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Top News - Oil

EXCLUSIVE-India can buy as much Russian oil as it wants, outside price cap, Yellen says

The United States is happy for India to continue buying as much Russian oil as it wants, including at prices above a G7-imposed price cap mechanism, if it steers clear of Western insurance, finance and maritime services bound by the cap, U.S. Treasury Secretary Janet Yellen said on Friday.
The cap would still drive global oil prices lower while curbing Russia's revenues, Yellen said in an interview with Reuters on the sidelines of a conference on deepening U.S.-Indian economic ties. Russia will not be able to sell as much oil as it does now once the European Union halts imports without resorting to the capped price or significant discounts from current prices, Yellen added.
"Russia is going to find it very difficult to continue shipping as much oil as they have done when the EU stops buying Russian oil," Yellen said. "They're going to be heavily in search of buyers. And many buyers are reliant on Western services."
India is now Russia's largest oil customer other than China.
Final details of the price cap to be imposed by wealthy G7 democracies and Australia are still coming together ahead of a Dec. 5 deadline.
The existence of the cap would give India, China and other major buyers of Russian crude leverage to push down the price they pay to Moscow, Yellen said. Russian oil "is going to be selling at bargain prices and we're happy to have India get that bargain or Africa or China. It's fine," Yellen added.
Yellen told Reuters that India and private Indian oil companies "can also purchase oil at any price they want as long as they don't use these Western services and they find other services. And either way is fine."
The cap is intended to cut Russia's oil revenues while keeping Russian crude on the market by denying insurance, maritime services and finance provided by the Western allies for tanker cargoes priced above a fixed dollar-per barrel cap. A historical Russian Urals crude average of $63-64 a barrel could form an upper limit.
The cap is a concept promoted by the United States since the EU first laid out plans in May for an embargo on Russian oil to punish Moscow for its invasion of Ukraine.

INDIA WARY

Yellen's remarks were made after India's foreign minister said last week that his country would continue to buy Russian crude because it benefits India.
India's finance and energy ministries were not available for comment on Yellen's remarks, but other officials have said they were wary of the untested price cap mechanism.
"I do not think we will follow the price cap mechanism, and we have communicated that to the countries. We believe most countries are comfortable with it and it is in no one's case that Russian oil should go offline," one Indian government official told Reuters, speaking on condition of anonymity.
The official added that stable supplies and prices are most important.
Rosneft, Russia's largest oil exporter, is expanding its tanker charter business to avoid its buyers having to find tankers, insurance or other services as the price cap.
Yellen said that even with Russian tankers, Chinese tankers and a "shadow" fleet of older, decommissioned tankers and re-flagged vessels, "I just think they will find it very difficult to sell all the oil that they have been selling without a reasonable price."

COLUMN-Global recession a bigger risk to Russia’s oil revenue than price cap: Kemp

Russia's oil export revenues are at much greater risk from a global economic recession than the price cap being planned by the United States and the European Union.
Recession is a sure-fire way to reduce Russia’s earnings from the export of crude, diesel and other refined products.
If there is a global economic slowdown in 2023, Russia’s export revenues could fall by between a third and a half, based on experience over the last two decades.
U.S. and EU policymakers will not deliberately plunge their economies into a recession simply to intensify the economic pressure on Russia; privation is not an attractive option in electoral politics.
But if their economies go into recession anyway, which currently appears probable, Russia’s export revenues will fall sharply.
The G7 and European Union's planned price cap on Russia’s exports of crude from Dec. 5 and products from Feb. 5 represents an attempt to achieve the same reduction in revenues without tipping economies into recession.

RUSSIA’S OIL REVENUES

Russia’s crude export volumes were broadly steady at between 220 million and 260 million tonnes per year between 2004 and 2021, according to trade statistics compiled by the United Nations.
Product exports more than doubled from 81 million tonnes in 2004 to 186 million tonnes in 2016 but have

since settled back to around 145 million tonnes per year since 2018.

Revenues were much more variable and correlated closely with the price of Brent. Russia's annual earnings peaked between $263 billion and $283 billion per year in the period of very high prices between 2011 and 2013.

They dropped to $140 billion in the recession of 2009; $130-$165 billion during the volume war and mid-cycle slowdown of 2015-2017; and $118 billion during the first wave of the coronavirus pandemic in 2020.

