



# Investment Newsletter

February 2022

“ **Omni Alpha:** ”  
Profit From Disruptions

# Why Omni Investment Services



“

By entrusting us with your investments via this **discretionary mandate offering**, you can relieve yourself from the day-to-day burden of managing your assets, allowing you to have more time for other meaningful pursuits.

”

“

Your investments will be **expertly and professionally managed** according to your specific investment goals and risk tolerance, whether investing in private, public or both. Besides, your investment will be supported with timely updates and meaningful reporting to make sure you are well informed.

”

Experienced with  
Impressive Track  
Records

Different Approach,  
Perspective and  
Ideas

Global Investing  
with focus on  
China, ASEAN, and  
United States

Thematic Investing  
with focus on  
Disruptive  
Technology

# Omni Investment Advisory



# Omni Investment Focus



## Asset Classes

### Public Securities:

- Public Equity
- Digital Assets
- Forex
- Commodities

### Private Investments:

- Startups
- Venture Capital
- Private Equity
- Direct Investments

# Omni Hedge Overview



## Omni Hedge®

### Principal Objective

- This strategy seeks to maximize long-term returns and protection of capital.
- Invest primarily in public securities in China (at least 50% of its assets), ASEAN and United States companies:
  - That will ride the emerging global trends
  - That have strong management team and resources
  - That have explosive growth potential
  - That will use transformative technologies for high impact
  - That have superior business and earnings model
- Trading in markets with volatility and liquidity as they give opportunities.

### Inception Date

- 1 July 2020

### Current Number of Holdings

- 21

### Team

- Scott (Strategy / Asset Allocation)
- Derrick (Macro / Theme)
- Analysts (Micro / Sector)

Omni Capital Partners

### Hedge Strategy

Hedging strategy involves taking an offsetting position for the related assets through versatile investment options.

### Purpose

To minimise the risk of adverse movements in prices and generate active positive returns.

### Characteristics

- Define success in absolute terms
- Active adjustment on correlation to market movements
- Volatility is relevant
- Performance depends on generation of alpha
- Versatile investment options to optimize the performance

### Features

- Global Macro & Micro
- Directional
- Arbitrage
- Long / Short
- Event Driven
- Momentum Investing

# Omni Hedge Portfolio



	Industry Breakdown
Pharmaceuticals	10%
Capital Markets	8%
Healthcare Equipment & Supplies	8%
Internet & Direct Marketing Retail	9%
Metals & Mining	7%
Food Products	7%
Chemicals	6%
Technology Hardware, Storage & Peripherals	6%
Semiconductors & Semiconductor Equipment	6%
Electrical Equipment	4%
Beverages	4%
Commercial Services & Supplies	4%
Interactive Media & Services	4%
Household Durables	3%
Electronic Equipment, Instruments & Components	3%
Machinery	3%
Cash	8%

Note: Information as of 31 January 2022

	Sector Breakdown
Healthcare	18%
Materials	17%
Information Technology	14%
Consumer Discretionary	12%
Industrials	11%
Consumer Staples	11%
Financials	4%
Communication Services	4%
Cash	8%

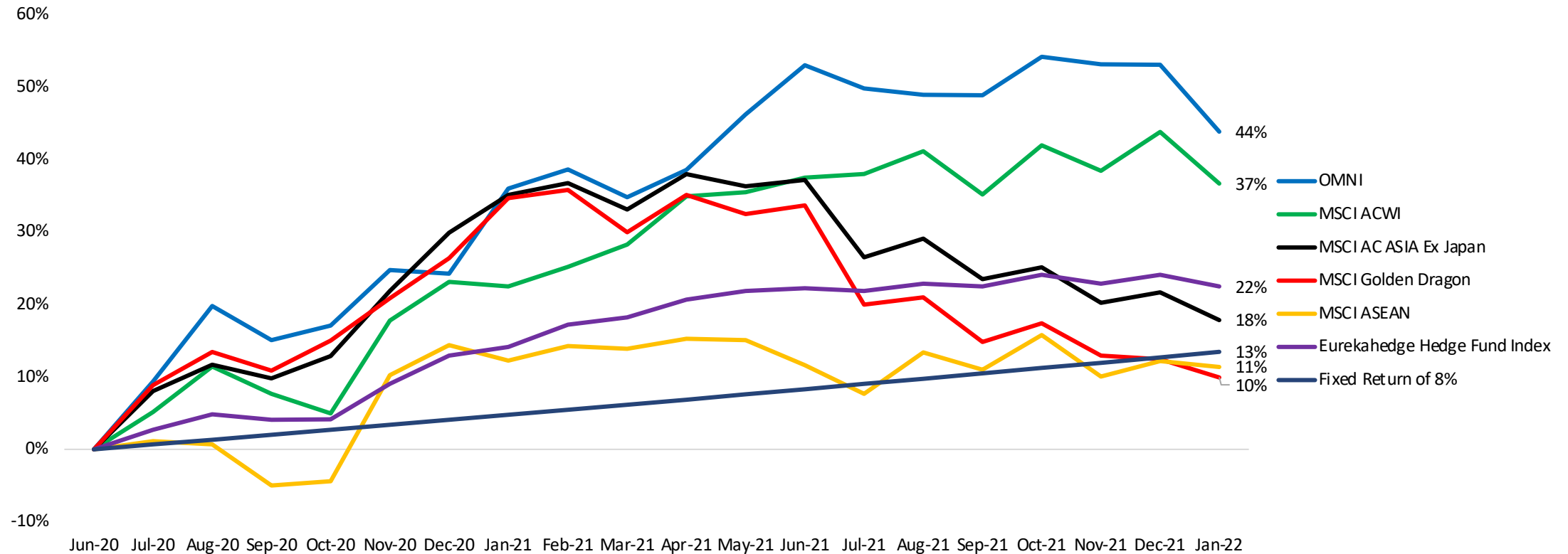
	Market Breakdown
China	68%
ASEAN	3%
United States	21%
Other	-
Cash	8%

	Market Capitalization
Mega (USD 100 Billion +)	21%
Large (USD 10 to USD 100 Billion)	35%
Medium (USD 2 to USD 10 Billion)	33%
Small (USD 0.3 to USD 2 Billion)	-
Micro (USD 50 to USD 300 Million)	3%
Cash	8%

# Omni Hedge Performance



Performance of Omni's Model Portfolio (Hedge Fund Strategy)



**Note:**

MSCI ACWI captures large and mid cap representation across 23 Developed Markets and 27 Emerging Markets countries.

MSCI AC ASIA Ex Japan captures large and mid cap representation across 2 of 3 Developed Markets countries (excluding Japan) and 9 Emerging Markets countries in Asia.

MSCI Golden Dragon captures the equity market performance of large and mid-cap China securities (H shares, B shares, Red-Chips and P-Chips) as well as securities classified in Hong Kong and Taiwan.

MSCI ASEAN captures large and mid cap representation across 4 Emerging Markets countries, 1 Developed Market country and 1 Frontier Market country.

The EurekaHedge Hedge Fund Index is EurekaHedge's flagship equally weighted index of 1710 constituent funds. The index is designed to provide a broad measure of the performance all underlying hedge fund managers irrespective of regional mandate.

