

Market Overview

- **Copper:** The members of the China Smelters Purchase Team (CSPT) set their floor treatment and refining charges (TC/RCS) for the third quarter at \$55 per tonne and 5.5 cents per lb. Minimum charge for the second quarter of this year hasn't been set, while in the first quarter it was \$53 per tonne and 5.3 cents per lb (*page 2*).
- **Molybdenum:** The rare steel-strengthening element more than doubling in value over the past year. Much of that gain has been put on over the past month, with prices reaching \$US18.50/lb (*page 3*).
- **Precious metals:** Zimbabwe's central bank will allow miners who increased gold production above their average monthly output to directly export that portion (*page 4*).
- **China/USA:** The People's Bank of China has started curbing credit growth to tackle debt risks, although it's doing so gradually to avoid stalling the economy's still uncertain recovery (*page 6*).

Recently, the molybdenum price has hit a record high



Source: Bloomberg, KGHM Polska Miedź S.A.

as of: 5th July 2021

Key market prices

	Close price	2w chng.
LME (USD/t)		
▲ Copper	9 296.50	1.0%
▲ Nickel	18 141.00	4.7%
LBMA (USD/troz)		
▼ Silver	26.17	-0.8%
▲ Gold (PM)	1 786.15	0.7%
FX		
▼ EURUSD	1.1823	-0.6%
▼ EURPLN	4.5257	-0.5%
▲ USDPLN	3.8263	0.2%
▼ USDCAD	1.2353	-0.5%
▲ USDCLP	737.79	0.3%
Stocks		
▲ KGHM	191.15	6.8%

Source: Bloomberg, KGHM Polska Miedź S.A.; (*more on page 10*)

Important macroeconomic data

Release	For		
 Composite PMI	Jun	63.9	▼
 Caixin's manuf. PMI	Jun	51.3	▼
 Composite PMI	Jun	59.2	▲
 Manufacturing PMI	Jun	59.4	▲
 Copper production (mt)	May	493 420	▲

Source: Bloomberg, KGHM Polska Miedź S.A.; (*more on page 8*)

Market Risk Unit

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Base and precious metals | Other commodities

Copper

China Copper Smelters Set Q3 Treatment Charge Floor

The members of the China Smelters Purchase Team (CSPT) set their floor treatment and refining charges (TC/RCS) for the third quarter at \$55 per tonne and 5.5 cents per lb. Minimum charge for the second quarter of this year hasn't been set, while in the first quarter it was \$53 per tonne and 5.3 cents per lb.

Currently margins assessed by Asian Metal are at \$38.50 a tonne

China's top copper smelters set their floor treatment and refining charges (TC/RCS) for the third quarter at \$55 per tonne and 5.5 cents per lb after a meeting in the city of Tongling, two sources with knowledge of the matter said. The state-backed members of the China Smelters Purchase Team (CSPT) had set no minimum charges for the second quarter of this year, while the floor in the first quarter was \$53 per tonne and 5.3 cents per lb. TC/RCS, a key source of revenue for smelters, are paid by miners when they sell copper concentrate, or semi-processed ore, to be refined into metal. The charges go down when the concentrate market tightens and smelters have to accept lower terms to secure feedstock, while they go up when more supply is available, giving smelters more bargaining power. CSPT members - which include Tongling Nonferrous and Jiangxi Copper are supposed to adhere to the quarterly floor in any spot concentrate deals. Spot treatment charges for copper concentrate in China, the world's biggest copper consumer, have been languishing near decade lows in 2021 amid tight mine supply globally, squeezing smelters' margins. They are currently assessed by Asian Metal at \$38.50 a tonne, the highest since March, after a group of mostly CSPT smelters last month agreed to cut concentrate purchases this year. The rates remain far more favourable for miners, however.

Other important information on copper market:

- Peruvian metal production jumped 82% in May from a year ago as the industry recovers from pandemic lockdowns in the first half of 2020, according to data released by the bureau of statistics. Zinc led the recovery with a 386% increase, followed by silver (168%), lead (160%), gold (92%), tin (86%) and copper (54%).
- A union representing workers hauling Codelco copper voted to strike as part of a collective-bargaining process in Chile, according to a statement posted by umbrella group CTC. Workers are employed by Fepasa, a company providing copper-concentrate transport services at the state-owned miner's Andina operation. Sticking points include pay. Under Chilean labor rules, the company can request a 5-day mediation period before a strike starts; that could be extended another 5 days if both sides agree.
- The Democratic Republic of Congo's 2021 copper output will likely rise by 7%, propelled by increased production and ramp ups at key mines as the industry

recovers from mine closures and lockdowns, Fitch Solutions says. Output is expected to hit 1.39 million tons versus 1.3 million tons last year, before topping 1.5 million tons in 2022 as several new mine projects come online and existing operations run by companies such as Glencore PLC expand. Fitch expects global copper output to rise 7.8% in 2021 from a year earlier. "Output over the next few years is slated to be strong as a number of new projects and expansions come online, supported by rising copper prices and demand."

