

AGRI PICKS

A Daily Report on Agriculture Commodities
07 September 2022



MARKET UPDATE

| Commodity | Exchange | Open | High | Low | Close | %Chg | Volume |
|-----------------|----------|-------|-------|--------|-------|-------|--------|
| JEERAUNJHA SEP2 | NCDEX | 25090 | 25090 | 24210 | 24640 | -1.93 | 2466 |
| JEERAUNJHA OCT2 | NCDEX | 25555 | 25625 | 24925 | 25140 | -1.93 | 2727 |
| DHANIYA SEP2 | NCDEX | 11476 | 11476 | 11050 | 11222 | -1.79 | 3090 |
| DHANIYA OCT2 | NCDEX | 11622 | 11622 | 11284 | 11382 | -1.86 | 3005 |
| TMCFGRNZM SEP2 | NCDEX | 7050 | 7160 | 7018 | 7108 | 0.65 | 2540 |
| TMCFGRNZM OCT2 | NCDEX | 7192 | 7258 | 7148 | 7224 | 0.25 | 1960 |
| COTTON OCT2 | MCX | 36500 | 36620 | 36250 | 36470 | 0.00 | 91 |
| COTTON NOV2 | MCX | 34710 | 35300 | 34710 | 35180 | -0.23 | 58 |
| KAPAS APR3 | NCDEX | 1730 | 1734 | 1713.5 | 1726 | 0.29 | 320 |
| COCUDAKL SEP2 | NCDEX | 2525 | 2550 | 2431 | 2432 | -5.96 | 26960 |
| COCUDAKL DEC2 | NCDEX | 2345 | 2368 | 2315 | 2344 | 0.17 | 17430 |
| GUARSEED10 SEP2 | NCDEX | 4858 | 4886 | 4753 | 4792 | -1.22 | 10110 |
| GUARSEED10 OCT2 | NCDEX | 4908 | 4937 | 4805 | 4846 | -1.18 | 20495 |
| GUARGUM5 SEP2 | NCDEX | 9506 | 9570 | 9245 | 9284 | -2.27 | 4265 |
| GUARGUM5 OCT2 | NCDEX | 9633 | 9689 | 9355 | 9415 | -2.00 | 11980 |
| GUAREX SEP2 | NCDEX | #N/A | #N/A | #N/A | 6336 | -1.51 | #N/A |
| CASTORSEED SEP2 | NCDEX | 7378 | 7412 | 7350 | 7378 | -0.05 | 3705 |
| CASTORSEED OCT2 | NCDEX | 7436 | 7460 | 7406 | 7432 | -0.16 | 3255 |
| RUBBER SEP2 | MCX | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| RUBBER OCT2 | MCX | - | - | - | - | - | - |

TODAY'S PICKS




The views/strategies expressed in this today's picks are Pre- Market Open views/strategies i.e., BUY/SELL posted in the today's Picks are purely based on technical analysis and recommended for intraday trading. Fundamental factors, sudden currency volatility and other data/news events that have a bearing on price movements were not considered while preparing this report.

