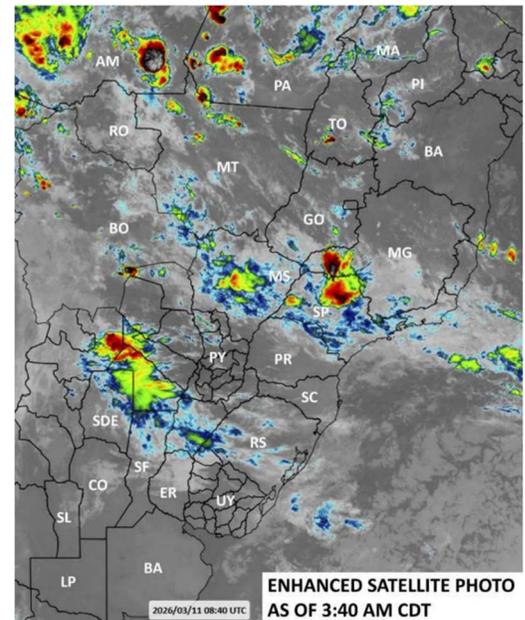


Weather

The forecast for northern Brazilian soybean and safrinha corn growing areas maintains a heavily saturated trajectory, with near-normal to mostly above-normal moisture continuing to hinder soybean harvesting operations while providing a near-perfect setup for the safrinha corn crop already planted in Mato Grosso. In southern Brazil, the outlook for Rio Grande do Sul has shifted marginally wetter, though 15-day precipitation totals of 1.50 to 2.50 inches will run near-normal at best and fail to deliver the soaking rain required to alleviate ongoing crop stress, a situation that will be further compounded by an exceptionally warm pattern targeting the region with above-normal temperatures peaking during the 6-10 day period of March 16-17. Across Argentina, precipitation will remain largely absent through the 1-5 day period before a significant eastward expansion of moisture arrives on Sunday, initiating a widespread wet pattern that will deliver highly beneficial, above-normal rainfall for corn and soybean crops throughout the 6-10 and 11-15 day periods, successfully buffering the region against an approaching window of above-normal temperatures scheduled for March 15-18.



Grains

Mixed day and a nothing report from the USDA. Crude remained under pressure, trading down to \$76 (touched \$120 Sun/Mon) as the US Navy escorted an oil tanker through the Strait of Hormuz. This was later denied and energies closed off the lows (what's \$10/barrel among friends?). Heating oil was under pressure as well which pressured bean oil. Beans traded both sides while meal was generally firmer and grains were under pressure. After our close Tuesday, the US reportedly asked Israel to halt strikes on Iranian energy. Who knows what today will bring.

The USDA made no changes in the US corn S&D. They could've raised exports and lowered ethanol and may do so in April. They raised the Brazilian crop by 1 mmt to 132 and raised Ukraine to 30.7 mmt from 29. These were partially offset by a 1 mmt reduction in Argentina to 52 mmt.

CORN: U.S. SUPPLY AND DEMAND (September - August Marketing Year)											
	18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22	22/23	23/24	10-Mar 24/25 USDA	25/26 MB	10-Mar 25/26 USDA	Initial 26/27 MB	Outlook 26/27 USDA
Planted Acres	88.9	89.7	90.7	92.9	88.2	94.6	90.9	98.8	98.8	93.0	94.0
Harvested Acres	81.3	81.3	82.3	85.0	78.7	86.5	83.0	91.3	91.3	84.0	86.1
Yield (Bu/Ac)	176.4	167.5	171.4	176.7	173.4	177.3	179.3	186.5	186.5	183.0	183.0
Begin Stocks	2140	2221	1919	1235	1377	1360	1763	1551	1551	2193	2127
Production	14340	13620	14111	15018	13651	15341	14892	17021	17021	15372	15755
Total Supply	16508	15883	16055	16277	15067	16729	16677	18596	18597	17590	17908
Exports	2066	1777	2747	2472	1662	2255	2858	3350	3300	3100	3100
Feed Use	5429	5900	5607	5671	5486	5831	5454	6144	6200	6000	6000
Food/Ind/Seed	6793	6286	6467	6757	6558	6880	6813	6909	6970	6975	6970
Ind Use-Swtmr/Star	1090										
Ind Use-Bevg/Mfg A	150										
Ind Use-Fuel Alcoh	5378	4857	5028	5320	5176	5489	5436	5545	5600	5650	5600
Food/Seed	240										
Total Usage	14288	13963	14821	14900	13707	14966	15125	16403	16470	16075	16070
End Stocks	2221	1919	1235	1377	1360	1763	1551	2193	2127	1515	1837
End Stks/Use %	15.5%	13.7%	8.3%	9.2%	9.9%	11.8%	10.3%	13.4%	12.9%	9.4%	11.4%

