

#### **MARKET REPORT**

October 2022



#### 1. Vegetable Oil Prices Have Rebounded during October

|                           |                | 14/09/2022 | 19/10/2022 | Unidad     | Dif    | Dif %  |
|---------------------------|----------------|------------|------------|------------|--------|--------|
| Crude Palm Oil (3rd Pos)  | FOB MALASYA    | 3751       | 4124       | MYR/MT     | 373    | 9,9%   |
| Crude Palm Oil (Jan)      | CIF RDM        | 1058       | 1073       | USD/ MT    | 15     | 1,4%   |
| CCNO Phil/Indo (Jan/Feb)  | CIF RDM        | 1265       | 1085       | USD/ MT    | -180   | -14,2% |
| CPKO (Jan/Feb)            | CIF RDM        | 1280       | 1020       | USD/ MT    | -260   | -20,3% |
| Crude Sunflower Oil (JFM) | 6 PORTS        | 1340       | 1360       | USD/ MT    | 20     | 1,5%   |
| Crude Rape Oil (FMA)      | FOB DUTCH MILL | 1310       | 1330       | €/MT       | 20     | 1,5%   |
| Crude Soya Oil (Dec)      | FOB ARGENTINA  | 1198       | 1300       | USD/MT     | 102    | 8,5%   |
|                           |                |            |            |            |        |        |
| EUR/ USD                  | SPOT           | 0,9977     | 0,9771     |            | -0,021 | -2,1%  |
| USD/MYR                   | SPOT           | 4,5250     | 4,7180     |            | 0,193  | 4,3%   |
|                           |                |            |            |            |        |        |
| Brent Crude               | SPOT           | 94,1       | 92,41      | US \$/ BRL | -1,69  | -1,8%  |
| Gas Oils                  | SPOT           | 991,5      | 1075,25    | US \$/ MT  | 83,75  | 8,4%   |

Prices of the major vegetable oils recovered sizably in early October after they had fallen to their lowest levels in more than one year during September. These were supported by the significant decrease in Indonesian palm oil stocks, the end of "soybean dollar scheme" in Argentina, lower than expected yield in Canadian Canola, delays in Ukrainian and Russian harvest and the recovery of demand, mainly for palm oil.

SOURCES: REUTERS/OIL WORLD/AGRITEL/STONEX/USDA/GAPKI



#### 1. Vegetable Oil Prices Have Rebounded during October



**SOURCES: REUTERS** 



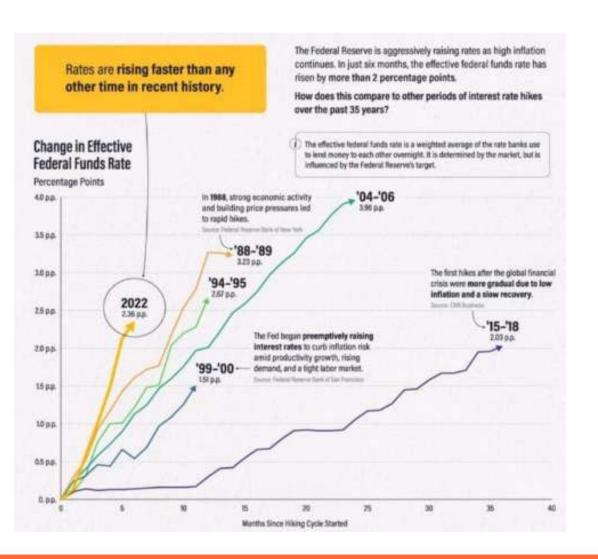
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#### 2. EXTERNAL: Economic Situation





