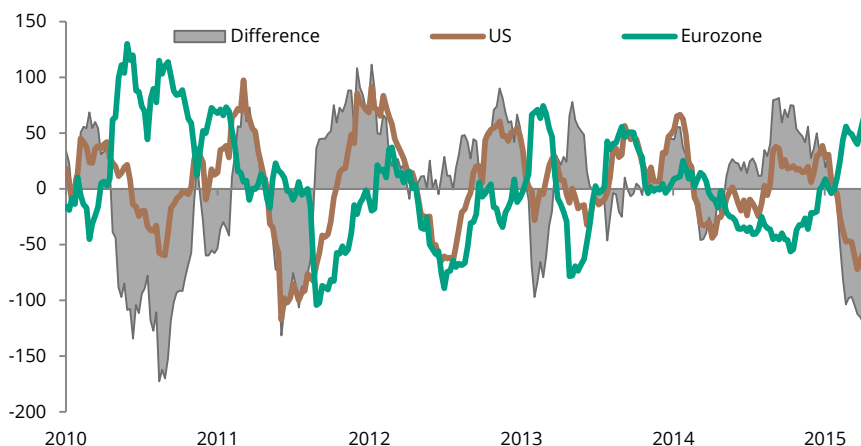


Market Overview

as of: 13 April 2015

- Copper:** Copper market was quiet during the last two weeks, moving in a relatively tight range of 5950-6125 USD/mt with limited volatility. The market waited for further consequences of the torrential rains effects in Atacama desert. As of now, Cochilco estimated that the lost output is said to be 6k mt but since operations in Salvador and Caserones are still halted, thus the overall production estimate for 2015 may change to the downside (*page 2*).
- Molybdenum:** Weak Mo oxide spot demand conditions in the western world continued over the past two weeks, with limited activity from both traders and consumers. The western world oxide market is forecast to move into deficit in Q2/Q3 15 due to mine closures in Canada/USA and an improvement in demand (*page 4*).
- Nickel:** Ni prices continue to languish over the past 2 weeks due to weak industrial offtake from declining stainless steel production and bearish investor sentiment. In the coming weeks, the market will be looking to see if demand returns with improving stainless steel production and whether recently enacted European anti-dumping tariffs on Taiwan and Chinese stainless steel provide an increase in stainless steel production in Europe (*page 4*).
- China:** Chinese banks are going through their toughest times since the central government bailed them out at the end of the late 1990s banking crisis. After 10 years of double digit growth, the earnings of China's five largest banks grew by only 6.5% in 2014, with negative growth recorded in Q4 (*page 7*).

Sentiment swap? - positive surprises in the Eurozone; in the U.S. quite the opposite (Citi's surprise index)








Source: Bloomberg, KGHM

Key market prices

	Close price	2w chng.
LME (USD/t)		
▼ Copper	6 055.00	-1.5%
▼ Nickel	12 590.00	-5.1%
LBMA (USD/troz)		
▼ Silver	16.55	-3.4%
▲ Gold (PM)	1 207.35	1.0%
FX		
▼ EUR/USD	1.0570	-2.6%
▼ EUR/PLN	4.0198	-1.9%
▲ USD/PLN	3.7894	0.0%
▲ USD/CAD	1.2595	0.1%
▼ USD/CLP	613.91	-1.1%
Stocks		
▼ KGHM	119.30	-0.6%

 Source: Bloomberg, KGHM; (*more on page 11*)

Important macroeconomic data

Release	For		
 Non-farm payrolls chng.	Mar	126	▼
 Official manuf. PMI	Mar	50.1	▲
 CPI estimate (yoy)	Mar	-0.1%	▲
 Manufacturing PMI	Mar	54.8	▼
 Copper exports (\$)	Mar	2 862	▲

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

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Base and precious metals

Copper

Copper market was quiet during the last two weeks, moving in a relatively tight range of 5950-6125 USD/mt with limited volatility. The market waited for further consequences of the torrential rains effects in Atacama desert. As of now, Cochilco estimated that the lost output is said to be 6k mt but since operations in Salvador and Caserones are still halted, thus the overall production estimate for 2015 may change to the downside.

