

Market Overview

 as of: 3rd April 2017

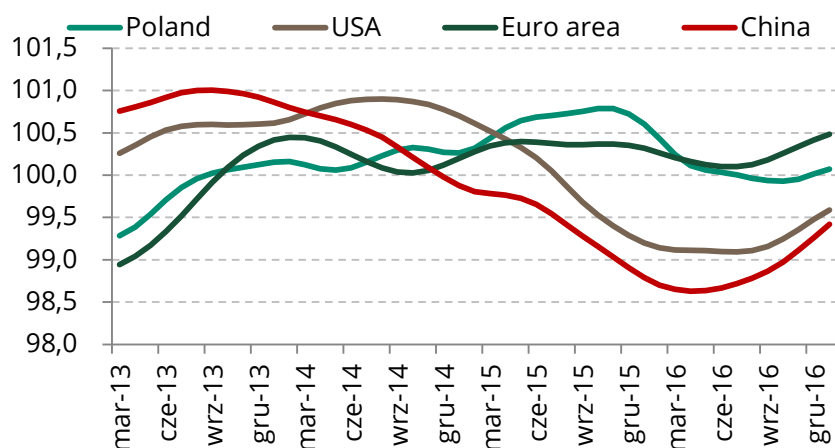
- Copper:** The end of prolonged strike situations in Escondida and Cerro Verde mines or possible temporary permission for Freeport to export concentrate from its Grasberg operation may limit the short-term effect of disruptions on the supply side, but the problems remain unsolved (*page 2*).
- Precious metals:** In recent two weeks gold moved in narrow range of 1240 – 1260 USD/troz. After anticipated rate hike investors turned to trade on macroeconomic data coming from US economy that may support or disturb Fed's forecast of future rate decisions. The market is also closely monitoring president Trump's policy, especially his approach to China and other foreign partners (*page 4*).
- Brexit:** The formal process of Britain's withdrawal from the structures of European Union was triggered, driving the considerations about the final result of negotiations and its implications for UK and the EU (*page 6*).

Key market prices

	Close price	2w chng.
LME (USD/t)		
▼ Copper	5 849.00	-0.7%
▼ Nickel	9 875.00	-3.2%
LBMA (USD/troz)		
▲ Silver	18.06	3.8%
▲ Gold (PM)	1 244.85	1.2%
FX		
▼ EURUSD	1.0691	-0.4%
▼ EURPLN	4.2198	-1.9%
▼ USDPLN	3.9455	-1.2%
▼ USDCAD	1.3322	-0.4%
▲ USDCPL	662.66	0.2%
Stocks		
▼ KGHM	115.80	-8.8%

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

Composite Leading Indicators show synchronization in the global economic growth rebound



Source: OECD, KGHM Polska Miedź

Important macroeconomic data

Release	For		
 GDP (annlzd., qoq)	4Q	2.1%	▲
 Core CPI (yoy)	Mar	0.7%	▼
 Official manuf. PMI	Mar	51.8	▲
 Composite PMI	Mar	57.0	▲
 Industrial prod. (yoy)	Feb	4.8%	▲

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

Market Risk Unit

marketrisk@kgbm.com

Grzegorz Laskowski

Marek Krochta

Michał Kamiński

Bartosz Jachnik

Wojciech Demski

Base and precious metals | Other commodities

Copper

The end of prolonged strike situations in Escondida and Cerro Verde mines or possible temporary permission for Freeport to export concentrate from its Grasberg operation may limit the short-term effect of disruptions on the supply side, but the problems on production side remain unsolved.

End of strike situation in world's largest copper mine

Escondida Copper Workers End Strike After 43 Days, Without Agreement

Workers at the giant Escondida copper mine in northern Chile have ended their strike after 43 days, but without reaching agreement on a new collective contract. The union said the 2,500 workers would return to work at the BHP Billiton controlled operation in the coming days under a little used clause in Chile's labor code that allows employees to demand an 18-month extension to their current contract. The workers downed tools on February 9 after prolonged pay talks ended without agreement. The protest halted production at the world's largest copper mine, which produced more than 1 million mt of copper in 2016. The decision, bringing to an end one of the longest and bitterest strikes in Chile's recent mining history, came hours after BHP Billiton announced it was breaking off talks with the union, citing a lack of progress. The leaders of the No 1 union had said that they would not accept any agreements that implied a reduction in current benefits, modifications to workers' rest-times or poorer conditions for new employees. But management refused to budge. In the statement, the union described the strike "as the most important labor struggle in recent decades (...) which serves as an example to the rest of the country's workers."

