USDA Foreign Agricultural Service
GAIN Report
Global Agricultural Information Network

Required Report - public distribution

Date: 4/14/2015
GAIN Report Number: IN5049

India

Oilseeds and Products Annual

2015

Approved By:
Jonn Slette

Prepared By:
Amit Aradhey

Report Highlights:

Assuming normal 2015 southwest monsoon (June–September) conditions, Indian oilseed production in marketing year (MY) 2015/16 will increase by 12 percent over MY 2014/15 and reach 40.2 million metric tons (MMT). Strong oilseed demand by the feed and food sectors will encourage meal and oil production to reach 18.6 MMT and 8 MMT, respectively. Oilmeal exports will be limited to 5.1 MMT due to stiff international competition. Vegetable oil imports will rise to 12.9 MMT and become even more important for rising consumer edible oil demand.

Executive Summary:

Assuming normal 2015 Southwest monsoon conditions, Indian oilseed production in MY 2015/16 is forecast to rise by 12 percent over the current marketing year and reach 40.2 MMT. This forecast includes soybeans, rapeseed, mustard, peanuts, sunflower seed, cottonseed, and copra. Prevailing market prices for peanuts, rapeseed, and mustard seed, as compared to the corresponding period last year, should encourage farmers to planting, thereby returning planted area and production of these commodities to more conventional levels.

Post anticipates that oilseed production and area planted will be more consistent with India's five-year average. A larger crush and strong domestic consumption in MY 2015/16 will keep oilseed stocks tight, and encourage meal and oil production. Oilmeal production in MY 2015/16 will increase by18 percent due to strong demand from feed and food end users, reaching 18.6 MMT. Oilmeal exports will be limited to 5.1 MMT due to stiff competition from various international suppliers. Similarly, MY 2015/16 vegetable oil production will rise by 14 percent to 8.0 MMT. Consumption is expected to grow by six percent to 21 MMT on rising disposable incomes, India's growing population, and stronger food-use demand. This growing gap between consumption and production will be addressed through increased oil imports, which are forecast at 12.9 MMT, marginally higher than the current year.

Commodities:

Oilseed, Copra

Oilseed, Cottonseed

Oilseed, Peanut

Oil, Rapeseed

Oil, Soybean

Oilseed, Sunflowerseed

Production:

Table 1. INDIA: TOTAL OILSEEDS PSD

OILSEEDS ('000 metric tons)	MY 2013/14	MY 2014/15	MY 2015/16
	Revised	Estimate	Forecast
Beginning Stocks	2,218	1,750	1,666
Production	37,780	35,845	40,175
MY Imports	21	1	0
Total Supply	40,019	37,596	41,839
MY Exports	764	677	805
Crush	29,925	27,490	31,560
Food Use Dom. Cons.	1,900	2,080	2,250
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	5,680	5,685	5,700
Total Dom. Cons.	37,505	35,255	39,510
Ending Stocks	1,750	1,664	1,524
Total Distribution	40,019	37,596	41,839

Assuming a normal 2015 southwest monsoon, total MY 2015/16 oilseed production will increase by 12 percent and reach 40.2 MMT (Table 1). This forecast includes soybeans, rapeseed, mustard, peanuts, sunflower, cottonseed, and copra. Post anticipates that farmers will return acres diverted in the current marketing year back into oilseed production, which will make the out-year and area planted and production levels more consistent with India's five-year average.

Additionally, strong market prices for peanuts, rapeseed, and mustard, as compared to the corresponding period last year, should support more planting and lead to higher production. Precipitation during the 2014 southwest monsoon was 12 percent below the long period average (LPA) of 886.9 mm. Last year's deficit rainfall resulted in lower than anticipated levels of oilseed production in MY 2014/15 (refer to the Government of India's (GOI) Second Advance Estimate for crop year 2014/15). Note: Minor oilseed crops such as niger, sesamum, and safflower seeds are not broadly covered in this report.

In its current (12th) Five-Year Plan (Indian fiscal year 2012/13 to 2016/17), the National Mission on Oilseeds and Oil Palm **(**NMOOP**)** is targeting vegetable oil production to reach 9.51 MMT, a 35-percent increase over the previous Five-Year Plan's average (7.06 MMT). This was initiated in response to India's growing reliance on imported palm oil from Southeast Asia. NMOOP claims that India can achieve greater levels of independence in vegetable oils if it can boost production in various oilseeds, oil palm, and tree borne oilseeds (TBOs). NMOOP implemented three Mini Missions with specific target in Indian fiscal 2014/15:

Mini Mission (MM)	**Target of XIIth Plan**
MM I (for Oilseeds)	Achieve production of 35.51 MMT and productivity of 1.328 metric tons (MT)/hectare of oilseeds from the present average production & productivity of 28.93 MMT and 1.081 MT/hectare during the Eleventh Plan period respectively.
MM II (for Oil Palm)	Bring additional 125,000 hectares under oil palm cultivation through area expansion in the states, include degraded lands, increase in productivity of fresh fruit brunches (FFBs) from 4,927 kg per hectare to 15,000 kg per hectare.
MM III (for TBO)	Enhance seed collection of TBOs from 0.9 MMT to 1.4 MMT and to augment elite planting materials for area expansion under waste land.
Source: http://agricoop.nic.in/dacdivision/NMOOP20114.pdf	

The GOI also seeks to bolster Indian oilseed production through the *Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana* (RKVY) program, which seeks to incentivize states by allocating additional agricultural resources for their respective State Plans. Although in the current fiscal year the GOI allocated INR 45 billion for RKVY, which represents a significant decline from the previous five fiscal years when the GOI allocated INR 79 billion for the program. Provisions under RKVY include the enhanced development of pulses and oilseeds, particularly in rainfed areas, the development of oil palm, and a national mission to promote livestock, dairy, fishery and related sectors. The RKVY program is further supplemented by the states in an effort to enhance oilseed production and productivity. Agriculture remains a state subject in India and the individual states maintain significant autonomy in developing their own agricultural policies.

