

Aluminium sees a perfect storm in the energy crisis

The aluminium industry's ability to swiftly respond to strong demand and higher prices is being hampered by the ongoing energy crisis and the move to decarbonisation. The risk to prices is more skewed to the upside, particularly in any further supply squeeze.



Source: Shutterstock

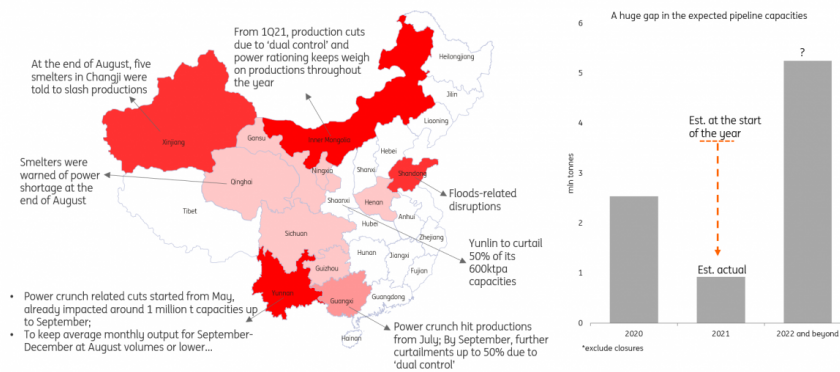
Concurrent forces squeezing aluminium supply

The current supply squeeze in aluminium reflects both the power crunch and the Chinese government's 'dual-control' policy, but is ultimately tied to decarbonisation goals. China has emphasised its 'dual carbon' goals (for carbon emissions peaking by 2030 and achieving carbon neutrality by 2060). We need to view these factors separately.

In September, the power crunch escalated further - 20 Chinese provinces were hit, and cities in Northeast China even saw households facing blackouts. There are mandates by local authorities asking smelters to curtail productions throughout the remainder of the year, including in Yunnan, Guangxi and Xinjiang. As of September, more than two million tonnes of operating capacity have been hit, and pipeline capacities have been further pushed back (see Fig 1). Meanwhile, the latest data suggests that production has been declining every month since May (Fig 2).

Fig 1. Power shortage escalates and affects wider regions

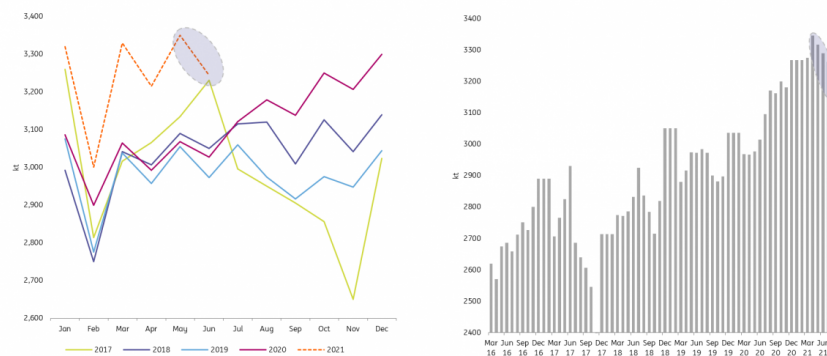
Supply squeeze at primary aluminium smelters due to power crunch and dual-control; more than 2 million tonnes of operating capacities have been hit so far; Chinese monthly primary aluminium productions have been in a downward trend since May, and may further decline throughout the year.



Source: ING

Fig 2. Increasing disruptions hit China primary aluminium productions

- IAI China primary aluminium production
- China NBS-primary aluminium production



Source: IAI, NBS

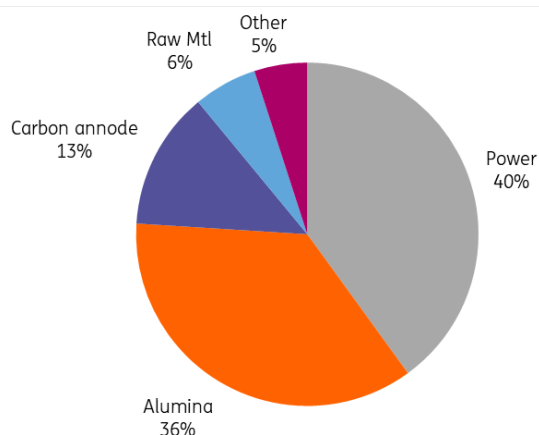
However, the situation is dynamic not static

