The Impact of China and India on Oil and Strategic Metal Prices

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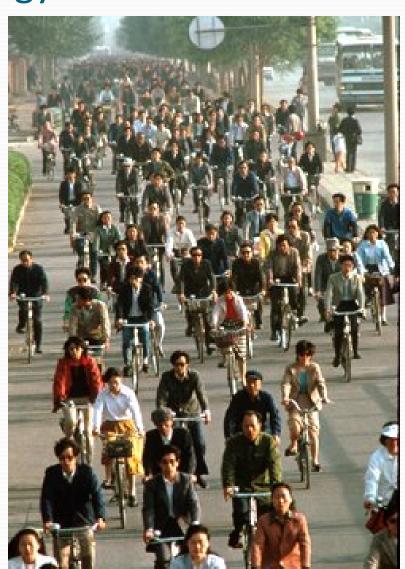
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Themes of this Presentation:

- Most of us in the petroleum business are well aware of the impact that rising demand from China and India have had on oil and gas prices.
- There is far less awareness that the same trends are impacting a wide range of strategic metals.
- A substantial change occurred around 2003 that appears to represent a new economic reality.
- This change has serious implications for the U.S. economy and for our industry.

First, let's look at energy:

In only 15 years, China has gone from this:



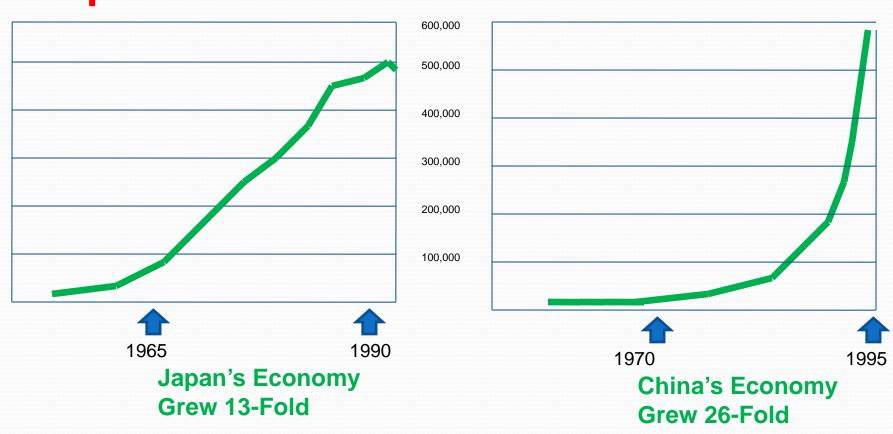
To this

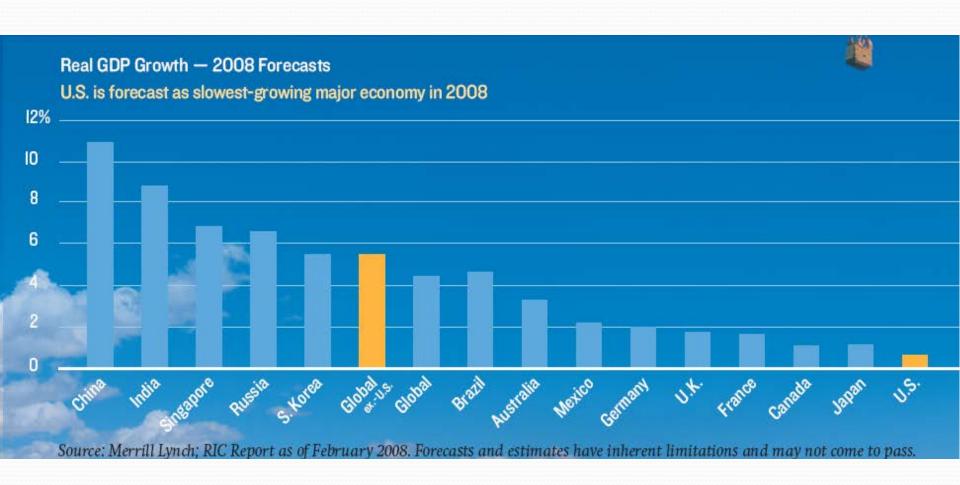


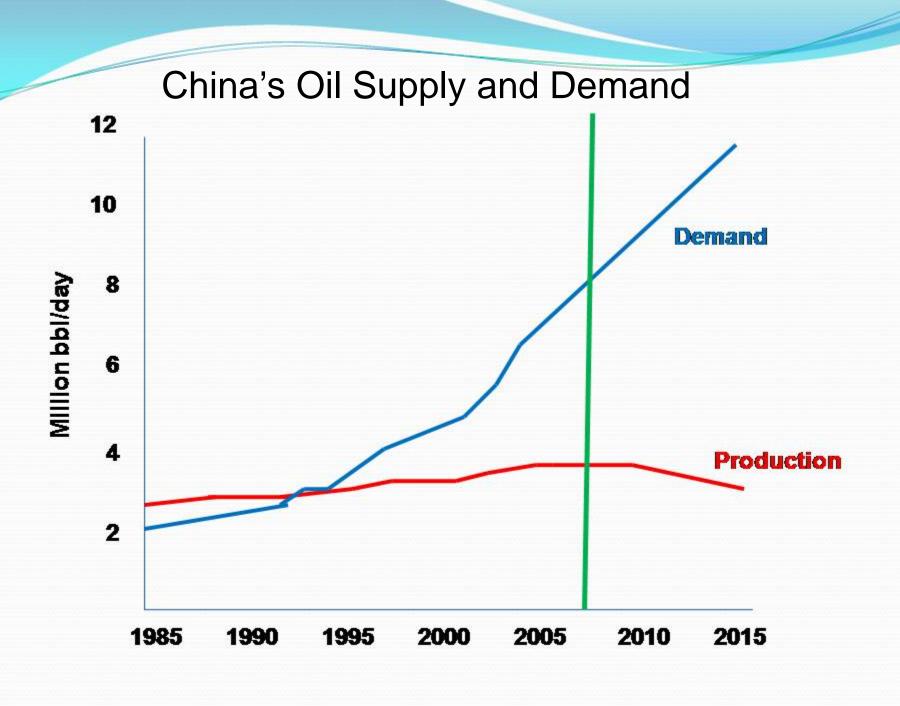


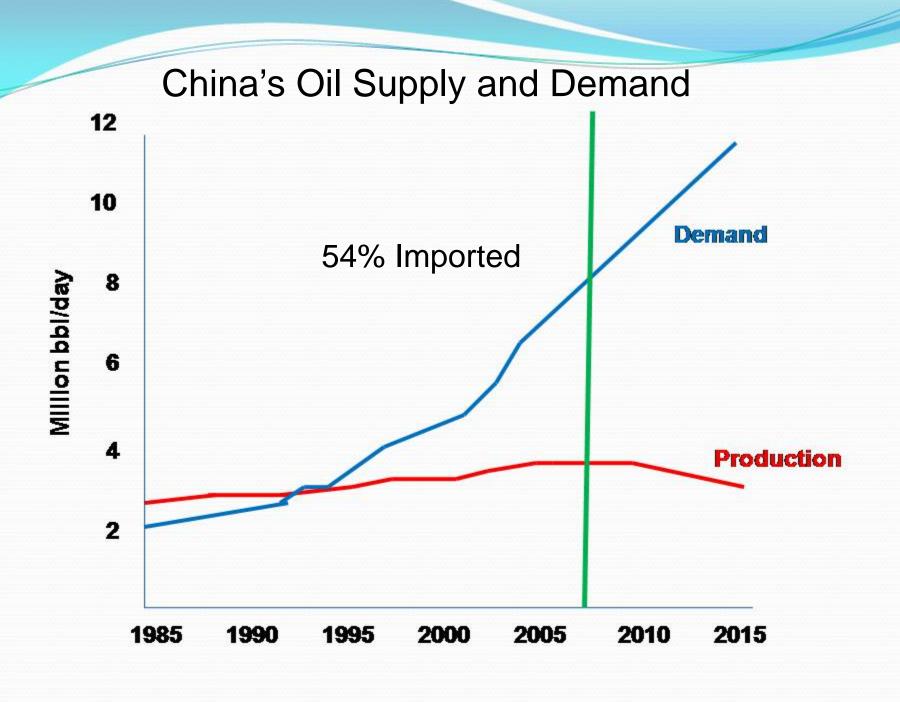
China is now the 2nd largest automobile market – after the U.S.

GDP Growth Comparison for Their Best 25-Year Periods Japan China

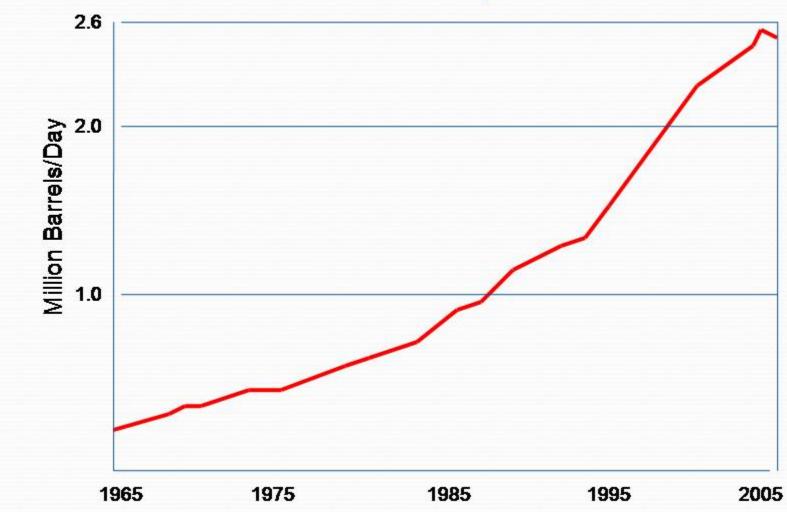




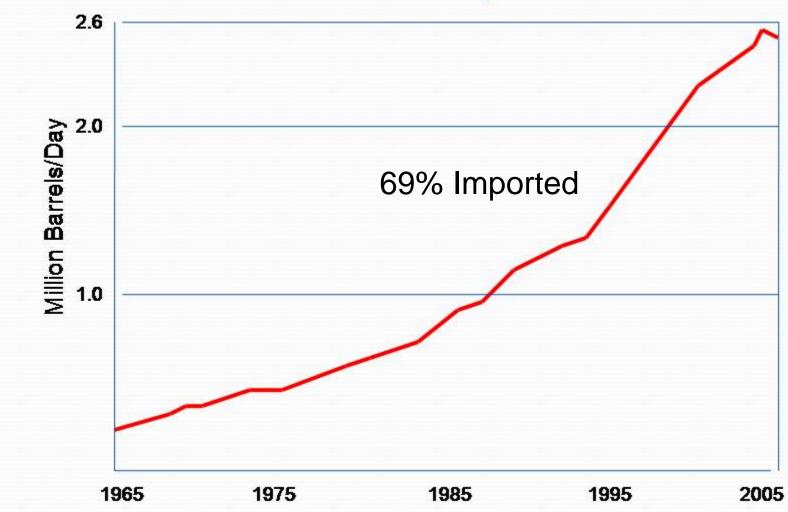




India's Oil Consumption



India's Oil Consumption



But, it's not fair to just blame India and China:

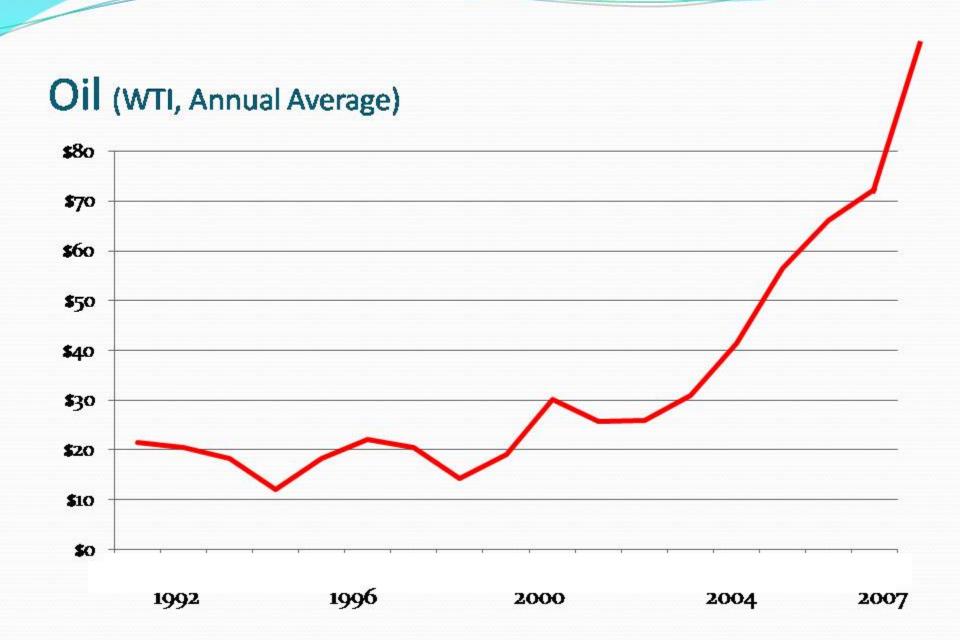
It is a global issue

Night Energy Use – Early 1970s



Night Energy Use – 2005





We tend to focus on oil prices

But other mineral commodities are being impacted by rising demand – especially from China.

China is a leading producer of many critical mineral commodities

Commodity	% World Production	Rank
Tungsten	86	1 st
Antimony	81	1 st
Cement	50	1 st
Indium	49	1 st
Tin	43	1 st
Magnesium	41	1 st
Coal	39	1 st
Lead	37	1 st
Copper	36	1 st
Iron	32	1 st
Aluminum	31	1 st
Zinc	27	1 st
Molybdenum	25	2 nd
Cadmium	17	2 nd
Silver	13	3 rd
Gold	10	3 rd
Oil	5	6 th

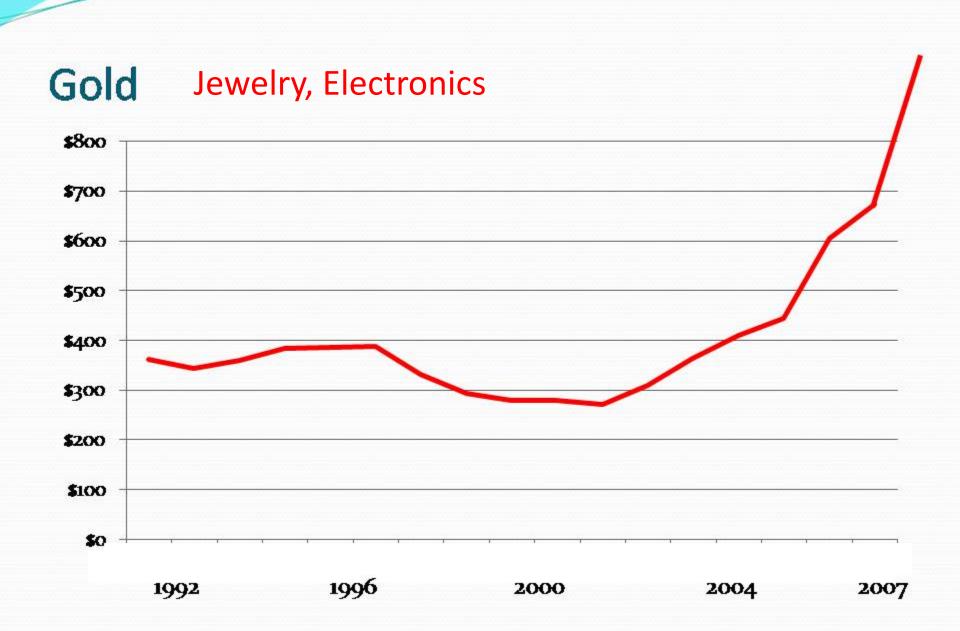
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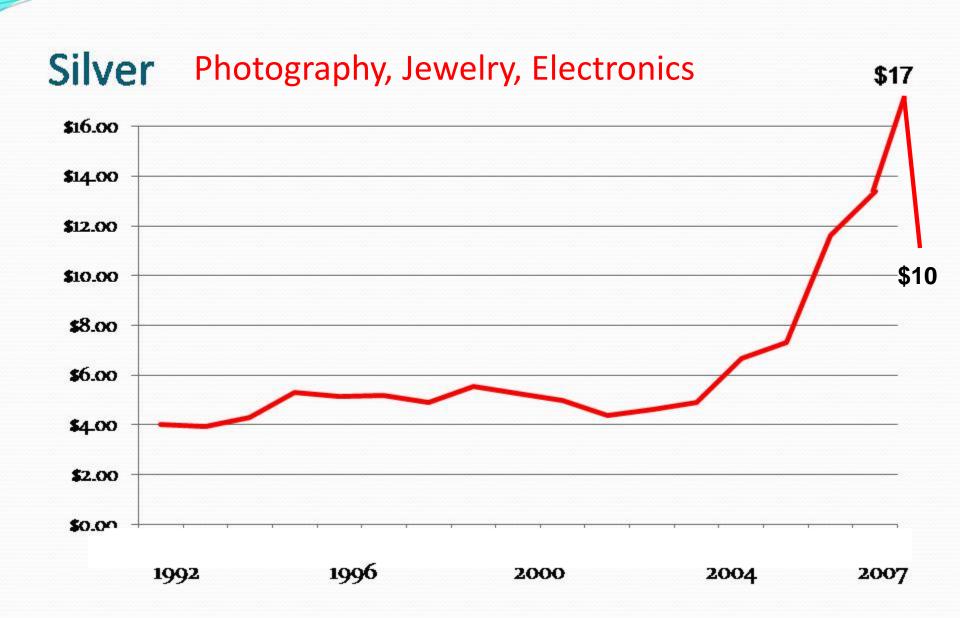
.... And was self sufficient in most of them until around the year 2001

