

# Market Overview



as of: 15<sup>th</sup> August 2022

- Copper:** According to the Peruvian Ministry of Energy and Mining, in June domestic copper production increased by 8.6% y / y to 198,467 mt. On the other hand, Cochilco, the Chilean state agency, gives mixed data, pointing to a decline in production, including in Codelco and an increase in controlled by BHP Escondida, which in total translated into a decrease by 5% y / y, ie to 453,300 mt (*page 2*).
- Precious metals:** Non-photovoltaic industrial silver demand (which includes electronics) was forecast to grow by 4.6% this year to a record high of approximately 410 moz. However, global smartphone shipments fell 9% year-on-year in Q2'22. Growing evidence of a recession in the US and record European inflation have dampened consumer spending on new handsets and other tech (*page 3*).
- China:** Analysts believe the PBOC will pull money out of MLF for the first time this year, offering less than 600 billion yuan (\$ 89 billion) maturing this August. The median estimate is a slash to 400 billion yuan. Central bank operations shift indicates Beijing is now putting financial risk mitigation into reliance on very high liquidity to support economic growth (*page 4*).

## Key market prices

	Close price	2w chng.
<b>LME (USD/t)</b>		
▲ Copper	8 065.00	3.4%
▲ Nickel	23 225.00	5.3%
<b>LBMA (USD/troz)</b>		
▲ Silver	20.27	1.0%
▲ Gold (PM)	1 792.10	2.2%
<b>FX</b>		
▲ EURUSD	1.0285	0.9%
▼ EURPLN	4.6832	-1.2%
▼ USDPLN	4.5459	-2.0%
▼ USDCAD	1.2783	-0.3%
▼ USDCLP	882.33	-3.2%
<b>Stocks</b>		
▼ KGHM	113.55	-1.6%

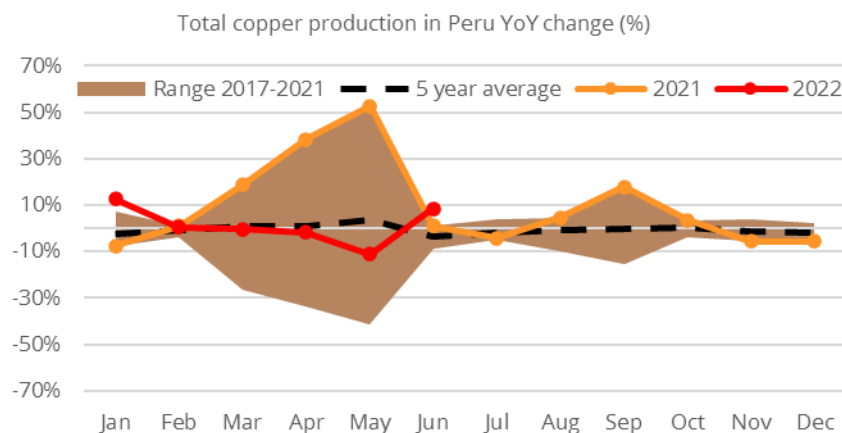
Source: Bloomberg, KGHM Polska Miedź S.A.; (*more on page 8*)

## Important macroeconomic data

Release	For		
 Caixin's manuf. PMI	Jul	50.4	▼
 Durable goods orders	Jun	2.0%	▼
 Manufacturing PMI	Jul	42.1	▼
 PPI (yoy)	Jun	35.8%	▼
 Copper exports (\$)	Jul	3 416	▼

Source: Bloomberg, KGHM Polska Miedź S.A.; (*more on page 6*)

## The calming of social unrest in Peru translated into an increase in copper production in June



Source: Ministry of Energy and Mining Peru, KGHM Polska Miedź S.A.

