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India

Oilseeds and Products Annual

2019

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Report Highlights:

Assuming normal weather conditions, total oilseed production in marketing year (MY) 2019/20 (October-September) is forecast at upwards of 38 million metric tons (MMT), eight percent above the current year estimate. This expectation is based on near normal yields and an assumption that the 2019 southwest monsoon season (June-September) will be 'near-normal.' The anticipated rise in oilseed supply will increase oil meal production by 5.5 percent to 18 MMT, leaving some 3 MMT for export sales after accounting for local consumption; likewise, edible oil production will grow 6.5 percent to 7.9 MMT. A widening gap between supply and demand will drive edible oil imports to rise by six percent to 16.4 MMT in MY 2019/20.

Executive Summary:

Assuming normal weather conditions and slightly larger planted area for soybean, rapeseed, mustard, peanut, sunflower seed, cottonseed and copra, the total oilseed production in MY 2019/20 (forecast year) is forecast at 38.1 MMT, eight percent above the current year estimate. This expectation is based on near-normal yields and an assumption that the 2019 southwest monsoon season (June-September) will be 'near-normal'. Strong market prices should encourage farmers to recover area lost in past due to adverse weather or competing crops.

Indian oil meal production in the forecast year should rebound to 18 MMT, approximately 5.5 percent above the current year's estimate, mostly due to a rise in demand of animal feed matched by an anticipated rise in oilseed supply. Assuming normal market conditions and competitive pricing, total oil meal exports should rise 10.4 percent to 3.2 MMT. Exports in the first 5 months of MY 2018/19 have recovered, but any further uptick in its prices will make exports uncompetitive.

Additional availability of oilseeds for subsequent crush-to-oil will also increase domestic edible oil production by 6.5 percent to 7.9 MMT. India will need 24.3 MMT of vegetable oil supply to meet rising consumption demand and therefore imports should rise by six percent to 16.4 MMT to fill the supply gap. Imports will include an estimated 10 MMT of palm oil followed by 3.6 MMT of soybean, 2.6 MMT of sunflower seed oil, and 0.2 MMT of other oils.

Commodities:

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

Production:**OILSEEDS SECTION****Table 1. INDIA: TOTAL OILSEEDS PSD**

| OILSEEDS (1000 metric tons) | MY 2017/18 | MY 2018/19 | MY 2019/20 |
|------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | Revised | Estimate | Forecast |
| Area | 37150 | 37045 | 38250 |
| Beginning Stocks | 2337 | 1609 | 1297 |
| Production | 34785 | 35350 | 38100 |
| MY Imports | 1181 | 1138 | 1070 |
| Total Supply | 38303 | 38097 | 40467 |
| MY Exports | 782 | 779 | 920 |
| Crush | 28175 | 28580 | 30280 |
| Food Use Dom. Cons. | 2600 | 2350 | 2640 |
| Feed Waste Dom. Cons. | 5137 | 5091 | 5450 |
| Total Dom. Cons. | 35912 | 36021 | 38370 |
| Ending Stocks | 1609 | 1297 | 1177 |
| Total Distribution | 38303 | 38097 | 40467 |
| Yield | 0.94 | 0.95 | 1.00 |

Area Harvested

Assuming normal weather conditions, soybean, rapeseed, mustard, peanut, sunflower seed, cottonseed and copra oilseed planted area in MY 2019/20 is forecast at 38.2 million hectares, up 3.2 percent over the current year estimate. Strong market prices should encourage farmers to recover area lost in past due to adverse weather or competing crops. Newer planted area from non-traditional growing regions also will add limited acreage.

Concurrently, the national mission on oilseeds and palm ([NMOOP](#)) expects to bring upwards of 40 million hectares of cultivable land under major oilseed production by year 2021-22. Since Indian fiscal year (IFY) 2014/15, the National Mission on Oilseeds and Palm has conducted three [Mini Missions](#) to address oilseed productivity issues and find ways to meet India's ever-increasing oil demand. Their time frame happens to coincide with the government initiative to double farmers' income by the year

2022 ([Double Farmers Income](#)). *Please note: minor oilseed crops such as niger, sesamum and safflower are not covered in this report.*

Production

Anticipating larger oilseed area and near-normal yields, total oilseed production is forecast at 38.1 MMT, 8 percent above the current year estimate. MY 2017/18 oilseed production was estimated at 34.8 MMT, almost 550,000 metric tons below previous estimates, a result of lower productivity. Since more than two-thirds of total oilseed production is dependent on monsoon rainfall, inadequate and erratic rainfall in the past have typically resulted in lower than anticipated oilseed production (as seen from the [second advance estimate 2018-19](#)).

In the future, leaders of Indian ag policy need to focus on ways to address India's ever increasing demand for vegetable oils. At the same time, India needs research and development efforts to improve domestic oilseed productivity, which will reduce the amount of foreign exchange used for imports, which is currently almost 70 percent of India's vegetable oil demand.

Consumption:

a) Crush

The total oilseed crush in the forecast year will rise six percent to 30.3 MMT to meet rising demand for food and feed, and seed use.

b) Food Use Consumption

Food use of oilseeds will rise 12.3 percent to 2.6 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.

c) Feed, Seed, Waste Consumption

This category is expected to rise upwards of 7 percent to 5.5 MMT, driven by use of wastes from cottonseed, soybean, and peanuts, which are forecast at 3.4 MMT, 1.2 MMT, 0.5 MMT respectively. "Waste" broadly also includes seeds retained for sowing/re-sowing operations, feed and industrial use.

Trade:

MY 2019/20 oilseeds exports should grow upwards of 18 percent to 920,000 metric tons, worth \$950 million at prevailing international prices, which have actually softened in the last three years. Exports will include high-value hand-picked-select (HPS) peanuts, soybean (non-GM), and limited quantities of rapeseed, mustard, and copra. An estimated 66 percent of total export sales will be peanuts, 26 percent soybeans, and the remainder from other oilseeds.

The Agricultural Produce and Export Development Authority ([APEDA](#)) has guidelines for the export of peanuts and peanut products. Indian peanuts are in great demand from countries such as Indonesia, Philippines, Vietnam, Malaysia, Thailand, Algeria, Ukraine, Russia and neighbors. Besides peanuts,

non-GM Indian products such as soybeans also find markets in the United States, Canada, Spain, Belgium and Sri Lanka. Another export, copra, is imported by Nepal, the United States, Australia, Canada and UK, but volumes are thin.

Oilseed imports, by contrast, are likely to be negligible. Last year, the five-year annual average in imports was just 50,000 MT.

i) India is a net Exporter of Soybeans

India is a net exporter of soybeans but decreasingly so in recent years. Exports were down because of lower than expected purchase from traditional buyers while imports continued to grow (Figure 1) due to rising imports from African countries (due to a concessional duty agreement).

Ethiopia, Benin, Mozambique, Malawi, Djibouti, Togo, Nigeria and Tanzania were major suppliers of soybeans to India. These imports were mostly for food use. Some quantities of Identity Preserved food-grade U.S. No. 1 non-GMO soybeans were also imported from the United States (192 MT, \$140,399 in CY 2018 versus 216 MT, \$178,850 in CY 2017), but its volumes were thin probably due to stringent import requirements. India exports non-GM grade soybeans to the United States, Canada, Belgium, Spain, France, Nepal, Sri Lanka and UAE.

