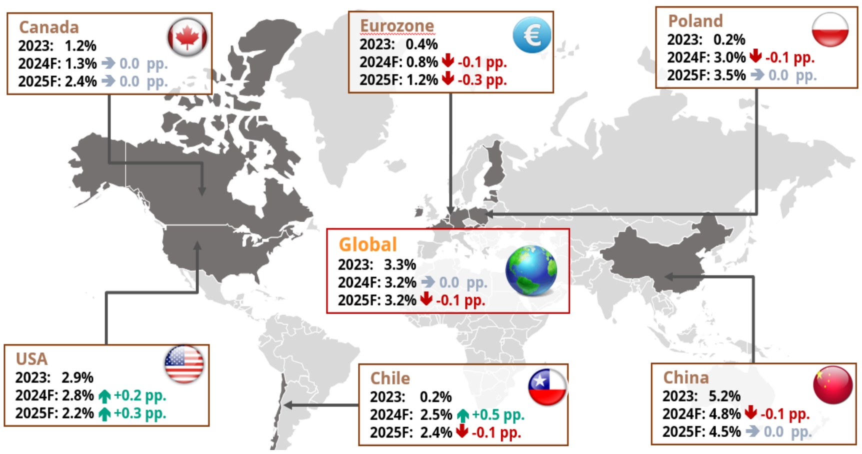
Market Overview

as of: 4th November 2024

- **Copper:** A Reuters analysis of at least four shuttered copper mines in the process of being restarted shows their owners trying to open a speedier pathway to supply around 7 million metric tons of metal in the next five years *(page 2)*.
- **Precious metals:** The London Bullion Market Association (LBMA) 2024 conference has revealed a bullish outlook for silver. If the predictions hold true, investors and industry players may need to recalibrate their strategies to account for silver's potential outperformance *(page 6)*.
- **IMF:** The IMF flagged concern about global public debt, which is expected to reach $100 trillion, or 93% of world gross domestic product, by the end of this year. The surge is driven by the US and China *(page 8)*.

IMF World Economic Outlook – October 2024



Source: IMF, KGHM Polska Miedź S.A.

Key market prices

		Price	1m chng.
	LME (USD/t)		
▼	Copper	9 427.00	-4.4%
▼	Nickel	15 530.00	-6.8%
	LBMA (USD/troz)		
▲	Silver	33.59	5.2%
▲	Gold (PM)	2 734.15	2.7%
	FX		
▼	EURUSD	1.0882	-2.5%
▲	EURPLN	4.3530	1.8%
▲	USDPLN	4.0059	4.4%
▲	USDCAD	1.3916	3.1%
▲	USDCLP	950.89	5.5%
	Stocks		
▼	KGHM	149.45	-8.6%

Source: Bloomberg, KGHM Polska Miedź S.A.; *(more on page 13)*

Important macroeconomic data

	Release	For		
China	Industrial prod. (yoy)	Sep	5.4%	▲
USA	Underemployment rate (U6	Sep	7.7%	▼
Poland	Manufacturing PMI	Sep	48.6	▲
Eurozone	Industr. prod. (sa, mom)	Aug	1.8%	▲
Chile	Copper production (mt)	Sep	478 035	▲

Source: Bloomberg, KGHM Polska Miedź S.A.; *(more on page 11)*

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Base and precious metals | Other commodities

Copper

Abandoned Copper Mines Embraced As Fast Track To Boost Output

A Reuters analysis of at least four shuttered copper mines in the process of being restarted shows their owners trying to open a speedier pathway to supply around 7 million metric tons of metal in the next five years.

As Reuters reports, in the race to secure copper for the clean energy transition and artificial intelligence applications, a range of companies are firing up abandoned assets to fast-track significant volumes of supply. The call for copper is poised to surge in coming years due to its role in electric vehicles, renewable energy and data centers for artificial intelligence. Demand is expected to outstrip supply by 1.7% in 2035. So companies are looking to revitalize older mines. Typically, it takes at least 10 years and as much as $5 billion to build a copper mine from scratch. Once companies raise capital there are other challenges like for example protests of local communities. A Reuters analysis of at least four shuttered copper mines in the process of being restarted shows their owners trying to open a speedier pathway to supply around 7 million metric tons of metal in the next five years. Rehabilitating old mines "taps into investor sentiment that it is going to be easier, and it is easier," said Daniel Bornstein, a partner at McCarthy Tetrault which has advised miners on rehabilitation. One example: Selkirk First Nation in Canada's Yukon Territory this year took over a mine in Yukon, Canada that was shuttered by Minto Metals last year. It had produced 226,000 tons of copper but shut after being declared bankrupt. Details of reviving it with help from external operators are still being worked out in negotiations with creditors. The mine needs two years of work for production to start, court documents showed. In Canada's Quebec province, Doré Copper Mining, acquired by Australia's Cygnus Metals, is reopening a site that has been dormant since 2008. In Spain, Denarius Metals is rehabilitating its Aguablanca mine after a seven-year hiatus. Nevada Copper Corp, taken over by private equity firm Kinterra Capital in August, is ready to restart its Pumpkin Hollow underground mine. Nevada Copper operates both underground and open-pit mining. "We see long-term value in the open pit project. And once we do the institutional work and develop project financing for it, we think major mining companies will be interested in buying the project from us," said Kamal Toor, co-managing partner at Kinterra Capital. Total volume at Nevada Copper is estimated at 3.5 million tons. Kinterra co-managing partner Cheryl Brandon said, adding the open pit operation could be producing by the second half of this decade, ranking among the biggest in the U.S. Doré's Chibougamau mine in Quebec operated from the 1950s until it closed in 2008. In 2019, new owners took the company public as copper prices surged. It has the highest grade of copper in North America, said Ernest Mast, Doré's chief executive. With a capital cost of C$180 million ($133.26 million), Chibougamau is one of the lowest-cost projects, Mast said. The company expects to start production by 2027. Denarius, a Toronto-based miner with assets in Spain and Colombia, cited surging global prices for the decision to revive its Aguablanca nickel-copper operation. Lundin Group shuttered it in 2016 when nickel prices collapsed. Denarius has an initial nickel and copper concentrate output target of 90 tons by the end of next year, Iacono added. Denarius has signed Trafigura and Boliden as off-take partners, betting on a target price of $17,500 per tone for nickel and $10,000 per tone for copper. Mine rehabilitation costs are estimated at C$15 million. Despite surging demand, efforts to renew the mines could be complicated by issues such as cyclical commodity prices, smelter charges and availability of skilled labor, said Rob McLeod, CEO of Nations Royalty, founded by the Nisga'a Nation in British Columbia. Already, weaker demand from China has led some investors to raise bets on lower prices. Goldman Sachs slashed its target copper prices recently to $10,500 a ton from $15,000 previously. Producers face the challenge of timing production to match desired prices, Doré Copper's Mast said, citing difficulties around securing finance to finish construction. "When you restart an old mine, the belief in the market is that you can bring this mine on quickly. The reality has been sometimes different," McCarthy Tetrault's Bornstein said.

