

Commodity Spotlight Agriculturals

26 February 2014

Weather factors cause turbulence on agricultural markets

Several agricultural markets have experienced a pronounced swing of sentiment in February, with price changes accordingly. Arabica coffee prices have rocketed and wheat and sugar prices have also changed direction and risen again lately. In this report, we discuss the factors leading to these strong price movements and how we estimate the future price trend. For markets moving in calmer waters or where the price trend has been less of a surprise at least, we update our assessment in short paragraphs.

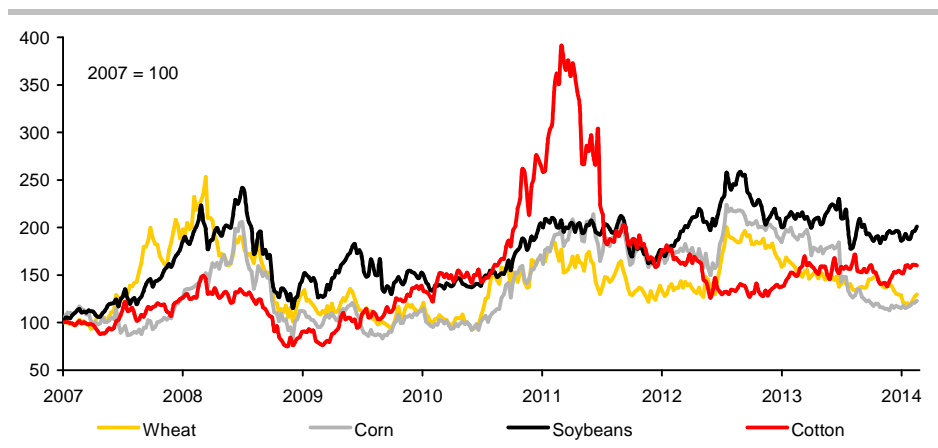
Wheat:

For some weeks, the price of wheat in Chicago was not able to profit from the extremely cold and too dry weather conditions in the US Midwest, although this can damage the young winter wheat plants that are often not been protected by a sufficient covering of snow. Instead, CBOT wheat plunged by a good 20% to a 3½ year low of 550 US cents a bushel between the autumn and the end of January amid reports of record global supply. A main contributing factor here was that Canada, a major competitor of the US, has been able to expand its crop to a record level and this had also been corrected upwards several times. The figures have also been lifted for Australia's harvest that has just been completed.

However, the price of wheat on the CBOT has recovered since the beginning of February and has been trading above 600 US cents a bushel again since mid-February. Decisive for this reversal is the clear deterioration of the condition of the winter wheat plants in major US growing regions according to the US Department of Agriculture (USDA), which has lent a degree of certainty to earlier fears of frost damage in the view of market participants. In Kansas, the largest wheat growing state, the percentage of plants rated as good or excellent dropped from 58% at the end of December to 35%. We believe this price rise for US wheat is also justified for other reasons: its price competitiveness in relation to corn and EU wheat has improved and this is fuelling demand (charts 2 and 3, p.2). Furthermore, a significant rise of the quite low global stocks-to-use ratio of 21% is unlikely despite a record-high global supply in 2013/14 (chart 4, p. 3).

The aforesaid risk of winter damage in the USA is also clouding the outlook for the US crop in 2014/15. While the USDA expects a production growth rate of 1% to around 59 million tons in its first forecast, this can quickly become a minus if yields are smaller than the USDA assumes on account of frost damage. Risks for global production in 2014/15 also come from the possibility of an El-Niño phenomenon occurring in the second half of the year.

CHART 1: Price trends for wheat, corn, soybeans and cotton



Source: Bloomberg, Commerzbank Corporates & Markets

Commerzbank Forecasts 2014

	Q2	Q3	Q4
Grains/Oilseeds/Cotton			
Wheat* (CBOT)	610	620	650
Wheat* (Liffe Paris)	195	190	185
Corn* (CBOT)	460	480	480
Corn^ (Liffe Paris)	175	175	175
Soybean* (CBOT)	1300	1250	1150
Rapeseed^ (Paris)	370	360	350
Cotton **	83	78	74
Softs			
Coffee (Arabica)**	140	140	130
(Robusta)***	1800	1700	1600
Cocoa^ (Liffe London)	1800	1850	1850
Sugar** #11	17.0	17.5	18.0
Livestock			
Live cattle**	139	134	136
Feeder cattle**	168	165	160
Lean hogs**	100	95	87

*US-Cents per bushel

**US-Cents per pound

***USD per ton

^EUR per ton

°GBP per ton

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Global wheat production set to fall slightly in 2014/15

At a global level, the International Grains Council expects wheat production to fall in 2014/15 by 1% to 697 million tons. We therefore expect US wheat prices to make further gains in the months ahead. In the fourth quarter, we see the price of wheat on the CBOT at 650 US cents a bushel. The EU wheat price should show a less favourable trend even if prices in Paris have been pulled along a little in February; firstly, prices in Paris are at a much higher level as EU wheat has profited especially from the shortage of quality wheat from Argentina and a high demand for feed wheat given the delayed corn harvest. Consequently, at 19.3 million tons, EU exports have risen by a good 50%, year-on-year, since the start of the season. The greater price competition from US wheat, the higher quality demands of Egypt as a key customer and the good condition of the winter wheat plants in general in the EU are factors speaking against a sustained price level of over 200 EUR per ton in the longer term. We see the price of wheat in Paris at 185 EUR per ton in the fourth quarter of 2014.

EU wheat prices will barely profit

Corn:

Corn price is at its lowest level for some years

The price of corn on the CBOT has been very slow to emerge from the trough. Despite its recent rise to 450 US cents per bushel, corn is still at its cheapest level for some 3½ years. The low price level is attracting physical buyers, as robust US export figures show. The sharp 40% fall in price last year has also led to a reduction of the corn acreage this year. The USDA estimates a minus of 3.5% for acreage, though it believes this should still result in a record crop of almost 14 billion bushels (355 million tons) due to a return to yields at trend level (USDA estimate: 165.3 bushels an acre). This estimate is too optimistic in our view, as past years have shown that unforeseen weather factors can soon upset early crop forecasts. The USDA also warns that still relatively low inventories could make the market susceptible to supply shocks.

US corn acreage to decrease in 2014

At the same time, US exports should remain robust, which has already prompted the USDA to noticeably lift its export estimate. In the shorter term, Brazil's crop will probably also remain below expectations, due to drought, leading to higher demand for US corn and lower-than-expected US corn stocks at the end of the current crop year. Although we see no shortage emerging on the corn market, we expect a further price recovery to 480 US cents a bushel up to the fourth quarter. Disagreement between China and the USA on the supply of US corn containing genetically modified types remains a risk factor. For prices in Paris, we maintain our view that the effects of rising corn prices in the USA and lower wheat prices in Paris will be balanced out in the main. The price of corn in Paris should therefore more or less sustain its current level throughout 2014.

