

Monthly Commodity Outlook

24 January 2025

Month in Review:

Commodities (BCOM index) closed relatively flat in 2024, as gains in the precious metals and livestock subindices were offset by losses in the agriculture, energy and industrial metals subindices. A stronger DXY profile and tepid Chinese demand were among the factors that could explain the marginal change in 2024. Heading into 2025, the picture remained fairly mixed, with 16 out of 31 commodities on our tracking list performing strongly. Notably, the *Energy* market performed strongly.

Commodities 1 Jan 2024 =100 Commodities Agriculture Industrial Metals Energy 140 Precious Metals Livestock 120 100 80 Mar-24 Dec-24 Jan-24 Jun-24 Sep-24

Source: Bloomberg, OCBC.

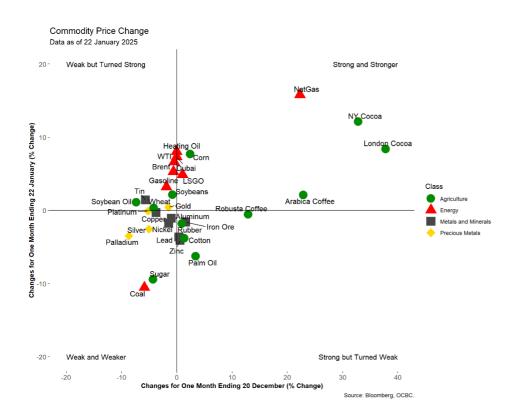
In the Energy market, crude oil prices broke out after trading within a tight range for more than two consecutive months. Specifically, Brent reached a high of USD82.6/bbl on 15 January, marking the highest level since 26 July 2024. Since then, the rally in crude oil has tapered off following US President Donald Trump's sweeping executive orders to boost oil, gas and other mineral production, which compounded the effects of easing geopolitical tensions in the Middle East and the Red Sea. Meanwhile, gold prices regained ground in January after a corrective pullback in the previous month, as global easing in monetary policy remains intact. In contrast, the Metals and Minerals market remains generally weak. In the agriculture market, the picture remains mixed. Prices for beverages, including cocoa and coffee, continue to be elevated, while food prices have shown variability. Prices continue to be affected by weather disruptions, evolving policies such as the biofuel mandate, and fluctuating input costs. Focusing specifically on the edible oil market, soybean oil prices experienced an uptick at the beginning of 2025, while crude palm oil (CPO) saw a notable decline, marking a reversal from the price trends observed in 2024. Looking ahead, while CPO may trade within a range in 1Q25, we expect prices to moderate in the following quarters (more details can be found in the palm oil section).

ECONOMICS: Jonathan Ng ASEAN Economist +65 6530 1778 jonathanng4@ocbc.com

Ahmad A Enver ASEAN Economist +65 6530 6818 ahmad.enver@ocbc.com

STRATEGY: Christopher Wong FX Strategist +65 6530 1778 christopherwong@ocbc.com





Summary Views

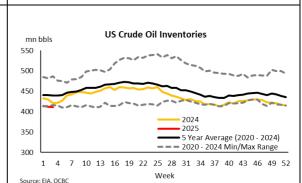
Commodity

Oil

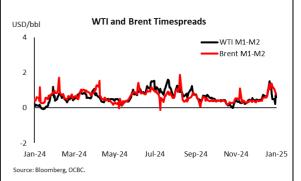
Latest Developments and Outlook Crude oil benchmarks started the year on a strong note after the Biden administration introduced some of the harshest sanctions against Russia's oil sector on 10 January. Colder-than-expected weather in Europe and the US, which led to stronger demand for heating fuels, along with dwindling US crude oil inventories were other factors supporting the upward momentum in oil prices. Since then, the rally in crude oil prices have tapered off following US President Donald Trump's sweeping executive orders aimed at boosting oil, gas, and other mineral production, which compounded the effects of easing geopolitical tensions in the Middle East and the Red Sea. The first phase of the Israel-Hamas ceasefire appears to be holding well, thereby increasing optimism for more fruitful discussions regarding subsequent phases and eventually a permanent ceasefire reconstruction of the Gaza strip.