Like other major oil exporters, Russia's revenues are strongly pro-cyclical, getting a double boost in booms from higher volumes and prices, and taking a double hit in slumps from lower prices and shipments.

MARKET SEGMENTATION

If the proposed crude price cap was set at around $70-75 per barrel, with appropriate mark-ups for refined products, it would result in revenues close to the average for the decade between 2012 and 2021.

For U.S. and EU policymakers, it is clearly a superior option, but there are concerns about whether the cap is workable.

The cap depends on segmenting the global market into separate markets for sanctioned and non-sanctioned petroleum, with different prices prevailing in each for what is essentially the same product.

Businesses routinely segment markets to charge different prices to customers based on characteristics such as customer type, age, gender, ability to pay, stickiness, order size and ability to access alternatives.

In this case, U.S. and EU sanctions, including on the provision of maritime, payments and insurance services, are intended to ensure the segments remain separate.

Sanctioned petroleum could only be traded freely below the price cap while unsanctioned petroleum could be traded at any price, including prices well above the cap.

Sanctions regulations will be designed to ensure sanctioned petroleum cannot be transferred across the barrier to become unsanctioned petroleum.

Like any business that tries to maintain segmented markets, however, the barrier will come under greater pressure the wider the price gap between the two markets.

If the crude cap is set at $60-65 per barrel, while unsanctioned crude trades at $120, the incentives for circumvention will be enormous.

If the cap is set at $75-80, while unsanctioned barrels trade at $85-90, the segmentation will be easier to maintain.

SETTING THE CAP LEVEL

The effectiveness of market segmentation will therefore depend on (a) the level at which the caps are set; (b) prevailing prices for unsanctioned crude and products; and (c) the intensity of sanctions enforcement.

A low crude price cap of $60 per barrel would reduce Russia's revenues aggressively, but could be hard to sustain if prices for unsanctioned oil rise above $100 again, and rely on intensive enforcement.

A high price cap of $80 would have much less impact on Russia's revenues, but be easier to sustain if prices stay around $90-100, and might be largely self-enforcing.

Prevailing prices for crude and refined products are changing all the time, so caps would need to be adjusted regularly to maintain the same level of segmentation with the same level of enforcement.

Policymakers would also have the option of flexing the intensity of enforcement to make the barrier between the two market segments more or less porous.

For example, with crude prices currently at $90-100 per barrel, policymakers could opt for a low cap of $60 but a relatively relaxed approach to enforcement, or $80 with stricter enforcement.

The options look very different but the practical outcome might be the same: a lower cap enables policymakers to appear tougher while relaxed enforcement eases the practical barrier.

Recession and price capping turn out to be complementary approaches rather than substitutes for reducing Russia's oil revenues.

Recession would lower prices for unsanctioned petroleum, making it easier to enforce a lower cap. If recession is averted and prices rise, it will become much harder to maintain a low cap without more enforcement.

RUSSIA AS MARGINAL PRODUCER

Sanctions on oil producers are easiest to introduce and enforce when the market is characterised by excess production and excess production capacity.

In the last three decades, sanctions on Iraq, Libya, Venezuela and Iran were all introduced when the market was in surplus and/or alternative supplies were available.

But the market is currently in deficit and alternative suppliers such as U.S. shale firms and Saudi Arabia have been either unwilling or unable to increase production.

Russia accounted for 13% of global production in 2021, and an even higher share of crude traded by tanker, much higher than Iraq, Libya, Venezuela or Iran at the time they were sanctioned.

At present, the marginal barrel in the global market comes from Russia, and the terms on which it is made available will set prices for all other producers and consumers.

If Russia declined to sell some or all of its exports at the capped price, it would worsen the global shortage, and send prices for unsanctioned oil surging higher.

Even a reduction in Russia's crude exports of 1-2 million barrels per day would likely send prices surging back above $100 and potentially much higher.

Shortages of diesel and other middle distillates are even more severe than for crude and consumers rely heavily on Russia for them.