Some commodities show price rises for reasons other than Chinese demand or industrial use:

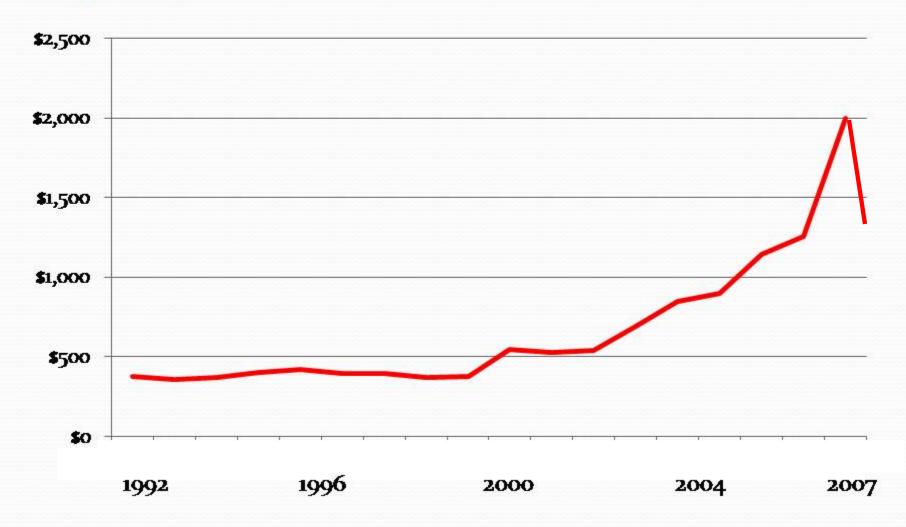
- Gold
- Silver
- Platinum

But these also have industrial uses



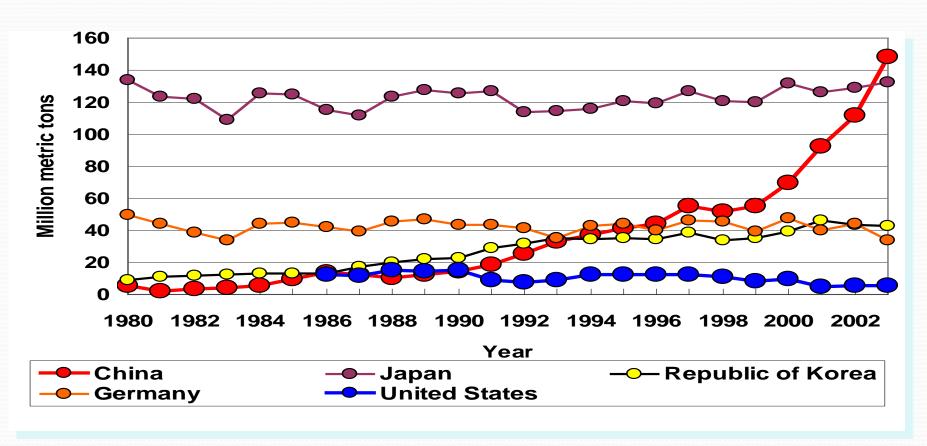


Platinum Catalysts, Electronics



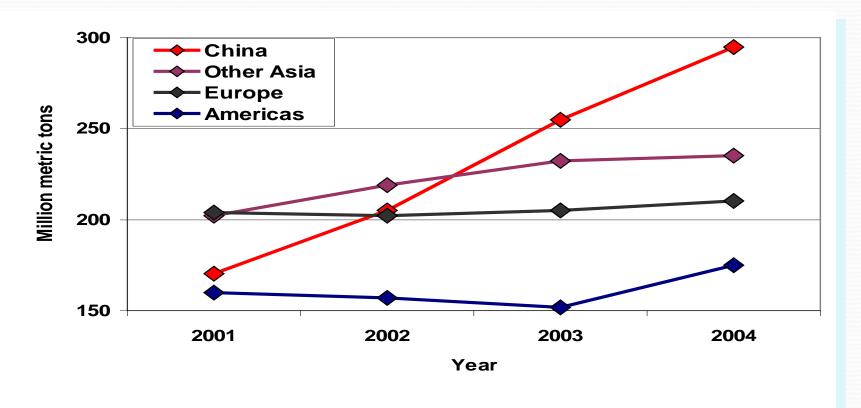
The run-up in prices for precious metals has gotten a lot of attention, but some of the <u>industrial metals</u> are showing the greatest percentage price increase

