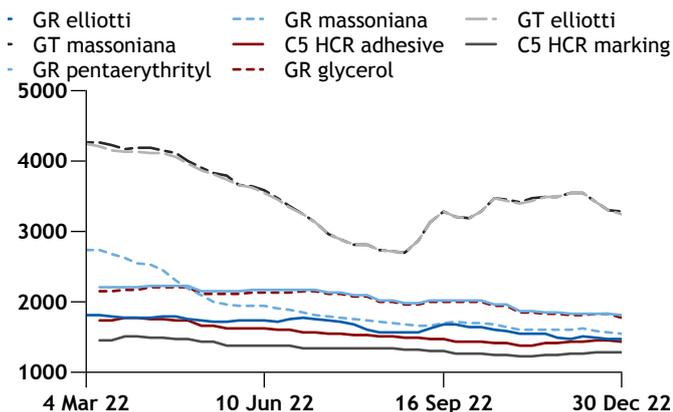


OUTLOOK

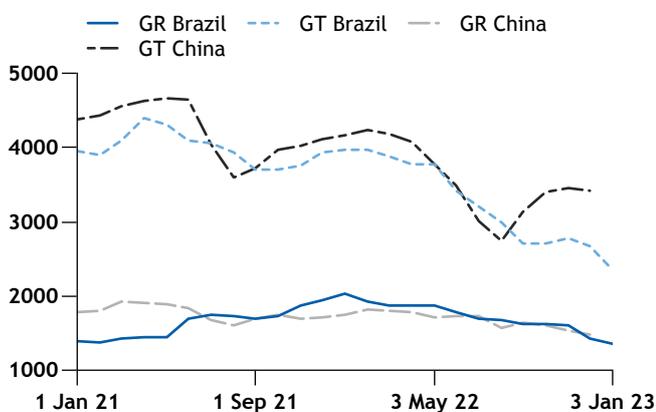
- China facing winter Covid wave
- Recession outlook dragging on Europe, US markets
- CTO, TOFA see tighter supply balance

HISTORICAL PRICING

China pinechem historical pricing, weekly prices \$/t



Gum turpentine & gum rosin historical pricing \$/t



PRICES

China spot prices						\$/t
	2-Dec	9-Dec	16-Dec	23-Dec	30-Dec	
Pine oleoresin						
<i>Pinus massoniana</i>	1,434	1,450	1,434	-	-	
<i>Pinus elliottii</i>	1,647	1,665	1,592	-	-	
<i>Pinus yunnanensis</i>	1,448	1,464	1,463	1,461	1,465	
Gum rosin (CGR)						
<i>Pinus massoniana</i>	1,599	1,624	1,589	1,563	1,555	
<i>Pinus elliottii</i>	1,478	1,504	1,494	1,477	1,464	
Gum turpentine (CGT)						
<i>Pinus massoniana</i>	3,550	3,546	3,414	3,294	3,275	
<i>Pinus elliottii</i>	3,550	3,546	3,414	3,294	3,246	
Synthetics						
C5 HCR Adhesive	1,434	-	1,449	-	1,436	
C5 HCR Marking	1,264	-	1,277	-	1,278	
Esters						
GR Glycerol Ester	1,817	-	1,822	-	1,781	
GR Pentaerythrityl Ester	1,832	-	1,836	-	1,810	

Brazil spot domestic						
	Δ	R\$/t		Δ	\$/t	
<i>Pinus elliottii</i>						
Pine oleoresin ex-works	▼-600	4,800	5,200	▼-400	900	975
Gum rosin ex-works	▼-200	6,800	9,000	◀▶	1,275	1,688
Gum turpentine ex-works	◀▶	10,000	12,000	▼-200	1,875	2,250

Exchange Rate: \$1 = R\$5.3332

Brazil spot export						
	Δ	\$/t		Δ	€/lb	
<i>Pinus elliottii</i>						
Gum rosin (BGR) fob	▼-50	1,300	1,400	▼-100	58.97	63.50
Gum turpentine (BGT) fob	▼-300	2,200	2,500	▼-350	99.79	113.40

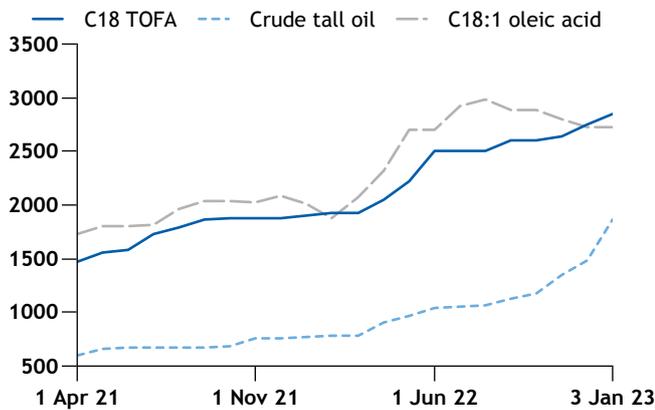
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CTO and TOFA	6	Shipping and logistics	10

