# Global Commodity Markets 

COMMODITIES TEAM OF DECPG, WORLD BANK

Commodity prices were mostly higher in May, with the indices of energy and non-energy commodity prices rising together for the first time in fourteen months - non-energy prices were up $1.5 \%$ and energy prices were up $1.3 \%$. The increases were part of the weak recovery of commodity prices which began in February and March and which now appear to be ending. The recovery was based more on expectations than actual improved market fundamentals. The strong US dollar, large stocks, and weak global import demand should keep prices from rising significantly in the near-term.

Crude oil prices remain well above recent lows, while other commodities have been unable to sustain price increases. Energy prices have risen $54 \%$ from December lows due to the agreement among OPEC members in February to cut production by 2 million barrels per day. Other commodities have shown only marginal price increases despite efforts by several major commodity producers to introduce control programs. Such attempts are difficult to maintain and are unlikely to do more than slow the decline of prices unless demand increases more than it has.

The rally in metals prices appears over for now, as copper futures in New York made new lows by the end of May after rallying sharply during April and early May. Other metals quickly followed copper prices lower. Gold was down sharply after the Bank of En-

## Percentage Change in Price Indices

April 1999 - May 1999

gland announced plans to auction over half of its gold reserves. There has been growing sentiment that gold has lost its luster as a store of wealth and has become an industrial commodity.

Agricultural commodity prices were weaker by the end of May, as large supplies of most commodities and good planting conditions in the Northern Hemisphere plagued the market. Demand has not increased enough to offer relief from continued increases in stocks. A few commodities bucked the trend of lower prices, but they were mostly the commodities that had already fallen to extreme lows such as sugar. Commodities that rallied from previous lows such as coffee, grains, and soybeans, turned lower by mid-month, and are now expected to test previous lows.

Petroleum and Metals Price Indices
May 1997-99 (1990 = 100)


Agriculture Price Indices
May 1997-99 ( $1990=100$ )


## Major Movers in May

Arabica coffee prices rose $8.8 \%$ in May on concerns of a potential frost in Brazil, resulting from La Niña. The frost period in Brazil normally lasts two to three months and begins in late May or early June.

Cocoa prices dropped another $9.4 \%$ in May following the $10 \%$ decline in April, reaching a 6 -year low. Strong supply-side fundamentals, especially a good mid-year crop in Côte d'Ivoire, combined with weak demand have contributed to the price declines.

Coconut oil prices increased $5.7 \%$ reaching an average of $\$ 847 /$ ton during May because of a poor copra crop. Exports from the Philippines reached a 14 -year low this season while coconut oil stocks in Rotterdam have been reduced to half of normal levels.

Copper prices peaked in early May, and then fell
Percentage Change in Price April 1999-May 1999

$12 \%$ by month's end due to investment fund liquidation and forward selling by producers. Copper stocks continue to rise to all-time highs, while demand growth remains modest. Significant reductions in output are needed to balance the market.

Gold prices fell to a 20-year low following the announcement by the Bank of England that it will sell more than half of its gold reserve. The U.K. is the latest in a growing list of countries which have decided to sell part or all of their gold reserves.

Lead prices were up 4\% in May but dropped $10 \%$ from their peak in the last half of the month as stocks moved sharply higher. Although demand in the Asian electronics sector has picked up, the availability of supply in the scrap market has improved.

Nickel prices rose $6 \%$, peaking at over $\$ 5,500 /$ ton in mid-May, on optimism of increasing demand and the emergence of a market deficit this year. However, prices fell over $15 \%$ in late May, triggered by the drop in copper prices.

Palm oil prices dropped $6.5 \%$ in May as supplies from the major East Asian producers have been recovering strongly, led by Malaysia.

Petroleum prices were marginally higher in May, although prices peaked early in the month at $\$ 17.45 /$ bbl and then fell by nearly $\$ 2$ during the rest of the month as liquidation by funds and forward selling by producers ended the spectacular increase in prices. Stocks remain high, particularly for products, and it will take some time for the market balance to improve.

Silver prices rose $4 \%$ to $\$ 5.30 /$ toz in May, but slipped below $\$ 5.00$ by month's end as the market appears adequately supplied. Although world consumption continues to outstrip mine production and scrap, reports released in May show that world silver demand fell $2 \%$ last year while mine production rose to a record high.