Molybdenum

The molybdenum price has gone sky high in 2021

The rare steel-strengthening element more than doubling in value over the past year. Much of that gain has been put on over the past month, with prices reaching \$US18.50/lb.

In 2020 global production rising 5 per cent to 602.4Mlb

Molybdenum is the latest industrial commodity to go on a tear, with the rare steel-strengthening element more than doubling in value over the past year. Much of that gain has been put on over the past month, with Platts prices quoted by the LME reaching \$US18.50/lb. Molybdenum is typically found in quantities of 0.01-0.25 per cent in porphyry or skarn deposits, and is often associated with larger copper and tungsten occurrences. Molybdenum is a great steel alloy because of its strength and high melting point, which preserves and protects steels from corrosion, embrittlement, and decay. Around 20 per cent of all new molybdenum goes into stainless steel production, which another 60% finding a purpose in engineering steels, tool and high speed steel, cast iron, and superalloys. The other 20 per cent goes into chemical compounds and lubricants. South America overtook China as the leading producer of moly in 2020, according to figures from the International Molybdenum Association, with global production rising 5 per cent from 575.4Mlb to 602.4Mlb. Production from China slid 5% from 205.6Mlb in 2019 to 195Mlb last year with South America generating 198.9Mlb, up from 187.2Mlb in 2019. North America and specifically the United States is the other major producer, increasing its share of global trade from 141.8Mlb to 153.7Mlb in 2020, while production in other nations climbed 34% to 54.8Mlb. Given China's hunger for iron ore to feed its hungry steel industry it is little wonder the Middle Kingdom is the world's biggest consumer of molybdenum. It used 234.6Mlb in 2020, up from 220.9Mlb in 2019, as the rest of the world saw drop offs in consumption. However, strong steel demand both in China and elsewhere has been attributed for the supply-demand imbalance that has driven prices north in recent months, along with other industrial metals. Molybdenum's surprise run could not have come at a better time for Newcrest Mining, which is developing a \$95 million molybdenum circuit at its giant Cadia gold-copper operations in New South Wales. Cadia will produce around 4.1Mlbs worth of molybdenum every year. The plant is due to be commissioned soon and will enable Newcrest to sell moly separately. Newcrest has previously stated it was poised to generate some \$45m in revenue and take \$67/oz off its already outrageously low operating costs. At almost \$US18.50/lb and current exchange rates, Newcrest could collect almost double that.

Precious Metals

Zimbabwe to allow miners to export portion of their gold

Zimbabwe's central bank will allow miners who increased gold production above their average monthly output to directly export that portion.

Gold worth \$1.2 billion is illegally exported from Zimbabwe annually

Zimbabwe's central bank will allow large-scale gold mining companies to directly export a portion of their bullion, an official said, as the bank gradually eases its control of gold trading in the country. The central bank-owned Fidelity Printers and Refiners (FPR) is the sole buyer, refiner and exporter of gold in the southern African nation but has at times struggled to pay producers. Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe's director of exchange control Farai Masendu said that miners who increased gold production above their average monthly output would be allowed to directly export that portion. This would "enable them (gold miners) to secure funding in form of gold loans, to enhance their gold production," said Masendu. The central bank plans to unbundle FPR into two separate companies and sell a majority stake in the new gold refinery business to miners. The government says gold worth \$1.2 billion is illegally exported from Zimbabwe annually. Small-scale miners, which extract most of the precious metal in Zimbabwe, blame low prices and late payments by FPR for the leakages.

Gold mining costs continue rising in Q1'21

In Q1'21 the global average All-in Sustaining Cost (AISC) up by 5% q-o-q to US\$1,048/oz, reaching its highest level since Q2'13.