## Market Risk Unit

marketrisk@kg hm.com

## Base and precious metals | Other commodities

### Copper

**According to the Peruvian Ministry of Energy and Mining, in June domestic copper production increased by 8.6% y / y to 198,467 mt. On the other hand, Cochilco, the Chilean state agency, gives mixed data, pointing to a decline in production, including in Codelco and an increase in controlled by BHP Escondida, which in total translated into a decrease by 5% y / y, ie to 453,300 mt.**

- As Platts informs peruvian production of copper, molybdenum and tin rebounded in June due to the end of social unrest that had blocked mining operations, the country's Energy & Mines Ministry said. Production of lead and precious metals declined. Copper output rose 8.6% year on year to 198,467 mt, as roadblocks were lifted at China Minmetals' Las Bambas mine and Minsur ramped up production at its new \$1.6 billion Mina Justa operation. Molybdenum output rose 9.5% on the year to 2,680 mt due to production gains at mines operated by Antamina, Freeport-McMoRan and Chinalco. Lead production slid 2% over the same period to 21,188 mt, as ore grades dwindled at Antamina, and Volcan, Nexa Resources and Buenaventura all closed mines. During the first six months of the year, copper production rose 1.2% year on year to 1.1 million mt; molybdenum rose 4.1% to 16,221 mt; lead output fell 5.7% on year to 123 kt; gold was down 0.6% to 46,278 kg; and silver was down 7.5% to 1.5 million kg.
- Chile's copper production from state-owned giant Codelco fell 14.3% in June to reach 129,900 tonnes, government body Cochilco said. Production at Collahuasi, a joint venture of Anglo American and Glencore, dipped 6.9% on a year-on-year basis to 50,200 tonnes. Copper output from Escondida, which is controlled by Australian mining giant, rose 23.6% to 102,500 tonnes, Cochilco said.
- China's copper cathode output in July rose slightly from prior month, state-backed research house Antaika said late Wednesday, as production in some key regions started to pick up after maintenance shutdowns. Production at 22 smelters surveyed by Antaika, accounting for 83% of China's total capacity, was at 790,100 tonnes last month, up 1.7% from 777,000 tonnes seen in June. Smelters in the eastern Shandong province, northwestern region Xinjiang and northern region Inner Mongolia's Chifeng City ramped up their production, while output in some areas, such as north-central Gansu province and southern region Guangxi, remained affected by maintenance shutdowns. In the first seven months of 2022, the surveyed smelters made 5.41 million tonnes of copper cathode, up 3% on an annual basis, it added. Antaika expects August output to reach 805,000 tonnes with most smelters restarting their production after maintenance. However, the power controls due to hot weather in areas such as Zhejiang and Anhui provinces, and likely resurgence of COVID-19 cases could affect operation rates among smelters in certain regions, it added.

## Precious Metals

### Lockdowns hit Chinese electronics demand, dragging down industrial silver usage

**Non-photovoltaic industrial silver demand (which includes electronics) was forecast to grow by 4.6% this year to a record high of approximately 410 moz. However, global smartphone shipments fell 9% year-on-year in Q2'22. Growing evidence of a recession in the US and record European inflation have dampened consumer spending on new handsets and other tech.**

**China underperformed the global average, posting a 15% decline to 67.2 million handsets versus Q2'21's figure of 78.7 million**

Silver loadings on smartphones are increasing on average. The number of silver-containing electronic components is growing. Silver is used in electronic connections in devices as its high conductivity is more favourable than other metals, and as electromagnetic shielding. Non-photovoltaic industrial silver demand (which includes electronics) was forecast to grow by 4.6% this year to a record high of approximately 410 moz (source: The Silver Institute). However, global smartphone shipments contracted for the fourth consecutive quarter in Q2'22. Shipments fell 9% year-on-year in Q2'22 to 286 million units, 3.5% lower than initial forecasts (source: IDC). Growing evidence of a recession in the US and record European inflation have dampened consumer spending on new handsets and other tech. China underperformed the global average, posting a 15% decline to 67.2 million handsets versus Q2'21's figure of 78.7 million, making it the worst quarter since the first wave of Covid. Lockdowns in Q2 severely impacted consumer spending and the consumer confidence index dropped to an all-time low of 86.7 during the period (where 100=1997). The Chinese government has indicated that it will stick to the Zero-Covid policy for the foreseeable future, regardless of potential economic hindrance. As well as being the largest consumer electronics market, China is the largest industrial user of silver. Just under 25% of global industrial silver demand is attributed to China, of which 75% (~90 moz) is used in the electrical and electronics sector. The July manufacturing PMI for China was 49, indicating a slowdown in industrial output, despite no large lockdowns being implemented. A weakening global economy impacts industrial demand for silver and could pull silver prices firmly below \$20/oz. Likely economic contractions in the US and Europe in the next 12 months, plus expected further lockdowns in China may continue to constrain smartphone demand and production into H2'22. A US recession along with China's lockdown impacts are likely to be already priced into the recent silver price declines, but there is more uncertainty about China's industrial sector's ability to recover owing to additional sporadic lockdowns and geopolitical tensions with Taiwan.