RECESSION AND ALTERNATIVES
In the event of a recession, consumption of crude and diesel would be hit, reducing the call on Russia's crude exporters and refineries.
In the limit, if oil consumption fell by an (improbable) 8 million barrels per day, equivalent to a deep depression or the first round of coronavirus lockdowns, consuming countries would not need Russia's petroleum at all.
Even a more plausible drop of 2 million barrels per day, equivalent to a deep recession, would significantly erode Russia's market power.
Recession remains an extremely unattractive option for U.S. and EU policymakers. The alternative to reduce reliance on Russia's exports is to encourage alternative sources of supply.
The need to make sanctions policy workable at an acceptable cost explains why U.S. and EU policymakers have shown interest in easing sanctions on Venezuela and kept alive the prospect of a nuclear deal with Iran.
It also explains why the Biden administration has pressed stridently if ineffectively for more domestic crude production and diesel output from U.S. refineries.

Top News - Agriculture

Malaysia warns uncertainties, volatility in palm oil market to persist in 2023
Malaysia's palm oil board on Monday warned of a tough 2023 for the market for the world's most consumed edible oil, with the persistence of global uncertainties in weather, geopolitics and economics that have caused wide price swings this year.
The edible oils market has grappled with volatility triggered by recession fears, Russia's invasion of Ukraine and governments' curbing exports to protect domestic food supplies.
Malaysia's benchmark crude palm oil prices reached a record high of 7,268 ringgit ($1,586.21) a tonne in March, but prices have tumbled by about 40% since.
The "palm oil situation is expected to remain uncertain in 2023," Malaysian Palm Oil Board Director-General Ahmad Parveez Ghulam Kadir said in a presentation to an online seminar.
The balance of supply and demand will be swayed by shifts in weather patterns, the labour situation, currency volatility and policy and geopolitical instability, he said.
It will not be "as easy as the past few years," when participants were able to anticipate the market, he said.
In the near term, disruptions to palm oil supplies because of tropical storms in top producers Indonesia and Malaysia are expected to continue into the first quarter of 2023, keeping prices strong, Ahmad Parveez said.
The monsoon season is picking up in Malaysia and has triggered flooding across the country, the world's second largest palm oil producer, over the past week.
State agency Malaysian Palm Oil Council (MPOC) said flood-related supply worries combined with a weaker ringgit would keep prices of the edible oil between 4,000 and 4,400 ringgit a tonne until the end of December.
Prices would be 3,900 to 4,300 ringgit until March 2023, and slip further to 3,800 to 4,200 ringgit in the second quarter, said MPOC Chief Executive Wan Aishah Wan Hamid.
The futures contract was trading at 4,172 ringgit ($910.52) at midday on Monday.
The MPOC forecast Malaysia's 2022 crude palm oil production would shrink for a third year to 18.08 million tonnes, compared with 18.1 million tonnes last year. It sees Indonesia's production rising to 46.6 million tonnes from 44.7 million tonnes in 2021.