PRICES (CONTINUED)

C18:1 oleic, TOFA, CTO historical pricing

\$/t



US contract price range					
	Δ	€/lb		Δ	\$/t
C18 TOFA (Jan 23)					
Del US southeast	▲+3.50	120.00	138.50	▲+5.00	2,646 3,053
C18:1 oleic acid (Dec 22)					
Del US midwest	◀▶	118.75	128.00	◀▶	2,618 2,822

US spot price range					
	Δ	€/lb		Δ	\$/t
Crude tall oil					
Fob port export	▲+17.00	80.00	89.00	▲+17.00	1,764 1,962

Europe 1Q23 contract price range					
	Δ	€/t		Δ	€/lb
C18 TOFA					
Del Europe	▲+250	2,600	2,900	▲+400	125.68 140.18
Crude tall oil					
Ex-mill northwest Europe	▲+300	1,350	1,450	▲+300	65.25 70.09

CHINA

Following the protests against Covid lockdowns across China, the government announced an easing of strict lockdown measures.

State-owned news media Xinhua said China will ease restrictions on 8 January. The government will treat the virus as a class B infection, instead of a more serious class A infection. According to the Chinese government, asymptomatic and mild cases will be treated from home, instead of being dealt with on treatment and observation in isolation.

Some of the measures announced by the government to ease restrictions include lockdowns now targeted to buildings, units or floors rather than to whole neighbourhoods or cities. High-risk areas would come out of lockdown in five days if no new cases are found. People with Covid are no longer required to go to a centralised quarantine facility and are no longer required PCR tests to enter public transport, restaurants, gyms and other public buildings.

The government has also reduced isolation from ten to eight days - five days at an isolation centre, plus three at home - and allowed international arrivals for the first time since March 2022.

But there are growing concerns over the spread of Covid in China following the easing of measures. Although China official figures have recently showed a fall in the total number of new infections across the country, the decline may be explained by significant changes in the way testing for Covid-19 is being carried out. China has stopped mass testing and is only recording positive cases at hospitals and fever

clinics where the patient has Covid symptoms. Asymptomatic cases and positive results from home-testing kits are not recorded in the data.

Nearly 37mn people may have been infected with Covid on a single day in December, according to official estimates.

Pine oleoresin

The main pine oleoresin harvest season in China concluded at the end of November and supply saw the seasonal decline. The market was softer as demand from processors was weaker as downstream demand pulled back.

The Yunnan province is at mid-season due to its geographic location, but pine oleoresin supply from Yunnan province is limited compared with the rest of the sector and does not have much effect as it represents a small portion of the market. Supply is considered normal.

It is estimated total output of pine oleoresin this season declined against the previous harvest season as serious drought hit most producing provinces in the fourth quarter. The next harvest season will begin in May 2023.

Gum rosin (CGR)

Gum rosin production was steady over the course of the month and supply has lengthened and rising inventories seen as the market heads into the off-season.

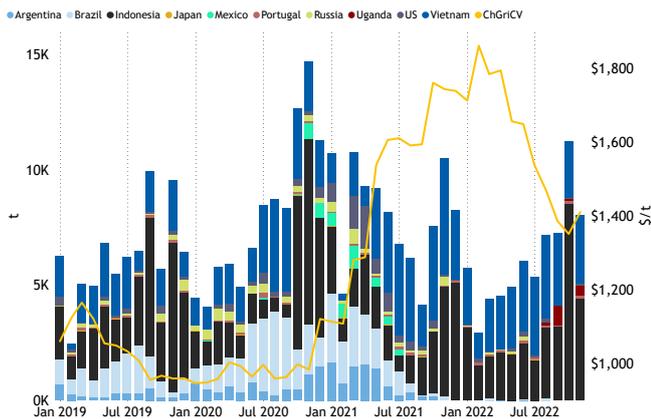
But demand for gum rosin has weakened amid a sluggish economic scenario and widening Covid-19 contagion across China. Imported gum rosin volume has increased in recent

CHINA (CONTINUED)

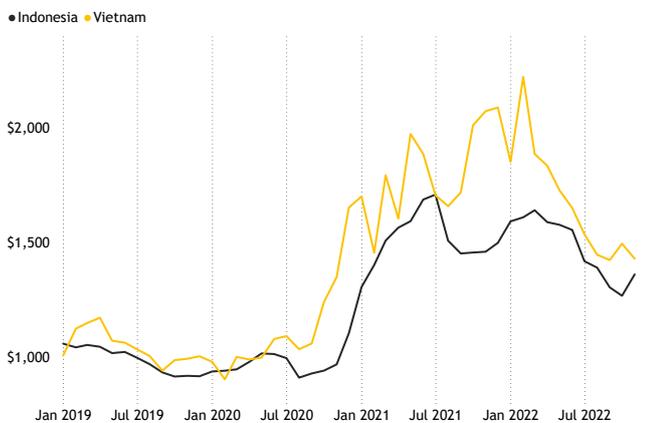
months, but pulled back in November. But cheaper imported volumes continue to pressure prices of domestically produced gum rosin down.