Consumption:

Food consumption of oilseeds in MY 2015/16 will rise by more than eight percent to 2.3 MMT and will be largely driven by India's growing demand for value-added foods which contain ingredients derived from oilseeds. Examples of these products include vegetarian and non-vegetarian nuggets, snacks, curries, and sauces made from soybeans, rapeseed, mustard, sesamum, and other oilseeds. Oilseed feed waste consumption is also expected to rise marginally to 5.7 MMT, driven largely by cottonseed and soybean waste, which are forecast at 3.4 and 1.3 MMT, respectively. "Waste" broadly includes seeds retained for planting/replanting, as well as feed and industrial uses.

Trade:

India annually exports upwards of $1.5 billion of oilseeds, which include high-value HPS peanuts, soybeans, sesame, niger seed, cottonseed, safflower seed, rapeseed, and mustard. Oilseed exports in MY 2015/16 will grow by 19 percent to 805,000 MT, to include 600,000 MT of peanuts and 200,000 MT of non-genetically engineered (GM) soybeans. Indian Hand Picked Select (HPS) peanuts are seeing strong demand peanuts in Southeast Asia and India's neighboring countries. Indian soybeans are finding niche markets in the United States, Canada, France, South Korea, and Europe. Although oilseeds can technically be imported into India without quantitative restrictions, they typically face high tariffs and onerous phytosanitary restrictions.

The Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) and Indian Oilseeds and Produce Export Promotion Council (IOPEPC) are jointly working to raise international awareness of Indian oilseeds (namely peanuts) among different stakeholders and address quality-related concerns. APEDA has issued export guidelines for peanuts and peanut products, including information on registration for peanut units and/or warehouse, as well as issuance of export certificates by IOPEPC. Details can be accessed from APEDA website.

Stocks:

India's total oilseed inventory in MY 2015/16 will contract by 8.4 percent to 1.5 MMT as domestic consumption growth is outpacing production. Except for commercial buying, oilseed stocks held by the National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India (NAFED) will likely remain low, as market prices in MY 2014/15 have trended above the minimum support price (MSP). Privately-held stocks are also expected to be modest. The GOI Commission for Agriculture Costs & Prices has recommended an increase in the oilseed MSP for crop year 2014/15 (July-June) as to boost output.

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

Commodity	**Minimum Support Price #(Rs/100 kg)**			**Market Price* in 2014/15**
	2014-15	**2013-14**	**2012-13**	
Soybean	2,500 (black) 2,560 (yellow)	2,500 (black) 2,560 (yellow)	2,200 (black) 2,240 (yellow)	2,900–3,300 [-9%]
Rapeseed/mustard	3,100	3,050	3,000	3,300-3,500 [5.2%]
Peanut (in shell)	4,000	4,000	3,700	4,000-4,300 [11%]
Sunflower seed	3,750	3,700	3,700	3,200-3,300 [-1.6%]

*Average wholesale market price (Rs/quintal) across major centers during 2014/15
#: Minimum Support Price
Figures in square brackets reflect prevailing market prices versus corresponding period last year.
Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics and Directorate of Agricultural Marketing, GOI.

Commodities:

Meal, Copra

Meal, Cottonseed

Meal, Peanut

Meal, Rapeseed

Meal, Soybean

Meal, Sunflowerseed

Production:

Table 3. INDIA: TOTAL OILMEALS PSD

OILMEALS ('000 Metric Tons)	MY 2013/14	MY 2014/15	MY 2015/16
	Revised	Estimate	Forecast
Crush	29,925	27,490	31,560
Beginning Stocks	377	381	381
Production	17,164	15,805	18,631
MY Imports	54	45	60
Total Supply	17,595	16,231	19,072
MY Exports	3,854	3,037	5,135
Industrial Dom. Cons.	0	0	0
Food Use Dom. Cons.	220	520	620
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	13,140	12,293	12,997
Total Dom. Cons.	13,360	12,813	13,617
Ending Stocks	381	381	320
Total Distribution	17,595	16,231	19,072

Indian oilmeal production in MY 2015/16 will rise by 18 percent over MY 2014/15 and reach 18.6 MMT (Table 3). Increases in total oilseed production and growing consumption demand (both domestic and international) will support higher oilmeal production. However, oilmeal production in the current marketing year will drop by four percent from last year (MY 2013/14). This is due to slower sales from farmers, who anticipate of stronger bean prices ahead, a late harvest, and weaker processing margins caused by growing vegetable oil imports and/or limited availability of oilseeds for crush. Generally, an estimated 80 percent of India's total oilseed supply is crushed for oil and meal production. Although Indian oilmeal is commonly used for both livestock feed and human food products, specific end-use allocations for Indian oilmeal tend to vary based on supply availability and international demand during the marketing year.

Consumption:

Total oilmeal consumption in MY 2015/16 is forecast to rise by 6.3 percent to 13.6 MMT, to include 4.4 MMT of soymeal, 4.2 MMT of cottonseed (mostly used for livestock feed), 2.6 MMT of rapeseed meal, 1.8 MMT million tons of peanut meal, and 600,000 MT of other oil meals. Tight supplies in the current marketing year of MY 2014/15 will limit consumption to 12.6 MMT. Domestic and international sales will be marginal. Domestic feed use of oilmeal is moderated to reflect current industry estimates, although the poultry sector continues to grow modestly year-on-year.

Although India's poultry sector has struggled with high production costs and slim profit margins during the most recent two years, stable feed prices should support demand expansion for poultry products. Generally, high feed prices lead to demand compression and prompt feed manufacturers to shift to unconventional feed ingredients, which can put pressure on prices of daily protein staples such as eggs, milk, meat, etc. India's organized feed industry uses soybean and rapeseed meals, as well as peanuts and sunflower seeds, in various formulations. In addition to animal feeds, oil meals like soybean meal are increasingly used in processed food products, healthcare products, and also as low-cost, high-protein supplements. Soybean meal is widely used as texturized protein (chunks, flakes, and nuggets), to fortify other food products (wheat flours, biscuits etc.), or for soy protein isolates (which can achieve a protein content of 90 percent or more and is used as a substitute for animal protein).

