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Commodity price monitor

June-22

Prepared for ACMA

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June 2022



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Commodity trend dashboard

Commodity trend dashboard Quarter-on-Quarter changes (1/2)-Rolling view

Calendar Year 2022: Q vs. Q update

Commodity	Region	Q-o-Q Up	Q-o-Q Down
Iron & Steel			
Iron Ore	International	28.51% ▲	
	Domestic low grade		
	Domestic high grade		
Pig Iron	International	12.87% ▲	
	Domestic	10.11% ▲	
Stainless steel	Domestic		-7.01% ▼
	Domestic		-6.59% ▼
Wirerod	International	31.96% ▲	
	Domestic	8.85% ▲	
Steel Billets	International	11.30% ▲	
	Domestic	3.88% ▲	
Hot-rolled coils	International	30.79% ▲	
	Domestic	22.76% ▲	
Cold-rolled coils	International	35.15% ▲	
	Domestic	23.57% ▲	
Steel Scrap	Domestic	15.45% ▲	
	EN8	8.08% ▲	
20MnCr5	Domestic	7.97% ▲	
Ferro chrome	International		-2.52% ▼
	Domestic	1.08% ▲	
Ferro silicon	International	10.55% ▲	
	Domestic	18.32% ▲	

ND: Not disclosed by the source

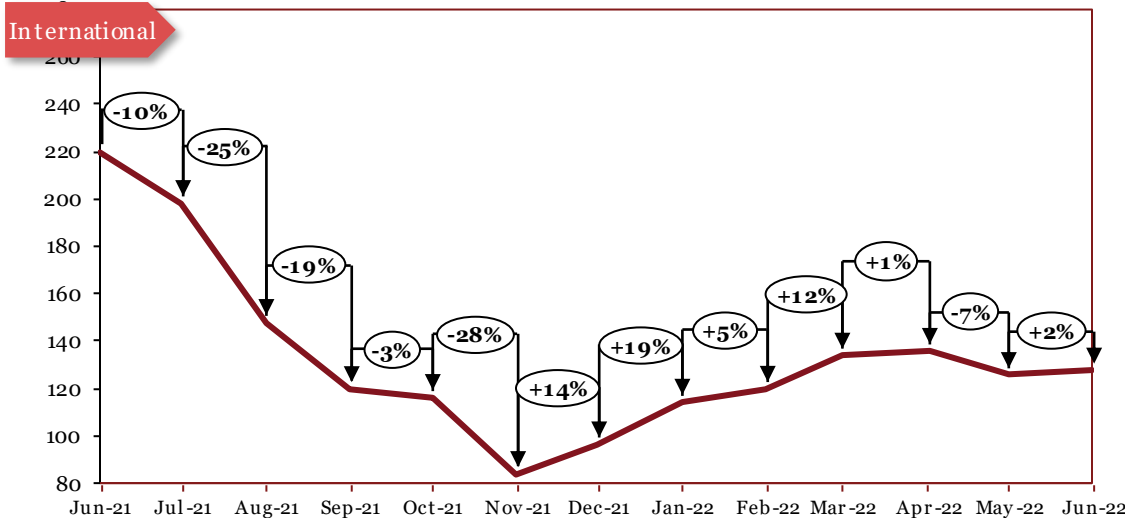
Commodity trend dashboard Quarter-on-Quarter changes (2/2)- Rolling view

Calendar Year 2022: Q vs. Q update

Commodity	Region	Q-o-Q Up		Q-o-Q Down
Base Metals				
Aluminum	International	14.69%	▲	
	Domestic	13.58%	▲	
Copper	International	14.53%	▲	
	Domestic	13.67%	▲	
Zinc	International	6.71%	▲	
	Domestic	6.83%	▲	
Lead	International	5.28%	▲	
	Domestic	4.18%	▲	
Nickel	International			-1.60% ▼
	Domestic			-0.03% ▼
Tin	International	23.19%	▲	
	Domestic	N/A		
Precious Metals				
Platinum	International	1.93%	▲	
Palladium	International	15.90%	▲	
Rhodium	International	11.49%	▲	
Polymers				
Low density polyethylene (LDPE)	International	0.84%	▲	
	Domestic	6.61%	▲	
Polypropylene (PP)	International			-2.92% ▼
	Domestic	5.57%	▲	
Acrylonitrile Butadiene Styrene (ABS)	International	12.53%	▲	
	Domestic	13.70%	▲	
Polystyrene (PS)	International	10.54%	▲	
	Domestic	14.59%	▲	
Rubber	Domestic	6.82%	▲	
Currency Exchange				
Dollar	International	1.25%	▲	
Pound	International	0.92%	▲	
Euro	International	2.37%	▲	
Yen	International			-2.12% ▼

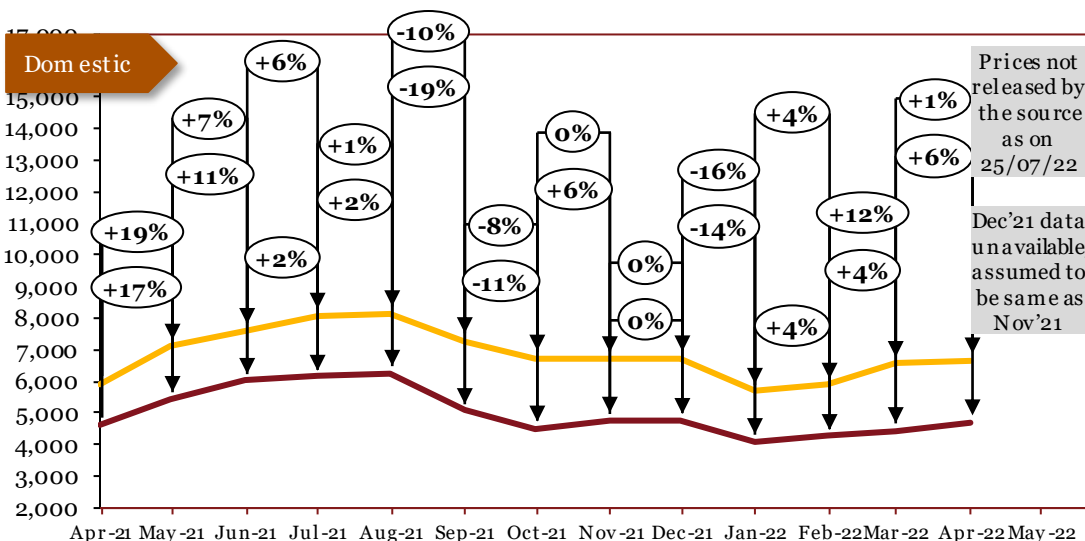
Iron & Steel

Iron Ore



Source: Crisil

Period	*Int'l	*Dom	
	\$/tonne	Rs/tonne	
		65% & below	65% & above
Jun-21	220	6040	7589
Jul-21	198	6146	8047
Aug-21	148	6271	8124
Sep-21	120	5070	7286
Oct-21	116	4518	6733
Nov-21	84	4779	6721
Dec-21	96	4779	6721
Jan-22	114	4113	5667
Feb-22	120	4259	5874
Mar-22	134	4447	6579
Apr-22	136	4696	6632
May-22	126		
Jun-22	128		



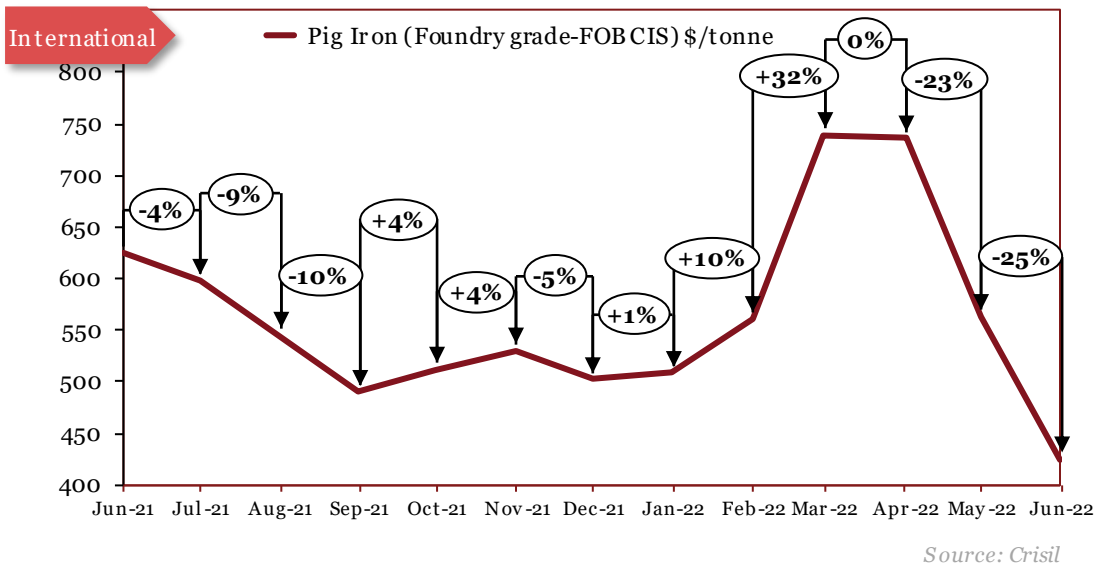
Source: Crisil

*The actual prices may vary depending on city, player, grade etc.

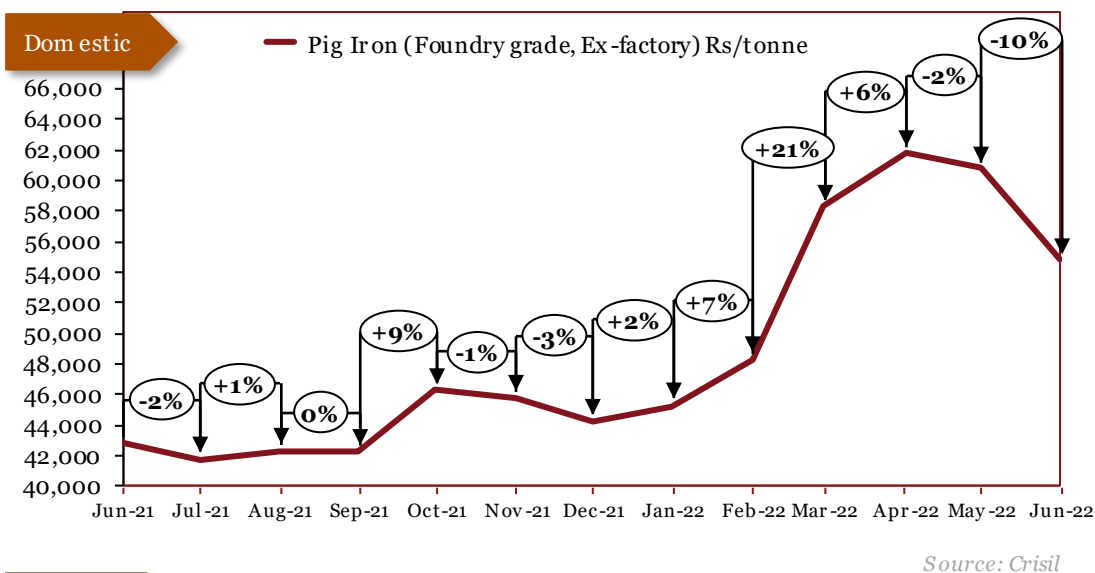
Outlook

In October, international prices remained unaffected. In November, international prices fell to their lowest levels in 18 months, after demand outlook for steel products and raw materials in China plummeted, owing to planned production cuts. In December, international prices underwent a correction due to a rise in steel mill margins and a recovery in Chinese steel production. In January, international prices continued to rise steeply due to an increase in operating and input (e.g., coking coal) costs, as well as increased demand caused by a ramp up in Chinese infrastructure projects. In February, international prices continued to rally upwards due to renewed Chinese demand, alongside ramp up in operations in the infrastructure, construction and automobile sectors across the globe. In March, international prices continued to soar as expectations of policy support in China outweighed concerns of weaker demand amid lockdowns. In April, prices rose slightly as a rise in demand was offset by a fall in prices – amidst rising Covid cases in China – towards the end of the month. In May, international prices declined due to prolonged covid-19 restrictions in China which led to weaker spot demand. In June, international prices rose slightly due to sentiment in future markets and demand from top steel producers in China.

Pig Iron



Monthly Average Prices		
Period	*Int'l	*Dom
	\$/tonne	Rs/tonne
Jun-21	625	42750
Jul-21	598	41750
Aug-21	545	42250
Sep-21	490	42250
Oct-21	511	46250
Nov-21	530	45750
Dec-21	502	44250
Jan-22	508	45250
Feb-22	561	48250
Mar-22	739	58250
Apr-22	736	61750
May-22	564	60750
Jun-22	425	54750

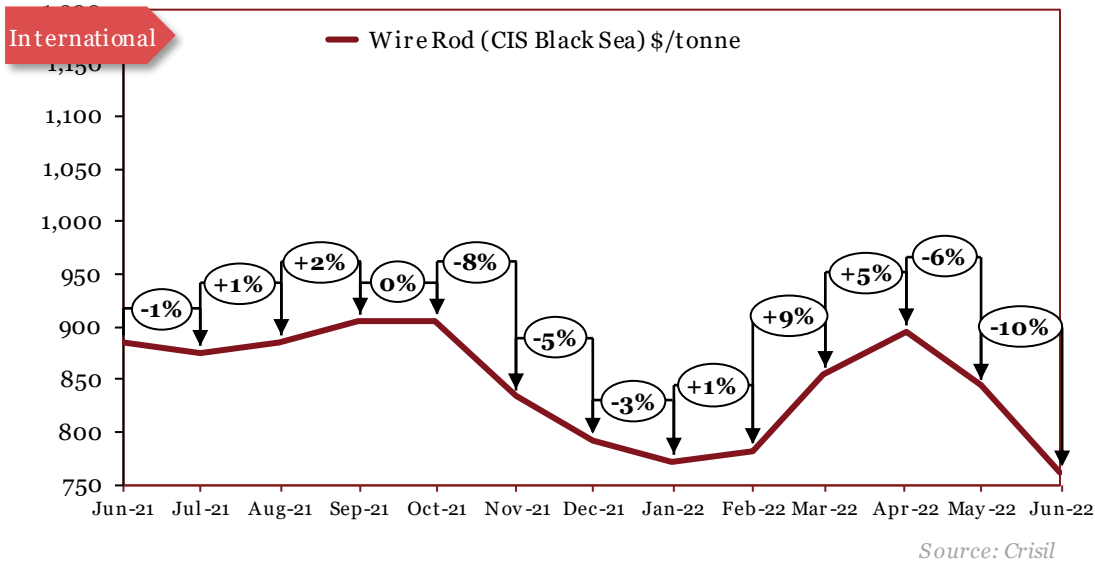


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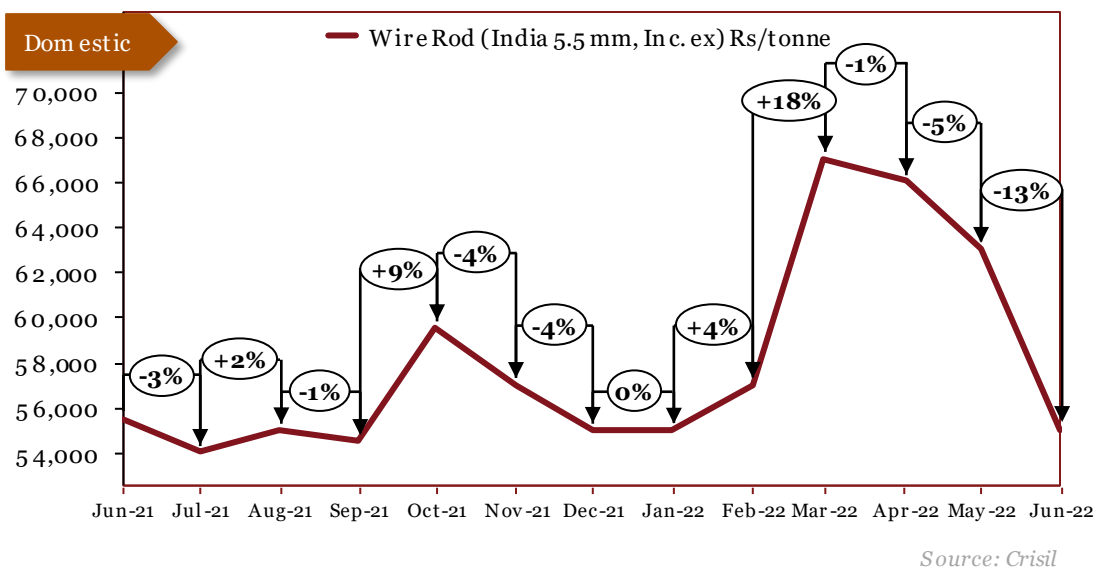
Outlook

In November, international prices increased amid bullishness from suppliers, primarily in the US. Domestic prices remained relatively unaffected. In December, both international and domestic prices fell as a result of low demand caused by soft markets during the holiday season. In January, domestic prices rose marginally in tandem with iron ore prices. International prices remained stable. In February, both international and domestic prices rose sharply in tandem with iron ore prices. In March, both international and domestic prices rose sharply due to disruptions in the supply chain – caused by geopolitical tensions – and China stimulus hopes, amid a surge in Covid-19 cases. In April, domestic prices continued to rise on account of a slight rise in demand, coupled with persistent supply disruptions. International prices remained stable. In May, international prices fell steeply due to lower demand from US & Europe, along with the emergence of alternative lower cost supplies from Asian countries. Domestic prices fell as a result of imposition of 15% export duty on Pig Iron in India. In June, international prices hit a 12 month low due to sentiment of oversupply of steel in China and weak demand. Domestic prices fell as a result of decline in exports and weak market sentiment post export duty.