SPICES COMPLEX

Market Buzz

- A mixed trend was witnessed in NCDEX spices complex on Tuesday. Profit booking continued in jeera futures and it hit three week lows. Coriander futures stretched losses for the third straight day. In the meantime, turmeric futures inched up. However, gains were limited on sufficient supplies and better crop prospects.
- Production of spices in India is likely to have declined 1.5% on year to 10.9 mln tn in 2021-22 (Jul-Jun), according to data from Spices Board India. The country had produced 11.0 mln tn of spices in the previous year. Among the complex, a major rise in production was pegged in turmeric. The board has pegged turmeric production at 1.33 mln tn, up 18.4% on year. Jeera production was seen at 725,651 tn, down 8.8% on year due to lower acreage in Rajasthan and Gujarat, the key producer. Production of chilli, counted as one of the largest exported and produced spices in the country, is projected at 1.9 mln tn, compared with 2.0 mln tn a year ago. Production of pepper is seen at 60,000 tn, down 7.7% on year, while the output of small cardamom is seen rising by 3.6% on year to 23,340 tn, data showed.
- According to fourth advanced estimates by Gujarat government, jeera production is seen fall by 44.5 per cent to 221500 tonnes in 2021-22 on yoy basis, while that of coriander is seen at 208090 tonnes, down by 5.9 per cent during the same time period.
- Govt. sees spices output in 2021-22 at 10.9 million tonnes vs 10.8 million tonnes.
- The export of spices from India during 2021-22 declined nearly 13 per cent on year to 1,531,154 ton, according to data from the Spices Board India. In terms of value, exports dipped by about 1.25 per cent to 3,057,644.24 rupees. Export of chilli, turmeric, jeera, coriander, fenugreek declined, while that of pepper, cardamom, ginger and fennel rose.
- India exported 153,154 ton of turmeric in in FY 2021-22, down 16.70% on year. Coriander exports were down 15.16% on year at 48,658-ton, data showed.
- The exports of jeera during declined 27.28% on year to 216,996 ton. Export of small cardamom jumped by 63 per cent to 10,572 ton year on, while that of pepper rose 9.5 per cent.

TECHNICAL VIEW

| | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|---|
| JEERA NCDEX OCT | Pullbacks to 25300-25450 may not be ruled out before resuming declining. However, such moves stretching beyond 25700 may improve sentiments. |  |
| DHANIYA NCDEX OCT | Pullbacks to 11470-11560 ranges may not be ruled out as long as support at 11250 holds downside. Sustained trades below 11250 may call for more weakness. |  |
| TURMERIC NCDEX OCT | May vary inside 7080-7340 ranges. |  |





COTTON COMPLEX

Market Buzz

- Area under cotton across India in 2022-23 (Jul-Jun) season was over 12.5 mln ha as of Thursday, up 6.8% from a year ago, data from the farm ministry showed. Sowing has been completed in northern states and acreage in Haryana, the top producer in north India, fell 5.5% on year to 650,473 ha. In Punjab, it fell 2.4% to 248,000 ha. Inadequate power supply for irrigation and non-availability of canal water during the initial sowing stage led to a drop in acreage in the northern states, experts said. In Gujarat, acreage rose to 2.5 mln ha, against 2.2 mln ha a year ago. In Maharashtra, the area under the crop increased 7.4% on year to 4.2 mln ha, while in Telangana, it fell 3.6% to 1.97 mln ha. Area under cotton is expected to increase this year, primarily due to lucrative returns and forecast of a normal southwest monsoon, market experts said. Gujarat is the top producer of cotton in India, followed by Maharashtra and Telangana. Together, Gujarat and Maharashtra account for 50-55% of the country's total production.
- According to a circular from MCX, the exchange is in process of modifying the Cotton contract specification. Accordingly, with effect from August 29, 2022, no fresh positions will be permitted in Cotton January 2023 expiry contract which has currently nil open interest. Cotton February 2023 expiry and subsequent expiry contracts will temporarily not be launched for trading till such time the revised contract specification is finalized. No changes for other running Cotton contracts with Open Interest.
- The US Department of Agriculture has scaled down its estimate for the global cotton production in 2022-23 (Aug-Jul) to 117.0 mln bales (1 US bale = 218 kg) from 120.1 mln bales projected a month ago. The cut in the estimate is attributed to a lower production in the US, the agency said in its World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates report for August. Production in the US is seen lower due to a severe drought, which is likely to affect the yield. Texas, the largest cotton-producing state in the US is likely to harvest 2.9 mln bales of cotton this year, compared to 7.7 million bales in 2021. Production in the US is estimated at 12.6 mln bales in 2022-23, which is sharply lower from 17.5 mln bales a year ago. Global cotton consumption is now seen at 119.1 mln bales in 2022-23, against an estimate of 119.9 mln bales a month ago, owing to a fall in demand from Turkey, Pakistan, Bangladesh, and Vietnam. Global exports are estimated at 44.6 mln bales, against 46.4 mln bales projected a month ago. The agency has lowered its 2022-23 global ending stocks estimate to 82.8 mln bales. For India, the agency has maintained its estimate for production in 2022-23 at 27.5 mln bales. The domestic consumption estimate is seen at 25.0 mln bales. Exports are also maintained at 3.7 mln bales. Cotton ending stocks in India for 2022-23 are now seen at 8.8 mln bales, higher than 8.4 mln bales projected a month ago, it said.