Technical indicators, such as time spreads, have narrowed but remain in backwardation. Specifically, Brent time spreads narrowed to USD0.7/bbl, down from an intra-month high of USD1.4/bbl on 16 January. As of the early Asian trading session on 24 January, WTI and Brent crude traded at USD74.5/bbl and USD78.1/bbl, respectively. Month-to-date, this represents a 7.8% and 5.4% decline from their intra-month highs of USD80.8/bbl and USD82.6/bbl, respectively.

While we have noted that the current corridor of USD78-83/bbl for Brent is a relatively comfortable range in the near-term (see our report: *Prices surged following sanctions on Russia*, 13 January 2025), we have not changed our base case for Brent oil prices to average USD77/bbl in 2025, down from USD79.9/bbl in 2024. US President Donald Trump's policies will remain in the spotlight, particularly his stance on the Iranian oil sector. A tougher approach could further exacerbate disruptions in global oil supply and lead to a spike in oil prices. That said, we are not overly concerned, as any supply shock should ease quickly, with OPEC+ members looking to unwind their additional voluntary production cuts (second tranche) in April 2025. If needed, there is also considerable amount of available spare crude oil capacity from the group that could be called upon to cushion the impact.



Charts



Price forecast:

USD/bbl	23 Jan Close	FC 1Q25	FC 2Q25	FC 3Q25	FC 4Q25	2024	FC 2025
Brent	78.3	74.2	78.4 ↑	76.5 🔱	77.0 ↑	79.9	77 🔱
WTI	74.6	70.7	74.8 ↑	73.2 🔱	73.4 ↑	75.8	73 ↓

Note: Last updated on 24 January 2025. Forecasts (FC) are based on OCBC estimates. Price arrows are compared to previous period, i.e., 2Q25 average of USD78.4/bbl where \uparrow , \downarrow , and \rightarrow , suggest higher, lower, and flat price from previous period, respectively. 2024 price is the average of daily closing prices. Source: EIA, IEA, OPEC, Bloomberg, Reuters, OCBC.

Commodity

Latest Developments and Outlook

Palm Oil

We expect benchmark CPO prices to ease, albeit remaining at relatively elevated levels, to around MYR4,500/mt in 2025 from MYR4,826/mt in 2024, before moderating further in the following quarters. The recent downward price movement - dropping over MYR900 since the December high - reflects a confluence of factors, including lower demand due to buyers shifting toward more price-competitive soybean oil, positive CPO production trends, and policy uncertainties stemming from US President Trump's energy plans, among others.

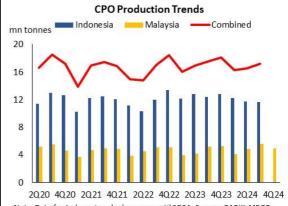
The ~33% surge in CPO prices in 2024, compared to a ~17% drop in soybean oil prices, caused the former to trade at a rare premium for much of 4Q24. But the shift toward cheaper alternatives was evident in January 2025, with soybean oil prices rising by 13.2% while CPO prices declined by over 8%. Indeed, Intertek's survey indicates that Malaysia's palm oil shipments during the first 20 days of 2025 may have fallen by over 18.2% MoM, as refiners in key importing countries increased their soybean and sunflower oil purchases. This follows the 10% MoM decline in Malaysia's palm oil shipments in December 2024.

Nonetheless, the B40 biodiesel mandate in Indonesia, effective February 2025, is expected to reduce the country's exportable CPO supply by 2mn tonnes, potentially limiting downside risks to prices. Additionally, prices may see a temporary uptick driven by increased demand ahead of Ramadan in March, though the recent strength of the ringgit may cap any significant upward movement.

