**COMMODITY DASHBOARD:**

<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>Higher availability of imported stock, selling by Nafed, weak demand and stockiest selling amid improved kharif area &amp; good rainfall continue to cap Urad prices. Marked red to indicate that the prices are still ruling much below MSP.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MOONG (Green Gram)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Despite import cap at 1.5 lakh MT till Mar-2020, price may stabilize as arrival of new crop from Karnataka starts amid improved kharif area. Besides, Nafed has started selling old crop. Marked red to indicate that prices are ruling below MSP.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHANA</td>
<td></td>
<td>Despite slower release by Nafed and commencement of festive demand, chana prices continue to reel under pressure taking clue from other pulses. Nafed still has around 2 MMT stock which would keep the prices in check.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ONION</td>
<td></td>
<td>Rabi crop is smaller in size in most states, because of which prices have started strengthening. Further, kharif sowing has also been weak so far. Prices may rise sharply if kharif production remains low.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TUR (Red Gram)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Firming prices were restrained by relaxation of import quota to 4 lakh MT and decision of selling 2 lakh MT from central pool. Further, government has the option to import another 1.75 lakh MT under G2G agreement. Prices are currently near MSP; may not rise much in short term, but scope for decline is also limited.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOMATO</td>
<td></td>
<td>Tomato arrivals are expected to firm up over the next few weeks. Supply is weak because of rains in producing regions and lower crop size. Marked orange to indicate that the current prices are slightly inconvenient for the consumers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POTATO</td>
<td></td>
<td>Potato prices are likely to remain steady for coming weeks on higher stocks in UP cold stores and steady release.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GROUNDNUT</td>
<td></td>
<td>Current scenario is characterized by moderate local demand and high export demand. Though improved monsoon activity is leading to pressure on prices, overall S&amp;D justifies the prices being comfortably above MSP.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PADDY</td>
<td></td>
<td>Rice prices are likely to remain steady through the fourth quarter of MY 2018/19 (July-Sept) on sufficient domestic supplies, assuming recovery of the 2019 monsoon and normal planting of the kharif paddy crop.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHILLI</td>
<td></td>
<td>Cold storage stocks supply continued trading at Guntur spot market while available stocks this year are reported lower than usual. Lower carry forward stocks likely to keep chilli prices supported.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TURMERIC</td>
<td></td>
<td>Turmeric prices may not fall much from current level due to delayed sowing current year. Due to excess rainfall in Sangli (Maharashtra) and Belgaum (Karnataka) districts Turmeric standing reported damaged.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COTTON</td>
<td></td>
<td>Domestic prices likely to remain steady unlike the weaker international prices. The area under cotton crop is likely to increase which may influence the prices in coming months.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**SUGAR**

- Prices expected to be firm in the coming days as sugar sales quota for August month has been set at 19 LT lower compared to 20.5 LT in previous month. Thus supporting the sugar prices in all over Indian markets.

**MAIZE**

- India has allowed another 4 lakh tonnes; (total 5 lakh tonnes) of non GM maize under TRQ @15% duty. However, prices are expected to remain above MSP on low domestic arrivals and amid persistent demand from feed makers.

**CRUDE PALM OIL**

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

**RBD PALMOLEIN**

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

**SUNFLOWER OIL**

- Prices may rise on firm demand and parity in imports and positive refining margins amid firm global supply scenario. The prices are expected to remain in a comfortable range for consumers for the next few weeks.

**GROUNDNUT OIL**

- Price situation is expected to support on weak supply against improving demand.

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**LEGEND:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Color</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Red</td>
<td>HIGH RISK - Strong need of intervention to protect farmers’ interests.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orange</td>
<td>HIGH RISK – Strong need of intervention to protect consumers’ interests.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yellow</td>
<td>POTENTIAL RISK - Needs close watching, possibility of moving to Red or Orange.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Green</td>
<td>STABLE - No imminent risk of extreme prices.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

**Tur (Red Gram):**

- Agriwatch preliminary production estimate for 2019-20 is 36.12 lakh MT under normal 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 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 41.5 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 is ruling near MSP. Excessive old stock in open market has started declining. Kharif sowing is running behind by 14.43 % to 29.58 lakh ha so far. Flooding after heavy rains in Karnataka, Maharashtra and M.P. may affect standing crop.

- 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 9th Aug, 2019) stands at 40.12 lakh ha, which is lower
by 1.39% 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 against 10 lakh MT procurement last year. It hints that supply side would be balanced and any major spike is unlikely in coming weeks.

- Govt. has fixed import limit at 4 lakh MT for private trade. Besides, govt would import 1.80 lakh MT through G to G basis. If prices continue to improve and crosses MSP, import would take place as there is parity from Myanmar. As import quantity remains restricted, cash market may face tight supply side in the 3rd quarter of the year. Further upward momentum may depend on planting area this kharif season, almost same as last year till now. Cash market is expected to trade in the range of Rs 5700 to 6100 in August. Currently it is ruling at Rs 5800-5850 in Gulbarga market.

