

# Commodity Markets Review

February 16, 2010

DECPG, The World Bank

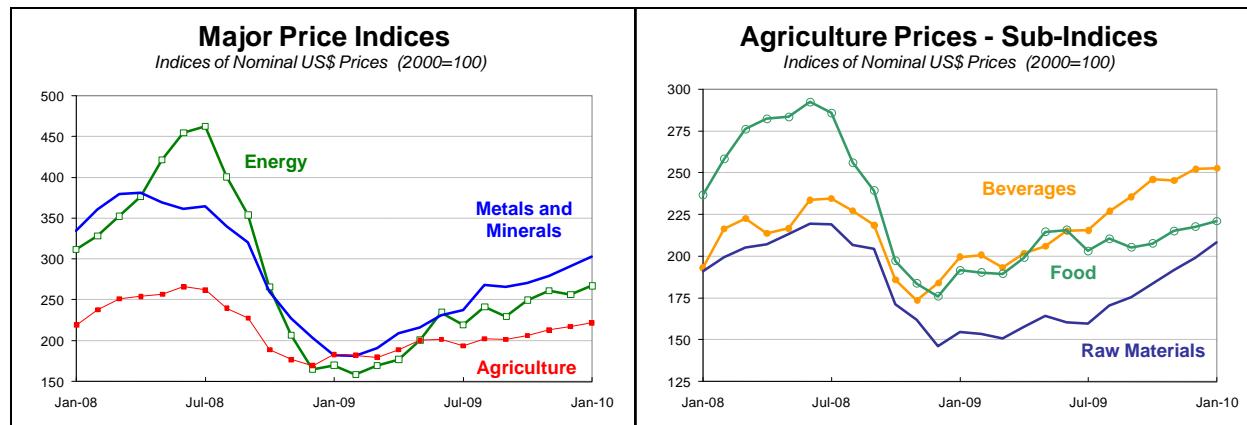
**Non-energy commodity prices rose by 2.9 percent in January**, with gains in all main indices. However, prices fell in the second half of the month on the sudden strength of the dollar and renewed macroeconomic concerns.

**Crude oil prices fell 3.0 percent in January to average \$77.1/bbl.** However, prices slid from over \$81/bbl early in January to less than \$72/bbl at month-end on moderating temperatures, before recovering partially in February on renewed cold weather in the northern hemisphere. The stock overhang of crude and products in the U.S. continues to diminish but remains above historic norms. Globally some 145 million barrels of oil are stored at sea, of which 59 million barrels are crude, the remainder products. OPEC oil production continues to edge higher, with compliance to its cumulative 4.2 mb/d of agreed production cuts falling below 60 percent. OPEC next meets on March 17<sup>th</sup> to discuss market developments.

**Coal prices surged 16.7 percent in January** as cold weather and heavy snow in China boosted heating demand and disrupted coal transport. **U.S. natural gas prices rose 8.2 percent** due to cold-weather demand early in the month. Natural gas prices in Europe and Japan (LNG) rose 9.9 and 5.3 percent, respectively, on strong winter demand and the lagged indexation of imported gas to oil prices.

**Agriculture prices rose 2.0 percent in January**, with the largest gains in raw materials and “other food” category. Rubber prices increased 10.4 percent due to strong demand and continued adverse weather conditions in all major Asian rubber producing countries (Thailand, Malaysia, and Indonesia). Sugar prices rose 12.5 percent to a new high exceeding \$0.58/kg, as Indonesia and India announced plans to import large amounts of the sweetener. Palmkernel oil prices increased 5.9 percent due to a poor crop of coconut oil (a close substitute). Offsetting these increases were moderate declines in grains prices due to expectations of favorable global supplies.

**Metals and minerals prices rose 4.1 percent in January.** The sharp gains of December continued through the early part of the month, but prices fell sharply in the second half and into February. The recent declines have been the result of increased risk aversion, concerns about monetary policy tightening, the demand outlook in China, and continuing rise in LME inventories for most metals. For January as a whole, tin prices rose most, up 14 percent due to the stabilization of LME inventories suggesting an improving supply/demand balance. Nickel prices increased 8 percent on the nearly seven-month strike at Vale’s operations in Canada. Copper prices rose 6 percent on short-lived strike action in Chile early in the month.



Prepared in the Development Economics Prospects Group (DECPG) by Shane Streifel, John Baffes and Betty Dow. Katherine Rollins is task assistant.

