



## Copper: Preliminary Data for 1<sup>st</sup> Half 2018

The International Copper Study Group (ICSG) released preliminary data for June 2018 world copper supply and demand in its September 2018 Copper Bulletin. The Bulletin and ICSG online statistical database provide detailed data, on a country basis, for copper mine, smelter, refined and semis production and copper refined usage, trade, stocks and prices. The bulletin is available for sale (single issues €100/€150, annual subscription €500/€750 for orders originating from/outside institutions based in ICSG member countries).

**World mine production is estimated to have increased by 5% in the first half of 2018**, with concentrate production rising by 5% and solvent extraction-electrowinning (SX-EW) by 6%:

- The increase in world mine production of about 485,000 t copper was mainly due to:
  - Constrained output in the comparative period of 2017 namely in Chile and Indonesia.
    - Production in Chile, the world's biggest copper mine producing country, increased by 12% primarily because production in February/March 2017 was restricted by a strike at Escondida (the world's biggest copper mine) and also because there is an improvement in Codelco's production levels in 2018.
    - Indonesian output increased by 40% because comparative output in 2017 was negatively affected by a temporary ban on concentrate exports that started in January and ended in April.
  - A 16% increase in SX-EW production in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and a 12% rise in Zambian mine output due to the restart of temporarily closed capacity.
- Although no major supply disruptions occurred in the first half of this year, overall growth was partially offset by lower output at some mines in Canada (-7%) and in the United States (-8%).
- After a strong increase in the last few years due to new and expanded capacity, output in Peru (the world's second largest copper mine producing country) has levelled off.
- On a regional basis, mine production is estimated to have increased by around 10% in Africa, 8% in Latin America, 5.5% in Asia, 3% in Europe and 8% in Oceania and declined by 6% in North America.

**World refined production is estimated to have increased by 2% in the first half of 2018** with primary production (electrolytic and electrowinning) rising by 0.3% and secondary production (from scrap) increasing by 9%:

- In tonnage terms, the main contributor to growth in world refined production was China due to its continued expansion of capacity.
- Production in Chile was up by 6.5% supported by a 4.7% increase in electrowinning (SX-EW) production mainly because comparative output in 2017 was constrained by the strike at Escondida referred to previously. In addition, primary electrolytic production increased by 10% mainly due to improved production at Codelco.
- Production in Indonesia and Japan was also substantially higher, recovering from reduced output last year as a consequence of a strike and maintenance shutdown respectively.
- Increases in electrowinning (SX-EW) output in the DRC and Zambia also contributed to world refined production growth.
- However, overall growth was partially offset by a 20% decline in India's output due to the shutdown of Vedanta's Tuticorin smelter in April and declines in production in Poland and the United States as a consequence of maintenance shutdowns.
- On a regional basis, refined output is estimated to have increased in Africa (11%), Asia (2%) and Latin America (5%) while remaining essentially unchanged in Europe and declining in North America (2.5%) and Oceania (5%)

**World apparent refined usage is estimated to have increased by about 1% in the first half of 2018:**

- China was the biggest contributor to growth with apparent usage (excluding changes in unreported stocks) increasing by 4%, driven by a 17% increase in net refined copper imports. **(as Chinese customs have temporarily suspended the publication of copper trade data since March, exports are calculated based on reversed trade and are likely to be revised)**
- Preliminary data indicates that world ex-China usage declined by 1.5%.
- Among other major copper using countries, demand increased in India and the EU but declined in the United States and remained essentially unchanged in Japan.

**World refined copper balance for the first half of 2018 indicates a deficit of about 50,000 t:**

- In developing its global market balance, ICSG uses an apparent demand calculation for China that does not take into account changes in unreported stocks [State Reserve Bureau (SRB), producer, consumer, merchant/trader, bonded]. To facilitate global market analysis, however, an additional line item—Refined World Balance Adjusted for Chinese Bonded Stock Changes—is included in the attached table that adjusts the world refined copper balance based on an average estimate of changes in unreported inventories provided by three consultants with expertise in China's copper market.
- In the first half of 2018, the world refined copper balance adjusted for changes in Chinese bonded stocks indicated a market deficit of around 50,000 t.

**Copper Prices and Stocks:**

- Based on the average of stock estimates provided by independent consultants, China's bonded stocks are thought to have remained essentially unchanged in the first half of 2018 from the year-end 2017 level. Bonded stocks increased by around 65,000 t in the same period of 2017.
- As of the end of August, copper stocks held at the major metal exchanges (LME, COMEX, SHFE) totalled 572,719 t, an increase of 30,190 t (6%) from stocks held at the end of December 2017. Stocks were up at the LME (31%) but down at SHFE (-8%) and COMEX (-10%).
- The average LME cash price for August was US\$ 6,039.75 /t, down 3.3% from the July average of US\$ 6,248.18 /t.
- The 2018 high and low copper prices through the end of August were US\$7,262.50 per tonne (on 8<sup>th</sup> Jun) and US\$5,843 per tonne (on 15<sup>th</sup> Aug), respectively, and the year average was US\$6,715.51/t per tonne (9% above the 2017 annual average).

Please visit the ICSG website [www.icsg.org](http://www.icsg.org) for further copper market related information.

(World Refined Copper Usage and Supply Trends table on next page)

### World Refined Copper Usage and Supply Trends, 2014-2018

Thousand metric tonnes, copper

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2017	2018	2018			
					Jan-Jun	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	
World Mine Production	18,426	19,149	20,357	19,995	9,526	10,012	1,690	1,635	1,737	1,708
World Mine Capacity	21,547	22,336	23,414	23,886	12,036	12,270	2,098	2,037	2,113	2,052
Mine Capacity Utilization (%)	85.5	85.7	86.9	83.7	79.1	81.6	80.5	80.3	82.2	83.2
Primary Refined Production	18,575	18,897	19,471	19,443	9,491	9,517	1,620	1,572	1,625	1,577
Secondary Refined Production	3,915	3,945	3,866	4,054	2,010	2,194	369	366	379	376
World Refined Production (Secondary+Primary)	22,490	22,843	23,338	23,497	11,501	11,711	1,989	1,938	2,004	1,953
World Refinery Capacity	26,468	26,551	26,863	27,402	13,533	13,729	2,350	2,277	2,355	2,282
Refineries Capacity Utilization (%)	85.0	86.0	86.9	85.7	85.0	85.3	84.6	85.1	85.1	85.6
World Refined Usage 1/	22,927	23,081	23,605	23,759	11,649	11,762	1,926	2,050	2,053	1,998
World Refined Stocks End of Period	1,334	1,505	1,375	1,383	1,438	1,586	1,747	1,640	1,652	1,586
Period Stock Change	10	171	-130	8	63	204	132	-107	12	-65
Refined Balance 2/	-436	-239	-267	-262	-148	-51	63	-112	-50	-45
Seasonally Adjusted Refined Balance 3/					-32	61	52	2	2	13
Refined Balance Adjusted for Chinese bonded stock change 4/	-460	-342	-255	-259	-85	-51	56	-110	-40	-48

Due to the nature of statistical reporting, the published data should be considered as preliminary as some figures are currently based on estimates and could change.

1/ Based on EU apparent usage.

2/ Surplus/deficit is calculated using refined production minus refined usage.

3/ Surplus/deficit is calculated using seasonally adjusted refined production minus seasonally adjusted refined usage.

4/ For details of this adjustment see the paragraph of the press release on "World refined copper balance".