# The impact of China's growth on minerals supply and demand

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#### China – will demand overwhelm supply?

- We expect China to be a large, sustainable, consumer of imported raw materials
- While short term spikes may exist, we expect supply to meet demand
- A longer term global power shift should not be ignored when thinking about consumption of raw materials



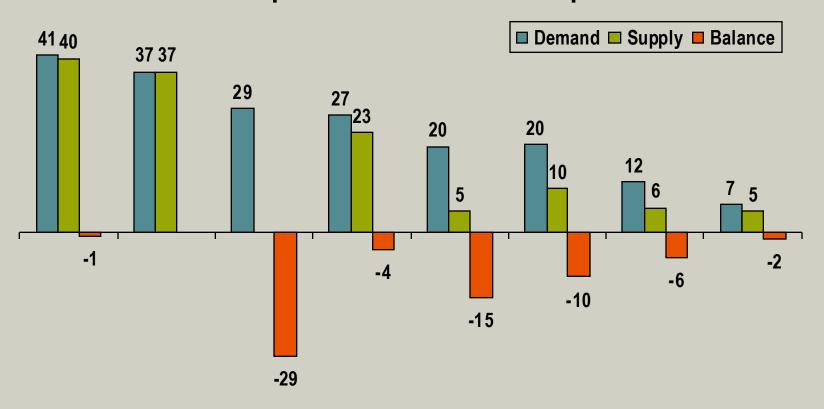
## We expect China to be a large, sustainable, consumer of imported raw materials

- China is a large consumer but short of resources
- Consumption as % of world total doubles each decade
- Urbanisation and associated infrastructure the key drivers
- Likely economic development model "continentalmaritime" not "export" in style
- China's growth is not a short term phenomenon



### China is a large consumer but is short of resources

#### China's % of world production and consumption in 2003



Met. Coal Thermal Seab. Iron Crude Copper Alumina Nickel Oil Coal Ore Steel

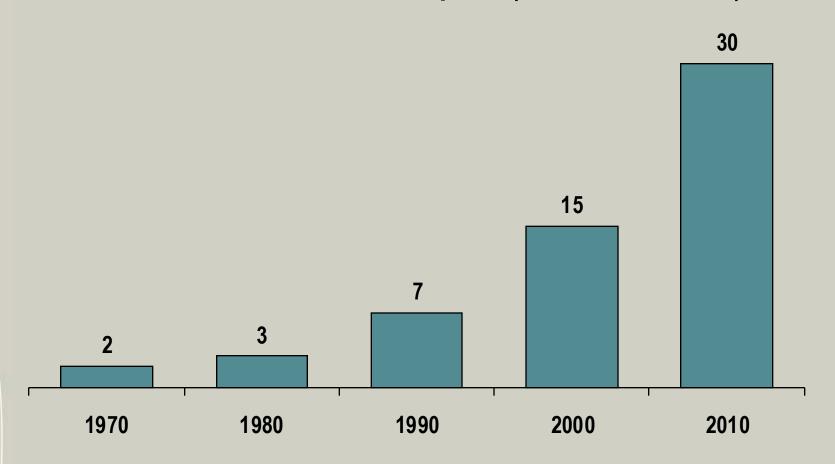
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Source: CRU, IEA, BHP Billiton

Note: Metallurgical coal and thermal coal markets show total supply and demand, not just seaborne trade