Congo Wants to Pivot Away From China's Dominance Over Its Mining

Democratic Republic of Congo's top mining official said the country is courting new investors for its world-class deposits of key metals as it looks to diversify ownership in its industry, which is currently dominated by China.

As Bloomberg informs Democratic Republic of Congo's top mining official said the country is courting new investors for its world-class deposits of key metals as it looks to diversify ownership in its industry, which is currently dominated by China. The plan includes streamlining processes to pay customs and taxes, along with a partnership with the United Arab Emirates, Mines Minister Kizito Pakabomba said in an interview. The nation is also planning to revamp a railway that can be used to transport minerals so cargoes can be more easily exported from a port along the Atlantic Ocean, positioned closer to US and European markets, he said. The ambitions come as the country continues to play a key role in international metals markets, while also finding itself at the center of a contest between China, the US and other countries vying for access to critical minerals. Congo recently overtook Peru to become the second-largest producer of copper and is by far the world's biggest source of cobalt. Both commodities are key to the global energy transition. The government is looking to make "strategic choices" about who runs Congo's mines, the minister said, citing this year's example of the state's decision to oppose a proposed sale of Trafigura Group-backed copper and cobalt miner Chemaf Resources Ltd. to China's Norin Mining Ltd. If Chemaf remains set upon an ownership change, "we'll consider with them the different options that could be taken," he said. Congo's government has grown increasingly frustrated by its lack of influence over its mining industry, particularly in cobalt, a key ingredient in many electric-vehicle batteries. The country accounted for about three-quarters of global output of the metal last year, but a spike in production by miners in the nation — particularly China's CMOC Ltd. — has pushed prices to eight-year lows. The government is considering multiple options to have more control over cobalt exports, Pakabomba said. Pakabomba also said that the country's railway project is a big part of its strategy for the industry. The government is evaluating how to improve a railway from the mining hub of Kolwezi to Congo's border with Angola, which would then connect to a line terminating at the port of Lobito on the Atlantic Ocean, Pakabomba said. The US has already committed $553 million to refurbish the Angolan section of the railway. Congo's foreign minister, Therese Kayikwamba Wagner, told Bloomberg that the country was considering a tender process to rebuild the Congolese side of the railway. The rail-improvement project would cost $245 million over the first two years of construction, Pakabomba said. "It will allow us to diversify the different export routes so that we are not only toward the East," he said.

China Will Hit Peak Copper Around 2030

While Antaike forecasts substantial growth in demand from the renewables sector, the focus of copper optimists, it also sees an impact from a slowing Chinese economy and from buyers switching over to aluminum.

China's copper demand will peak around the end of this decade, according to a state-backed researcher, offering a potential counterpoint to bullish views on the metal's prospects. While Beijing Antaike Information Development Co. forecasts substantial growth in demand from the renewables sector, the focus of copper optimists, it also sees an impact from a slowing Chinese economy and from buyers switching over to aluminum. China's demand growth in the five years up to 2030 will average 1.1%, down from 3.9% in the five years to 2025, Antaike analyst Yang Changhua said at the group's conference in Wuhan. The copper intensity of renewables investment is falling as industries bid to reduce usage or find alternative materials, he said. For the past half-decade, there have been a series of eye-watering forecasts for copper, largely resting on the idea that the world's mines will struggle to keep up with a long demand boom. Prices this year reached a record above $11,000 a ton amid emerging signs of supply tightness, but have since drifted lower as China's economy struggles and manufacturing in the rest of the world remains soft. Key risks to the "peak by 2030" forecast include the future strength of China's manufacturing exports, or the relocation of factories overseas, Yang said. China's combined consumption of copper from electric vehicles plus the solar and wind industries will rise to 3.1 million tons by 2030, Yang said. That will be 26% of the nation's total demand, up from 15% in 2023.

China Lets in More Copper Scrap in Potential Boost For Smelters

The rule change is a sign that Chinese authorities are paying closer attention to the recycling industry as a means to reduce reliance on imports and bring down carbon emissions.

According to Bloomberg China will soften curbs on metal scrap imports, offering some potential relief for copper smelters facing an unprecedented pinch on profits as they struggle to secure enough ore from the world's miners. Revised rules for copper and aluminum scrap imports mean that some material previously banned from entering China will now be allowed. The shift comes as China's fast-growing copper industry grapples with plunging profits amid fierce competition for supplies of concentrate. Across metals markets, scrap competes with mined material and can act as a buffer when supplies of ore are particularly tight. The policy tweak should boost total copper supplies He Xiaohui, an analyst with Beijing Antaike Information Development Co., said in Wuhan. Scrap imports will remain elevated in the short term as smelters boost usage of recycled material, he said. China will import about 1.9 million tons of copper contained in scrap this year, up from about 1.6 million tons to 1.7 million tons in 2023, according to He. China introduced sweeping curbs on scrap imports five years ago allowing in only material that met quality thresholds, which meant that pre-processing shifted to other nations, notably in Southeast Asia. The rule change is a sign that Chinese authorities are paying closer attention to the recycling industry as a means to reduce reliance on imports and bring down carbon emissions. A central state-owned enterprise was launched in October to promote recycling across multiple industries from steel to batteries.