# Omni Hedge Performance



	1 Month	3 Months	6 Months	YTD	Since Inception
OMNI Hedge	-6%	-7%	-4%	-6%	44%
MSCI ACWI	-5%	-4%	-1%	-5%	37%
MSCI AC ASIA Ex Japan	-3%	-6%	-7%	-3%	18%
MSCI Golden Dragon	-2%	-6%	-8%	-2%	10%
MSCI ASEAN	-1%	-4%	3%	-1%	11%
Eurekahedge Hedge Fund Index	-1%	-1%	0%	-1%	22%
Fixed Return of 8%	1%	2%	4%	1%	13%

**Note:**

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# Omni Long Overview



## Omni Long®

### Investment Objective

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  - That will ride the emerging global trends
  - That have strong management team and resources
  - That have explosive growth potential
  - That will use transformative technologies for high impact
  - That have superior business and earnings model

### Inception Date

- 1 July 2020

### Current Number of Holdings

- 24

### Team

- Scott (Strategy / Asset Allocation)
- Derrick (Macro / Theme)
- Analysts (Micro / Sector)

### Long Only Strategy

This passive strategy involves long-term holding of investments which we believe will ride through all volatilities to produce superior returns.

### Purpose

Buy growth company regardless of market timing.

### Characteristics

- Define success in relative terms
- No adjustment on correlation to market movements
- Volatility is irrelevant
- Performance depends on growth

### Features

- Global Macro & Micro
- Long Positions Only
- Value Investing
- Alpha Investing
- Absolute Return

# Omni Long Portfolio



Industry Breakdown	
Interactive Media & Services	13%
Semiconductors & Semiconductor Equipment	9%
Banks	7%
Electronic Equipment, Instruments & Components	7%
Internet & Direct Marketing Retail	7%
Technology Hardware, Storage & Peripherals	6%
Food Products	6%
Software	6%
Biotechnology	6%
IT Services	5%
Healthcare Equipment & Supplies	5%
Life Sciences Tools & Services	4%
Commercial Services & Supplies	4%
Chemicals	3%
Health Care Technology	3%
Household Durables	3%
Real Estate Management & Development	3%
Metals & Mining	2%
Cash	2%

Note: Information as of 31 January 2022

Sector Breakdown	
Information Technology	33%
Healthcare	18%
Communication Services	13%
Consumer Discretionary	10%
Financials	7%
Consumer Staples	6%
Materials	5%
Industrials	4%
Real Estate	3%
Cash	2%

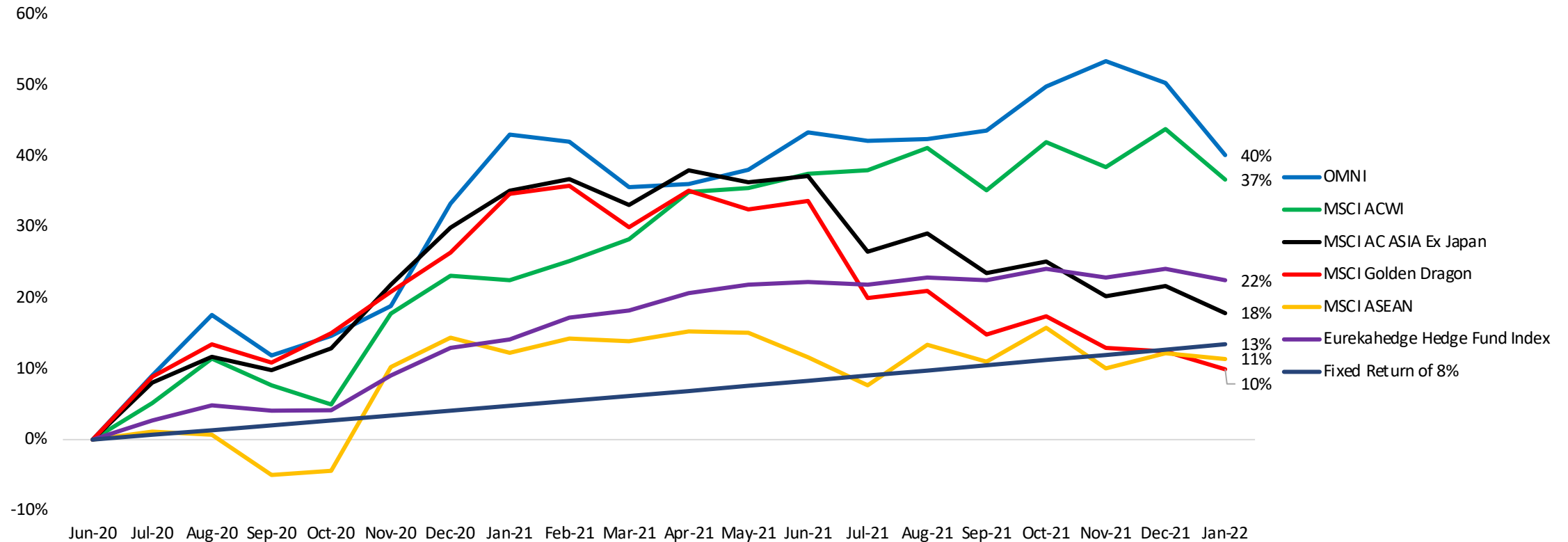
Market Breakdown	
China	64%
ASEAN	12%
United States	23%
Other	-
Cash	2%

Market Capitalization	
Mega (USD 100 Billion +)	21%
Large (USD 10 to USD 100 Billion)	29%
Medium (USD 2 to USD 10 Billion)	40%
Small (USD 0.3 to USD 2 Billion)	5%
Micro (USD 50 to USD 300 Million)	3%
Cash	2%

# Omni Long Performance



Performance of Omni's Model Portfolio (Long Only Strategy)



**Note:**

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# Omni Momentum Overview



## Omni Momentum®

### Investment Objective

- This strategy seeks maximum returns and protection of capital.
- Invest in global public securities.
- Trading in markets with volatility and liquidity as they give opportunities.

### Inception Date

- 1 July 2021

### Current Number of Holdings

- 17

### Team

- Scott (Strategy / Asset Allocation)
- Derrick (Macro / Theme)
- Analysts (Micro / Sector)

### Momentum Strategy

The key of momentum investing is to know when to enter into a position, how long to hold it for, and when to exit. We can also react to short-term, news-driven spikes or selloffs.

### Purpose

To minimise the risk of adverse movements in prices and to work with volatility by finding buying opportunities in short-term uptrends and then sell when the securities start to lose momentum.

### Characteristics

- Define success in absolute terms
- Active adjustment on correlation to market movements
- Volatility is key
- Performance depends on generation of alpha
- Versatile investment options to optimize the performance

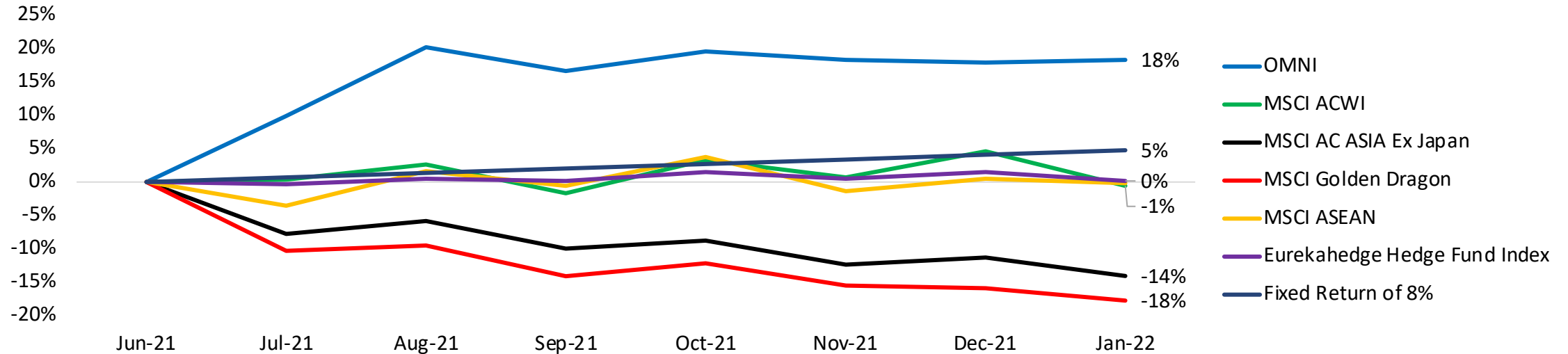
### Features

- Directional
- Arbitrage
- Long / Short
- Event Driven

# Omni Momentum Portfolio



Performance of Omni's Model Portfolio (Momentum Strategy)



