

Commodities outlook 2024

Resilient prices amid
global headwinds



Intelligence that moves you forward

EIU is the research and analysis division of The Economist Group, a leading source of international business and world affairs information. It provides accurate and impartial intelligence for corporations, governments, financial institutions and academic organisations, inspiring business leaders to identify opportunities and manage risks with confidence since 1946.

EIU's products include a Country Analysis service, providing comprehensive political and economic analysis and forecasts for nearly 200 countries, and a portfolio of subscription-based data and forecasting solutions.

We specialise in:

Country analysis—access detailed country-specific economic and political analysis, data and forecasts, as well as assessments of the business environment in different markets.

Risk analysis—identify operational and financial threats around the world and understand the implications for your business.

Industry analysis—gain insight into key market trends with five-year forecasts and in-depth analysis for six industries in 70 major economies.

Custom briefings and presentations—inform your strategy, develop executive knowledge and engage audiences. Our team is available to book for boardroom briefings, conferences and other professional events.

Contact us for more information

To find out more about our solutions and the different ways we can help you, please get in touch or visit www.eiu.com.

LONDON

Economist Intelligence
The Adelphi
1-11 John Adam Street, London, WC2N
6HT
United Kingdom
Tel: +44 (0)20 7576 8000
e-mail: london@eiu.com

NEW YORK

Economist Intelligence
900 Third Avenue
16th Floor
New York, NY 10022
United States
Tel: + 1 212 541 0500
e-mail: americas@eiu.com

HONG KONG

Economist Intelligence
1301 Cityplaza Four 12 Taikoo Wan
Road Taikoo Shing, Hong Kong
Tel: + 852 2585 3888
e-mail: asia@eiu.com

GURUGRAM

Economist Intelligence
TEG India Pvt Ltd
Skootr Spaces, Unit No. 1,
12th Floor, Tower B, Building No. 9
DLF Cyber City, Phase – III
Gurugram – 122002
Haryana, India
Tel: +91 124 6409486
e-mail: asia@eiu.com

DUBAI

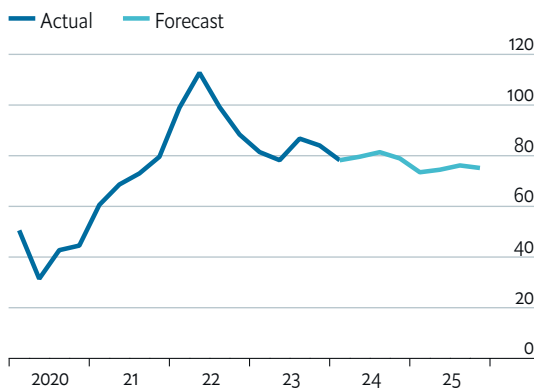
Economist Intelligence
PO Box No - 450056, Office No - 1301A
Aurora Tower Dubai Media City Dubai,
United Arab Emirates
Tel: +971 4 4463 147
e-mail: mea@eiu.com

Commodities outlook 2024

After three years of extreme volatility, commodities prices are set to broadly stabilise in 2024. This apparent stasis may come as a surprise given the many geopolitical headwinds buffeting the global economy at the moment. These range from adverse weather conditions to escalating conflict in the Middle East and rocketing freight rates owing to disrupted shipping routes through the Suez and Panama canals. However, this holding pattern for commodities prices in 2024 belies what will be an eventful year as markets remain volatile in the short term before secular trends, especially those linked to the green transition, come to the fore.

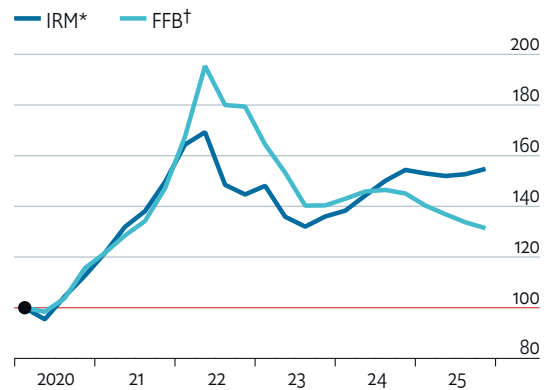
Commodities prices stabilise in 2024 before price trends diverge in 2025

Oil (dated Brent Blend; US\$/barrel)



Sources: World Bank; EIU.