US exports remain robust

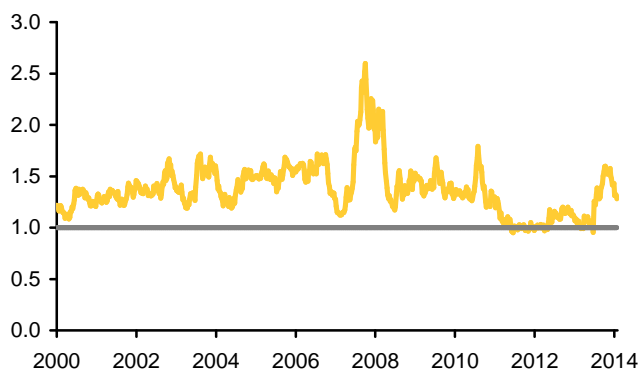
Slight recovery of prices in Chicago expected

Soybeans and rapeseed:

Uncertainty amid dry weather conditions in Brazil

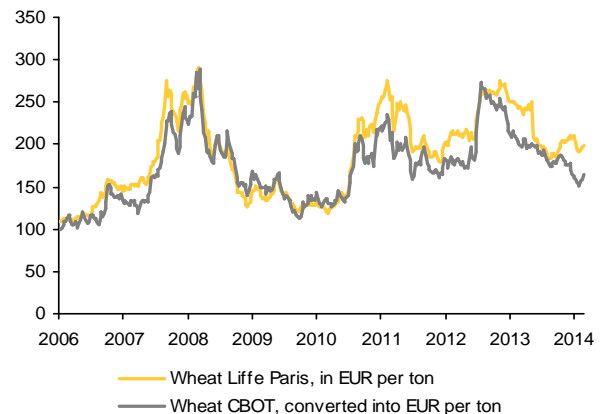
Soybean prices have also climbed in past weeks and regained the level of December, at almost 1350 US cents per bushel and even higher over the last days. The main reasons here are the uncertainty amid the dry weather in Brazil and resulting concern about a supposedly certain record production (current USDA estimate: 90 million tons). Losses on a scale of 3-5 million tons

CHART 2: Wheat recently more competitive against corn...
Wheat price divided by corn price (CBOT)



Source: Bloomberg, Commerzbank Corporates & Markets

CHART 3: ... and EU wheat
Wheat price in Chicago (CBOT) and Paris (Liffe)



Source: Bloomberg, Commerzbank Corporates & Markets

are now considered possible for Brazil's soybean crop, while markets are also wondering when and to what extent China will increasingly order soybeans from South America in future. China purchases substantial volumes of soybeans from the US, its main supplier, at present. This has caused the USDA to cautiously increase its estimation of US exports in 2013/14, which is currently supporting the price trend.

No shortage of soybeans despite risks

We believe that Brazil will exceed last year's record production of 82 million tons despite the dry weather conditions and this will mean a significant oversupply on the soybean market in 2013/14. A first look at 2014/15 suggests no shortage here either. The USDA anticipates that the US soybean acreage will be expanded by a strong 4% to 79.5 million acres given the better price trend for soybeans than for corn in 2013. Moreover, a record crop of 3.55 billion bushel (96.6 million tons) should result at an estimated average yield of 45.2 bushels per acre. As no positive impetus for soybean prices is to be expected from the grain markets either, we anticipate falling prices for soybeans. We predict a price of 1150 US cents per bushel for the fourth quarter of 2014, making us not quite as pessimistic as the USDA, which expects a price fall to below 10 USD per bushel in the coming year.

Rapeseed market in surplus in 2013/14

The rapeseed market should close at a small surplus in 2013/14 (chart 5). Supply should strongly expand on last year amid record harvests in Canada and also in Russia and a respectable harvest in the EU. That said, rapeseed prices in Paris have stood their ground so far and made up for price losses in the winter. Positive pricing on the soybean market are supporting prices on the one hand, while record-high crop yields in Canada are currently not entering the global market due to delivery problems for logistic and weather-related reasons. In the medium term, however, Canadian supply should put pressure on prices in Paris. A look at supply next season also suggests that prices will drop: the signs for the rapeseed crop in the EU in 2014 are good overall. EU rapeseed output should slightly rise again in 2014, especially as France is set to produce more again following the losses of last year. Consequently, even if Canada is unlikely to sustain its record level of 2013, rapeseed and oilseed supply will remain good overall in the next season. We therefore expect to see the rapeseed price at a slightly lower level of 350 EUR per ton in the fourth quarter.

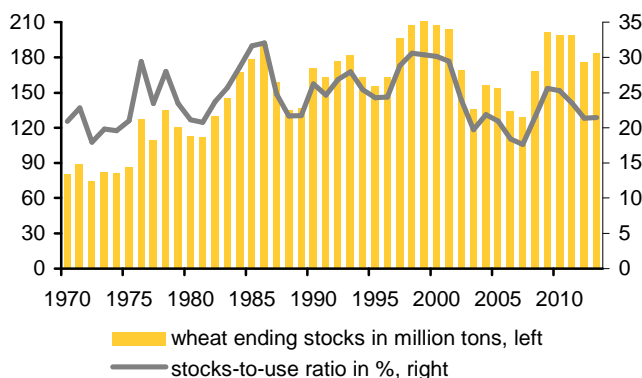
Canada's record production will weigh on rapeseed prices

Cotton:

Cotton price has continued rising this year

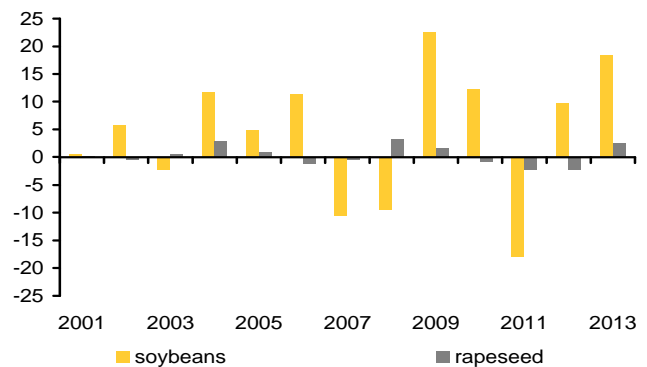
Following last year's positive developments, the cotton price continued rising at the start of 2014. In mid-February, it traded at nearly 90 US cents per pound, at a level last seen in August 2013. The main reason for this increase is the strong demand for US cotton amid a tight supply. The US, the world's largest exporter and provider of high-quality cotton, last year recorded the lowest harvest in four years. Whilst global cotton stocks shall be at record levels at the end of the season, they are mostly located in China, which means they are not available to the global market (chart 6, p.4). It is still not quite clear how China's new cotton policy will look in future. The aim is to let government stocks increase no further and ensure that domestic providers are offered domestic cotton at a lower price. Both will probably go hand in hand with declining imports from the global market, which should weigh on international prices in the course of the year (chart 7, p.4).

CHART 4: Wheat: Stocks-to-use ratio stagnates
in million tons and %



Source: USDA, Commerzbank Corporates & Markets

CHART 5: Oilseed: Plus also likely for rapeseed in 2013/14
Surplus(+)/deficit(-), soybeans and rapeseed, million tons



Source: USDA, Commerzbank Corporates & Markets

Increasing US production and declining imports into China...

Since price developments in cotton over the past year were much better than in many other products, the cotton acreage in the US will probably be expanded in 2014. The National Cotton Committee thinks an increase by 8% is likely, the USDA even expects 10.5%. In China, in contrast, the cotton acreage will probably be reduced by some 11% in 2014 following the announcement that purchases of stocks will be terminated. This would be the third consecutive reduction of the cotton acreage. Whilst the USDA expects that after a few years with declining imports China's imports will increase again significantly from 2017/18 onwards, this is unlikely to have a notable impact on the price in the next year or two.