Most Chinese gum rosin imports in November came from Indonesia and Vietnam.

China gum rosin imports



China gum rosin import prices



Ww grade *Pinus massoniana* gum rosin was heard trading lower at around Yn10,800/t exw Guangxi. Ww grade *Pinus elliottii* was heard trading lower at Yn10,200/t exw Guangxi.

Gum turpentine (CGT)

China's gum turpentine market declined over the course of the month as stock levels are considered high and demand has pulled back on economic worries. Some gum rosin factories were heard liquidating stocks in a move to increase cash

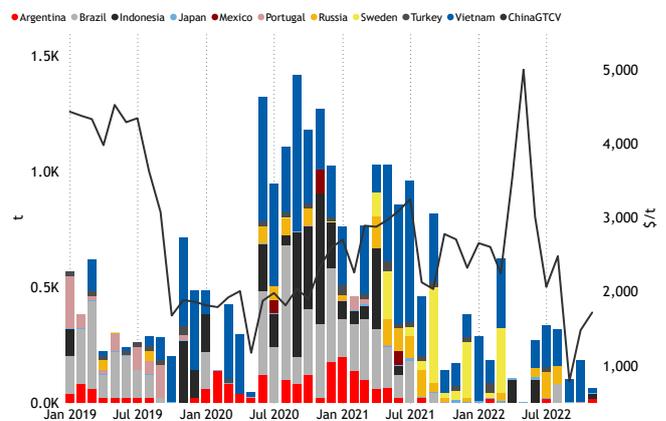
flow at the end of the year.

Gum turpentine prices were lower during the month and were offered at Yn22,800/t exw Guangxi for *Pinus massoniana*, and Yn22,600/t for super grade *Pinus elliottii*, exw Guangxi.

Looking ahead, a worsening economic outlook and spreading Covid-19 contagion could keep downward pressure on prices.

China's imported volumes in November remain reduced from historical levels.

China gum turpentine imports



Rosin esters & C5 hydrocarbon resin

The rosin ester market was slow and saw softer prices during the month due to widening Covid contagion and soft downstream demand. The global slowdown in the economy put downward pressure on the domestic rosin ester market, while exports have been soft in recent months. The market is seeing strong price competition from the hydrocarbon resin market.

In the south of China, gum rosin glycerol ester (gum rosin *Pinus elliottii* based) was quoted at Yn12,400/t exw. Quotes for gum rosin pentaerythrityl ester (gum rosin *Pinus elliottii* based) were at Yn12,600/t exw. The market is not expected to see much upward pressure amid slack demand.

The hydrocarbon resin market was stable during December, but prices saw some downward pressure from sufficient supply.

At end-December, hydrocarbon resin for adhesives was traded at around Yn10,000/t exw northeast China, and into road-marking applications around Yn8,900/t exw northeast China. Weak demand and sufficient supply will put downward pressure on pricing in the short term.

CHINA (CONTINUED)

Asia-Pacific

Asian pine oleoresin and gum rosin supplies are heard reduced because Vietnam has moved into the off-season in December and Indonesia is seeing rainy weather, which makes it difficult for tappers to get the pine oleoresin. Indonesian weather agency BMKG said in a recent forecast released in December the country is expected to experience medium to strong rainfall in the first quarter of 2023, with moderate La Niña conditions. La Niña usually brings more rain than usual to countries like Indonesia and Australia.

An Asia gum rosin factory was heard buying six full container loads of Brazilian *Pinus elliottii* pine oleoresin at about \$1,000/t fob, Brazil port, as Brazilian pine oleoresin

prices trend weaker into January. Most Brazilian pine oleoresin producers are not willing to export the product to Asia for less than \$1,100/t fob, Brazil port.

Indonesian state-owned forestry company Perum Perhutani was heard increasing gum rosin prices to distributors in January, a source said. Perhutani did not immediately respond to a request for comment. The price increase was due to reduced inventories, the source said. Separately, Perhutani said in late December it obtained a Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) certification for its gum rosin and turpentine products, according to a press-release. The company said it has now become the first gum rosin business in Indonesia to be 100pc FSC-certified.

BRAZIL AND ARGENTINA

Pine oleoresin

The Brazilian pine oleoresin 2022/2023 harvest season is gaining momentum as tapping activity is increasing on good weather in most key producing areas. Increased volumes are being offered to the market and peak production should take place in the first half of 2023.

Pine oleoresin producers are eager to sell the product as the harvest season ramps up and because they need to increase cash flow to continue tapping into the first quarter of the year.

Pine oleoresin demand is balanced to supply, but domestic prices are weaker in December and looking into January 2023. Brazilian domestic pine oleoresin prices declined sharply recently because of reduced gum rosin export prices, high gum rosin inventories and lower bids for pine oleoresin from domestic buyers in late October and November.

