MONTHLY BULLETIN (RESEARCH) Date 6th Aug 2019

GOLD

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Market Outlook and Fundamental Analysis:

Bullion continue its northward journey in July after it rally towards multi month to multiyear high & mark its best month in three years in June, Gold is up 1.5% in July, a 3rd straight monthly gain and Silver rose around 7% (2nd straight month of gain, hit 1-year high and best weekly gain of last 3-years in July), on the back of expectations the U.S. Federal Reserve would ease monetary policy & increasing geopolitical tension added by surge in investment demand in the form of ETF supported by long technical break out resulted in safe buying for gold. This all despite dollar index at 2-year peak & US equity market near all time high. Last month Gold surpassed the key psychological $1,400 level to reach $1,438.63 for the first time in 6-years. During the month Silver ETFs tracked by Reuters have risen to record levels, at 666.2 million ounces. On year to date basis, all four precious metals shows handsome rally with top gainer palladium rose around 15%, followed by gold 12.7%, platinum 6.3% and silver 4.1%. Apart from expectations for dovish central bank policy globally, bullion is also being supported by U.S.-Iran tensions and ongoing trade war.

After its two-day 30-31 July policy meeting, the U.S. Fed cut interest rates, citing concerns about the global economy and muted U.S. inflation. The central bank signaled a readiness to lower borrowing costs further if needed. The Fed said the rate cut should help return inflation to its 2% target but that uncertainties about that outlook remain. U.S. President Donald Trump called on the Federal Reserve to make a large interest rate cut, saying he was disappointed in the central bank and that it had put him at a disadvantage by not acting sooner. Lower interest rates reduce the opportunity cost of holding non-yielding bullion and weigh on the dollar.

Latest Minutes from the Federal Reserve's meeting in June showed that many Fed officials thought more stimulus would be needed soon if risks to the U.S. economy did not let up, and several others leaned in that direction.

In a surprise move, India, the world's second-biggest bullion consumer, raised import duties on gold and other precious metals to 12.5% from 10% in its last month budget, that could dampen retail demand and boost smuggling. That's against Jewellery trade associations have asked India's government to reduce gold import duties, which have caused a surge in smuggling. Also, Lower demand from India could weigh on global prices that are trading near their highest level in 6-years. India also raised import duty on gold dore or non-refined mined gold, to 11.85% from 9.35% and to 11% from 8.5% on silver dore.

Reflecting investors' appetite for bullion, holdings in the world's largest gold-backed exchange-traded fund, SPDR Gold Trust, rose 0.8% to 824.89 tonnes on last day with this, holdings have risen for the 2nd straight month, gaining nearly 4% so far in July.

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Global trade expanded by just 0.5% in the first quarter of 2019 year-on-year, marking its slowest pace of growth since 2012, IMF chief economist told and also lowered its forecast for global growth this year and next, warning that more U.S.-China tariffs, auto tariffs or a disorderly Brexit could further slow growth, weaken investment and disrupt supply chains. Globally, the IMF expects GDP to grow 3.2% this year, or about 0.1% below their previous estimate.

US nonfarm payroll number, a gauge for FED move, increased by 164,000 jobs last month, the government said. The economy created 41,000 fewer jobs in May and June than previously reported. July's job gains were in line with economists' expectations but marked a further deceleration in job growth from an average of 223,000 per month in 2018. Still, the pace of job growth remains well above the roughly 100,000 needed per month to keep up with growth in the working-age population. The average workweek fell to its lowest level in nearly two years.

Before the release of the employment report, fed funds futures implied traders saw a 96% chance of the Fed cutting rates again next month, according to CME Group's FedWatch tool.

Separately, the Chinese central bank increased its gold reserves for a seventh straight month in June, data showed. China is the world's biggest consumer of the yellow metal.

