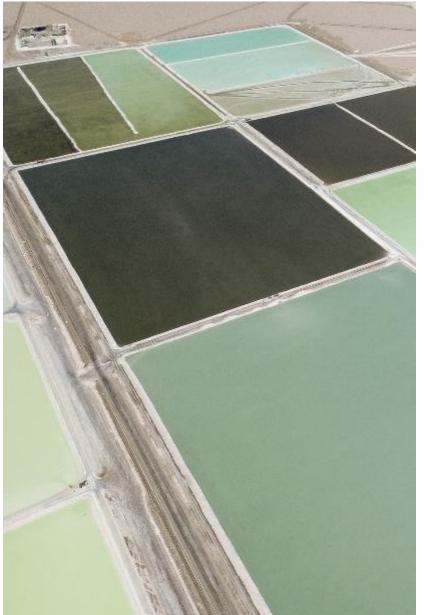
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Agenda and speakers

- 1. Battery demand Connor Watts
- 2. Lithium market Will Adams
- 3. Nickel market Olivier Masson
- 4. Cobalt market Rob Searle
- **5. Graphite & anode market** Amy Bennett
- **6. Manganese market** Rob Searle
- 7. Cell costs & forecasts Muthu Krishna
- 8. Recycling & black mass Luke Sweeney
- 9. Q&A







Key factors



1. Demand Outlook

European battery demand dragged down by France & Germany, 2025 to be supported by new emission regulations

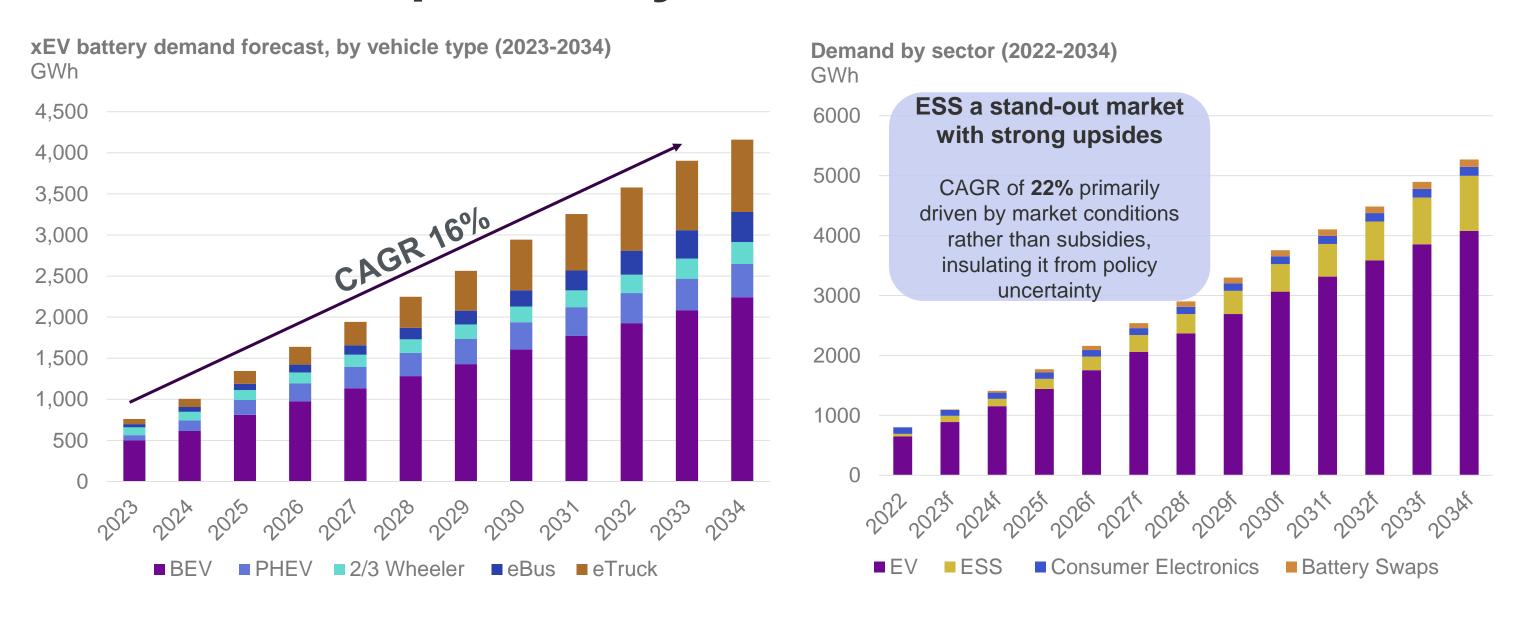


2. Key Trends

Intentions shift towards LFP in Europe while mid-nickel makes a comeback, EREVs significantly increase
Chinese PHEV pack sizes,
US to follow suit

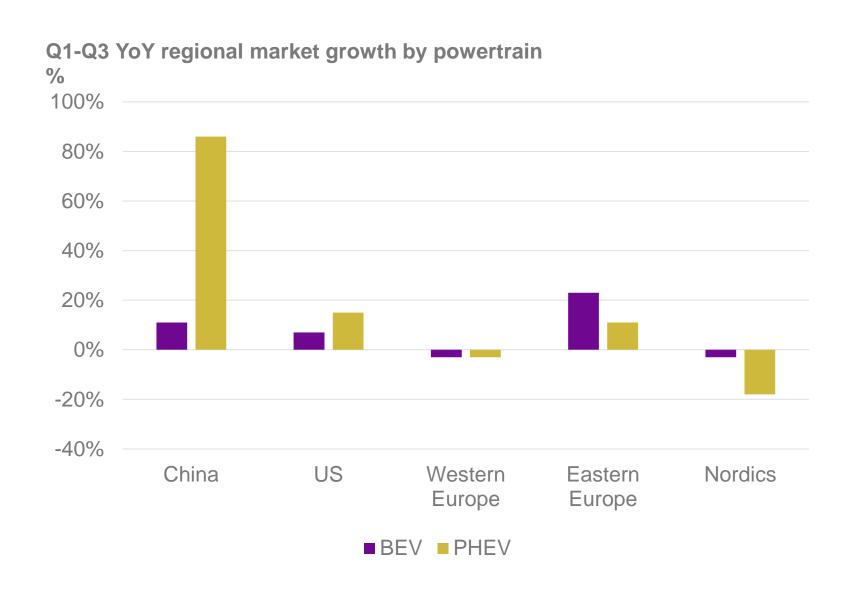


Growth for battery demand hasn't been as strong as the market hoped this year...





...but it is still occurring in lower material intensity areas, through PHEVs and EREVs in China



- EREVs in China represented 10% of the domestic NEV market in September, about 130,000 of the 1.3 million strong market
- The average battery pack size of PHEVs in China has increased due to the growing popularity of EREVs
 - Increased from <20kWh to >23kWh per vehicle



Policy and regulation remains a major challenge, compounded by Chinese import tariff confusion

Germany

United Kingdom

China

USA



Subsidies intended to be dropped at the end of 2024 prematurely ended December 2023, PHEVs lost subsidies at beginning of 2023



Plugin car grant ended in mid-2022 after decade of use, EV tax remains at 5% relative to petrol and diesel's 37% until 2028



Vehicle trade-in subsidy scheme seeing significant uptake, province-level subsidies compound with national incentives



to be repealed, IRA FEOC terms liable to change under new administration



German Federal Ministry has identified 18 areas it considered appropriate to take measures in to promote storage deployment



Government committed to introduce policy framework by 2024 to enable investment in LDES

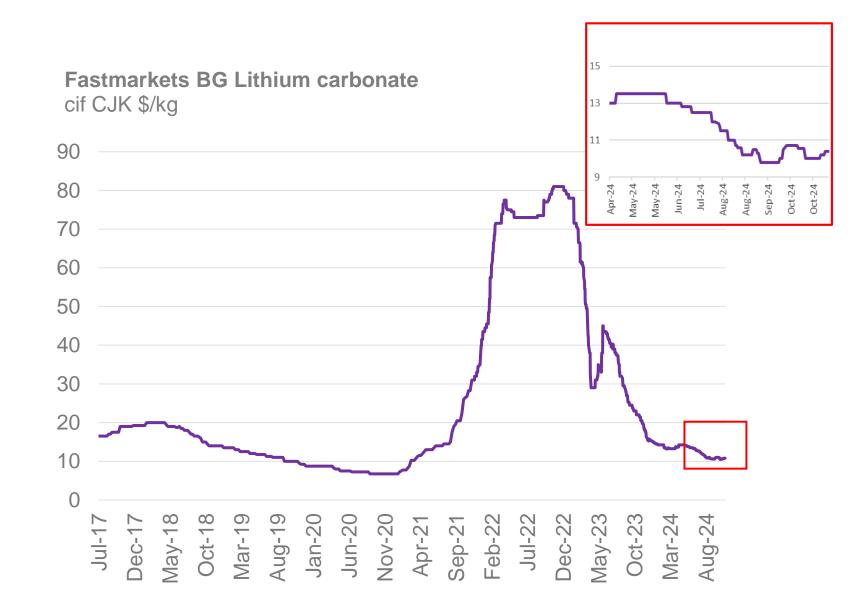
Government mandates co-location of storage assets alongside solar deployments, gives floor to ESS demand in the country





