What's Hot: Supply shortages to fuel Cocoa’s sweet surge in 2024

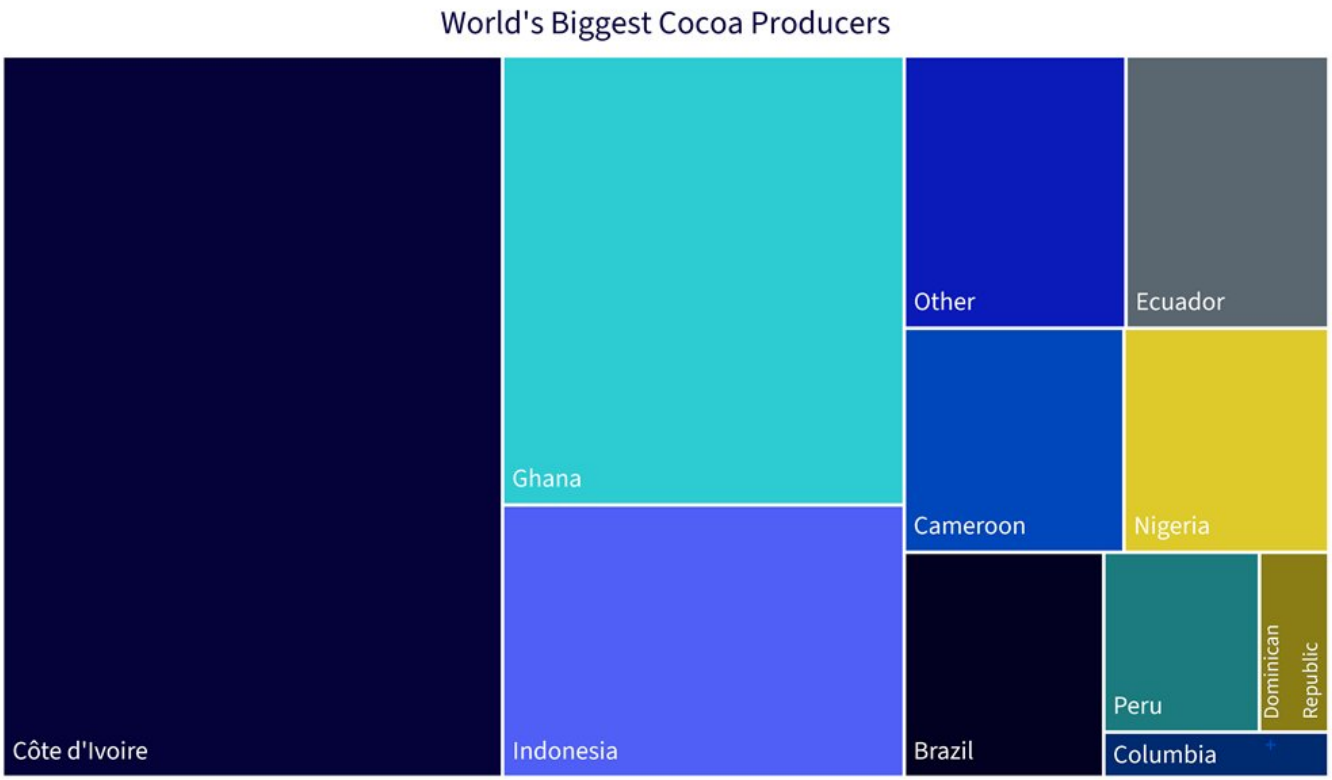
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Wichtige Erkenntnisse

- Dry weather brought by the El Niño followed by unseasonal heavy rains towards the end of 2023, escalated concerns about West African production
- Given the already weak main crop, investor’s attention will turn towards the mid crop in Cote d’Ivoire
- The rise in farm gate prices is unlikely to arrest cocoa’s price rally over the short term

Cocoa’s meteoric price rise +132% has trumped both Nvidia (+90%) and Bitcoin’s (+65%) price performance in Q1 2024[1]. The cocoa market has been struggling with poor crops in major producing regions in West Africa. Two west African countries, Co te d’Ivoire (Ivory Coast) and Ghana represent about 60% of the world’s cocoa production. Dry weather brought by the El Niño followed by unseasonal heavy rains towards the end of 2023, escalated concerns about West African production as discussed here. Additional factors such as extreme heat, ageing cocoa trees and illegal mining have further exacerbated supply shortages.



Source: United Nations (UN) Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) as of December 2023

News reports and trade publications indicate cocoa bean processing in West Africa is finally being shut-in and running at low utilization throughout March owing to the lack of supply. Cocoa grindings – a good proxy for demand is expected to decline given the fall in supply. We expect to see demand destruction at the user level start to garner momentum over Q2 2024. However, as processing demand only started to meaningfully decline in March 2024 and has held up moderately in both Europe and North America, we do not see increased risk of consumption rolling over.