## Major Movers January<sup>1</sup>

**TSP, DAP, phosphate rock and urea fertilizer prices** jumped 27.7, 18.6, 8.3, and 5.6 percent, respectively, due to strong demand in the southern hemisphere, particularly for phosphate fertilizers in Latin America.

**Coal** prices surged 16.7 percent due to strong cold-weather demand in China, and as heavy snow disrupted coal transport.

**Tin** prices climbed 13.9 percent as LME inventories stabilized, unlike other metals where stocks continue to rise.

**Sugar** prices increased 12.5 percent to exceed \$0.58/kg, a 30-year nominal high, reflecting plans by Indonesia and India to secure large imports of the commodity.

**Rubber** prices rose 10.4 percent due to strong demand and adverse weather conditions in all major Asian rubber producing countries (Thailand, Malaysia, and Indonesia).

**Groundnut oil** prices rose 10.2 percent due to a poor groundnut crop in India.

**Natural gas prices in Europe and Japan (LNG)** rose 9.9 percent and 5.3 percent, respectively, on strong winter demand and the lagged indexation of gas imports to oil prices.

**Natural gas (U.S.)** prices increased 8.2 percent because of cold-weather demand early in the month, but prices subsequently fell on milder weather and ample storage.

**Nickel** prices climbed 8.0 percent, despite a build-up of stocks, due to concerns about the prolonged strikes at Vale's Canadian operations.

**Palmkernel oil** prices rose 5.9 percent because of poor crops of coconut oil (a close substitute).

**Copper** prices increased 5.8 percent on continued strong imports into China, and strike action in Chile early in the month.

**Beef** prices rose 5.4 percent reflecting seasonally tight supplies in Australia.

**Crude oil** prices increased 3.0 percent due to cold weather-demand early in the month but subsequently fell sharply as temperatures moderated and as concerns about the robustness of the recovery grew.

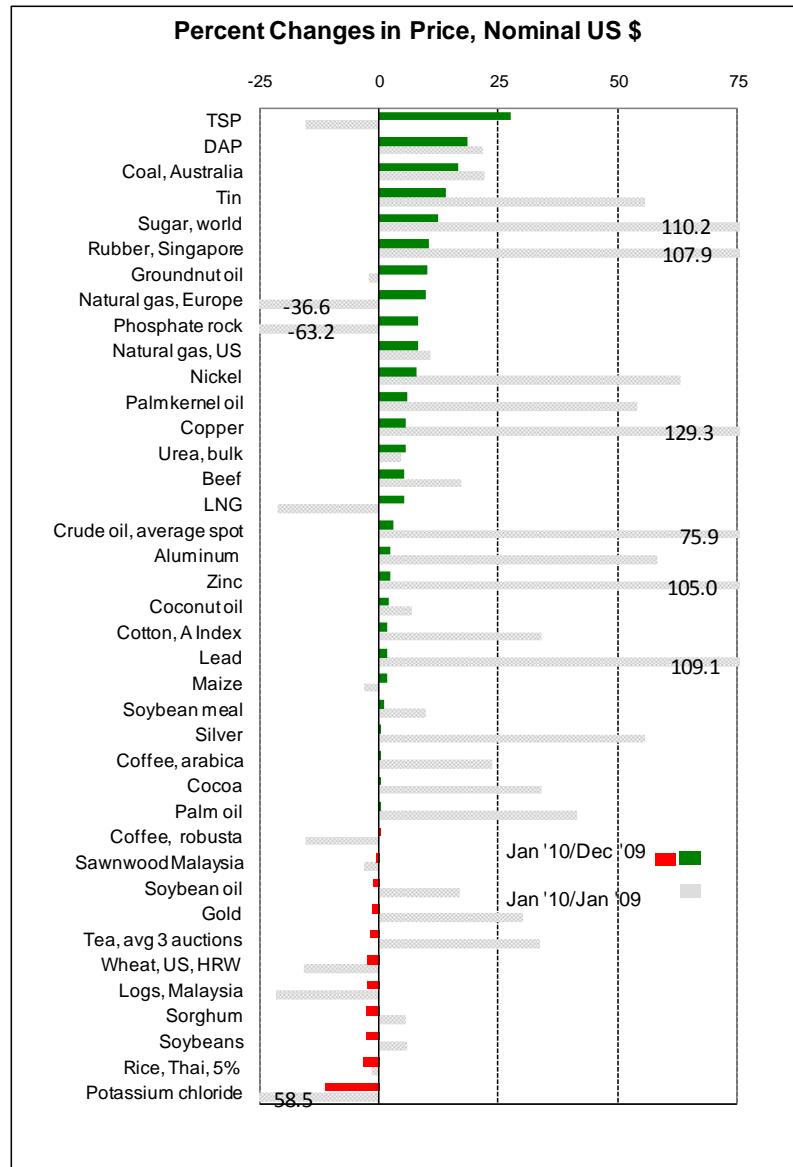
**Sorghum** prices fell 2.7 percent on reports of higher corn production in Argentina, and larger

corn plantings in the U.S. (corn and maize are close substitutes).

