

Market Overview

 as of: 15th Jan 2018






- Copper:** After the Chinese government tightened regulations regarding the import of copper scrap, some companies decided to pre-treat them in Southeast Asian countries. While Kaz Minerals is opting for new investments, Codelco is forced to revise its plans due to new environmental regulations (*page 2*).
- Precious metals:** In the recent fortnight gold prices have continued its rally which started in mid-December, reaching nearly 1340 USD/troz. The strength in yellow metal has been driven by the US dollar weakness as well as sell-off in the T-bond space. The US Treasuries have been under pressure after Bloomberg's article stating that Chinese government officials have recommended slowing or halting purchases of US Treasuries, of which they hold the most in the world, at \$3.1 trillion (*page 4*).
- China:** The problem with Chinese official economic data is getting the attention of market participants. So far, regional inaccuracy did not significantly affect country level statistics and government seek for better quality of data (*page 6*).

Key market prices

	Close price	2w chng.
LME (USD/t)		
▼ Copper	7 070.50	-1.5%
▼ Nickel	12 670.00	-0.2%
LBMA (USD/troz)		
▲ Silver	17.12	0.4%
▲ Gold (PM)	1 326.80	1.1%
FX		
▲ EURUSD	1.2137	0.9%
▼ EURPLN	4.1669	0.0%
▼ USDPLN	3.4366	-0.7%
▼ USDCAD	1.2504	-0.2%
▼ USDCPL	608.04	-0.2%
Stocks		
▲ KGHM	113.95	4.2%

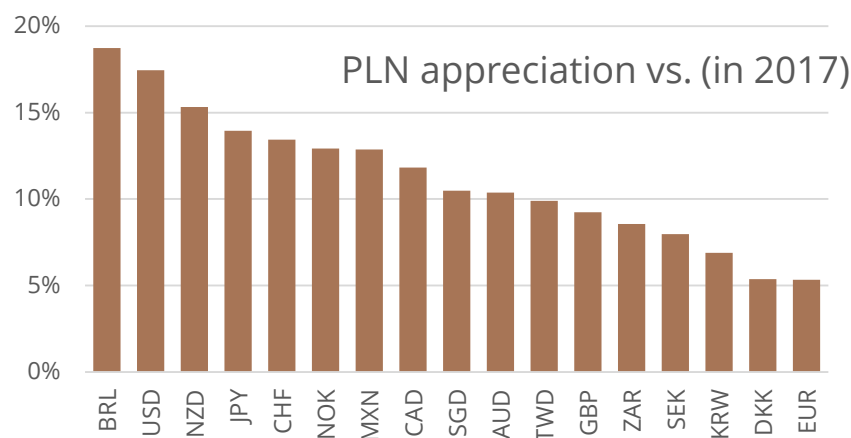
 Source: Bloomberg, KGHM Polska Miedź; (*more on page 9*)

Important macroeconomic data

Release	For		
 Caixin's manuf. PMI	Dec	51.5	▲
 Manufacturing PMI	Dec	55.1	▲
 Industr. prod. (sa, mom)	Nov	1.0%	▲
 Industr. prod. (wda, yoy)	Nov	5.6%	▲
 Econom. activity (yoy)	Nov	3.2%	▲

 Source: Bloomberg, KGHM Polska Miedź; (*more on page 7*)

Polish zloty has appreciated towards all of the major currencies in 2017



Source: Bloomberg, KGHM Polska Miedź

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Base and precious metals | Other commodities

Copper

After the Chinese government tightened regulations regarding the import of copper scrap, some companies decided to pre-treat them in Southeast Asian countries. While Kaz Minerals is opting for new investments, Codelco is forced to revise its plans due to new environmental regulations.