Buyers were heard pushing for discounts for either cash or shorter payment periods. There are factories paying more for the product for payment in up to 45 days, as well as those getting cheaper prices for payments in three to ten days. Cash payments for pine oleoresin resin were heard as low as Brazilian reais (R) 5,000/t, exw. Sources said domestic pine oleoresin prices could further decline in January to below R5,000/t, exw. A large domestic buyer halted pine oleoresin purchases in mid-December because of the holiday season. It said it would resume purchases in January.

The International Research Institute (IRI) for Climate and Society at Columbia University forecasts La Niña is expected to transition into a neutral El Niño Southern Oscillation (Enso) condition during the first quarter of 2023, until April through June 2023. El Niño conditions are often associated with increased rains in South America.

Looking to Argentina, the national weather agency, SMN, said there should be below-average rains in Corrientes and Misiones - two key pine producing areas - from December this year through February 2023.

The Corrientes branch of Argentina's forest association, Afoa Regional Corrientes, said on 13 December the nation's forest sector, including the local pine chemicals industry, is facing its third consecutive year of drought. Afoa said the lack of water has affected both the quality and pricing of Argentine pine oleoresin. The persistent threat of fires prevents the development of the local forest sector, and has led to a declining interest of forest owners to continue activities in the sector, the association said.

Argentina produces about 35,000 t/yr of pine oleoresin, out of which 80pc in Corrientes and 20pc in Misiones, Afoa Regional Corrientes said. According to the association, there are 20 companies extracting the raw material and about 12mn *Pinus elliottii* trees producing pine oleoresin.

Afoa Regional Corrientes said Argentina has the potential to increase pine oleoresin output to 70,000 t/yr in the next five or seven years. Pine oleoresin supplies in Argentina remain reduced as drought and forest fires hit the main pine producing regions in the first quarter of 2022.

In economic news, Brazil's Monetary Policy Committee, Copom, said on 13 December easing pressures over the global production supply chains and the recent decline in commodity prices indicates that global disinflation should continue in the short-term, mainly for sectors like industrial goods and energy.

The Brazilian central bank Focus survey said on 23 December the exchange rate for the Brazilian real should remain at R5.27 in 2023, and then decline at R5.26 in 2024.

BRAZIL AND ARGENTINA (CONTINUED)

Gum rosin (BGR)

Demand for Brazilian gum rosin was soft in December because buyers in Europe have elevated inventories and have delayed purchases. Fewer deals were heard closed. Europe is a key market for Brazilian gum rosin.

Prices are trending down into January and several factories were heard trying to maintain lean inventories. A factory said that with further reduced domestic pine oleoresin prices, it would build more gum rosin inventories. Gum rosin is easier to stock than gum turpentine, the factory said.

A factory in Brazil said it cannot sell gum rosin for less than \$1,400/t fob, Brazil port, because of tight margins, but there were deals heard closed below this price level.

Gum rosin prices have been softer in recent months because of reduced purchases from European buyers, the appreciation of the US dollar over the euro and high inventories.

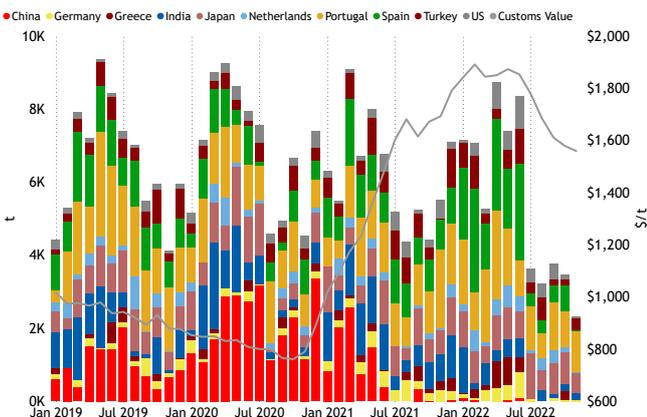
Sources said the downward pressure on South American gum rosin prices may continue into January. A factory said several European buyers indicate they may resume purchases in February, as they consume their existing inventories.

A factory exporting gum rosin said there could be some uptick in demand from Asia from mid-February after the Chinese New Year holiday, which starts on 22 January. China has not been in the market for South American gum rosin, and most volume has mainly been imported from Vietnam and Indonesia. Asian pine oleoresin and gum rosin supplies will likely remain reduced because of the Vietnamese off-season from December 2022 through May 2023, and the Indonesian rainy season.

Brazilian gum rosin export volumes remain reduced from historical levels.