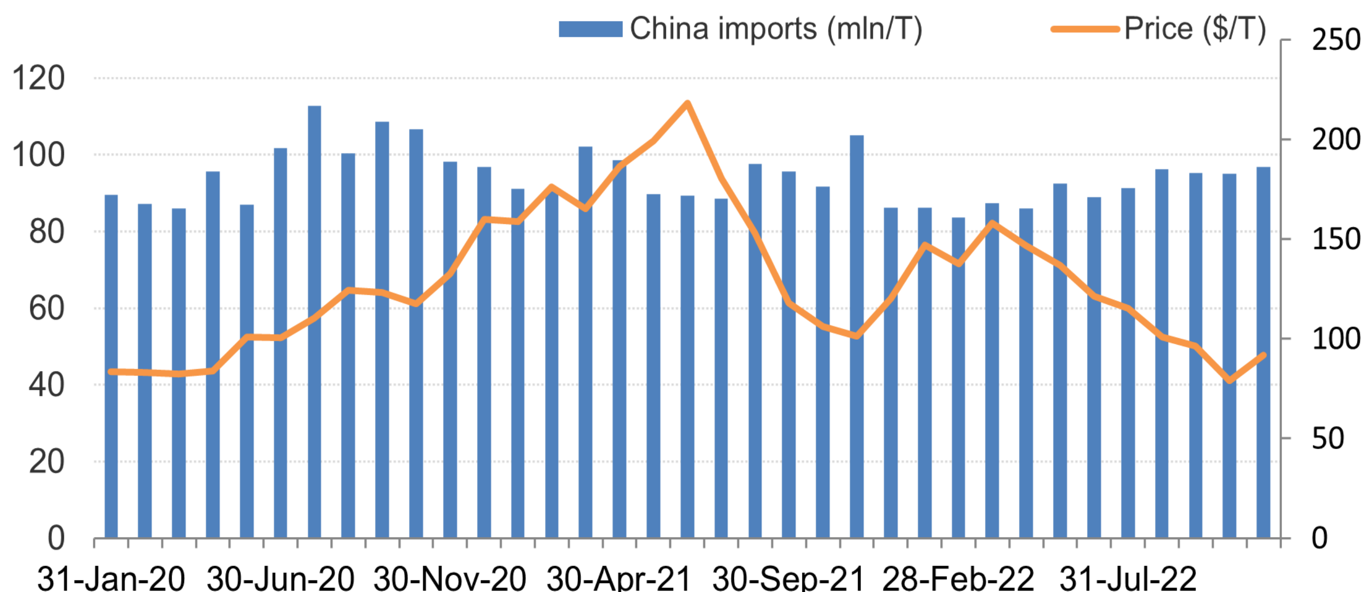
India's wheat planting gathers momentum, acreage up nearly 10%
Indian farmers have planted wheat on 4.5 million hectares since Oct. 1, when the current sowing season began, up 9.7% from a year ago, the latest data from the farm ministry showed on Friday.
The Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers' Welfare will keep updating the provisional crop sowing figures as it gathers more information from state governments.
In India, wheat is mainly produced in the northern states of Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and the central state of Madhya Pradesh.
The planting figures are also subject to revision depending on weather conditions.
Late rains in October and November raised soil moisture levels and helped farmers bring in more area under wheat, the main winter crop, growers said.
India grows only one wheat crop in a year, with planting in October and November, and harvests from March.
India, the world's second-biggest wheat producer, was forced to ban exports of the staple in May this year, after a sudden rise in temperatures in March cut crop yields.
Despite the ban, wheat prices have soared to a record high, prompting the government to weigh measures such as the release of state reserves into the open market while axing the 40% tax on imports to cool prices.
Sowing of rapeseed, the main winter-planted oilseed reached 5.5 million hectares, up from 4.8 million hectares a year ago, according to the farm ministry.
Higher rapeseed output will help India, the world's biggest cooking oil importer, to cut expensive purchases of edible oils from Malaysia, Indonesia, Brazil, Argentina, Russia and Ukraine.
In the fiscal year to March 31, 2022, New Delhi spent a record $18.99 billion to import vegetable oils, prompting

Prime Minister Narendra Modi to voice concerns about India's rising vegetable oil import bill.
As part of efforts to reduce India's dependence on edible oil imports, New Delhi has granted environmental clearance for indigenously developed genetically modified mustard seeds, part of the rapeseed family.

Top News - Metals

Indian miners seek higher import tax on aluminium, zinc, copper products
India's top mining industry federation is seeking higher import taxes on metals such as zinc, copper and aluminium to help halt a tide of cheaper imports, especially from China, according to a note it sent to the government and seen by Reuters.
The government should raise import taxes to 10%-15% on several aluminium products, including scrap to 10% from 2.5%, the Federation of Indian Mineral Industries (FIMI) said in the note addressed to the Ministry of Finance. The federation provided Reuters with summary of its points in the note.
India's aluminium producers are expected to raise their combined production capacity to 4.6 million tonnes in the next two years, up from 4.1 million tonnes now.
India is the world's third-biggest primary aluminium producer.
During the fiscal year to March 2023, India's aluminium demand is expected to reach 4.2 million tonnes. It imported 2.3 million tonnes of aluminium in the previous fiscal year, much of that supply cheap imports.
"The major threat of imports is from China, which constitutes over 85% share of downstream aluminium imports," the FIMI said in the note to the finance ministry as it prepares 2023/24 federal budget due to be announced in February.
The federation said most metal scrap imports were coming from Britain, Saudi Arabia, the United States, and the United Arab Emirates.
Separately, Satish Pai, managing director of major aluminium producer Hindalco Industries Ltd, said it was also concerned about cheap Chinese imports.

