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Report Highlights:

India's oilseeds production in marketing year (MY) 2022/23 (October-September) is expected to extend its momentum and reach 42.1 million metric tons (MMT), a one percent increase over the MY 2021/22 crop. Both rising animal feed demand and the anticipated growth in oilseed supply will further increase oil meal production by two percent to 20.7 million metric tons. Oil meal exports are forecast to rise 13 percent to 3.7 MMT. Notwithstanding current market disruptions, India is expected to continue its reliance on imported edible oils to meet domestic demand, and imports are forecast at 14.5 MMT, an increase of six percent over the current year estimate.

Executive Summary

Assuming normal weather conditions, largely unchanged acreages for soybean and cotton, and slight planting area increases for peanut and rapeseed-mustard, FAS New Delhi (Post) projects total oilseed production in marketing year (MY) 2022/23 (forecast year) at approximately 42.1 million metric tons (MMT), a marginal one percent increase over MY 2021/22 (current year) estimate. This expectation is based on near-normal yields which are supported by a predicted normal southwest monsoon (June-September) season, ample reservoir water storage levels, and availability of agricultural fertilizers. General momentum in oilseed plantings is predicted to continue in the forecast year with expectations of a higher minimum support price (MSP) and global supply shortfalls.

Indian oil meal production in MY 2022/23 is estimated to reach 20.7 MMT, approximately two percent above the current year estimate due to rising animal feed demand and sufficient domestic supplies. India's total oil meal exports are forecast to rise by 13 percent to 3.7 million metric tons. Assuming recovering market conditions and competitive pricing, India will likely leverage global oil meal supply shortfalls to its advantage, especially soybean and rapeseed meal, to increase exports toward traditional South Asian destinations. Increased oil meal exports will likely result in price corrections when June soybean plantings commence. Forecast year oil meal imports are estimated to drop by 48 percent to 570,000 metric tons (MT). However, this is primarily a market correction as the Indian government's decision to temporarily permit imports of genetically modified (GM)-origin soybean meal had increased imports to 620,000 MT last year.

Additional oilseed availability for subsequent crush-to-oil will increase domestic edible oil production by two percent to 9.1 million metric tons. India will need approximately 23.0 MMT of vegetable oil supply (food use) to meet rising demand, and imports are forecast to rise six percent to 14.5 MMT to fill its supply gap. Despite the government's prevailing narrative on self-sufficiency to increase domestic output and constrain edible oil imports, the trade impact from the Russian invasion of Ukraine and subsequent market speculation will likely compel India to rely on additional edible oil imports to be able to meet its customary high consumer demand. To ensure sufficient domestic soft oil supply and reduce retail price volatility, the Indian government has routinely enacted stock limits, duty revisions, and other related measures.

Russian Invasion and Resulting Implications for the Indian Oil Complex

The Russian invasion of Ukraine has led to disruptions in sunflower oil consignments to India. Approximately 30 percent of Ukraine's annual sunflower oil exports are to India, and the closure of key Ukrainian ports has stopped sunflower oil vessel loadings. Post sources indicate that approximately 350,000 MT of sunflower oil shipments destined for India are stuck. In addition, all new sunflower oil purchases by Indian traders have been suspended for the foreseeable future.

The Russian invasion's spillover effects are observed through rising prices for all soft oils¹ but is most prominent in palm oil, usually the dominant vegetable oil consumed in India. Exacerbating the rally is Indonesia's palm oil production dropping this MY, coupled with government export taxes, and the domestic sale obligations of 30 percent for the next six months. Meanwhile, labor crunches in Malaysia

¹ Oils which are liquid at room temperature.

and Chinese demand are driving palm oil prices to record highs. Resultingly, India has increased its purchases of soybean oil as sunflower oil supplies remain uncertain. Further, India usually imports 85 percent of its soybean oil from Argentina and Brazil. Yet, reports of a lower South American soybean crop due to drought has catapulted Indian buyers toward increased purchases of U.S.-origin soybean oil (See GAIN: [AR2022-0003](#)).

Russia, Ukraine, and Belarus account for 17 percent of India's potassium chloride (also known as Muriate of Potash (MOP) and approximately 60 percent of its nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium (NPK)-grade fertilizer imports. Post sources indicate that India should be able to adapt to fertilizer shortages caused by the invasion through the *khari*² season, utilizing available stocks and sourcing alternative fertilizers from Canada (1.2 MMT), Israel (600,000 MT), Jordan (300,000 MT) and additional volumes from Jordan and Saudi Arabia. In the scenario wherein supplies of MOP, phosphatic (Di-ammonium phosphate) and select NPK fertilizers, are extremely affected; some damage to stress tolerance and quality performance for soybeans (planted simultaneous with the arrival of southwest monsoon) should be expected.

For additional details, refer to [GAIN IN2022-0020](#).

POLICY

The National Mission on Edible Oil-Oil Palm (NMEO-OP)

In August 2021, Prime Minister Narendra Modi announced the National Mission on Edible Oil-Oil Palm (NMEO-OP) with a financial outlay of \$1.43 billion³ (Indian Rupee [INR] 110.4 billion). The program promotes palm oil cultivation by providing affordable "Fresh Fruit Bunches"⁴ (FFB) to farmers for plantings and guaranteeing assured procurement by the industry. The Indian government has stated it would compensate farmers during the production gap years and apparent negative pricing up to October 2037.

The Indian government's palm oil policy emphasizes increased production in the north-eastern states and the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, with aims to expand to 650,000 hectares (ha) of cultivation by MY 2025/26. The plan envisages bringing an additional 1.67 million hectares into production by MY 2029/30, while suggesting that FFB production would reach 7.51 MMT by MY 2025/26 (Table 1).

