

Market Overview

- Copper:** The drought in Chile could hit production at Antofagasta's Los Pelambres copper mine, one of the world's largest. The company is currently building a desalination plant to provide water to the mine and local communities (*page 2*).
- Precious metals:** The interest in investment gold decreased by 60% year on year in the first half of the year, reaching 455.9 tones. The demand for jewelery looks much better. Although in the first six months of the current year was below the 2020 level reaching 873 tons, but in the second quarter the demand increased by 60% year on year, to 390 tons (*page 5*).
- USA - China:** Eighteen months after the Trump administration signed the trade deal, the agreement has turned out to be a truce at best. The bustling trade has defied all expectations that the tariffs on hundreds of billions of dollars worth of merchandise would force a decoupling of supply chains. Instead, both sides have learned to live with the taxes, with Chinese firms buying more to fulfill the terms of the 2020 trade deal, and U.S. companies purchasing goods they can't get elsewhere (*page 6*).








as of: 2nd August 2020

Key market prices

	Close price	2w chng.
LME (USD/t)		
▲ Copper	9 747.50	3.7%
▲ Nickel	19 892.00	5.3%
LBMA (USD/troz)		
▼ Silver	25.49	-2.4%
▲ Gold (PM)	1 825.75	0.1%
FX		
▲ EURUSD	1.1891	0.8%
▼ EURPLN	4.5731	-0.3%
▼ USDPLN	3.8410	-1.0%
▼ USDCAD	1.2462	-1.0%
▲ USDCLP	758.53	0.6%
Stocks		
▲ KGHM	194.60	4.2%

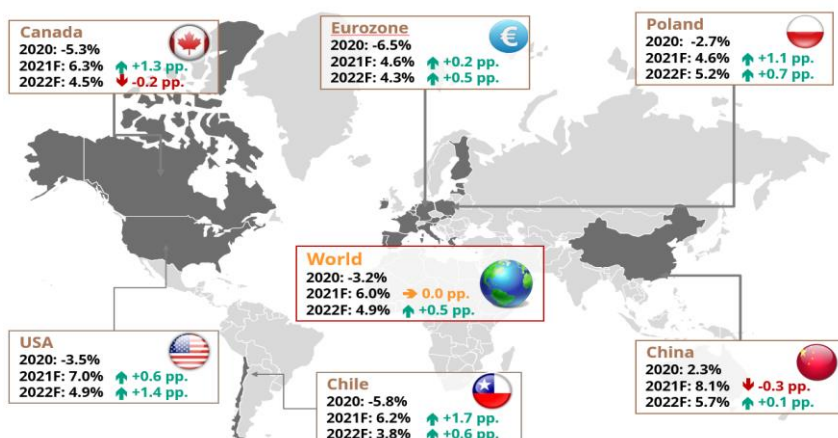
Source: Bloomberg, KGHM Polska Miedź S.A.; (*more on page 10*)

Important macroeconomic data

Release	For		
 Manufacturing PMI	Jul	63.1	▲
 CPI estimate (yoy)	Jul	2.2%	▲
 CPI (yoy)	Jul	5.0%	▲
 CPI (yoy)	Jul	3.8%	▲
 Copper production (mt)	Jun	484 738	▼

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

IMF World Economic Outlook – July 2021



Source: Bloomberg, KGHM Polska Miedź S.A.

Market Risk Unit

marketrisk@kgm.com

Base and precious metals | Other commodities

Copper

Antofagasta Warns Chile Drought Could Hit Copper Production

The drought in Chile could hit production at Antofagasta's Los Pelambres copper mine, one of the world's largest. The company is currently building a desalination plant to provide water to the mine and local communities.

The long-running drought in Chile could hit production at Antofagasta's Los Pelambres copper mine, one of the world's largest. Presenting its production results for the second quarter of the year, the company said it remains on track to produce 730,000-760,000 mt of copper this year, compared to 733,900 mt in 2020. "Guidance assumes minimum required precipitation levels resume over the balance of the year and is therefore subject to water availability," the company explained. "However, so far this year precipitation at Los Pelambres has been significantly less than in 2019, which was itself the driest year of the current 12-year drought." The company said that strict water management protocols had been put in place and that it is evaluating options "to mitigate the risk of the impact of the reduced rainfall, in case this situation continues." The Los Pelambres mine, in which Antofagasta holds a 60% stake, produced 84,400 mt of copper in the quarter, down 0.6% from the previous quarter largely due to lower ore grades. The company is currently building a desalination plant to provide water to the mine and local communities. In total, the company produced 178,400 mt of copper during the second quarter of the year, down 2.5% from the previous quarter, as it faced lower grades at its Zaldívar mine. Production during the first six months of the year fell 2.8% to 361,500 mt. Gold production rose 3.9% to 61,400 oz in the quarter while production of molybdenum, a key by-product, fell 200 mt to 2,800 mt. Another risk is the ongoing pandemic, but the company said it expected its impact to fade in the coming months. "We expect that as the successful national vaccination rollout continues in Chile, the restrictions that have been imposed will continue to be lifted, leading to a loosening of region-specific restrictions on movement," said CEO Ivan Arriagada.