Other important information on copper market:

- Codelco left the premium it will charge to supply customers in Europe steady for next year at $234/ton. It's the second year that the Chilean producer has held its premium for the region steady. European copper producer Aurubis has also maintained its regional premium at $228/ton.
- The global refined copper market showed a 91,000 metric tons surplus in July, compared with a 113,000 metric tons surplus in June, the International Copper Study Group (ICSG) said. For the first 7 months of the year, the market was in a 527,000 metric tons surplus compared with a 79,000 metric tons surplus in the same period a year earlier, the ICSG said. World refined copper output in July was 2.35 million metric tons , while consumption was 2.26 million metric tons.

Precious Metals

LBMA Survey Foresees Silver Rising To $45 Per Ounce

The London Bullion Market Association (LBMA) 2024 conference has revealed a bullish outlook for silver. If the predictions hold true, investors and industry players may need to recalibrate their strategies to account for silver's potential outperformance.

The London Bullion Market Association (LBMA) 2024 conference has revealed a bullish outlook for silver, with gold maintaining its strong position in the precious metals market. This comes as Hong Kong aims to solidify its role as a global gold trading hub, signaling significant shifts in the precious metals landscape. According to the LBMA survey, 45% of attendees expect silver to be the top performer in the precious metals sector, outpacing gold at 37%. This optimistic outlook for silver suggests a potential for significant price increases in the coming year. The survey also predicts that gold prices will reach $2,941.40 an ounce by this time next year. This forecast comes after LBMA delegates significantly underestimated gold's potential last year, predicting prices would be around $1,990 per ounce. At the conference time, gold was trading at around $2,685, highlighting the difficulty in accurately forecasting precious metal prices. In a related development, Hong Kong is making moves to strengthen its position in the global gold market.
The chief executive of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region announced plans to leverage the city's status as one of the largest global markets for gold imports and exports to become an international trading hub. This initiative is part of several key measures aimed at reinforcing Hong Kong's role as a Global Financial Center. The push comes as other cities like Dubai, Shanghai, and Singapore are also establishing themselves as important gold trading hubs, potentially challenging Hong Kong's international status in this sector. The bullish sentiment for silver at the LBMA conference is particularly noteworthy, given the metal's historical volatility and its dual role as both a precious and industrial metal. If the predictions hold true, investors and industry players may need to recalibrate their strategies to account for silver's potential outperformance. The continued strength in gold prices, despite previous underestimations, underscores the ongoing uncertainty in global financial markets and the enduring appeal of precious metals as a store of value. However, investors should approach these forecasts with caution, given the significant deviation from last year's predictions. Hong Kong's ambition to become a major gold trading hub reflects the shifting dynamics in the global precious metals market. As geopolitical tensions rise and economic uncertainties persist, the competition among financial centers to attract gold trading activity is likely to intensify. In conclusion, the LBMA survey results and Hong Kong's strategic moves paint a picture of a dynamic and evolving precious metals market. While silver takes the spotlight in this year's forecast, the continued strength of gold and the emergence of new trading hubs suggest that the sector as a whole is poised for significant developments in the coming year.

Russia in talks with BRICS over precious metals exchange

The BRICS precious metals exchange would rival Western trading platforms, such as the London Metal Exchange, and would protect trade from sanctions imposed by the West on BRICS members Russia and Iran.

Russia is in talks with other BRICS members about creating an international precious metals exchange to ensure fair pricing and trade growth, the country's Finance Minister Anton Siluanov said in a statement. Leaders of BRICS countries, which account for 37% of the global economy, gathered in the Russian city of Kazan to discuss initiatives aimed at creating alternatives to the Western-dominated financial and trade infrastructure. "The mechanism will include the creation of price indicators for metals, standards for the production and trade of bullion, and instruments for accrediting market participants, clearing, and auditing within BRICS," Siluanov said. The BRICS precious metals exchange would rival Western trading platforms, such as the London Metal Exchange, and would protect trade from sanctions imposed by the West on BRICS members Russia and Iran. Earlier, BRICS leaders expressed support for efforts to increase trade in precious metals among the group's countries in a joint communique issued on Oct. 23. Russia is the second-largest global gold producer, and one of its biggest companies, Nornickel, is the world's largest supplier of palladium, with a 40% share of global output. All major Russian gold producers are under Western sanctions, which have also hampered Nornickel's operations and its palladium exports, although the company itself is not under direct sanctions.

Global economies | Foreign exchange markets

IMF Lowers Global Growth Forecast, Warns of Increasing Risks

The IMF flagged concern about global public debt, which is expected to reach $100 trillion, or 93% of world gross domestic product, by the end of this year. The surge is driven by the US and China.

As Bloomberg informs The International Monetary Fund lowered its global growth forecast for next year and warned of accelerating risks from wars to trade protectionism, even as it credited central banks for taming inflation without sending nations into recession. Global output will expand 3.2%, 0.1 percentage point slower than a July estimate, the IMF said in an update of its World Economic Outlook. It left the projection for this year unchanged at 3.2%. Inflation will slow to 4.3% next year from 5.8% in 2024.

The fund has been cautioning for a couple of years that the world economy is likely to expand at its current mediocre level in the medium term — too little to give nations the resources they need to reduce poverty and confront climate change. "The risks are building up to the downside, and there is a growing uncertainty in the global economy," Chief Economist Pierre-Olivier Gourinchas said in a briefing. "There is geopolitical risk, with the potential for escalation of regional conflicts," that could affect commodity markets, he said. "There is a rise of protectionism, protectionist policies, disruptions in trade that could also affect global activity."

A Bloomberg Economics analysis earlier this year found that Donald Trump's vow to impose 60% tariffs on imports from China and 10% duties on those from the rest of the world would likely spur inflation and pressure the Federal Reserve to raise interest rates. In a briefing on Tuesday, Gourinchas said that tariffs and trade uncertainty across countries risk reducing global economic output level by about 0.5% in 2026.

