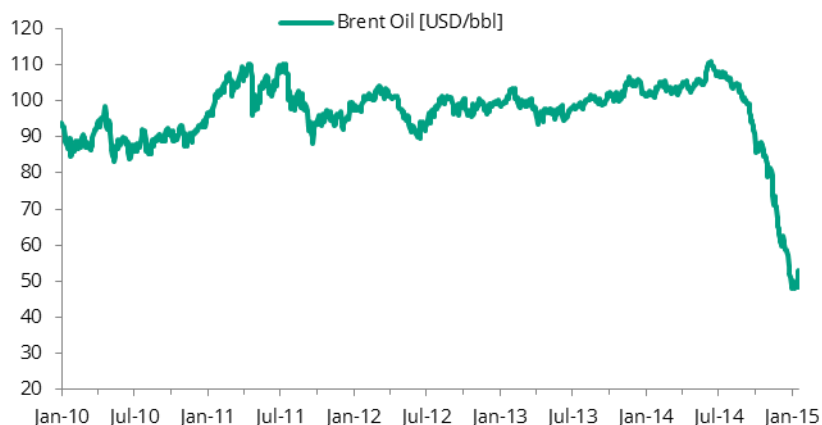


Market Overview

- Copper:** The last two weeks on the metals market showed another sell off on copper, ending the week nearly 3% lower than a fortnight ago. Copper has reached the lowest levels since 2009. However, taking into account the current fundamentals of the red metal, the price levels look oversold and are becoming more and more attractive to copper consumers.
- Precious metals:** Continuation of a gold rally which started at the beginning of the year. During the last two weeks prices were affected mostly by ECB quantitative easing launch expectations and Greek elections.
- Euro zone:** The European Central Bank finally announced the long-awaited extension of its assets purchase program. The bank from March will start to purchase public and private sector debt instruments, with combined monthly value amounting to €60 billion. While this move was expected by the market, the scale of the program will be bigger than analysts had anticipated, which resulted in euro depreciation against the US dollar.
- Russia:** The Central Bank of Russia cut its policy rate by 200bp to 15%. In its statement, the CBR justified this decision by "the change in the balance of risks of accelerated inflation and slower growth". The CBR estimates that inflation and RUB depreciation expectations stabilised following the sharp rate hike in December. The current inflation spike is seen as temporary and contained due to the looming recession: the CBR expects inflation to peak in Q2 and decline towards 10% by January 2016.

The fall in oil prices has recently slowed down. Is this just a correction or we have left the lowest oil price levels behind?



Source: Bloomberg, KGHM Polska Miedź

Market Risk Unit

as of : 2nd Feb 2015

Key market prices

	Close price	2w chng.
LME (USD/t)		
▼ Copper	5 505.00	-2.7%
▼ Molybdenum	19 500.00	-7.1%
▲ Nickel	14 785.00	3.0%
LBMA (USD/troz)		
- Silver	16.92	0.0%
▲ Gold (AM)	1 263.50	0.4%
▼ Gold (PM)	1 260.25	-1.4%
FX		
▼ EUR/USD	1.1305	-2.4%
▼ EUR/PLN	4.2081	-2.6%
▲ USD/PLN	3.7204	0.1%
▲ USD/CAD	1.2717	6.1%
▲ USD/CLP	626.48	0.5%

Source: Bloomberg, KGHM;

Important macroeconomic data

Data	For	
CH GDP (yoy)	4Q	7,3% -
CH IP (yoy)	Dec	7,9% ▲
US GDP (annlzd., qoq)	4Q	2,6% ▼
PL IP (yoy)	Dec	8,4% ▲
EZ Composite PMI	Jan	52,2 ▲

Source: Bloomberg, KGHM;

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Base and precious metals

Copper

The last two weeks on the metals market showed another sell off on copper, ending the week nearly 3% lower than a fortnight ago. Copper has reached the lowest levels since 2009. However, taking into account the current fundamentals of the red metal, the price levels look oversold and are becoming more and more attractive to copper consumers. For instance, market rumors about potential buying of the metal by China's SRB (State Reserve Bureau) in order to accumulate strategic stocks. Meanwhile, high cost producers as well as projects at the development stage are being overwhelmed by the low price as the limited profitability is not acceptable to shareholders.

China's SRB is seeking copper supplies

Unofficial sources quoted by the Bloomberg information agency say that State Reserve Bureau is seeking copper supplies in order to accumulate strategic stocks. The state agency is looking to purchase as much as 20k metric tonnes of the refined metal from multiple buyers, however, none of the red metal's producers have confirmed this information. The SRB may purchase at least 200-250k metric tonnes of the metal this year after picking up around 500k tonnes in 2014. According to financial institutions, the amount bought by the SRB in 2014 was the effective surplus on the copper market. If the prices go even lower, the Bureau might increase its purchases. According to Reuters, the initial SRB 2014 budget assumed that the agency will buy 200-500k metric tonnes, but the recent price slump allows the SRB to buy more material, which might have a serious impact on the copper market.

SRB is planning to purchase minimum of 200k of copper in 2015

Relatively stable renminbi makes the potential copper purchase more possible

Apart from the lowest copper price levels since July 2009, also supporting purchases by China is the fact that the Middle Kingdom's exchange rate is relatively stable in comparison to other emerging markets. In the last couple of months the yuan has not depreciated much, meaning copper prices in renminbi look very attractive for the SRB. The SRB's actions in recent years have proved that China is a serious player on the base metals market, whose contrarian buying/selling may determine price trends on the commodities markets.