Freeport McMoran Says Delays El Abra Mine Investment As Chile Debates Copper Tax

Freeport McMoran is monitoring potential changes in government fiscal matters in Chile and will defer major investment decisions pending clarity on these matters.

Freeport McMoRan has delayed a major investment at its El Abra copper mine in northern Chile while politicians in the country debate a new tax on the mining industry. Freeport is studying a major expansion of El Abra to process sulfide

resources at the open pit and improve copper recoveries. The company is "monitoring potential changes in government fiscal matters in Chile and will defer major investment decisions pending clarity on these matters," Phoenix, Arizona-based Freeport said in its second-quarter results. Lawmakers in Chile are advancing a constitutional reform which would impose a new royalty on exports of copper, lithium, and other minerals. Following its approval by the lower house in May, the bill is currently being debated in the Senate. Industry representatives have expressed hope that senators will back a more moderate version of the legislation passed by the deputies which includes a marginal rate of up to 75% when copper prices exceed \$4/lb. The announcement follows an increase in political uncertainty in both Chile and Peru which together produce 40% of the world's copper, said Freeport CEO Richard Adkerson. In Peru, leftist Pedro Castillo has won the presidential election with promises to increase taxation and possibly control of the country's biggest mines. Meanwhile, Chile's constitutional convention has begun work on drafting the country's new constitution, a process which is expected to take at least nine months. After voters overwhelmingly chose leftwing and independent members to the body, the document is expected to impose stricter rules on the development of Chile's natural resources, including minerals and water.

Other important information on copper market:

- Workers at Chile's Andina copper mine operated by state-owned Codelco turned down the firm's offer for a new collective contract. A total of 835 union members (97.1%) voted to reject Codelco's latest contract offer. The parties must now enter a compulsory five-day, government-led mediation process, extendable by another five days, to try and reach a deal. If this cannot be achieved after that period is completed, workers are legally within their rights to strike. "If the company calls for mediation we will be there to sit down to negotiate," union representative said. If not, he added, a strike would start with the first miners' shift on Aug. 3. Andina produced 184,000 tonnes of copper in 2020, around 11% of the total output of Codelco and 3% of Chile's.
- Canadian miner First Quantum Minerals' second quarter production of copper increased 18% year on year to 199,689 mt. First Quantum, the world's sixth-largest copper producer, said the second quarter increase in copper output was due to near-record production at Cobre Panama (CP) in Panama. Second quarter output from Cobre Panama increased 276% year on year to 81,686 mt. "Q2/21 Cu production of 200,000 mt was 3% below our estimate of 206,000 mt as a weaker performance at the Zambian operations [at Kansanshi and Sentinel mines] more than offset stronger output at CP," Scotiabank analysts said in a research note. First Quantum Minerals said its 2021 production guidance remained unchanged, with total copper production between 785,000 mt and 850,000 mt.
- Residents of three communities in the Chumbivilcas province of the Andean region of Cusco, 1,100 km (700 miles) southeast of the capital Lima, began the blockade on July 23 disrupting operations of MMG Ltd's Las Bambas copper mine. Communities living around the mine often complain that they see few

benefits from the wealth it generates and periodically block the roads that carry its products to the coast for export. The last protest, at the end of 2020, ran for several weeks and forced the company to declare force majeure on some contracts. Las Bambas produces about 400,000 tonnes of copper a year.

- The global world refined copper market showed a 75,000 tonnes deficit in April, compared with a 13,000 tonnes deficit in March, the International Copper Study Group (ICSG) said in its latest monthly bulletin. For the first 4 months of the year, the market was in a 69,000 tonnes surplus compared with a 110,000 tonnes surplus in the same period a year earlier, the ICSG said. World refined copper output in April was 2.07 million tonnes, while consumption was 2.14 million tonnes.
- Peru's copper, zinc, lead, tin, molybdenum and precious metals shipments all jumped in May from last year's when coronavirus-related lockdowns impacted mining operations. Copper deliveries rose 28.6% on the year to 182,700 mt. Zinc shipments meanwhile, nearly quadrupled to 105,800 mt; lead exports nearly doubled to 96,900 mt from 50,900 mt. Tin shipments from Peru's lone producer Minsur gained 11% to 900 mt, while molybdenum deliveries rose 13.7% to 3,000 mt.