Brazil gum rosin exports

\$/t



Gum turpentine (BGT)

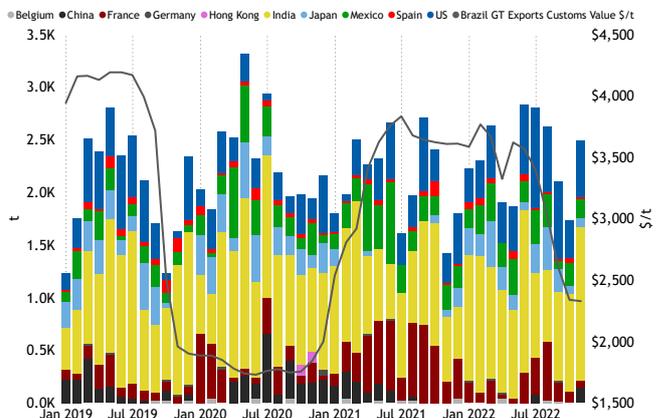
Demand for gum turpentine was heard softer and prices are trending weaker in January. A large buyer said it will buy reduced volumes of Brazilian gum turpentine because of softer demand from its end markets, and because buyer inventory levels are considered high.

There was growing buying activity in the third quarter of 2022 and several factories in Brazil had already sold their remaining volumes for December before the end of the year. A factory said it sold the remaining volume it had for December and January - about 450t - in four days.

Brazilian gum turpentine export volumes increased in November. India and the US remain the main buyers.

Brazil gum turpentine exports

\$/t



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CTO AND TOFA

North America

Crude tall oil (CTO) prices were heard higher in December and into January on thin supplies. But it is important to note that prices are heard in a wide range and not much business heard done.

Scarce supplies have exacerbated price volatility in recent months, sources said. About 70pc of US CTO supply is currently under long-term contracts, and the slim volumes available in the spot market have been offered at the high end of the price range, a buyer said.

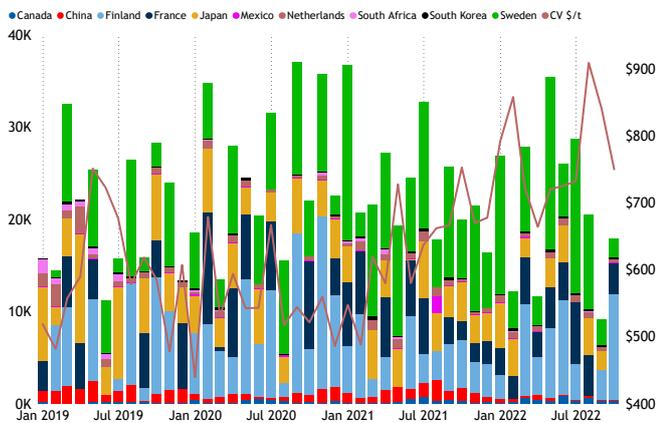
Sources said prices into the first quarter of the year could continue on an upward pressure because of limited availability, and could also affect the supply of other fractions. There is discussion around if buyers can absorb current price levels and whether fractionators will have enough raw material to sell their derivatives.

Prices do not represent medium-term or long-term contract levels or large volumes into the biofuels market in Europe. US fractionation rates were heard reduced.

Looking to US trade data, CTO exports in October picked up from September levels with most volume going to Finland, France and Sweden.

US crude tall oil exports

\$/t

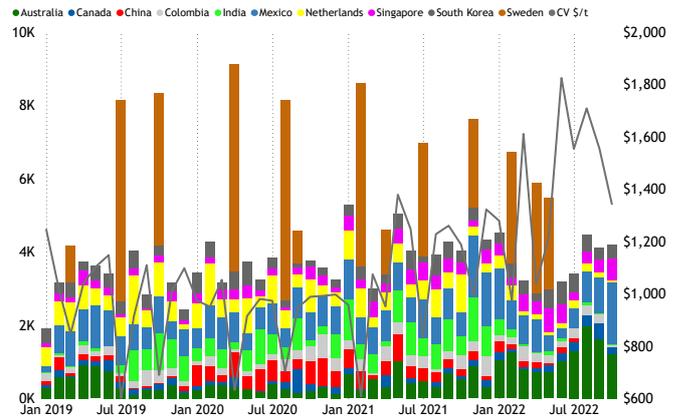


Tall oil fatty acids (TOFA) prices were assessed higher for January amid slim supplies as US fractionation rates are heard reduced. Buyers are considering moving certain formulations away from TOFA, as oleic acids prices are trending lower in recent months. Demand for TOFA was heard healthy.

Looking to US trade data, TOFA exports remain reduced from levels seen earlier this year with most volume in October destined for Mexico and Australia.

US tall oil fatty acids exports

\$/t



Looking to logistics, waiting times have been ranging from less than a day for the ports of Charleston and North Charleston, Tampa, Jacksonville and Miami, and over seven days at the ports of Houston and Savannah, shipping agency Maersk said on its most recent December market update.

US President Joe Biden signed on 2 December a bill to override union objections to a proposed rail worker contract, allaying the potential for a nationwide rail strike. A rail strike could have caused container ships turnaround delays at major ports.

US rail costs are currently discussed at about 7-10¢/lb, depending on destination, with truck costs at about a 2-3¢/lb premium over rail. But both transport methods continue to be challenged by availability.