Chile Cuts 2015 Average Copper Price Forecast To \$2.85/lb

The Chilean state copper commission Cochilco cut its forecast on Thursday for 2015 average copper prices to 2.85 USD/lb, around 6,238 USD/t. Concerns about global economic growth and demand for metals in China, which accounts for 40 percent of global refined copper demand, have kept the pressure on prices. What is more, dollar appreciation as well as the slump in the commodities price complex has contributed to the change in Cochilco's view. For 2016, Cochilco forecasts 2.80 USD/lb (6,173 USD/t). According to Chilean

Cochilco lowers 2015 average price forecast in 2015

institution which deals with copper market, currently lower prices will rebound in the second half of 2014 due to brighter economic situation in China as well as more investors' risk appetite. Chilean production is said to be 6 million tonnes in 2015 which is 230k metric tonnes less than previously anticipated.

Potential economic slowdown in China has impacted global copper demand assumptions

Assessing the demand risk on base metals markets

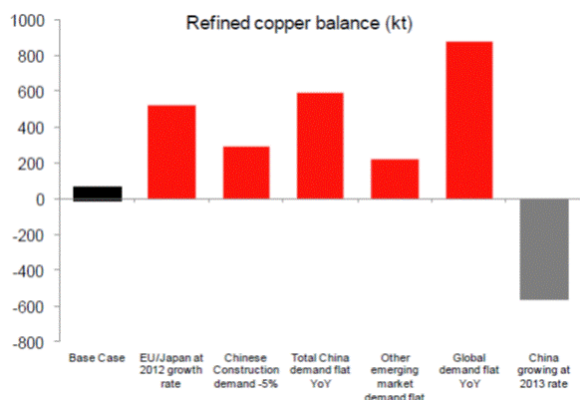
Macroeconomic concerns regarding growth in several world economies, especially China and the Euro Zone, have forced financial institutions to revamp base metals demand assumptions. The bank Macquarie, which is rooted in the commodities markets, has prepared a scenario analysis concerning historical trends on the base metals markets. Macquarie's research team has chosen to focus on copper, aluminum, zinc and iron ore, showing demand scenarios over the last couple of years for Europe, Japan and China.

The expectation of a balanced copper market is sensitive to demand assumptions, both for China and the developed world. Aluminum shows the biggest potential market swing under our demand scenarios, while in zinc there is still a skew towards a deficit. For iron ore however, it remains all about displacement whatever way you look at it, and the only price-positive scenario relates to 2013 Chinese demand growth. As with every year for the past decade, the biggest impact on demand comes from what happens in China. Never before in measured history has a single economy been as important for both current consumption and consumption growth on a 5-year view. In terms of 2015, China's share of overall commodity demand growth is around two-thirds on average. This means that for each 100 units of metal demand, 66 units come from the Middle Kingdom. The highest dependence takes place in iron ore, in which China contributes 95% to the overall demand growth. In terms of copper, Macquarie forecasts 64%.

Copper market balance scenarios

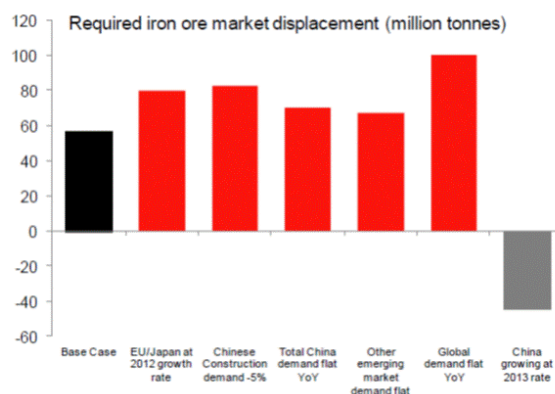
In terms of copper, with mine supply continuing to struggle, Macquarie's base case foresees a roughly balanced market in 2015. This is being predicated on global demand growth of 3.7% (in comparison to 4.1% in 2014). A 5% fall in Chinese construction demand would yield around a 300kt surplus, all other things being equal. Meanwhile, if Europe and Japan were to re-enter a metals recession with consumption declining at the same rate as in 2012, the surplus would be more like 500kt. Were global demand growth to be flat, the surplus would be ~900kt – roughly the same as mine output from Zambia. However, were we to see double-digit Chinese demand growth a la 2013, the refined deficit would be the largest since 2004.

