

LIPSA

Market Report, July 2021



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- 2. External Factor
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- 4. Palm oil (CPO)

- 5. Soybeen oil (SBO)
- 6. Sunflower oil (SFO)
- 7. Lauric oils (PKO + CNO)



1.1 Evolution of reference markets

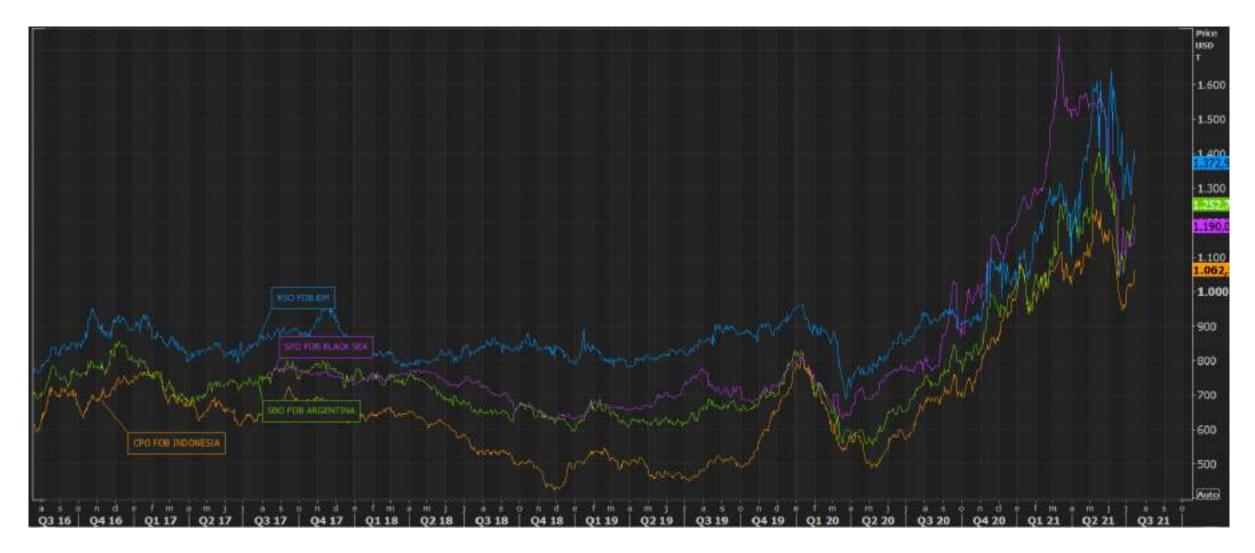
		18/06/2021	14/07/2021	Unidad	Dif	Dif %
Crude Palm Oil (Sept)	FOB MALASYA	3424	3851	MYR/ MT	427	12,5%
Crude Palm Oil (Sept)	CIF RDM	975	1070	USD/ MT	95	9,7%
CCNO Phil/Indo (Sept/Oct)	CIF RDM	1525	1500	USD/ MT	-25	-1,6%
CPKO (Sept/Oct)	CIF RDM	1215	1190	USD/ MT	-25	-2,1%
Crude Sunflower Oil (Oct/Nov/Dic)	FOB 6 PORTS	1090	1230	USD/ MT	140	12,8%
Crude Rape Oil (Ago/Sept/Oct)	FOB DUTCH MILL	1025	1160	€/MT	135	13,2%
Crude Soya Oil (Sept)	FOB ARGENTINA	1103	1295	USD/ MT	192	17,4%
EUR/USD	SPOT	1,186	1,1835		-0,0025	-0,2%
USD/MYR	SPOT	4,146	4,1990		0,0530	1,3%
Brent Crude	SPOT	73,51	73,92	US \$/ BRL	0,4	0,6%
Gas Oils	SPOT	593,5	598,25	US \$/ MT	4,8	0,8%

With the sole exception of lauric oils, the prices of vegetable oils have risen during the second half of June and the first half of July. Demand from many countries has slowed down, deferring purchases, consuming stocks and expecting a very good oilseed harvest that will pressure prices in the short term; However, climatic problems in Canada, uncertainty around soybean production in the US and the slow recovery of palm production in Asia have put pressure on prices.