...lead us to expect falling prices

Bottom line: We do not expect the cotton price to hold at its current level on a medium-term perspective. For Q4 2014, we forecast a cotton price of 74 US cents per pound.

Quotations for Arabica coffee have been skyrocketing

Coffee:

Last November, quotations for Arabica coffee dropped to 100 US cents per pound. Having increased by more than 50% since the start of the year, they are now trading at 170 US cents per pound. Arabica coffee thus costs as much as it last did in October 2012. Since the end of January alone, the price for Arabica coffee has risen by c. 40% (chart 8, p. 5). What happened? For a long while the market did not react to the fact that prices often failed to cover production costs. Supply risks, such as the illness leaf rust that has been rampant in Central America for a year now, were ignored. Instead, the market unilaterally focussed on a scenario in which the third consecutive global supply surplus on the coffee market and high stocks in 2013/14 argued for a further fall in prices for Arabica coffee. The coming high-yield year in Brazil and the significantly increased production in Colombia also did their part. Net-short positions of short-term oriented market participants then reached record levels in November.

Market sentiment has turned around

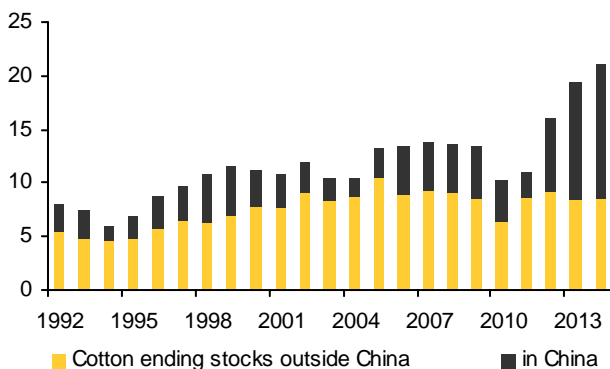
Sentiment has completely reversed since then, mainly because of weather news from Brazil, by far the most important Arabica producer country. Market participants who, in anticipation of a high harvest, had bet on falling prices are closing their positions. A majority of short-term oriented market participants is now betting on price increases for the first time in two years. Since December, the weather has been too hot and too dry in Brazil's important coffee-growing regions. In the south of the main growing region Minas Gerais only half of the normal rainfall was seen in the last two months. According to the weather service Somar Meteorologia, January and February were the driest months in 30 years. For this reason the coffee beans cannot develop properly –especially in the first three months of the year, they need particularly large quantities of water for optimum development. Moreover, fertilising becomes difficult without water.

Owing to the drought in Brazil...

...harvest forecasts have been trimmed

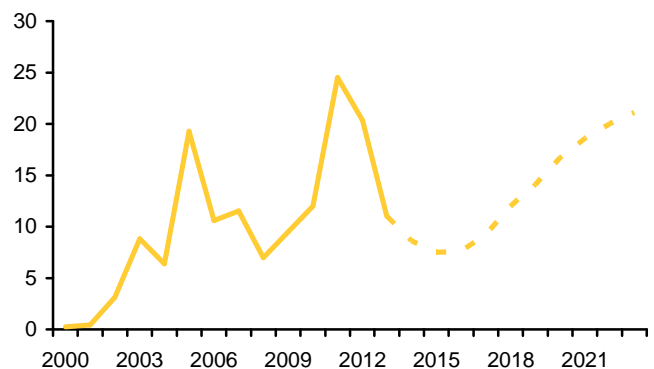
The optimistic forecasts of a Brazilian coffee harvest of partially more than 60 million bags can no longer be maintained. A harvest of 50 to 55 million bags is more realistic (chart 9, p.5). Moreover, the time left for filling up water supplies is running short. These are needed for the dry season, which begins in April and lasts until September. As a result, there is already a discussion about potentially negative consequences for 2015 if the coffee trees are unable to develop adequately. Harvest losses of 10% are considered possible. This can also be gleaned from the forward curve, which is still in contango despite the massive price increase.

CHART 6: Cotton: Stocks mainly located in China
in million tons



Source: USDA, Commerzbank Corporates & Markets

CHART 7: Cotton: China to import more starting in 2017 again
Imports into China, in million tons



Source: USDA, Commerzbank Corporates & Markets

This means the market still expects prices to continue rising on a medium- to long-term perspective. Bad news has also come in from Central America, as the expected 40% drop in the Mexican coffee harvest illustrates.

Availability nonetheless remains high

We nevertheless regard the extent of the price rise seen in recent weeks as exaggerated. The market now seems to have shifted from one extreme to the other and is pricing in sizeable harvest losses in Brazil and a notable supply deficit in Arabica coffee. For the current price levels to be sustained, the coffee harvest in Brazil would have to fall to less than 50 million bags this year and fail to recover noticeably next year. We forecast a more moderate scenario, in which the next Brazilian coffee harvest will be realised at a level that is still high, though somewhat lower than hoped for. The availability of Arabica coffee should thus remain high, especially with Colombian production on track to return to its former strength.

We expect a price correction

From the start of the harvest year in October until January, the harvest in Colombia, the second most important producer of Arabica coffee, was 34% higher than in the corresponding period of the previous year. In the last harvest year Colombia was already able to expand its coffee production by nearly 30% to a five-year high of 9.9 million bags. The demand side should also react to the sharp price rise. Arabica coffee is now almost twice as expensive as Robusta coffee. This was last seen in spring of 2012. As a consequence, we are likely to see demand shift in favour of Robusta coffee. For this reason we see no notable upside potential for the Arabica price anymore and instead expect that after a stabilisation phase we will see falling quotations in the course of the year. At 130 US cents per pound for Q4 2014, however, we expect the price to be much higher than the level seen over long stretches in 2013.

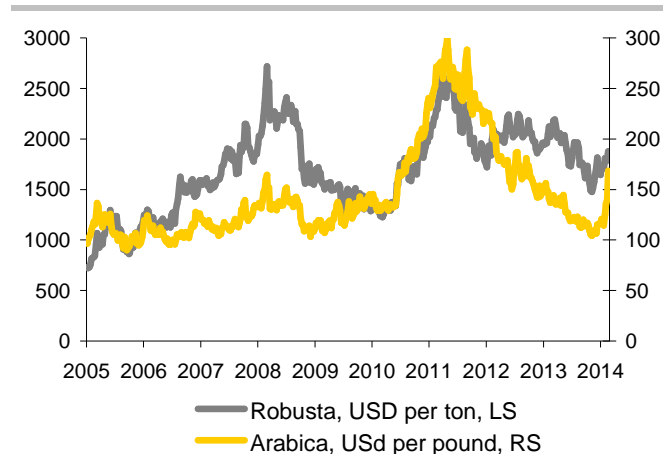
Robusta prices are also rising...

Driven by the increase in Arabica prices, Robusta coffee rose to 2,000 USD per ton for the first time since May 2013, gaining 17% since the start of the year. Apart from the price rally in Arabica coffee, Vietnamese producers consistently holding back on selling has also played their part in rising Robusta coffee prices. In spite of a sound harvest of around 27 million bags in Vietnam, the world's major producing country of Robusta coffee, the price level recouped its decline in autumn, rising back above 1,800 USD even before the latest increase. Consequently, according to information from a trading company, inventories in Vietnam have now climbed to levels never seen at this time of the year. In view of the now much higher price level, the retained supply is likely to be put on the market in the next few months and thus prevent another move higher in prices. At the same time, this should offset lower supply from Indonesia, the third-largest producing country of Robusta coffee. Robusta production from Indonesia is said to be 13% below last year's level this year. Moreover, rising domestic demand is even said to reduce Indonesian exports by 17%. As regards Robusta coffee, the relation between production and demand is likely to be roughly balanced in the 2013/14 season. However, should our expectation of an imminent correction in Arabica prices materialise, Robusta prices too should find it difficult to escape from this pull. Moreover, deliveries from Vietnam look set to rise. We therefore stick to our price forecast of 1,600 USD per ton in the fourth quarter.