Precious Metals

Gold investment demand tumbled but people still kept buying jewellery

The interest in investment gold decreased by 60% year on year in the first half of the year, reaching 455.9 tones. The demand for jewellery looks much better. Although in the first six months of the current year was below the 2020 level reaching 873 tons, but in the second quarter the demand increased by 60% year on year, to 390 tons.

Jewellery demand is expected to total between 1,600 to 1,800 tons, which would be above 2020 levels but well below pre-pandemic levels

Gold investments plunged 60% in the first half of 2021, data from the World Gold Council showed. Jewellery demand fared much better, but hasn't yet recovered its pre-pandemic levels. Demand from India, a key market for gold, was significantly hurt by the impact of COVID-19. Investor appetite for piling into gold through commodity funds seems to have dwindled in 2021 compared to last year, but retail shopping remains hot. Demand for gold as an investment fell to 455.9 tons in the first half of the year, down 60% compared with a year ago, when exchange-traded funds logged record inflows. Investment demand for gold covers ETFs as well as coins and bars. Overall, global demand for the precious metal stood at 1,833.1 tons in the first six months of 2021, down 10% year-on-year. In the second quarter, global demand for gold gained momentum to reach about 955 tons, roughly the same level as the same period last year. The WGC report highlighted a divergence in appetite for gold between institutional investors buying bars and coins, and consumers purchasing physical gold and personal ornaments. After dropping to its lowest annual level on record in 2020, jewellery demand soared 60% to about 390 tons in the second quarter. But it still hasn't recovered to pre-pandemic levels, as first-half demand came in at 873 tons, considerably lower than for the period in years before the outbreak of COVID-19, the council said. For the entire year, jewellery demand is expected to total between 1,600 to 1,800 tons, which would be above 2020 levels but well below pre-pandemic levels. The WGC report cited continued disruption in some markets, such as India, as a hindrance to recovery. Buyers in China and the US contributed the most to jewellery demand in the first half. In the second quarter, India's market was significantly affected by the impact of the coronavirus outbreak, with demand plunging 46%. Central banks worldwide maintained their gold buying, increasing reserves by about 200 tons in the second quarter. Net purchases in the first half were 333.2 tons, 39% higher than the five-year average. Gold prices have remained steady in recent weeks, around the \$1,800 level, but crossed \$1,820 on Thursday (July 29) after Federal Reserve officials signaled the US economy is getting closer to the point where huge monetary stimulus can be reduced.

Global economies | Foreign exchange markets

U.S.-China Trade Booms as If Virus, Tariffs Never Happened

Eighteen months after the Trump administration signed the trade deal, the agreement has turned out to be a truce at best. The bustling trade has defied all expectations that the tariffs on hundreds of billions of dollars worth of merchandise would force a decoupling of supply chains. Instead, both sides have learned to live with the taxes, with Chinese firms buying more to fulfill the terms of the 2020 trade deal, and U.S. companies purchasing goods they can't get elsewhere.

Almost half of the \$259 billion in cargo moving in and out of Los Angeles port -- the U.S.'s biggest -- involves China and Hong Kong

China and the U.S. are shipping goods to each other at the brisk pace in years, making the world's largest bilateral trade relationship look as if the protracted tariff war and pandemic never happened. Eighteen months after the Trump administration signed the trade deal, the agreement has turned out to be a truce at best. The U.S. trade deficit hasn't shrunk, most levies are still in place, and it hasn't led to negotiations over other economic issues. And yet, bilateral trade in goods is an area of stability in a relationship that has otherwise continued to deteriorate, with rising tension over Hong Kong, Taiwan, human rights, the origins of the Covid-19 pandemic, accusations of computer hacking and many other flashpoints. Monthly two-way trade, which tumbled to \$19 billion in February of last year amid shutdowns in Chinese factories, rebounded over the past year to new records, according to official Chinese data. And that boom looks set to continue, with China purchasing millions of tons of U.S. farm goods for this year and next and stuck-at-home U.S. consumers still shopping and importing in record amounts. While the U.S. government's numbers differ somewhat, the bustling trade has defied all expectations that the tariffs on hundreds of billions of dollars worth of merchandise would force a decoupling of supply chains. Instead, both sides have learned to live with the taxes, with Chinese firms buying more to fulfill the terms of the 2020 trade deal, and U.S. companies purchasing goods they can't get elsewhere to meet elevated household demand fueled in part by trillions of dollars in government stimulus.








































