

Required Report: Required - Public Distribution
2021

Date: March 31,

Report Number: IN2021-0043

Report Name: Oilseeds and Products Annual

Country: India

Post: New Delhi

Report Category: Oilseeds and Products

Prepared By: Ankit Chandra, Agricultural Specialist

Approved By: Mark Rosmann

Report Highlights:

Assuming a normal 2021 monsoon season (June-September) and favorable weather conditions, India's total oilseed production in market year (MY) 2021/22 (October-September) is forecast to rise four percent to 39.9 million metric tons (MMT), based on expectations of near normal oilseed crop yields. The anticipated rise in oilseed supply will increase meal production by two percent to 18.8 MMT, leaving approximately 2.9 MMT for exports after accounting for domestic consumption. Concurrently, vegetable oil imports will rise marginally by one percent to 14.5 MMT to fill the consumption gap.

Executive Summary

Assuming normal weather conditions and larger planted area for soybeans, rapeseed, mustard, peanuts, sunflower seed, and copra, total oilseed production in market year (MY) 2021/22 (forecast year) is forecast at 39.9 million metric tons (MMT), four percent above the current year (2020/2021) estimate. This expectation is based on near-normal yields and predictions that the 2021 southwest monsoon season (June-September) will be “near-normal.” Cottonseed production is expected to decline by three percent due to reduced acreage in favor of greater soybean production and a strong minimum support price (MSP). Overall, strong market prices should encourage farmers to increase oilseed plantings that had previously declined due to adverse weather conditions or competing crops.

Indian meal production in the forecast year is estimated to reach 18.8 MMT, approximately two percent above the current year estimate due to rising animal feed demand matched by an anticipated rise in domestic oilseed supply. Assuming normal market conditions and competitive pricing, total oil meal exports should rise seven percent to 2.9 MMT. India’s oil meal exports in the first five months of MY 2020/21 increased by 129 percent (soybean, rapeseed, mustard, and peanut oil meals) primarily due to global supply constraints. Any further meal price increases are likely to make exports uncompetitive.

Additional oilseed availability for subsequent crush-to-oil will also increase domestic edible oil production by three percent to 8.3 MMT. India will need approximately 24 MMT of vegetable oil supply to meet rising consumption demand, and imports are forecast to rise marginally by one percent to 14.5 MMT to fill the supply gap. However, the Indian government’s prevailing narrative on self-sufficiency to increase domestic output and inhibit edible oil imports, which range between 35-40 percent of India’s total agricultural imports, may limit India’s import potential. This is another example of India’s “Self-Reliance” strategy that seeks to increase domestic output and displace imports.

OILSEEDS SECTION

Table 1: INDIA TOTAL OILSEEDS Production, Supply and Distribution (PSD)

OIL SEEDS ('000 Metric Tons)	MY 2019/20	MY 2020/21	MY 2021/22
Market Begin Year	Oct-19	Oct-20	Oct-21
	Revised	Estimate	Forecast
Area	38355	39720	40940
Beginning Stocks	1592	1474	952
Production	37143	38562	39976
MY Imports	538	370	268
Total Supply	39273	40406	41196
MY Exports	1086	1055	1206
Crush	29679	31538	32067
Food Use Dom. Cons.	2487	2675	2700
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	4547	4186	4376
Total Dom. Cons.	36713	38399	39143
Ending Stocks	1474	952	847
Total Distribution	39273	40406	41196
Yield	0.94	0.95	0.94

Source: FAS New Delhi sources and market research.

Area and Production

India's MY 2021/22 (forecast year) oilseed production, which includes soybean, rapeseed, mustard, peanut, sunflower seed, cottonseed, and copra is forecast to rise four percent to 39.9 million metric tons, averaging approximately one metric ton per hectare at near normal yields. This estimate assumes a normal monsoon and favorable weather conditions from planting to crop growth. Post expects nontraditional growing regions to add planting area in addition to increased soybean planting to offset decreased cotton acreage.

Major oilseed prices (soybean, rapeseed, mustard, and peanut) have remained firm, hovering above the Indian government's MSP (Table 2). Domestic oilseed demand is expected to rise marginally after the temporary drop in consumption experienced last year during the COVID-19 induced national lockdown.

Additionally, on September 21, 2020, the Indian government announced the MSP¹ schedule for *rabi* (winter sown, spring harvested) crops for Indian crop year (ICY) 2021/22, which favors oilseeds (rapeseed, mustard and safflower), pulses (gram and lentil) and coarse cereals (wheat and barley). Under the new MSP schedule, the expected returns to farmers over their cost of production are estimated to be highest for wheat (106 percent), followed by rapeseed and mustard (93 percent), and pulses and lentils (78 percent) (Source: [Press Information Bureau \[PIB\] Notification](#)). The MSP for *kharif* crops (autumn harvested, typically June to October) has yet to be announced. Assuming no change in MSP, Post expects that farmers will continue to plant more oilseeds which would result in moderate increases in oilseed planted area and production.²

Market year 2020/21 oilseed production is revised slightly higher to 38.5 MMT from the previous forecast of 38.4 MMT, reflecting the latest trade estimates and four percent higher from MY 2019/20. Higher MSP has encouraged oilseed plantings. As more than two-thirds of India's total oilseed production is dependent on monsoon rainfall, above average precipitation and adequate soil moisture levels have typically resulted in higher oilseed production.