Copper market balance scenarios in 2015



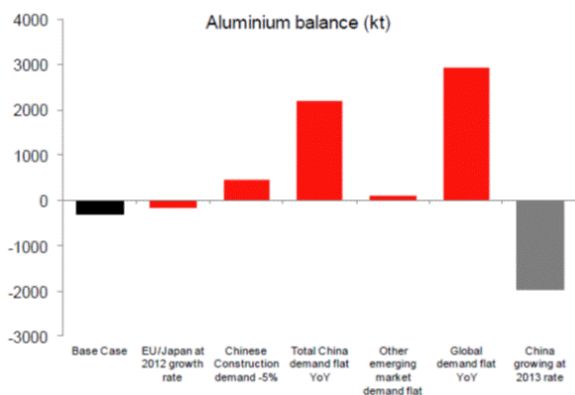
Source: Macquarie, KGHM Polska Miedz

Iron ore market balance scenarios in 2015



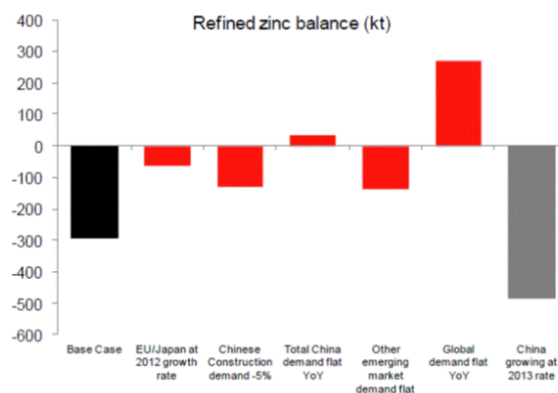
Source: Macquarie, KGHM Polska Miedz

Aluminium market balance scenarios in 2015



Source: Macquarie, KGHM Polska Miedz

Zinc market balance scenarios in 2015



Source: Macquarie, KGHM Polska Miedz

Other significant copper information:

- Rio Tinto produced 605.1k metric tonnes of copper in 2014, which is a 4% increase in year-over-year terms. In the Kennecott Utah and Escondida mines the annual production was flat in comparison to 2013 and the higher concentrate production was entirely offset by lower ore grades. A huge increase was delivered by Oyu Tolgoi where copper production was up 94% yoy and gold production was up 275% yoy.
- Copper production for Freeport-McMoRan decreased in the fourth quarter by 15.4% and full-year 2014 by 5.6% due to lower ore grades, work stoppages and the sale of some mining assets in Chile. Additionally, Freeport informed the market about its 17-billion dollar investment plan in Indonesia. The capex budget is aimed at building a copper smelter as well as

further develop existing copper and gold mines. The company has officially said that a 2 billion dollar investment in the smelter will deliver throughput of 2 million tonnes of concentrate per annum.

- Copper production in First Quantum was up 4% compared with 2013, to 427,655 tonnes in 2014, hitting its highest level in the company's history. Output levels were within the previously announced market guidance range of 410k-440k tonnes. Amongst the most important information is the decrease in the Cobre Panama project capex to 600 million dollars. According to First Quantum CEO Philip Pascal, the lower capex will not affect the project's progress.
- Chinese investment funds whose short-selling has helped push the copper price down to its lowest level in more than five years say they will watch China's consumption of the metal after the Lunar New Year to decide whether to try to force it even lower. Chinese funds are said by traders to have been behind at least three big drops in copper in a year, one in March 2014 when the metal fell more than 8 percent in three days.

Precious metals

Continuation of a rally which started at the beginning of the year. During the last two weeks prices were affected mostly by ECB quantitative easing launch expectations and Greek elections.

Macroeconomic factors influencing precious metals

The ECB beat expectations, announcing a QE plan that could be worth around 1.1 trillion Euros. When the ECB made their announcement, gold rallied to a peak of \$1,308, its high for the year-to-date. The strength proved short-lived though and selling emerged to take the gold price down to a low of \$1,272.

The correction was also supported by the Greeks. It appeared that the newly-formed government in Greece is willing to negotiate with the EU and finance chiefs from the the Euro zone. They said that they are ready to try to find a deal as long as there is no demand for a debt write-down.

Later in the month weak US durable goods data prompted some fears of a slowdown in the American economy, and gold rallied back to \$1,298 before restarting its downwards drift. The release of the latest FOMC statement on the 28th had an interesting impact. Its slightly more hawkish tone sent metal prices lower but gold tumbled to touch \$1,253 on the 29th before bouncing the following day on weak US GDP data.

Physical and derivatives market

Gold ETF holdings grew for the third consecutive week in late January, rising to

ECB announces quantitative easing

Greek election

US macro outlook

ETFs back with buying gold

53.71 million ounces, roughly 2.3 million ounces higher than they were at the start of the year. This is the most positive and bullish ETF investor sentiment that has been seen in this metal for quite some time.

Growing interest in silver derivatives

Net long speculative futures and options positioning in silver climbed by 34 million ounces to 302 million ounces in the week to the 27th of January, with rising long interest the main stimulus (although there was also 13 million ounces of short covering). As a result, positioning moved close to its highest level of 2014. At the same time, gross short positions declined to 138 million ounces.

Central banks buying gold

The Netherlands raised their gold holdings by 9.61 tonnes in December, the IMF reported, showing the first increase for that country since 1998. Russia extended their buying routine for the ninth month in a row by adding 20.73 tonnes in December 2014.

Chinese demand

Demand in China is said to be good, but not as exceptional as the reported volumes would suggest. There seems to be a strong belief that a substantial part of the volume is due to gold being used as a source of financing, rather than real demand, where gold is borrowed from the international market and finally gets sold and bought into the exchange, in order to raise cash.

Global economies | Foreign exchange markets

Quantitative easing in the Euro Zone

The long-awaited extension of the assets purchase program was finally announced by European Central Bank. The bank from March will start to purchase public and private sector debt instruments, with combined monthly value amounting to €60 billion. Although this move was expected by the market, the scale of the program will be bigger than analysts anticipated, which resulted in euro depreciation against the dollar.