### Consumption as % of world total doubles each decade

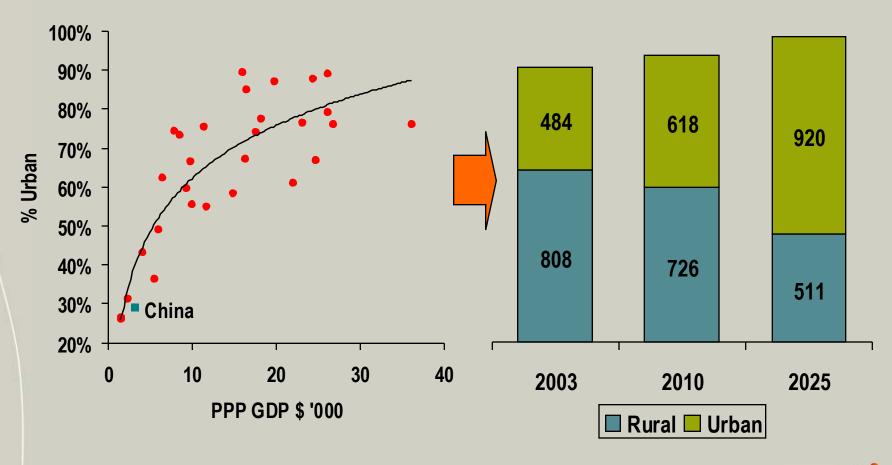
China % of world consumption (AI, Cu, Fe Ore, Ni)





## Urbanisation and associated infrastructure the key driver

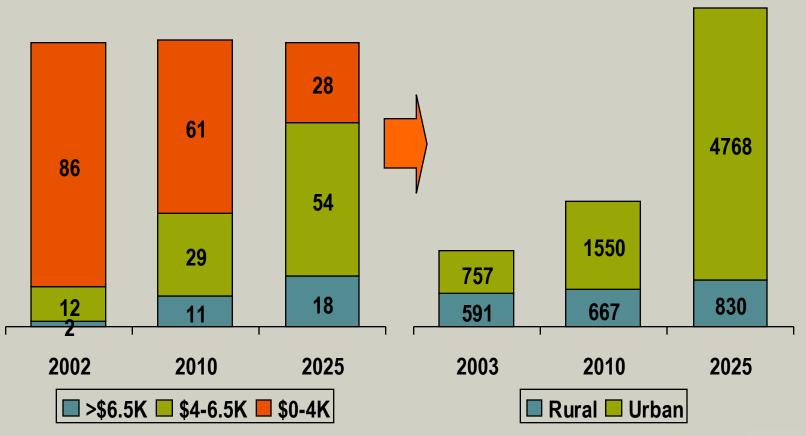
#### China urbanisation - %; population in millions