For beans, the USDA made minor changes to the US b/s – raising both imports and crush by 5 milbus which offset each other. Ending stocks were left at 350 milbus. They left imports at 1575 milbus, with much depending on the Trump/Xi

meeting at the end of the month. The only change in the world numbers was a 500 tmt reduction in Arg prod'n to 48 mmt. They made some needed changes in the product balance sheet, namely reducing this year's biofuel use. Hopefully will get the final RVO mandates/rules in the next week or so.

SOYBEANS: U.S. SUPPLY AND DEMAND											
	18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22	22/23	23/24	10-Mar 24/25 USDA	10-Mar 25/26 MB	10-Mar 25/26 USDA	26/27 26/27 MB	Outlook 26/27 USDA
Planted Area	89.2	76.1	83.4	87.2	87.5	83.6	87.3	81.2	81.2	86.0	85.0
Harvested Area	87.6	74.9	82.6	86.3	86.2	82.3	86.2	80.4	80.4	85.0	84.0
Yield	50.6	47.4	51.0	51.7	49.6	50.6	50.7	53.0	53.0	53.0	53.0
Carryin	438	925	538	257	274	264	342	325	325	217	350
Production	4428	3552	4216	4464	4270	4162	4374	4262	4262	4505	4450
Imports	14	15	20	16	25	21	29	25	25	25	20
Total Supply	4880	4492	4774	4737	4569	4446	4746	4612	4612	4747	4821
Crush	2092	2165	2141	2204	2212	2285	2445	2612	2575	2660	2655
Exports	1752	1679	2266	2152	1980	1700	1882	1682	1575	1700	1700
Seed	88	97	101	102	72	75	70	73	73	75	79
Residual	23	15	9	5	41	44	23	30	39	20	30
Total Usage	3955	3956	4517	4463	4304	4104	4420	4396	4262	4455	4464
Carryout	925	538	257	274	264	342	325	217	350	293	355
Carryout % Use	23.4%	13.6%	5.7%	6.1%	6.1%	8.3%	7.4%	4.9%	8.2%	6.6%	7.9%

The all-US wheat and the by-class S&D's were untouched. A few minor changes were made in the world numbers with Australia's crop reduced by 1 mmt to 36 mmt to match ABARE's most recent forecast. They raised Ukraine by 1 mmt to 24 mmt. Kazakhstan's crop was raised by 400 tmt and their exports up by 800 tmt. They lowered both Russia and Ukraine's export forecast by 500 tmt. They lowered EU exports by 1 mmt and raised feed use by 1 mmt. They also raised Argentine exports to 19.5 mmt from 18.0. I have no issues with any of these changes. US balance sheets attached for reference.

WHEAT: U.S. SUPPLY AND DEMAND (JUNE - MAY MARKETING YEAR)										
	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	10-Mar 2024/25 USDA	10-Mar 2025/26 MB	10-Mar 2025/26 USDA	Initial 2026/27 MB	Outlook 2026/27 USDA
Planted Area	45.5	44.5	46.7	45.8	49.8	46.3	45.3	45.3	45.0	45.0
Harvest Area	37.4	38.6	37.1	35.5	37.1	38.6	37.2	37.2	37.2	36.6
Yield	51.7	49.7	44.3	48.5	48.7	51.2	53.3	53.3	53.7	50.8
Carry-in	1080	1028	845	674	570	696	855	855	891	931
Production	1,932	1,820	1,846	1,850	1,804	1,979	1,985	1,985	1,999	1,859
Imports	104	100	98	122	138	149	120	120	120	120
Total supply	3115	2948	2588	2446	2512	2823	2960	2959	3010	2910
Seed	62	64	58	68	62	61	62	61	63	58
Domestic Mill	962	961	971	972	961	969	975	967	985	970
Feed/Residual	95	85	89	76	89	113	100	100	95	100
Exports	969	994	798	781	706	826	932	900	935	850
Total Use	2088	2104	1913	1876	1815	1968	2069	2028	2078	1978
Carry-out	1028	845	674	570	696	855	891	931	932	933
Carryout/use	49.2%	40.1%	35.2%	30.4%	38.3%	43.5%	43.1%	45.9%	44.8%	47.2%

Grains commentary provided by Megan Bocken. For questions or comments, Megan can be reached by email at megan@bockentrading.com or on Trillian at megan@nesvick.com.

