

Turning volatility into victory: Fastmarkets' toolbox for battery producers in a shifting market



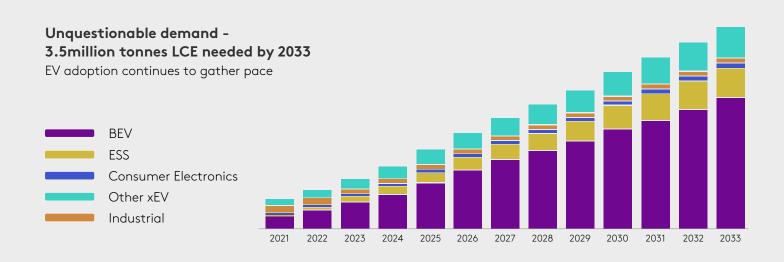
Introduction

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The demand for lithium carbonate equivalent (LCE) from battery electric vehicles (BEVs) is projected to grow at an annual average rate of 20%, from 321,000 of LCE in 2022 to 2.28 million tonnes in 2033. In the world of battery production, the materials used – both cathode (CAM) and anode (AAM) – are crucial for performance and cost. They influence efficiency, reliability, expenses and battery size. Right now, they make up a significant 60-70% of total cell costs.

Following the rise in production and adoption of electric vehicles (EVs) globally, the demand for these materials is soaring. But the supply chains, especially for commodities like lithium and nickel, might struggle to keep up. For instance, the lithium market is expected to remain mostly in deficit until 2026.

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This dynamic is exerting mounting pressure on producers, fuelling competition and compelling manufacturers to take proactive steps in securing their supplies.

Building success

Market participants are looking to forge strategic partnerships with suppliers, invest in mining and extraction capabilities and explore alternative sourcing options to create a more secure supply chain.

However, navigating these strategies successfully is no small feat. It requires a holistic understanding of market dynamics, a keen awareness of global supply chain intricacies and the ability to adapt to unforeseen disruptions swiftly. Clear insights and robust analytical tools are indispensable in making informed decisions and ensuring the success of these initiatives. In this fiercely competitive landscape, those equipped with the right insights are poised to not only participate but also to thrive in this difficult to predict landscape.

<u>A rapidly evolving market</u>

Given the evolving nature of the battery materials market, it's important to recognize that it is relatively new compared to other established metals markets, resulting in a level of opacity and unpredictability. This lack of visibility makes it difficult for market participants to have a holistic view across the value chain, preventing them from making effective strategic decisions.



Limited standardized metrics

Due to the market's relative infancy, the absence of standardized metrics and benchmarks makes it difficult to accurately compare and assess battery material and black mass prices and costs across the value chain and within different regions.



Rapid technological advancements

The evolving landscape of battery technologies and manufacturing processes adds complexity to pricing and cost analysis. For example, the development of direct lithium extraction techniques presents both opportunities and challenges in terms of production costs and supply chain dynamics.



Price volatility

Fluctuations in raw material prices, such as lithium, cobalt and nickel, impact the overall cost of battery production and create difficulties in forecasting and analysis.



Lack of transparency

Limited transparency across the supply chain from data availability, cell chemistry and cost structures make it challenging to gain comprehensive insights.



Complex supply chains

The global nature of the battery materials supply chain involves multiple stakeholders across different geographies. This complexity along with the fact that mining and production is concentrated in specific areas hinders effective forecasting and planning.

Overcome challenges with certainty

Navigating this dynamic terrain demands not only acute data but also accurate and reliable forecasts.

Make informed decisions, anticipate changes in the market and maintain a competitive edge with Fastmarkets' battery material insights and forecasts.

Four ways Fastmarkets battery materials insights and forecasts can help you



The price volatility of the battery materials market is affecting your day-to-day operations and margins. You want to optimize your supply chain by strengthening your purchasing strategy and inventory management. However, without data on price changes and material costs, your next steps are based on guesswork.

What you need: Short-term forecasts

What you get:

- Two-year forecasts for lithium, nickel, cobalt, manganese and graphite
- Analysis of pricing mechanisms, including spot, contract and formula-based spodumene prices
- Key trends that impact price dynamics
- Regional price difference of key materials

How it helps:

- Minimize time spent searching, auditing and evaluating information
- Gain a deeper understanding of the trends driving price changes
- Make better decisions about the timing of purchasing and management of inventories
- Minimize margin risks and secure supply chain



Key insight

A resource boom is currently taking place in Indonesia who currently account for 55% of current global supply. This figure is expected to grow to over 70% in the next five years.

