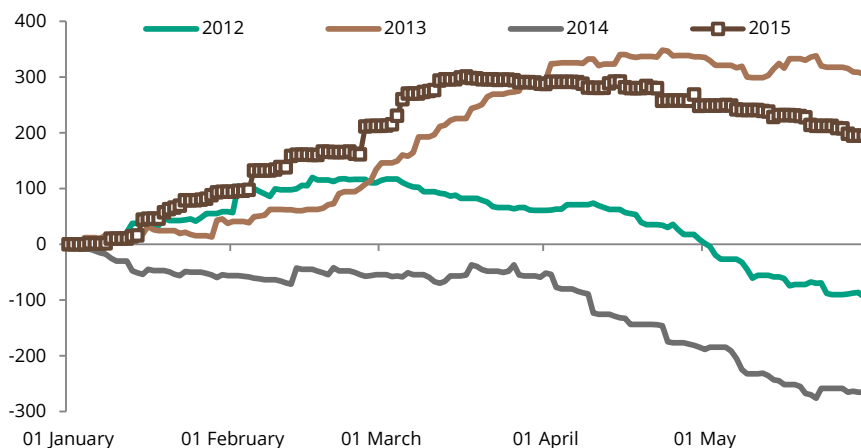


Market Overview

as of: 8 June 2015

- Copper:** Copper continued to fall over the last two weeks and lost 4.4%, finishing just below 6,000 USD/t. In China, National Energy Administration introduced aluminium standards that may encourage some of copper consumers to switch into white metal. In Chile, total red metal output in April fell for the second consecutive month (*page 2*).
- Precious metals:** Precious metals moved lower over the last two weeks with silver price falling the most i.e. 6.4%. However, the segment did not break out of the longer term consolidation range it found itself in from the beginning of the year. In gold sector, top gold ETF's assets hit the lowest level since Lehman. Some of miners face debt problems, which stimulates assets sales. (*page 3*).
- Other metals:** Nickel prices have risen 1.2% over the past fortnight aided by evidence of improving physical demand. In the same time, molybdenum price have fallen 2.9%, to the lowest weekly average price since February 2004, ignoring news on 7-days strike in Molymet's Nos plant in Chile. Reuters reported increased interest in base metals from US index funds, while Citi decided to withdraw from metals financing in China (*page 4*).
- China:** China's economic growth may be slowing, but its appetite for oil imports is undiminished. Last month alone the Middle Kingdom overtook US as the world's biggest crude importer (*page 6*).

After strong inventory build-up, seasonal decrease in copper stocks is quite prominent (*cumulative LME stocks change YTD, kt*)



Source: Bloomberg, KGHM

Key market prices

	Close price	2w chng.
LME (USD/t)		
▼ Copper	5 924.50	-4.4%
▲ Nickel	12 865.00	1.2%
LBMA (USD/troz)		
▼ Silver	16.15	-6.4%
▼ Gold (PM)	1 164.60	-3.3%
FX		
▲ EUR/USD	1.1218	0.5%
▲ EUR/PLN	4.1600	1.5%
▲ USD/PLN	3.6949	0.7%
▲ USD/CAD	1.2489	1.6%
▲ USD/CLP	628.06	3.7%
Stocks		
▼ KGHM	113.15	-10.5%

 Source: Bloomberg, KGHM; (*more on page 10*)

Important macroeconomic data

Release	For		
GDP (annlzd., qoq)	1Q	-0.7%	▼
Non-farm payrolls chng.	May	280	▲
Retail sales (yoy)	Apr	1.0%	▼
GDP (annlzd., qoq)	1Q	-0.6%	▼
Econom. activity (yoy)	Apr	1.7%	▲

 Source: Bloomberg, KGHM; (*more on page 8*)

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Base and precious metals

Copper

Copper continued to fall over the last two weeks and lost 4.4%, finishing just below 6,000 USD/t. In China, National Energy Administration introduced aluminium standards that may encourage some of copper consumers to switch into white metal. In Chile, total red metal output in April fell for the second consecutive month.

Will new NEA regulations encourage substitution?

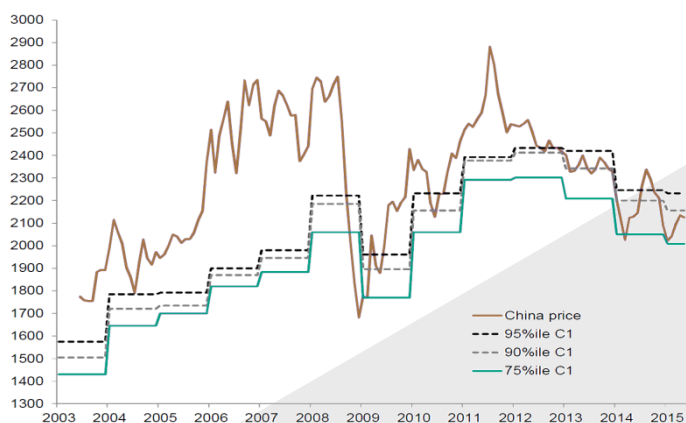
China's National Energy Administration (NEA) recently released nationwide industry standards for the use of low-voltage aluminium alloy cables, effective September 1, 2015. Prior to this, consumers of low voltage power cables, used primarily to connect buildings to sub-stations, were unsure about the quality of aluminium alloys, and thus used copper. Now that minimum quality standards have been approved by the NEA, major consumers, including China's State Grid, may be more willing to gradually shift to using more aluminium alloys at the expense of copper.