Timber prices were higher, with Malaysian sawnwood up $3.8 \%$ on signs of gradually improving economics conditions in the region. Malaysian log prices were up $0.8 \%$.

Sugar prices rose $5.7 \%$ in what appears to be a brief respite from the heavy selling by Brazilian producers. The latest estimate from F. O. Licht is for a 10year high in global stocks.

US natural gas prices rose nearly $5 \%$ due to lower levels of storage injections than a year earlier, and declining US production. Yet, inventories remain relatively high and prices are unlikely to move significantly higher in the absence of extremely hot weather or hurricane activity in the Gulf of Mexico.

| Commodity | Unit | $\longrightarrow$ Quarterly Averages $\longrightarrow$ |  |  |  |  | - Monthly Averages - |  |  | [ Changes (\%) |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Jan-Mar } \\ 1998 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Apr-Jun } \\ 1998 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Jul-Sep } \\ 1998 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Oct-Dec } \\ 1998 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Jan-Mar } \\ 1999 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mar } \\ 1999 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr } \\ & 1999 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May } \\ & 1999 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Q1 '99/ } \\ \text { Q1 '98 } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Q1 '99/ } \\ & \text { Q4 '98 } \end{aligned}$ | May '99/ Apr '99 | May '99/ <br> May '98 |
| Energy |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Coal, Australia | \$/mt | 32.24 | 30.49 | 27.76 | 26.43 | 26.10 | 26.10 | 26.10 | 26.10 | -19.0 | -1.2 | 0.0 | -13.8 |
| Coal, US | \$/mt | 35.24 | 34.76 | 34.04 | 33.50 | 33.50 | 33.50 | 33.50 | 33.50 | -4.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | -3.6 |
| Crude oil, avg. spot* | \$/bbl | 14.07 | 13.36 | 13.01 | 11.85 | 11.79 | 13.16 | 15.86 | 16.06 | -16.2 | -0.5 | 1.3 | 14.5 |
| Crude oil, Brent* | \$/bbl | 14.08 | 13.29 | 12.42 | 11.09 | 11.24 | 12.47 | 15.30 | 15.14 | -20.2 | 1.4 | -1.0 | 5.2 |
| Crude oil, Dubai* | \$/bbl | 12.44 | 12.08 | 12.41 | 11.56 | 11.07 | 12.37 | 14.96 | 15.30 | -11.0 | -4.2 | 2.3 | 19.6 |
| Crude oil, W. TX Intl** | \$/bbl | 15.69 | 14.64 | 14.16 | 12.90 | 13.05 | 14.66 | 17.34 | 17.75 | -16.8 | 1.2 | 2.4 | 19.1 |
| Natural gas, Europe | \$/mmbtu | 2.63 | 2.52 | 2.37 | 2.15 | 1.99 | 1.95 | 1.87 | 1.89 | -24.3 | -7.4 | 1.1 | -24.7 |
| Natural gas, US | \$/mmbtu | 2.18 | 2.24 | 2.01 | 1.91 | 1.81 | 1.79 | 2.15 | 2.25 | -17.0 | -5.2 | 4.7 | 5.1 |
| Non-Energy Commodities |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Agriculture

| Beverages |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cocoa** | ¢/kg | 167.8 | 174.2 | 169.5 | 159.1 | 139.4 | 131.4 | 117.8 | 106.8 | -17.0 | -12.4 | -9.4 | -40.1 |
| Coffee, arabica** | ¢/kg | 377.5 | 303.5 | 259.2 | 252.4 | 238.0 | 232.3 | 225.1 | 244.9 | -37.0 | -5.7 | 8.8 | -19.3 |
| Coffee, robusta** | ¢/kg | 183.0 | 192.9 | 173.5 | 179.7 | 172.7 | 161.9 | 152.8 | 149.8 | -5.6 | -3.9 | -2.0 | -25.1 |
| Tea, Calcutta auctions** | ¢/kg | 231.8 | 229.5 | 214.5 | 190.0 | 162.3 | 147.3 | 137.0 | n.a. | -30.0 | -14.6 | n.a. | n.a. |
| Tea, Colombo auctions** | ¢/kg | 236.0 | 215.3 | 197.3 | 181.4 | 160.3 | 147.1 | 147.4 | 145.0 | -32.1 | -11.6 | -1.6 | -12.4 |
| Tea, Mombasa auctions** | ¢/kg | 254.8 | 169.0 | 171.2 | 164.6 | 180.3 | 188.8 | 186.7 | 181.7 | -29.2 | 9.5 | -2.7 | -17.6 |