The IMF flagged concern about global public debt, which is expected to reach $100 trillion, or 93% of world gross domestic product, by the end of this year. The surge is driven by the US and China. The fund is urging governments to make tough decisions to stabilize borrowing. With little political appetite to cut spending amid pressures to fund cleaner energy, support aging populations and bolster security, the "risks to the debt outlook are heavily tilted to the upside," the IMF said.

In terms of next year's outlook, the IMF forecast for the euro area was downgraded to 1.2%, 0.3% lower than in July, due to persistent weakness in manufacturing in Germany and Italy. The projection for Mexico was cut for this year by the most among major economies, as well as for next year, based on the impact of monetary policy tightening. China's growth outlook for this year was cut to 4.8% from 5% previously on weakness in the real estate sector and low consumer confidence, with the 2025 forecast maintained at 4.5%. Gourinchas said that while China's recent measures go in the right direction, those announced by the People's Bank of China last month don't do enough to lift growth in a material way, and more recent measures from the Ministry of

Finance aren't yet incorporated into the IMF's forecast. The fund boosted its estimate for the US this year to 2.8% and 2.2% next year on stronger consumption.

The IMF applauded central banks for slowing inflation without tipping economies into recession, which Gourinchas called "a major accomplishment" based on expectations for the necessary steps expected a couple of years ago to achieve disinflation. Still, the world faces risks from monetary policy hitting growth more than intended, worsening sovereign debt pressures in emerging and developing economies, and renewed spikes in food and energy prices due to climate shocks, war and geopolitical tensions, the IMF said.

Fed Minutes Show Robust Debate About Size of September Rate Cut

One issue for a number of officials was that such a large move was out of step with their intent to lower interest rates gradually.

As Bloomberg informs Federal Reserve Chair Jerome Powell received some pushback on a half-point interest-rate cut in September, as some officials preferred a smaller, quarter-point cut according to the minutes of the FOMC's Sept. 17-18 meeting. All participants said it was appropriate to reduce borrowing costs. US central bankers lowered the benchmark lending rate by half a percentage point in September, a decisive move to protect the economic expansion as stubborn inflation eases and risks to the labor market rise. Despite the debate, the minutes noted a "substantial majority" supported the outsize move.

One issue for a number of officials was that such a large move was out of step with their intent to lower interest rates gradually. "Several participants noted that a 25 basis point reduction would be in line with a gradual path of policy normalization that would allow policymakers time to assess the degree of policy restrictiveness as the economy evolved," according to the minutes. While Governor Michelle Bowman placed the only dissenting vote against the move, the minutes revealed a deeper split among officials than implied by the near-unanimous decision. It suggests Powell led the committee to a larger move. After more than a year of holding borrowing costs at a two-decade high to suppress inflation, almost all participants saw the upside risks to the inflation outlook as having diminished while downside risks to employment were seen as having increased.

Forecasts published after the meeting showed a range of views about how much the Fed should cut interest rates by year's end. Seven officials preferred 75 basis points of easing in 2024, while two preferred just 50 basis points. Ten policymakers penciled in a percentage point or more of reductions. Following September's outsize cut, investors anticipate a quarter-point adjustment at each of the Fed's two remaining policy meetings this year, according to futures markets.

One challenge for policymakers is the lack of clarity on the so-called neutral rate — a level of borrowing costs that neither stimulates nor restrains the economy.

While the median long-run rate projection has steadily climbed in recent quarters, individual policymakers' forecasts ranged from 2.4-3.8% in September. The economy has remained resilient even in the face of what policymakers deem "restrictive," though the minutes said there was "a range of views about the degree of restrictiveness." Powell has prioritized moving inflation back to the Fed's 2% goal but is determined to avoid derailing the economy in the process. In the press conference following the decision, Powell framed the move as guarding against further softening in the job market.

Data released in early September ahead of the meeting showed weaker-than-expected employment gains in August and downward revisions to job growth in the prior months. Labor market figures published since the meeting indicated more robust hiring, and the unemployment rate fell to 4.1%. The blockbuster September jobs report, released last week, showed US employers added 254,000 jobs, the biggest monthly advance since March.

The Fed's discussion also covered the central bank's balance sheet. "Several participants discussed the importance of communicating that the ongoing reduction in the Federal Reserve's balance sheet could continue for some time even as the committee reduced its target range for the federal funds rate," the minutes said.

