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India

Oilseeds and Products Annual

2018

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Report Highlights:

Assuming a normal monsoon season (June-September) and favorable weather conditions, India's total oilseed production in Marketing Year (MY) 2018/19 (Oct-Sep) is forecast to rise 10 percent to 38.8 million metric tons (MMT) on 38.4 million hectares. Improving oilseed supply conditions in MY 2018/19 will help Indian oilmeal production to rebound to 17.3 MMT from 15.9 MMT estimated in MY 2017/18. Assuming Indian meal prices stay competitive, oilmeal export sales will rise modestly from 2.1 MMT to 2.9 MMT. Concurrently, a widening gap between growing edible oil consumption and limited domestic production will increase vegetable oil imports from 16.3 MMT to 17.4 MMT.

Executive Summary:

Assuming a normal monsoon, favorable weather conditions and near normal yields, India's MY 2018/19 (forecast year) oilseed production, which includes soybean, rapeseed, mustard, peanut, sunflower seed, cottonseed and copra is forecast to rise to 38.8 million metric tons (MMT) on 38.4 million hectares.

Current year's oilseed production is however estimated at 35.4 MMT from 37 million hectares, slightly lower than last year due to lower than anticipated yield.

Improving oilseed supply conditions in the forecast year will help Indian oilmeal production to rebound to 17.3 MMT from 15.9 MMT estimated in MY 2017/18. (Incidentally, oilmeal production was at a decade low of 13 MMT in MY 2015/16.) Assuming normal market conditions and competitive pricing, Indian oilmeal exports in the forecast year will rise modestly to 2.9 MMT compared to the 2.1 MMT estimate of MY 2017/18. The first quarter of MY 2017/18 witnessed Indian soymeal prices becoming more competitive (with some export incentive) to gain export sales, but any further uptick in its prices will trim total export sales below 2 MMT and divert additional supplies, if any, to domestic use.

Concurrently, there is a strong demand for vegetable oils, forecast in MY 18/19 at 24.8 MMT. And while local edible oil production is seen rising to 7.5 MMT, there is a widening gap which will be filled through imports, projected to rise from 16.3 MMT to 17.4 MMT in the forecast year. A strong demand from bulk buyers, food business operators, households, and a fast moving, younger consumer generation with more disposable income is pushing consumption growth in India. In spite of the fact that India is the third largest consumer of edible oils after China and the European Union, India's per capita consumption is currently estimated at 18 kg for MY 2017/18, still below the world average per capita consumption estimated at 25 kg.

Commodities:

Oilseed, Soybean
Oilseed, Rapeseed
Oilseed, Peanut
Oilseed, Cottonseed
Oilseed, Sunflowerseed
Oilseed, Copra

Production:
OILSEEDS SECTION

Table1. INDIA: TOTAL OILSEEDS PSD

OILSEEDS (1000 metric tons)	MY 2016/17	MY 2017/18	MY 2018/19
	Revised	Estimate	Forecast
Area	37563	37087	38430
Beginning Stocks	1078	2094	1130
Production	36750	35441	38775
MY Imports	97	74	83
Total Supply	37925	37609	40224
MY Exports	1230	1174	1323
Crush	26913	27281	29225
Food Use Dom. Cons.	2650	2650	2850
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	5038	5238	5403
Total Dom. Cons.	34601	35069	37478
Ending Stocks	2094	1366	1423
Total Distribution	37925	37609	40224
Yield	0.98	0.96	1.01

Area Harvested

Assuming a normal 2018 southwest monsoon (June-September) and favorable weather conditions, the total oilseed area in MY 2018/19 is forecast to rise 3.6 percent to 38.4 million hectares. The prevailing strong market price of oilseeds should incentivize farmers to reclaim some area lost to competing crops in the past, in addition to newer areas being explored in non-traditional areas¹. Note: The forecast covers soybean, rapeseed and mustard, peanut, sunflower seed, cottonseed and copra. Minor oilseed crops such as niger, sesamum and safflower are not covered in this report.

Production

¹ Generally speaking, the area planted and area harvested for crops differ only in years when there is a significant and accounted crop loss reported for incidence such as drought, flood, disease, pest or similar.

Anticipating larger oilseed area and near normal yield, the total oilseed production in MY 2018/19 is forecast to rise 9.4 percent to 38.8 MMT. MY 2017/18 oilseed production is now estimated at 35.4 MMT, 3.6 percent below last year. Continued dependence on rain-fed production systems coupled with inadequate and erratic rainfall in the past have typically resulted in lower than anticipated oilseed production (as seen from the [second advance estimate of 2017/18](#)).

On February 1, 2018, the Indian Minister of Finance presented the Union Budget for fiscal year 2018/19 (April/March) that focused on strengthening the agricultural and rural economy through measures to generate higher incomes for farmers. Major policy announcements were made on bolstering farm produce prices and improving marketing infrastructure. Tariffs on several imported agricultural products, including refined edible vegetable oils, were increased and an additional levy (social welfare charge) of 10 percent of the aggregate import duty was proposed. The above measure should encourage oilseed farmers to grow more oilseeds and help augment their income particularly when more than 70 percent of vegetable oil demand is met through imports. As agriculture is a state subject, the government of India's (GOI) central government program is also supplemented by state government's efforts to enhance oilseed production and productivity.

Since Indian fiscal year (IFY) 2014/15, the National Mission on Oilseeds and Palm ([NMOOP](#)) has conducted three [Mini Missions](#) to address oilseed productivity issues and find ways to meet India's ever-increasing oil demand. According to NMOOP's mission statement, its short-term targets (IFY 2017/18 to IFY 2021/22) are specified below. Incidentally, their time frame coincides with the government initiative to double farmers' income by year 2022. ([Double Farmers Income](#))

Table 2. India: Oilseeds and Vegetable Oil Production Targets by IFY 2021/12 (MMT)

Crops	Short-term Target through IFY* (2021-22)	
	Oilseeds	Oil
Groundnut	10.75	2.47
Soybean	16.50	2.64
Rapeseed and Mustard	9.75	3.02
Sesame	1.10	0.33
Others	4.00	1.50
Total	42.1	9.96

Source: NMOOP

* IFY: (April-March)

Table 3. India: Targets for 'Other Sources' of Vegetable Oils (MMT)

Commodities	Vision	Short-term Target through IFY 2021-22
Rice bran	1.10	1.15
Cotton seed	1.30	1.35
Oil Palm	0.30	0.40

Tree Borne Oilseeds (TBO)	0.20	0.22
Others *	1.00	1.10
Total	3.90	4.22

Source: NMOOP

*: other tree-borne oilseeds

Consumption:

i) Crush

The total oilseed crush in the forecast year will rise 7 percent to 29.2 MMT due to rising demand for its derivatives, food, feed, and seed use in line with the rise in oilseed supply.

ii) Food Use Consumption

Food use of oilseeds will rise 7.5 percent to 2.9 MMT; driven by steady growth in demand for value-added food products made from oilseeds. The category of food products includes savory products, candy bars, snack foods, curries, and sauces made from peanuts, rapeseed, mustard, and soybean.

iii) Feed, Seed, Waste Consumption

This category is expected to rise upwards of 3 percent to 5.4 MMT, driven by cottonseed, soybean and peanut waste, which are forecast at 3.3 MMT, 1.1 MMT, 0.6 MMT respectively. “Waste” broadly also includes seeds retained for sowing/re-sowing operations, feed and industrial use.