**Urad (Black Gram):**

- Agriwatch preliminary estimate for urad for 2019-20 is 24.02 lakh MT, including 18.27 lakh MT from kharif. 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. 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 kharif acreage (5.62%) so far may act as a balancing factor for open market. Ongoing sales through auction and weak demand in cash market may cap uptrend in the near term. Currently, it is being traded at Rs 4400 in Chennai and 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 5.62%, at 32.58 lakh ha so far.
- At import-export front scope remains limited due to disparity. India imported 1582.34 MT urad in June-2019. In current FY starting from April to June, it has imported 3699.56 MT. At export front it has exported 1619.88 MT during last three months till June.

**Moong (Green Gram):**

- Agriwatch preliminary production estimate for 2019-20 is 20.08 lakh MT under normal condition, including 14.27 lakh MT from kharif crop.
- 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 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 9th Aug-2019 area under kharif moong was registered at 28.12 lakh ha, down by 11.05% 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 resultant likely loss may not allow moong market to decrease beyond a certain level. In Jaipur market. New arrival starts in Karnataka and procurement may start again in September.
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):

- Weak demand in cash market despite festive season, weak futures and hefty stock (over 2 MMT) lying with Nafed would remain restrictive to cash chana market. Nafed may decide to sell chana in coming weeks as kharif procurement would start from Sep end. 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 cap uptrend in coming weeks.
- 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 4650 in the near term. Due to higher availability supply side would remain at comfortable level. Chana may continue to trade in the range of Rs4350-4650 in August in Delhi and 4800-5100 in south India. Currently, chana in Delhi market is being traded at Rs4350-4450. Steady to slightly weak 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 chickpea at $700 per MT basis Indian port.
- India had imported 2.01 lakh MT chana and chana dal in 2018-19. This year in last three months starting from April, it has imported 70594.37 MT. In June alone it has imported 22105.65 MT. Due to higher import duty import volume would remain at lower ebb in July-August too. India exported 38073.94 MT chickpeas in the same period. It has exported 9748.91 MT. Emerging situation for chana import and export remain bleak.

Groundnut:

- Weekly average Groundnut modal prices at Adoni market slightly up by Rs. 5639 in the current week as compared to Rs. 5544/qt in previous week due to poor demand. Prices traded widely in the range of Rs. 4090/qt to Rs. 6090/qt during last two weeks.
- Good spell of rains in central and western India, which boosts the groundnut cultivation. However, India is likely to receive above average rainfall in the coming two weeks, which will be well distributed across the country. Total Kharif sowing area as on 9th Aug 2019 is 33.08 lakh hectares against 35.36 lakh hectares in previous year.
- Kharif sowing area of groundnut in Anantapur registered only 25% in the district and 75% of the sowing area is dry by the end of July. Government officials had advised farmers for alternate crops like cereals and millets in the unsown area of 5 lakh ha. being short term commercial crops, they are profitable and less water required, better price realization. Cultivation of bajra and maize would increase by 5 and 15 per cent this year.
- According to the third advanced estimate released by Ministry of Agriculture, groundnut production is down by 29.7% for the kharif and Rabi season y-o-y and is projected at 65.02 lakh
tons. Solvent extractors association has indicated the all India Kharif production to be 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 revised the Kharif production estimate of GN downward to 3.29 lakh tons as against 4.05 lakh tons in 1st 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.

**Onion:**

- If the kharif crop to be planted in July-August has lower sown area or yields due to deficient monsoon (which IMD and private forecasters have predicted), release of Rabi onion stock would be slower leading to higher prices that could last beyond September also.
- NAFED has started releasing its stock(Under the Price Stabilization Fund) full fledge in different markets across the country.
- Sowing in most of the kharif season is lesser than last year in most of the producing regions of South India (Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh mainly).
- Continuous rains in Maharashtra and Karnataka has disrupted the supply which has pushed the prices upward. Also continuous rain may supress the kharif sowing numbers.

**Tomato:**

- 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 week.
- Arrivals from Maharashtra, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh are coming in the markets in lower quantity compared to normal arrivals. Arrivals are likely to remain similar for couple of weeks.
- Tomato crop is continuously coming in market from different producing regions but crop size is smaller and the prices are trading on upper side and expected to remain on higher side for next couple of weeks.

**Potato:**

- Loading in major producing regions like West Bengal, Bihar, Punjab and Gujarat is lower than last year except Uttar Pradesh.
- 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 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 lower side.
- Cold storage quantity is estimated to be higher than last year because release from cold storage was delayed by 2-3 weeks in most of the producing regions and higher loading in Uttar Pradesh.