	1 Month	3 Months	6 Months	Since Inception
OMNI Momentum	0%	-1%	8%	18%
MSCI ACWI	-5%	-4%	-1%	-1%
MSCI AC ASIA Ex Japan	-3%	-6%	-7%	-14%
MSCI Golden Dragon	-2%	-6%	-8%	-18%
MSCI ASEAN	-1%	-4%	3%	0%
Eureka Hedge Fund Index	-1%	-1%	0%	0%
Fixed Return of 8%	1%	2%	4%	5%

Asset Class Breakdown	
Equity	40%
Digital Asset	4%
Commodity	51%
Currency	-
Cash	6%

Financials Type	
ETF	5%
Future	58%
Option	-
Share	28%
Other	4%
Cash	6%

Note: Information as of 31 January 2022

# *Investment Review and Outlook*



- The IMF sees the omicron variant weighing on growth in the first quarter of 2022, it expects the negative impact to fade starting in the second quarter, assuming that the global surge in infections abates and the virus doesn't mutate into new variants that require more restrictions on mobility. Bringing the pandemic to an end depends on ending vaccine inequality. The fully vaccinated share of the population is about 70% for high-income countries but less than 4% for low-income nations. Eighty-six nations, accounting for 27% of the world's population, fell short of the 40% vaccination level for the end of last year 2021, that the IMF estimates is needed to curb the pandemic. The world also suffers from deep inequality in Covid-19 testing, with testing rates about 80 times higher in high-income nations than low-income countries.
- Moreover, the world economy expanded 5.9% in 2021, the IMF estimated, the most in four decades of detailed data. That followed a 3.1% contraction in 2020 that was the worst peacetime decline in broader figures since the Great Depression. Central banks that slashed interest rates to soften the economic decline caused by the pandemic face pressure to tighten policy to confront surging consumer prices, threatening to curtail the growth rebound. Governments also have less fiscal space for spending to address health needs and buoy their economies after piling up record debt. In fact, advanced economies raising interest rates may create risks for financial stability and emerging-market and developing economies' capital flows, currencies and fiscal positions after debt levels increased.

# *Investment Review and Outlook*



- Respondents to the GRPS rank “climate action failure” as the number one long-term threat to the world and the risk with potentially the most severe impacts over the next decade. Climate change is already manifesting rapidly in the form of droughts, fires, floods, resource scarcity and species loss, among other impacts. Meanwhile, short-term financial market pressures are hawkish central banks and inflation that will result in asset bubble burst.
- As of 26 January 2022, the Federal Open Market Committee said it would keep the federal funds rate unchanged at historically low levels between 0% and 0.25%, but that it would be appropriate to raise the rate "soon" with inflation well above 2% and a strong labour market. The Fed also said it expects to end its pandemic-era bond-buying program by early March “in light of the progress the economy has made”. Furthermore, Powell confirmed Fed officials will decide whether to raise interest rates at their next meeting in March, adding that they are currently “of the mind” to do so, and that they haven’t decided on the timing and pace of shrinking the balance sheet. The yield curve between 2-year and 10-year notes flattened to less than 75 basis points, the smallest gap since 28 December 2022, which may indicate a recession or a sharp slowdown in growth. Nevertheless, the path of the economy continues to depend on the course of the virus. Progress on vaccinations and an easing of supply constraints are expected to support continued gains in economic activity and employment as well as a reduction in inflation. Risks to the economic outlook remain, including from new variants of the virus and recent result shows that the number of people in the United States filing claims for unemployment benefits rose sharply in the mid-January 2022.

# *Investment Review and Outlook*



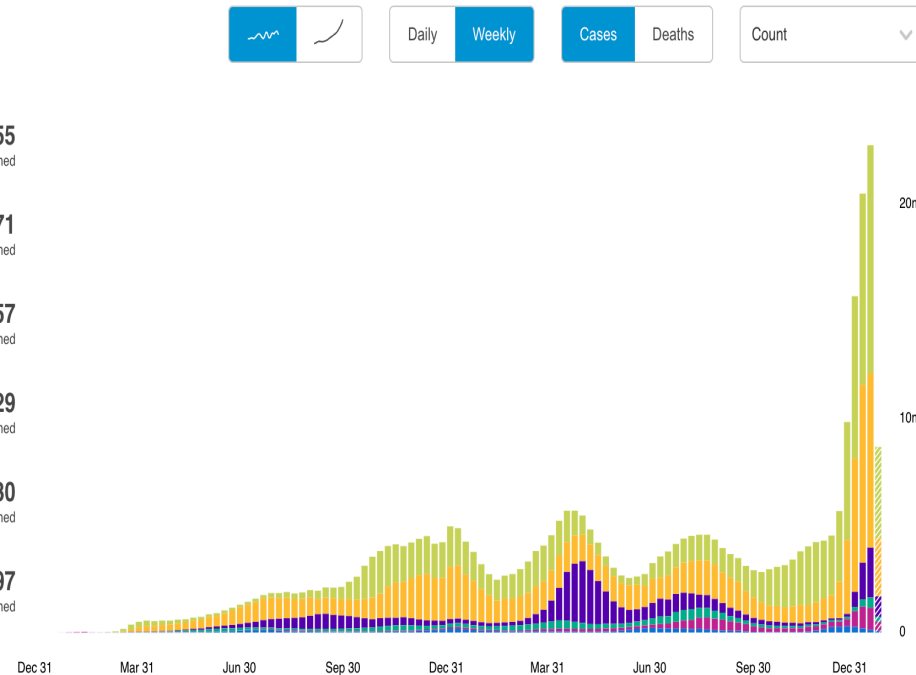
- US officials have said that Russia has shown no signs of de-escalation and they have warned that an invasion could be imminent as Moscow masses tens of thousands of troops on the Ukrainian border. However, as of 27 January 2022, Russian and Ukrainian negotiators agreed that a permanent ceasefire in eastern Ukraine must be observed "unconditionally" following hours-long talks in Paris. The announcement came after a meeting at the Elysee Palace of the so-called Normandy Format, a four-way conversation between representatives from Ukraine, Russia, Germany and France, that has been trying to broker peace in eastern Ukraine since 2014.
- The global credit impulse is now in contraction territory, it is expected that growth will cool down significantly in the next six to nine months afterwards. That said, growth slowdown is expected starting from Q2 to Q3 onwards in 2022. On the other hand, after the tight monetary and fiscal policies implemented by China since early 2021, the recent dovish rhetoric from the PBoC suggests the central bank is embarking on a path of policy easing, which means that China's credit impulse will start recovering later this year 2022.
- As most of the severe risks on global scale in the long term is environmental risks, the transition to a net-zero economy will be crucial and hence metal-intensive. The required pace of transition means that the availability of certain raw materials will need to be scaled up within a relatively short time scale and, in certain cases, at volumes ten times or more than the current market size, in order to prevent shortages and keep new-technology costs competitive. Overall, metals and mining is a long lead-time, highly capital-intensive sector, price fly-ups and bottlenecks will be unavoidable as demand outstrips supply and price volatility creates uncertainty around the large up-front capital investments needed for production.