In competing acids markets, US C18:1 tallow-based oleic acid contract prices for December were steady.

It is important to note that palm-based imported C18:1 oleic acids are at large discounts to the tallow-based C18:1 oleic and TOFA prices. Large volumes of material imported from southeast Asia are being offered into the US markets at discounted prices and there is more volume set to arrive at US ports in the coming months.

The US Energy Information Administration's (EIA) December Short Term Energy Outlook (STEO) forecasted Brent prices to average \$92/bl through for all of 2023. The EIA forecast said global petroleum inventories are relatively low, and any unplanned disruption has the potential to increase oil prices quickly and significantly.

The US oil rig count, an early indicator of future output, was at 621 in the week of 30 December, according to data from energy services firm Baker Hughes going back to 1940.

CTO AND TOFA (CONTINUED)

Looking into flavours and fragrances, German producer Symrise said on 8 December it resumed production at several facilities at a southeast US plant after a fire at a production site. A fire hit the company's Colonel's Island facility near Brunswick, Georgia, on 7 November during regular production hours.

A spokesperson for Symrise said the company has successfully ramped up and resumed activities at the facilities near Brunswick producing fragrance ingredient dihydromyrcenol, a monoterpenoid used in perfumery. The spokesperson said the investigation of the incident is ongoing and the company continues to evaluate the situation and thoroughly investigate the root cause of the incident. It is also assessing the implications of the incident on other materials.

Symrise said the investigation was delayed because of hurricane Nicole in early November in the US, but it can now conduct a full inspection and reorganise its processes. The spokesperson said authorities are supporting the company's effort to bring the site back to normal. Symrise's 2021 financial report said the company extracts a large number of fragrances and flavours from crude sulphate turpentine (CST) and gum turpentine (GT) at Colonel's Island and in Jacksonville, Florida.

Soy complex

Soy oil fatty acid (SOFA) competes with TOFA in some market applications and soy oil fatty acids prices have been discussed ranging from a 20-25¢/lb premium to soybean oil (SBO) prices. SBO futures contracts on the CME settled over 63¢/lb for January.

Europe

Supply disruptions and rising energy prices for pulp and paper mills in Europe have accelerated the use of swaps of CTO, a by-product of the softwood kraft pulping process, for tall oil pitch (TOP), the bottom fraction obtained by the distilling of CTO. Fractionators need CTO as a feedstock, while pulp mills are looking at TOP as a cheaper fuel alternative in the face of high energy prices and reduced natural gas supplies.

Historically, Russia supplied wood to Scandinavian pulp mills and about 50,000 t/yr of CTO to Europe. But Moscow's war in Ukraine and the trade restrictions imposed have cut the supply for these raw materials, sources said. Global CTO supplies are also short because of higher demand for use in advanced biofuels and new biorefineries using CTO as feedstock.

A European pine chemicals trader said high CTO prices are deterring pulp mills from using it as a fuel, and TOP is a good alternative. Both European and US CTO prices have seen an upward price trend this year, as supply has tight-

ened because of Russia's war in Ukraine and because of increased usage into biofuels. Terms of the swap deals are often discussed on a case-by-case basis and depend on the existing relationship between seller and buyer. They also depend on the distance between the pulp mill and the fractionator, and on the quality of CTO.

At least one European pulp mill was heard negotiating CTO contracts on an annual basis, which would include CTO-to-TOP swap deals. A second fractionator confirmed it is now sourcing most of its CTO under a swap scheme. Sources, including a buyer, a fractionator and a trader, said fractionators get about 25-30pc of TOP when distilling CTO into other fractions. TOP can also be used in adhesives, sealants, lubricants and greases.

Sources said the swap deals should continue into the first quarter of 2023. A source said the swaps may continue as long as energy prices in Europe remain high, but it is unclear if this will be constrained in the long-term by limited TOP supplies.

CTO supply in Europe is heard tightening with almost no available volume available in the spot market, sources said. At least one fractionator was heard considering stoppages during 2023 because of a lack of raw material. A second fractionator was heard halting activities at a plant in Scandinavia for maintenance.

European CTO prices for the first quarter of 2023 were assessed higher because of tighter supply and due to larger volumes of CTO being supplied under CTO-to-TOP swaps. A fractionator said the swaps are clouding quarterly price assessments as CTO prices can vary depending on the price asked for TOP. European CTO prices have been increasing over the past year because of a cut in CTO supply from Russia, increased usage into biofuels and tighter global supply.

A source said it has been difficult to get TOFA in Europe amid tightening supplies, but demand remains steady. Like in the US, several buyers in Europe are considering moving certain formulations away from TOFA because of thin supplies and concerns over higher pricing.

A fractionator was heard increasing TOFA prices in Europe for the first quarter of 2023 up to 15pc, but buyers discussed rollovers. Prices were adjusted higher for the quarter as the supply balance is tightening amid lower fractionation rates.

