

Samunnati - Introduction Samunnati Samunnati's AMLA Strategy What We Do? Samunnati's first-of-its-kind holistic value chain finance approach focuses on the power of aggregation, making market linkages, and As an agri value chain finance CHANGE. investing in relevant technology and skills for FPOs (Farmer institution, we have transformed the Producer Organisations) and Agri Enterprises. agriculture industry with financial, **EMPOWER.** non-financial and customised solutions over the last 6 years. TRANSFORM. We make markets work for **ENABLE.** small holder farmers by helping value chains operate at a higher **INVEST.** equilibrium.

Samunnati So Far



INR 8,100+ Crs

*Cumulative Disbursement since Inception

INR 1800+ Crs

GMV till Date

INR ~1200 Crs

*GLP (Own & managed) as of date

22 States

Presence

INR 505 Crs

Net-worth as of Date

500+ Farmer Collectives

4mn farmer base

1000+

Agri Enterprises on demand side

600±

Team with years of banking experience

3

Factors that are outside fundamentals of Oilseed Complex

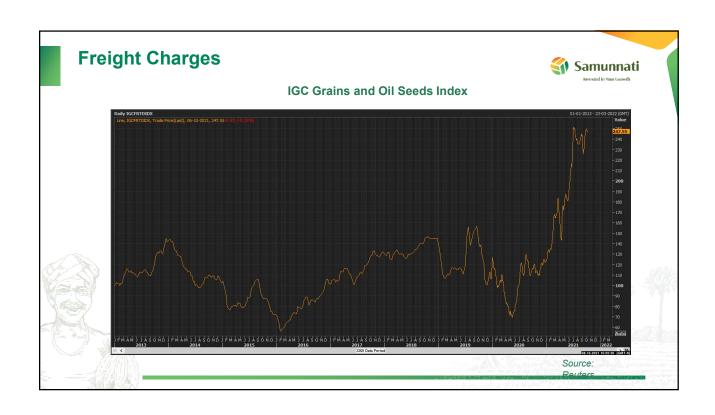


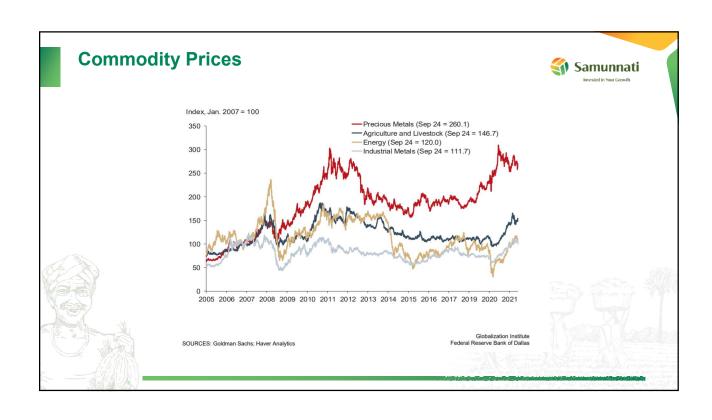
- Total stimulus from the Big Four (US, EU, England, Japan) plus China will come in at \$8 trillion for 2020, far exceeding the \$1.4 trillion annual average of the post-2008 years.- PIMCO
- 25% of total \$ supply was printed in last 18 months
 - 1.09 trn dollar fund flow into equity- 12 yr of cumulative flow in one year alone
- Climate change
- Supply shock but demand has not seen any shock
- The United States, Brazil, and Argentina are responsible for 83% of world's soybean production.
 Together, they respond to more than 80% of soybean grains and soybean meal exported and for more than 60% of soybean oil exportation

