### Agenda

- Demand
- Supply
- Cost curves
- Financial Flows
- Investment outlook

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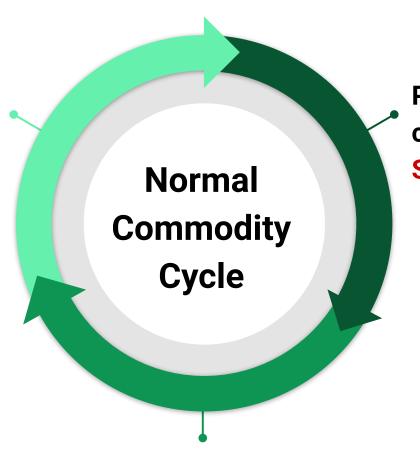
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### What is a cycle:

Lack of Supply= Prices rise
as supply declines and demand
increases. New mines planned
but delay before building
Demand > Supply



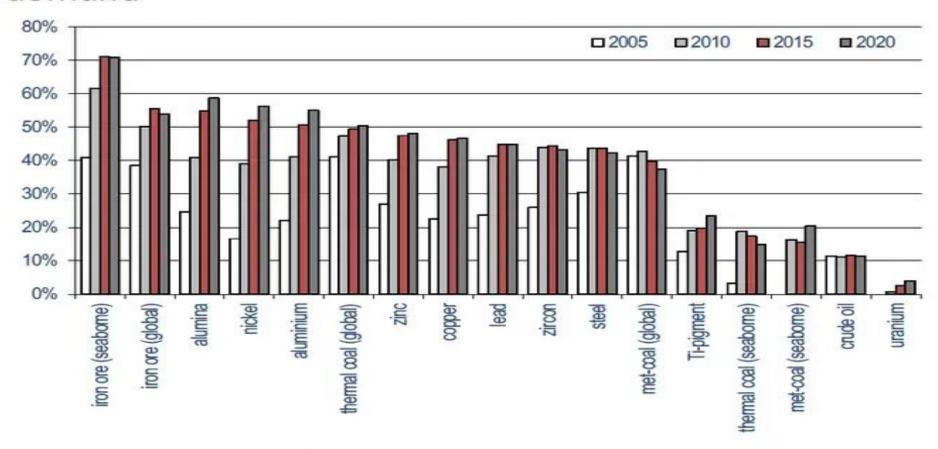
Prices fall as production commences in new mines Supply > Demand

Prices bottom as high cost mines close and no new mines are built

**Supply = Demand** 

### When do you get a super cycle?: China

**Exhibit 2:** China's %-share of global commodities' demand



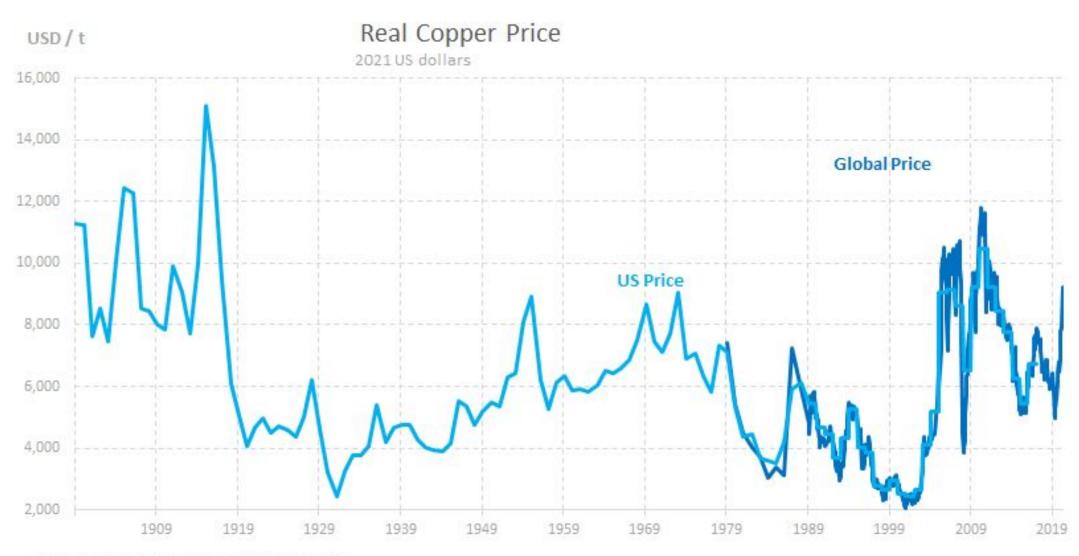
Source: WM, WBMS, IHS, Platts, Bloomberg, Morgan Stanley Research; sorted on 2015 data

