

USDA Foreign Agricultural Service

GAIN Report

Global Agricultural Information Network

THIS REPORT CONTAINS ASSESSMENTS OF COMMODITY AND TRADE ISSUES MADE BY
USDA STAFF AND NOT NECESSARILY STATEMENTS OF OFFICIAL U.S. GOVERNMENT
POLICY

Required Report - public distribution

Date: 4/13/2012

GAIN Report Number: IN2048

India

Oilseeds and Products Annual

2012

Approved By:

David Leishman

Prepared By:

Amit Aradhey

Report Highlights:

Assuming a normal monsoon and favorable growing conditions, total oilseed production in Marketing Year (MY) 2012/13 is likely to grow 3 percent to 35.6 million tons, as strong market prices for oilseeds during the current year will encourage producers to increase planted area. Anticipating a larger oilseed crush in MY 2012/13, total oil meal production and feed utilization are likely to grow to 17.3 million tons and 11.5 million tons respectively, while oilmeal exports are likely to rise 2 percent to 5.5 million tons. The larger crush will support growth in domestic edible oil production and consumption.

Considering the widening gap between domestic production and consumption of vegetable oils, edible oil imports are expected to increase to 9.7 million tons.

Executive Summary:

Assuming normal monsoon rains and favorable growing conditions, total oilseed production in MY^[1] 2012/13 (Oct-Sep) is likely to grow 3 percent to 35.6 million tons. With competition from summer planted coarse cereals and winter planted wheat, chickpea and lentils, prevailing market prices of soybean, rapeseed-mustard, and peanut in current season are expected to encourage farmers to bring larger areas under production in 2012/13.

Strong export demand of oilmeal in 2010/11 led to a higher than expected oilseed crush, drawing down stocks and also limiting the availability of meal. Animal feed utilization has stagnated, remaining level with last year's estimate of 11.3 million tons. While high feed prices have reduced demand, the market is expected to recover as the dairy, livestock and poultry sector expand, fueling demand for animal feed. Anticipating larger oilseed crush in 2012/13, total oil meal production and feed utilization are likely to increase to 17.3 million tons and 11.5 million tons respectively. Assuming strong overseas demand and competitive prices for Indian oil meals, oilmeal exports are likely to increase 2 percent to 5.5 million tons.

Rising oilseed production and larger crush of oilseeds is expected to increase edible oil production to 7.3 million tons in 2012/13, up 3 percent over previous year. Growing population, rising income levels and improved supply conditions will likely raise edible oil consumption in 2012/13 to 17.1 million tons. Given the widening gap between domestic consumption and production of vegetable oils, edible oil imports in 2012/13 will increase to 9.7 million tons. While India's per capita edible oil consumption is increasing (currently estimated at 14.1 kg for 2011/12), it is still far below the estimated world average per capita consumption of 21.6 kg.

^[1] Henceforth, a reference to year in the context indicates marketing year (October-September), unless otherwise stated.

Commodities:

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

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

OILSEEDS ('000 metric tons)	MY 2010/11	MY 2011/12	MY 2012/13
	Revised	Estimate	Forecast
Beginning Stocks	3,425	1,740	1,302
Production	34,857	35,352	36,302
MY Imports	0	0	0
Total Supply	38,282	37,092	37,604
MY Exports	597	510	565
Crush	29,365	28,540	29,135
Food Use Dom. Cons.	1,710	1,760	1,910
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	4,870	4,980	4,850
Total Dom. Cons.	35,945	35,280	35,895
Ending Stocks	1,740	1,302	1,144
Total Distribution	38,282	37,092	37,604

Assuming normal monsoon rains and favorable growing conditions, total oilseed ^[1] production in MY 2012/13 (Oct-Sep) is likely to grow 3 percent to 36.3 million tons. With competition from summer planted coarse cereals and winter planted wheat, chickpea and lentils, prevailing market prices of soybean, rapeseed-mustard, and peanut in current season should encourage farmers to bring a larger area under production. Total oilseed production for current and previous year reflects revised estimates based on updated figure for planting from Indian Ministry of Agriculture.

Oilseed production in India is mostly rain-fed, and is an important source of livelihood for small and marginal farmers in the arid and semi-arid areas of the country. During the twelfth five-year plan period, the Government of India has provided, through its 'National Mission on Oilseeds and Oil Palm (NMOOP),' various support and incentive programs for oilseed growers. NMOOP replaces the old Integrated Oilseeds, Oil Palm, Pulses and Maize Development program, which was under implementation in 14 major states for oilseeds and pulses, 15 for maize and 9 for oil palm. As agriculture is a state subject, the central-government program is likely to supplement efforts by state governments to enhance oilseed production and productivity.

^[1] Includes soybean, rapeseed-mustard, peanut, sunflower seed, cottonseed and copra. Minor oilseed crops are not covered in this report

Consumption:

Rising oilseed production is supporting oilseed consumption for both food and feed (comprising of seeds retained for sowing/re-sowing operation, feed and industrial usage). In the Union budget for fiscal (April-March) 2012/13, excise duty on all processed soya food products has been reduced to the merit rate of 6 percent, thus encouraging higher sales of soy-based food products for upcoming season. Growing utilization of soybeans for the manufacture of soy and soy-based food products, peanuts for direct table use and snack food purpose and rapeseed for curry, culinary and sauce preparations will likely increase food usage of oilseeds in MY 2012/13 to 1.9 million tons. Feed consumption of oilseeds will likely remain at 4.9 million tons in MY 2012/13, largely driven by cottonseed; forecast at 3 million tons.

Trade:

India exports small to moderate quantities of Indian Hand Picked Select (HPS) peanuts, followed by sesame, small quantities of niger seed, safflower seed and rapeseed. Although the volume of Indian oilseed exports is relatively small, the total value is \$800 to \$850 million. Oilseeds can be imported into India without any quantitative restrictions, but high tariffs and complex phyto-sanitary regulations can limit imports.

A forecast for higher peanut production in 2012/13 coupled with growing demand of Indian Hand Picked Select (HPS) peanuts in South-East Asian and other neighboring countries could raise Indian peanut exports to 500,000 tons in 2012/13, up 50,000 tons from the current year. Traditionally, Indonesia and Vietnam are among the largest importers of Indian peanuts followed by Asian, Middle East and European countries. Joint efforts of the Indian Oilseeds and Produce Export Promotion Council (IOPEPC) and Agriculture and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) to increase awareness of quality improvements in peanuts is not only lending support to peanut exports, but also helping exporters to focus on adopting international quality standards. [IOPEPC](#) is the authorized agency to issue quality certificates for shelling units and warehouses involved in exports, while [APEDA](#) certifies processing units.

Similarly, anticipating higher domestic production of sesame seed in 2012/13, exports are likely to grow 6 percent to 450,000 tons. South Korea is the largest importer of Indian sesame seeds followed by Vietnam, United States, China and Turkey.