Exports from South Korea and Taiwan to the U.S. have also risen over the same period, underscoring the strength of U.S. demand despite one of the worst outbreaks of Covid-19 of any nation. Almost half of the \$259 billion in cargo moving in and out of Los Angeles port -- the U.S.'s biggest -- involves China and Hong Kong. U.S. demand for goods continues unabated, with record inbound shipments to the port in May as companies start to restock ahead of the Christmas shopping season. Firms also are dealing with backlogs and bottlenecks at U.S. ports and increased shipping costs. The number of container ships waiting to enter the twin ports of Los Angeles and Long Beach, California, increased to a 3 1/2-month high, while the spot shipping rate for a 40-foot container from Shanghai to Los Angeles is more than triple a year ago.








The Biden administration hasn't said whether it plans to continue with the deal and is reviewing U.S. policy toward China, but with U.S. Trade Representative

Katherine Tai calling the trade relationship “unbalanced” and Treasury Secretary Janet Yellen saying the deal didn’t address the fundamental problems with China, the outlook is unfavorable. On top of those tensions, China’s purchasing targets expire at the end of the year, and the nation is well behind where it promised it would be now. Those targets were initially seen as unrealistically high and problems like the Covid-19 pandemic or the grounding of the Boeing 737 Max jet put them even further out of reach. Even if the deal is scrapped, the lesson from the past four or so years is that even if there is political will, it’s harder to stop or divert international trade than might have been thought. With Beijing missing its purchase targets, China refraining from aircraft purchases and companies moving automotive production out of the U.S. to avoid getting hit with tariffs from the trade war, the agreement between the world’s two biggest economies is “pretty irrelevant at this stage,” said Chad Bown, a senior fellow at the Peterson Institute for International Economics, whose latest research has focused on the pact. “China buys what China needs,” Bown said. “If it’s buying more of certain American products, it’s doing so probably out of its own interest.”

Macroeconomic calendar

Important macroeconomic data releases

Weight	Date	Event	For	Reading ¹	Previous	Consensus ²
China 						
☆☆	27-Jul	Industrial profits (yoy)	Jun	20.0% ▼	36.4%	--
☆☆☆	31-Jul	Official manufacturing PMI	Jul	50.4 ▼	50.9	50.8 
Poland 						
☆☆	19-Jul	Average gross salary (yoy)	Jun	9.8% ▼	10.1%	9.2% 
☆	19-Jul	Employment (yoy)	Jun	2.8% ▲	2.7%	2.7% 
☆☆☆☆	20-Jul	Sold industrial production (yoy)	Jun	18.4% ▼	29.8%	18.0% 
☆☆	20-Jul	Producer inflation PPI (yoy)‡	Jun	7.0% ▲	6.6%	6.7% 
☆☆☆	21-Jul	Retail sales (yoy)	Jun	13.0% ▼	19.1%	13.1% 
☆	22-Jul	M3 money supply (yoy)	Jun	7.4% ▼	9.0%	7.8% 
☆☆	23-Jul	Unemployment rate	Jun	5.9% ▼	6.1%	6.0% 
☆☆☆☆	30-Jul	Consumer inflation CPI (yoy) - preliminary data	Jul	5.0% ▲	4.4%	4.7% 
US 						
☆☆☆	23-Jul	Composite PMI - preliminary data	Jul	59.7 ▼	63.7	--
☆☆☆	23-Jul	Manufacturing PMI - preliminary data	Jul	63.1 ▲	62.1	62.0 
☆☆☆	23-Jul	PMI services - preliminary data	Jul	59.8 ▼	64.6	64.5 
☆	26-Jul	Dallas Fed manufacturing activity	Jul	27.3 ▼	31.1	31.6 
☆☆	27-Jul	Durable goods orders - preliminary data‡	Jun	0.8% ▼	3.2%	2.2% 
☆	27-Jul	Richmond Fed manufacturing index‡	Jul	27.0 ▲	26.0	20.0 
☆☆☆☆☆	28-Jul	FOMC base rate decision - upper bound (Fed)	Jul	0.25% -	0.25%	0.25% 
☆☆☆☆☆	28-Jul	FOMC base rate decision - lower bound (Fed)	Jul	0.00% -	0.00%	0.00% 
☆☆☆☆☆	29-Jul	GDP (annualized, qoq) - estimation‡	2Q	6.5% ▲	6.3%	8.4% 
☆☆☆☆	30-Jul	Consumer spending inflation PCE (mom)	Jun	0.4% ▼	0.5%	0.6% 
☆☆☆☆	30-Jul	Consumer spending inflation PCE (yoy)	Jun	3.5% ▲	3.4%	3.7% 
☆☆	30-Jul	Personal income (sa, mom)‡	Jun	0.1% ▲	-2.2%	-0.3% 
☆☆	30-Jul	Personal spending (sa, mom)‡	Jun	1.0% ▲	-0.1%	0.7% 
☆☆	30-Jul	University of Michigan confidence index - final data	Jul	81.2 ▲	80.8	80.8 
Eurozone 						
☆☆☆☆☆	22-Jul	ECB main refinancing rate	Jul	0.00% -	0.00%	0.00% 
☆☆☆☆☆	22-Jul	ECB deposit facility rate	Jul	-0.5% -	-0.5%	-0.5% 
☆	22-Jul	Consumer confidence - estimation	Jul	-4.4 ▼	-3.3	-2.6 
☆☆☆	23-Jul	Composite PMI - preliminary data	Jul	60.6 ▲	59.5	60.0 
☆☆☆	23-Jul	Manufacturing PMI - preliminary data	Jul	--	63.4	62.5
☆☆☆	23-Jul	Services PMI - preliminary data	Jul	60.4 ▲	58.3	59.3 
☆	27-Jul	M3 money supply (yoy)‡	Jun	8.3% ▼	8.5%	8.2% 
☆	29-Jul	Economic confidence	Jul	119 ▲	118	118 
☆	29-Jul	Industrial confidence‡	Jul	14.6 ▲	12.8	13.0 
☆	29-Jul	Consumer confidence - final data	Jul	-4.4 -	-4.4	--
☆☆☆☆☆	30-Jul	GDP (sa, yoy) - estimation	2Q	13.7% ▲	-1.3%	13.2% 
☆☆☆☆☆	30-Jul	GDP (sa, qoq) - estimation	2Q	2.0% ▲	-0.3%	1.5% 
☆☆☆☆	30-Jul	Core CPI (yoy) - preliminary data	Jul	0.7% ▼	0.9%	0.7% 
☆☆☆☆	30-Jul	CPI estimate (yoy)	Jul	2.2% ▲	1.9%	2.0% 
☆☆	30-Jul	Unemployment rate‡	Jun	7.7% ▼	8.0%	7.9% 