**Soybeans** prices decreased 2.9 percent because of bumper crops in South America, estimated at 30 million tons higher than last year's drought-reduced level.

**Rice** prices fell 3.3 percent, despite aggressive buying practices by the Philippines, reflecting a well-supplied market.

**Potassium Chloride** prices dropped 11.2 percent, reflecting recently-signed contracts by two producers with China for 2010.



<sup>1</sup> Percent change of average January 2010 prices compared to average December 2009 prices in nominal U.S. dollars (graph includes 12-month changes in grey).



## COMMODITY PRICE DATA

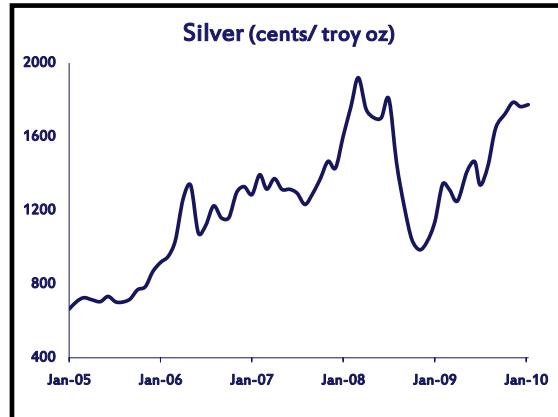
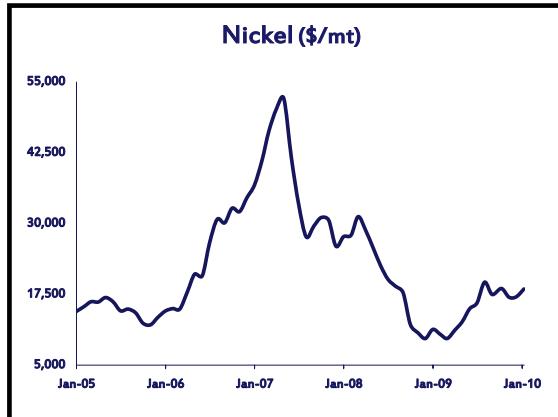
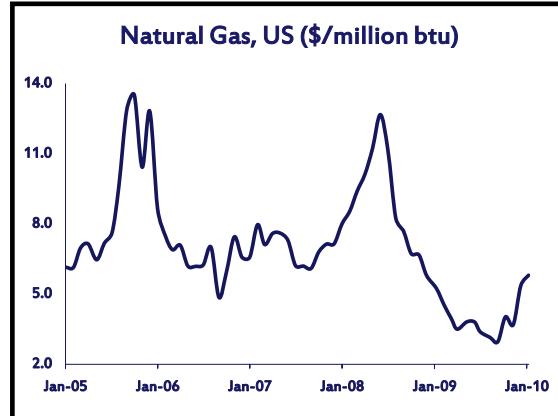
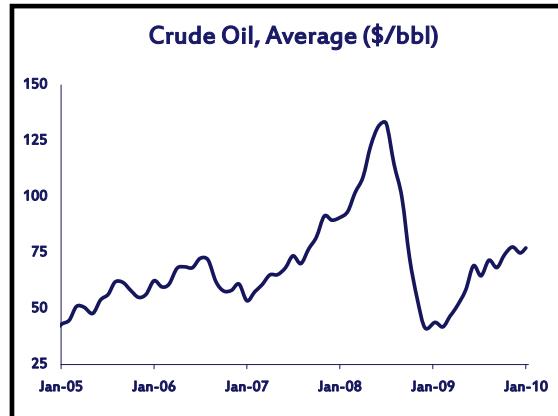
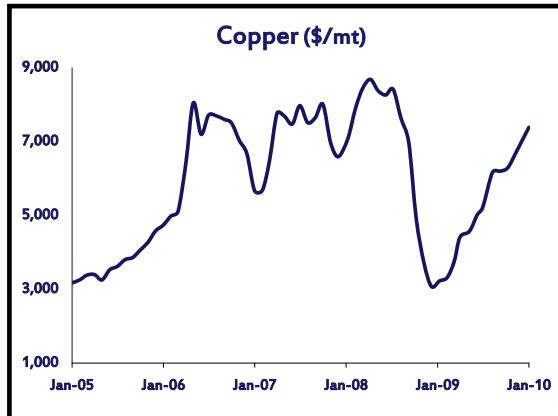
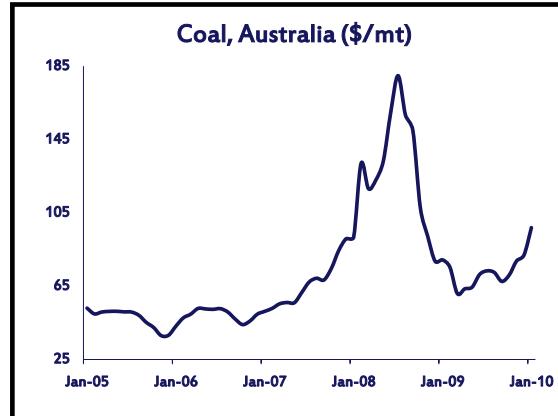
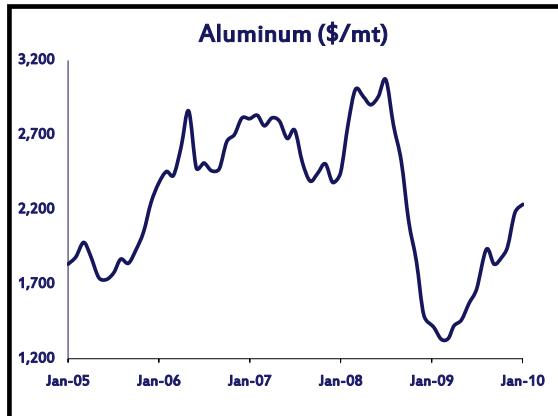
	Annual averages				Quarterly averages				Monthly averages			
	Jan-Dec 2008	Jan-Dec 2009	Jan-Jan 2010	Oct-Dec 2008	Jan-Mar 2009	Apr-Jun 2009	Jul-Sep 2009	Oct-Dec 2009	Nov 2009	Dec 2009	Jan 2010	
<b>Fertilizers</b>												
DAP	b/ \$/mt	967.2	323.1	427.5	663.3	362.2	303.6	309.6	316.9	290.3	360.4	427.5
Phosphate rock	b/ \$/mt	345.6	1217	97.5	3713	193.3	113.3	90.0	90.0	90.0	90.0	97.5
Potassium chloride	b/ \$/mt	570.1	630.4	354.4	766.7	865.2	726.7	506.8	423.0	435.0	399.0	354.4
TSP	b/ \$/mt	879.4	257.4	296.3	658.7	3217	247.7	224.7	235.7	228.5	232.0	296.3
Urea, E. Europe, bulk	b/ \$/mt	492.7	249.6	275.8	292.2	267.3	2411	2416	248.3	244.8	2611	275.8
<b>Metals and Minerals</b>												
Aluminum	b/ \$/mt	2,573	1,665	2,235	1,821	1,360	1,485	1,812	2,003	1,949	2,180	2,235
Copper	b/ \$/mt	6,956	5,150	7,386	3,905	3,428	4,663	5,859	6,648	6,676	6,982	7,386
Gold	\$/toz	872	973	1,118	795	909	922	960	1,102	1,127	1,135	1,118
Iron ore	b/ c/dmtu	140.6	1010	1010	140.6	1010	1010	1010	1010	1010	1010	1010