FUENTES: REUTERS / OIL WORLD



1.2 Evolution of reference markets



FUENTES : REUTERS



2.1 EXTERNAL FACTORS



Despite suffering in recent days a more complicated situation in Europe and with the reincorporation of some restrictions against COVID, **crude oil has remained above US \$ 70, providing support to vegetable oils.**



The dollar has strengthened due to the increase in inflation in the US and a possible increase in the interest rate, for now denied by the FED.



3.1 RAPESEED OIL (RSO)

41.417

10.1.1.2 12-15 Sever Hel

Saurces: NDAA CPC, 3-Month Standard Precipitation Index

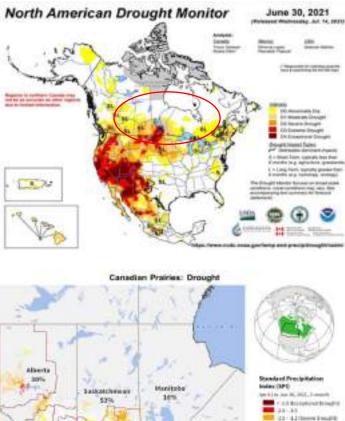
(SPE: Statistics Canada, Evitenated Production by Small Area

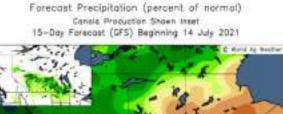
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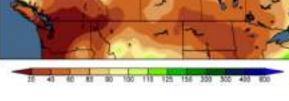
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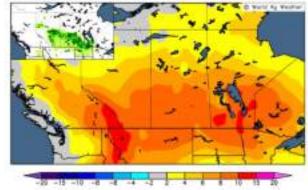
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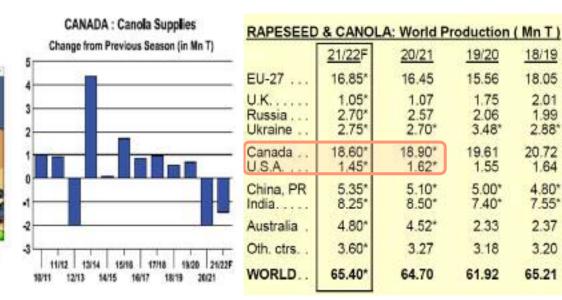






Forecast Temperature (departure from normal, %) Canala Production Shown Inset 15-Dev Ferecast (OFS) Beginning 14 July 2021





Critical situation in Canada and the US regarding the production of rapeseed. Temperatures well above normal and the absence of rain in the last 30 days have prevented normal growth of the crops, causing damage that seems irreversible.

In its latest estimate, Oil World has lowered the Canadian production estimate to 18.6 MTs vs. 20.2 MTs projected a month ago. Oil World warns of the possibility of falling below 18 MTs if the weather does not improve. This situation is only partially offset by better expectations in the EU, Ukraine and Australia, so world rapeseed production is now expected at 65.4 MTs vs. 66.4 MTs projected last month.

FUENTES: USDA / AAC / NOAA / B. BODART / WAGW / OIL WORLD



19/20

15.56

1.75

2.06

3.48"