Stocks:

Growing domestic consumption and larger crush of oilseeds in 2012/13 is expected to keep stocks relatively tight compared to current marketing year. Procurement of oilseeds by government agencies such as the National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India (NAFED) is likely to be low as open market prices of major oilseeds in 2011/12 were higher than the government’s minimum support price. Even privately held stocks are likely to remain low.

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

Commodity	Minimum Support Price (Rs/100 kg)	Market Price *
-----------	-----------------------------------	----------------

	2011-12	2010-11	2009-10	
Soybean	1,650 (black) 1,690 (yellow)	1,400 (black) 1,440 (yellow)	1,350 (black) 1,390 (yellow)	2,100-2,800
Rapeseed/mustard	2,500	1,850	1,830	2,750-3,300
Peanut (in shell)	2,700	2,300	2,100	3,150-5,500
Sunflower seed	2,800	2,350	2,215	2,900-3,000

*Market price (Rs/quintal) across major centers during 2011/12
Source: Directorate of Agricultural Marketing, GOI

Commodities:

Meal, Soybean

Meal, Rapeseed

Meal, Peanut

Meal, Cottonseed

Meal, Sunflowerseed

Meal, Copra

Production:

Table 3. INDIA: TOTAL OILMEALS PSD

OILMEALS ('000 metric tons)	MY 2010/11	MY 2011/12	MY 2012/13
	Revised	Estimate	Forecast
Crush	29,365	28,540	29,135
Beginning Stocks	542	639	567
Production	17,309	16,885	17,283
MY Imports	237	100	95
Total Supply	18,088	17,624	17,945
MY Exports	5,798	5,410	5,515
Industrial Dom. Cons.	0	0	0
Food Use Dom. Cons.	315	346	372
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	11,336	11,301	11,549
Total Dom. Cons.	11,651	11,647	11,921
Ending Stocks	639	567	509
Total Distribution	18,088	17,624	17,945

An estimated 80 percent of the total oilseeds produced in country is usually crushed to produce oilmeal for food and feed use. However, depending on domestic production of oilseeds and export demand for oil meals, this proportion may vary. Anticipating a larger oilseed crush in 2012/13, the total oil meal production is likely to be higher at 17.3 million tons, up 2 percent over current marketing year (2011/12). Strong export demand of oilmeal in 2010/11 led to higher than expected crushing of oilseeds, drawing down stocks carried forward for current year and subsequently constraining availability for crushing in MY 2011/12.

Consumption:

Assuming no major animal disease outbreaks, total feed utilization in 2012/13 is forecast at 11.5 million tons, which includes 3.6 million tons of cottonseed meal (mostly used in livestock feed), 3.2 million tons of soybean meal, 2.4 million tons of rapeseed meal, 1.8 million tons of peanut meal, and 549,000 tons of other oil meals.

Lower availability of oilseeds for crushing into meals and high prices of animal feed in 2011/12 has constrained feed use to 11.3 million tons, down 800,000 tons over last year. Higher feed prices in the recent past have raised serious concern over the rising cost of meat, milk and eggs. While price increases may temporarily restrict demand, the expansion trend in the dairy, livestock and poultry sector will continue to fuel future demand for animal feed. India's organized feed industry consumes soy meal, as well as peanut, sunflower seed, and rapeseed meals in feed formulations.

As soy meal is a rich source of protein, India's traditional food industry is seeking ways to expand the market. Texturized soy protein (TSP), which is a defatted soy flour product, can be extruded into various shapes (chunks, flakes, nuggets, grains) and sizes and used as vegetarian substitute for meat. Defatted soy flour is used to fortify other food products (wheat flours, biscuits etc). Soybean meal is also best for extracting soya protein isolate (which usually has more than 90 percent protein content) and can be used for the manufacture of healthcare products.

In the Union budget for fiscal year 2012/13 (April-March), the Government of India has set aside special programs [funds](#) for the National Program for Mid-day Meal for School Children, the Integrated Child Development Service, the Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls, and various other schemes to provide protein rich nutritious food to women and infants. In the past, different state governments (Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat to name few) have also undertaken programs to increase the utilization of low-cost high-protein supplements derived from soybeans.

Trade:

Assuming competitive prices and strong overseas demand for Indian oil meals, oil meal exports in 2012/13 are expected to rise to 5.5 million tons ^[1], marginally higher than the current year estimate of 5.4 million tons. Stabilizing exchange rate could further facilitate exports of Indian oil meal. Export data for first five months of MY 2011/12 indicate a 12 percent decline over the corresponding period in the previous year (Table 4) due to poor demand in the traditional importing countries (please refer to GAIN Report [IN2030](#) for more details).

Indian rapeseed meal is increasingly marketed as an organic product. Other oil meals such as castor, linseed and mustard are sold as organic pesticides against nematodes and insects. Indian meal exporters have a competitive advantage in geographic proximity to major markets in Asia and the Middle East, and are able to ship higher protein content (48 percent in soybean meal) non-GMO products in small vessels. While there are no quantitative restrictions on oil meal imports, the 30.6 percent import duty and the ample domestic availability of cheaper feed materials discourage imports.

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

	Soybean meal	Rapeseed meal	Peanut meal	Sunflower meal	Total
Oct-11	2,23,594	88,487	0	0	3,12,081
Nov-11	3,97,659	85,276	0	0	4,82,935
Dec-11	7,98,041	99,493	0	0	8,97,534
Jan-12	4,74,993	45,606	0	0	5,20,599
Feb-12	3,44,240	79,932	0	0	4,24,172
Oct 11-Feb-12	22,38,527	3,98,794	0	0	26,37,321
Oct 10-Feb-11	25,74,961	4,22,663	2,492	0	30,00,116
Percent Change	-13	-6	-100		-12

Source: Solvent Extractors' Association of India

^[1] The forecast does not include castor and rice bran meal

Policy:

Policy Development

- In the recent Union budget presentation for Indian Fiscal Year 2012/13, the GOI abolished import duties on aquatic feed, poultry feed and cattle feed including grass, hay and straw, supplement and husk of pulses, concentrates and additives, wheat bran and de-oiled cake including de-oiled rice bran oil cake ([Custom Notification No.12/2012](#)). The new policy is expected to increase domestic availability of feeds for the livestock and poultry sectors.
- Protein deficiency among women and children is a very common source of malnutrition in India. The Union budget 2012/13 proposed to reduce basic customs duty on soya protein concentrate and isolated soya protein from 30 percent or 15 percent respectively to 10 percent ([India Budget 2012/13](#)).