Costs in the gold mining industry increased for the second consecutive quarter in Q1'21, with the global average All-in Sustaining Cost (AISC) up by 5% q-o-q to US\$1,048/oz, reaching its highest level since Q2'13. This, combined with a 4% fall in the average quarterly gold price, resulted in a 14% drop in AISC margins (the gold price minus AISC) between Q4'20 and Q1'21. Despite this decline, industry margins remained healthy, with only the top 4% highest cost mines featuring an AISC above the gold price during the quarter. Increased mine site operating costs were the main driver, with Total Cash Costs (TCC) rising by 6% q-o-q to US\$769/oz. Some of this q-o-q change was caused by regular seasonal variations in costs in several countries. For example, operating costs during the first quarter are often higher at mines in countries which have harsh winter conditions, such as Canada. Meanwhile, Q1 production and costs in South Africa are usually impacted by the holiday season when many workers take time off, reducing production efficiency. However, the Q1'21 rise in costs was not just down to seasonal variations. TCC also increased by 4% y-o-y. This y-o-y rise was the result of a number of factors: 1) Miners now have additional costs related to COVID-19 which did not exist in Q1'20, such as additional PPE, testing and quarantine procedures; 2) Average grades declined by 4% over this period dropping from 1.44 g/t to 1.39 g/t, as lower grade material has become economic to exploit at higher gold prices, putting further upward pressure on unit costs. 3) Labour costs in the mining industry are rising. This is being driven by increased demand for skilled workers as metal prices incentivize project development across multiple

commodities, combined with COVID-19 travel restrictions limiting the availability of workers and contractors. With these pressures on costs expected to persist throughout 2021.

Global economies | Foreign exchange markets

China's PBOC Leads the Fed in Weaning Economy Off Stimulus





The People's Bank of China has started curbing credit growth to tackle debt risks, although it's doing so gradually to avoid stalling the economy's still uncertain recovery.








China's central bank is a step ahead of its U.S. counterpart in reining in its Covid-19 emergency stimulus, relieving potential market pressure from the Federal Reserve's looming shift in policy. The People's Bank of China has already started curbing credit growth to tackle debt risks, although it's doing so gradually to avoid stalling the economy's still uncertain recovery. Consumer inflation also remains tame despite the recent surge in factory prices. It's a different backdrop to the U.S., where record fiscal stimulus is driving up growth projections and prices are rising faster than expected. The Fed is now debating when it can begin scaling back its bond-buying program and possibly start raising interest rates. Unlike in the U.S.'s previous tightening cycle, when interest rates in China also moved higher in part to ease capital outflow fears, this time around capital has been gushing into China. And even though the yuan may weaken as the Fed tapers the impact will likely be muted. "China is taking its own policy path due to a very different growth and inflation story there versus the U.S.," said Dariusz Kowalczyk, head of research for Asia, excluding Japan, at Credit Agricole CIB in Hong Kong. "The Fed's policy shift is putting upward pressure on global foreign-exchange market volatility, and the PBOC would welcome the dollar-yuan exchange rate being impacted by it as well." Beijing had repeatedly signaled that the yuan's advances against the dollar have been too fast as it rose to the highest level since 2018 in May. While the onshore yuan has fallen 1% since the Fed's surprise hawkish turn, it's still up 1.1% this year as Asia's second-best performing currency. China's higher-yielding markets remain attractive to global investors, which may help keep the yuan stronger against its peers. Though U.S. rates have jumped in the wake of the Fed's signal, Chinese 10-year sovereign bonds still yield around 1.6 percentage points more than Treasuries of the same tenor. The PBOC began signaling a shift away from stimulus in the latter part of last year, when the rest of the world was still struggling to recover from deep recessions. Officials have repeatedly raised concerns about rising debt and asset bubbles, pledging to stabilize debt ratios while avoiding any "sharp turn" in policy. "Even in the early phase of the Fed's actual tapering, the PBOC will probably still stick to its own policy pace as it's started normalization already," said Ding Shuang, chief economist for Greater China and North Asia at Standard Chartered PLC in Hong Kong. The yuan's softening is "ideal" for Beijing, he said. While few economists expected the PBOC to raise interest rates this year, some that saw a small tightening window, say that is now closing. A growing camp of analysts have started downgrading their growth forecasts after a raft of weaker-than-expected economic data recently, especially on the consumption side. When it comes to short-term market rates, the PBOC is also signaling a willingness to provide enough liquidity to avoid borrowing costs from climbing. On Thursday (June 24),

the PBOC increased its injection of short-term cash for the first time since March, a marked shift in its approach in managing liquidity after months of providing the minimum to meet market demand. A second net injection on Friday (June 25) fueled a decline in overnight interbank funding costs to 1.54%, the lowest in more than a month. Liquidity concerns will become more of a factor in the second half of the year as local governments likely step up bond sales, having sold only about 30% of their full-year quota so far.