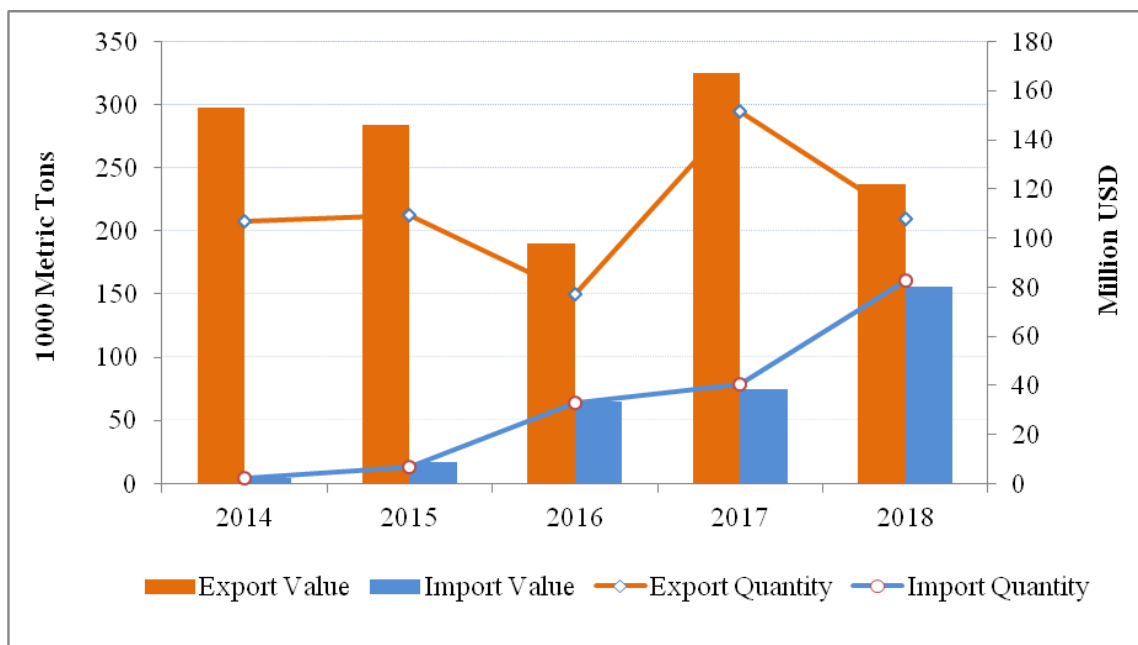
ii) Policy for soybean imports into India:

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 if additional declarations are provided such as free from Bruchids, weed-seed-free certifications, zero dockage certifications in respect of weed seeds in the phyto-sanitary certificate, or 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 consignments and manner of disposal will be as advised by the PPA, GOI (Source: [PQ-Order2015.pdf](#))

iii) Import Duty on Soybeans is 49.5 Percent:

The total import duty on soybeans is now 49.5 percent which includes a 10 percent social welfare cess (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 phyto-sanitary requirements (also see policy requirements under subheading 'Oils').

Figure 1. India: Soybean Trade in Last Five Years



Source: Global Trade Atlas

Stocks:

Total oilseed inventory in MY 2019/20 will be limited to 1.2 MMT, some 120,000 metric tons below last year, but well below 5-year-average stocks of 1.5 MMT. Last year’s stocks were revised lower (1.4 MMT to 1.2 MMT) due to a rise in demand for crush, food, and feed waste utilization amid limited oilseed supplies. Also, stocks to be held by the National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India ([NAFED](#)) are likely to be modest while privately held stocks are also estimated to be minimal. 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.

Table 2. India: Open Market Prices vis-à-vis Minimum Support Price

| Commodity (Fair Average Quality) | Minimum Support Price (INR/100 kg) | | | Market Price* in 2018/19 |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|---------|---------|--------------------------|
| | 2018-19 | 2017-18 | 2016-17 | |
| Soybean | 3399 | 3050~ | 2775 | 2960-3865 |
| Rapeseed, and Mustard | 4200 | 4000^ | 3700 | 3300-3850 |
| Peanut (in shell) | 4890 | 4450 ^^ | 4220 | NA |
| Sunflower seed | 5388 | 4100* | 3950 | 3500-4750 |

Bonus of ^: INR 100, ^^: INR 200, *: INR 100 and ~ INR 200 included

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

Policy:

In the recent interim budget 2019-20, the Federal government announced the Pradhan Mantri Kisan Scheme (Prime Minister’s Scheme for Farmer) under which INR 6000 per year will be given in three installments to an estimated 120 million small and marginal farmers holding cultivable land up to two hectares. The first installment (INR 2000) was scheduled to be disbursed before the end of March. The objective is to address farm distress caused by lower net sales revenue on food grains, oilseeds and other important food crops; this scheme will provide an assured minimum income to farm families. A sum of INR 750 billion is budgeted for Indian Fiscal Year 2019-20 (April-March).

In addition to the income support scheme above, another program, the Prime Minister’s Annadata Aay Sanrakshan Abhiyaan (PM-ASHAA), will ensure minimum support prices to farmers under several schemes. Those schemes include Price Support Schemes for oilseeds and copra, a Price Deficiency Payment Scheme, and a pilot Private Procurement & Stockist Scheme, which has been in force since last fiscal (2018-19).

Also, as per notes on demand for grants from Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (MoA&FW) in Indian fiscal 2019-20, the central sector schemes were focused on strengthening the agricultural and rural economy, ensuring higher incomes for farmers, bolstering farm produce prices, improving marketing infrastructure, plant and soil health, and ensuring availability of irrigation water. As agriculture is a state subject, the government of India’s (GOI) central government program also draws on state government’s efforts to enhance oilseed production and productivity.

Market Intervention Scheme and Price Support Scheme: Under this program, [NAFED](#), Central Warehousing Corporation, National Consumer Cooperative Federation of India, and Small Farmers Agro Business Consortium have been designated as Central agencies to undertake procurement of oilseeds and pulses and will also work to provide remunerative prices to farmers for their produce.

Production, Supply and Demand Data Statistics:

| | | | |
|---|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Table 3. India: Commodity, Oilseed, Soybean, PSD | | | |
| (Area in 1000 hectares and production in 1000 metric tons) | | | |
| Oilseed, Soybean | 2017/2018 | 2018/2019 | 2019/2020 |

| Market Begin Year | Oct 2017 | | Oct 2018 | | Oct-2019 | |
|-----------------------|---------------|----------|---------------|----------|---------------|----------|
| India | USDA Official | New Post | USDA Official | New Post | USDA Official | New Post |
| Area Planted | 10550 | 10600 | 11500 | 11000 | 0 | 11600 |
| Area Harvested | 10400 | 10600 | 11000 | 11000 | 0 | 11600 |
| Beginning Stocks | 880 | 880 | 189 | 129 | | 149 |
| Production | 8350 | 8800 | 11000 | 11300 | 0 | 12000 |
| MY Imports | 166 | 166 | 80 | 70 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Supply | 9396 | 9846 | 11269 | 11499 | 0 | 12149 |
| MY Exports | 217 | 217 | 250 | 250 | 0 | 300 |
| Crush | 7700 | 8300 | 9000 | 9600 | 0 | 10000 |
| Food Use Dom. Cons. | 420 | 300 | 440 | 400 | 0 | 450 |
| Feed Waste Dom. Cons. | 870 | 900 | 880 | 1100 | 0 | 1200 |
| Total Dom. Cons. | 8990 | 9500 | 10320 | 11100 | 0 | 11650 |
| Ending Stocks | 189 | 129 | 699 | 149 | 0 | 199 |
| Total Distribution | 9396 | 9846 | 11269 | 11499 | 0 | 12149 |
| Yield | 0.8029 | 0.8302 | 1 | 1.0273 | 0 | 1.0345 |