US GDP increased at a 2.1% annualized rate in the second quarter, the government said. The economy grew at an unrevised 3.1% pace in the January-March quarter. Economists polled by Reuters had forecast GDP increasing at a 1.8% rate in the second quarter. The economy has expanded for 10 years, the longest run in history. Activity is slowing largely as the stimulus from the White House's $1.5 trillion tax cut package fades. The tax cuts together with more government spending and deregulation were part of measures adopted by the Trump administration to boost annual economic growth to 3.0% on a sustained basis. The economy grew 2.9% in 2018 and growth this year is expected to be around 2.5%.

Growth in consumer spending, which accounts for more than two-thirds of U.S. economic activity, surged at a 4.3% rate in the second quarter, the fastest since the fourth quarter of 2017. Consumer spending grew at a 1.1% rate in the first quarter.

In its latest policy meet, The ECB, kept interest rates unchanged for now, said in its statement it saw rates at present or lower levels through mid-2020, giving up a previous pledge to keep rates unchanged through next June. With inflation stuck well below its target, industrial output in Germany in freefall and the U.S. Federal Reserve already in easing mode, it was widely seen as just a matter of time before the ECB opened the door to more stimulus.

On data side, The U.S. trade deficit fell slightly in June as both imports and exports fell, the Commerce Department said the trade deficit slipped 0.3% to $55.2 billion. Data for May was revised slightly to show the trade gap widening to $55.3 billion instead of the previously reported $55.5 billion. Economists polled by Reuters had forecast the trade gap would shrink to $54.6 billion in June. U.S. consumer spending and prices rose moderately in June, pointing to slower economic growth and benign inflation, consumer spending, which accounts for more than two-thirds of U.S. economic activity, gained 0.3% as an increase in services and outlays on other goods offset a decline in purchases of motor vehicles against economists polled by Reuters had forecast consumer spending climbing 0.3% last month. British retail sales contracted for a third month running in July, marking the longest stretch of decline since 2011 and suggesting an economic slowdown could continue into the third quarter, an industry survey showed. The Confederation of British Industry's (CBI) monthly gauge of retail sales rose to -16 from -42 in June, a smaller increase than expected in a Reuters poll of economists which had pointed to a reading of -10. The report from the U.S. Commerce Department showed that the economy slowed less than expected in the second quarter as gross domestic product increased at a 2.1% annualised rate. The report also showed a pickup in inflation last quarter, though the trend remained benign. A gauge of inflation tracked by the Federal Reserve increased at a 1.8% rate last quarter, just below the U.S. central bank's 2% target. US Housing starts decreased 0.9% to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 1.253 million units last month as a rebound in the construction of single-family housing units was overshadowed by a plunge in multi-family homebuilding against Economists polled by Reuters had forecast housing starts dipping to a pace of 1.261 million units in June. Other side Building permits tumbled 6.1% to a rate of 1.220 million units in June, the lowest level since May 2017. Permits have been weak this year, with much of the decline concentrated in the single-family housing segment.

On domestic update, In India, dealers offered discounts of up to $35 an ounce, the highest since August 2016 over official domestic prices. That compared with $24 discounts last week. India's gold demand could soften in the September quarter because of record prices, the World Gold Council (WGC) said. The WGC estimates that scrap gold supplies could increase by 15% this year as the rally in local prices prompts consumers to sell old trinkets and jewellery. The IMF projected a slower growth rate for India in 2019 and 2020, a downward revision of 0.3 per cent for both the years, saying its GDP will now grow respectively at the rate of 7 and 7.2 per cent reflecting a weaker-than expected outlook for domestic demand. India's slowing economic growth, water shortage and regulatory hurdles have taken its business sentiment in June to the lowest level since 2016, a survey by market research firm IHS Markit showed on Monday. The aggregate of private-sector companies forecasting output growth during this year fell to +15% in June from +18% in February. The level was earlier hit three years ago - its lowest since data became available in 2009, according to the report. A similar survey report last month by Thomson Reuters/INSEAD showed confidence among broader Asian companies was also at a 10-year low and showed little signs of easing.