Macroeconomic calendar

Important macroeconomic data releases

Weight	Date	Event	For	Reading ¹	Previous	Consensus ²
China 						
☆☆	27-Jun	Industrial profits (yoy)	May	36.4% ▼	57.0%	--
☆☆☆	30-Jun	Official manufacturing PMI	Jun	50.9 ▼	51.0	50.8 ▲
☆☆☆	01-Jul	Caixin's manufacturing PMI	Jun	51.3 ▼	52.0	51.9 ▼
Poland 						
☆☆☆☆	21-Jun	Sold industrial production (yoy)	May	29.8% ▼	44.5%	30.4% ▼
☆☆	21-Jun	Producer inflation PPI (yoy)‡	May	6.5% ▲	5.5%	5.9% ▲
☆☆☆	22-Jun	Retail sales (yoy)	May	19.1% ▼	25.7%	15.7% ▲
☆☆	24-Jun	Unemployment rate	May	6.1% ▼	6.3%	6.1% ○
☆	24-Jun	M3 money supply (yoy)	May	9.0% ▼	11.2%	9.2% ▼
☆☆☆☆	30-Jun	Consumer inflation CPI (yoy) - preliminary data	Jun	4.4% ▼	4.7%	4.6% ▼
☆☆☆	01-Jul	Manufacturing PMI	Jun	59.4 ▲	57.2	57.1 ▲
US 						
☆	22-Jun	Richmond Fed manufacturing index	Jun	22.0 ▲	18.0	18.0 ▲
☆☆☆	23-Jun	Composite PMI - preliminary data	Jun	63.9 ▼	68.7	--
☆☆☆	23-Jun	Manufacturing PMI - preliminary data	Jun	--	62.1	61.5
☆☆☆	23-Jun	PMI services - preliminary data	Jun	64.8 ▼	70.4	70.0 ▼
☆☆☆☆☆	24-Jun	GDP (annualized, qoq) -	1Q	6.4% -	6.4%	6.4% ○
☆☆	24-Jun	Durable goods orders - preliminary data‡	May	2.3% ▲	-0.8%	2.8% ▼
☆☆☆☆	25-Jun	Consumer spending inflation PCE (mom)	May	0.5% ▼	0.7%	0.6% ▼
☆☆☆☆	25-Jun	Consumer spending inflation PCE (yoy)	May	3.4% ▲	3.1%	3.4% ○
☆☆	25-Jun	Personal income (sa, mom)	May	-2.0% ▲	-13.1%	-2.5% ▲
☆☆	25-Jun	Personal spending (sa, mom)‡	May	0.0% ▼	0.9%	0.4% ▼
☆☆	25-Jun	University of Michigan confidence index - final data	Jun	85.5 ▼	86.4	86.5 ▼
☆	28-Jun	Dallas Fed manufacturing activity	Jun	31.1 ▼	34.9	32.5 ▼
☆☆☆	01-Jul	Manufacturing PMI - final data	Jun	62.1 ▼	62.6	62.6 ▼
☆☆	01-Jul	ISM Manufacturing	Jun	60.6 ▼	61.2	60.9 ▼
☆☆	02-Jul	Change in non-farm payrolls (ths)‡	Jun	850 ▲	583	720 ▲
☆☆	02-Jul	Underemployment rate (U6)	Jun	9.8% ▼	10.2%	--
☆☆	02-Jul	Unemployment rate	Jun	5.9% ▲	5.8%	5.6% ▲
☆	02-Jul	Average hourly earnings (yoy)‡	Jun	3.6% ▲	1.9%	3.6% ○
Eurozone 						
☆	22-Jun	Consumer confidence - estimation	Jun	-3.3 ▲	-5.1	-3.1 ▼
☆☆☆	23-Jun	Composite PMI - preliminary data	Jun	59.2 ▲	57.1	58.8 ▲
☆☆☆	23-Jun	Manufacturing PMI - preliminary data	Jun	--	63.1	62.3
☆☆☆	23-Jun	Services PMI - preliminary data	Jun	58.0 ▲	55.2	58.0 ○
☆	25-Jun	M3 money supply (yoy)	May	8.4% ▼	9.2%	8.5% ▼
☆	29-Jun	Economic confidence	Jun	118 ▲	115	117 ▲
☆	29-Jun	Industrial confidence	Jun	12.7 ▲	11.5	12.1 ▲
☆	29-Jun	Consumer confidence - final data	Jun	-3.3 -	-3.3	--
☆☆☆☆	30-Jun	Core CPI (yoy) - preliminary data	Jun	0.9% ▼	1.0%	0.9% ○
☆☆☆☆	30-Jun	CPI estimate (yoy)	Jun	1.9% ▼	2.0%	1.9% ○
☆☆☆	01-Jul	Manufacturing PMI - final data	Jun	63.4 ▲	63.1	63.1 ▲
☆☆	01-Jul	Unemployment rate‡	May	7.9% ▼	8.1%	8.0% ▼
☆☆	02-Jul	Producer inflation PPI (yoy)	May	9.6% ▲	7.6%	9.6% ○

