

## MARKET UPDATE

Commodity	Exchange	Open	High	Low	Close	%Chg	Volume
JEERAUNJHA DEC2	NCDEX	27090	27400	26930	27330	1.02	1638
JEERAUNJHA JAN3	NCDEX	27300	27760	27120	27685	1.35	4575
DHANIYA DEC2	NCDEX	8534	8570	8308	8498	-0.63	2445
DHANIYA JAN3	NCDEX	8690	8690	8510	8606	-0.53	3425
TMCFGRNZM DEC2	NCDEX	7106	7300	7104	7260	0.44	1905
TMCFGRNZM APR3	NCDEX	8012	8170	8004	8148	1.27	2640
COTTON DEC2	MCX	31650	31700	31200	31290	-1.20	435
KAPAS APR3	NCDEX	1638.5	1647	1631	1634	0.00	511
COCUDAKL DEC2	NCDEX	2859	2876	2812	2821	-0.74	4100
COCUDAKL JAN3	NCDEX	2659	2698	2659	2684	1.05	24430
GUARSEED10 DEC2	NCDEX	5840	5859	5709	5804	0.02	4890
GUARSEED10 JAN3	NCDEX	5989	5989	5822	5903	-0.52	38115
GUARGUM5 DEC2	NCDEX	12600	12600	12033	12205	-0.84	1825
GUARGUM5 JAN3	NCDEX	12630	12630	12190	12464	-0.16	15475
CASTORSEED DEC2	NCDEX	7406	7588	7400	7494	0.70	3800
CASTORSEED JAN3	NCDEX	7398	7400	7318	7396	0.00	7015

## AGRIBUZZ

- The government has set up two committees that would make use of technology to reduce the delay in estimating the crop loss or damage due to crop failure or natural calamities so that farmers get a timely settlement of insurance claims, Minister of State for Science and Technology Jitendra Singh said.
- India has received 9.0 mm rainfall in the week ended today, 95% above the normal weighted-average of 4.6 mm for the period, according to data released by the India Meteorological Department. During the week, one homogeneous region received above-normal rainfall, two received below-normal showers, and one received no showers.
- Malaysia's crude palm oil production fell 7.3% month-on-month to 1.68 mln tn in November, Malaysian Palm Oil Board data showed.
- The US Department of Agriculture has lowered its estimate for global wheat consumption and production for 2022-23 (May-Apr), according to its World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates report for December. The agency estimates global consumption at 789.53 mln tn, down from 791.17 mln tn projected in November.
- India Nov soymeal exports up 32.7% on year to 150,000 tn, says SOPA.

## 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

- Mixed trend was seen in NCDEX spices complex on Monday. Jeera futures hit fresh record high on concern over supplies and fall in acreage in the major jeera growing state of Gujarat. Concerns over crop lifted turmeric futures, however, tepid demand kept gains under check. Coriander futures, in the meantime, declined on tepid demand and rise in area this rabi season.
- According to data released by the Gujarat government on Monday, jeera acreage is 5% down at 224,140 ha as compared to 237,866 ha in the previous year.
- According to data released by the Gujarat government on Monday, coriander acreage in the state was up 90.4% on year at 207,455 ha.
- According to the Spices Board, India exported 572890.71 tons of spices during Apr-Aug 2022, down by 14 per cent, compared to 666540.53 tons exported during the same time period a year ago. Export of jeera stood at 91505.49 tons, down by 26 per cent, while that of coriander is seen at 18557.72, down by 12 per cent. In the meantime, both turmeric and small cardamom exports rose by 15 respectively and pepper exports increased seven per cent. Small cardamom export stood at 3794.69 tons, while that of turmeric and pepper was 74393.62 and 9587.86 tons respectively.
- The value of India's spices market is expected to rise to 1 trln rupees by 2025 from 800 bln rupees this year, with the share of the organised sector likely to reach 50% from 38%, according to experts at the National Spice Conference. Currently, the value of the organised segment is pegged at 300 bln rupees. Improved quality, introduction of smaller stock-keeping units and increased shelf life of spices is one of the major reasons for growth of the organised segment, Ramkumar Menon, chairman of World Spice Organisation, said at the conference. Growth prospects in the case of spices are high and branding plays an important role, as it not only makes a memorable impression on consumers, but allows customers and clients to know what to expect from a company. It is a way to distinguish oneself from competitors and clarify what makes one a better choice, according to a panel of experts at the conference. Currently, the branded spices market is growing at a compounded annual rate of 10-15%, against 7-10% in the case of the unorganised segment. India, the world's largest producer, exporter, and consumer of spices, produces 75 of its 109 varieties. Around 85% of the spices produced in India are consumed domestically. The country accounts for more than 48% of global demand.