### **Supercycle Prices: Iron Ore**



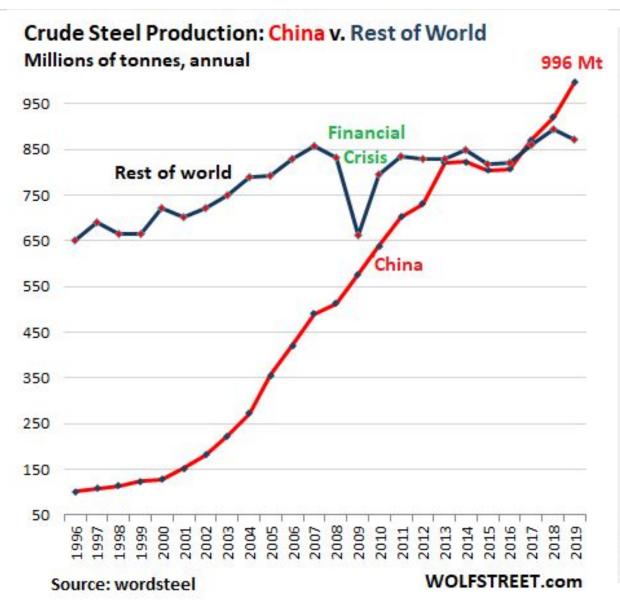
Source: USGS, IMF, Comex, Nucleus Wealth

### **Supercycle Prices: Copper**



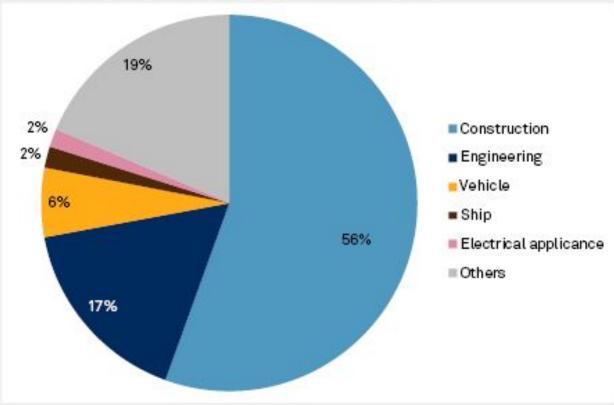
Source: USGS, IMF, Comex, Nucleus Wealth

#### Demand: Iron Ore



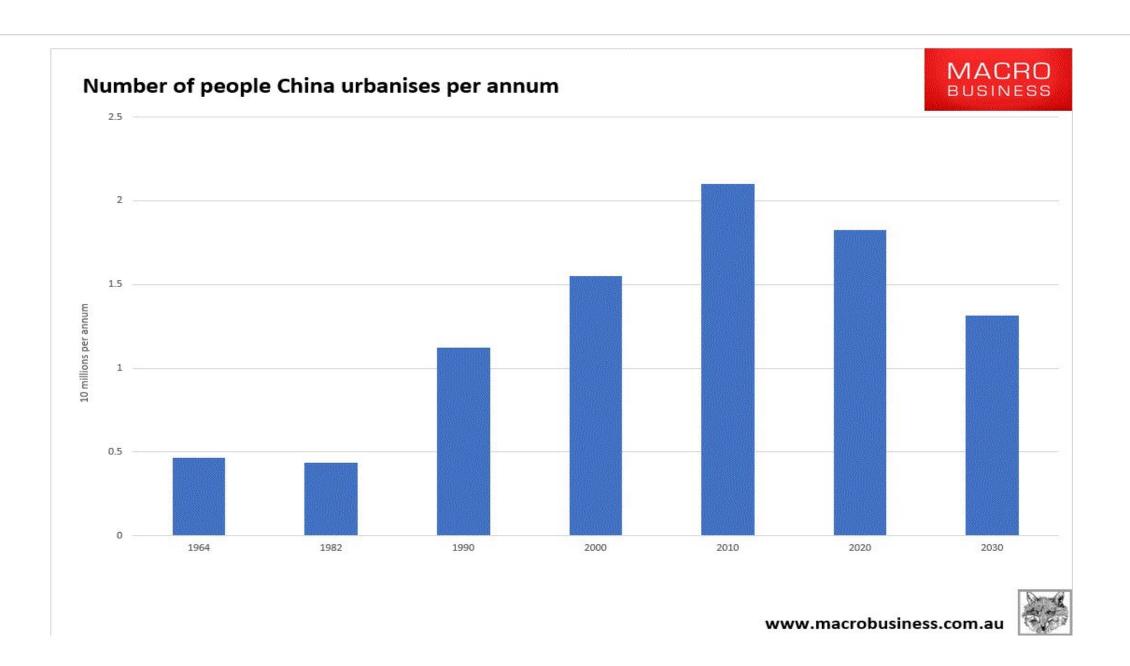
## Construction sector accounts for most of Chinese steel end-use demand (%)