| Fats and Oils |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Coconut oil** | \$/mt | 565.0 | 664.3 | 662.0 | 740.3 | 736.0 | 700.0 | 827.0 | 874.0 | 30.3 | -0.6 | 5.7 | 20.9 |
| Copra | \$/mt | 375.7 | 404.7 | 404.7 | 459.3 | 457.7 | 451.0 | 504.0 | 530.0 | 21.8 | -0.4 | 5.2 | 26.2 |
| Groundnut meal | \$/mt | 137.3 | 114.3 | 108.0 | 105.0 | 102.3 | 100.0 | 103.0 | n.a. | -25.5 | -2.5 | n.a. | n.a. |
| Groundnut oil** | \$/mt | 1011.0 | 906.3 | 862.7 | 857.7 | 808.0 | 776.0 | 763.0 | 751.0 | -20.1 | -5.8 | -1.6 | -16.6 |
| Palm oil** | \$/mt | 650.3 | 675.3 | 679.3 | 679.3 | 563.3 | 497.0 | 509.0 | 476.0 | -13.4 | -17.1 | -6.5 | -32.5 |
| Palmkernel oil | \$/mt | 605.0 | 706.3 | 694.3 | 741.0 | 704.7 | 661.0 | 776.0 | 765.0 | 16.5 | -4.9 | -1.4 | -1.4 |
| Soybean meal** | \$/mt | 209.7 | 162.0 | 149.0 | 160.7 | 145.7 | 142.0 | 141.0 | 140.0 | -30.5 | -9.3 | -0.7 | -13.6 |
| Soybean oil** | \$/mt | 637.0 | 654.0 | 606.3 | 606.3 | 492.3 | 444.0 | 442.0 | 428.0 | -22.7 | -18.8 | -3.2 | -36.2 |
| Soybeans** | \$/mt | 270.3 | 249.3 | 224.3 | 229.0 | 210.3 | 205.0 | 207.0 | 199.0 | -22.2 | -8.2 | -3.9 | -19.4 |
| Grains |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Maize** | \$/mt | 114.1 | 105.8 | 91.6 | 96.5 | 95.9 | 96.2 | 94.1 | 92.5 | -15.9 | -0.5 | -1.7 | -12.8 |
| Rice, Thai, 5\%** | \$/mt | 293.8 | 318.4 | 322.3 | 282.2 | 278.7 | 256.2 | 235.5 | 244.3 | -5.1 | -1.2 | 3.7 | -23.3 |
| Rice, Thai, 25\% | \$/mt | 246.0 | 262.0 | 273.7 | 257.7 | 239.6 | 220.6 | 204.5 | 207.0 | -2.6 | -7.0 | 1.2 | -20.0 |
| Rice, Thai, 35\% | \$/mt | 235.3 | 249.7 | 262.1 | 251.6 | 232.9 | 213.4 | 198.5 | 201.8 | -1.0 | -7.5 | 1.6 | -18.7 |
| Rice,Thai, A1.Special | \$/mt | 188.2 | 199.8 | 225.6 | 238.5 | 214.2 | 197.2 | 184.0 | 184.3 | 13.8 | -10.2 | 0.1 | -6.5 |
| Sorghum** | \$/mt | 111.2 | 100.4 | 90.5 | 90.0 | 90.9 | 91.4 | 89.5 | 87.2 | -18.3 | 0.9 | -2.6 | -13.5 |
| Wheat, Canada | \$/mt | 168.7 | 165.3 | 153.0 | 164.7 | 160.7 | 155.4 | 147.5 | 146.5 | -4.8 | -2.4 | -0.7 | -12.0 |
| Wheat, US, HRW** | \$/mt | 138.7 | 126.6 | 111.6 | 127.7 | 119.9 | 117.3 | 113.9 | 113.0 | -13.6 | -6.1 | -0.8 | -12.3 |
| Wheat, US, SRW | \$/mt | 129.1 | 112.6 | 95.3 | 109.0 | 99.5 | 100.2 | 99.7 | 96.6 | -23.0 | -8.8 | -3.1 | -14.0 |