Trade:

Assuming normal market conditions, Indian oilmeal exports in MY 2015/16 are forecast to rise by 2.1 MMT to 5.1 MMT (Table 3). However, the potential to export will be limited by strong domestic demand and stiff competition from international oilmeal suppliers. During the first five months of MY 2014/15, oilmeal exports dropped by 56 percent (Table 4), mainly due to reduced demand for Indian oilmeal, particularly soybean meal. Cheaper soybean meal from other international suppliers has cut into India's soymeal export prospects. Historically, South Korea, Vietnam, Thailand, Taiwan, and Iran have been major buyers of Indian oilmeals. Indian organic rapeseed and mustard meals continue to find new markets in the Middle East, Asia, and Africa.

Table 4. India: Oilmeal Exports, In Thousand Metric Tons

	Soybean meal	Rapeseed meal	Peanut meal	Sunflower meal	Total
Oct-14	29,071	140,393	263	0	169,727
Nov-14	110,806	39,133	788	0	150,727
Dec-14	193,832	129,707	665	0	324,204
Jan-15	104,426	44,361	512	0	149,299
Feb-15	64,514	62,545	63	0	127,122
Mar-15	45,917	64,668	0	0	110,585
Road Transport*	220,000	23,500	0	0	243,500
Oct 14-Mar-15	768,566	480,807	2,291	0	1,251,664
Oct 13-Mar-14	2,268,654	544,382	1,343	0	2,814,379

% Change	-66	-12	71		-56

Source: Solvent Extractors' Association of India
Includes soybean meal surface transport during corresponding period recorded at 406,150 MT
*: Estimated

Geographical proximity to Asia and the Middle East, the ability to ship in smaller vessels, high protein content (48 percent in soybean meal), and a marketing strategy focused on non-GE has enhance India's comparative advantage as an oil meal exporter.

Policy:

Last year, the GOI exempted certain oil cakes and oilmeals, including products like de-oiled soya extract, peanut oil cake and oil cake meal, sunflower oil cake and oil cake meal, canola oil cake and oil cake meal, mustard oil cake and oil cake meal rice bran and rice bran oil cake meal, and palm kernel cake from import duties through December 2014. However, to date, the GOI has not extended the exemption and these products have all reverted to an applied tariff rate of 15 percent. While there are no quantitative restrictions on oilmeal imports, the availability of other cheap substitutes continues to generally discourage imports (which were also true prior to December 2014 when these products entered duty free). Exports of rapeseed meal to China have not resumed, as there are persisting issues regarding the bilateral protocol.

In the Union Budget 2015/16, GOI-allocated funding for the Integrated Child Development Service (ICDS) and Mid-Day Meal was reduced from last year. However, the Minister of Finance noted in his February 2015 budget speech that the GOI will try to provide additional funding for these social welfare programs, provide that additional resources become available through tax revenues. ICDS and the Mid-Day Meal program, along with the National Nutrition Mission, *Rashtriya Madhayamik Shiksa Abhiyaan* (RMSA), seek to promote nutritious and protein-rich foods. Several state governments are also actively promoting increased consumption of low-cost, high-protein supplements derived from soybeans.

The GOI in its most recently published foreign trade policy (2015-2020) merged all the export subsidies under the "Merchandise Export from India Scheme" (MEIS). The intent is to encourage value addition and strengthen the GOI's "Make in India" campaign. Previously, there were five different programs for subsidizing exports, along with different kinds of duty structure. Before the announcement, soybean meal fell under the focused product scheme with two percent export subsidy.
With the introduction of MEIS, the GOI increased this reward percentage to five percent on many products including the soymeal. This was not done exclusively on soymeal only but some other soy products and almost all the oilseed meals (see Table 5 below). The export subsidy is payable as percentage of realized FOB value of the exported goods under this scheme and can be settled against other incurred import duties, excise taxes, service taxes, etc. and are freely transferable.

Table 5. India: List of Oilseed Products with MEIS Reward

S.No	Description of Goods	MEIS Reward in %		
		Country Group Code A	Country Group Code B	Country Group Code C
1.	Flours and Meals of Soybean	5	5	5
2.	Soya Sauce	5	5	5

3.	Protein Concentrates And Textured Protein Substances	5	5	5
4.	Soya Milk Drinks W/N Sweetened or Flavored	5	5	5
5.	Oil-Cake And Oil-Cake Meal Of Soya Bean Expeller Variety	5	5	5
6.	Oil Cake Of Soybean, Solvent Extracted (Defatted) Variety	5	5	5
7.	Meal Of Soybean, Solvent Extracted (Defatted) Variety	5	5	5
8.	Other Solid Residues Resulting From Of Extraction Soybean Oil	5	5	5
9.	Oil-Cake And Oil-Cake Meal Of Ground-Nut Expeller Variety	5	5	5
10.	Oil-Cake And Oil-Cake Meal Of Groundnut Solvent Extracted Varity (Defatted)	5	5	5
11.	Other Solid Residues Resulting From Extraction Of Groundnut Oil	5	5	5
12.	Oil-Cake And Oil-Cake Meal Decorticated Expeller Variety Of Cotton Seeds	5	5	5
13.	Oil-Cake And Oil-Cake Meal Decorticated, Solvent Extracted (Defatted) Variety of Cotton Seeds	5	5	5
14.	Oil-Cake And Oil-Cake Meal Un-decorticated Expeller Variety Of Cotton Seeds	5	5	5
15.	Oil-Cake and Oil-Cake Meal Un-decorticated Solvent Extracted (Defatted) Variety of Cotton Seeds	5	5	5
16.	Other Residues Of Cotton Seed	5	5	5
17.	Oil-Cake And Oil-Cake Meal Of Linseed Solvent Extracted (Defatted) Variety	5	5	5
18.	Other Residues Of Linseed	5	5	5
19.	Oil-Cake And Oil-Cake Meal Of Sunflower Seed Expeller Variety	5	5	5
20.	Oil-Cake And Oil-Cake Meal Of Sunflower Seed Solvent Extracted (Defatted) Variety	5	5	5
21.	Other Residues Of Linseed	5	5	5
22.	Oil-Cake And Oil-Cake Meal Of Mustard Seeds Expeller Variety	5	5	5
23.	Oil-Cake And Oil-Cake Meal of Seasamum Seeds Expeller Variety	5	5	5
24.	Oil Cake And Meal Of Castor Seeds Expeller Variety	5	5	5
25.	Glycerol Monostearate	2	2	0
26.	Lecithins	2	2	0