Table 2: India: Major Oilseed Minimum Support Prices

Commodity	Minimum Support Price (Indian Rupees/100 Kg)			
	2021-22	2020-21	2019-20	2018-19
Soybean	NA	3880	3710	3050 [^]
Rapeseed-Mustard	4650	4425	4200	4000
Peanut (In-shell)	NA	5275	5090	4450 [^]
Sunflower	NA	5885	5650	4100 [*]
Safflower	5327	5215	4945	4100 [*]

Note: * Includes bonus of INR 100/quintal; [^] Includes bonus of INR 200/quintal; NA - Not announced; USD \$1=INR 73.19 as of March 31, 2021.

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

¹ The MSP increase for *rabi* crops for MY 2021/22 is in line with the 2018/19 Union Budget announcement that fixes the MSP at a level of at least [1.5 times above the All-India](#) weighted average cost of production, aiming at a reasonably fair remuneration for farmers.

² Note: minor oilseed crops such as niger, sesame and safflower are not included in this report.

Policy:

The National Mission on Oilseeds and Oil Palm (NMOOP)

The National Mission on Oilseeds and Oil Palm ([NMOOP](#)) within the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare continues to drive India's oilseeds policy. Growing domestic edible oil demand, stagnant crop yields, and recurring foreign exchange shortfalls drive the Indian government's objective to increase domestic production. The NMOOP policies intend that by 2022, India achieves 45.64 MMT in production from nine oilseed crops on 31.2 million hectares. Since 2018, the NMOOP scheme has been merged with the National Food Security Mission ([NFSM](#)) and is being implemented as NFSM (oil seeds and oil palm). This scheme comprises three sub-missions: NFSM-Oilseeds; NFSM-Oil Palm; and NFSM-Tree Borne Oilseeds. The scheme is currently implemented in 25 states.

Policy Announcements/Update

The Government of India issued advisories to the state governments and union territories to withdraw the Agricultural Produce Market Committee Act, which required farmers to sell to the states as an intermediary. Instead, farmers, farmer producer organizations, and cooperatives may now sell directly to bulk buyers, retailers, and processors which were included as a provision in the farm laws enacted by the Modi Government in September 2020 (for more details refer to USDA [GAIN 0074](#) and [GAIN 0184](#)). Since November 2020, the farm laws have been a source of contention and have resulted in significant protests.

In addition, the support scheme known as *Pradhan Mantri Annadata Aay Sanrakshan Abhiyan*³ (PMAASHA), announced in 2018, intends to provide remunerative returns to farmers for their crops in the following ways:

- a) **Price Support Scheme:** Physical procurement of pulses, oilseeds, and copra by central government agencies. The federal government will bear the procurement expenditures and any incurred losses.
- b) **Price Deficiency Payment Scheme:** To cover all oilseeds for which MSP is notified. Farmers will get direct payments when the sales price is below the MSP.
- c) **Private Procurement and Stockist Scheme:** Private sector participation in procurement operations. For oilseeds, the states have the option to roll out Public Private Partnership opportunities on a pilot basis.

Consumption

The total oilseed crush in the forecast year will rise two percent to 32 MMT on rising demand for derivatives, food and feed, and seed use, which corresponds to the rise in oilseed supply. Oilseeds for food use will rise one percent to 2.7 MMT, driven by steady supply of peanuts, rapeseed, mustard seed, and soybeans. Food products made from oilseeds include savory products, candy bars, snack foods, curries, and sauces made from peanuts, rapeseed, mustard seed, and soybean. The Feed, Seed, Waste Consumption category is forecast to rise five percent to 4.3 MMT, driven by increased consumption of cottonseed, soybean, and peanut oil.

³*Annadata Aaya Sanrakshan Abhiyan* roughly translates to "Food Provider Income Protection Program."

Trade

India's MY 2021/22 oilseeds exports are forecast to rise to 1.2 MMT, following a three percent dip in MY 2020/21. Exports include high value, hand-picked select peanuts, non-genetically modified (GM) soybeans, and limited quantities of other oilseeds. Peanuts comprise an estimated 75 percent of total exports by volume, followed by soybeans and copra.

The Agricultural Produce and Export Development Authority ([APEDA](#)) under the Ministry of Commerce and Industry has guidelines for the export of peanut and related products. Indian peanuts are in high demand from countries such as Indonesia, Philippines, Malaysia, Vietnam, China, Thailand and Russia. In addition, non-GM Indian oilseeds such as soybeans are exported to the United States, Belgium, Canada, France and Nepal. Indian copra is imported by Nepal, Vietnam, Hong Kong, the United States, Canada, and the United Arab Emirates.

Oilseed imports are forecast to decline by 28 percent in MY 2021/22 due to growing domestic supply. In MY 2019/20 India imported upwards of 530,000 metric tons (MT) of soybean, copra and sunflower.

Stocks

Total oilseed inventory in MY 2021/22 will be limited to 0.85 MMT, approximately 105,000 MT below the current MY. Current MY stocks have been revised lower to 0.95 MMT due to a gradual recovery in demand for crush, food, and feed waste utilization following a brief hiatus during the COVID-19 induced lockdown. In 2020, the Commission for Agriculture Costs & Prices under the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (MAFW) implemented a higher MSP to boost output and provide better returns to farmers.