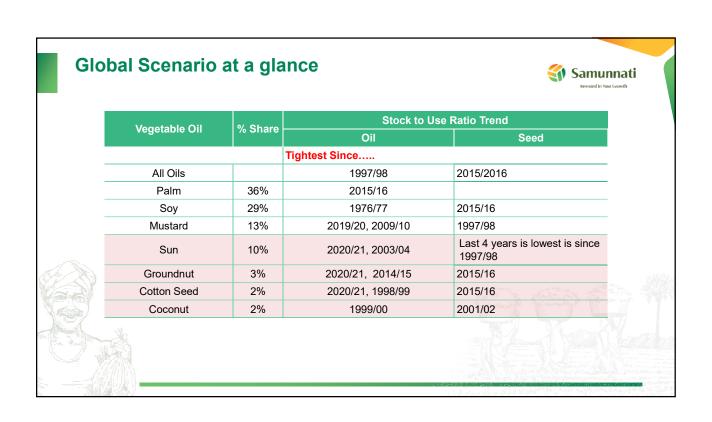
Various crisis looming round the corner

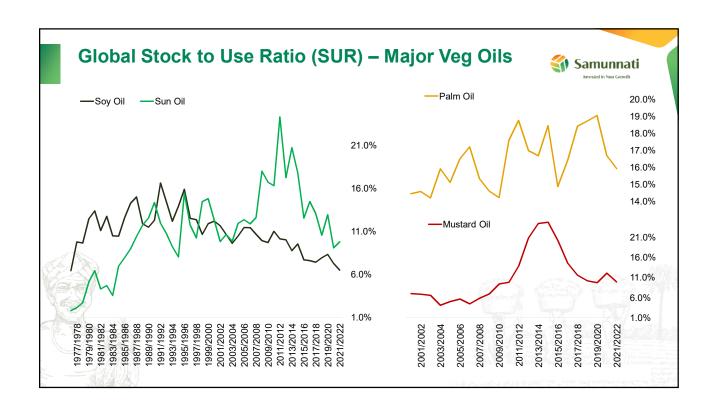


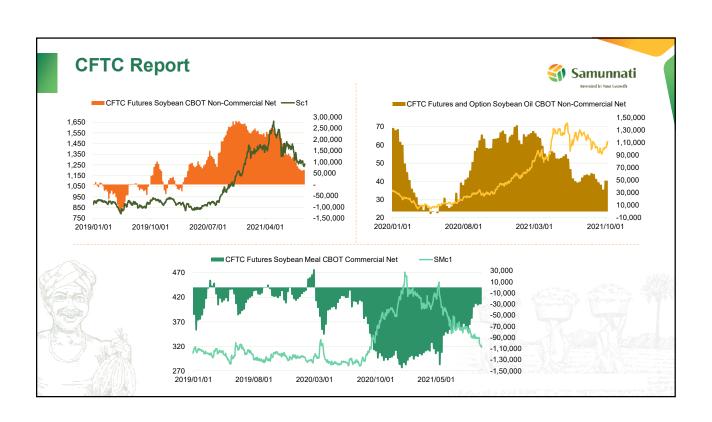
- · Currency Crisis Too much money chasing too few goods inflation Bullish for Soy Complex
- Freight Crisis Commodities Links broken between producing countries and consuming Countries - bullish for Indian Soybean Complex
- Value Chain Crisis Trade war between China and rest of the world is stretching the value chain.
 China being the cheapest producer in last couple of decades is at the heart of value chain Bullish for Indian Soybean Complex
- Energy Crisis Triggered by trade war between China and Australia, Global consumption fueled by consumerism, rising crude and gas prices – Volatile and dependent of Bio-Fuel Mandates Across the world
- Weather Crisis Bullish for Soy Complex
- India is at an advantage as we are producers as well as consumers. We intend to be the cheap supplier gap left by China. But it cannot come without the shake up. That will be sooner than later.
- For OND though we are facing meal glut due to first time ever Non-GM Meal imports