Wire Rod



Monthly Average Prices		
Period	^*Int'l (\$/tonne)	*Dom (Rs/tonne)
Jun-21	885	55494
Jul-21	875	53994
Aug-21	885	54994
Sep-21	906	54494
Oct-21	906	59494
Nov-21	833	56994
Dec-21	792	54994
Jan-22	772	54994
Feb-22	782	56994
Mar-22	854	66994
Apr-22	895	65994
May-22	844	62994
Jun-22	761	54994

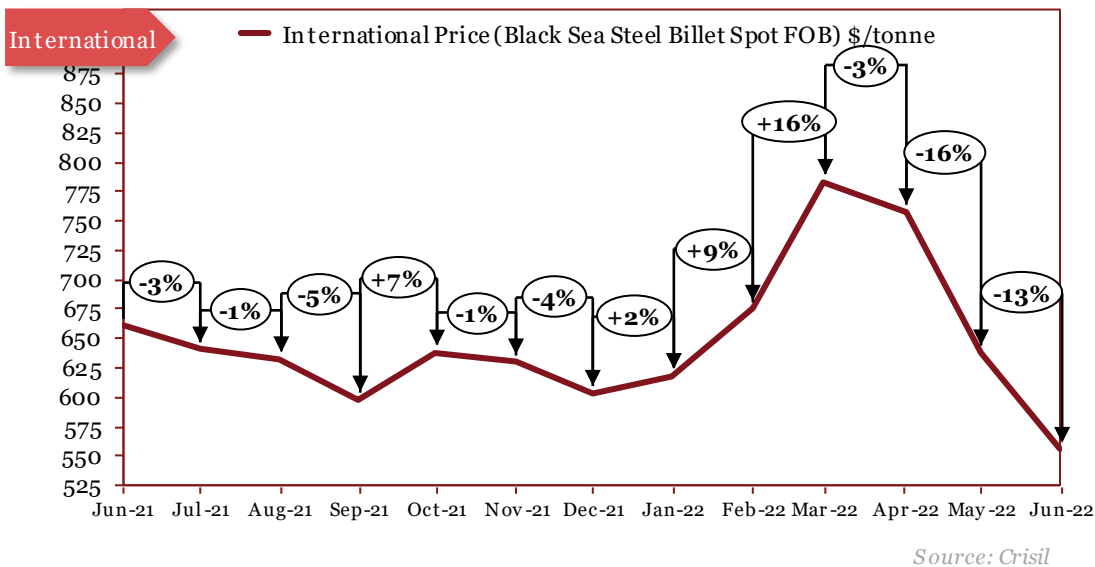


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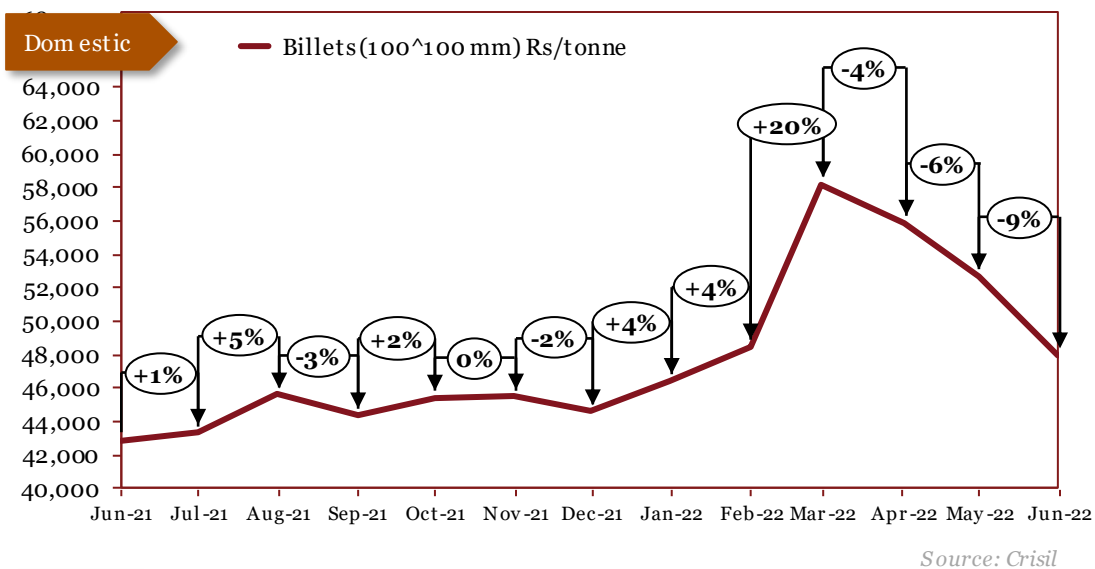
Outlook

In October, both international and domestic prices rose due to rising scrap and electricity costs, supported by positive market conditions. In November, both international and domestic prices fell in tandem with iron ore prices. In December, prices continued to slump as demand fell amid lower construction activity due to the Omicron variant. In January, domestic prices continued to fall amid an oversupply crisis. International prices remained stable. In February, domestic prices rose amidst a slight pick-up in demand, caused by strong consumption and limited imports, following a period of slow demand. International prices remained stable. In March, prices rose sharply due to high costs at mills, limited imports and availability concerns for buyers. In April, international prices continued to rise as a result of limited inventories at mills. Domestic prices fell slightly due to a drop in demand – caused by covid scares in China. In May, international prices fell on the back of a drop in iron ore prices, coupled with weaker demand. Domestic prices fell as a result of imposition of 15% export duty on wire rod in India. In June, international continued to fall due to slow economic growth, weak demand and scrap price reduction in European countries. Domestic prices tumbled as result of decrease in exports.

Steel Billets



Monthly Average Prices		
Period	^*Int'l (\$/tonne)	*Dom (Rs/tonne)
Jun-21	661	42900
Jul-21	641	43340
Aug-21	633	45600
Sep-21	599	44350
Oct-21	638	45430
Nov-21	630	45475
Dec-21	604	44600
Jan-22	618	46425
Feb-22	675	48500
Mar-22	784	58200
Apr-22	758	55860
May-22	638	52650
Jun-22	556	47900



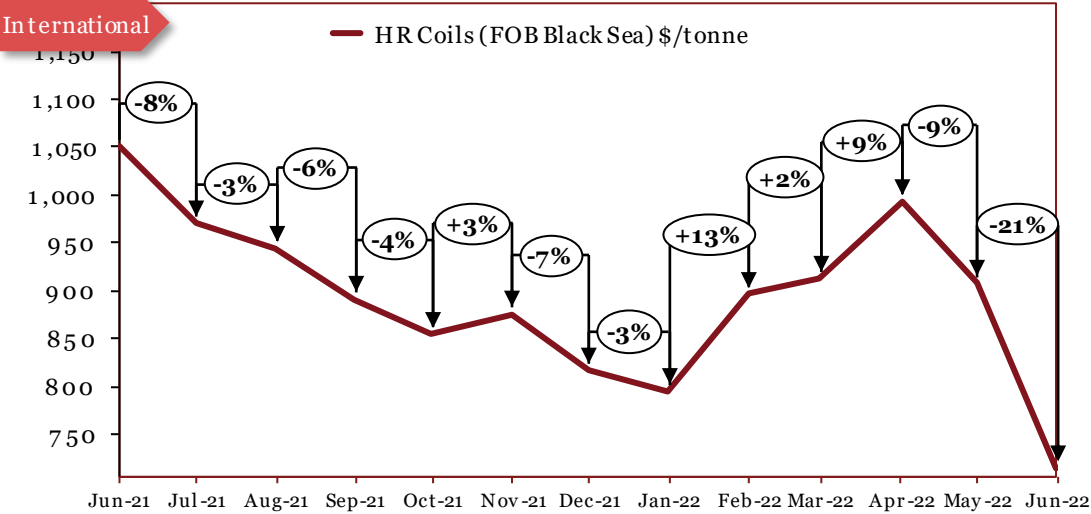
*The actual prices may vary depending on city, player, grade etc.

Outlook

In November, both domestic and international prices remained stable. In December, international prices fell due to a softening of demand amid reduced industrial and commercial activity. Domestic prices fell slightly less due to rising prices for directly reduced iron (DRI) and better finished long product demand in the first half of the month. In January, domestic prices increased on account of a rise in prices of DRI, the main raw material used for billet-making. International prices rose as demand kept outweighing supply throughout the month. In February, both international and domestic prices increased due to global logistics disruptions amid the conflict in Ukraine. In March, prices increased sharply due to uncertainty over supply of steel from China and Russia. In April, domestic prices fell due to subdued demand for finished steel from the construction sector. International prices decreased due to a fall in demand and lower scrap costs. In May, international prices dipped due to weaker demand and high material availability. Domestic prices followed suit. In June, international prices fell due to limited trade and lower price offerings from Russia. Domestic prices also fell due to low demand from key import nations.

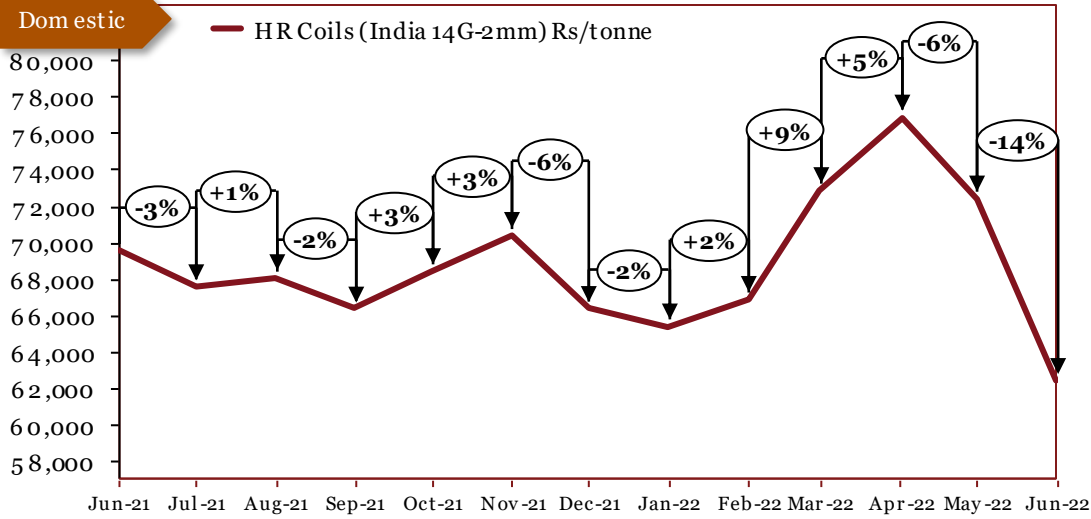
^International prices changed due to change in the grade

Hot-Rolled (HR) Coils



Monthly Average Prices		
Period	*Int'l (\$/tonne)	^*Dom (Rs/tonne)
Jun-21	1050	69550
Jul-21	970	67550
Aug-21	943	68050
Sep-21	890	66350
Oct-21	853	68350
Nov-21	874	70350
Dec-21	815	66350
Jan-22	794	65350
Feb-22	895	66850
Mar-22	911	72850
Apr-22	991	76850
May-22	906	72350
Jun-22	714	62350

Source: Crisil



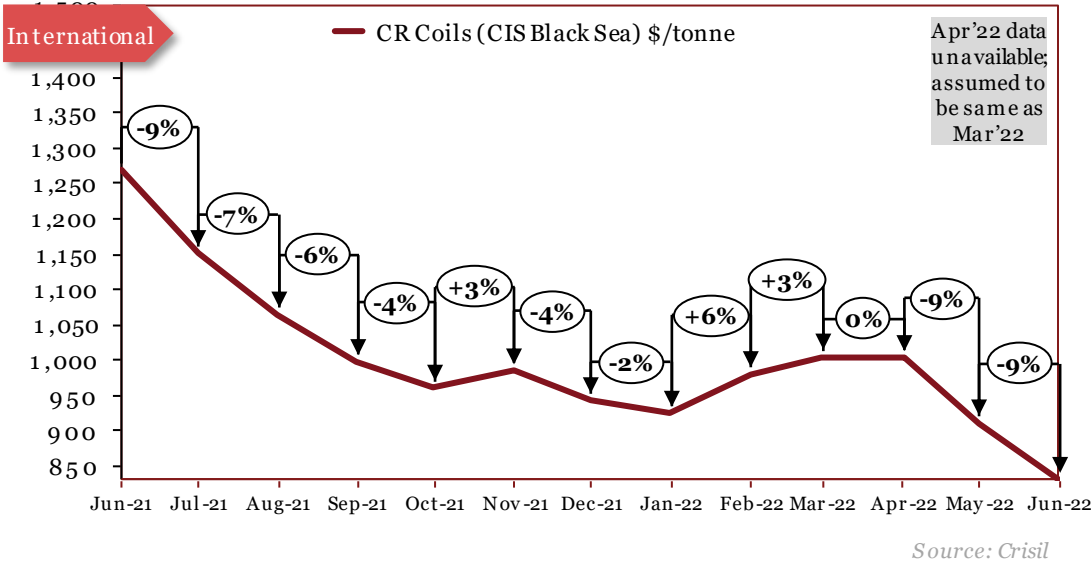
Source: Crisil

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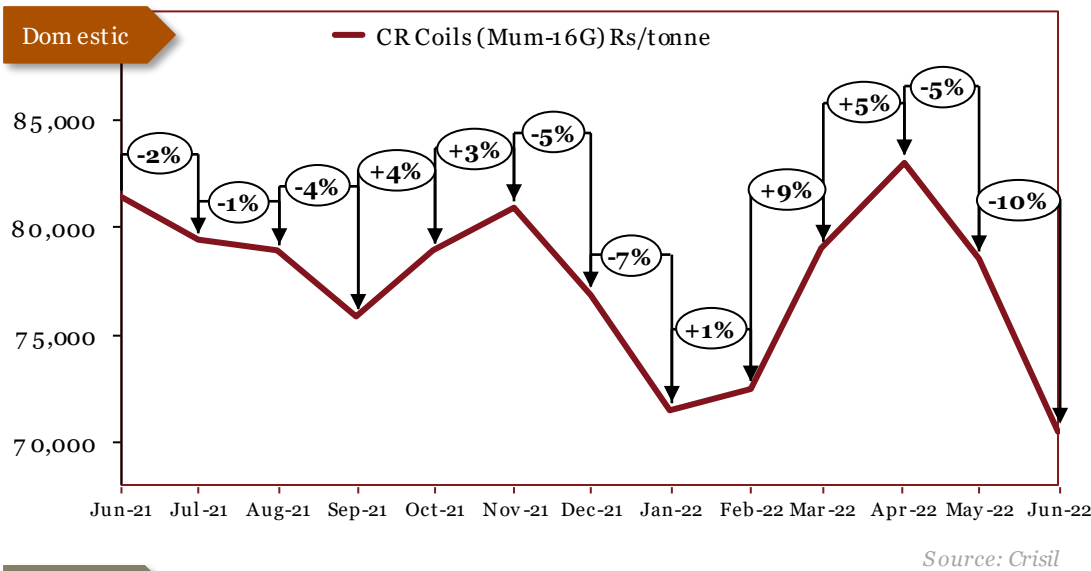
Outlook

In October, domestic prices surged as Mills raised their prices with demand increasing on active restocking by traders and a sharp increase in spot prices. In November, both international and domestic prices increased over growing concerns about production cuts in China, ahead of the Winter Olympics that are to be held there. In December, both domestic and international prices fell due to a seasonal slowdown of demand and weak consumption. In January, domestic prices fell owing to the government's decision to remove anti-dumping duty on HRC imports. International prices fell due to weak demand. In February, both international and domestic prices rose as steel mills raised their prices due to supply tightness. In March, both international and domestic prices rose amid Covid-19-imposed lockdowns in China, leading to a decrease in supply, as well as an increase in prices announced by European mills. In April, domestic prices continued to rise amid strong demand for HRC in the spot market. International prices rose due to supply disruptions caused by Covid lockdowns in China. In May, prices fell due to sluggish demand from the Asian market. In June, international prices fell sharply due to oversupply of HRC in European countries. Domestic prices fell as a result of export duty.