Source: DGFT, GOI
Country Group: List of countries under different groups

Commodities:

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

Production:

Table 6. INDIA: TOTAL OILS PSD

OILS ('000 Metric Tons)	MY 2013/14	MY 2014/15	MY 2015/16
	Revised	Estimate	Forecast
Crush	29,925	27,490	31,560
Beginning Stocks	1,393	1,775	1,650
Production	7,765	7,102	8,086
MY Imports	11,393	12,700	12,920
Total Supply	20,551	21,577	22,656
MY Exports	6	7	0
Industrial Dom. Cons.	685	735	865
Food Use Dom. Cons.	18,085	19,185	20,250
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	0	0	0
Total Dom. Cons.	18,770	19,920	21,115
Ending Stocks	1,775	1,650	1,541
Total Distribution	20,551	21,577	22,656

Production

Total vegetable oil production in MY 2015/16 will increase by 14 percent to 8.0 MMT. An anticipated increase in production and crushing, particularly for rapeseed, mustard, and peanut oil, will contribute to an increase in total vegetable oil production. However, for MY 2014/15 Post estimates vegetable oil production will fall to 7.1 MMT, an 8.5 percent decline from MY 2013/14 due to limited availability of oilseeds for crush. The production basket includes 2.5 MMT of rapeseed oil, 1.3 MMT of soybean oil, 1.3 MMT for cottonseed oil, 1.2 MMT of peanut oil, and 800,000 MT of coconut, palm and sunflower oils.

Consumption:

Vegetable oil consumption in the forecast year will increase by six percent to 21.1 MMT. The anticipated higher consumption is based on rising demand among households, restaurants, food-based industries usage, as well as higher levels of disposable income and India's growing population. India's per capita edible oil consumption is currently estimated at 15.53 kg in MY 2014/15. While this reflects an increase, it remains below the world average consumption rate of 23.73 kg per capita.

Vegetable oil consumption in MY 2014/15 is estimated at 19.9 MMT, which includes 8.8 MMT of palm oil, 3.4 MMT of soy oil, 2.7 MMT of rapeseed and mustard oil, 1.8 MMT of sunflower, 1.4 MMT of peanut oil, and 1.8 MMT of other available oils. Palm oil will continue to be the largest consumed vegetable oil because of price competitiveness, versatility in blending, and broad uses among food (margarine, biscuits, breads, breakfast cereals, instant noodles, chocolate, and ice cream) and non-food (shampoo, cosmetics, candles, and detergents) sectors.

Healthier Cooking Oils for Diverse Consumer Preference

Given India's diversity and consumer tastes, preferences vary widely from one region to the next. Coconut, peanut and sunflower oils are widely consumed in south India, peanut and cottonseed oils are more prevalent in Gujarat and Maharashtra, rapeseed oil in Northeast and Northwest India, while soybean oil prevails in central India, and rice bran oil in eastern India.

Most edible oils are purchased by households or by institutional users (food processors, restaurants and hotels) and are sold in loose form or as *vanaspati*, a partially hydrogenated vegetable oil. Vegetable oil sold in loose form is often repacked and re-sold under different private labels. However, the percentage of refined oils that are directly branded and packaged by the refiners is also growing, as consumers increasingly perceive branded oils to be of better quality and more healthful.

According to industry sources, 35 to 40 percent of the edible oil currently sold in India is branded. Branded edible oils sold in low-volume, low-priced packages or sachets are selling well, a development which indicates a growing preference among consumers for branded products. Given India's young, more educated, and affluent population, some edible oil manufacturers are promoting fortified refined palmolein, safflower, olive, and rice bran oils as more healthful products. These same manufactures blend the abovementioned oils with palm and/or other traditional oils to create new marketing opportunities. Cottonseed oil is also becoming more popular due to its light color, neutral odor, and blending characteristics with other oils.

Trade:

India will import 12.9 MMT of vegetable oil in MY 2015/16, consisting of 9.4 MMT of palm oil, 1.8 MMT of soybean, and 1.7 MMT of sunflower seed oils. Since consumption is outpacing production, the demand for imports is also rising annually. Incidentally, India is the world's largest importer of edible vegetable oil, followed by the EU-27 and China.

During first five months of the current marketing year (Table 6), vegetable oil imports rose 23 percent to 5.4 MMT (Table 2). Based on current import trends, vegetable oil imports in MY 2014/15 are estimated at 12.7 MMT, 12 percent above last year. Total imports surged due to large inflows of (mostly) crude palm oil (CPO). Indian importers were encouraged to stock up on their vegetable oil inventories due to lower than anticipated domestic oilseed production and the uncertain availability of

low-cost palm oil from Indonesia and Malaysia. The zero export duties imposed on value-added palm products by Indonesia and Malaysia, coupled with reduced demand for CPO as a feedstock by Indian biodiesel refiners, has encouraged shipments of value-added palm products to India. Notably, import growth between the current and forecast years is incremental, as higher oilseed production and a larger oilseed crush will offset some imports.

Sesame seed oil is a premium product and is exported in small but increasingly significant quantities. According to industry sources, Indian sesame oil exports in MY 2013/14 were worth $16 million, an increase of 24 percent over previous year. Mexico, China, Taiwan, Singapore, and the United States constitute the major buyers of Indian sesame oil.