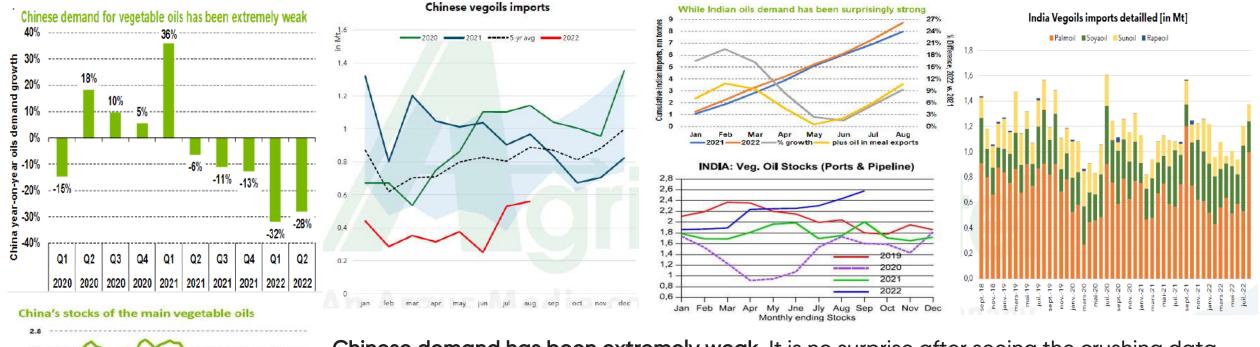
The Federal Reserve is rising rates faster than any other time in recent history: it was very late in understanding and responding to inflation, in a super liquid world.

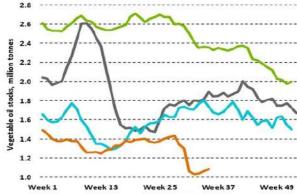
Very high volatility in energy markets. The premia for vegetable oils over gasoil has significant reduced. Even in Europe, CPO was traded recently at close to parity with local diesel (gasoil).

SOURCES: VISUAL CAPITALIST/FUTURES FINVIZ/LMC



#### 3.1. Still Low Demand from China. India Remain Strong





Chinese demand has been extremely weak. It is no surprise after seeing the crushing data.

The consumption is lower as well as China is consuming its stocks. Regarding the evolution of stocks and considering that prices have declined sharply, China could potentially be back on the vegoils market on a long-term view. Economic situation will be monitored.

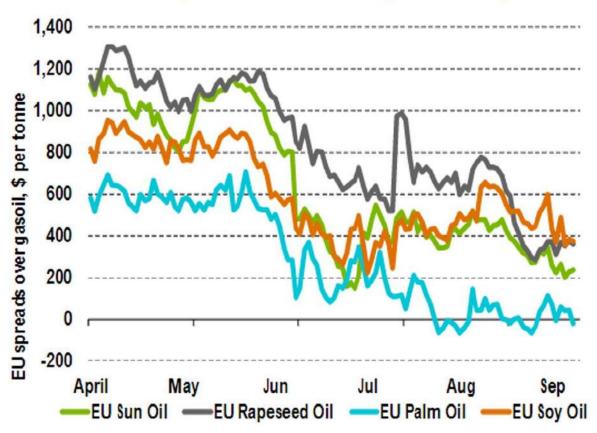
The contrast with India. According to LMC, oil demand is up 9% in the year until August.

SOURCES: LMC/AGRITEL/OIL WORLD

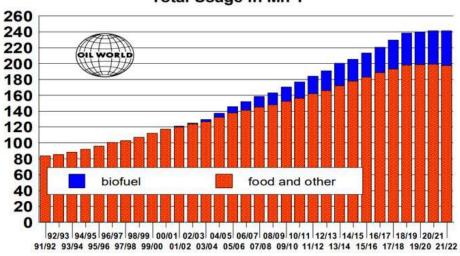


#### 3.2. Biofuels

#### Rotterdam premia for the four major oils over gasoil



#### 17 Oils & Fats: World Consumption Total Usage in Mn T



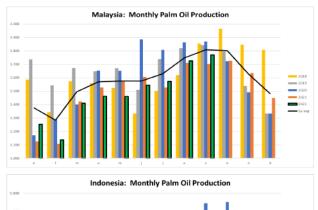
At current prices, vegetable oils as biofuel feedstock are very competitive. Even in Europe, palm oil has traded at the same level as gas oil.