Cold-Rolled (CR) Coils



Monthly Average Prices		
Period	*Int'l	^*Dom
	(\$/tonne)	(Rs/tonne)
Jun-21	1267	81350
Jul-21	1150	79350
Aug-21	1064	78850
Sep-21	996	75850
Oct-21	959	78850
Nov-21	984	80850
Dec-21	941	76850
Jan-22	923	71500
Feb-22	978	72500
Mar-22	1002	79000
Apr-22	1002	83000
May-22	910	78500
Jun-22	830	70500

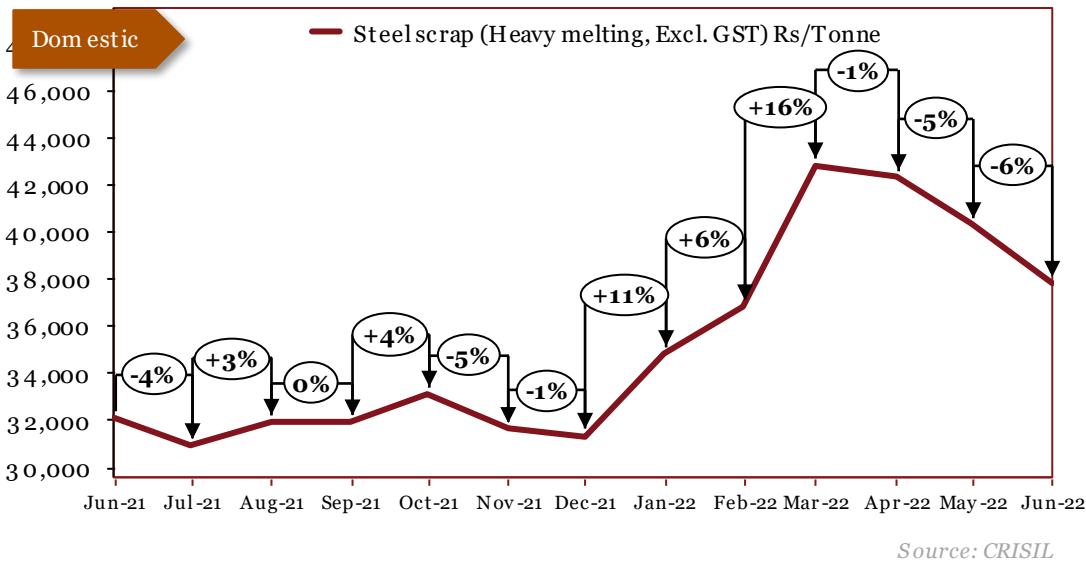


*The actual prices may vary depending on city, player, grade etc.

Outlook

In July and August, international prices projected downwards due to a combination of correctional market forces and unfavourable Chinese duty rebates which halted South American imports. In September, prices fell due to thin trading liquidity amid lower demand. In October, both domestic and international prices fell in line with HRC prices, as international prices fell and domestic prices surged. In November, both international and domestic prices rose in tandem with HRC prices. In December, prices fell due to a fall in demand and low levels of industrial and commercial activity caused by lockdowns. In January, domestic prices fell owing to the government's decision to remove anti-dumping duty on CRC imports. International prices fell due to weak demand. In February, both international and domestic prices rose in tandem with HRC and steel prices. In March, international prices rose slightly, despite major supply chain disruptions – as buyers were reluctant to make new deals due to full credit lines. Domestic prices rose sharply on the back of an increase in raw material procurement costs. In April, domestic prices rose in tandem with HRC prices. In May, both international and domestic prices fell in tandem with HRC prices. In June, international prices fell on back with lack of bookings. Domestic prices fell in tandem with HRC prices.

Steel Scrap (Heavy Melting)



Monthly Average Prices	
Period	*Dom (Rs/Tonne)
Jun-21	32100
Jul-21	30900
Aug-21	31900
Sep-21	31900
Oct-21	33100
Nov-21	31600
Dec-21	31300
Jan-22	34800
Feb-22	36800
Mar-22	42800
Apr-22	42300
May-22	40300
Jun-22	37800

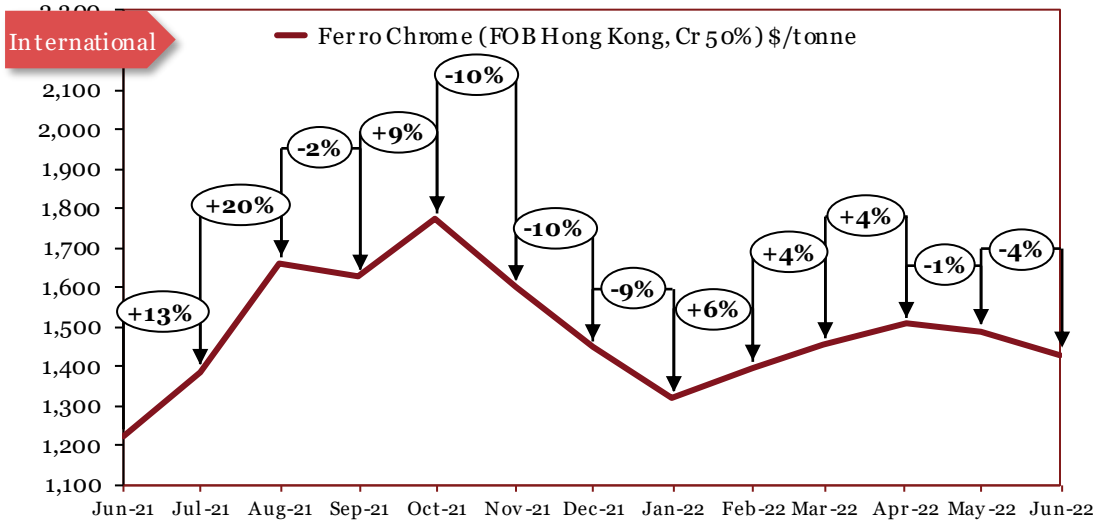
*The actual prices may vary depending on city, player, grade etc.

Outlook

In May, domestic prices increased in line with global and domestic steel prices. In June, prices fell marginally due to better availability. In August, steel prices rose on account of a decline in China's steel supply. In September, prices remained unaffected. In October, prices increased as growing desperation for steel scrap imports at steel mills led to a sellers' market for bulk and container cargoes, along with a rise in Turkish prices and growing bullishness amongst American suppliers. In November, prices decreased on account of weak market sentiment, and an overall slowdown of growth in demand due to hot metal being more attractive to mills. In December, prices remained relatively unchanged as supply tightness was offset by a drop in demand due to a seasonal slowdown and concerns over the Omicron variant. In January and February, prices rose drastically due to a combination of factors; a strong surge in demand amid normalization post COVID, and global logistics problems due to geo-political turmoil. In March, prices rose in tandem with steel prices. In April, prices fell slightly due to weaker demand from domestic steel mills and weaker prices into Turkey, which is a key buyer. In May, domestic prices fell due to weaker demand for finished steel. In June, domestic prices fell due to low ingots sales.

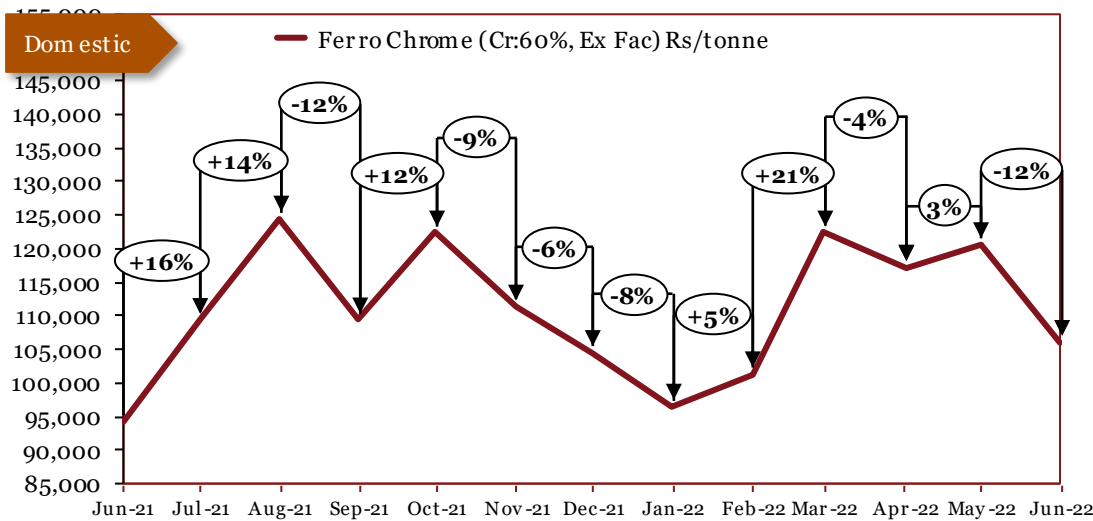
Ferro-alloys

Ferro chrome



Source: Crisil

Monthly Average Prices		
Period	*Int'l	*Dom
	(\$/tonne)	(Rs/tonne)
Jun-21	1224	94400
Jul-21	1387	109400
Aug-21	1661	124400
Sep-21	1626	109400
Oct-21	1772	122400
Nov-21	1601	111400
Dec-21	1447	104400
Jan-22	1318	96400
Feb-22	1395	101400
Mar-22	1455	122400
Apr-22	1507	117200
May-22	1489	120600
Jun-22	1430	106100



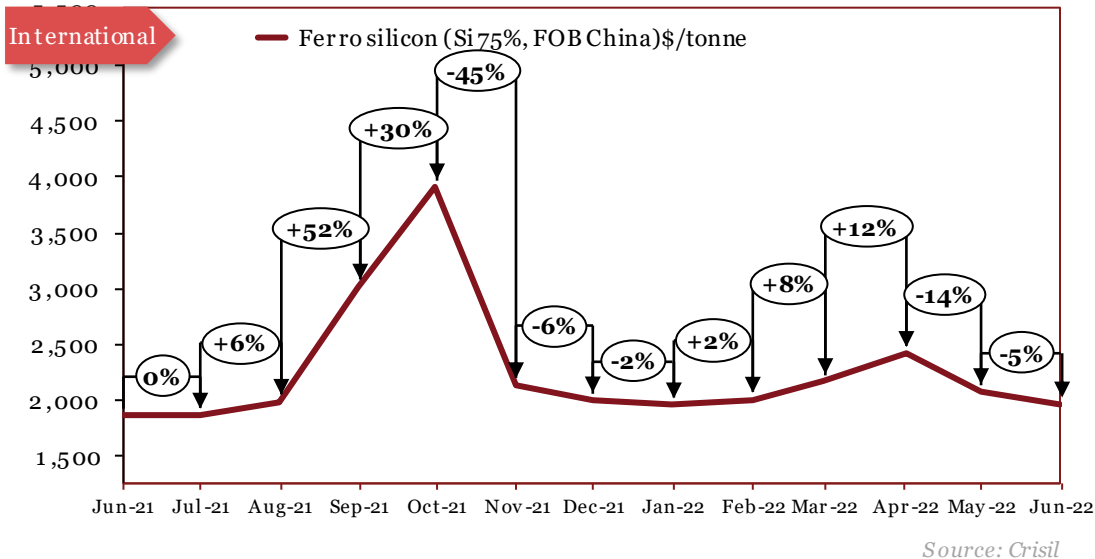
Source: Crisil

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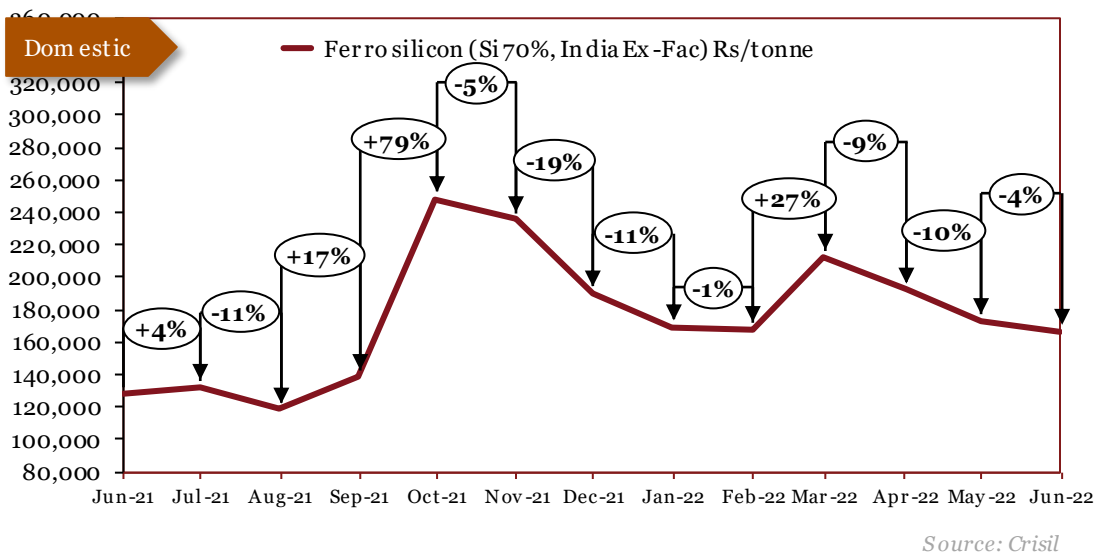
Outlook

In October, international prices continued to set new highs in response to tight supply and strong demand, along with rising electricity prices. In November, both international and domestic prices fell by around 10%, as improved electricity supply in most parts of China forced sellers to cut their offers. In December, prices continued to drop due to a softening of demand, coupled with a persistent rise in supply and ample inventories at steel mills, leading to a slash in tender prices. In January, prices continued to fall amid rising supply and weak, aided by an underperforming downstream sector. In February, both international and domestic prices increased due to rising chrome ore prices, which were driven by lower inventories in China, strong consumption and a bright downstream outlook. In March, prices increased as tender prices were raised due to chrome ore prices reaching a four-year high. In April, international prices rose due to supply constraints caused by operational disruptions in South Africa and the war in Ukraine. Domestic prices decreased on account of a fall in local demand. In May, domestic prices rose slightly due to an increase in coal prices, as well as supply disruptions from South Africa. International prices remained relatively stable. In June, both international and domestic prices fell due to extremely sluggish demand.

Ferro silicon



Monthly Average Prices		
Period	*Int'l (\$/tonne)	*Dom (Rs/tonne)
Jun-21	1856	127950
Jul-21	1856	132450
Aug-21	1973	118450
Sep-21	3002	138450
Oct-21	3899	248450
Nov-21	2125	235450
Dec-21	1994	190450
Jan-22	1953	169450
Feb-22	1994	167450
Mar-22	2153	212450
Apr-22	2408	192450
May-22	2063	172450
Jun-22	1953	165950

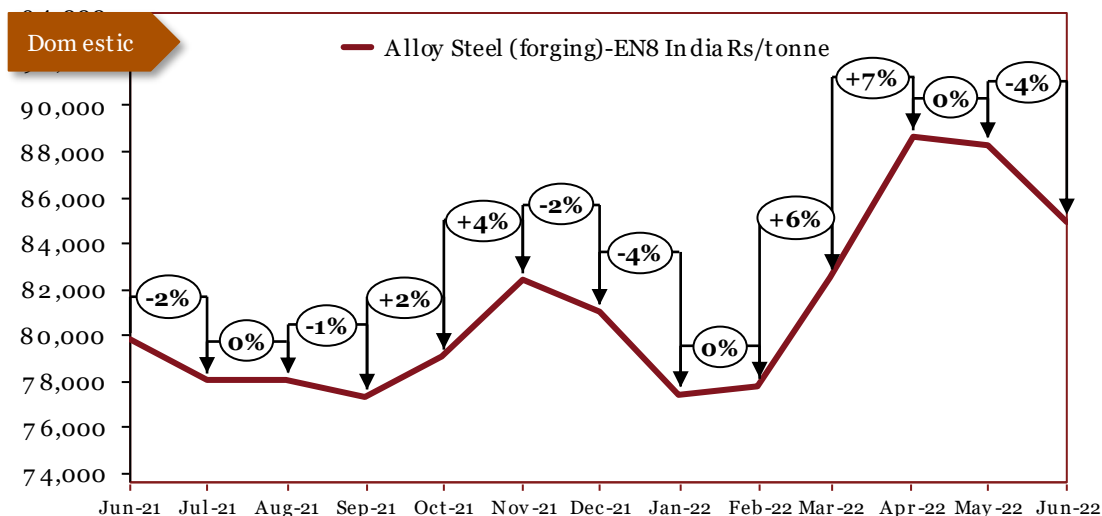


*The actual prices may vary depending on city, player, grade etc.