Table 3. India: Commodity, Oilseed, Soybean, PSD

Oilseed, Soybean	2019/2020		2020/2021		2021/2022	
	Oct 2019		Oct 2020		Oct 2021	
Market Year Begins	Oct 2019		Oct 2020		Oct 2021	
India	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Planted (1000 HA)	12200	10800	12700	11800	0	12600
Area Harvested (1000 HA)	12193	10800	12700	11800	0	12600
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	432	432	472	527	0	277
Production (1000 MT)	9300	9300	10700	10500	0	11200
MY Imports (1000 MT)	525	520	350	350	0	250
Total Supply (1000 MT)	10257	10252	11522	11377	0	11727
MY Exports (1000 MT)	110	100	175	250	0	300
Crush (1000 MT)	8400	8400	9600	9500	0	9600
Food Use Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	500	475	550	550	0	550
Feed Waste Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	775	750	750	800	0	900
Total Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	9675	9625	10900	10850	0	11050
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	472	527	447	277	0	377
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	10257	10252	11522	11377	0	11727
Yield (MT/HA)	0.76	0.86	0.84	0.88	0	0.88

Table 4. India: Commodity, Oilseed, Rapeseed, PSD

Oilseed, Rapeseed	2019/2020		2020/2021		2021/2022	
Market Year Begins	Oct 2019		Oct 2020		Oct 2021	
India	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Planted (1000 HA)	7400	6950	7400	7400	0	7600
Area Harvested (1000 HA)	7400	6950	7400	7400	0	7600
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	469	469	269	219	0	169
Production (1000 MT)	7700	7700	7400	8200	0	8400
MY Imports (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply (1000 MT)	8169	8169	7669	8419	0	8569
MY Exports (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Crush (1000 MT)	7000	7000	6700	7200	0	7400
Food Use Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	650	650	650	750	0	750
Feed Waste Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	250	300	250	300	0	300
Total Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	7900	7950	7600	8250	0	8450
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	269	219	69	169	0	119
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	8169	8169	7669	8419	0	8569
Yield (MT/HA)	1.04	1.10	1	1.10	0	1.10

Table 5. India: Commodity, Oilseed, Peanut, PSD

Oilseed, Peanut	2019/2020		2020/2021		2021/2022	
Market Year Begins	Oct 2019		Oct 2020		Oct 2021	
India	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Planted (1000 HA)	4880	4825	5600	4800	0	5200
Area Harvested (1000 HA)	4825	4825	5600	4800	0	5200
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	359	359	263	265	0	168
Production (1000 MT)	6255	6272	6500	6240	0	6760
MY Imports (1000 MT)	2	2	3	3	0	3
Total Supply (1000 MT)	6616	6633	6766	6508	0	6931
MY Exports (1000 MT)	976	976	850	800	0	900
Crush (1000 MT)	3650	3650	3800	3800	0	4000
Food Use Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	1350	1362	1375	1375	0	1400
Feed Waste Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	377	380	364	365	0	450
Total Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	5377	5392	5539	5540	0	5850
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	263	265	377	168	0	181
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	6616	6633	6766	6508	0	6931
Yield (MT/HA)	1.29	1.29	1.16	1.3	0	1.3

Table 6. India: Commodity, Oilseed, Cottonseed, PSD

Oilseed, Cottonseed	2019/2020		2020/2021		2021/2022	
Market Year Begins	Oct 2019		Oct 2020		Oct 2021	
India	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Planted (Cotton) (1000 HA)	13400	13500	13300	13350	0	13000
Area Harvested (Cotton) (1000 HA)	13500	13500	13350	13350	0	13000
Seed to Lint Ratio (RATIO)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	318	318	249	440	0	302
Production (1000 MT)	12524	12524	12312	12312	0	12220
MY Imports (1000 MT)	7	2	1	1	0	2
Total Supply (1000 MT)	12849	12844	12562	12753	0	12524
MY Exports (1000 MT)	0	4	0	1	0	1
Crush (1000 MT)	9650	9300	9750	9750	0	9700
Food Use Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feed Waste Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	2950	3100	2600	2700	0	2700
Total Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	12600	12400	12350	12450	0	12400
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	249	440	212	302	0	123
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	12849	12844	12562	12753	0	12524
Yield (MT/HA)	0.93	0.93	0.93	0.93	0	0.94

Table 7. India: Commodity, Oilseed, Sunflower seed, PSD

Oilseed, Sunflower seed	2019/2020		2020/2021		2021/2022	
Market Year Begins	Oct 2019		Oct 2020		Oct 2021	
India	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Planted (1000 HA)	250	240	250	270	0	290
Area Harvested (1000 HA)	228	240	245	270	0	290
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production (1000 MT)	140	205	185	230	0	246
MY Imports (1000 MT)	3	3	3	3	0	2
Total Supply (1000 MT)	143	208	188	233	0	248
MY Exports (1000 MT)	1	1	2	2	0	2
Crush (1000 MT)	120	190	165	210	0	220
Food Use Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feed Waste Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	22	17	21	21	0	26
Total Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	142	207	186	231	0	246
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	143	208	188	233	0	248
Yield (MT/HA)	0.61	0.85	0.75	0.85	0	0.85

Table 8. India: Commodity, Oilseed, Copra, PSD

Oilseed, Copra	2019/2020		2020/2021		2021/2022	
Market Year Begins	Oct 2019		Oct 2020		Oct 2021	
India	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Planted (1000 HA)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area Harvested (1000 HA)	2230	2040	2230	2100	0	2250
Trees (1000 TREES)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	14	14	0	23	0	36
Production (1000 MT)	750	1142	750	1080	0	1150
MY Imports (1000 MT)	13	11	13	13	0	11
Total Supply (1000 MT)	777	1167	763	1116	0	1197
MY Exports (1000 MT)	2	5	2	2	0	3
Crush (1000 MT)	748	1139	748	1078	0	1147
Food Use Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	17	0	10	0	0	0
Feed Waste Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	10	0	3	0	0	0
Total Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	775	1139	761	1078	0	1147
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	0	23	0	36	0	47
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	777	1167	763	1116	0	1197
Yield (MT/HA)	0.34	0.56	0.34	0.51	0	0.51

Source: FAS New Delhi research for PSD tables, the Soyabean Processors Association of India (SOPA).

