ha compared to 121.42 lakh ha. The crop in 2019-20 is expected to increase by 8-10% in contrast to the previous year of lower crop. The overall yield is also expected to increase against last year as India got favourable weather conditions for cotton this year after the delayed monsoon.

**Sugar:**
- Mills in both Karnataka and UP is likely to commence crushing most probably has started crushing and Maharashtra is likely to commence crushing after 15th of November as directed by the Maharashtra government after the election results.
- The sugar prices remained steady during the festival week as mills are selling their old sugar stocks at lower prices so as to clear the stock of the previous season. The demand for sugar in the domestic market is likely to remain steady.
- The sugarcane has been completely sown in 2019-20 covering 54.29 lakh ha lower against last year area by 1.72 lakh ha (3.07%).
- As per the Agriwatch latest estimate, India’s sugar production is expected to have reached 330 LT in 2018/19 whereas the sugar production for the coming season is estimated to be much lower around 277.73 LT in 2019-20 in the view of loss caused by the floods in Maharashtra and Karnataka and drought conditions faced by the country before monsoon.
Maize:
- Imports as well as kharif arrivals are arriving. Kharif arrivals contain high moisture at present due to recent rains.
- Standard quality maize is likely to stay above MSP amid persistent demand from feed manufacturers as availability of good quality material remains slightly strained.

Crude Palm Oil/ RBD Palmolein:
- Prices are likely to rise in India due to firm domestic demand at current prices, regular rise in prices of CPO, positive refining margins and strengthening of global palm oil demand. However, import demand may slow due to tensions between India and Malaysia due to latter raising Kashmir issue at UN which has led Indian buyers to suspend booking cargoes from Malaysia in anticipation of trade restriction on palm oil imposed by India. High stocks in ports and pipelines will cap gains.
- RBD palmolein prices are expected to rise on rise in prices of RBD palmolein in international markets. Negative import parity, negative refining margins and higher inventory of RBD palmolein at ports and pipelines will cap gains.
- Margins in refining CPO are higher than those in directly selling refined oil while import parity of RBD palmolein is higher than CPO which will lead to higher import of RBD palmolein compared to CPO in coming months.
- Hike in of import duty on RBD palmolein imports from Malaysia will slow imports of RBD palmolein as duty differential between CPO and RBD palmolein doubled after the duty hike. Indian refiners are benefiting due to higher demand of domestic refined CPO and lower imports if ready to use palmolein. India will import more CPO in coming months due to rise in duty differential between CPO and RBD palmolein.

Sunflower Oil:
- Sunflower oil prices are expected to be supported by on firm demand, rise in competing oils prices and fall in sunflower oil premium over soy oil and palm oil at CNF markets. Fall in international sunflower prices at CNF markets, will cap gains.
- Demand of sunflower oil is supported due to parity in imports and positive refining margins. However, high stocks at ports will cap gains.
- Due to record production of sunflower in Ukraine last year, sunflower oil market will be well supplied; as a result, we do not expect CNF prices to rise in early November.

Groundnut oil:
- Groundnut oil prices rose on firm demand and rise in palm oil prices.. Demand of groundnut oil may weaken in expectation of better groundnut crop which will lead to lower groundnut oil prices scenario leading to postponement of demand. Retail demand of groundnut oil is expected to fall due to higher volatility in prices. NAFED auction of groundnut have been stopped and procurement of new crop of groundnut have been started. Prices may rise due to expectation of fall of supply of groundnut oil on stoppage of auctions of groundnut by NAFED. Export demand has waned due to rise in prices of groundnut oil and groundnut. High premium over palm oil and soy oil may cap prices. Higher volatility in prices may lead to weakening of demand.
- In Andhra Pradesh, prices of groundnut oil fell as peak demand season is over. Prices will stay moderated as peak demand season is over. There is parity with Gujarat against good stocks position. Retail demand may weaken due to rise in prices of groundnut oil.
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