2019 Chinese steel demand = 875 million tonnes



Data as of March 2, 2020. Numbers estimated by China Iron and Steel Industry Association. Sources: S&P Global Market Intelligence; China Iron and Steel Industry Association

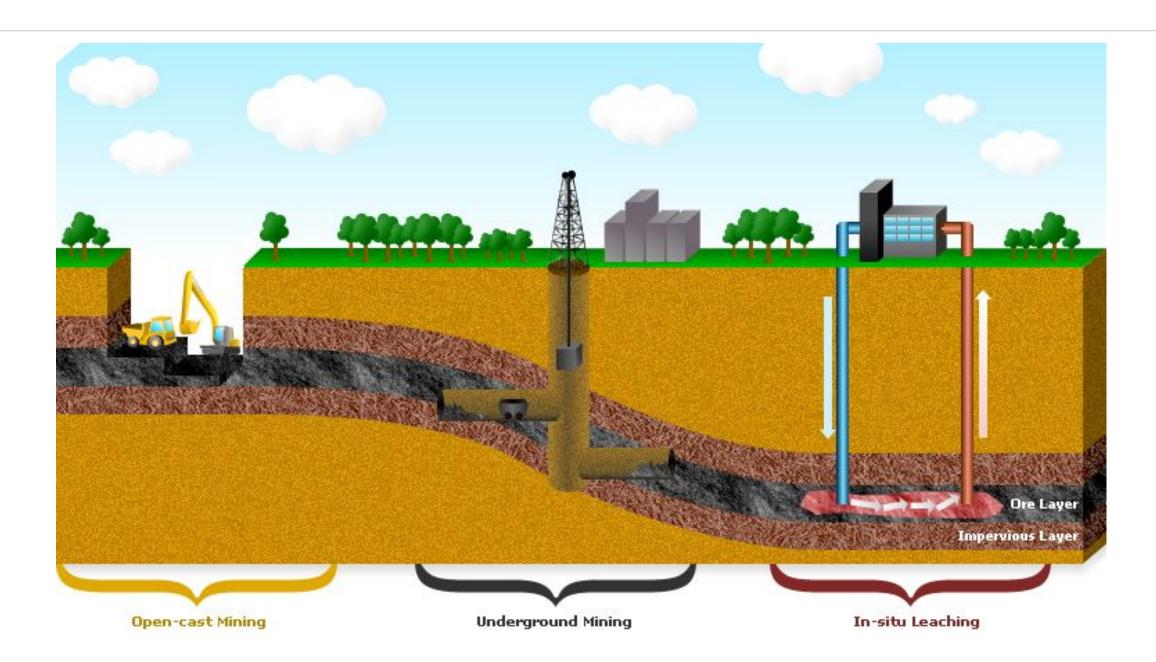
### **Demand: China**



#### **Demand: EVs**

- Internal Combustion Car: 20kg
- Battery EV: 50-60kg
- (2br Apartment: 125-150kg 3br House: 200-250kg)
- ~100m cars per year
- 100 x 35 / 1000 = 3.5m tons per year extra demand
- World mining 20m + Recycling 10m = 30m tons /year
- i.e. 12% more copper needed