Outlook

In November, international prices fell by almost 50%, on account of weakened steel demand coupled with panic selling following the historic rise in previous months. Domestic prices fell in line with international prices. In December, prices continued to decrease sharply as a result of year end sell-offs and an extensive weakening of demand both in the domestic market as well as overseas. In January, domestic prices continued to spiral downwards due to a lull in demand. International prices remained relatively stable as higher costs of semi-coke pushed manufacturers to increase prices towards the latter half of the month. In February, international prices rose marginally due to a slight increase in demand after a period of slow demand. Domestic prices remained stable. In March, prices rose sharply due to disruptions in the supply chain, caused by the ongoing conflict in Ukraine. In April, international prices increased due to supply disruptions caused by severe flooding in South Africa. Domestic prices fell as a result of a drop in demand amid Covid scares in China. In May, international and domestic prices fell due to a fall in steel production, which hereby led to lower consumption and a fall in demand. In June, international and domestic prices fell due to oversupply significant products during Russia-Ukraine invasion which now remains unused in warehouses.

EN8 Alloy Steel (Forging)



Source: SIAM

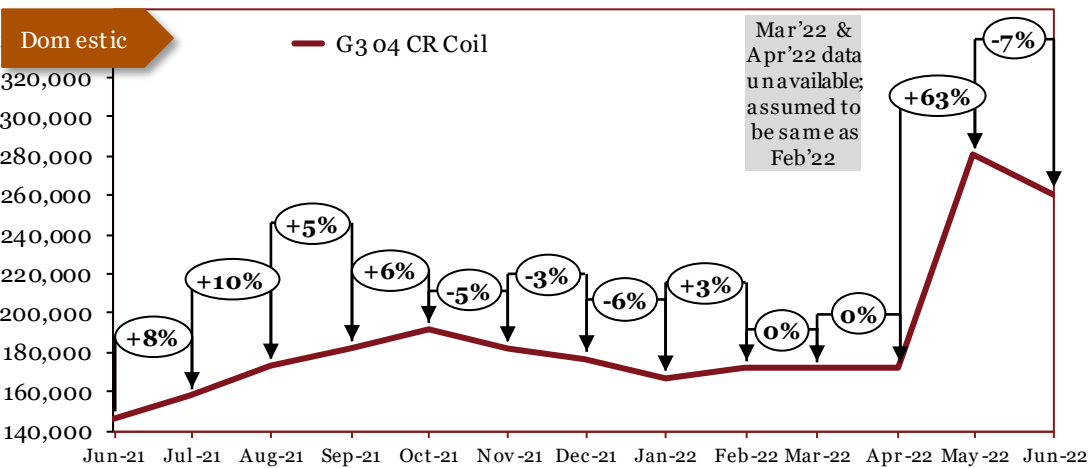
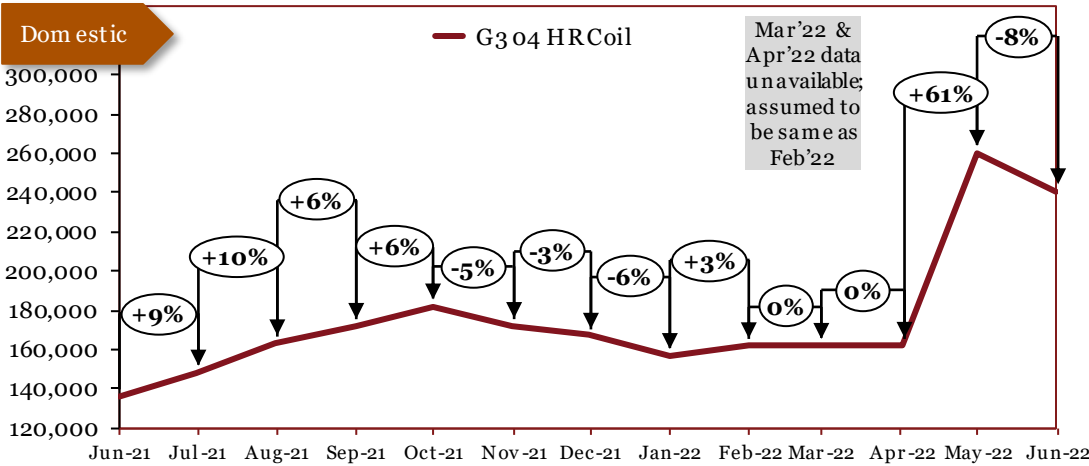
Monthly Average Prices	
Period	*Dom (Rs/tonne)
Jun-21	79750
Jul-21	78000
Aug-21	78000
Sep-21	77250
Oct-21	79000
Nov-21	82375
Dec-21	81000
Jan-22	77375
Feb-22	77750
Mar-22	82500
Apr-22	88600
May-22	88250
Jun-22	84875

*The actual prices may vary depending on city, player, grade etc.

Outlook

In November, prices continued to rise, on account of higher steel demand. In December, prices rose on stronger demand and a global trend of higher steel prices. In January, the trend of rise in prices continued domestically on shortage of demand and increased supply. In February, domestic prices fell in conjunction with steel prices. In March, domestic prices remained stable. In April, domestic prices increased in conjunction with international steel prices. In May, domestic prices rose amidst tight supply. In June, domestic prices remained stable. In July, prices fell on account of a market correction. In August, prices remained unaffected. In September, prices slightly dipped on account of a softening in demand. In October, prices rose in accordance with rising steel prices. In November, prices rose due to supply constraints. In December, prices fell in accordance with steel prices, amid rising inventories at steel mills and a softening of demand. In January, prices fell in conjunction with stainless steel prices. In February, prices remained stable. In March, prices increase in tandem with steel prices. In April, prices continued to rise amid supply disruptions caused by the situations in South Africa and Ukraine. In May, domestic prices remained stable. In June, Decline in prices is due to plunge in exports and stagnant demand.

Stainless Steel



Source: SIAM

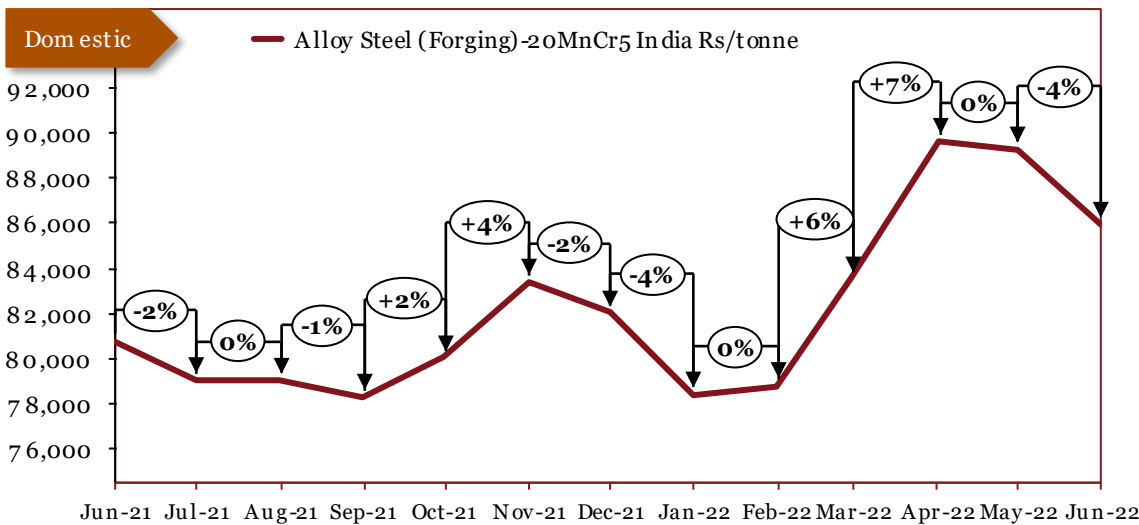
Monthly Domestic Average Prices		
Period	*G304 HR (Rs/tonne)	*G304 CR (Rs/tonne)
Jun-21	136200	145750
Jul-21	148200	157750
Aug-21	163200	172750
Sep-21	172200	181750
Oct-21	182200	191750
Nov-21	172200	181750
Dec-21	167200	176750
Jan-22	157200	166750
Feb-22	162200	171750
Mar-22	162200	171750
Apr-22	162200	171750
May-22	260500	280500
Jun-22	240500	260600

*The actual prices may vary depending on city, player, grade etc.

Outlook

In April, domestic prices fell on the back of improved supply. In May, prices fell owing to weaker demand amidst the second wave of Covid-19. In June, prices remained unaffected. In July, a decrease in China's steel supply resulted in a rise in prices. In August, prices continued to soar due to supply-related inflationary pressures. In September, the continued cuts in China's steel production – caused by energy consumption requirements – meant that prices were pushed even further up. In October, prices continued to soar as steel mills hiked prices on the back of rising power costs, despite a weakening of demand owing to the same. In November prices fell owing to a weakening of demand, as the Chinese real estate sector remained depressed in the light of the government's policy stance on rebalancing and environmental protection. In December, prices fell slightly further on account of concerns over the Omicron variant. In January, prices continued to decrease amid oversupply and weak demand. In February, prices rose marginally due to missing volumes from Russia and Ukraine, coupled with rising production costs. In March and April, prices were assumed to be stable owing to unavailability of data. In June, prices fell on back of imposition of export duty and crash in domestic steel prices.

20MnCr5 Alloy Steel (Forging)



Source: SIAM

Monthly Average Prices	
Period	*Dom (Rs/tonne)
Jun-21	80750
Jul-21	79000
Aug-21	79000
Sep-21	78250
Oct-21	80000
Nov-21	83375
Dec-21	82000
Jan-22	78375
Feb-22	78750
Mar-22	83500
Apr-22	89600
May-22	89250
Jun-22	85875

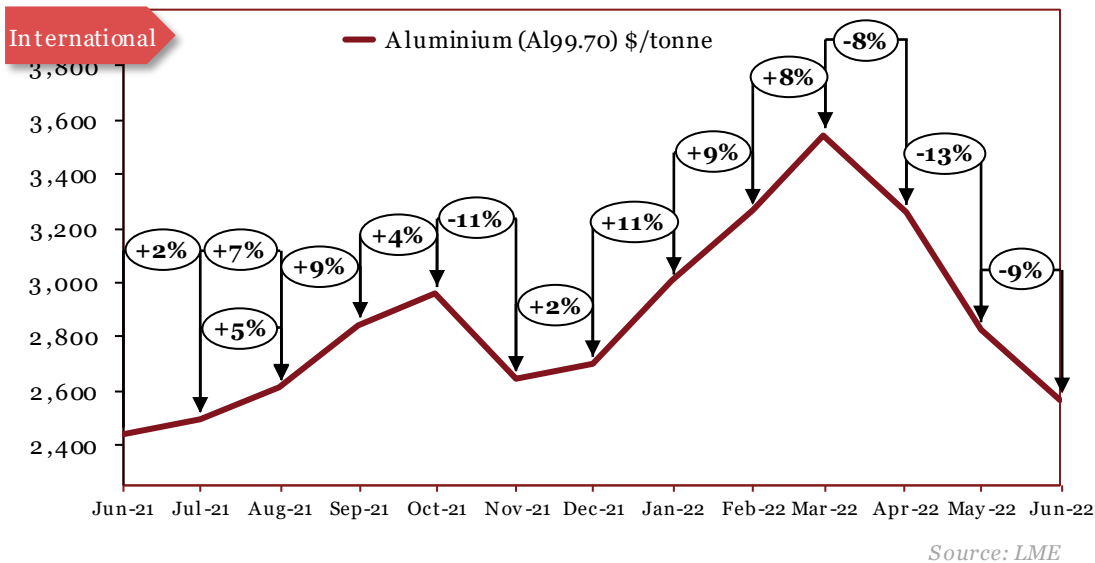
**The actual prices may vary depending on city, player, grade etc.*

Outlook

In December, prices rose on increased demand and tight supply. In January, surging steel prices globally along with short supply were key drivers to price rise. In February, prices dipped in conjunction with global and domestic steel prices amidst weaker demand. In March, domestic prices remained stable. In April, domestic prices rose in tandem with global steel prices on the back of reduced exports from China. In May, prices rose in line with flat steel prices coupled with increased consumption from China. In June, prices stayed stable in line with other steel alloys. In July, prices fell due to an increase in production. In August, prices remained stable. In September, prices slightly dipped due to a softening of demand. In October, prices rose amid a worsening of the power supply crisis. In November, prices rose amid speculations of steel production cuts in China. In December, prices fell in accordance with steel prices and a weakening of demand. In January, prices dropped in accordance with stainless steel prices. In February, prices remained stable. In March, prices rose in tandem with steel prices. In April, prices rose on account of supply disruptions caused by severe flooding in South Africa and the war in Ukraine. In May, prices remained stable. In June, prices fell in tandem with other steel alloys

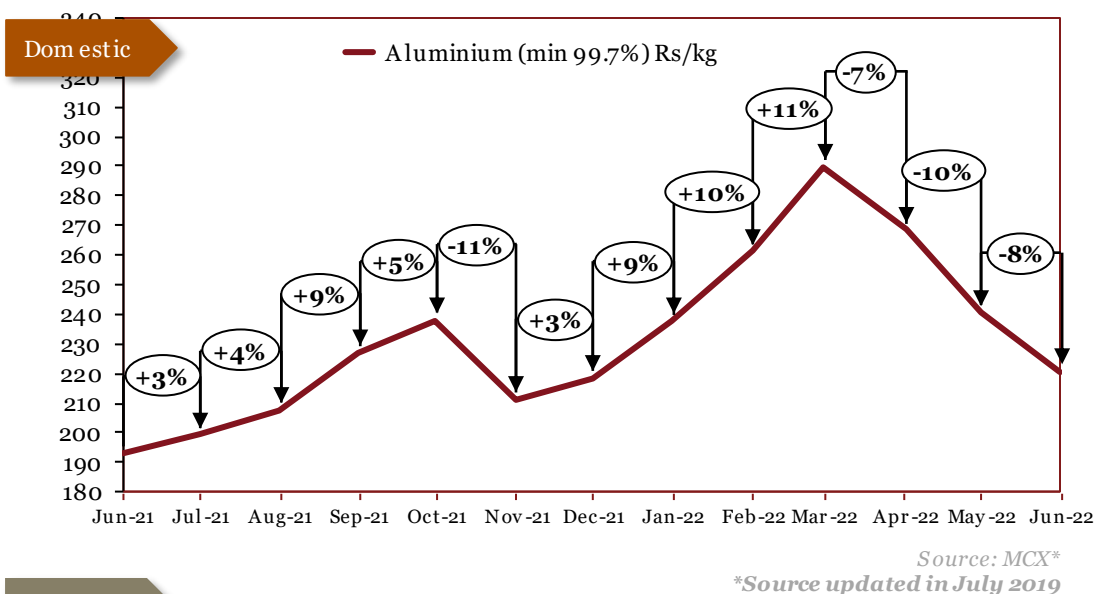
Base Metals

Aluminium



Monthly Average Prices

Period	*Int'l (\$/tonne)	*Dom (Rs/kg)
Jun-21	2439	193
Jul-21	2492	199
Aug-21	2611	208
Sep-21	2839	227
Oct-21	2955	238
Nov-21	2641	211
Dec-21	2695	218
Jan-22	3003	238
Feb-22	3260	261
Mar-22	3537	290
Apr-22	3256	268
May-22	2826	241
Jun-22	2563	221

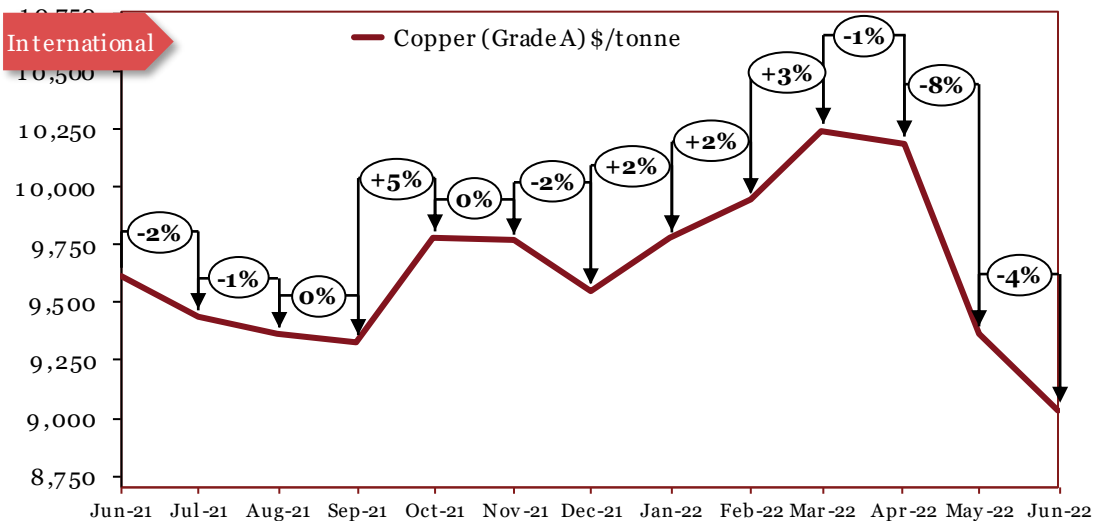


*The actual prices may vary depending on city, player, grade etc.