Weight	Date	Event	For	Reading ¹	Previous	Consensus ²
Germany 						
🔔🔔🔔	23-Jul	Composite PMI - preliminary data	Jul	62.5 ▲	60.1	60.7 ▲
🔔🔔🔔	23-Jul	Manufacturing PMI - preliminary data	Jul	--	65.1	64.1
🔔🔔	26-Jul	IFO business climate‡	Jul	101 ▼	102	103 ◡
🔔🔔	28-Jul	GfK consumer confidence	Aug	-0.3 =	-0.3	1.0 ◡
🔔🔔🔔🔔	29-Jul	Harmonized consumer inflation HICP (yoy) - preliminary data	Jul	3.1% ▲	2.1%	2.9% ▲
🔔🔔🔔🔔	29-Jul	Consumer inflation CPI (yoy) - preliminary data	Jul	3.8% ▲	2.3%	3.2% ▲
🔔🔔	29-Jul	Unemployment rate	Jul	5.7% ▼	5.9%	5.8% ◡
🔔🔔🔔🔔🔔	30-Jul	GDP (yoy) - preliminary data	2Q	9.6% ▲	-3.4%	9.6% ○
🔔🔔🔔🔔🔔	30-Jul	GDP (sa, qoq) - preliminary data‡	2Q	1.5% ▲	-2.1%	2.0% ◡
France 						
🔔🔔🔔	23-Jul	Composite PMI - preliminary data	Jul	56.8 ▼	57.4	58.4 ◡
🔔🔔🔔	23-Jul	Manufacturing PMI - preliminary data	Jul	--	59.0	58.3
🔔🔔🔔🔔🔔	30-Jul	GDP (yoy) - preliminary data‡	2Q	18.7% ▲	1.7%	17.5% ▲
🔔🔔🔔🔔🔔	30-Jul	GDP (qoq) - preliminary data‡	2Q	0.9% ▲	0.0%	0.8% ▲
🔔🔔🔔🔔	30-Jul	Harmonized consumer inflation HICP (yoy) - preliminary data	Jul	1.6% ▼	1.9%	1.4% ▲
🔔🔔🔔🔔	30-Jul	Consumer inflation CPI (yoy) - preliminary data	Jul	1.2% ▼	1.5%	1.0% ▲
Italy 						
🔔🔔🔔🔔🔔	30-Jul	GDP (wda, yoy) - preliminary data‡	2Q	17.3% ▲	-0.7%	15.6% ▲
🔔🔔🔔🔔🔔	30-Jul	GDP (wda, qoq) - preliminary data‡	2Q	2.7% ▲	0.2%	1.3% ▲
🔔🔔🔔🔔	30-Jul	Harmonized consumer inflation HICP (yoy) - preliminary data	Jul	0.9% ▼	1.3%	1.0% ◡
🔔🔔	30-Jul	Unemployment rate‡	Jun	9.7% ▼	10.2%	10.6% ◡
UK 						
🔔🔔🔔	23-Jul	Manufacturing PMI (sa) - preliminary data	Jul	--	63.9	62.4
🔔🔔🔔	23-Jul	Composite PMI - preliminary data	Jul	57.7 ▼	62.2	61.5 ◡
Japan 						
🔔🔔🔔🔔	20-Jul	Consumer inflation CPI (yoy)	Jun	0.2% ▲	-0.1%	0.2% ○
🔔🔔🔔	26-Jul	Composite PMI - preliminary data	Jul	47.7 ▼	48.9	--
🔔🔔🔔	26-Jul	Manufacturing PMI - preliminary data	Jul	52.2 ▼	52.4	--
🔔🔔🔔🔔	30-Jul	Industrial production (yoy) - preliminary data	Jun	22.6% ▲	21.1%	20.7% ▲
Chile 						
🔔🔔🔔	30-Jul	Total copper production (metric tons)‡	Jun	484 738 ▼	493 439	--
🔔🔔🔔	30-Jul	Manufacturing (yoy)	Jun	14.6% ▲	8.9%	9.8% ▲
Canada 						
🔔🔔🔔🔔	28-Jul	Consumer inflation CPI (yoy)	Jun	3.1% ▼	3.6%	3.2% ◡
🔔🔔🔔🔔🔔	30-Jul	GDP (yoy)	May	14.6% ▼	20.0%	14.8% ◡

