



NAB MINERALS AND ENERGY OUTLOOK

MARCH 2020

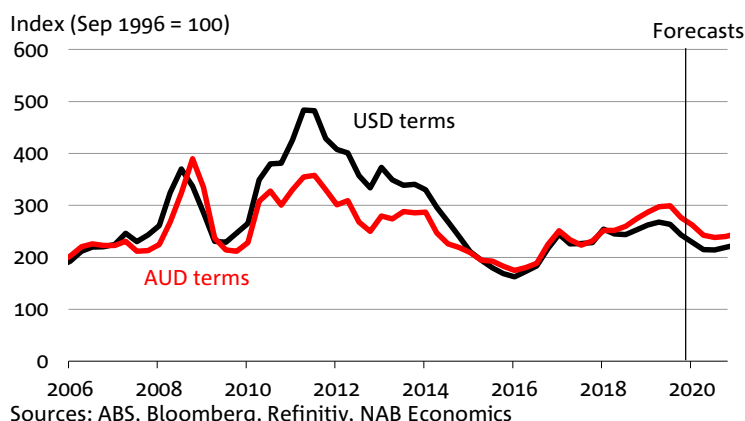
OVERVIEW

- Commodity markets generally remain volatile, reflecting the uncertainty presented by the Coronavirus (Covid-19) outbreak. The most liquid markets – such as crude oil and base metals – declined noticeably as the outbreak expanded beyond China in mid-to-late February.
- In addition, crude oil markets have plunged in March, as OPEC+ could not agree to production cuts, with Saudi Arabia planning to increase output. In contrast, gold has benefited from a flight to safety.
- The broader spread of the Coronavirus increases the risk of further supply chain disruptions, as well as weaker global final consumption – ultimately negatively impacting demand for commodities.
- In annual average terms, US dollar commodity prices are forecast to fall by 15.4% in 2020 – driven by liquefied natural gas (LNG), iron ore and (to a lesser extent) metallurgical coal. A recovery in LNG prices is expected to support a 2.6% increase in 2021.
- This view is predicated on a general recovery from the Coronavirus downturn in China in Q2 and other markets in Q3.

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NAB NON-RURAL COMMODITY PRICE INDEX



NAB COMMODITY PRICE FORECASTS

| | Unit | Spot | Actual | Forecasts | | | | | | | |
|---------------------|------------|-----------|--------|-----------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | | 9/03/2020 | Dec-19 | Mar-20 | Jun-20 | Sep-20 | Dec-20 | Mar-21 | Jun-21 | Sep-21 | Dec-21 |
| WTI oil | US\$/bbl | 46 | 55 | 37 | 40 | 50 | 53 | 57 | 57 | 58 | 60 |
| Brent oil | US\$/bbl | 37 | 61 | 42 | 45 | 55 | 58 | 62 | 62 | 63 | 65 |
| Tapis oil | US\$/bbl | 58 | 63 | 57 | 60 | 62 | 64 | 64 | 64 | 65 | 67 |
| Gold | US\$/ounce | 1666 | 1480 | 1600 | 1590 | 1600 | 1610 | 1610 | 1620 | 1630 | 1630 |
| Iron ore (spot) | US\$/tonne | 88 | 89 | 85 | 76 | 72 | 68 | 71 | 69 | 71 | 69 |
| Hard coking coal* | US\$/tonne | n.a. | 140 | 135 | 152 | 150 | 148 | 151 | 147 | 145 | 140 |
| Thermal coal (spot) | US\$/tonne | 68 | 67 | 68 | 68 | 65 | 70 | 70 | 66 | 63 | 61 |
| Aluminium | US\$/tonne | 1668 | 1758 | 1700 | 1750 | 1765 | 1775 | 1800 | 1825 | 1850 | 1875 |
| Copper | US\$/tonne | 5522 | 5900 | 5650 | 5725 | 5750 | 5850 | 5900 | 5950 | 6000 | 6020 |
| Lead | US\$/tonne | 1830 | 2039 | 1850 | 1800 | 1750 | 1725 | 1700 | 1725 | 1700 | 1675 |
| Nickel | US\$/tonne | 12603 | 15395 | 12750 | 12500 | 12250 | 12100 | 12300 | 12500 | 12750 | 13000 |
| Zinc | US\$/tonne | 1962 | 2384 | 2200 | 2400 | 2425 | 2450 | 2300 | 2200 | 2150 | 2150 |
| Aus LNG** | AU\$/GJ | n.a. | 12.0 | 9.7 | 10.0 | 10.4 | 10.6 | 11.0 | 10.9 | 11.0 | 11.1 |

* Data reflect NAB estimates of US\$/tonne FOB quarterly contract prices, based on quarterly average spot prices.

** Implied Australian LNG export prices

IRON ORE

Iron ore markets exhibited considerable volatility in recent weeks – with spot prices rising from just over US\$80 a tonne in early February to over US\$90 a tonne in the second half of the month before a modest subsequent retreat. That said, prices remain well below the recent peaks in 2019. Supply disruptions – including Tropical Cyclone Damien in Western Australia and heavy rains and regulatory constraints in Brazil – provided some short term upward pressure. The easing of these factors, along with prolonged demand weakness due to the Covid-19 impact globally, should add some downside pressure to iron ore prices. We forecast iron ore to average US\$75 a tonne in 2020 and US\$70 a tonne in 2021.