Efforts toward boosting production include increasing the number of seed gardens and oil palm nurseries, improved drip irrigation coverage under oil palm, diversification of area from low yielding cereal crops to palm oil, and inter-cropping during the four-year gestation period. However, challenges that may inhibit success of the program include farmer acceptance of the long-term NMEO-OP activities, high cultivation costs, especially in the north-eastern states, and recurring global crude palm oil (CPO) price volatility.

² The *khari* season typically lasts from June to November depending on the region.

³ For purposes of this report, \$1 USD = equals Indian Rupees (INR) 75.29.

⁴ Palm oil fruit produced in dense clusters.

Table 1. India: Projected Growth of Fresh Fruit Bunches and Crude Palm Oil Production

Oil palm	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	Total
General states						
Area Expansion (ha)	40000	53000	69000	78000	82000	322000
Fruiting area (ha)	182425	193748	205659	218056	258056	
FFBs production (MT tonnes)	2138738	2514680	4199529	5399582	6599559	20852090
CPO production (MT)	362953	426942	712915	915925	1119920	3538656
North East states						
Area Expansion (ha)	10000	15000	126000	152000	25000	328000
Fruiting area (ha)	17417	21333	24686	27810	22819	31783
FFBs production (MT) @ 15 T/ha	261.24	319.99	470.25	417.15	440.92	1909.55
CPO production (MT) @ 18% OER	47.00	57.55	84.53	74.95	79.29	343.32
TOTAL (General & NE)						
Area Expansion (lakh ha)	0.50	0.68	1.95	2.30	1.07	6.50
FFBs production (lakh tonnes)	21.39	25.15	42.00	54.00	66.00	208.54
CPO production (lakh tonnes)	3.63	4.27	7.13	9.16	11.20	35.39

Note: One lakh equals 100,000.

Data source: NMEO-OP Operational Guidelines.

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, remains the primary domestic oilseeds policy. The National Mission aims to achieve 45.64 MMT in domestic oilseeds production by 2022 from nine oilseed crops grown on 31.2 million hectares. In 2018, the NMOOP scheme merged with the National Food Security Mission (NFSM) and activities are implemented through the broader NFSM (oilseeds and oil palm) policy. This arrangement is implemented in 25 states and comprises three sub-missions: Mini Mission I (Oilseeds); Mini Mission II (Palm oil) and Mini Mission III (Tree-borne Oils).

Stock Limits

On February 3, 2022, the Department of Food and Public Distribution issued the “Removal of Licensing Requirements, Stock Limits and Movement Restrictions on Specified Foodstuffs (Amendment) Order, 2022,” which placed stock limits on all edible oils and oilseeds (Table 2). Six states, including Uttar Pradesh, Karnataka, Himachal Pradesh, Telangana, Rajasthan, and Bihar are exempted from the order, as they have already imposed stock limits. Other exemptions have also been provided by the Indian government to trade entities that meet certain criteria. Post sources state that domestic traders seek removal of stock limits for mustard seed and other oilseeds, as market arrivals gradually pick up between March 15-April 30 in Rajasthan, the primary mustard growing region.

Table 2. India: Stock Limit Requirements by Entity

Name of Essential Commodity	Retail	Wholesale	Bulk consumers (Big chain retailers shops)		Processor
			Retail outlets	Depot	
Edible Oil	30 Quintals	500 Quintals	30 Quintals	1000 Quintals	90 days of storage capacity
Edible Oilseeds	100 Quintals	2000 Quintals	--		90 days production of edible oils, as per daily input production capacity

Note: One quintal equals 100 kilograms.

Data source: Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution, Government of India.

Import Duty on Edible Oils Revised

The Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution revised the edible oil duty structure on February 12, 2022. Current revisions include slashing the basic duties on CPO, crude soybean oil and crude sunflower oil from 2.5 to zero percent (Table 3). This government action attempted to reduce India's reliance on imported refined palm oil and shift toward other imported soft oils. Under the current trade scenario, the Indian government may take control measures like future rationalization in import duties, export restrictions and new import quotas to secure growing demand for edible oils.

Table 3. Import Duties on Edible Oils (Percentage)

Oil Product	Effective February 12, 2022			
	Basic Duty	Agriculture Cess	Social Welfare Surcharge	Effective Duty
Crude Palm Oil (CPO)	0	5	10	5.5
RBD Palmolein	0	-	10	13.75
RBD Palm Oil	0	-	10	13.75
Crude Soybean Oil	0	5	10	5.5
Crude Sunflower Oil	0	5	10	5.5
Crude Rapeseed Oil	35	-	10	38.5
Crude Cottonseed Oil	35	-	10	38.5
Refined Soybean Oil	17.5	-	10	19.25
Refined Sunflower Oil	17.5	-	10	19.25
Refined Rapeseed Oil	45	-	10	49.5
Refined Cottonseed Oil	45	-	10	49.5

Data source: Solvent Extractors Association (SEA).

Preliminary Southwest Monsoon Update

India's total oilseed production is likely to continue growing with generally favorable weather conditions. The preliminary monsoon forecasts indicate a normal southwest monsoon⁵ (June-September) supporting oilseed plantings across India, with early rains predicted in southern India. In the past two seasons, the southwest monsoon has been driven by the *La Niña* phenomenon.

⁵ Source: "Skymet predicts 'normal' monsoon in 2022." [Deccan Chronicle](#); published February 22, 2022.

OILSEEDS SECTION

Table 4. India: Total Oilseeds Production, Supply and Distribution (PSD)

OIL SEEDS ('000 MT)	MY 2020/21	MY 2021/22	MY 2022/23
Market Begin Year	Oct-20	Oct-21	Oct-22
	Revised	Estimate	Forecast
Area (1000 Hectares [HA])	40875	41300	41550
Beginning Stocks	1208	1405	1534
Production	38303	41731	42085
MY Imports	568	420	337
Total Supply	40079	43556	43956
MY Exports	931	959	966
Crush	31563	33956	34705
Food Use Dom. Consumption	2653	3035	2995
Feed Waste Dom. Consumption	3527	4072	4008
Total Dom. Cons.	37743	41063	41708
Ending Stocks	1405	1534	1282
Total Distribution	40079	43556	43956
Yield	0.94	1.01	1.01

Data source: OAA New Delhi historical data series. Post forecast for 2022/23; 2020/21 and 2021/22 are estimates.