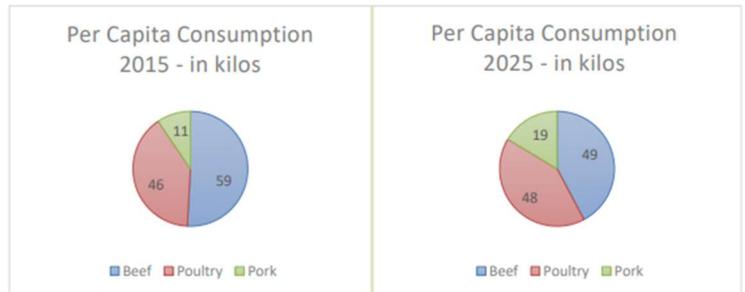
Livestock

The USDA FAS semi-annual on Argentina came out a couple days ago, and the story is one of a beef sector that just got handed the keys to three major markets at the same time. China's new country-specific TRQ gives Argentina 511,000 MT — comfortably above 2025's actual shipments of ~472,000 MT — while Brazil's and Australia's quotas were set well below their recent export volumes. An executive order in Washington expanded the U.S. TRQ by 80,000 MT on top of the existing 20,000 MT, restricted to boneless lean trimmings and industrial cuts but at prices and duties more favorable than the China trade. Argentine exporters are already prioritizing it — higher prices, lower tariffs, half the freight time. And the EU-Mercosur FTA, signed in January after 25 years of negotiation, creates a 99,000 MT Mercosur beef quota at 7.5% duty

versus ~100% outside quota. Argentina was the first member to ratify. Total exports are forecast at 800,000 MT CWE, up 3% from 2025, with China still expected to take 60–70% of volume.

What makes this more than just a market-access story is the structural shift happening on the ground. Slaughter is forecast at 13 million head, down 600,000 from 2025, and recent months have been running 9–10% below year-ago levels. Cattle prices are near record highs, and with corn cheap, producers across every stage of the supply chain are retaining animals longer and feeding them heavier — carcass weights are expected to jump ~6 kg this year. The behavioral change is striking: export-oriented packers are now buying finished light steers at 350–380 kg that would normally go straight to the domestic market and sending them back to feed yards to add another 120–150 kg before slaughter. Backgrounding operations that traditionally ran on forage are incorporating grain. The entire industry is reorienting around weight and export value.

The flip side is what's happening to the Argentine consumer. Retail beef prices rose 57% in 2025 against 31.5% headline inflation — nearly double the rate. The result is a protein convergence that would have been unthinkable a decade ago: per capita beef consumption has fallen to ~49 kg while poultry has climbed to 48 kg, virtually even. In 2015, beef was at 59 kg and poultry at 46. Pork has nearly doubled from 11 to 19 kg over the same period. Argentina is quietly normalizing an "export premium, import cheap" model — beef imports are forecast at a record 60,000 MT CWE in 2026, mostly Brazilian round cuts and trimmings for burger manufacturing, filling the domestic gap that export-bound cattle are leaving behind.



Source: Post with Secretariat of Agriculture data

So, Argentina finds itself in an unusual position: tightening domestic supply, three export doors swinging open simultaneously, and a consumer base that's being priced into cheaper protein. The export trifecta is real, but it's being built on a domestic market that's structurally shrinking — and how long that trade-off holds depends on whether cattle prices stay high enough to keep producers feeding heavier rather than cashing out.

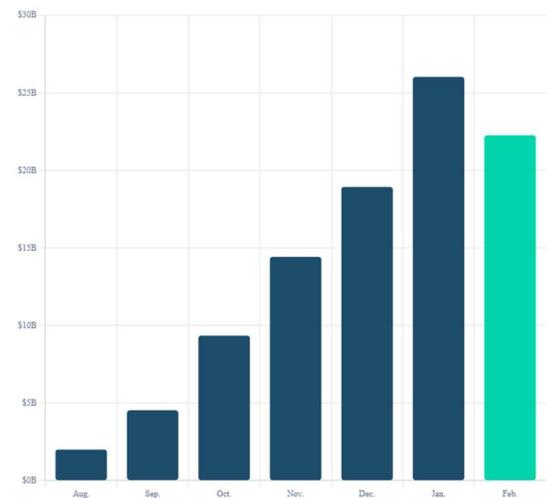
Livestock commentary provided by Zachary Davis. For questions or comments, Zachary can be reached by email at zdavis@nesvick.com or on Trillian at zdavis@nesvick.com.