Focusing on supply, Malaysia's CPO production fell by 8.3% MoM to 1.5mn tonnes in December, reflecting the ongoing weak production season. However, cumulative 2024 CPO production rose by 4.2% YoY to 19.3mn tonnes - the highest since 2019. In contrast, Indonesia's latest data shows cumulative January—October 2024 CPO production declined by 4.3% YoY to 40mn tonnes. For the full year, we expect Indonesia's 2024 CPO production to lag behind 2023 levels, underscoring the lack of meaningful productivity improvements.

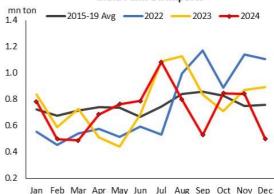
In the medium term, policy developments warrant close monitoring. Notably, President Trump's recent decision to withdraw the US from the Paris Agreement - for the second time - while simultaneously prioritizing domestic oil and gas production could weigh on biofuel demand and, by extension, soybean demand. If materialized, this could indirectly place additional downward pressure on CPO prices.

Charts



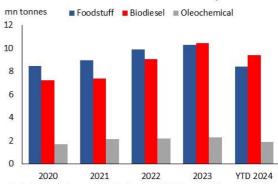
Note: Data for Indonesia only shown up until 3Q24. Source: GAPKI, MPOB, CEIC, OCBC.

India Palm Oil Imports



Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec Source: The Solvent Extractors' Association, Bloomberg, OCBC.

Indonesia CPO Domestic Consumption



Note: Indonesia has consistently increased its biofuel blending mandate from B15 in 2015 to B35 in 2023. Latest data as of October 2024. Source: GAPKI. CEIC. OCBC.

Price forecast:

MYR/mt	23 Jan Close	FC 1Q25	FC 2Q25	FC 3Q25	FC 4Q25	2024	FC 2025
Malaysia CPO	4.468	4.500	4.400 🗸	4.200 ↓	4.000 ↓	4.218	4.200 ↓

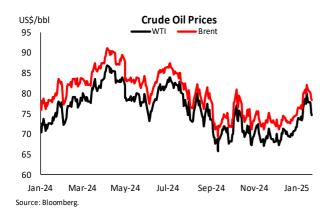
Note: Last updated on 24 January 2025. Forecasts (FC) are based on OCBC estimates. Price arrows are compared to previous period, i.e., 2Q25 average of MYR4,400/mt where \uparrow , \downarrow , and \rightarrow , suggest higher, lower, and flat price from previous period (i.e 1Q25 average of MYR4,500). 2024 price is the average of daily closing prices. Source: MPOB, GAPKI, Intertek Testing Services, The Solvent Extractor's Association, CEIC, Bloomberg, OCBC.



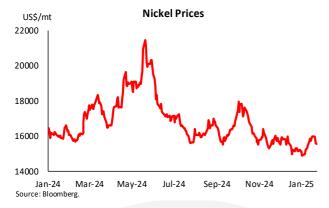
Commodity		Latest Developme		Charts					
Gold	drifted higher intact. The reference cuts alive the US. Our harde cuts in 2 disinflation to adding gold to contributing there may stichallenging it record high. Uhina and into that his convibelieves he copreferring no he will demadrastic or no supporting ris XAU was last intact while Rintact. Resistant More broadly The potential dollarisation While geopo have yet to grisks worth in harbour in tin are still easing	e corrective pullbar YTD as global easi cent downtick in US e, despite chatters a nouse view still look 2025, as labour tigh rend remains intact its reserves for the gold's upward in the gold in the go	ng in monet CPI has also about tariffs as for three 2 atness continued. Elsewher the second conomentum. The gold to cree 790 levels, as Trump's reg ghed on USE dent Xi went with Xi regar n China. Sep rates immediate playing also taming lish moment bought conce outlook on go set at 2720, 2 butlook on go se	ary policy rekept hopes for stoking inflated by the stoking inflated by the stoking inflated by the stoking inflated by the USD eases of the USD bull by revive the demand for own slightly s also pose of the USD bull by still offer a most central ower pace. O	mains or Fed tion in funds while ported nonth, term, ossibly from ints on a news nat he ssues, might, e less ole in s. chart de risk A).	Gold prices tend to rise when global monetary easing accelerates	CFR Global Mon Gold 1, when tighted 02-dey 65-dey	etary Policy Tracket prices tend to falglobal monetary ening accelerates 12 charge and to falglobal monetary ening accelerates 22 charge and to falglobal monetary ening accelerates 23 charge and to falglobal easing (May-23 Sep-23 Sep-24 Sep-24
	Price forecast	t (End-period):							
	USD/oz	23 Jan Close	FC 1Q25	FC 2Q25	FC 3Q25	FC 4Q25	2024	FC 2025	FC 2026
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point forecast for the quarter-end but meant as trajectory bias of the currency pair. Source: Bloomberg, OCBC.