India's retail inflation hit a 8-month high in June on higher food prices, but stayed below the central bank's target, Annual retail inflation in June was 3.18%, up from 3.05% the previous month, but below analyst forecasts, government data showed. A Reuters poll had predicted retail inflation at 3.20% for June. Retail food prices, which make up nearly half of India's inflation basket, increased 2.17% in June from a year earlier, up from 1.83% in May.

The government this month projected annual growth of 7% for 2019/20, GDP grew 5.8% annually in the January-March quarter, the slowest in more than four years.

India's industrial output in May climbed 3.1% from a year earlier, but lagged forecast, government data showed against analysts polled by Reuters had forecast an annual increase of 3.2% in industrial output.

Going ahead, Lower interest rates and resurgent investor and central bank buying are expected to help gold prices cement recent gains and hold above $1,400 an ounce at least for next few months. Fears about the health of the global economy have sent investors flooding to bullion, traditionally seen as a safe asset to hold in troubled times. slowing global economic growth, the increasing likelihood of stock market corrections, a pause in interest rate rises and a likely weakening of the dollar would bring money back to the metals especially Gold. Also, Gold is traditionally seen as a safe place to invest during times of uncertainty, as it tends to retain its value while other assets slide and Political and economic considerations might support prices in the H2-2019. The outlook for the dollar is also more subdued going into deeper 2019, with growing expectations that a three-year rate-hiking cycle in the United States has come to a close. Gold is often used by investors as a hedge against political and financial uncertainty. Also, If U.S. growth slows down next year, as expected, gold would benefit from higher demand for defensive assets. In nutshell, Performance of financial markets, monetary policy in key economies including here, and the dollar movement will determine gold demand in 2019.

Technical Outlook:

On the Daily Chart:

Gold rally to fresh MCX all time high above 37000 marks first time since Aug 2013 thanks to increase in Import duty in budget, weak rupee and overseas news with technical break-out. Price seen continue its northward journey since begin of the month July and ended near all time high. on broader view, if price mange to Sustain above 36000 mark then we can expect multi month bull run for Gold in medium to long run. For now most of the indicators bullish with price trading above all 3-SMA while RSI also recovering from recent correction and heading towards new peak of this rally and first time since Feb 2016. Other side MACD well above signal line and also breaks its recent high and rally towards Feb 2016 high indicates more room for upside.

In COMEX GOLD is trading at $1470

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Expected support and Resistance level for the month

Gold	S1	S2	R1	R2
COMEX/DG CX ($)	1430	1400	1475	1500
MCX (Rs.)	36900	36300	37500	37800

RECOMMENDATION:

MCX Gold Feb: Buy above 37500 Stop Loss 37100 Targets 38000-38300.
Sell Only below 36300 Stop Loss 36600 Target 35800-35200.

SILVER

Technical Outlook:

On the Daily Chart:

Silver register strongest up move of last few years in a single month July with price manage to breach Feb 2019 high and heading towards Feb 2017 high. It shows higher top higher bottom pattern for medium term and price likely to rally behind every dip. Now price trading above all 3-SMA with some diversion seen in RSI but still hold firm above 70-mark and MACD well above signal line and at best level since Sep 2017 indicates more room for upside for days to come.

Expected support and Resistance level for the month

Silver	S1	S2	R1	R2
COMEX/DG CX ($)	15.90	15.50	16.65	17.35
MCX (Rs.)	41500	40200	42700	43500

RECOMMENDATION:

MCX Silver July: Buy Only above 42700 Stop Loss 42000 Targets 43500-44000
sell Only below 4150 S/L above 418000 Target 40800-40300.