Lithium prices appearing to form a base

- 2024 has been a relatively quiet year prices have held within a \$5/kg range, compared with ranges of:
 - \$64/kg in 2023
 - \$40/kg in 2022
 - \$30/kg in 2021
- Flatter prices suggests a floor is in place, but prices are still 50% above the 2020 low
 - \$10.50/kg (2024 low) v \$6.75/kg (2020 low)
- The longer prices remain at this level, the more likely it is there will be further production cuts

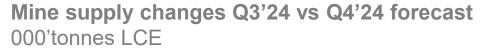


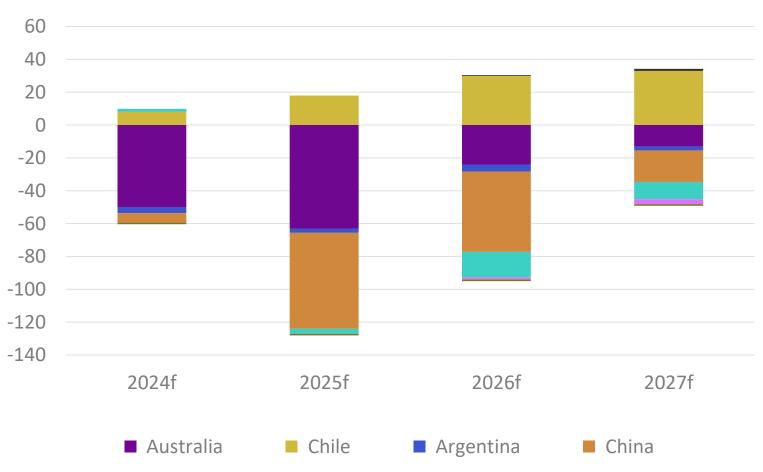
Source: Fastmarkets Dashboard



Lithium market is trying to rebalance

- Chinese and non-Chinese production cuts underway:
 - Lepidolite mines in China
 - Pilbara Minerals: Ngungaju
 - MinRes: Bald Hill
 - Arcadium: Mt Cattlin (not until end of H1'25)
 - Liontown: Kathleen Valley
- Cuts to refinery production
- Cuts to CAPEX
- Delaying, suspending or cancelling projects
 (Risk the West losing market share to China)
- But some production continuing to ramp up

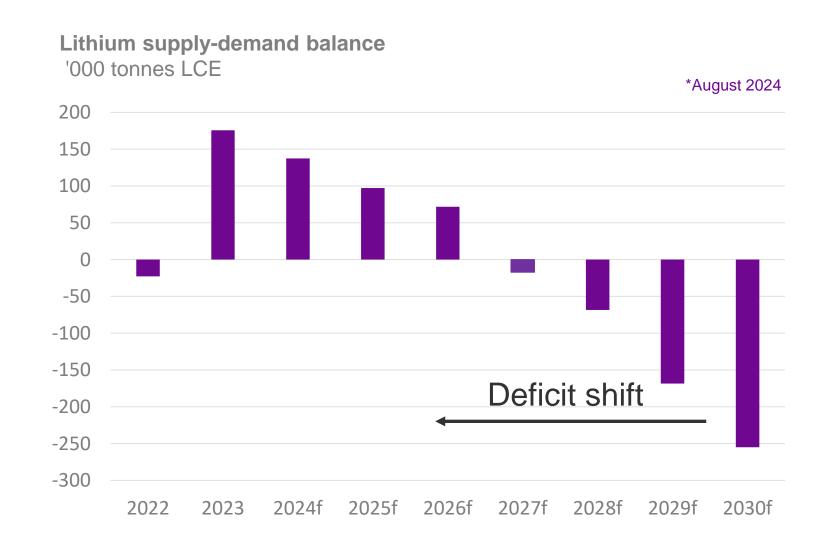






Lithium – bringing forward the deficit

- Demand 2024 saw temporary weakness, the outlook remains bright
 - Germany in 2024, similar to China in 2019
- Robust EV demand, strong ESS outlook and the producer response means it's time to talk about the market moving back into a supply deficit
 - Stepping in and out of deficit for a while
- As a deficit gets closer, watch out for restocking and its impact on prices



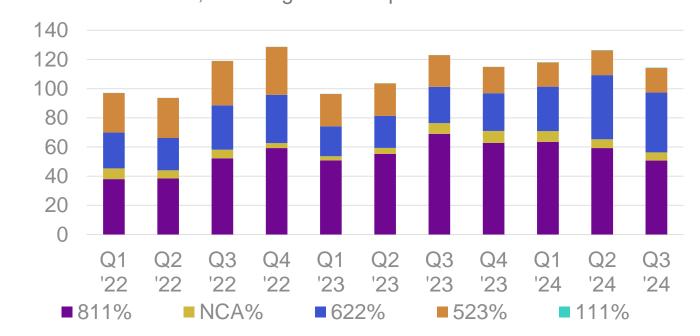




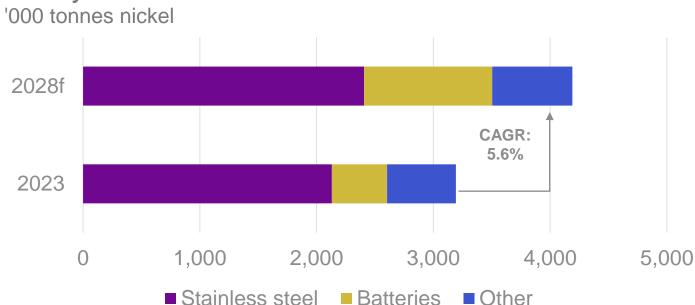
Despite recent sluggishness, batteries to lead demand growth

- Barely any growth in nickel in Chinese pCAM between 2022 and 2024
- Demand growth to come mostly from the battery sector, driven by the adoption of electric vehicles (+625kt contained nickel)
- Growth from stainless +275kt Ni over 2023-2028, but sector will be over 2x batteries size by 2028.