New aluminium standards effective from September 1

Metal independence may be NEA's main goal

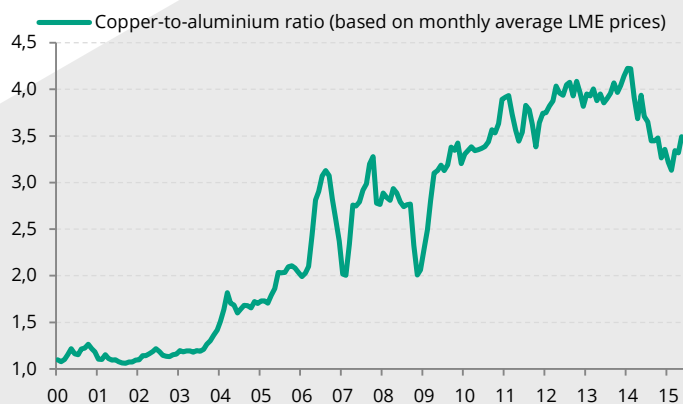
The move by the NEA may be another step towards country's metal independence. Over the past decade, China has shifted from a major aluminium, nickel and zinc importer to a net exporter of refined and semi-fabricated products in these markets. At the same time the Middle Kingdom remains heavily dependent on refined copper imports. Notably, China's State Grid stated in late 2014 that aluminium substitution of copper is important, because Chinese copper and aluminium resources are relatively unbalanced – red metal resources are in severe shortage, but aluminium reserves are sufficient and its domestic smelting capacities are oversupplied.

China's aluminium producers face significant margin pressures... (aluminium price vs. costs of production)



Source: Goldman Sachs, KGHM

...while copper-to-aluminium price ratio is not that high compared to recent years



Source: Goldman Sachs, KGHM

Squeezed aluminium producers' margins may lead to price increase which will limit substitution effect

According to Goldman Sachs' forecasts, between 100 kt and 250 kt of copper demand in China could be lost owing to this development in 2016, adding further downside risks to Middle Kingdom's copper demand growth in the future. These numbers may be, however, considerably lower in the end, as many local aluminium producers' margins are squeezed. This should lead to increase in white metal price, as producers reduce their output, and decrease in already lower copper-to-aluminium price ratio, which is the main driver of substitution.

Other important information on copper market:

- Chile's copper production was hurt in April for a second straight month as heavy rains and flooding in late March wiped out roads, cut electricity and stalled mines. Planned maintenance work at "productive plants" also helped bring copper output down 0,1% yoy (0,7 mom) in April to 471,361 tonnes. Despite that, copper production grew 2.4% yoy from January through April to 1.92 million tonnes.
- Minera Panama, a subsidiary of First Quantum Minerals, began construction on the Cobre Panama mining project, which is expected to come on stream in 1q18. Cobre Panama will have a 320 kt/year capacity, and 34 years life of mine. The mine, which requires an investment of USD 6.4 bn, will directly increase Panama's GDP by 4%.

Precious metals

Precious metals moved lower over the last two weeks with silver price falling the most i.e. 6,4%. However, the segment did not break out of the longer term consolidation range it found itself in from the beginning of the year. In gold sector, top gold ETF's assets hit the lowest level since Lehman. Some of miners face debt problems, which stimulates assets sales.

Gold: ETFs returned to selling

The assets of the world's top exchange-traded gold fund have hit their lowest since September 2008, the month Lehman Brothers filed for bankruptcy, and the worst may not be over due to robust equities and prospects of higher US interest rates.

Top gold ETF's assets lowest since Lehman bankruptcy

SPDR Gold Trust holds 22.6 mn ounces, down from 43.43 mn three years ago

The outflows from bullion-backed funds could further undermine global gold prices, especially as physical demand is weak in Asia, the top consuming region. New York's SPDR Gold Trust said its holdings fell to 704.23 tonnes, or 22.6 million ounces recently. They have nearly halved from their peak of 43.43 million ounces in less than three years, largely because of the bearish turn in gold. Gold exchange-traded funds (ETFs), proved popular with investors during the financial crisis that followed the collapse of Lehman. But with signs of

economic recovery, they saw heavy outflows from early 2013 as investors sought better returns elsewhere.