...but are unlikely to hold at their high levels for long

CHART 8: Coffee prices are skyrocketing

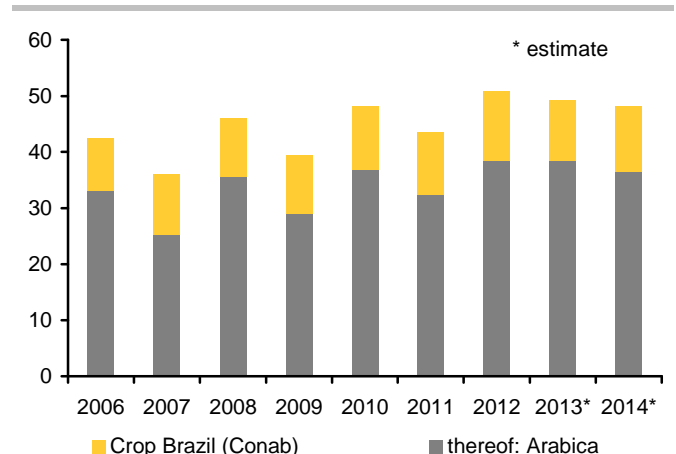
Coffee prices, Arabica and Robusta



Source: Bloomberg, Commerzbank Corporates & Markets

CHART 9: Coffee: Risks to Brazil's harvest

Coffee production in Brazil, in million bags



Source: Conab, Commerzbank Corporates & Markets

Sugar:

Drought in Brazil is also hitting the sugar cane harvest outlook

Years of surpluses on the sugar market have sent global inventories to record levels. The healthy outlook for the next sugar cane harvest in Brazil and the weak Brazilian real pointed to ongoing high availability of sugar on international markets. Some observers' harvest estimates for Center-South, the main growing region, came in at a record 620 million tons, with the price of raw sugar under pressure for months as a result. In late January, the price of raw sugar fell to 14.7 US cents per pound – its lowest level since June 2010. From the end of January on, it gained considerably, trading back above 17 US cents per pound at the end of February – the highest level in three months (chart 10). In line with the coffee market, the hot and dry weather conditions in Brazil regularly serve to explain this. Initially, risks for the sugar cane harvest, which is due to begin in a few weeks, had not been regarded as high as soil moisture in the major growing region Center-South remained sufficient. This only changed when Brazil's Sugar Industry Association Unica reported drought-driven crop losses of 35-40 tons in Center-South. Dry weather conditions are particularly hitting newly tended fields and may result in a marked drop of supply. In spite of increased acreage in Center-South, the sugar cane harvest is therefore unlikely to turn out higher. The analytical firm F.O. Licht is now looking for the harvest volume to stagnate around 600 million tons. Brazil's major sugar exporter Copersucar is even expecting just 570 million tons as well as 32 million tons in sugar production in Center-South (previous estimate: 35 million tons).

Volumes likely to stagnate

Indian exports under political influence

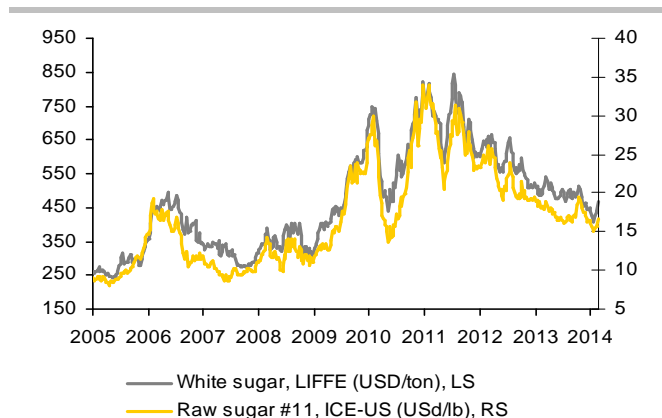
The sugar volumes India may soon put to the market are still unclear at the moment. Official estimates on Indian sugar production in the current crop year are for 25 million tons. Other observers are only looking for a four-year low of just 23.5 million tons as a result of excessive rainfall. Consumption is estimated to be around 22-23 million tons. So far, India has only exported 700,000 tons of sugar in the 2013/14 crop year, compared to an expected 4 million tons, as the low level of prices on the global market rendered exports unattractive. Instead, domestic inventories surged considerably, putting pressure on domestic prices. The Indian government has now announced attractive export subsidies to help export 4 million tons of raw sugar in the next two years. The additional supply from India might compensate for some of the missing supply from Brazil and therefore prevent a further increase in prices.

Series of surpluses might end in 2014/15

The global sugar market should be in for the fourth consecutive supply surplus in the current 2013/14 season (chart 11). Most market observers are looking for a surplus of 4 million tons. However, there are diverging estimates on the subsequent period: While the International Sugar Organisation (ISO) is looking for a supply shortfall of 2 million tons in 2014/15, owing to shrinking production and a further rise in demand, Kingsman analysts and sugar trading company Dreyfuß expect to see a surplus between 2 million and 5 million tons in 2014/15. These estimates are unlikely to sufficiently reflect the looming declines in the sugar cane harvest and sugar production in Brazil, though. Most short-term oriented market players have bet on falling prices since December. Should market sentiment turn as a result of news from Brazil, short covering

CHART 10: Sugar: More expensive in 2014

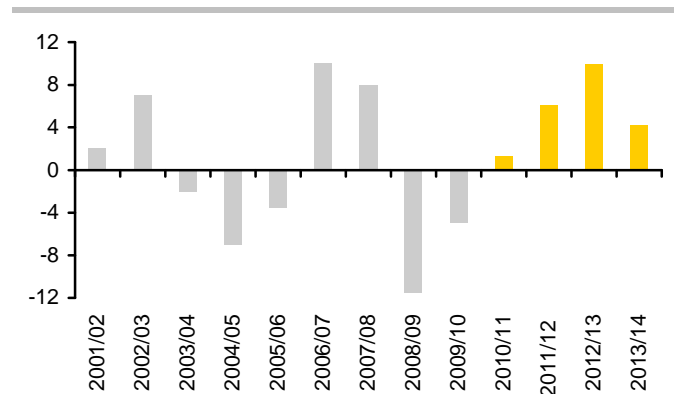
Prices for raw and white sugar



Source: Bloomberg, Commerzbank Corporates & Markets

CHART 11: Sugar: 4 years of oversupply

Surplus(+)/deficit(-), in million tons



Source: ISO, Commerzbank Corporates & Markets

might send prices even higher. Combined with the perspective of a potential supply shortfall, this still argues for further upside potential in prices, despite the increase seen so far. We are looking for raw sugar prices of 18 US cents per pound in the fourth quarter.