Lead	b/ c/kg	209.1	1719	236.8	124.5	15.7	149.9	192.8	229.3	230.9	232.9	236.8
Nickel	b/ \$/mt	21,111	14,655	18,439	10,843	10,471	12,920	17,700	17,528	16,991	17,066	18,439
Silver	c/toz	1500	1469	1775	1020	1265	1376	1477	1760	1788	1764	1775
**Steel products index, Japan F cl 2000=100		289	227	206	310	275	215	211	207	207	205	206
Steel cr coilsheet, Japan, Reins	c/ \$/mt	966	783	700	1,100	1,033	700	700	700	700	700	700
Steel hr coilsheet, Japan, Reins	c/ \$/mt	883	683	600	1,000	933	600	600	600	600	600	600
Steel, rebar, Japan, Reinstated	c/ \$/mt	760	486	510	630	473	450	500	522	495	490	510
Steel wire rod, Japan, Reinstate	c/ \$/mt	1010	969	750	1200	1200	1007	857	814	825	768	750
Tin	b/ c/kg	1,851	1,357	1,771	1,310	1,103	1,351	1,459	1,517	1,494	1,555	1,771
Zinc	b/ c/kg	187.5	165.5	243.4	118.5	117.2	147.3	176.1	2214	219.3	237.6	243.4
<b>NEW World Bank commodity price indices for low and middle income countries( 2000 =100)</b>												
Energy		342.0	214.3	267.5	212.9	166.3	204.5	230.3	256.1	2615	256.7	267.5
Non Energy Commodities		272.0	213.1	248.9	206.3	189.9	207.8	219.8	235.2	235.4	2419	248.9
Agriculture		229.5	197.8	222.1	178.6	1819	197.1	199.5	212.5	213.3	217.6	222.1
Beverages		210.0	219.9	252.7	1812	197.9	207.3	226.4	247.9	245.4	252.2	252.7
Food		247.4	205.1	2211	185.7	190.4	209.8	206.4	213.7	215.3	217.9	2211
Fats and Oils		277.3	216.2	230.6	182.4	1914	227.9	220.9	224.5	225.6	2311	230.6
Grains		2817	214.9	214.0	218.6	2213	225.3	202.3	210.8	214.3	217.0	214.0
Other Food		177.1	1816	215.2	160.2	1613	172.1	1912	202.0	202.7	2014	215.2
Raw Materials		195.7	168.7	208.7	160.0	153.1	1611	168.9	1917	192.0	199.4	208.7
Timber		150.5	138.9	133.8	149.4	143.1	1418	133.6	137.3	139.2	135.1	133.8
Other RawMaterials		245.3	2012	290.6	1716	164.0	182.2	207.5	2513	249.8	269.7	290.6
Fertilizers		566.7	293.0	255.2	492.2	376.6	300.6	252.1	242.8	242.2	243.5	255.2
Metals and Minerals		325.7	235.6	303.4	230.6	185.0	219.0	257.6	280.8	279.8	2914	303.4