# Omicron Continue To Fuel A Surge In Infections



## Situation by WHO Region

Europe	134,804,555 confirmed
Americas	130,357,171 confirmed
South-East Asia	50,736,057 confirmed
Eastern Mediterranean	18,458,629 confirmed
Western Pacific	14,587,830 confirmed
Africa	8,010,797 confirmed



Source: World Health Organization  
 Data may be incomplete for the current day or week.

According to WHO, globally, as of 26 November 2021, there have been 356,955,803 confirmed cases of COVID-19, including 5,610,291 deaths, reported to WHO. Also, a total of 9,679,721,754 vaccine doses have been administered.

Health systems across the region are feeling the strain of a rapid rise in cases and hospitalisations linked to Omicron. Meanwhile, the Omicron wave is beginning to crest in some areas of Europe, infection rates are still skyrocketing in other parts of the continent, particularly in the east. On the other hand, as of 21 January 2022, China reported the lowest daily tally of confirmed locally transmitted COVID-19 cases in nearly two months, while infections edged up in the capital Beijing amid high virus alert before its hosting of the Winter Olympics Games.

Note: Information as of 26 January 2022  
 Source: World Health Organization

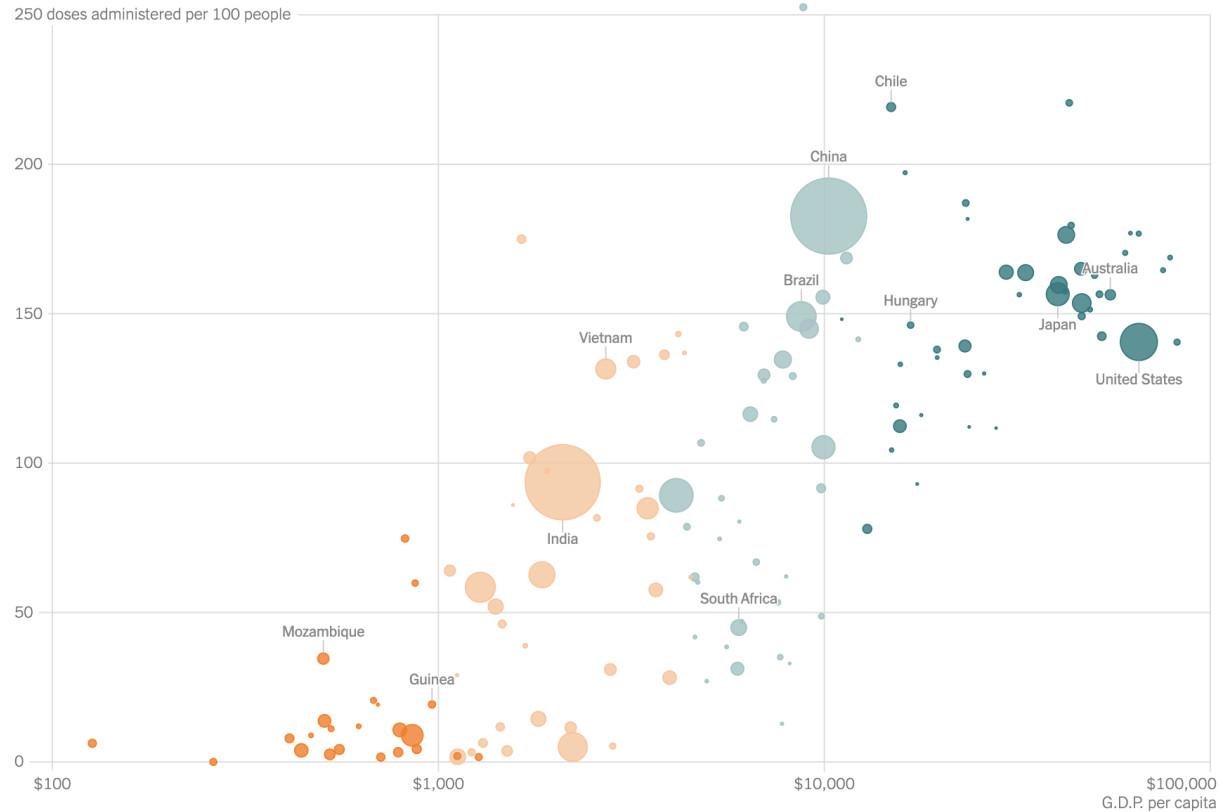
# Uneven Economic Recovery In An Unequal World



Circles are sized by country population.

Income group **Low** **Lower middle** **Upper middle** **High**

► Dec. 8, 2021



Sources: Vaccination data from local governments via Our World in Data; income classifications and gross domestic product data from the World Bank. \* Figures marked with an asterisk \* were last reported more than two weeks ago.

COVID vaccination rates vary enormously by country. These differences are partially caused by supply issues, including the number of doses, cold storage while delivering vaccines and the availability of people to give the shots. However, they are also caused by demand issues, including religious and other personal vaccine hesitations, mistrust of governments and scepticism about where their vaccines are coming from (such as the country of origin).

Note: Information as of 13 January 2022

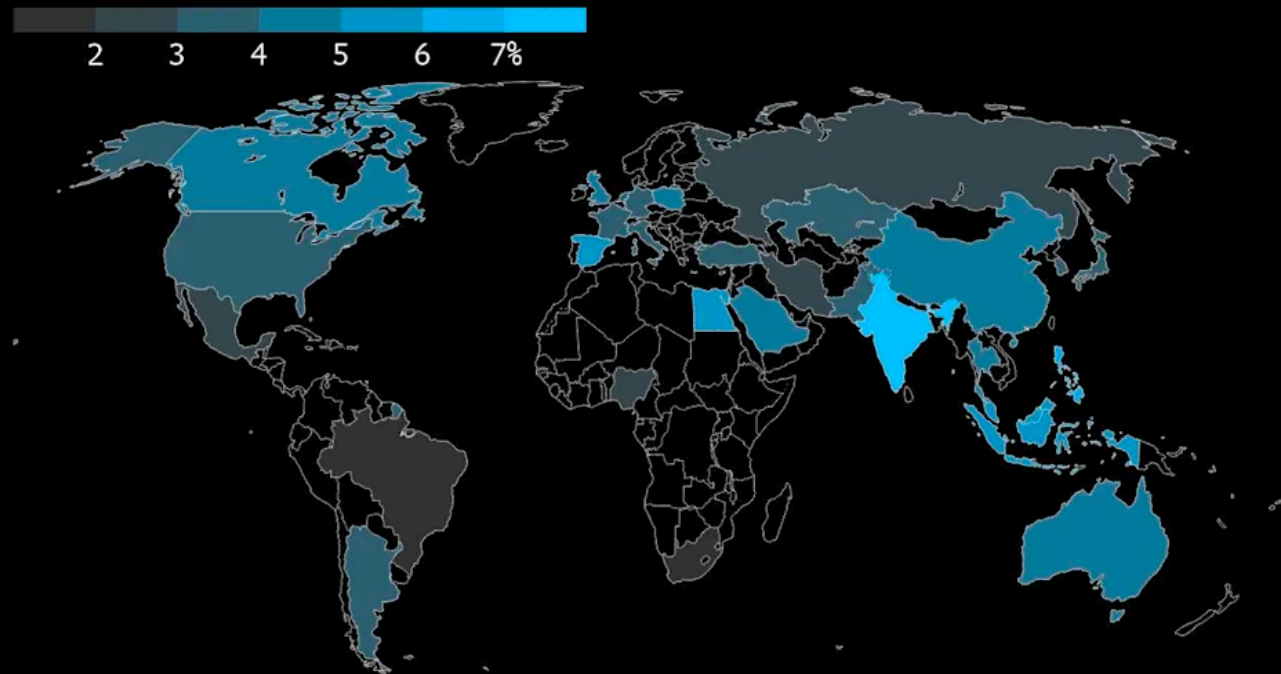
Source: The New York Times

# Downgraded World Economic Outlook Growth Projections



## Global Divergence

Advanced economies set to grow 3.9% this year, while emerging markets are predicted to expand 4.8%



Source: International Monetary Fund  
Note: Mapped data show 2022 GDP forecasts for distinct economies

**Bloomberg**

The International Monetary Fund cut its world economic growth forecast for 2022 as the COVID-19 pandemic enters its third year, citing weaker prospects for the US and China along with persistent inflation. The global economy will expand 4.4% this year, down from an estimate of 4.9% in October 2021. IMF forecast 3.8% growth for 2023, up from the prior projection, but cumulative expansion for the two years will still be 0.3 percentage point less than previously forecast.