The new regulations force Chinese companies to transfer some of their activities abroad

China imports nearly half of its scrap demand

As China tightens restrictions on imports of foreign waste, Chinese metal recyclers and even smelters like Jiangxi Copper Co are increasingly looking to use Southeast Asian countries as an alternative location for the processing of copper scrap. China relies on imports for around half of its scrap copper needs but told the World Trade Organization last year that it would stop accepting certain types of foreign solid waste, including metals, from 2018 if they did not meet stricter impurity thresholds. Analysts say this cuts off a key source of supply for the world's largest copper consumer and boosts refined copper makers, which are likely to see an increase in demand. Shanghai copper futures were roiled last year by China's moves to ban imports of Category 7 scrap - such as coiled copper cable and waste motors - from 2019, with import quotas already starting to dry up. And, in a more immediate development, traders in China now find themselves unable to import scrap copper if they cannot show they are scrap end-users. Manson Zeng, an entrepreneur based in China's bustling southern Guangdong province, decided to set up a trading platform for waste recyclers after realizing the policy changes would spell the end for his own waste import business. He estimated that several hundred of the platform's members had gone to Southeast Asian countries to develop their businesses or were preparing moves.

In the case of copper, the idea is to perform dismantling work overseas on Category 7 scrap procured from countries like the United States and convert it into higher-grade material that would not be subject to China's new import restrictions. China's top three sources of scrap copper in 2017 were Hong Kong, the United States and Australia, which accounted for around 45 percent of imports in the first 11 months of the year. But customs data also point to a booming copper scrap trade between China and Southeast Asia. In the January-November period, Chinese imports of copper scrap from Thailand jumped 94.9 percent year on year to 146,185 tonnes. That followed a 355 percent jump in 2016 from the previous year. Two other emerging Southeast Asian scrapyards, Malaysia and the Philippines, were also among China's top 10 scrap copper suppliers, the latter's shipments jumping by over 520 percent. But she said they only took high-quality copper scrap. Vietnam, Indonesia, Myanmar, Laos and

New regulations may cause disturbances in the copper supply chain

India were named by industry sources as possible alternative scrap-processing destinations. And it is not just small, private players weighing such moves.

Even the state-run Jiangxi Copper, which uses scrap as well as copper concentrate to make refined copper, is considering setting up facilities in Southeast Asia because of the import ban, company sources said. An important factor in the selection of such place, according to representatives of Jiangxi Copper, is to be able to easily transport goods to China. The company plans to send special teams whose task will be to assess the conditions at the site of the potential investment. According to Michael Lion, president of Lion Consulting Asia, shifting the Chinese processing potential to less mature economies is inevitable. He stressed, however, that such facilities cannot be created overnight. Scrap companies may be reluctant to invest overseas in case China changes its regulations again after seeing their impact, which could be "enormous", Lion said. Speaking of China's new thresholds for impurities, which are 1 percent for nonferrous metals and 0.5 percent for waste electric motors, wires and cables, Lion said "it would be extremely difficult" for any scrap coming into China to conform with the new requirements. "At the very best, there is going to be an enormous dislocation and disruption in the copper supply chain" - he concluded.

Other important information on copper market:

- The Indonesian unit of US-based Freeport McMoRan Copper and Gold exported 921,000 mt of copper concentrate over February-December 2017 out of its quota of 1.1 million mt for February 17, 2017 to February 16, 2018, director general of coal and minerals at the Energy and Mines Ministry Bambang Gatot Ariyono said Friday. Freeport is allowed to put forward a proposal on a new export permit 30 days before the current permit ends, but the government has not received any proposal from the company, Gatot said. The Indonesian government recently extended Freeport's temporary special mining license known as IUPK that expired January 10 until June. The extension of the license will allow the company to seek the renewal of its export permit. In January 2017, the government issued a new mining decree, easing a 2014 ban on the export of unprocessed minerals and allowing mining companies to continue exporting mineral concentrate until 2022 at the latest under certain conditions. These include swapping from contracts of work to special mining licenses. However, this only applied to those companies which committed to building a smelter in Indonesia. Exports of mineral concentrates will also be allowed under certain conditions, such as the requirement on foreign mine owners to divest a 51% stake to Indonesian investors. The government has mandated state-owned company Inalum to buy a 41.64% stake in Freeport Indonesia, Gatot said, taking Indonesian ownership to 51%. The government holds 9.36%. Freeport agreed to sell the extra stake in August 2017.