COAL

Spot prices for thermal coal have remained essentially flat in recent months – trading in an \$8 range around the mid-to-high \$60s level since August 2019. In contrast, hard coking coal prices edged higher in February, from below US\$150 a tonne to over US\$160 a tonne at the time of writing. This reflected domestic shortages of supply in China, with prices likely to ease as mining activity recovers in coming months. Weaker global economic growth in coming months – related to Covid-19 containment – is likely to be negative for steel demand, and by extension, coking coal consumption. Thermal coal prices are forecast to average US\$67.50 a tonne in 2020, while hard coking coal is forecast to average US\$146 a tonne.

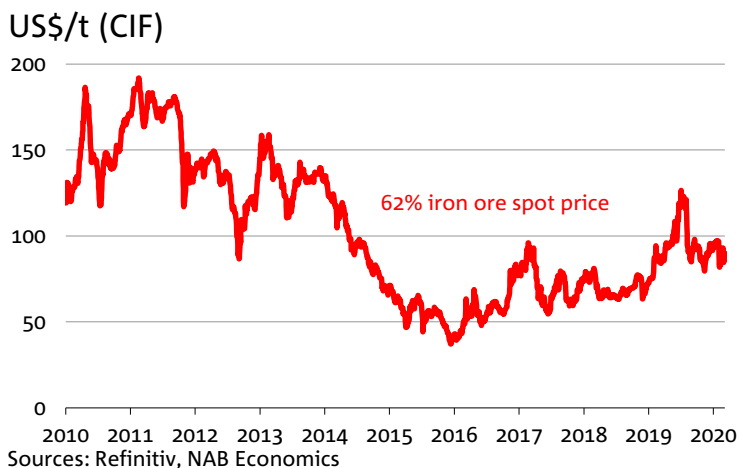
OIL

Oil prices plunged following Russia and Saudi Arabia failing to agree to production cuts. Benchmark Brent crude fell to US\$36/bbl, the lowest level since Feb 2016. Following Russia's refusal to acquiesce to additional cuts demanded by Saudi Arabia, the Saudis decided to boost production, as well as to offer price discounts to gain market share – at the expense of Russia and US shale oil producers. This rise in production, combined with substantially weaker demand as a result of the Covid-19 outbreak drove the plunge in prices. In response, we have substantially downgraded our oil price forecasts, particularly for the first half, with Q1 2020 now forecast at US\$42/bbl (previously US\$55/bbl).

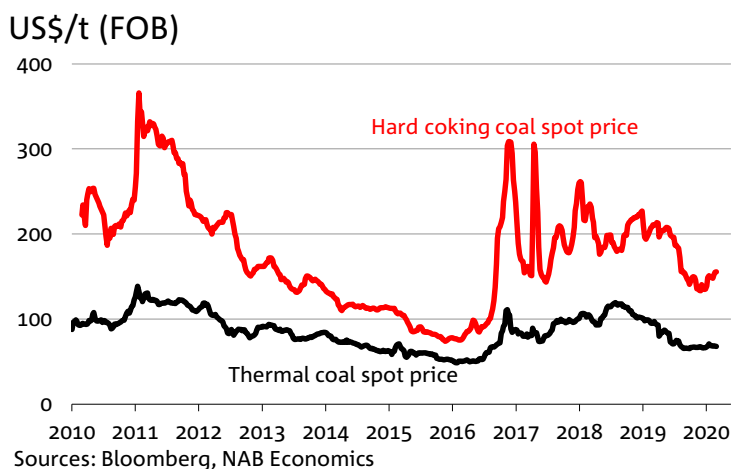
GAS

The LNG market has been affected by rising supply and a slump in demand – particularly from China due to the Covid-19 virus. While there are some tentative signs of the virus' growth stabilising in China, it continues to spread across the world, leading to fears of a pandemic. In this environment, buyers – particularly from Asia – are seeking more competitive terms for their gas purchases, and increasingly resorting to purchasing gas on the lower cost spot market. Force majeure clauses have so far not been widely invoked, except for China's CNOOC purchase of a delivery from France's Total. We have further lowered our export price and volume forecasts, particularly for Q1 2020.