SOURCES: : LMC/OIL WORLD

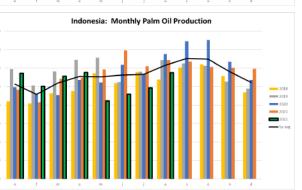


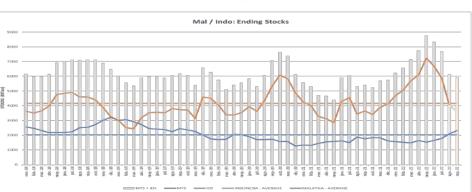
#### 4.1 PALM OIL (CPO): Indonesian Stocks Are Falling

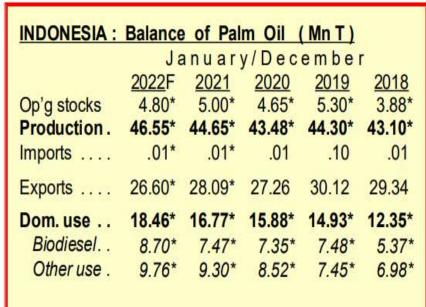












GAPKI reported August ending stocks in Indonesia down to 4.04 MnT, a whopping 32% decline from July after exports rose by an enormous 60% to 4.3 MnT. Production gained 13% to 4.3 MnT. This stock level is in line with the 5-year average.

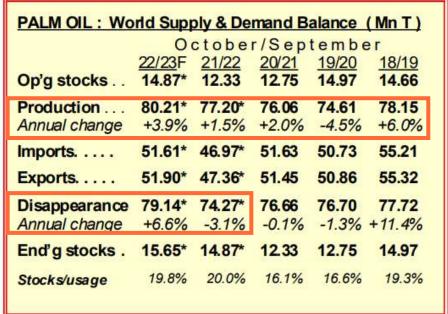
MPOB have reported the Supply & Demand for Malaysia at the end of September: Production was 1.77 MnT, 4% about previous year and in line with expectations. Average yield recovered last month. Cumulative production practically the same than in 2021. Production will start to drop due to seasonality; stocks was estimated at 2.3 MnT, it rose to 35 month high and above of previous expectations.

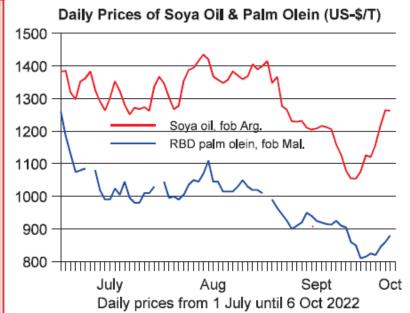
Rising palm oil stocks in Malaysia and in some importing countries (mainly India) are contrasting with the reduction in Indonesia as a result of huge exports, and low stocks in China.

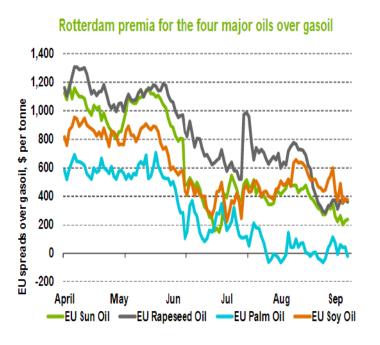


#### 4.2 PALM OIL (CPO): World Consumption is increasing









World palm oil consumption is increasing considerably, due to very high price discounts vs soya oil and other vegetable oils. As a result, import demand for palm oil have revived. These huge price discounts of palm oil is unsustainable. Very high exports and resulting in a reduction of stocks.

According to Oil World, the increase in palm oil production during 18/19 – 22/23 will be only 2.6%.

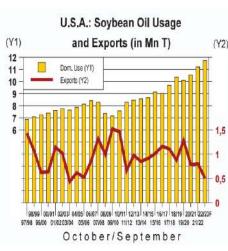
The further developments of Indonesian and Malaysian palm oil production, exports and stocks will be observed closely. Will the critical shortage of foreign labour be eased by appropriate government measures, reducing production losses on oil palm plantations?

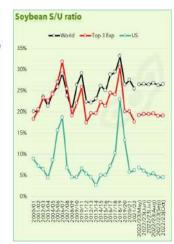
SOURCES: OIL WORLD/LMC

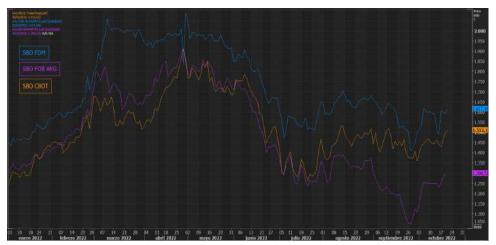


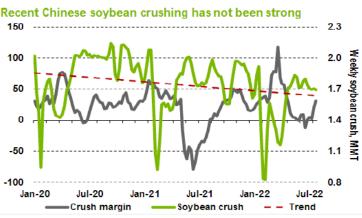
#### 5. SOYBEAN OIL (SBO): Prices Have Appreciated during Oct











Soybean oil prices were under pressure during September because Argentinian farmers sold more than 12 MnT of soybean as a result the "soybean dollar scheme". However, in October prices appreciated considerably in the United States and on the world market.