Cocoa:

Cocoa prices have already risen considerably

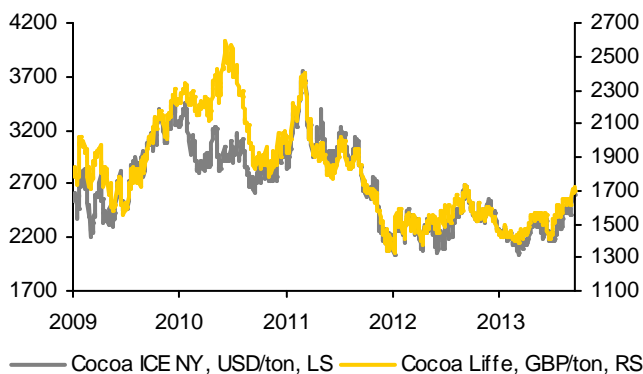
Growing demand might result in market deficit

El Niño a risk

The price of cocoa in London rose to 1,880 GBP per ton at its peak in February, which is the highest level since September 2011 (chart 12). The same is true of cocoa prices in New York, at 3,000 USD per ton. Global supply already failed to cover global demand in the past 2012/13 season. For the 2013/14 crop year, another market deficit of 100 thousand tons is expected – mainly on the back of solid demand. At 6.2% in the fourth quarter of 2013, Europe recently reported the strongest annual growth in cocoa processing in two years, while Asia even reported a 10% surge. At 4.4%, processing in North America also grew at a solid rate. While, according to unconfirmed reports, cocoa deliveries from major producing countries Ivory Coast and Ghana are expected to be in for another significant increase, pointing to a better harvest than in the previous year, the year-on-year gain in deliveries has been shrinking consistently in recent weeks. There is also bad news from the third-largest producing country, Indonesia, where production is expected to fall to its lowest level in ten years, owing to excessive moisture. The supply shortfall might thus turn out higher this crop year. Initial official estimates will be released by the International Cocoa Organization (ICCO) at the end of February (chart 13). And neither is global supply likely to grow sufficiently to cover rising demand next season. Instead, an El Niño weather phenomenon is expected in the second half of 2014, which implies increased drought in West Africa and has the potential to reduce production considerably according to an ICCO analysis. The outlook of structural supply deficits on the cocoa market should keep prices at high levels, even with global inventories still ample. Our price forecast for the fourth quarter of 2014 is 1,850 GBP per ton.

CHART 12: Cocoa: Price increase continues

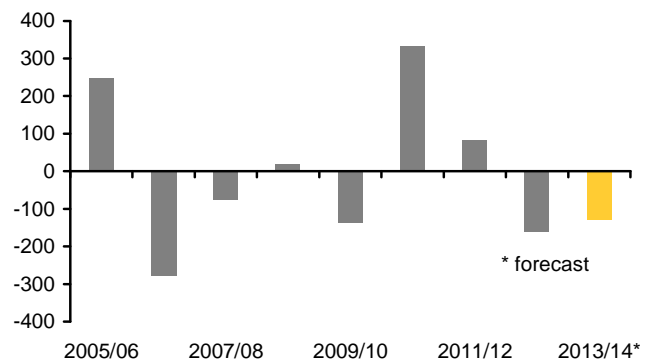
Cocoa prices in New York and London



Source: Bloomberg, Commerzbank Corporates & Markets

CHART 13: Cocoa: Supply remains scarce

Surplus(+)/deficit(-), in thousand tons



Source: ICCO, Commerzbank Corporates & Markets

At a glance

TABLE 1: Our forecasts

	Actual	Forecast								Yearly average		
	25-Feb-14	Q114	Q214	Q314	Q414	Q115	Q215	Q315	Q415	2013	2014	2015
Grains/Oil seeds/Cotton												
Wheat* (CBOT)	615	600	610	620	650	650	640	630	620	690	620	640
Wheat^ (Liffe Paris)	199	195	195	190	185	185	180	180	175	210	190	180
Corn* (CBOT)	456	450	460	480	480	490	500	510	520	570	470	510
Corn^ (Liffe Paris)	172	175	175	175	175	175	180	180	180	205	175	180
Soybeans*	1387	1350	1300	1250	1150	1150	1150	1200	1200	1400	1260	1180
Rapeseed^ (Paris)	390	380	370	360	350	350	360	360	370	415	365	360
Cotton**	87	87	83	78	74	72	74	76	78	84	81	75
Softs												
Coffee (arabica)**	176	150	140	140	130	130	125	125	120	125	140	125
Coffee(robusta)***	2017	1900	1800	1700	1600	1600	1650	1700	1750	1850	1750	1700
Cocoa° (London)	1810	1800	1800	1850	1850	1900	1950	1950	2000	1600	1850	1950
Sugar #11**	17.3	16.5	17.0	17.5	18.0	18.5	19.0	19.5	20.0	17.5	17.5	19.5
Livestock												
Live cattle**	142	142	139	134	136	130	128	130	132	127	138	130
Feeder cattle**	173	172	168	165	160	160	155	150	153	153	166	155
Lean hogs**	101	98	100	95	87	85	94	86	81	89	95	87

Quarterly / yearly averages* US Cents per bushel, ** US Cents per pound, *** US Dollar per ton, ^ EUR per ton, ° GBP per ton

The actual price refers to the most active forward contract, which can differ in terms of maturity.

TABLE 2: Import data and Inventories

Imports / Inventories	Last release		Net change			% change	
	Due date	Level	1 month	3 months	1 year	1 year	5-year Ø
Chinese imports, 000 tons, monthly							
Soybeans	31/01/2014	5910	-1490	1720	1130	23.6	34.5
Cotton	31/01/2014	292	-318	152	-168	-36.4	31.7
US inventories in mln bushel, quarterly, first day of the reporting month							
Corn	31/12/2013	10426.1	-	9604.9	2393.4	29.8	6.8
Wheat (total)	31/12/2013	1462.7	-	-406.9	-207.9	-12.4	-10.6
Soybeans	31/12/2013	2147.6	-	2007.0	181.4	9.2	-3.3