Gold: Miners' financing problems

Gold miners' debt totals USD 27.6 bn...

Outside of lower shareholder returns, one of the main causes of concern remains the volume of miners' debt, which for the group totalled USD 27.6 bn at the end of 1q15, marginally up in qoq terms and only 2% below the level recorded at end-2013. Put into production terms, at the end 1q15 collective net debt equated to over USD 850/oz of annualised gold equivalent production.

...which stimulates number of sales of non-core assets

Given this high level of net debt, a number of major gold producers are trying to sell off their non-core assets to raise additional funds to pay down debt. Barrick for example, is aiming to reduce net debt by USD 3 bn in 2015; in May the company agreed to sell the Cowal mine (Australia) to Evolution Mining for USD 550 mn, and entered into a strategic partnership with Chinese producer Zijin Mining, which as a first step will see Zijin acquire half of Barrick's interest in the Porgera mine (PNG). Similarly, in the second half of 2014, Newmont sold its 44% stake in the Penmont JV (Mexico) to Fresnillo.

Other metals

Nickel prices have risen 1.2% over the past fortnight aided by evidence of improving physical demand. In the same time, molybdenum price have fallen -2.9% to the lowest weekly average price since February 2004, ignoring news on 7-days strike in Molymet's Nos plant in Chile. Reuters reported increased interest in base metals from US index funds, while Citi decided to withdraw from metals financing in China.

US index funds interested in base metals

US index funds injected USD 81 mn in just three weeks

US index funds has recently been investing in base metals futures at the fastest pace in more than three years, data from Thomson Reuters Lipper showed. In the three weeks to May 13, exchange-traded and mutual funds injected USD 81 mn into non-ferrous futures, including copper, aluminium, zinc, lead and nickel. It is the longest stretch of gains and biggest inflow since February 2012.

Total value of investment in base metals futures highest since November

The fresh appetite for metals, in stark contrast to the continued exit from energy and precious metals, took the total value of investment in base metals futures to USD 381 mn, the highest since November. Investors were betting that tighter mine supply, as producers curb spending and output on weaker prices and better demand from China, would bolster prices.

Nickel: physical demand is improving

According to Macquarie Research, some physical market indicators have been improving recently. Bank notes:

- China's imports of primary nickel in April were 40 kt, up 100% mom, and were at the highest monthly level since 2009;
- Stainless steel scrap pricing in Europe has been steadily rising relative to LME Ni prices indicating possible improved demand for metal units, due to potentially improving stainless steel production or tight scrap supply;
- Chinese port inventories of Indonesian origin nickel ore are down to 3.65 mt as of end of May. At the start of 2015, inventories were as high as 6.15 mt. Once these stockpiles of high grade Indonesian ore are depleted and Chinese nickel pig iron producers are reliant solely on lower grade Filipino ores, the cost of making nickel pig iron in China will rise, with potential bullish implications for nickel prices.

Other important information on base metals markets:

- **Nickel:** The International Nickel Study Group (INSG) estimates that global refined nickel market in 1q15 was in surplus by 20 kt. According to INSG, global output fell -1.7% yoy to 478 kt, while consumption declined -1% yoy to 458kt. Metal consumption in the Americas, Japan and China showed positive growth, while demand have contracted in Europe, other Asia countries and all other regions.
- **Molybdenum:** The market remains adequately supplied due to weak demand conditions, as global oxide production in the first half of 2015 is forecast to decline by -2% yoy to 253 mn lbs. With the summer approaching and maintenance breaks planned at many large steel mills, demand could remain stagnant and hopes for a price rally could be dashed.
- Citigroup decided to withdraw from metals financing in China after suspected fraud that led to a web of lawsuits. Last month Citigroup failed in a bid to win an order from a London court that would force trade house Mercuria to pay about USD 270 mn in potential losses for metals financing deals in China hit by the suspected fraud. According to bank's spokesman Citi no longer has any metals financing business in China.

Global economies | Foreign exchange markets

China: Oil buying spree

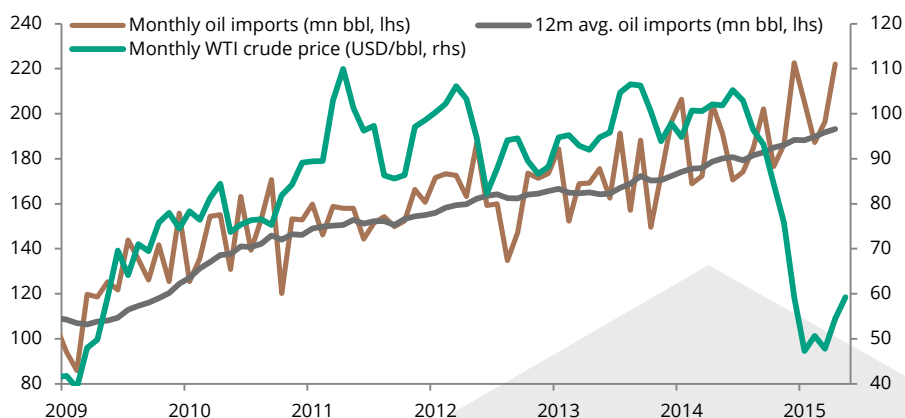
China's economic growth may be slowing, but its appetite for oil imports is undiminished. Last month alone the Middle Kingdom overtook US as the world's biggest crude importer.