Outlook

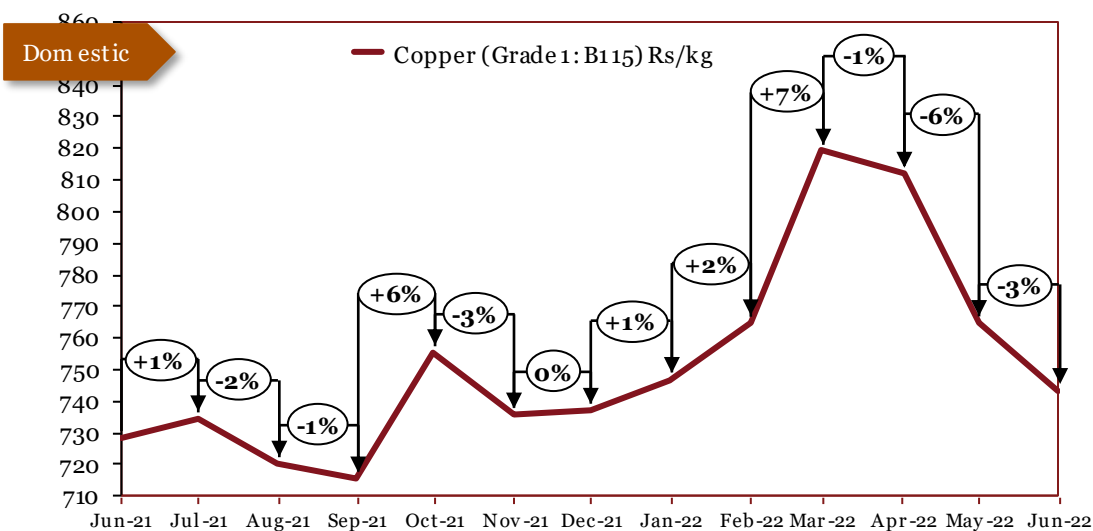
In October, both international and domestic prices continued to increase as LME Aluminium stocks hit their lowest levels since March 2020, provoking highly bullish market sentiment. This was aided by China's power restrictions. In November, both international and domestic prices fell by more than 10% due to year-end sell-offs and a backwardation effect in the London Metal Exchange, further aided by growing concerns over the Omicron variant. In December, prices rose slightly due to rising energy costs and low inventory volumes. In January, international prices fell drastically amid a seasonal drop in demand, particularly due to the Lunar New Year. Domestic prices rose due to supply concerns and growing geo-political tensions. In February, prices continued to rise on the back of tight supply and geo-political tensions. In March, prices rose sharply as Primary Foundry Alloy (PFA) premiums reached all-time highs in the United States and Europe. In April, prices fell as various smelters in China ramped up their production, thus leading to a rise in supply. In May, both international and domestic prices fell sharply due to weaker demand along with higher material availability. In June, international prices continued to soar due to bearish sentiments and uncertain conditions from buyers. Domestic prices fell due to lower demand from major industries.

Copper



Source: LME

Monthly Average Prices		
Period	*Int'l (\$/tonne)	*Dom (Rs/kg)
Jun-21	9612	728
Jul-21	9434	734
Aug-21	9357	720
Sep-21	9324	715
Oct-21	9777	755
Nov-21	9765	736
Dec-21	9549	737
Jan-22	9775	747
Feb-22	9940	765
Mar-22	10237	819
Apr-22	10182	812
May-22	9362	764
Jun-22	9032	743



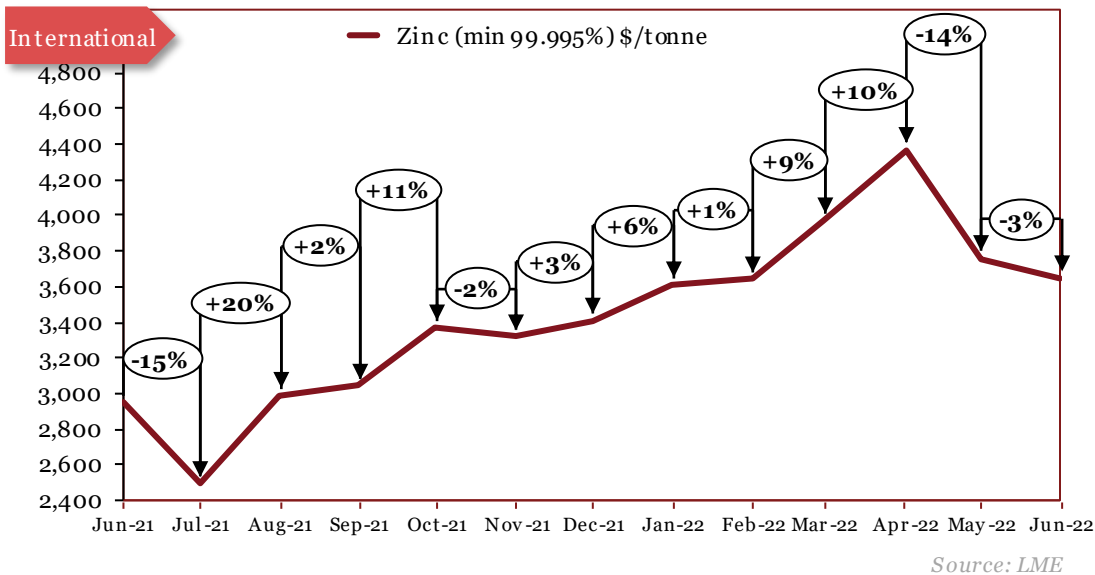
Source: MCX

*The actual prices may vary depending on city, player, grade etc.

Outlook

In September, both international and domestic prices remained largely unaffected. In October, both domestic and international prices fell as reports indicated copper production fell almost 10% Y-o-Y. In November, domestic prices decreased slightly as a result of a fractional drop in copper concentrate processing charges. International prices remained stable. In December, international prices rose due to a surge in supply during the latter half of the month, coupled with a seasonal slowdown of demand and trading activity. Domestic prices remained stable. In January, both international and domestic prices increased marginally amid growing geo-political tensions, aided by supply disruptions. In February, prices rose marginally yet again due to a rise in copper concentrate processing charges. In March, prices rose due to supply tightness caused by geo-political tensions. In April, both international and domestic prices fell due to low demand in China, caused by Covid lockdowns. In May, both international and domestic prices fell as a result of a fall in demand due to prolonged Covid-19 restrictions in China, which is one of the top consumers of Copper. In June, domestic and international prices fell due to poor demand and as countries raised interest rates to curb inflation.

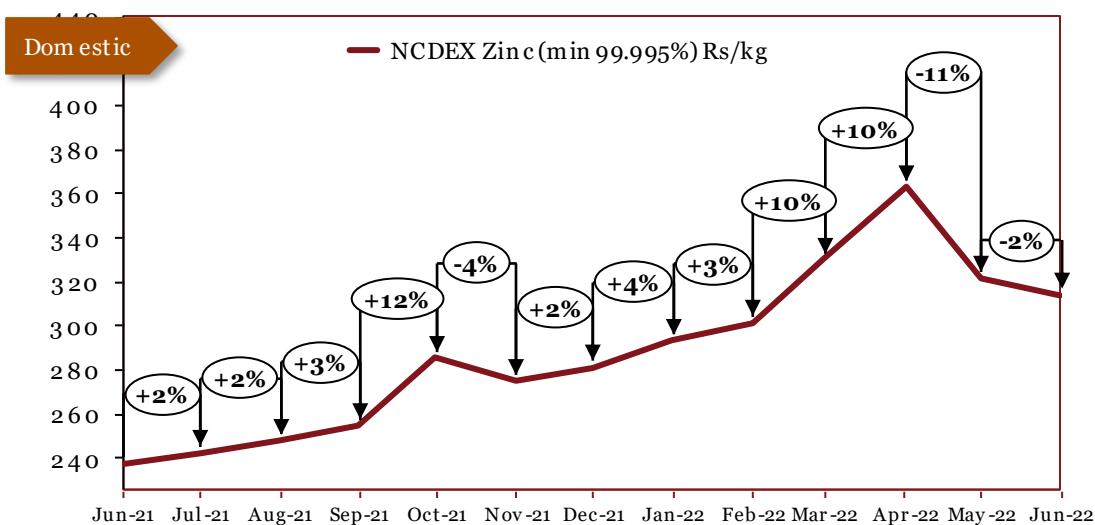
Zinc



Source: LME

Monthly Average Prices

Period	*Int'l (\$/tonne)	*Dom (Rs/kg)
Jun-21	2950	237
Jul-21	2493	242
Aug-21	2989	247
Sep-21	3042	254
Oct-21	3369	285
Nov-21	3317	274
Dec-21	3407	281
Jan-22	3609	292
Feb-22	3644	301
Mar-22	3974	329
Apr-22	4370	362
May-22	3759	321
Jun-22	3643	313



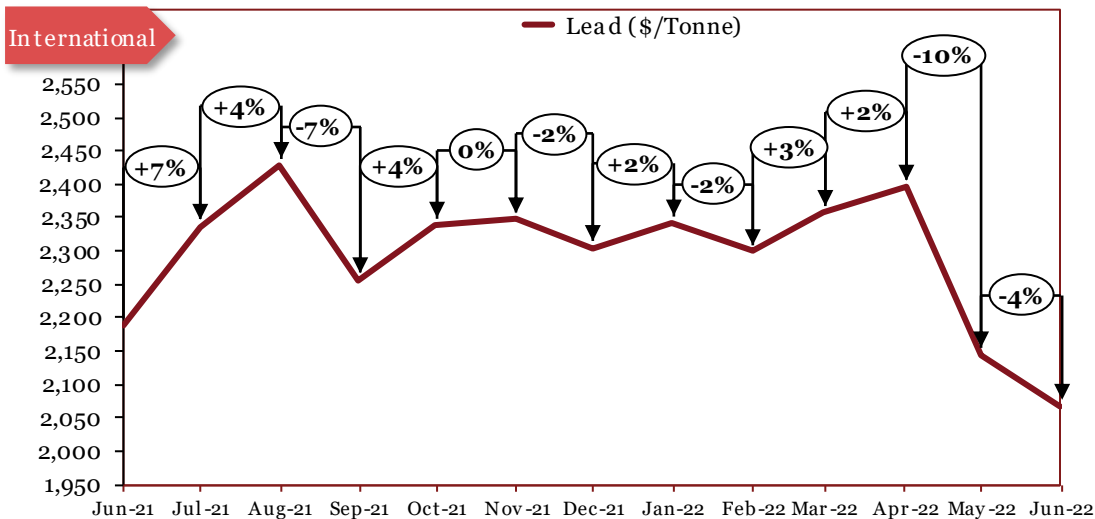
Source: MCX*

*The actual prices may vary depending on city, player, grade etc.

Outlook

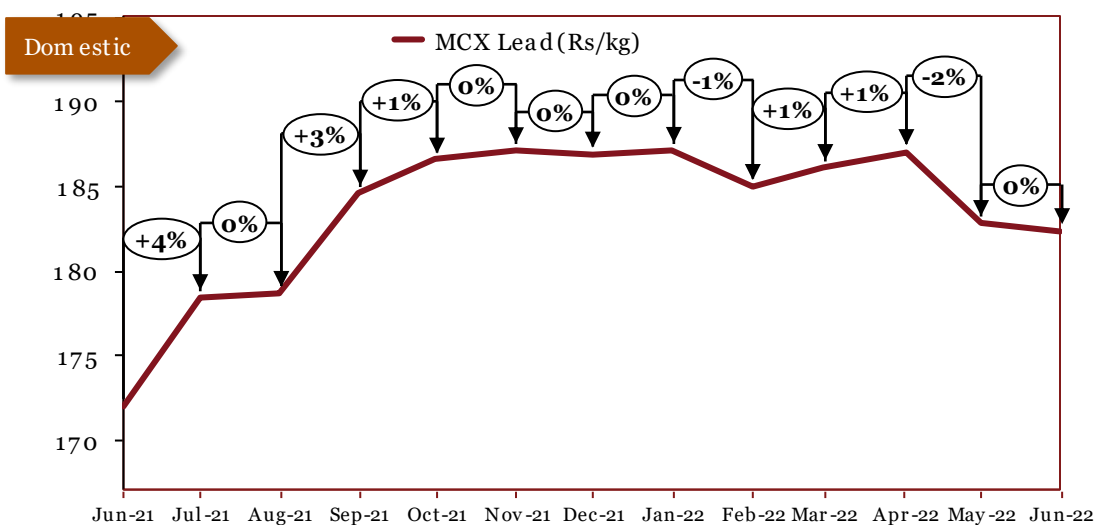
In September, prices rose slightly on account of rising input costs. In October, both domestic and international prices continued to post massive gains as reports indicate that Nyrstar - one of Europe and the world's major zinc producers - is set to cut production by up to 50% at its three European smelters in response to the surge in energy prices. In November, both international and domestic prices fell amid an uncertain macroeconomic picture, caused by the advent of the Omicron variant of COVID-19. In December, prices increased slightly on account of persistently high energy prices and low volumes of inventory. In January, both international and domestic prices continued their upward trend as supply tightness coupled with geo-political tensions and growing demand pushed prices up. In February, prices rose marginally due to supply tightness caused by the conflict in Ukraine. In March, prices rose sharply as disruptions in the supply chain - caused by the conflict in Ukraine - have been resulting in price hikes. In April, both international and domestic prices rose sharply due to rising interest rates, inflation and energy costs. In May, both international and domestic prices fell due to muted demand from consumer industries. In June, prices fell slightly due to slow demand, crackdown of supply chain by governments to fight inflation.

Lead



Source: LME

Monthly Average Prices		
Period	*Int'l (\$/tonne)	*Dom (Rs/kg)
Jun-21	2189	172
Jul-21	2337	178
Aug-21	2429	179
Sep-21	2257	185
Oct-21	2339	186
Nov-21	2347	187
Dec-21	2304	187
Jan-22	2342	187
Feb-22	2299	185
Mar-22	2358	186
Apr-22	2396	187
May-22	2144	183
Jun-22	2067	182



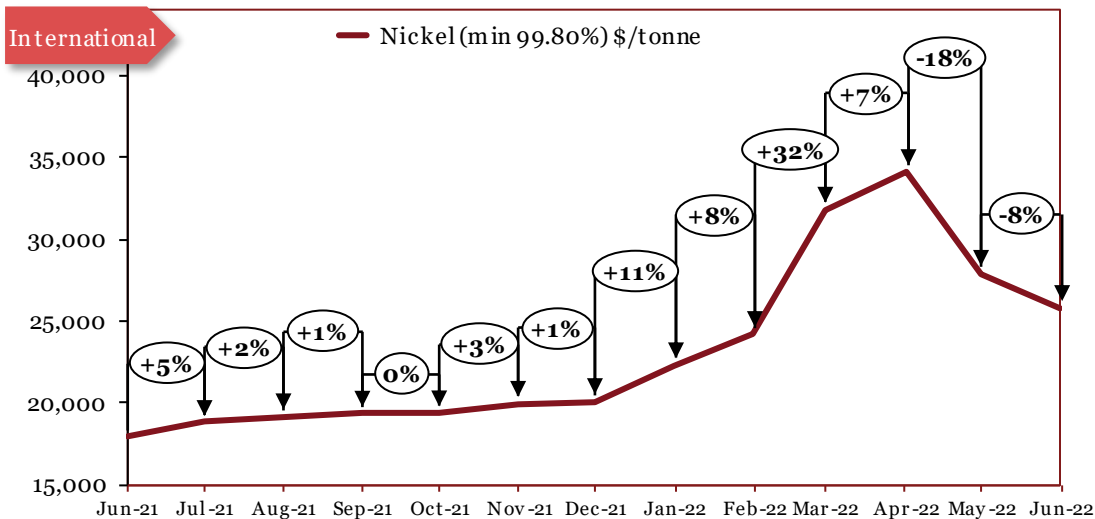
Source: MCX

*The actual prices may vary depending on city, player, grade etc.