AREA AND PRODUCTION

India's MY 2022/23 oilseed production, which includes soybean, rapeseed-mustard, peanut, sunflower seed, cottonseed, and coconut (copra) is forecast to rise one percent to 42.08 million metric tons, averaging approximately 1.01 metric ton per hectare with near normal yields. This estimate assumes a normal monsoon, favorable weather conditions and sufficient fertilizer availability from planting to growth stages (Table 4). Post expects further increases in rapeseed-mustard acreage, with generally comparable production area in the current year for all other oilseeds. Global supply shortages and Indian government efforts to increase oilseed MSPs will encourage farmers to plant higher oilseed acreages (Table 5).

Table 5: India: Major Oilseed Minimum Support Prices

Commodity	Minimum Support Price (Indian Rupees/100 kg)		
	2021-22	2020-21	2019-20
Soybean	3950	3880	3710
Peanut	5550	5275	5090
Sunflowerseed	6015	5885	5650
Rapeseed-Mustard	5050	4650	4425
Copra (Milling)	10590	10335	9960

Data source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics and Directorate of Agricultural Marketing, Indian government.

Marketing year 2021/22 oilseed production is revised upward four percent to 41.7 MMT, reflecting increased acreage and bumper production for rapeseed-mustard and soybeans. As more than two-thirds of India's total oilseed production is dependent on monsoon rainfall, above-average precipitation, suitable soil moisture levels and higher MSPs have typically resulted in higher oilseed production.

Recent reports indicate that the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare will likely enact a program to boost production by incentivizing farmers to expand oilseed acreage and link them with private processing units, especially for rapeseed-mustard and sunflower. For rapeseed-mustard, the Indian government would target farmers in Karnataka, Maharashtra, and traditionally rice-fallow regions uncropped in the *rabi*⁶ season in Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, and West Bengal, among others.⁷

CONSUMPTION

The total oilseed crush in the forecast year will increase two percent to 34.7 MMT on rising demand for derivatives, including food, animal feed (meals), and seed, which corresponds to the rise in oilseed supply. Food products made from oilseeds include savory products, candies, snack foods, and traditional curries and sauces made from peanuts, rapeseed, mustard seed, and soybean.

TRADE

India's MY 2022/23 oilseed exports are forecast to rise one percent to 966,000 metric tons. Exports include high value, hand-picked peanuts, non-genetically modified (GM) soybeans, and limited quantities of other oilseeds. Peanuts comprise an estimated 78 percent of total exports by volume, followed by soybeans at 21 percent. Indian-shelled peanut seed is in high demand from Asian countries including Indonesia, Philippines, Malaysia, Vietnam, China, and Thailand. In addition, non-GM soybeans are routinely exported to the United States, Belgium, Canada, Spain, and Nepal.

Oilseed imports are forecast to decline by 20 percent to 337,000 MT in MY 2022/23 due to growing domestic supply. India primarily imports soybeans and copra seed from African countries.

STOCKS

Total oilseed inventory in MY 2022/23 is estimated at 1.2 MMT, approximately 16 percent below MY 2021/22 due to increased domestic utilization for crush and exports. Current MY stocks have been revised upward to 1.5 MMT reflecting increased domestic production.

⁶ *Rabi* crops are planted in winter and harvested in the spring.

⁷ Source: "Improving crop yields: New policy to boost edible oil output, cut imports." [Financial Express](#); published March 21, 2022.

Table 6. India: Oilseed, Soybean, Production, Supply and Distribution

Oilseed, Soybean	2020/2021		2021/2022		2022/2023	
Market Begin Year	Oct-20		Oct-21		Oct-22	
India	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Planted (1000 HA)	12700	12700	12700	12700	0	12500
Area Harvested (1000 HA)	12700	12700	12500	12500	0	12300
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	472	472	420	420	0	530
Production (1000 MT)	10450	10450	11900	11900	0	11800
MY Imports (1000 MT)	548	548	400	400	0	320
Total Supply (1000 MT)	11470	11470	12720	12720	0	12650
MY Exports (1000 MT)	32	32	200	200	0	160
Crush (1000 MT)	9500	9500	10200	10200	0	10300
Food Use Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	618	618	660	660	0	660
Feed Waste Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	900	900	1130	1130	0	1150
Total Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	11018	11018	11990	11990	0	12110
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	420	420	530	530	0	380
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	11470	11470	12720	12720	0	12650
Yield (MT/HA)	0.8228	0.8228	0.9520	0.9520	0	0.9593

Table 7. India: Oilseed, Rapeseed, Production, Supply and Distribution

Oilseed, Rapeseed	2020/2021		2021/2022		2022/2023	
Market Begin Year	Oct-20		Oct-21		Oct-22	
India	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Planted (1000 HA)	6700	6700	8300	9200	0	9250
Area Harvested (1000 HA)	6700	6700	8300	8300	0	8600
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	269	269	369	369	0	519
Production (1000 MT)	8500	8500	10800	10800	0	11100
MY Imports (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply (1000 MT)	8769	8769	11169	11169	0	11619
MY Exports (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Crush (1000 MT)	7500	7500	9650	9650	0	10000
Food Use Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	650	650	650	650	0	700
Feed Waste Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	250	250	350	350	0	450
Total Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	8400	8400	10650	10650	0	11150
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	369	369	519	519	0	469
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	8769	8769	11169	11169	0	11619
Yield (MT/HA)	1.2687	1.2687	1.3012	1.3012	0	1.2906