Weight	Date	Event	For	Reading ¹	Previous	Consensus ²
Germany 						
🔊🔊🔊🔊	23-Jun	Composite PMI - preliminary data	Jun	60.4 ▲	56.2	57.6 ▲
🔊🔊🔊🔊	23-Jun	Manufacturing PMI - preliminary data	Jun	--	64.4	63.0
🔊🔊	24-Jun	IFO business climate	Jun	102 ▲	99.2 ▲	101 ▲
🔊🔊	25-Jun	GfK consumer confidence‡	Jul	-0.3 ▲	-6.9	-4.0 ▲
🔊🔊🔊🔊	29-Jun	Harmonized consumer inflation HICP (yoy) - preliminary data	Jun	2.1% ▼	2.4%	2.1% ○
🔊🔊🔊🔊	29-Jun	Consumer inflation CPI (yoy) - preliminary data	Jun	2.3% ▼	2.5%	2.4% ▼
🔊🔊	30-Jun	Unemployment rate‡	Jun	5.9% =	5.9%	5.9% ○
🔊🔊🔊	01-Jul	Manufacturing PMI - final data	Jun	65.1 ▲	64.9	64.9 ▲
🔊🔊🔊	01-Jul	Retail sales (yoy)‡	May	-2.4% ▼	5.1%	-1.0% ▼
France 						
🔊🔊🔊	23-Jun	Composite PMI - preliminary data	Jun	57.1 ▲	57.0	59.0 ▼
🔊🔊🔊	23-Jun	Manufacturing PMI - preliminary data	Jun	--	59.4	59.0
🔊🔊🔊🔊	30-Jun	Harmonized consumer inflation HICP (yoy) - preliminary data	Jun	1.9% ▲	1.8%	1.9% ○
🔊🔊🔊🔊	30-Jun	Consumer inflation CPI (yoy) - preliminary data	Jun	1.5% ▲	1.4%	1.5% ○
🔊🔊🔊	01-Jul	Manufacturing PMI - final data	Jun	59.0 ▲	58.6	58.6 ▲
Italy 						
🔊🔊🔊🔊	30-Jun	Harmonized consumer inflation HICP (yoy) - preliminary data	Jun	1.3% ▲	1.2%	1.4% ▼
🔊🔊🔊	01-Jul	Manufacturing PMI	Jun	62.2 ▼	62.3	62.2 ○
🔊🔊	01-Jul	Unemployment rate - preliminary data	May	10.5% ▼	10.7%	10.7% ○
UK 						
🔊🔊🔊	23-Jun	Manufacturing PMI (sa) - preliminary data	Jun	--	65.6	64.0
🔊🔊🔊	23-Jun	Composite PMI - preliminary data	Jun	61.7 ▼	62.9	62.5 ▼
🔊🔊🔊🔊🔊	24-Jun	BoE base rate decision	Jun	0.10% =	0.10%	0.10% ○
🔊🔊🔊🔊	24-Jun	BoE asset purchase target (GBP bn)	Jun	875 =	875	875 ○
🔊🔊🔊🔊🔊	30-Jun	GDP (yoy) - final data	1Q	-6.1% =	-6.1%	-6.1% ○
🔊🔊🔊🔊🔊	30-Jun	GDP (qoq) - final data	1Q	-1.6% ▼	-1.5%	-1.5% ▼
🔊🔊🔊	01-Jul	Manufacturing PMI (sa) - final data	Jun	63.9 ▼	64.2	64.2 ▼
Japan 						
🔊🔊🔊	23-Jun	Composite PMI - preliminary data	Jun	47.8 ▼	48.8	--
🔊🔊🔊	23-Jun	Manufacturing PMI - preliminary data	Jun	--	53.0	--
🔊🔊🔊🔊	30-Jun	Industrial production (yoy) - preliminary data	May	22.0% ▲	15.8%	27.0% ▼
Chile 						
🔊🔊🔊	30-Jun	Total copper production (metric tons)	May	493 420 ▲	467 594	--
🔊🔊🔊	30-Jun	Manufacturing (yoy)	May	8.9% ▲	5.9%	15.0% ▼
🔊🔊🔊🔊	01-Jul	Economic activity (yoy)	May	18.1% ▲	14.1%	17.5% ▲
Canada 						
🔊🔊🔊🔊🔊	30-Jun	GDP (yoy)	Apr	20.0% ▲	6.6%	19.1% ▲