19.61

1.55

5.00*

7.40*

2.33

3.18

61.92

1.07

2.57

2.70*

1.62*

5.10*

8.50*

4.52*

3.27

18/19

18.05

2.01

1.99

2.88*

20.72

1.64

4.80*

7.55*

2.37

3.20

65.21

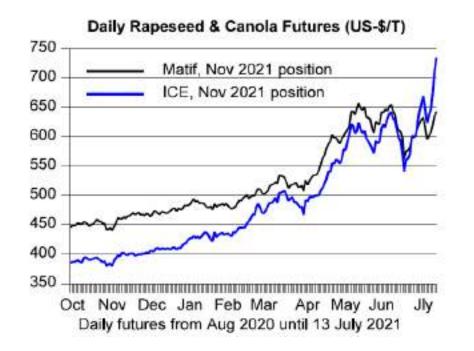
JUL - 2021

Foreign Agricultural Service

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MARKET REPORT

3.2 RAPESEED OIL (RSO)



Rapeseed prices are at all-time highs and charshing margings fell sharply. In addition to a situation that was already tense due to the low initial stocks for the 21/22 season, there are climatic problems in Canada. On the other hand, the differential between Canadian and European prices does not seem sustainable.

In Europe, the first known yields would be above previous expectations, except for France, although the low planted area limits the increase in production to only 0.4 MTs.



As we have mentioned in previous reports, we expect an adjusted supply & demand of RSO in Europe and worldwide. Although countries such as China, Mexico, UAE, Pakistan and others may seek substitute products, it is expected to see this oil with a higher premium than usual over the rest of the oils in the 21/22 campaign.



4.1 PALM OIL (CPO)



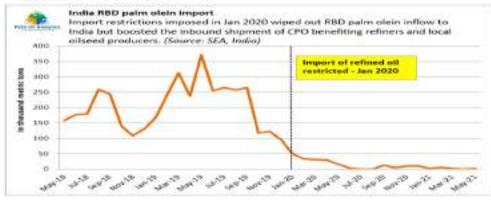
India import tariffs

	New and old import duty and trade flow							
	Import duty	AD cent	Import duty + AID cess	Social welfare	Effective duty	Difference	Trade fine	
New rates/status			10.000	63463				
090	32.0%	17.50%	27.50%	10.00%	30.258	-5500	Fiee .	
RBD Pulm Olein	17.5%	L00%	37.50%	10.00%	41.258	1.25	Free	
Previous/status								
CP()	15.0%	17.50%	32.50%	10.00%	35.75%		Free	
RBD Palm Olein	45.0%	0.00%	45.00%	10.00%	49.50%		Restricted	

NO – Agriculture and infrastructure Development

The new tariff rate is effective from 30 Jun to 30 Sept 2021

Free trade flow on 850 pains sien is effective from 1. My to 31. Dec 2021



As a measure to face rising prices, India reduced tariffs on palm oil (not on other oils) and once again allowed the importation of refined products. This gives palm more competitiveness over the rest of the products in India.

INDIA : Imp	orts of	5 Majo	r Veg. C	ils (1	000 T)	
	Jun	ie	April	une	Octil	une
	2021p	2020	2021p	2020	20/21p	19/20
Soya oil	206	335	717	Ш	2345	2389
Sunflower oil	176	232	518	634	1609	2056
Rapeseed oil	÷		1	1	4	38
Palmoil	606	515	2096	1456	6129	5322
Palmkern oil.	1	5	39	20	126	100
Total	995	1087	3371	2888	10213	9905

4.16: INDIA: BALANCE SHEET - 4 MAIN VEGETABLE OILS (KT)

	Î ă	Palm oil			Soy oil		Ra	pesaad o	6		San oil		1	iotal 4 oile	6
	1921	20/21	21/22	1921	20/21	21/22	19/20	2021	21/22	1921	2021	21/22	1923	2021	21/2
Cany-le stadis	1117	69	603	133	1劉	m	1服	12	121	147	ų	3	1節	1013	1085
Anduction	29	320	330	纲	樹	1703	2790	342	2964	4	55	ä	癙	5048	5055
inports	7437	6637	6637	3511	336	3796	54	4	30	23	1880	2007	13512	1465	14/70
Eperts	1	0		1	1	3	3	4	3	4	4	4	10	15	10
Censurption	8155	8863	9098	5006	5307	5466	2879	373	2879	362	1966	2056	1867	19364	19589
Carry-out stocks	68	653	522	119	m	303	120	121	132	94	39	8	1013	1886	1002
stock-to-use	85	75	5	3	53	6	45	45	8	-F5	75	25	îh.	55	5

Domestic demand in India is suffering due to high prices and the effect of restrictions imposed to curb COVID. However, imports have been maintained, which has allowed a significant recovery of stocks. Due to price levels, palm purchases have grown by more than 15% in the Oct / June period, at the expense of soy and sunflower.