Trade:

MY 2018/19 oilseeds export is anticipated to grow upwards of 12 percent to 1.3 MMT worth \$1 billion based on prevailing international prices. The export basket will include high value hand-picked-select (HPS) peanuts, soybean (non-GM), cottonseed, rapeseed, mustard, sunflower seed and copra. An estimated 80 percent of total export sales will come from peanut, 17 percent from soybeans and the remaining from other oilseeds.

The Agricultural Produce and Export Development Authority ([APEDA](#)) issued guidelines for the export of peanut and peanut products, which can be accessed through the link provided. Indian peanuts are in great demand from countries such as Indonesia, Vietnam, Malaysia, Philippines, Russia and neighboring countries. Similarly, United States, Canada, Spain, Belgium and France import non-GM Indian soybeans. Copra, cottonseed and sunflower seed are imported mostly by neighboring countries.

Oilseeds imports are yet to reach 100,000 MT mark but are growing at a steady pace. Based on recent trade trends, an estimated 83,000 MT (estimated value >\$40 million) is estimated for import in MY 2018/19. India’s five year annual average is 50,000 MT.

a) Trade in Soybean is growing...

India is a net exporter of soybeans. Trade in soybean has grown, but at a slower pace in the last 6 years. Prior to that trade was negligible, except in 2009 when some trade was reported. According to the latest Global Trade Atlas data, in MY 2016/17 India exported 269,275 MT of soybean valued at \$156.7 million and imported 78,515 MT valued at \$39 million.

In recent years, India has imported soybeans from Benin, Ethiopia, Togo, Malawi, Mozambique and some quantity of Identity Preserved food-grade U.S. No. 1 Non-GMO soybeans from United States (656

MT, \$588,131 in MY 2016/17); these imports were mostly for food use. India also exported soybeans (non-GM) to the United States, Canada, Spain, Belgium, France, and Germany.

b) Policy for soybean imports into India:

India’s trade policy effectively prohibits import of Genetically Modified (GM) soybeans. However, non-GM soybeans are eligible for import from any country for consumption and processing. These imports are allowed provided additional declarations stating freedom from *Bruchidius* spp; weed seed-free certifications; zero dockage certifications in respect of weed seeds in the phytosanitary certificate; heat treatment at 1200C for 15 minutes; or any other treatment as advised by the Plant Protection Adviser (PPA), GOI. The management of handling, transportation, milling and processing of import consignment and manner of disposal will be as advised by the PPA, GOI.

c) Import Duty on Soybeans now at 49.5 Percent:

The total import duty on soybeans is now 49.5 percent which includes a 10% social welfare tax (basic customs duty is 45 percent). Generally, oilseeds can be imported into India without any quantity restrictions, but typically face high tariffs (30 percent) and complex phytosanitary requirements (also see policy requirements under subheading ‘Oils’).

Stocks:

Total oilseed inventory in MY 2018/19 will be limited to 1.4 MMT, which is slightly below the 5-year-average stock of 1.5 MMT, but is significantly below a record 2 MMT estimate for MY 2016/17 (last year). The current year’s stock is however estimated at 1.3 MMT amid lower than anticipated oilseed production and a steady rise in demand for crush, food, and feed waste utilization. Stocks to be held by the National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India ([NAFED](#)) will also remain low since market prices of oilseeds are likely to remain strong and are above the minimum support price (MSP). Privately held stocks are also estimated to be minimal.

In MY 2016/17, a total 222,169 MT of oilseeds were procured under the Price Support Scheme (PSS). The record amount of oilseed procured by NAFED² was in the year 2013/14 when it purchased 379,402 MT of oilseeds. The GOI’s Commission for Agriculture Costs & Prices recommends a higher minimum support price (MSP) to boost output and provide a better return to farmers.

Table4. India: Open Market Prices vis-à-vis Minimum Support Price

Commodity	Minimum Support Price (Rs/100 kg)			Market Price* in 2017/18
	2017-18	2016-17	2015-16	
Soybean	3050~	2775	2600	2700–3900 [13%]

² NAFED is one of the Central nodal agencies for procurement of 16 notified agricultural commodities of oilseeds, pulses and cotton under Price Support Scheme (PSS). As per PSS, procurement is to be undertaken, if the market price of Fair and Average Quality (FAQ) stocks rule at or below the declared MSPs and procurement is to be continued until the market prices stabilize above the declared MSP or harvesting period of 90 days as declared by respective State Governments, whichever is earlier. NAFED is procuring FAQ stocks under PSS directly from the farmers through its Cooperative network at state level and primary level. The payment are made electronically and losses, if any, incurred in PSS Operations are fully reimbursed by GOI while profit, if any, on disposal of the commodities procured under PSS is transferred to GOI ([Annual Report NAFED](#))

Rapeseed, and Mustard	4000 [^]	3700	3350	3970-4200 [21%]
Peanut (in shell)	4450 ^{^^}	4220	4030	NA
Sunflower seed	4100*	3950	3800	NA

Bonus of [^]: INR 100, ^{^^}: INR 200, *: INR 100 and ~ INR 200 included

Figure in square brackets indicate appreciation/depreciation in prevailing market prices in relation to corresponding period last year.

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics and Directorate of Agricultural Marketing, GOI.