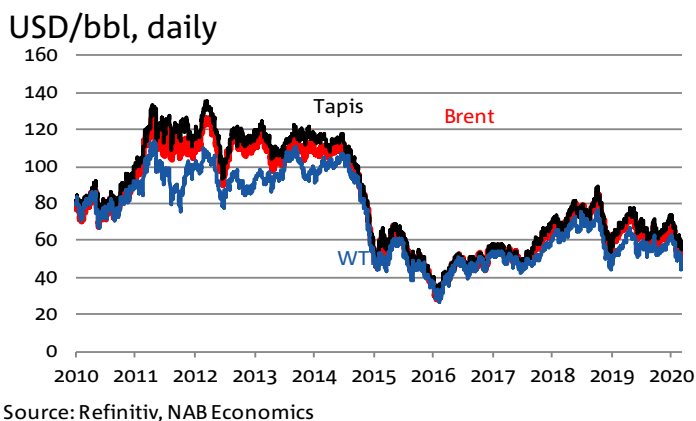
SPOT PRICES VOLATILE IN FEB, BUT OFF PEAKS



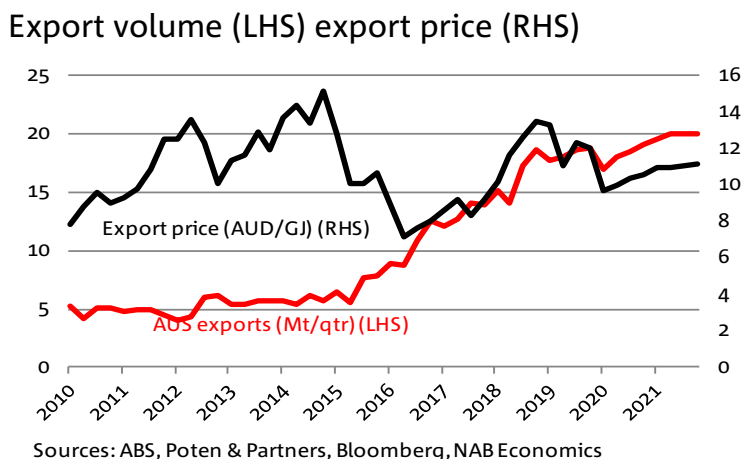
MET COAL EDGED UP; THERMAL PRICES FLAT



OIL: RISING SUPPLY & WEAK DEMAND



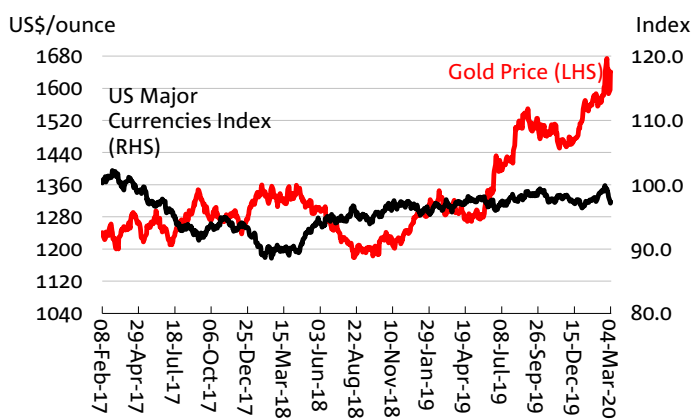
LNG VIRUS TO IMPACT NEAR-TERM PRICES



GOLD

The global spread of Covid-19, along with the recent 50bps cut to US Federal Funds rate, have led to investors seeking the refuge of the precious metal. Gold briefly reached US\$1700/oz, before easing back to around US\$1670/oz, in part due to investors selling the precious metal to cover margin calls on other commodities and asset classes. On interest rates, following the 50bps cut, NAB Economics is forecasting further cuts in the fed funds rate. Treasury yields have also fallen to record lows. Lower rates reduce the opportunity cost of holding gold, boosting its price. We have upgraded our forecasts for both Q1 2020, and beyond, with gold expected to be around US\$1600/oz by the end of the year.

GOLD: FLIGHT TO SAFETY

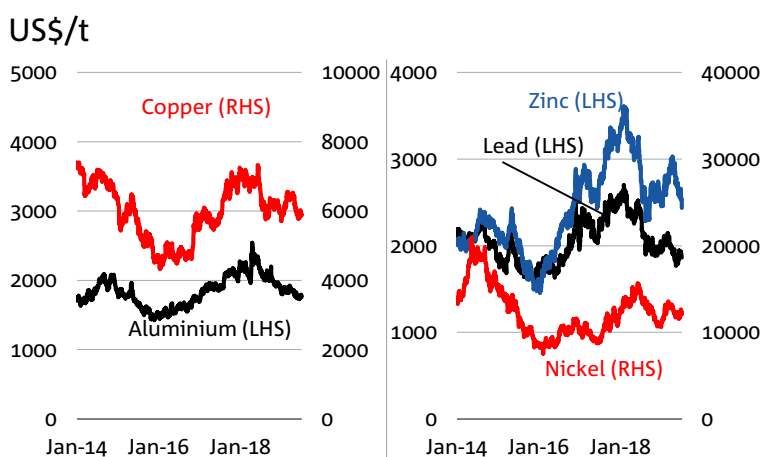


Source: Thomson Datastream, NAB

BASE METALS

Metals markets responded rapidly to the Covid-19 outbreak – falling in late January as the virus spread in China, and then again from late February as the outbreak spread to Italy and South Korea. Demand for base metals is closely related to economic activity – which is expected to be subdued in the short term due to efforts to contain the spread of the virus. Although we expect a recovery later in the year, there remains considerable uncertainty around the scale of the downturn and the timing of the subsequent rebound. Annual average prices are forecast to decline in 2020 across the base metals complex.

METAL MARKETS HIT AS VIRUS SPREADS



Source: Refinitiv, NAB Economics

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