| Table 4. India: Commodity, Oilseed, Rapeseed, PSD (Area in 1000 hectares and production in 1000 metric tons) | | | | | | |
|---|---------------|----------|---------------|----------|---------------|----------|
| Oilseed, Rapeseed | 2017/2018 | | 2018/2019 | | 2019/2020 | |
| Market Begin Year | Oct 2017 | | Oct 2018 | | Oct-2019 | |
| India | USDA Official | New Post | USDA Official | New Post | USDA Official | New Post |
| Area Planted | 6600 | 6700 | 6500 | 6940 | 0 | 7200 |
| Area Harvested | 6000 | 6700 | 6000 | 6940 | 0 | 7200 |
| Beginning Stocks | 439 | 439 | 419 | 304 | 0 | 194 |
| Production | 6450 | 6500 | 6600 | 7200* | 0 | 7800 |
| MY Imports | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Supply | 6889 | 6939 | 7019 | 7504 | 0 | 7994 |
| MY Exports | 0 | 15 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 15 |
| Crush | 5500 | 5600 | 5600 | 6200 | 0 | 6500 |
| Food Use Dom. Cons. | 650 | 700 | 650 | 750 | 0 | 890 |
| Feed Waste Dom. Cons. | 320 | 320 | 325 | 340 | 0 | 375 |
| Total Dom. Cons. | 6470 | 6620 | 6575 | 7290 | 0 | 7765 |
| Ending Stocks | 419 | 304 | 444 | 194 | 0 | 214 |
| Total Distribution | 6889 | 6939 | 7019 | 7504 | 0 | 7994 |
| Yield | 1.075 | 0.9701 | 1.1 | 1.0375 | 0 | 1.0833 |

*: this figure was valid until March 2019. Any subsequent revision will appear in next quarterly update.

| Table 5. India: Commodity, Oilseed, Peanut, PSD | | | | | | |
|---|---------------|----------|---------------|----------|---------------|----------|
| (Area in 1000 hectares and production in 1000 metric tons) | | | | | | |
| Oilseed, Peanut | 2017/2018 | | 2018/2019 | | 2019/2020 | |
| Market Begin Year | Oct 2017 | | Oct 2018 | | Oct-2019 | |
| India | USDA Official | New Post | USDA Official | New Post | USDA Official | New Post |
| Area Planted | 5000 | 5000 | 5200 | 4300 | 0 | 4500 |
| Area Harvested | 4925 | 5000 | 4700 | 4300 | 0 | 4500 |
| Beginning Stocks | 574 | 574 | 680 | 682 | 0 | 510 |
| Production | 6650 | 6800 | 4700 | 5000 | 0 | 5600 |
| MY Imports | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Supply | 7227 | 7377 | 5383 | 5685 | 0 | 6110 |
| MY Exports | 747 | 545 | 750 | 500 | 0 | 600 |
| Crush | 3900 | 4000 | 3000 | 3000 | 0 | 3400 |
| Food Use Dom. Cons. | 1500 | 1600 | 1000 | 1200 | 0 | 1300 |
| Feed Waste Dom. Cons. | 400 | 550 | 400 | 475 | 0 | 480 |
| Total Dom. Cons. | 5800 | 6150 | 4400 | 4675 | 0 | 5180 |
| Ending Stocks | 680 | 682 | 233 | 510 | 0 | 330 |
| Total Distribution | 7227 | 7377 | 5383 | 5685 | 0 | 6110 |
| Yield | 1.3503 | 1.36 | 1 | 1.1628 | 0 | 1.2444 |

| Table 6. India: Commodity, Oilseed, Cottonseed, PSD | | | | | | |
|---|---------------|----------|---------------|----------|---------------|----------|
| (Area in 1000 hectares and production in 1000 metric tons) | | | | | | |
| Oilseed, Cottonseed | 2017/2018 | | 2018/2019 | | 2019/2020 | |
| Market Begin Year | Oct 2017 | | Oct 2018 | | Oct-2019 | |
| India | USDA Official | New Post | USDA Official | New Post | USDA Official | New Post |
| Area Planted (Cotton) | 12450 | 12430 | 12250 | 12350 | 0 | 12450 |
| Area Harvested (Cotton) | 12450 | 12430 | 12250 | 12350 | 0 | 12450 |
| Beginning Stocks | 444 | 444 | 463 | 494 | 0 | 444 |
| Production | 12312 | 12380 | 11463 | 11600 | 0 | 12460 |
| MY Imports | 7 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Supply | 12763 | 12824 | 11936 | 12094 | 0 | 12904 |
| MY Exports | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Crush | 9200 | 9000 | 9000 | 8500 | 0 | 9100 |
| Food Use Dom. Cons. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Feed Waste Dom. Cons. | 3100 | 3330 | 2800 | 3150 | 0 | 3370 |
| Total Dom. Cons. | 12300 | 12330 | 11800 | 11650 | 0 | 12470 |
| Ending Stocks | 463 | 494 | 136 | 444 | 0 | 434 |
| Total Distribution | 12763 | 12824 | 11936 | 12094 | 0 | 12904 |
| Yield | 0.9889 | 0.996 | 0.9358 | 0.9393 | 0 | 1.0008 |

| Table 7. India: Commodity, Oilseed, Sunflowerseed, PSD (Area in 1000 hectares and production in 1000 metric tons) | | | | | | |
|--|------------------|-------------|------------------|-------------|------------------|-------------|
| Oilseed, Sunflowerseed | 2017/2018 | | 2018/2019 | | 2019/2020 | |
| Market Begin Year | Oct 2017 | | Oct 2018 | | Oct-2019 | |
| India | USDA Official | New Post | USDA Official | New Post | USDA Official | New Post |
| Area Planted | 330 | 360 | 350 | 255 | 0 | 250 |
| Area Harvested | 330 | 360 | 350 | 255 | 0 | 250 |
| Beginning Stocks | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Production | 230 | 305 | 280 | 250 | 0 | 240 |
| MY Imports | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Supply | 232 | 307 | 282 | 250 | 0 | 240 |
| MY Exports | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Crush | 200 | 267 | 260 | 220 | 0 | 215 |
| Food Use Dom. Cons. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Feed Waste Dom. Cons. | 29 | 37 | 18 | 26 | 0 | 25 |
| Total Dom. Cons. | 229 | 304 | 278 | 246 | 0 | 240 |
| Ending Stocks | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Distribution | 232 | 307 | 282 | 250 | 0 | 240 |
| Yield | 0.697 | 0.8472 | 0.8 | 0.9804 | 0 | 0.96 |

| Table 8. India: Commodity, Oilseed, Copra, PSD (Area in 1000 hectares and production in 1000 metric tons) | | | | | | |
|--|------------------|-------------|------------------|-------------|------------------|-------------|
| Oilseed, Copra | 2017/2018 | | 2018/2019 | | 2019/2020 | |
| Market Begin Year | May 2017 | | May 2018 | | Oct-19 | |
| India | USDA Official | New Post | USDA Official | New Post | USDA Official | New Post |
| Area Planted | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Area Harvested | 2230 | 2060 | 2230 | 2200 | 0 | 2250 |
| Beginning Stocks | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Production | 750 | 1010 | 750 | 1065 | 0 | 1070 |
| MY Imports | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Supply | 761 | 1010 | 750 | 1065 | 0 | 1070 |
| MY Exports | 2 | 2 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 5 |
| Crush | 759 | 1008 | 745 | 1060 | 0 | 1065 |
| Food Use Dom. Cons. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Feed Waste Dom. Cons. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Dom. Cons. | 759 | 1008 | 745 | 1060 | 0 | 1065 |

| | | | | | | |
|--------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---|--------|
| Ending Stocks | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Distribution | 761 | 1010 | 750 | 1065 | 0 | 1070 |
| Yield | 0.3363 | 0.4903 | 0.3363 | 0.4841 | 0 | 0.4756 |