Additional note on Minimum Support Price (MSP) Policy

On February 1, 2018, Finance Minister (FM) Arun Jaitley presented the [Indian fiscal year \(IFY\) 2018/19 \(April/March\) budget](#) before the parliament that focused on farmers and rural India. The ruling National Democratic Alliance (NDA) government has been criticized for not adopting its 2014 Parliamentary Election manifesto that promised farmers a minimum support price (MSP) 1.5 times the cost of production. The Finance Minister (FM) claimed that the government declared the MSP for a majority of the 2017/18 rabi (winter planted) crops (e.g., wheat, chickpeas, rapeseed, mustard, and barley) by at least one and a half times the cost of production. The government has decided to implement this formula as a principle for determining the MSP for all crops during the upcoming 2018/19 kharif (fall harvested) crops (e.g., rice, maize and various coarse grains, oilseeds and pulses).

In the past year, some state governments have experimented with differential pricing compensation schemes, where registered farmers sell in the open market, and the government compensates the farmers by paying the differential between the MSP and modal market prices (average market prices in major markets) in cases when market prices are below MSP. The FM announced that the government intends to set up an institutional mechanism with participation from various concerned ministries to develop policies and practices for price and demand forecasting, the use of futures and options markets, and to decide on specific export and import related measures. The FM stated that this will help farmers make better decisions based on price expectations after harvest to improve overall price realization (Excerpt from [IN8014](#)).

Production, Supply and Demand Data Statistics:

Table 5. India: Commodity, Oilseed, Soybean, PSD
(Area in 1000 hectares and production in 1000 metric tons)

Oilseed, Soybean	2016/2017		2017/2018		2018/2019	
	Market Begin Year		Market Begin Year		Market Begin Year	
	Oct 2016		Oct 2017		Oct 2018	
India	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Planted	11700	11400	10500	10600	0	11500
Area Harvested	11400	11400	10500	10600	0	11500
Beginning Stocks	138	138	816	947	0	207
Production	11500	10600	9500	9000	0	11500
MY Imports	77	78	120	60	0	70
Total Supply	11715	10816	10436	10007	0	11777
MY Exports	269	269	180	150	0	200
Crush	9200	8000	8770	8300	0	9700

Food Use Dom. Cons.	550	500	350	350	0	400
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	880	1100	880	1000	0	1100
Total Dom. Cons.	10630	9600	10000	9650	0	11200
Ending Stocks	816	947	256	207	0	377
Total Distribution	11715	10816	10436	10007	0	11777
Yield (MT/Ha)	1.0088	0.9298	0.9048	0.8491	-	1

Table 6. India: Commodity, Oilseed, Rapeseed, PSD
(Area in 1000 hectares and production in 1000 metric tons)

Oilseed, Rapeseed	2016/2017		2017/2018		2018/2019	
Market Begin Year	Oct 2016		Oct 2017		Oct 2018	
India	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Planted	6600	7056	7300	6700	0	7200
Area Harvested	6500	7056	6500	6700	0	7200
Beginning Stocks	469	469	660	501	0	236
Production	7091	6800	6500	6400	0	7000
MY Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply	7560	7269	7160	6901	0	7236
MY Exports	0	18	0	15	0	15
Crush	5800	5700	5640	5500	0	5800
Food Use Dom. Cons.	750	750	650	800	0	850
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	350	300	380	350	0	360
Total Dom. Cons.	6900	6750	6670	6650	0	7010
Ending Stocks	660	501	490	236	0	211
Total Distribution	7560	7269	7160	6901	0	7236
Yield (MT/Ha)	1.0909	0.9637	1	0.9552	0	0.9722

Table 7. India: Commodity, Oilseed, Peanut, PSD
(Area in 1000 hectares and production in 1000 metric tons)

Oilseed, Peanut (In Shell)	2016/2017		2017/2018		2018/2019	
Market Begin Year	Oct 2016		Oct 2017		Oct 2018	
India	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Planted	5500	5800	5000	5000	0	5200
Area Harvested	5300	5800	5000	5000	0	5200
Beginning Stocks	305	305	453	417	0	569

Production	6700	6700	6500	6800	0	6800
MY Imports	2	2	2	2	0	2
Total Supply	7007	7007	6955	7219	0	7371
MY Exports	904	890	950	1000	0	1100
Crush	3750	3800	3600	3600	0	3600
Food Use Dom. Cons.	1400	1400	1600	1500	0	1600
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	500	500	500	550	0	600
Total Dom. Cons.	5650	5700	5700	5650	0	5800
Ending Stocks	453	417	305	569	0	471
Total Distribution	7007	7007	6955	7219	0	7371
Yield (MT/Ha)	1.2642	1.15	1.30	1.36	0	1.30

**Table 8. India: Commodity, Oilseed, Cottonseed, PSD
(Area in 1000 hectares and production in 1000 metric tons)**

Oilseed, Cottonseed	2016/2017		2017/2018		2018/2019	
Market Begin Year	Oct 2016		Oct 2017		Oct 2018	
India	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Planted (Cotton)	10850	10850	12300	12300	0	11900
Area Harvested (Cotton)	10850	10850	12300	12300	0	11900
Seed to Lint Ratio	0	0	0	0	0	0
Beginning Stocks	166	166	444	229	0	354
Production	11463	11450	12100	12115	0	12200
MY Imports	15	14	10	10	0	10
Total Supply	11644	11630	12554	12354	0	12564
MY Exports	0	1	1	0	0	0
Crush	8100	8300	8900	8800	0	8900
Food Use Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	3100	3100	3100	3200	0	3300
Total Dom. Cons.	11200	11400	12000	12000	0	12200
Ending Stocks	444	229	553	354	0	364
Total Distribution	11644	11630	12554	12354	0	12564
Yield	1.0565	1.0553	0.9837	0.985	0	1.0252

**Table 9. India: Commodity, Oilseed, Sunflowerseed, PSD
(Area in 1000 hectares and production in 1000 metric tons)**

Oilseed, Sunflowerseed	2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019
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Market Begin Year	Oct 2016		Oct 2017		Oct 2018	
India	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Planted	381	347	330	387	0	430
Area Harvested	381	347	330	387	0	430
Beginning Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production	275	285	277	326	0	370
MY Imports	3	3	2	2	0	1
Total Supply	278	288	279	328	0	371
MY Exports	5	5	4	4	0	3
Crush	240	245	240	286	0	325
Food Use Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	33	38	35	38	0	43
Total Dom. Cons.	273	283	275	324	0	368
Ending Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Distribution	278	288	279	328	0	371
Yield (MT/Ha)	0.72	0.82	0.83	0.84	0	0.86