Nickel in Chinese pCAM '000 tonnes of nickel, including from scrap sources



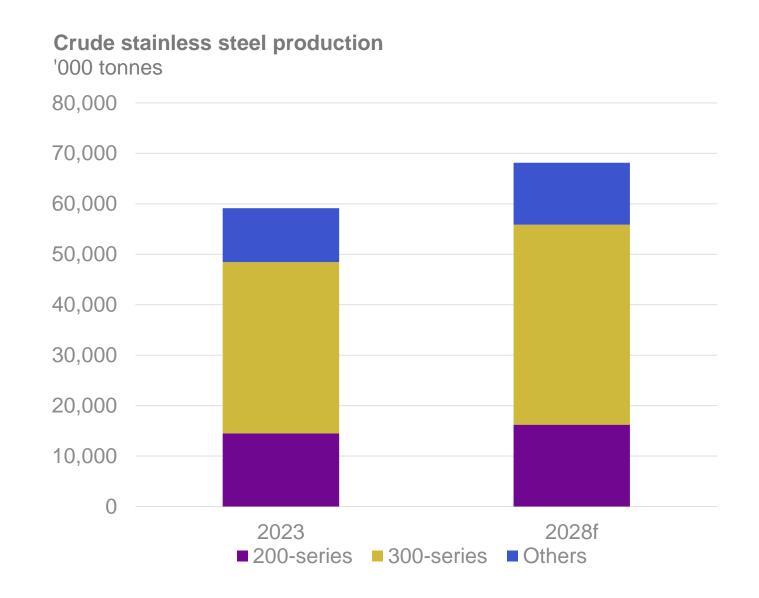
Primary nickel demand





Crude stainless production to rise by 2.9% p.a to 2028, led by 300-series

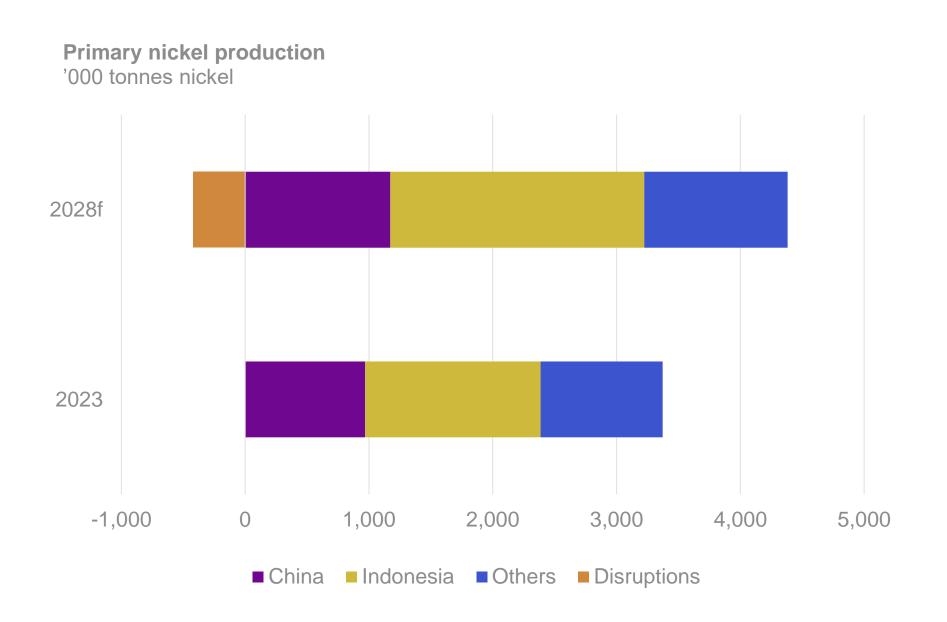
- World crude stainless steel production will rise by
 2.9% p.a. between 2023 and 2028
- This will be driven mostly by high-nickel 300-series
 (3.1% CAGR)
- China where scrap usage is low will drive this production growth



Indonesia driving supply growth



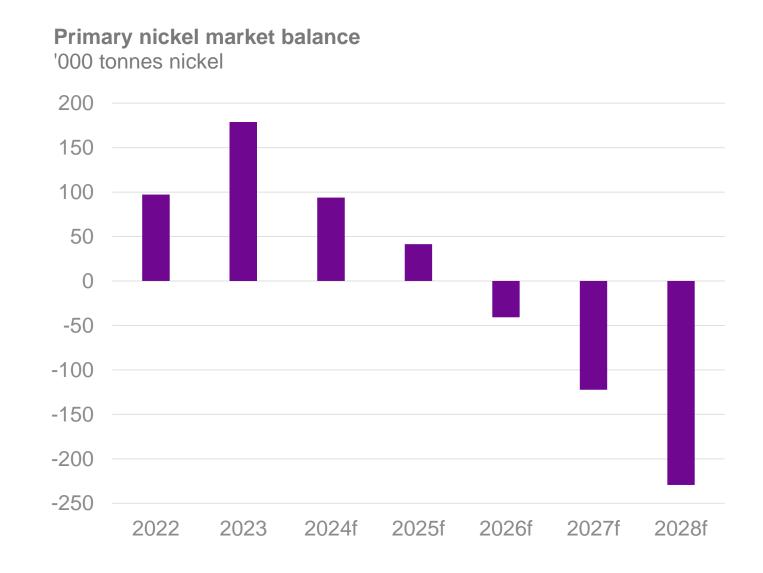
- Weak prices in 2023 lead to supply cuts;
 Indonesia slow to approve mining quotas. No supply growth in 2024
- Indonesia to lead supply in subsequent years, with Chinese supply also rising (thanks to Indonesian intermediate feed)



Market gradually rebalancing



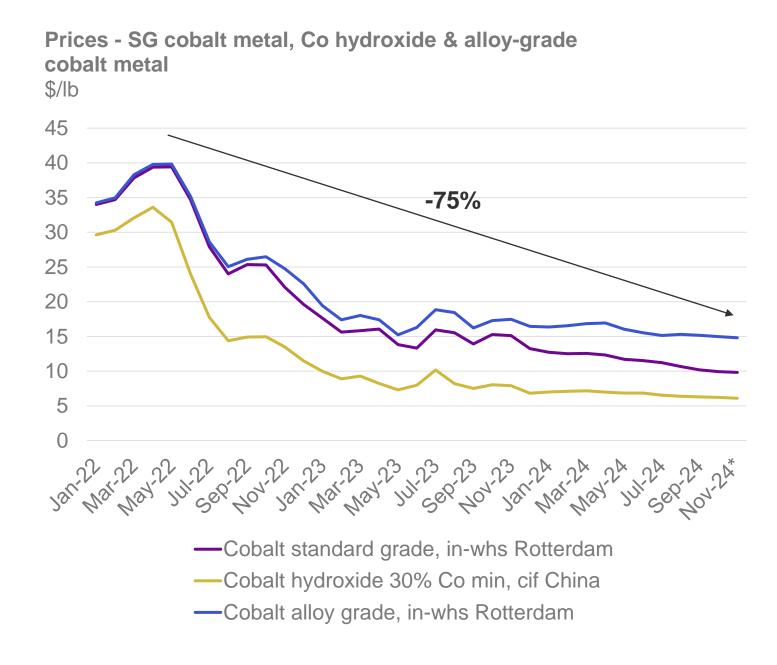
- Production cuts have lowered the primary supply growth profile
- Market to be remain oversupplied in 2024, but the forecast surplus of 94 kt Ni is nearly half 2023's surplus
- Small surplus in 2025, followed by small deficit in 2026
- Larger deficits in 2027-2028

