

Grain Prices, Can or US\$/tonne					Oilseeds & Other Prices, Can or US\$/tonne or index					17-Nov-23
Commodity	Month	This week	Last week	Year ago	Commodity	Month	This week	Last week	Year ago	
SRW Wheat	Dec	202.37	211.37	295.15	Soybeans	Jan	492.46	494.94	524.80	
HRW Wheat	Dec	227.08	236.26	343.28	Soya Meal	Jan	395.97	394.52	372.30	
HRS Wheat	Dec	262.90	268.41	349.62	Soya Oil	Jan	1,129.03	1,114.48	1,603.70	
CWRS Wheat	Spot	n/a	343.42	442.07	Canola	Jan	697.20	701.10	857.10	
CPS Wheat	Spot	n/a	292.89	420.92	Crude Oil(WTI)	Dec	75.86	77.16	79.93	
Corn	Dec	183.85	182.67	262.88	Dollar Index	Dec	103.80	105.69	106.87	
Oats	Dec	223.70	224.35	256.94	S&P 500	cash	4,515	4,408	3,947	

For price specs. go to: [www.open-i.ca/PriceSpec.htm](http://www.open-i.ca/PriceSpec.htm) Data in red are 12-month highs, blue 12-month lows, green revised

**COMMENT:** Increasing confidence in weather forecasts for rain beneficial for the early development of corn and soybean crops in northern Brazil weigh heavily on these markets even offsetting positive US export and domestic demand prospects. For wheat weekly export data continued to pressure prices. Further Australian harvest yield are reported better than earlier feared. A weakening US dollar was negative for canola.

**NEWS:** The USDA reported **US net export sales** for the week ending November 10 for wheat, corn and soybeans respectively of 0.176, 1.807 and 3.918 million tonnes. This data was exceptional for all three crops. Weekly soybean data was the largest for soybeans since the USDA started reporting in 1977. For wheat sales were below the range of rather modest pre-report expectations, 57 percent below the previous four week's average sales and less than half the average weekly sales needed to meet the USDA current export forecast for the full crop year. For the crop year to date exports plus sales are trailing last year's pace by 7 percent, against the USDA forecast for exports this year 8 percent below last year.

For corn sales were slightly above the range of pre-report expectations, the highest level since mid May, 81 percent above the previous four-week average and 78 percent above the average weekly pace needed to meet the USDA's crop year forecast. For the crop year to date exports plus sales are leading the year ago pace by 44 percent. The USDA forecasts exports this year 25 percent above last year.

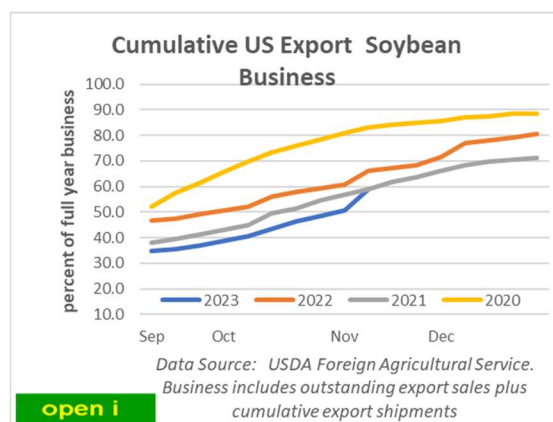
For soybeans sales were within the range of pre-report expectations as the very large Chinese sales of soybeans had been reported earlier. The weekly sales total is the largest since February 2019. For the crop year to date exports plus sales are lagging the year ago pace by 23 percent. The USDA forecasts exports this year 12 percent below last year.

The crop year to date data for the three crops suggest a rather different picture from this single week. Wheat export and export sales are close to the pace to meet USDA export forecast. Corn is ahead of the forecast rate and soybeans behind, even though the week's exports were massive.

The **Canadian Grain Commission data** indicate seasonally slower movement of crops. Farm deliveries have slowed, and country elevator stocks declined from mid harvest levels. That the movement is lower than in most recent years may reflect the tighter supply situation for most crops.

**OPINION:** Atributing anything specific to reports of large daily US crop sales is difficult. The USDA list the 10 largest daily sales of soybeans on its website. Last week's sale of 1.917 million tonnes of soybeans to China is the seventh largest. All ten are to China and there does not seem to be any seasonal pattern. It has been suggested that large sales are used as something of a goodwill gesture before heads of state meetings. Equally they may be a precaution against the potential for trade restrictions being imposed. In this instance the suggestion has been made that they are a hedge against Brazilian weather patterns persisting and restricting Brazilian soybean supplies. What is evident is that in contrast to wheat and corn, China is sensitive to soybeans supplies to feed its massive population. In the past the soybean market has been dominated by China as a buyer and the US as a seller. To mitigate the risks in this China has made early purchase commitments – as much as half crop year imports for the full year at the very start of the year. As South American output has increased this has been less of an issue for China. But this year as Southern American weather has not been favourable for early crop development, Chinese buyers are probably catching up with US purchases.

David Walker, Edmonton, AB, CA



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