EURUSD FX rate hit 1,1098 after ECB decision announcement

Aimed at fulfilling the ECB's price stability mandate, this program will see the ECB add the purchase of sovereign bonds to its existing private sector asset purchase program in order to address the risks of a too prolonged period of low inflation. The Governing Council took this decision in a situation in which most indicators of actual and expected inflation in the Euro Zone had drifted towards their historical lows. As potential second-round effects on wage and price-setting threatened to adversely affect medium-term price developments, this situation required a forceful monetary policy response. The program will encompass the asset-backed securities purchase programme (ABSPP) and the covered bond purchase programme (CBPP3), which were both launched late last year. Combined monthly purchases will amount to €60 billion. They are intended to be carried out until at least September 2016 and in any case until the Governing Council sees a sustained adjustment in the path of inflation that is consistent with its aim of achieving inflation rates below, but close to, 2% over the medium term. The market is expecting that ECB policy will be extended still further if necessary, which should imply further euro currency depreciation. The recently-observed 1.11 level is the lowest eurodollar rate since September 2003 and the last technically important resistance level above parity (EURUSD = 1.00).

Central Bank of Russia cuts its policy rate 200bp to 15%

In its statement, the CBR justified this decision by "the change in the balance of risks of accelerated inflation and slower growth". The CBR estimates that inflation and RUB depreciation expectations stabilised following the sharp rate hike in December. The current inflation spike is seen as temporary and contained due to the looming recession: the CBR expects inflation to peak in Q2 and decline towards 10% by January 2016.

A rate cut comes as a surprise given continued RUB depreciation and inflation acceleration

The lower policy rate should in some way help soften growth contraction, however it seems that the CBR may be too optimistic about the inflation path. Inflation is subject to significant upside risks due to ongoing RUB weakness and the market is forecasting that inflation will stay above the current policy rate of 15% for most of 2015. The decision clearly indicates increased attention to growth and may reflect the recent changes in CBR management (the appointment of a new Deputy Governor in charge of monetary policy) in

response to the criticism from parts of the government and the banking sector. The World Bank further lowered its 2015 growth the projection for Russia to -2.9 percent from -1.5 percent.

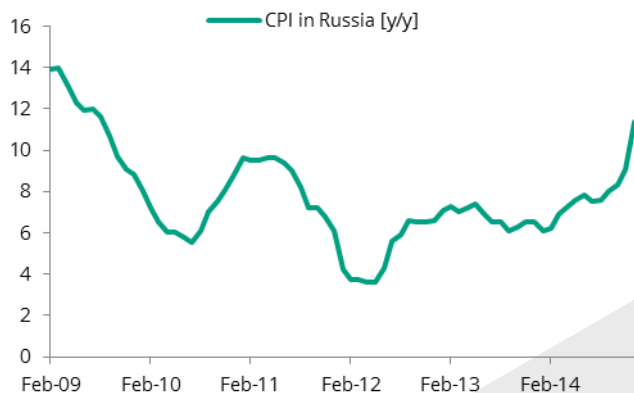
Greece wants to leave behind austerity

Anti-austerity party Syriza wins Greece's general election

The Syriza victory in Greece's general election caused substantial uncertainty on the market. The party wants to radically change current policy to help the country improve its economic situation after the financial crisis. The party's pledge is to renegotiate the terms of Greece's dramatic international bailout, which has inflicted years of difficult austerity on the country. Tsipras said he would cooperate with fellow euro zone leaders for "a fair and mutually beneficial solution" but said the Greek people came first. "Our priority from the very first day will be to deal with the large wounds left by the crisis," he said. "Our foremost priority is that our country and our people regain their lost dignity."

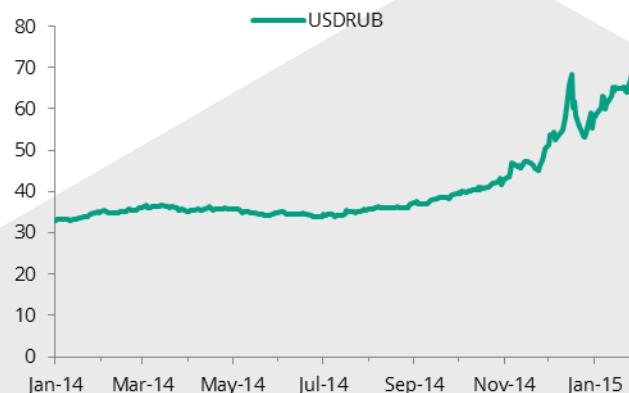
Syriza will most probably try to use in negotiations the argument that Greece might be against and block any potential extension of European Union restrictions on Russia. The Greek campaign was closely followed in Spain, where many drew parallels between the electoral battle being waged between the anti-austerity party Podemos and the governing right-wing People's party.

Consumer Price Index in Russia soared recently



Source: Bloomberg, KGHM

Ruble has been depreciating strongly against dollar in the second half of the last year