Table 8. India: Oilseed, Peanut, Production, Supply and Distribution

Oilseed, Peanut	2020/2021		2021/2022		2022/2023	
Market Begin Year	Oct-20		Oct-21		Oct-22	
India	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Planted (1000 HA)	5800	5800	5600	5600	0	5500
Area Harvested (1000 HA)	6000	6000	5600	5600	0	5450
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	263	263	422	422	0	275
Production (1000 MT)	6700	6700	6800	6800	0	6700
MY Imports (1000 MT)	2	2	3	3	0	2
Total Supply (1000 MT)	6965	6965	7225	7225	0	6977
MY Exports (1000 MT)	894	894	750	750	0	800
Crush (1000 MT)	3900	3900	3855	3855	0	3900
Food Use Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	1375	1375	1695	1695	0	1600
Feed Waste Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	374	374	650	650	0	450
Total Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	5649	5649	6200	6200	0	5950
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	422	422	275	275	0	227
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	6965	6965	7225	7225	0	6977
Yield (MT/HA)	1.1167	1.1167	1.2143	1.2143	0	1.2294

Table 9. India: Oilseed, Sunflowerseed, Production, Supply and Distribution

Oilseed, Sunflowerseed	2020/2021		2021/2022		2022/2023	
Market Begin Year	Oct-20		Oct-21		Oct-22	
India	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Planted (1000 HA)	250	250	250	250	0	250
Area Harvested (1000 HA)	245	245	250	250	0	250
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production (1000 MT)	185	185	190	190	0	190
MY Imports (1000 MT)	3	3	3	3	0	2
Total Supply (1000 MT)	188	188	193	193	0	192
MY Exports (1000 MT)	1	1	2	2	0	2
Crush (1000 MT)	165	165	143	143	0	145
Food Use Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feed Waste Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	22	22	48	48	0	45
Total Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	187	187	191	191	0	190
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	188	188	193	193	0	192
Yield (MT/HA)	0.7551	0.7551	0.7600	0.7600	0	0.7600

Table 10. India: Oilseed, Cottonseed, Production, Supply and Distribution

Oilseed, Cottonseed	2020/2021		2021/2022		2022/2023	
Market Begin Year	Oct-20		Oct-21		Oct-22	
India	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Planted (1000 HA)	13300	13300	13400	13400	0	13000
Area Harvested (1000 HA)	13000	13000	12400	12400	0	12700
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	200	200	190	190	0	206
Production (1000 MT)	11718	11718	11251	11251	0	11500
MY Imports (1000 MT)	0	0	1	1	0	1
Total Supply (1000 MT)	11918	11918	11442	11442	0	11707
MY Exports (1000 MT)	1	1	1	1	0	1
Crush (1000 MT)	9750	9750	9360	9360	0	9600
Food Use Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feed Waste Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	1977	1977	1875	1875	0	1900
Total Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	11727	11727	11235	11235	0	11500
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	190	190	206	206	0	206
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	11918	11918	11442	11442	0	11707
Yield (MT/HA)	0.9014	0.9014	0.9073	0.9073	0	0.9055

Table 11. India Oilseed, Copra, Production, Supply and Distribution

Oilseed, Copra	2020/2021		2021/2022		2022/2023	
Market Begin Year	Oct-20		Oct-21		Oct-22	
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	2230	2250	2250	0	2250
Trees (1000 TREES)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	4	4	4	4	0	4
Production (1000 MT)	750	750	790	790	0	795
MY Imports (1000 MT)	15	15	13	13	0	12
Total Supply (1000 MT)	769	769	807	807	0	811
MY Exports (1000 MT)	3	3	6	6	0	3
Crush (1000 MT)	748	748	748	748	0	760
Food Use Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	10	10	30	30	0	35
Feed Waste Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	4	4	19	19	0	13
Total Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	762	762	797	797	0	808
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	4	4	4	4	0	0
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	769	769	807	807	0	811
Yield (MT/HA)	0.3363	0.3363	0.3511	0.3511	0	0.3533

Data source: OAA New Delhi historical data series. Post forecast for 2022/23; 2020/21 and 2021/22 are estimates.

OIL MEALS SECTION

Table 12. INDIA: TOTAL OIL MEALS Production, Supply and Distribution

OIL MEAL ('000 Metric Tons)	MY 2020/21	MY 2021/22	MY 2022/23
Market Begin Year	Oct-20	Oct-21	Oct-22
	Revised	Estimate	Forecast
Crush	31563	33956	34705
Beginning Stocks	1097	982	1306
Production	18617	20228	20705
MY Imports	678	1100	577
Total Supply	20392	22310	22588
MY Exports	3124	3356	3796
Industrial Domestic Consumption	0	0	0
Food Use Dom. Cons.	365	430	265
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	15921	17218	17556
Total Dom. Cons.	16286	17648	17821
Ending Stocks	982	1306	971
Total Distribution	20392	22310	22588

Data source: OAA New Delhi historical data series. Post forecast for 2022/23; 2020/21 and 2021/22 are estimates.

PRODUCTION

Market year 2022/23 oil meal production is forecast to rise two percent to 20.7 MMT due to a continually improving oilseed supply situation and growing demand by the domestic animal feed industry. Likewise, the current MY's oil meal production is revised to 20.2 MMT that aligns to revised soybean and rapeseed-mustard production estimates (Table 12).

In recent years, approximately 78 percent of India's total oilseed supply is domestically crushed. The derived oil meals are primarily used for animal feed with small quantities for food use. However, specific end-use allocations vary according to available domestic supplies as well as export demand for Indian oil meals.