Table 7. India: Edible Oil Imports, In Thousand Metric Tons

	Oct-14	Nov-14	Dec-14	Jan-15	Feb-15	Oct 14-Feb 15	Oct 13 - Feb14	% Change
RBD Palm olein	143	56	45	70	81	395	860	-54
Crude palm oil	712	713	779	581	423	3,208	2,462	30
Crude palm olein	0	779	0	0	0	0	0	-
Crude Palm kern oil	10	581	13	8	6	64	57	12
Total palm oil	866	797	836	659	510	3,667	3,379	9
Crude soybean oil	219	121	97	224	240	901	436	107
Refined soybean oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total soy oil	219	121	97	224	240	901	436	107
Crude sun oil	101	194	152	156	63	666	540	23
Refined sun oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total sun oil	101	194	152	156	63	666	540	23
Canola Rape oil	45	37	36	44	32	194	69	180
Cottonseed Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Safflower oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	-100
Coconut oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
Grand Total	1,230	1,149	1,122	1,083	845	**5,429**	4,426	23

Source: Solvent Extractors' Association of India

Policy:

Policy Developments

- As per Customs Notification No. 34/2014 dated December 24, 2014, import tariffs on crude and refined vegetable oils are raised by five percent, to 7.5 percent and 15 percent, respectively.

- As per, Customs Notification No. 37/2014, the GOI seeks to amend notification No. 53/2011-Customs dated July 01, 2011, as to provide deeper tariff concessions for certain specified Malaysian goods under the India-Malaysia Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement (IMCECA) w.e.f. 01.01.2015. The agreement also covers crude and refined palm oils (S. No 129 and 130) and will give more leeway to exports from Malaysia.

- As per Commerce Notification No. 108(RE-2013) 2009-2014 dated February 6, 2015, the minimum export price for exports of edible oils in branded consumer packs up to five kg has been reduced from $1,100 to $900 per MT.

The only biotech food product currently authorized for import into India is soybean oil derived from glyphosate-tolerant soybeans. On June 22, 2007, the Genetically Engineered Appraisal Committee (GEAC) permanently approved for imports of soybean oil derived from glyphosate-tolerant soybeans for human consumption after refining. 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 derived from Bt cotton.

Table 8. India: Import Duty Structure on Edible Oils, In Percent

Vegetable Oils	Duty	E.C	S.A.D	Effective Duty
Vanaspati (Partially hydrogenated fat)	7.5	3	4	12.03
Crude Palm Oil and Crude Olein	7.5	3	0	7.73
Crude Soy Oil (degummed)	7.5	3	0	7.73
Crude Sunflower Oil	7.5	3	0	7.73
Crude Rapeseed oil	7.5	3	0	7.73
RBD Palmolein	15	3	0	15.48
Refined Rapeseed Oil	15	3	0	15.48
Refined Sunflower Oil & Other Oils	15	3	0	15.48
Refined Soybean Oil	15	3	0	15.48

(E.C- Educational Cess, S.A.D. – Special Additional Duty)
Source: Department of Revenue, Ministry of Finance, Government of India

Table 9. India: Vegetable Oil Reference Price as on March 13, 2015

Vegetable Oils	$/Metric Ton
Crude Palm Oil	686
RBD Palm Oil	703
Other-Palm Oil	695
Crude Palmolein	707
RBD Palmolein	710
Other-Palmolein	709
Crude Soybean Oil	800

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 10. India: Commodity, Oilseed, Soybean, PSD
(Area in 1000 HA and production in 1000 MT)

Oilseed, Soybean	2013/2014		2014/2015		2015/2016	
Market Begin Year	Oct 2013		Oct 2014		Oct 2015	
India	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Planted	12,200	12,200	11,000	10,908	0	11,500
Area Harvested	12,200	12,200	10,908	10,908	0	0
Beginning Stocks	1,135	1,135	606	606	0	776
Production	9,500	9,500	9,800	9,800	0	12,500

MY Imports	4	4	2	0	0	0
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from EU	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply	10,639	10,639	10,408	10,406	0	13,276
MY Exports	183	183	250	200	0	200
MY Exp. to EU	21	21	18	20	0	25
Crush	8,300	8,300	7,500	7,500	0	10,400
Food Use Dom. Cons.	550	550	650	630	0	700
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	1,000	1,000	1,300	1,300	0	1,300
Total Dom. Cons.	9,850	9,850	9,450	9,430	0	12,400
Ending Stocks	606	606	708	776	0	676
Total Distribution	10,639	10,639	10,408	10,406	0	13,276
CY Imports	5	5	0	0	0	0
CY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
CY Exports	200	10	200	200	0	0
CY Exp. to U.S.	127	0	130	140	0	0

Table 11. India: Commodity, Meal, Soybean, PSD
(Units in 1000 MT, Extraction rate in Percent)

Meal, Soybean	2013/2014		2014/2015		2015/2016	
Market Begin Year	Oct 2013		Oct 2014		Oct 2015	
India	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Crush	8,300	8,300	7,500	7,500	0	10,400
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0.8000	0.8000	0.8000	0.8000	0.0000	0.8000
Beginning Stocks	347	347	202	202	0	302
Production	6,640	6,640	6,000	6,000	0	8,320
MY Imports	7	7	7	0	0	0

MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from EU	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply	6,994	6,994	6,209	6,202	0	8,622
MY Exports	2,742	2,742	1,450	1,800	0	4,100
MY Exp. to EU	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food Use Dom. Cons.	200	200	260	500	0	600
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	3,850	3,850	4,100	3,600	0	3,800
Total Dom. Cons.	4,050	4,050	4,360	4,100	0	4,400
Ending Stocks	202	202	399	302	0	122
Total Distribution	6,994	6,994	6,209	6,202	0	8,622
CY Imports	7	7	7	0	0	5
CY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
CY Exports	2,950	2,950	3,000	3,800	0	0
CY Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
SME	4,050	4,050	4,360	4,100	0	4,400