Tall oil rosin (TOR) supply is higher than demand because of high buyer gum rosin inventories, and cheaper substitute products. TOR demand into sectors like ink resins was heard weaker and pricing has declined recently to about €1,650/t del. A new biorefinery selling several fractions was heard ramping up production into the first quarter of 2023.

European Union energy ministers on 19 December agreed

CTO AND TOFA (CONTINUED)

to a gas price cap, after weeks of talks on the emergency.

The cap is the 27-country EU's latest attempt to lower gas prices that have pushed energy bills higher and driven record-high inflation this year after Russia cut off most of its gas deliveries to Europe.

Ministers agreed to trigger a cap if prices exceed 180 euros per megawatt hour for three days on the Dutch Title Transfer Facility (TTF) gas hub's front-month contract, which serves as the European benchmark.

Europe got hit by roughly \$1 trillion from surging energy costs in the fallout of Russia's war in Ukraine, and the deepest crisis in decades is only getting started. After this winter, the region will have to refill gas reserves with little to no deliveries from Russia, intensifying competition for tankers of the fuel. Even with more facilities to import liquefied natural gas coming online, the market is expected to remain tight until 2026, when additional production capacity from the US to Qatar becomes available. That means no respite from high prices.

Looking to regulations, the European Commission has released for consultation a revised list of permissible waste and advanced feedstocks for biofuel production listed in Annex IX Part A and B of the EU's renewable energy directive (RED II). The proposal adds several feedstocks for biofuels and biogas production and does not exclude tall oil and black liquor. Both tall oil and black liquor are listed in the current RED II version under Part A as biomass fraction of wastes and residues from forestry and forest-based industries.

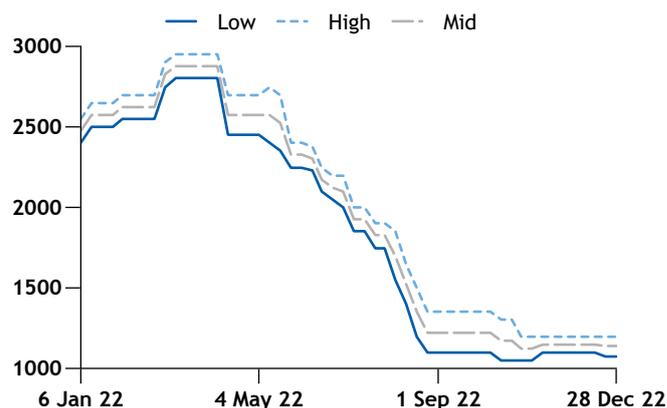
The new feedstock list was open for consultation until 2 January. The list could be formally adopted by the EU towards the end of the first quarter of 2023. This requires EU member states and the EU parliament to not explicitly reject the commission's proposals over the next two months. Following adoption, member states would have 18 months to fully implement the new list into national legislation.

Portugal has set new biofuel minimum blend mandates for road fuels in 2023-29 as well as intermediate renewables mandates for marine, aviation and rail transport that could boost demand for biofuels in those sectors from 2025 onwards. The decree came into effect on 10 December, the document said. Portugal has maintained its inclusion of biomass fraction of wastes and residues from forestry and forest-based industries in its definition of advanced bio-feedstocks that qualify for double-counting, including black

liquor and CTO. According to Portuguese legislation, both products can be used as raw materials for the production of advanced biofuels for transport. Currently, there are no known hydrotreated vegetable oil (HVO) plants in Portugal that could use CTO or CTO-based products as a feedstock. According to a 2021 document, Portuguese refiner Galp said it was analysing the development of an HVO plant in Sines to produce renewable diesel and sustainable aviation fuel (SAF). But there is no mention of the feedstock proposed for production. It could start-up in 2025.

Imported C18:1 oleic acids from southeast Asia will likely remain at low price levels well into the first quarter 2023. Volatile prices across the feedstock oil complex have dominated the Asian acids market in recent months, with global effects in spot pricing.

Asia spot C18:1 oleic acid prices, fob SEA drum



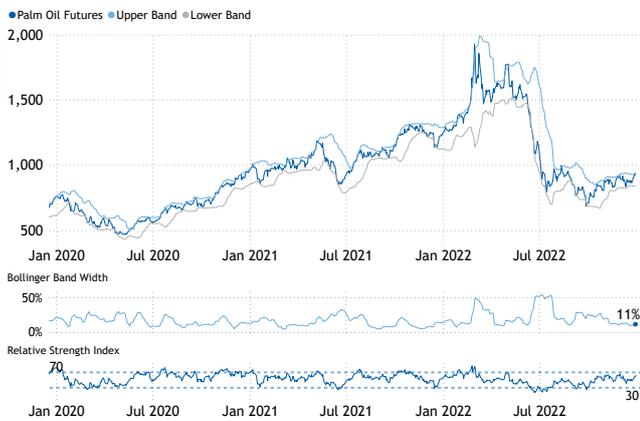
An investigation was opened at the European Commission (EC) level for anti-subsidy imports of fatty acids from Indonesia in November 2021. A few months later, in May 2022, the EC started a second investigation on anti-dumping concerning fatty acids imports from Indonesia.