### TECHNICAL VIEW

<b>JEERA NCDEX JAN</b>	While the trend stays positive, slippage past 27250 may call for corrective dips.		
<b>DHANIYA NCDEX JAN</b>	A voluminous rise above 8700 or a fall past 8500 may lend fresh directions for the day.		
<b>TURMERIC NCDEX APR</b>	May trade sideways with a positive bias as long as support at 7960 is held down-side.		

## Market Buzz

- The US Department of Agriculture has lowered its estimate for global cotton output for 2022-23 (Aug-Jul) to 115.7 mln bales (1 US bale = 218 kg) from 116.4 mln bales projected a month ago. The reduction in the estimate is attributed to a decline in production in Pakistan, Australia, and Mali, the department said in its World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates report for December. The agency estimates global consumption at 111.7 mln bales, down from 115 mln bales projected in November. The consumption is seen lower due to a decline in use of mills in China, India, Pakistan, Turkey, and Vietnam, the report said. Global ending stocks of cotton in 2022-23 are pegged at 86.6 mln bales, up 2.3 mln tn from the figure projected last month. For India, the agency has maintained its estimate for production in December at 27.5 mln bales, unchanged from November. The domestic consumption estimate is seen at 23 mln bales, down from 24 mln bales projected last month. Exports have been revised lower for the country to 3.4 mln bales from 3.5 mln bales in November. Cotton ending stocks in India for 2022-23 are now seen at 11.4 mln bales, higher than 10.3 mln bales projected a month ago, the report said.
- The Cotton Association of India has retained its production estimate for the 2022-23 (Oct-Sep) season at 34.4 mln bales (1 bale = 170 kg), it said in a press release. Production of cotton in north zone, which includes Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan, is estimated at 4.7 mln bales by the association. The estimate for the central zone, which includes Gujarat, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh, is 19.8 mln bales. The estimate for the south zone is 9.2 mln bales. Other small states account for rest of the output. Total supply of cotton for the 2022-23 season is estimated at 38.8 mln bales. The association estimates imports at 1.2 mln bales, 200,000 bales lower from the previous year. Exports are seen at 3.0 mln bales, lower by 1.3 mln bales from the previous year. Arrivals of cotton as on Oct 31 were estimated at 1.8 mln bales by the association. The association sees closing stock of cotton as on Sep 30, 2023 at 5.8 mln bales.
- The area under cotton across India in 2022-23 (Jul-Jun) season was over 12.7 mln ha as of Thursday, up 7.5% 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 the region, fell 5.4% 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 as against 2.2 mln ha a year ago. In Maharashtra, the area under the crop increased 7.3% on year to 4.2 mln ha, while in Telangana, it fell 2.2% to 2.01 mln ha. 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.

## TECHNICAL VIEW

<b>KAPAS NCDEX APR23</b>	May vary inside 1620-1655.	
<b>COCU- DAKL NCDEX JAN</b>	A rise above 2715 or a fall past 2630 may lend fresh direction for the day.	
<b>COTTON MCX DEC</b>	May vary inside 31860-31000 ranges and a voluminous break from either the sides of the aforementioned range may lend fresh direction.	



