

# The Commodities Feed: Risk-off move hits the complex

Your daily roundup of commodities news and ING views



## Energy

Commodity markets couldn't escape the broader risk-off move yesterday. Markets are concerned over the impact of Covid lockdowns in China, recession risk and rising rates. ICE Brent fell by more than 5.7%, settling below US\$106/bbl and taking the market well below the 50-day moving average. A stronger USD would also not have helped oil and the broader commodities complex.

EU members are struggling to come to a decision on a Russian oil ban. Hungary continues to block the proposed ban. The European Commission President visited Hungary yesterday with hopes of reaching an agreement, but little progress seems to have been made. In addition, according to the Wall Street Journal, Slovakia, the Czech Republic, Bulgaria and Croatia would approve the ban subject to them receiving assistance from Brussels. The failure of the EU to come to a quick unanimous decision would have also likely weighed on the market yesterday. It looks as if the latest sanction package will need to be watered down in order to be approved by all members. Already, there are reports that the EU has dropped part of the proposal which would have banned EU-owned tankers from shipping Russian oil to destinations outside the EU.

The latest trade data from China shows that despite the hit we have seen in domestic demand due

to Covid lockdowns, crude oil imports over April increased 4.1% MoM to average 10.52MMbbls/d, whilst imports were also up 6.7% YoY. However, cumulative imports so far this year are still down by around 4% YoY. We will have to wait until later this month for more detailed trade data to see where this increase in April flows originated from. Russian oil flows to China could have increased over the month, given the larger discounts that we have seen for Russian crude since the war.

Later today the EIA will release its Short Term Energy Outlook, which will include its latest estimates for US oil production. Last month, US oil production over 2022 was forecast to grow by 833Mbbls/d YoY to 12.01MMbbls/d, whilst 2023 output was forecast to grow by 944Mbbls/d YoY to average 12.95MMbbls/d.

## Metals

The industrial metals selloff continues as the complex seems to be caught in the slipstream of the yuan's devaluation, which gained momentum after China reported weaker export growth for April. The onshore market also seems to have come to the conclusion that the prolonged lockdowns in China are causing greater damage to demand compared to the early 2020 outbreak from Wuhan. So far, Beijing has avoided a Shanghai-style lockdown. But confidence in the overall economy has been undermined. Aluminium, copper and lead have given back all their year-to-date gains, while nickel approached levels seen before the early March market squeeze.

The latest economic indicators continue to point to a bleak outlook for demand. According to the China Real Estate Information Corp, new-home sales in 23 major cities in China fell by 33% during the five-day holiday period. Meanwhile, according to the preliminary trade data from China Customs, total imports for metals declined on an annual and monthly basis last month, as China's Covid containment measures hurt demand in the onshore market and led to an unprofitable import arb. In April, imports of unwrought copper and copper products fell 7.7% MoM to 465kt, while the year-to-date volume increased 0.9% YoY. Copper concentrate imports fell 13.6% MoM and 1.9% YoY to 1.9mt in April. Exports of aluminium and products rose for the second month, to 597kt in April, but this is likely to be inflated by higher exports of semis products rather than primary aluminium. As for iron ore, imports fell 1.4% MoM and 12.7 YoY to 86mt in April. On a year-to-date basis, Iron ore imports fell 7% YoY and totalled 354mt.

## Agriculture

The prevailing risk-off sentiment in broader financial markets weighed on the agri complex yesterday. CBOT soybeans fell by more than 2%, whilst CBOT corn settled close to 1% lower on the day. Chinese trade data shows that soybean imports increased 8.5% YoY (+27% MoM) to 8.1mt in April, although YTD imports are still down around 1% YoY to 28.4mt over the first four months of the year. The late arrival of Brazilian cargoes combined with some uncertainty over palm oil supply from the Asian market has supported soybean imports over the month. However, Chinese soybean crushing margins continue to be soft, which could weigh on soybean demand over the coming months.

## Author

### Warren Patterson

Head of Commodities Strategy

[Warren.Patterson@asia.ing.com](mailto: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>.