TECHNICAL VIEW

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| KAPAS NCDEX APR23 | Pullbacks to 1734-1748 ranges may not be ruled out. A direct fall below 1710 may see more weakness. |  |
| COCU-DAKL NCDEX DEC | Pullbacks to 2380 ranges may not be ruled out and such moves stretching beyond 2425 may improve sentiments. On the downside a direct fall below 2300 may intensify weakness. |  |







OTHERS

Market Buzz

- The Union Cabinet approved sale of 1.5 mln tn chana from its stock to states at a discount of 8 rupees per kg over issue price to help create storage for more central purchases in the upcoming season, a government release said today. This will cost the government 12 bln rupees. To be sure, the cost here means the difference at which the Centre bought chana under price support scheme and the price at which it will sell to states for welfare schemes. The stock procured by states will be used for various welfare schemes such as midday meal, public distribution system and integrated child development programmes. The government has 3.05 mln tn of chana stock and this scheme will help it clear space for purchases under price support scheme and price stabilisation fund, in the coming Rabi season as the production of chana is expected to be good, it said.
- New data released by Statistics Canada recently reveals that Chickpea production in Canada is expected to be around 1.33 lakh tonne, up by 75% from 76,000 tonne same time last year.
- As of 18th Aug '22, According to the Department of Agriculture, Rajasthan, Guar sowing is up by 52.4% at 30.67 Lakh hectare as compared to 20.12 Lakh hectare previous year same period. This season sowing area is high due to early rains and better returns.
- India's Guar split exports decreased in the month of July'2022 by 32% to 5,882 MT as compared to 8,620 MT previous month. However, the Guar split shipments up by 3.92% in July'22 compared to the same period last year. Out of the total exports, around 4,220 MT (71.74%) bought by China, 302 MT (9.98%) bought by USA. India's Guar gum exports decreased in the month of July 2022 by 23% to 22,501 MT compared to 29,236 MT during previous month. However, the gum shipments were up by 36.12% in July 2022 compared to the same period last year. Out of the total exported quantity, around 5737 MT (25.50%) was bought by the US, Russia bought 4077 MT (18.12%), China 1,884 MT (8.37%), Germany 2,270 MT (10.09%). Export demand declined amid correction in crude oil prices. We expect Guar gum export in Aug'22 around 22,000-25,000 tonnes, as WTI crude oil corrected by 9.72% in Aug'22.
- India's natural rubber production in 2021-22 (Apr-Mar) rose 8.4% on yr to 775,000 tn, according to a release by the Rubber Board of India. An increase in yield and tappable area during the year contributed to the rise in production, it said. Area under rubber during 2021-22 was 826,660 ha. The average yield, measured in terms of production per ha of the tapped area increased to 1,472 kg/ha in 2021-22 from 1,442 kg/ha in the previous year. India consumed 1.24 mln tn natural rubber in 2021-22, an increase of 12.9% from 1.10 mln tn consumed in 2020-21. The auto tyre sector registered 15.9% growth during 2021-22, against 3.2% during 2020-21. Import of natural rubber increased to 546,369 tn during 2021-22 compared with 410,478 tn a year ago due to a gap between the quantity of natural rubber produced within the country and that required by consumer industry, according to the release. Natural rubber production in India will not be sufficient to meet industry demand as consumption is expected to reach 1.5 mln tn by 2025-26.