The possible strike in 2018 can be very costly for the company, if market deficit materializes

A return to normal operations is expected to take several weeks. As a result of the decision regarding extension of current work contract, the workers will not receive an inflation pay increase or a signing bonus worth Chilean Peso 11.5 million (\$17,425) offered by the company. But workers prefer this to the new contract, which removes some benefits and offers different terms for new employees. Employees' decision pushes the contract renegotiations back to late 2018. Such a delay could be inconvenient for BHP and Rio, as a copper shortage is expected to emerge around 2019 and drive-up prices for the red metal, meaning that any strike action at that time could be more costly.

Estimated production loss as a result of strike is 126,000mt

In a statement Friday, Escondida president Marcelo Castillo said the return to the work under the old contract would require the company to revise its plans, operating model and structures. Before the strike, the company said the mine was expected to ramp up to its new capacity of 1.2 million mt/year in the middle of 2017. However, earlier this week, Escondida said it had permanently suspended all construction work at the mine, including on a desalinization plant and the expansion of a concentrator plant seen as critical to maintaining production levels at the mine over the next decade as ore grades fall. The

desalinization plant is now completed and was due to be commissioned during the first quarter of the year. The 43-day strike has already sacrificed around 126,000 tonnes of that production, which is the equivalent to losing about one year's production at OZ Minerals' Prominent Hill operation in South Australia. BHP, which is the operator of Escondida, has not changed its copper production guidance for fiscal 2017 since the strike began, but it appears likely to downgrade guidance when it reports March quarter production numbers on April 26. If it does, it will be the second time this financial year that BHP has been forced to cut its copper guidance; the miner lowered guidance by 2 per cent in January because of a two-week power outage at the Olympic Dam mine which curtailed production by about 22,000 tonnes. BHP chief executive Andrew Mackenzie later revealed that the power outage had cost the company about \$US100 million.

Continuation of a dialogue between Freeport McMoRan and Indonesian government on Grasberg mine

The Indonesian Cu concentrates export ban may be temporarily released. Freeport resumed production in Grasberg mine.

Freeport McMoRan Inc's Indonesian unit is close to reaching a deal that would allow the world's biggest publicly listed copper producer to temporarily resume concentrate exports, Indonesia's mining minister said Thursday. The Phoenix based company and other miners have been banned from shipping copper concentrate since Jan. 12 as part of the Southeast Asian nation's push to develop its smelter industry and boost the domestic benefit from mineral extraction. Energy and Mineral Resources Minister Ignasius Jonan said a new deal would allow Freeport to resume exports for the next six months while negotiating a new permit. The government's latest shift in tone could signal that resolution is coming on a prolonged export halt at Grasberg, the world's second-biggest copper mine. The export ban, part of plan to boost Indonesia's smelter industry, saw Freeport shelve billions of dollars of planned investments and could also unsettle business sentiment in Southeast Asia's biggest economy. Indonesia wants Freeport to switch its long-term operating contract for a license that includes new taxes and royalties, but Freeport insists on retaining fiscal and legal guarantees. The government has told Freeport to divest 51 percent of its Indonesian unit - up from 30 percent. To date, Freeport has divested 9.36 percent and said the rule is "a form of expropriation." Jonan said a valuation for the stake would be made "at commercial or market value", but would not include the value of Grasberg's mineral resources. Freeport Indonesia spokesman Riza Pratama said the company continued to engage in a "constructive" dialogue with the government. Freeport warned in February that if the issues were not resolved by June 17 it could take the dispute to arbitration and seek damages. Freeport McMoRan Inc's Indonesian unit has recently resumed production of copper concentrate at its giant mine, ending a more than one-month stoppage. The production will be resumed in stages. Freeport stopped producing copper concentrate on Feb. 11 after Indonesia prevented it from exporting the material used to make refined copper, and its sole domestic buyer halted operations due to a strike.

New rules force foreign mining companies to divest their stake in mines located in Indonesia

Meanwhile the state enterprises ministry has cleared a government-run company to buy a majority stake in PT Freeport Indonesia. Freeport would have to divest its share to a state-owned entity under a new contract that the Phoenix-based miner is yet to sign. A local aluminum producer called PT Indonesia Asahan Aluminium will be turned into a holding company to purchase the stake. The rules stipulate that foreign miners must begin selling shares to local entities five years after starting production and must reach 51 percent local ownership by the 10th year of operations. Freeport must immediately divest its stake after converting its contract, because the firm has been mining in the country for more than a decade.

