<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CROP</th>
<th>STATUS</th>
<th>BRIEF REASONS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>URAD (Black Gram)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Lower crop size this year, diminishing imported stock and continued procurement at MSP amid import cap at 1.5 lakh MT may keep market well supported at current level. Marked red to indicate that the prices are still ruling below MSP.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MOONG (Green Gram)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Despite import cap at 1.5 lakh MT till Mar-2020 and procurement drive under PSS price may slip as new big crop expected to arrive from UP, Bihar, MP and Rajasthan. Marked red to indicate that prices are still ruling below MSP.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHANA</td>
<td></td>
<td>Procurement drive remains supportive to upward momentum. Price recovering above MSP is unlikely in the near term as there is ample old stock with Nafed and in private hands. Stock in cold storages is almost twice that of last year.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOMATO</td>
<td></td>
<td>Tomato arrivals are low across the board, and are expected to remain so for coming months. Prices are expected to remain high.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POTATO</td>
<td></td>
<td>Cold storage loading is estimated to be low, similar to last year. Overall S&amp;D situation closely resembles that of last year. Prices are likely to sustain at relatively higher levels for few months.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ONION</td>
<td></td>
<td>Rabi crop is expected to be smaller in size in most states. Prices have started to strengthen and are expected to rise further in coming months because of lower rabi acreage in Maharashtra.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TUR (Red Gram)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Firm trend in Tur may continue due to lower crop size, quality issue in govt.’s stock, lower crop at origins, decreasing imported stock and restriction on import quantity. Gap between supply and demand may widen further.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GROUNDNUT</td>
<td></td>
<td>Firmness in local and overseas demand, lower crop estimates, less supplies will support further rise in groundnut seed prices. Prices remain well above MSP level.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PADDY</td>
<td></td>
<td>Domestic rice prices are expected to rule steady in this quarter due to all time high production expectation by govt. of India in its 2nd advance estimate however domestic and overseas demand would play major role to push price up in this quarter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHILLI</td>
<td></td>
<td>New chilli crop continued trading at Guntur spot market. Lower carry forward stocks likely to support chilli prices from lower levels.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TURMERIC</td>
<td></td>
<td>Turmeric prices may not fall much from current level due to lower stocks available in the spot market. New Turmeric supply continued in the Warangal, Nizamabad, Duggirala spot market.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COTTON</td>
<td></td>
<td>International market prices have fallen sharply during the preceding weeks, while the price declines in India have been smaller. This has given rise to huge import parity. Indian prices may follow lower eventually.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUGAR</td>
<td></td>
<td>Sales quota for May month has been fixed at 21 LT against consumption of about 22-23 LT which may drive the prices at higher side and as of now there is ample sugar production within the country and huge availability of exportable surplus.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Despite the new crop arrival pressure; especially from Bihar and import relaxation; maize could trade above MSP due to high feed makers demand and low carryover stock.

Price situation is expected to remain comfortable for consumers on rising global supply scenario.

Prices are likely to remain in comfortable range for consumers on rising global supply scenario.

Prices may fall on weak demand and disparity in imports and negative refining margins amid firm global supply scenario. The prices are expected to remain in a comfortable range for consumers for the next few weeks.

Prices are expected to remain in a comfortable range for consumers on firm retail demand.

### COMMODITY DASHBOARD:

**LEgEND:**
- Red = HIGH RISK - Strong need of intervention.
- Yellow = POTENTIAL RISK - Needs close watching, possibility of moving to Red
- Green = STABLE - No imminent risk of extreme prices.

**RATIONAL BEHIND CLASSIFICATION AS RED, YELLOW, GREEN:**

**Tur (Red Gram):**
- 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 36.21 lakh MT against last year’s 38.67 lakh MT. Private trades have pegged it below 35 lakh MT. Consumption for the year is estimated at 43.0 lakh MT. Coupled with imports that happened earlier during the year, carryover stock for the next year is estimated to decline to 2.78 lakh MT. Current year’s carry-in of 8.07 lakh MT was about 19% of consumption requirements while the carry-in of 2.78 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 19% during current year to 9% next year. Market has started finding balance and crossed alreadyMSP. Besides, likely higher procurement at Rs.5675 due to LokSabha election in 2019 may remain supportive for tur market. Besides, Nafed has started procuring tur above MSP or market price. Excessive old stock in open market has started declining now. New crop from UP and Bihar could not pressurize cash market as yield realised is lower by 20% this year as of now.
- Beyond the current S&D, the largest factor that can swing the market is the production for the crop year 2018-19. Current acreage (as on 20 Sep 2018) stands at 45.83 lakh ha, which is 9.36% higher than normal and higher by 0.58% than the acreage registered same time last year. Moisture stress in major growing region is detrimental to the standing crop. Arrival from new crop has started decreasing in major growing states. Procurement is on and Nafed has procured around 1.61 lakh MT so far. Total procurement may decline to 7 lakh MT this year against over
Urad (Black Gram):