Hards and softs (Q1 2020=100)



*Industrial raw materials †Food, feedstuffs and beverages

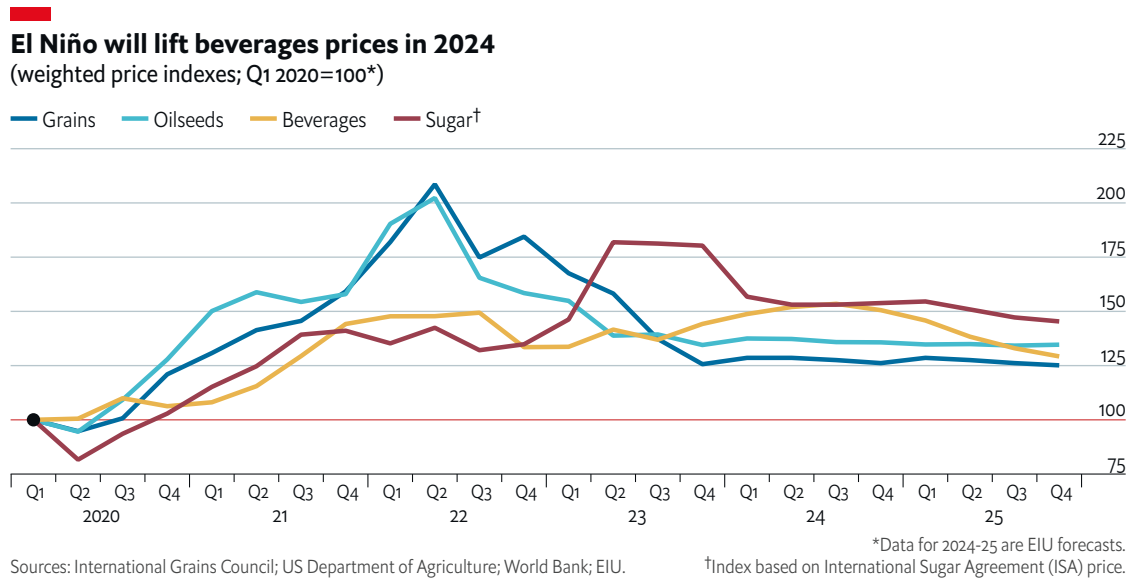
El Niño and Russia-Ukraine war still loom large for soft commodities

Prices for food, feedstuffs and beverages (FFB) will rise over the course of 2024, driven primarily by beverages, as El Niño will hit production and therefore prices for coffee and cocoa will increase. Some relief is in sight, with the US National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) giving a 72% chance that El Niño will come to an end by mid-year. But the damage to this season's harvests will already be done by then, with coffee and cocoa production forecast to fall by 9% and 13% respectively in the 2023/24 crop season. At least the threat of a "historically strong" El Niño similar to that of 2015-16 or 1997-98 (greater than a 2°C rise in sea surface temperatures) is waning significantly, according to the NOAA.

Russia's permanent withdrawal from the Black Sea Grain Initiative poses another upside risk to global food prices, particularly wheat, maize and oilseeds. However, the impact on prices so far has been muted, as Ukraine has managed to export grains and oilseeds via alternative road and rail routes across the country's western borders. Ukraine's grain exports initially plummeted following the collapse of the grain deal last summer, but they have recently picked up after Ukraine successfully established a temporary shipping corridor through the western Black Sea with the help of Romania and Bulgaria.

COMMODITIES OUTLOOK 2024

RESILIENT PRICES AMID GLOBAL HEADWINDS



Even so, exports will still not match pre-war levels, which will keep a floor under wheat and maize prices in the short run. At the same time, rice prices will rise in 2024, underpinned by white rice export restrictions in India — by far the largest supplier to the global market.