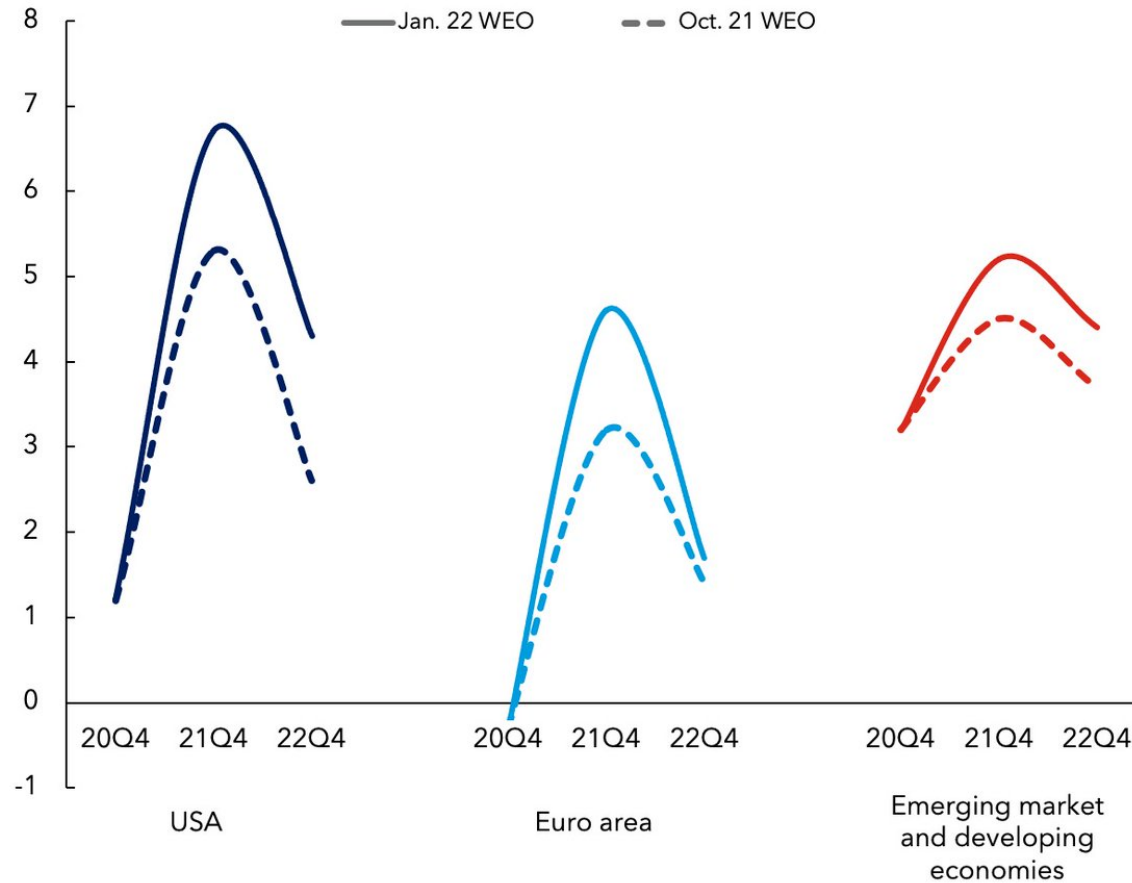
Note: Information as of 25 January 2022

Source: IMF, World Economic Outlook Update

# Inflation Revised Higher & Expected to Persist For Longer



(percent; year-over-year)



Inflation will likely persist for longer but subside in 2023, assuming inflation expectations remain anchored to the targets set by central banks. IMF expect energy and food prices to grow at more moderate rates in 2022.

Note: Information as of 25 January 2022  
Source: IMF, World Economic Outlook

# What Is Your Outlook For The World Over The Next 3 Years?

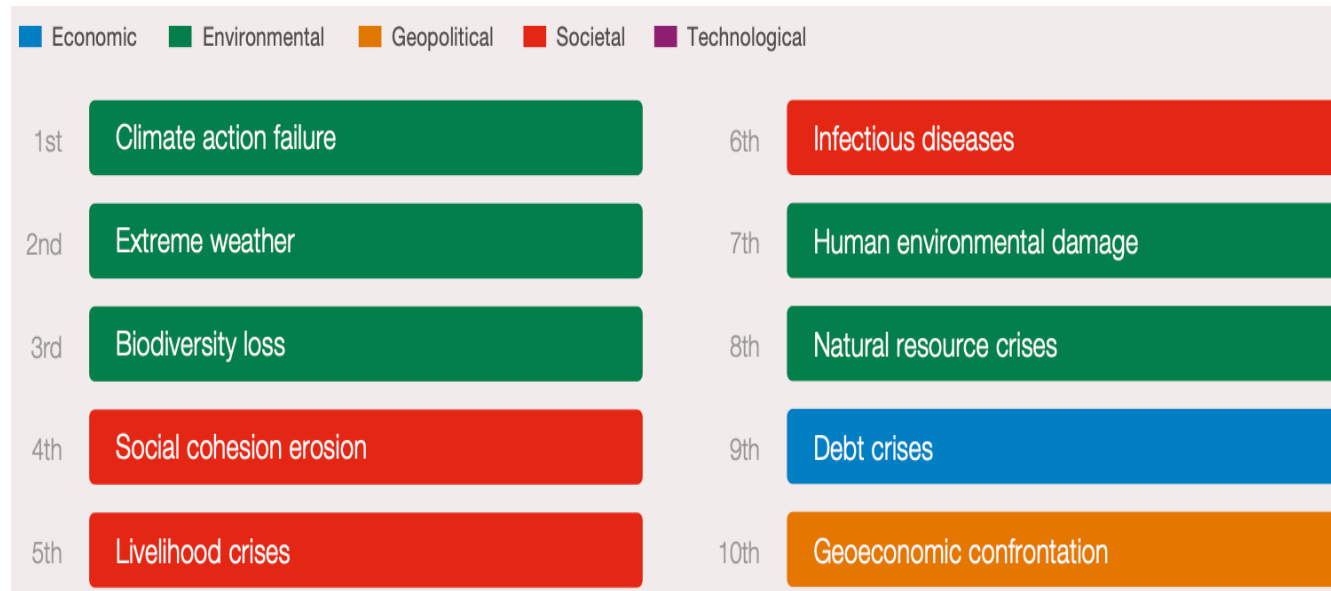


According to GRPS, at the start of 2022, the COVID-19 crisis is still ongoing and its economic ructions continue to be felt. Disparities in progress on vaccination are creating a divergent economic recovery that risks compounding pre-existing social cleavages and geopolitical tensions. These tensions and the economic overhang of the pandemic will make it difficult to ensure a coordinated and sufficiently rapid approach to global challenges - most notably climate change.