Table 12. India: Commodity, Oil, Soybean, PSD
(Units in 1000 MT and Extraction rate in Percent)

Oil, Soybean	2013/2014		2014/2015		2015/2016	
Market Begin Year	Oct 2013		Oct 2014		Oct 2015	
India	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Crush	8,300	8,300	7,500	7,500	0	10,400
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0.1781	0.1761	0.1773	0.1760	0.0000	0.1760
Beginning Stocks	248	248	255	339	0	259
Production	1,478	1,462	1,330	1,320	0	1,830

MY Imports	1,830	1,830	2,000	2,000	0	1,800
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	2	2	0	0
MY Imp. from EU	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply	3,556	3,540	3,585	3,659	0	3,889
MY Exports	1	1	0	0	0	0
MY Exp. to EU	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food Use Dom. Cons.	3,300	3,200	3,400	3,400	0	3,600
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ending Stocks	3,300	3,200	3,400	3,400	0	3,600
Total Distribution	255	339	185	259	0	289
CY Imports	3,556	3,540	3,585	3,659	0	3,889
CY Imp. from U.S.	1,600	1,000	2,000	1,100	0	0
CY Exports	0	15	0	15	0	0
CY Exp. to U.S.	1	0	0	0	0	0

Table 13. India: Commodity, Oilseed, Rapeseed, PSD
(Area in 1000 HA and production in 1000 MT)

Oilseed, Rapeseed	2013/2014		2014/2015		2015/2016	
Market Begin Year	Oct 2013		Oct 2014		Oct 2015	
India	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Planted	6,800	7,130	6,600	6,517	0	7,000
Area Harvested	7,130	7,130	6,600	6,517	0	7,000
Beginning Stocks	569	569	618	539	0	109

Production	7,300	7,300	7,100	6,800	0	7,500
MY Imports	0	20	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from EU	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply	7,869	7,889	7,718	7,339	0	7,609
MY Exports	1	0	0	0	0	5
MY Exp. to EU	0	0	0	0	0	0
Crush	6,300	6,300	6,200	6,100	0	6,300
Food Use Dom. Cons.	650	750	650	800	0	850
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	300	300	250	330	0	350
Total Dom. Cons.	7,250	7,350	7,100	7,230	0	7,500
Ending Stocks	618	539	618	109	0	104
Total Distribution	7,869	7,889	7,718	7,339	0	7,609
CY Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
CY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
CY Exports	1	1	0	0	0	0
CY Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0

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

Meal, Rapeseed	2013/2014		2014/2015		2015/2016	
Market Begin Year	Oct 2013		Oct 2014		Oct 2015	
India	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Crush	6,300	6,300	6,200	6,100	0	6,300
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0.5905	0.5905	0.5903	0.5902	0.0000	0.5903
Beginning Stocks	30	30	20	179	0	79

Production	3,720	3,720	3,660	3,600	0	3,719
MY Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from EU	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply	3,750	3,750	3,680	3,779	0	3,798
MY Exports	1,327	1,071	1,000	1,200	0	1,000
MY Exp. to EU	2	0	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.	2,403	2,500	2,660	2,500	0	2,600
Total Dom. Cons.	2,403	2,500	2,660	2,500	0	2,600
Ending Stocks	20	179	20	79	0	198
Total Distribution	3,750	3,750	3,680	3,779	0	3,798
CY Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
CY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
CY Exports	1,200	800	1,000	800	0	0
CY Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
SME	1,710	1,779	1,893	1,779	0	1,850

Table 15. India: Commodity, Oil, Rapeseed, PSD
(Unit in 1000 MT and Extraction rate in Percent)

Oil, Rapeseed	2013/2014		2014/2015		2015/2016	
Market Begin Year	Oct 2013		Oct 2014		Oct 2015	
India	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Crush	6,300	6,300	6,200	6,100	0	6,300
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0.3968	0.4097	0.3952	0.4103	0.0000	0.4103

Beginning Stocks	113	113	165	284	0	355
Production	2,500	2,581	2,450	2,503	0	2,585
MY Imports	160	160	250	300	0	0
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from EU	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply	2,773	2,854	2,865	3,087	0	2,940
MY Exports	3	0	3	2	0	0
MY Exp. to EU	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial Dom. Cons.	70	70	80	80	0	80
Food Use Dom. Cons.	2,535	2,500	2,650	2,650	0	2,700
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dom. Cons.	2,605	2,570	2,730	2,730	0	2,780
Ending Stocks	165	284	132	355	0	160
Total Distribution	2,773	2,854	2,865	3,087	0	2,940
CY Imports	260	0	250	0	0	0
CY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
CY Exports	3	0	3	0	0	0
CY Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 16. India: Commodity, Oilseed, Peanut, PSD
(Area in 1000 hectares and production in 1000 MT)

Oilseed, Peanut	2013/2014		2014/2015		2015/2016	
Market Begin Year	Oct 2013		Oct 2014		Oct 2015	
India	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Planted	5,400	5,400	4,600	4,560	0	5,200

Area Harvested	5,400	5,400	4,600	4,560	0	5,200
Beginning Stocks	18	18	137	139	0	215
Production	5,650	6,500	4,800	5,200	0	6,300
MY Imports	1	1	0	1	0	0
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from EU	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply	5,669	6,519	4,937	5,340	0	6,515
MY Exports	787	580	525	475	0	600
MY Exp. to EU	20	20	20	20	0	30
Crush	3,700	4,600	3,500	3,500	0	4,500
Food Use Dom. Cons.	630	600	600	650	0	700
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	415	600	275	500	0	550
Total Dom. Cons.	4,745	5,800	4,375	4,650	0	5,750
Ending Stocks	137	139	37	215	0	165
Total Distribution	5,669	6,519	4,937	5,340	0	6,515
CY Imports	1	0	0	0	0	0
CY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
CY Exports	885	477	525	400	0	0
CY Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 17. India: Commodity, Meal, Peanut, PSD
(Units in 1000 MT, Extraction rate in Percent)

