



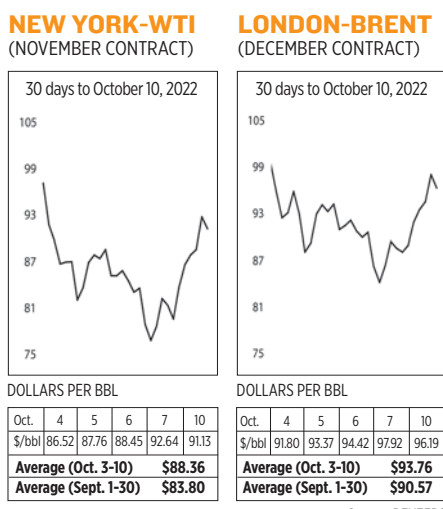
Gold pulled 1% lower by strong dollar, big Fed rate hike bets

GOLD PRICES fell more than 1% on Monday, as an elevated dollar and solidifying bets on an aggressive interest rate hike from the US Federal Reserve pushed the non-yielding bullion to its lowest in a week. Spot gold fell 1.4% to \$1,670.89 per ounce by 13:52 a.m. EDT (1752 GMT) while US gold futures settled down 2% at \$1,675.2.

Oil falls 2% as recession fears outweigh tight global supply

NEW YORK — Oil prices sank by nearly 2% on Monday, after five straight sessions of gains, as investors worried that economic storm clouds could foreshadow a global recession and erode fuel demand. Brent crude futures settled at \$96.19 a barrel, down \$1.73 or 1.8%. West Texas Intermediate (WTI) crude settled at \$91.13 a barrel, losing \$1.51 or 1.6%. Both benchmarks had risen over the previous week largely on expectations of tightening global supply.

Oil prices fell amid comments from US Federal Reserve officials about rising interest rates and their effect on the economy. Fed Vice Chair Lael Brainard said the economy is starting to feel more restrictive monetary policy, but the full brunt of the central bank's interest rate hikes will not be apparent for months.



week to lower their output target by 2 million barrels per day. But signs that the group's de facto leader, Saudi Arabia, will continue to serve Asian customers at full levels lowered expectations of the cuts' impact. Saudi Aramco has told at least seven customers in Asia they will receive full contract volumes of crude oil in November ahead of the peak winter season, several sources with knowledge of the matter said.

Concerns over still relatively robust demand as the pandemic has eased meeting potentially scarce supply have been deepened as the European Union late last week endorsed a Group of Seven plan to impose a price cap on Russian oil exports. The complicated new sanctions package could end up shutting in considerable supplies of Russia crude, analysts have warned. — Reuters

SPOT PRICES MONDAY, OCTOBER 10, 2022. Table listing prices for Metals (Palladium, Platinum, Rhodium) and Grains (Rice, Broker Rice).

FOOD Table listing prices for Cocoa (ICCO Dly, ICCO ICC mt) and Coffee (ICA comp '2001 cts/lb).

LIFFE COFFEE Table listing prices for Nov, Jan, Mar, and May contracts.

LIFFE COCOA Table listing prices for Dec, Mar, May, and July contracts.

COCONUT Table listing prices for Manila Copra and various oil products.

LONDON METAL EXCHANGE Table listing prices for Aluminum, Copper, Lead, Nickel, Tin, and Zinc.

JOB OPENING

Customer Protection Contact Center Analyst with Dutch. Description of the role, responsibilities, and qualifications for the position.

JOB OPENING

(2) Customer Support Advisor (German Speaking). Description of the role, responsibilities, and qualifications for the position.

Nasdaq ends lowest since July 2020; chip stocks fall

US STOCKS fell on Monday, with the Nasdaq posting its lowest close since July 2020, as investors worried about the impact of higher interest rates and pulled out of chipmakers after the United States announced restrictions aimed at hobbling China's semiconductor industry. Federal Reserve Vice Chair Lael Brainard said tighter US monetary policy has begun to be felt in an economy that may be slowing faster than expected, but the full brunt of Fed interest rate increases still won't be apparent for months.

recession," said Jake Dollarhide, chief executive officer of Longbow Asset Management in Tulsa, Oklahoma. The Philadelphia SE Semiconductor index dropped 3.5% after the Biden administration published a set of export controls on Friday, including a measure to cut China off from certain semiconductor chips made anywhere in the world with US equipment. Shares of Nvidia Corp. fell 3.4%, while Qualcomm, Inc., Micron Technology, Inc. and Advanced Micro Devices also ended lower. Investors were also cautious ahead of the US third-quarter earnings season, which is set to kick off on Friday with results from some of the major banks.

Microsoft's stock was down 2.1% and was among the biggest drags on the three major indexes. S&P 500 technology led sector declines along with energy. Investors were also awaiting US inflation data this week. The US bond market was shut for the Columbus Day holiday. Declining issues outnumbered advancing ones on the New York Stock Exchange by a 2.43-to-1 ratio; on Nasdaq, a 1.79-to-1 ratio favored decliners. The S&P 500 posted 1 new 52-week highs and 73 new lows; the Nasdaq Composite recorded 58 new highs and 461 new lows. Volume on US exchanges was 9.66 billion shares, compared with the 11.73 billion average for the full session over the last 20 trading days. — Reuters

JPMorgan CEO warns of recession in 6 to 9 months

JPMORGAN Chase & Co. Chief Executive Officer (CEO) Jamie Dimon said the United States and the global economy could tip into a recession by the middle of the next year, CNBC reported on Monday. Runaway inflation, big interest rates hikes, the Russian invasion of Ukraine and the unknown effects of the Federal Reserve's quantitative tightening policy are among the indicators of a potential recession, he said in an interview to the business news channel. "These are very, very serious things which I think are likely to push the US and the world — I mean, Europe is already in recession — and they're likely to put the US in some kind of recession six to nine months from now," Mr. Dimon said.