- Kaz Minerals will invest \$1.2 billion in expanding its Aktogay copper processing facility to bring an extra 80,000 tonnes of copper capacity to the market by 2022. The London-listed company said on December 21 it had approved the construction of a new concentrator, doubling the annual sulphide ore processing capacity at Aktogay in Kazakhstan to 50 million tonnes. Copper production from sulfide ore at the Aktogay facility will rise to around 170,000 tonnes per year in 2022. The expansion plan was announced at a time when global copper producers were finding it difficult to justify new investment plans despite growing demand. Production costs have been burgeoning due to stricter environmental regulation and higher energy bills in the past years, which discouraged producers from taking up expansion plans.
- Chile's Codelco has scaled down a project to maintain copper production at its Andina mine and re-designed it to avoid impact on glaciers, according to a filing with Chile's environmental authority. The project involves a \$250m investment, down from the \$6.8b investment announced in 2013. The initial Andina expansion included removing six rock glaciers. The new project will re-direct mining operations away from glaciers. The project will guarantee continuity of operations, but will not increase output, water consumption and the mine's life.

Precious Metals

In the recent fortnight gold prices have continued its rally which started in mid-December, reaching nearly 1340 USD/troz. The strength in yellow metal has been driven by the US dollar weakness as well as sell-off in the T-bond space. The US Treasuries have been under pressure after Bloomberg's article stating that Chinese government officials have recommended slowing or halting purchases of US Treasuries, of which they hold the most in the world, at \$3.1 trillion.

India temporarily restricts gold imports from FTA countries

India has assured South Korea that the restrictions on duty free gold imports from the country allowed under the existing bilateral free trade agreement (FTA) are a temporary measure to discourage importers from flouting norms and would be eventually removed. The Commerce Ministry has given its assurance that these would be removed as soon as its apprehensions on third-country imports coming into India are controlled. Following a sharp rise in import of gold from South Korea through the FTA route after the implementation of the Goods and Services Tax (GST) in July, the DGFT issued a notification on August 24 stating that import of gold from the country needs government approval.

US Bullion Coin Sales At Decade Low In 2017

US Bullion coin demand was the weakest in a decade for the year 2017. The US Mint said that sales of American Eagle gold and silver coins were the lowest since 2007 and American Buffalo coins had the worst year on record. According to the

US bullion coin demand is the weakest in a decade

latest data, a total of 302,500 ounces of the gold American Eagle coins were sold in 2017, which is one-third less than in 2016. Sales of Buffalo gold coins were the worst ever, with only 99,500 ounces sold following 2016 results of 219,500 ounces. Sales of silver American Eagle coins were also the worst since 2007, with only 18,065,500 ounces sold, well down from the 2016 figure of 37,701,500. The World Gold Council has recently noted that the US bar and coin market is lackluster, with demand only at 7.3 metric tons being sold in the third quarter of 2017, down from last year's 17.7 tons, according to its latest Gold Demand Trends report.

Global economies | Foreign exchange markets

China: the government wants to improve data quality

The problem with Chinese official economic data is getting the attention of market participants. So far, regional inaccuracy did not significantly affect country level statistics and government seek for better quality of data.





Inner Mongolia inflated industrial output by 40% in 2016

China's Inner Mongolia region has admitted that it has inflated key economic data, a fresh sign Beijing's campaign to improve the quality of statistics hasn't yet run its course. The Inner Mongolia autonomous region said its industrial output number should be revised down by 40 percent to 290 billion yuan (\$44.7 billion) in 2016, while fiscal revenue for the same year was 26 percent lower than what was first reported, the state-run Xinhua News Agency said, citing local authorities. Famous for its sheep and sprawling grasslands, Inner Mongolia is the second Chinese region to admit to data fudging recently. The northeastern province of Liaoning said last year that it had fabricated fiscal numbers from 2011 to 2014. The admissions come as China seeks to bolster the quality of its statistics amid concern from investors, with a new supervisory arm set up in April. For 2017, China is on track to post its first full-year acceleration in economic growth since 2010, with the median in a Bloomberg survey of economists for 6.8 percent growth. Inner Mongolia represented around 2.5 percent of China's total output as of end-2016.