Other important information on copper market:

- *[Reuters]* Workers at Peru's biggest copper mine, Freeport-McMoRan Inc's Cerro Verde, will resume work on Friday after voting to end a nearly three-week strike that had halved output, the union said on Thursday. The union accepted the company's offer to improve family healthcare benefits and pay workers their portion of the mine's profits earlier than usual. The union has said that the strike had disrupted the mine's output of some 40,000 tonnes of copper per month, though the company said there was no material impact on production.
- *[Reuters]* World No. 1 copper producer Chile produced 376,948 tonnes of copper in February, a large 16.7 percent drop in both monthly and yearly terms. Factors affecting output in February included a strike at Escondida, the world's biggest copper mine. Another production data released to the public showed Chile's state copper company Codelco production of 1.83 million tonnes of copper in 2016, 1.71 tonnes of which came from its wholly-owned mines, down 1.4 percent from a year.

Precious Metals

In recent two weeks gold moved in narrow range of 1240 – 1260 USD/troz. After anticipated rate hike investors turned to trade on macroeconomic data coming from US economy that may support or disturb Fed's forecast of future rate decisions. The market is also closely monitoring president Trump's policy, especially his approach to China and other foreign partners.

New usage for silver

Indium Tin Oxide (ITO) is a ceramic material that is probably in use every day. It's what screens are made out of, from smartphones to televisions. ITO is perfect for this purpose, as it is not only transparent, but can also conduct electricity. To create ITO however, it needs Indium, which can't be found directly in nature. It is created as a by - product of synthesizing other metals. While

Indium isn't really that expensive, nor incredibly rare and its supply is fixed. Which is why researchers have been looking for a good alternative for ITO for over a decade. This year, however researchers have finally found a good replacement for ITO: silver. Researchers from Columbia University have created a material that can do a similar job as ITO, and it's made out of a super thin layer of silver. Silver itself can conduct electricity, and is transparent when put in a thin layer. Scientists also stated that the synthesized material could also be used to create bendable displays, as silver is quite flexible.

Shandong gold says it may have found China's biggest gold mine

Shandong Gold Group Co., China's No. 2 producer by output, said it discovered deposits in eastern China that could be the nation's largest discovery as it pushes to add reserves. The Xiling mine in Shandong province told local authorities it had found 382.58 tons of gold reserves and that the volume could reach more than 550 tons once exploration is completed in two years, which would make it China's largest mine. Operating at full capacity, the mine would have a life of 40 years, according to the statement. Chinese gold companies have been stepping up their search for domestic deposits and eyeing acquisitions as the nation seeks to increase reserves by 3,000 tons to as much as 14,000 tons by 2020, the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology said last month.

Global economies | Foreign exchange markets

The beginning of the real Brexit

The formal process of Britain's withdrawal from the structures of European Union was triggered, driving the considerations about the final result of negotiations and its implications for UK and the EU.

UK formally triggered the exit talks in a conciliatory tone, but first reactions of European leaders show the agreement may not be easy to achieve

U.K. Prime Minister Theresa May struck a conciliatory tone toward the European Union as she coupled her demand for divorce with a request for a sweeping free-trade deal encompassing financial services. In a six-page letter submitted on Wednesday to EU President Donald Tusk, May formally triggered two years of likely contentious talks that will end with Britain breaking ties with its largest trading partner after more than four decades. May sought to smooth over tensions from the start by calling on both sides to negotiate "constructively and respectfully," saying that she wants the bloc to "succeed and prosper." The charm offensive may be aimed at winning what she called a "bold and ambitious" free-trade deal to cover "crucial" industries like banking and technology. But an immediate clash was evident over the sequence of the discussions, as May called for the future partnership to be decided alongside the terms of exit, while Tusk insisted the first phase must focus only on "key arrangements for an orderly withdrawal." "Our first priority will be to minimize the uncertainty caused by the decision of the United Kingdom for our citizens, businesses and members states," Tusk said, speaking on behalf of the 27 other EU governments. In another sign of political differences, the European Parliament, which must endorse any Brexit deal, plans to say that the U.K. must "honor all its legal, financial and budgetary obligations." A draft resolution by the assembly of politicians from throughout the bloc also said any post-Brexit transition should be limited to three years.

First flashpoints will be the outstanding commitments of the UK to the EU budget, Europe's security and the implications for European and British citizens, including labor flows...

Nine months after Britons unexpectedly voted to break with the EU, the die was cast at about 1.20 p.m. in Brussels, when the U.K.'s EU envoy, Tim Barrow, handed Tusk the letter invoking Article 50 of the Lisbon Treaty, the legal mechanism to exit the bloc which has never been used. "This is an historic moment from which there can be no turning back," May told lawmakers in London shortly afterwards. The pound weakened against all of its Group-of-10 peers and fell to a one-week low against the dollar, before edging back up. It has dropped 17 percent since the referendum although it stabilized recently as investors awaited signs of how the talks would progress. May's missive did contain a hint of menace. She said a collapse in talks and the imposition of tariffs on U.K. exports to Europe would carry security implications as the joint fight against crime and terrorism would be weakened. "Europe's security is more fragile today than at a time since the end of the Cold War," her letter said. "Weakening our cooperation for the prosperity and protection of our citizens would be a costly mistake." One early flashpoint will be money as the EU pushes for the U.K. to pay around 60 billion euros (\$65 billion) to settle its accounts. In her letter, May signaled she realized the U.K. would need to cover