Commodities:

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

Production:

Table 5. INDIA: TOTAL OILS PSD

OILS ('000 metric tons)	MY 2010/11	MY 2011/12	MY 2012/13
	Revised	Estimate	Forecast
Crush	29,365	28,540	29,135
Beginning Stocks	1,579	1,551	1,682
Production	7,443	7,123	7,345
MY Imports	8,281	9,555	9,710
Total Supply	17,303	18,229	18,737
MY Exports	7	5	22
Industrial Dom. Cons.	530	580	625
Food Use Dom. Cons.	15,215	15,962	16,520
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	0	0	0
Total Dom. Cons.	15,745	16,542	17,145
Ending Stocks	1,551	1,682	1,570
Total Distribution	17,303	18,229	18,737

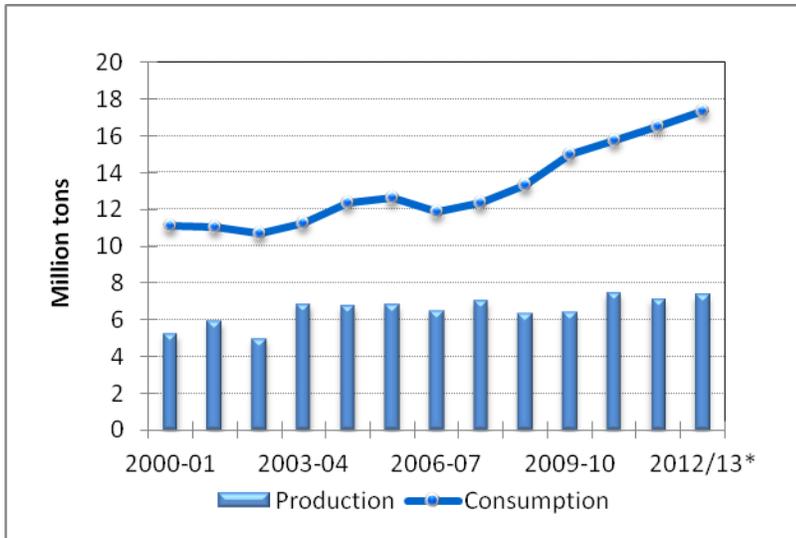
Total edible oil production in 2012/13 is likely to increase to 7.3 million tons, 3 percent above the previous year. Most of the increase is likely to be in rapeseed-mustard oil. Edible oil production for the current marketing year is estimated at 7.1 million tons, which includes 2.3 million tons of rapeseed oil, 1.7 million tons of soybean oil, 1.3 million tons of peanut oil, and 1.2 million tons of cottonseed oil, and 600,000 tons of coconut, palm and sunflower oils. Other minor edible oils such as rice bran oil, sesame seed oil, safflower oil and niger seed oil are not included in this report.

Sesame seed oil is a premium oil, exported in significant quantities to cater to the growing demand from overseas buyers. Industry sources expect 2010/11 sesame oil exports to reach \$7.2 million. The major destinations of Indian sesame oil include: Mexico, China, UAE, United States of America, Singapore, and Malaysia.

Consumption:

India's per capita edible oil consumption is increasing (currently estimated at 14.1 kg for 2011/12); however, this remains below the estimated world average of 21.6 kg. Growing population, rising income levels and improved supply conditions will likely increase edible oil consumption in 2012/13 to 17.1 million tons, up 693,000 tons over the previous year. Palm oil will continue to be the largest consumed edible oil. Considering its versatility in blending with other edible oils, relatively lower prices and increased usage across the vanaspati (partially hydrogenated vegetable oil) confectionary and margarine industries, the 2012/13 food use consumption is expected to increase to 7.4 million tons. After palm oil, soy, rapeseed and peanut oils are the largest edible oil segments in the Indian market, estimated at 2.8, 2.4 and 1.5 million tons respectively.

Figure 1. India: Edible Oil Production and Consumption



Healthy Cooking Oils to Suit Regional Taste and Preferences

The pattern of edible oil consumption in India has traditionally been region-specific. Coconut, peanut and sunflower oil are widely consumed in south India, peanut and cottonseed oils in Gujarat and Maharashtra, rapeseed oil in Northeast and Northwest India, while soybean oil is more prevalent in central India.

Considering the regional tastes and preferences, edible oil manufacturers are expanding their capacity to cater growing demand, while promoting nutrition fortified refined palmolein, safflower and rice bran oil as healthy cooking oils with various palm and traditional oil blends. Cottonseed oil is also finding regional acceptance due to its light color and neutral odor, which blends well with higher priced oils.

Bulk of Edible Oils Sold Loose, Direct Branding Still a Small Share, But Growing

Most edible oils purchased by households or by institutional users (food processors, restaurants and hotels) are sold in loose form or as vanaspati (partially hydrogenated vegetable oil). Vegetable oils sold in loose form are repacked and re-sold under different private labels. Only a small percentage of refined oils are packaged and branded by refiners. Industry sources suggest that 35 to 40 percent of the edible oil market is branded. As per industry observer, branded edible oils sold in low-priced small packages or sachets are selling well, indicating a growing consumer awareness to move from regional unbranded products to more established brands.

Trade:

Considering the widening gap between domestic consumption and production, vegetable oil imports are expected to increase by 2 percent to 9.7 million tons in 2012/13. The import forecast includes 7.6 million tons of palm oil, 1.1 million tons of soy oil, 1 million tons of sunflower oil and 10,000 tons of other edible oils. Total edible oil imports during the first five months of 2011/12 were up 14 percent at 3.4 million tons. With the tariff remaining unchanged since September 2006, strong international prices of edible oils have not reduced demand for imported oils, particularly refined edible oils. While the

import duty remains officially at 7.5 percent ad-valorem, the current zero tariff on crude edible oils is encouraging traders to continue building stocks. Based on current trends, total imports in 2011/12 are likely to grow 15 percent to 9.5 million tons.

Table 6. India: Edible Oil Imports, In Thousand Metric Tons

	Oct-11	Nov-11	Dec-11	Jan-12	Feb-12	Oct 11- Feb 12	Oct 10- Feb-11	Percent Change
RBD palmolein	120	110	107	114	304	755	520	45
Crude palm oil	491	611	437	393	359	2,290	2,152	6
Crude palmolein	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	-
Crude Palm kernel oil	8	20	8	4	3	43	40	7
Total palm oil	619	741	552	511	665	3,089	2,711	14
Crude soybean oil	187	8	7	47	79	328	385	-15
Refined soybean oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total soy oil	187	8	7	47	79	328	385	-15
Crude sun oil	64	79	94	90	111	438	296	48
Refined sun oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total sun oil	64	79	94	90	111	438	296	48
Canola Rape oil	8	0	0	0	17	25	0	0
Cottonseed Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coconut oil	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0
Grand Total	878	828	655	648	872	3,880	3,393	14

Source: Solvent Extractors' Association of India

Policy:

Policy Developments

- The Director General of Foreign Trade (DGFT) Vide Notification No. 77(RE-2010)/2009-14, dated September 28, 2011, extends a ban on export of edible oils through September 30, 2012. Export restrictions do not apply to castor oil (non-edible grade), coconut oil (through Cochin port), and certain other tree borne oils.
- The Director General of Foreign Trade (DGFT) Vide notification No. 104 (RE-2010) 2009-2014, DATED March 5, 2012, India has exempted Bhutan from the export ban on edible oils. India can now export 2,400 tons of edible oils in the Calendar Year.
- DGFT Vide Notification No. 77(RE-2010)/2009-14, dated September 28, 2011, sets a ceiling of 10,000 metric tons for the export of branded edible oils for the period November 1st, 2011 through October 31, 2012.
- State Governments have been authorized, for another year, to re-impose stock restrictions with respect to edible oils and oilseeds. The authorization ends September 30, 2012.
- The subsidized distribution of edible oil program provides for distribution of 1 million tons of imported edible oils at a subsidy of Rs 15 per kg through state government public

distribution system (PDS). The program was previously extended in Indian Fiscal Year (IFY, April-March) 2009-10, 2010-2011 and IFY 2011-12, for the year ending IFY September 30, 2012. The continuation of the program will likely apply some downward pressure on edible oil prices.

- On September 22, 2011, the Directorate of Vanaspati, Vegetable Oils and Fats (DVVOF) (Vide Notification No. 327/2008-CD) announced that in pursuance of Section 90 of the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006, three control orders administered by DVVOF - (i) Edible Oils Packing (Regulation) Order, 1998 (ii) Edible oil Packaging (Regulation) Order, 1998 and (iii) Solvent Extracted Oils, De-oiled Meal and Edible Flour (Control Order 1967) - have been repealed and that the administration would be led by the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India, New Delhi.
- With Custom Vide Notification No. 46/2011 of June 1, 2011, the Government of India provided a custom duty concession for import of “oilseeds and oleaginous fruits, animal or vegetable fats and oils, miscellaneous edible preparations, residue and waste from food industry” from ASEAN countries. The notification is in accordance with the Preferential Tariff Agreement between member countries of ASEAN and Republic of India.

While the Government of India requires special approval for the import of biotech food products, the the Genetic Engineering Advisory Committee has authorized commercial imports of soybean oil derived from Roundup Ready soybeans, after refining. Most of the cotton seed oil produced and consumed in India is now also genetically modified, as GM cotton accounts for over 90 percent of the total cotton produced in India.

Table 7. India: Import Duty Structure on Edible Oils, In Percent

Edible 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	0	0	0	0
Crude Soy Oil (degummed)	0	0	0	0
Crude Sunflower Oil	0	0	0	0
RBD Palmolein	7.5	3	0	7.72
Refined Rapeseed Oil	7.5	3	0	7.72
Refined Sunflower Oil & Other Oils	7.5	3	0	7.72
Refined Soybean Oil	7.5	0	0	7.5

(E.C- Educational Cess, S.A.D. – Special Additional Duty)

Source: <http://www.cbec.gov.in/customs/cs-act/notifications/notfns-2k8/cs42-2k8.htm>

Note: Tariff values (Table No 8) on edible oils remain unchanged since September 15, 2006. Customs authorities calculate import duties for edible oils by taking these reference prices as a base.

Table 8. India: Vegetable Oil Reference Price

Oil	\$/Ton
Crude Palm Oil	447
RBD Palm Oil	476
Other-Palm Oil	462
Crude Palmolein	481
RBD Palmolein	484
Other-Palmolein	483
Crude Soybean Oil	580

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-2k6/csnt105-2k6.htm>

Production, Supply and Demand Data Statistics:

Table 9: Commodity, Oilseed, Soybean, PSD

Oilseed, Soybean India	2010/2011		2011/2012		2012/2013		
	Market Year Begin: Oct 2010		Market Year Begin: Oct 2011		Market Year Begin: Oct 2012		
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	
Area Planted	9,300	9,300	10,300	10,270		10,600	(1000 HA)
Area Harvested	9,300	9,300	10,270	10,270		10,600	(1000 HA)
Beginning Stocks	1,695	1,695	600	630		460	(1000 MT)
Production	9,800	9,800	11,000	11,000		11,500	(1000 MT)

MY Imports	0	0	0	0		0	(1000 MT)
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0		0	(1000 MT)
MY Imp. from EU	0	0	0	0		0	(1000 MT)
Total Supply	11,495	11,495	11,600	11,630		11,960	(1000 MT)
MY Exports	10	15	10	20		20	(1000 MT)
MY Exp. to EU	0	0	0	0		0	(1000 MT)
Crush	9,600	9,400	9,800	9,600		9,900	(1000 MT)
Food Use Dom. Cons.	480	500	500	550		600	(1000 MT)
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	805	950	900	1,000		1,050	(1000 MT)
Total Dom. Cons.	10,885	10,850	11,200	11,150		11,550	(1000 MT)
Ending Stocks	600	630	390	460		390	(1000 MT)
Total Distribution	11,495	11,495	11,600	11,630		11,960	(1000 MT)
CY Imports	0	0	0	0		0	(1000 MT)
CY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0		0	(1000 MT)
CY Exports	10	0	10	10		10	(1000 MT)
CY Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0		0	(1000 MT)
TS=TD		0		0		0	

Table 10: Commodity, Meal, Soybean, PSD

Meal, Soybean India	2010/2011		2011/2012		2012/2013		
	Market Year Begin: Oct 2010		Market Year Begin: Oct 2011		Market Year Begin: Oct 2012		
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	
Crush	9,600	9,400	9,800	9,600		9,900	(1000 MT)
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	1.	0.8	1.	0.8		0.8	(PERCENT)
Beginning Stocks	206	268	132	325		340	(1000 MT)
Production	7,660	7,520	7,820	7,680		7,920	(1000 MT)
MY Imports	6	202	6	65		50	(1000 MT)
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0		0	(1000 MT)
MY Imp. from EU	0	0	0	0		0	(1000 MT)
Total Supply	7,872	7,990	7,958	8,070		8,310	(1000 MT)
MY Exports	4,635	4,565	4,300	4,400		4,500	(1000 MT)
MY Exp. to EU	0	0	0	0		0	(1000 MT)
Industrial Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0		0	(1000 MT)
Food Use Dom. Cons.	255	300	265	330		350	(1000 MT)
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	2,850	2,800	3,230	3,000		3,200	(1000 MT)
Total Dom. Cons.	3,105	3,100	3,495	3,330		3,550	(1000 MT)
Ending Stocks	132	325	163	340		260	(1000 MT)
Total Distribution	7,872	7,990	7,958	8,070		8,310	(1000 MT)
CY Imports	6	0	6	0		0	(1000 MT)
CY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0		0	(1000 MT)
CY Exports	4,600	3,575	4,300	3,665		3,800	(1000 MT)
CY Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0		0	(1000 MT)
SME	3,105	3,100	3,495	3,330		3,550	(1000 MT)
TS=TD		0		0		0	