After years of rapid economic expansion in pursuit of numerical growth targets, the Chinese government is now seen shifting its focus to maintaining high-quality growth and preventing systemic risks. The nation's top leaders said at the annual Economic Work Conference last month that they are taking a three-year approach to winning "critical battles" against financial risk, pollution and poverty. Officials in Inner Mongolia also confirmed that they've decided to halt the construction of subways in major cities, confirming reports late last year that they'd been told to halt some projects, Xinhua reported. The region wants to bring government debt down to "a reasonable level" in three to five years in an effort to curtail excessive borrowing, according to Xinhua. China has made curbing debt levels across the economy a top priority over the past year.

Macroeconomic calendar

Important macroeconomic data releases

Weight	Date	Event	For	Reading ¹	Previous	Consensus ²
China 						
☉☉☉	02-Jan	Caixin's manufacturing PMI	Dec	51.5 ▲	50.8	50.7 ▲
☉	07-Jan	Foreign reserves (USD bn)	Dec	3 140 ▲	3 119	3 127 ▲
☉☉☉☉	10-Jan	Consumer inflation CPI (yoy)	Dec	1.8% ▲	1.7%	1.9% ▼
☉☉	10-Jan	Producer inflation PPI (yoy)	Dec	4.9% ▼	5.8%	4.8% ▲
☉☉	12-Jan	Trade balance (USD bn)‡	Dec	54.7 ▲	39.0	37.0 ▲
☉☉	12-Jan	Exports (yoy)‡	Dec	10.9% ▼	11.5%	10.8% ▲
☉	12-Jan	New yuan loans (CNY bn)	Dec	584 ▼	1 120	1 000 ▼
Poland 						
☉☉☉	02-Jan	Manufacturing PMI	Dec	55.0 ▲	54.2	54.6 ▲
☉☉☉☉	03-Jan	Consumer inflation CPI (yoy) - preliminary data	Dec	2.0% ▼	2.5%	2.1% ▼
☉☉☉☉☉	10-Jan	NBP base rate decision	Jan	1.50% -	1.50%	1.50% ○
US 						
☉☉☉	02-Jan	Manufacturing PMI - final data	Dec	55.1 ▲	55.0	55.0 ▲
☉☉	03-Jan	ISM Manufacturing	Dec	59.7 ▲	58.2	58.2 ▲
☉☉☉	04-Jan	Composite PMI - final data	Dec	54.1 ▲	53.0	--
☉☉☉	04-Jan	PMI services - final data	Dec	53.7 ▲	52.4	52.5 ▲
☉☉	05-Jan	Change in non-farm payrolls (ths)‡	Dec	148 ▼	252	190 ▼
☉☉	05-Jan	Durable goods orders - final data	Nov	1.3% -	1.3%	--
☉☉	05-Jan	Underemployment rate (U6)	Dec	8.1% ▲	8.0%	--
☉☉	05-Jan	Unemployment rate	Dec	4.1% -	4.1%	4.1% ○
☉	05-Jan	Average hourly earnings (yoy)‡	Dec	2.5% ▲	2.4%	2.5% ○
☉☉☉☉	12-Jan	Consumer inflation CPI (mom)	Dec	0.1% ▼	0.4%	0.1% ○
☉☉☉☉	12-Jan	Consumer inflation CPI (yoy)	Dec	2.1% ▼	2.2%	2.1% ○
☉☉	12-Jan	Retail sales (excluding autos, mom)‡	Dec	0.4% ▼	1.3%	0.3% ▲
Eurozone 						
☉☉☉	02-Jan	Manufacturing PMI - final data	Dec	60.6 -	60.6	60.6 ○
☉☉☉	04-Jan	Composite PMI - final data	Dec	58.1 ▲	58.0	58.0 ▲
☉☉☉	04-Jan	Services PMI - final data	Dec	56.6 ▲	56.5	56.5 ▲
☉☉☉☉	05-Jan	Core CPI (yoy) - estimation	Dec	0.9% -	0.9%	1.0% ▼
☉☉☉☉	05-Jan	CPI estimate (yoy)	Dec	1.4% ▼	1.5%	1.4% ○
☉☉	05-Jan	Producer inflation PPI (yoy)	Nov	2.8% ▲	2.5%	2.5% ▲
☉☉	08-Jan	Retail sales (yoy)‡	Nov	2.8% ▲	0.2%	2.4% ▲
☉	08-Jan	Economic confidence	Dec	116 ▲	115	115 ▲
☉	08-Jan	Industrial confidence‡	Dec	9.1 ▲	8.1	8.4 ▲
☉	08-Jan	Consumer confidence - final data	Dec	0.5 -	0.5	0.5 ○
☉	08-Jan	Business climate indicator	Dec	1.7 ▲	1.5	1.5 ▲
☉☉	09-Jan	Unemployment rate	Nov	8.7% ▼	8.8%	8.7% ○
☉☉☉☉	11-Jan	Industrial production (sa, mom)‡	Nov	1.0% ▲	0.4%	0.8% ▲
☉☉☉☉	11-Jan	Industrial production (wda, yoy)‡	Nov	3.2% ▼	3.9%	3.1% ▲
Germany 						
☉☉☉	02-Jan	Manufacturing PMI - final data	Dec	63.3 -	63.3	63.3 ○
☉☉	03-Jan	Unemployment rate‡	Dec	5.5% -	5.5%	5.5% ○
☉☉☉	04-Jan	Composite PMI - final data	Dec	58.9 ▲	58.7	58.7 ▲
☉☉☉	05-Jan	Retail sales (yoy)‡	Nov	4.4% ▲	-0.9%	2.3% ▲
☉☉☉	08-Jan	Factory orders (wda, yoy)‡	Nov	8.7% ▲	7.2%	7.8% ▲