Commodities:

Meal, Soybean
Meal, Rapeseed
Meal, Peanut
Meal, Cottonseed
Meal, Sunflowerseed
Meal, Copra

Production:

MEALS SECTION

Table 9. INDIA: TOTAL OILMEALS PSD

| OILMEALS (1000 metric tons) | MY 2017/18 | MY 2018/19 | MY 2019/20 |
|------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | Revised | Estimate | Forecast |
| Crush | 28175 | 28580 | 30280 |
| Beginning Stocks | 1185 | 1317 | 1226 |
| Production | 16265 | 17018 | 17962 |
| MY Imports | 373 | 310 | 345 |
| Total Supply | 17823 | 18645 | 19533 |
| MY Exports | 2429 | 2935 | 3240 |
| Industrial Dom. Cons. | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Food Use Dom. Cons. | 266 | 311 | 361 |
| Feed Waste Dom. Cons. | 13811 | 14173 | 14793 |
| Total Dom. Cons. | 14077 | 14484 | 15154 |
| Ending Stocks | 1317 | 1226 | 1139 |
| Total Distribution | 17823 | 18645 | 19533 |

Production

Indian oil meal production in the forecast year should rebound to 18 MMT, approximately 5.5 percent above the current year estimate, mostly due to a rise in demand of animal feed matched by an anticipated rise in oilseed supply. Generally, an estimated 80 percent of India's total oilseed supply is crushed for meal and oil; oil meal is then utilized mostly for feed. The production growth has been consistent at just less than 5 percent year on year since its 10-year low of 13 MMT in MY 2015/16.

However, the specific end-use allocation can vary according to available domestic supplies and export demand for Indian oil meal.

Consumption:

Total oil meal consumption in the forecast year will rise to 15.2 MMT, 4.6 percent above the current year’s estimate. Feed waste consumption will be a major component of total feed use; it will grow from the current year’s estimate of 14.5 MMT to 15.2 MMT (4.8 percent rise) in the forecast year. Feed use will include 5.5 MMT of soybean meal, 4.2 MMT cottonseed meal (mostly used for livestock feed), 2.9 MMT of rapeseed meal, 1.4 MMT million tons of peanut meal, and remaining 1.2 MMT of other oil meals.

However, in terms of soybean meal equivalent (SME), the protein meal consumption for feed use is expected to grow by 4.6 percent from 12.4 MMT in current year to almost 13 MMT in the forecast year (Figure 2). Growing consumer preference and rising health consciousness towards healthy and protein rich foods including animal proteins is apparently driving its use.

Growth in both the general population and in disposable income drives strong demand for animal proteins (e.g., led by poultry meat, table eggs). However, the rise in feed prices in the last few months, especially of corn and soybean, will push up costs and prices for poultry and poultry products, which, owing to the substitution effect, will ultimately push up prices of other daily protein supplements such as milk, eggs, plant proteins and other meat products.

| Figure 2. India: SME in 1000 MTs, Marketing Years | | | |
|--|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Oilmeals | 2017/18 | 2018/19 | 2019/20 |
| Soybean meal | 4900 | 5300 | 5500 |
| Rapeseed meal | 1850 | 1992 | 2063 |
| Peanut meal | 1774 | 1349 | 1529 |
| Sunflower seed meal | 165 | 202 | 219 |
| Cottonseed meal | 3261 | 3322 | 3424 |
| Copra meal | 208 | 212 | 217 |
| Total | 12158 | 12378 | 12951 |

Source: FAS Database

India’s organized feed industry primarily uses soy meal, as well as meal from peanuts, sunflower seeds and rapeseeds. In addition to animal feed use, oil meals such as soymeal are increasingly used in processed food products, healthcare products, and also are used 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: industrial domestic consumption is reported to be zero.

Trade:

Assuming normal market conditions, Indian oil meal exports in MY 2019/20 are expected to rise 10.4 percent to 3.2 MMT. The export basket will likely include 2.3 MMT of soybean meal, a little less than 1 MMT of rapeseed meal, and some minor quantities of other oil meals. Currently, Indian soybean meal (Feb quote) is selling at a premium of over \$110/metric ton (March quote \$440/MT, FOB/FAS Indian port) but with some export incentives it can be competitive, particularly for buyers who share geographical proximity and will pay more for the non-GM tag. However, any uptick in its prices during the remainder of the year likely will cap its (export) sales below 2 MMT and divert additional supplies if any to domestic use.

During the first 5 months of MY 2018/19, total oil meal exports (excluding peanut meal) grew 20 percent to 972,092 MT (Table 4). South Korea, Vietnam, and Thailand were major buyers of Indian rapeseed meal. France, Germany, Japan and neighbors were major buyers of Indian soybean meal and renewed buying interest from Iran helped lift Indian soybean meal sales. In the past, cheaper availability of meals from other international destinations has eroded opportunities for Indian oil meals, particularly among traditional buyers.

Table 10. India: Oilmeal Exports, In Thousand Metric Tons

| | Soybean meal | Rapeseed meal | Peanut meal | Sunflower meal | Total |
|----------------|----------------|----------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|
| Oct-18 | 150,388 | 34,830 | 0 | 0 | 185,218 |
| Nov-18 | 186,409 | 86,349 | 188 | 0 | 272,946 |
| Dec-18 | 170,588 | 87,106 | 705 | 0 | 258,399 |
| Jan-19 | 86,378 | 57,995 | 0 | 0 | 144,373 |
| Feb-19 | 69,428 | 41,728 | 0 | 0 | 111,156 |
| Road Transport | NA | NA | NA | - | - |
| Oct 18-Feb-19 | 663,191 | 308,008 | 893 | 0 | 972,092 |
| Oct 17-Feb-18 | 597,825 | 206,669 | 6,223 | 0 | 810,717 |
| % Change | 11 | 49 | (86) | | 20 |

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.

Stocks:

The MY 2019/20 stocks are likely to remain at 1.1 MMT, seven percent below current year's estimate. Growing domestic consumption and export sales will keep 'end stocks' tight for the forecast year.

Policy:

In the last few years, the Genetic Engineering Appraisal Committee (GEAC) has received applications for the approval of imports of DDGS, which is derived from GE corn; soybean meal, derived from GE soybean; and GE soybean. These applications are under review. In July 2018, GEAC formed a sub-committee to establish a procedure for dealing with applications related to imports of animal feed, including DDGS and soybean meal. GEAC deferred any decision on imports of animal feed until the

new sub-committee submits the proposed procedure and guidelines dealing with applications related to animal feed imports (please refer Agricultural Biotechnology GAIN report IN8129).

A 30 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). While there are no quantitative restrictions on oil meal imports, the availability of other cheap feed material continues to discourage imports, even at a zero import duty.