China's crude oil import in 1q15 grew 7.5% yoy

In the first quarter of 2015, China imported a record 589mn barrels of crude, up 7.5% yoy. Last month alone, the Middle Kingdom imported 222 mn barrels of oil, overtaking the US, which imported a relatively modest 216 mn barrels, as the world's biggest importer.

This may seem to contradict, at first glance, the big structural shifts in Chinese economy. Slower overall growth should translate into more moderate pace of oil imports and the ongoing rebalancing of China's economy away from construction and heavy industry and more towards the service sector points to a continued decline in oil intensity. Despite that, the Middle Kingdom is buying more oil than ever before.

China's oil import is insensitive to crude price



Source: Bloomberg, KGHM

Beijing is using lower prices to build up its strategic reserves and qualify for IEA membership

The most likely reason for this situation is that Chinese state companies are taking advantage of low prices in order to increase Beijing's strategic petroleum reserve, as well as to commercial reserves. Gavekal Dragonomics estimates that Chinese oil inventories rose by 156 mn barrels in 2014, up from an average increase of 60 mn barrels in 2012-13. The International Energy Agency (IEA) estimates that 100 mn barrels of 2014's increase went into the SPR (Strategic Petroleum Reserve). Additional factor for increased purchases may be China's ambition to qualify for IEA membership by building up its reserves until they equal at least 90 days of consumption, or roughly 1 bn barrels. The first phase, involving storage capacity of 91 mn barrels, was completed in 2013 and announced only later – in November 2014. The 2nd phase, with 204 mn barrels

Future imports growth is dependent on new store capacity within SPR

of storage, is scheduled for completion this year, and a 3rd with another 204 mn barrels by 2020.

The future of these large purchases is, therefore, largely dependent on how far the 2nd and 3rd phases of the SPR have advanced. Unfortunately, the actual state of progress remains a mystery, although recent reports suggest that both the SPR and China's commercial reserves may be nearing the limit of their current storage capacity. If true, it will abate China's oil imports to some extent.