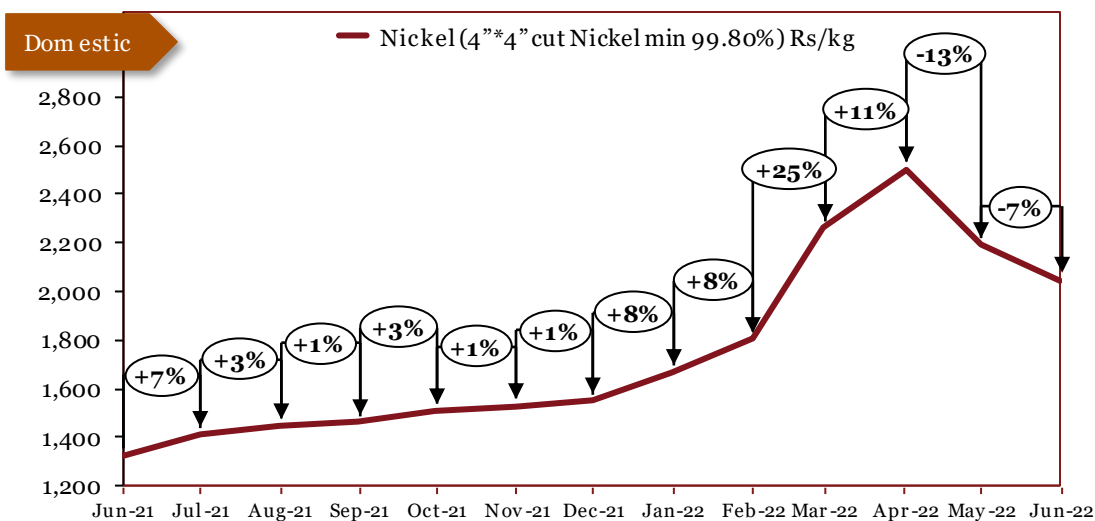
Outlook

In May, international as well as domestic prices rose on account of continued bullishness from investors and fears of supply disruptions. In June, international prices remained stable. Domestic prices saw a minimal dip due to improvement in supply. In August, international prices rose as a result of declining supply. Domestic prices remained stable. In September, international prices fell sharply due to a steep fall in demand. Domestic prices slightly increased due to soaring energy costs. In October, international prices rose on account of tight supply. Domestic prices remained largely unaffected. In November, prices remained stable as a growth in the lithium-ion battery industry offset the negative impact caused by the Omicron variant. In December, prices remained relatively stable. In January, international prices rose marginally on weak supply. Domestic prices remained stable. In February, international prices dipped marginally due to a drop in demand. Domestic prices remained stable. In March, prices remained stable. In April, prices remained relatively stable. In May, international prices hit a 12 month low due to weak global demand, increased supply and a general slowdown in demand within automobile sector. In June, domestic prices remained stable. International prices going further low due to actions taken to confront inflation.

Nickel



Source: LME



Source: MCX*

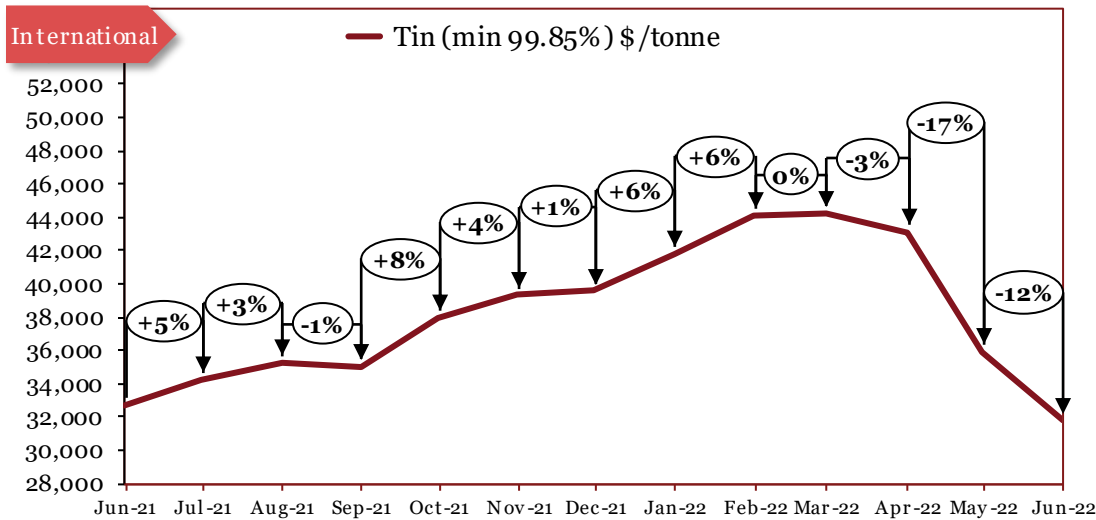
Monthly Average Prices		
Period	*Int'l (\$/tonne)	*Dom (Rs/kg)
Jun-21	17943	1326
Jul-21	18817	1414
Aug-21	19160	1450
Sep-21	19394	1462
Oct-21	19416	1512
Nov-21	19958	1529
Dec-21	20065	1549
Jan-22	22319	1671
Feb-22	24173	1804
Mar-22	31840	2261
Apr-22	34098	2504
May-22	27939	2189
Jun-22	25825	2046

*The actual prices may vary depending on city, player, grade etc.

Outlook

In October, international prices remained largely unaffected. Domestic prices rose on account of power supply concerns. In November, international prices increased by 4% - despite resistance from uncertainties over the Omicron variant - due to strengthening futures prices and tight supply conditions globally. Domestic prices followed suit. In December, prices rose slightly due to rising input prices and strong year-end demand for base metals. In January, Nickel prices rose to their highest levels since 2011, owing to declining inventories and strengthening demand for nickel batteries. In February, both international and domestic prices rose due to an increase in cost of raw materials like mixed hydroxide precipitates and nickel briquettes. In March, prices soared amid supply disruptions, caused by the conflict in Ukraine and lockdowns in China. In April, prices continued to rise amid supply disruptions and higher energy and raw material costs. In May, both international and domestic prices fell drastically due to higher supply of intermediate products (such as mixed hydroxide precipitate), thus leading to lower production cost. In June, international and domestic prices fell on back of economic concerns stemming from rising inflation, interest rates and energy costs.

Tin



Source: LME

Monthly Average Prices	
Period	*Int'l (\$/tonne)
Jun-21	32678
Jul-21	34183
Aug-21	35253
Sep-21	35034
Oct-21	37942
Nov-21	39307
Dec-21	39551
Jan-22	41790
Feb-22	44104
Mar-22	44221
Apr-22	43100
May-22	35913
Jun-22	31750

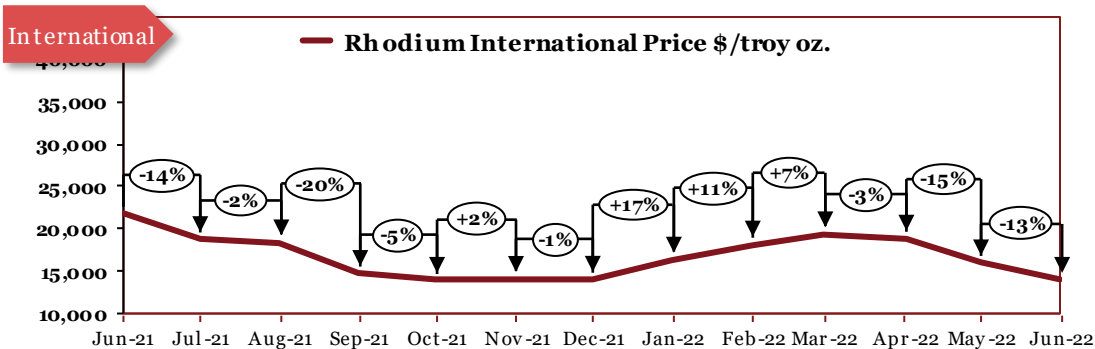
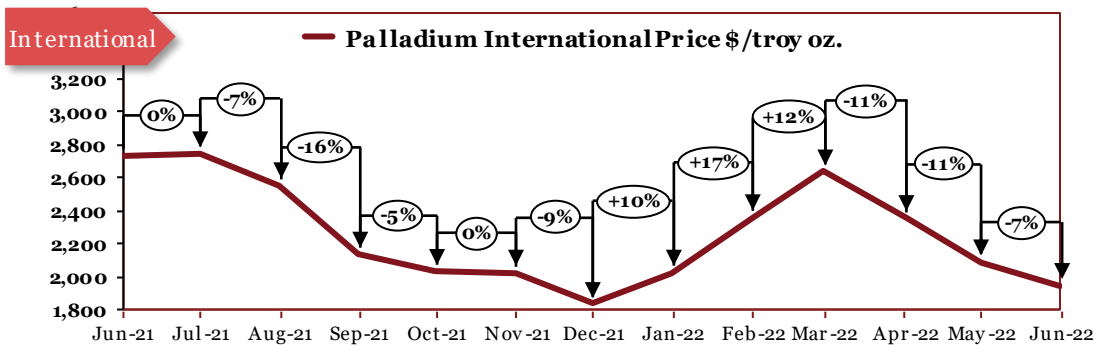
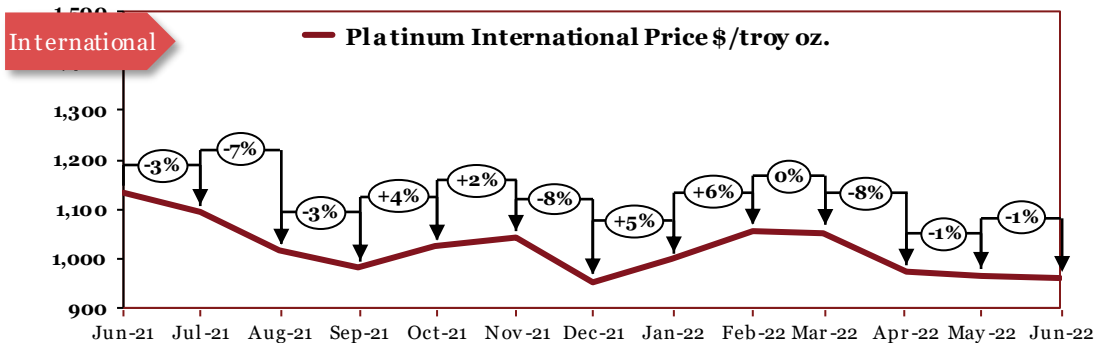
**The actual prices may vary depending on city, player, grade etc.*

Outlook

In April, international prices rose on tight supply amidst reduced supply from Indonesia. In May, international prices surged on increased demand, mainly from the electronics sector. In June, global prices remained steady. In July and August, persistent supply disruptions coupled with increasing demand continued to drive prices up. In September, prices remained largely unaffected. In October, prices surged despite low demand due to continued tight supply, caused by power and supply issues. In November, prices continued to trend upwards as a result of year-long supply disruptions and strong economic data towards the end of the month. In December, prices remained stable. In January, prices reached an all-time high as a result of persistent supply shortage and supportive market dynamics all across the spectrum. In February, prices continue to trend upwards as a lack of Indonesian exports led to a supply crunch. In March, prices remained stable. In April, prices fell amid a slowdown in demand caused by the Covid lockdowns in China. In May, international prices fell due to lower physical premium prices across the globe and subdued market sentiment. In June, international prices continued to fall due to supply chain concerns and weak market sentiment in China and London.

Precious Metals

Precious Metals



Monthly Average Prices (\$/Oz)			
Period	Pt	Pd	Rh
Jun-21	1133	2736	21752
Jul-21	1094	2744	18781
Aug-21	1016	2550	18417
Sep-21	982	2137	14692
Oct-21	1025	2030	13933
Nov-21	1043	2024	14157
Dec-21	954	1834	14031
Jan-22	998	2025	16422
Feb-22	1056	2360	18183
Mar-22	1054	2636	19402
Apr-22	973	2352	18857
May-22	967	2091	16064
Jun-22	961	1939	14046

Source: Johnson Matthey

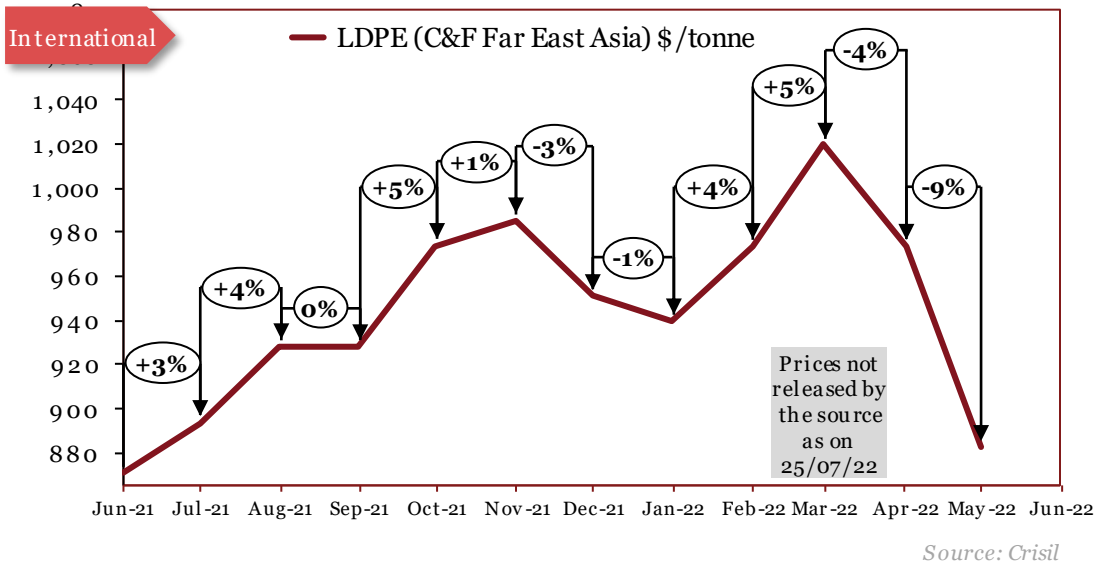
*The actual prices may vary depending on city, player, grade etc.

Outlook

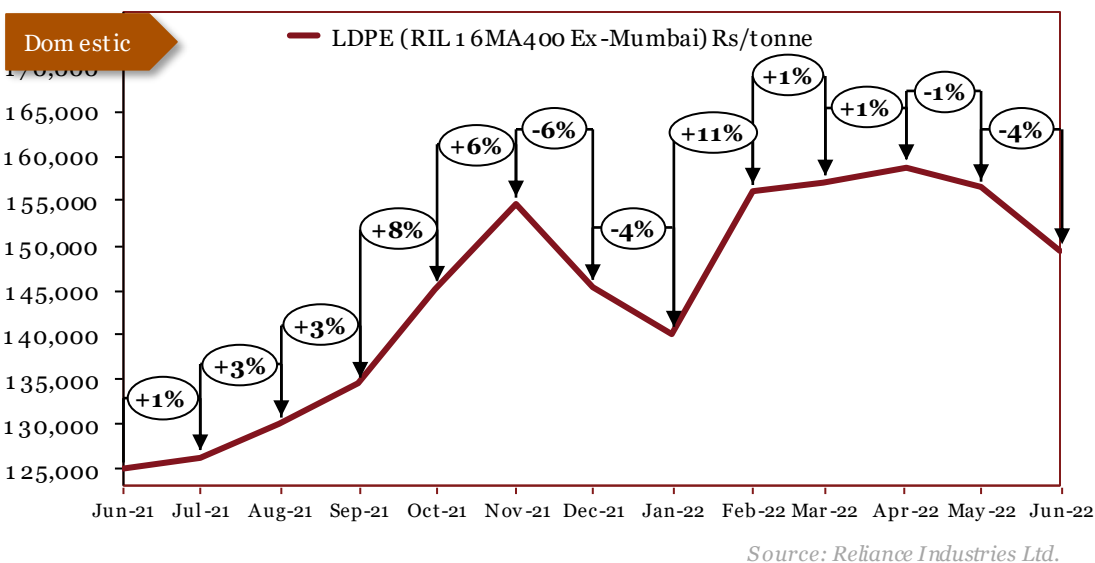
In October, prices of Palladium and Rhodium continued to fall amid the ongoing semiconductor shortages – which induced a lack of demand. Platinum's price rose slightly due to supply tightness. In November, Platinum and Palladium prices increased marginally as a result of a recent increase in demand for precious metals in smelting circuit boards onto cell phones. Palladium prices remained stable. In December, prices decreased across all 3 precious metals due to a significant drop in demand, as commercial and industrial activity declined following concerns over the Omicron variant. In January, prices rose drastically due to a marginal rise in demand post the holiday season, coupled with geo-political tensions globally. In February, prices of all precious metals rose drastically due to supply tightness, caused by geo-political conflicts, and renewed demand. In March, prices of palladium and rhodium increased sharply due to sustained supply tightness caused by the conflict in Ukraine, alongside recent lockdowns in China amid a surge in Covid-19 cases. In April, prices of all 3 precious metals fell sharply due to a steep decrease in demand – amid Covid scares in China – following a period of sustained growth. In May and June, prices of all three precious metals fell owing to a fall in demand caused by Covid-19 imposed lockdowns in China.