...but the crucial point is possible free-trade deal after Brexit, which may include financial services and technology sector. Meanwhile the market hopes for the best, but prepares for the worst.

some past financial commitments, but hinted Britain would make its own claims as it withdraws. "We will need to discuss how we determine a fair settlement of the U.K.'s rights and obligations as a departing member state, in accordance with the law and in the spirit of the United Kingdom's continuing partnership with the EU," she said. May also said she wants an "early" agreement over the rights of EU citizens and Britons to live in each other's countries. Her central goal for Brexit is to win back control of labor flows, which raises questions about the legal status of 3 million EU nationals living in the U.K. In an easing of rhetoric, May's letter carried no repeat of her past warnings that she would be willing to walk away from the negotiations, that "no deal is better than a bad deal" or that she could always turn her economy into a low-tax haven.

While May wants to sew up a trade deal by the time Brexit takes effect, she indicated she realizes that may not be possible by saying she wants "to avoid any cliff edge" for business. She asked Tusk to work with her to minimize disruption and help provide certainty to companies and investors. She also acknowledged that the U.K. will "lose influence over the rules" affecting the EU's economy, meaning British-based businesses will "have to align with rules agreed by institutions of which we are no longer a part." The premier insisted this was no different from how British-based firms operate in other parts of the world. Carmaker Ford Motor Co. on Wednesday urged May to secure the continuation of tariff-free trade and warned failure to strike a deal would be the "worst case." Ryanair Holdings Plc said the U.K. risked losing air links to the continent, while JPMorgan Chase & Co. said "there will inevitably be some staff who will be asked to consider relocation." The upcoming talks will test the negotiating mettle of a premier in power for just eight months and her ability to play to a domestic audience, especially the anti-EU wing of her Conservative Party that remembers she voted to stay in the bloc. Britain is divided over a "hard Brexit," where May could walk away with no deal, and "soft Brexit" with continued tariff-free trade. For Europe, it's a question of cohesion. Any deal struck between the U.K. and the EU potentially could decide whether Britain proves to be a trailblazer for other countries to leave, or remain the skeptical outlier it has always been. To ward against encouraging others to eye the exit door, EU officials say Britain will not be allowed to enjoy better terms outside the bloc than inside it. German Chancellor Angela Merkel, who heads the biggest economy in the bloc, made her sentiments clear: we speak in one voice and there will be no shortcuts. "In the talks, we first have to figure out how to disentangle" the bonds, she said in a speech in Berlin. "Only when those questions have been dealt with, hopefully soon, can we talk about how to craft our future relationship." The EU will bide its time to make a considered response, knowing the British have ceded control of the clock to them and that they will leave the bloc in March 2019 regardless of whether a deal is struck. Tusk will publish draft guidelines for chief negotiator Michel Barnier by the end of the week, but leaders won't sign off on them until an April 29 summit. "This is Day1 of a very long and difficult road," Barnier tweeted.