TECHNICAL VIEW

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|-----------------------------------|---|---|
| CASTOR NCDEX OCT | As long as support at 7360 holds downside, may trade sideways with mild positive bias. |  |
| GUARSEED NCDEX OCT | Higher level selling likely unless 4940 is breached convincingly upside. |  |
| GUARGUM NCDEX OCT | 9280 is the immediate support which if held downside may call for a bounce up. However, a voluminous rise above 9700 is required for sentiments to improve. Sustained trades below 9280 may call for more weakness. |  |
| RUBBER MCX SEP | Choppy moves expected. |  |



OIL AND OILSEEDS

Market Buzz

- The government on Wednesday extended the lower customs duty on edible oils till Mar 31 to cool domestic prices, according to a notification. The decision to soften the duty was taken as prices of edible oils had hit record highs earlier due to lower global production and diversion of vegetable oils for making biodiesel.
- The world's top palm oil producer Indonesia lowered the thresholds for its levies on shipments of the commodity on Wednesday, following a similar move to adjust export taxes. The new levies come into effect on Nov. 1, marking an end to several months where the country waived the tariffs to encourage shipments amid a glut in domestic stock. The new rules charge a maximum levy of \$240 per tonne when the crude palm oil reference price (CPO) hits over \$1,430 per tonne, the regulations posted on the finance ministry's website showed. Before the levies were waived in mid-July, a maximum \$200 tariff kicked in when the CPO crossed \$1,500 per tonne. The minimum levy of \$55 remains unchanged but will only apply when the CPO reference price is up to \$680 per tonne, having previously been up to \$750 per tonne. The levies progressively increase thereafter. Indonesia collects levies, on top of a separate palm oil export taxes, to fund its palm oil programmes such as replanting and biodiesel subsidy. Earlier this month, the finance ministry also lowered the threshold for applying export tax on palm oil.
- Indonesia raised its 2022 biodiesel allocation to 11.03 million kilolitres from 10.15 million, following an expectation of rising diesel consumption in the fourth quarter this year, chief economic minister, Airlangga Hartarto, said on Monday. Indonesia has also decided to extend its export levy waiver until Oct. 31. The world's top palm oil exporter has waived palm oil export levy since mid-July.
- In the ongoing 2022-23 (Jul-Jun) kharif season, farmers have sown soybean across 12.0 mln ha as of Thursday, down 0.6% from a year ago, the latest data from the farm ministry showed. Soybean acreage in Madhya Pradesh, the country's top producer, is down 9.2% on year at 5.0 mln ha, while that in Maharashtra, the second-biggest producer, it is up 5.6% at 4.9 mln ha. In Rajasthan, the acreage is up 8.3% at 1.15 mln ha, the data showed.
- India's exports of oilmeals rose 18.6% on year to 227,247 tn in July, according to data released by The Solvent Extractors' Association of India today. During the first four months of the financial year that began on Apr 1, exports of oilmeals rose 34.6% on year to 1.2 mln tn. The rise in exports of oilmeals was mainly attributed to the surge in exports of mustard meal, which spiked to 851,212 tn in Apr-Jul from 479,572 tn in the year-ago period. However, in case of soymeal, exports remained subdued as "India is out priced in the international market," the association said in a release. Exports of soymeal plunged to 90,711 tn in Apr-Jul compared with 144,782 tn a year ago. During Apr-Jul, South Korea imported 424,719 tn oilmeals from India, compared with 277,034 tn a year ago, and Vietnam imported 226,606 tn against 164,115 tn a year ago, the association said. During the first four months of the new fiscal, 477,415 tn of oilmeals were exported from Kandla port, and 321,345 tn from Mundra port. Exports from the Mumbai port, including the Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust, were at 69,586 tn, while 137,538 tn were shipped from Kolkata port and 242,628 tn from other ports, the association also said.
- The US Department of Agriculture in its August report has projected global oilseed output for 2022-23 (May-Apr) to rise to 646.0 mln tn from 643.1 mln tn projected in the previous month. The agency said higher output of soybean, rapeseed, and sunflower seed crops are likely to push up the overall production. The agency has projected global soybean output to rise by 1.39 mln tn to 392.8 mln tn. Production of Brazil's 2022-23 soybean crop is estimated at 149 mln tn, and that of Argentina's crop at 51 mln tn, unchanged from the agency's July projections. The department estimates soybean production in the US at 123.3 mln tn, compared with 122.6 mln tn in the previous month. Brazil is the top producer of soybean worldwide, followed by the US and Argentina. The agency has scaled down its estimate for soybean's global ending stocks for 2022-23 to 101.4 mln tn, from 99.6 mln tn estimated in July, with most of the increases in Brazil, Argentina, and the US. Estimate for global soyoil production for 2022-23 has also been revised upwards to 61.6 mln tn from 61.5 mln tn predicted in the previous month. Moreover, the estimate for global soyoil exports in 2022-23 has been revised marginally higher to 12.9 mln tn from 12.8 mln tn. The department projected global soymeal output for 2022-23 at 257.3 mln tn, up from 256.8 mln tn on month. The estimate for global exports of soymeal in 2022-23 is a tad higher at 70.1 mln tn, compared with 69.9 mln tn pegged the previous month, it said. Soymeal is a derivative of soybean, manufactured by crushing the oilseed, and is mainly used in producing poultry feed. The agency also raised the production estimate for sunflower in Russia by 1.5 mln tn to 15 mln tn, which is seen pushing up the total global oilseed output.