## OTHERS

### Market Buzz

- The area under rabi chana across the country was at 8.9 mln ha as of Thursday, up 2.5% on year, data from the farm ministry showed. The increase is primarily due to higher sowing in the key growing states of Karnataka, Rajasthan and Maharashtra. Farmers in Karnataka have sown chana across 1.1 mln ha so far this rabi season, up 11.6% from a year ago. In Maharashtra, the second-largest grower, rabi chana has been sown across 1.9 mln ha, up 35.8% from a year ago. The area under the rabi pulses in Rajasthan rose 8.2% on year to 2.1 mln ha. However, the acreage in Madhya Pradesh, the top grower, declined 17.4% to 1.9 mln ha. In Gujarat, chana acreage fell 22% to 507,900 ha.
- The farm agency of Canada, one of the biggest exporters of pulses to India, has scaled up its estimate for masur prices in 2022-23 (Aug-Jul) due to firm export demand. The agency, Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, now sees masur prices in 2022-23 at \$800 per tn compared to its previous estimate of \$750 per tn. "In October, the on-farm price of large green lentils in Saskatchewan rose by \$220 per tn and red lentil prices increased by \$65 per tn," the agency said in its November report. Price of chana for 2022-23 is seen higher at \$1,000 per tn, up from its October estimate of \$925 per tn. The agency also raised price estimate for dry peas to \$460 tn from the previous month's forecast of \$440 per tn. On the other hand, it has cut the price estimate for dry beans to \$1,210 per tn from \$1,235 per tn in October. The production estimates for chana, masur, dry peas and dry beans were left unchanged from last month. Production of chana in 2022-23 is seen unchanged at 157,000 tn, and the output of dry beans is seen steady at 305,000 tn, according to the report.
- The Union Cabinet approved 2-9% hike in the minimum support price of six rabi crops for the coming marketing season starting April. The minimum support price of wheat has been increased by 5.5% to 2,125 rupees per 100 kg, while that of chana was raised by 2.0% to 5,335 rupees per 100 kg, the government said. Wheat, the crucial rabi crop, accounts for over 70% of the rabi foodgrain output, and chana is the largest rabi pulse crop. Minimum support prices, or the rates at which the government buys crops from farmers in case prices slip in the market, gives security and direction to growers in terms of realisation from their produce. They also help boost production of a desired crop. The Cabinet also approved increasing minimum support price of mustard by 7.9% to 5,450 rupees per 100 kg, and for masur by 9.1% to 6,000 rupees per 100 kg. The support price for barley was increased by 6.1% to 1,735 rupees per 100 kg. In the fourth advance estimate, the government predicted output of wheat in the 2021-22 (Jul-Jun) crop year at 106.8 mln tn, while oilseed production is pegged at 37.69 mln tn. Pulses output was seen at 27.69 mln tn, against 27.75 mln tn estimated in the third advance estimate.
- India's Guar split exports increased in the month of October '2022 by 2% to 3,800 MT as compared to 3,720 MT previous month. However, the Guar split shipments up by 47% in October '22 compared to the same period last year. Out of the total exports, around 3,120 MT (82.11%) bought by China, 420 MT (11.05%) bought by USA and 260 MT (6.84%) bought by Russia.
- India's Guar gum exports decreased in the month of October '2022 by 0.16% to 22,466 MT compared to 22,503 MT during previous month. The gum shipments were also down by 4% in October 2022 compared to the same period last year. Out of the total exported quantity, around 7008 MT (31.19%) was bought by the US, Russia bought 4,404 MT (19.60%), Germany 2,794 MT (12.43%), China 1,610 MT (7.17%) and Canada 1,483 MT (6.60%). We expect Guar gum export in Nov '22 around 22,000-25,000 tonnes.