CONSUMPTION

Total meal consumption in the forecast year will rise to 17.8 MMT, one percent above the current MY estimate. Usage toward feed waste consumption will be a major component of total oil meal consumption, expanding two percent over MY 2021/22. Feed use includes 6.0 MMT of soybean meal (poultry and aquaculture commercial feed) and 4.5 MMT of cottonseed meal (feed mixes and commercial feed for dairy). Additionally, rapeseed, peanut, and other oil meals are estimated at 4.6, 1.6, and 0.82 MMT respectively, and are used in a range of commercial and farm livestock feed mixes.

In terms of soybean meal equivalent (SME), the protein meal consumption for feed use is expected to grow by four percent, from 14.6 MMT in the current year, to 15.1 MMT in the forecast year (Table 13). This estimate accounts for increased demand from the animal feed sector that is itself driven by growing

consumer demand, rising health consciousness and preferences toward healthy and protein-rich foods including animal proteins (led by poultry meat, table eggs).

Table 13. India: Soybean Meal Equivalent Consumption (1000 MT)

Oil Meals	MY 2020/21	MY 2021/22	MY 2022/23
Soybean Meal	5300	5645	6000
Rapeseed Meal	2403	3181	3273
Peanut Meal	1789	1776	1813
Sunflowerseed meal	122	232	180
Cottonseed meal	3714	3561	3658
Copra meal	244	237	252
Total	13572	14632	15176

Data source: OAA New Delhi historical data series. Post forecast for 2022/23; 2020/21 and 2021/22 are estimates.

India’s organized feed industry primarily uses soybean meal, with occasionally peanut, sunflowerseed, and rapeseed meals. In addition to animal feed, oil meals such as soybean meal are increasingly used in processed food and healthcare products, including low-cost, high-protein supplements. Soybean meal is also widely used as texturized protein (chunks, flakes, and nuggets) to fortify other food products (i.e., wheat flour, biscuits etc.), or for protein isolate extraction.

TRADE

Assuming normal market conditions and competitive pricing, Indian oil meal exports in MY 2022/23 are forecast at 3.79 MMT, 13 percent above the current year’s estimate of 3.3 MMT. Out year exports will mostly include 2.3 MMT of soybean meal and 1.4 MMT of rapeseed meal. Oil meal imports will remain limited, declining by almost 48 percent to 570,000 metric tons. The Indian government’s 1.2 MMT tariff rate quota (TRQ) for soybean meal in 2021, of which India ended up importing approximately 620,000 metric tons, is not likely to be re-established. Of this TRQ volume, Argentina and Brazil supplied the major share, while some 212,000 MT came from the United States, Bangladesh, Vietnam, and Thailand.

Table 14. India: Oil Meal Exports, (Metric Tons)

	Soybean Meal	Rapeseed Meal	Peanut Meal	Total
Oct-2021	14,538	52,875	0	67,413
Nov-2021	42,951	42,383	319	85,653
Dec-2021	43,260	12,980	285	56,525
Jan-2022	52,771	16,164	152	69,087
Feb-2022*	33,760	42,666	0	76,426
Oct-21 to Feb-22	187,280	167,068	756	355,104
Oct-20 to Feb-21	1,100,539	401,035	5,549	1,507,123
% Change	(83)	(58)	(86)	(76)

*Peanut meal export data unavailable for month of February.

Data source: Solvent Extractors Association of India (SEA).

From October 2021 through February 2022, India’s oil meal exports cumulatively declined by almost 76 percent (Table 14). This drop primarily occurred through lower soybean exports in the wake of lower soybean crush margins. Currently, farmer expectations for high soybean seed prices⁸ continue to outprice Indian soybean meal. As a result, India’s soybean exports will likely remain lower for the current quarter of MY 2021/22 due to higher price parity and tight crushing margins (Table 15). Reduced soybean market arrivals have led to lower crushing and encouraged soybean oil imports. Indian market arrivals and oil meal prices will improve as the planting window for the new crop approaches. South Korea, Japan, China, and Sri Lanka remained as top export destinations for Indian soybean meal.

Meanwhile, Indian rapeseed meal exports plummeted 58 percent in the season so far (October 2021 to February 2022). December 2021 exports shrank by almost 91 percent compared to the corresponding 2020 period. Last year’s rapeseed crop was heavily utilized and crushed during the initial months of the season, thereby affecting availability for exports. Post sources inform us that as of March-end, approximately 65-70 percent of rapeseed-mustard arrivals are being crushed. South Korea, Vietnam, Thailand, Bangladesh, and Taiwan were the top importers of Indian rapeseed meal.

Table 15. Select Oil Meal Export Prices by Origin (USD/MT), MY 2021/22

	Oct-21	Nov-21	Dec-21	Jan-22	Feb-22	Mar-22
Soybean Meal						
Argentina	387	393	425	481	510	644
Brazil	392	386	420	469	534	641
United States	409	431	451	489	538	-
India	612	675	734	760	776	890
Rapeseed Meal						
Indonesia	0	398	350	344	358	368
India	301	300	302	337	314	325
Peanut Meal						
India	412	571	511	505	637	571

Data source: FAS New Delhi historical data and research; SEA.

STOCKS

Market year 2022/23 meal stocks are estimated at 970,000 MT, a 26 percent drop below the current year estimate. Rising export sales and a growing domestic demand will keep supplies tight in the forecast year.

⁸ On March 15, 2022, India soybean seed was trading at \$1,043/MT (INR 78,500/MT).