- India's soymeal exports in July rose 3.4% on year to 30,000 tn, the Soybean Processors Association of India said. For Oct-Jul, soymeal exports plunged to 586,000 tn from 1.9 mln tn in the year-ago period. Soymeal is primarily used as poultry and livestock feed. Indian soymeal is non-genetically modified and considered rich in protein. In July, production of soymeal rose to 599,000 tn from 479,000 tn a year ago, while the output for Oct-Jul was at 5.39 mln tn, down from 6.98 mln tn in the year-ago period, SOPA said. Soybean arrivals in spot markets totalled 700,000 tn in July, up from 500,000 tn a year ago. However, during Oct-July, arrivals fell to 8.20 mln tn from 9.03 mln tn in the year-ago period. By the end of July, mills, traders, and farmers were left with around 4.05 mln tn of soybean stock, the association said.
- Malaysia's crude palm oil output rose 1.8% on month to 1.6 mln tn in July, data from the Malaysian Palm Oil Board showed. Export of palm oil in July rose 10.7% on month to 1.3 mln tn, while outbound shipments of biodiesel declined 39.2% on month to 14,401 tn, the data showed. Palm oil is used to manufacture biofuel. The total stocks of palm oil in the country rose 7.7% on month to 1.8 mln tn as of Jul 31. Malaysia is the world's second-largest producer of crude palm oil, and India is the largest consumer of edible oils in the world.
- The Punjab state government will launch a 'yellow revolution' to boost production of mustard seeds, Jitendra Jorwal, deputy commissioner of the state's Sangrur district, said at an event. The state had organised a meeting of farmers at Sangrur on Saturday to encourage them to diversify from wheat to mustard in the coming rabi season. "Punjab farmers shall diversify crops like mustard from wheat, that will provide double benefits of water conservation and financial support," Jorwal said. Farmers could avail additional financial benefits by registering on modern farms and switching to mustard crop plantation, he said. The 'yellow revolution' would start from Sangrur district and gradually cover the entire state. Through this, the country could save 1.5 trln rupees, which is spent on importing edible oils annually, Ricela Group Chairman A.R. Sharma said. So far, over 200 farmers from Sangrur district have shown interest in joining the mustard mission. A similar project has been launched in Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh with the help of the Solvent Extractors' Association of India and Solidaridad.
- The government had on Jul 15 issued guidelines to prevent misdeclaration of net quantity on edible oil by manufacturers, packers and importers and to ensure packaging standards, a notification by the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution said. The guidelines have been issued after the Solvent Extractors' Association of India had brought to the ministry's notice how some edible oil companies were packing oil in 1 ltr bottles or pouches at higher temperature and hence offering lesser quantity to consumers. The edible oil companies have also been told to avoid declaring temperature to protect the interest of the consumers as consumers could be fooled when the packaging mentions higher temperature. Manufacturers of Vanaspati, ghee, butter oil and non-edible vegetable oils will also have to mention the volume or weight of the content in the package, the notification said.
- According to the government's third advance estimate for 2021-22 (Jul-Jun), soybean production has been estimated at 13.83 mln tn. India's vegetable oil imports in May fell 15% on year to 1.1 mln tn, The Solvent Extractors' Association of India said. The fall in imports was primarily due to supply constraints in the wake of the Russia-Ukraine geopolitical tension. However, the imports are likely to improve in the near term, with Indonesia lifting the export ban on palm oil from May 23. During Nov-May, imports of vegetable oil were at 7.8 mln tn, as against 7.7 mln tn a year ago. The vegetable oil basket consists of edible and non-edible oils. Edible oil imports were at 1.0 mln tn in May, against 1.2 mln tn a year ago. However, for Nov-May, these imports were at 7.55 mln tn, as against 7.48 mln tn in the year-ago period. In May, about 409,027 tn of crude palm oil was imported, against 755,633 tn during the same month last year. As of Jun 1, about 484,000 tn of edible oil was at ports, against 570,000 tn a year ago, while 1.8 mln tn was in the pipeline, against 1.4 mln tn during the same period last year.
- The government has allowed import of 2 mln tn of crude soyoil and crude sunflower oil per year each at nil duty under the tariff rate quota, the finance ministry said in a release. Imports made against the tariff rate quota will be effective from Wednesday till Mar 31, 2024.