Source: Thomson Reuters, KGHM

Macroeconomic calendar

Important macroeconomic data releases

Weight	Date	Event	For	Reading ¹	Previous	Consensus ²
China						
⊕⊕⊕⊕⊕	20-Jan	GDP (yoy)	4Q	7,3% -	7,3%	7,2%
⊕⊕⊕⊕⊕	20-Jan	GDP (sa, qoq)	4Q	1,5% ▼	1,9%	1,7%
⊕⊕⊕⊕	20-Jan	Industrial production (yoy)	Dec	7,9% ▲	7,2%	7,4%
⊕⊕⊕	01-Feb	Official manufacturing PMI	Jan	49,8 ▼	50,1	50,2
⊕⊕⊕	23-Jan	HSBC's manufacturing PMI - preliminary data	Jan	--	49,6	49,5
⊕⊕	27-Jan	Industrial profits (yoy)	Dec	-8,0% ▼	-4,2%	--
⊕⊕	20-Jan	Fixed assets investments (ytd, yoy)	Dec	15,7% ▼	15,8%	15,7%
⊕	20-Jan	Retail sales (yoy)	Dec	11,9% ▲	11,7%	11,7%
Poland						
⊕⊕⊕⊕	21-Jan	Sold industrial production (yoy)	Dec	8,4% ▲	0,3%	5,2%
⊕⊕⊕	27-Jan	Retail sales (yoy)	Dec	1,8% ▲	-0,2%	2,2%
⊕⊕	27-Jan	Unemployment rate	Dec	11,5% ▲	11,4%	11,6%
⊕⊕	20-Jan	Average gross salary (yoy)	Dec	3,7% ▲	2,7%	3,1%
⊕⊕	21-Jan	Producer inflation PPI (yoy)	Dec	-2,5% ▼	-1,6%	-2,1%
⊕	20-Jan	Employment (yoy)	Dec	1,1% ▲	0,9%	1,0%
⊕	30-Jan	NBP inflation expectations	Jan	0,2% -	0,2%	0,1%
US						
⊕⊕⊕⊕⊕	28-Jan	FOMC base rate decision (Fed)	Jan	0,25% -	0,25%	0,25%
⊕⊕⊕⊕⊕	30-Jan	GDP (annualized, qoq) - estimation	4Q	2,6% ▼	5,0%	3,0%
⊕⊕⊕	27-Jan	Composite PMI - preliminary data	Jan	54,2 ▲	53,5	--
⊕⊕⊕	23-Jan	Manufacturing PMI - preliminary data	Jan	53,7 ▼	53,9	54,0
⊕⊕⊕	27-Jan	PMI services - preliminary data	Jan	54,0 ▲	53,3	53,8
⊕⊕	27-Jan	Durable goods orders‡	Dec	-3,4% ▼	-2,1%	0,3%
⊕⊕	30-Jan	University of Michigan confidence index - final data	Jan	98,1 ▼	98,2	98,2
⊕	26-Jan	Dallas Fed manufacturing activity‡	Jan	-4,4 ▼	3,5	3,0
⊕	27-Jan	Richmond Fed manufacturing index	Jan	6,0 ▼	7,0	5,0
⊕	27-Jan	S&P/CaseShiller home price index‡	Nov	172,9 ▼	173,3	173,0
Eurozone						
⊕⊕⊕⊕⊕	22-Jan	ECB main refinancing rate	Jan	0,05% -	0,05%	0,05%
⊕⊕⊕⊕⊕	22-Jan	ECB deposit facility rate	Jan	-0,2% -	-0,2%	-0,2%
⊕⊕⊕⊕	30-Jan	Core CPI (yoy) - estimation	Jan	0,6% ▼	0,7%	0,7%
⊕⊕⊕⊕	30-Jan	CPI estimate (yoy)	Jan	-0,6% ▼	-0,2%	-0,5%
⊕⊕⊕	23-Jan	Composite PMI - preliminary data	Jan	52,2 ▲	51,4	51,7
⊕⊕⊕	23-Jan	Manufacturing PMI - preliminary data	Jan	--	50,6	51,0
⊕⊕⊕	23-Jan	Services PMI - preliminary data	Jan	52,3 ▲	51,6	52,0
⊕⊕	30-Jan	Unemployment rate	Dec	11,4% ▼	11,5%	11,5%
⊕	20-Jan	ZEW survey expectations	Jan	45,2 ▲	31,8	--
⊕	29-Jan	M3 money supply (yoy)	Dec	3,6% ▲	3,1%	3,5%
⊕	29-Jan	Economic confidence‡	Jan	101,2 ▲	100,6	101,6
⊕	29-Jan	Industrial confidence	Jan	-5,0 ▲	-5,2	-4,5
⊕	22-Jan	Consumer confidence - estimation	Jan	-8,5 ▲	-10,9	-10,5
⊕	29-Jan	Consumer confidence - final data	Jan	-8,5 -	-8,5	-8,5
⊕	29-Jan	Business climate indicator‡	Jan	0,2 ▲	0,2	0,1