Production, Supply and Demand Data Statistics:

| Table 11. India: Commodity, Meal, Soybean, PSD (Units in 1000 metric tons, Extraction rate in Percent) | | | | | | |
|--|---------------|----------|---------------|----------|---------------|----------|
| Meal, Soybean | 2017/2018 | | 2018/2019 | | 2019/2020 | |
| Market Begin Year | Oct 2017 | | Oct 2018 | | Oct-2019 | |
| India | USDA Official | New Post | USDA Official | New Post | USDA Official | New Post |
| Crush | 7700 | 8300 | 9000 | 9600 | 0 | 10000 |
| Extr. Rate, 999.9999 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0 | 0.8 |
| Beginning Stocks | 583 | 583 | 110 | 580 | 0 | 670 |
| Production | 6160 | 6640 | 7200 | 7680 | 0 | 8000 |
| MY Imports | 11 | 7 | 15 | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Supply | 6754 | 7230 | 7325 | 8270 | 0 | 8670 |
| MY Exports | 1844 | 1500 | 1850 | 2000 | 0 | 2300 |
| Industrial Dom. Cons. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Food Use Dom. Cons. | 250 | 250 | 250 | 300 | 0 | 350 |
| Feed Waste Dom. Cons. | 4550 | 4900 | 5100 | 5300 | 0 | 5500 |
| Total Dom. Cons. | 4800 | 5150 | 5350 | 5600 | 0 | 5850 |
| Ending Stocks | 110 | 580 | 125 | 670 | 0 | 520 |
| Total Distribution | 6754 | 7230 | 7325 | 8270 | 0 | 8670 |
| SME | 4550 | 4900 | 5100 | 5300 | 0 | 5500 |

| Table 12. India: Commodity, Meal, Rapeseed, PSD (Units in 1000 metric tons, Extraction rate in Percent) | | | | | | |
|---|---------------|----------|---------------|----------|---------------|----------|
| Meal, Rapeseed | 2017/2018 | | 2018/2019 | | 2019/2020 | |
| Market Begin Year | Oct 2017 | | Oct 2018 | | Oct-2019 | |
| India | USDA Official | New Post | USDA Official | New Post | USDA Official | New Post |
| Crush | 5500 | 5600 | 5600 | 6200 | 0 | 6500 |
| Extr. Rate, 999.9999 | 0.5971 | 0.59 | 0.5973 | 0.59 | 0 | 0.59 |
| Beginning Stocks | 486 | 486 | 229 | 320 | 0 | 278 |

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---|-------------|
| Production | 3284 | 3304 | 3345 | 3658 | 0 | 3835 |
| MY Imports | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Supply | 3770 | 3790 | 3574 | 3978 | 0 | 4113 |
| MY Exports | 841 | 870 | 650 | 900 | 0 | 900 |
| Industrial Dom. Cons. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Food Use Dom. Cons. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Feed Waste Dom. Cons. | 2700 | 2600 | 2700 | 2800 | 0 | 2900 |
| Total Dom. Cons. | 2700 | 2600 | 2700 | 2800 | 0 | 2900 |
| Ending Stocks | 229 | 320 | 224 | 278 | 0 | 313 |
| Total Distribution | 3770 | 3790 | 3574 | 3978 | 0 | 4113 |
| SME | 1921.05 | 1849.9 | 1921.05 | 1992.2 | 0 | 2063.3 5 |

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

| Meal, Peanut | 2017/2018 | | 2018/2019 | | 2019/2020 | |
|-----------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|----------|---------------|----------|
| Market Begin Year | Oct 2017 | | Oct 2018 | | Oct-2019 | |
| India | USDA Official | New Post | USDA Official | New Post | USDA Official | New Post |
| Crush | 3900 | 4000 | 3000 | 3000 | 0 | 3400 |
| Extr. Rate, 999.9999 | 0.42 | 0.4 | 0.42 | 0.4 | 0 | 0.4 |
| Beginning Stocks | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Production | 1638 | 1600 | 1260 | 1200 | 0 | 1360 |
| MY Imports | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Supply | 1638 | 1600 | 1260 | 1200 | 0 | 1360 |
| MY Exports | 17 | 17 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Industrial Dom. Cons. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Food Use Dom. Cons. | 5 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Feed Waste Dom. Cons. | 1616 | 1578 | 1250 | 1200 | 0 | 1360 |
| Total Dom. Cons. | 1621 | 1583 | 1255 | 1200 | 0 | 1360 |
| Ending Stocks | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Distribution | 1638 | 1600 | 1260 | 1200 | 0 | 1360 |
| SME | 1816.384 | 1773.67 2 | 1405 | 1348.8 | 0 | 1528.64 |

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

| Meal, Cottonseed | 2017/2018 | 2018/2019 | 2019/2020 |
|------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
|------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|

| Market Begin Year | Oct 2017 | | Oct 2018 | | Oct-19 | |
|--------------------------|------------------|-------------|------------------|-------------|------------------|--------------|
| India | USDA Official | New Post | USDA Official | New Post | USDA Official | New Post |
| Crush | 9200 | 9000 | 9000 | 8500 | 0 | 9100 |
| Extr. Rate, 999.9999 | 0.4675 | 0.47 | 0.4678 | 0.47 | 0 | 0.4703 |
| Beginning Stocks | 0 | 116 | 0 | 281 | 0 | 141 |
| Production | 4301 | 4230 | 4210 | 3995 | 0 | 4280 |
| MY Imports | 15 | 0 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Supply | 4316 | 4346 | 4225 | 4276 | 0 | 4421 |
| MY Exports | 38 | 40 | 45 | 35 | 0 | 40 |
| Industrial Dom. Cons. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Food Use Dom. Cons. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Feed Waste Dom. Cons. | 4278 | 4025 | 4180 | 4100 | 0 | 4225 |
| Total Dom. Cons. | 4278 | 4025 | 4180 | 4100 | 0 | 4225 |
| Ending Stocks | 0 | 281 | 0 | 141 | 0 | 156 |
| Total Distribution | 4316 | 4346 | 4225 | 4276 | 0 | 4421 |
| SME | 3466.46 | 3261.45 | 3387.05 | 3322.2 | 0 | 3423.51 7 |

| Table 15. India: Commodity, Meal, Sunflowerseed, PSD (Units in 1000 metric tons, Extraction rate in Percent) | | | | | | |
|---|------------------|-------------|------------------|-------------|------------------|-------------|
| Meal, Sunflowerseed | 2017/2018 | | 2018/2019 | | 2019/2020 | |
| Market Begin Year | Oct 2017 | | Oct 2018 | | Oct-2019 | |
| India | USDA Official | New Post | USDA Official | New Post | USDA Official | New Post |
| Crush | 200 | 267 | 260 | 220 | 0 | 215 |
| Extr. Rate, 999.9999 | 0.485 | 0.4794 | 0.4846 | 0.4682 | 0 | 0.4791 |
| Beginning Stocks | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Production | 97 | 128 | 126 | 103 | 0 | 103 |
| MY Imports | 123 | 122 | 180 | 200 | 0 | 225 |
| Total Supply | 220 | 250 | 306 | 303 | 0 | 328 |
| MY Exports | 2 | 2 | 2 | 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. | 218 | 248 | 304 | 303 | 0 | 328 |
| Total Dom. Cons. | 218 | 248 | 304 | 303 | 0 | 328 |

| | | | | | | |
|--------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---|---------|
| Ending Stocks | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Distribution | 220 | 250 | 306 | 303 | 0 | 328 |
| SME | 145.406 | 165.416 | 202.768 | 202.101 | 0 | 218.776 |