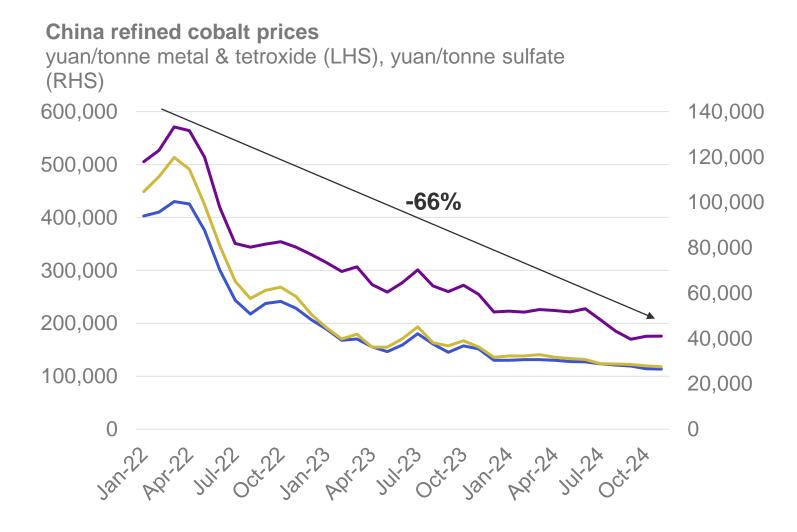






Continued pressure on cobalt prices in Q3 2024



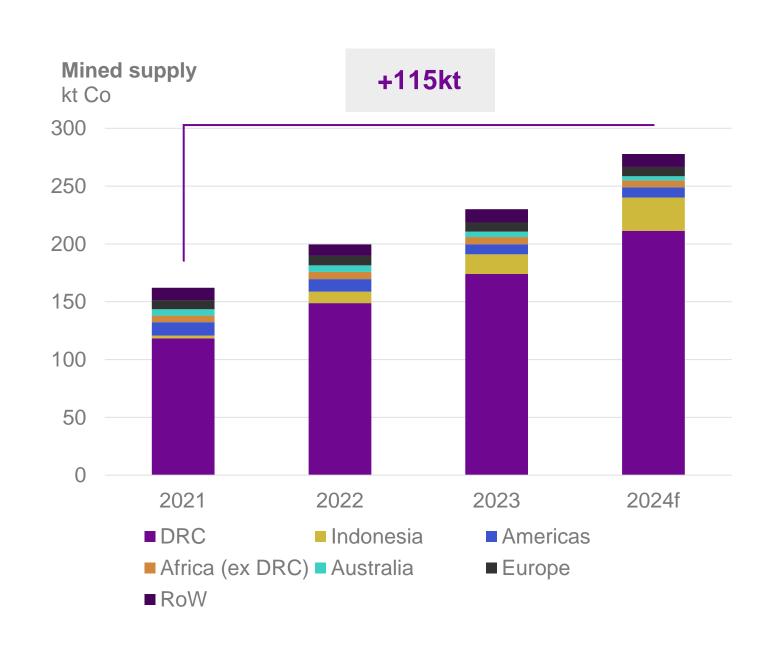


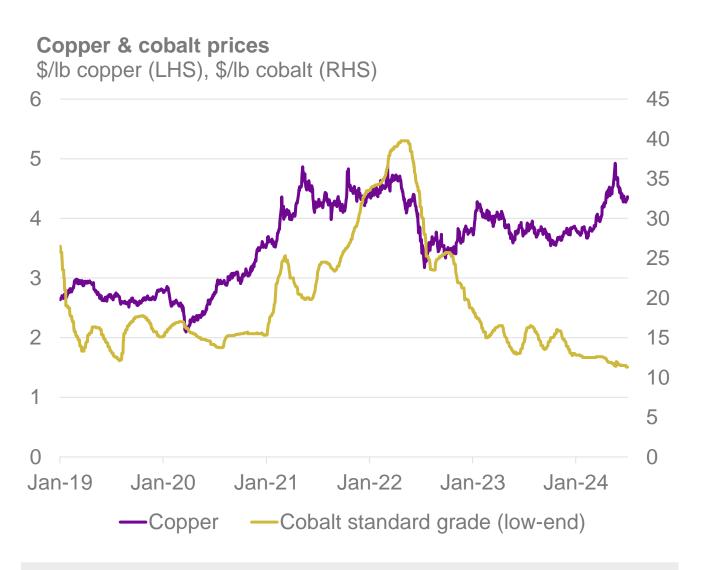
- —Cobalt 99.8% Co min, ex-works China
- —Cobalt tetroxide 72.6% Co min, delivered China, yuan/tonne

Source: Fastmarkets Dashboard





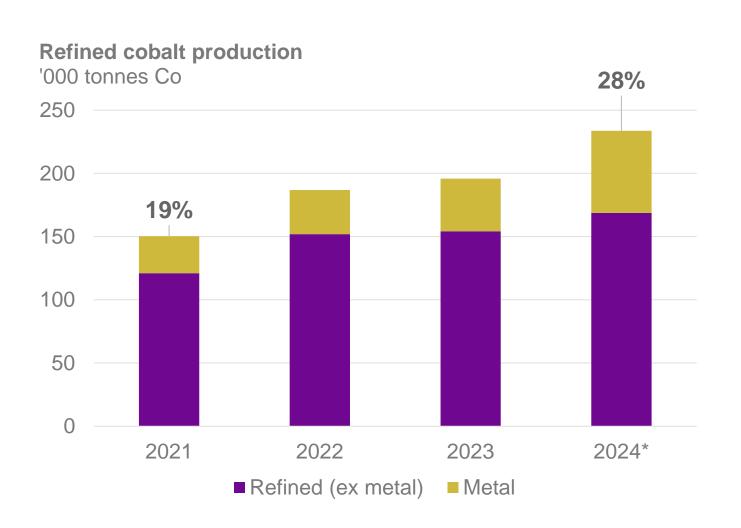


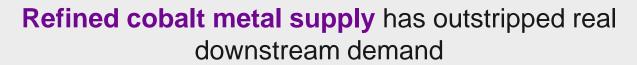


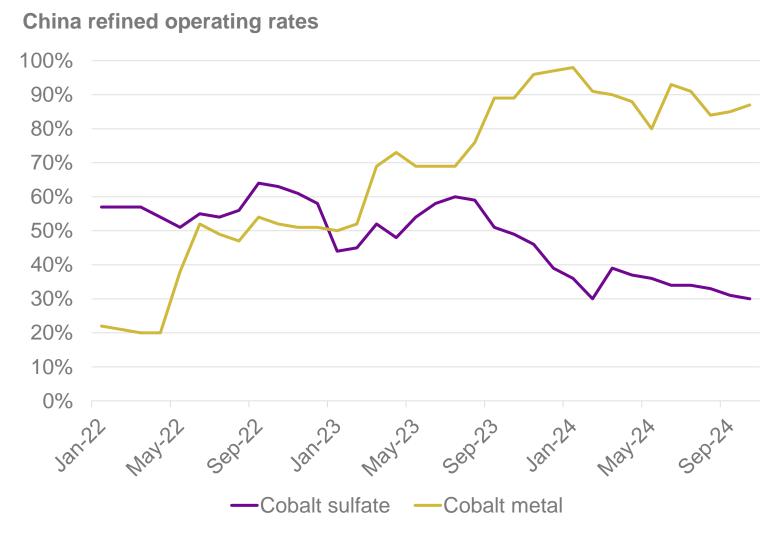
Copper prices in 2024 averaged **34% higher** compared to 2014 – 2023



Refined metal supply has grown as chemical demand remains sluggish

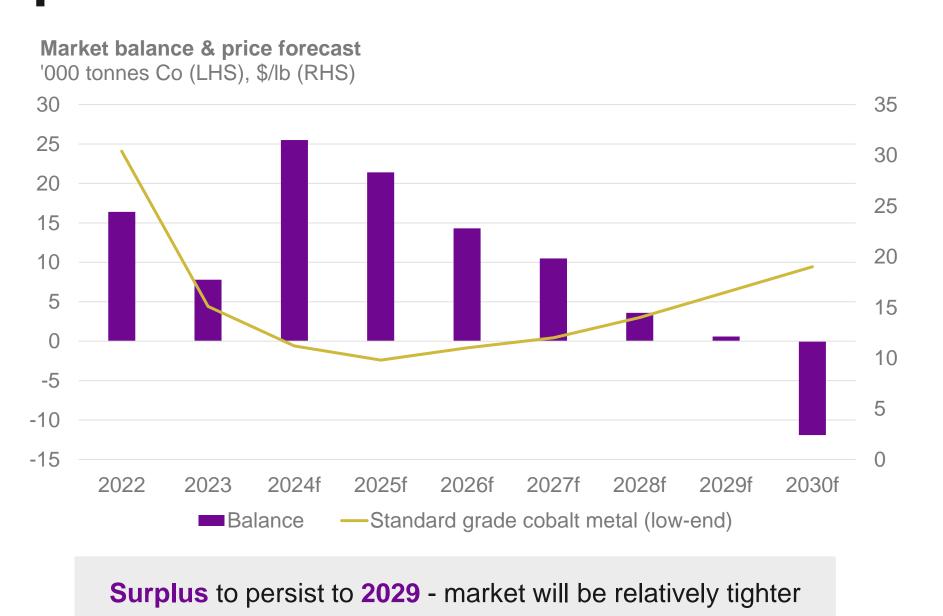








Significant surplus to persist in 2025 with bearish prices to continue



Bullish prices in copper market to incentivise DRC production in 2025

Headwinds for Western EV demand & cobalt-thrifting in batteries

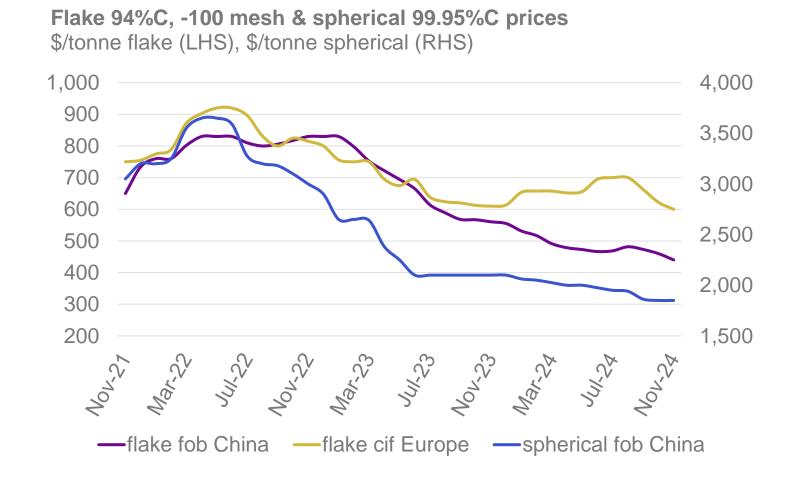
China and Indonesianorigin metal to continue to pressure prices



Chinese graphite prices at lowest level since 2020



- Chinese graphite prices in **decline** since mid-2022
- Natural graphite facing intense competition from the synthetic graphite sector
- Europe has enjoyed price premiums in 2024, reflecting geopolitical concerns and higher freight rates, indicator of ex-China market premiums
- Prices below operating costs for new and existing producers
- Current prices unsustainable, at or near pricing floor