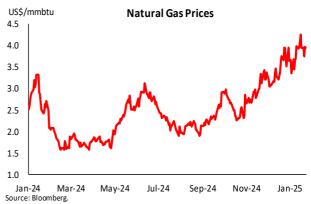














Last Updated: 24 January 2025



	Level (As of 24 Jan 25)	Δ 1W (%)	Δ 1M (%)	Δ YTD (%)	Bloomberg Ticker
Gold (USD/oz)	2773.3	2.6	6.0	5.7	XAU Curncy
Silver (USD/oz)	30.7	1.3	3.7	6.4	XAG Curncy
US Dollar Index	107.9	-1.0	-0.4	-0.6	DXY Curncy
Brent (USD/bbl)	78.2	-3.2	6.3	4.8	CO1 Comdty
WTI (USD/bbl)	74.5	-5.3	6.3	3.9	CL1 Comdty
Natural Gas (USD/MMBtu)	3.9	-7.7	-0.4	8.2	NG1 Comdty
Palm Oil (MYR/mt)	4477.0	0.8	-8.5	-7.9	KO1 Comdty
Soybean Oil (USD/lb)	44.6	-1.0	11.9	12.0	BO1 Comdty
Rapeseed Oil (EUR/mt)	526.3	0.2	0.1	2.9	IJ1 Comdty
Copper (USD/lb)	437.2	-1.6	8.0	8.6	HG1 Comdty
Nickel (USD/mt)	15522.3	-1.9	2.7	2.5	LN1 Comdty
Aluminium (USD/mt)	2631.2	-0.4	5.0	3.7	LA1 Comdty
Coal (USD/mt)	116.5	1.6	-8.1	-7.0	XW1 Comdty
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Dry Baltic Index	824.0	-19.5	-17.4	-17.4	BDIY Index

Source: Bloomberg. Last Updated: 24 January 2025



Macro Research

Selena Ling

Head of Research & Strategy lingssselena@ocbc.com

Herbert Wong

Hong Kong & Taiwan Economist herberthtwong@ocbc.com

Jonathan Ng ASEAN Economist

jonathanng4@ocbc.com

FX/Rates Strategy

Frances Cheung, CFA
Head of FX & Rates Strategy
francescheung@ocbc.com

Credit Research

Andrew Wong Head of Credit Research wongvkam@ocbc.com

Chin Meng Tee, CFA Credit Research Analyst mengteechin@ocbc.com Tommy Xie Dongming
Head of Asia Macro Research
xied@ocbc.com

Lavanya Venkateswaran Senior ASEAN Economist Javanyavenkateswaran@ocbc.com

Ong Shu Yi ESG Analyst shuyiong1@ocbc.com

Christopher Wong FX Strategist christopherwong@ocbc.com

Ezien Hoo, CFA Credit Research Analyst ezienhoo@ocbc.com Keung Ching (Cindy)
Hong Kong & Macau Economist
cindyckeung@ocbc.com

Ahmad A Enver ASEAN Economist ahmad.enver@ocbc.com

Wong Hong Wei, CFA
Credit Research Analyst
wonghongwei@ocbc.com

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