Weight	Date	Event	For	Reading ¹	Previous	Consensus ²
France						
🔴🔴🔴	02-Jan	Manufacturing PMI - final data	Dec	58.8 ▼	59.3	59.3 🟡
🔴🔴🔴	04-Jan	Composite PMI - final data	Dec	59.6 ▼	60.0	60.0 🟡
🔴🔴🔴🔴	05-Jan	Harmonized consumer inflation HICP (yoy) - preliminary data	Dec	1.3% ▲	1.2%	1.3% 🟡
🔴🔴🔴🔴	05-Jan	Consumer inflation CPI (yoy) - preliminary data	Dec	1.2% -	1.2%	1.2% 🟡
🔴🔴🔴🔴	10-Jan	Industrial production (yoy)	Nov	2.5% ▼	5.5%	2.6% 🟡
🔴🔴🔴🔴	12-Jan	Harmonized consumer inflation HICP (yoy) - final data	Dec	1.2% ▼	1.3%	1.3% 🟡
🔴🔴🔴🔴	12-Jan	Consumer inflation CPI (yoy) - final data	Dec	1.2% -	1.2%	1.2% 🟡
Italy						
🔴🔴🔴	02-Jan	Manufacturing PMI	Dec	57.4 ▼	58.3	58.5 🟡
🔴🔴🔴	04-Jan	Composite PMI	Dec	56.5 ▲	56.0	56.0 🟡
🔴🔴🔴🔴	05-Jan	Harmonized consumer inflation HICP (yoy) - preliminary data	Dec	1.0% ▼	1.1%	1.1% 🟡
🔴🔴	09-Jan	Unemployment rate - preliminary data	Nov	11.0% ▼	11.1%	11.0% 🟡
🔴🔴🔴🔴	12-Jan	Industrial production (wda, yoy)‡	Nov	2.2% ▼	3.0%	3.3% 🟡
UK						
🔴🔴🔴	02-Jan	Manufacturing PMI (sa)	Dec	56.3 ▼	58.2	57.9 🟡
🔴🔴🔴	04-Jan	Composite PMI‡	Dec	54.9 ▲	54.8	55.0 🟡
🔴🔴🔴🔴	10-Jan	Industrial production (yoy)‡	Nov	2.5% ▼	4.3%	1.8% 🟡
Japan						
🔴🔴🔴	04-Jan	Manufacturing PMI - final data	Dec	54.0 ▼	54.2	--
🔴🔴🔴	05-Jan	Composite PMI	Dec	52.2 -	52.2	--
Chile						
🔴🔴🔴🔴	05-Jan	Economic activity (yoy)	Nov	3.2% ▲	2.9%	2.5% 🟡
🔴🔴	05-Jan	Nominal wages (yoy)	Nov	5.5% ▲	5.3%	5.3% 🟡
🔴🔴🔴🔴	08-Jan	Consumer inflation CPI (yoy)	Dec	2.3% ▲	1.9%	2.3% 🟡
🔴🔴🔴	08-Jan	Copper exports (USD mn)	Dec	3 865 ▲	3 262	--
Canada						
🔴🔴🔴	05-Jan	Net change in employment (ths)	Dec	78.6 ▼	79.5	2.0 🟡