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

| Meal, Copra | 2017/2018 | | 2018/2019 | | 2019/2020 | |
|--------------------------|------------------|-------------|------------------|-------------|------------------|-------------|
| Market Begin Year | Oct 2017 | | Oct 2018 | | Oct-2019 | |
| India | USDA Official | New Post | USDA Official | New Post | USDA Official | New Post |
| Crush | 759 | 1008 | 745 | 1060 | 0 | 1065 |
| Extr. Rate, 999.9999 | 0.3623 | 0.3601 | 0.3624 | 0.3604 | 0 | 0.3606 |
| Beginning Stocks | 0 | 0 | 0 | 136 | 0 | 137 |
| Production | 275 | 363 | 270 | 382 | 0 | 384 |
| MY Imports | 244 | 244 | 180 | 100 | 0 | 120 |
| Total Supply | 519 | 607 | 450 | 618 | 0 | 641 |
| 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 | 11 |
| Feed Waste Dom. Cons. | 509 | 460 | 440 | 470 | 0 | 480 |
| Total Dom. Cons. | 519 | 471 | 450 | 481 | 0 | 491 |
| Ending Stocks | 0 | 136 | 0 | 137 | 0 | 150 |
| Total Distribution | 519 | 607 | 450 | 618 | 0 | 641 |
| SME | 229.8135 | 207.69 | 198.66 | 212.205 | 0 | 216.72 |

Commodities:

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

Production:

OILS SECTION

| Table 17. INDIA: TOTAL OILS PSD | | | |
|--|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| OILS ('000 metric tons) | MY 2017/18 | MY 2018/19 | MY 2019/20 |
| | Revised | Estimate | Forecast |

| | | | |
|-----------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| Crush | 28175 | 28580 | 30280 |
| Beginning Stocks | 2080 | 2122 | 2,056 |
| Production | 7408 | 7437 | 7922 |
| MY Imports | 14594 | 15500 | 16400 |
| Total Supply | 24082 | 25059 | 26378 |
| MY Exports | 35 | 13 | 32 |
| Industrial Dom. Cons. | 975 | 945 | 970 |
| Food Use Dom. Cons. | 20950 | 22045 | 23380 |
| Feed Waste Dom. Cons. | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Dom. Cons. | 21925 | 22990 | 24350 |
| Ending Stocks | 2122 | 2056 | 1996 |
| Total Distribution | 24082 | 25059 | 26378 |

Production

After remaining flat for the past two years, vegetable (edible) oil production will rise by 6.5 percent to 7.9 MMT in the forecast year due to additional availability of oilseeds for subsequent crush-to-oil. The forecast includes 2.7 MMT of rapeseed oil, 1.8 MMT soybean oil, 1.3 MMT of cottonseed oil, 1.1 MMT of peanut oil, 673,000 metric tons (MT) of coconut oil, 260,000 MT of palm oil and just 80 MT of sunflower oil. Post has raised the estimate of veg-oil production for last year to 7.4 MMT from 7.1 MMT.

As indicated in NMOOP (under Section Oilseeds), anticipated growth in domestic oilseed production will drive veg-oil supply upwards of 10 MMT (excludes 4 MMT of oil available from tree-borne oilseeds) by 2022. At the current pace and productivity level, supply still will fall short of demand by more than half a million metric tons; imports will fill the gap.

Consumption

Vegetable oil consumption in the forecast year will grow six percent to 24.3 MMT. Increases in population and consumer awareness, as well as in disposable income are driving growth. In addition, expanding of the food processing sector and retail outlets is also spurring demand from households and bulk buyers. The latter use vegetable oils to make food products (e.g., biscuits, breads, breakfast cereals, instant noodle) and consumer ready goods (shampoos, lipsticks, candles, and detergents).

Almost 65 percent of total demand (food and industrial use) is met through imports. Including imports and locally produced oils, total domestic consumption market share for palm, soybean and sunflower oil is 42%, 22% and 12%, respectively. Although in absolute terms India is the third largest consumer of edible oils after the European Union and China, per capita consumption, which is 17 kg for MY 2018/19, is still below the world average of 26 kg.

Key drivers for Rising Edible Oil Consumption:

Growing awareness on health, wellness, food safety and hygiene have increased consumption of cooking oils, including refined, blended, and fortified palm, safflower, olive and rice bran oil; consumers are making more informed choices. Please refer to the FSSAI website for more information on recent packaging and labeling regulations for edible oils on issues such as high-fat content and blending.

Regional Preference is still Paramount: Coconut, peanut, and sunflower oil continue to be widely consumed in southern India, while peanut and cottonseed oils are more prevalent in Gujarat and Maharashtra, rapeseed oil in the northeastern, eastern and northwestern parts of India, soybean oil prevails in central India, and rice bran oil is most common across eastern India. Also, in general cottonseed oil is finding acceptability due to its light color, neutral odor and blending characteristics with other oils.

Trade

Edible oil imports in MY 2019/20 is forecast at 16.4 MMT, of which 10 MMT will be palm oil, followed by 3.6 MMT of soybean, 2.6 MMT of sunflower seed oil, and 0.2 MMT of other oils. Since consumption is growing at a much faster pace than production, this is driving the need for imports: India still is the largest importer of edible oils, followed by European Union, China, and United States.

Nevertheless, in the first 5 months of the current marketing year (Table 6), vegetable oil imports were down ten percent at 5.2 MMT due to lower than anticipated import of crude palm oil. The narrow price difference between refined and crude palm oil will encourage slightly higher imports of RBD palm oils, but at the cost of crude palm. Based on the current trend, India is likely to import an additional 10.2 MMT through September 2019, thereby lifting total imports in MY 2018/19 to 15.4 MMT; which will be six percent above last year.

Interestingly, compared to last year, soybean and sunflower oil imports have risen marginally; they are likely to stay above last year's level as an indicator of firm local demand and an improving supply situation in the world market. Total edible oil stock at ports and in pipelines as of March 1, 2019 is 2.2 MMT, close to last year's level but down 358,000 metric tons in October 2018. India's monthly requirement is close to 1.9 MMT and is equal to 35 days consumption requirement (SEA Press release).

Table 18. India: Edible Oil Imports, In Thousand Metric Tons

| | Oct-18 | Nov-18 | Dec-18 | Jan-19 | Feb-19 | Oct 18- Feb 19 | Oct 17 – Feb 18 | % Change |
|---------------------|--------------|--------------|------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------|
| RBD palmolein | 137 | 109 | 130 | 167 | 241 | 785 | 755 | 4 |
| Crude palm oil | 610 | 568 | 67 | 645 | 498 | 2,388 | 2,984 | 20 |
| Crude Palm ker-oil | 7 | 15 | 11 | 2 | 13 | 48 | 43 | 10 |
| Total palm oil | 754 | 692 | 208 | 815 | 752 | 3,221 | 3,782 | 15 |
| Crude soy oil | 264 | 204 | 85 | 186 | 220 | 960 | 932 | 3 |
| Total soy oil | 264 | 204 | 85 | 186 | 220 | 960 | 932 | 3 |
| Crude sun oil | 157 | 166 | 236 | 200 | 200 | 959 | 943 | 2 |
| Total sun oil | 157 | 166 | 236 | 200 | 200 | 959 | 943 | 2 |
| Rapeseed/Canola oil | 0 | 12 | 13 | 9 | 10 | 44 | 133 | 67 |
| Grand Total | 1,174 | 1,073 | 543 | 1,211 | 1,182 | 5,183 | 5,790 | 10 |

Source: Solvent Extractors' Association of India

Stocks

The end stock for forecast year is 2 MMT, slightly above the monthly requirement of 1.9 MMT and above the five-year average of 1.8 MMT. Comfortable stock levels will support growing demand for vegetable oils. Current year and last year's stock levels were consistently close to the 2 MMT mark.

Policy

The basic import duty on crude and refined vegetable oils stands at 35 percent and 45 percent, respectively. A surcharge of 10 percent is levied as social welfare cess on all imported goods, including edible oils (Table 19).