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Supply and demand imbalances are affecting how you plan for the long term. The volatility of raw material prices makes it difficult to secure supplies and ultimately impacts vehicle profitability. Outside of supply and demand imbalances, other risks, such as geopolitical tensions or regulatory developments, also affect how you plan for the future.

What you need: Long-term forecasts

What you get:

- 10-year forecasts for lithium, nickel, cobalt, graphite, copper and manganese
- Supply and demand forecast of the EV market by region
- Mine supply breakdown and forecast
- ESG and political consideration analysis
- Access to expert analysts

How it helps:

- Gain visibility into extensive historical data and forecasts for evaluating future demand, supply and pricing of crucial battery materials
- Identify potential bottlenecks in your value chain
- Learn about the production capacity and timing of new projects so you can make strategic investments or partnerships to secure future materials supply
- Understand the current regulatory environment and how to navigate it



Key insight

The demand for lithium-ion batteries is expected to grow five-fold from 821 gigawatt hours in 2023 to 4,328 gigawatt hours in 2033 at a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 16%. This rapid growth has led to a steep increase in demand for battery metals such as lithium, nickel and cobalt.



You want to reduce price risks in your supply chain, but you have no visibility over the production of raw materials and the costs that are associated with it – from prices of different cathode chemistries to manufacturing costs. This affects how you set cost expectations and how you plan procurement strategies.

What you need: Battery Cost Index

What you get:

- CAM cost model
- Cell cost model
- Historical and forecast (up to 2033) cost data for LFP and NCM (111, 523, 622, 811)
- Monthly updates on historic cell costs and cell cost forecasts every quarter
- Tailored cost model according to your specific needs, from bespoke cell designs or incorporating other cost variables such as location

How it helps:

- Fastmarkets' cell cost model incorporates the CAM cost model into a tool that enables users to quickly calculate the total materials and manufacturing cost of a bespoke cell design across different regions.
- Understand the influence of battery material prices on different cathode chemistries
- Evaluate price risks in raw material costs to decide how to reflect this in purchasing contracts
- Budget accurately, anticipate price fluctuations and effectively track cost variations over time



Key insight

While LFP is taking market share from NCM batteries, NCM is still expected to retain the dominant market share. It's forecasted that EVs containing NCM batteries should reach 19.5 million units in 2030 and that the EV industry will account for 47% of the total demand for cobalt by then.

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With the increased emphasis on ESG concerns, scrutiny surrounding the sustainability of the battery materials market and focus on the emerging battery recycling market, you decide that you want to invest in battery recycling to close the supply chain loop. However, there are various factors that affect your investment that are unknown to you such as forecasted end-of-life batteries vs scrap materials, black mass prices, as well as winning recycling technologies.

What you need: Battery Recycling Outlook

What you get:

- Ten-year scrap and black mass availability outlook
- Predicted scrap vs manufactured volumes
- Key ESG and supply chain qualification criteria
- Economics of recycling different battery chemistries and technologies

How it helps:

- Explore channels to reducing your carbon footprint by sourcing recycled materials
- Get access to expert assessments of regional capabilities and technology capacity of battery recyclers
- Learn about the latest recycling policy and regulation developments in different regions
- Develop a profitable recycling strategy before going to market

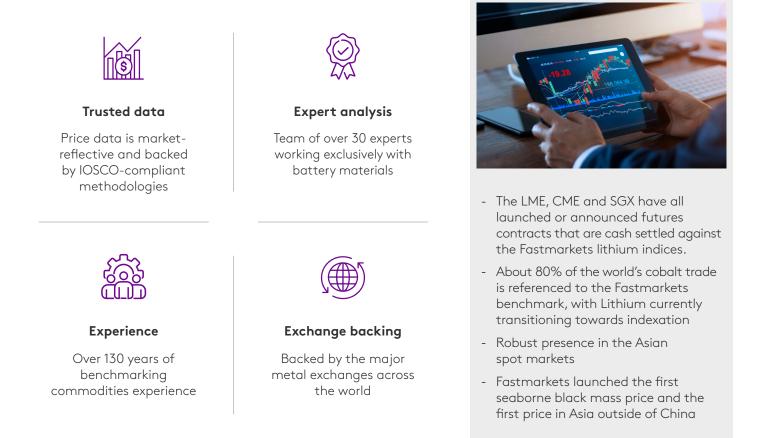


Key insight

Production scrap currently accounts for 73% and end-of-life (EoL) 27% of all battery scrap. However, by 2031, EoL will take over as the main source of scrap when some of the EVs being made now are ready to be recycled. By 2033, it's forecasted that EoL to account for 59% and production scrap for 41%.



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