Macroeconomic calendar

Important macroeconomic data releases

Weight	Date	Event	For	Reading ¹	Previous	Consensus ²
China						
☆☆	27-May	Industrial profits (yoy)	Apr	2.6% ▲	-0.4%	--
☆☆☆	01-Jun	Official manufacturing PMI	May	50.2 ▲	50.1	50.3 ◡
☆☆☆	01-Jun	HSBC's manufacturing PMI - final data	May	49.2 ▲	49.1	49.2 ○
Poland						
☆☆	26-May	Unemployment rate	Apr	11.2% ▼	11.7%	11.3% ◡
☆☆☆☆	29-May	GDP (yoy) - final data	1Q	3.6% ▲	3.5%	--
☆☆☆☆	29-May	GDP (qoq) - final data	1Q	1.0% -	1.0%	--
☆☆	29-May	NBP inflation expectations	May	0.2% -	0.2%	0.2% ○
☆☆☆	01-Jun	Manufacturing PMI	May	52.4 ▼	54.0	53.5 ◡
☆☆☆☆	03-Jun	NBP base rate decision	Jun	1.50% -	1.50%	1.50% ○
US						
☆☆	26-May	Durable goods orders‡	Apr	-0.5% ▼	5.1%	-0.5% ○
☆☆	26-May	S&P/CaseShiller home price index‡	Mar	175 ▲	174	175 ◡
☆☆☆	26-May	Composite PMI - preliminary data	May	--	57.0	--
☆☆☆	26-May	PMI services - preliminary data	May	--	57.4	56.5
☆☆	26-May	Richmond Fed manufacturing index	May	1.0 ▲	-3.0	0.0 ◡
☆☆	26-May	Dallas Fed manufacturing activity	May	-20.8 ▼	-16.0	-12.4 ◡
☆☆☆☆	29-May	GDP (annualized, qoq) -	1Q	-0.7% ▼	0.2%	-0.9% ◡
☆☆	29-May	University of Michigan confidence index - final data	May	90.7 ▲	88.6	89.5 ◡
☆☆☆☆	01-Jun	Consumer spending inflation PCE (mom)	Apr	0.1% -	0.1%	0.2% ◡
☆☆☆☆	01-Jun	Consumer spending inflation PCE (yoy)	Apr	1.2% ▼	1.3%	1.4% ◡
☆☆	01-Jun	Personal income (sa, mom)	Apr	0.4% ▲	0.0%	0.3% ◡
☆☆	01-Jun	Personal spending (sa, mom)‡	Apr	0.0% ▼	0.5%	0.2% ◡
☆☆☆	01-Jun	Manufacturing PMI - final data	May	54.0 ▲	53.8	53.8 ◡
☆☆	01-Jun	ISM Manufacturing	May	52.8 ▲	51.5	52.0 ◡
☆☆☆	03-Jun	PMI services - final data	May	56.2 ▼	56.4	56.4 ◡
☆☆	05-Jun	Change in non-farm payrolls (ths)‡	May	280 ▲	221	226 ◡
☆☆	05-Jun	Underemployment rate (U6)	May	10.8% -	10.8%	--
☆☆	05-Jun	Unemployment rate	May	5.5% ▲	5.4%	5.4% ◡
☆☆	05-Jun	Average hourly earnings (yoy)	May	2.3% ▲	2.2%	2.2% ◡
Eurozone						
☆☆	28-May	Economic confidence‡	May	104 -	104	104 ◡
☆☆	28-May	Industrial confidence	May	-3.0 ▲	-3.2	-3.0 ○
☆☆	28-May	Consumer confidence - final data	May	-5.5 -	-5.5	-5.5 ○
☆☆	28-May	Business climate indicator‡	May	0.3 ▼	0.3	0.4 ◡
☆☆	29-May	M3 money supply (yoy)	Apr	5.3% ▲	4.6%	4.9% ◡
☆☆☆	01-Jun	Manufacturing PMI - final data	May	52.2 ▼	52.3	52.3 ◡
☆☆☆☆	02-Jun	Core CPI (yoy) - estimation	May	0.9% ▲	0.6%	0.7% ◡
☆☆☆☆	02-Jun	CPI estimate (yoy)	May	0.3% ▲	0.0%	0.2% ◡
☆☆	02-Jun	Producer inflation PPI (yoy)	Apr	-2.2% ▲	-2.3%	-2.0% ◡
☆☆☆	03-Jun	Composite PMI - final data	May	53.6 ▲	53.4	53.4 ◡
☆☆☆	03-Jun	Services PMI - final data	May	53.8 ▲	53.3	53.3 ◡
☆☆	03-Jun	Retail sales (yoy)‡	Apr	2.2% ▲	1.7%	2.0% ◡
☆☆	03-Jun	Unemployment rate‡	Apr	11.1% ▼	11.2%	11.2% ◡
☆☆☆☆	03-Jun	ECB main refinancing rate	Jun	0.05% -	0.05%	0.05% ○
☆☆☆☆	03-Jun	ECB deposit facility rate	Jun	-0.2% -	-0.2%	-0.2% ○