Source: USDA, Bloomberg, Commerzbank Corporates & Markets

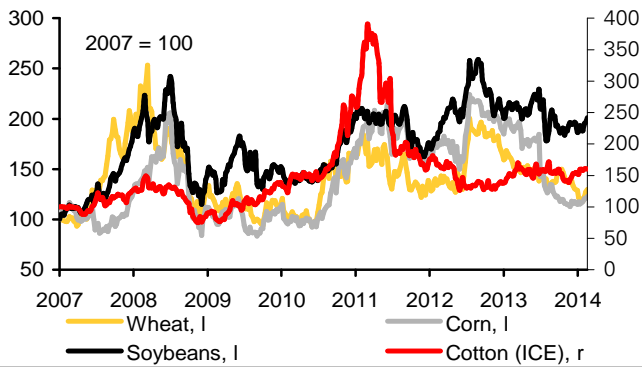
TABLE 3: History

	Actual	% change				Q112	Q212	Q312	Q412	Q113	Q213	Q313	Q413
		1 week	1 month	ytd	y-o-y								
Grains/Oil seeds/Cotton													
Wheat* (CBOT)	615	-1.2	8.4	1.2	-13.2	644	647	883	853	742	698	651	660
Wheat^ (Liffe Paris)	199	0.3	3.5	-4.5	-17.8	196	207	259	264	243	212	189	200
Corn* (CBOT)	456	0.2	5.8	7.7	-35.5	640	599	775	739	711	648	495	420
Corn^ (Liffe Paris)	172	-0.6	-0.3	0.3	-23.3	207	213	250	247	231	220	189	175
Soybeans*	1387	3.2	7.8	7.2	-3.3	1273	1404	1638	1482	1437	1442	1416	1300
Rapeseed^ (Liffe Paris)	390	2.9	10.1	7.0	-15.7	458	479	509	473	467	439	375	375
Cotton**	87	-0.1	0.7	3.8	7.3	93	80	73	73	83	86	86	80
Softs													
Coffee (arabica)**	176	2.9	55.2	60.4	23.7	206	171	173	155	144	134	120	110
Coffee(robusta)***	2017	2.5	17.4	19.1	-3.9	1948	2084	2109	1965	2051	1950	1825	1600
Cocoa° (Liffe London)	1810	-1.9	1.5	4.3	27.4	1489	1499	1619	1545	1433	1517	1621	1750
Sugar #11**	17.3	3.5	12.7	3.8	-4.3	24.3	20.9	21.1	19.7	18.4	17.2	16.7	18.0
Livestock													
Live cattle**	142	0.8	2.0	6.1	10.5	126	117	125	129	129	120	127	135
Feeder cattle**	173	0.3	2.8	3.7	17.8	155	155	143	148	146	145	156	165
Lean hogs**	101	3.8	7.3	18.1	23.7	89	89	77	82	86	93	87	90

US Cents per bushel, ** US Cents per pound, *** US Dollar per ton, ^ EUR per ton, ° GBP per ton.

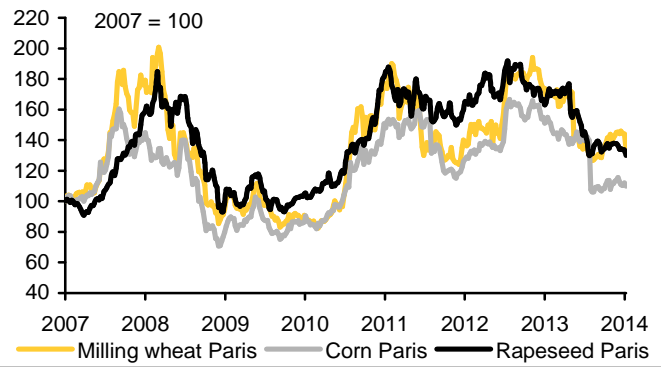
The actual price refers to the most active forward contract, which can differ in terms of maturity.

CHART 14: Price performance CBOT since 2007



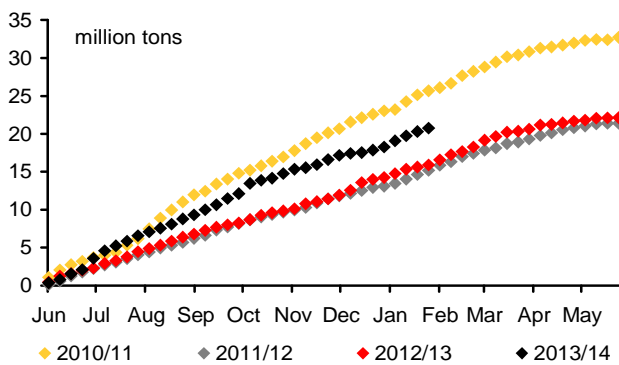
Source: Bloomberg, Commerzbank Corporates & Markets

CHART 15: Price performance LIFFE since 2007



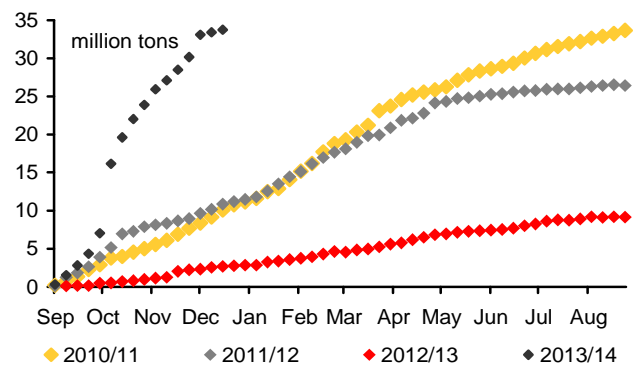
Source: Bloomberg, Commerzbank Corporates & Markets

CHART 16: US wheat exports, weekly data cumulated



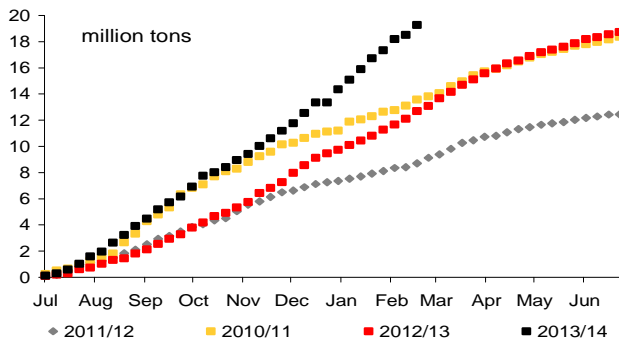
Source: USDA, Bloomberg, Commerzbank Corporates & Markets

CHART 17: US corn exports, weekly data cumulated



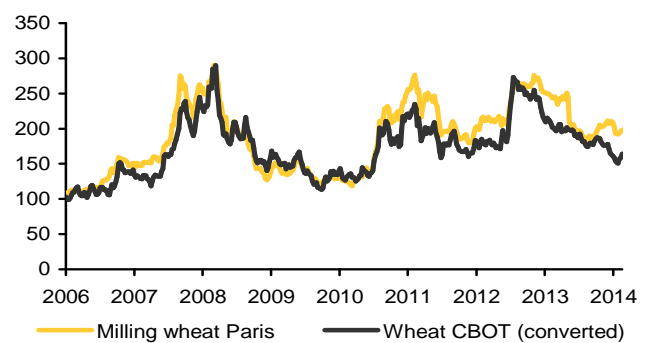
Source: USDA, Bloomberg, Commerzbank Corporates & Markets

CHART 18: EU wheat exports, weekly data cumulated



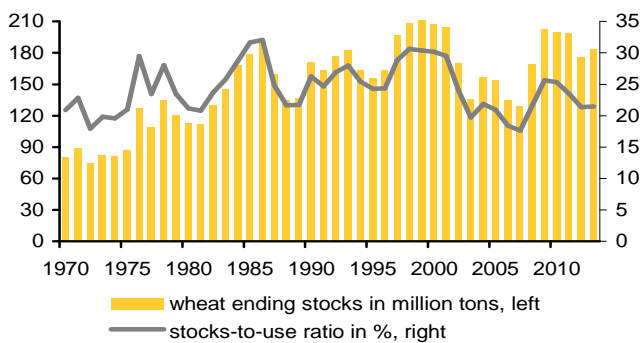
Source: EU, Reuters, Commerzbank Corporates & Markets

CHART 19: Wheat prices in comparison (in EUR per ton)



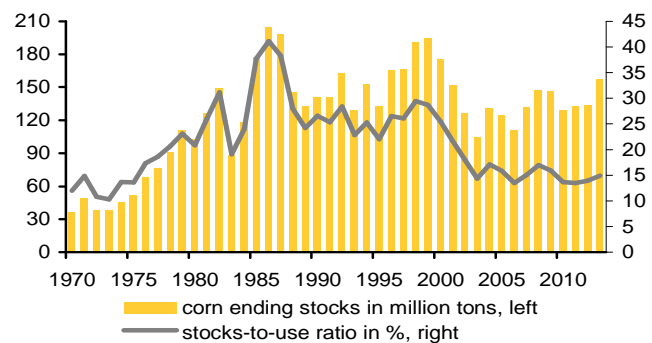
Source: Bloomberg, Commerzbank Corporates & Markets