- For the crop year 2018-19, carry over from previous year stands at 8.97 lakh MT. Further, production during the year is estimated at 24.58 lakh MT while consumption for the year is not likely to exceed 27.5 lakh MT. Coupled with imports of about 1.5 lakh MT that happened earlier in 2017-18, we expect to close the year with hefty ending stocks of about 8.25 lakh MT. A large chunk of the current stocks are held by various government agencies including private firms. 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. Besides, lower rabi acreage (10.81%) so far may act as a balancing factor for open market. Ongoing procurement drive amid restricted selling by stockists would push Urad cash market up by Rs 250-300more from current level in coming months. Currently, it is being traded at Rs 4850-4950 in Chennai market.

- Besides, higher MSP for kharifUrad (Rs.5600 per quintal) and slightly lower rabi production may push up price in the medium term. Area under kharifUrad was down by 8.97 %, at 40.37 lakh ha. Rabi urad area was down by 10.83% to 9.71 lakh ha as on 22nd Feb-2019. From April to Mar India has imported around490095.32 MT against set quota of 1.5 lakh tonne for the whole year. If illegal import is contained, urad would continue tomoveup. Demand for dal has started improving in cash market and is expected to improve during May and June with increasing temperature.

Moong (Green Gram):

- 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.

- Carry in may be slightly higher if farmers increase 10% area under rabi moong, encouraged by higher MSP of Rs.6975 per quintal. Retention of stocks by traders is likely to increase and it would support market to some extent in the near to medium term. Besides, govt has allowed export of moong dal too, that may help market to trade firm in the medium term. As on22ndFebruary area under moong was registered at 8.55 lakh ha, down by 6.12% from last year.
• Arrival of moong in the markets of Karnataka, Gujarat, Maharashtra and Rajasthan is almost over now. Arrival from new crop from UP & Bihar has started declining. State agencies have started buying moong in Karnataka and other states too.

• Moong procurement target in Rajasthan was set at 2.39 lakh tonne. Against it around 2.69 lakh tonne has been procured so far. Kharif procurement is over now and rabi has just begun. It is over 98% of the target.

• 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, it would remain supportive for moong price.

**Chana (Bengal gram):**

• Despite the lower production size of chana this year (87/88 lakh tonne) and procurement drive, cash market trades below MSP (Rs4620). However, improvement in demand from bulk buyers with rising temperature may help market to push price near MSP level in coming weeks. Arrival has not been up to the mark so far. Bulk buyers are active now. 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 (1.8 MMT) and it would not allow market to move beyond MSP level 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 4500-4600 in May. Currently, chana in Delhi market is being traded at Rs 4550-4600. Steady to slightly firm movement might be seen in chana cash market in the near to medium term.

• The market has recently started finding balance as Australian chana crop is pegged lower at 3.30 against 10.48 lakh tonne last year- leading to possibility of exports of 2-4 lakh MT of chana from India to neighbouring countries like Nepal, Bangladesh, Bhutan etc. Govt is considering giving export incentive once again and may be increased to 10% from 7% given earlier. As of now no decision over export incentive has been taken. India exported 298023.08 MT chana and chana dal from April to Mar-2019. India imported 192850.01 MT Chana during the same period. Shortage might be seen June-2019 onward, so import volume may increase to normal level of 4 to 5 lakh tonne.

**Groundnut:**

• Weekly average Groundnut modal prices at Adoni market closed remain upside at Rs. 5738/qt in the current week as compared to Rs. 5733.2/qtlin previous week supported by strong local millers and commodity demand. Stockists are also active. Prices traded widely in the range of Rs. 5436/qt to Rs. 5889 during last two weeks. The pace of arrivals is registered down at most of its key centres as farmers and traders expect more rise in prices in coming days. Arrivals are recorded higher only in Kadapa market as sellers are ready to book profit at the current level.