4.2 PALM OIL (CPO)

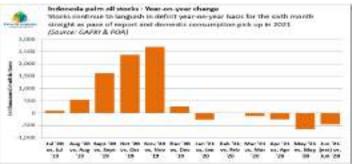
GAPKI Ma	y 2021 In	donesia	palm	oil S&D
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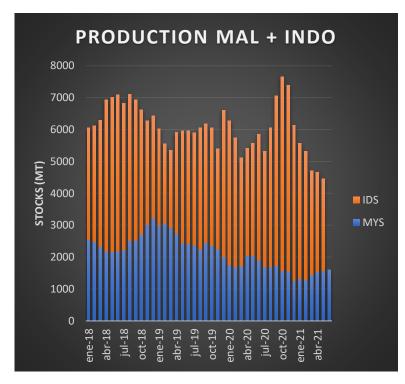
	May-21	Apr-21	Change		% Change
Production - CPO+CPKO	4.354	4.097	0.257		6.27
Import	0.000	0.006	-0.006	V	-95.00
Export	2.952	2.636	0.316		11.99
Domestic consumption	1.645	1.611	0.034		2.11
Stocks	2.884	3.123	-0.239	V	-7.65

in millions of too

AretéPre	,	Indonesia: Export Tax and Levy on Crude Palm Oil (USDA)						
	Tax	Levy	Total (Tax+Levy)					
Nov-20	3	55	58					
Dec-20	33	180	213					
Jan-21	74	225	299					
Feb-21	93	255	348					
Mar-21	93	255	348					
Apr-21	116	255	371					
May-21	144	255	399					
Jun-21	183	255	438					
Jul-21	116	175	291					







CPO production in Indonesia has grown 6.3% in May and it is believed that in June it will also have exceeded 4 In Malaysia, production continued to grow in June **MTns**, once it has entered the strong production cycle. Annual production is expected to reach 49 MTs, + 2MTs vs but below expectations, mainly due to the lack of foreign labor that results in lower yields. Final stocks However, final stocks have fallen for the seventh consecutive month, due to strong growth in exports and continue to be very tight, equivalent to only 5 weeks of consumption.

Indonesia has sharply lowered export rates since July, which gives it greater competitiveness, although it seems that much of the effect was already prized by the market, which had been waiting for the news for a long time.

FUENTES: GAPKI / ARETE PRO / MPOB / POA / OILWORLD

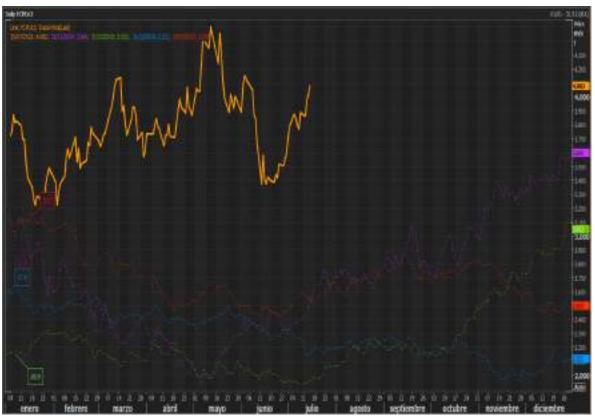


domestic consumption.