**Paddy:**

- The global rice supply and demand situation in 2018/19 is little-changed m/m, with production, use and stocks seen at new peaks. A slightly reduced outlook for India’s main (kharif) crop is mostly offset by adjustments elsewhere, leaving the projection of 2019/20 world production broadly steady m/m, at 503m t, up by 4m y/y. With consumption trimmed fractionally, global carryovers are maintained at a high of 162m t (157m), including 99m in China.
- The International Grains Council (IGC) has estimated the global production of rice in the 2019-20 season to reach the top level of 503.0 million tonnes, which is 40 million tonnes more than the 498 million tonnes estimated in the 2018-19 season. According to the report of IGC, global production of rice before this was 494 million tonnes in the 2017-18 season and 492.0 million tonnes in the 2016-17 season.
- The recent hike in the MSP for MY 2019-20 will prevent any decline in prices in the upcoming MY 2019-20, but future price movements will critically depend on the planting and harvest prospects of the upcoming crop and international demand.
- After remaining firm for most of MY 2018/19, domestic prices have eased in June on arrival of another good harvest of rabi rice crop and weak export demand. Average spot prices in June 2019 for common grade coarse rice range from INR 23,400 ($339) to INR 40,500 ($587), per MT, in major producing states. Prices are likely to remain steady through the last quarter of MY 2018/19 on sufficient rabi rice, but may firm up if the 2019 monsoon falters affecting the prospects for MY 2019/20 rice production.
- Due to high demand in rice and supported by not being higher stocks in the market, there is a steady increase in the rice prices. For example, 1509 paddy new crops arrivals are increasing, whereas moisture is coming to 22 per cent even though paddy Selling up to 3200 in mandis and price of Sela rice 1509 at Rs.7000/quintal as, its demand is increasing because old stock is almost over and also new paddy is more whitish in nature.

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 crop year 2018-19 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, chilli prices will remain supported.

Turmeric:
- Buyers likely to remain active in the spot market from lower levels as current year Turmeric sowing reported delayed due to water scarcity in major growing regions in Tamil Nadu.
- As per Agriwatch’s final production estimate, Turmeric all India production for crop year 2018-19 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 334.57 lakh bales (of 170 kg each) from the previous estimate of 336.53 lakh bales as the arrivals in many districts have been finished and till 13th June around 310 lakh bales crop have been arrived in the market.
- According to sowing data, the area under cotton is likely to increase by 5-6% in 2019-20. But according to IMD, forecast of heavy rainfall in the cotton belts in the coming week in Gujarat, Maharashtra, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu may severely affect the crop yield. The arrivals from North India (Haryana and Punjab) are expected to commence from 1st Oct’19.
- All India daily cotton arrivals are reported be around 1,650 to 2,550 bales this week according to trade sources.
Sugar:
- The heavy rainfall in Madhya Maharashtra region covering Kolhapur, Satara and Sangli is going to affect the crop yield and will eventually affect the sugar production in the upcoming season (2019-20). According to Agriwatch, the overall sugar production of India is expected to decrease by 15-17% (279.34 lakh tonnes) in the coming season compared to 2018-19 season.
- As per the Agriwatch latest estimate, India’s sugar production is expected to reach 330.09 LT in 2018/19 higher than 322 LT last year. Although couple of major cane growing regions of Maharashtra, including Marthawada, had poor rainfall this season. And mild white grub infestation has been reported in States of Karnataka and few parts of Maharashtra.

Maize:
- Maize is likely to continue trading above MSP as arrival pressure has reduced and new crop would not come before the month of October.
- India has allowed another 4 lakh tonnes; (total 5 lakh tonnes) non GM maize under TRQ @ 15% duty for the financial year 2019-20; starting from April 1 but as imports are also not expected to arrive before the mid of September it would continue to trade at elevated prices amid persistent demand from feed makers and low stock availability.

Crude Palm Oil/ RBD Palmolein:
- Prices will rise in India due to improving domestic demand, buying at lower levels, positive refining margins and rising global palm oil demand. High stocks in ports and pipelined will cap prices.
- RBD palmolein prices are expected to rise on improving domestic demand, buying at lower levels and positive refining margins and rising global demand scenario. Higher inventory of RBD palmolein at ports and pipelines will cap prices.
- Margins in refining CPO are higher than those in directly selling refined oil. However, import parity of RBD palmolein is higher than CPO which will lead to lower import of CPO compared to RBD palmolein in coming months.
- Lowering of import duty on RBD palmolein especially RBD palmolein imports from Malaysia has led to surge in imports of RBD palmolein as duty differential between CPO and RBD palmolein halved after the duty cut. Indian refiners are struggling due to lower demand of domestic refined CPO and higher imports if ready to use palmolein.

Sunflower Oil:
- Sunflower oil prices are expected to be supported on firm demand. High premium over palm oil will cap gains in prices
- Prices of sunflower oil are supported due to parity in imports.
- There is disruption of weather in Ukraine leading to tight supply scenario. However, due to record crop of sunflower, sunflower oil market will be well supplied; as a result, we do not expect prices to rise much in rest of August.

Groundnut oil:
- Groundnut oil prices are expected to rise on weak supply scenario. Demand of groundnut oil has weakened in expectation of better groundnut crop which will lead to lower groundnut oil prices scenario. Demand may firm from end August in festive demand. Retail demand of groundnut oil
is expected to fall due to rise in sudden rise in prices and higher volatility in prices. Prices have firmed due to low supply of groundnut oil on weak supply of groundnut on lower auctions by NAFED due to higher prices quoted at auctions. Export demand from 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 decreased on weak demand despite parity with Gujarat against good stocks position. Prices will stay moderated as demand season in Andhra Pradesh is over. Retail demand has weakened due to rise in prices of groundnut oil prices and marriage and festive season demand is not there.

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