In China, the authorities vowed last week to tackle the power shortage issue 'at all costs'. Today there's a document circulating that the local government from Inner Mongolia, a key coal production region, has ordered more than 70 miners from the region to dig more coal. Yet it remains to be seen how this would help to alleviate the crunch. A key uncertainty is that the winter heating season is only starting next month. Demand for coal and electricity is set to rise further in the coming months. Going forward, supply constraints include: (1) as we highlighted in our [last update](#), the coming dry season in Yunnan is likely to see hydropower generation fall from this month, and (2) there are likely to be the usual winter cuts in northern China over the winter. [Last December](#), the market saw disruptions on the alumina side which gave aluminium prices a nudge higher.

Elsewhere, surging energy prices from Europe, especially for natural gas and power, add to risks of margin squeezes at smelters. In the aluminium smelting cost breakdown, electricity accounts for around 40% (Fig 3). So far, the announced cutbacks due to energy prices are relatively small. The situation in Europe is worth monitoring - if energy prices stay higher for longer then the risk of

further cutbacks adds to more aluminium supply losses, on top of those from China.

Fig 3. Aluminium Smelting Cost Components



Source: IAI, CINA

Producer margins may have peaked

The energy crisis - with surging energy prices and the dual control measures in China - has seen the turmoil spread to other markets. The prices of many raw materials have risen, so quickly eroding producers' margins.

Alumina costs, representing almost 35% of the total in aluminium smelting, had remained muted before August. Then supply began to tighten in China, hit by the same factors as those afflicting primary aluminium. The Guinea coup in early September further fanned alumina prices, gaining more than 38% over the last month.

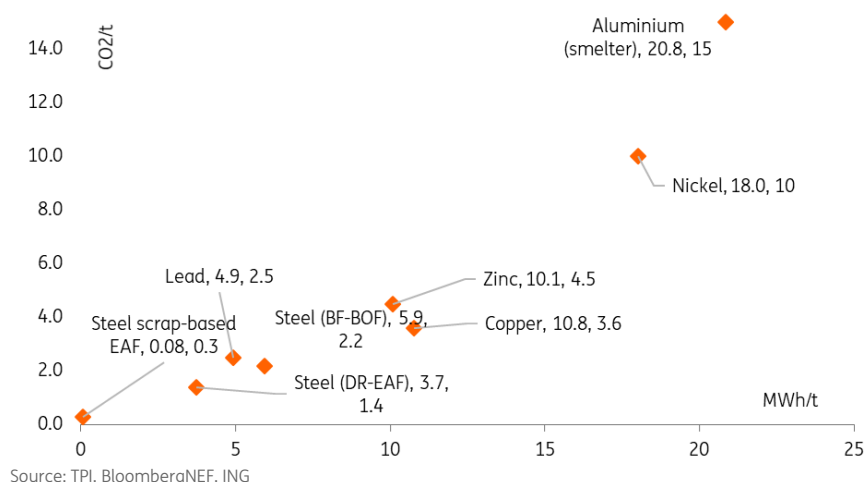
Prices of other inputs such as carbon anode have risen to the highest on record for the China market. Meanwhile, for suppliers of aluminium value added products (VAP) that need other metals as ingredients for making the products and selling to the downstream, magnesium and silicon prices have risen sharply recently. This has also curtailed production.

Demand destruction is a short term concern

As the above supply-side dynamics continue to unfold, there are growing concerns that energy prices and metal product prices might derail any economic recovery post-pandemic.

We had noted in our daily update that the power crunch has evolved into a double-edged sword that hits both supply and demand. The situation is worse than what we saw in March - when dual-control started to impact supply in Inner Mongolia - and in June when power shortages forced smelters to curtail operations from Yunnan. Downstream and hence demand are now being affected, although we still need to wait for more evidence to corroborate the level of demand destruction. While there is a risk to short-term demand, we remain constructive on aluminium demand over the medium to longer term. We see increasing demand from packaging and energy transition-related sectors, including vehicle lightening and renewable energy.