Macroeconomic calendar

Important macroeconomic data releases

Weight	Date	Event	For	Reading ¹	Previous	Consensus ²
China 						
☆☆☆	31-Mar	Official manufacturing PMI	Mar	51.8 ▲	51.6	51.7 ▲
☆☆☆	01-Apr	Caixin's manufacturing PMI	Mar	51.2 ▼	51.7	51.7 ◡
Poland 						
☆☆	23-Mar	Unemployment rate	Feb	8.5% ▼	8.6%	8.6% ◡
☆☆☆☆	31-Mar	Consumer inflation CPI (yoy) - preliminary data	Mar	2.0% ▼	2.2%	2.3% ◡
US 						
☆☆☆☆	24-Mar	Composite PMI - preliminary data	Mar	53.2 ▼	54.1	--
☆☆☆☆	24-Mar	Manufacturing PMI - preliminary data	Mar	--	54.2	54.8
☆☆☆☆	24-Mar	PMI services - preliminary data	Mar	52.9 ▼	53.8	54.0 ◡
☆☆	24-Mar	Durable goods orders - preliminary data‡	Feb	1.7% ▼	2.3%	1.4% ▲
☆☆	27-Mar	Dallas Fed manufacturing activity	Mar	16.9 ▼	24.5	22.0 ◡
☆☆	28-Mar	Richmond Fed manufacturing index	Mar	22.0 ▲	17.0	15.0 ▲
☆☆	28-Mar	S&P/CaseShiller home price index‡	Jan	193 ▲	192	--
☆☆☆☆☆	30-Mar	GDP (annualized, qoq) -	4Q	2.1% ▲	1.9%	2.0% ▲
☆☆☆☆	31-Mar	Consumer spending inflation PCE (mom)	Feb	0.2% ▼	0.3%	0.2% ○
☆☆☆☆	31-Mar	Consumer spending inflation PCE (yoy)‡	Feb	1.8% -	1.8%	1.7% ▲
☆☆	31-Mar	Personal income (sa, mom)‡	Feb	0.4% ▼	0.5%	0.4% ○
☆☆	31-Mar	Personal spending (sa, mom)	Feb	0.1% ▼	0.2%	0.2% ◡
☆☆	31-Mar	University of Michigan confidence index - final data	Mar	96.9 ▼	97.6	97.6 ◡
Eurozone 						
☆☆	20-Mar	Labour costs (yoy)‡	4Q	1.6% ▲	1.4%	--
☆☆	23-Mar	Consumer confidence - estimation	Mar	- 5.0 ▲	- 6.2	- 5.9 ▲
☆☆☆☆	24-Mar	Composite PMI - preliminary data	Mar	56.7 ▲	56.0	55.8 ▲
☆☆☆☆	24-Mar	Manufacturing PMI - preliminary data	Mar	--	55.4	55.3
☆☆☆☆	24-Mar	Services PMI - preliminary data	Mar	56.5 ▲	55.5	55.3 ▲
☆☆	27-Mar	M3 money supply (yoy)‡	Feb	4.7% ▼	4.8%	4.9% ◡
☆☆	30-Mar	Economic confidence	Mar	108 ▼	108	108 ◡
☆☆	30-Mar	Industrial confidence	Mar	1.2 ▼	1.3	1.4 ◡
☆☆	30-Mar	Consumer confidence - final data	Mar	- 5.0 -	- 5.0	- 5.0 ○
☆☆	30-Mar	Business climate indicator	Mar	0.8 -	0.8	0.9 ◡
☆☆☆☆	31-Mar	Core CPI (yoy) - estimation	Mar	0.7% ▼	0.9%	0.8% ◡
☆☆☆☆	31-Mar	CPI estimate (yoy)	Mar	1.5% ▼	2.0%	1.8% ◡
Germany 						
☆☆	23-Mar	GfK consumer confidence	Apr	9.8 ▼	10.0	10.0 ◡
☆☆☆☆	24-Mar	Composite PMI - preliminary data	Mar	57.0 ▲	56.1	56.0 ▲
☆☆☆☆	24-Mar	Manufacturing PMI - preliminary data	Mar	--	56.8	56.5
☆☆	27-Mar	IFO business climate‡	Mar	112 ▲	111	111 ▲
☆☆☆☆	30-Mar	Harmonized consumer inflation HICP (yoy) - preliminary data	Mar	1.5% ▼	2.2%	1.9% ◡
☆☆☆☆	30-Mar	Consumer inflation CPI (yoy) - preliminary data	Mar	1.6% ▼	2.2%	1.8% ◡
☆☆☆☆	31-Mar	Retail sales (yoy)‡	Feb	-2.1% ▼	2.7%	0.4% ◡
☆☆	31-Mar	Unemployment rate	Mar	5.8% ▼	5.9%	5.9% ◡

Weight	Date	Event	For	Reading ¹	Previous	Consensus ²	
France							
⊕⊕⊕⊕⊕	24-Mar	GDP (yoy) - final data	4Q	1.1% ▼	1.2%	1.2%	☹
⊕⊕⊕⊕⊕	24-Mar	GDP (qoq) - final data	4Q	0.4% -	0.4%	0.4%	⊕
⊕⊕⊕	24-Mar	Composite PMI - preliminary data	Mar	57.6 ▲	55.9	55.8	▲
⊕⊕⊕	24-Mar	Manufacturing PMI - preliminary data	Mar	--	52.2	52.4	
⊕⊕⊕⊕	31-Mar	Harmonized consumer inflation HICP (yoy) - preliminary data	Mar	1.4% -	1.4%	1.4%	⊕
⊕⊕⊕⊕	31-Mar	Consumer inflation CPI (yoy) - preliminary data	Mar	1.1% ▼	1.2%	1.2%	☹
Italy							
⊕⊕⊕⊕	31-Mar	Harmonized consumer inflation HICP (yoy) - preliminary data	Mar	1.3% ▼	1.6%	1.6%	☹
UK							
⊕⊕⊕⊕	21-Mar	Consumer inflation CPI (yoy)	Feb	2.3% ▲	1.8%	2.1%	▲
⊕⊕⊕⊕⊕	31-Mar	GDP (yoy) - final data	4Q	1.9% ▼	2.0%	2.0%	☹
⊕⊕⊕⊕⊕	31-Mar	GDP (qoq) - final data	4Q	0.7% -	0.7%	0.7%	⊕
Japan							
⊕⊕⊕	24-Mar	Manufacturing PMI - preliminary data	Mar	--	53.3	--	
⊕⊕⊕⊕	31-Mar	Consumer inflation CPI (yoy)	Feb	0.3% ▼	0.4%	0.2%	▲
⊕⊕⊕⊕	31-Mar	Industrial production (yoy) - preliminary data	Feb	4.8% ▲	3.7%	3.9%	▲
Chile							
⊕⊕⊕⊕⊕	20-Mar	GDP (yoy)‡	4Q	0.5% ▼	1.8%	0.5%	⊕
⊕⊕⊕	30-Mar	Total copper production (metric tons)‡	Feb	376 948 ▼	452 480	--	
⊕⊕⊕	30-Mar	Manufacturing (yoy)‡	Feb	-1.0% ▲	-1.4%	-2.8%	▲
Canada							
⊕⊕⊕⊕	24-Mar	Consumer inflation CPI (yoy)	Feb	2.0% ▼	2.1%	2.1%	☹
⊕⊕⊕⊕⊕	31-Mar	GDP (yoy)‡	Jan	2.3% ▲	2.1%	1.9%	▲