a/ Included in the energy index (2000=100) b/ Included in the non-energy index (2000=100) c/ Steel not included in the non-energy index

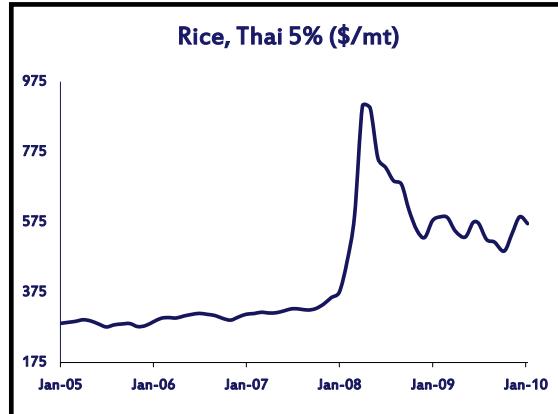
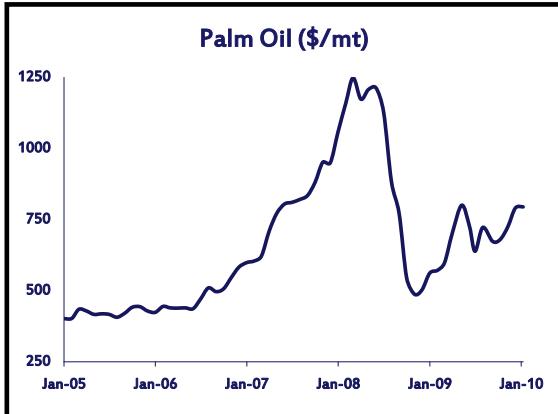
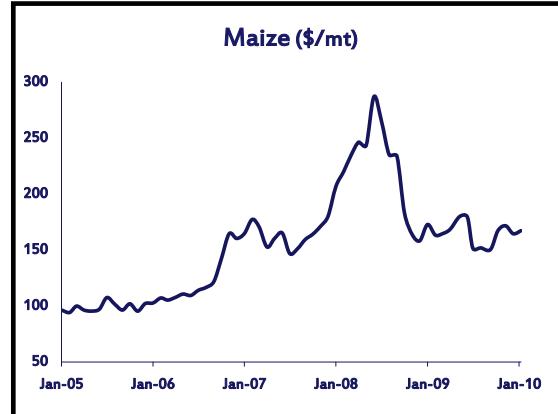
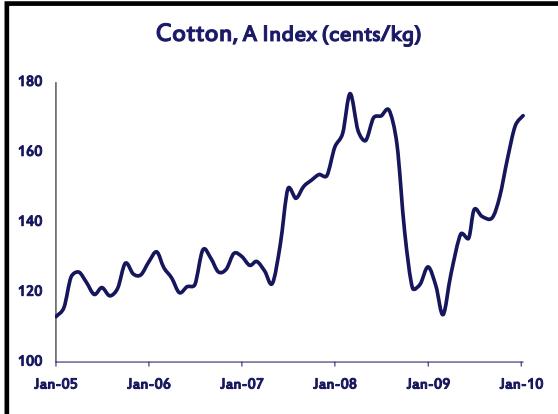
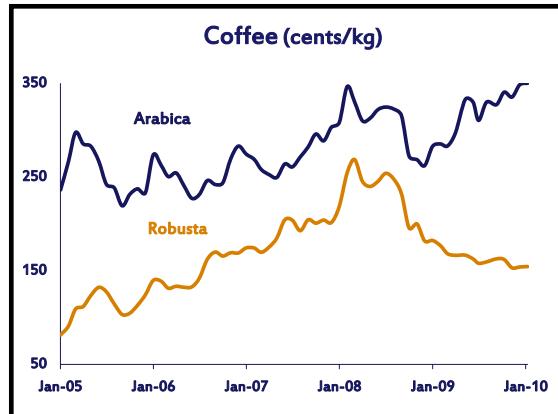
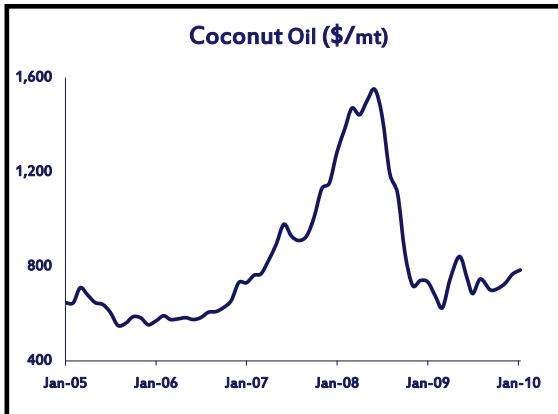
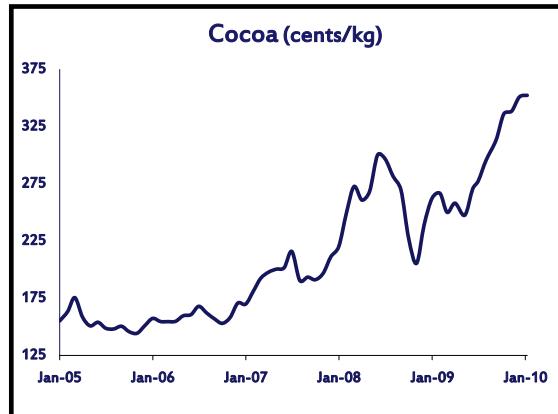
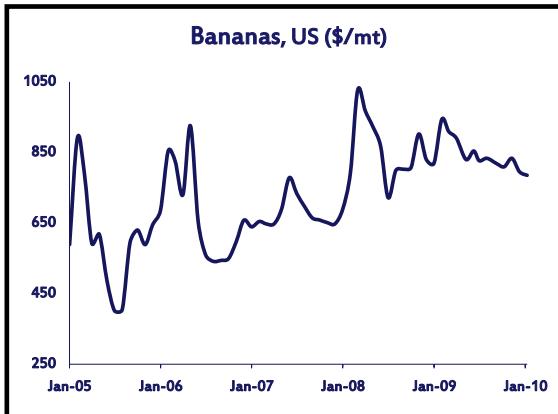
\$ = US dollar ¢ = US cent bbl = barrel cum = cubic meter dmtu = Dry Metric Ton Unit kg = kilogram mmbtu = million British thermal units

mt = metric ton toz=troy oz n.a.=not available n.q.=no quotation

## Selected Commodity Prices, Nominal US dollars, 2005-2010



## **Selected Commodity Prices, Nominal US dollars, 2005-2010 cont'd**



## **Selected Commodity Prices, Nominal US dollars, 2005-2010 cont'd**