China remains the #1 producer of iron ore



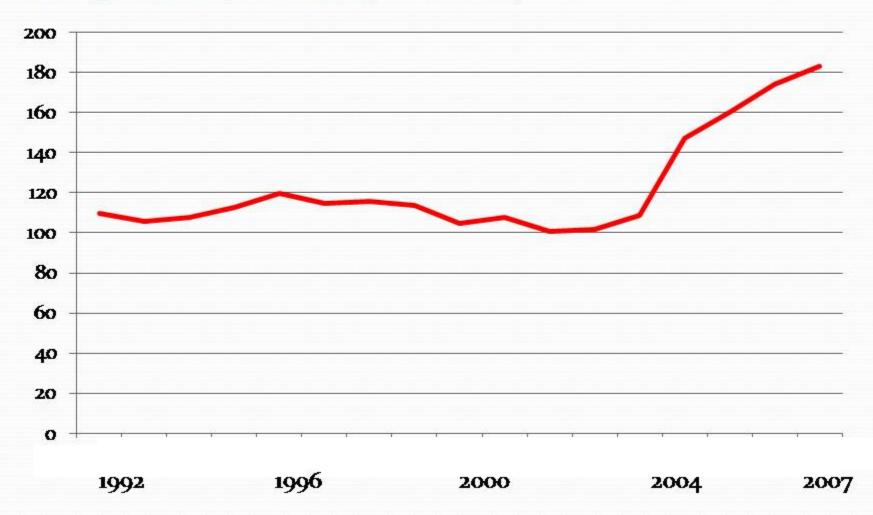
But has also become the #1 importer of iron ore

Demand for Steel

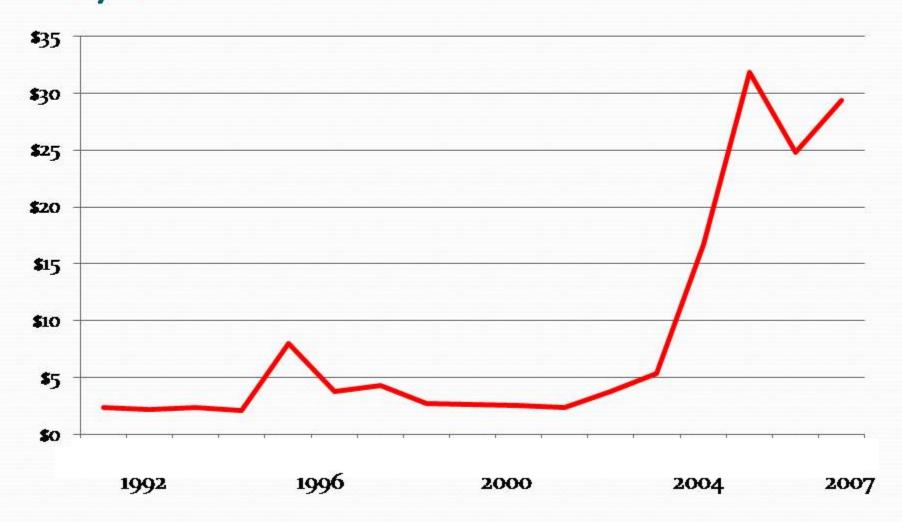


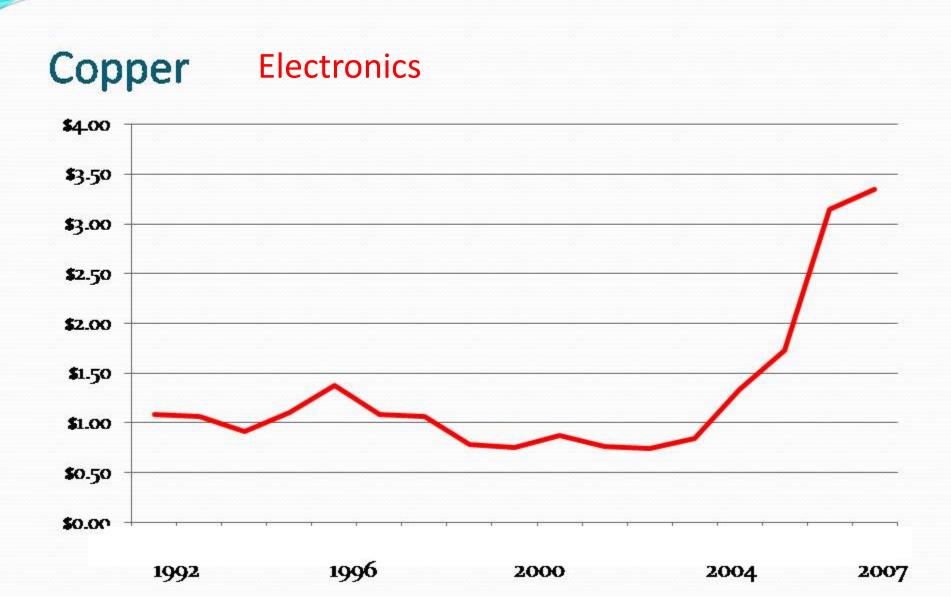
China's increase in demand for <u>iron ore</u> in the year 2005 was equal to half of all U.S. production

Iron (producer price index, 1982=100)