Macroeconomic calendar

Important macroeconomic data releases

Weight	Date	Event	For	Reading [1]		Previous	Consensus [2]
		China					
✪	07-Oct	Foreign reserves (USD bn)‡	Sep	3 316	▲	3 288	3 308
✪✪✪✪	13-Oct	Consumer inflation CPI (yoy)	Sep	0.4%	▼	0.6%	0.6%
✪✪	13-Oct	Producer inflation PPI (yoy)	Sep	-2.8%	▼	-1.8%	-2.6%
✪✪	14-Oct	Trade balance (USD bn)‡	Sep	81.7	▼	91.1	90.5
✪✪	14-Oct	Exports (yoy)	Sep	2.4%	▼	8.7%	6.0%
✪✪✪✪✪	18-Oct	GDP (yoy)	3Q	4.6%	▼	4.7%	4.5%
✪✪✪✪✪	18-Oct	GDP (sa, qoq)‡	3Q	0.9%	▲	0.5%	1.1%
✪✪✪✪	18-Oct	Industrial production (yoy)	Sep	5.4%	▲	4.5%	4.6%
✪✪	18-Oct	Fixed assets investments (ytd, yoy)	Sep	3.4%	▪	3.4%	3.3%
✪	18-Oct	Retail sales (yoy)	Sep	3.2%	▲	2.1%	2.5%
✪✪✪	31-Oct	Official manufacturing PMI	Oct	50.1	▲	49.8	49.9
		Poland					
✪✪✪	01-Oct	Manufacturing PMI	Sep	48.6	▲	47.8	47.3
✪✪✪✪✪	02-Oct	NBP base rate decision	Oct	5.75%	▪	5.75%	5.75%
✪✪	14-Oct	Trade balance (EUR mn)‡	Aug	-2 244	▼	-1 302	-1 305
✪✪	14-Oct	Exports (EUR mn)‡	Aug	24 952	▼	27 157	25 232
✪✪	14-Oct	Current account balance (EUR mn)‡	Aug	-2 827	▼	-1 116	- 929
✪✪✪✪	15-Oct	Consumer inflation CPI (yoy) - final data	Sep	4.9%	▪	4.9%	--
✪✪✪✪	16-Oct	Core CPI (excluding food and energy, yoy)	Sep	4.3%	▲	3.7%	4.3%
✪✪✪✪	21-Oct	Sold industrial production (yoy)‡	Sep	-0.3%	▲	-1.2%	0.3%
✪✪	21-Oct	Average gross salary (yoy)	Sep	10.3%	▼	11.1%	11.0%
✪✪	21-Oct	Producer inflation PPI (yoy)‡	Sep	-6.3%	▼	-5.5%	-5.7%
✪✪✪	22-Oct	Retail sales (yoy)	Sep	-2.2%	▼	3.2%	2.8%
✪	22-Oct	M3 money supply (yoy)	Sep	6.5%	▼	7.8%	6.8%
✪✪✪✪	31-Oct	Consumer inflation CPI (yoy) - preliminary data	Oct	5.0%	▲	4.9%	5.0%
		US					
✪✪✪	01-Oct	Manufacturing PMI - final data‡	Sep	47.3	▪	47.3	47.0
✪✪	01-Oct	ISM Manufacturing	Sep	47.2	▪	47.2	47.5
✪✪✪	03-Oct	Composite PMI - final data‡	Sep	54.0	▪	54.0	54.4
✪✪✪	03-Oct	PMI services - final data‡	Sep	55.2	▪	55.2	55.4
✪✪	03-Oct	Durable goods orders - final data‡	Aug	0.0%	▲	-0.9%	0.0%
✪✪	04-Oct	Change in non-farm payrolls (ths)‡	Sep	254	▲	78.0	150
✪✪	04-Oct	Underemployment rate (U6)	Sep	7.7%	▼	7.9%	--
✪✪✪✪	10-Oct	Consumer inflation CPI (mom)	Sep	0.2%	▪	0.2%	0.1%
✪✪✪✪	10-Oct	Consumer inflation CPI (yoy)	Sep	2.4%	▼	2.5%	2.3%
✪✪✪✪	17-Oct	Industrial production (mom)‡	Sep	-0.3%	▼	0.5%	-0.2%
✪✪	17-Oct	Philadelphia Fed business outlook	Oct	10.3	▲	1.7	3.0
✪	17-Oct	Capacity utilization‡	Sep	77.5%	▼	77.9%	77.8%
✪✪✪	24-Oct	Composite PMI - preliminary data	Oct	--		54.0	53.8
✪✪✪	24-Oct	Manufacturing PMI - preliminary data	Oct	--		47.3	47.5
✪✪✪	24-Oct	PMI services - preliminary data	Oct	--		55.2	55.0
✪	28-Oct	Dallas Fed manufacturing activity	Oct	- 3.0	▲	- 9.0	- 9.4
✪✪✪✪✪	30-Oct	GDP (annualized, qoq) - estimation	3Q	2.8%	▼	3.0%	2.9%
✪✪✪✪	31-Oct	Consumer spending inflation PCE (mom)‡	Sep	0.3%	▲	0.2%	0.3%
✪✪✪✪	31-Oct	Consumer spending inflation PCE (yoy)	Sep	2.7%	▪	2.7%	2.6%