TECHNICAL LEVELS

| Commodity | Exchange | Open* | High* | Low* | Close* | S3 | S2 | S1 | Pivot | R1 | R2 | R3 |
|-----------------|----------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| JEERAUNJHA OCT2 | NCDEX | 25120 | 25255 | 24675 | 25180 | 24238 | 24457 | 24818 | 25037 | 25398 | 25617 | 25978 |
| TMCFGRNZM OCT2 | NCDEX | 7000 | 7170 | 6940 | 7150 | 6773 | 6857 | 7003 | 7087 | 7233 | 7317 | 7463 |
| DHANIYA OCT2 | NCDEX | 11394 | 11768 | 11314 | 11704 | 10969 | 11141 | 11423 | 11595 | 11877 | 12049 | 12331 |
| CASTORSEED OCT2 | NCDEX | 7286 | 7336 | 7190 | 7322 | 7083 | 7190 | 7229 | 7283 | 7375 | 7429 | 7521 |
| GUARSEED10 OCT2 | NCDEX | 4727 | 4949 | 4722 | 4933 | 4560 | 4641 | 4787 | 4868 | 5014 | 5095 | 5241 |
| GUARGUM5 OCT2 | NCDEX | 8952 | 9440 | 8952 | 9428 | 8619 | 8785 | 9107 | 9273 | 9595 | 9761 | 10083 |
| MENTHAOIL SEP2 | MCX | 1019.0 | 1031.4 | 1017.5 | 1026.7 | 1005 | 1011 | 1019 | 1025 | 1033 | 1039 | 1047 |
| COCUDAKL DEC2 | NCDEX | 2725 | 2849 | 2711 | 2804 | 2589 | 2650 | 2727 | 2788 | 2865 | 2926 | 3003 |
| KAPAS APR3 | NCDEX | 1730.0 | 1734.0 | 1713.5 | 1726.0 | 1695 | 1704 | 1715 | 1725 | 1736 | 1745 | 1756 |
| COTTON OCT2 | MCX | 36210 | 36310 | 35750 | 35800 | 35037 | 35393 | 35597 | 35953 | 36157 | 36513 | 36717 |
| RUBBER SEP2 | MCX | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

Pivot Point: A predictive indicator of the market which is calculated as an average of significant prices from the performance of a market in the prior trading period. An open above the pivot point is generally considered bullish and vice versa.
 S1, S2 & S3 are supports and R1, R2, and R3 are resistances from where a turnaround can be anticipated.
 *Open, High, Low and Close prices of previous trading day / ^ Cottonseed Oil Cake