Macro/Financials

We've talked about the growth pace of prediction markets before; monthly bets placed on prediction market leaders Kalshi and Polymarket went from less than \$100 million in early 2024 to over \$25 billion in January. The user base has quadrupled to ~15 million in two years. Robinhood credits event contracts as its fastest-growing business line. DraftKings, FanDuel, Coinbase—everybody's piling in. This has been one of the fastest-growing segments of financial services, and until very recently, it was growing with very little regulatory infrastructure to speak of.

However, this limited regulation could be coming to an end in the near future. A Polymarket trader netted \$553,000 across a series of bets on U.S. and Israeli strikes on Iran, with the first trade placed 71 minutes before the news broke publicly. Another six newly-created or newly-funded accounts on the platform earned roughly \$1 million in total on this news as well. Lawmakers moved fast—Rep. Levin flagged the timing, Sen. Murphy called it "insane," and the "Stop Insider Trading Act" got a shoutout at the State of the Union. The optics of people profiting off advance knowledge of military action seems to be forcing the industry's hand, to an extent.

Prediction market monthly volume — Aug. 2025–Feb. 2026
 All tracked platforms - Notional volume, USD billions



So the platforms are scrambling to get ahead of it. Polymarket announced this morning it's enlisting Palantir and TWG AI to build surveillance tools for a new US-regulated venue. Kalshi has been more proactive—it's already referred two insider trading cases to the CFTC and formed a committee publishing quarterly statistics on flagged trades. Meanwhile, CFTC Chairman Selig is making the federal case for exclusive jurisdiction, writing op-eds and filing court briefs to fend off state regulators. The CFTC sent its formal rulemaking plan to the OMB last week. From the industry's perspective, a single federal framework is the best-case scenario, because the alternative is nearly 50 active state lawsuits arguing these contracts are just gambling under another name.

This whole move is really interesting to me, because the whole case for prediction markets is that they should be able to more effectively predict outcomes of events and to reward those with better information. The CFTC, while having some general authority to go after “manipulative or deceptive” conduct, does not have the same type of comprehensive insider trading laws that the equities markets have. The entire point of commodity markets, for example, is that participants with private information about supply and demand trade on it, and that's what makes the prices accurate. While I understand why there is a push for it, regulating insider trading on a market that is built on having the most up-to-date and accurate information is a serious challenge, and could very well exacerbate the issue or make the market information less reliable. This is all happening as these prediction markets are proving their value; a recent Fed paper found Kalshi's macro forecasts competitive with the Bloomberg consensus, and Kalshi's fed funds rate distribution has perfectly matched the realized rate at every FOMC meeting since 2022.

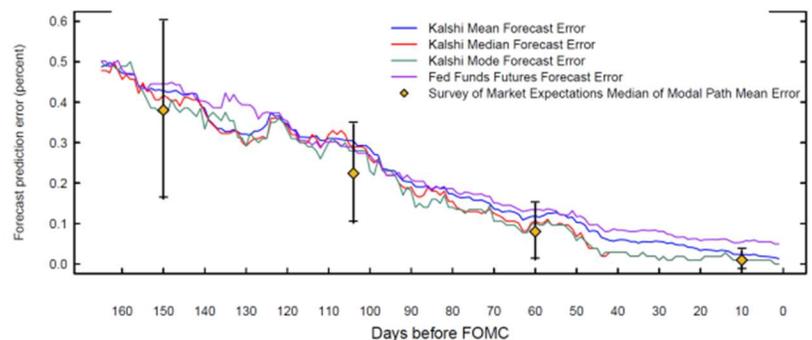


Figure 1: FOMC Federal Funds Rate Forecast Errors Comparison

Macro/Financials commentary provided by Zachary Davis. For questions or comments, Zachary can be reached by email at zdavis@nesvick.com or on Trillian at zdavis@nesvick.com.

Today's Calendar (all times Central)

- MBA Mortgage Applications – 6:00 AM
- CPI – 7:30 AM
- EIA Energy Stocks – 9:30 AM

Thanks for reading,

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