Table 16. India: Meal, Soybean, Production, Supply and Distribution

Meal, Soybean	2020/2021		2021/2022		2022/2023	
Market Begin Year	Oct-20		Oct-21		Oct-22	
India	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Crush (1000 MT)	9500	9500	10200	10200	0	10300
Extr. Rate, 999.9999 (PERCENT)	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0	0.8
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	566	566	382	382	0	627
Production (1000 MT)	7600	7600	8160	8160	0	8240
MY Imports (1000 MT)	236	236	500	500	0	25
Total Supply (1000 MT)	8402	8402	9042	9042	0	8892
MY Exports (1000 MT)	2025	2025	2100	2100	0	2300
Industrial Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food Use Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	350	350	415	415	0	250
Feed Waste Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	5645	5645	5900	5900	0	6000
Total Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	5995	5995	6315	6315	0	6250
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	382	382	627	627	0	342
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	8402	8402	9042	9042	0	8892

Table 17. India: Meal, Rapeseed, Production, Supply and Distribution

Meal, Rapeseed	2020/2021		2021/2022		2022/2023	
Market Begin Year	Oct-20		Oct-21		Oct-22	
India	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Crush (1000 MT)	7500	7500	9650	9650	0	10000
Extr. Rate, 999.9999 (PERCENT)	0.5971	0.5971	0.5959	0.5959	0	0.6
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	531	531	600	600	0	679
Production (1000 MT)	4478	4478	5750	5750	0	6000
MY Imports (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply (1000 MT)	5009	5009	6350	6350	0	6679
MY Exports (1000 MT)	1032	1032	1200	1200	0	1450
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)	3377	3377	4471	4471	0	4600
Total Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	3377	3377	4471	4471	0	4600
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	600	600	679	679	0	629
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	5009	5009	6350	6350	0	6679

Table 18. India: Meal, Peanut, Production, Supply and Distribution

Meal, Peanut	2020/2021		2021/2022		2022/2023	
Market Begin Year	Oct-20		Oct-21		Oct-22	
India	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Crush (1000 MT)	3900	3900	3855	3855	0	3900
Extr. Rate, 999.9999 (PERCENT)	0.4197	0.4197	0.4189	0.4189	0	0.42
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production (1000 MT)	1637	1637	1615	1615	0	1638
MY Imports (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply (1000 MT)	1637	1637	1615	1615	0	1638
MY Exports (1000 MT)	40	40	30	30	0	20
Industrial Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food Use Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	5	5	5	5	0	5
Feed Waste Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	1592	1592	1580	1580	0	1613
Total Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	1597	1597	1585	1585	0	1618
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	1637	1637	1615	1615	0	1638

Table 19. India: Meal, Sunflowerseed, Production, Supply and Distribution

Meal, Sunflowerseed	2020/2021		2021/2022		2022/2023	
Market Begin Year	Oct-20		Oct-21		Oct-22	
India	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Crush (1000 MT)	165	165	143	143	0	145
Extr. Rate, 999.9999 (PERCENT)	0.4848	0.4848	0.4825	0.4825	0	0.49
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production (1000 MT)	80	80	69	69	0	71
MY Imports (1000 MT)	104	104	280	280	0	200
Total Supply (1000 MT)	184	184	349	349	0	271
MY Exports (1000 MT)	1	1	1	1	0	1
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)	183	183	348	348	0	270
Total Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	183	183	348	348	0	270
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	184	184	349	349	0	271

Table 20. India: Meal, Cottonseed, Production, Supply and Distribution

Meal, Cottonseed	2020/2021		2021/2022		2022/2023	
Market Begin Year	Oct-20		Oct-21		Oct-22	
India	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Crush (1000 MT)	9750	9750	9360	9360	0	9600
Extr. Rate, 999.9999 (PERCENT)	0.4675	0.4675	0.4669	0.4669	0	0.4675
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production (1000 MT)	4558	4558	4370	4370	0	4488
MY Imports (1000 MT)	52	52	50	50	0	52
Total Supply (1000 MT)	4610	4610	4420	4420	0	4540
MY Exports (1000 MT)	26	26	25	25	0	25
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)	4584	4584	4395	4395	0	4515
Total Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	4584	4584	4395	4395	0	4515
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	4610	4610	4420	4420	0	4540

Table 21. India: Meal, Copra, Production, Supply and Distribution

Meal, Copra	2020/2021		2021/2022		2022/2023	
Market Begin Year	Oct-20		Oct-21		Oct-22	
India	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Crush (1000 MT)	748	748	748	748	0	760
Extr. Rate, 999.9999 (PERCENT)	0.3529	0.3529	0.3529	0.3529	0	0.3529
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production (1000 MT)	264	264	264	264	0	268
MY Imports (1000 MT)	286	286	270	270	0	300
Total Supply (1000 MT)	550	550	534	534	0	568
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	10	0	10
Feed Waste Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	540	540	524	524	0	558
Total Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	550	550	534	534	0	568
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	550	550	534	534	0	568

Data source: OAA New Delhi historical data series. Post forecast for 2022/23; 2020/21 and 2021/22 are estimates.

OILS SECTION

Table 22. India: Total Oils Production, Supply and Distribution (PSD)

OILS ('000 Metric Tons)	MY 2020/21	MY 2021/22	MY 2022/23
Market Begin Year	Oct-20	Oct-21	Oct-22
	Revised	Estimate	Forecast
Crush	31563	33956	34705
Beginning Stocks	2391	1635	1658
Production	8061	8946	9163
MY Imports	13648	13744	14513
Total Supply	24100	24325	25334
MY Exports	255	133	127
Industrial Dom. Cons.	698	666	680
Food Use Dom. Cons.	21512	21868	23009
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	0	0	0
Total Dom. Cons.	22210	22534	23689
Ending Stocks	1635	1658	1518
Total Distribution	24100	24325	25334

Data source: OAA New Delhi historical data series. Post forecast for 2022/23; 2020/21 and 2021/22 are estimates.

PRODUCTION

Domestic vegetable (edible) oil production is expected to rise two percent to 9.1 MMT in MY 2022/23 on a net rise in oilseed availability for “crush-to-oil.” This forecast includes 3.8 MMT of rapeseed-mustard oil, 1.8 MMT soybean oil, 1.38 MMT of cottonseed oil, 1.28 MMT of peanut oil, 0.48 MMT of coconut oil, 0.3 MMT of palm oil and limited quantities of other edible oils. Accordingly, the production estimate for MY 2021/22 is revised upward to 8.9 MMT reflecting higher crush-to-oil availability from rapeseed-mustard and soybeans (Table 22).