Under the terms of the India-ASEAN Free Trade Agreement, on December 31, 2018, the Ministry of Finance, GOI issued Customs Notification No. 82/2018. This notification lowered the basic duty on imports of CPO and RBD Palmolein (and all specified goods) from ASEAN countries to 40 percent and 50 percent, respectively. The preceding notification amends notification No. 46/2011-Customs dated June 1, 2011 and takes effect January 1, 2019.

On the same day, the GOI issued Customs Notification No 84/2018, which provided deeper tariff concessions on imports of CPO and RBD Palmolein from Malaysia under the India-Malaysia comprehensive Economic Co-operation Agreement (IMCECA). Effective January 1, 2019, the basic duties on CPO and RBD Palmolein imported from Malaysia stand at 40 percent and 45 percent, respectively. This concession is not available to Palmolein imported from Indonesia or any other ASEAN nation.

In order to ensure availability of edible oil in the country, export of edible oil has been banned, effective March 17, 2008, although this ban was delayed several times. Export of rice bran oil in bulk is permitted since February 6, 2015. Export of groundnut oil, sesame oil, soyabean oil and maize (corn) oil is permitted since March 27, 2017. Similarly, effective April 6, 2018, tariffs or restrictions were lifted on export of all edible oils except mustard oil. Export of mustard oil is permitted in packs of up to 5 Kg with a Minimum Export Price (MEP) of USD 900 per MT.

The TRQ on refined rape, colza or mustard oil is 150,000 tons in a financial year, 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 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, whether processed products or seeds, are banned.

Table 19. India: Import Duty on Edible Oils

| Products | 1 st March, 2018 | Social Welfare Cess | Effec- tive Duty | 14 th June, 2018 | Social Welfare Cess | Effec- tive Duty | 1 st Jan., 2019 | Social Welfare Cess | Effec- tive Duty |
|------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|
| Malaysia | | | | | | | | | |
| Crude Palm Oil | 44.00% | 10% | 48.40% | 44.00% | 10% | 48.40% | 40.00% | 10% | 44.00% |
| RBD Palmolein | 54.00% | 10% | 59.40% | 54.00% | 10% | 59.40% | 45.00% | 10% | 49.50% |
| Indonesia | | | | | | | | | |
| Crude Palm Oil | 44.00% | 10% | 48.40% | 44.00% | 10% | 48.40% | 40.00% | 10% | 44.00% |
| RBD Palmolein | 54.00% | 10% | 59.40% | 54.00% | 10% | 59.40% | 50.00% | 10% | 55.00% |
| RBD Palm Oil | 54.00% | 10% | 59.40% | 54.00% | 10% | 59.40% | 54.00% | 10% | 59.40% |
| Crude Soybean Oil | 30.00% | 10% | 33.00% | 35.00% | 10% | 38.50% | 35.00% | 10% | 38.50% |
| Crude Sunflower Oil | 25.00% | 10% | 27.50% | 35.00% | 10% | 38.50% | 35.00% | 10% | 38.50% |
| Crude Rapeseed Oil | 25.00% | 10% | 27.50% | 35.00% | 10% | 38.50% | 35.00% | 10% | 38.50% |
| Refined Soybean Oil | 35.00% | 10% | 38.50% | 45.00% | 10% | 49.50% | 45.00% | 10% | 49.50% |
| Refined Sunflower Oil | 35.00% | 10% | 38.50% | 45.00% | 10% | 49.50% | 45.00% | 10% | 49.50% |
| Refined Rapeseed Oil | 35.00% | 10% | 38.50% | 45.00% | 10% | 49.50% | 45.00% | 10% | 49.50% |
| Crude Cottonseed Oil | 30.00% | 10% | 33.00% | 35.00% | 10% | 38.50% | 35.00% | 10% | 38.50% |
| Refined Cottonseed Oil | 35.00% | 10% | 38.50% | 45.00% | 10% | 49.50% | 45.00% | 10% | 49.50% |

Source: Adopted from SEA of India

Table 20. India: Vegetable Oil Reference Price as on February 15, 2019

| Vegetable Oils | \$/Metric Ton |
|--------------------------------|---------------|
| Crude Palm Oil (1511 10 00) | 575 |
| RBD Palm Oil (1511 90 10) | 607 |
| Other-Palm Oil (1511 90 90) | 591 |
| Crude Palmolein (1511 10 00) | 608 |
| RBD Palmolein (1511 90 20) | 611 |
| Other-Palmolein (1511 90 90) | 610 |
| Crude Soybean Oil (1507 10 00) | 758 |

Source: Ministry of Finance, GOI vide Notification No. 10/2019 dated February 15, 2019. The tariff values are revised every two weeks to reflect changes in international prices. The import duty applies to the current tariff value rather than to the actual invoice value.

Production, Supply and Demand Data Statistics

**Table 21. India: Commodity, Oil, Soybean, PSD
(Unit in 1000 metric tons and Extraction rate in Percent)**

| Oil, Soybean | 2017/2018 | 2018/2019 | 2019/2020 |
|--------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
|--------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|

| Market Begin Year | Oct 2017 | | Oct 2018 | | Oct-19 | |
|-----------------------|---------------|----------|---------------|----------|---------------|----------|
| India | USDA Official | New Post | USDA Official | New Post | USDA Official | New Post |
| Crush | 7700 | 8300 | 9000 | 9600 | 0 | 10000 |
| Extr. Rate, 999.9999 | 0.18 | 0.1795 | 0.18 | 0.1794 | 0 | 0.179 |
| Beginning Stocks | 427 | 427 | 170 | 313 | 0 | 230 |
| Production | 1386 | 1490 | 1620 | 1722 | 0 | 1790 |
| MY Imports | 2984 | 3003 | 3400 | 3400 | 0 | 3600 |
| Total Supply | 4797 | 4920 | 5190 | 5435 | 0 | 5620 |
| MY Exports | 7 | 7 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 20 |
| Industrial Dom. Cons. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Food Use Dom. Cons. | 4620 | 4600 | 4950 | 5200 | 0 | 5400 |
| Feed Waste Dom. Cons. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Dom. Cons. | 4620 | 4600 | 4950 | 5200 | 0 | 5400 |
| Ending Stocks | 170 | 313 | 235 | 230 | 0 | 200 |
| Total Distribution | 4797 | 4920 | 5190 | 5435 | 0 | 5620 |

**Table 22. India: Commodity, Oil, Rapeseed, PSD
(Unit in 1000 metric tons and Extraction rate in Percent)**

| Oil, Rapeseed | 2017/2018 | | 2018/2019 | | 2019/2020 | |
|-----------------------|---------------|----------|---------------|----------|---------------|----------|
| Market Begin Year | Oct 2017 | | Oct 2018 | | Oct-2019 | |
| India | USDA Official | New Post | USDA Official | New Post | USDA Official | New Post |
| Crush | 5500 | 5600 | 5600 | 6200 | 0 | 6500 |
| Extr. Rate, 999.9999 | 0.38 | 0.41 | 0.38 | 0.4 | 0 | 0.41 |
| Beginning Stocks | 367 | 367 | 252 | 254 | 0 | 331 |
| Production | 2090 | 2296 | 2128 | 2480 | 0 | 2665 |
| MY Imports | 278 | 278 | 250 | 300 | 0 | 200 |
| Total Supply | 2735 | 2941 | 2630 | 3034 | 0 | 3196 |
| MY Exports | 3 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 0 | 2 |
| Industrial Dom. Cons. | 80 | 85 | 80 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Food Use Dom. Cons. | 2400 | 2600 | 2350 | 2700 | 0 | 2800 |
| Feed Waste Dom. Cons. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Dom. Cons. | 2480 | 2685 | 2430 | 2700 | 0 | 2800 |

| | | | | | | |
|--------------------|------|------|------|------|---|------|
| Ending Stocks | 252 | 254 | 196 | 331 | 0 | 394 |
| Total Distribution | 2735 | 2941 | 2630 | 3034 | 0 | 3196 |