Table 11: Commodity, Oil, Soybean, PSD

Oil, Soybean India	2010/2011		2011/2012		2012/2013		
	Market Year Begin: Oct 2010		Market Year Begin: Oct 2011		Market Year Begin: Oct 2012		
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	
Crush	9,600	9,400	9,800	9,600		9,900	(1000 MT)
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0.	0.1761	0.	0.176		0.176	(PERCENT)
Beginning Stocks	229	303	237	302		341	(1000 MT)
Production	1,715	1,655	1,750	1,690		1,742	(1000 MT)
MY Imports	945	945	800	1,050		1,100	(1000 MT)
MY Imp. from U.S.	100	0	50	10		20	(1000 MT)
MY Imp. from EU	0	0	0	0		0	(1000 MT)
Total Supply	2,889	2,903	2,787	3,042		3,183	(1000 MT)
MY Exports	2	1	2	1		5	(1000 MT)
MY Exp. to EU	0	0	0	0		0	(1000 MT)
Industrial Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0		0	(1000 MT)
Food Use Dom. Cons.	2,650	2,600	2,685	2,700		2,800	(1000 MT)
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0		0	(1000 MT)
Total Dom. Cons.	2,650	2,600	2,685	2,700		2,800	(1000 MT)
Ending Stocks	237	302	100	341		378	(1000 MT)
Total Distribution	2,889	2,903	2,787	3,042		3,183	(1000 MT)
CY Imports	900	946	800	1,176		1,100	(1000 MT)
CY Imp. from U.S.	100	0	50	10		15	(1000 MT)
CY Exports	2	0	2	0		0	(1000 MT)
CY Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0		0	(1000 MT)
TS=TD		0		0		0	

Table 12: Commodity, Oilseed, Rapeseed, PSD

Oilseed, Rapeseed India	2010/2011		2011/2012		2012/2013		
	Market Year Begin: Oct 2010		Market Year Begin: Oct 2011		Market Year Begin: Oct 2012		
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	
Area Planted	7,250	7,250	6,700	6,700		7,000	(1000 HA)
Area Harvested	7,250	7,250	6,700	6,700		7,000	(1000 HA)
Beginning Stocks	1,180	1,620	729	1,038		718	(1000 MT)
Production	7,100	7,100	6,500	6,300		6,700	(1000 MT)
MY Imports	0	0	0	0		0	(1000 MT)
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0		0	(1000 MT)
MY Imp. from EU	0	0	0	0		0	(1000 MT)
Total Supply	8,280	8,720	7,229	7,338		7,418	(1000 MT)
MY Exports	0	12	0	20		20	(1000 MT)
MY Exp. to EU	0	0	0	0		0	(1000 MT)
Crush	6,800	6,800	6,100	5,700		5,800	(1000 MT)
Food Use Dom. Cons.	540	610	560	630		660	(1000 MT)
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	211	260	215	270		270	(1000 MT)
Total Dom. Cons.	7,551	7,670	6,875	6,600		6,730	(1000 MT)
Ending Stocks	729	1,038	354	718		668	(1000 MT)

							MT)
Total Distribution	8,280	8,720	7,229	7,338		7,418	(1000 MT)
CY Imports	0	0	0	0		0	(1000 MT)
CY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0		0	(1000 MT)
CY Exports	0	0	0	0		0	(1000 MT)
CY Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0		0	(1000 MT)
TS=TD		0		0		0	

Table 13: Commodity, Meal, Rapeseed, PSD

Meal, Rapeseed India	2010/2011		2011/2012		2012/2013		
	Market Year Begin: Oct 2010		Market Year Begin: Oct 2011		Market Year Begin: Oct 2012		
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	
Crush	6,500	6,800	6,100	5,700		5,800	(1000 MT)
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	1.	0.59	1.	0.59		0.59	(PERCENT)
Beginning Stocks	22	274	27	314		227	(1000 MT)
Production	3,885	4,012	3,645	3,363		3,422	(1000 MT)
MY Imports	0	0	0	0		0	(1000 MT)
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0		0	(1000 MT)
MY Imp. from EU	0	0	0	0		0	(1000 MT)
Total Supply	3,907	4,286	3,672	3,677		3,649	(1000 MT)
MY Exports	1,310	1,222	1,080	1,000		1,000	(1000 MT)

MY Exp. to EU	2	0	2	0		0	(1000 MT)
Industrial Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0		0	(1000 MT)
Food Use Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0		0	(1000 MT)
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	2,570	2,750	2,570	2,450		2,400	(1000 MT)
Total Dom. Cons.	2,570	2,750	2,570	2,450		2,400	(1000 MT)
Ending Stocks	27	314	22	227		249	(1000 MT)
Total Distribution	3,907	4,286	3,672	3,677		3,649	(1000 MT)
CY Imports	0	0	0	0		0	(1000 MT)
CY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0		0	(1000 MT)
CY Exports	1,250	778	1,075	1,262		800	(1000 MT)
CY Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0		0	(1000 MT)
SME	1,829	1,957	1,829	1,743		1,708	(1000 MT)
TS=TD		0		0		0	

Table 14: Commodity, Oil, Rapeseed, PSD

Oil, Rapeseed India	2010/2011		2011/2012		2012/2013		
	Market Year Begin: Oct 2010		Market Year Begin: Oct 2011		Market Year Begin: Oct 2012		
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	
Crush	6,500	6,800	6,100	5,700		5,800	(1000 MT)
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0.	0.3937	0.	0.4035		0.4	(PERCENT)
Beginning Stocks	0	0	100	237		185	(1000 MT)
Production	2,460	2,677	2,310	2,300		2,320	(1000 MT)
MY Imports	5	16	5	0		0	(1000 MT)
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0		0	(1000 MT)
MY Imp. from EU	0	0	0	0		0	(1000 MT)
Total Supply	2,465	2,693	2,415	2,537		2,505	(1000 MT)
MY Exports	20	2	10	2		2	(1000 MT)
MY Exp. to EU	0	0	0	0		0	(1000 MT)

Industrial Dom. Cons.	0	40	0	50		60	(1000 MT)
Food Use Dom. Cons.	2,345	2,414	2,405	2,300		2,350	(1000 MT)
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0		0	(1000 MT)
Total Dom. Cons.	2,345	2,454	2,405	2,350		2,410	(1000 MT)
Ending Stocks	100	237	0	185		93	(1000 MT)
Total Distribution	2,465	2,693	2,415	2,537		2,505	(1000 MT)
CY Imports	5	2,693	5	0		2,505	(1000 MT)
CY Imp. from U.S.	0	10	0	0		0	(1000 MT)
CY Exports	20	0	10	0		0	(1000 MT)
CY Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0		0	(1000 MT)
TS=TD		0		0		0	