CONSUMPTION

Food-use vegetable oil consumption in MY 2022/23 will rise five percent to 23 MMT due to swift consumer demand recovery from bulk buyers, which includes food business operators and the hotel, restaurant, and institutional sector. Rising inflation, spurred by the Russian invasion of Ukraine, has contributed to higher edible oil prices. In consequence, Indian consumers may substitute customary products with cheaper oils or *vanaspati/ghee*,⁹ but would not completely eliminate edible oil purchases. As in years past, Indian government interventions, often resulting from private sector pressure to allay rising prices, are also likely.¹⁰ After two years of subdued economic activity due to the COVID-19 pandemic, both institutional and home consumption of edible oils will flourish, despite recent economic uncertainties.

⁹ *Ghee* is a form of clarified butter used in Indian cuisines. *Vanaspati*, or vegetable *ghee* is a hydrogenated vegetable oil, usually palm based.

¹⁰ See: “Major edible oil brands cut MRP by 10-15% to give relief to consumers: SEA.” [Business Standard](#); published December 27, 2021.

Approximately 61 percent of total consumption demand (food and industrial use) is met through imports, of which 56 percent consists of palm oil and 44 percent in soft oils. In the current MY, India’s domestic consumption of palm, soybean, rapeseed-mustard and sunflower oil is estimated at 36, 24, 16, and 11 percent, respectively. India’s per capita oil consumption has remained between 19-19.8 kg over the last five years.

TRADE

Edible oil imports in MY 2022/23 are forecast to rise six percent to 14.5 MMT, of which 8.5 MMT is palm oil and 4.2 MMT soybean oil. However, despite supply chain vagaries and an uncertain global supply outlook, imports for the current year are expected to remain buoyant at 13.7 MMT (Table 23).

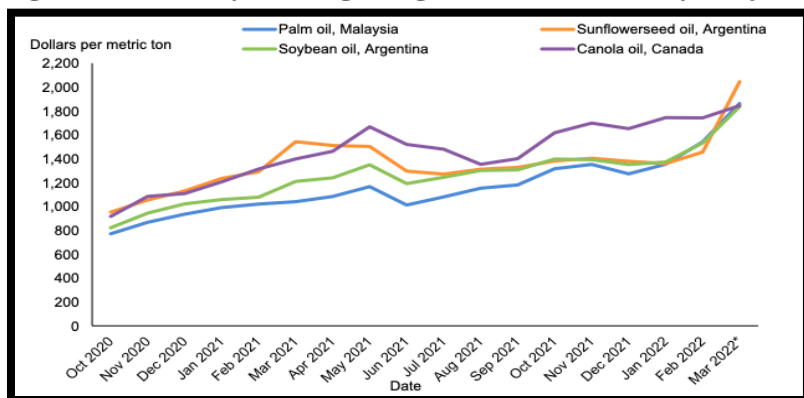
Table 23. India: Edible Oil Imports (1000 Metric Tons)

Commodity	Oct-21	Nov-21	Dec-21	Jan-22	Feb-22	Total
Total Palm Oil (RBD Palmolein+ CPO+ Crude Palm Kernel Oil)	772	540	566	553	455	2,886
Total Soybean Oil (crude)	217	474	392	391	377	1,851
Total Sunflower Oil (crude)	117	125	258	308	152	960
Oct-21 to Feb-22	1,106	1,139	1,216	1,252	984	5,697
Oct-20 to Feb-21	1,224	1,083	1,328	1,075	796	5,506
% Change	(10)	5	(8)	16	24	3

Data source: SEA.

India typically imports 175,000-200,000 MT of sunflower oil per month. According to Post sources, in February 2022, approximately 152,000 MT of sunflower oil arrived from the Black Sea prior to the conflict starting, with similar quantities slated for March 2022. In the absence of Ukraine/Russia supplies, sunflower oil shipments arriving April onwards would be affected. However, this supply gap will be offset by the domestic availability of soybean and rapeseed-mustard oils. Palm oil supplies are likely to remain constrained, due to the Indonesian government’s mandate to sell 30 percent of its palm oil in the domestic market. With the ongoing war, combined with predictions of a short South American soybean crop, edible oil prices are witnessing a bull run (Figure 1).

Figure 1. Monthly Average Vegetable Oil Prices by Major Exporters



Note: All prices FOB. Asterisk (*) denotes forecast. March 2022 prices are from March 1–March 8, 2022.

Data Source: USDA, Economic Research Service (March 11, 2022).

Global soybean oil (Table 23) suppliers have taken advantage of the reduced premium in other competing oils. Consequently, Indian soybean oil imports have surged 51 percent between October 2021 through March 2022 due to current available supply. India usually sources the bulk of its soybean oil imports from Argentina and Brazil.

STOCKS

Ending stocks for edible oils for MY 2021/22 are forecast at 1.5 MMT, eight percent below last year. Tight stocks will continue to support growing demand for imported edible oils to fill the consumption gap.