## **Cost curves: Mining Costs**



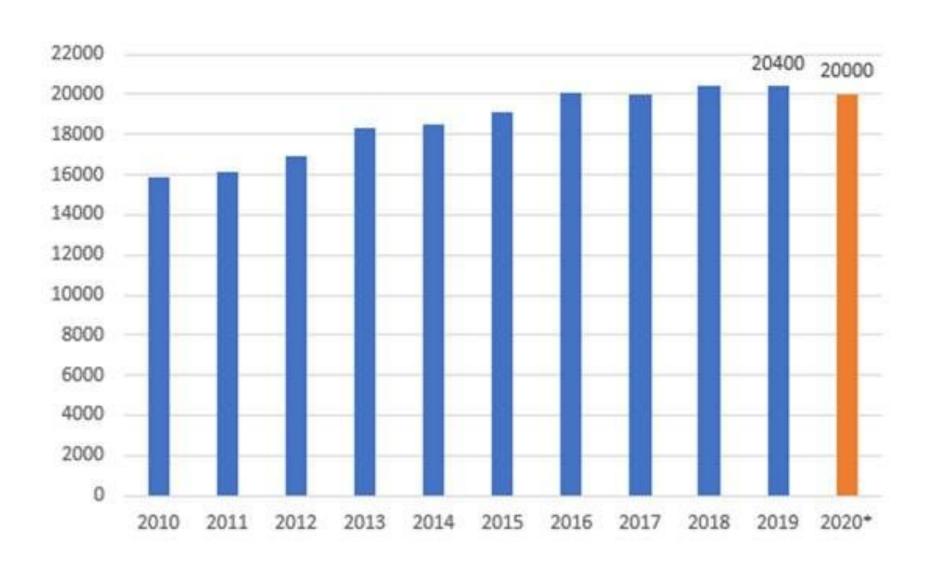
### **Cost curves: Mining Costs**

- Open Pit: \$1.5 \$2.5 per ton moved (note stripping)
- Underground:
  - Bulk: \$15-25 per ton of ore
  - Stoping: \$30-50 per ton of ore
  - Cut and Fill: \$40-60 per ton of ore
  - High Cost: \$100-200+ per ton of ore

#### **Cost curves: Other Costs**

- Processing: varies widely, say \$15 / ton of ore of typical metal, much lower for iron ore or coal, higher for gold
- Transport: \$1-2 to transfer modes
- Rail Transport: \$20 / 1000 km / ton (larger operations)
- Ship Transport: \$4-8 / ton (Aust/Brazil/SA to China)

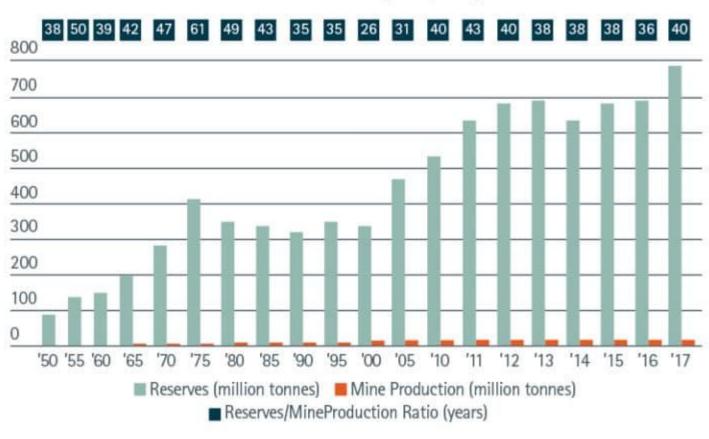
### **Supply: Copper**



### **Supply: Copper**

# HISTORICAL COPPER RESERVES VS. COPPER ANNUAL PRODUCTION

in million tonnes (USGS, 2018)



### **Financial Flows:**

- Speculative buying
- Chimerica / US Dollar
- Inflation

#### **Investment Outlook**

#### Structural downturn lurking, acute or chronic?

#### Key positive factors

- Government stimulus
- Low probability of US tax hikes
- Earnings very good
- Inequality to increase

#### Other positive factors

- Bankruptcies limited
- Evictions limited
- Mortgage repayment holidays
- Wage growth very low
- Capital efficiency
- Low oil prices
- Vaccine hope
- Policy certainty
- Structural change in industries leading to cost efficiencies

#### Key negative factors

- Virus in Northern Hemisphere
- Valuation
- Latent bankruptcies
- Low genuine credit growth

#### Other negative factors

- •Short term gap in US economic conditions
- Inequality longer-term effects
- Effects gradually rolling off
- Structural change in industries leading to weak demand
- Cycle
- Demand weak
- Australian stimulus badly targeted

### Viewer question of the week

What is the biggest risk to a bull market in 2021?

Drop your answers in the comments

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