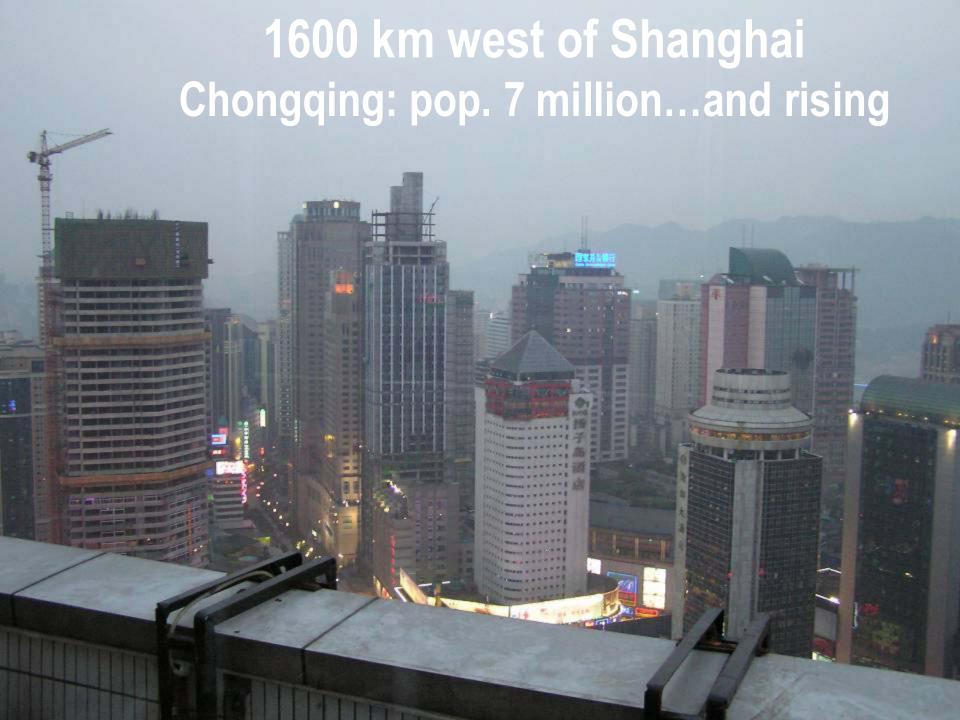




## Urbanisation and associated infrastructure the key driver

China urbanisation (%) per GDP/capita category GDP (US\$bn) breakdown



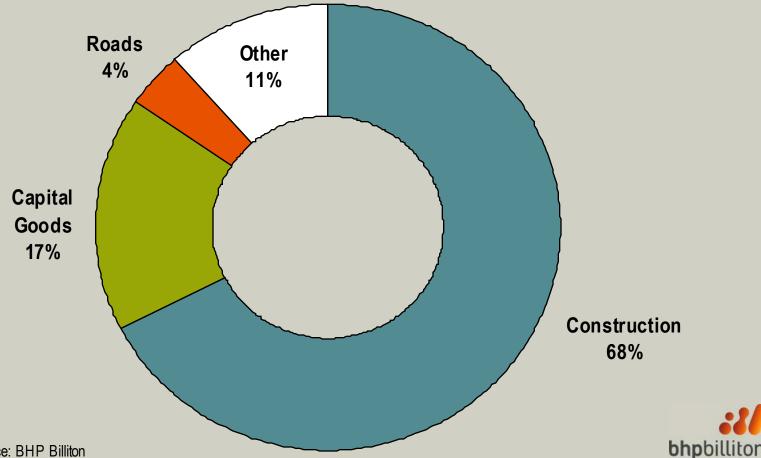




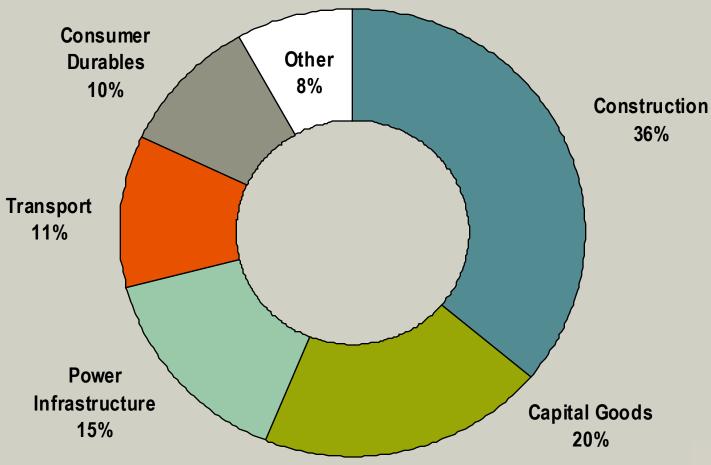




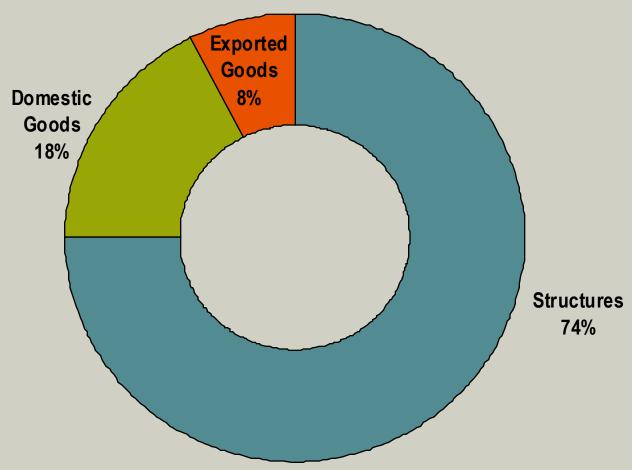
... High resource intensity in fixed investment China steel consumption by category in 2003