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

| Oil, Peanut | 2017/2018 | | 2018/2019 | | 2019/2020 | |
|--------------------------|------------------|-------------|------------------|-------------|------------------|-------------|
| Market Begin Year | Oct 2017 | | Oct 2018 | | Oct-19 | |
| India | USDA Official | New Post | USDA Official | New Post | USDA Official | New Post |
| Crush | 3900 | 4000 | 3000 | 3000 | 0 | 3400 |
| Extr. Rate, 999.9999 | 0.33 | 0.34 | 0.33 | 0.34 | 0 | 0.34 |
| Beginning Stocks | 237 | 237 | 195 | 318 | 0 | 328 |
| Production | 1287 | 1360 | 990 | 1020 | 0 | 1156 |
| MY Imports | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Supply | 1524 | 1597 | 1185 | 1338 | 0 | 1484 |
| MY Exports | 19 | 19 | 15 | 5 | 0 | 10 |
| Industrial Dom. Cons. | 10 | 10 | 10 | 5 | 0 | 10 |
| Food Use Dom. Cons. | 1300 | 1250 | 950 | 1000 | 0 | 1200 |
| Feed Waste Dom. Cons. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Dom. Cons. | 1310 | 1260 | 960 | 1005 | 0 | 1210 |
| Ending Stocks | 195 | 318 | 210 | 328 | 0 | 264 |
| Total Distribution | 1524 | 1597 | 1185 | 1338 | 0 | 1484 |

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

| Oil, Cottonseed | 2017/2018 | | 2018/2019 | | 2019/2020 | |
|----------------------|------------------|-------------|------------------|-------------|------------------|-------------|
| Market Begin Year | Oct 2017 | | Oct 2018 | | Oct-19 | |
| India | USDA Official | New Post | USDA Official | New Post | USDA Official | New Post |
| Crush | 9200 | 9000 | 9000 | 8500 | 0 | 9100 |
| Extr. Rate, 999.9999 | 0.144 | 0.1433 | 0.1444 | 0.1429 | 0 | 0.1429 |
| Beginning Stocks | 38 | 38 | 21 | 88 | 0 | 33 |
| Production | 1325 | 1290 | 1300 | 1215 | 0 | 1300 |
| MY Imports | 3 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Supply | 1366 | 1328 | 1324 | 1303 | 0 | 1333 |
| MY Exports | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Industrial Dom. | 45 | 40 | 45 | 45 | 0 | 50 |

| | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|------|------|------|------|---|------|
| Cons. | | | | | | |
| Food Use Dom. Cons. | 1300 | 1200 | 1255 | 1225 | 0 | 1250 |
| Feed Waste Dom. Cons. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Dom. Cons. | 1345 | 1240 | 1300 | 1270 | 0 | 1300 |
| Ending Stocks | 21 | 88 | 24 | 33 | 0 | 33 |
| Total Distribution | 1366 | 1328 | 1324 | 1303 | 0 | 1333 |

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

| Oil, Sunflowerseed | 2017/2018 | | 2018/2019 | | 2019/2020 | |
|--------------------------|------------------|-------------|------------------|-------------|------------------|-------------|
| Market Begin Year | Oct 2017 | | Oct 2018 | | Oct-19 | |
| India | USDA Official | New Post | USDA Official | New Post | USDA Official | New Post |
| Crush | 200 | 267 | 260 | 220 | 0 | 215 |
| Extr. Rate, 999.9999 | 0.375 | 0.3633 | 0.3769 | 0.3636 | 0 | 0.3628 |
| Beginning Stocks | 516 | 516 | 213 | 609 | 0 | 489 |
| Production | 75 | 97 | 98 | 80 | 0 | 78 |
| MY Imports | 2476 | 2496 | 2200 | 2400 | 0 | 2600 |
| Total Supply | 3067 | 3109 | 2511 | 3089 | 0 | 3167 |
| MY Exports | 4 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Industrial Dom. Cons. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Food Use Dom. Cons. | 2850 | 2500 | 2300 | 2600 | 0 | 2800 |
| Feed Waste Dom. Cons. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Dom. Cons. | 2850 | 2500 | 2300 | 2600 | 0 | 2800 |
| Ending Stocks | 213 | 609 | 207 | 489 | 0 | 367 |
| Total Distribution | 3067 | 3109 | 2511 | 3089 | 0 | 3167 |

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

| Oil, Coconut | 2017/2018 | | 2018/2019 | | 2019/2020 | |
|----------------------|------------------|-------------|------------------|-------------|------------------|-------------|
| Market Begin Year | Oct 2017 | | Oct 2018 | | Oct-19 | |
| India | USDA Official | New Post | USDA Official | New Post | USDA Official | New Post |
| Crush | 759 | 1008 | 745 | 1060 | 0 | 1065 |
| Extr. Rate, 999.9999 | 0.6271 | 0.63 | 0.6268 | 0.6321 | 0 | 0.6319 |

| | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|---|-----|
| Beginning Stocks | 5 | 5 | 5 | 110 | 0 | 115 |
| Production | 476 | 635 | 467 | 670 | 0 | 673 |
| MY Imports | 1 | 117 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Supply | 482 | 757 | 472 | 780 | 0 | 788 |
| MY Exports | 7 | 7 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Industrial Dom. Cons. | 195 | 240 | 195 | 245 | 0 | 250 |
| Food Use Dom. Cons. | 275 | 400 | 260 | 420 | 0 | 430 |
| Feed Waste Dom. Cons. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Dom. Cons. | 470 | 640 | 455 | 665 | 0 | 680 |
| Ending Stocks | 5 | 110 | 7 | 115 | 0 | 108 |
| Total Distribution | 482 | 757 | 472 | 780 | 0 | 788 |

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

| Oil, Palm | 2017/2018 | | 2018/2019 | | 2019/2020 | |
|--------------------------|------------------|-------------|------------------|-------------|------------------|-------------|
| Market Begin Year | Oct 2017 | | Oct 2018 | | Oct-2019 | |
| India | USDA Official | New Post | USDA Official | New Post | USDA Official | New Post |
| Area Planted | 0 | 310 | 0 | 315 | 0 | 320 |
| Area Harvested | 80 | 0 | 80 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Beginning Stocks | 490 | 490 | 218 | 430 | 0 | 530 |
| Production | 200 | 240 | 200 | 250 | 0 | 260 |
| MY Imports | 8608 | 8700 | 10500 | 9400 | 0 | 10000 |
| Total Supply | 9298 | 9430 | 10918 | 10080 | 0 | 10790 |
| MY Exports | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Industrial Dom. Cons. | 580 | 600 | 600 | 650 | 0 | 660 |
| Food Use Dom. Cons. | 8500 | 8400 | 10000 | 8900 | 0 | 9500 |
| Feed Waste Dom. Cons. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Dom. Cons. | 9080 | 9000 | 10600 | 9550 | 0 | 10160 |
| Ending Stocks | 218 | 430 | 318 | 530 | 0 | 630 |
| Total Distribution | 9298 | 9430 | 10918 | 10080 | 0 | 10790 |
| Yield | 2.5 | 0 | 2.5 | 0 | 0 | 0 |