Note: Information as of 11 January 2022

Source: World Economic Forum - The Global Risks Report Perception Survey 2022-2022

# The Most Severe Risks on Global Scale Over The Next 10 Years



The global economic recovery from the recession caused by responses to the COVID-19 pandemic continues but is slowing. Risks to economic growth are considerable, including risks from a potential resurgence of COVID-19 as new variants emerge. The previous edition of the GRPS identified “commodity shocks”, “price instability” and “debt crises” as critical medium-term concerns. Overall, environmental risks contributed half of the top 10 risks on global scale over the next 10 years.

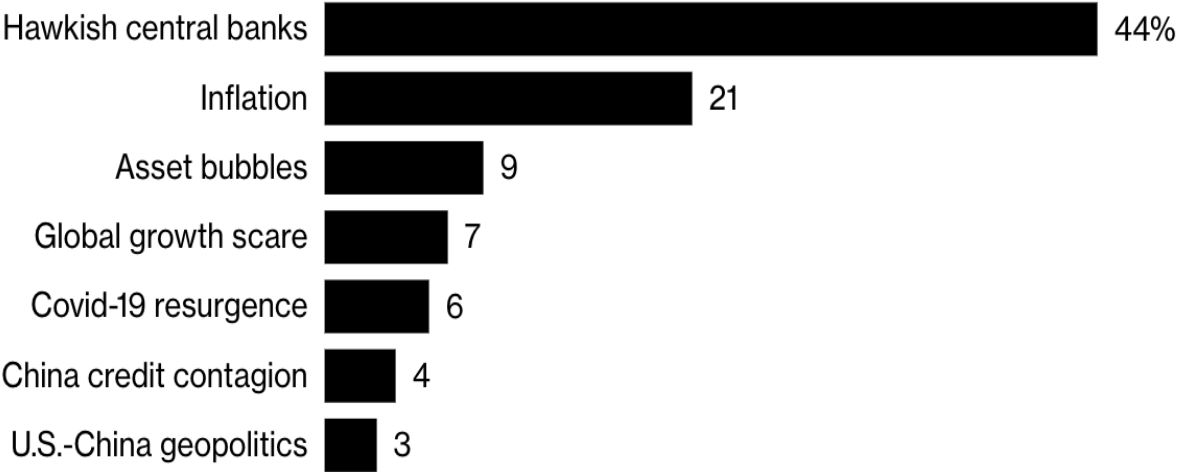
Note: Information as of 11 January 2022

Source: World Economic Forum - The Global Risks Report Perception Survey 2022-2022



# Fund Managers See Hikes As The Biggest Risk

■ What do you consider the biggest 'tail risk'?



Aggressive monetary tightening by central banks is the biggest tail risk for markets, according to this month’s Bank of America Corp. survey among global fund managers. Meanwhile, only 6% of the 329 participants surveyed between Jan 7 and 13 see a resurgence of the pandemic as the greatest risk. The results mirror a significant rotation in global equity markets, with investors shifting allocations to cheaper value and cyclical stocks that benefit from higher rates, such as banks, while dumping more expensive sectors, such as technology.

Source: Bank of America Corp. Global Research  
Note: Monthly Global Fund Managers Survey carried out between Jan. 7 and Jan. 13, 2022. A total of 329 participants with \$1.1 trillion in assets responded.

Note: Information as of 18 January 2022  
Source: Bloomberg

# Yield Curve Flattening Expectations Have Increased



A more prolonged pandemic could indicate higher inflation for longer period as supply chain issues remain and a delayed recovery in services spending. This would likely exacerbate the risk of stagflation and reinforce toward flatter yield curves.

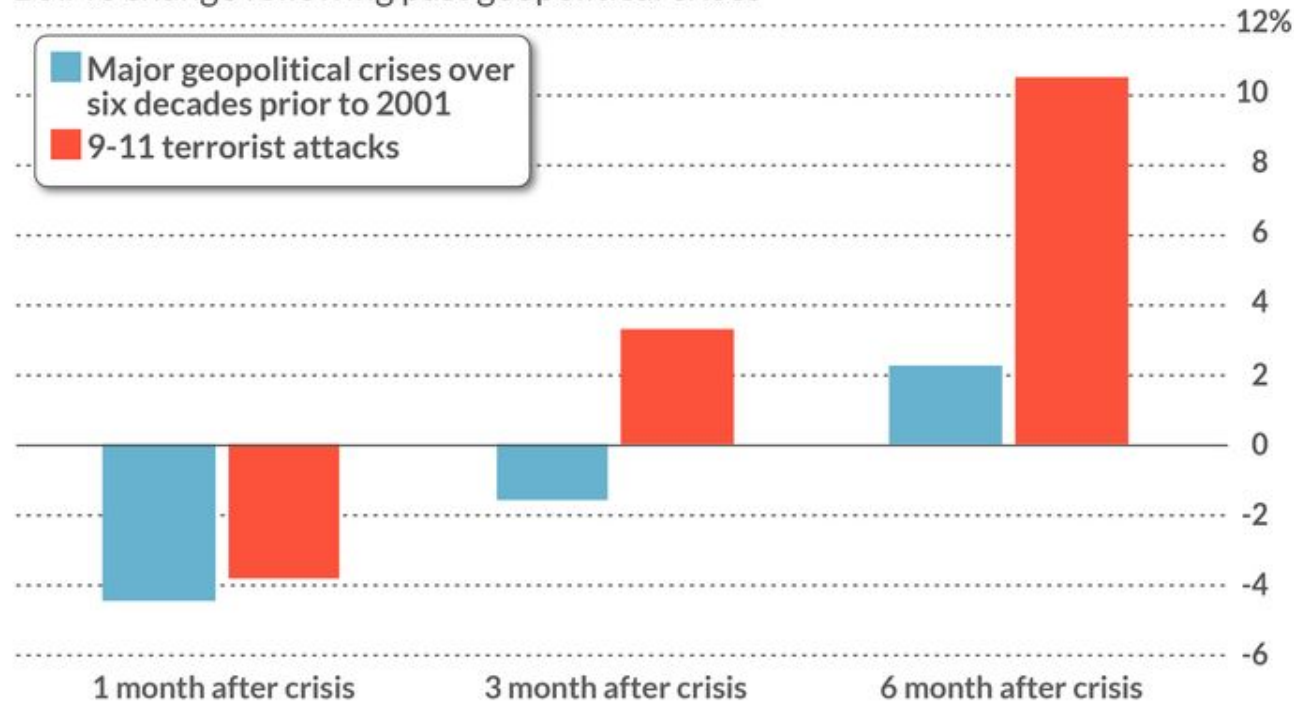
Note: Information as of 21 January 2022  
 Source: BofA Global Fund Manager Survey