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

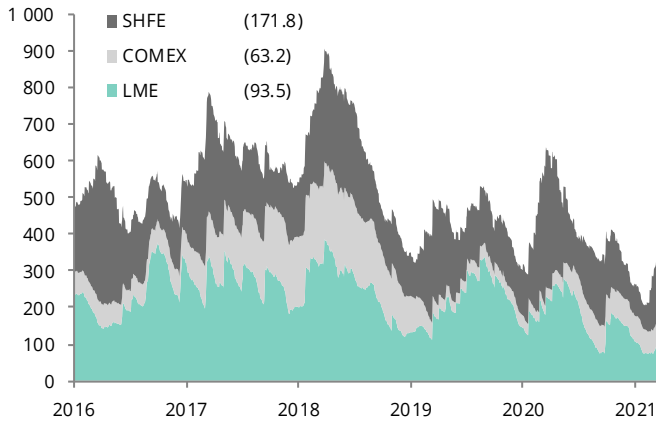
Key base & precious metal prices, exchange rates and other important market factors

<i>(as of: 02-Jul-21)</i>		Price change ¹					From year beginning ²		
	Price	2W	QTD	YTD	1Y	Average	Min	Max	
LME (USD/t; Mo in USD/lbs)									
Copper	9 296.50	▲ 1.0%	▼ -0.9%	▲ 20.1%	▲ 52.9%	9 095.62	7 755.50	10 724.50	
Molybdenum	18.52	▼ -7.5%	▼ -3.9%	▲ 84.6%	▲	12.88	9.95	20.03	
Nickel	18 141.00	▲ 4.7%	▼ -1.7%	▲ 9.7%	▲ 41.5%	17 476.25	15 907.00	19 689.00	
Aluminum	2 519.50	▲ 6.1%	▼ -0.1%	▲ 27.4%	▲ 57.3%	2 249.63	1 951.50	2 565.00	
Tin	32 946.00	▲ 3.9%	▼ -1.5%	▲ 60.4%	▲ 94.3%	28 383.64	20 965.00	34 462.00	
Zinc	2 917.00	▲ 1.5%	▼ -1.0%	▲ 7.1%	▲ 43.3%	2 833.04	2 539.00	3 063.50	
Lead	2 293.00	▲ 7.6%	▼ -1.1%	▲ 16.3%	▲ 29.9%	2 075.10	1 896.00	2 319.50	
LBMA (USD/troz)									
Silver	26.17	▼ -0.8%	▲ 1.6%	▼ -1.2%	▲ 46.0%	26.47	24.00	29.59	
Gold ²	1 786.15	▲ 0.7%	▲ 1.3%	▼ -5.5%	▲ 0.5%	1 804.73	1 683.95	1 943.20	
LPPM (USD/troz)									
Platinum ²	1 091.00	▲ 2.0%	▲ 3.0%	▲ 1.5%	▲ 34.2%	1 168.79	1 016.00	1 294.00	
Palladium ²	2 779.00	▲ 8.9%	▲ 2.7%	▲ 17.3%	▲ 45.9%	2 596.47	2 258.00	3 000.00	
FX ³									
EURUSD	1.1823	▼ -0.6%	▼ -0.5%	▼ -3.7%	▲ 4.8%	1.2050	1.1725	1.2338	
EURPLN	4.5257	▼ -0.5%	▲ 0.1%	▼ -1.9%	▲ 1.3%	4.5394	4.4541	4.6603	
USDPLN	3.8263	▲ 0.2%	▲ 0.6%	▲ 1.8%	▼ -3.2%	3.7690	3.6545	3.9676	
USDCAD	1.2353	▼ -0.5%	▼ -0.3%	▼ -3.0%	▼ -9.1%	1.2469	1.2040	1.2828	
USDCNY	6.4730	▲ 0.3%	▲ 0.2%	▼ -0.8%	▼ -8.4%	6.4706	6.3685	6.5718	