## Global economies | Foreign exchange markets

### China's Mounting Risks Set Stage for PBOC to Rein In Stimulus

**Analysts believe the PBOC will pull money out of MLF for the first time this year, offering less than 600 billion yuan (\$ 89 billion) maturing this August. The median estimate is a slash to 400 billion yuan. Central bank operations shift indicates Beijing is now putting financial risk mitigation into reliance on very high liquidity to support economic growth.**




**It sees consumer inflation in China exceeding 3% in some months this year**







China may be ready to curb some of the excess liquidity sloshing in the banking system as it turns its focus to mitigating risks in the financial industry. Eight out of 12 economists and analysts polled by Bloomberg are forecasting that the People's Bank of China will withdraw cash through MLF for the first time this year by offering less cash than the 600 billion yuan (\$89 billion) maturing this month. The median estimate is for a 400 billion yuan injection, and all of those polled expect the rate to be kept unchanged. The shift in the central bank's operations indicates that Beijing is now prioritizing limiting financial risks over relying on ultra-loose liquidity to support growth. While ample cash conditions have pushed interbank rates to multi-year lows, the excess funds aren't being funneled into the real economy. Instead of boosting loans to corporates and households, banks have ramped up purchases of government bonds and highly-rated credit by increasing leverage. The PBOC "should be preventing leveraged positions in the bond market from building up," which calls for draining liquidity, said Adam Wolfe, emerging markets economist at Absolute Strategy Research Ltd. in London. But the need to support growth means the central bank is likely to roll over most of the MLF funds to avoid sending a wrong signal that it's withdrawing liquidity support, he said. While excess cash has highlighted the limits of monetary policy in stimulating growth, expectations are that the PBOC will remain accommodative -- in contrast with global central banks including the Federal Reserve that are hiking rates to tame inflation. It sees consumer inflation exceeding 3% in some months this year after the price barometer accelerated to a two-year high of 2.7% in July. The central bank has been regulating liquidity via daily open market operations. It reduced the daily injection amount via seven-day reverse repo to two billion yuan from 10 billion yuan in July, citing weaker demand from primary dealers. Still, the seven-day interbank borrowing cost remains near the lowest in over two years, indicating the magnitude of surplus cash. A significant drainage of cash via MLF could stoke concerns over policy tightening and trigger a selloff in stocks and bonds. However, market reaction would be muted in case of a mild withdrawal. Demand for the MLF may decline in tandem with market rates, according to China Merchants Securities Co. and Australia & New Zealand Banking Group. Banks may not be inclined to borrow from the PBOC at 2.85% when they can raise funds via one-year debt at below 2%. The gap between broad credit and money supply growth suggests that additional cash injection from the central bank is not critical at this stage to fan recovery, with the economy still facing turmoil in the property sector and recurring Covid outbreaks. JPMorgan Chase & Co. sees corporates saving funds

rather than than investing amid growth uncertainty. At a Politburo meeting last month, Chinese authorities downplayed their growth target of 5.5% this year -- which economist think is out of reach -- while saying country should strive for "the best outcome" possible for economic expansion.