Eurozone - Germany								
⊕⊕⊕⊕	29-Jan	Harmonized consumer inflation HICP (yoy) - preliminary data	Jan	-0,5%	▼	0,1%	-0,2%	☹
⊕⊕⊕⊕	29-Jan	Consumer inflation CPI (yoy) - preliminary data	Jan	-0,3%	▼	0,2%	-0,1%	☹
⊕⊕⊕	23-Jan	Composite PMI - preliminary data	Jan	52,6	▲	52,0	52,4	☺
⊕⊕⊕	23-Jan	Manufacturing PMI - preliminary data	Jan	--		51,2	51,7	
⊕⊕⊕	30-Jan	Retail sales (yoy)‡	Dec	4,0%	▲	-1,0%	3,6%	☺
⊕⊕	26-Jan	IFO business climate	Jan	106,7	▲	105,5	106,5	☺
⊕⊕	28-Jan	GfK consumer confidence	Feb	9,3	▲	9,0	9,1	☺
⊕⊕	29-Jan	Unemployment rate‡	Jan	6,5%	▼	6,6%	6,5%	⊖
Eurozone - France								
⊕⊕⊕	23-Jan	Composite PMI - preliminary data	Jan	49,5	▼	49,7	50,1	☹
⊕⊕⊕	23-Jan	Manufacturing PMI - preliminary data	Jan	--		47,5	48,0	
Eurozone - Italy								
⊕⊕	30-Jan	Unemployment rate - preliminary data‡	Dec	12,9%	▼	13,3%	13,5%	☹
Rest of world - UK								
⊕⊕⊕⊕⊕	27-Jan	GDP (yoy) - estimation	4Q	2,7%	▲	2,6%	2,8%	☹
⊕⊕⊕⊕⊕	27-Jan	GDP (qoq) - estimation	4Q	0,5%	▼	0,7%	0,6%	☹
⊕⊕	21-Jan	Unemployment rate (ILO, 3-months)	Nov	5,8%	▼	6,0%	5,9%	☹
Rest of world - Japan								
⊕⊕⊕⊕	30-Jan	National consumer inflation CPI (yoy)	Dec	2,4%	=	2,4%	2,3%	☺
⊕⊕⊕⊕	19-Jan	Industrial production (yoy) - final data	Nov	-3,7%	▲	-3,8%	--	
⊕⊕⊕⊕	30-Jan	Industrial production (yoy) - preliminary data	Dec	0,3%	▲	-3,7%	0,3%	⊖
⊕⊕⊕	23-Jan	Manufacturing PMI - preliminary data	Jan	--		52,0	--	
Rest of world - Chile								
⊕⊕	29-Jan	Total copper production (t)	Dec	522 674,0	▲	477 432,0	--	
Rest of world - Kanada								
⊕⊕⊕⊕⊕	21-Jan	BoC base rate decision	Jan	0,75%	▼	1,00%	1,00%	☹
⊕⊕⊕⊕⊕	30-Jan	GDP (yoy)	Nov	1,9%	▼	2,3%	2,1%	☹
⊕⊕⊕⊕	23-Jan	Consumer inflation CPI (yoy)	Dec	1,5%	▼	2,0%	1,6%	☹

¹ Reading difference to previous release: ▲ = higher than previous; ▼ = lower than previous; = = equal to previous.

² Reading difference to consensus: ▲ = higher than consensus; ☹ = lower than consensus; ⊖ = equal to consensus.

mom = month-on-month; yoy = year-on-year; qoq = quarter on quarter; ytd year-to-date; sa = seasonally adjusted; wda = working days adjusted; ‡ = previous data after revision.

Source: Bloomberg, KGHM

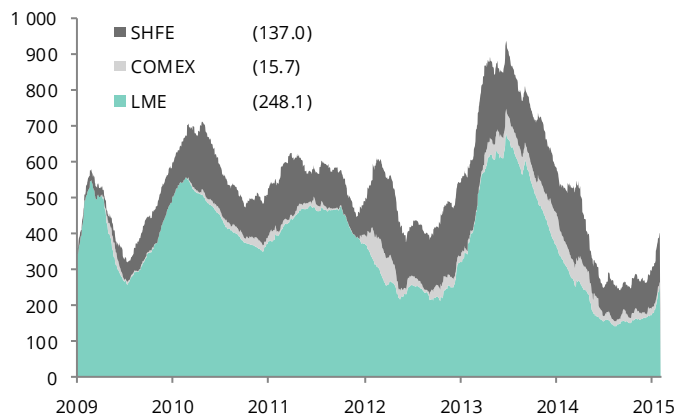
Key market data

Key base & precious metal prices, exchange rates and other important market factors