USDCLP	737.79	▲ 0.3%	▲ 0.3%	▲ 3.7%	▼ -9.6%	720.13	693.74	749.34	
Money market									
3m LIBOR USD	0.138	▲ 0.00	▼ -0.01	▼ -0.10	▼ -0.17	0.178	0.118	0.241	
3m EURIBOR	-0.546	▼ 0.00	▼ 0.00	▼ 0.00	▼ -0.12	-0.541	-0.556	-0.529	
3m WIBOR	0.210	- 0.00	- 0.00	- 0.00	▼ -0.05	0.210	0.210	0.210	
5y USD interest rate swap	0.975	▲ 0.05	▲ 0.01	▲ 0.54	▲ 0.64	0.817	0.416	1.093	
5y EUR interest rate swap	-0.279	▼ -0.02	▼ -0.02	▲ 0.18	▲ 0.07	-0.326	-0.485	-0.209	
5y PLN interest rate swap	1.495	▲ 0.04	▲ 0.06	▲ 0.88	▲ 0.95	1.178	0.583	1.623	
Fuel									
WTI Cushing	75.16	▲ 4.9%	▲ 2.3%	▲ 54.9%	▲ 84.9%	62.43	47.62	75.23	
Brent	76.40	▲ 4.4%	▲ 1.7%	▲ 49.3%	▲ 80.2%	64.98	50.02	76.40	
Diesel NY (ULSD)	217.79	▲ 4.1%	▲ 1.7%	▲ 47.4%	▲ 76.5%	188.26	146.07	217.79	
Others									
VIX	15.07	▼ -5.63	▼ -0.76	▼ -7.68	▼ -12.61	20.48	15.07	37.21	
BBG Commodity Index	94.98	▲ 4.4%	▲ 0.5%	▲ 21.7%	▲ 44.7%	87.14	78.64	95.03	
S&P500	4 352.34	▲ 4.5%	▲ 1.3%	▲ 15.9%	▲ 39.1%	4 032.13	3 700.65	4 352.34	
DAX	15 650.09	▲ 1.3%	▲ 0.8%	▲ 14.1%	▲ 24.1%	14 762.92	13 432.87	15 729.52	
Shanghai Composite	3 518.76	▼ -0.2%	▼ -2.0%	▲ 1.3%	▲ 13.9%	3 517.13	3 357.74	3 696.17	
WIG 20	2 252.18	▲ 1.4%	▲ 1.5%	▲ 13.5%	▲ 24.8%	2 047.61	1 876.85	2 285.81	
KGHM	191.15	▲ 6.8%	▲ 1.9%	▲ 4.5%	▲ 100.4%	195.40	166.70	223.80	

¹ 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

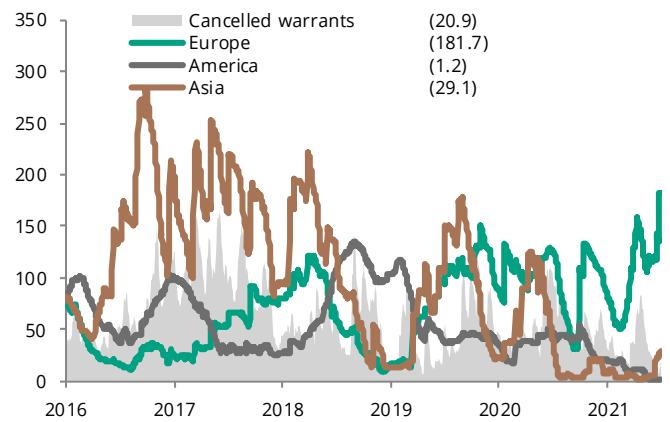
Source: Bloomberg, KGHM Polska Miedź

Copper: official exchange stocks (thousand tonnes)