OIL MEALS SECTION

Table 9: INDIA TOTAL OIL MEALS PSD

OIL MEAL ('000 Metric Tons)	MY 2019/20	MY 2020/21	MY 2021/22
Market Begin Year	Oct-19	Oct-20	Oct-21
	Revised	Estimate	Forecast
Crush	29679	31538	32067
Beginning Stocks	925	1140	999
Production	17286	18527	18807
MY Imports	666	540	505
Total Supply	18877	20207	20311
MY Exports	1849	2761	2962
Industrial Dom. Cons.	0	0	0
Food Use Dom. Cons.	260	311	361
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	15628	16136	16325
Total Dom. Cons.	15888	16447	16686
Ending Stocks	1140	999	663
Total Distribution	18877	20207	20311

Source: FAS New Delhi research

Production

Market year 2021/22 meal production is forecast to rise two percent to 18.8 MMT due to an improved oilseed supply situation and a marginal uptick in oil meal consumption. Likewise, the current year's meal production is revised to 18.5 MMT, which is 10 percent above the previous MY 2019/20 forecast and 280,000 MT below the MY 2021/22 estimate (Table 9).

Normally, approximately 70-80 percent of India's total oilseed supply is crushed for producing meal and oil. The meal derived is used mostly for animal feed with a small amount for food purposes. However, the specific end-use allocation can vary according to available domestic supplies and export demand for Indian meal.

Consumption

Total meal consumption in the forecast year will rise to 16.6 MMT, one percent above the current year's estimate. Feed waste consumption will be a major component of total feed use, expanding one percent over MY 2020/21. Feed use will include 5.7 MMT of soybean meal, 4.5 MMT cottonseed meal (mostly used for livestock feed), 3.4 MMT of rapeseed meal, 1.6 MMT million tons of peanut meal, and remaining 0.92 MMT in other oil meals.

In terms of soybean meal equivalent (SME), the protein meal consumption for feed use is expected to grow by one percent from 14 MMT in MY 2020/2021 to 14.2 MMT in the forecast year (Table 10), owing to drop in demand for poultry meat production due to the 2020/21 avian influenza outbreak. However, growing consumer preferences and rising health consciousness toward healthy and protein rich foods including animal proteins (led by poultry meat, table eggs) continues to drive protein meal consumption.

Table 10. India: SME Consumption in 1000 MTs, Marketing Years

Oil Meals	MY 2019/20	MY 2020/21	MY 2021/22
Soybean Meal	5400	5700	5750
Rapeseed Meal	2376	2419	2455
Peanut Meal	1717	1783	1880
Sunflower seed meal	288	179	184
Cottonseed meal	3547	3713	3667
Copra meal	248	271	293
Total	13577	14064	14230

Source: FAS New Delhi research.

India's organized feed industry primarily uses soy meal, as well as meals from peanut, sunflower seed, and rapeseed. In addition to animal feed, oil meals such as soymeal are increasingly used in processed food products, healthcare products, and as low-cost, high-protein supplements. Soymeal is widely used as texturized protein (chunks, flakes, and nuggets), to fortify other food products (wheat flours, biscuits etc.), or for the extraction of protein isolates.⁴

⁴ With 90 percent or greater in total protein content, soy protein isolate is considered a good substitute for animal sourced proteins. Note that industrial domestic consumption of soymeal is reportedly zero.

Trade

Assuming normal market conditions and competitive pricing, Indian oil meal exports in MY 2021/22 are forecast at 2.9 MMT, seven percent above the current year's estimate of 2.7 MMT. The trade surplus in the out-year will be limited by a slight rise in domestic consumption that is projected to grow one percent to 15.2 MMT. Out-year exports will mostly include 1.9 MMT of soymeal and 1.0 MMT of rapeseed meal. Oil meal imports will remain negligible in the trade matrix, declining by six percent to 0.5 MMT in the out year owing to sufficient domestic supply.

In the current MY (2020/21), Indian meal exports, particularly soymeal and rapeseed meal have sharply recovered (Table 11) due to tightening global soybean supply and port strikes observed in Argentina which have made Indian soymeal more competitive in global markets. Rapeseed meal has followed suit due to strong demand from South Korea. Between October 2020 to February 2021, exports have risen sharply despite a shortage of shipping containers. Indian non-GM soybean meal finds steady demand in the United States, EU and is also witnessing a demand revival from Iran. Overall, South Korea, Vietnam, Thailand, the United States, Taiwan, and Bangladesh are major importers of Indian meal. In the past, competitively priced meal from other markets has eroded opportunities for Indian meal, particularly among Asia and Middle East buyers.

Table 11. India: Oil Meal Exports, in Thousand Metric Tons

	Soybean Meal	Rapeseed Meal	Peanut Meal	Total
Oct-20	120290	101909	1022	223221
Nov-20	198776	45050	995	244821
Dec-20	251221	141866	872	393959
Jan-21	283167	74240	2660	360067
Feb-21*	247085	37970	0	285055
Oct 20 to Feb 21	1100539	401035	5549	1507123
Oct 19 to Feb 20	296164	360733	2073	658970
% Change	272%	11%	168%	129%

*Data for peanut meal exports unavailable for month of February.

Source: Solvent Extractors Association of India.

