

Ivent Solutions Market Trend Update

March 2020

Corona Virus COVID-19 Continues to Affect Supply Chain

Factories are slowly starting to return to operation in China, however although they are open, production is being impacted (severely in some cases). As with the Chinese New Year holidays in the past, many workers do not return to the factories after going home to their towns and villages. This year, the issue has been exacerbated by the restrictions on travel within China. Many provinces are still shut down and staff are unable to physically return to their places of employment. We have had feedback that in some cases factories are 60-70% **down** on staff numbers. This is delaying production and also impacting on new project development timelines.

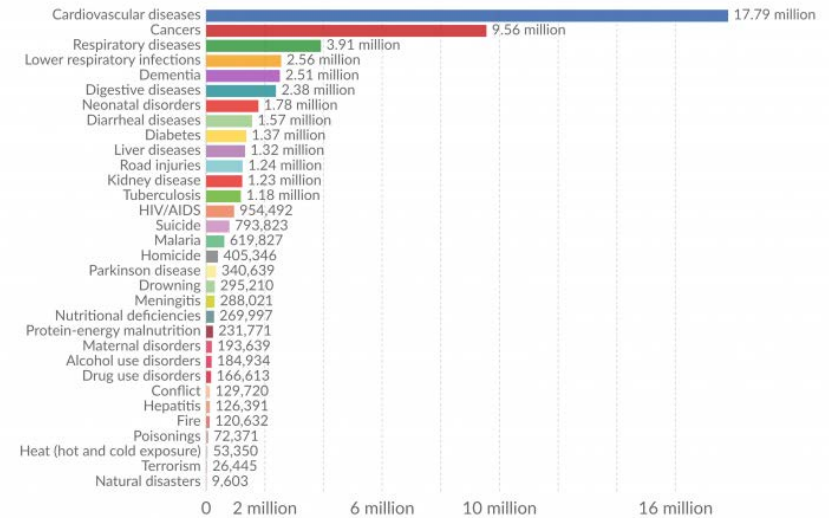
In addition to the reduced capacity at the factories, many local trucking lines are either shut down or also operating on reduced numbers. This means that even if shipments are ready for collection, it is difficult to get products to the port. When at the ports, it is then difficult to find allocation of shipping lines to get product in transit. Effectively the entire supply chain is under pressure, and we estimate it could be 3-4 months until the pressure is reduced to a point that resembles normality.

Ivent is in very close communications with all of our factories, supply partners and freight forwarders. We continue to get the most up to date information and will work closely with our customers to mitigate any threat to the supply chain. It is challenging times however we remain confident of still providing world class support across our customer base.

Interactive Dashboard For COVID-19 Infection

<https://gisanddata.maps.arcgis.com/apps/opsdashboard/index.html#/bda7594740fd40299423467b48e9ecf6>

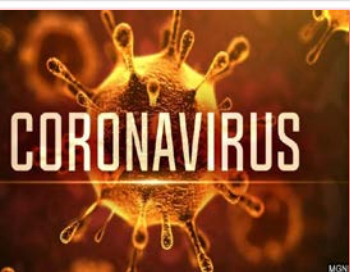
Number of deaths by cause, World, 2017



Source: IHME, Global Burden of Disease
OurWorldInData.org/causes-of-death • CC BY

Some Perspective on COVID-19

In the current "flu" season there were at least 32 million cases of flu in the United States, 310,000 hospitalisations and 18,000 deaths from the common flu. When comparing this to the 3,000 deaths from COVID-19, or the 1.3 million that die in road accidents, it puts some perspective on the scale of this virus. In terms of how contagious COVID-19 is, each person with the coronavirus appears to infect 2.2 other people, on average. But this figure is skewed by the fact that the epidemic was not managed well initially. By comparison, the figure for the seasonal flu is roughly 1.3.



Total Confirmed

92,818

Confirmed Cases by Country/Region

- 80,151 Mainland China
- 5,186 South Korea
- 2,502 Italy
- 2,336 Iran
- 706 Others
- 293 Japan
- 204 France
- 196 Germany
- 153 Spain
- 118 US
- 110 Singapore
- 100 Hong Kong
- 56 Kuwait
- 56 Switzerland
- 51 UK
- 49 Bahrain
- 43 Thailand
- 42 Taiwan
- 39 Australia
- 36 Malaysia

Country/Region City, St/Prov
 Last Updated at (M/D/YYYY)
 3/4/2020, 9:53:02 AM



Cumulative Confirmed Cases Existing Cases

Lancet Inf Dis Article: [Here](#). Mobile Version: [Here](#). Visualization: [JHU CSSE](#). Automation Support: [Esri Living Atlas team](#) and [JHU API](#).
 Data sources: [WHO](#), [CDC](#), [ECDC](#), [NHC](#) and [DXY](#). Read more in this [blog](#). [Contact US](#).
 Downloadable database: [GitHub](#): [Here](#). Feature layer: [Here](#).
 Point level: City level - US, Canada and Australia; Province level - China; Country level - other countries.
 Existing cases = total confirmed - total recovered - total deaths.
 Time Zones: lower-left corner indicator - your local time; lower-right corner plot - UTC.