CHART 20: Global wheat stocks



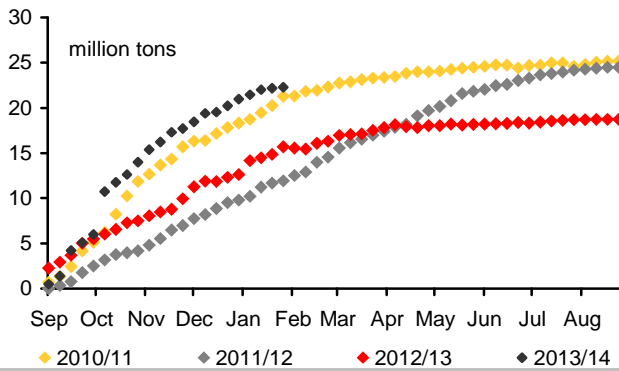
Source: USDA, Bloomberg, Commerzbank Corporates & Markets

CHART 21: Global corn stocks



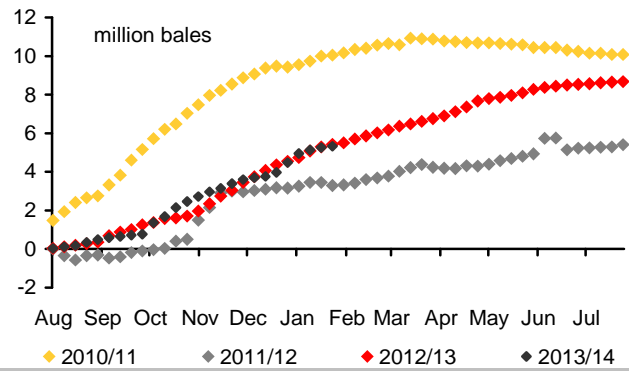
Source: USDA, Bloomberg, Commerzbank Corporates & Markets

CHART 22: US soybean exports, weekly data cumulated



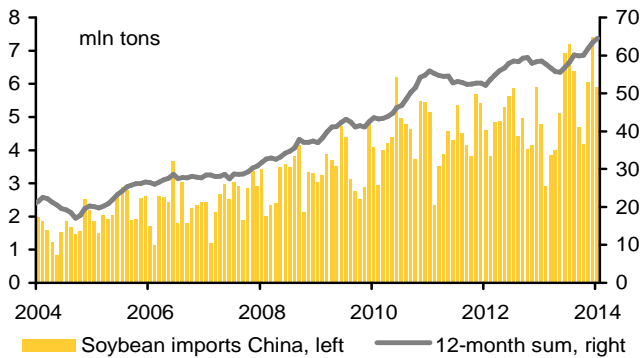
Source: USDA, Bloomberg, Commerzbank Corporates & Markets

CHART 23: US cotton exports, weekly data cumulated



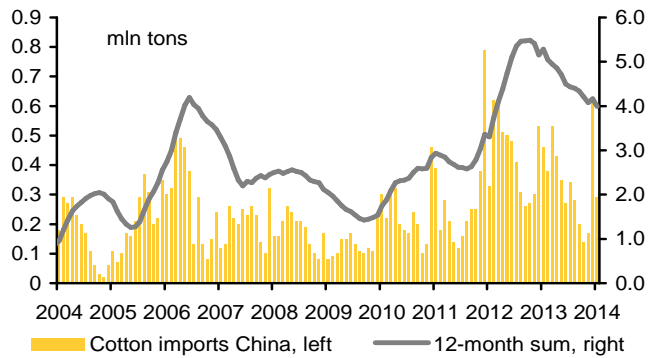
Source: USDA, Bloomberg, Commerzbank Corporates & Markets

CHART 24: Soybean imports China (monthly data)



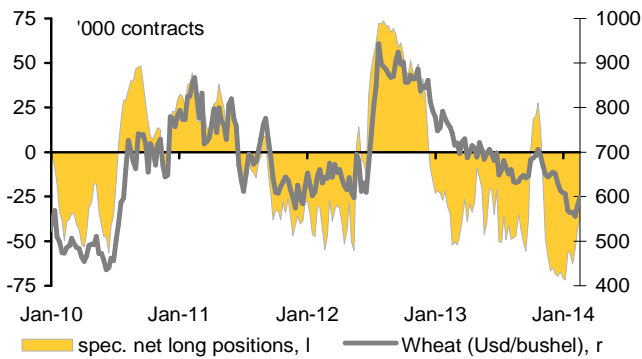
Source: Chinese Customs, Bloomberg, Commerzbank Corporates & Markets

CHART 25: Cotton imports China (monthly data)



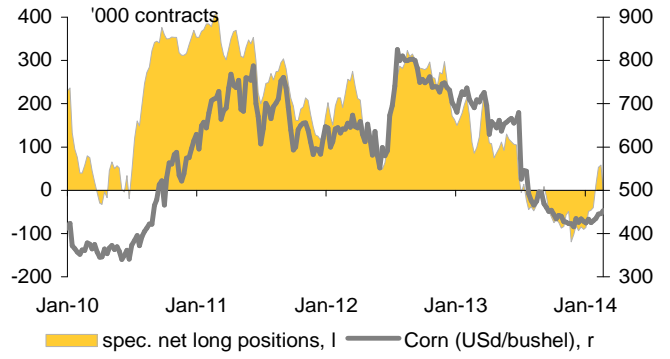
Source: Chinese Customs, Bloomberg, Commerzbank Corporates & Markets

CHART 26: Net long positions of money managers (wheat)



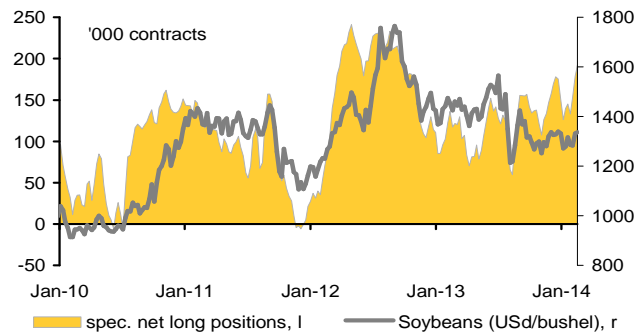
Source: CBOT, CFTC, Bloomberg, Commerzbank Corporates & Markets

CHART 27: Net long positions of money managers (corn)



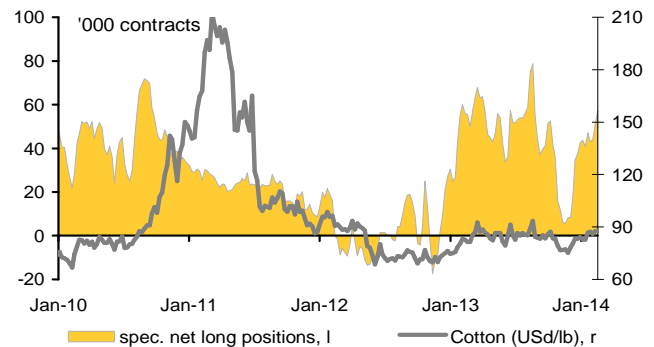
Source: CBOT, CFTC, Bloomberg, Commerzbank Corporates & Markets

CHART 28: Net long positions of money managers (soybeans)