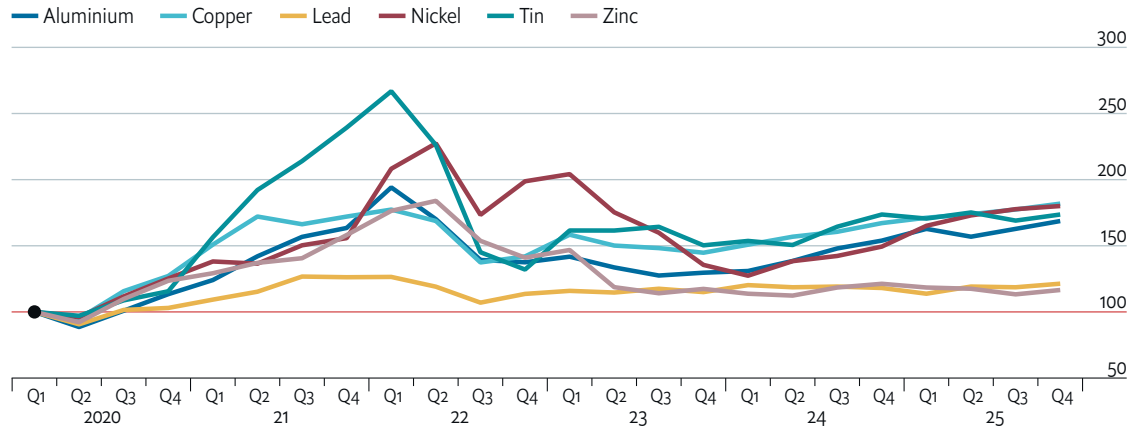
We forecast that oilseeds prices will broadly stabilise in 2024. International soybean stockpiles remain relatively tight, and prices will remain susceptible to perceived threats to world supplies, either from climate events or further supply-chain disruption. However, we expect a strong rise in soybean production (owing to a bumper crop in Argentina, which actually benefits from El Niño), which will drive soybean prices downwards over the course of the year. Despite a probable market deficit in the 2023/24 season (October-September), palm oil prices will remain low due to falling prices for rapeseed and sunflowerseed oils, which are also benefiting from Ukraine’s temporary export route.

Green transition will be a driver of base metals prices by end-2024

We forecast that our base metals price index will increase by an average of 3% in 2024, after falling by more than 11% in 2023, as the green transition supports rising demand for critical minerals. Even for metals such as nickel that will register significant year-on-year declines in 2024, prices are poised to rise from their end-2023 levels. Despite a strong supply response from producers, which will lead to a market in oversupply in 2024, low reserves will make nickel susceptible to supply-chain disruption. London Metal Exchange (LME) warehouse stockpiles remain low by historical standards and the availability of class 1 nickel will be limited by end-users deciding to avoid using Russian supply.

Aluminium and copper will lead base metals upward price trend in 2024

(av benchmark spot prices; Q1 2020=100*)



Sources: World Bank; EIU.

*Data for 2024-25 are EIU forecasts.

Russia will also loom large in terms of the aluminium price, which we forecast to increase by nearly one-fifth over the course of the year. Here too LME stockpiles remain low and overstate the availability of metal to consumers, as many end-users are avoiding aluminium produced in Russia, which now accounts for about four-fifths of LME warehouse supply. The forecast market deficit (demand exceeding production) in 2024 will be considerably smaller than in 2021 and 2022, but stockpiles will diminish, with excess stocks being diverted to Asia owing to the slow European economic recovery.

Although investment to support decarbonisation plans will continue to underpin prices for nickel and copper—major components in the green transition—tight monetary policy in the developed world will drag on consumer spending and housing demand in 2024, especially in the first half of the year. Weak construction activity in China will limit a significant rebound in copper prices in particular. Risks to copper price forecasts are skewed to the upside, however, owing to potential disruptions to mine supply, notably in South America. Copper and nickel prices are poised to increase sharply from 2025, but fears of looming shortages due to rising demand for electric-vehicle batteries could send prices higher more quickly than we currently expect.

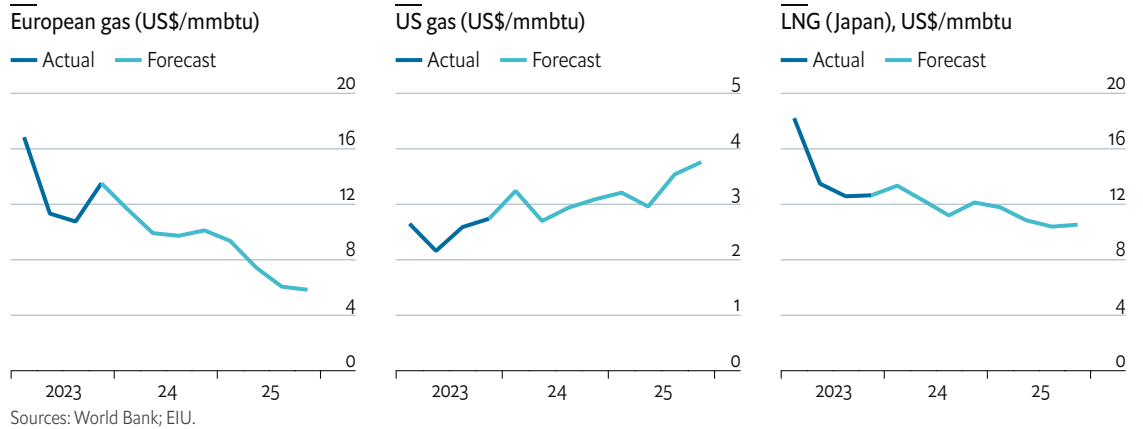
Energy prices, excluding crude oil, will trend downwards in 2024