# History Suggests Positive Sign in 6 Months After Geopolitical Crisis



## Selling into a panic a bad idea

DJIA's change following past geopolitical crises



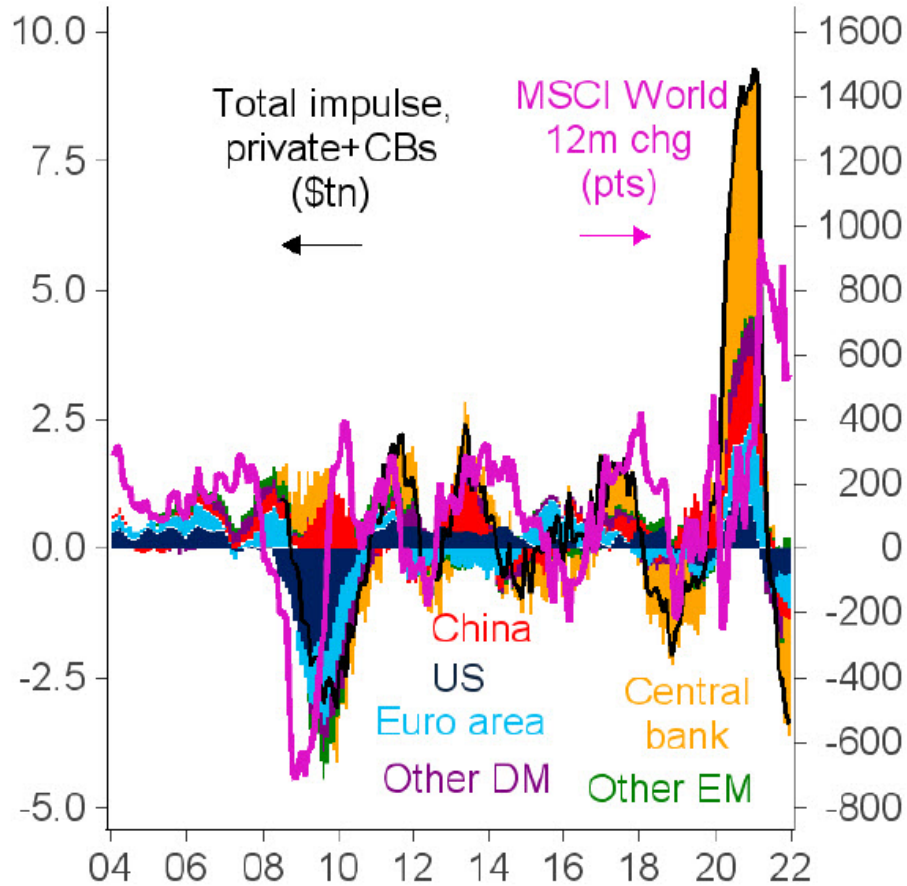
Ned Davis Research studied the 28 worst political or economic crises over the six decades prior to the 9/11 attacks. In 19 cases, the Dow Jones Industrial Average was higher six months after the crisis began. The average six-month gain following all 28 crises was 2.3%.

Note: Information as of 11 September 2021  
Source: Ned Davis Research, Hulbert Ratings LLC

# Global Credit Impulse Is Approaching Lowest Level On Record



Global credit impulse (12m change in 12m borrowing) vs equities



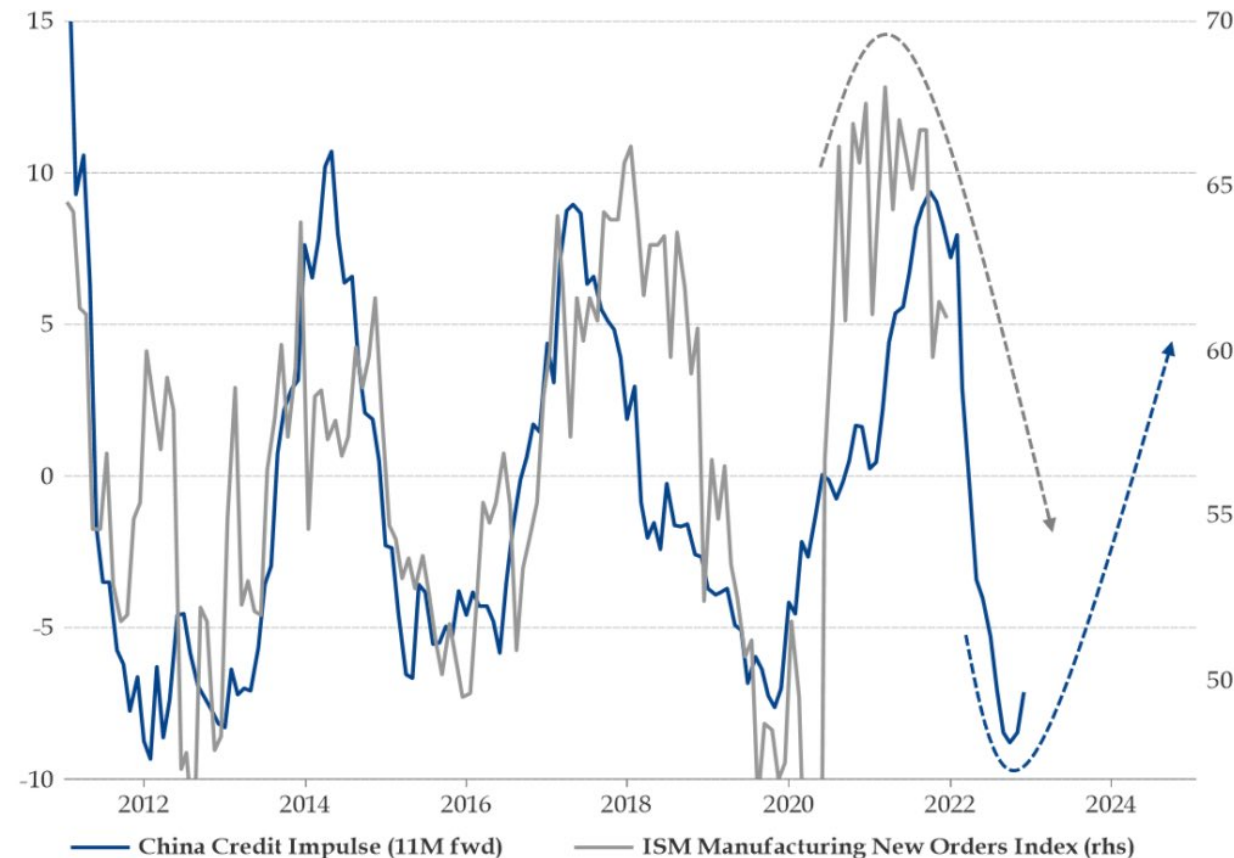
A leading indicator for growth, the global credit impulse, flashes a warning to major economies. The global credit impulse is now in contraction territory, running below -2.5% of global growth. When the credit impulse is negative, it is expected that growth will cool down significantly in the next six to nine months afterwards.

Note: Information as of 24 January 2022  
Source: National Central Banks, MSCI, Citi Research

# China Is Rebounding From Bottom; While US Is Ready To Drop Further



China Credit Impulse 12-Month Net Change vs. ISM Manufacturing New Orders Index



With further easing and more special bond issuance on the cards, credit growth should turn up in early 2022. The People Bank of China (PBoC) has already cut the reserve requirement ratios for banks twice by a total of 100bp since July 2021. Together with selective cuts in the rates on its lending facilities, including the mid-term lending facility (MLF) and the loan prime rate (LPR), monetary policy has started to stabilise the credit impulse and aggregate credit growth.