Table 24. India: Oil, Soybean, Production, Supply and Distribution

Oil, Soybean	2020/2021		2021/2022		2022/2023	
Market Begin Year	Oct-20		Oct-21		Oct-22	
India	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Crush (1000 MT)	9500	9500	10200	10200	0	10300
Extr. Rate, 999.9999 (PERCENT)	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	0	0.18
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	142	142	150	150	0	221
Production (1000 MT)	1710	1710	1836	1836	0	1854
MY Imports (1000 MT)	3246	3246	3550	3550	0	4200
Total Supply (1000 MT)	5098	5098	5536	5536	0	6275
MY Exports (1000 MT)	11	11	15	15	0	12
Industrial Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food Use Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	4937	4937	5300	5300	0	5900
Feed Waste Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	4937	4937	5300	5300	0	5900
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	150	150	221	221	0	363
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	5098	5098	5536	5536	0	6275

Table 25. India: Oil, Rapeseed, Production, Supply and Distribution

Oil, Rapeseed	2020/2021		2021/2022		2022/2023	
Market Begin Year	Oct-20		Oct-21		Oct-22	
India	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Crush (1000 MT)	7500	7500	9650	9650	0	10000
Extr. Rate, 999.9999 (PERCENT)	0.38	0.38	0.38	0.38	0	0.38
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	180	180	334	334	0	361
Production (1000 MT)	2854	2854	3667	3667	0	3800
MY Imports (1000 MT)	25	25	40	40	0	10
Total Supply (1000 MT)	3059	3059	4041	4041	0	4171
MY Exports (1000 MT)	7	7	10	10	0	4
Industrial Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	70	70	70	70	0	70
Food Use Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	2648	2648	3600	3600	0	3800
Feed Waste Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	2718	2718	3670	3670	0	3870
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	334	334	361	361	0	297
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	3059	3059	4041	4041	0	4171

Table 26. India: Oil, Peanut, Production, Supply and Distribution

Oil, Peanut	2020/2021		2021/2022		2022/2023	
Market Begin Year	Oct-20		Oct-21		Oct-22	
India	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Crush (1000 MT)	3900	3900	3855	3855	0	3900
Extr. Rate, 999.9999 (PERCENT)	0.329	0.329	0.3302	0.3302	0	0.3302
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	295	295	190	190	0	218
Production (1000 MT)	1283	1283	1273	1273	0	1288
MY Imports (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply (1000 MT)	1578	1578	1463	1463	0	1506
MY Exports (1000 MT)	218	218	95	95	0	100
Industrial Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	10	10	10	10	0	10
Food Use Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	1160	1160	1140	1140	0	1200
Feed Waste Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	1170	1170	1150	1150	0	1210
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	190	190	218	218	0	196
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	1578	1578	1463	1463	0	1506

Table 27. India: Oil, Sunflowerseed, Production, Supply and Distribution

Oil, Sunflowerseed	2020/2021		2021/2022		2022/2023	
Market Begin Year	Oct-20		Oct-21		Oct-22	
India	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Crush (1000 MT)	165	165	143	143	0	145
Extr. Rate, 999.9999 (PERCENT)	0.3758	0.3758	0.3846	0.3846	0	0.385
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	390	390	106	106	0	107
Production (1000 MT)	62	62	55	55	0	56
MY Imports (1000 MT)	1958	1958	2400	2400	0	1800
Total Supply (1000 MT)	2410	2410	2561	2561	0	1963
MY Exports (1000 MT)	4	4	4	4	0	4
Industrial Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food Use Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	2300	2300	2450	2450	0	1959
Feed Waste Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	2300	2300	2450	2450	0	1959
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	106	106	107	107	0	0
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	2410	2410	2561	2561	0	1963

Table 28. India: Oil, Cottonseed, Production, Supply and Distribution

Oil, Cottonseed	2020/2021		2021/2022		2022/2023	
Market Begin Year	Oct-20		Oct-21		Oct-22	
India	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Crush (1000 MT)	9750	9750	9360	9360	0	9600
Extr. Rate, 999.9999 (PERCENT)	0.1441	0.1441	0.1442	0.1442	0	0.1442
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	17	17	22	22	0	23
Production (1000 MT)	1405	1405	1350	1350	0	1384
MY Imports (1000 MT)	8	8	1	1	0	3
Total Supply (1000 MT)	1430	1430	1373	1373	0	1410
MY Exports (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	48	48	45	45	0	45
Food Use Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	1360	1360	1305	1305	0	1365
Feed Waste Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	1408	1408	1350	1350	0	1410
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	22	22	23	23	0	0
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	1430	1430	1373	1373	0	1410

Table 29. India: Oil, Coconut, Production, Supply and Distribution

Oil, Coconut	2020/2021		2021/2022		2022/2023	
Market Begin Year	Oct-20		Oct-21		Oct-22	
India	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Crush (1000 MT)	748	748	748	748	0	760
Extr. Rate, 999.9999 (PERCENT)	0.6337	0.6337	0.6337	0.6337	0	0.6337
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	21	21	18	18	0	18
Production (1000 MT)	474	474	474	474	0	481
MY Imports (1000 MT)	0	0	3	3	0	0
Total Supply (1000 MT)	495	495	495	495	0	499
MY Exports (1000 MT)	14	14	9	9	0	7
Industrial Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	195	195	195	195	0	195
Food Use Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	268	268	273	273	0	285
Feed Waste Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	463	463	468	468	0	480
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	18	18	18	18	0	12
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	495	495	495	495	0	499

Table 30. India: Oil, Palm, Production, Supply and Distribution

Oil, Palm	2020/2021		2021/2022		2022/2023	
Market Begin Year	Oct-20		Oct-21		Oct-22	
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)	80	80	80	80	0	80
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	1346	1346	815	815	0	710
Production (1000 MT)	273	273	291	291	0	300
MY Imports (1000 MT)	8411	8411	7750	7750	0	8500
Total Supply (1000 MT)	10030	10030	8856	8856	0	9510
MY Exports (1000 MT)	1	1	0	0	0	0
Industrial Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	375	375	346	346	0	360
Food Use Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	8839	8839	7800	7800	0	8500
Feed Waste Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	9214	9214	8146	8146	0	8860
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	815	815	710	710	0	650
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	10030	10030	8856	8856	0	9510
Yield (MT/HA)	3.4125	3.4125	3.6375	3.6375	0	3.75

Attachments:

No Attachments