• Nafed is selling groundnut K-17 in Gujarat states only as it has already finished in Rajasthan, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh. It is in progress to sale K-18 groundnut stocks majorly in Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh & Gujarat and likely to commence soon in UP state as well. It may start procurement of Groundnut R-19 soon in Telangana & Odisha market.

• According to the second advanced estimate released by Ministry of Agriculture groundnut production is down by 15.27 lakh tons for the kharif and Rabi season y-o-y and is projected at 69.70 lakh tons. Solvent extractors association has indicated the all India Kharif production to be
Tomato:

- Arrivals were higher in most of the producing regions in April because farmers were fetching higher prices during peak harvesting season and actively selling their harvest. Going ahead, stock availability for any given month is likely to be lower compared to a year ago period.
- Lower rabi production and anticipated higher exports are contributing to this situation. Exports are anticipated higher on account of 10% incentive under MEIS scheme which is in force till 30\textsuperscript{th} June. September to January exports stand at 8.84 lakh tonnes compared to 6.4 lakh tonnes during same period last year.
- This raises the possibility of prices spiking up in Aug-Sept period if kharif onion crop is delayed or smaller.

Potato:

- Loading in all the producing regions like West Bengal, Bihar, Punjab and Gujarat is lower than last year.
- In West Bengal, capacity utilization is almost 85% compared to last year 92% because of lower yield in late crop. Yield reported lower because of rains at later stage as crop was damaged during crop maturity stage.
- Cold storage loading is estimated to be similar to last year, when prices were high until Nov. Overall S&D situation closely resembles that of last year. Prices are likely to increase in coming months

Onion:

- Agriwatch’s estimate for all India Rabi production is 134.71 lakh tons which is 10.84% lower than last year’s 151 lakh tons. This is based on our interactions with trade sources.
- In Maharashtra, Rabi acreage (Rabi+Unhali) is estimated to be 2.88 lakh hectares compared to last year’s area of 3.39 lakh hectares, down 15% as per our estimates. Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat, the other major rabi onion producing states also are estimated to have 5% and 6% lower acreages.
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Tomato:

- Arrivals from Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, U.P, Rajasthan and smaller quantity from Southern States is coming in the markets in lower quantity compared to normal arrivals. Arrivals are likely to remain similar for couple of weeks.
- According to trade sources, summer crop in Andhra Pradesh is expected to to be almost 40% smaller than last year because of lower water level in dams.
- Tomato crop is continuously coming in market from different producing regions though the arrivals are lesser and the prices are trading on upper side and expected to remain on higher side for next couple of weeks.

down by 29% y-o-y and is estimated at 37.70 lakh tons. SEA estimates AP/Telangana groundnut Kharif crop size at 3.40 for 2018/19 lower from 3.60 lakh tonnes in previous year.

- In the second advanced estimates AP has downward revised the Kharif production estimate of GN to 3.29 lakh tons as against 4.05 lakh tons in 1\textsuperscript{st} Advanced estimates. Rabi groundnut production is estimated at 1.49 lakh tons. We expect 2018/19 AP groundnut crop size (Kharif and Rabi season) at 4.21 lakh tonnes lower from the previous estimates due to less rainfall in key growing states. Lower rainfall has damaged yield on a higher note.
Paddy:
- **Global Rice Production:** The US Department of Agriculture (USDA) has expressed the possibility that the global production of rice will fall further to 49.84 million tonnes in the 2019-20 season compared to the 2018-19 season. It is known that the production of the 2018-19 seasons was judged as a new record level. According to USDA, production in China and India is estimated to decline. Rice production is likely to be 2.5 million tonnes in China and 10 lakh tons in India. On the other hand, countries such as Vietnam, Thailand, Bangladesh and Indonesia are expected to grow in rice production.

- **Global Rice Consumption:** According to the report of USDA, global demand and consumption of rice is expected to reach 41 million tonnes more than 2018-19 and reach new record level of 49.61 million tonnes in 2019-20. Rice consumption in many countries will increase. In South-East Asia and South Asia, there is heavy production of rice and due to densely populated population there is also very high consumption.

