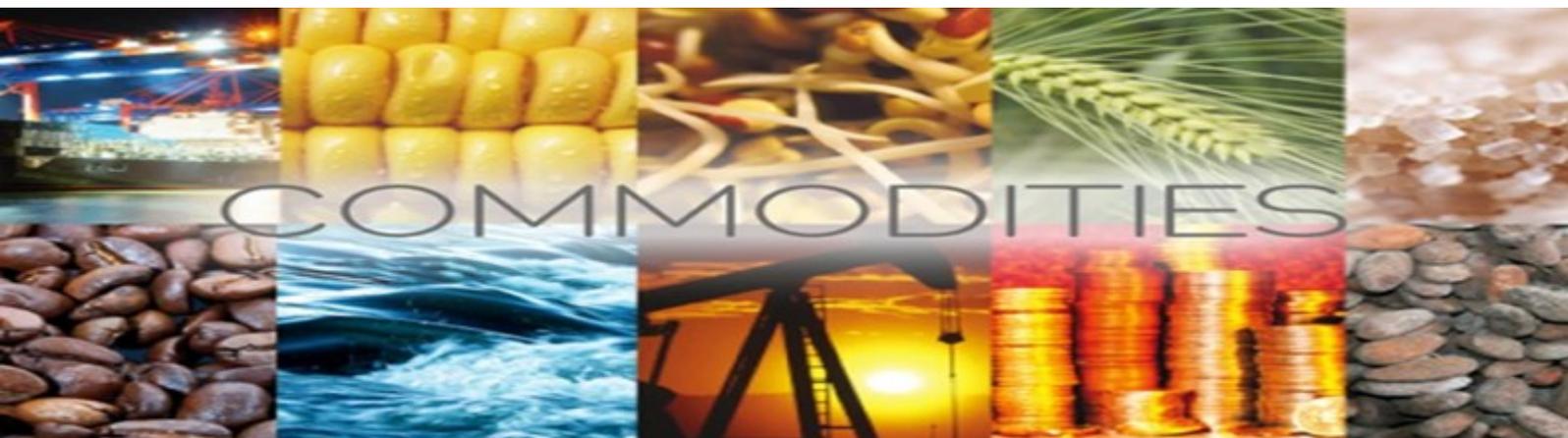


NEWSLETTER

COMMODITIES 9 - 15 March 2026



China's autumn grain purchases surpass 300 million tons

As of early March 2026, China's cumulative autumn grain purchases exceeded 300 million tons, with medium- and late-season rice at 103 million tons, corn 189 million tons, and soybeans 12 million tons. Prices remain stable with higher premiums for quality produce. Authorities aim to coordinate production, procurement, storage, and sales to maintain orderly markets and ensure reasonable grain prices. (**Xinhua**)

Kazakhstan's edible oil exports to China rise 44% in 2025

Kazakhstan exported 440,000 tons of edible oil products to China in 2025, up 44% year-on-year. The country ranked second among China's sunflower oil suppliers, with a 36% market share. Officials attributed the growth to rising Chinese demand and improved logistics, with cross-border rail transport plan execution exceeding 90%, compared with 40% in 2023. (**Xinhua Finance**)

China's steel exports decline in Jan–Feb 2026

China exported 15.591 million tons of steel in January–February 2026, down 8.1% year-on-year, according to customs data. Steel imports totaled 827,000 tons, a 21.7% decrease. Meanwhile, iron ore imports reached 210.02 million tons, up 10%, and coal and lignite imports totaled 77.22 million tons, increasing 1.5%, reflecting stable demand for key industrial raw materials. (**General Administration of Customs**)

China's soybean meal stocks expected at 750,000 tons by late March

China's soybean crushing volume is expected to reach about 7 million tons in March, producing around 5.6 million tons of soybean meal, according to the National Food and Strategic Reserves data center. Due to high prices and weak trading, soybean meal inventories at oil mills are projected to reach about 750,000 tons by late March, up 50,000 tons year-on-year. (**100PPI**)

China's rubber market diverges amid geopolitical tensions

Rising Middle East tensions and shipping disruptions in the Strait of Hormuz have increased volatility in China's rubber market. Higher oil and butadiene costs pushed synthetic rubber prices up, while natural rubber remained weaker. With over 20% of China's tire exports going to the Middle East, slowing orders have pressured demand and limited price gains. (**Finance.sina**)