CRUDE OIL

Market Outlook and Fundamental Analysis

After a smart recovery in the month of June, crude oil ended almost flat in July with Brent futures ended 2.1% lower against WTI inches up 0.2%, as till first half of the month price manage to trade higher in expectations of solution of the trade war after G-20 meeting added by geopolitical tension and some support from supply disturbance but gave up all gains at end of the month due to global growth concern which may weight oil demand, strong dollar, weak number from 2nd largest consumer China, dark outlook of automobile industry at top consumer India and chart base selling after price fail to break upper channel. Oil rose continue of last 5-days of July after larger-than-expected drop in U.S. inventories and after the Federal Reserve cut U.S. interest rates for the first time in more than a decade.

U.S. crude stockpiles fell for a 7th straight week, slumping 8.5 million barrels last week, the EIA data shows, far exceeding analysts' expectations for a decrease of 2.6 million barrels. At 436.5 million barrels, U.S. crude inventories, not including strategic oil reserves, were at the five year average for this time of year, the EIA said.

After its two-day 30-31 July policy meeting, the U.S. Fed cut interest rates, citing concerns about the global economy and muted U.S. inflation. The central bank signaled a readiness to lower borrowing costs further if needed. The Fed said the rate cut should help return inflation to its 2% target but that uncertainties about that outlook remain. U.S. President Donald Trump called on the Federal Reserve to make a large interest rate cut, saying he was disappointed in the central bank and that it had put him at a disadvantage by not acting sooner.

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OPEC oil output hit an eight-year low in July as a further voluntary cut by top exporter Saudi Arabia deepened losses caused by U.S. sanctions on Iran and outages elsewhere in the group, a Reuters survey found.

In latest meet, OPEC and other producers such as Russia, a group known as OPEC+, agreed to extend oil supply cuts until March 2020 as members overcame differences to try to prop up prices. The reason for extending the deal by nine months instead of six might be to assure the markets that the deal will remain in place through the seasonally soft demand period in the first quarter of 2020. The move will likely anger U.S. President Donald Trump, who has demanded OPEC leader Saudi Arabia supply more oil and help reduce prices at the pump if Riyadh wants U.S. military support in its standoff with arch-rival Iran. OPEC and its allies led by Russia have been reducing oil output since 2017 to prevent prices from sliding amid soaring production from the United States, which has overtaken Russia and Saudi Arabia to become the world's top producer. OPEC will hold its next meeting on Dec. 5.

Separately, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) cut its forecast for global growth, warning that further U.S.-China tariffs or a disorderly exit for Britain from the European union could weaken investment and disrupt supply chains. It was a reminder of what the oil market is staring down, with demand contracting.

China's crude oil imports on a daily basis in June rose 15.2% from a year earlier, latest customs data showed, as the start up of new large-scale refiners spurred demand for feedstocks. June imports by the world's largest crude oil importer came in at 39.58 million tonnes, according to data from the General Administration of Customs. That works out to 9.63 million bpd, up 1.7% from 9.47 million bpd level in May and up from 8.36 million bpd a year ago. For the first 6-months of 2019, crude imports grew 8.8% from a year earlier to 244.6 million tonnes, or about 9.87 million bpd. Customs data also showed China exported 5.43 million tonnes of oil products in June, up 13.5% from a year earlier and rising from 4.49 million tonnes in May, reflecting the growing surplus. Exports for the first half of 2019 totaled 32.52 million tonnes, up 7.3% from a year ago.

On the supply front, the EIA said U.S. crude oil output in May slipped from a monthly record high, falling 26,000 bpd to 12.11 million bpd. Earlier, IEA said global supply remains plentiful due to strong growth in output from the United States and other non-OPEC producers. IEA does not expect oil prices to rise significantly because demand is slowing and there is a glut in global crude markets. China's oil throughput rose to a record 13.07 million barrels per day in June, up 7.7% from a year earlier, following the start-up of two new large refineries, official data showed.

The Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries gave its first 2020 forecasts in a monthly report, saying the world would need 29.27 million bpd of crude from its 14 members next year, down 1.34 million bpd from this year. The forecast points to the return of a surplus despite an OPEC-led pact to restrain supplies, and was seen as a drag on prices.