## TECHNICAL VIEW

<b>CASTOR NCDEX JAN</b>	May tick higher towards 7410-7460 ranges. A direct voluminous fall past 7340 may see weakness creeping in.	
<b>GUARSEED NCDEX JAN</b>	As long as 5770 is held downside pullbacks are likely. However, a voluminous rise above 6050 is required for sentiments to improve.	
<b>GUARGUM NCDEX JAN</b>	May vary inside 12630-12200 ranges.	
<b>RUBBER MCX DEC</b>	Choppy moves expected.	



## Market Buzz

- Malaysia's crude palm oil production fell 7.3% month-on-month to 1.68 mln tn in November, Malaysian Palm Oil Board data showed. The country's palm oil exports rose 0.9% on month to 1.52 mln tn in November, while outbound shipments of biodiesel fell 4.18% on month to 18,105 tn, the data showed. Palm oil is also used to make biofuel. As at November end, the country's total palm oil stocks were down 5% on month to 2.3 mln tn. Malaysia is the world's second-largest producer of crude palm oil, and India is the largest consumer of edible oils in the world.
- India's soymeal exports in November rose 32.7% on year to 150,000 tn, the Soybean Processors Association of India said today. For 2022-23 (Oct-Nov), soymeal exports increased to 200,000 tn from 135,000 tn in the previous year. The 2022-23 kharif season began in October. Soymeal is primarily used as poultry and livestock feed. Indian soymeal is non-genetically modified and considered rich in protein. In November, production of soymeal rose to 964,000 tn from 599,000 tn a year ago. The output for Oct-Nov was at 1.6 mln tn, down from 1.1 mln tn in the year-ago period, SOPA said. Soybean arrivals in spot markets totalled 2 mln tn in November, up from 1.4 mln tn a year ago. During Oct-Nov, arrivals rose to 3.7 mln tn from 2.9 mln tn in the year-ago period. By the end of November, mills, traders and farmers were left with around 11.2 mln tn of soybean stock, the association said. Soybean, a kharif oilseed, is sown during Jun-Jul and harvested in Sep-Oct.
- The US Department of Agriculture has scaled down its estimate for global production of oilseeds in 2022-23 (May-Apr) to 644.4 mln tn from 645.6 mln tn last month. "Lower sunflower, rapeseed, palm kernel, and cottonseed production forecasts are partly offset by higher soybean output," the agency said in its December report. The agency has projected global soybean output in 2022-23 at 391.17 mln tn, 0.64 mln tn higher than the estimate in November. The higher estimate is mainly due to an increase in production from India and Ukraine, according to the report. Soybean production in Brazil and Argentina is estimated at 152 mln tn and 49.5 mln tn respectively, steady from last month's projections. The estimate for soybean production in the US remains at 118.27 mln tn, unchanged from last month. Brazil is the world's top producer of soybean, followed by the US and Argentina. The agency has also scaled up its estimate for global ending stocks of soybean to 102.7 mln tn from 102.2 mln tn in November. The estimate for global soyoil production in 2022-23 has been kept largely unchanged at 61.9 mln tn. It has revised its estimate for global soyoil exports in 2022-23 marginally lower to 12.62 mln tn from 12.66 mln tn in the previous month. Additionally, the department has projected global soymeal output in 2022-23 at 258.5 mln tn, up from 258.47 mln tn in November. The agency estimates global exports of soymeal at 70.09 mln tn compared with 69.95 mln tn pegged last month. Soymeal is a derivative of soybean. It is manufactured by crushing the oilseed and is mainly used in production of poultry feed.
- In the ongoing 2022-23 (Oct-Mar) rabi season, farmers in the country have sown mustard across 8.8 mln ha as of Thursday, up 9% from last year, according to farm ministry data. Mustard is one of the main crops grown in India during the rabi season. The normal area under cultivation of the crop is 6.34 mln ha. Acreage in Rajasthan, the largest producer of the oilseed, has risen 13% on year to 3.77 mln ha. In Madhya Pradesh, the second-largest producer of mustard, the acreage has increased 26.2% on year to 1.35 mln ha. However, mustard acreage in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh is down by 16% and 9% to 93,000 ha and 850,000 ha, respectively. On Oct 18, the government increased the minimum support price for mustard by 400 rupees to 5,450 rupees per 100 kg. "Attractive prices have resulted in higher sowing of mustard this year," said Anil Chattar, joint-secretary of the Mustard Oil Producers Association.
- Justice B.V. Nagarathna of the Supreme Court asked the government if there was a compelling reason for the release of genetically-modified mustard as of now or the move could wait for a better understanding of the pros and cons. The question that has to be answered is whether an environmental release will have irreversible consequences, the judge asked. The apex court was hearing a fresh application pertaining to the release of GM mustard after it was cleared recently.