Chart of the Day



"We should be careful not to allow the Chinese to dump into India just because their economy is in trouble," Pai told reporters in a post-results media briefing.
The FIMI also urged government to raise import taxes on intermediate and finished goods of copper and zinc ingots to 7.5% from 5%.
"Low-quality copper scraps are being imported in large quantities by traders/importers into India these days, following the Chinese and Malaysian ban on scrap imports into their respective countries," the FIMI said.
India's primary copper refining capacity of about 1 million tonne was sufficient to meet domestic demand, it said.
And India's primary zinc production of 700,000 tonne is higher than the country's consumption of 650,000 tonnes, FIMI said.
FIMI also reiterated its demand to scrap an export tax on low-grade iron ore lumps and fines - with iron content below 58%. The tax was raised to 50% from zero in May.

LME will not ban Russian metal from its system

The London Metal Exchange (LME) said on Friday it will not ban Russian metal from being traded and stored in its system because a significant portion of the market is still planning to buy the country's metal in 2023.
Russia is a major producer of aluminium and nickel. These metals and the companies that produce them have not been targeted by sanctions imposed on some Russian companies after the Kremlin sent troops into Ukraine.
The exchange, the world's oldest and largest market for industrial metals, launched a discussion paper on the subject in October, asking for market opinion on the possibility of banning Russian metal.
"The LME does not propose at this time to prohibit the warranting of new Russian metal nor to impose thresholds or limits to the amount of Russian stock permitted in LME warehouses," the exchange said in a statement.
"While there is evidently an ethical dimension as to the global acceptability of Russian metal, we believe the LME should not seek to take or impose any moral judgements on the broader market."
The exchange said it will continue to monitor the flow of Russian metal in LME warehouses and to provide transparency it will publish regular reports from January 2023 detailing the percentage of warranted Russian metal in LME warehouses.
Some respondents to the LME's request for feedback advised the exchange to be cautious of producer feedback, "given a perceived vested commercial conflict of interest". U.S-based aluminium producer Alcoa has been publicly vocal for some time, calling for Russian metal to be excluded from being traded and stored on the exchange.
Several other producers have also called for a ban publicly.
However, sources familiar with the matter told Reuters that commodity trader Glencore will buy aluminium from Rusal next year and that the Russian producer has already sold 76% of its primary aluminium and value added products for next year.
"The LME will, of course, remain responsive to any sanctions or tariffs imposed by governments, and will communicate with the market should those arise," the exchange said.
The LME admitted that without a ban, it was likely "that additional tonnages of Russian metal will" eventually be delivered into LME approved warehouses, but that there is no evidence to support the thesis that this will create "disorder".
Rusal, the world's largest aluminium producer outside China, supplies the world with around 6% of its needs.
Nornickel produced 193,006 tonnes of refined nickel in 2021 or about 7% of global mine production.

Top News - Carbon & Power

Indonesia, ADB launch first coal power plant retirement deal

Indonesia, the Asian Development Bank and a private power firm are teaming up to refinance and prematurely retire a coal-fired power plant, the first such project under a groundbreaking carbon emissions reduction programme, they announced on Monday.
The 660-megawatt Cirebon 1 power plant in West Java would be refinanced in a $250 million to $300 million deal on condition that it be taken out of service 10 to 15 years before the end of its 40- to 50-year useful life under a memorandum of understanding (MOU), Asian Development Bank (ADB) officials said.
The Manila-based multilateral lender and Indonesian Finance Minister Sri Mulyani Indrawati announced the MOU with independent power producer Cirebon Electric Power in Bali on the sidelines of the G20 leaders summit.
The deal, final details of which would be refined under the MOU, could eliminate as much as 30 million tonnes of greenhouse gas emissions over a 15-year period - the equivalent of taking 800,000 cars off the road, ADB estimates.
The agreement is the first under the ADB's Energy Transition Mechanism (ETM), an initiative to blend private investment funds, public finance and philanthropic donations to buy up or refinance coal power plants in Southeast Asia to retire them early as the region shifts to renewable energy sources.
The ETM project, first reported by Reuters last year, was developed by ADB with input from private sector firms

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including Prudential, Citi and Black Rock to eliminate decades of future carbon emissions by altering the economics of coal plant operations.
"The problem of legacy coal-fired power in Southeast Asia qualifies as one of the single biggest problems for the energy transition, if not the world," ADB regional vice president Ahmed M. Saeed, told Reuters in an interview. "With this announcement, we're taking the first steps in what was an ambitious project and making it real," he added.