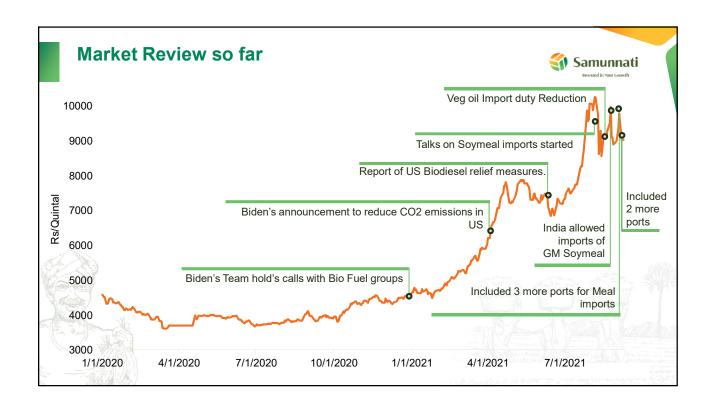


Biofuel Mandates

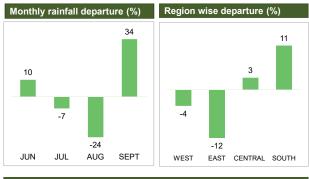


- At present, about 60% of ethanol is produced from maize and about 75% of biodiesel is based on vegetable oils (20% rapeseed oil, 25% soybean oil, and 30% palm oil) or used cooking oils (20%).
- Global ethanol production is projected to increase to 132 bln L by 2030, while global biodiesel production is projected to increase to 50 bln L.
- Biofuel production expanded 6% year-on-year in 2019, and 3% annual production growth is expected over the next five years. This falls short of the sustained 10% output growth per year needed until 2030 to align with the SDS. The consumption needs to almost triple by 2030 (to 298 Mtoe*) to be on track with the Sustainable Development Scenario (SDS).
- The Paris Agreement has set a target to limit global warming to well below 2°C and pursuing efforts to limit it to 1.5°C.









IMD: Post Monsoon forecast

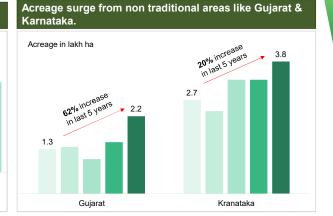
- IMD is predicting normal post monsoon rains.
- Northeast Monsoon (October to December (OND)) season rainfall most likely to be normal (87-113 % of Long Period Average (LPA))
- The latest global model forecasts indicate that there is an increased possibility of re-emergence of the La Niña conditions during northeast monsoon season.

Notes: % share in production from crop year 2020 Source: GOI and SAM research

In 2021, Soybean acreage reached at historical high of 112 lakh ha Acreage in lakh ha 103 108 119 110 114 109 99 106 111 120 121

• In last 10 years soybean acreage increased by 18% with average rate of 1.8% increase in every year.

- Higher soybean prices in couple of years, short duration of crop and lower cost of production resulted in acreage surge in last 10 years.
- Soybean harvest can complete in 90 days, so farmers can easily go for rabi crops



- Soybean acreage increasing from non-traditional states like Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh.
- Following higher prices and lucrative returns farmers from Gujarat shifting towards Soybean from traditional crops like paddy.

Indian Supply and Demand Scenario



		Soybean		
In lac tons	% Change	2021-22	2020-21	2019-20
Opening Stock	-92%	1.64	19.77	10.61
Availability	6%	99.00	93.02	94.17
Imports	0%	3.11	3.11	5.20
Supply	-11%	99.56	102.41	96.78
Export	46%	1.00	0.68	0.80
Crush	-13%	79.00	90.78	76.20
Demand	-16%	84.20	100.77	77.00
Ending Stock	299%	6.56	1.64	19.77
SUR Bean		8%	1.8%	26.0%

Indian OND Scenario



Scenario 1	Q1 20-21	Q1 21-22
Soybean Crush	31	29
Meal Import	0.01	4
Meal Carry Out	7.5	11.9
Meal SUR	35%	69%

Scenario 2	Q1 20-21	Q1 21-22
Soybean Crush	31	25
Meal Import	0.01	6
Meal Carry Out	7.5	11.05
Meal SUR	35%	74%

Scenario 3	Q1 20-21	Q1 21-22
Soybean Crush	31	32
Meal Exports	6.8	4
Meal Import	0.01	4
Meal Carry Out	7.5	12.6
Meal SUR	35%	84%

Situation

Normal crush, normal import, higher carry forward.

Situation

Higher imports, lower crush parity, lower crush, higher meal carry forward, pressure on prices (Both meal & bean).

Situation

Aggressive crush, Pressure on meal prices, export parity emerges.

Price Outlook



Commodity (Indore)	СМР	For	ecast	Outlook	
	CIVIP	Target 1	Target 2	Garlook	
Soy Bean (Rs/Q) Plant delivered	5,673	5,000	4,500	The underlying trends for soybeans are expected to be bearish in the near-term considering factors like higher arrivals from mid October, imposition of stock limits and higher meal supply into the system.	
Soy Oil (Rs/10 kg)	1,359	1,330	1,300	The duty cut on oils and Kharif season arrivals in India is expected to put pressure on the prices in the near term. The tighter supply of soy oil as well other oils like sun oil and palm oil from the producing countries are expected to support the prices. Globally soy oil correction could be ending.	
Soy Meal (Rs/MT)	50,000	45,000	43,000	Relaxation on GM meal imports along with higher crush from the new arrivals from the ongoing Kharif harvest is expected to take soymeal prices lower. Domestic price fall along with higher global prices along with higher freight, port congestion etc could set in the export parity for Indian meal.	