Table 15: Commodity, Oilseed, Peanut, PSD

Oilseed, Peanut India	2010/2011		2011/2012		2012/2013		
	Market Year Begin: Oct 2010		Market Year Begin: May 2011		Market Year Begin: Oct 2012		
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	
Area Planted	6,100	5,900	5,150	5,300		5,600	(1000 HA)
Area Harvested	6,000	5,900	5,115	5,300		5,600	(1000 HA)
Beginning Stocks	12	65	10	45		95	(1000 MT)
Production	5,850	5,500	5,250	5,500		6,200	(1000 MT)
MY Imports	0	0	0	0		0	(1000 MT)
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0		0	(1000 MT)

							MT)
MY Imp. from EU	0	0	0	0		0	(1000 MT)
Total Supply	5,862	5,565	5,260	5,545		6,295	(1000 MT)
MY Exports	348	550	350	450		500	(1000 MT)
MY Exp. to EU	0	1	0	1		2	(1000 MT)
Crush	4,314	3,950	3,850	4,000		4,600	(1000 MT)
Food Use Dom. Cons.	650	600	650	580		650	(1000 MT)
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	540	420	400	420		450	(1000 MT)
Total Dom. Cons.	5,504	4,970	4,900	5,000		5,700	(1000 MT)
Ending Stocks	10	45	10	95		95	(1000 MT)
Total Distribution	5,862	5,565	5,260	5,545		6,295	(1000 MT)
CY Imports	0	0	0	0		0	(1000 MT)
CY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0		0	(1000 MT)
CY Exports	350	385	350	535		500	(1000 MT)
CY Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0		0	(1000 MT)
TS=TD		0		0		0	

Table 16: Commodity, Meal, Peanut, PSD

Meal, Peanut India	2010/2011		2011/2012		2012/2013		
	Market Year Begin: Oct 2010		Market Year Begin: May 2011		Market Year Begin: Oct 2012		
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	
Crush	4,314	3,950	3,850	4,000		4,600	(1000 MT)
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0.	0.381	0.	0.39		0.4022	(PERCENT)
Beginning Stocks	0	0	0	0		0	(1000 MT)
Production	1,690	1,505	1,507	1,560		1,850	(1000 MT)
MY Imports	0	0	0	0		0	(1000 MT)
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0		0	(1000 MT)
MY Imp. from EU	0	0	0	0		0	(1000 MT)
Total Supply	1,690	1,505	1,507	1,560		1,850	(1000 MT)
MY Exports	50	11	30	10		15	(1000 MT)
MY Exp. to EU	0	0	0	0		0	(1000 MT)
Industrial Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0		0	(1000 MT)
Food Use Dom. Cons.	5	5	0	5		10	(1000 MT)
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	1,635	1,489	1,477	1,545		1,825	(1000 MT)
Total Dom. Cons.	1,640	1,494	1,477	1,550		1,835	(1000 MT)
Ending Stocks	0	0	0	0		0	(1000 MT)
Total Distribution	1,690	1,505	1,507	1,560		1,850	(1000 MT)
CY Imports	0	0	0	0		0	(1000 MT)
CY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0		0	(1000 MT)
CY Exports	50	1	30	9		10	(1000 MT)
CY Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0		0	(1000 MT)
SME	1,843	1,679	1,660	1,742		2,063	(1000 MT)
TS=TD		0		0		0	

Table 17: Commodity, Oil, Peanut, PSD

Oil, Peanut India	2010/2011		2011/2012		2012/2013		
	Market Year Begin: Oct 2010		Market Year Begin: May 2011		Market Year Begin: Oct 2012		
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	
Crush	4,314	3,950	3,850	4,000		4,600	(1000 MT)
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0.	0.3357	0.	0.3355		0.3359	(PERCENT)
Beginning Stocks	10	38	50	49		32	(1000 MT)
Production	1,435	1,326	1,283	1,342		1,545	(1000 MT)
MY Imports	0	0	0	0		0	(1000 MT)
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0		0	(1000 MT)
MY Imp. from EU	0	0	0	0		0	(1000 MT)
Total Supply	1,445	1,364	1,333	1,391		1,577	(1000 MT)
MY Exports	0	4	0	2		15	(1000 MT)
MY Exp. to EU	0	0	0	0		0	(1000 MT)
Industrial Dom. Cons.	15	15	10	10		15	(1000 MT)
Food Use Dom. Cons.	1,380	1,296	1,313	1,347		1,500	(1000 MT)
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0		0	(1000 MT)
Total Dom. Cons.	1,395	1,311	1,323	1,357		1,515	(1000 MT)
Ending Stocks	50	49	10	32		47	(1000 MT)
Total Distribution	1,445	1,364	1,333	1,391		1,577	(1000 MT)
CY Imports	0	0	0	0			(1000 MT)
CY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0			(1000 MT)
CY Exports	0	0	0	0			(1000 MT)
CY Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0			(1000 MT)
TS=TD		0		0		0	

Table 18: Commodity, Oilseed, Cottonseed, PSD

Oilseed, Cottonseed India	2010/2011		2011/2012		2012/2013		
	Market Year Begin: Oct 2010		Market Year Begin: May 2011		Market Year Begin: Oct 2012		
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	
Area Planted (Cotton)	11,140	11,142	12,200	12,178		10,920	(1000 HA)
Area Harvested (Cotton)	11,140	11,142	12,200	12,178		10,920	(1000 HA)
Seed to Lint Ratio	0	0	0	0		0	(RATIO)
Beginning Stocks	112	162	104	144		146	(1000 MT)
Production	10,800	11,187	11,500	11,302		10,662	(1000 MT)
MY Imports	0	0	0	0		0	(1000 MT)
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0		0	(1000 MT)
MY Imp. from EU	0	0	0	0		0	(1000 MT)
Total Supply	10,912	11,349	11,604	11,446		10,808	(1000 MT)
MY Exports	8	0	8	0		0	(1000 MT)
MY Exp. to EU	0	0	0	0		0	(1000 MT)
Crush	8,000	8,030	8,700	8,100		7,700	(1000 MT)
Food Use Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0		0	(1000 MT)
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	2,800	3,175	2,750	3,200		3,000	(1000 MT)
Total Dom. Cons.	10,800	11,205	11,450	11,300		10,700	(1000 MT)
Ending Stocks	104	144	146	146		108	(1000 MT)
Total Distribution	10,912	11,349	11,604	11,446		10,808	(1000 MT)
CY Imports	0	0	0	0		0	(1000 MT)
CY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0		0	(1000 MT)
CY Exports	8	0	8	0		0	(1000 MT)
CY Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0		0	(1000 MT)
TS=TD		0		0		0	