Fig 4. Carbon and energy intensity per tonne of metal produced



Investing commodities, cyclical play to structural play

The market is now faced with rising concerns over stagflation pressure within economies, and rising macro headwinds could take some wind out of commodities' sails. What we have seen in the market since Q2 is a rising tide lifting all boats. However, now it's probably better to analyse each metal individually, as we have probably shifted away from a cyclical change towards a structural one, where we might see sticky divergence among metals. For high energy intensity and high emissions metals (in terms of their production process; Fig 4), their industry's ability to flexibly respond to demand surges and high prices has diminished. (We discussed in May in our note [Aluminium is entering a new era](#)).

Given the nature of primary aluminium production, we remained structurally bullish on aluminium. However, due to the recent escalating power issues, we have lifted our aluminium forecast to \$2,950/t for 4Q21 (based on LME 3M quarterly average). Still, we expect prices to return above \$3,000/t over the next six months. Key downside risks include any major reversal in the current decarbonisation push and policies in the traditional fossil fuel mining sector - such as a big boost in coal supply that could alleviate the power issue and demand destruction.

Author

Alissa Lefebvre

Economist

alissa.lefebvre@ing.com

Deepali Bhargava

Regional Head of Research, Asia-Pacific

Deepali.Bhargava@ing.com

Ruben Dewitte

Economist

+32495364780

ruben.dewitte@ing.com

Kinga Havasi

Economic research trainee

kinga.havasi@ing.com

Marten van Garderen

Consumer Economist, Netherlands

marten.van.garderen@ing.com

David Havrlant

Chief Economist, Czech Republic

420 770 321 486

david.havrlant@ing.com

Sander Burgers

Senior Economist, Dutch Housing

sander.burgers@ing.com

Lynn Song

Chief Economist, Greater China

lynn.song@asia.ing.com

Michiel Tukker

Senior European Rates Strategist

michiel.tukker@ing.com

Michal Rubaszek

Senior Economist, Poland

michal.rubaszek@ing.pl

This is a test author

Stefan Posea

Economist, Romania

tiberiu-stefan.posea@ing.com

Marine Leleux

Sector Strategist, Financials

marine.leleux2@ing.com

Jesse Norcross

Senior Sector Strategist, Real Estate

jesse.norcross@ing.com

Teise Stellema

Research Assistant, Energy Transition

teise.stellema@ing.com

Diederik Stadig

Sector Economist, TMT & Healthcare

diederik.stadig@ing.com

Diogo Gouveia

Sector Economist

diogo.duarte.vieira.de.gouveia@ing.com

Marine Leleux

Sector Strategist, Financials

marine.leleux2@ing.com

Ewa Manthey

Commodities Strategist

ewa.manthey@ing.com

ING Analysts

James Wilson

EM Sovereign Strategist

James.wilson@ing.com

Sophie Smith

Digital Editor

sophie.smith@ing.com

Frantisek Taborsky

EMEA FX & FI Strategist

frantisek.taborsky@ing.com

Adam Antoniak

Senior Economist, Poland

adam.antoniak@ing.pl

Min Joo Kang

Senior Economist, South Korea and Japan

min.joo.kang@asia.ing.com

Coco Zhang

ESG Research

coco.zhang@ing.com

Jan Frederik Slijkerman

Senior Sector Strategist, TMT

jan.frederik.slijkerman@ing.com

Katinka Jongkind

Senior Economist, Services and Leisure
Katinka.Jongkind@ing.com

Marina Le Blanc
Sector Strategist, Financials
Marina.Le.Blanc@ing.com

Samuel Abettan
Junior Economist
samuel.abettan@ing.com

Franziska Biehl
Senior Economist, Germany
Franziska.Marie.Biehl@ing.de

Rebecca Byrne
Senior Editor and Supervisory Analyst
rebecca.byrne@ing.com

Mirjam Bani
Sector Economist, Commercial Real Estate & Public Sector (Netherlands)
mirjam.bani@ing.com

Timothy Rahill
Credit Strategist
timothy.rahill@ing.com

Leszek Kasek
Senior Economist, Poland
leszek.kasek@ing.pl

Oleksiy Soroka, CFA
Senior High Yield Credit Strategist
oleksiy.soroka@ing.com

Antoine Bouvet
Head of European Rates Strategy
antoine.bouvet@ing.com

Jeroen van den Broek
Global Head of Sector Research
jeroen.van.den.broek@ing.com

Edse Dantuma
Senior Sector Economist, Industry and Healthcare
edse.dantuma@ing.com