Polymers & Rubber

Low density polyethylene (LDPE)



Monthly Average Prices		
Period	*Int'l (\$/tonne)	*Dom (Rs/tonne)
Jun-21	870	124861
Jul-21	893	126218
Aug-21	927	129954
Sep-21	927	134406
Oct-21	973	145100
Nov-21	985	154494
Dec-21	950	145236
Jan-22	939	139986
Feb-22	973	155986
Mar-22	1019	157028
Apr-22	973	158692
May-22	882	156359
Jun-22		149359

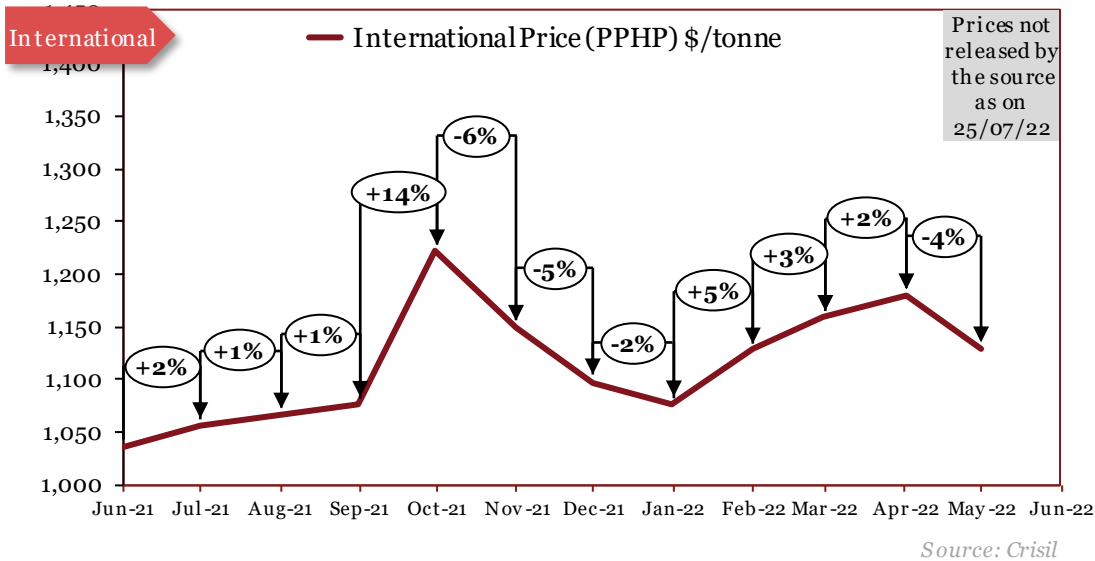


*The actual prices may vary depending on city, player, grade etc.

Outlook

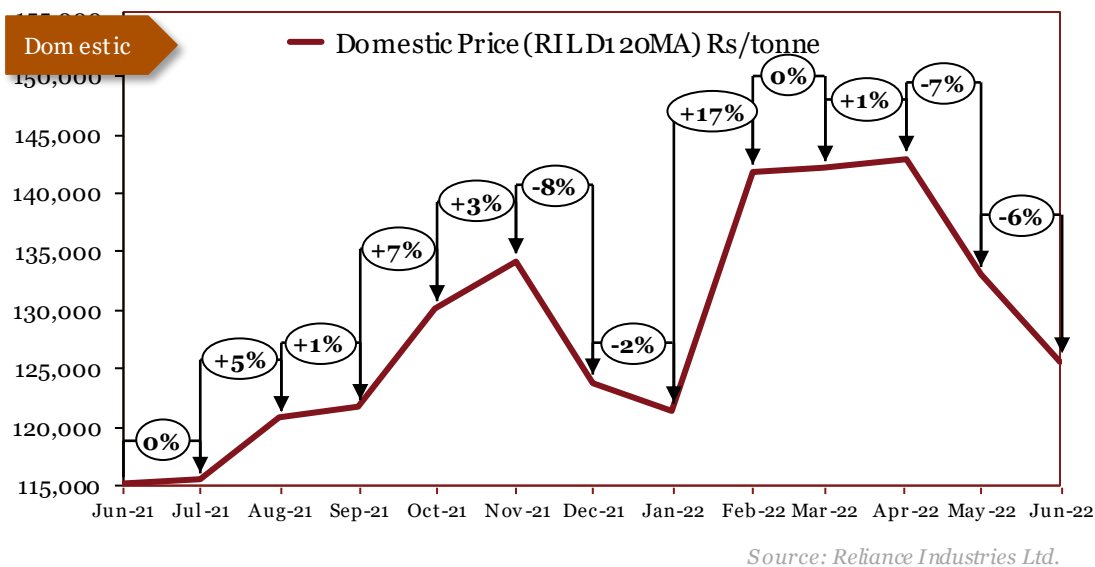
In September, prices rose due to rising oil prices. In October, both domestic and international prices increased due to high energy prices, resulting in tight supply. In November, domestic prices continued their rise to record-highs amid concerns over a shortage in domestic supply, coupled with import disruptions. In December, domestic prices fell considerably, owing to a fall in demand and lower crude oil prices. In January, domestic prices continued to drop due to supply of ethylene (a key raw material in the synthesis of LDPE) outweighing demand. In February, prices rose by more than 10% due to a rise in crude oil prices coupled with the impact of the ongoing conflict in Ukraine. In March, prices increased slightly, primarily due to a 25% hike in crude oil prices. In April, domestic prices remained relatively stable. In May, international prices decreased due to sluggish demand, higher availability of raw materials and a downtrend in the futures market. In June, domestic prices fell slightly on account of decline in crude oil prices and lower consumer demand.

Polypropylene (PP)



Monthly Average Prices

Period	*Int'l (\$/tonne)	*Dom (Rs/tonne)
Jun-21	1035	115206
Jul-21	1056	115581
Aug-21	1066	120813
Sep-21	1076	121756
Oct-21	1221	130200
Nov-21	1149	134236
Dec-21	1097	123845
Jan-22	1076	121485
Feb-22	1128	141919
Mar-22	1159	142179
Apr-22	1180	142968
May-22	1128	142968
Jun-22		125668

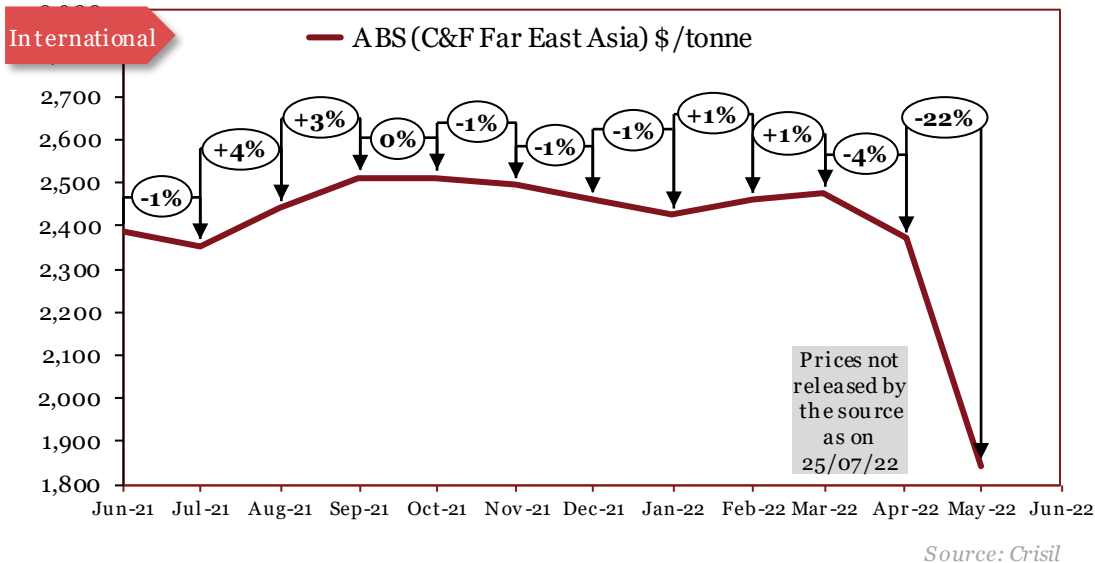


*The actual prices may vary depending on city, player, grade etc.

Outlook

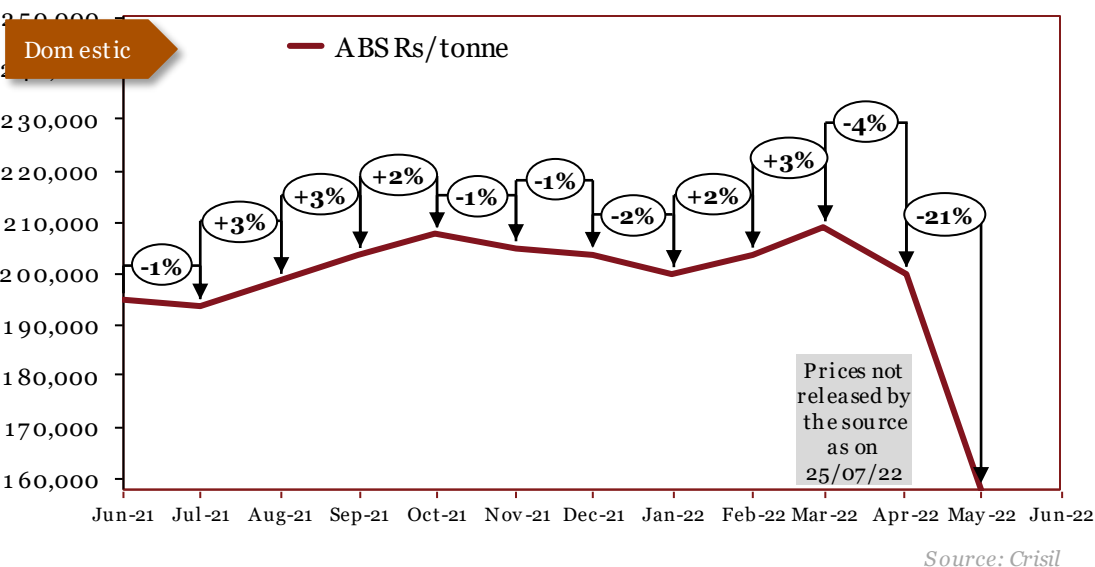
In July, international prices rose slightly due to higher crude oil prices whereas domestic prices remained stable. In August, domestic prices moved upwards due to increased demand for PP as a raw material in manufacturing Personal Protective Equipment (PPE). In October, prices rose in tandem with the steep rise in crude oil prices, and sustained levels of high energy prices. In November, domestic prices rose on account of a shortage in domestic supply and import disruptions. In December, prices decreased as demand significantly fell amid concerns over the Omicron variant. This was aided by a fall in crude oil prices. In January, domestic prices dipped marginally due to a supply-demand imbalance of polypropylene resins. In February, prices rose sharply due to a rise in crude oil prices. In March, domestic prices remained stable. In April, domestic prices remained relatively stable. In May, both international and domestic prices decreased due to a subdued demand for imports. In June, domestic prices fell due to lower demand and excess in availability of product.

Acrylonitrile Butadiene Styrene (ABS)



Monthly Average Prices

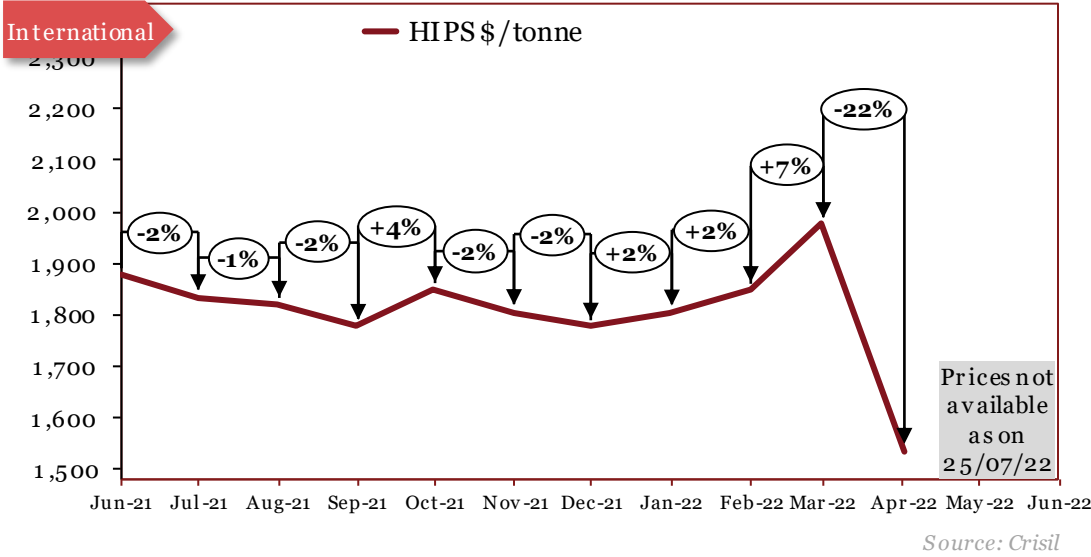
Period	*Int'l (\$/tonne)	*Dom (Rs/tonne)
Jun-21	2390	194560
Jul-21	2354	193280
Aug-21	2443	198400
Sep-21	2513	203520
Oct-21	2513	207360
Nov-21	2496	204800
Dec-21	2460	203520
Jan-22	2425	199680
Feb-22	2460	203520
Mar-22	2478	208640
Apr-22	2372	199680
May-22	1841	157440
Jun-22	-	-



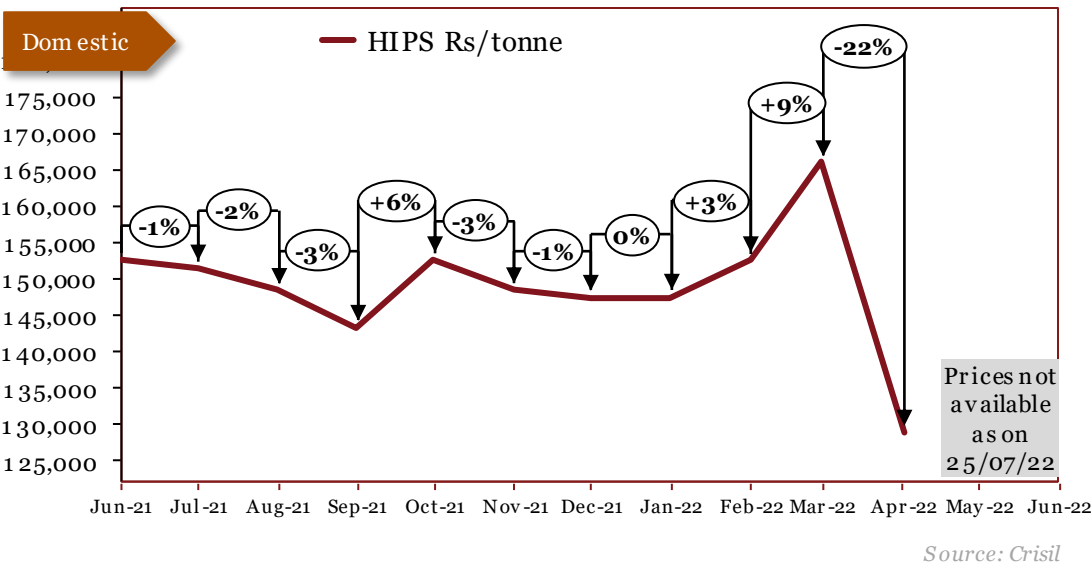
Outlook

In March and April, international prices rose on the back of increased demand from consumption in appliances and consumer goods. Domestic prices followed suit. In May, international as well as domestic prices dropped due to contracted margins which was a result of increase in raw material prices of styrene. In July, international prices marginally fell due to lower demand. Domestic prices followed suit. In August and September, both international and domestic prices increased due to rising oil prices. In October, domestic prices rose on account of high energy prices and a rise in crude oil prices. International prices remained stable. In November and December, prices remained relatively stable, dipping marginally due to weak demand amid concerns over the Omicron variant. In January, prices dipped marginally due to a seasonal slowdown in demand. In February, prices rose in tandem with crude oil prices. In March, prices continued to rise due to a steep increase in crude oil prices. In April, prices decrease in tandem with crude oil prices. In May, both international and domestic fell sharply due to weakened demand across global markets and prolonged Covid-19 restrictions in China.