# Macroeconomic calendar

## Important macroeconomic data releases

Weight	Date	Event	For	Reading <sup>1</sup>	Previous	Consensus <sup>2</sup>
<b>China</b> 						
🌟🌟🌟	01-Aug	Caixin's manufacturing PMI	Jul	50.4 ▼	51.7	51.5 📉
🌟🌟	07-Aug	Trade balance (USD bn)‡	Jul	101 ▲	97.4	89.0 📈
🌟🌟	07-Aug	Exports (yoy)	Jul	18.0% ▲	17.9%	14.1% 📈
🌟	07-Aug	Foreign reserves (USD bn)	Jul	3 104 ▲	3 071	3 051 📈
🌟🌟🌟🌟	10-Aug	Consumer inflation CPI (yoy)	Jul	2.7% ▲	2.5%	2.9% 📉
🌟🌟	10-Aug	Producer inflation PPI (yoy)	Jul	4.2% ▼	6.1%	4.9% 📉
🌟	12-Aug	New yuan loans (CNY bn)‡	Jul	679 ▼	2 806	1 125 📉
<b>Poland</b> 						
🌟🌟🌟	01-Aug	Manufacturing PMI	Jul	42.1 ▼	44.4	43.2 📉
🌟🌟🌟🌟	12-Aug	Consumer inflation CPI (yoy) - final data	Jul	15.6% ▲	15.5%	--
🌟🌟	12-Aug	Trade balance (EUR mn)‡	Jun	- 849 ▲	-1 157	-1 613 📈
🌟🌟	12-Aug	Exports (EUR mn)‡	Jun	28 076 ▼	28 289	27 177 📈
🌟🌟	12-Aug	Current account balance (EUR mn)‡	Jun	-1 468 ▲	-1 485	-2 544 📈
<b>US</b> 						
🌟🌟🌟	01-Aug	Manufacturing PMI - final data‡	Jul	52.2 -	52.2	52.3 📉
🌟🌟	01-Aug	ISM Manufacturing	Jul	52.8 ▼	53.0	52.0 📈
🌟🌟🌟	03-Aug	Composite PMI - final data‡	Jul	47.7 -	47.7	--
🌟🌟🌟	03-Aug	PMI services - final data‡	Jul	47.3 -	47.3	47.0 📈
🌟🌟	03-Aug	Durable goods orders - final data‡	Jun	2.0% ▼	2.2%	1.9% 📈
🌟🌟	05-Aug	Change in non-farm payrolls (ths)‡	Jul	528 ▲	398	250 📈
🌟🌟	05-Aug	Underemployment rate (U6)	Jul	6.7% -	6.7%	--
🌟🌟	05-Aug	Unemployment rate	Jul	3.5% ▼	3.6%	3.6% 📉
🌟	05-Aug	Average hourly earnings (yoy)‡	Jul	5.2% -	5.2%	4.9% 📈
🌟🌟🌟🌟	10-Aug	Consumer inflation CPI (mom)	Jul	0.0% ▼	1.3%	0.2% 📉
🌟🌟🌟🌟	10-Aug	Consumer inflation CPI (yoy)	Jul	8.5% ▼	9.1%	8.7% 📉
🌟🌟	12-Aug	University of Michigan confidence index - preliminary data	Aug	55.1 ▲	51.5	52.5 📈
<b>Eurozone</b> 						
🌟🌟🌟	01-Aug	Manufacturing PMI - final data‡	Jul	49.8 -	49.8	49.6 📈
🌟🌟	01-Aug	Unemployment rate	Jun	6.6% -	6.6%	6.6% 📊
🌟🌟🌟	03-Aug	Composite PMI - final data‡	Jul	49.9 -	49.9	49.4 📈
🌟🌟🌟	03-Aug	Services PMI - final data‡	Jul	51.2 -	51.2	50.6 📈
🌟🌟	03-Aug	Retail sales (yoy)‡	Jun	-3.7% ▼	0.4%	-1.7% 📉
🌟🌟	03-Aug	Producer inflation PPI (yoy)‡	Jun	35.8% ▼	36.2%	35.7% 📈
🌟🌟🌟🌟	12-Aug	Industrial production (sa, mom)‡	Jun	0.7% ▼	2.1%	0.2% 📈
🌟🌟🌟🌟	12-Aug	Industrial production (wda, yoy)	Jun	2.4% ▲	1.6%	1.2% 📈
<b>Germany</b> 						
🌟🌟🌟	01-Aug	Manufacturing PMI - final data‡	Jul	49.3 -	49.3	49.2 📈
🌟🌟🌟	01-Aug	Retail sales (yoy)‡	Jun	-9.8% ▼	1.6%	-8.3% 📉
🌟🌟🌟	03-Aug	Composite PMI - final data‡	Jul	48.1 -	48.1	48.0 📈
🌟🌟🌟	04-Aug	Factory orders (wda, yoy)‡	Jun	-9.0% ▼	-3.2%	-9.2% 📈
🌟🌟🌟🌟	05-Aug	Industrial production (wda, yoy)‡	Jun	-0.5% ▲	-1.7%	-1.3% 📈
🌟🌟🌟🌟	10-Aug	Harmonized consumer inflation HICP (yoy) - final data	Jul	8.5% -	8.5%	8.5% 📊
🌟🌟🌟🌟	10-Aug	Consumer inflation CPI (yoy) - final data	Jul	7.5% -	7.5%	7.5% 📊

Weight	Date	Event	For	Reading <sup>1</sup>	Previous	Consensus <sup>2</sup>	
<b>France</b> 							
🔔🔔🔔	01-Aug	Manufacturing PMI - final data‡	Jul	49.5 -	49.5	49.6	📉
🔔🔔🔔	03-Aug	Composite PMI - final data‡	Jul	51.7 -	51.7	50.6	📈
🔔🔔🔔🔔	05-Aug	Industrial production (yoy)‡	Jun	1.4% 📈	-0.3%	-0.3%	📈
🔔🔔🔔🔔	12-Aug	Harmonized consumer inflation HICP (yoy) - final data	Jul	6.8% -	6.8%	6.8%	🟡
🔔🔔🔔🔔	12-Aug	Consumer inflation CPI (yoy) - final data	Jul	6.1% -	6.1%	6.1%	🟡
<b>Italy</b> 							
🔔🔔🔔	01-Aug	Manufacturing PMI	Jul	48.5 ▼	50.9	49.0	📉
🔔🔔	01-Aug	Unemployment rate‡	Jun	8.1% ▼	8.2%	8.1%	🟡
🔔🔔🔔	03-Aug	Composite PMI	Jul	47.7 ▼	51.3	49.7	📉
🔔🔔🔔🔔	05-Aug	Industrial production (wda, yoy)	Jun	-1.2% ▼	3.4%	2.7%	📉
🔔🔔🔔🔔	10-Aug	Harmonized consumer inflation HICP (yoy) - final data	Jul	8.4% -	8.4%	8.4%	🟡
<b>UK</b> 							
🔔🔔🔔	01-Aug	Manufacturing PMI (sa) - final data‡	Jul	52.1 -	52.1	52.2	📉
🔔🔔🔔	03-Aug	Composite PMI - final data	Jul	52.1 ▼	52.8	52.8	📉
🔔🔔🔔🔔🔔	04-Aug	BoE base rate decision	Aug	17.5 📈	12.5	17.5	🟡
🔔🔔🔔🔔🔔	12-Aug	GDP (yoy) - preliminary data	2Q	2.9% ▼	8.7%	2.8%	📈
🔔🔔🔔🔔🔔	12-Aug	GDP (qoq) - preliminary data	2Q	-0.1% ▼	0.8%	-0.2%	📈
🔔🔔🔔🔔	12-Aug	Industrial production (yoy)‡	Jun	2.4% 📈	1.8%	1.6%	📈
<b>Japan</b> 							
🔔🔔🔔	01-Aug	Manufacturing PMI - final data‡	Jul	52.1 -	52.1	--	
🔔🔔🔔	03-Aug	Composite PMI - final data‡	Jul	50.2 -	50.2	--	
<b>Chile</b> 							
🔔🔔🔔🔔	01-Aug	Economic activity (yoy)	Jun	3.7% ▼	6.4%	3.7%	🟡
🔔🔔	05-Aug	Nominal wages (yoy)	Jun	10.0% 📈	9.6%	--	
🔔🔔🔔	08-Aug	Copper exports (USD mn)‡	Jul	3 416 ▼	3 832	--	
<b>Canada</b> 							
🔔🔔🔔	05-Aug	Net change in employment (ths)	Jul	- 30.6 📈	- 43.2	15.0	📉

<sup>1</sup> Reading difference to previous release: 📈 = higher than previous; ▼ = lower than previous; == = equal to previous.

<sup>2</sup> 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

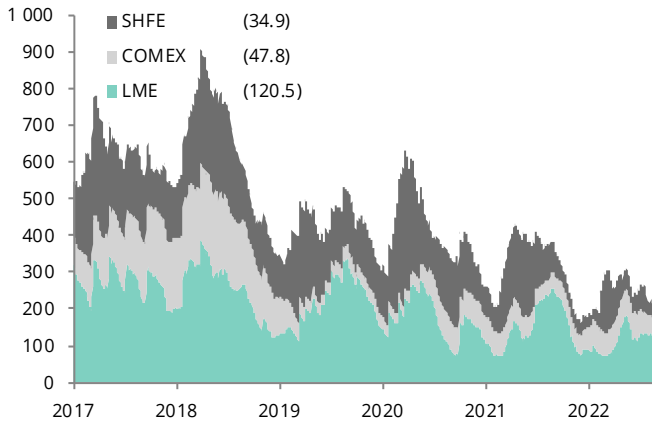
<i>(as of: 12-Aug-22)</i>		Price change <sup>1</sup>					From year beginning <sup>2</sup>		
	Price	2W	QTD	YTD	1Y	Average	Min	Max	
<b>LME (USD/t; Mo in USD/lbs)</b>									
Copper	8 065.00	▲ 3.4%	▼ -2.2%	▼ -16.8%	▼ -15.2%	9 335.58	7 000.00	10 730.00	
Molybdenum	15.01	▼ -0.9%	▼ -13.0%	▼ -19.6%	▼	18.14	13.92	19.33	
Nickel	23 225.00	▲ 5.3%	▲ 0.5%	▲ 11.0%	▲ 18.9%	26 495.20	19 100.00	45 795.00	
Aluminum	2 468.50	▲ 0.7%	▲ 3.0%	▼ -12.0%	▼ -5.1%	2 948.46	2 320.50	3 984.50	
Tin	25 010.00	▲ 2.5%	▼ -7.5%	▼ -36.9%	▼ -31.7%	37 143.31	23 100.00	50 050.00	
Zinc	3 672.00	▲ 9.6%	▲ 12.9%	▲ 1.2%	▲ 21.7%	3 712.42	2 921.00	4 530.00	
Lead	2 176.00	▲ 7.6%	▲ 14.1%	▼ -6.5%	▼ -9.0%	2 218.49	1 891.00	2 513.00	
<b>LBMA (USD/troz)</b>									
Silver	20.27	▲ 1.0%	▼ -0.7%	▼ -12.2%	▼ -13.5%	22.55	18.27	26.18	
Gold <sup>2</sup>	1 792.10	▲ 2.2%	▼ -1.4%	▼ -1.5%	▲ 2.6%	1 849.31	1 700.70	2 039.05	
<b>LPPM (USD/troz)</b>									
Platinum <sup>2</sup>	957.00	▲ 7.6%	▲ 5.5%	▼ -0.5%	▼ -5.8%	973.51	831.00	1 151.00	
Palladium <sup>2</sup>	2 260.00	▲ 8.0%	▲ 19.7%	▲ 17.2%	▼ -14.3%	2 178.97	1 810.00	3 015.00	
<b>FX<sup>3</sup></b>									
EURUSD	1.0285	▲ 0.9%	▼ -1.0%	▼ -9.2%	▼ -12.4%	1.0786	1.0005	1.1464	
EURPLN	4.6832	▼ -1.2%	▲ 0.1%	▲ 1.8%	▲ 2.0%	4.6596	4.4879	4.9647	
USDPLN	4.5459	▼ -2.0%	▲ 1.4%	▲ 12.0%	▲ 16.3%	4.3263	3.9218	4.8284	
USDCAD	1.2783	▼ -0.3%	▼ -0.8%	▲ 0.8%	▲ 2.1%	1.2752	1.2451	1.3138	
USDCNY	6.7428	▼ 0.0%	▲ 0.6%	▲ 6.1%	▲ 4.1%	6.5378	6.3093	6.7893	
USDCLP	882.33	▼ -3.2%	▼ -4.1%	▲ 4.5%	▲ 14.1%	846.88	777.10	1 042.97	
<b>Money market</b>									
3m LIBOR USD	2.922	▲ 0.13	▲ 0.64	▲ 2.71	▲ 2.80	1.355	0.216	2.923	
3m EURIBOR	0.333	▲ 0.10	▲ 0.53	▲ 0.91	▲ 0.89	-0.330	-0.576	0.333	
3m WIBOR	7.030	▲ 0.02	▼ -0.02	▲ 4.49	▲ 6.82	5.317	2.590	7.140	
5y USD interest rate swap	3.003	▲ 0.29	▼ -0.07	▲ 1.63	▲ 2.09	2.566	1.445	3.637	
5y EUR interest rate swap	1.580	▲ 0.24	▼ -0.21	▲ 1.56	▲ 1.94	1.127	0.031	2.377	
5y PLN interest rate swap	5.425	▼ -0.23	▼ -1.48	▲ 1.69	▲ 3.93	5.572	3.780	7.870	
<b>Fuel</b>									
WTI Cushing	92.09	▼ -6.6%	▼ -12.9%	▲ 19.6%	▲ 33.3%	101.19	76.99	123.70	
Brent	99.02	▼ -8.3%	▼ -13.9%	▲ 27.8%	▲ 39.4%	106.36	79.83	133.89	
Diesel NY (ULSD)	351.61	▼ -3.1%	▼ -9.8%	▲ 46.8%	▲ 67.3%	370.82	241.70	534.54	
<b>Others</b>									
VIX	19.53	▼ -1.80	▼ -9.18	▲ 2.31	▲ 3.94	25.95	16.91	36.45	
BBG Commodity Index	123.20	▲ 1.1%	▲ 5.3%	▲ 24.2%	▲ 29.7%	120.92	100.58	136.61	
S&P500	4 280.15	▲ 3.6%	▲ 13.1%	▼ -10.2%	▼ -4.1%	4 224.65	3 666.77	4 793.54	
DAX	13 795.85	▲ 2.3%	▲ 7.9%	▼ -13.2%	▼ -13.4%	14 166.73	12 401.20	16 271.75	
Shanghai Composite	3 276.89	▲ 0.7%	▼ -3.6%	▼ -10.0%	▼ -7.0%	3 292.31	2 886.43	3 632.33	
WIG 20	1 735.07	▲ 0.8%	▲ 2.3%	▼ -23.5%	▼ -24.5%	1 938.39	1 613.98	2 411.11	
KGHM	113.55	▼ -1.6%	▼ -4.5%	▼ -18.5%	▼ -40.8%	141.42	97.80	182.20	

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

Source: Bloomberg, KGHM Polska Miedź

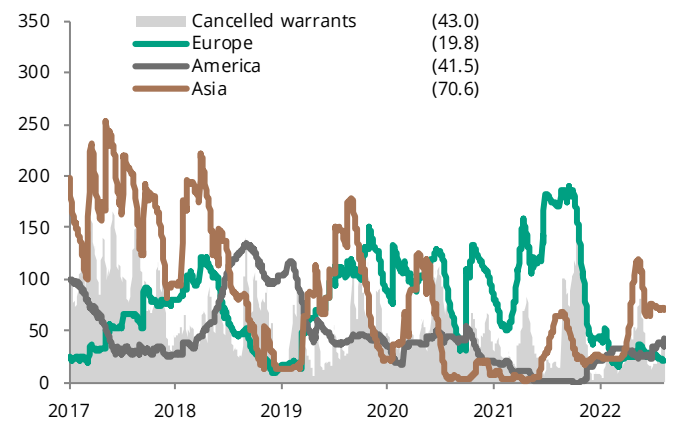


**Copper: official exchange stocks (thousand tonnes)**



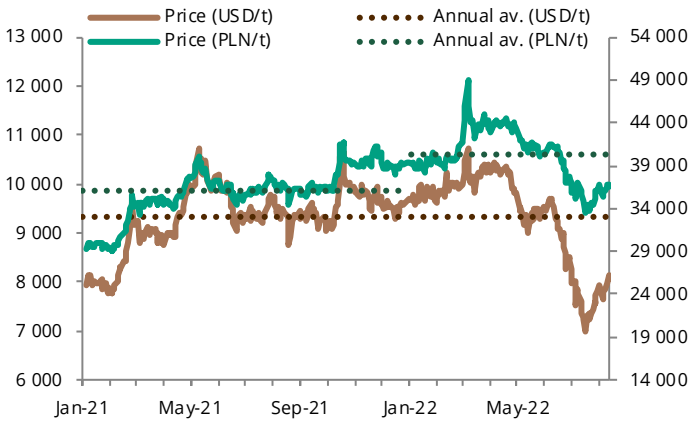
Note: Latest values in brackets. Source: Bloomberg, KGHM

**Copper: official LME stocks (thousand tonnes)**



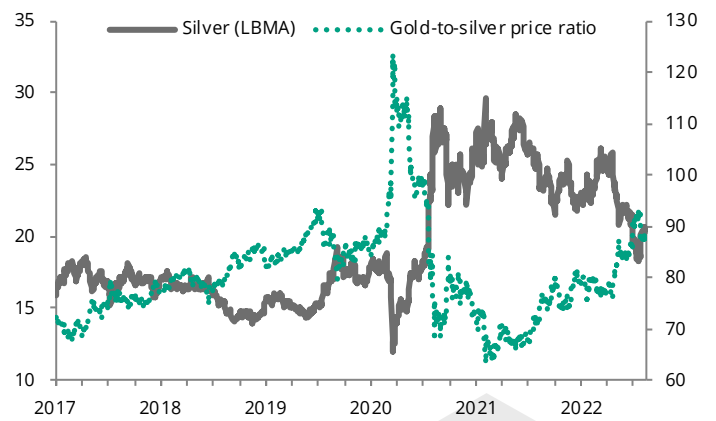
Note: Latest values in brackets. Source: Bloomberg, KGHM

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



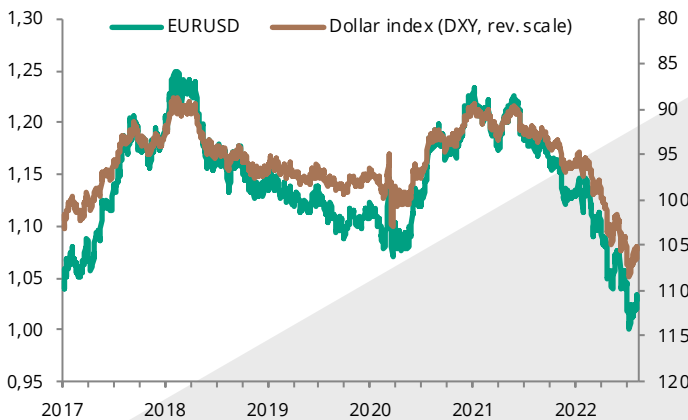
Source: Bloomberg, KGHM Polska Miedź

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



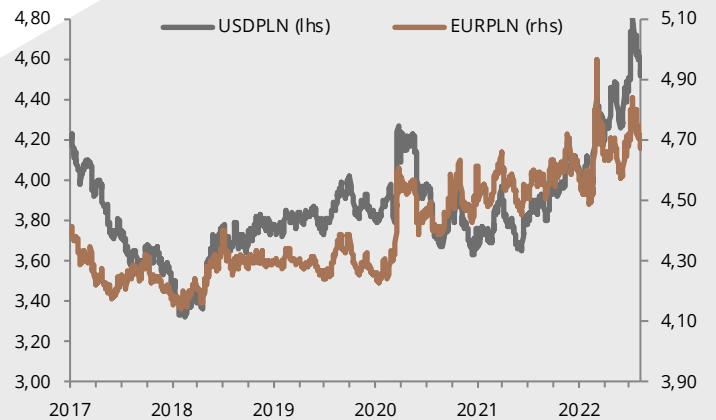
Source: Bloomberg, KGHM Polska Miedź

**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 - 14 August 2022.**

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

### **DISCLAIMER**

This document reflects the market view of the staff of KGHM Polska Miedz (Polish Copper)'s Market Risk Unit employees on the economy, commodity as well as financial markets. Although, according to the our best of our knowledge, all the facts presented in this publication come from or are based on reliable sources, we do not guarantee their correctness. Moreover, they may be incomplete or shortened. All the opinions and forecasts are backed by diligently-performed analyses valid as of the publishing date and may be subject to change. KGHM Polska Miedz (Polish Copper) S.A. is not obligated to announce any subsequent change of these opinions or forecasts. This document's purpose is solely informative and must not be interpreted as an offer or advice with regards to the purchase/sale of any mentioned financial instrument, nor it is part of such offer or advice.

Re-printing or using this publication or its in whole or part requires prior written consent from KGHM. To acquire that such consent please contact the Communication Department KGHM Polska Miedz SA.

In case of questions or comments please contact us:

KGHM Polska Miedz (Polish Copper) S.A.  
Departament Ryzyka Finansowego i Rynkowego (Financial and Market Risk Department)  
Wydział Ryzyka Rynkowego (Market Risk Unit)  
ul. M. Skłodowskiej-Curie 48  
59-301 Lubin, Poland