Francesco Pesole

FX Strategist

francesco.pesole@ing.com

Rico Luman

Senior Sector Economist, Transport and Logistics

Rico.Luman@ing.com

Jurjen Witteveen

Sector Economist

jurjen.witteveen@ing.com

Dmitry Dolgin

Chief Economist, CIS

dmitry.dolgin@ing.de

Nicholas Mapa

Senior Economist, Philippines

nicholas.antonio.mapa@asia.ing.com

Egor Fedorov

Senior Credit Analyst

egor.fedorov@ing.com

Sebastian Franke

Consumer Economist

sebastian.franke@ing.de

Gerben Hieminga

Senior Sector Economist, Energy

gerben.hieminga@ing.com

Nadège Tillier

Head of Corporates Sector Strategy

nadege.tillier@ing.com

Charlotte de Montpellier

Senior Economist, France and Switzerland

charlotte.de.montpellier@ing.com

Laura Straeter

Behavioural Scientist

+31(0)611172684

laura.Straeter@ing.com

Valentin Tataru

Chief Economist, Romania

valentin.tataru@ing.com

James Smith

Developed Markets Economist, UK

james.smith@ing.com

Suvi Platerink Kosonen

Senior Sector Strategist, Financials

suvi.platerink-kosonen@ing.com

Thijs Geijer

Senior Sector Economist, Food & Agri

thijs.geijer@ing.com

Maurice van Sante

Senior Economist Construction & Team Lead Sectors

maurice.van.sante@ing.com

Marcel Klok

Senior Economist, Netherlands

marcel.klok@ing.com

Piotr Poplawski

Senior Economist, Poland

piotr.poplawski@ing.pl

Paolo Pizzoli

Senior Economist, Italy, Greece

paolo.pizzoli@ing.com

Marieke Blom

Chief Economist and Global Head of Research

marieke.blom@ing.com

Raoul Leering

Senior Macro Economist

raoul.leering@ing.com

Maarten Leen

Head of Global IFRS9 ME Scenarios

maarten.leen@ing.com

Maureen Schuller

Head of Financials Sector Strategy

Maureen.Schuller@ing.com

Warren Patterson

Head of Commodities Strategy

Warren.Patterson@asia.ing.com

Rafal Benecki

Chief Economist, Poland

rafal.benecki@ing.pl

Philippe Ledent

Senior Economist, Belgium, Luxembourg

philippe.ledent@ing.com

Peter Virovacz

Senior Economist, Hungary

peter.virovacz@ing.com

Inga Fechner

Senior Economist, Germany, Global Trade

inga.fechner@ing.de

Dimitry Fleming

Senior Data Analyst, Netherlands

Dimitry.Fleming@ing.com

Ciprian Dascalu

Chief Economist, Romania

+40 31 406 8990

ciprian.dascalu@ing.com

Muhammet Mercan

Chief Economist, Turkey

muhammet.mercan@ingbank.com.tr

Iris Pang

Chief Economist, Greater China

iris.pang@asia.ing.com

Sophie Freeman

Writer, Group Research

+44 20 7767 6209

Sophie.Freeman@uk.ing.com

Padhraic Garvey, CFA

Regional Head of Research, Americas

padhraic.garvey@ing.com

James Knightley

Chief International Economist, US

james.knightley@ing.com

Tim Condon

Asia Chief Economist

+65 6232-6020

Martin van Vliet

Senior Interest Rate Strategist

+31 20 563 8801

martin.van.vliet@ing.com

Karol Pogorzelski

Senior Economist, Poland

Karol.Pogorzelski@ing.pl

Carsten Brzeski

Global Head of Macro

carsten.brzeski@ing.de

Viraj Patel

Foreign Exchange Strategist

+44 20 7767 6405

viraj.patel@ing.com

Owen Thomas

Global Head of Editorial Content

+44 (0) 207 767 5331

owen.thomas@ing.com

Bert Colijn

Chief Economist, Netherlands

bert.colijn@ing.com

Peter Vanden Houte

Chief Economist, Belgium, Luxembourg, Eurozone

peter.vandenhoute@ing.com

Benjamin Schroeder

Senior Rates Strategist

benjamin.schroeder@ing.com

Chris Turner

Global Head of Markets and Regional Head of Research for UK & CEE

chris.turner@ing.com

Gustavo Rangel

Chief Economist, LATAM

+1 646 424 6464

gustavo.rangel@ing.com

Carlo Cocuzzo

Economist, Digital Finance

+44 20 7767 5306

carlo.cocuzzo@ing.com