Although both investigations are still ongoing, a spokesperson from the EC told *Argus* that the Commission intends to adopt its decision about the anti-subsidy investigation by 28 January 2023. According to the EC, the other one should have a decision by 9 June 2023.

TROPICAL OILS

Palm oil futures

\$/t



Usual interpretation and usage of the RSI are that values of 70 or above indicate that a security is becoming overbought or overvalued and may be primed for a trend reversal or corrective pullback in price. An RSI reading of 30 or below indicates an oversold or undervalued condition.

Bollinger Band Width percentage illustrates volatility in percentage terms. The higher the value, the greater the recent percentage price swings in a commodity or stock.

ECONOMIC VIEW

China's business confidence fell to its lowest since January 2013, a survey by World Economics showed, reflecting the impact of surging Covid-19 cases on economic activity with the abrupt lifting of many pandemic control measures. The index fell to 48.1 in December from 51.8 in November, showed the World Economics' survey of sales managers at over 2,300 companies conducted in the first half of December. The index was the lowest since the survey began in 2013. But next year could see some improvement. China's top leaders said they will focus on boosting the economy next year, hinting at business-friendly policies, further support for the property market while likely scaling back fiscal stimulus. At a recent two-day Central Economic Work Conference, Chinese president Xi Jinping and other senior officials pledged to revive consumption and support the private sector, a marked shift from recent years.

Euro zone gross domestic product (GDP) grew by slightly more than initially estimated, data from the European sta-

Tropical and key edible oils weekly pricing				\$/t
	7 Jan 22	23 Dec 22	30 Dec 22	Weekly trend
Fats and greases				
Crude palm oil fob Malaysia	1,158	890	898	▲
Crude palm kernel oil fob Malaysia	2,092	892	921	▲
Coconut oil cif Rotterdam	1,734	1,162	1,125	▼
RBD palm olein fob Malaysia	1,316	923	954	▲
Palm fatty acid distillate fob Malaysia	1,234	744	744	◀▶
RBD palm stearin fob Malaysia	1,323	874	874	◀▶
Rapeseed oil fob Dutch mill	1,913	1,189	1,225	▲
Soybean oil futures CBOT	1,286	1,443	1,467	▲
Bleached fancy tallow del Chicago	1,352	1,543	1,543	◀▶
Fats and greases				
Used cooking oil cif ARA flexi	1,358	1,150	1,160	▲
Used cooking oil fob China bulk	1,270	1,040	1,040	◀▶

* the previous week is displayed when no trades occur

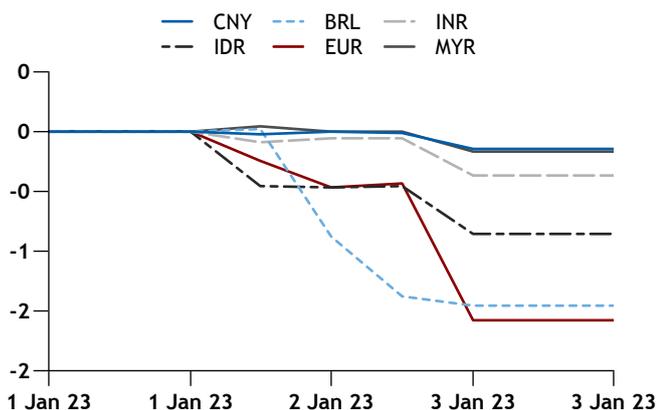
tistics agency Eurostat showed, with household spending and business investment propping up the economy. Eurostat said GDP growth in the third quarter was 0.3pc in the 19-country euro area in the July-September period from the previous quarter and 2.3pc year-on-year, above its flash estimates of 0.2pc and 2.1pc published in mid-November.

The US economy showed signs of slowing with retail sales and manufacturing dropping in November, but the labor market remained resilient as employers largely hold onto workers. Retail sales fell in November by the most in nearly a year in a broad-based decline reflecting the strain of inflation and a shift toward spending on services. Several factory gauges showed contraction, burdened by higher borrowing costs and weaker demand.

Currency

The US Dollar has seen mixed movement amid widespread market uncertainty.

Key oleochemical currencies' performance vs \$ ±%YTD



Announcement

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SHIPPING AND LOGISTICS

China is easing the handling of Covid-19 as restrictions are being lifted. The easing of restrictions is expected to improve the efficiency of the supply chain, according to shipping experts. A more efficient supply chain, in addition to soft demand due to fear of recession, is expected to put a downward pressure in spot rates in the following months, according to analysts.

Long-term rates will drop faster as older, much more expensive contracts expire and new, much lower contracts are signed, some analysts say. But long-term freight rates are not expected to fall below spot rates during the first half of 2023, according to shipping experts.



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