Policy

Effective January 1, 2021, the Indian government's Remission of Duties and Taxes on Exported Products (RoDTEP) program, which involves remission of duty and taxes on exported products, including oilseeds, replaced the previous Merchandise Export from India Scheme (MEIS).⁵ The primary difference between the two policies is tax remissions linked to exports in RoDTEP, as compared to incentivisation under the MEIS. Under the MEIS, most exporters were drawing scrips (a provisional certificate or legal tender substitutes) between two and five percent of the freight-on-board (FOB) value of the shipment.

The RoDTEP scheme entails refunds of central, state and local duties/taxes to exporters that were previously not refundable or rebated, which made Indian oilseed exports less competitive. The new scheme will credit the

⁵ Under the MEIS, the Government of India provided duty benefits dependent on the product and country. Rewards under the scheme were payable as a percentage of realized free-on-board value and MEIS duty credit scrip that could in turn be transferred or used for payment of a number of duties including the basic customs duty.

exporter's ledger account with customs and can likely be used to pay Basic Customs Duty (BCD) on imported goods. These credits can also be transferred to other importers. Any oilseed exporter who wants to utilize the RoDTEP will be required to declare the same on the shipping bill or bill of export (Source: [PIB Press Release](#)). To date, the Ministry of Commerce and Industry is yet to notify the refund rates.

While there are no quantitative restrictions on meal imports, the availability of other cheap feed ingredients continues to discourage imports, even at a zero-import duty. Import duties on major oil meals are given below:

- Imported animal origin items or the products intended for animal feeding containing animal origin materials under ITC (HS) code 2309 "Preparations of a kind used in Animal Feeding" shall be subject to sanitary import permit to be issued by the Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairy, Fishery, Government of India (DGFT Notification No. 36 dated January 17, 2017. A five percent duty is applicable on prawn feed, shrimp larvae feed and fish feed in pellet form ([Customs Notification No.50/2017](#)). No IGST will be applicable on it. Feed additives or pre-mixes will however attract a concessional 20 percent import duty.
- A 15 percent BCD is applicable on import of oilcake and solid residues (whether or not ground or in the form of pellets) resulting from the extraction of oils.
- A 30 percent import duty is applicable on soybean flour and meals (120810) and of other oilseeds (other than mustard and soybean) with HS Code 120890 (total duty with five percent IGST is 39.65 percent).

Stocks

Market year 2021/22 meal stocks are likely to remain at 0.66 MMT, 34 percent below the current year's estimate. Growing domestic consumption and rising export sales will keep supplies tight in the forecast year.

Table 12. India: Commodity, Meal, Soybean, PSD

Meal, Soybean	2019/2020		2020/2021		2021/2022	
Market Year Begins	Oct 2019		Oct 2020		Oct 2021	
India	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Crush (1000 MT)	8400	8400	9600	9500	0	9600
Extr. Rate, 999.9999 (PERCENT)	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0	0.8
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	479	479	656	716	0	556
Production (1000 MT)	6720	6720	7680	7600	0	7680
MY Imports (1000 MT)	27	27	40	40	0	30
Total Supply (1000 MT)	7226	7226	8376	8356	0	8266
MY Exports (1000 MT)	850	860	1870	1800	0	1900
Industrial Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food Use Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	275	250	300	300	0	350
Feed Waste Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	5445	5400	5785	5700	0	5750
Total Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	5720	5650	6085	6000	0	6100
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	656	716	421	556	0	266
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	7226	7226	8376	8356	0	8266

Table 13. India: Commodity, Meal, Rapeseed, PSD

Meal, Rapeseed	2019/2020		2020/2021		2021/2022	
Market Year Begins	Oct 2019		Oct 2020		Oct 2021	
India	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Crush (1000 MT)	7000	7000	6700	7200	0	7400
Extr. Rate, 999.9999 (PERCENT)	0.5957	0.5957	0.597	0.5958	0	0.5946
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	446	446	326	326	0	296
Production (1000 MT)	4170	4170	4000	4290	0	4400
MY Imports (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply (1000 MT)	4616	4616	4326	4616	0	4696
MY Exports (1000 MT)	950	950	800	920	0	1000
Industrial Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food Use Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feed Waste Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	3340	3340	3300	3400	0	3450
Total Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	3340	3340	3300	3400	0	3450
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	326	326	226	296	0	246
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	4616	4616	4326	4616	0	4696

Table 14. India: Commodity, Meal, Peanut, PSD

Meal, Peanut	2019/2020		2020/2021		2021/2022	
Market Year Begins	Oct 2019		Oct 2020		Oct 2021	
India	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Crush (1000 MT)	3650	3650	3800	3800	0	4000
Extr. Rate, 999.9999 (PERCENT)	0.4192	0.42	0.42	0.42	0	0.42
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production (1000 MT)	1530	1533	1596	1596	0	1680
MY Imports (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply (1000 MT)	1530	1533	1596	1596	0	1680
MY Exports (1000 MT)	5	5	7	10	0	7
Industrial Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food Use Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	5	0	5	0	0	0
Feed Waste Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	1520	1528	1584	1586	0	1673
Total Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	1525	1528	1589	1586	0	1673
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	1530	1533	1596	1596	0	1680

Table 15. India: Commodity, Meal, Cottonseed, PSD

Meal, Cottonseed	2019/2020		2020/2021		2021/2022	
Market Year Begins	Oct 2019		Oct 2020		Oct 2021	
India	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Crush (1000 MT)	9650	9300	9750	9750	0	9700
Extr. Rate, 999.9999 (PERCENT)	0.4674	0.47	0.4677	0.4677	0	0.4676
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production (1000 MT)	4510	4371	4560	4560	0	4536
MY Imports (1000 MT)	40	40	50	50	0	40
Total Supply (1000 MT)	4550	4411	4610	4610	0	4576
MY Exports (1000 MT)	33	33	28	28	0	50
Industrial Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food Use Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feed Waste Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	4517	4378	4582	4582	0	4526
Total Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	4517	4378	4582	4582	0	4526
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	4550	4411	4610	4610	0	4576

