

Softs volatility to continue

Soft commodities have been the best performing part of the commodity complex in 2023. Uncertainty due to the impact of El Nino and broader weather events suggest prices are likely to remain elevated into 2024



Global sugar market in deficit

The sugar market has seen significant strength this year with No.11 raw sugar trading above US\$28/lb and to its highest levels since 2011. The strength in the market has come despite Centre-South Brazil on course to produce its largest amount of sugar this season. A large crop from Brazil has been offset by worries over output from key northern hemisphere producers in 2023/24. The global sugar market is expected to be in deficit by around 3mn tonnes this season. It would be the second consecutive deficit, which suggests that prices will remain well supported through into early 2024.

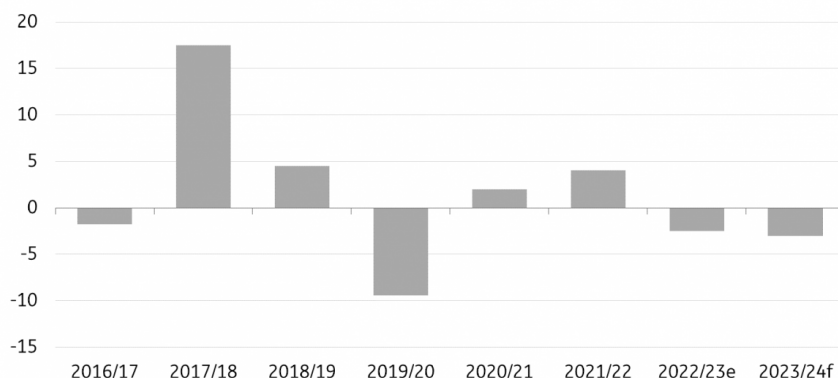
The global market is usually relatively tighter in the first quarter of the year, given it coincides with the CS Brazil offcrop. However, with expectations of weaker supply from Thailand and India this season, the sugar market will be particularly tight over 1Q24.

Prices should ease from 2Q24 onwards as supply from the next CS Brazilian crop starts to come to market. The next crop is expected to see strong output yet again.

Meanwhile, the tightness in the European sugar market is likely to start easing slightly, which should take off some of the upward pressure we have seen on European sugar prices.

Global sugar market balance

(m tonnes)



Source: Czarnikow, ING Research

Record CS Brazil sugar output

The 2023/24 CS Brazilian harvest is drawing to an end and the industry is expected to crush well in excess of 600mn tonnes of cane, which should see sugar output hitting record levels this season of close to 40mn tonnes. Sugar prices have been trading at a healthy premium to domestic Brazilian hydrous ethanol, so there has been a clear incentive for mills to maximise sugar production. The sugar mix so far this season comes in at 49.41%, up from 45.97% over the same period last season.

While it is still early days and much will depend on how the weather plays out over the CS Brazilian offcrop, it appears as though CS Brazil will see another strong harvest in 2024/25, which gets underway in April. Sugar is set to remain at a strong premium to ethanol, ensuring the incentive to maximise sugar output will persist into next season. While we see strong sugar output, there will once again be logistical risks, given the expectations for yet another record Brazilian soybean harvest in 2024.

Indian and Thai sugar output under pressure

Developments in India and Thailand have been more of a concern, leaving the market tighter than expected this season. El Nino has led to drier weather conditions in Thailand, which has led to significant downgrades to the harvest that recently got underway. Some estimates suggest that Thai sugar output this season could fall into the region of 7.5mn tonnes, down from 11mn tonnes last season, which would be the smallest crop in over a decade. This would weigh on export supply for both raws and whites, and further tighten the market during the CS Brazil offcrop in 1Q24.

The prospects of no Indian sugar exports in the 2023/24 season will only intensify the tightness in 1Q24. The Indian government, which has issued export quotas in recent years, is yet to do so this season, given worries that a poor monsoon will weigh on the 2023/24 crop. Last season, the government allowed sugar exports of 6mn tonnes. Indian sugar output is estimated to fall close to 3% YoY to 30mn tonnes, and there are still downside risks to this. Weighing on sugar output even

further is a larger diversion to ethanol production this year, a trend that we have seen for several years now as the government aims to increase ethanol blending.

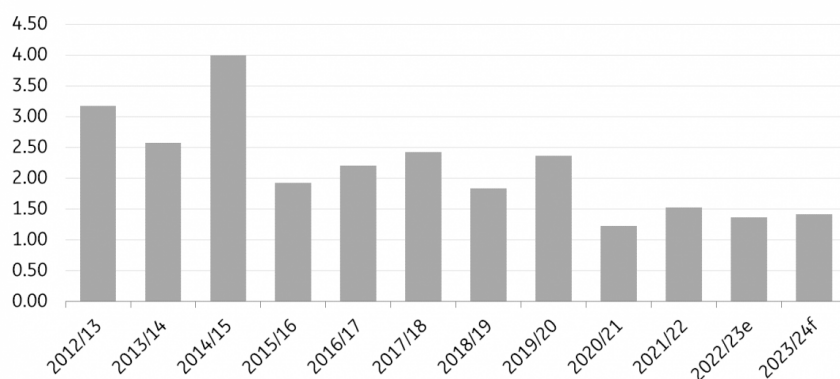
The whites premium has remained elevated through this year, reflecting tightness in the white sugar market. And given the expectation for smaller crops from both Thailand and India, the white sugar market is likely to remain tight through at least early next year, which should continue to provide support to the whites premium.