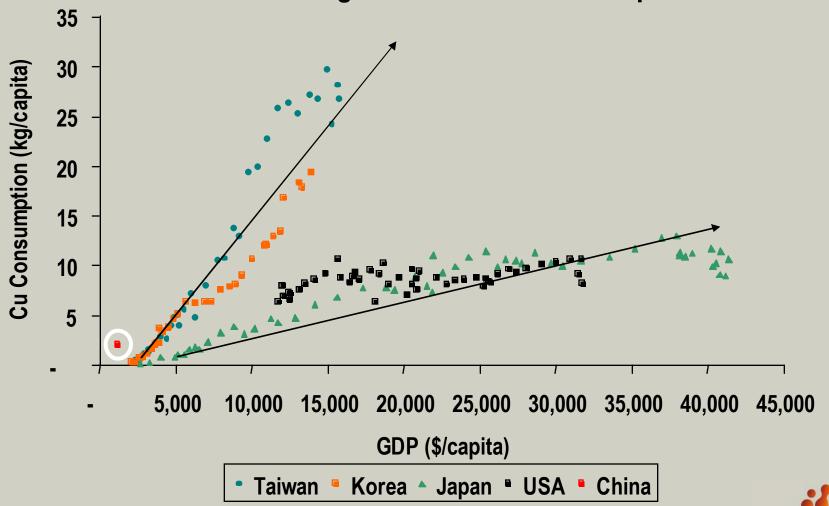
#### China aluminium consumption by category in 2003



#### China copper consumption by category in 2003

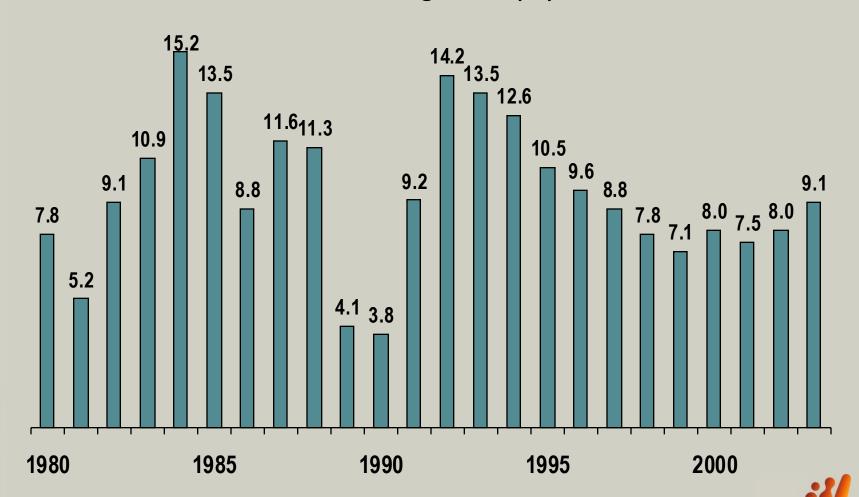


... China following a resources intensive path



## China's growth is not a short term phenomenon (but it is cyclical)

#### China GDP growth (%)



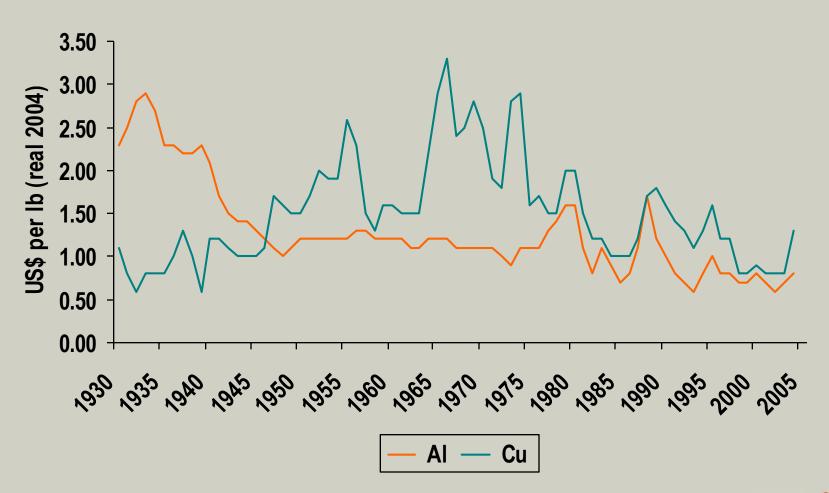
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## While short term spikes may exist, we do not expect permanent shortage of supply