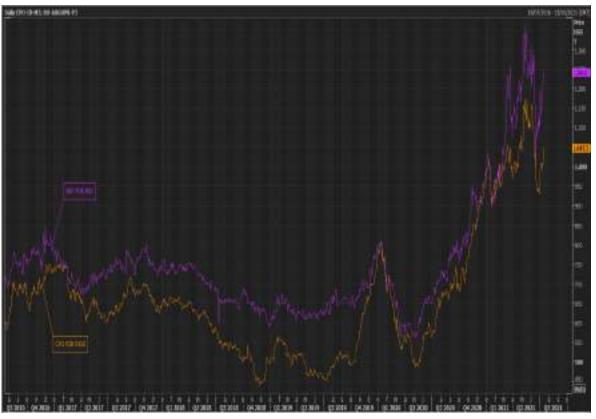
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4.3 PALM OIL(CPO)





CPO prices have rebounded strongly in Malaysia due to the slow recovery in production and the tight physical market situation, also helped by the devaluation of the MYR.



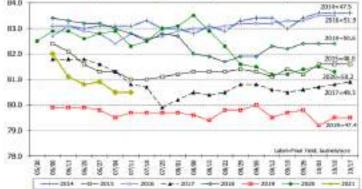
The main support for CPO prices is that it continues to be very competitive against SBO and other oils.



MARKET REPORT

5.1 SOYBEEN OIL (SBO)

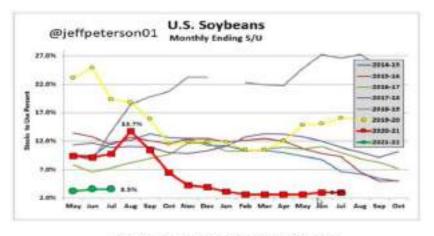


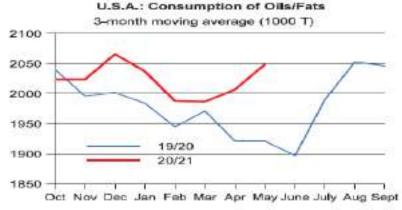




World Soybean Production

	2020/2021	2021/2022	Change from	Change from
Country or Region	estimate	forecast	June 10	2020/2021
		Wi	ion Tons	
World	363.6	385.2	-4.3	21.7
United States	112.5	119.9	-	7.3
Foreign	251.0	265.3	-4.3	14.3
Argentina	46.5	52.0	-	5.5
Brazil	137.0	144.0		7.0
Paraguay	9.9	10.5	-	0.6
Canada	6.4	6.1	-4.3	-0.3
India	10.5	11.2		0.8
China	19.6	19.0	4	-0.6





Soybean crops status in the US is not the best. According to USDA, 59% is in Good / Excellent condition compared to 68% last year, while 33% of production is experiencing dry conditions. **Domestic demand continues to be very strong, due to growth in biodiesel & HVO** production.

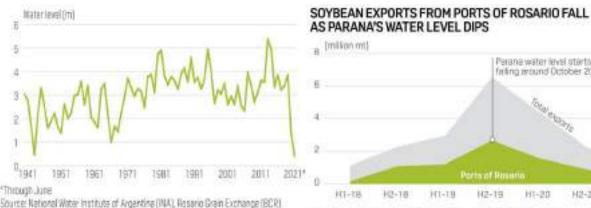
In its latest report, the agency left production estimates for 21/22 unchanged in the US, Brazil and Argentina. Supply & demand in the US continues to be very tight, with a Stock / Consumption ratio expected at 3.5%.

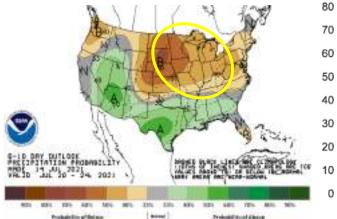


5.2 SOYBEEN OIL (SBO)



Perana water level størts wing around October 2019



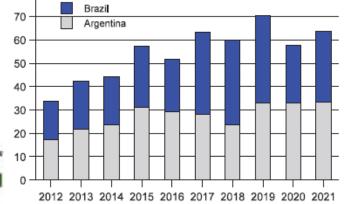


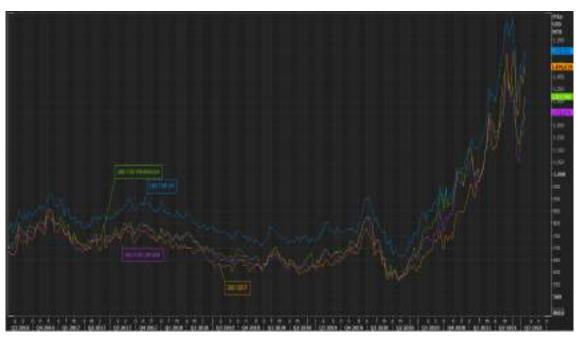
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Acris of Results