Table 16. India: Commodity, Meal, Sunflower seed, PSD

Meal, Sunflower seed	2019/2020		2020/2021		2021/2022	
Market Year Begins	Oct 2019		Oct 2020		Oct 2021	
India	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Crush (1000 MT)	153	190	165	210	0	220
Extr. Rate, 999.9999 (PERCENT)	0.4837	0.4842	0.4848	0.481	0	0.4818
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production (1000 MT)	74	92	80	101	0	106
MY Imports (1000 MT)	341	341	175	170	0	175
Total Supply (1000 MT)	415	433	255	271	0	281
MY Exports (1000 MT)	1	1	1	3	0	5
Industrial Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food Use Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feed Waste Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	414	432	254	268	0	276
Total Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	414	432	254	268	0	276
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	415	433	255	271	0	281

Table 17. India: Commodity, Meal, Copra, PSD

Meal, Copra	2019/2020		2020/2021		2021/2022	
Market Year Begins	Oct 2019		Oct 2020		Oct 2021	
India	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Crush (1000 MT)	748	1139	748	1078	0	1147
Extr. Rate, 999.9999 (PERCENT)	0.3529	0.3512	0.3529	0.3525	0	0.3531
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	0	0	0	98	0	147
Production (1000 MT)	264	400	264	380	0	405
MY Imports (1000 MT)	258	258	200	280	0	260
Total Supply (1000 MT)	522	658	464	758	0	812
MY Exports (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food Use Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	10	10	10	11	0	11
Feed Waste Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	512	550	454	600	0	650
Total Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	522	560	464	611	0	661
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	0	98	0	147	0	151
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	522	658	464	758	0	812

Source: FAS New Delhi research for all PSD tables, SOPA.

OILS SECTION

Table 18: INDIA TOTAL OILS PSD

OILS ('000 Metric Tons)	MY 2019/20	MY 2020/21	MY 2021/22
Market Begin Year	Oct-19	Oct-20	Oct-21
	Revised	Estimate	Forecast
Crush	29679	31538	32067
Beginning Stocks	2250	1653	1537
Production	7699	8089	8323
MY Imports	13607	14473	14567
Total Supply	23556	24215	24427
MY Exports	100	133	132
Industrial Dom. Cons.	885	885	935
Food Use Dom. Cons.	20918	21660	21995
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	0	0	0
Total Dom. Cons.	21803	22545	22930
Ending Stocks	1653	1537	1365
Total Distribution	23556	23739	24427

Source: FAS New Delhi research.

Production

Domestic vegetable (edible) oil production is expected to rise three percent to 8.3 MMT in MY 2021/22 on a net rise in oilseeds availability for “crush-to-oil.” The forecast includes 2.8 MMT of rapeseed oil, 1.7 MMT soybean oil, 1.4 MMT of cottonseed oil, 1.3 MMT of peanut oil, 0.72 MMT of coconut oil, 0.26 MMT of palm oil and limited quantities of other edible oils.

Consumption

Vegetable oil consumption in MY 2021/22 will rise two percent to 22.9 MMT due to expected demand recovery, particularly from bulk buyers, which includes hotels, restaurants, food business operators, institutions, and catering services (HRI). Household consumption demand, such as consumer packs, continues to remain strong. However, most consumers, particularly in urban centers have gravitated toward packaged and branded edible oils due to increased health and safety awareness prompted by the COVID-19 pandemic.

Market year 2020/21 vegetable oil consumption has been revised two percent lower at 22.5 MMT reflecting the demand drop-off in the initial months of the national lockdown that brought oil purchases by the HRI sector to a standstill. Palm oil consumption fell, as consumer preferences shifted toward soft oils including soybean, sunflower and mustard oils. However, demand recovered in the latter half of 2020, as the HRI sector found opportunities to improve and maintain consumer demand.

Approximately, 64 percent of total consumption demand (food and industrial use) is met through imports, of which 59 percent consists of palm oil and 41 percent soft oils. India’s domestic consumption of palm, soybean and sunflower oil is estimated at 59 percent, 25 percent, and 16 percent, respectively.⁶ India’s per capita oil consumption is estimated at 19 kg for MY 2020/21.

Based on nutritional quality and industrial functionality, the industrial and manufacturing sectors vegetable oil is used for both foods (bakery, culinary foods, confectionary, ready-to-eat food, margarines, breakfast cereals, chocolates, ice creams etc.) and non-foods (shampoos, lipsticks, candles, and detergents. Regional preferences often drive vegetable oil demand. While coconut, peanut, and sunflower oils continue to be widely consumed in southern India; peanut and cottonseed oils are preferred in Gujarat and Maharashtra, rapeseed oil in northeastern, eastern and northwestern India, and soybean oil prevails in central India. Over time, cottonseed oil is gradually finding acceptability due to its light color, neutral odor, and blending characteristics with other vegetable oils. India’s domestic cottonseed production is primarily derived from the Bt cotton variety, which remains the only genetically modified crop that has received regulatory approval by the Indian government.

Trade

Edible oil imports in MY 2021/22 are forecast to rise one percent to 14.5 MMT, of which 8.5 MMT is palm oil and 3.7 MMT soybean oil. Expectations of increased domestic production, along with various extrinsic factors are likely to play a role in limiting India’s oil imports.⁷ However, given India’s consistent and massive demand as well as a swift recovery following the nationwide lockdown, imports for the current year are expected to remain buoyant at 14.4 MMT (Table 19).