- Price development will be different per commodity
- Prices (and expectations) are powerful inducers of capacity
- The gap between supply and demand can be filled



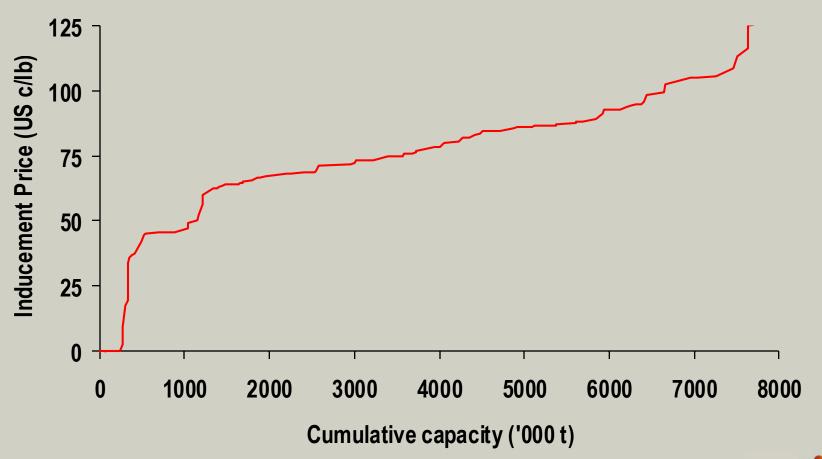
### Price development will be different per commodity