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

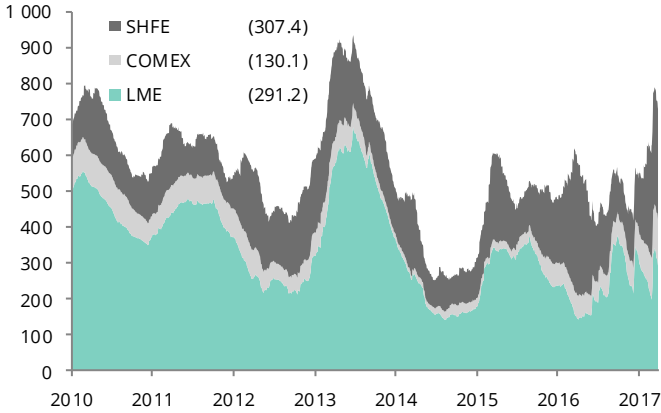
(as of: 31-Mar-17)

	Price	Price change °					From year beginning ²		
		2W	QTD	YTD	1Y	Average	Min	Max	
LME (USD/t)									
Copper	5 849.00	▼ -0.7%	▲ 6.3%	▲ 6.3%	▲ 20.5%	5 831.44	5 500.50	6 145.00	
Molybdenum	15 250.00	- 0.0%	- 0.0%	- 0.0%	▲ 25.0%	15 250.00	15 250.00	15 250.00	
Nickel	9 875.00	▼ -3.2%	▼ -1.3%	▼ -1.3%	▲ 19.3%	10 271.25	9 380.00	11 045.00	
Aluminum	1 946.50	▲ 2.4%	▲ 13.6%	▲ 13.6%	▲ 30.5%	1 851.23	1 701.00	1 955.00	
Tin	20 100.00	▼ -1.7%	▼ -4.7%	▼ -4.7%	▲ 18.9%	20 026.56	18 760.00	21 300.00	
Zinc	2 782.50	▼ -2.3%	▲ 8.6%	▲ 8.6%	▲ 55.9%	2 780.02	2 530.00	2 971.00	
Lead	2 310.00	▲ 2.2%	▲ 16.4%	▲ 16.4%	▲ 35.5%	2 277.86	2 007.00	2 442.00	
LBMA (USD/troz)									
Silver	18.06	▲ 3.8%	▲ 11.2%	▲ 11.2%	▲ 17.4%	17.42	15.95	18.34	
Gold ¹	1 244.85	▲ 1.2%	▲ 7.4%	▲ 7.4%	▲ 0.6%	1 219.49	1 151.00	1 257.55	
LPPM (USD/troz)									
Platinum ¹	940.00	▼ -2.1%	▲ 3.6%	▲ 3.6%	▼ -3.7%	979.47	929.00	1 033.00	
Palladium ¹	798.00	▲ 2.6%	▲ 18.0%	▲ 18.0%	▲ 40.2%	766.91	706.00	816.00	
FX ³									
EURUSD	1.0691	▼ -0.4%	▲ 1.4%	▲ 1.4%	▼ -6.1%	1.0651	1.0385	1.0889	
EURPLN	4.2198	▼ -1.9%	▼ -4.6%	▼ -4.6%	▼ -1.1%	4.3206	4.2198	4.4002	
USDPLN	3.9455	▼ -1.2%	▼ -5.6%	▼ -5.6%	▲ 5.0%	4.0561	3.9169	4.2271	
USDCAD	1.3322	▼ -0.4%	▼ -0.8%	▼ -0.8%	▲ 2.7%	1.3238	1.3004	1.3505	
USDCNY	6.8872	▼ -0.2%	▼ -0.8%	▼ -0.8%	▲ 6.7%	6.8883	6.8450	6.9640	
USDCLP	662.66	▲ 0.2%	▼ -0.7%	▼ -0.7%	▼ -1.8%	655.58	638.35	673.36	