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

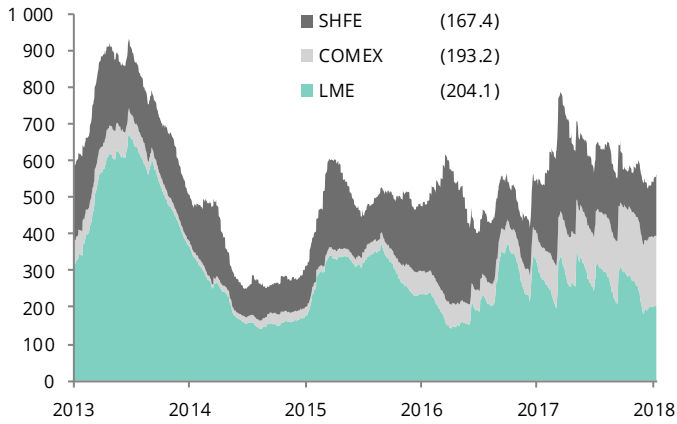
Key base & precious metal prices, exchange rates and other important market factors

<i>(as of: 12-Jan-18)</i>		Price change ¹					From year beginning ²		
	Price	2W	QTD	YTD	1Y	Average	Min	Max	
LME (USD/t)									
Copper	7 070.50	▼ -1.5%	▼ -1.2%	▼ -1.2%	▲ 22.9%	7 122.94	7 070.50	7 202.50	
Molybdenum	16 000.00	- 0.0%	- 0.0%	- 0.0%	▲ 4.9%	16 000.00	16 000.00	16 000.00	
Nickel	12 670.00	▼ -0.2%	▲ 3.3%	▲ 3.3%	▲ 27.0%	12 626.67	12 450.00	12 900.00	
Aluminum	2 215.00	▼ -1.8%	▼ -1.2%	▼ -1.2%	▲ 23.9%	2 200.72	2 143.50	2 256.00	
Tin	20 275.00	▲ 0.6%	▲ 2.0%	▲ 2.0%	▼ -3.9%	20 099.44	19 960.00	20 275.00	
Zinc	3 420.00	▲ 1.3%	▲ 3.4%	▲ 3.4%	▲ 25.5%	3 390.44	3 350.50	3 420.00	
Lead	2 536.00	▼ -0.3%	▲ 1.6%	▲ 1.6%	▲ 15.8%	2 573.89	2 536.00	2 608.00	
LBMA (USD/troz)									
Silver	17.12	▲ 0.4%	▲ 1.5%	▲ 1.5%	▲ 1.2%	17.11	17.01	17.17	
Gold ²	1 326.80	▲ 1.1%	▲ 2.3%	▲ 2.3%	▲ 10.1%	1 317.68	1 311.00	1 326.80	
LPPM (USD/troz)									
Platinum ²	991.00	▲ 5.9%	▲ 6.9%	▲ 6.9%	▲ 1.0%	966.22	936.00	991.00	
Palladium ²	1 098.00	▲ 1.0%	▲ 4.0%	▲ 4.0%	▲ 44.9%	1 093.00	1 078.00	1 108.00	
FX³									
EURUSD	1.2137	▲ 0.6%	▲ 1.2%	▲ 1.2%	▲ 13.7%	1.2028	1.1932	1.2137	
EURPLN	4.1669	▼ -0.1%	▼ -0.1%	▼ -0.1%	▼ -4.7%	4.1674	4.1515	4.1784	
USDPLN	3.4366	▼ -0.5%	▼ -1.3%	▼ -1.3%	▼ -16.4%	3.4685	3.4366	3.4999	
USDCAD	1.2504	▼ -0.1%	▼ -0.3%	-	-	1.2487	1.2403	1.2535	