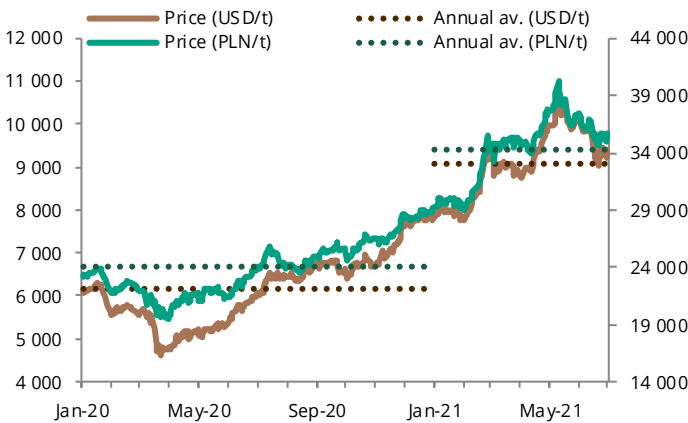
Note: Latest values in brackets. Source: Bloomberg, KGHM

Copper: official LME stocks (thousand tonnes)



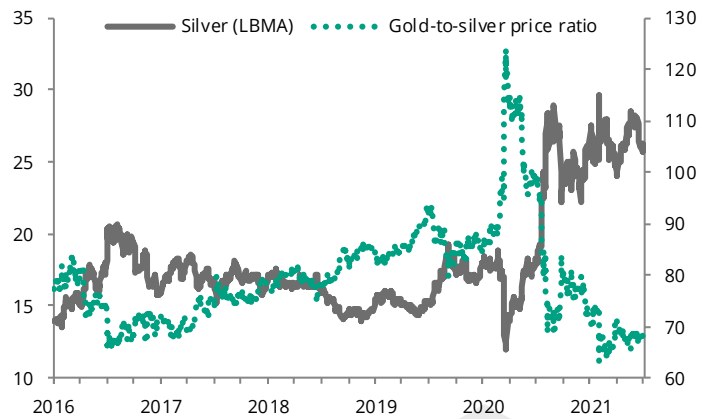
Note: Latest values in brackets. Source: Bloomberg, KGHM

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



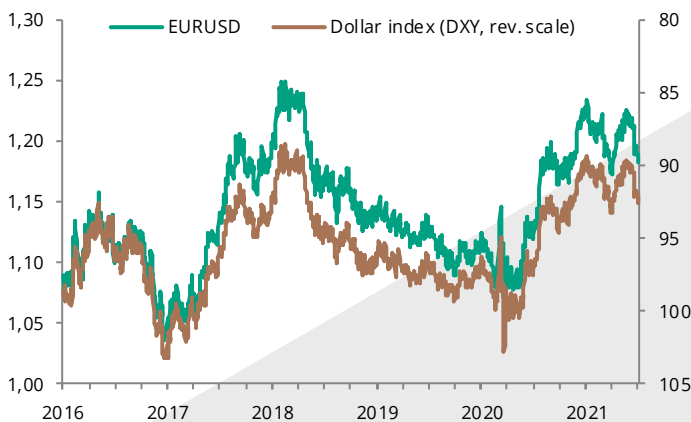
Source: Bloomberg, KGHM Polska Miedź

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



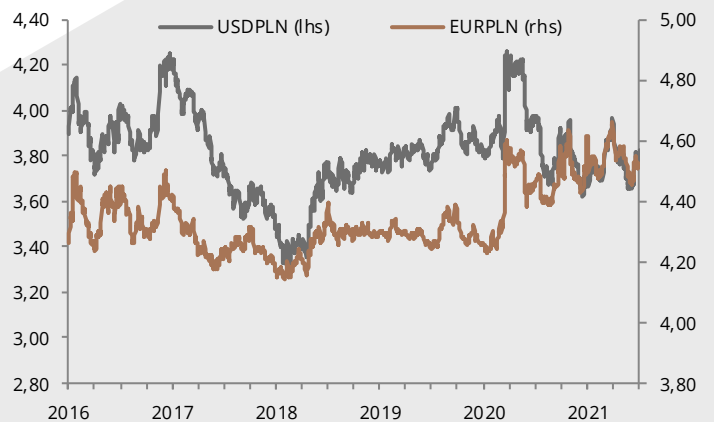
Source: Bloomberg, KGHM Polska Miedź

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:
21 June – 4 July 2021.

- 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/statistics.aspx

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