**Table 10. India: Commodity, Oilseed, Copra, PSD
(Area in 1000 hectares and production in 1000 metric tons)**

Oilseed, Copra	2016/2017		2017/2018		2018/2019	
Market Begin Year	Oct 2016		Oct 2017		Oct 2018	
India	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Planted	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area Harvested	2210	2110	2230	2100	0	2200
Trees	0	0	0	0	0	0
Beginning Stocks	715	915	750	800	0	905
Production	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imports	715	915	750	800	0	905
Total Supply	47	5	15	5	0	5
MY Exports	668	910	735	795	0	900
Crush	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food Use Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	668	910	735	795	0	900
Total Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ending Stocks	715	915	750	800	0	905
Total Distribution	0.3235	0.4336	0.3363	0.381	0	0.4114
Yield (MT/Ha)	0.32	0.43	0.33	0.38	0	0.41

Commodities:

Meal, Soybean

Meal, Rapeseed

Meal, Peanut

Meal, Cottonseed

Meal, Sunflowerseed

Meal, Copra

Production:**MEALS SECTION****Table 11. INDIA: TOTAL OILMEALS PSD**

OILMEALS (1000 metric tons)	MY 2016/17	MY 2017/18	MY 2018/19
	Revised	Estimate	Forecast
Crush	26,913	27,281	29,225
Beginning Stocks	364	650	602
Production	15,615	15,883	17,323
MY Imports	430	307	300
Total Supply	16,409	16,840	18,225
MY Exports	2053	2,102	2,852
Industrial Dom. Cons.	0	0	0
Food Use Dom. Cons.	416	414	468
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	13,290	13,722	14,386
Total Dom. Cons.	13,706	14,136	14,854
Ending Stocks	650	602	519
Total Distribution	16,409	16,840	18,225

Production

Indian oilmeal production in the forecast year is expected to rebound to 17.3 MMT up from the 15.9 MMT estimate in MY 17/18. This growth has been slow but consistent since Indian oilmeal production dropped to a decade low of 13 MMT in MY 2015/16. This was a phase when oilseed prices were strong on limited availability and processing margins were weak. Anticipated resumption in oilseed supply amid moderate growth in oilmeal consumption demand will support a rise in meal production.

Generally, an estimated 80 percent of India's total oilseed supply is crushed for meal and oil; oil meal is then utilized for feed and food. However, the specific end-use allocation can vary according to available domestic supplies and export demand for Indian oil meal during the marketing year.

Consumption:

Total oilmeal consumption in MY 2018/19 is forecast to rise to 14.9 MMT in MY 2018/19, five percent above the current year's estimate. The feed waste consumption being a major component of total feed use, will grow from the current year's estimate of 13.7 MMT to 14.4 MMT in the forecast year. The feed use is comprised of 5 MMT of soybean meal, 4.2 MMT cottonseed meal (mostly used for livestock feed), 3 MMT of rapeseed meal, 1.4 MMT million tons of peanut meal, and 800,000 metric tons of other oil meals. In terms of soybean meal equivalent (SME), the protein meal consumption for feed use is expected to grow by more than 4 percent from 12 MMT last year to 12.6 MMT in the forecast year. This is likely due to rising consumer preference towards healthy and protein rich foods including animal proteins. Though the feed waste consumption is slated to rise 3 percent from 13.3 MMT to 13.7 MMT this year, but in terms of SME, it will remain flat (see Figure 1 below).

Figure 1. India: Soybean Meal Equivalent (SME) Production in 1000 MTs, Marketing Years

Oilmeals	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
Soybean Meal	4750	4700	5000
Rapeseed Meal	2061	2063	2135
Peanut Meal	1755	1613	1652
Sunflowerseed Meal	279	158	171
Cottonseed Meal	3029	3241	3403
Copra Meal	185	203	208
Total	12059	11979	12568

Source: FAS Database

Favorable socio-economic conditions backed by steady growth in demand of poultry and poultry based products (poultry meat and eggs, in particular) should help contain a recent rise in feed prices particularly of soymeal and, more recently, corn. According to industry sources, India's feed industry is growing at a CAGR of 5-7% with poultry, cattle and aqua feed sectors emerging as major growth drivers. Experts report the demand for animal protein and dairy products will increase the compound feed consumption demand. Generally, high feed prices lead to lower demand and will prompt feed manufacturers to shift to unconventional feed ingredients, as well as put pressure on prices of daily protein supplements such as eggs, milk, meat etc.

India's organized feed industry primarily uses soy meal, as well as peanut, sunflower seed and rapeseed meal in various formulations. In addition to animal feed use, oil meals like soymeal are increasingly used in processed food products, healthcare products, and also as low-cost high-protein supplements. Soymeal is widely used as texturized protein (chunks, flakes, and nuggets), to fortify other food products (wheat flours, biscuits etc), or for the extraction of protein isolates (with a 90 percent or more protein content, it is a good substitute for animal protein). Note: the industrial domestic consumption is reported to be zero (defined as the amount of oilseed meal that is not intended for nutritional purposes (neither feed for animals nor food for humans), it can include use as a soil additive, fertilizer, or burned as fuel).

Trade:

Assuming normal market conditions and competitive pricing, Indian oilmeal exports in MY 2018/19 is forecast to rise modestly from 2.1 MMT this year to 2.9 MMT. The first quarter of MY 2017/18

witnessed Indian soymeal prices becoming competitive (with some export incentive). But any uptick in prices during the remainder of the year will later cap its export sales and possibly dip total exports below 2 MMT, and divert additional supplies if any to domestic use. During the first 5 months of MY 2017/18, oilmeal exports were up 34 percent to 810,717 MT (Table 4). South Korea, Vietnam, Thailand, Germany and European countries were major buyers of Indian oilmeals albeit in smaller quantities. In the past, cheaper availability of meals from other international destinations has eroded opportunities for Indian oilmeals, particularly among traditional buyers.

Table 12. India: Oilmeal Exports, In Thousand Metric Tons

	Soybean meal	Rapeseed meal	Peanut meal	Sunflower meal	Total
Oct-17	71,425	22,731	654	0	94,810
Nov-17	207,630	69,105	314	0	277,049
Dec-17	168,865	69,474	5,051	0	243,390
Jan-18	76,089	3,128	204	0	79,421
Feb-18	73,816	42,231	0	0	116,047
Road Transport	NA	NA	NA	-	-
Oct 17-Feb-18	597,825	206,669	6,223	0	810,717
Oct 16-Feb-17	534,968	63,435	2,096	0	600,499
% Change	12	226	197		35

Source: Solvent Extractors' Association of India

Road transport data including soybean and rapeseed meal is presently unavailable. Corresponding period surface transport was 126,000 metric tons and was included for comparison.