Weight Date Event For Reading 1 Previous Consensus 2

Weight	Date	Event	For	Reading [1]		Previous	Consensus [2]	
		Eurozone						
✪✪✪	01-Oct	Manufacturing PMI - final data‡	Sep	45.0	=	45.0	44.8	◓
✪✪	02-Oct	Unemployment rate	Aug	6.4%	=	6.4%	6.4%	○
✪✪✪	03-Oct	Composite PMI - final data‡	Sep	49.6	=	49.6	48.9	◓
✪✪✪	03-Oct	Services PMI - final data‡	Sep	51.4	=	51.4	50.5	◓
✪✪	03-Oct	Producer inflation PPI (yoy)‡	Aug	-2.3%	▼	-2.2%	-2.3%	○
✪✪✪✪	15-Oct	Industrial production (sa, mom)‡	Aug	1.8%	▲	-0.3%	1.8%	○
✪✪✪✪	15-Oct	Industrial production (wda, yoy)‡	Aug	0.1%	▲	-2.1%	-1.0%	◓
✪✪✪✪✪	17-Oct	ECB main refinancing rate	Oct	3.40%	▼	3.65%	3.40%	○
✪✪✪✪✪	30-Oct	GDP (sa, yoy) - estimation	3Q	0.9%	▲	0.6%	0.8%	◓
✪✪✪✪✪	30-Oct	GDP (sa, qoq) - estimation	3Q	0.4%	▲	0.2%	0.2%	◓
✪✪✪✪	31-Oct	Core CPI (yoy) - preliminary data	Oct	2.7%	=	2.7%	2.6%	◓
✪✪✪✪	31-Oct	CPI estimate (yoy)	Oct	2.0%	▲	1.7%	1.9%	◓
✪✪	31-Oct	Unemployment rate‡	Sep	6.3%	=	6.3%	6.4%	◒
		Germany						
✪✪✪	01-Oct	Manufacturing PMI - final data‡	Sep	40.6	=	40.6	40.3	◓
✪✪✪	03-Oct	Composite PMI - final data‡	Sep	47.5	=	47.5	47.2	◓
✪✪✪	07-Oct	Factory orders (wda, yoy)‡	Aug	-3.9%	▼	4.6%	-1.6%	◒
✪✪✪✪	08-Oct	Industrial production (wda, yoy)‡	Aug	-2.7%	▲	-5.8%	-3.8%	◓
✪✪✪	10-Oct	Retail sales (yoy)‡	Aug	2.4%	▲	2.1%	--	
✪✪✪✪	11-Oct	Harmonized consumer inflation HICP (yoy) - final data	Sep	1.8%	=	1.8%	1.8%	○
✪✪✪	24-Oct	Composite PMI - preliminary data	Oct	--		47.5	47.6	
✪✪✪	24-Oct	Manufacturing PMI - preliminary data	Oct	--		40.6	40.8	
✪✪✪✪✪	30-Oct	GDP (yoy) - preliminary data‡	3Q	0.2%	▲	0.1%	0.1%	◓
✪✪✪✪✪	30-Oct	GDP (sa, qoq) - preliminary data‡	3Q	0.2%	▲	-0.3%	-0.1%	◓
✪✪✪✪	30-Oct	Harmonized consumer inflation HICP (yoy) - preliminary data	Oct	2.4%	▲	1.8%	2.1%	◓
✪✪✪✪	30-Oct	Consumer inflation CPI (yoy) - preliminary data	Oct	2.0%	▲	1.6%	1.8%	◓
		France						
✪✪✪	01-Oct	Manufacturing PMI - final data	Sep	44.6	▲	43.9	44.0	◓
✪✪✪	03-Oct	Composite PMI - final data‡	Sep	48.6	=	48.6	47.4	◓
✪✪✪✪	04-Oct	Industrial production (yoy)‡	Aug	0.5%	▲	-1.1%	-2.0%	◓
✪✪✪✪	15-Oct	Harmonized consumer inflation HICP (yoy) - final data‡	Sep	1.4%	=	1.4%	1.5%	◒
✪✪✪✪	15-Oct	Consumer inflation CPI (yoy) - final data‡	Sep	1.1%	=	1.1%	1.2%	◒
✪✪✪	24-Oct	Composite PMI - preliminary data	Oct	--		48.6	48.9	
✪✪✪	24-Oct	Manufacturing PMI - preliminary data	Oct	--		44.6	45.0	
		Italy						
		No major data in the period						
		UK						
✪✪✪	01-Oct	Manufacturing PMI (sa) - final data‡	Sep	51.5	=	51.5	51.5	○
✪✪✪	03-Oct	Composite PMI - final data‡	Sep	52.6	=	52.6	52.9	◒
✪✪✪✪	11-Oct	Industrial production (yoy)‡	Aug	-1.6%	▲	-2.3%	-0.5%	◒
✪✪	15-Oct	Unemployment rate (ILO, 3-months)	Aug	4.0%	▼	4.1%	4.1%	◒
✪✪✪✪	16-Oct	Consumer inflation CPI (yoy)	Sep	1.7%	▼	2.2%	1.9%	◒
✪✪✪	24-Oct	Manufacturing PMI (sa) - preliminary data	Oct	--		51.5	51.5	
✪✪✪	24-Oct	Composite PMI - preliminary data	Oct	--		52.6	52.5	
		Japan						
✪✪✪	01-Oct	Manufacturing PMI - final data	Sep	49.7	▼	49.8	--	
✪✪✪	03-Oct	Composite PMI - final data	Sep	52.0	▼	52.9	--	
✪✪✪✪	15-Oct	Industrial production (yoy) - final data	Aug	-4.9%	=	-4.9%	--	
✪✪✪✪	18-Oct	Consumer inflation CPI (yoy)	Sep	2.5%	▼	3.0%	2.5%	○
✪✪✪✪	31-Oct	Industrial production (yoy) - preliminary data	Sep	-2.8%	▲	-4.9%	-3.2%	◓
		Chile						
✪✪✪	07-Oct	Copper exports (USD mn)	Sep	4 551	▲	4 271	--	
✪✪✪✪✪	17-Oct	BCCh overnight rate target	Oct	5.25%	▼	5.50%	5.25%	○
✪✪✪	30-Oct	Total copper production (metric tons)	Sep	478 035	▲	470 478	--	
		Canada						
✪✪✪✪✪	23-Oct	BoC base rate decision	Oct	3.75%	▼	4.25%	3.75%	○

[1] Reading difference to previous release: ▲ = higher than previous; ▼ = lower than previous; = = equal to previous.
[2] Reading difference to consensus: ◓ = higher than consensus; ◒ = lower than consensus; ○ = equal to consensus.
mom = month-on-month; yoy = year-on-year; qoq = quarter on quarter; ytd year-to-date; sa = seasonally adjusted; wda = working days adjusted; ‡ = previous data after revision.
Source: Bloomberg, KGHM Polska Miedź

Key market data

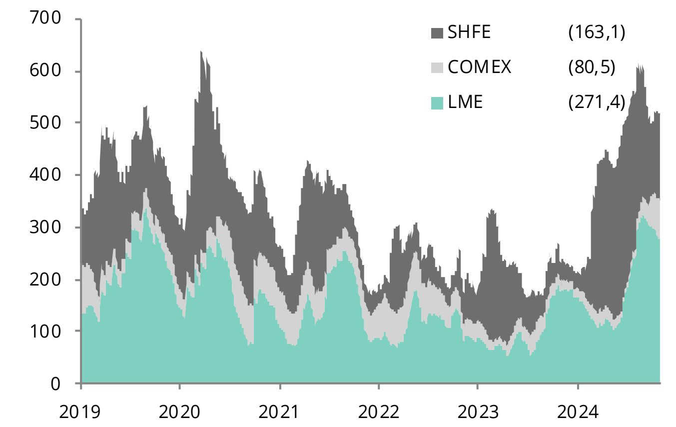
Key base & precious metal prices, exchange rates and other important market factors