Total Deaths

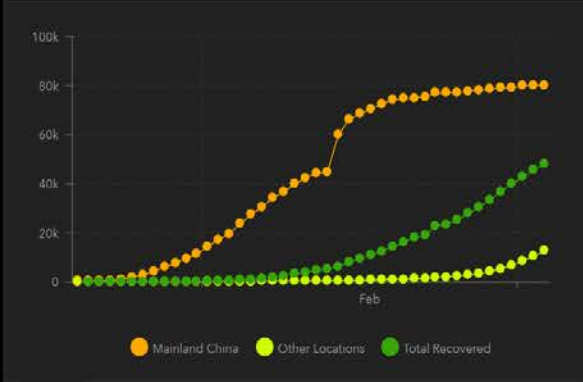
3,159

- 2,835 deaths Hubei Mainland China
- 79 deaths Italy
- 77 deaths Iran
- 28 deaths South Korea
- 22 deaths Henan Mainland China
- 13 deaths Heilongjiang Mainland China
- 8 deaths Beijing Mainland China
- 7 deaths Guangdong Mainland China
- 6 deaths Japan
- 6 deaths Anhui Mainland China

Total Recovered

48,201

- 36,208 recovered Hubei Mainland China
- 1,231 recovered Henan Mainland China
- 1,101 recovered Guangdong Mainland China
- 1,093 recovered Zhejiang Mainland China
- 936 recovered Anhui Mainland China
- 906 recovered Hunan Mainland China
- 870 recovered Jiangxi Mainland China
- 562 recovered Jiangsu Mainland China
- 511 recovered Shandong Mainland China
- 469 recovered Chongqing Mainland China



Actual Logarithmic Daily Cases



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A Perspective on the Possible Economic Impact of COVID-19

The global outbreak has caused upheaval in stock markets and disrupted supply chains around the world. On Tuesday, the US Federal Reserve took aggressive steps to try to contain the damage, announcing that it would slash interest rates by half a percentage point. So far, there have been few signs of widespread economic damage. Most employers are not at the point of laying off workers. Consumers are still spending. Shops and restaurants remain open. Economists say a pandemic could clearly cause a recession in the United States, which could then spread globally (excuse the pun). But for that to happen, the effects would have to spread beyond manufacturing, travel and other sectors directly affected by the disease. The real sign of trouble will be when companies with no direct connection to the virus start reporting a slump in business.

The coronavirus epidemic is evolving rapidly, and no one can predict the economic impact with any confidence. Instead, analysts tend to think in terms of scenarios — what are the different ways the situation could play out... and what are the risks that existed even before the virus struck? The outbreak has already caused factories to be closed, flights to be grounded and events cancelled. Entire cities in Asia and Europe are nearly shut down. Apple, Mastercard, United Airlines and dozens of other companies have warned that the virus will hurt profits. The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development said Monday that global growth could be cut in half, to 1.5 percent in 2020, if the virus continues to spread.

However a recession is more than just a dip in gross domestic product. As most economists think of it, a recession involves a cycle that feeds on itself: Job cuts lead to less income, which leads to less spending, which leads to more job cuts. Of course this does not go on indefinitely, especially if central banks and governments choose to intervene forcefully to kick-start growth. Think about hurricanes or earthquakes for a moment. A bad natural disaster can easily cause output to decline in one part of the country, as stores close, shipments are delayed and people stay in their homes or shelters. A really bad event might even cause a dip in G.D.P. But barring other factors, the economy should snap back once the water recedes or the ground stops shaking. In fact, natural disasters are often followed by a temporary increase in economic activity, as people rebuild (as we are seeing in New Zealand with Christchurch re-build). In that way, disasters are different from financial crises, for example, which don't just reduce spending and investment in the short term but also make people and companies less willing or able to spend for months or years.

So far, the coronavirus outbreak looks more like a hurricane than like a financial crisis — but that could change quickly.

Here is how a coronavirus could cause a recession... As fear of the virus spreads, the population stop going to restaurants, concerts and the movies for example. Airlines cancel domestic flights, and then international flights. Sports leagues scrap games (Olympics?). Hotels, museums and amusement parks close. Then, with less revenue and no certainty on when business will bounce back, companies start laying off employees. Newly unemployed workers pull back spending further, and others, fearful that their jobs could be next, do the same. That hurts demand for an even wider array of products, forcing more layoffs and pushing some companies into bankruptcy. Supply-chain disruptions make it hard for manufacturers to get parts, and for retailers to stock shelves. With nothing to sell, they then have to lay off workers, setting off the same cycle of job losses and reduced spending.

The common element in both cases: Once the direct effects of the coronavirus spread to the job market, the ripples reach much further into the economy. If that happens, the economy might remain sluggish even after the outbreak is controlled.



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NZD versus AUD - AU\$0.955 vs NZ\$1.00 ↓



NZD versus USD - US\$0.625 vs NZ\$1.00 ↓



NZD versus EUR - EU\$0.560 vs. NZ\$1.00 ↓



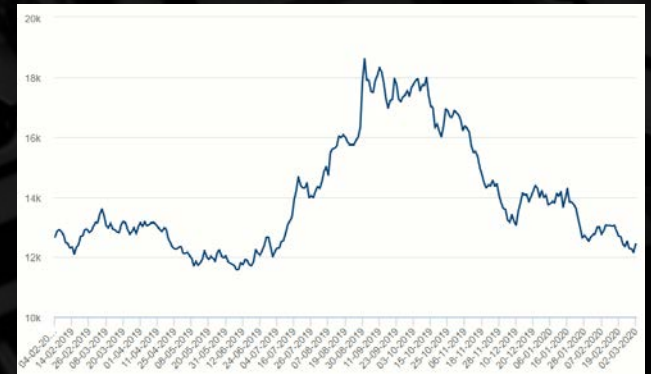
Copper - USD5600 / tonne ↓



Lead - USD1900 / tonne ↑



Nickel - USD12200 / tonne ↓



CORONAVIRUS