China controls price dynamics across anode supply chain

China natural graphite market share



~ 80% of global natural graphite



~ 99% of natural graphite pre-AAM (uSPG)



~ 97% of natural graphite AAM (cSPG)

China synthetic graphite market share



~ 57% of global synthetic graphite output



~ 99% of synthetic graphite AAM output



~ 99% of synthetic graphite AAM shipments



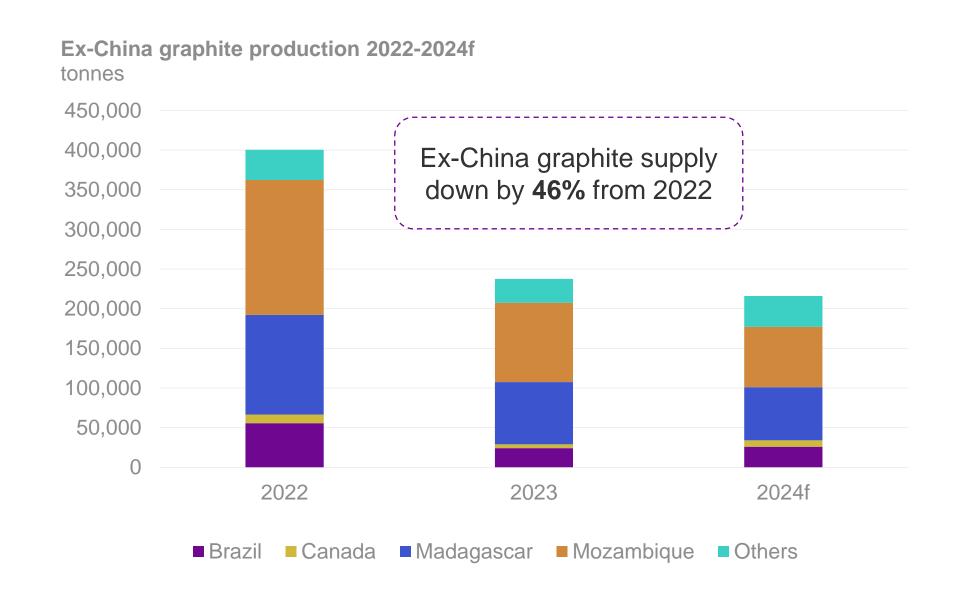
China graphite AAM market share

~ 98% of global AAM production



Graphite miners ex-China struggling under depressed prices

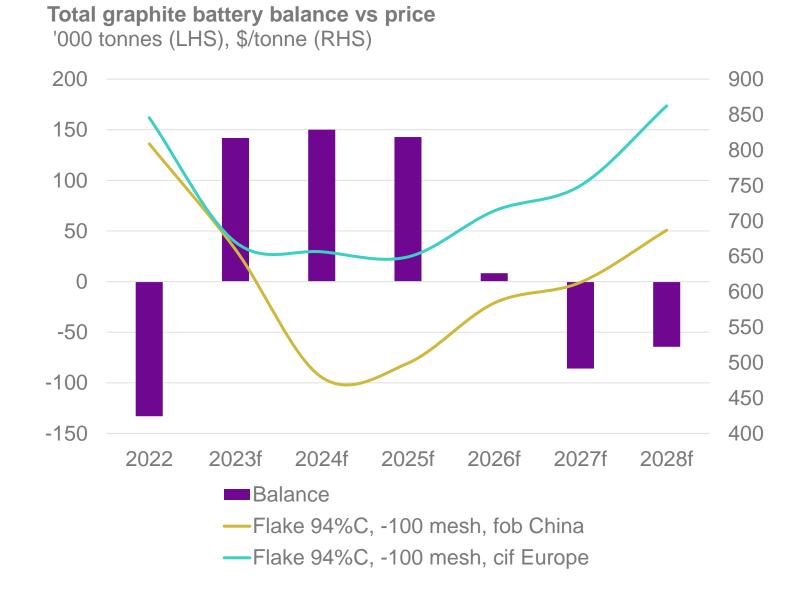
- Largest supply cuts coming from Mozambique and Madagascar
- New supply from Tanzania to add pressure to the market
- China has been the main market for fine flakes from Africa
- Demand from North America and Europe insufficient to replace the Chinese market





Market will struggle with surplus supply in 2025, but will become more balanced from 2026

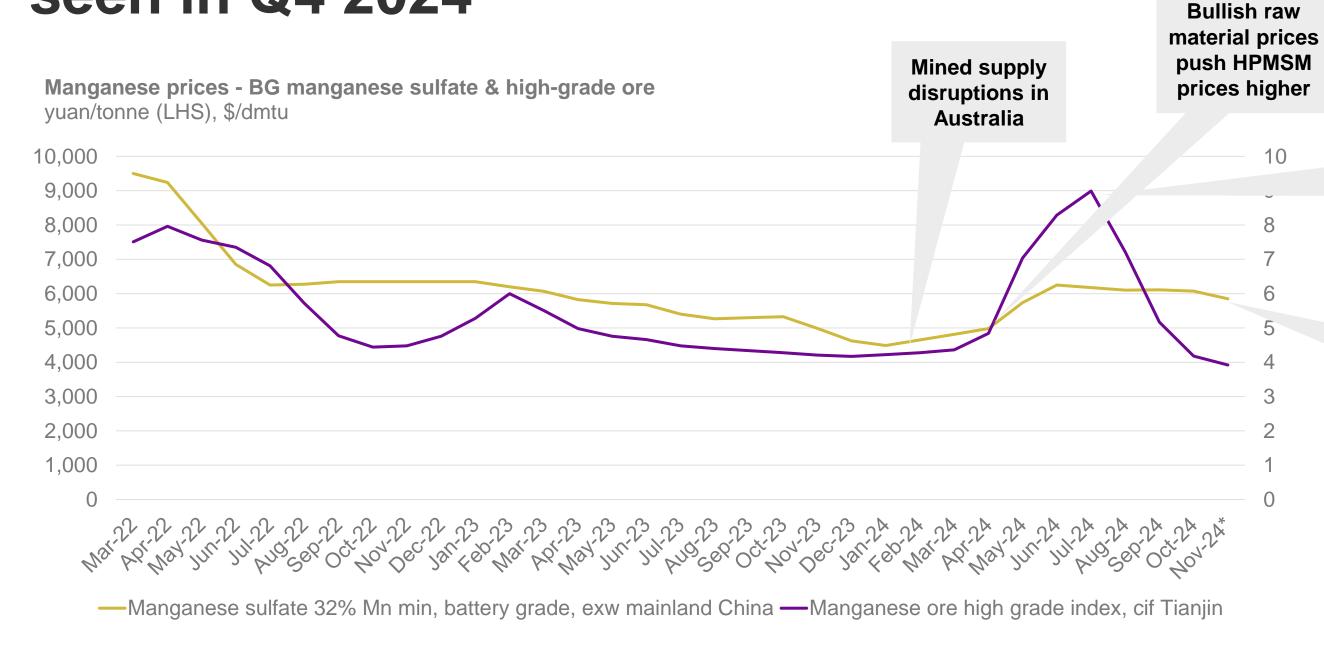
- Demand outlook remains largely positive, with only a modest slowing in US demand with Trump administration
- Unsustainably low prices will prompt additional graphite production cuts, helping to rebalance the market
- EU/US will maintain premium pricing reflecting:
 - Geopolitical tensions
 - Protectionist measures
 - Higher prices required to support ESGcompliant, localized, diversified supply
- Prices will bottom out in 2024, but will not return to 2022 levels in the medium term







Slow decline in manganese sulfate prices seen in Q4 2024



Increased ore imports from South Africa & Gabon

Slow spot pCAM demand persists with HPMSM prices falling

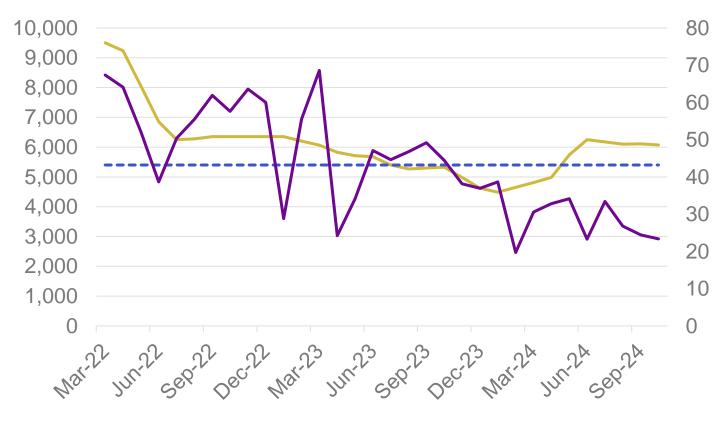
Source: Fastmarkets Dashboard

China's supply has room to grow





yuan/tonne (LHS), % (RHS)