Policy:

Import of animal origin items or the products intended for animal feeding containing animal origin materials under ITC (HS) code 2309 'Preparations of a kind used in Animal Feeding' shall be subject to a sanitary import permit issued by Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairy, Fishery, GOI (DGFT Notification No. 36 dated January 17, 2017).

A 15 percent import duty is applicable on import of oil-cakes and solid residues (whether or not ground or in the form of pellets resulting from the extraction of oils). Rice bran oil cake has zero duty while feed additives or pre-mixes have a 20 percent duty. Fish meal cake (230120) has a 5 percent import duty. Flour and meals of soybean (120810) have a 30 percent duty plus a 5 percent inter GST for a total duty of 39.65 percent. A 5 percent duty is applicable on prawn feed, shrimp larvae feed and fish feed in pellet form ([Customs Notification No.50/2017](#)). While there are no quantitative restrictions on oilmeal imports, the availability of other cheap feed material continues to generally discourage imports, even at a zero import duty.

Production, Supply and Demand Data Statistics:

**Table 13. India: Commodity, Meal, Soybean, PSD
(Units in 1000 metric tons, Extraction rate in Percent)**

Meal, Soybean	2016/2017		2017/2018		2018/2019	
Market Begin Year	Oct 2016		Oct 2017		Oct 2018	
India	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Crush	9200	8000	8770	8300	0	9700
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0.8	0.8	0.79	0.8	0.00	0.8
Beginning Stocks	119	119	483	125	0	72
Production	7360	6400	7015	6640	0	7760
MY Imports	11	106	7	7	0	100
Total Supply	7490	6625	7505	6772	0	7932
MY Exports	2000	1600	1700	1600	0	2300
Industrial Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food Use Dom. Cons.	257	400	350	400	0	450
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	4750	4500	5100	4700	0	5000
Total Dom. Cons.	5007	4900	5450	5100	0	5450
Ending Stocks	483	125	355	72	0	182
Total Distribution	7490	6625	7505	6772	0	7932
SME	4750	4500	5100	4700	0	5000

Table 14. India: Commodity, Meal, Rapeseed, PSD
(Units in 1000 metric tons, Extraction rate in Percent)

Meal, Rapeseed	2016/2017		2017/2018		2018/2019	
Market Begin Year	Oct 2016		Oct 2017		Oct 2018	
India	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Crush	5800	5700	5640	5500	0	5800
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0.5966	0.5905	0.594	0.59	0	0.59
Beginning Stocks	245	245	405	411	0	306
Production	3460	3366	3350	3245	0	3422
MY Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply	3705	3611	3755	3656	0	3728
MY Exports	403	400	275	450	0	500
Industrial Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food Use Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	2897	2800	3235	2900	0	3000
Total Dom. Cons.	2897	2800	3235	2900	0	3000
Ending Stocks	405	411	245	306	0	228
Total Distribution	3705	3611	3755	3656	0	3728

SME	2061.216	1992.2	2301.703	2063.35	0	2134.5
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Table 15. India: Commodity, Meal, Peanut, PSD
(Units in 1000 metric tons, Extraction rate in Percent)

Meal, Peanut	2016/2017		2017/2018		2018/2019	
Market Begin Year	Oct 2016		Oct 2017		Oct 2018	
India	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Crush	3750	3800	3600	3600	0	3600
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0.42	0.4	0.4208	0.4	0.0000	0.4097
Beginning Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production	1575	1520	1515	1440	0	1475
MY Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply	1575	1520	1515	1440	0	1475
MY Exports	9	3	8	2	0	2
Industrial Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food Use Dom. Cons.	5	5	5	3	0	3
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	1561	1512	1502	1435	0	1470
Total Dom. Cons.	1566	1517	1507	1438	0	1473
Ending Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Distribution	1575	1520	1515	1440	0	1475
SME	1754.56	1699.48	1688.24	1612.94	0	1652.28

Table 16. India: Commodity, Meal, Cottonseed, PSD
(Units in 1000 metric tons, Extraction rate in Percent)

Meal, Cottonseed	2016/2017		2017/2018		2018/2019	
Market Begin Year	Oct 2016		Oct 2017		Oct 2018	
India	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Crush	8100	8300	8900	8800	0	8900
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0.4691	0.469	0.4691	0.47	0.0000	0.4702
Beginning Stocks	0	0	0	43	0	129
Production	3800	3893	4175	4136	0	4185
MY Imports	2	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply	3802	3893	4175	4179	0	4314
MY Exports	64	50	35	50	0	50

Industrial Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food Use Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	3738	3800	4140	4000	0	4200
Total Dom. Cons.	3738	3800	4140	4000	0	4200
Ending Stocks	0	43	0	129	0	64
Total Distribution	3802	3893	4175	4179	0	4314
SME	3028.901	3079.14	3354.642	3241.2	0	3403.26

**Table 17. India: Commodity, Meal, Sunflowerseed, PSD
(Units in 1000 metric tons, Extraction rate in Percent)**

Meal, Sunflowerseed	2016/2017		2017/2018		2018/2019	
	Market Begin Year		Market Begin Year		Market Begin Year	
	Oct 2016		Oct 2017		Oct 2018	
India	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Crush	240	245	240	286	0	325
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0.4792	0.4816	0.4792	0.479	0.0000	0.48
Beginning Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production	115	118	115	137	0	156
MY Imports	306	150	265	100	0	100
Total Supply	421	268	380	237	0	256
MY Exports	2	0	5	0	0	0
Industrial Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food Use Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	419	268	375	237	0	256
Total Dom. Cons.	419	268	375	237	0	256
Ending Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Distribution	421	268	380	237	0	256
SME	279.473	178.756	250.125	158.079	0	170.752

**Table 18. India: Commodity, Meal, Copra, PSD
(Units in 1000 metric tons, Extraction rate in Percent)**

Meal, Copra	2016/2017		2017/2018		2018/2019	
	Market Begin Year		Market Begin Year		Market Begin Year	
	Oct 2016		Oct 2017		Oct 2018	
India	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Crush	668	868	735	795	0	900

Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0.36	0.36	0.35	0.35	0.00	0.36
Beginning Stocks	0	0	0	71	0	95
Production	245	318	262	285	0	325
MY Imports	174	174	120	200	0	100
Total Supply	419	492	382	556	0	520
MY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food Use Dom. Cons.	10	11	10	11	0	15
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	409	410	372	450	0	460
Total Dom. Cons.	419	421	382	461	0	475
Ending Stocks	0	71	0	95	0	45
Total Distribution	419	492	382	556	0	520
SME	184.66	185.11	167.95	203.17	0	207.69