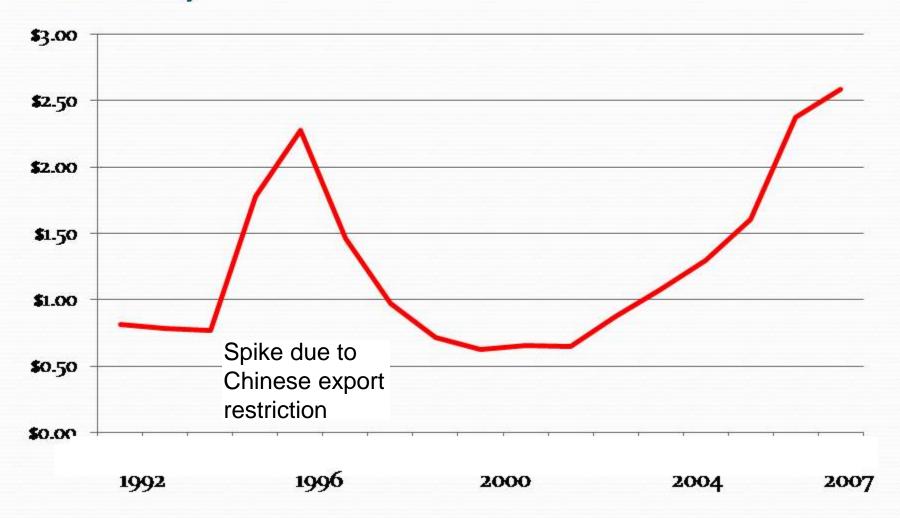


Molybdenum Steel Alloys

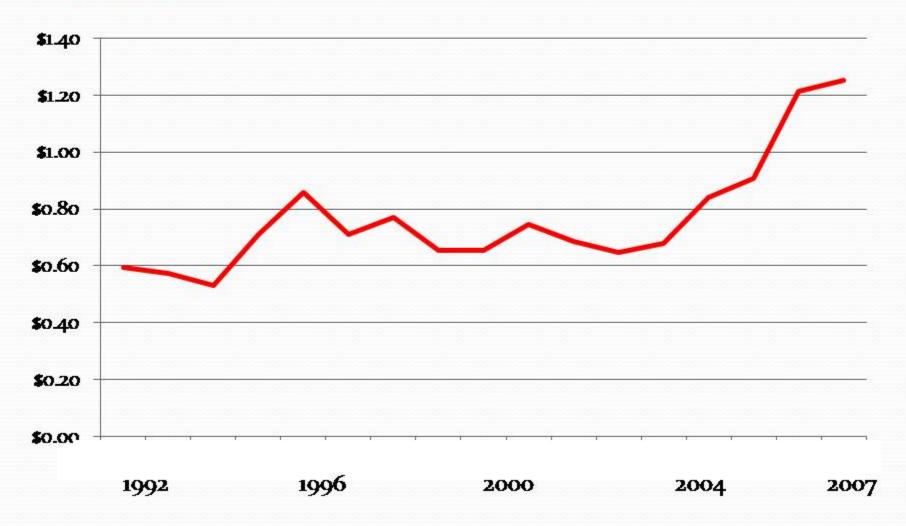




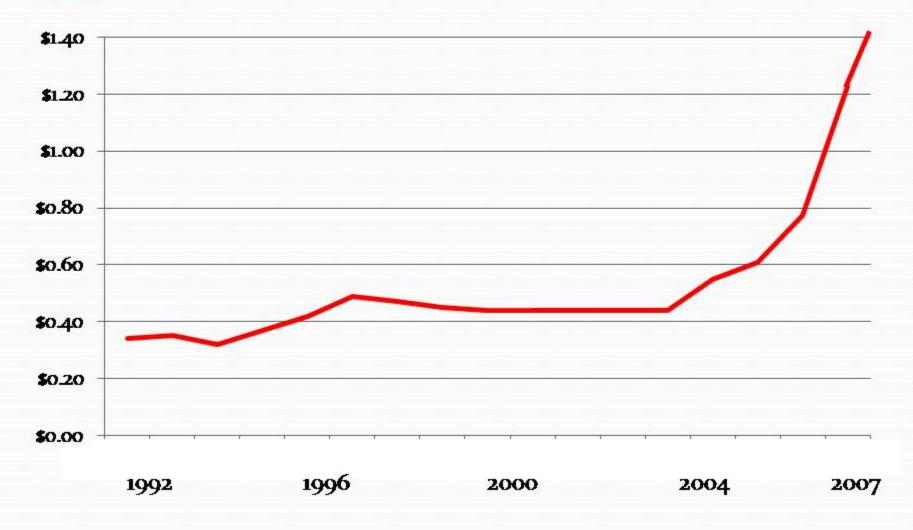
Antimony Alloys, Flame Retardants



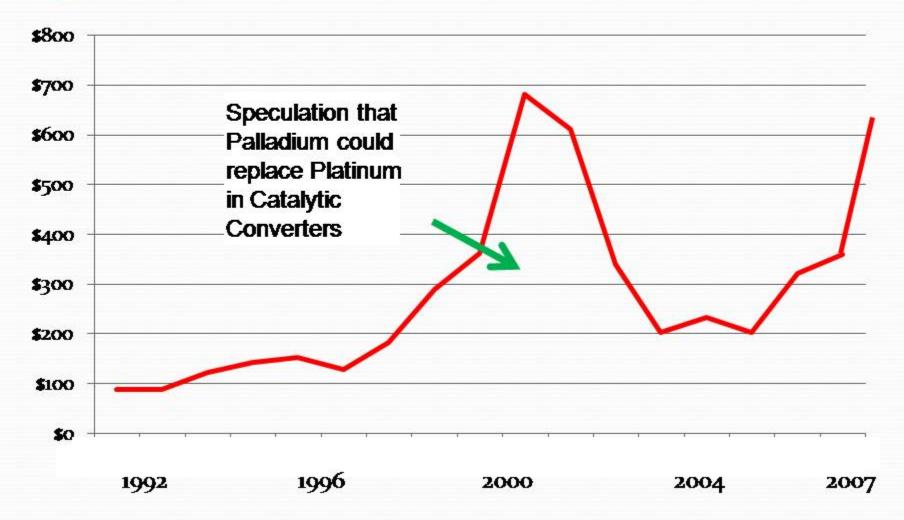
Aluminum Transportation, Packaging

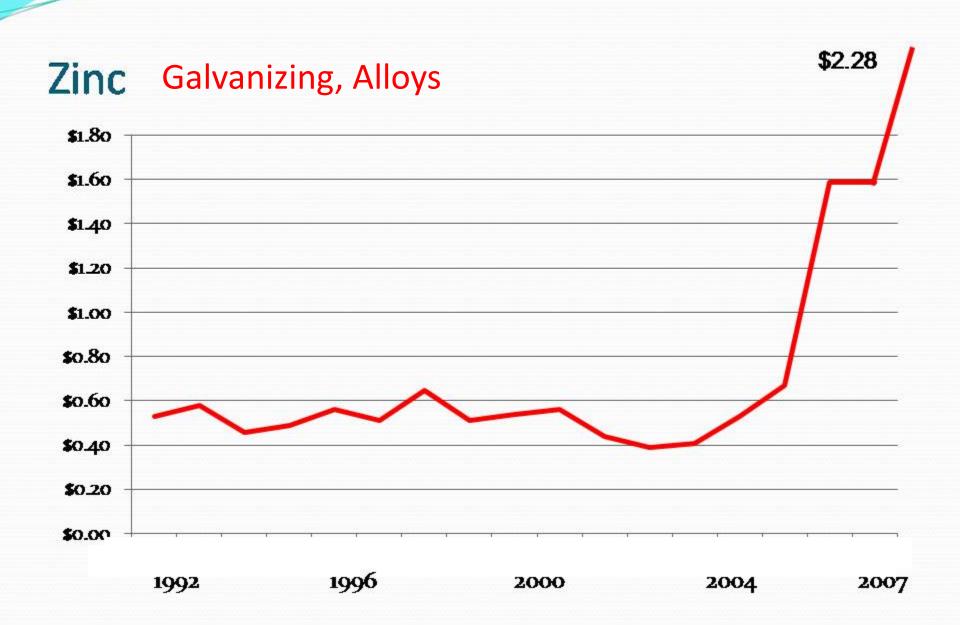




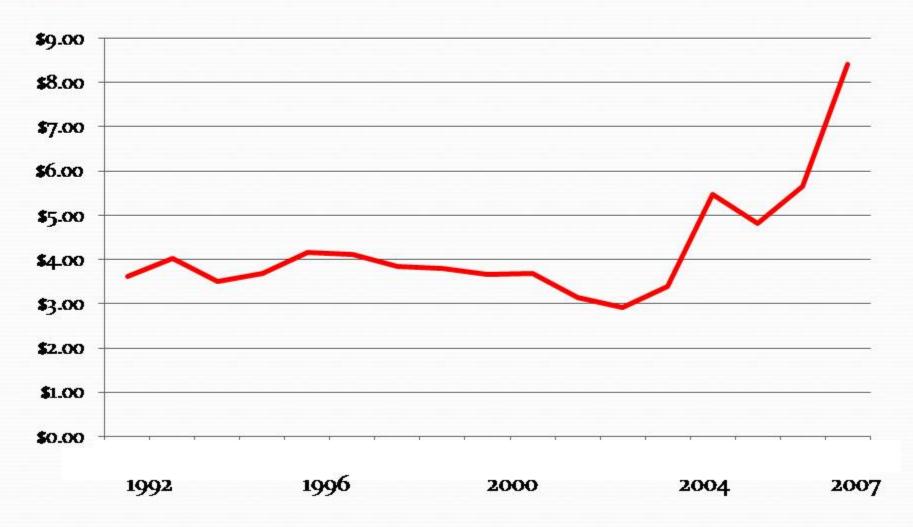


Palladium Electronics, Jewelry, Hydrogen Storage