Weight	Date	Event	For	Reading ¹	Previous	Consensus ²	
Germany							
☉☉	27-May	GfK consumer confidence	Jun	10.2 ▲	10.1	10.0	▲
☉☉☉	29-May	Retail sales (yoy)‡	Apr	1.0% ▼	4.3%	2.5%	▼
☉☉☉	01-Jun	Manufacturing PMI - final data	May	51.1 ▼	51.4	51.4	▼
☉☉☉☉	01-Jun	Harmonized consumer inflation HICP (yoy) - preliminary data	May	0.7% ▲	0.3%	0.6%	▲
☉☉☉☉	01-Jun	Consumer inflation CPI (yoy) - preliminary data	May	0.7% ▲	0.5%	0.7%	○
☉☉	02-Jun	Unemployment rate	May	6.4% -	6.4%	6.4%	○
☉☉☉	03-Jun	Composite PMI - final data	May	52.6 ▼	52.8	52.8	▼
☉☉☉	05-Jun	Factory orders (wda, yoy)‡	Apr	0.4% ▼	2.0%	-0.6%	▲
France							
☉☉☉	01-Jun	Manufacturing PMI - final data	May	49.4 ▲	49.3	49.3	▲
☉☉☉	03-Jun	Composite PMI - final data	May	52.0 ▲	51.0	51.0	▲
Italy							
☉☉☉☉☉	29-May	GDP (wda, yoy) - final data‡	1Q	0.1% -	0.1%	0.0%	▲
☉☉☉☉☉	29-May	GDP (wda, qoq) - final data	1Q	0.3% -	0.3%	0.3%	○
☉☉☉☉	29-May	Harmonized consumer inflation HICP (yoy) - preliminary data	May	0.2% ▲	-0.1%	0.1%	▲
☉☉☉	01-Jun	Manufacturing PMI	May	54.8 ▲	53.8	53.6	▲
☉☉☉	03-Jun	Composite PMI	May	53.7 ▼	53.9	53.7	○
☉☉	03-Jun	Unemployment rate - preliminary data‡	Apr	12.4% ▼	12.6%	12.9%	▼
UK							
☉☉☉☉☉	28-May	GDP (yoy) - preliminary data	1Q	2.4% -	2.4%	2.5%	▼
☉☉☉☉☉	28-May	GDP (qoq) - preliminary data	1Q	0.3% -	0.3%	0.4%	▼
☉☉☉	01-Jun	Manufacturing PMI (sa)‡	May	52.0 ▲	51.8	52.5	▼
☉☉☉	03-Jun	Composite PMI	May	55.8 ▼	58.4	58.4	▼
☉☉☉☉☉	04-Jun	BoE base rate decision	Jun	0.50% -	0.50%	0.50%	○
☉☉☉☉	04-Jun	BoE asset purchase target (GBP bn)	Jun	375 -	375	375	○
Japan							
☉☉☉☉	29-May	Consumer inflation CPI (yoy)	Apr	0.6% ▼	2.3%	0.6%	○
☉☉☉☉	29-May	Industrial production (yoy) - preliminary data	Apr	-0.1% ▲	-1.7%	-0.1%	○
☉☉☉	01-Jun	Manufacturing PMI - final data	May	50.9 -	50.9	--	
☉☉☉	03-Jun	Composite PMI	May	51.6 ▲	50.7	--	
Chile							
☉☉☉	29-May	Total copper production (metric tons)	Apr	471 361 ▼	474 507	--	
☉☉☉	29-May	Manufacturing (yoy)‡	Apr	0.8% ▲	-2.9%	-2.0%	▲
☉☉☉☉	05-Jun	Economic activity (yoy)	Apr	1.7% ▲	1.6%	2.3%	▼
☉☉	05-Jun	Nominal wages (yoy)	Apr	6.4% ▼	7.1%	--	
Canada							
☉☉☉☉☉	27-May	BoC base rate decision	May	0.75% -	0.75%	0.75%	○
☉☉☉☉☉	29-May	GDP (yoy)‡	Mar	1.5% ▼	1.9%	2.1%	▼
☉☉☉☉☉	29-May	GDP (annualized, qoq)‡	1Q	-0.6% ▼	2.2%	0.3%	▼
☉☉☉	05-Jun	Net change in employment (ths)	May	58.9 ▲	-19.7	10.0	▲

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

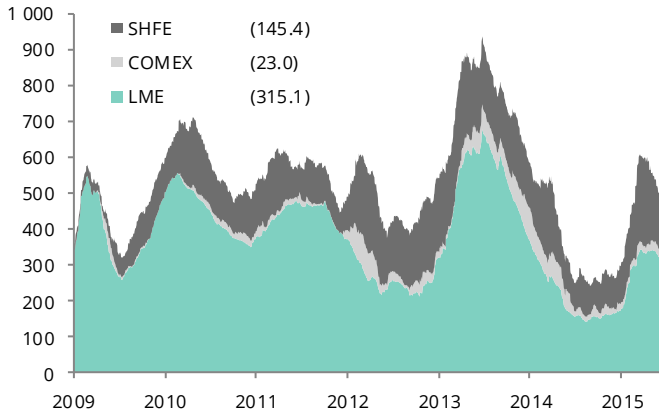
Key base & precious metal prices, exchange rates and other important market factors

(as of: 05-Jun-15)