EU sugar supplies improve

The European sugar market has seen significant strength over the last 12 months with EU output last season falling short of expectations due to dry summer conditions over 2022. This led to significant tightening in the market, which pushed prices (monthly average reported) to record levels of EUR821/t, whilst spot prices saw even more strength. For 2023, the region is expected to see somewhat of a recovery in output. EU production is expected to grow by around 1mn tonnes to around 15.6mn tonnes. This increase is driven by a combination of higher planted area and an improvement in yields. As a result, the balance is also expected to slightly loosen in 2023/24 with ending stocks to edge up to more than 1.4mn tonnes.

EU sugar ending stocks

(m tonnes)



Source: European Commission, ING Research

Back-to-back cocoa deficits

The cocoa market has seen significant strength this year with London cocoa hitting record highs. It is the second-best performing commodity this year, with just orange juice rallying more. Back-to-back deficits have tightened the market, and there is the growing likelihood of a third consecutive deficit in the 2023/24 season with concerns over output from West Africa.

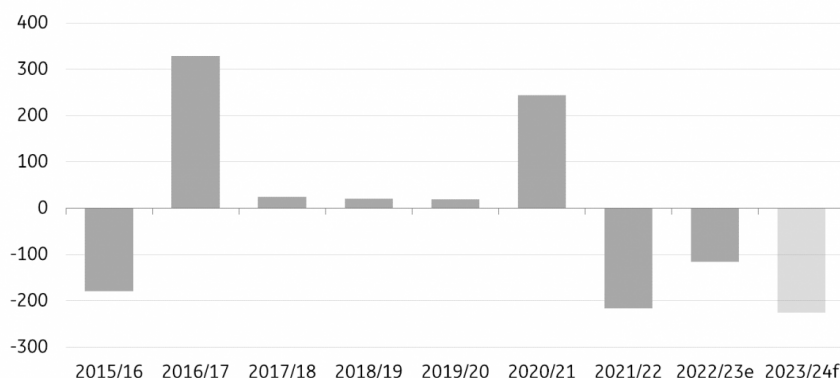
The global cocoa market saw a deficit of 216k tonnes in the 2021/22 season, which was followed by a deficit estimated at around 116k tonnes last season. For 2023/24, early numbers suggest we could possibly see a deficit in the region of 200-250k tonnes. This is under the assumption of a large decrease in output from the Ivory Coast, and that the current high price environment leads to continued demand destruction.

A further drawdown in stocks would leave the market increasingly vulnerable, with global stocks at

the start of the 2023/24 season estimated at around 1.7mn tonnes, whilst the stocks-to-grind ratio is at a seven-year low of 34.5%. However, it is still difficult to justify the scale of the move higher in cocoa prices, given these stock levels. Clearly, the uncertainty over the balance in 2023/24 is what is driving the market. If supply from West Africa does not turn out to be as bad as feared, the market is in store for an aggressive downward correction.

Global cocoa balance

(k tonnes)



Source: ICCO, ING Research

Ivorian cocoa supply under pressure

The key concern for the cocoa market is centered around the key supplier, Ivory Coast. Heavier than usual rainfall has raised worries over black pod disease and the impact this will have on output. In addition, rainfall has also led to transportation issues. Therefore, arrivals at ports are well below last year. There are some early estimates that suggest the Ivorian cocoa crop in 2023/24 could be as much 20% smaller YoY at around 1.8mn tonnes.

Demand responding to higher cocoa prices

It is no surprise that the high price environment we are seeing is already weighing on demand in a number of regions. Grinding data is down significantly in both North America and Asia. In Europe (the largest grinder), demand is proving to be relatively more robust. Higher prices are attempting to resolve the deficit through demand destruction. The latest data shows that grindings in North America were down 18% YoY in 3Q23, whilst grindings over the first three quarters of the year were down a little more than 11% YoY. In Asia, grindings were down 8% YoY in 3Q23 and down almost 4% YoY over the first three quarters of 2023. As for Europe, grindings were down 1% YoY in 3Q23, and a little over 2% lower over the first three quarters.

ING forecasts

	1Q24	2Q24	3Q24	4Q24	FY24
ICE No.11 Sugar (USc/lb)	27.50	25.00	24.00	23.00	24.90

Source: ING Research

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>.