SAME OWNER, SHORTER LIFE
The deal does not change the ownership structure for the 12-year-old Cirebon 1 plant, a key power supplier to Jakarta with a 30-year supply contract to state grid operator Perusahaan Listrik Negara (PLN).
Instead, it would compensate owner Cirebon Electric for the present value of foregone profits from the plant's early retirement with a new, lower-interest concessional loan arranged through ADB's private sector arm, said David Elzinga, ADB's senior climate change energy specialist.
The deal will include funds from Indonesia's $500 million allocation from the Climate Investment Fund, but the structure is still coming together, Elzinga said, adding that ADB had initially requested a $50 million contribution from the fund.
ADB also said a number financial firms and philanthropic groups have expressed interest in participating in the transaction.
The deal also marks a shift of the initial ETM concept of an "acquire and retire" model to a "refinance and accelerate retirement" model, Saeed said, adding that Cirebon, whose shareholders include Japan's Marubeni Corp and Korean Midland Electric Power Co, was motivated to take an active role in the transition rather than simply offload the plan.
"It became clear that it's a simpler structure to leave the existing owner in place," Saeed said. "And so we could deliver economic value through financing as opposed to a change in equity ownership."
The ADB officials said they expect the Cirebon deal to give private investors more confidence to explore future participation, and that the development finance institution's leadership may help shield them from any negative public perceptions regarding new investments in coal financing.
The deal comes amid growing calls for multilateral development banks to stretch their balance sheets and harness more private sector capital to finance the massive investments needed to fight climate change. The World Bank is due to produce an evolution roadmap to meet these challenges in December.

Turkey's Black Sea gas field still to go online next year, Erdogan says
Turkey's Black Sea gas field is on track to go online next year as promised and work has sped up to connect it to the national infrastructure, President Tayyip Erdogan said on Saturday.
Addressing a natural gas pipeline opening in the northern Kastamonu province, Erdogan said drilling at 9 of the ten wells in the first phase of the seabed Sakarya gas field was complete.
"Hopefully we'll start using this gas next year," Erdogan said via video.
Turkey discovered natural gas off its northern coast in 2020 and since estimated volumes at 540 billion cubic metres (bcm).
Turkey built an "energy base" in Sakarya, and it will become a benchmark marketplace for natural gas with the inclusion of domestic supplies, Erdogan said.
"We're preparing to build an advanced natural gas marketplace where multiple products, multiple contracts come together to form reference prices."
Erdogan did not mention Russia in his speech.
In recent weeks, Russian President Vladimir Putin has repeated that a natural gas hub could be set up in Turkey fairly quickly, forecasting many European customers would emerge in such a marketplace.

Top News - Dry Freight

Russia says no agreement yet to extend Black Sea grain deal
Russia said on Saturday there was no agreement yet to extend a deal allowing Ukraine to export grain via the Black Sea, repeating its insistence on unhindered access to world markets for its own food and fertiliser exports.
Deputy Foreign Minster Sergei Vershinin was quoted by state news agency TASS as saying talks with U.N. officials in Geneva on Friday had been useful and detailed but the issue of renewing the deal - which expires in one week - had yet to be resolved.
He also said there could be no progress unless a Russian state bank that finances the farm sector was reconnected to the international SWIFT bank payments system, from which it has been cut off by Western sanctions.
The United Nations says 10 million tonnes of grain and other foods have been exported from Ukraine under the Black Sea initiative agreed in July, helping to stave off a global food crisis.
But Russia has repeatedly complained its own grain and fertiliser shipments, though not directly targeted by Western sanctions, are effectively blocked because the