Commodities:

Oil, Soybean
Oil, Rapeseed
Oil, Peanut
Oil, Cottonseed
Oil, Sunflowerseed
Oil, Coconut
Oil, Palm

Production:

Table 19. INDIA: TOTAL OILS PSD

OILS ('000 metric tons)	MY 2016/17	MY 2017/18	MY 2018/19
	Revised	Estimate	Forecast
Crush	26,913	27,281	29,225
Beginning Stocks	1,622	1,672	1,514
Production	7,091	7,067	7,507
MY Imports	15,137	16,300	17,400
Total Supply	23,850	25,039	26,421
MY Exports	18	17	10
Industrial Dom. Cons.	860	1,058	1,036
Food Use Dom. Cons.	21,300	22,450	23,730
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	0	0	0

Total Dom. Cons.	22,160	23,508	24,766
Ending Stocks	1,672	1,514	1,645
Total Distribution	23,850	25,039	26,421

After remaining flat since last year, domestic vegetable (edible) oil production is expected to rise 6.2 percent to 7.5 MMT in MY 2018/19 on a net rise in availability of oilseeds for crush-to-oil. The forecast includes 2.3 MMT of rapeseed oil, 1.7 MMT soybean oil, 1.3 MMT of cottonseed oil, 1.2 MMT of peanut oil, 570,000 metric tons (MT) of coconut oil, 250,000 MT of palm oil and 117,000 MT of sunflower oil. Since the oil content in rapeseed and mustard seed varies from 37% to 42% (at 5% moisture level) depending on quality and variety of seeds, Post has revised the oil extraction rate from 0.38 to 0.40 to indicate the average rate. Oil content above or below the acceptable range are either sold at premium or at discount (or even rejected).

Consumption:

Vegetable oil consumption in the forecast year will rise 5.3 percent to 24.8 MMT. A strong demand from bulk buyers, food business operators, households, and a fast moving consumer generation with more disposable income are pushing consumption growth. Bulk buyers find its wide application across food processing (i.e. ingredient for margarines, biscuits, breads, breakfast cereals, instant noodle) and the non-food sector (shampoos, lipsticks, candles, detergents, chocolates and ice creams).

Almost 70 percent of total consumption demand (food and industrial use) is met through imports (60% palm and 40% soft oils). Taking into consideration that total domestic consumption includes imported and locally produced oils, the market share of palm, soybean and sunflower oil is 44%, 23% and 11%, respectively. India's per capita consumption which is currently estimated at 18 kg for MY 2017/18 is still below the world average per capita consumption estimated at 25 kg; in spite of the fact that India is the third largest consumer of edible oils after China and the European Union.

Key drivers for Rising Edible Oil Consumption:

Growing awareness on health, wellness, food safety and hygiene have led to consumption growth of cooking oils, such as fortified refined palm, safflower, olive and rice bran oil. Recently, the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India issued directions allowing food business operators (FBOs) the use of stickers to place fortification logos on existing labels for edible vegetable oil fortified with vitamin A or D. This will be in effect until June 30, 2018 and is subject to compliance with other provisions of the Food Safety and Standards (Fortification of Foods) Regulations, 2017 ([IN8009](#)). Cooking oils have almost 99 percent market penetration in Indian households and is therefore a viable and potent vehicle for fortification.

Regional Preference is still Paramount: Coconut, peanut and sunflower oil continue to be widely consumed in south India; peanut and cottonseed oils are more prevalent in Gujarat and Maharashtra; rapeseed oil is popular in northeast, eastern and northwest India; soybean oil prevails in central India; and rice bran oil is picking up across eastern India. Cottonseed oil is finding acceptability due to its light color, neutral odor and blending characteristics with other oils.

Trade:

Edible oil import in MY 2018/19 is forecast at 17.4 MMT of which 10.5 MMT will be palm oil followed by 4.2 MMT of soybean, 2.2 MMT of sunflower seed oil and 0.5 MMT of rapeseed (canola) oil. Since

consumption is growing at a much faster pace than production, the appetite for imports is also rising exponentially. As a result, India still is the largest importer of edible oils followed by European Union, China, and United States.

In the first 5 months of the current marketing year (Table 6), vegetable oil imports have risen marginally to 5.8 MMT. Based on the current trend, India is likely to import additional 10.5 MMT through September 2018, thereby lifting total imports in MY 2017/18 to 16.3 MMT. Both soybean and rapeseed oil imports have declined by more than 15 percent due to a higher import duty on refined oil discouraged imports. A 3-month temporary suspension of export tax on crude palm imposed by Malaysia government has helped increased sales of crude palm oil (CPO) to India.

However, industry experts indicate that the direction of future sales will be decided only if there remains an incentive (for both buyer and seller) past April 7, when the export tax holiday expires. In addition to the above mentioned imports, the stock at ports and in the pipeline as of March 1, 2018, is reported at 2.2 MMT which is equal to 36 days requirement. India's monthly requirement is 1.82 MMT (SEA Press release).

Table 20. India: Edible Oil Imports, In Thousand Metric Tons

	Oct-17	Nov-17	Dec-17	Jan-18	Feb-18	Oct 2017-Feb 2018	Oct 2016 – Feb 2017	% Change
RBD palmolein	147	147	107	151	202	755	1,138	34
Crude palm oil	597	560	608	673	546	2,984	2,451	22
Crude palmolein	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Crude Palm ker-oil	3	10	8	11	12	43	19	129
Total palm oil	748	717	723	834	760	3,782	3,609	5
Crude soy oil	220	274	79	225	134	932	1,093	15
Refined soy oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total soy oil	220	274	79	225	134	932	1,093	15
Crude sun oil	129	194	237	171	213	943	865	9
Refined sun oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total sun oil	129	194	237	171	213	943	865	9
Rapeseed oil (Canola)	37	41	20	17	18	133	164	19
Cottonseed Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Safflower oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Coconut oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Grand Total	1,134	1,225	1,058	1,247	1,125	5,790	5,730	1

Stocks:

The ending stock forecast for MY 2018/19 is 1.6 MMT, which is slightly lower than its five year average of 1.8 MMT and also below the monthly requirement forecast of 2 MMT. Tight stocks will continue to support growing demand for imported oil to fill the consumption gap. Despite larger imports, current year stock is also expected to be tight at 1.5 MMT.