Table 19: Commodity, Meal, Cottonseed, PSD

Meal, Cottonseed India	2010/2011		2011/2012		2012/2013		
	Market Year Begin: Oct 2010		Market Year Begin: May 2011		Market Year Begin: Oct 2012		
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	
Crush	8,000	8,030	8,700	8,100		7,700	(1000 MT)
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0.	0.4695	0.	0.4695		0.4695	(PERCENT)
Beginning Stocks	0	0	0	0		0	(1000 MT)
Production	3,750	3,770	4,080	3,803		3,615	(1000 MT)
MY Imports	0	0	0	0		0	(1000 MT)
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0		0	(1000 MT)
MY Imp. from EU	0	0	0	0		0	(1000 MT)
Total Supply	3,750	3,770	4,080	3,803		3,615	(1000 MT)
MY Exports	5	0	5	0		0	(1000 MT)
MY Exp. to EU	0	0	0	0		0	(1000 MT)
Industrial Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0		0	(1000 MT)
Food Use Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0		0	(1000 MT)
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	3,745	3,770	4,075	3,803		3,615	(1000 MT)
Total Dom. Cons.	3,745	3,770	4,075	3,803		3,615	(1000 MT)
Ending Stocks	0	0	0	0		0	(1000 MT)
Total Distribution	3,750	3,770	4,080	3,803		3,615	(1000 MT)
CY Imports	0	0	0	0		0	(1000 MT)
CY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0		0	(1000 MT)
CY Exports	5	0	5	0		0	(1000 MT)
CY Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0		0	(1000 MT)
SME	3,035	3,055	3,302	3,082		2,929	(1000 MT)
TS=TD		0		0		0	

Table 20: Commodity, Oil, Cottonseed, PSD

Oil, Cottonseed India	2010/2011		2011/2012		2012/2013		
	Market Year Begin: Oct 2010		Market Year Begin: May 2011		Market Year Begin: Oct 2012		
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	
Crush	8,000	8,030	8,700	8,100		7,700	(1000 MT)
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0.	0.1425	0.	0.1426		0.1425	(PERCENT)
Beginning Stocks	54	54	63	53		58	(1000 MT)
Production	1,150	1,144	1,250	1,155		1,097	(1000 MT)
MY Imports	0	0	0	0		0	(1000 MT)
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0		0	(1000 MT)
MY Imp. from EU	0	0	0	0		0	(1000 MT)
Total Supply	1,204	1,198	1,313	1,208		1,155	(1000 MT)
MY Exports	0	0	0	0		0	(1000 MT)
MY Exp. to EU	0	0	0	0		0	(1000 MT)
Industrial Dom. Cons.	41	40	41	40		35	(1000 MT)
Food Use Dom. Cons.	1,100	1,105	1,200	1,110		1,065	(1000 MT)
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0		0	(1000 MT)
Total Dom. Cons.	1,141	1,145	1,241	1,150		1,100	(1000 MT)
Ending Stocks	63	53	72	58		55	(1000 MT)
Total Distribution	1,204	1,198	1,313	1,208		1,155	(1000 MT)
CY Imports	0	0	0	0		0	(1000 MT)
CY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0		0	(1000 MT)
CY Exports	0	0	0	0		0	(1000 MT)
CY Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0		0	(1000 MT)
TS=TD		0		0		0	

Table 21: Commodity, Oilseed, Sunflower seed, PSD

Oilseed, Sunflowerseed India	2010/2011		2011/2012		2012/2013		
	Market Year Begin: Oct 2010		Market Year Begin: May 2011		Market Year Begin: Oct 2012		
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	
Area Planted	760	860	750	745		720	(1000 HA)
Area Harvested	760	760	735	735		400	(1000 HA)
Beginning Stocks	0	0	0	0		0	(1000 MT)
Production	475	655	470	620		600	(1000 MT)
MY Imports	0	0	0	0		0	(1000 MT)
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0		0	(1000 MT)
MY Imp. from EU	0	0	0	0		0	(1000 MT)
Total Supply	475	655	470	620		600	(1000 MT)
MY Exports	4	0	4	0		0	(1000 MT)
MY Exp. to EU	0	0	0	0		0	(1000 MT)
Crush	375	590	430	530		520	(1000 MT)
Food Use Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0		0	(1000 MT)
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	96	65	36	90		80	(1000 MT)

Total Dom. Cons.	471	655	466	620		600	(1000 MT)
Ending Stocks	0	0	0	0		0	(1000 MT)
Total Distribution	475	655	470	620		600	(1000 MT)
CY Imports	0	0	0	0		0	(1000 MT)
CY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0		0	(1000 MT)
CY Exports	4	0	4	0		0	(1000 MT)
CY Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0		0	(1000 MT)
TS=TD		0		0		0	

Table 22: Commodity, Meal, Sunflower seed, PSD

Meal, Sunflowerseed India	2010/2011		2011/2012		2012/2013		
	Market Year Begin: Oct 2010		Market Year Begin: May 2011		Market Year Begin: Oct 2012		
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	
Crush	375	590	430	530		520	(1000 MT)
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0.	0.4797	0.	0.4811		0.4808	(PERCENT)
Beginning Stocks	0	0	0	0		0	(1000 MT)
Production	178	283	204	255		250	(1000 MT)
MY Imports	0	0	0	0		0	(1000 MT)
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0		0	(1000 MT)
MY Imp. from EU	0	0	0	0		0	(1000 MT)
Total Supply	178	283	204	255		250	(1000 MT)

MY Exports	0	0	0	0		0	(1000 MT)
MY Exp. to EU	0	0	0	0		0	(1000 MT)
Industrial Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0		0	(1000 MT)
Food Use Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0		0	(1000 MT)
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	178	283	204	255		250	(1000 MT)
Total Dom. Cons.	178	283	204	255		250	(1000 MT)
Ending Stocks	0	0	0	0		0	(1000 MT)
Total Distribution	178	283	204	255		250	(1000 MT)
CY Imports	0	0	0	0		0	(1000 MT)
CY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0		0	(1000 MT)
CY Exports	0	0	0	0		0	(1000 MT)
CY Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0		0	(1000 MT)
SME	168	267	193	241		236	(1000 MT)
TS=TD		0		0		0	

Table 23: Commodity, Oil, Sunflower seed, PSD

Oil, Sunflowerseed India	2010/2011		2011/2012		2012/2013		
	Market Year Begin: Oct 2010		Market Year Begin: May 2011		Market Year Begin: Oct 2012		
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	
Crush	375	590	430	530		520	(1000 MT)
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0.	0.3593	0.	0.3623		0.3635	(PERCENT)
Beginning Stocks	121	143	100	231		523	(1000 MT)
Production	133	212	153	192		189	(1000 MT)
MY Imports	776	776	840	1,200		1,000	(1000 MT)
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0		0	(1000 MT)
MY Imp. from EU	0	0	0	0		0	(1000 MT)
Total Supply	1,030	1,131	1,093	1,623		1,712	(1000 MT)