Money market									
3m LIBOR USD	1.150	▼ 0.00	▲ 0.15	▲ 0.15	▲ 0.52	1.071	0.999	1.157	
3m EURIBOR	-0.329	- 0.00	▼ -0.01	▼ -0.01	▼ -0.09	-0.328	-0.330	-0.319	
3m WIBOR	1.730	- 0.00	- 0.00	- 0.00	▲ 0.06	1.730	1.730	1.730	
5y USD interest rate swap	2.052	▼ -0.07	▲ 0.08	▲ 0.08	▲ 0.88	2.028	1.872	2.239	
5y EUR interest rate swap	0.184	▼ -0.08	▲ 0.11	▲ 0.11	▲ 0.16	0.170	0.078	0.321	
5y PLN interest rate swap	2.355	▼ -0.19	▼ -0.04	▼ -0.04	▲ 0.58	2.517	2.355	2.625	
Fuel									
WTI Cushing	50.60	▲ 3.7%	▼ -5.8%	▼ -5.8%	▲ 32.0%	51.70	47.00	54.10	
Brent	52.71	▲ 2.9%	▼ -4.9%	▼ -4.9%	▲ 36.1%	54.01	49.92	56.46	
Diesel NY (ULSD)	157.24	▲ 4.8%	▼ -7.4%	▼ -7.4%	▲ 34.4%	158.63	148.07	167.82	
Others									
VIX	12.37	▲ 1.09	▼ -1.67	▼ -1.67	▼ -1.58	11.69	10.58	13.12	
BBG Commodity Index	85.35	▲ 0.2%	▼ -2.5%	▼ -2.5%	▲ 8.3%	86.98	83.90	89.36	
S&P500	2 362.72	▼ -0.7%	▲ 5.5%	▲ 5.5%	▲ 14.7%	2 325.93	2 257.83	2 395.96	
DAX	12 312.87	▲ 1.8%	▲ 7.2%	▲ 7.2%	▲ 23.6%	11 813.25	11 509.84	12 312.87	
Shanghai Composite	3 222.51	▼ -0.5%	▲ 3.8%	▲ 3.8%	▲ 7.3%	3 199.93	3 101.30	3 269.45	
WIG 20	2 175.96	▼ -5.3%	▲ 11.7%	▲ 11.7%	▲ 8.9%	2 144.36	1 989.64	2 296.97	
KGHM	115.80	▼ -8.8%	▲ 25.2%	▲ 25.2%	▲ 52.2%	120.58	94.00	135.50	

° 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

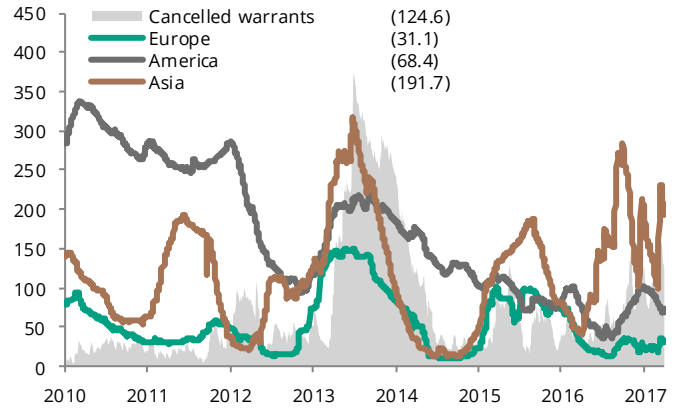
Source: Bloomberg, KGHM

Copper: official exchange stocks (thousand tonnes)



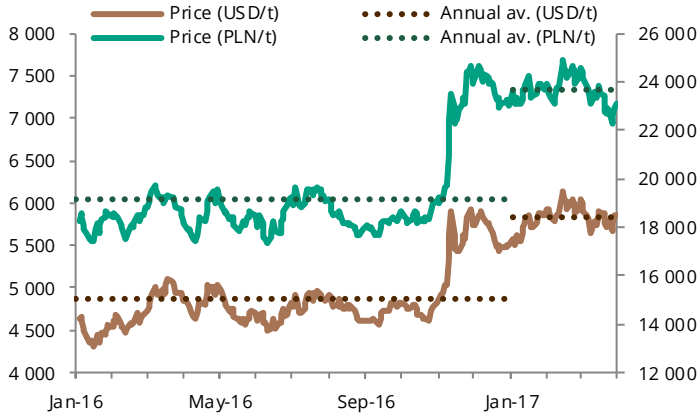
Note: Latest values in brackets. Source: Bloomberg, KGHM