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

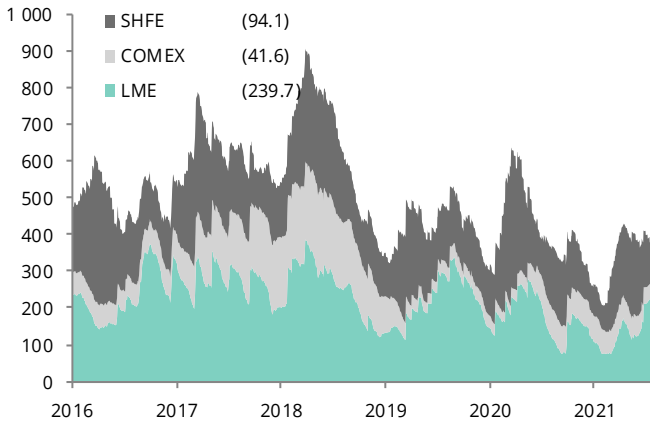
Key base & precious metal prices, exchange rates and other important market factors

<i>(as of: 30-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	9 747.50	▲ 3.7%	▲ 3.9%	▲ 25.9%	▲ 51.5%	9 143.48	7 755.50	10 724.50	
Molybdenum	18.13	▼ -2.3%	▼ -6.0%	▲ 80.8%	▲	13.64	9.95	20.03	
Nickel	19 892.00	▲ 5.3%	▲ 7.8%	▲ 20.3%	▲ 45.0%	17 669.58	15 907.00	19 892.00	
Aluminum	2 624.00	▲ 5.3%	▲ 4.0%	▲ 32.7%	▲ 56.1%	2 282.71	1 951.50	2 624.00	
Tin	35 965.00	▲ 5.2%	▲ 7.5%	▲ 75.1%	▲ 100.7%	29 196.09	20 965.00	35 965.00	
Zinc	3 039.00	▲ 2.5%	▲ 3.2%	▲ 11.6%	▲ 33.6%	2 848.33	2 539.00	3 063.50	
Lead	2 424.00	▲ 4.2%	▲ 4.5%	▲ 22.9%	▲ 31.6%	2 111.92	1 896.00	2 424.50	
LBMA (USD/troz)									
Silver	25.49	▼ -2.4%	▼ -1.1%	▼ -3.8%	▲ 10.1%	26.36	24.00	29.59	
Gold ²	1 825.75	▲ 0.1%	▲ 3.6%	▼ -3.5%	▼ -6.7%	1 805.37	1 683.95	1 943.20	
LPPM (USD/troz)									
Platinum ²	1 044.00	▼ -7.9%	▼ -1.4%	▼ -2.9%	▲ 17.3%	1 157.58	1 016.00	1 294.00	
Palladium ²	2 658.00	▼ -1.8%	▼ -1.8%	▲ 12.2%	▲ 29.3%	2 614.58	2 258.00	3 000.00	
FX ³									
EURUSD	1.1891	▲ 0.8%	▲ 0.1%	▼ -3.1%	▲ 1.3%	1.2019	1.1725	1.2338	
EURPLN	4.5731	▼ -0.3%	▲ 1.2%	▼ -0.9%	▲ 3.7%	4.5433	4.4541	4.6603	
USDPLN	3.8410	▼ -1.0%	▲ 1.0%	▲ 2.2%	▲ 2.3%	3.7820	3.6545	3.9676	
USDCAD	1.2462	▼ -1.0%	▲ 0.5%	▼ -2.1%	▼ -7.2%	1.2478	1.2040	1.2828	
USDCNY	6.4614	▼ -0.3%	▲ 0.1%	▼ -1.0%	▼ -7.8%	6.4715	6.3685	6.5718	