| Other Food |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bananas** | \$/mt | 422.2 | 567.5 | 456.5 | 520.1 | 479.3 | 452.4 | 462.9 | 447.5 | 13.5 | -7.8 | -3.3 | -13.3 |
| Beef** | c/kg | 181.3 | 176.1 | 166.7 | 166.2 | 177.1 | 179.9 | 174.4 | 176.0 | -2.3 | 6.6 | 0.9 | -0.7 |
| Fishmeal | \$/mt | 694.7 | 681.3 | 670.3 | 601.3 | 453.3 | 406.0 | 348.0 | 337.0 | -34.7 | -24.6 | -3.2 | -50.8 |
| Lamb | c/kg | 312.5 | 272.3 | 251.1 | 264.2 | 247.0 | 245.6 | 254.2 | 267.5 | -21.0 | -6.5 | 5.2 | 1.8 |
| Oranges** | \$/mt | 388.2 | 450.1 | 516.3 | 415.1 | 420.3 | 439.6 | 447.1 | 444.3 | 8.3 | 1.3 | -0.6 | -1.0 |
| Shrimp | ¢/kg | 1653 | 1661 | 1574 | 1427 | 1413 | 1411 | 1424 | 1488 | -14.5 | -1.0 | 4.5 | -10.0 |
| Sugar, EU, domestic** | ¢/kg | 59.94 | 59.59 | 58.59 | 60.88 | 59.72 | 59.24 | 58.89 | 59.08 | -0.4 | -1.9 | 0.3 | 0.0 |
| Sugar, US, domestic** | ¢/kg | 48.05 | 49.15 | 49.10 | 48.27 | 49.45 | 49.69 | 49.82 | 49.93 | 2.9 | 2.4 | 0.2 | 1.5 |
| Sugar, world** | c/kg | 23.57 | 19.85 | 17.92 | 17.34 | 15.40 | 13.29 | 11.95 | 12.63 | -34.7 | -11.2 | 5.7 | -37.9 |
| Raw Materials |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Timber |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Logs, Cameroon | \$/cum | 287.7 | 282.7 | 279.4 | 295.9 | 282.3 | 273.7 | 269.3 | 251.3 | -1.9 | -4.6 | -6.7 | -12.1 |
| Logs, Malaysia** | \$/cum | 196.9 | 150.2 | 140.7 | 162.0 | 175.3 | 172.5 | 175.2 | 176.5 | -11.0 | 8.2 | 0.8 | 20.3 |
| Plywood | c/sheet | 403.6 | 361.1 | 344.3 | 395.2 | 426.4 | 417.4 | 417.3 | 413.4 | 5.7 | 7.9 | -0.9 | 14.0 |
| Sawnwood, Cameroon | \$/cum | 530.5 | 523.6 | 519.2 | 532.0 | 461.5 | 431.3 | 424.3 | 429.7 | -13.0 | -13.3 | 1.3 | -17.5 |
| Sawnwood, Malaysia** | \$/cum | 474.6 | 476.7 | 465.5 | 519.8 | 544.3 | 555.9 | 559.4 | 580.4 | 14.7 | 4.7 | 3.8 | 22.8 |
| Woodpulp | \$/mt | 527.5 | 540.5 | 507.5 | 458.3 | 447.6 | 443.0 | 443.0 | 443.0 | -15.1 | -2.3 | 0.0 | -18.0 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | nued |


*Included in the petroleum index. ${ }^{* *}$ Included in the non-energy index. ${ }^{* * *}$ Steel not included in the non-energy index.
$\$=$ U.S. dollar $\phi=$ U.S. cent $\quad \mathrm{bbl}=$ barrel cum = cubic meter $\quad \mathrm{dmtu}=\mathrm{dry}$ metric ton $\mathrm{kg}=$ kilogram
mmbtu $=$ million British thermal units $\mathrm{mt}=$ metric ton toz $=$ troy ounce