Policy:

On March 28, 2018, the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs has approved the proposal of the Ministry of Commerce & Industry to lift the prohibition on export of all varieties of edible oils except mustard oil. Mustard oil will continue to be exported only in consumer packs up to 5 Kgs and with a minimum export price (MEP) of US \$900 per ton. The Inter-Ministerial Committee, headed by the Commerce Secretary, mandate to review the export of edible oils in consumer packs & calibrate the MEP from time to time, has been discontinued. At present, only certain edible oils can be exported in bulk and other oils only in consumer packs up to 5 Kg with MEP (Source: PIB Press Release).

According to [DGFT Notification No. 43/2015-2020](#), dated March 27, 2017, the following exemptions are permitted from the prohibition on export of edible oils:

- a. Castor oil
- b. Coconut oil from all electronic data interchange (EDI) Ports and through all Land Custom Stations (LCS) on Indo-Nepal, Indo-Bangladesh, Indo-Bhutan and Indo-Pakistan borders.
- c. Deemed exports of edible oils (as a raw material input) from a Domestic Tariff Area (DTA) to 100% export oriented units EOUs for production of non-edible goods to be exported
- d. Edible oils from a Domestic Tariff Area (DTA) to Special Economic Zones (SEZs) to be consumed by SEZ units for the manufacture of processed food products, subject to applicable value addition norms

- e. Edible oils produced out of minor forest produce, ITC (HS) Code 15159010, 15159020, 15159030, 15159040, 15179010 and 15219020.
- f. Organic edible oils subject to export contracts being registered and certified as 'organic' by APEDA
- g. Rice Bran oil in bulk irrespective of any pack size.
- h. Export of groundnut oil, sesame oil, soybean oil, maize (corn) oil in bulk, irrespective of any pack size,

Timeline of import duty

In addition to the revision of import duty (see Table 7 below), the government also announced a 10 percent social welfare surcharge on all imported goods, including edible oils; which will increase marginally the import duty (SEA). For example, the import duty on crude soybean oil and crude palm will now be 33 percent each, while for refined palm oil the duty will be 44 percent. The move was meant to encourage domestic refining production by taxing Malaysian palm oil imports, and encouraging fair prices of fall-harvested and winter-planted oilseeds for Indian farmers.

Table 21. India: Import Duty on Edible Oils

Products	23rd Sept. 2016	Edu. Cess	Effective Duty	11th Aug. 2017	Edu. Cess	Effective Duty	17th Nov. 2017	Edu. Cess	Effective Duty	2nd Feb. 2018	Social Welfare Cess	Effective Duty	1st March 2018	Social Welfare Cess	Effective Duty
Crude Palm Oil	7.50%	3%	7.73%	15.00%	3%	15.45%	30.00%	3%	30.90%	30.00%	10%	33.00%	44.00%	10%	48.40%
RBD Palmolein	15.00%	3%	15.45%	25.00%	3%	25.75%	40.00%	3%	41.20%	40.00%	10%	44.00%	54.00%	10%	59.40%
RBD Palm Oil	15.00%	3%	15.45%	25.00%	3%	25.75%	40.00%	3%	41.20%	40.00%	10%	44.00%	54.00%	10%	59.40%
Crude Soybean Oil	12.50%	3%	12.87%	17.50%	3%	18.03%	30.00%	3%	30.90%	30.00%	10%	33.00%	30.00%	10%	33.00%
Crude Sunflower Oil	12.50%	3%	12.87%	12.50%	3%	12.87%	25.00%	3%	25.75%	25.00%	10%	27.50%	25.00%	10%	27.50%
Crude Rapeseed Oil	12.50%	3%	12.87%	12.50%	3%	12.87%	25.00%	3%	25.75%	25.00%	10%	27.50%	25.00%	10%	27.50%
Refined Soybean Oil	20.00%	3%	20.60%	20%	3%	20.60%	35.00%	3%	36.05%	35.00%	10%	38.50%	35.00%	10%	38.50%
Refined Sunflower Oil	20.00%	3%	20.60%	20%	3%	20.60%	35.00%	3%	36.05%	35.00%	10%	38.50%	35.00%	10%	38.50%
Refined Rapeseed Oil	20.00%	3%	20.60%	20%	3%	20.60%	35.00%	3%	36.05%	35.00%	10%	38.50%	35.00%	10%	38.50%
Crude Cottonseed Oil	--	--	--	--	--	--	12.50%	3%	12.87%	30.00%	10%	33.00%	30.00%	10%	33.00%
Refined Cottonseed Oil	--	--	--	--	--	--	20.00%	3%	20.60%	35.00%	10%	38.50%	35.00%	10%	38.50%

Source: Adopted from SEA of India

The TRQ on refined rape, colza or mustard oil is 150,000 tons in a financial year (Indian fiscal year, April-March), at an in-quota tariff rate of 45 percent. The TRQ on crude sunflower seed oil and safflower seed oil is also 150,000 tons in a financial year, with an in-quota tariff rate of 50 percent.

The only genetically engineered (GE) food products currently authorized for import into India are soybean oil derived from GE soybeans (glyphosate tolerant and five other events) and canola oil derived from a GE canola (a select herbicide tolerant event). India imports significant quantities of soybean oil, mainly from Argentina, Brazil, and Paraguay and small quantities of canola oil, mainly from Canada. All other GE crops, processed products or seeds are technically banned.

On June 22, 2007, the Genetic Engineering and Appraisal Committee (GEAC) granted permanent approval for importation of soybean oil derived from glyphosate-tolerant soybeans for consumption after refining. On July 17, 2014, the GEAC also approved importation of soybean oil derived from four other GE events. Then on September 3, 2015, the GEAC allowed imports of soybean oil derived from another HT tolerant event (Event FG72 from Bayer Bioscience) and Canola oil derived from HT canola (Event Ms8xRF3 by Bayer Bioscience Private Ltd). Also, as Bt cotton now accounts for over 90 percent of the total cotton produced in India, most of the cottonseed oil produced and consumed in India is GM (more info on GAIN Report No. IN6157).

Table 22, India: Vegetable Oil Reference Price as on March 28, 2018

Vegetable Oils	\$/Metric Ton
Crude Palm Oil	679
RBD Palm Oil	694
Other-Palm Oil	687
Crude Palmolein	698
RBD Palmolein	701
Other-Palmolein	700
Crude Soybean Oil	810

Note: Tariff values are revised from time to time by the GOI to reflect changes in international prices. The import duty is applied to the current tariff value rather than to the actual invoice value.