On data side, Economic growth in the United States slowed less than expected in the second quarter, strengthening the outlook for oil consumption, but elsewhere, disappointing economic data has increased concerns about slower growth. A series of purchasing manager index (PMI) readings in the United States and Europe were weaker than expected. The German PMI, tracking the manufacturing and services sectors, hit a seven-year low in July, suggesting a deteriorating growth outlook for Europe's largest economy. The fall was driven by the auto sector. China's Q2 GDP growth slowest in at least 27 years, China's Q2 GDP growth slowest in at least 27 years.

On demand side, The IEA is reducing its 2019 oil demand growth forecast to 1.1 million barrels per day (bpd) from 1.2 million bpd due to a slowing global economy amid a U.S.-China trade spat. Separately, Reuters polls taken July 1-24 showed the growth outlook for nearly 90% of the more than 45 economies surveyed was downgraded or left unchanged. That applied not just to this year but also 2020. That's may hurt oil demand & price at every rally. In its monthly forecast, the U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA) cut its 2019 world oil demand growth forecast by 150,000 barrels per day to 1.07 million bpd.

On geopolitical tension news, Tensions have spiked between Iran and the West after Iranian commandos seized a British-flagged oil tanker in the Gulf this month in apparent retaliation for the capture of an Iranian tanker by British forces near Gibraltar. Crude prices were also supported by supply risk as tensions remained high around the Strait of Hormuz, through which about a fifth of the world's oil passes. Britain told Iran that if it wants to "come out of the dark" it must follow international rules and release the British-flagged tanker.

On domestic news, India's strong diesel demand growth is decoupling from the car market as motorists increasingly turn to gasoline vehicles, leaving it more reliant on patchy demand from construction and heavy industry. That drop in diesel-fuelled auto sales in turn contributed to slower diesel consumption growth, from roughly 7% annually from 2010 through 2013, to 3% for 2018-19, according to data from the Ministry of Petroleum & Natural gas. Industry executives expect diesel sales to continue to struggle as diesel's historical price advantage to gasoline diminishes. In 2010, diesel traded at a roughly 23 rupees ($0.33) per liter discount to gasoline, but is now less than 7 rupees cheaper, according Petroleum Planning and Analysis Cell, a think-tank attached to the federal oil ministry. In February, India approved subsidised sales of solar pumps to millions of farmers, which it expects will cut diesel demand by about 1.1 million tonnes a year. The country consumed 83.5 million tonnes of diesel in 2018/19.

Going ahead, as fears about the global economy outweigh output cuts by OPEC and its allies, fears about a future shortage have been replaced by concern about a potential slowdown in consumption, compounding the downward pressure on petroleum prices. But the loss of momentum in global trade growth since the middle of 2018, coupled with fears about a further slowdown or even recession in 2019, has transformed investor sentiment. A slowing global economy could erode oil demand growth in 2019, when supply from non-OPEC countries is forecast to expand at a record pace.

Technical Outlook:-

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On the Daily Chart:

Crude seen see-saw with double top and double bottom pattern in daily chart. Price likely to consolidate between 3775-4200 in absence of fresh trigger. For now price now trading below all 3-SMA while neutral RSI and flat MACD indicates sideways movement at least for next few days.

Expected Support and Resistance level for the month

Crude	S1	S2	R1	R2
NYMEX/DG CX ($)	53.5	50	59	61
MCX (Rs.)	3750	3600	4050	4200

RECOMMENDATION:

MCX Crude: Sell below 3840 Stop Loss above 3975 Target 3550-3450.
Buy Only above 4050 Stop Loss above 3950 Target 4200-4300

Natural Gas

Technical Outlook:

On the Daily Chart: Natural Gas seen falling through out July month with price tested May 2016 level and still indicates no major upside trigger in short term. With price trading below all 3-SMA & have so many resistance at higher level with flat RSI and below signal line MACD seen more pressure in the counter.