Mr. Dimon said the S&P 500 could fall by "another easy 20%" from the current levels, with the next 20% slide likely to "be much more painful than the first," according to the CNBC report. Earlier this year, Mr. Dimon had asked investors to brace for an economic "hurricane," with JPMorgan, the biggest US investment bank, suspending share buybacks in July after missing quarterly Wall Street expectations. In June, Goldman Sachs had predicted a 30% chance of the US economy tipping into recession over the next year, while the economists at Morgan Stanley placed the odds of a recession for the next 12 months at around 35%. World Bank President David Malpass and International Monetary Fund Managing Director Kristalina Georgieva also warned on Monday of a growing risk of global recession and said inflation remained a problem after Russia's invasion of Ukraine. — Reuters

Australian gov't hopes to fend off recession despite global economic dangers — Treasurer

SYDNEY — The Australian economy will likely avoid a recession despite the world economy being in "a dangerous place right now," Treasurer Jim Chalmers said on Tuesday, ahead of the government's first budget in two weeks. Speaking to reporters, Mr. Chalmers warned the global economy was heading for a substantial downturn and Australia would not be "immune" from that. However, it was not the government's expectation that Australia's economy will go backwards. "The budget that I hand down ... won't have an expectation or a forecast that the Australian economy falls into recession," he said.

Aggressive rate hikes to curb runaway inflation, continuing high food and energy prices and geopolitical risks from Russia's war in Ukraine have heightened concerns for global recession in the months to come. Both World Bank and International Monetary Fund on Monday warned of a growing risk of global recession, citing concerns about slowing growth in advanced economies and currency depreciation in many developing countries. Mindful of the economic strains already in the domestic economy with households under pressure and business grappling with rising costs, the Reserve Bank of Australia last week unexpectedly slowed the pace of rate hike with an increase of 25 basis points (bps), after four outsized moves of 50 bps. The RBA also warned of rising financial stability risks, which would be "magnified by a further substantial tightening in global financial conditions." Mr. Chalmers said inflation, the global economy and spending pressures are the three most important factors which would provide the backdrop for the budget, which will be unveiled on Oct. 25. This will be the Labor government's first budget after winning election in May. "We can expect substantial downgrades to the global growth outlook in the Budget," said Mr. Chalmers. "It won't be fancy. It won't be flashy. It will be responsible. It will be solid." — Reuters

Germany girds for gas supply pain, targets \$93-B price relief plan

BERLIN — Germany on Monday said it plans to urgently implement a €96-billion (\$93 billion) plan to ease pressure on consumers from surging gas prices as it was warned that the supply situation heading into winter remained tense even with full reserves. Berlin said it supported the commission's proposals to give households and small and medium-sized businesses a one-off payment worth one month's gas bill this year and a mechanism to limit prices from March, and it was working to implement them. "The supply situation remains tense despite the filled storage facilities," Michael Vassiliadis, head of trade union IG BCE and one of the commission experts, told a news briefing, adding that the panel hoped their plan would curb inflation.

If adopted, the plan would be paid for by a 200-billion euro relief package Chancellor Olaf Scholz's government announced last month to reduce the impact of energy prices on Europe's largest economy, which experts have estimated needs to cut consumption by a fifth to get through winter and beyond without rationing. The package will be funded through additional loans that will be authorized this year, but the debt will not be included in this year's budget or next year's debt calculations. This would allow the government to uphold Finance Minister Christian Lindner's call for the debt brake to be reimposed next year after it was suspended in 2020.

The money will be provided through reactivating the Economic Stabilization Fund (ESF) which was originally introduced in 2020 to bail out the airline Lufthansa during the pandemic. "Is it perfect? Certainly not. Does it include guidelines that can help? We think so," said Siegfried Russwurm, president of Germany's BDI industry association and member of the commission. German inflation hit its highest level in more than a quarter of a century in September at 10.9%, driven up by higher energy costs that have piled pressure on Scholz to address a cost-of-living crunch exacerbated by Russia's invasion of Ukraine. Shares in Germany's energy-intensive companies soared on the prospect of

financial help, with Covestro, BASF, Heidelberg Materials, Lanxess and ThyssenKrupp all up 6% to 10%. European Union (EU) members have been drawing up a range of initiatives to cope with plummeting supplies from Russia, which once supplied 40% of Europe's needs, and rocketing gas prices, although Germany has faced some criticism for pressing ahead with plans that poorer EU members cannot match. Under a second stage of Germany's plan, the brake would cut the gas price to 12 cents from March through to the end of April 2024 on 80% of usage. For large industrial customers, a price brake of seven cents is to apply to the procurement price from January 2023. — Reuters