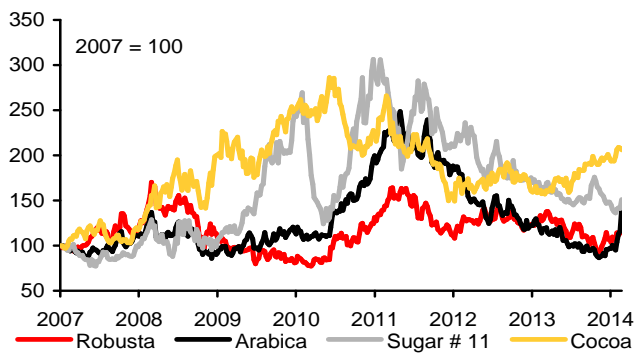
Source: CBOT, CFTC, Bloomberg, Commerzbank Corporates & Markets

CHART 29: Net long positions of money managers (cotton)



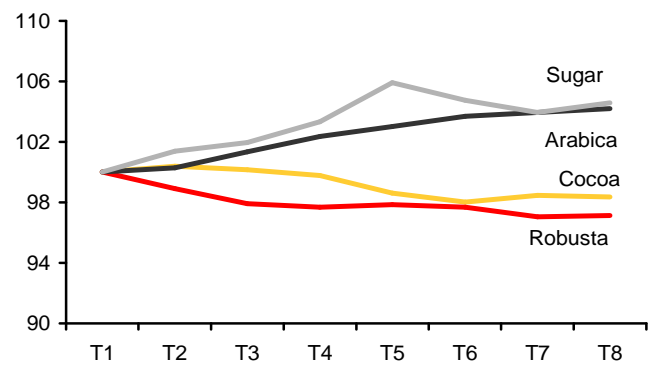
Source: ICE US, Bloomberg, Commerzbank Corporates & Markets

CHART 30: Performance: Soft commodities since 2007



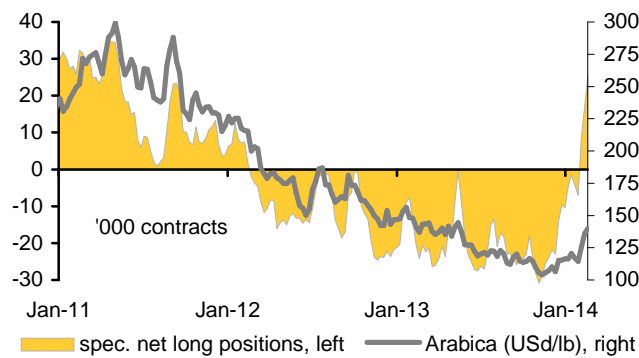
Source: Bloomberg, Commerzbank Corporates & Markets

CHART 31: Forward curve: Soft commodities



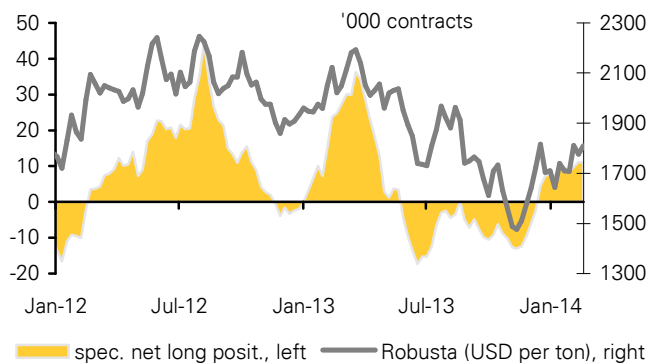
Source: Bloomberg, Commerzbank Corporates & Markets

CHART 32: Net long positions of money managers coffee Arabica



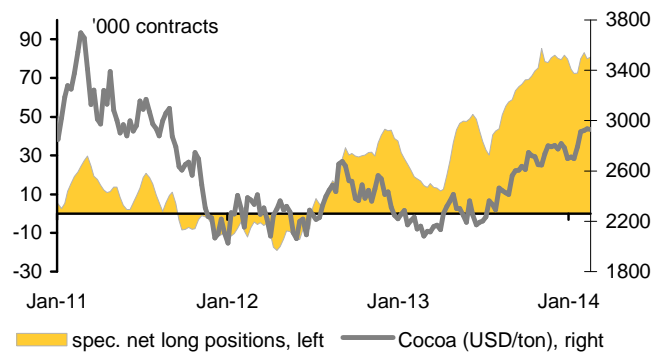
Source: CFTC, ICE, Bloomberg, Commerzbank Corporates & Markets

CHART 33: Net long positions of money managers coffee Robusta



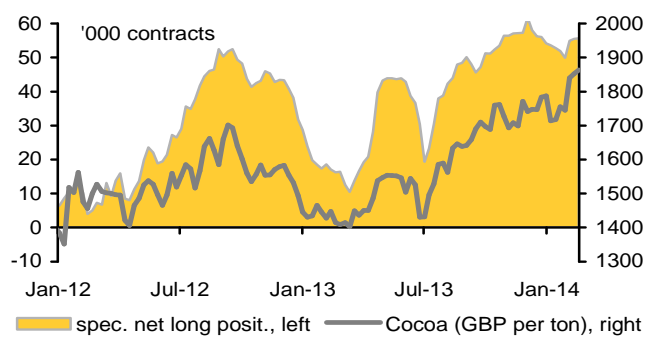
Source: LIFFE, Bloomberg, Commerzbank Corporates & Markets

CHART 34: Net long positions of money managers cocoa (ICE)



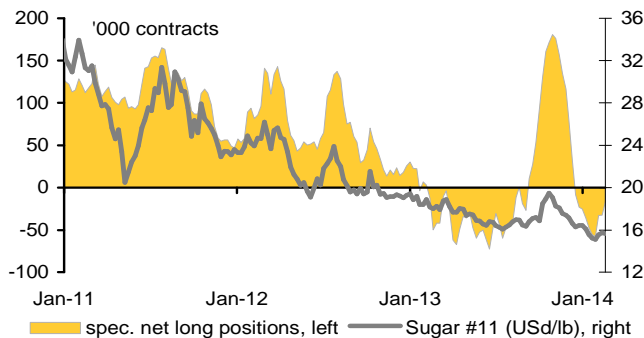
Source: CFTC, ICE, Bloomberg, Commerzbank Corporates & Markets

CHART 35: Net long positions of money managers cocoa (LIFFE)



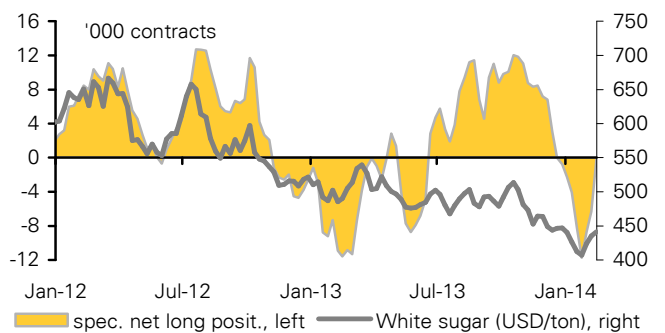
Source: LIFFE, Bloomberg, Commerzbank Corporates & Markets

CHART 36: Net long positions of money managers sugar (ICE)



Source: CFTC, ICE, Bloomberg, Commerzbank Corporates & Markets

CHART 37: Net long positions of money managers sugar (LIFFE)



Source: LIFFE, Bloomberg, Commerzbank Corporates & Markets

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