⁶ Assumes total domestic consumption is also comprised of imported and locally produced oils.

⁷ Factors include drought in Argentina affecting global soybean supply, reduced sunflower production in the Ukraine; labor shortages in palm oil plantations in Indonesia and Malaysia, and China’s aggressive purchases of edible oils.

Table 19. India: Edible Oil Imports, 1000 Metric Tons

Commodity	Oct-20	Nov-20	Dec-20	Jan-21	Feb-21	Oct 20-Feb 21	Oct 19-Feb 20	% Change
RBD palm-olein	5	10	3	3	6	27	419	0.94
Crude palm oil	754	589	748	768	384	3243	2837	0.14
Crude palm olein	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
Crude Palm kernel oil	17	19	19	10	4	69	67	0.03
Total palm oil	776	618	770	781	394	3339	3323	0.00
Crude soybean oil	278	251	323	89	286	1227	1310	0.06
Refined soybean oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
Total soy oil (crude)	278	251	323	89	286	1227	1310	0.06
Crude sun oil	171	214	235	205	116	825	1149	0.28
Refined sun oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
Total sun oil (crude)	171	214	235	205	116	825	1149	0.28
Canola Rape oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
Cottonseed Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
Safflower oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
Coconut oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
Grand Total	1225	1083	1328	1075	796	5391	5782	0.34

Source: Solvent Extractors' Association of India

Policy Developments

On February 1, 2021, the Government of India unveiled its annual budget for Indian fiscal year 2021/22 (April-March) and introduced an Agriculture Infrastructure Development Cess (AIDC) on certain edible oils (Table 20) and other agricultural imports. The intent of the cess (tax) is to finance infrastructure development for agriculture and related activities. The government also reduced the BCD on items being imported which would now be subject to the AIDC. The import duty on crude palm oil that was reduced from 37.5 percent to 27.5 percent in November 2020, again includes revised changes due from the applicable AIDC.

Table 20. India: Proposed New Duty Rates in Annual Budget 2021/22

Commodity	BCD	Social Welfare Surcharge	AIDC	Applicable Tariff
Crude Palm Oil	15%	10%	17.5%	35.75%
Crude Soybean Oil	15%	10%	20%	38.50%
Crude Sunflower Oil	15%	10%	20%	38.50%
RBD Palmolein	45%	10%	NA	49.50%
RBD Palm Oil	54%	10%	NA	59.40%
Crude Rapeseed Oil	35%	10%	NA	38.50%
Crude Cottonseed Oil	35%	10%	NA	38.50%
Refined Soybean Oil	45%	10%	NA	49.50%
Refined Sunflower Oil	45%	10%	NA	49.50%
Refined Rapeseed Oil	45%	10%	NA	49.50%
Refined Cottonseed Oil	45%	10%	NA	49.50%

Source: Ministry of Finance, Government of India, and FAS New Delhi research.

Under the India-Mercosur Preferential Trade Agreement (PTA), a tariff-rate quota (TRQ) of 30,000 MT for crude soy oil (HS Code 1507 1000) at ten percent import duty from Paraguay is in place since August 19, 2019. Based on the Customs Notification No 28/2020 dated June 23, 2020, the TRQ on refined rapeseed, colza, or mustard oils is 150,000 MT in a financial year, at an in-quota tariff rate of 45 percent. The TRQ on crude sunflower seed oil and safflower seed oil is also 150,000 MT in a financial year, with an in-quota tariff rate of 50 percent. This notification applies to imports from designated public sector companies and cooperative marketing societies and does not apply to commercial import of crude edible oils at the existing BCD.

Table 21. India: Vegetable Oil Reference Price on March 15, 2021

Vegetable Oil	Tariff Value (USD \$/MT)
Crude Palm Oil	1071
RBD Palm Oil	1097
Other - Palm Oil	1084
Crude Palmolein	1103
RBD Palmolein	1106
Other - Palmolein	1105
Crude Soybean Oil	1210

Source: Ministry of Finance, Government of India.⁸

Stocks

Ending stocks for edible oils for MY 2021/22 is forecast at 1.3 MMT, 11 percent below last year. Tight stocks will continue to support growing demand for imported oil to fill the consumption gap. A moderate surge in imports and slowing consumption will leave 1.5 MMT as ending stocks for the remainder of the MY 2020/21.

Table 22. India: Commodity, Oil, Soybean, PSD

Oil, Soybean	2019/2020		2020/2021		2021/2022	
	Oct 2019		Oct 2020		Oct 2021	
India	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Crush (1000 MT)	8400	9500	9600	9500	0	9600
Extr. Rate, 999.9999 (PERCENT)	0.18	0.1592	0.1802	0.18	0	0.18
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	140	140	150	151	0	201
Production (1000 MT)	1512	1512	1730	1710	0	1728
MY Imports (1000 MT)	3614	3614	3800	3600	0	3700
Total Supply (1000 MT)	5266	5266	5680	5461	0	5629
MY Exports (1000 MT)	16	15	15	10	0	15
Industrial Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food Use Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	5100	5100	5465	5250	0	5400
Feed Waste Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	5100	5100	5465	5250	0	5400
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	150	151	200	201	0	214
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	5266	5266	5680	5461	0	5629

⁸ Note: The tariff values are revised every two weeks to reflect changes in international prices. The import duty applies to the current tariff value rather than the actual invoice value.