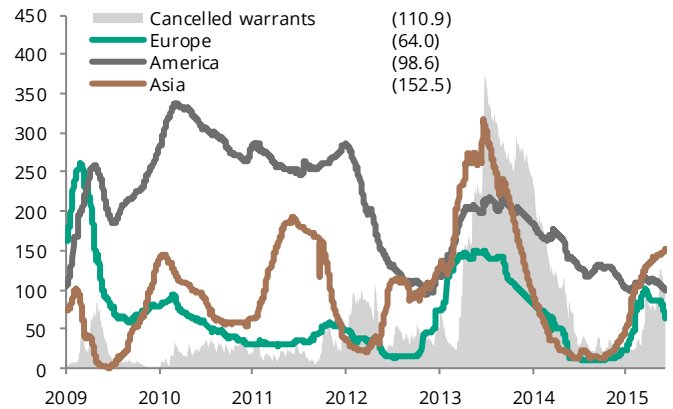
	Price	Price change °					From year beginning ²		
		2W	QTD	YTD	1Y	Average	Min	Max	
LME (USD/t)									
Copper	5 924.50	▼ -4.4%	▼ -2.1%	▼ -6.8%	▼ -12.9%	5 950.12	5 390.50	6 448.00	
Molybdenum	16 800.00	▼ -2.9%	▼ -9.2%	▼ -20.0%	▼ -49.1%	18 135.98	16 350.00	21 500.00	
Nickel	12 865.00	▲ 1.2%	▲ 3.3%	▼ -13.9%	▼ -32.3%	13 829.02	12 260.00	15 455.00	
Aluminum	1 693.50	▼ -1.9%	▼ -5.3%	▼ -7.5%	▼ -7.4%	1 799.43	1 691.50	1 919.00	
Tin	15 250.00	▼ -3.6%	▼ -8.8%	▼ -21.8%	▼ -34.4%	17 347.57	14 765.00	19 750.00	
Zinc	2 132.00	▼ -1.7%	▲ 2.7%	▼ -1.6%	▲ 1.8%	2 143.67	1 985.00	2 405.00	
Lead	1 902.50	▼ -2.1%	▲ 5.2%	▲ 2.7%	▼ -8.5%	1 882.36	1 696.00	2 140.00	
LBMA (USD/troz)									
Silver	16.15	▼ -6.4%	▼ -2.7%	▲ 1.1%	▼ -14.1%	16.64	15.47	18.23	
Gold ¹	1 164.60	▼ -3.3%	▼ -1.9%	▼ -2.9%	▼ -7.0%	1 209.59	1 147.25	1 295.75	
LPPM (USD/troz)									
Platinum ¹	1 092.00	▼ -4.5%	▼ -3.3%	▼ -9.8%	▼ -24.2%	1 171.01	1 088.00	1 285.00	
Palladium ¹	751.00	▼ -2.3%	▲ 3.0%	▼ -5.9%	▼ -10.5%	781.25	729.00	831.00	
FX ³									
EUR/USD	1.1218	▲ 0.5%	▲ 4.3%	▼ -7.6%	▼ -17.3%	1.1145	1.0552	1.2043	
EUR/PLN	4.1600	▲ 1.5%	▲ 1.7%	▼ -2.4%	▲ 0.9%	4.1371	3.9822	4.3335	
USD/PLN	3.6949	▲ 0.7%	▼ -3.1%	▲ 5.4%	▲ 22.0%	3.7164	3.5550	3.9260	
USD/CAD	1.2489	▲ 1.6%	▼ -1.5%	▲ 7.7%	▲ 14.2%	1.2357	1.1728	1.2803	
USD/CNY	6.2028	▲ 0.1%	▲ 0.1%	▼ 0.0%	▼ -0.8%	6.2225	6.1883	6.2747	
USD/CLP	628.06	▲ 3.7%	▲ 0.2%	▲ 3.4%	▲ 13.7%	619.26	597.10	642.18	
Money market									
3m LIBOR USD	0.281	▼ -0.01	▲ 0.04	▲ 0.10	▲ 0.22	0.268	0.251	0.286	
3m EURIBOR	-0.013	▲ 0.08	▼ -1.68	▼ -1.17	▼ -1.04	0.025	-0.014	0.076	
3m WIBOR	1.680	-	0.00	▲ 0.02	▼ -0.18	1.779	1.650	2.060	
5y USD interest rate swap	1.865	▲ 0.10	▲ 0.22	▲ 0.05	▲ 0.09	1.606	1.313	1.865	
5y EUR interest rate swap	0.504	▲ 0.25	▲ 1.06	▲ 0.40	▼ -0.31	0.308	0.176	0.549	
5y PLN interest rate swap	2.533	▲ 0.13	▲ 0.37	▲ 0.30	▼ -0.20	1.942	1.563	2.533	
Fuel									
WTI Cushing	59.13	▲ 0.2%	▲ 24.2%	▲ 11.0%	▼ -42.3%	52.20	43.46	61.26	
Brent	62.18	▼ -4.0%	▲ 16.6%	▲ 11.5%	▼ -43.1%	57.41	45.25	66.37	
Diesel NY (ULSD)	186.99	▼ -4.4%	▲ 8.8%	▲ 2.5%	▼ -35.0%	186.27	161.84	233.64	
Others									
VIX	14.21	▲ 0.17	▼ -0.07	▼ -0.26	▲ 0.22	15.25	12.11	22.39	
BBG Commodity Index	100.25	▼ -2.2%	▲ 2.2%	▼ -3.9%	▼ -24.8%	101.65	96.96	105.49	
S&P500	2 092.83	▼ -1.6%	▲ 1.2%	▲ 1.6%	▲ 7.9%	2 080.75	1 992.67	2 130.82	
DAX	11 197.15	▼ -5.2%	▼ -6.4%	▲ 14.2%	▲ 12.6%	11 289.22	9 469.66	12 374.73	
Shanghai Composite	5 023.10	▲ 7.8%	▲ 34.0%	▲ 55.3%	▲ 146.1%	3 807.86	3 075.91	5 023.10	
WIG 20	2 365.58	▼ -6.0%	▼ -1.3%	▲ 2.1%	▼ -4.6%	2 399.27	2 242.42	2 549.40	
KGHM	113.15	▼ -10.5%	▼ -5.7%	▲ 4.0%	▼ -6.9%	117.18	100.95	131.00	

° change over: 2W = two weeks; QTD = quarter-to-day; YTD = year-to-date; 1Y = one year. ¹ based on daily closing prices. ² latest quoted price. ³ central banks' fixing rates (Bank of China HK for USD/CNY). ⁴.