(as of: 31-Oct-24)		Price change[1]				From year beginning[2]		
	Price	1M	QTD	YTD	1Y	Average	Min	Max
LME (USD/t; Mo in USD/lbs)								
Copper	9 427.00	▼ -4.4%	▼ -3.5%	▲ 11.2%	▲ 17.2%	9 175.23	8 085.50	10 857.00
Molybdenum	21.94	▲ 1.7%	▲ 1.6%	▲ 18.4%	▲	21.22	19.18	23.73
Nickel	15 530.00	▼ -6.8%	▼ -8.7%	▼ -4.7%	▼ -12.5%	17 043.19	15 470.00	21 275.00
Aluminum	2 617.50	▲ 0.3%	▲ 0.2%	▲ 12.1%	▲ 17.4%	2 391.46	2 110.00	2 695.00
Tin	31 200.00	▼ -3.9%	▼ -6.4%	▲ 23.9%	▲ 32.5%	30 355.66	24 025.00	35 685.00
Zinc	3 102.00	▲ 1.9%	▲ 0.9%	▲ 17.5%	▲ 25.1%	2 732.53	2 285.50	3 237.50
Lead	1 977.00	▼ -4.9%	▼ -4.5%	▼ -2.7%	▼ -5.7%	2 088.36	1 905.00	2 291.00
LBMA (USD/troz)								
Silver	33.59	▲ 5.2%	▲ 8.1%	▲ 41.2%	▲ 48.2%	27.78	22.09	34.51
Gold[2]	2 734.15	▲ 2.7%	▲ 4.0%	▲ 32.6%	▲ 37.6%	2 338.33	1 985.10	2 777.80
LPPM (USD/troz)								
Platinum[2]	995.00	▼ -1.8%	▲ 1.0%	▼ -1.1%	▲ 7.1%	956.71	872.00	1 065.00
Palladium[2]	1 125.00	▲ 9.1%	▲ 12.7%	▲ 0.5%	▼ -0.4%	983.65	852.00	1 222.00
FX [3]								
EURUSD	1.0882	▼ -2.5%	▼ -2.8%	▼ -1.5%	▲ 3.3%	1.0875	1.0632	1.1196
EURPLN	4.3530	▲ 1.8%	▲ 1.7%	▲ 0.1%	▼ -2.1%	4.3074	4.2499	4.4016
USDPLN	4.0059	▲ 4.4%	▲ 4.9%	▲ 1.8%	▼ -3.9%	3.9615	3.8117	4.0760
USDCAD	1.3916	▲ 3.1%	▲ 3.1%	▲ 5.2%	▲ 0.3%	1.3620	1.3316	1.3916
USDCNY	7.1180	▲ 1.5%	▲ 1.4%	▲ 0.3%	▼ -2.7%	7.1902	7.0109	7.2761
USDCLP	950.89	▲ 5.5%	▲ 6.1%	▲ 7.5%	▲ 4.5%	937.17	877.12	986.85
Money market								
3m SOFR	4.559	▼ -0.03	▼ -0.03	▼ -0.77	▼ -0.83	5.174	4.559	5.347
3m EURIBOR	3.062	▼ -0.26	▼ -0.22	▼ -0.85	▼ -0.89	3.697	3.052	3.970
3m WIBOR	5.850	- 0.00	- 0.00	▼ -0.03	▲ 0.19	5.857	5.840	5.890
5y USD interest rate swap	3.791	▲ 0.59	▲ 0.54	▲ 0.26	▼ -0.58	3.834	3.104	4.484
5y EUR interest rate swap	3.791	▲ 0.59	▲ 0.54	▲ 0.26	▼ -0.58	2.653	2.145	3.030
5y PLN interest rate swap	5.030	▲ 0.70	▲ 0.70	▲ 0.64	▲ 0.35	4.808	4.268	5.450
Fuel								
WTI Cushing	42.19	▲ 4.0%	▲ 5.2%	▼ -31.6%	▼ -26.0%	37.40	-37.63	63.27
Brent	47.19	▲ 6.0%	▲ 5.3%	▼ -32.2%	▼ -25.8%	41.83	11.41	70.54
Diesel NY (ULSD)	1.48	▲ 0.7%	▲ 2.0%	▼ -32.1%	▼ -28.5%	1.47	0.89	2.20
Others								
VIX	23.16	▲ 6.20	▲ 6.43	▲ 10.71	▲ 6.29	15.48	11.86	38.57
BBG Commodity Index	98.10	▼ -2.2%	▼ -2.2%	▼ -0.6%	▼ -5.8%	99.33	93.33	107.24
S&P500	5 705.45	▼ -0.6%	▼ -1.0%	▲ 19.6%	▲ 34.6%	5 322.69	4 688.68	5 864.67
DAX	19 077.54	▼ -2.0%	▼ -1.3%	▲ 13.9%	▲ 27.8%	18 154.88	16 431.69	19 657.37
Shanghai Composite	3 279.82	▲ 6.2%	▼ -1.7%	▲ 10.2%	▲ 8.5%	2 990.82	2 702.19	3 489.78
WIG 20	2 205.47	▼ -7.4%	▼ -5.1%	▼ -5.9%	▲ 2.6%	2 392.27	2 167.71	2 593.10
KGHM	149.45	▼ -8.6%	▼ -6.2%	▲ 21.8%	▲ 33.1%	134.93	105.75	170.00

° change over: 2W = two weeks; QTD = quarter-to-day; YTD = year-to-date; 1Y = one year. [1] based on daily closing prices. [2] latest quoted price. [3] central banks' fixing rates (Bank of China HK for USD/CNY). [4].