RECOMMENDATION:

MCX NG : Buy Only above 162 Stop Loss below 154 for the Targets of 170-178.
Sell below 145 S/L above 151 Target 137-132 Range

Base Metals

Market Outlook and Fundamental Analysis

COPPER:

Most of the base metals fall from their peak in the month of July with benchmark copper & zinc each down almost 3% against this best performer Nickel jump 12% followed by Lead up 4% & aluminum 0.5% mainly because poor GDP number from top consumer China which may hurt base metals demand added by US-China trade war which may hurt global growth supported by strong US dollar which makes other commodity expensive. However nickel hit one year high in July rally driven by expected supply deficit, low stockpiles, solid stainless steel production and the likelihood of future demand for nickel in rechargeable batteries all this resulted in speculative & chart based buying. While aluminum hit a lowest level of 1-month on fears of weak consumption after the world's biggest steelmaker cut its global demand forecast and Chinese data showed shrinking factory activity. On last day of July US FED cut rate and comments by the head of the U.S. central bank that an interest rate cut might not be the start of a lengthy campaign to shore up the economy against risks, which also hurt base metal prices. The U.S. Federal Reserve comments helped to propel the dollar index to a 26-month peak, making commodities priced in the U.S. currency more expensive for buyers using other currencies.

In latest number, Pressure on factories in top metals consumer China eased a little in July thanks to growth-boosting steps from the government, but overall manufacturing activity remained in contraction as the trade war with the United States dented export orders, a private survey showed. China's factory activity shrank for the third straight month in July, with the official Purchasing Managers' Index (PMI) at 49.7 in July, slightly firmer than June's 49.4 and higher than expectations. Other side profits earned by China's industrial firms contracted in June after a brief gain in May.

As per latest data, manufacturing output is slowing in key markets including China, Europe and the United States, and the U.S. economy likely grew at its slowest pace in more than two years in the second quarter.

Chinese imports of unwrought copper fell 27.2% year on year in June as a slowdown in the world's second-biggest economy continued to weigh on demand for the metal. Shipments of ores and concentrates slid 16.5%, data showed.

China accounts for nearly half of global consumption of industrial metals, while the United States consumes nearly 10%.

For the first four months of the year, the global copper market was in a 155,000-tonne deficit compared with a 64,000-tonne deficit in the same period a year earlier, the International Copper Study Group said.

On Supply side, Total June copper exports from top producer Chile were down 14% year on year at $2.628 billion. The value of lithium exports hit $76 million, down 23% year on year.

On data side, China's second-quarter annual GDP growth rate fell to a 27-year low of 6.2% as expected, but its quarterly growth reading of 1.6% was ahead of forecasts along with June reports on industrial production, retail sales and urban investment.

Going ahead, China stimulus and Tax cut plan may support base metals but trade war will keep prices under pressure for months to come and more focus on Equity market also as any turmoil will reflect in industrial metals also. Already, there are signs the trade frictions between the economic giants are rippling through global supply chains. Chinese authorities are expected to roll out more supportive measures on top of a range of policy initiatives this year. Such measures - mostly medium to long-term policies - are likely to put a floor under the slowing economy in the second half of the year at the earliest.

NICKEL

Nickel, stainless steel ingredient hit $15,115, its highest in a year, on July 18 after surging more than 20% in a little more than two weeks. Nearly 70% of global nickel consumption, estimated at 2.4 million tonnes this year, is by stainless steel mills, most of which are in China.

Chinese firm Tsingshan Holding Group has been buying large quantities nickel on the LME to supplement its own output, according to market information while Nickel prices were also supported by an Indonesian mining ministry official reiterating that a ban on the export of raw ore exports would be enforced by 2022.