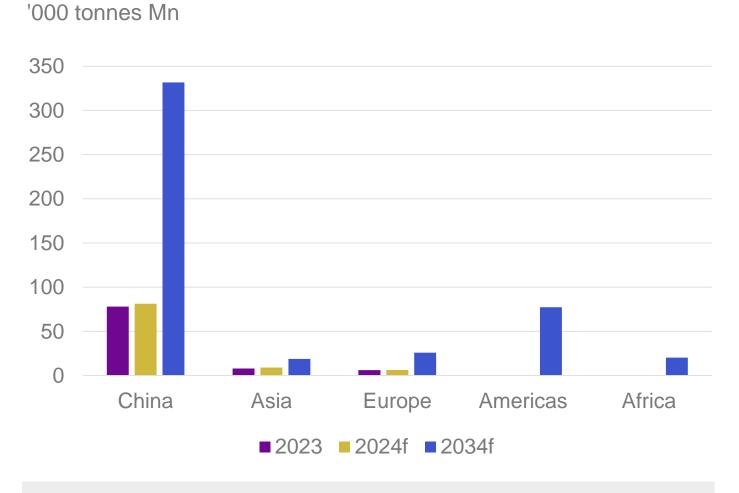


— Manganese sulfate 32% Mn min, battery grade, exw mainland China

--- China avg. OPEX

Operating rate

Regional HP-Mn supply forecast



China's installed HP-Mn supply is forecast to **grow 4X** from 2023 – 2034

Source: Fastmarkets Dashboard & Long Term Forecasts

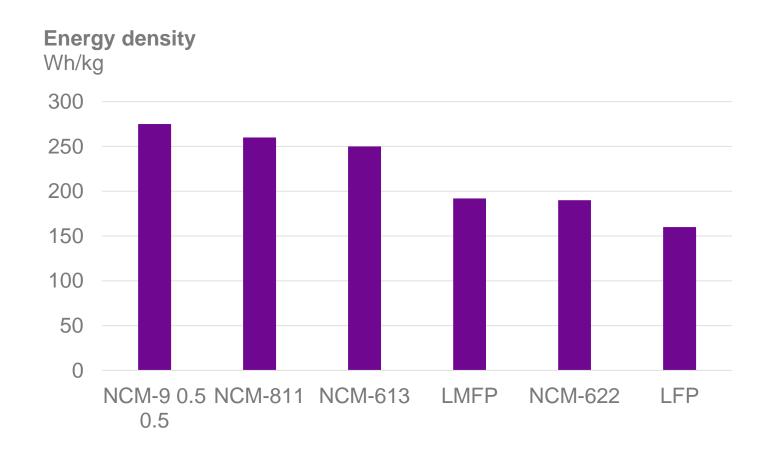


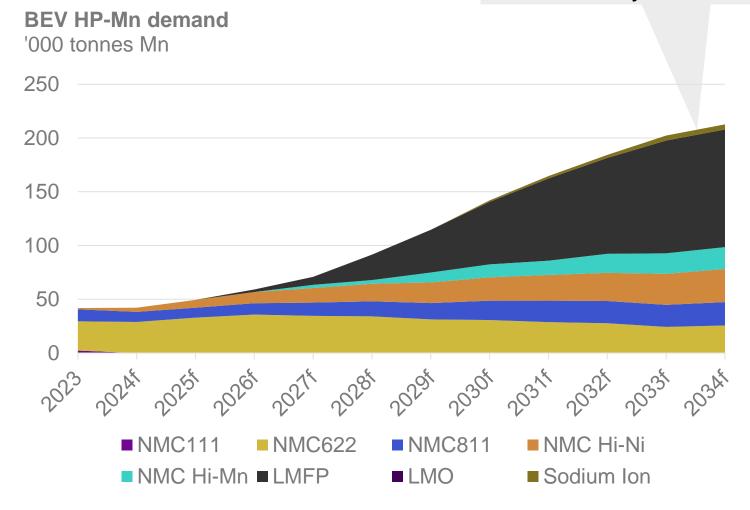
LMFP has the potential to revolutionize manganese demand

Bullish outlook on increased Mn-loadings

- Widespread commercial roll-out forecast in second half of the decade
- LMFP expected to take market share from NCM-622 & LFP globally

LMFP could represent 50% of total HP-Mn by 2034

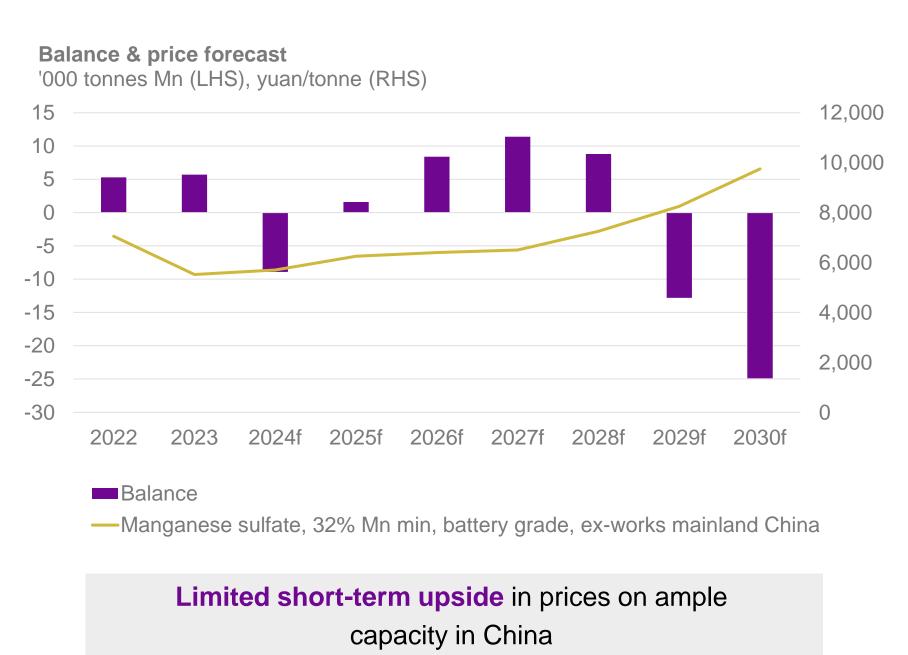




Ample installed capacity to limit significant short term price rises

Surplus expected in the short term

- Slow pCAM buying to persist through to year-end
- Destocking through 2024 inventory rebuilding in 2025
- HP-Mn market forecast to be well supplied out to 2028
- Need for new processing capacity in the 2030s

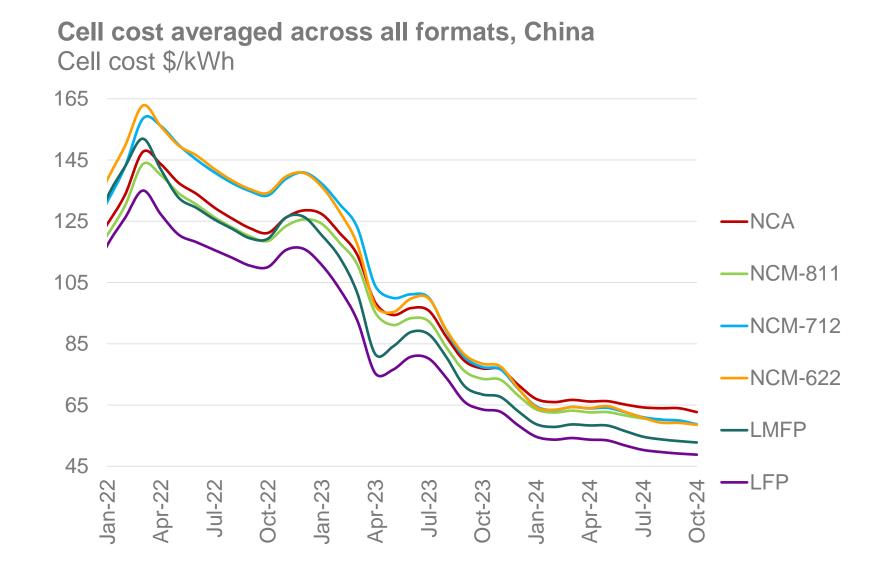






Jan 22 – Oct 24: cell costs have fallen 50-60%

- Both LCE* and LiOH* prices down 72%
- LFP CAM price down 72% and NCM-811
 CAM price down 52%
- LFP cell cost currently ~49 \$/kWh, with NCM/NCA cells at ~59–63 \$/kWh (excluding profit margins)