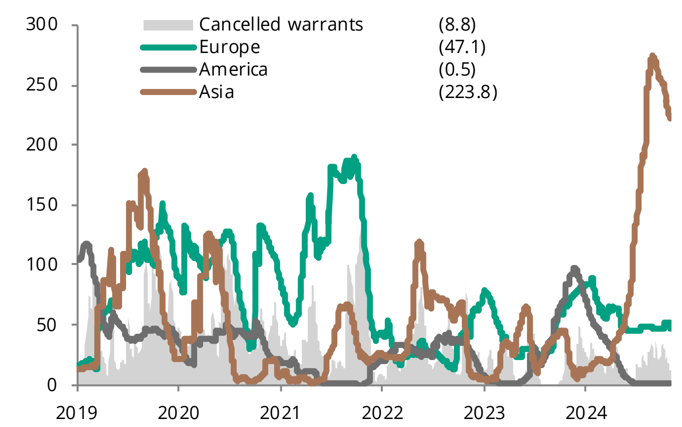
Source: Bloomberg, KGHM Polska Miedź

Copper: official exchange stocks (thousand tonnes)



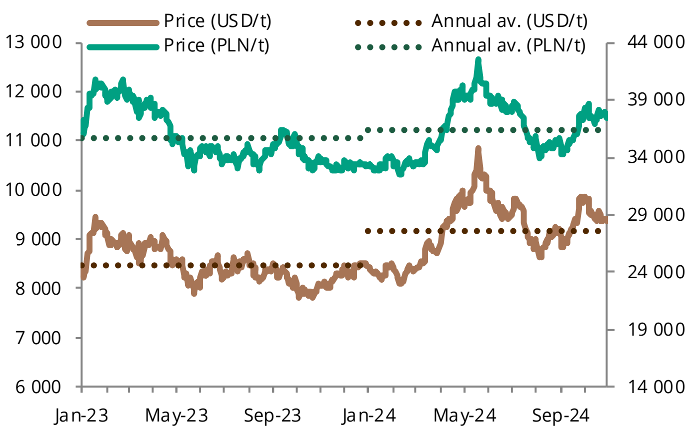
Note: Latest values in brackets. Source: Bloomberg, KGHM

Copper: official LME stocks (thousand tonnes)



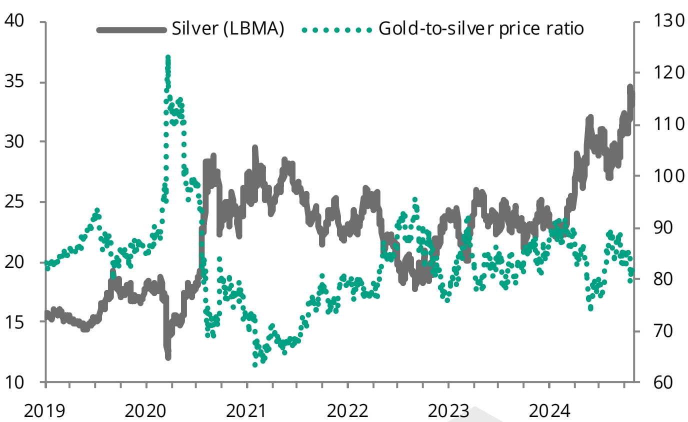
Note: Latest values in brackets. Source: Bloomberg, KGHM

Copper: price in USD (lhs) and PLN (rhs) per tonne



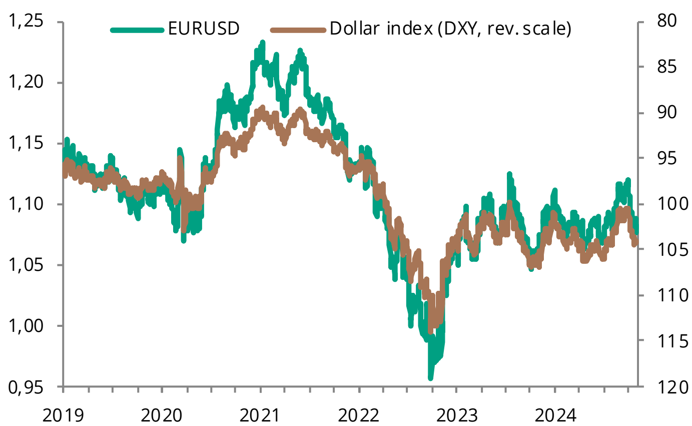
Source: Bloomberg, KGHM Polska Miedź

Silver: price (lhs) and gold ratio (rhs)



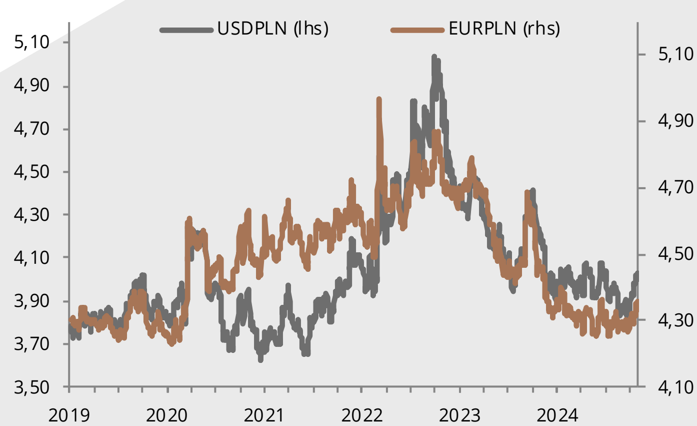
Source: Bloomberg, KGHM Polska Miedź

USD: dollar index (lhs) and ECB-based EURUSD (rhs)



Source: Bloomberg, KGHM Polska Miedź

PLN: NBP-fixing based rate vs. USD (lhs) and EUR (rhs)



Source: Bloomberg, KGHM Polska Miedź

Legal note

This document has been prepared based on the below listed reports, among others, published in the following period: **1 – 31 October 2024.**

▪ Barclays Capital, ▪ BofA Merrill Lynch, ▪ Citi Research, ▪ CRU Group, ▪ Deutsche Bank Markets Research, ▪ GavekalDragonomics, ▪ Goldman Sachs, ▪ JPMorgan, ▪ Macquarie Capital Research, ▪ Mitsui Bussan Commodities, ▪ Morgan Stanley Research, ▪ SMM Information & Technology, ▪ Sharps Pixley.

Moreover, additional information published here was acquired in direct conversations with market dealers, from financial institution reports and from the following websites: ▪ thebulliondesk.com, ▪ lbma.org.uk, ▪ lme.co.uk, ▪ metalbulletin.com, ▪ nbp.pl, , also: Bloomberg and Thomson Reuters.

Official metals prices are available on following websites:

- base metals: www.lme.com/dataprices_products.asp (charge-free logging)
- silver and gold: www.lbma.org.uk/pricing-and-statistics
- platinum and palladium: www.lppm.com/

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