Meal, Peanut	2013/2014		2014/2015		2015/2016	
Market Begin Year	Oct 2013		Oct 2014		Oct 2015	
India	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Crush	3,700	4,600	3,500	3,500	0	4,500

Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0.3905	0.4000	0.3900	0.4000	0.0000	0.4000
Beginning Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production	1,445	1,840	1,365	1,400	0	1,800
MY Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from EU	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply	1,445	1,840	1,365	1,400	0	1,800
MY Exports	8	2	5	2	0	5
MY Exp. to EU	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food Use Dom. Cons.	5	10	5	10	0	10
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	1,432	1,828	1,355	1,388	0	1,785
Total Dom. Cons.	1,437	1,838	1,360	1,398	0	1,795
Ending Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Distribution	1,445	1,840	1,365	1,400	0	1,800
CY Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
CY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
CY Exports	7	2	5	3	0	0
CY Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
SME	1,615	2,066	1,529	1,571	0	2,018

Table 18. India: Commodity, Oil, Peanut, PSD
(Unit in 1000 MT and Extraction rate in Percent)

Oil, Peanut	2013/2014		2014/2015		2015/2016	
Market Begin Year	Oct 2013		Oct 2014		Oct 2015	
India	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post

Crush	3,700	4,600	3,500	3,500	0	4,500
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0.3297	0.3400	0.3286	0.3400	0.0000	0.3400
Beginning Stocks	10	10	10	254	0	24
Production	1,220	1,564	1,150	1,190	0	1,530
MY Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from EU	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply	1,230	1,574	1,160	1,444	0	1,554
MY Exports	5	5	15	5	0	0
MY Exp. to EU	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial Dom. Cons.	10	15	10	15	0	20
Food Use Dom. Cons.	1,205	1,300	1,125	1,400	0	1,500
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dom. Cons.	1,215	1,315	1,135	1,415	0	1,520
Ending Stocks	10	254	10	24	0	34
Total Distribution	1,230	1,574	1,160	1,444	0	1,554
CY Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
CY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
CY Exports	15	0	5	0	0	0
CY Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 19. India: Commodity, Oilseed, Cottonseed, PSD
(Area in 1000 hectares and production in 1000 MT)

Oilseed, Cottonseed	2013/2014		2014/2015		2015/2016	
Market Begin Year	Oct 2013		Oct 2014		Oct 2015	
India	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Planted (Cotton)	11,700	11,700	12,700	12,700	0	12,000
Area Harvested (Cotton)	11,700	11,700	12,700	12,700	0	12,000
Seed to Lint Ratio	0	0	0	0	0	0
Beginning Stocks	496	496	595	470	0	568
Production	12,950	13,175	12,700	12,900	0	12,540
MY Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from EU	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply	13,446	13,671	13,295	13,370	0	13,108
MY Exports	1	1	2	2	0	0
MY Exp. to EU	0	0	0	0	0	0
Crush	9,100	9,500	9,400	9,300	0	9,100
Food Use Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	3,750	3,700	3,400	3,500	0	3,425
Total Dom. Cons.	12,850	13,200	12,800	12,800	0	12,525
Ending Stocks	595	470	493	568	0	583
Total Distribution	13,446	13,671	13,295	13,370	0	13,108
CY Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
CY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
CY Exports	1	0	2	0	0	0
CY Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 20. India: Commodity, Meal, Cottonseed, PSD
(Units in 1000 MT, Extraction rate in Percent)

Meal, Cottonseed	2013/2014		2014/2015		2015/2016	
Market Begin Year	Oct 2013		Oct 2014		Oct 2015	
India	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Crush	9,100	9,500	9,400	9,300	0	9,100
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0.4681	0.4691	0.4681	0.4691	0.0000	0.4691
Beginning Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production	4,260	4,456	4,400	4,363	0	4,269
MY Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from EU	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply	4,260	4,456	4,400	4,363	0	4,269
MY Exports	39	39	35	35	0	30
MY Exp. to EU	0	0	0	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.	4,221	4,417	4,365	4,328	0	4,239
Total Dom. Cons.	4,221	4,417	4,365	4,328	0	4,239
Ending Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Distribution	4,260	4,456	4,400	4,363	0	4,269
CY Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
CY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
CY Exports	33	33	35	35	0	30
CY Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
SME	3,420	3,579	3,537	3,507	0	3,435

Table 21. India: Commodity, Oil, Cottonseed, PSD
(Unit in 1000 MT and Extraction rate in Percent)

Oil, Cottonseed	2013/2014		2014/2015		2015/2016	
Market Begin Year	Oct 2013		Oct 2014		Oct 2015	
India	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Crush	9,100	9,500	9,400	9,300	0	9,100
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0.1434	0.1434	0.1436	0.1434	0.0000	0.1434
Beginning Stocks	48	48	58	110	0	99
Production	1,305	1,362	1,350	1,334	0	1,305
MY Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from EU	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply	1,353	1,410	1,408	1,444	0	1,404
MY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Exp. to EU	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial Dom. Cons.	45	40	45	45	0	45
Food Use Dom. Cons.	1,250	1,260	1,300	1,300	0	1,300
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dom. Cons.	1,295	1,300	1,345	1,345	0	1,345
Ending Stocks	58	110	63	99	0	59
Total Distribution	1,353	1,410	1,408	1,444	0	1,404
CY Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
CY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
CY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
CY Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 22. India: Commodity, Oilseed, Sunflowerseed, PSD
(Area in 1000 HA and production in 1000 MT)

Oilseed, Sunflowerseed	2013/2014		2014/2015		2015/2016	
Market Begin Year	Oct 2013		Oct 2014		Oct 2015	
India	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Planted	830	685	550	525	0	750
Area Harvested	750	680	550	525	0	750
Beginning Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production	670	600	500	435	0	620
MY Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from EU	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply	670	600	500	435	0	620
MY Exports	4	0	4	0	0	0
MY Exp. to EU	0	0	0	0	0	0
Crush	585	520	460	380	0	545
Food Use Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	81	80	36	55	0	75
Total Dom. Cons.	666	600	496	435	0	620
Ending Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Distribution	670	600	500	435	0	620
CY Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
CY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
CY Exports	4	0	4	0	0	0
CY Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 23. India: Commodity, Meal, Sunflowerseed, PSD
(Units in 1000 MT, Extraction rate in Percent)