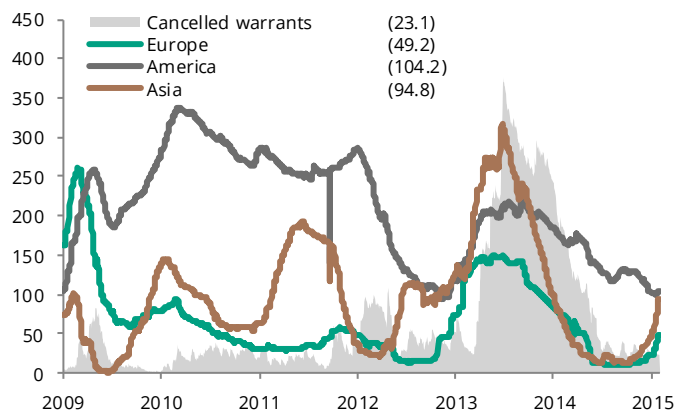
(as of: 30-Jan-15)		Latest		Price change ⁴				From year beginning ²		
	Price	3m ¹	2W	QTD	YTD	1Y	Average	Min	Max	
LME (USD/t)										
Copper	5 505.00	-40.00	▼ -2.7%	▼ -13.4%	▼ -13.4%	▼ -23.1%	5 815.83	5 390.50	6 309.00	
Molybdenum	19 500.00	0.00	▼ -7.1%	▼ -7.1%	▼ -7.1%	▼ -14.5%	20 619.05	19 500.00	21 500.00	
Nickel	14 785.00	40.00	▲ 3.0%	▼ -1.0%	▼ -1.0%	▲ 6.7%	14 770.95	14 250.00	15 455.00	
Aluminium	1 837.50	9.50	▲ 2.2%	▲ 0.3%	▲ 0.3%	▲ 9.0%	1 808.38	1 762.00	1 867.00	
Tin	19 250.00	-50.00	▼ -0.4%	▼ -1.3%	▼ -1.3%	▼ -13.7%	19 463.10	19 075.00	19 750.00	
Zinc	2 111.50	3.50	▲ 2.7%	▼ -2.6%	▼ -2.6%	▲ 7.5%	2 110.64	2 021.00	2 183.50	
Lead	1 843.50	17.00	▲ 4.4%	▼ -0.5%	▼ -0.5%	▼ -12.9%	1 829.17	1 745.00	1 881.50	
LBMA (USD/troz)										
Silver	16.92	0.00	- 0.0%	▲ 5.9%	▲ 5.9%	▼ -12.8%	17.10	15.71	18.23	
Gold (AM)	1 263.50	0.00	▲ 0.4%	▲ 5.4%	▲ 5.4%	▲ 0.8%	1 249.33	1 184.25	1 298.00	
Gold (PM)	1 260.25	0.00	▼ -1.4%	▲ 4.5%	▲ 4.5%	▲ 1.4%	1 251.85	1 172.00	1 295.75	
LPPM (USD/troz)										
Platinum (AM)	1 230.00	0.00	▼ -2.1%	▲ 1.7%	▲ 1.7%	▼ -12.0%	1 243.14	1 208.00	1 281.00	
Platinum (PM)	1 221.00	0.00	▼ -3.2%	▲ 1.2%	▲ 1.2%	▼ -12.0%	1 243.48	1 193.00	1 285.00	
Palladium (AM)	783.00	0.00	▲ 1.3%	▼ -1.9%	▼ -1.9%	▲ 9.4%	784.86	761.00	810.00	
Palladium (PM)	775.00	0.00	▲ 2.4%	▼ -4.4%	▼ -4.4%	▲ 8.7%	784.33	757.00	817.00	
FX ³										
EUR/USD	1.1305	0.0010	▼ -2.4%	▼ -6.9%	▼ -6.9%	▼ -16.7%	1.1621	1.1198	1.2043	
EUR/PLN	4.2081	0.0175	▼ -2.6%	▼ -1.3%	▼ -1.3%	▼ -0.7%	4.2801	4.2081	4.3335	
USD/PLN	3.7204	0.0123	▲ 0.1%	▲ 6.1%	▲ 6.1%	▲ 19.4%	3.6849	3.5725	3.7687	
USD/CAD	1.2717	0.0014	▲ 6.1%	▲ 9.6%	▲ 9.6%	▲ 13.8%	1.2115	1.1728	1.2717	
USD/CNY	6.2506	0.1046	▲ 0.7%	▲ 0.7%	▲ 0.7%	▲ 3.1%	6.2191	6.1883	6.2556	
USD/CLP	626.48	0.06	▲ 0.5%	▲ 3.1%	▲ 3.1%	▲ 14.2%	620.91	606.75	629.09	
Money market										
3m LIBOR USD	0.2531	n/a	▼ -0.004	▼ -0.003	▼ -0.003	▲ 0.016	0.2543	0.2511	0.2571	
3m EURIBOR	0.0540	n/a	▼ -0.006	▼ -0.024	▼ -0.024	▼ -0.244	0.0627	0.0520	0.0760	
3m WIBOR	2.0000	n/a	▼ -0.030	▼ -0.060	▼ -0.060	▼ -0.700	2.0305	2.0000	2.0600	
Fuel										
WTI Cushing	48.24	0.00	▼ -1.8%	▼ -10.2%	▼ -10.2%	▼ -45.6%	47.27	44.45	52.69	
Brent	50.77	2.22	▲ 1.2%	▼ -12.8%	▼ -12.8%	▼ -50.4%	48.07	45.25	55.69	
Diesel NY (ULSD)	168.68	1.40	▲ 3.1%	▼ -7.2%	▼ -7.2%	▼ -41.1%	167.70	161.84	182.82	
Others										
VIX	20.97	n/a	▲ 0.02	▲ 1.77	▲ 1.77	▲ 3.68	19.12	15.52	22.39	
BBG Comdty Index	100.84		▼ -2.4%	▼ -3.3%	▼ -3.3%	▼ -20.2%	102.09	98.76	104.08	
S&P500	1 994.99	-6.59	▼ -1.2%	▼ -3.1%	▼ -3.1%	▲ 11.2%	2 028.18	1 992.67	2 063.15	
WIG 20	2 341.00	8.00	▲ 3.9%	▲ 1.1%	▲ 1.1%	▲ 0.2%	2 308.74	2 242.42	2 367.65	

¹ KGHM 105.35 difference between 3m forward or active contract and latest price. ² based on daily closing prices. ³ central banks' fixing rates (Bank of China HK for USD/CNY). ⁴ change over: 2W = two weeks; QTD = quarter-to-day; YTD = year-to-date; 1Y = one year.