Ambitious targets for HVO production will continue to boost domestic demand for veg. oils, tallow and UCO in U.S.A. Soybean crushing are seen increasing by at least 1.2 MnT to 61.2 MnT in Sept/Aug 2022/23. Soy oil exports are expected at a multi-year low of 0.5 MnT in Oct/Sept 2022/23. Chinese crushing has not been strong. Will be important to see whether China can reverse this trend.

Regarding crops, the reduction of 1.8 MnT in the US production issued by USDA in its last report was a surprise. Harvest is done in 63% of the area. The biggest uncertainty is final production in South America: crops conditions in Argentina are poor. However, some area can be switch to soybean due to lack of rains to plant corn. In Brazil planting is done in 24% of the estimated soybean area. La Niña is a risk for South America production. Farmer selling in Brazil is very slow: 19% pf estimated soybean 2023 was sold vs 30% average 5y.

#### World Soybean Supply and Use

| Item                  | 2021/2022<br>estimate | 2022/2023<br>forecast | Change from<br>September 12 | Change from<br>2021/2022 |  |  |  |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|--|--|--|
|                       | Million Tons          |                       |                             |                          |  |  |  |
| Beginning stocks      | 100.0                 | 92.4                  | 2.7                         | -7.7                     |  |  |  |
| Production            | 355.7                 | 391.0                 | 1.2                         | 35.3                     |  |  |  |
| Total Supply          | 455.7                 | 483.4                 | 3.9                         | 27.6                     |  |  |  |
| Crush                 | 314.7                 | 329.4                 | 2.4                         | 14.7                     |  |  |  |
| Total use             | 363.6                 | 380.2                 | 2.6                         | 16.7                     |  |  |  |
| Trade                 | 154.2                 | 168.8                 | 1.0                         | 14.7                     |  |  |  |
| Ending Stocks         | 92.4                  | 100.5                 | 1.6                         | 8.1                      |  |  |  |
| Addendum              |                       |                       |                             |                          |  |  |  |
| Beginning stocks      |                       |                       |                             |                          |  |  |  |
| Argentina plus Brazil | 54.5                  | 46.3                  | 1.3                         | -8.2                     |  |  |  |
| Imports*              |                       |                       |                             |                          |  |  |  |
| China                 | 90.0                  | 98.0                  | 1.0                         | 8.0                      |  |  |  |

<sup>\*</sup>From all sources

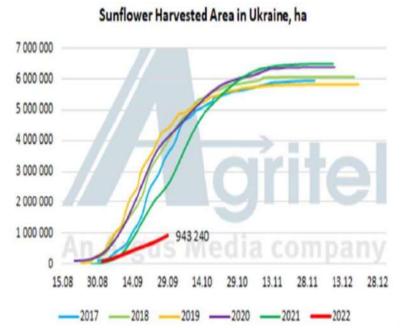
SOURCES: OIL WORLD/REUTERS/E MOSCARIELLO/LMC/USDA

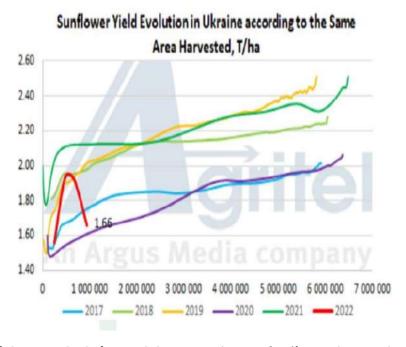


### 6.1. SUNFLOWER OIL (SFO): Slow Start for Ukrainian and Russian









Wet and cold conditions during September in **Ukraine and Russia could partly affected yields, and delayed harvesting** of oilseeds and grains.

Ukraine have harvested 2,2 Mhas on 14th October (46% intended area). Average yield 2,04 T/Ha last year.