Headline nickel stocks in LME-approved warehouses, at about 145,000 tonnes, are the lowest since 2013. A single entity holds between 50% and 79% of LME nickel warrants, exacerbating fears over short supplies.
the global nickel market deficit widened to 12,500 tonnes in May from 7,500 tonnes in the previous month.

There was a global deficit of 27,200 tonnes over January-April in the 2.4 million tonne a year nickel market, the International Nickel Study Group said.

ZINC & LEAD

China's June imports of refined zinc jumped 57% from the same time last year to 56,878 tonnes. Chinese refined zinc output at 480,000 tonnes was up 7.4% in May compared to the same month in 2018.

Global production of zinc is around 13.5 million tonnes a year.

Earlier of the month lead prices have risen more than 15% from a three-year low in May, 3rd consecutive weekly gain as production outages tightened supply of the metal used in batteries and drove stockpiles in London Metal Exchange (LME) warehouses to the lowest in 10 years.

The lead market surged 14% over three weeks earlier this month before hitting a four-month peak on July 25, reflecting smelter closures and decade-long lows touched by London Metal Exchange-registered stocks. But the situation has reversed in recent days as signs emerged that supply was healthy, sending prices lower.

Lead inventories in LME-registered warehouses at 79,050 tonnes, latest daily data showed, bringing the last 2-day rise to 42%.

Global supply of refined lead will exceed demand by 71,000 tonnes in 2019 after a deficit in 2018, the International Lead and Zinc Study Group (ILZSG) said in May.

During the first five months of the year the global zinc deficit increased to 123,000 tonnes from 103,000 in the same period last year, data showed. The lead deficit, meanwhile, rose to 42,000 tonnes from 34,000 tonnes.

Around 12 million tonnes of lead are consumed each year.

ALUMINIUM

Top steelmaker ArcelorMittal cut its estimate for global steel demand growth to between 0.5% and 1.5% in 2019 from a previous forecast of 1%-1.5%.

Global aluminium production fell by 0.5% in the first half of this year, according to the International Aluminium Institute.

China's June alumina output rose 5.4% to 6.41 million tonnes, the aluminium raw material's highest in more than two years. China's June aluminum exports fell 5.6% from May and were down 0.8% from a year earlier. However, first-half 2019 exports rose 10% from a year earlier to 2.98 million tonnes.

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Base Metals

TECHNICAL OUTLOOK:

COPPER:

On the Daily Chart: as copper contract now changes to compulsory delivery, we had seen sharp gap in chart and most of the indicators not reflect actual picture. So need to develop chart for some time now to conclude the future price action.

Expected Support & Resistance level for the month

Copper	S1	S2	R1	R2
MCX	432	427	441	452

RECOMMENDATION:

COPPER MCX:- Sell below 436 Stop Loss above 441 Target 427-423 Range.
Buy only above 452 Stop loss below 445 Target 459-464.

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LEAD:

Technical Outlook:

Expected support and Resistance level for the month

Lead	S1	S2	R1	R2
MCX	152	150	158	162

RECOMMENDATION:

LEAD MCX: - Sell below 151.50 & 150 Stop Loss above 154 Target 146.50-143.
Buy Only above 158 Stop Loss below 155 Target 163-164

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ZINC

TECHNICAL OUTLOOK:

Expected Support & Resistance level

Zinc	S1	S1	R1	R2
MCX	187.5	183	191	195

RECOMMENDATION:

ZINC MCX :- sell below 187 Stop Loss above 190 Target 183-180 Range

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NICKEL

TECHNICAL OUTLOOK:

Expected Support & Resistance level

Nickel	S1	S1	R1	R2
MCX	1030	995	1075	1100

RECOMMENDATION:

Nickel MCX :- Buy above 1075 Stop Loss below 1050 Targets 1105-1120

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BONANZA RESEARCH TEAM

Fundamental Outlook by: **Mr.Vibhu Ratandhara**

Technical Outlook by: **Mr. Vibhu Ratandhara**

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