

# TRANSPARENCY ON NATURAL RUBBER FUNDAMENTALS ROLE OF IRSG

European Parliament – INTA Committee

December 20, 2011

Fazilet CINARALP, Secretary General

# **NATURAL RUBBER**

- Single user industry –dominated by tyre demand (70%); major constituent of a tyre
- → upto 40% of tyre weight

Industry needs <u>Predictability</u> and <u>Continuity</u> in raw material supply



# World NR supply

#### Natural Rubber Production concentrated in SE Asia (93%)

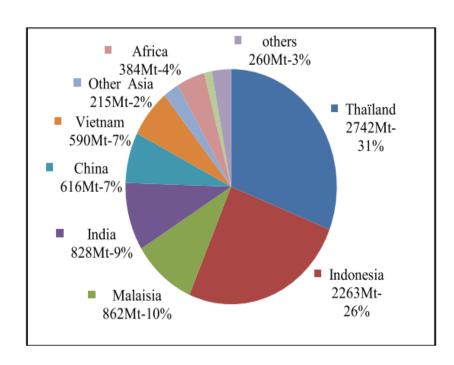


Fig. 1: World NR production (source SIPH, 2010)

- →85% of the world production comes from smallholders (<3ha)
- →Long gestation period: 7 years to see returns → Returns are unknown at time of planting
- → Weather conditions (floods, ...)

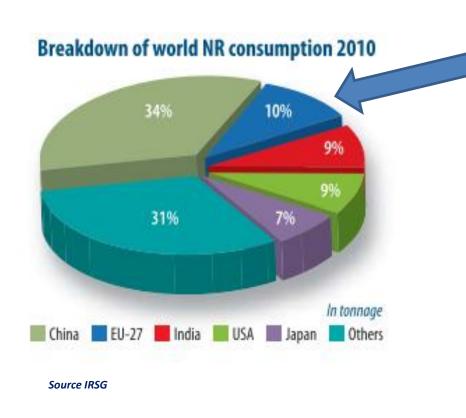
#### Uncertainty for both producer and enduser

Smallholders will choose other crops whenever returns are insufficient. They will plant more rubber if returns are good

Results in Boom and Bust cycle with 7-10 years time lag.



# **World NR demand**

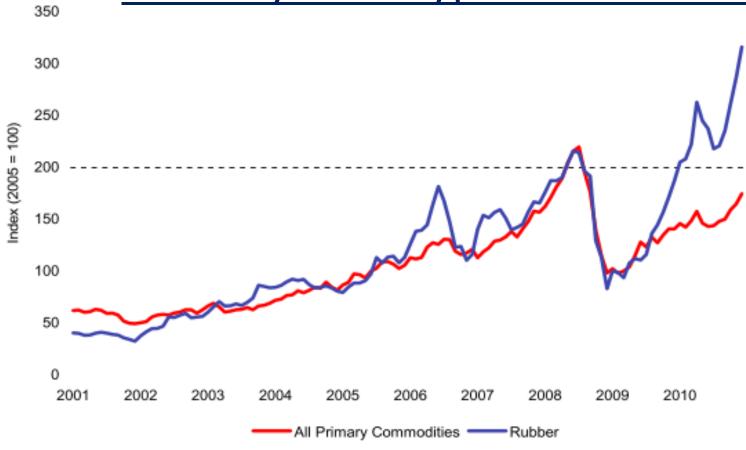


- •EU is 100% important dependent on NR
- •Markets with highest growth rate are in SE Asia (China, India, Indonesia, Thailand...)
- Predictability & continuity under stress!



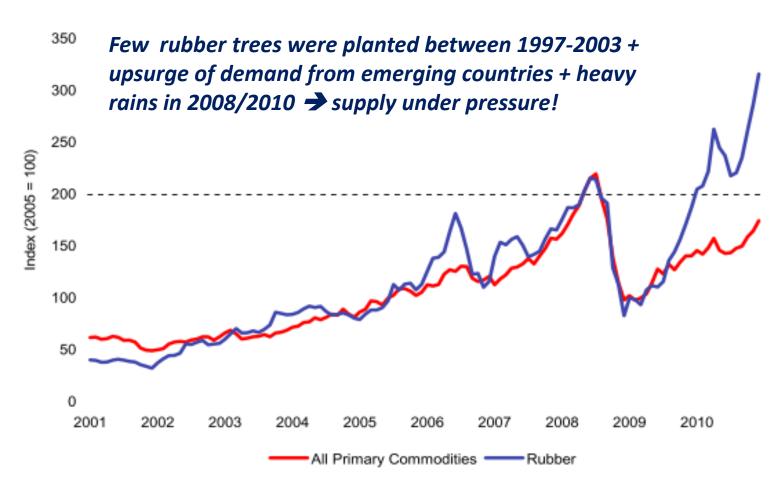
# NR markets subject to unprecedented price volatility