Farmgate prices for local cocoa farmers set to increase at top producers

Ghana will raise the fixed farmgate price paid to cocoa farmers by up to 50% in an effort to share profits from rising global prices and deter farmers from bean smuggling[2]. Low pay has hampered farmers' ability to invest in improvements and fend off disease, limiting the yield of cocoa trees. According to Cocobod, 150 thousand tons of cocoa beans were lost in the 2022/23 crop year due to this and illegal gold mining. This crop year (2023/2024), the loss is likely to be larger owing to higher prices. Ivory Coast has already increased farm-gate prices for cocoa farmers by 50% to the equivalent of US$2470 per ton[3].

In the short term, its unlikely to stall cocoa's price rally as it takes around 5 years for a newly planted cocoa tree to develop pods for the first time. However, over the long term, higher farm-gate prices could incentivise farmers in Ivory coast and Ghana to invest more in the maintenance of their cocoa plantations thereby supporting a price dampening effect.

Mid-crop expectations take centre stage

Cocoa is harvested twice a year. The main crop runs from October to March, while the mid-crop runs from April to August. Investors' attention is likely to turn towards the upcoming mid-crop harvest in West Africa.

The crop in Cote d'Ivoire, by far the most important producer with a market share of around 40% is expected to be only 400-500 thousand tons, versus 600 thousand tons reported last year. These estimates are based on a survey carried out by the national regulator at the end of February. Normally the mid-crop holds less importance in comparison to main crop owing to its smaller size (in the case of Cote d'Ivoire, around 25% of the total crop). However given the already weak main crop, it is likely to dominate investor attention this time around. If estimates are downgraded further, it could provide another catalyst to cocoa's current price rally.

Tight cocoa market driving curve backwardation in 2024

The International Cocoa Organisation (ICCO) also projected the ratio of stockpiles to grindings will fall to the lowest in more than four decades this season. ICCO also expects the existing supply deficit to widen to 374kt this season, versus a deficit of 75kt seen last season.

The front end of the cocoa futures curve remains in backwardation, giving rise to a 5.3% positive roll yields (versus 6.4% last month). The weather is likely to play a crucial role in shaping the market balance for the season.

Figure 2: Front end of the cocoa futures curve remains in backwardation

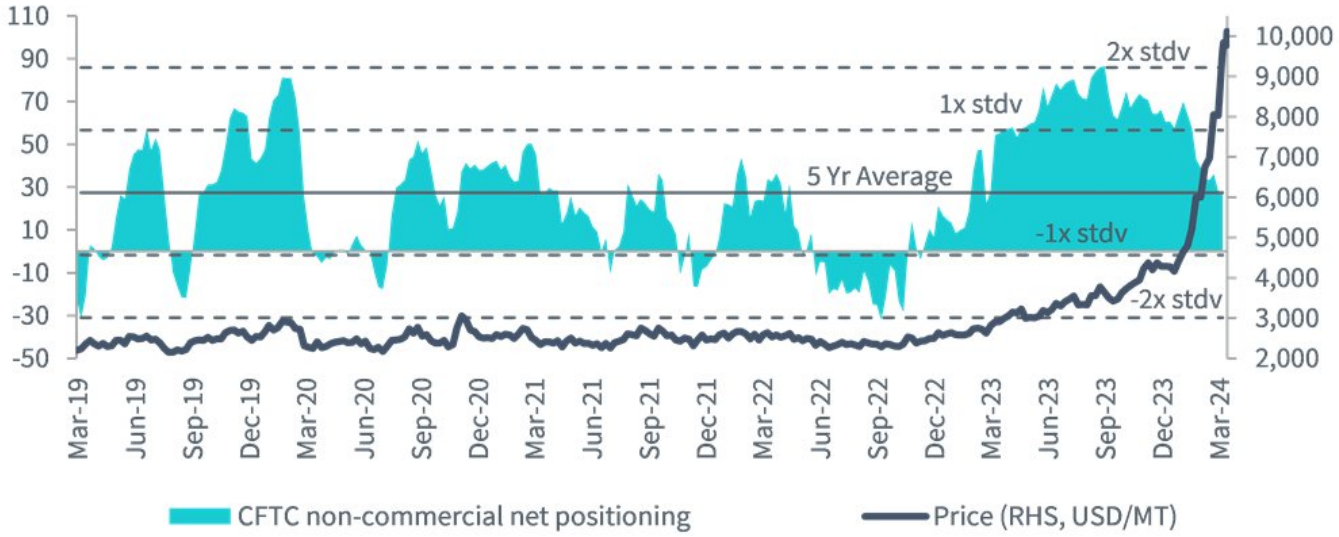


Source Bloomberg, WisdomTree as of 2 April 2024. **Historical performance is not an indication of future performance and any investments may go down in value.**

Net speculative positioning has declined 21.9% over the prior month (from 27 February 2024 to 26 March 2024) according to Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC). CFTC data shows that investors

remain undecided on extension of cocoa's rally evident from the 27% decline in short positioning alongside a 24% reduction in long positioning.

Figure 3: Comparison of historical price performance versus net speculative positioning for front- month Cocoa futures



Source: Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC), WisdomTree as of 1 April 2024. **Historical performance is not an indication of future performance and any investments may go down in value.**

Sources

[1] Source: Bloomberg from 2 January 2024 to 28 March 2024

[2] State Marketing Authority Cocobod

[3] The Business Times as of 31 March 2024

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