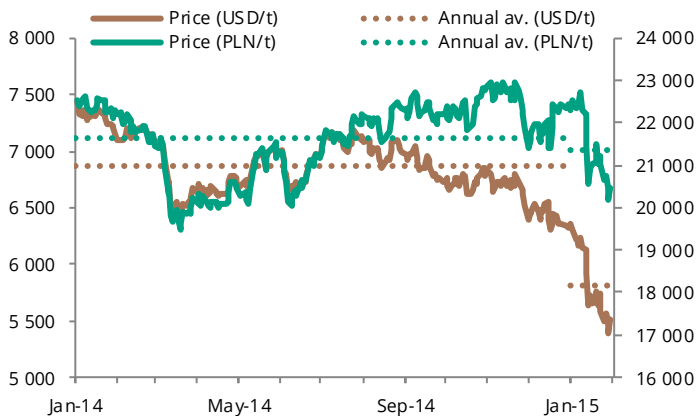
Source: Bloomberg, KGHM

Copper: official exchange stocks (thousand tonnes)


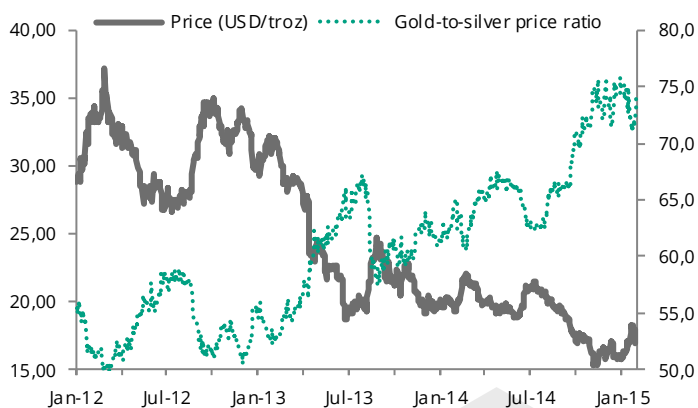
Note: Latest values in brackets. Source: Bloomberg, KGHM

Copper: official LME stocks (thousand tonnes)


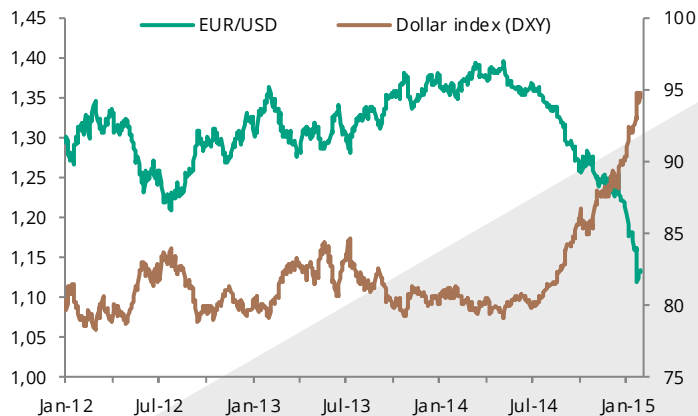
Note: Latest values in brackets. Source: Bloomberg, KGHM

Copper: price in USD (lhs) and PLN (rhs) per tonne


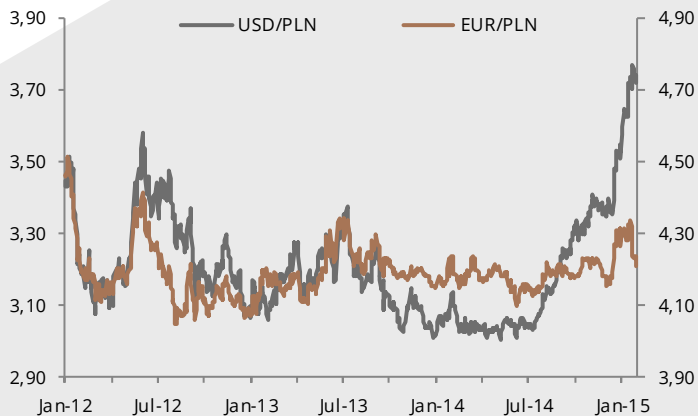
Source: Bloomberg, KGHM

Silver: price (lhs) and gold ratio (rhs)


Source: Bloomberg, KGHM

USD: dollar index (lhs) and ECB-based EUR/USD (rhs)


Source: Bloomberg, KGHM

PLN: NBP-fixing based rate vs. USD (lhs) and EUR (rhs)


Source: Bloomberg, KGHM

Legal note

This document has been prepared based on the below listed reports, among others, published in the following period:
19 January 2015 – 30 January 2015

- “Commodities Comment” Macquarie Research Metals and Mining, ▪ “Commodities Daily” Standard Bank, ▪ “Commodities Weekly” Barclays Capital Research, ▪ “Metals Market Update” Morgan Stanley, ▪ “Daily Copper Wrap” Mitsui, ▪ “Base and Precious Metals Daily” JPMorgan, ▪ „Codziennik” BZ WBK, ▪ „Tygodnik Ekonomiczny” BZ WBK, ▪ „Raport dzienny” mBank, ▪ „Biuletyn Dzienny” Bank PEKAO S.A., ▪ „Dragonomics: China Research” Gavekal

Moreover, additional information published here was acquired in direct conversations with market dealers, from financial institution reports and from the following websites: ▪ lme.co.uk, ▪ lbma.org.uk, ▪ economy.com/dismal, ▪ thebulliondesk.com, ▪ lbma.org.uk/stats, ▪ crumonitor.com, ▪ metalbulletin.com, ▪ nbportal.pl, ▪ nbp.pl, as well as data providing systems: Thomson Reuters and Bloomberg.

Official metals prices are available on following websites:

- base metals: www.lme.com/dataprices_products.asp (charge-free logging)
- silver and gold: www.lbma.org.uk/pricing-and-statistics
- platinum and palladium: www.lppm.com/statistics.aspx

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