USDCNY	6.4690	▼ -0.4%	▼ -0.6%	▼ -0.6%	▼ -6.2%	6.4990	6.4690	6.5297	
USDCLP	608.04	▼ -1.1%	▼ -1.2%	▼ -1.2%	▼ -9.5%	607.76	604.00	614.75	
Money market									
3m LIBOR USD	1.722	▲ 0.02	▲ 0.03	▲ 0.03	▲ 0.70	1.707	1.696	1.722	
3m EURIBOR	-0.329	- 0.00	- 0.00	- 0.00	▼ 0.00	-0.329	-0.329	-0.329	
3m WIBOR	1.720	- 0.00	- 0.00	- 0.00	▼ -0.01	1.720	1.720	1.720	
5y USD interest rate swap	2.395	▲ 0.11	▲ 0.15	▲ 0.15	▲ 0.48	2.339	2.283	2.395	
5y EUR interest rate swap	0.378	▲ 0.06	▲ 0.07	▲ 0.07	▲ 0.29	0.321	0.292	0.378	
5y PLN interest rate swap	2.460	▼ -0.06	▼ -0.04	▼ -0.04	▲ 0.07	2.451	2.400	2.520	
Fuel									
WTI Cushing	64.30	▲ 6.5%	▲ 6.4%	▲ 6.4%	▲ 21.3%	62.42	60.37	64.30	
Brent	70.03	▲ 5.0%	▲ 4.8%	▲ 4.8%	▲ 26.0%	68.64	66.69	70.03	
Diesel NY (ULSD)	208.20	▲ 1.1%	▲ 0.9%	▲ 0.9%	▲ 25.8%	206.96	204.09	208.93	
Others									
VIX	10.16	▲ 0.39	▼ -0.88	▼ -0.88	▼ -1.38	9.65	9.15	10.16	
BBG Commodity Index	88.76	▲ 0.4%	▲ 0.7%	▲ 0.7%	▲ 0.3%	88.29	87.69	88.76	
S&P500	2 786.24	▲ 3.4%	▲ 4.2%	▲ 4.2%	▲ 22.7%	2 741.89	2 695.81	2 786.24	
DAX	13 245.03	▲ 2.9%	▲ 2.5%	▲ 2.5%	▲ 15.0%	13 202.20	12 871.39	13 385.59	
Shanghai Composite	3 428.94	▲ 2.4%	▲ 3.7%	▲ 3.7%	▲ 9.9%	3 399.38	3 348.33	3 428.94	
WIG 20	2 539.29	▲ 3.2%	▲ 3.2%	▲ 3.2%	▲ 25.5%	2 523.51	2 463.25	2 548.61	
KGHM	113.95	▲ 2.5%	▲ 2.5%	▲ 2.5%	▲ 5.4%	112.67	109.40	114.30	

[°] 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

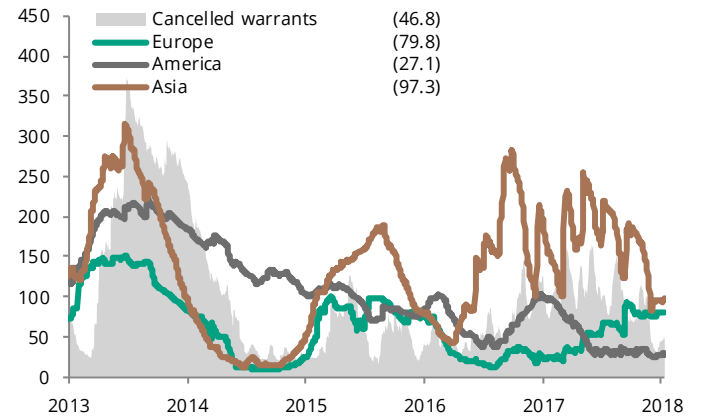
Source: Bloomberg, KGHM

Copper: official exchange stocks (thousand tonnes)