Source: <http://www.cbec.gov.in/customs/cs-act/notifications/notfns-2013/cs-nt2013/csnt30-2013.htm>

Production, Supply and Demand Data Statistics:

**Table 23. India: Commodity, Oil, Soybean, PSD
(Unit in 1000 metric tons and Extraction rate in Percent)**

Oil, Soybean	2016/2017		2017/2018		2018/2019	
Market Begin Year	Oct 2016		Oct 2017		Oct 2018	
India	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Crush	9200	8000	8770	8300	0	9700
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0.1799	0.175	0.1796	0.1795	0.0000	0.1794
Beginning Stocks	512	512	300	311	0	201
Production	1655	1400	1575	1490	0	1740
MY Imports	3534	3700	3645	3900	0	4200
Total Supply	5701	5612	5520	5701	0	6141
MY Exports	1	1	0	0	0	0
Industrial Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food Use Dom. Cons.	5400	5300	5200	5500	0	5800
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dom. Cons.	5400	5300	5200	5500	0	5800
Ending Stocks	300	311	320	201	0	341
Total Distribution	5701	5612	5520	5701	0	6141

**Table 24. India: Commodity, Oil, Rapeseed, PSD
(Unit in 1000 metric tons and Extraction rate in Percent)**

Oil, Rapeseed	2016/2017		2017/2018		2018/2019	
Market Begin Year	Oct 2016		Oct 2017		Oct 2018	

India	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Crush	5800	5700	5640	5500	0	5800
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0.3793	0.4105	0.3723	0.4091	0.0000	0.4
Beginning Stocks	222	222	219	275	0	233
Production	2200	2340	2100	2250	0	2320
MY Imports	317	300	430	400	0	500
Total Supply	2739	2862	2749	2925	0	3053
MY Exports	3	2	3	2	0	0
Industrial Dom. Cons.	85	85	80	90	0	0
Food Use Dom. Cons.	2432	2500	2475	2600	0	2700
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dom. Cons.	2517	2585	2555	2690	0	2700
Ending Stocks	219	275	191	233	0	353
Total Distribution	2739	2862	2749	2925	0	3053

**Table 25. India: Commodity, Oil, Peanut, PSD
(Unit in 1000 metric tons and Extraction rate in Percent)**

Oil, Peanut	2016/2017		2017/2018		2018/2019	
Market Begin Year	Oct 2016		Oct 2017		Oct 2018	
India	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Crush	3750	3800	3600	3600	0	3600
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0.3307	0.34	0.3306	0.34	0.0000	0.3431
Beginning Stocks	82	82	142	249	0	300
Production	1240	1292	1190	1224	0	1235
MY Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply	1322	1374	1332	1473	0	1535
MY Exports	20	15	15	15	0	10
Industrial Dom. Cons.	10	10	10	8	0	6
Food Use Dom. Cons.	1150	1100	1235	1150	0	1200
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dom. Cons.	1160	1110	1245	1158	0	1206
Ending Stocks	142	249	72	300	0	319
Total Distribution	1322	1374	1332	1473	0	1535

**Table 26. India: Commodity, Oil, Cottonseed, PSD
(Unit in 1000 metric tons and Extraction rate in Percent)**

Oil, Cottonseed	2016/2017		2017/2018		2018/2019	
Market Begin Year	Oct 2016		Oct 2017		Oct 2018	
India	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Crush	8100	8300	8900	8800	0	8900
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0.1432	0.143	0.1433	0.1432	0.0000	0.1433
Beginning Stocks	37	37	32	89	0	109
Production	1160	1187	1275	1260	0	1275
MY Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply	1197	1224	1307	1349	0	1384
MY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial Dom. Cons.	45	35	45	40	0	0
Food Use Dom. Cons.	1120	1100	1220	1200	0	1300
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dom. Cons.	1165	1135	1265	1240	0	1300
Ending Stocks	32	89	42	109	0	84
Total Distribution	1197	1224	1307	1349	0	1384

**Table 27. India: Commodity, Oil, Sunflower seed, PSD
(Unit in 1000 metric tons and Extraction rate in Percent)**

Oil, Sunflowerseed	2016/2017		2017/2018		2018/2019	
Market Begin Year	Oct 2016		Oct 2017		Oct 2018	
India	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Crush	240	245	240	286	0	325
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0.375	0.3673	0.375	0.3601	0.0000	0.36
Beginning Stocks	260	260	398	487	0	390
Production	90	90	90	103	0	117
MY Imports	2151	2137	1850	2000	0	2200
Total Supply	2501	2487	2338	2590	0	2707
MY Exports	3	0	3	0	0	0
Industrial Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food Use Dom. Cons.	2100	2000	2100	2200	0	2400
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0

Total Dom. Cons.	2100	2000	2100	2200	0	2400
Ending Stocks	398	487	235	390	0	307
Total Distribution	2501	2487	2338	2590	0	2707

**Table 28. India: Commodity, Oil, Coconut, PSD
(Unit in 1000 metric tons and Extraction rate in Percent)**

Oil, Coconut	2016/2017		2017/2018		2018/2019	
Market Begin Year	Oct 2016		Oct 2017		Oct 2018	
India	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Crush	668	868	735	795	0	900
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0.6362	0.635	0.6259	0.628	0.0000	0.633
Beginning Stocks	10	10	7	32	0	12
Production	425	552	460	500	0	570
MY Imports	0	0	5	0	0	0
Total Supply	435	562	472	532	0	582
MY Exports	23	0	30	0	0	0
Industrial Dom. Cons.	185	230	200	220	0	230
Food Use Dom. Cons.	220	300	232	300	0	330
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dom. Cons.	405	530	432	520	0	560
Ending Stocks	7	32	10	12	0	22
Total Distribution	435	562	472	532	0	582

**Table 29. India: Commodity, Oil, Palm, PSD
(Unit in 1000 metric tons and Extraction rate in Percent)**

Oil, Palm	2016/2017		2017/2018		2018/2019	
Market Begin Year	Oct 2016		Oct 2017		Oct 2018	
India	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Planted	0	296	0	310	0	315
Area Harvested	80	80	80	0	0	0
Beginning Stocks	499	499	390	229	0	269
Production	200	230	200	240	0	250
MY Imports	9341	9000	10600	10000	0	10500
Total Supply	10040	9729	11190	10469	0	11019

MY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial Dom. Cons.	550	500	600	700	0	800
Food Use Dom. Cons.	9100	9000	10200	9500	0	10000
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dom. Cons.	9650	9500	10800	10200	0	10800
Ending Stocks	390	229	390	269	0	219
Total Distribution	10040	9729	11190	10469	0	11019
Yield	2.5	2.875	2.5	0	0	0

Commodities:

Select