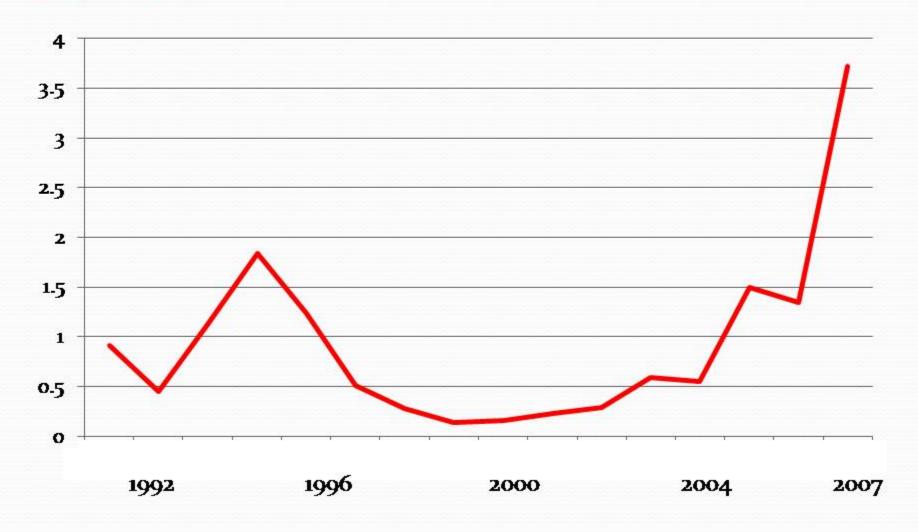




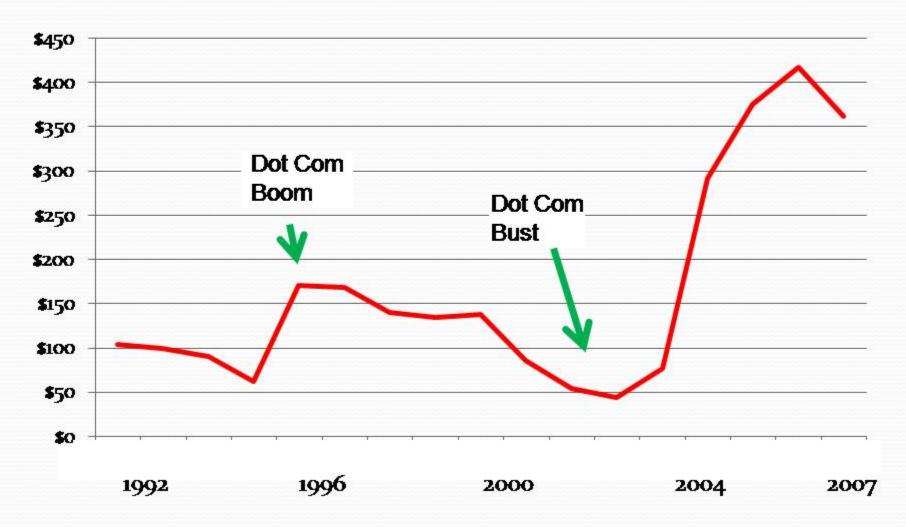
Tin Coatings, Alloys



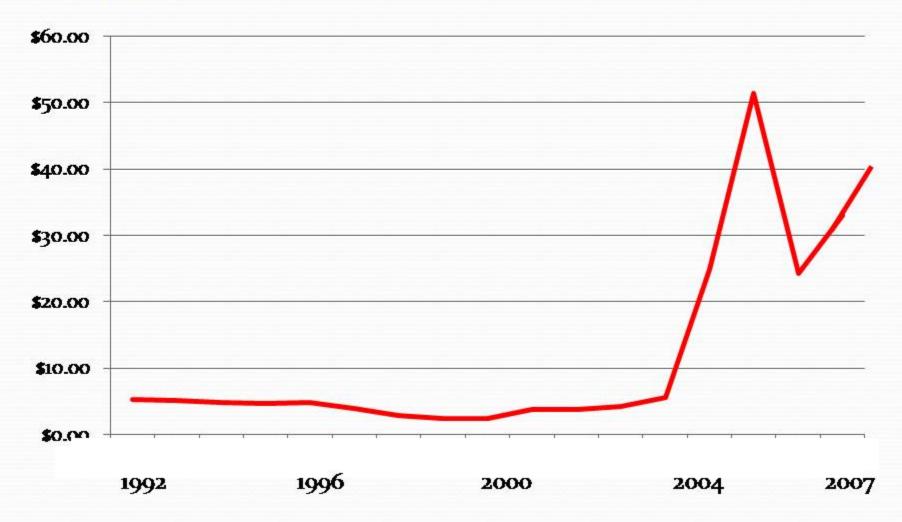
Cadmium Batteries, Paint, Plastics



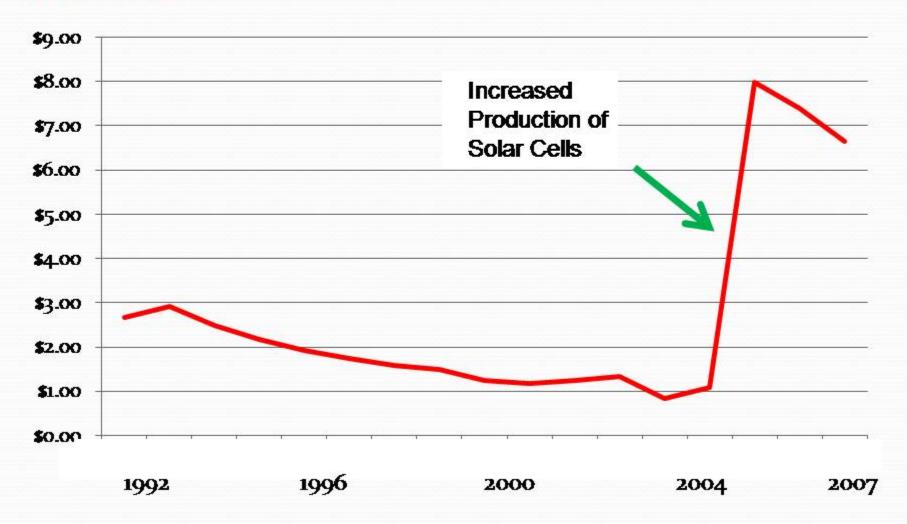
Indium Thin Films (LCDs)



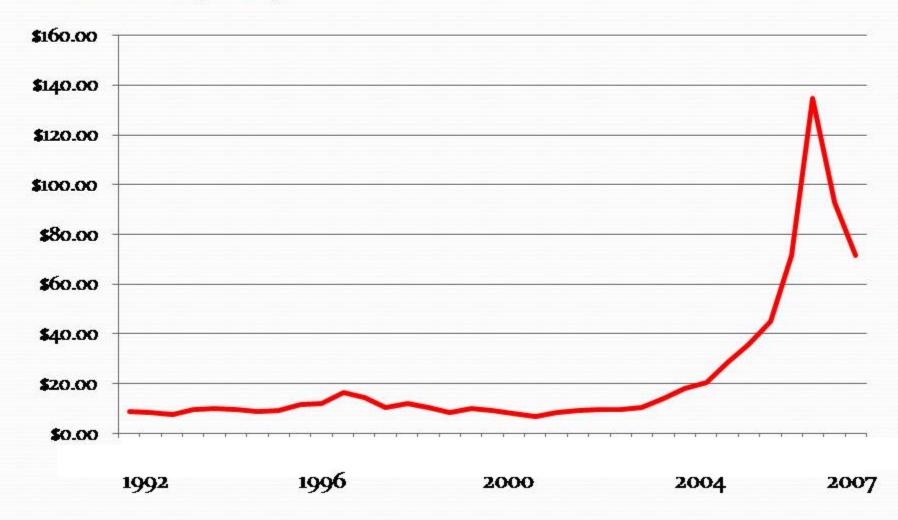




Tellurium Solar Cells, Alloys



Uranium (U3O8)



Summary

A New Paradigm for Strategic Commodities:

- Prices will continue to fluctuate, but at a substantially higher price than was seen before 2003.
- Many U.S. manufacturing jobs have been lost and will not be restored.
- A global scramble is on for additional supplies
 - Foreign investors buying U.S. And other assets
 - Competition with oil companies for talent

Summary

It's a new world out there......

And we all need to be ready for it

Thank You