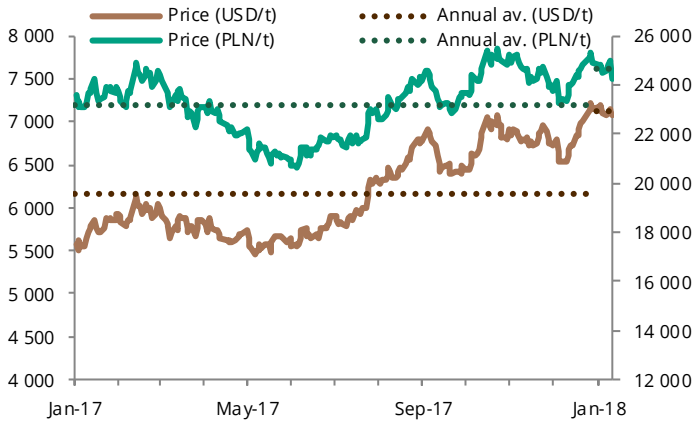
Note: Latest values in brackets. Source: Bloomberg, KGHM

Copper: official LME stocks (thousand tonnes)



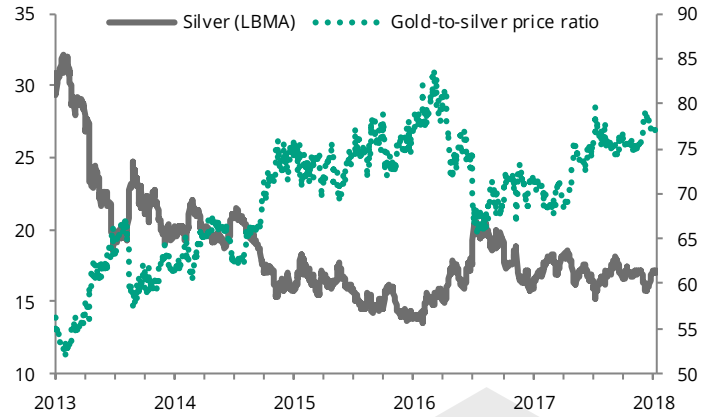
Note: Latest values in brackets. Source: Bloomberg, KGHM

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



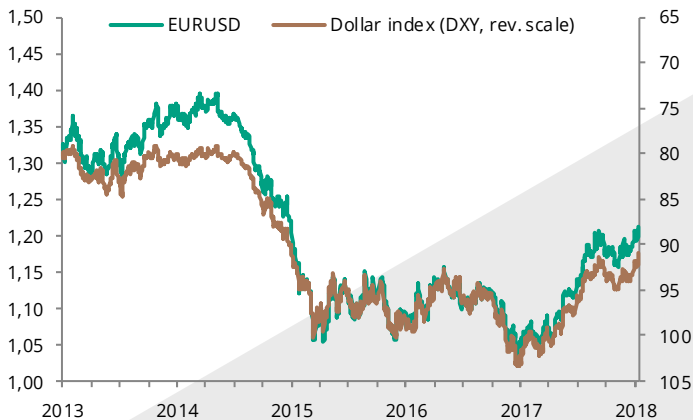
Source: Bloomberg, KGHM Polska Miedź

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



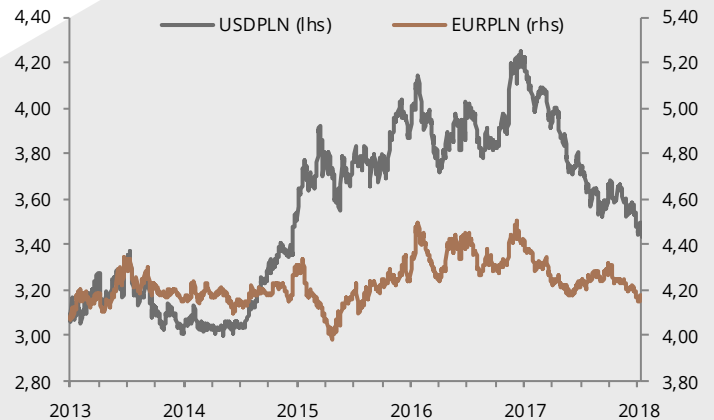
Source: Bloomberg, KGHM Polska Miedź

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



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:
1st – 14th January 2018

- 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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