TRADING SIGNALS

| Commodities | Exchange | Intraday | Medium term | | RSI | | Volatility | |
|-----------------|----------|-------------|-------------|------------|-----------|----------|------------|------------|
| | | View | 13 day EMA | 22 day EMA | Condition | Trending | 1 day | Annualised |
| JEERAUNJHA OCT2 | NCDEX | NEGATIVE | NEGATIVE | NEGATIVE | Neutral | Strong | 1.28% | 20.3% |
| TMCFGRNZM OCT2 | NCDEX | FLAT/CHOPPY | NEGATIVE | NEGATIVE | Neutral | Strong | 1.18% | 18.7% |
| DHANIYA OCT2 | NCDEX | NEGATIVE | NEGATIVE | NEGATIVE | Neutral | Strong | 1.35% | 21.4% |
| GUARSEED10 OCT2 | NCDEX | NEGATIVE | POSITIVE | POSITIVE | Neutral | Strong | 1.73% | 27.5% |
| GUARGUM5 OCT2 | NCDEX | NEGATIVE | POSITIVE | POSITIVE | Neutral | Strong | 2.28% | 36.2% |
| CASTORSEED OCT2 | NCDEX | FLAT/CHOPPY | NEGATIVE | NEGATIVE | Neutral | Strong | 0.82% | 13.0% |
| KAPAS APR3 | NCDEX | FLAT/CHOPPY | NEGATIVE | NEGATIVE | Neutral | Strong | 1.03% | 16.4% |
| COTTON OCT2 | MCX | NEGATIVE | NEGATIVE | NEGATIVE | Oversold | Strong | 4.30% | 68.3% |
| COCUDAKL DEC2 | NCDEX | FLAT/CHOPPY | NEGATIVE | NEGATIVE | Oversold | Strong | 2.52% | 40.1% |
| MENTHAOIL SEP2 | MCX | POSITIVE | POSITIVE | POSITIVE | Neutral | Strong | 0.78% | 12.4% |
| RUBBER SEP2 | MCX | FLAT/CHOPPY | NEGATIVE | NEGATIVE | Oversold | Strong | 0.70% | 11.2% |

Trading signals is prepared based on statistical analysis and is purely on technical indicators like exponential moving averages (EMAs), Relative strength Index (RSI) and stochastic, putting altogether provides an idea about intraday, short, medium and long term trend of the commodities. It also signals the risk of an investment in both agricultural and global commodities as well. Based on all listed indicators above, investors were able to fix a daily, near-term and long term trends. However, must be cautious especially for real-time intraday traders/jobbers.

Trading Strategy based on EMA

Trading strategies mentioned in the report is mainly based on 3, 5, 13, 22, 45 & 60 days exponential Moving Averages. 3 and 5 day EMA has taken for developing Intra-day trading strategy, 13 days and 22 days EMA for Short term and Medium term, while 45,60 days EMA for Long term. Here, we use EMAs for POSITIVE and NEGATIVE signals. POSITIVE signal is formed when a short-term moving average (eg: 30 day) crosses from below a longer-term average (eg: 60 day), which is considered bullish. Likewise, NEGATIVE signal is formed when a short-term moving average (eg: 30 day) crosses from above a longer-term moving average (eg: 60 day), which is considered bearish.

Intraday and Overall view The section is consist of both Intraday and Overall view. The Intraday view is calculated by netting out of POSITIVES/NEGATIVES/FLAT signals

| Annualised Volatility > | Risk % | Ratings | Risk % | Ratings | Risk % | Ratings | Risk % | Ratings | Risk % | Ratings |
|-------------------------|--------|----------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---------------|-----------|----------|----------|---------------|
| | > 35% | Very High risk | 27 to 34% | High risk | 20 to 26% | Moderate risk | 11 to 19% | Low risk | 1 to 10% | Very Low risk |



Strong bias or bullish



Weak bias or bearish



Mild bullish bias



Choppy or Sideways



Mild bearish bias



Choppy with positive note



Choppy with negative note

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Geojit Financial Services Ltd., 34/659-P, Civil Line Road, Padivattom, Kochi - 682024
Toll-Free Number: 1800-425-5501 / 1800-103-5501, Paid Number: 91 - 484 - 2901000
Research Entity SEBI Registration Number: INH200000345
Email id: customercare@geojit.com, Web: www.geojit.com

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