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sanctions cut shippers' access to finance, insurance and ports.
A Russian foreign ministry statement said Ukrainian grain shipments and "normalization" of Russia's own farm exports were integral parts of a single package of measures to ensure global food security.
In its readout of Friday's talks, it said the only "unhindered access of Russian food and fertilizers to world markets" would make it possible to stabilise prices.
A U.N. statement on Friday said the participants "remain engaged in the implementation of the Black Sea Grain Initiative and held constructive discussions on its continuation".
Vershinin was quoted as saying that restoring access to the SWIFT payments system for agricultural lender Rosselkhozbank was a key issue.
"Without that, of course, we simply cannot move forward," he said, adding that Russia had been assured by the U.N. officials that "they also consider this issue to be vital".
The European Union announced on June 3 that it was removing the bank from SWIFT as part of its sixth wave of sanctions over Russia's invasion of Ukraine.
Ukraine has accused Moscow of playing "hunger games" with the world. Russia, whose warships were blocking access to Ukrainian ports until the July deal came into force, denies using the grains issue as a tool to gain leverage in the conflict.
Russia briefly suspended its participation in the deal on Oct. 29 after an attack on its Black Sea fleet but returned to it just four days later in a U-turn by President Vladimir Putin after mediation by Turkish President Tayyip Erdogan.
Russia withdrew its troops from the southern Ukrainian city of Kherson this week, abandoning the only regional capital it had captured since the February invasion.

Argentina's wheat exports to fall sharply as drought shrinks crop

Argentina's wheat exports this season will not quite reach half of last season's shipments, the Rosario Grains Exchange (BCR) said on Friday, with only 7 million tonnes of exports expected after months of dry weather halved the 2022/2023 harvest.
During the previous 2021/2022 crop, the South American agricultural powerhouse exported 14.5 million tonnes of wheat.
Reduced wheat exports from Argentina are also bad news for global wheat supplies, already dented by poor weather in the United States and Russia's invasion of Ukraine, all major producers of the grain.
Exports from Argentina's massive farm sector are crucial sources of foreign currency for the government, since wheat is purchased mostly in U.S. dollars.
Battered by prolonged drought conditions in prime farmland plus more recent cold snaps, the wheat crop

MARKET MONITOR as of 07:28 GMT

Contract	Last	Change	YTD
NYMEX Light Crude	$88.68 / bbl	-0.31%	17.91%
NYMEX RBOB Gasoline	$2.62 / gallon	0.40%	17.57%
ICE Gas Oil	$991.00 / tonne	0.33%	48.58%
NYMEX Natural Gas	$6.09 / mmBtu	3.59%	63.27%
Spot Gold	$1,761.98 / ounce	-0.50%	-3.63%
TRPC coal API 2 / Dec, 22	$180 / tonne	-22.41%	46.34%
Carbon ECX EUA / Dec, 22	€75.13 / tonne	-0.94%	-6.84%
Dutch gas day-ahead (Pre. close)	€68.75 / Mwh	-21.11%	3.38%
CBOT Corn	$6.55 / bushel	-0.49%	10.37%
CBOT Wheat	$8.14 / bushel	1.28%	5.58%
Malaysia Palm Oil (3M)	RM4,154 / tonne	-3.10%	-11.56%
Index (Total Return)	**Close 11 Nov**	**Change**	**YTD Change**
Thomson Reuters/Jefferies CRB	308.26	0.00%	24.79%
Rogers International	30.83	0.00%	32.29%
U.S. Stocks - Dow	33,747.86	0.10%	-7.13%
U.S. Dollar Index	106.79	0.47%	11.27%
U.S. Bond Index (DJ)	382.52	2.26%	-18.96%

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gathered between November and January is seen totaling just 11.8 million tonnes, according to the BCR, down by half compared to 23 million tonnes produced in the previous crop.
If the production forecast proves correct, it would mark the smallest wheat crop in seven years.
The separate Buenos Aires Grains exchange on Thursday lowered its 2022/2023 wheat harvest estimate to 12.4 million tonnes from 14 million tonnes previously.
The BCR estimated that $2.22 billion in export revenues would be lost this season due to lower wheat exports.
The weaker harvest is straining Argentina's ability to meet domestic demand as well as already agreed exports.
Last week, the government gave exporters license to push back by 360 days some wheat shipments scheduled for between December and February due to worries about shortages. According to official data, exporters have already made sworn declarations to ship 8.85 million tonnes of wheat in the 2022/2023 season.

Picture of the Day

A wind turbine stands out against the sky as the sun sets over the Black Forest Brandenkopf lookout near Oberharmersbach, Germany. REUTERS/Joachim Herrmann

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(Inside Commodities is compiled by Jesse Vinay in Bengaluru)

For questions or comments about this report, contact: **commodity.briefs@thomsonreuters.com**

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