#### **IMF Primary Commodity price index and rubber**



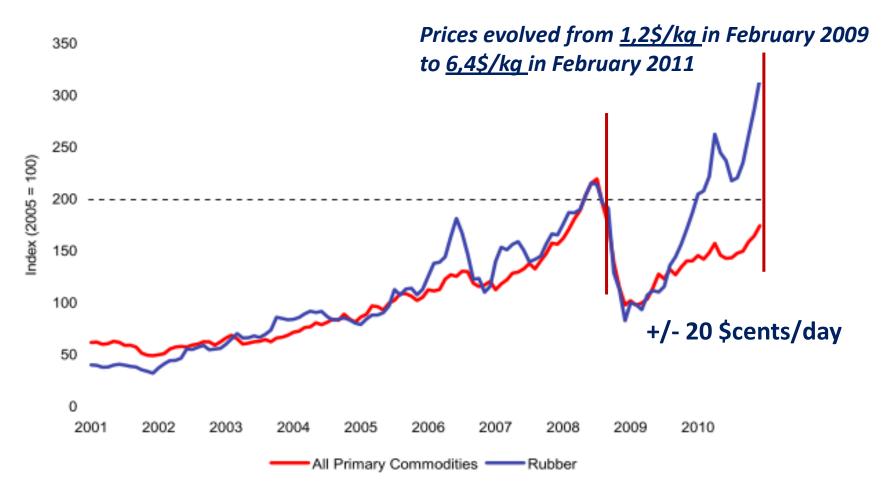


#### **IMF Primary Commodity price index and rubber**



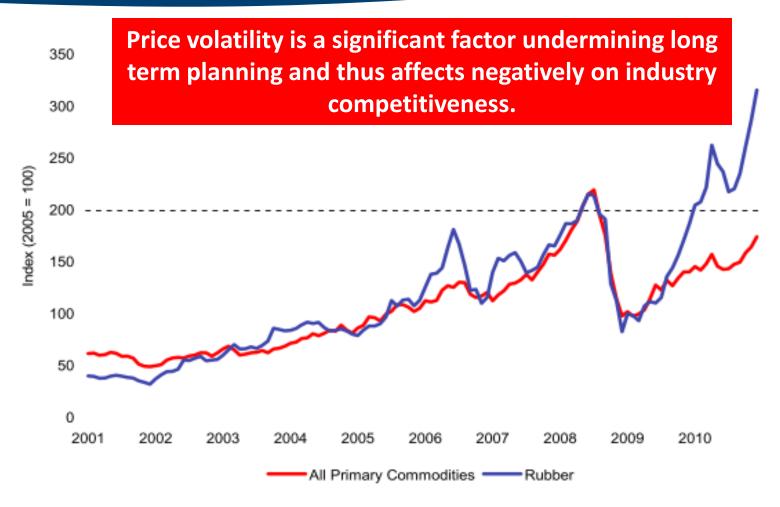


#### **IMF Primary Commodity price index and rubber**





#### **IMF Primary Commodity price index and rubber**



ETRMA commissioned a study in May 2011, to look at the factors behind the NR price volatility with a view to identify the means, including assessing the existing tools, for improving market transparency

# "Understanding Natural Rubber Price Volatility" – A Study for the ETRMA

Strategic Considerations, Key Conclusions and Recommendations for the European Parliament

Alexis Lautenberg, James Searles

STEPTOE & JOHNSON LLP

# Backdrop to and the drivers behind the Study

- Financial crisis starting in 07 raised awareness of the steep increases and huge price volatility of commodities
- This awareness generated broad and significant range of activities in international fora designed to assess and better control the pricing phenomena
- Resulting momentum generated uncertainty about the role of financial markets and the relationship between producers and consumers

## Strategic considerations of the Study

- Better understand the economics of commodity pricing and volatility developments (fundamental and exogenous factors)
- What patterns are common to commodities generally and what is specific about Natural Rubber
- NR's specific trading culture and impact on trading platforms
- The institutional follow-up to G8/G20 initiative: Which existing and new bodies are active in dealing with commodity issues (G20, World Bank, OECD, FAO etc.) and how is NR affected or not
- Global considerations and European specificities.

## **Scope of NR Trade Concerns**

Regulators and ETRMA need to have regard to three market elements crucial to transparency and proper evolution of pricing in the NR market:

- the physical trade,
- the financial platforms,
- overarching trade policy arrangements.

# Transparency in Physical Trade of NR

- Improved transparency on NR production (supply) remains principal objective and key to securing necessary level of transparency in physical market overall
- Reliable and timely statistical data on both NR supply and demand (and on inventories as possible) essential for trust of all stakeholders; development of credible data repository
- Support re-launch of International Rubber Study Group (IRSG) as primary platform for NR market data exchange
- Enhance authorities' access to quality market information and legal powers to investigate, intervene and impose penalties in instances of manipulative/abusive conduct

## **Transparency in Financial Platforms**

- Transparency = efficient price discovery
- Reform of EU financial markets re Commodities trading does not impact current NR purchasing arrangements, but still relevant to establish int'l. model for transparency and to fight market abuse
- Commission and ESMA both equipped with third country competences
- No proof that financial investors have unduly impacted price trends or volatility <u>but</u> NR sector has clear interest to track "financialisation" debate having regard to specificities of current NR futures exchanges (Singapore, Tokyo, Shanghai,)

## **Trade Policy Instruments for Commodities**

- Use EU GSP and bilateral instruments (FTAs and P&C agreements) to help secure fair terms/access to essential commodities and raw materials (FTAs not currently envisaged for all NR producer countries)
- OECD and G-20 contribution to larger trade debate should not be underestimated
- Prepare ground for potential additional multilateral trade disciplines, e.g. to enact "fair access to supply" principle for essential commodities and other raw materials; WTO will remain the most appropriate platform (also for dispute settlement).



# **Recommendations Going Forward**

#### European Parliament is invited to:

- Endorse (politically/financially) IRSG continuity as an essential NR multi-stakeholder platform;
- Call for further strengthening of governmental membership and broadening of IRSG role to become model international commodity data body;
- Ensure all relevant EU trade agreements incorporate clauses enabling effective action against physical and financial market abuses.