- The Solvent Extractors' Association of India today requested the Ministry of Consumer Affairs to increase the import duty difference between crude palm oil and RBD palmolein from 7.5% to at least 15% for better capacity utilisation and to support the domestic refining industry. "The current import duty difference between crude and refined oil of 7.5% encourages import of refined palmolein into our country as opposed to crude palm oil," the Association said in its memorandum. Palmolein imports during the just concluded oil year (Sep-Oct) has increased by 168%. India imports palm oil majorly from Indonesia and Malaysia. The Association feels that importing crude palm oil helps in value addition within the country and in generating employment. "The import duty difference of 7.5% levied by India between crude palm oil and palmolein is insufficient to block the imports of palmolein. Imports of crude palm oil can be encouraged by increasing RBD palmolein duty from current 12.5% to 20% without any change in crude palm oil duty," it said.
- India's vegetable oil imports surged 32% year-on-year to 1.4 mln tn in October, the Solvent Extractors' Association of India said. For 2021-22 (Nov-Oct), imports of vegetable oil were at 14.4 mln tn, against 13.5 mln tn in the year-ago period. The vegetable oil basket consists of edible and non-edible oils. Edible oil imports for Nov-Oct stood at 14.0 mln tn, against 13.1 mln tn in the year-ago period, the data showed. The edible oil import basket comprises crude and refined palm oils, crude soyoil, sunflower oil, and mustard oil. India imports palm oil from Indonesia and Malaysia, and soyoil from Argentina. Sunflower oil is imported from Ukraine and Russia, and canola oil from Canada. India is the world's largest importer of edible oils. As of Nov 1, about 647,000 tn of edible oil was at ports, against 565,000 tn a year ago, while 1.85 mln tn was in the pipeline, against 1.15 mln tn during the same period last year, the SEA said.
- The Solvent Extractors' Association of India aims to grow genetically modified mustard across 200 farms in the ongoing rabi season and has sought seeds from the farm ministry for the purpose. In a letter to the ministry, the industry body has sought 100 kg of genetically modified mustard seeds to cultivate the crop across 200 model farms during the ongoing rabi season. Under its Mustard Model Farms Program, the solvent extractors' body targets to have 1,000 mustard farms in the major growing states of Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, and Uttar Pradesh. In a bid to boost production of edible oils, the environment ministry's Genetic Engineering Appraisal Committee had on Oct 25 recommended environmental release of genetically modified mustard. The decision paved the way for commercial cultivation of India's first transgenic food crop. In its letter, the solvent extractors' body expressed hope that GM mustard cultivation "will lead to a yellow revolution to achieve 'atmanirbharta' (self-reliance) in edible oils" for India, a top importer of edible oils.
- The government has exempted wholesalers and big retail companies from stockholding limits on oil and oilseeds with immediate effect, the government said in a release on Tuesday. "As there is considerable decline in the prices of edible oil in the international market as well as the domestic market, the stock limit order was reviewed by the department," the release said. Due to the imposition of stock limits on oil and oilseeds, wholesalers and big chain retail outlets were facing hurdles in sales amid limited quantities, the release said. In October last year, the government had imposed stock limit on edible oil and oilseeds to address the volatility in domestic and global prices and keep a check on hoarding, especially of soybean seeds. It later extended the order till Dec 31. Doing away with the stock limits on wholesalers and big retail companies would allow them to keep various varieties and brands of edible oils. It would also boost the procurement of oilseeds, while ensuring remunerative returns to domestic farmers, the release said.
- India's exports of oilmeals rose 31% on year to 240,669 tn in September, according to data released by the Solvent Extractors' Association of India today. During the first six months of the financial year that began on Apr 1, exports of oilmeals rose 39% on year to 1.8 mln tn. The rise in exports of oilmeals was mainly attributed to the surge in exports of mustard meal that spiked to 1.2 mln tn in Apr-Sep from 605,355 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 121,976 tn in Apr-Sep compared with 161,588 tn a year ago.