Source: Argentina's Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fishing

Soybean Stocks: Argentina & Brazil as of Sept 1 (Mn T)





Oil World and USDA have lowered import estimates from China due to a possible drop in crushing. This would result in higher stocks expected in Brazil and Argentina, this being perhaps the main bearish factor of the complex.

However, the extremely low flow of water in upriver, the main inland waterway in Argentina through which a large part of the country's exports leave, is a concern, which is affecting operations.

Prices will move during the next month in relation to what happens with the weather in the US mainly, where there will be a critical period for vields.

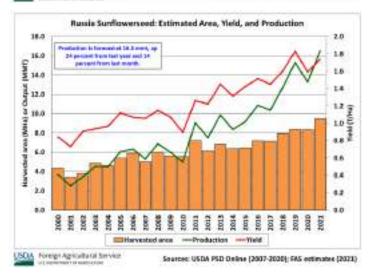
FUENTES: BCR /OIL WORLD/ NOAA / REUTERS / RJO OBRIEN



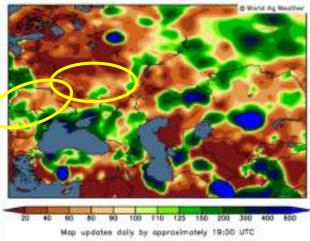
6.1 SUNFLOWER OIL (SFO)



Russia Sunflowers: Planting Progress 10.0 4.0 8.5 7.8 5.0 According to MinAg, as of 3.8 June 71, sunflewers were rwn on an area of \$2 million 2.8 Nectares, or 107 percent of the forecasted area. 1.1 0.0 -2014 -2015 -2018 -2017 -2018 -2019 2020 SDA Foreign Agricultural Service Source: Ministry of Agriculture (MinAg) GAT IT ADD UT AN

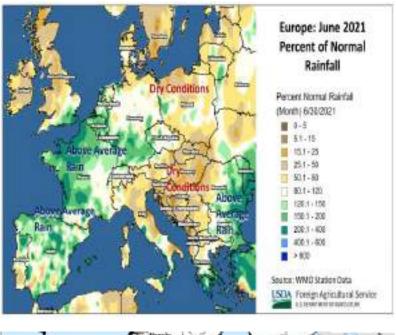


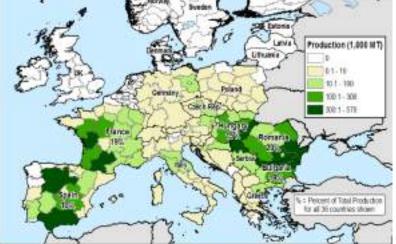
14-day Precipitation Analysis Percent of normal through 13 Jul 2021



Hot and dry weather during the first half of July in parts of Ukraine and Russia, and not so favorable forecasts for the second half have caught the attention of the market, which continues to expect record world sunflower seed production as a result of strong area increase and yield recovery.

In contrast, above normal rainfall is expected for Eastern Europe, favoring sunflower crops.