USDCLP	758.53	▲ 0.6%	▲ 3.2%	▲ 6.6%	▼ -0.1%	724.55	693.74	767.29	
Money market									
3m LIBOR USD	0.118	▼ -0.02	▼ -0.03	▼ -0.12	▼ -0.13	0.171	0.118	0.241	
3m EURIBOR	-0.544	▲ 0.00	▼ 0.00	▲ 0.00	▼ -0.08	-0.542	-0.556	-0.529	
3m WIBOR	0.210	-	0.00	-	0.00	0.210	0.210	0.210	
5y USD interest rate swap	0.783	▼ -0.07	▼ -0.18	▲ 0.35	▲ 0.51	0.819	0.416	1.093	
5y EUR interest rate swap	-0.363	▼ -0.05	▼ -0.11	▲ 0.10	▲ 0.04	-0.326	-0.485	-0.209	
5y PLN interest rate swap	1.373	▲ 0.02	▼ -0.06	▲ 0.76	▲ 0.84	1.197	0.583	1.623	
Fuel									
WTI Cushing	73.95	▲ 3.0%	▲ 0.7%	▲ 52.4%	▲ 85.2%	63.71	47.62	75.25	
Brent	75.38	▲ 2.2%	▲ 0.3%	▲ 47.3%	▲ 76.8%	66.21	50.02	77.79	
Diesel NY (ULSD)	219.94	▲ 4.1%	▲ 2.7%	▲ 48.8%	▲ 81.3%	191.41	146.07	219.94	
Others									
VIX	18.24	▼ -0.21	▲ 2.41	▼ -4.51	▼ -6.52	20.13	15.07	37.21	
BBG Commodity Index	96.28	▲ 2.0%	▲ 1.8%	▲ 23.3%	▲ 41.1%	88.11	78.64	97.51	
S&P500	4 395.26	▲ 1.6%	▲ 2.3%	▲ 17.0%	▲ 35.4%	4 075.96	3 700.65	4 422.30	
DAX	15 544.39	▲ 0.0%	▲ 0.1%	▲ 13.3%	▲ 25.6%	14 872.47	13 432.87	15 790.51	
Shanghai Composite	3 397.36	▼ -4.0%	▼ -5.4%	▼ -2.2%	▲ 3.4%	3 516.10	3 357.74	3 696.17	
WIG 20	2 253.45	▼ -0.2%	▲ 1.6%	▲ 13.6%	▲ 27.8%	2 075.10	1 876.85	2 285.81	
KGHM	194.60	▲ 4.2%	▲ 3.7%	▲ 6.3%	▲ 54.6%	194.51	166.70	223.80	

° 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

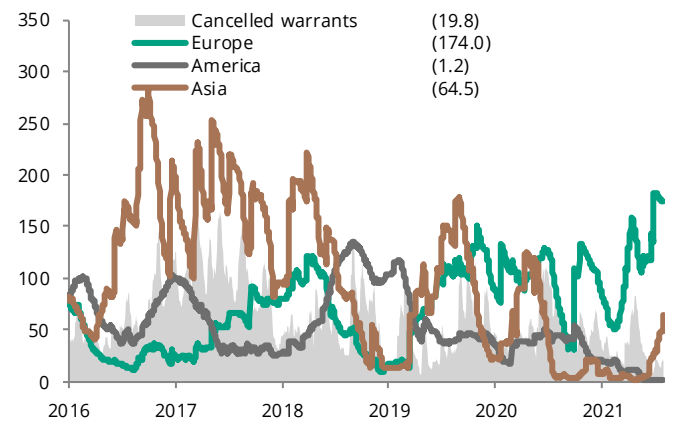
Source: Bloomberg, KGHM Polska Miedź

Copper: official exchange stocks (thousand tonnes)