## TECHNICAL LEVELS

Commodity	Exchange	Open*	High*	Low*	Close*	S3	S2	S1	Pivot	R1	R2	R3
JEERAUNJHA JAN3	NCDEX	27300	27760	27120	27685	26643	26882	27283	27522	27923	28162	28563
TMCFGRNZM APR3	NCDEX	8012	8170	8004	8148	7879	7941	8045	8107	8211	8273	8377
DHANIYA JAN3	NCDEX	8690	8690	8510	8606	8334	8422	8514	8602	8694	8782	8874
CASTORSEED JAN3	NCDEX	7398	7400	7318	7396	7261	7318	7343	7371	7425	7453	7507
GUARSEED10 JAN3	NCDEX	5989	5989	5822	5903	5653	5738	5820	5905	5987	6072	6154
GUARGUM5 JAN3	NCDEX	12630	12630	12190	12464	11786	11988	12226	12428	12666	12868	13106
MENTHAOIL DEC2	MCX	995.9	1010.0	995.9	1005.7	984	990	998	1004	1012	1018	1026
COCUDAKL JAN3	NCDEX	2659	2698	2659	2684	2624	2641	2663	2680	2702	2719	2741
KAPAS APR3	NCDEX	1638.5	1647.0	1631.0	1634.0	1612	1621	1628	1637	1644	1653	1660
COTTON DEC2	MCX	31650	31700	31200	31290	30593	30897	31093	31397	31593	31897	32093

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 JAN3	NCDEX	POSITIVE	POSITIVE	POSITIVE	Overbought	Weak	1.31%	20.8%
TMCFGRNZM APR3	NCDEX	POSITIVE	POSITIVE	POSITIVE	Neutral	Strong	1.07%	16.9%
DHANIYA JAN3	NCDEX	NEGATIVE	NEGATIVE	NEGATIVE	Oversold	Strong	2.12%	33.6%
GUARSEED10 JAN3	NCDEX	NEGATIVE	NEGATIVE	NEGATIVE	Neutral	Strong	3.02%	47.9%
GUARGUM5 JAN3	NCDEX	NEGATIVE	NEGATIVE	NEGATIVE	Neutral	Strong	3.11%	49.4%
CASTORSEED JAN3	NCDEX	NEGATIVE	NEGATIVE	NEGATIVE	Neutral	Strong	0.68%	10.8%
KAPAS APR3	NCDEX	FLAT/CHOPPY	NEGATIVE	NEGATIVE	Neutral	Strong	1.08%	17.2%
COTTON DEC2	MCX	NEGATIVE	NEGATIVE	NEGATIVE	Oversold	Strong	1.65%	26.3%
COCUDAKL JAN3	NCDEX	POSITIVE	POSITIVE	POSITIVE	Neutral	Strong	1.40%	22.3%
MENTHAOIL DEC2	MCX	POSITIVE	POSITIVE	POSITIVE	Overbought	Strong	0.82%	13.0%

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 Intraday 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%	> 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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