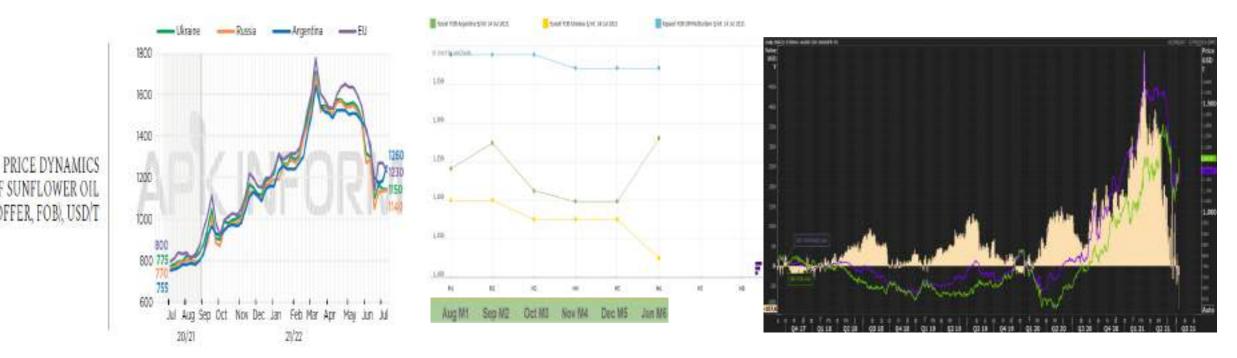
SOURCES: USDA / WAGW



MARKET REPORT

6.2 SUNFLOWER OIL (SFO)





Sunflower oil prices appear to have found a short-term equilibrium, after declining sharply during May and June and as we go through the critical period of production in the Black Sea region.

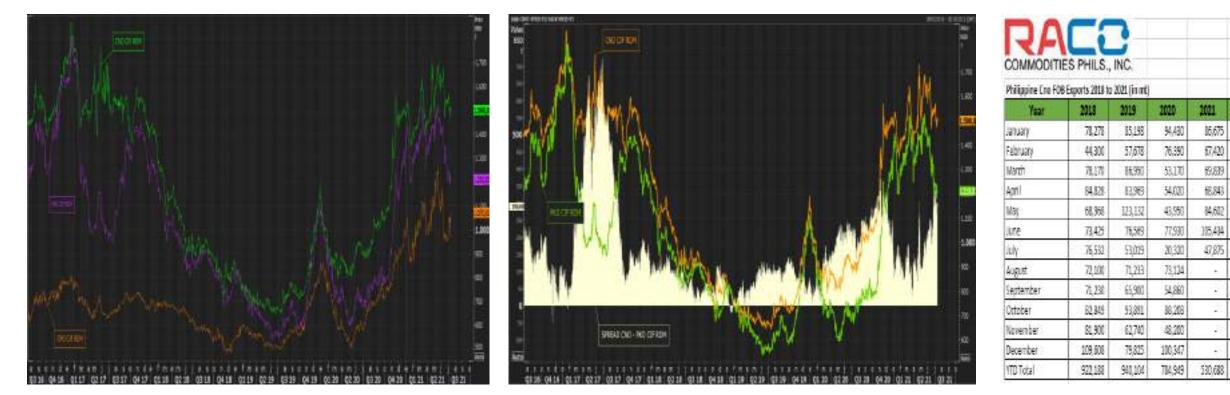
The firmness in the prices of the rest of the oils, the concern about the weather in some important productive areas, mainly the Volga in Russia and the good competitiveness of these price levels for the 21/22 season, which are at a discount vs the SBO have generated a slight recovery in prices during the last month.

From here until the end of August, the most important thing will be the weather in the Black Sea and the evolution of the rest of the oilseeds, mainly rape, whose production problems could add demand to the sunflower complex. High oleic premiums have been somewhat weaker, due to higher end-stocks of the old season than expected.



7.1 LAURIC OILS (PKO + CNO)





The price of lauric oils has not accompanied the increases of the rest of the oils in the most delayed positions, due to the expectation of a less adjusted situation towards the end of the year.

However, the strong exports from the Philippines have stressed the CNO market in the most immediate positions and have brought the spread between CNO - PKO back to values close to 300 US \$.



31.6%

8.26

121.35%

177.44%

192.51%

75.619

0.00%

0.01%

0.00%

0.00%

0.00%

126.2%