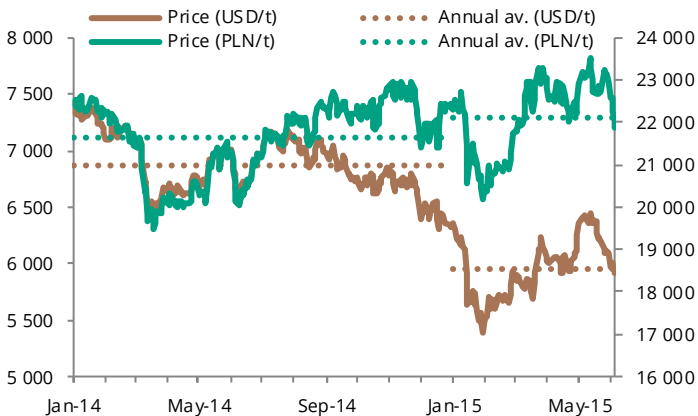
Source: Bloomberg, KGHM

Copper: official exchange stocks (thousand tonnes)


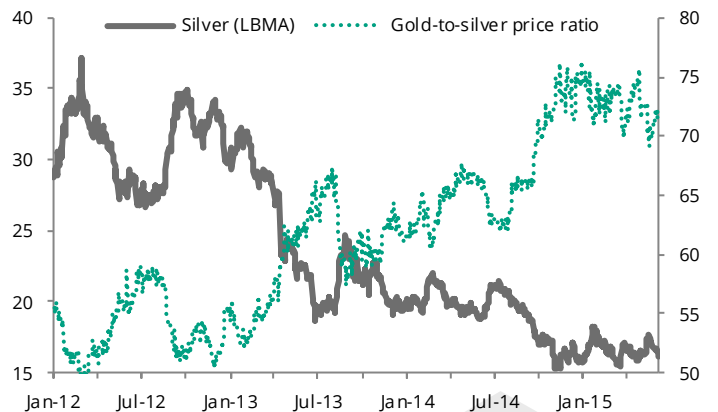
Note: Latest values in brackets. Source: Bloomberg, KGHM

Copper: official LME stocks (thousand tonnes)


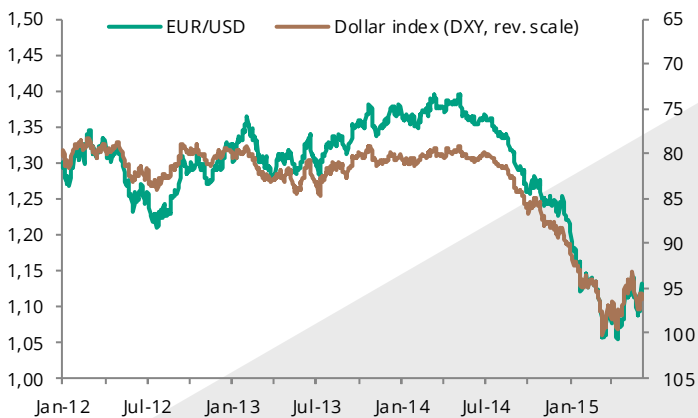
Note: Latest values in brackets. Source: Bloomberg, KGHM

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


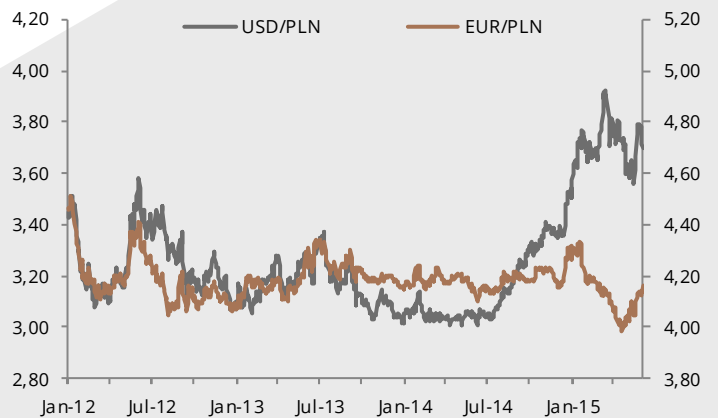
Source: Bloomberg, KGHM

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: **25 May – 7 June 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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