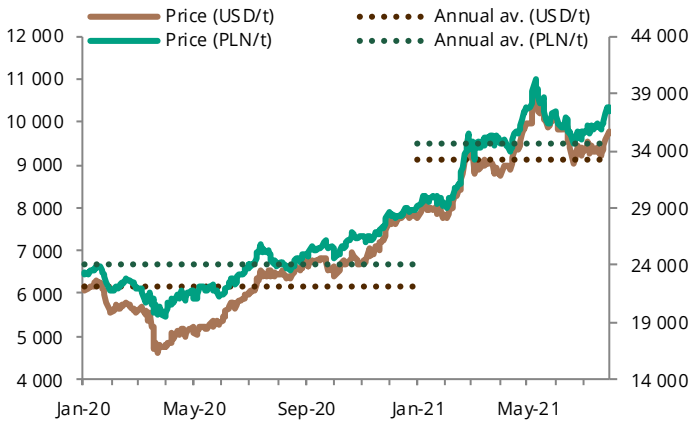
Note: Latest values in brackets. Source: Bloomberg, KGHM

Copper: official LME stocks (thousand tonnes)



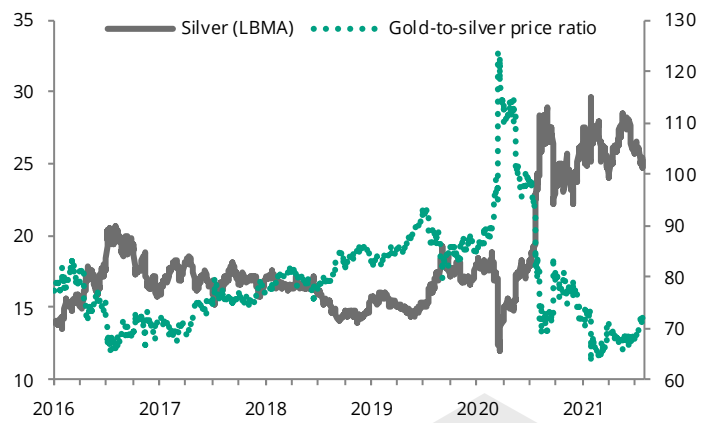
Note: Latest values in brackets. Source: Bloomberg, KGHM

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



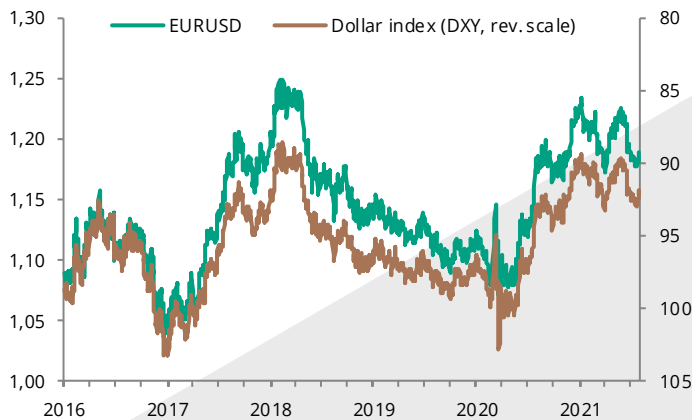
Source: Bloomberg, KGHM Polska Miedź

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



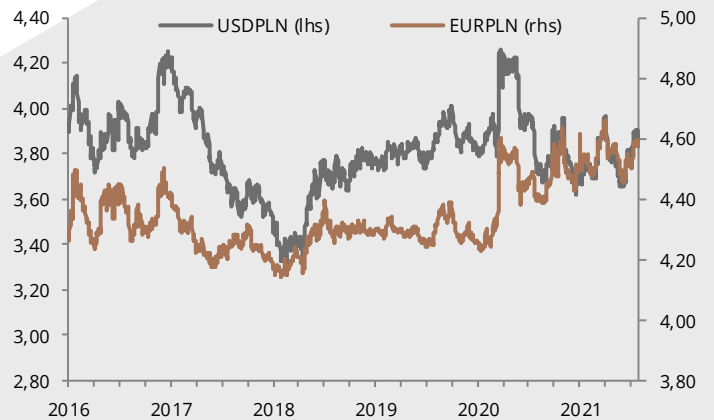
Source: Bloomberg, KGHM Polska Miedź

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:
19 July - 01 August 2020.

- 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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