High Impact Polystyrene (HIPS)



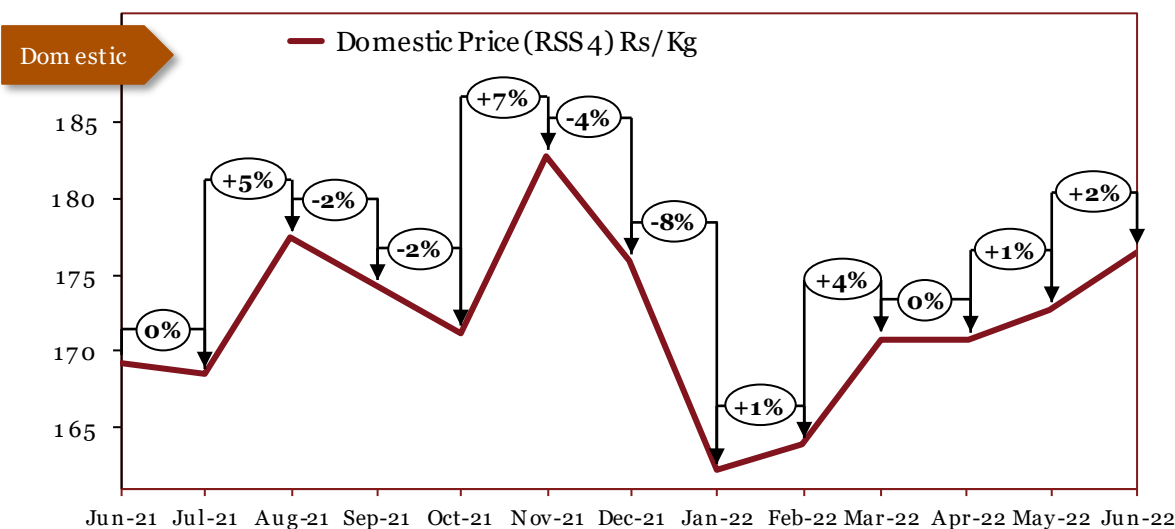
Monthly Average Prices		
Period	*Int'l (\$/tonne)	*Dom (Rs/tonne)
Jun-21	1874	152440
Jul-21	1832	151410
Aug-21	1818	148320
Sep-21	1775	143170
Oct-21	1846	152440
Nov-21	1803	148320
Dec-21	1775	147290
Jan-22	1803	147290
Feb-22	1846	152440
Mar-22	1974	165830
Apr-22	1534	128750
May-22		
Jun-22		



Outlook

Over the period, international prices declined due to subdued demand, while domestic prices rose marginally. In May, international prices remained stable, while domestic prices dipped in line with ABS. In July, both domestic and international prices fell in accordance with raw material and ABS prices. In August, domestic prices fell due to a lack of demand. International prices remained relatively stable. In September, both international as well as domestic prices dipped slightly due to a lack of demand. In October, prices increased due to sustained levels of high energy costs and a steep rise in crude oil prices. In November, prices fell slightly due to a softening of demand as well as a decline in crude oil prices. In December, international prices fell marginally due to a drop in demand, caused by a decline in industrial and commercial activity. Domestic prices remained stable. In January, prices continued to dip in tandem with prices of other polymers. In February, prices rose slightly due to an increase in crude oil prices. In March, prices continued to rise steeply along with crude oil prices. In April, prices decrease along with decrease in crude oil prices.

Rubber



Source: Rubber Board

Monthly Average Prices	
Period	*Dom (Rs/kg)
Jun-21	169
Jul-21	168
Aug-21	177
Sep-21	174
Oct-21	171
Nov-21	183
Dec-21	176
Jan-22	162
Feb-22	164
Mar-22	171
Apr-22	171
May-22	173
Jun-22	176

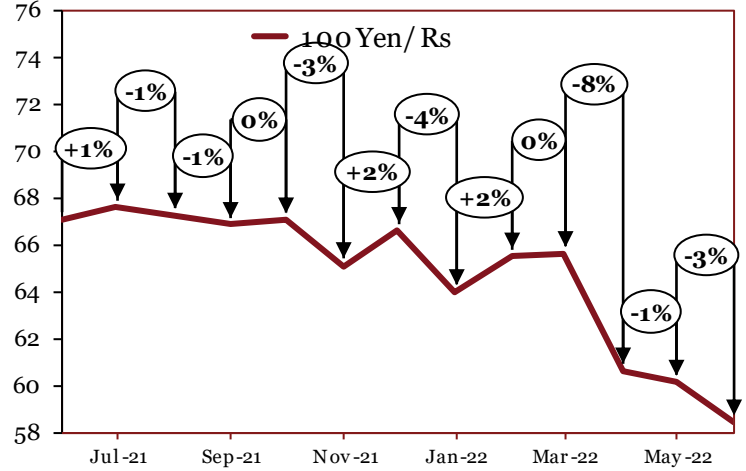
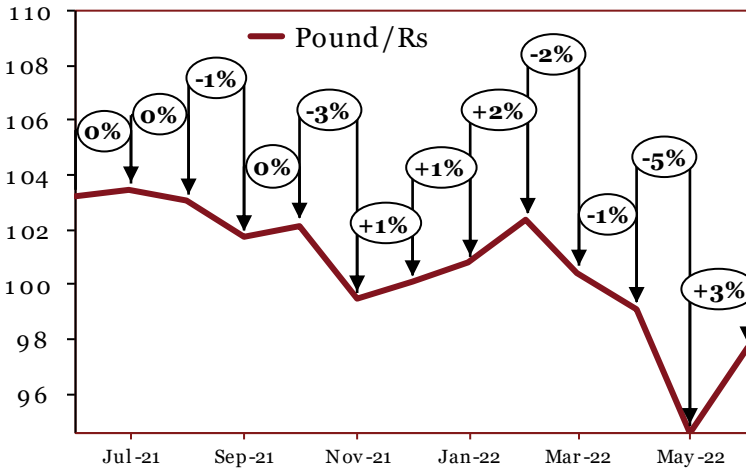
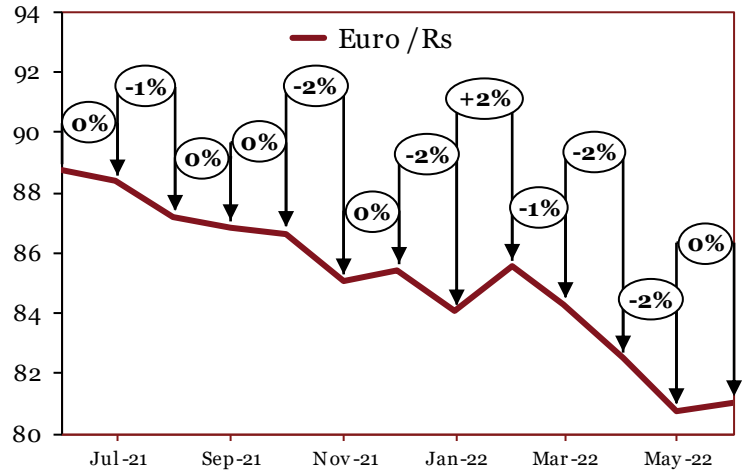
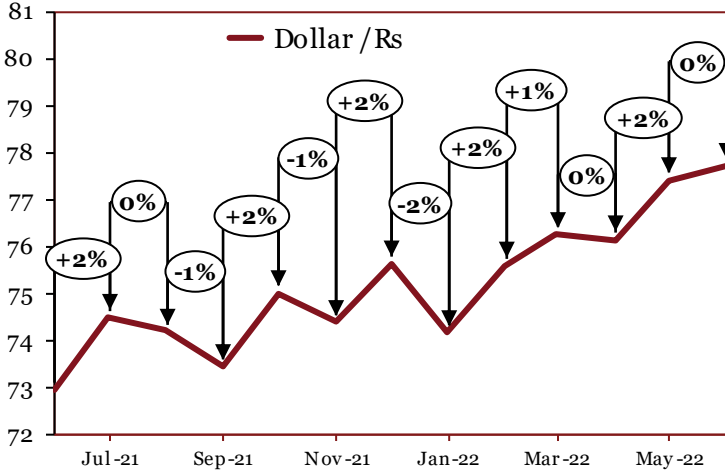
*The actual prices may vary depending on city, player, grade etc.

Outlook

In August, prices increased due to seasonal supply disruptions. In September, prices fell marginally due to soft demand, caused by lower exports to China. In October, prices continued to slip as demand from the automobile industry slowed down, owing to the semiconductor shortage. In November, prices continued to trend upwards due to disruptions in the global supply-chain and in imports from other countries, with a shortage of containers – owing to the second wave of COVID-19 – causing an increase in domestic demand. In December, prices decreased due to a seasonal downturn in demand, aided by a slowdown in commercial and industrial activity. In January, prices fell sharply due to lower demand for rubber in the manufacturing of tyres. In February, prices remained stable. In March, prices rose due to sluggish production, import hurdles and rising crude oil prices. In April, prices remained stable. In May, prices increased slightly in tandem with crude oil prices. In June, prices rose slightly due to higher input costs.

Appendices

Forex Movement



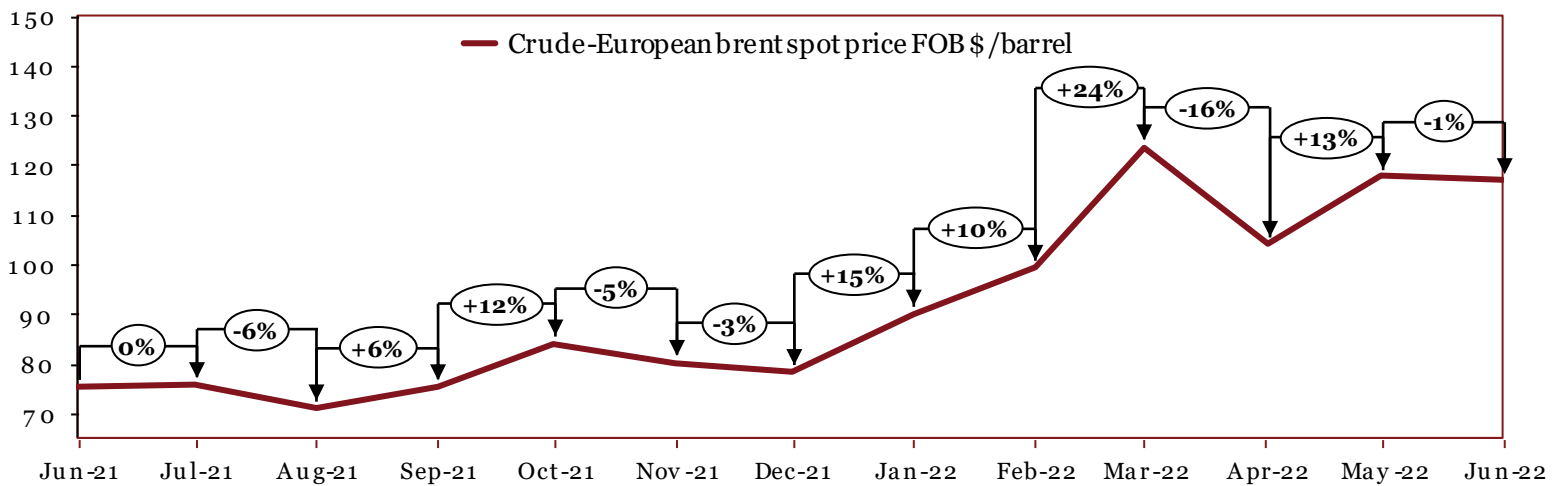
Source: SIAM

Monthly Average Prices (Rs)

	Jun-21	Jul-21	Aug-21	Sep-21	Oct-21	Nov-21	Dec-21	Jan-22	Feb-22	Mar-22	Apr-22	May-22	Jun-22
\$	73	74	74	73	75	74	76	74	76	76	76	77	78
£	103	103	103	102	102	99	100	101	102	100	99	95	98
€	89	88	87	87	87	85	85	84	86	84	83	81	81
¥	67	68	67	67	67	65	67	64	66	66	61	60	58

Crude Oil

Source: SIAM



Monthly Average Prices (\$/barrel)

Jun-21	Jul-21	Aug-21	Sep-21	Oct-21	Nov-21	Dec-21	Jan-22	Feb-22	Mar-22	Apr-22	May-22	Jun-22
75	76	71	75	84	80	78	90	99	124	104	118	117

Commodity Specifications

Commodity	International	Domestic
Iron Ore	IOECI635 Index (CIF China) - (Fe63.5%) CIF China	Crisil - Grade 1: 58% to below 60% Fe Fines - Grade 2: 60% to below 62% Fe Fines - Grade 3: 62% to below 65% Fe Fines - Grade 4: 65% and above Fe Fines
Pig Iron	Crisil -Foundry grade FOB CIS	Crisil -Foundry grade ex-factory, India
Stainless steel	NA	PwC Research -G 304 CR Coil -G 304 HR Coil
Wire rod	Crisil -CIS Black Sea (US \$/Tonne)	Crisil - Wire rods: 5.5 mm (Prices are inclusive of excise duty by exclusive of VAT/Sales tax)
Steel Billets	Crisil -FOB CIS Black Sea <i>Previously: Bloomberg BlackSea Steel Billet Spot FOB</i>	Crisil - 100^100 mm (Avg. prices collated from 2-3 locations)
Hot-rolled coils	Crisil -FOB Black Sea	Crisil - 14G 2mm (Avg. prices collated from 2-3 locations)
Cold-rolled coils	Crisil -(CIS) FOB Black Sea	Crisil - Mumbai 16G (Avg. prices collated from 2-3 locations)
Steel Scrap	NA	Crisil - Heavy melting (excl. GST)
EN 8	NA	PwC Research -EN8 Alloy forging
20MnCr5	NA	PwC Research -Alloy forging
Ferro chrome	Crisil : FOB Hong Kong Cr 50%	Crisil: Ex-factory Cr 60%
Ferro silicon	Crisil - FOB China Si 75%	Crisil - Ex-factory Si 70%

Commodity Specifications

Commodity	International	Domestic
Aluminium	<p>LME</p> <p>-Primary aluminium with impurities no greater than the chemical composition of one of the registered designations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •P1020A in the North American and International Registration Record entitled “International Designations and Chemical Composition Limits for Unalloyed Aluminium” (revised March 2007) •Al99.70 in the GB/T 1196-2008 Standard entitled “Unalloyed aluminium ingots for remelting” 	<p>NCDEX, MCX (July’19 onwards)</p> <p>-Primary aluminium 99.7% purity (minimum) form: ingots, T-bars,</p>
Copper	<p>LME</p> <p>-Grade A copper must conform to the chemical composition of one of the following standards:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •BS EN 1978:1998 - Cu-CATH-1 •GB/T 467-2010 - Cu-CATH-1 •ASTM B115-10 - cathode Grade 1 	<p>MCX</p> <p>- Grade 1 electrolytic copper as per B115 specification</p>
Zinc	<p>LME</p> <p>-Special high-grade zinc of 99.995% purity (minimum) must conform to the chemical composition of one of the following standards:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •BS EN 1179:2003 - 99.995% grade •ISO 752:2004 - ZN-1 grade •ASTM B6-12 - LME grade •GB/T 470-2008 - Zn99.995 grade 	<p>NCDEX, MCX (July’19 onwards)</p> <p>- Zinc of 99.995% minimum purity. Zinc must conform with the 99.995% graded chemical composition of BS EN 1179:1996 Standard entitled “Zinc and Zinc alloys primary Zinc” Form: ingots</p>
Lead	<p>LME</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lead of 99.97% purity (minimum) conforming to BS EN 12659:1999 - GB/T 469/2005 	<p>MCX</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lead ingots with minimum purity of 99.97%

Commodity Specifications

Commodity	International	Domestic
Nickel	LME - Nickel of 99.80% purity (minimum) conforming to B39-79 (2013) - GB/T 6516-2010	NCDEX, MCX (July '19 onwards) - 4" x 4" approved pure cut Nickel of 99.80% purity (minimum)
Tin	LME - Tin of 99.85% purity (minimum) conforming to BS EN 610:1996	Bloomberg - Tin (min 99.85%) \$/tonne
Platinum	Metal in sponge form with minimum purities of 99.95% for platinum and palladium, and 99.9% for rhodium	
Palladium		
Rhodium		
Low density polyethylene (LDPE)	International price (C&F FEA) \$/tonne	RIL-16MA400 grade
Polypropylene (PP)	International Price (PPHP) \$/tonne	RIL-D120MA grade
Acrylonitrile Butadiene Styrene (ABS)	International price (C&F FEA) \$/tonne	Landed Cost Rs/tonne
High Impact Polystyrene (HIPS)	International price \$/tonne	Landed Cost Rs/tonne
Rubber Prices	NA	NCDEX/Rubber board - RSS 4 (Ribbed Smoked Sheet 4) ex-warehouse Kochi exclusive of all taxes
Forex Movement	RBI reference rates	
Crude	European Brent spot price FOB \$/barrel – Energy Information Administration (EIA)	



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