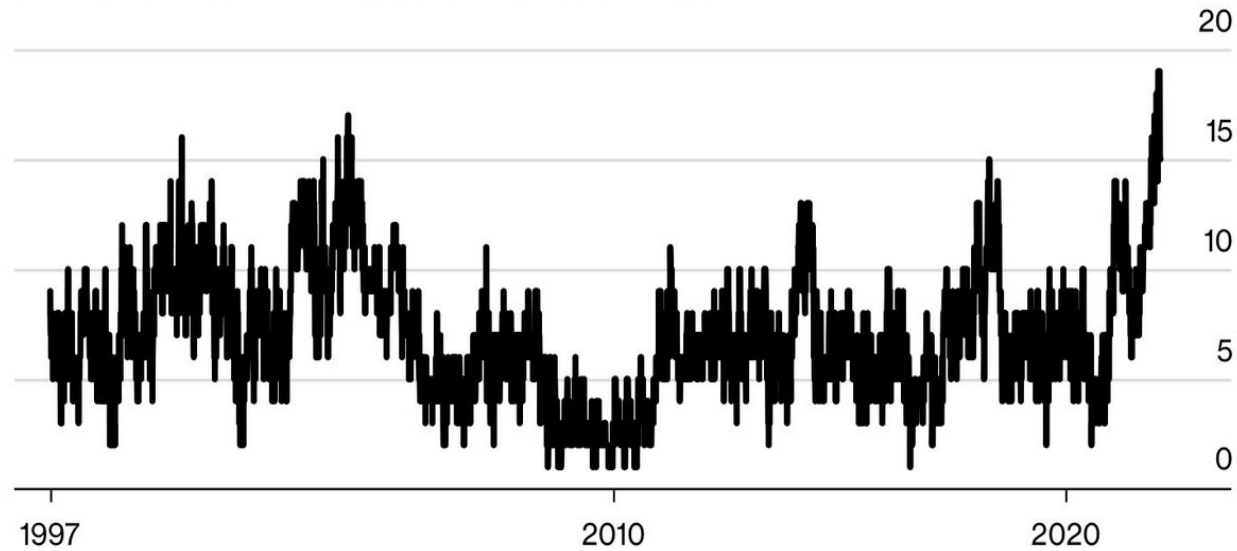
Note: Information as of 24 January 2022

Source: Refinitiv Datastream, Bloomberg, Stouff Capital

# Sign of Tight Supply Abound in Energy, Agriculture & Metals



Number of commodities in simultaneous backwardation



Source: Exchange data, Bloomberg

Note: Tracks 1st- to 2nd-month spreads in 28 major exchange-traded commodities markets

There are more commodities futures contracts trading in backwardation, where a market structure that indicates scarcity, than at any point since at least 1997.

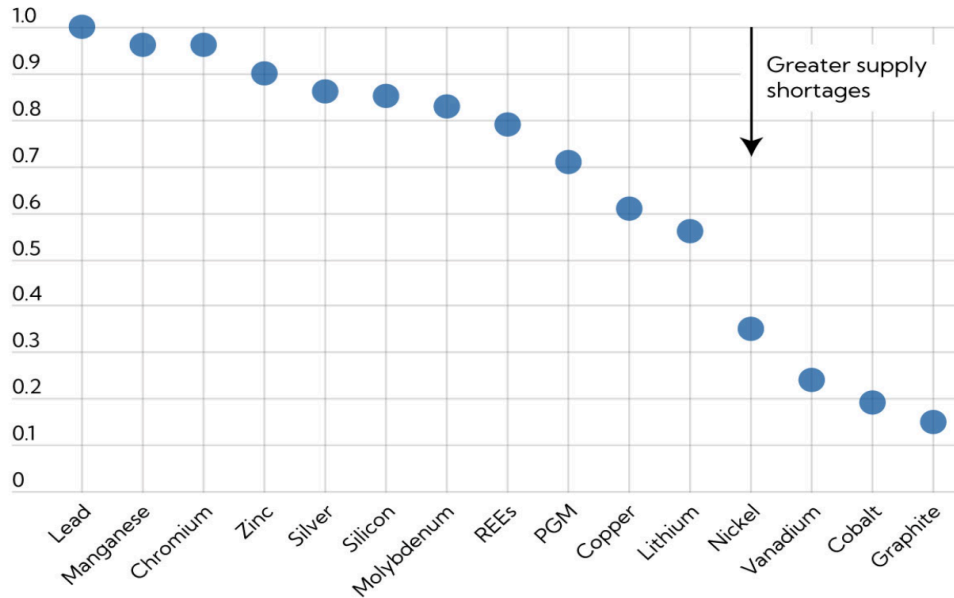
Note: Information as of 6 February 2021

Source: Bloomberg

# High Metal Demand From Energy Transition

## Metals in a net-zero scenario

Current production rates of some important metals, including copper, are likely to be inadequate to satisfy future demand. (supply/demand ratio, energy and non-energy demand coverage)



Source: International Energy Agency, US Geological Survey 2021, and IMF staff calculations.  
 Note: PGM = Platinum-group metals. REEs = Rare-earth elements. Supply-demand ratio is the ratio of supply to demand. Supply = cumulative production volume for 2021-2050, fixed at 2020 output level. Demand = total metal demand 2021-2050 for renewable energy and other uses.



Under the International Energy Agency’s Net-Zero by 2050 Roadmap, the share of power from renewables would rise from current levels of around 10% to 60%, boosted by solar, wind, and hydropower. Fossil fuels would shrink from almost 80% to about 20%.

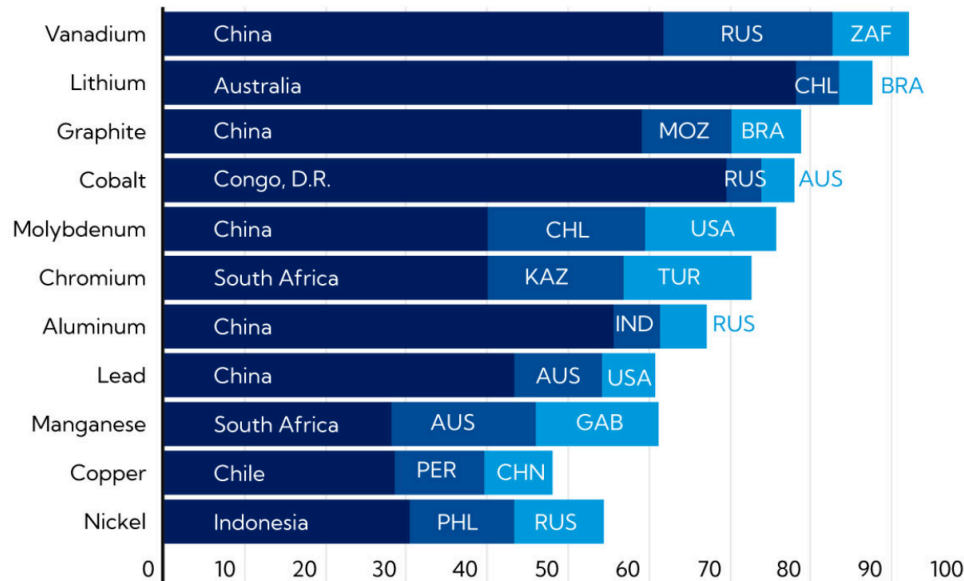
Replacing fossil fuels with low-carbon technologies would require an eightfold increase in renewable energy investments and cause a strong increase in demand for metals. However, developing mines is a process that takes a very long time and often a decade or more and presents various challenges, at both the company and country level.

Note: Information as of 8 December 2021  
 Source: International Monetary Fund

# Few Producers Will Benefit From Energy Transition

## Biggest producers

Supplies of several metals that are crucial to the green energy transition are heavily concentrated in just a handful of nations.  
(percent of market)



Sources: US Geological Survey – Mineral Commodity Summaries 2021; IMF staff calculations.

Note: AUS=Australia, BRA=Brazil, CHL=Chile, CHN=China, COD=Congo, D.R., GAB=Gabon, IND=Indonesia, INI=India, KAZ=Kazakhstan, MOZ=Mozambique, PER=Peru, PHL=Philippines, RUS=Russia, TUR=Turkey, USA=United States, ZAF=South Africa



One complicating factor is that some important supplies are generally very concentrated. This implies that a few producers will benefit disproportionately from growing demand. Conversely, this lays bare energy transition risks from supply bottlenecks should investments in production capacity not meet demand, or in case of potential geopolitical risk inside or between producer nations.

Note: Information as of 8 December 2021

Source: International Monetary Fund

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