MY Exports	3	0	3	0		0	(1000 MT)
MY Exp. to EU	0	0	0	0		0	(1000 MT)
Industrial Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0		0	(1000 MT)
Food Use Dom. Cons.	927	900	1,020	1,100		1,200	(1000 MT)
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0		0	(1000 MT)
Total Dom. Cons.	927	900	1,020	1,100		1,200	(1000 MT)
Ending Stocks	100	231	70	523		512	(1000 MT)
Total Distribution	1,030	1,131	1,093	1,623		1,712	(1000 MT)
CY Imports	800	660	845	871		750	(1000 MT)
CY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0		0	(1000 MT)
CY Exports	0	0	0	0		0	(1000 MT)
CY Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0		0	(1000 MT)
TS=TD		0		0		0	

Table 24: Commodity, Oilseed, Copra, PSD

Oilseed, Copra India	2010/2011		2011/2012		2012/2013		
	Market Year Begin: Oct 2010		Market Year Begin: May 2011		Market Year Begin: Oct 2012		
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	
Area Planted	0	0	0	0		0	(1000 HA)
Area Harvested	0	0	0	0		0	(1000 HA)
Trees	0	0	0	0		0	(1000 TREES)
Beginning Stocks	0	0	0	0		0	(1000 MT)
Production	736	615	736	630		640	(1000

							MT)
MY Imports	0	0	0	0		0	(1000 MT)
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0		0	(1000 MT)
MY Imp. from EU	0	0	0	0		0	(1000 MT)
Total Supply	736	615	736	630		640	(1000 MT)
MY Exports	18	20	18	20		25	(1000 MT)
MY Exp. to EU	0	0	0	0		0	(1000 MT)
Crush	718	595	718	610		615	(1000 MT)
Food Use Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0		0	(1000 MT)
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0		0	(1000 MT)
Total Dom. Cons.	718	595	718	610		615	(1000 MT)
Ending Stocks	0	0	0	0		0	(1000 MT)
Total Distribution	736	615	736	630		640	(1000 MT)
CY Imports	0	0	0	0		0	(1000 MT)
CY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0		0	(1000 MT)
CY Exports	18	18	18	17		20	(1000 MT)
CY Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0		0	(1000 MT)
TS=TD		0		0		0	

Table 25: Commodity, Meal, Copra, PSD

Meal, Copra India	2010/2011		2011/2012		2012/2013		
	Market Year Begin: Oct 2010		Market Year Begin: Oct 2011		Market Year Begin: Oct 2012		
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	
Crush	718	595	718	610		615	(1000 MT)
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0.	0.3681	0.	0.3672		0.3675	(PERCENT)
Beginning Stocks	0	0	0	0		0	(1000 MT)
Production	255	219	255	224		226	(1000 MT)
MY Imports	50	35	50	35		45	(1000 MT)
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0		0	(1000 MT)
MY Imp. from EU	0	0	0	0		0	(1000 MT)
Total Supply	305	254	305	259		271	(1000 MT)
MY Exports	0	0	0	0		0	(1000 MT)
MY Exp. to EU	0	0	0	0		0	(1000 MT)
Industrial Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0		0	(1000 MT)
Food Use Dom. Cons.	10	10	10	11		12	(1000 MT)
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	295	244	295	248		259	(1000 MT)
Total Dom. Cons.	305	254	305	259		271	(1000 MT)
Ending Stocks	0	0	0	0		0	(1000 MT)
Total Distribution	305	254	305	259		271	(1000 MT)
CY Imports	50	40	50	50		55	(1000 MT)
CY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0		0	(1000 MT)
CY Exports	0	14	0	10		10	(1000 MT)
CY Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0		0	(1000 MT)
SME	138	115	138	117		122	(1000 MT)
TS=TD		0		0		0	

Table 26: Commodity, Oil, Coconut, PSD

Oil, Coconut India	2010/2011		2011/2012		2012/2013		
	Market Year Begin: Oct 2010		Market Year Begin: Oct 2011		Market Year Begin: Oct 2012		
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	
Crush	718	595	718	610		615	(1000 MT)
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	1.	0.6202	1.	0.6213		0.6211	(PERCENT)
Beginning Stocks	2	22	1	19		18	(1000 MT)
Production	447	369	447	379		382	(1000 MT)
MY Imports	5	3	5	5		10	(1000 MT)
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0		0	(1000 MT)
MY Imp. from EU	0	0	0	0		0	(1000 MT)
Total Supply	454	394	453	403		410	(1000 MT)
MY Exports	5	0	5	0		0	(1000 MT)
MY Exp. to EU	0	0	0	0		0	(1000 MT)
Industrial Dom. Cons.	225	175	225	180		190	(1000 MT)
Food Use Dom. Cons.	223	200	222	205		205	(1000 MT)
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0		0	(1000 MT)
Total Dom. Cons.	448	375	447	385		395	(1000 MT)
Ending Stocks	1	19	1	18		15	(1000 MT)
Total Distribution	454	394	453	403		410	(1000 MT)
CY Imports	5	3	5	10		10	(1000 MT)
CY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0		0	(1000 MT)
CY Exports	5	1	5	1		3	(1000 MT)
CY Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0		0	(1000 MT)
TS=TD		0		0		0	

Table 27: Commodity, Oil, Palm, PSD

Oil, Palm India	2010/2011		2011/2012		2012/2013		
	Market Year Begin: Oct 2010		Market Year Begin: Oct 2011		Market Year Begin: Oct 2012		
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	
Area Planted	0	0	0	0		0	(1000 HA)
Area Harvested	0	0	0	0		0	(1000 HA)
Trees	0	0	0	0		0	(1000 TREES)
Beginning Stocks	940	1,010	516	651		516	(1000 MT)
Production	50	60	50	65		70	(1000 MT)
MY Imports	6,661	6,541	7,250	7,300		7,800	(1000 MT)
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0		0	(1000 MT)
MY Imp. from EU	0	0	0	0		0	(1000 MT)
Total Supply	7,651	7,611	7,816	8,016		8,386	(1000 MT)
MY Exports	0	0	0	0		0	(1000 MT)
MY Exp. to EU	0	0	0	0		0	(1000 MT)
Industrial Dom. Cons.	260	260	300	300		350	(1000 MT)
Food Use Dom. Cons.	6,875	6,700	7,400	7,200		7,600	(1000 MT)
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0		0	(1000 MT)
Total Dom. Cons.	7,135	6,960	7,700	7,500		7,950	(1000 MT)
Ending Stocks	516	651	116	516		436	(1000 MT)
Total Distribution	7,651	7,611	7,816	8,016		8,386	(1000 MT)
CY Imports	6,850	6,491	7,250	7,100		7,100	(1000 MT)
CY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0		0	(1000 MT)
CY Exports	0	0	0	0		0	(1000 MT)
CY Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0		0	(1000 MT)