Meal, Sunflowerseed	2013/2014		2014/2015		2015/2016	
Market Begin Year	Oct 2013		Oct 2014		Oct 2015	
India	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Crush	585	520	460	380	0	545
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0.4786	0.4808	0.4783	0.4789	0.0000	0.4789
Beginning Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production	280	250	220	182	0	261
MY Imports	41	0	40	0	0	0
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from EU	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply	321	250	260	182	0	261
MY Exports	6	0	5	0	0	0
MY Exp. to EU	0	0	0	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.	315	250	255	182	0	261
Total Dom. Cons.	315	250	255	182	0	261
Ending Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Distribution	321	250	260	182	0	261
CY Imports	44	27	40	30	0	30
CY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
CY Exports	6	0	5	0	0	0
CY Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
SME	297	236	241	172	0	246

Table 24. India: Commodity, Oil, Sunflower seed, PSD
(Unit in 1000 MT and Extraction rate in Percent)

Oil, Sunflowerseed	2013/2014		2014/2015		2015/2016	
Market Begin Year	Oct 2013		Oct 2014		Oct 2015	
India	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Crush	585	520	460	380	0	545
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0.3590	0.3615	0.3543	0.3553	0.0000	0.3541
Beginning Stocks	116	116	172	232	0	167
Production	210	188	163	135	0	193
MY Imports	1,528	1,528	1,550	1,600	0	1,700
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from EU	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply	1,854	1,832	1,885	1,967	0	2,060
MY Exports	2	0	2	0	0	0
MY Exp. to EU	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food Use Dom. Cons.	1,680	1,600	1,775	1,800	0	1,900
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dom. Cons.	1,680	1,600	1,775	1,800	0	1,900
Ending Stocks	172	232	108	167	0	160
Total Distribution	1,854	1,832	1,885	1,967	0	2,060
CY Imports	1,628	1,084	1,600	1,200	0	0
CY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
CY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
CY Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 25. India: Commodity, Oilseed, Copra, PSD
(Area in 1000 HAand production in 1000 MT)

Oilseed, Copra	2013/2014		2014/2015		2015/2016	
Market Begin Year	Oct 2013		Oct 2014		Oct 2015	
India	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Planted	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area Harvested	1,940	2,160	1,940	2,185	0	2,210
Trees	0	0	0	0	0	0
Beginning Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production	670	705	670	710	0	715
MY Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from EU	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply	670	705	670	710	0	715
MY Exports	10	0	15	0	0	0
MY Exp. to EU	0	0	0	0	0	0
Crush	660	705	655	710	0	715
Food Use Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dom. Cons.	660	705	655	710	0	715
Ending Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Distribution	670	705	670	710	0	715
CY Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
CY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
CY Exports	18	1	20	0	0	0
CY Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 26. India: Commodity, Meal, Copra, PSD
(Units in 1000 MT, Extraction rate in Percent)

Meal, Copra	2013/2014		2014/2015		2015/2016	
Market Begin Year	Oct 2013		Oct 2014		Oct 2015	
India	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Crush	652	705	655	710	0	715
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0.3528	0.3660	0.3538	0.3662	0.0000	0.3664
Beginning Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production	230	258	230	260	0	262
MY Imports	47	47	40	45	0	60
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from EU	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply	277	305	270	305	0	322
MY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Exp. to EU	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food Use Dom. Cons.	10	10	10	10	0	10
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	267	295	260	295	0	312
Total Dom. Cons.	277	305	270	305	0	322
Ending Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Distribution	277	305	270	305	0	322
CY Imports	40	30	40	40	0	40
CY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
CY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
CY Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
SME	125	138	122	138	0	145

Table 27. India: Commodity, Oil, Coconut, PSD
(Unit in 1000 MT and Extraction rate in Percent)

Oil, Coconut	2013/2014		2014/2015		2015/2016	
Market Begin Year	Oct 2013		Oct 2014		Oct 2015	
India	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Crush	652	705	655	710	0	715
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0.6150	0.6199	0.6137	0.6197	0.0000	0.6196
Beginning Stocks	0	0	0	2	0	12
Production	401	437	402	440	0	443
MY Imports	3	0	3	0	0	20
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from EU	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply	404	437	405	442	0	475
MY Exports	7	0	5	0	0	0
MY Exp. to EU	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial Dom. Cons.	182	210	185	195	0	220
Food Use Dom. Cons.	215	225	215	235	0	250
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dom. Cons.	397	435	400	430	0	470
Ending Stocks	0	2	0	12	0	5
Total Distribution	404	437	405	442	0	475
CY Imports	4	2	3	15	0	15
CY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
CY Exports	7	5	5	5	0	5
CY Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 28. India: Commodity, Oil, Palm, PSD
(Unit in 1000 MT and Extraction rate in Percent)

Oil, Palm	2013/2014		2014/2015		2015/2016	
Market Begin Year	Oct 2013		Oct 2014		Oct 2015	
India	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Planted	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area Harvested	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trees	0	0	0	0	0	0
Beginning Stocks	858	858	528	554	0	734
Production	50	171	50	180	0	200
MY Imports	7,820	7,875	8,900	8,800	0	9,400
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from EU	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply	8,728	8,904	9,478	9,534	0	10,334
MY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Exp. to EU	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial Dom. Cons.	350	350	400	400	0	500
Food Use Dom. Cons.	7,850	8,000	8,600	8,400	0	9,000
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dom. Cons.	8,200	8,350	9,000	8,800	0	9,500
Ending Stocks	528	554	478	734	0	834
Total Distribution	8,728	8,904	9,478	9,534	0	10,334
CY Imports	8,200	7,100	8,700	7,100	0	0
CY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
CY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
CY Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0