In 2024 prices of hydrocarbons will largely trend in the opposite direction than those of most industrial raw materials and soft commodities. We expect average European natural gas prices to fall by one-fifth in 2024, after plummeting by more than two-thirds in 2023, largely due to demand destruction, particularly in industry. However, there will be periodic spikes owing to market anxiety about the security of global supply chains, amid rising geopolitical tensions stoked by the Israel-Hamas war. Nevertheless, prices will remain historically high, limiting any significant recovery in industrial demand. Strong European demand for liquefied natural gas (LNG) will push up US prices from their current low base and limit the fall in LNG prices. Coal prices will continue to trend downwards as long as gas storage levels in Europe remain seasonally high and LNG continues flowing to the continent, limiting the squeeze on gas supplies in Europe.

COMMODITIES OUTLOOK 2024

RESILIENT PRICES AMID GLOBAL HEADWINDS

European and US natural gas prices move in different directions in 2024



Bucking this trend, at least in 2024, will be crude oil prices. The US has ramped up production and exports, and the global market has moved back into surplus (production exceeding demand). However, as Saudi Arabia is unlikely to increase output markedly this year, and with other OPEC members also implementing voluntary cuts, the market will periodically return to deficit, which will limit the downside to oil price forecasts. Global oil demand will also put a floor under prices and is set to reach record highs in 2024 and in subsequent years as consumption in the developing world continues to increase. Heightened geopolitical risks tied to the Israel-Hamas war still threaten to cause prices to soar again. Although we expect crude oil prices to remain volatile, they should mostly trade at about US\$80/barrel, essentially where they began the year.

EIU Viewpoint: Country Analysis

Preparing you for what's ahead

Understand a country's political, policy and economic outlook with our award-winning forecasts, analysis and data. Our experts assess the global dynamics that impact organisations, so you can plan and operate effectively.

What's included?

- Global and regional outlook spanning politics, economics and market-moving topics
- Daily insights on the developments that impact the future outlook
- Executive summaries of country forecasts over the medium-term outlook
- Medium-term country forecasts on ~200 countries' political and economic landscape
- Long-term country forecasts on the structural trends shaping ~80 major economies
- Industry analysis on the outlook for 26 sectors in ~70 markets
- Commodity forecasts on supply, demand and prices of 25 critical goods
- Macroeconomic data on forecasts, as well as historic trends
- Industry data on demand and supply of key goods, now and in the future
- Proprietary ratings on the business environment
- Thematic analysis of the cross-cutting issues that our experts expect to shape the global outlook

How Country Analysis helps you to stay ahead

Expansive coverage - global, regional and country-level analysis for nearly 200 markets, delivered by our analysts. Every month, 20,000 data series are updated, enabling you to adapt and plan ahead.

Challenging consensus - stay ahead of your competitors. For more than 70 years our forecasting teams have made bold calls, accurately.

A nuanced approach - intuitively designed to address politics, policy and the economy, our methodology includes detailed insights in addition to data.

Robust, accurate information - apply insights with confidence. Our forecasts and analysis are non-biased and rigorously researched.

To arrange a demonstration of EIU's Country Analysis service or to discuss the content and features included, please visit [eiu.com/n/solutions/viewpoint/country-analysis/](https://www.eiu.com/n/solutions/viewpoint/country-analysis/)

Copyright

© 2024 The Economist Intelligence Unit Limited. All rights reserved. Neither this publication nor any part of it may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording or otherwise, without the prior permission of The Economist Intelligence Unit Limited.

While every effort has been taken to verify the accuracy of this information, The Economist Intelligence Unit Ltd. cannot accept any responsibility or liability for reliance by any person on this report or any of the information, opinions or conclusions set out in this report.