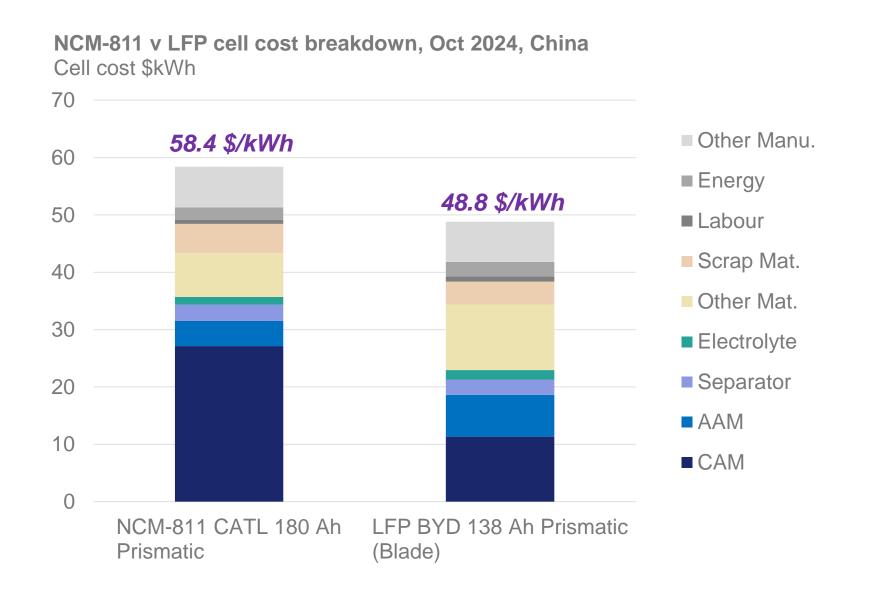
^{*}Fastmarkets Lithium carbonate 99.5% Li2CO3 min, battery grade, spot prices cif China, Japan & Korea, \$/kg

Source: Fastmarkets Battery Cost Index, October 2024

^{*}Fastmarkets Lithium hydroxide monohydrate LiOH.H2O 56.5% LiOH min, battery grade, spot price cif China, Japan & Korea, \$/kg



China: LFP currently 16% cheaper than NCM-811



- CAM 46% and 23% of cell cost for NCM-811 and LFP, respectively
- AAM 8% and 15% of cell cost for NCM-811 and LFP, respectively
- Manufacturing (ex. scrap) 17% and 21% of cell cost for NCM-811 and LFP, respectively

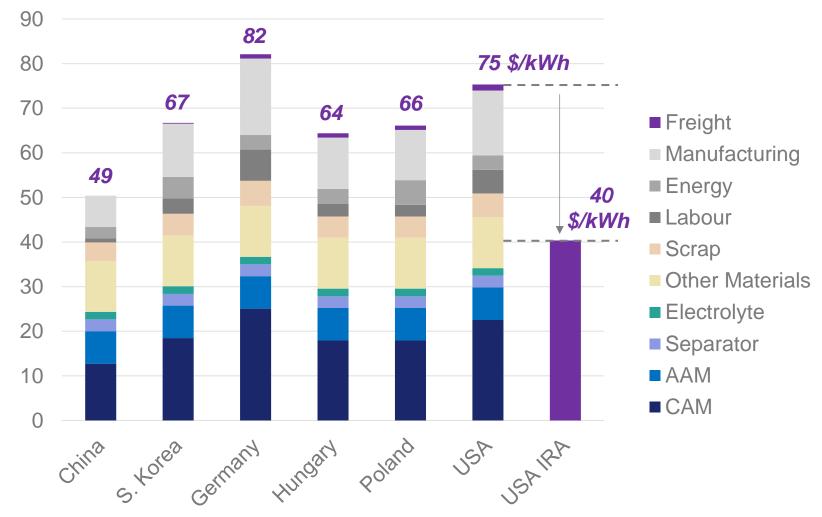
Source: Fastmarkets Battery Cost Index, October 2024



Variation in labour cost drives differences in cell cost

- Overall cell cost is 50% greater in the US and
 63% greater in Germany
- Hungary, Poland have comparable cell costs to S. Korea
- IRA 45X tax credit would reduce US cell cost to 20% lower than China





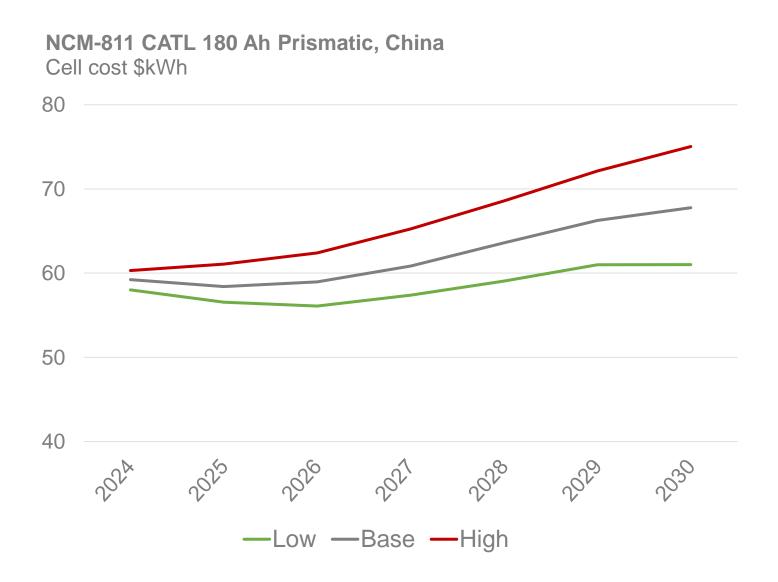
CAM and cell produced locally. All raw materials shipped from China.



China: NCM-811 cell cost likely to rise towards 2030 due to BRM supply constraints

In the Base case between 2024-2030:

- Cell manufacturing cost to fall ~40%
- CAM cost to rise ~59%
- AAM cost to rise ~35%
- Despite fall in production costs, rise in lithium, nickel, cobalt prices will place considerable strain on NCM cell costs, with 811 cost rising to 68 \$/kWh



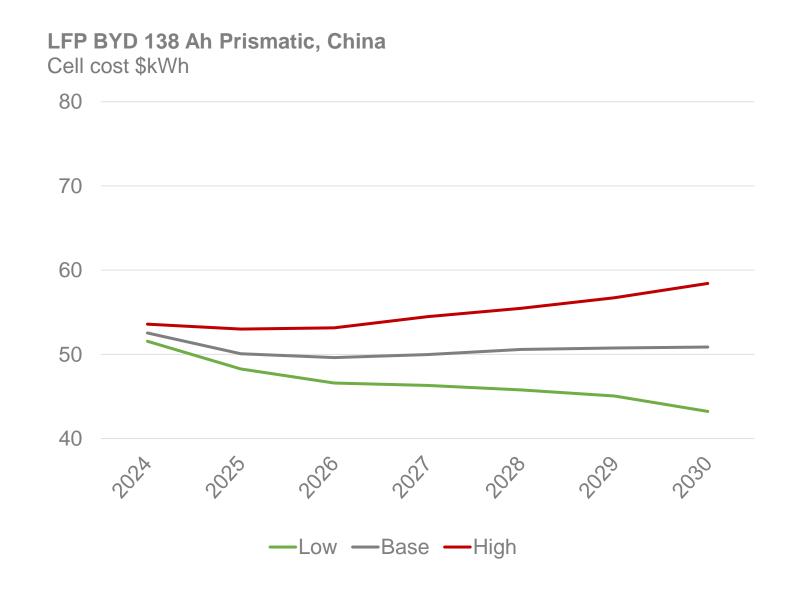
Source: Fastmarkets Battery Cost Index, April 2024



China: LFP cell cost likely to remain flat towards 2030

In the Base case between 2024-2030:

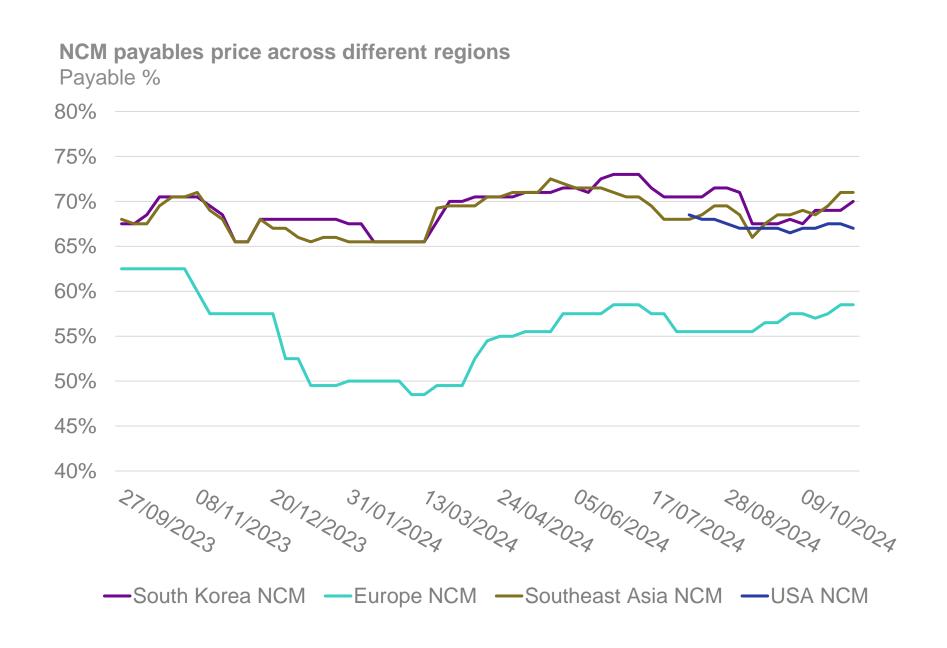
- Cell manufacturing cost to fall ~40%
- CAM cost to rise ~48%
- AAM cost to rise ~35%
- Fall in manufacturing cost offsets material price rises, keeping LFP cell cost flat, close to ~50 \$/kWh









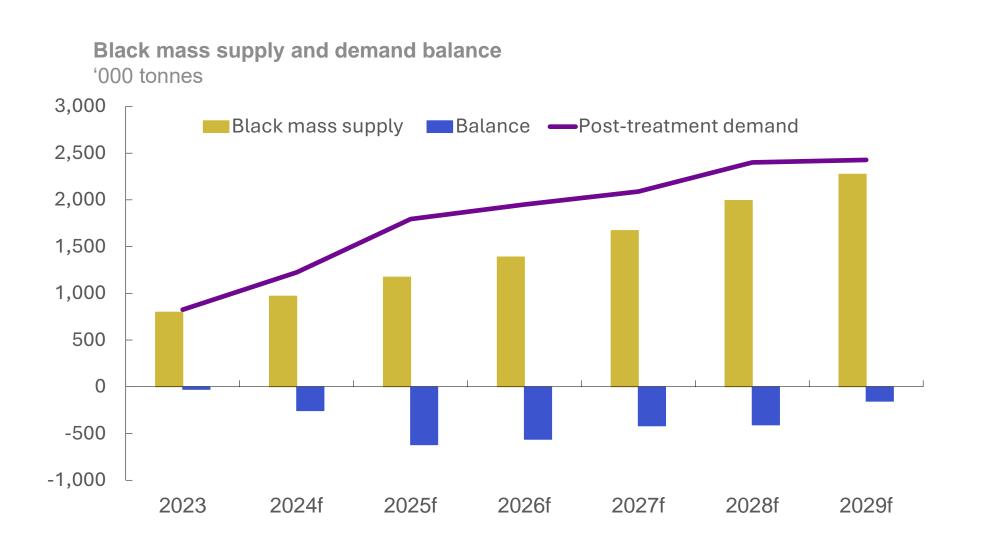


- Large discounts in the European market whilst Southeast Asia and South Korea offer best payables
- Lack of refining, strict export restrictions and large volumes of ewaste all contribute to an oversupply of black mass in Europe
- Despite historically paying the highest for black mass South Korea is struggling to maintain high payables amid weak metal prices

Source: Fastmarkets Long Term Forecasts



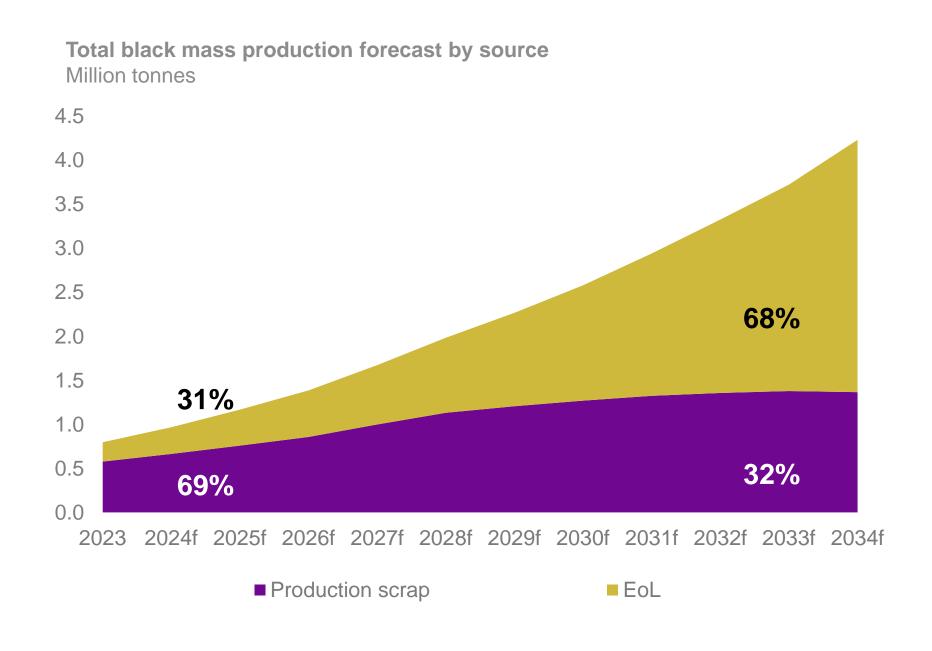




- There is a deficit in black mass supply and this will continue until
 2030
- The deficit in black mass supply has shifted payables in the favour of black mass producers as refiners need to maintain minimum utilisation rates
- As refining demand becomes met in 2030, we expect payables to be pushed down by refiners as black mass producers become increasingly competitive



Black mass feedstock is set to significantly change – from gigafactories to end-of-life batteries



- Until 2029 production scrap will be the primary source of feedstock
- Current recycling business models will need to adapt to accommodate changing supply
- We predict 14% of metal supply in 2034 will be from secondary sources. This means there will still be a significant demand for primary material in the next 20 years

Conclusion



- Demand remains robust and will continue to be driven by strong growth in PHEVs and ESS.
- Lithium market is attempting to rebalance with the potential for a deficit earlier than previously forecast.
- Nickel market is gradually rebalancing with a small surplus in 2025, followed by minor deficit in 2026.
- Cobalt significant surpluses will persist in 2025 with bearish prices to continue.
- Graphite market will struggle with surplus supply in 2025 but will become more balanced from 2026.
- Manganese a balanced to well supplied market out to 2028 owing to excess capacity in China.
- Cell costs historic lows in China, with LFP 16% cheaper than NCM, labour is the main regional cost driver.
- Recycling market is divided, current undersupply of black mass means suppliers have a strong position, but this will switch in favour of refiners in the future.

Fastmarkets products

- Dashboard of prices, news & short-term forecasts
 - Battery raw materials prices, including the benchmark lithium and cobalt price & 13 black mass prices, plus our 2-year price forecasts for Li, Co, Ni, Mn, graphite & black mass with independent analysis
- Long-term forecasts & Battery Cost Index
 Quarterly 10-year forecasts for Li, Co, Ni,
 Mn, Cu, graphite, recycling/black mass and
 ESS & monthly battery costs
- Consultancy
 Bespoke consultancy projects





Battery Raw Materials Shanghai



February 25-26, 2025 Shanghai, China







Asian Battery Raw Materials & Recycling Conference





April 07-09, 2025 🙎 Seoul, South Korea



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Q&A



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- battery raw materials
- battery & raw material demand
- lithium market
- nickel market
- cobalt & manganese market
- graphite & anode market
- cell costs & manufacturing
- battery recycling & black mass

Thank you

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