Coronavirus lifts safe-haven demand, but hits PGMs

Disruption associated with the outbreak of the novel coronavirus COVID-19 in China will impact precious metal demand across a range of end-uses, including cars and auto parts, electronics and jewellery.

Wuhan, the city at the heart of the outbreak, is a major Chinese automotive hub. The region is home to many car manufacturing plants which have been impacted by government-mandated shutdowns over the past two weeks, including Dongfeng Motor Group, one of the largest joint-venture automakers in China. Plants in nearby provinces and countries have also been affected, with difficulty sourcing Chinese components.

Shutdowns and supply chain bottlenecks could lead to 1.7 million fewer cars being produced in China this quarter (source: IHS Markit). This marks a 27% decline year-on-year. China is the largest automaker in the world, with 21.4 million passenger car units sold in 2019 (source: CAAM), accounting for more than 20% of global palladium demand. Downtime is expected to recoup throughout the year, but auto production is estimated to fall as much as 5% this year, by around 800,000 units (source: China Passenger Car Association). This equates to around 100 koz of palladium and 10 koz of rhodium, which, while not enough to shift the markets into surplus, could alter buying patterns and cause more volatile price movements in the short term.

Gold and platinum jewellery sales will decline sharply in Q1. Many jewellery stores and fabricators in China are closed, but even once restrictions are lifted, many consumers will be reluctant to enter public places such as shopping malls. Initial estimates indicate that jewellery retail sales in China will fall by 50% in the first two months of 2020, which could reduce platinum jewellery demand by around 80 koz, and gold jewellery by around 1.9 moz. However, outside of China, gold is supported by safe-haven demand. Gold ETF holdings have increased by 1.9 moz since the start of the year.
The photovoltaic silver outlook is hazy. Overall silver demand for PV cells and modules is expected to increase this year as a result of cheaper module prices and government support for cleaner energy. However, thrifting will cause silver loadings per cell to decrease and overall silver consumption will be further affected if production falls short of expectations. The China Photovoltaic Industry Association expects the impact of the coronavirus on the domestic PV industry to extend until the third quarter of 2020, which, as the largest solar cell manufacturing country in the world, will have implications for silver demand this year. Chinese demand accounted for more than 30 moz of silver in 2018, around 38% of global PV requirements.

Silver ETF holdings and speculative futures positions have risen, but this has not helped the silver price which is still modestly underperforming gold. This has moved the gold:silver ratio up to 89.

India’s young generation will drive platinum demand, according to a report by Platinum Guild International. The Indian market is the fastest-growing platinum jewellery market globally, estimated to have grown by 6% last year or nearly 12 koz. India’s large young demographic is predicted to accelerate this growth over the next few years, representing a shift from traditional values (and traditional gold jewellery demand) to a more contemporary outlook (and platinum pieces). India’s platinum jewellery market represents 10% of global jewellery demand at around 200 koz. However, the market will continue to face significant headwinds from the country’s slowing economy this year, and the overall weak fundamental outlook for platinum means the price is expected to continue to decline in 2020.
China's auto market crashed in January. Chinese car sales are estimated to have dropped by 18% year-on-year in January, impacted by fewer selling days due to the early Lunar New Year holiday and the initial impact of the coronavirus outbreak. February's results are expected to be even worse, with at least two weeks of sales removed from figures as a result of restrictions and shutdowns across China due to the coronavirus. Whether purchases will be delayed or are lost entirely remains to be seen. Unofficial reports suggest that purchases are still being made online, with deliveries being postponed until mid-year, but full-year sales figures will undoubtedly be affected. Even with these problems, the palladium market is still projected to have a substantial deficit this year owing to increasing autocatalyst loadings in several regions, and this is expected to keep the price trading at a high level.

Nornickel's palladium production was 7% higher in 2019 but is likely to decline in 2020. Nornickel produced 2,729 koz of palladium last year. However, smelter maintenance is expected to reduce palladium production by up to 2.5% this year, with a forecast production of 83-85 t (2,660-2,735 koz). Nornickel is the largest palladium producer in the world, contributing 38% to global mine supply.

There are potential headwinds for ruthenium demand from the effects of the coronavirus, with Chinese electrical manufacturing accounting for 10% (around 110 koz) of global demand for the metal. Several semiconductor, chip and smartphone companies with factories in Wuhan or the greater Hubei Province have suspended production or are facing shortages of parts. Projections for global smartphone sales for Q1 have been revised down by 12% (source: TrendForce).

The rhodium price broke through $11,000/oz this week, closing the week 6.5% higher at $11,550/oz due to ongoing supply constraints and strong Western purchasing. Iridium and ruthenium remained unchanged.
TRENDS AND INVESTMENTS

Global gold ETF holdings

US bond yields

Platinum demand 2018-19

Ruthenium demand

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