- **Global export of rice is expected to be 467 lakh tonnes in the current marketing season of 2018-19, whereas its marketing level in the 2019-20 marketing season is estimated to increase by 9 lakh tonnes to reach new record level of 476 lakh tonnes. India, Thailand and Vietnam are the world’s three largest rice exporter countries. Apart from this, export of rice is also exported to Pakistan, USA, Myanmar, Cambodia and some Latin American countries.**

Chilli:
- New crop supply continued in Guntur market. Currently, mostly medium quality new crop supply reported due to lower rainfall and virus infection.
- As per Agriwatch’s second advance production estimate, Red Chilli all India production for 2019-20 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:
- In Telangana, Warangal market new turmeric crop entered in the market.
- As per Agriwatch’s Second advance production estimate, Turmeric all India production for 2019-20 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:
- As per the latest estimates by Agriwatch, cotton output in country during the season 2018-19 would be around 336.53 lakh bales (of 170 kg each) which is lower compared to 365 lakh bales of last season. The main reason for reduction in cotton crop is that farmers have uprooted more than 50% of their cotton crop after second picking and foregone the third and fourth pickings due to moisture deficiency and pest attacks. Dry spells in the initial stages of the crop, too, led to stunted growth of bolls, were the major reasons to decline in cotton yield in India.
- **Cotton imports were already estimated to double from previous year to 31.5 lakh bales according to CAI, before the current rout in international prices. Given larger disparity in Indian and international prices, imports may be even higher going ahead. CAI’s estimate for exports was 47 lakh bales, which may get revised lower.**
- All India daily cotton arrivals are reported to be declined to 35,000 to 45,000 bales according to CAI.
Sugar:
- ISMA has revised India's 2018-19 sugar production estimated to increase to 330 lakh tonnes from first advance estimate of 315 lakh tonnes issued in October 2018.
- As per the Agriwatch latest estimate, India’s sugar production is expected to reach 328 LT in 2018/19 higher than 322 LT last year. Although couple of major cane growing regions of Maharashtra, including Marathwada, had poor rainfall this season. And mild white grub infestation has been reported in States of Karnataka and few parts of Maharashtra. Apart from that higher recovery is observed this year, the reason for higher production.
- Maharashtra’s sugar production rose to 107LT, whereas U.P and Karnataka has reached the sugar production at 112.65 and 43.2 LT till 30th April, data released by ISMA. Crushing has been ended in Maharashtra and Karnataka while 68 mills are still running in U.P.
- **The sugar stocks at the end of the 2018-19 marketing year is expected to be higher level at around 14.7 million tonnes** with the opening balance of 10.7 million tonnes as on October 1, 2018, and domestic demand of 26 million tonnes as well as export of 3 million tonnes according to ISMA.

Maize:
- Maize traded firm due to better demand from feed manufacturers and lowerstock of good quality maize. Besides, low Rabi crop production estimates, due to low rainfall, less soil moisture and fall armyworm affect also support to maize prices.
- However, new crop arrival pressure and relaxation in imports could weigh on market sentiments but despite the fact; it would trade above MSP due to high feed makers demand.

Crude Palm Oil/ RBD Palmolein:
- Prices will fall in India due to weak demand domestic demand and rising global palm oil supply.
- RBD palmolein prices are expected to fall on weak domestic demand and rising global supply scenario.
- Margins in refining CPO are higher than those in directly selling refined oil. As a result, import demand of CPO is estimated to remain higher than that of RBD palmolein for the coming months.

Sunflower Oil:
- Sunflower oil prices are expected to be underpinned on weak demand and high premium over palm oil.
- Prices of sunflower oil are supported due to stability in prices and parity in imports and parity in refining margins.
- The international market is well supplied; as a result we do not expect prices to rise much in May.

Groundnut oil:
- Groundnut oil prices are expected to be supported by firm demand. Retail demand of groundnut oil improved due to stability in prices while demand is there at these levels. Higher export demand from China due to political uncertainty in Sudan will support prices. High premium over palm oil and soy oil may cap prices. Prices will stay moderate as peak demand season is over. Lower volatility in prices may lead to strengthening of demand.
- In Andhra Pradesh, groundnut oil prices rose on parity with Gujarat and firm demand amid firm stocks position. Arrival of demand season from May-July will support demand and support
prices. High premium over palm oil may weaken demand. There is no parity in crush of groundnut.

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