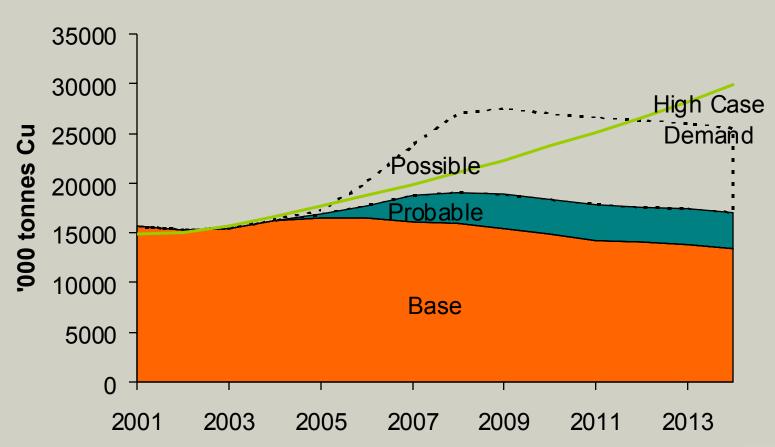


### Prices are powerful inducers of capacity

#### Latent capacity - copper example

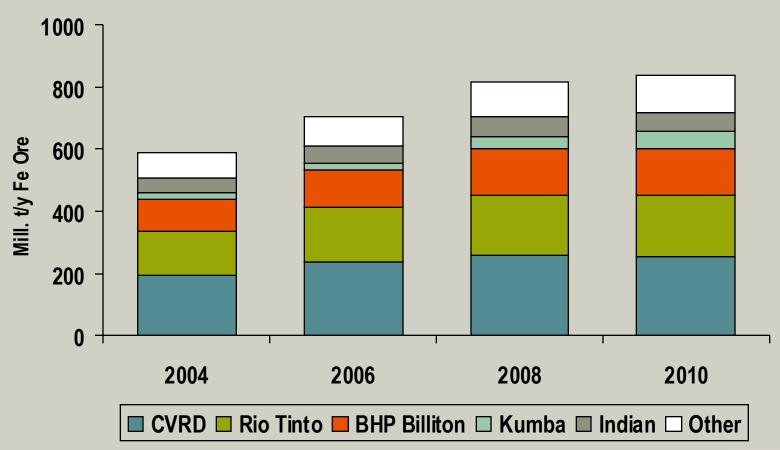


#### **Latent capacity - copper example**

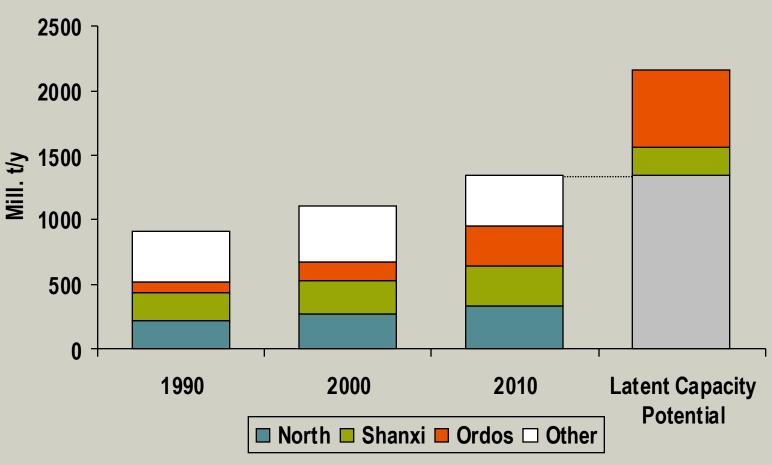




#### Latent capacity - iron ore example

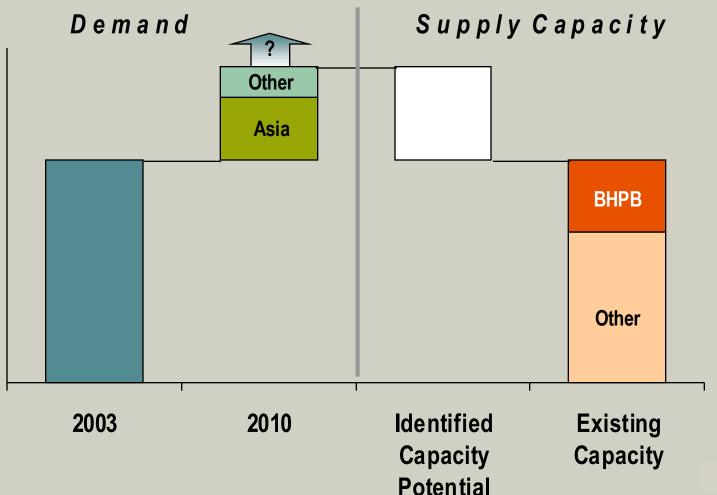


#### Latent capacity – energy coal in China



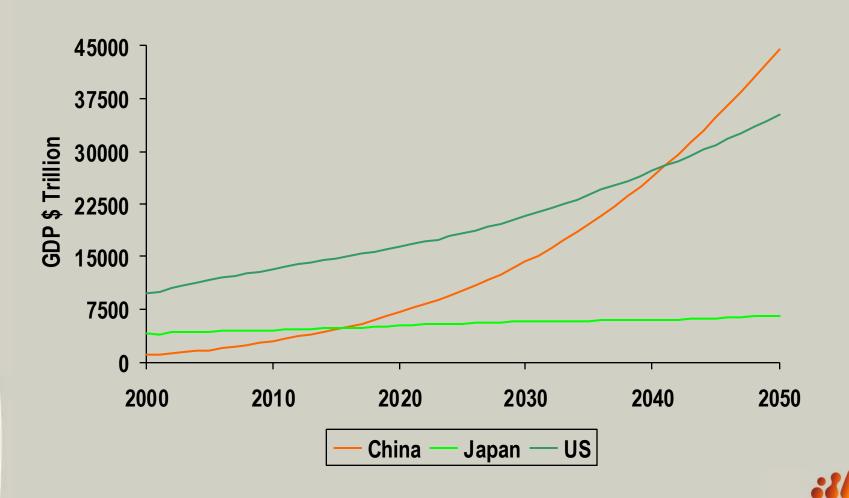


#### Latent capacity – seaborne hard coking coal example



## Longer term global power shift should not be ignored when thinking about Chinese consumption...

...and demand 'S curves' for different minerals will not be identical



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