Table 23. India: Commodity, Oil, Rapeseed, PSD

Oil, Rapeseed	2019/2020		2020/2021		2021/2022	
Market Year Begins	Oct 2019		Oct 2020		Oct 2021	
India	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Crush (1000 MT)	7000	7000	6700	7200	0	7400
Extr. Rate, 999.9999 (PERCENT)	0.38	0.38	0.3806	0.38	0	0.38
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	218	218	180	180	0	199
Production (1000 MT)	2660	2660	2550	2736	0	2812
MY Imports (1000 MT)	78	78	80	70	0	60
Total Supply (1000 MT)	2956	2956	2810	2986	0	3071
MY Exports (1000 MT)	6	6	5	7	0	7
Industrial Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	80	80	80	80	0	80
Food Use Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	2690	2690	2600	2700	0	2800
Feed Waste Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	2770	2770	2680	2780	0	2880
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	180	180	125	199	0	184
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	2956	2956	2810	2986	0	3071

Table 24. India: Commodity, Oil, Peanut, PSD

Oil, Peanut	2019/2020		2020/2021		2021/2022	
Market Year Begins	Oct 2019		Oct 2020		Oct 2021	
India	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Crush (1000 MT)	3650	3650	3800	3800	0	4000
Extr. Rate, 999.9999 (PERCENT)	0.3301	0.3301	0.3289	0.33	0	0.33
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	315	315	280	245	0	139
Production (1000 MT)	1205	1205	1250	1254	0	1320
MY Imports (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply (1000 MT)	1520	1520	1530	1499	0	1459
MY Exports (1000 MT)	65	65	100	100	0	90
Industrial Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	10	10	10	10	0	10
Food Use Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	1165	1200	1200	1250	0	1300
Feed Waste Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	1175	1210	1210	1260	0	1310
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	280	245	220	139	0	59
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	1520	1520	1530	1499	0	1459

Table 25. India: Commodity, Oil, Cottonseed, PSD

Oil, Cottonseed	2019/2020		2020/2021		2021/2022	
Market Year Begins	Oct 2019		Oct 2020		Oct 2021	
India	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Crush (1000 MT)	9650	9300	9750	9750	0	9700
Extr. Rate, 999.9999 (PERCENT)	0.144	0.1441	0.1441	0.1441	0	0.144
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	19	19	17	19	0	19
Production (1000 MT)	1390	1340	1405	1405	0	1397
MY Imports (1000 MT)	3	3	0	0	0	3
Total Supply (1000 MT)	1412	1362	1422	1424	0	1419
MY Exports (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	45	45	45	45	0	45
Food Use Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	1350	1298	1360	1360	0	1355
Feed Waste Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	1395	1343	1405	1405	0	1400
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	17	19	17	19	0	19
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	1412	1362	1422	1424	0	1419

Table 26. India: Commodity, Oil, Sunflower seed, PSD

Oil, Sunflower seed	2019/2020		2020/2021		2021/2022	
Market Year Begins	Oct 2019		Oct 2020		Oct 2021	
India	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Crush (1000 MT)	120	190	165	210	0	220
Extr. Rate, 999.9999 (PERCENT)	0.375	0.3421	0.3758	0.3571	0	0.3818
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	394	394	249	269	0	140
Production (1000 MT)	45	65	62	75	0	84
MY Imports (1000 MT)	2514	2514	2300	2300	0	2300
Total Supply (1000 MT)	2953	2973	2611	2644	0	2524
MY Exports (1000 MT)	4	4	4	4	0	5
Industrial Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food Use Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	2700	2700	2500	2500	0	2400
Feed Waste Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	2700	2700	2500	2500	0	2400
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	249	269	107	140	0	119
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	2953	2973	2611	2644	0	2524

Table 27. India: Commodity, Oil, Coconut, PSD

Oil, Coconut	2019/2020		2020/2021		2021/2022	
Market Year Begins	Oct 2019		Oct 2020		Oct 2021	
India	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Crush (1000 MT)	748	1139	748	1078	0	1147
Extr. Rate, 999.9999 (PERCENT)	0.6337	0.6295	0.6337	0.6299	0	0.6295
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	21	21	21	98	0	148
Production (1000 MT)	474	717	474	679	0	722
MY Imports (1000 MT)	0	0	3	3	0	4
Total Supply (1000 MT)	495	738	498	780	0	874
MY Exports (1000 MT)	10	10	7	12	0	15
Industrial Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	195	200	195	220	0	250
Food Use Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	269	430	275	400	0	440
Feed Waste Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	464	630	470	620	0	690
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	21	98	21	148	0	169
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	495	738	498	780	0	874

Table 28. India: Commodity, Oil, Palm, PSD

Oil, Palm	2019/2020		2020/2021		2021/2022	
Market Year Begins	Oct 2019		Oct 2020		Oct 2021	
India	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Planted (1000 HA)	0	320	0	320	0	320
Area Harvested (1000 HA)	80	80	80	80	0	80
Trees (1000 TREES)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	1143	1143	663	691	0	691
Production (1000 MT)	200	200	200	230	0	260
MY Imports (1000 MT)	7398	7398	8400	8500	0	8500
Total Supply (1000 MT)	8741	8741	9263	9421	0	9451
MY Exports (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	560	550	580	530	0	550
Food Use Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	7518	7500	8100	8200	0	8300
Feed Waste Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	8078	8050	8680	8730	0	8850
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	663	691	583	691	0	601
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	8741	8741	9263	9421	0	9451
Yield (MT/HA)	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.875	0	3.25

Source: FAS-New Delhi research for all PSD tables.

Attachments:

No Attachments