Copper: official LME stocks (thousand tonnes)



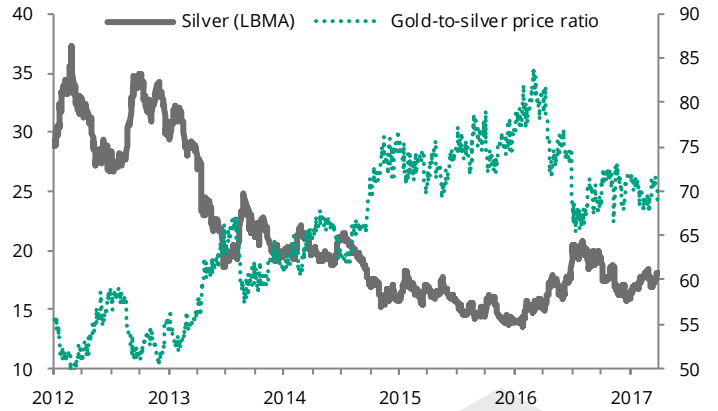
Note: Latest values in brackets. Source: Bloomberg, KGHM

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



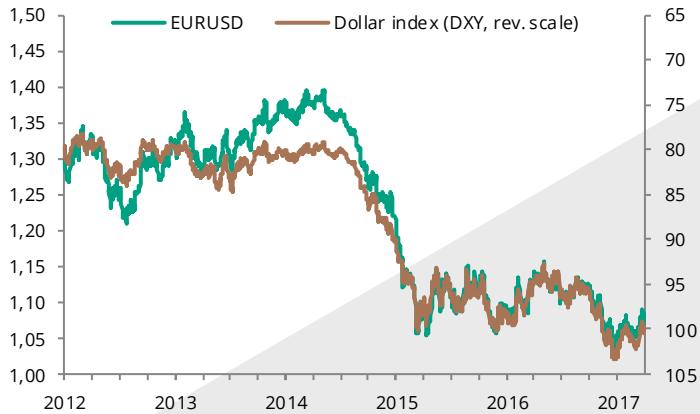
Source: Bloomberg, KGHM Polska Miedź

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



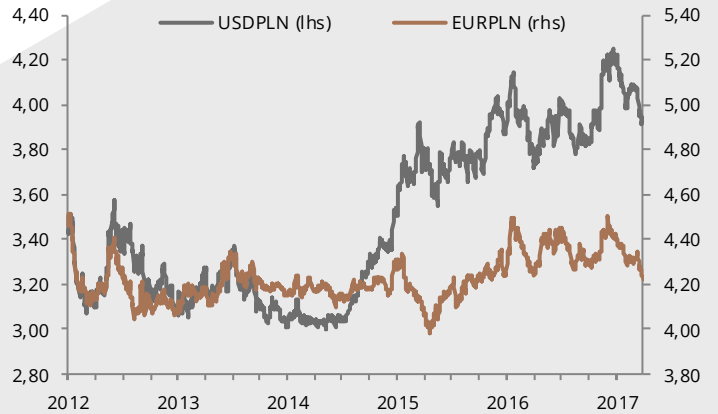
Source: Bloomberg, KGHM Polska Miedź

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



Source: Bloomberg, KGHM Polska Miedź

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



Source: Bloomberg, KGHM Polska Miedź

Legal note

This document has been prepared based on the below listed reports, among others, published in the following period:
20th March – 2nd April 2017.

- Barclays Capital, ▪ BofA Merrill Lynch, ▪ Citi Research, ▪ CRU Group, ▪ Deutsche Bank Markets Research,
- GavekalDragonomics, ▪ Goldman Sachs, ▪ JPMorgan, ▪ Macquarie Capital Research, ▪ Mitsui Bussan Commodities,
- Morgan Stanley Research, ▪ SMM Information & Technology.

Moreover, additional information published here was acquired in direct conversations with market dealers, from financial institution reports and from the following websites: ▪ thebulliondesk.com, ▪ lbma.org.uk, ▪ lme.co.uk, ▪ metalbulletin.com, ▪ nbp.pl, , also: Bloomberg and Thomson Reuters.

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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In case of questions or comments please contact us:

KGHM Polska Miedz (Polish Copper) S.A.

Departament Zarządzania Ryzykiem Rynkowym i Kredytowym (Market and Credit Risk Management Department)

Wydział Ryzyka Rynkowego (Market Risk Unit)

ul. M. Skłodowskiej-Curie 48

59-301 Lubin, Poland