

China hits back where it hurts - soybeans

China said it would retaliate against US tariffs, and that is exactly what they did today. But to the surprise of many, they included US soybeans in the reciprocal tariffs, which sent the soybean market plunging downwards. If these tariffs stick, expect further pressure



Source: Shutterstock

A blow for US soybean farmers

China is the world's largest soybean consumer, with the country estimated to consume around 111 million tonnes (mt) of soybeans over 2017/18, which is equivalent to 32% of total global soybean consumption. The bulk of this demand is met by imports, with the country estimated to import 97mt over 2017/18. This is a significant number when you consider that global import demand totals around 151mt.

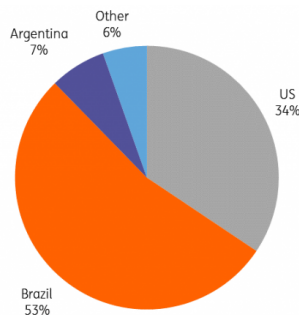
Developments between the US and China will certainly play into the hands of Brazilian farmers

The US is the largest soybean producer in the world and a key supplier of soybeans to China.

Historically the US was the largest supplier to China, although over recent years this has changed, with China increasingly turning to South America, due to the strong growth in Brazilian soybean output. In 2010, the US met 43% of Chinese import demand, however, this fell to 34% in 2017.

Now with US soybeans set to attract a further 25% import tariff, the trend that we have seen over the last few years, is likely to pick-up in pace, with Chinese buyers turning as much as they can to alternative supplies.

China soybean imports by origin (%)



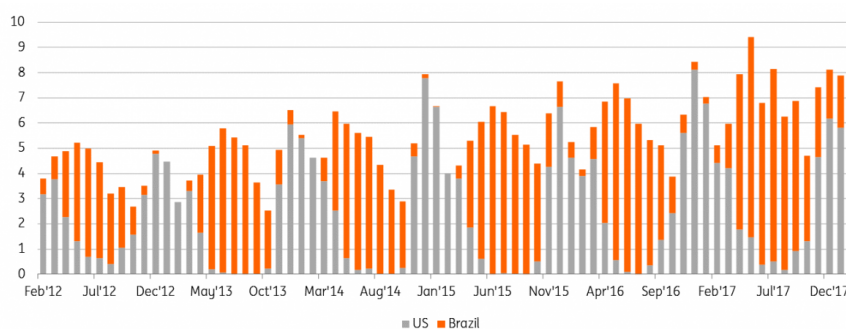
Source: Bloomberg, ING Research

For the US this trend is clearly not good news, with farmers finding it more difficult to find homes for their beans. The US exported 49.1mt between January and November 2017, of which 27.9mt went to China. The next biggest buyer is the EU, in a distant second, importing just 4.05mt over the same period.

However, seasonality in northern and southern hemisphere supply should offer some respite to US farmers. The bulk of Brazilian supply is exported over the northern hemisphere summer, while US export supply is at its peak over the northern hemisphere winter. So Chinese buyers will still need to turn to the US during the low point in Brazilian supply. Although we think Chinese buyers will try stock up on South American soybeans as much as possible during the peak of supply from the region.

Seasonality in Chinese soybean imports

US vs. Brazil in million tonnes



Source: Bloomberg, ING Research

Potential for US farmers to reduce soybean area

In the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) [Prospective Plantings report](#) last week, the agency estimated that planted soybean area in the US would exceed corn area. The soybean/corn ratio gave a clear sign to farmers to plant more soybeans. However this latest development should mean further pressure on Chicago Board of Trade (CBOT) soybeans, leading to a weakening in the soybean/corn ratio moving forward, this should see some farmers revise their planting intentions, and instead look to plant more corn at the expense of soybeans.

It will be tight for some farmers, as many would have made the decision and the commitment already to plant soybeans, but those with flexibility will likely reassess their planting ideas for the upcoming crop.

[Read USDA's full report here](#)

CBOT soybean/corn ratio



Source: Bloomberg, ING Research

A windfall for Brazilian farmers

Brazil is looking at another strong soybean harvest this season. Last season they produced a record 114mt, and in Companhia Nacional de Abastecimento's (CONAB) latest estimates for the 2017/18, they expect output to total 113mt. It does seem as though there is upside to this number, with the agency having revised higher the crop several times, while some other analysts are forecasting that Brazil will actually set a new record this season.

So developments between the US and China will certainly play into the hands of Brazilian farmers, with China increasingly turning towards them. Given the strong crop last year, stocks within Brazil are at elevated levels, and with another strong crop expected, export availability is set to increase.

Where to next?

It is important to remember that these planned tariffs from China have not been implemented yet, and we may see China and the US trying to negotiate broader trade issues between them. US farmers will certainly lobby the government quite hard to ease some of the tariffs on China, in the hope that the Chinese will also soften their stance.

Failing to agree, and the implementation of this tariff should mean further pressure on CBOT soybeans. We would need to see CBOT trade to levels where US farmers start to switch area

from soybeans to corn.

Author

Warren Patterson

Head of Commodities Strategy

Warren.Patterson@asia.ing.com

Disclaimer

This publication has been prepared by the Economic and Financial Analysis Division of ING Bank N.V. ("ING") solely for information purposes without regard to any particular user's investment objectives, financial situation, or means. *ING forms part of ING Group (being for this purpose ING Group N.V. and its subsidiary and affiliated companies).* The information in the publication is not an investment recommendation and it is not investment, legal or tax advice or an offer or solicitation to purchase or sell any financial instrument. Reasonable care has been taken to ensure that this publication is not untrue or misleading when published, but ING does not represent that it is accurate or complete. ING does not accept any liability for any direct, indirect or consequential loss arising from any use of this publication. Unless otherwise stated, any views, forecasts, or estimates are solely those of the author(s), as of the date of the publication and are subject to change without notice.

The distribution of this publication may be restricted by law or regulation in different jurisdictions and persons into whose possession this publication comes should inform themselves about, and observe, such restrictions.

Copyright and database rights protection exists in this report and it may not be reproduced, distributed or published by any person for any purpose without the prior express consent of ING. All rights are reserved. ING Bank N.V. is authorised by the Dutch Central Bank and supervised by the European Central Bank (ECB), the Dutch Central Bank (DNB) and the Dutch Authority for the Financial Markets (AFM). ING Bank N.V. is incorporated in the Netherlands (Trade Register no. 33031431 Amsterdam). In the United Kingdom this information is approved and/or communicated by ING Bank N.V., London Branch. ING Bank N.V., London Branch is authorised by the Prudential Regulation Authority and is subject to regulation by the Financial Conduct Authority and limited regulation by the Prudential Regulation Authority. ING Bank N.V., London branch is registered in England (Registration number BR000341) at 8-10 Moorgate, London EC2 6DA. For US Investors: Any person wishing to discuss this report or effect transactions in any security discussed herein should contact ING Financial Markets LLC, which is a member of the NYSE, FINRA and SIPC and part of ING, and which has accepted responsibility for the distribution of this report in the United States under applicable requirements.

Additional information is available on request. For more information about ING Group, please visit <http://www.ing.com>.