In Russia, the situation is similar. According to Official information, sunflower harvest is severely delayed. Only 1.4 Mn ha or 14% of the area was collected as of Sept 30, which is less than half of last year's pace.

SOURCES: AGRITEL / OIL WORLD

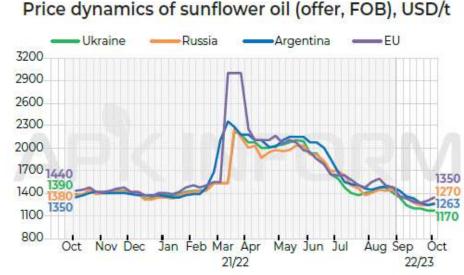


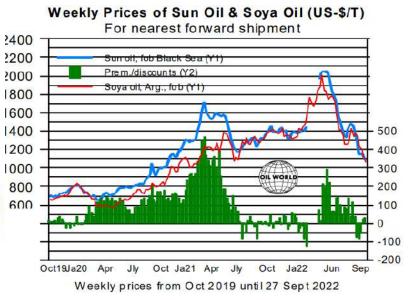
**Harvest** 

## 6.2. SUNFLOWER OIL (SFO): Prices have appreciated during last weeks









Ukrainian sunflower oil exports were high in Jul/Sept. It was putting pressure on prices. However, prices for sunflower oil were supported by increase of price on the global market of vegetable oils during last days.

On the other hand, there is a big concern about the export corridor due to the escalation of tension in the war. The continuation remains under question due to rumors about the Russian side deliberately slowing down inspections of vessels, which face several delays to receive green light. In addition, harvest delays in Ukraine and Russia and slower farmer selling have slowed crushing and reduced export supplies of sun oil.

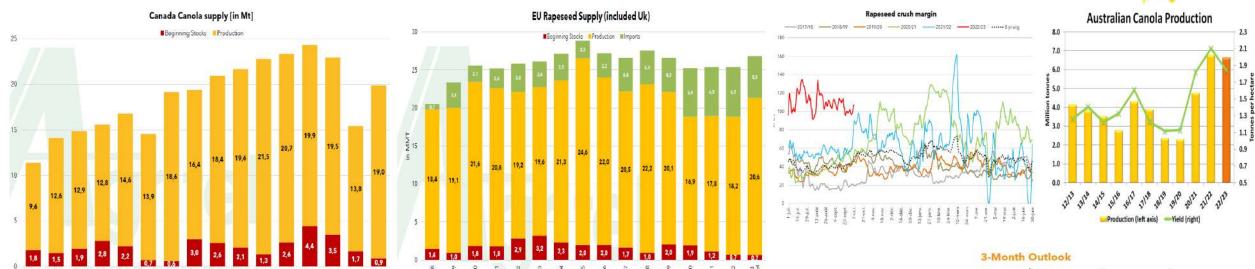
As a result, Black Sea prices have appreciated about 100US\$ last week and the spread between EU and Ukrainian origin was narrowing down a lot.

SOURCES: OIL WORLD/APK INFORM/AGRITEL/EASYTRADE



#### 7. RAPESEED OIL (RSO): Lower than Expected Production in Canada





Lower production than expected in Canada, it is likely to finalize close to 19 MnT. Crushing volume is estimated above 10MnT, it could be the 2nd record. Bigger domestic demand can reduce export sales.

The total supply in Europe is a record since 17/18. There are still good margins of crushing. Ban restriction of palm oil and soybean oil for biodiesel can represent 1.4 MnT of feedstocks. Part of this will be replace by rapeseed oil. Currently 6.6 MnT of rapeseed oil is consumed for biodiesel.

The scenario is a bit firmer than months ago in the rapeseed complex. Comfortable world volume on the paper, however final production in Canada and Australia as well as farmer selling will be monitored.



SOURCES: OIL WORLD/AGRICENSUS/USDA/AGRITEL



# "A World of Vegetable Oils"



LIPIDOS SANTIGA, S.A.

Ctra. B-141, Km. 4,3 - 08130 SANTA PERPETUA DE MOGODA (Barcelona) SPAIN

Tel. +34 935 743 186- Fax +34 935 741 936

#### Contact us:







