



IS THE MINING SUPERCYCLE GONE ALREADY?

A 20 year commodity bear market?

- Did Zoltan the Magnificent call a 20 year top?
- China turning Japanese
- Other factors for demand and supply
- Specific commodities: iron ore, copper, lithium, oil
- Investment implications

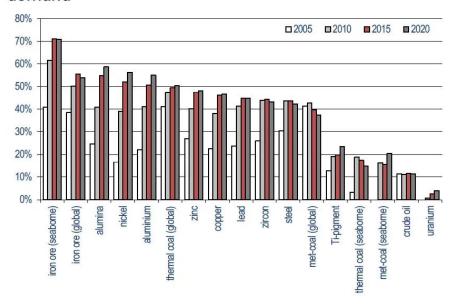
Did Zoltan call a 20 year top? The bull case

- Bretton Woods III and Goldman fluffers
- Decarbonisation to boost demand
- ESG to limit supply
- Chussia to shift yuan to commodity reserve
- Cold War 2.0 to distort trade and lift inflation

China turning Japanese

- There is no bull market without China
- Chinese demand is peaking in all kinds of commodities as working age population slumps
- This is a normal part of the development process
- Nothing can stop it and China does not want to
- Decline is accelerated by non-linear events
- Japan!

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

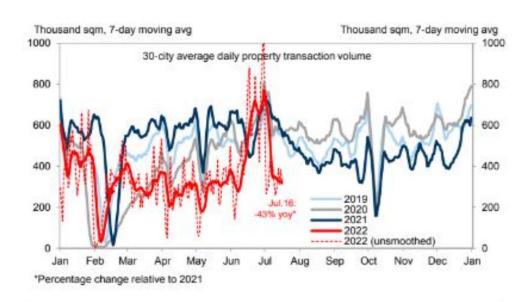


Source: WM, WBMS, IHS, Platts, Bloomberg, Morgan Stanley Research; sorted on 2015 data

China turning Japanese: Short term

- Key component is real estate development
- Three red lines
- Property sales halved
- Mortgage strike and COVID
- Land sales crash inhibits fiscal
- Monetary still firm but will break

Exhibit 11: 30-city daily property transaction volume was 43% below the 2021 level

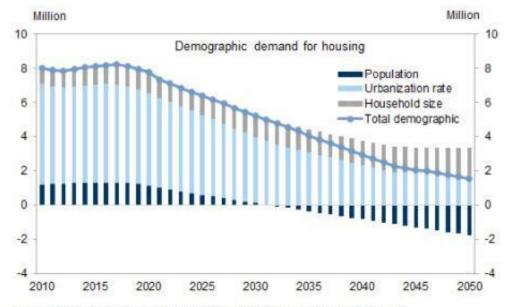


Source: Wind, Goldman Sachs Global Investment Research

China turning Japanese: Long term

- Now way out as demographics slide
- Massive surplus and overbuilding
- 40% of steel demand
- 20% of copper demand

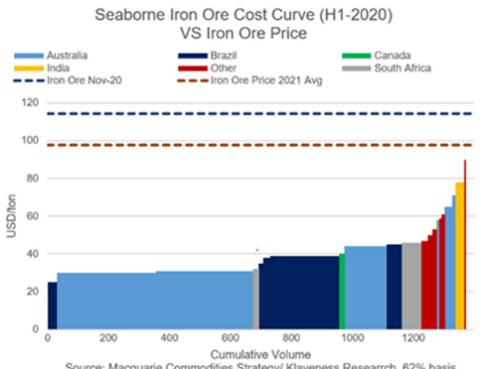
Exhibit 6: Demographic demand for housing is likely to decline in the coming decades



Source: Haver Analytics, Wind, Goldman Sachs Global Investment Research

Other factors for supply and demand

- Global infrastructure but not enough post-inflation burst
- Decarbonisation
- Energy shortages for a few years as supply chain readjusts
- Cold War 2.0 and resource nationalism
- India?

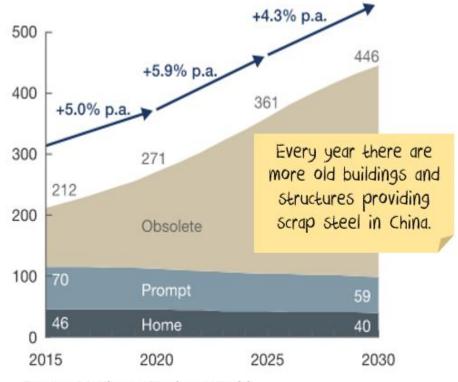


Source: Macquarie Commodities Strategy/ Klaveness Research, 62% basis

Specific commodities: Iron Ore

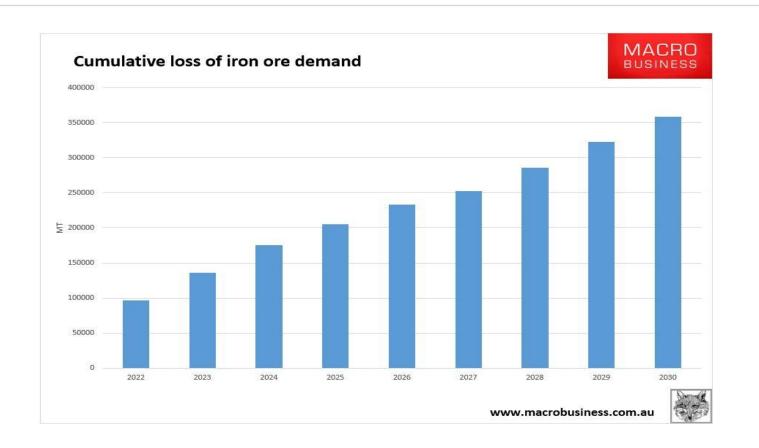
- Peak Chinese demand
- Push for scrap
- Simandou and supply surge
- Worst placed





Source: McKinsey, Nucleus Wealth

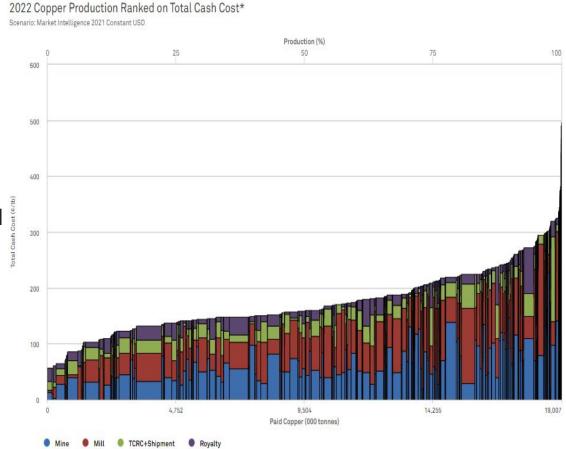
Specific commodities: iron ore

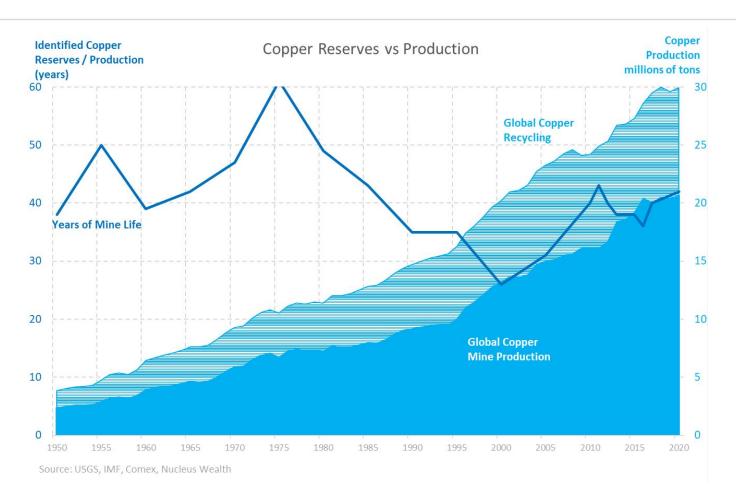


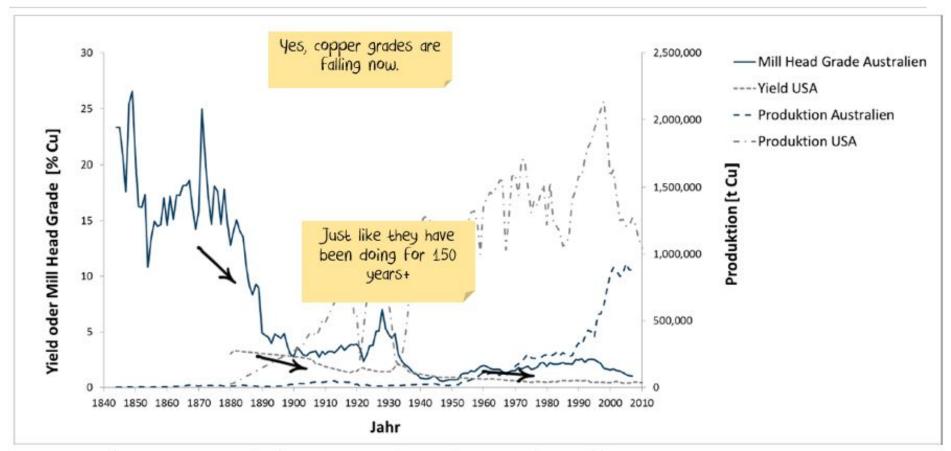


Source: USGS, IMF, Comex, Nucleus Wealth

- EVs. 100m cars per year,
 35kg more copper
- Driverless cars. Taxis used
 5-10x more than car
- Grid transformation.
 Centralised or decentralised
- Infrastructure boom. \$1T =
 110kt of extra copper
- Recycling rate has been falling







Specific commodities: Lithium

Country/Do Davelonmont

Drimory

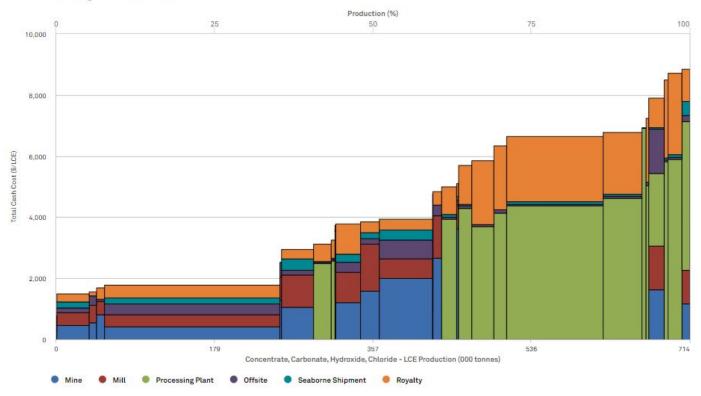
Dranautic

Property	Country/Re gion	Development Stage	Primary Reserves and Resources (t)
Uyuni Salt Flat	Bolivia	Construction Started	39,000,000
Cauchari-Olaroz	Argentina	Construction Started	9,938,000
Alberta	Canada	Prefeas/Scoping	9,878,000
Bonnie Claire	USA	Prefeas/Scoping	8,358,700
Lithium Nevada	USA	Feasibility Started	7,321,000
Manono	Dem. Rep. C	Feasibility Complete	6,640,000
Salar de Olaroz	Argentina	Expansion	6,600,000
Vulcan	Germany	Feasibility Started	6,415,046
Chaerhan Lake	China	Operating	5,600,000
McDermitt	USA	Prefeas/Scoping	5,373,000
Cuenca Centenario-Ra	Argentina	Feasibility Started	4,015,000
Greenbushes	Australia	Operating	3,716,327

Specific commodities: Lithium

2022 Lithium Production Ranked on Total Cash Cost*

Scenario: Market Intelligence 2021 Constant USD



^{*}Figures pre-2022 are based on reported/actual data where available. Figures from 2022 and later are based on S&P Global Market Intelligence's estimates and forecasts. For Market Intelligence's Constant scenario, all forecasts for prices are in constant 2021 US dollars (e.g. wage rates, electricity prices, reagent or fuel costs and metal prices).

Specific commodities: Lithium

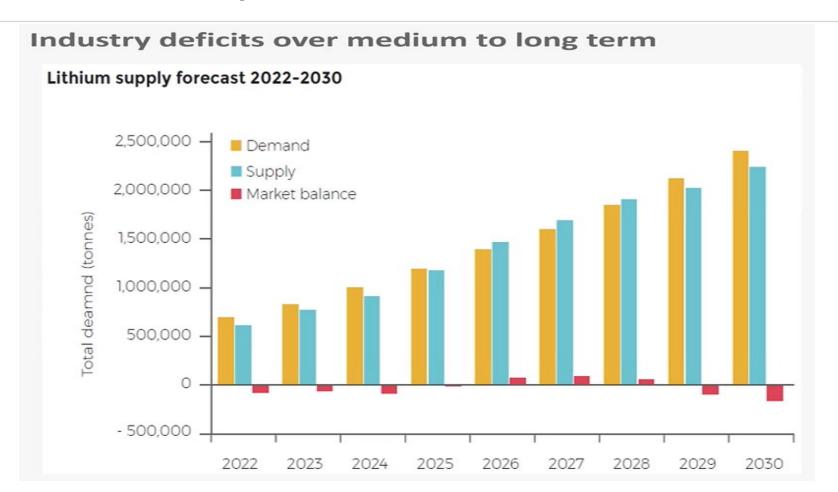
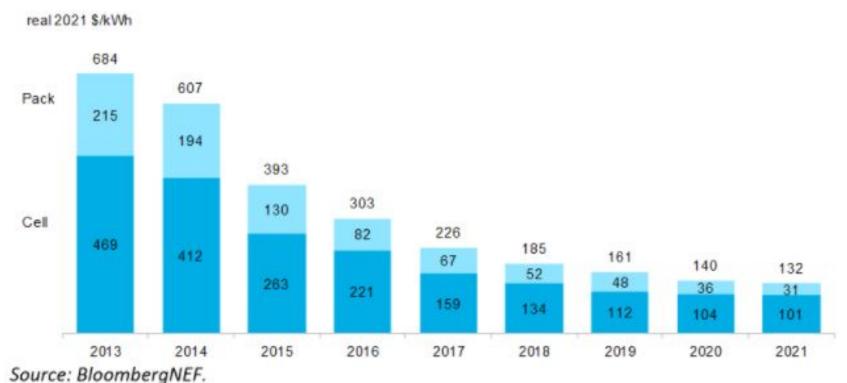
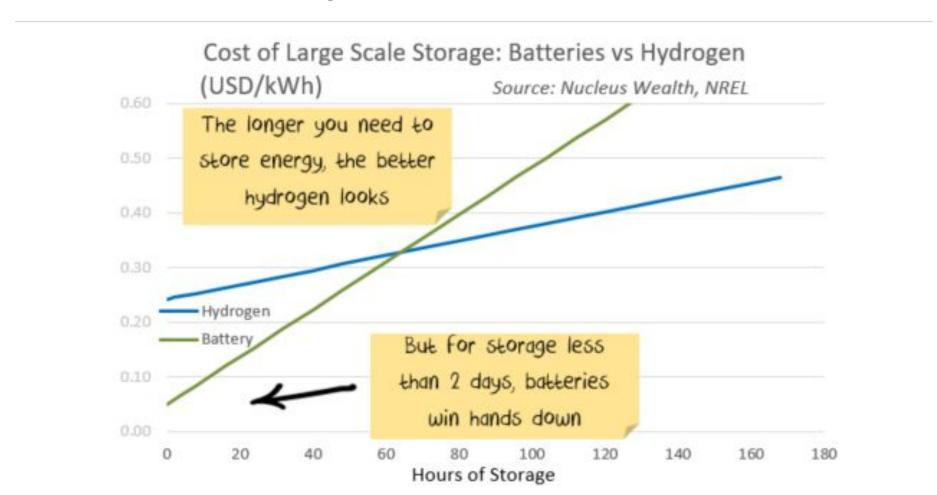
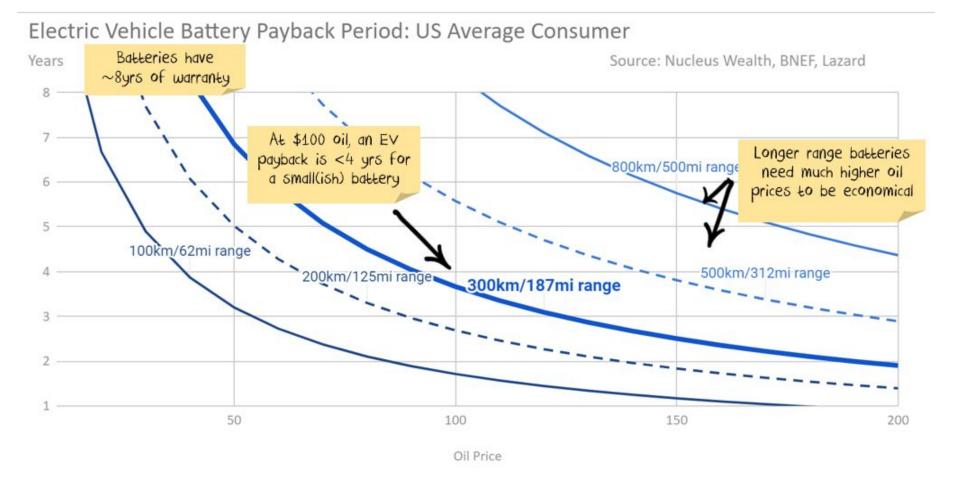


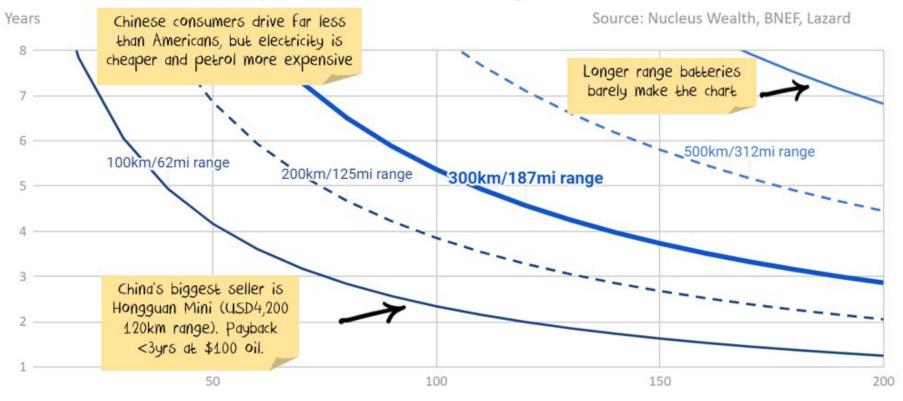
Figure 1: Volume-weighted average pack and cell price split



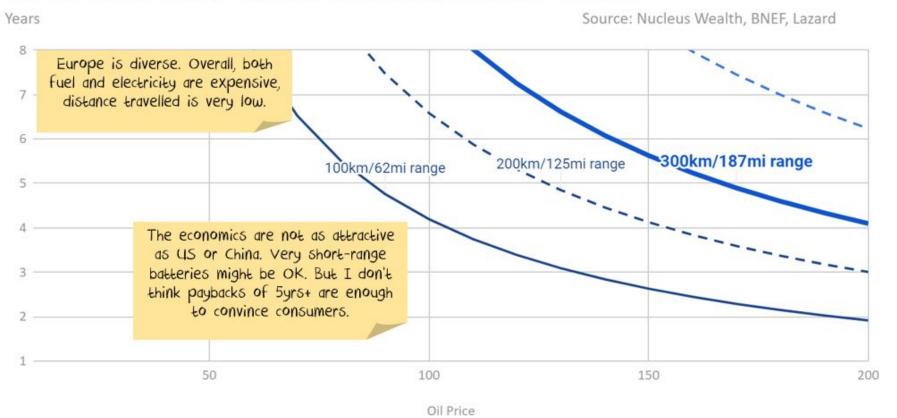




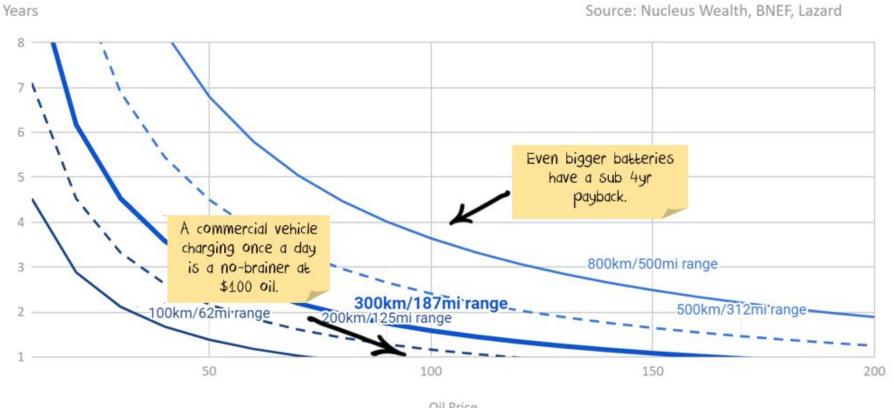




Electric Vehicle Battery Payback Period: Europe Average Consumer



Electric Vehicle Battery Payback Period: US 31,000mi/50,000km per year



Investment implications

- As China slows with realty, as much as 10% of global commodity demand disappears
- Metals and bulks in trouble
- Some decarbonisation super cycle
- Cold War 2.0 will keep energy high for a few years as supply readjusts
- Pick your commodities carefully
- Too volatile for a good inflation hedge!

Viewer question of the week:

Which commodity price is most at risk?

Drop your answers in the comments

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