China Q2 demand likely to be only moderate

Seasonal demand for copper in China is likely to be moderate in the second quarter compared with previous years, with end users holding limited cash as the economy slows, Chinese industry sources surveyed by Reuters said. End users in Middle Kingdom, the world's top consumer and producer of refined copper, typically increase purchases around the second quarter to support higher production as the summer approaches. However, this year many have been reluctant to build copper stocks and have been buying only what is needed for immediate production. Chinese banks have also reduced lending to metals firms after an alleged metal financing scam at the port of Qingdao revealed in June 2014.

Shanghai copper premiums softer due to bonded stocks rise

After the Tomb-Sweeping holiday, Shanghai copper premiums dipped amid sluggish sentiment. Many of the bills of landing cargoes which had failed to be sold out before arriving were transferred to China's bonded warehouses. Combining Metal Bulletin and other market sources, it is estimated that most of the recent premiums, including premiums for ocean cargoes, were quoted in a range of 50-90 USD/mt on an in-warehouse basis in Shanghai. Traders admit that the main factor behind worse demand lies in small factories which trim production or delay production starting date over and over again this year. In contrast, big factories' orders show stable production with little change from a year ago.

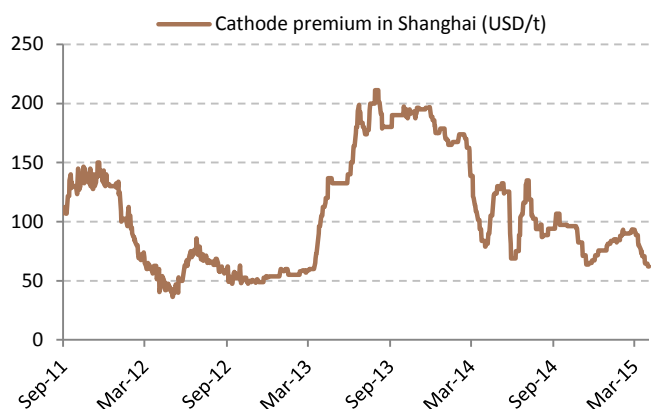
Difficulties in opening letters of credit continued recently, resulting in less imports and rising stocks in bonded warehouses. Some of the traders said that cargoes have already been sent directly to bonded warehouses adding around 50,000 mt of stock. Metal Bulletin research show that late last year Chinese buyers had reduced their long-term contract volumes because of the big gap between spot and long-term offers. Codelco's benchmark premiums were set at 133 USD per tonne for 2015, while Chinese smelters offered 128 USD per tonne. Less long-term side contracts mean more metal is now being offered in the spot market, which has weighed on the supply side.

Demand in Q2 is likely to be stable but softer than initially expected

Premiums in Shanghai in a range of 50-90 USD/mt

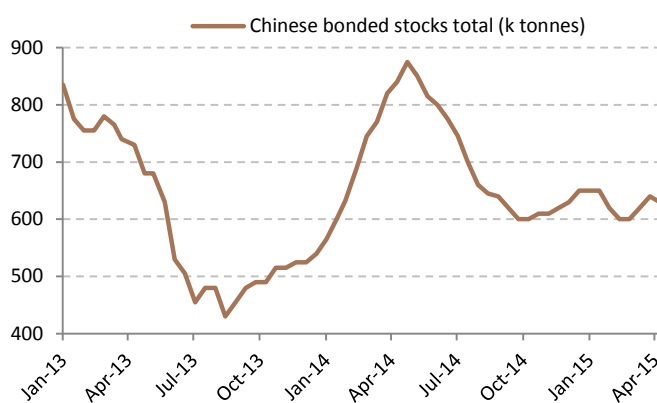
Chinese buyers are speculating on the spot market premiums leaving some of the 2015 volumes to be contracted on the spot market

Premium levels in Shanghai become softer on sluggish sentiment...



Source: Bloomberg, KGHM

...as well as on the recent seasonal bonded stock accumulation



Source: CRU, KGHM

Other important information on copper market:

- According to China Nonferrous Metals Industry Association, China's surplus of refined copper edged up to 160,000 mt in February from 152,000 mt in January. The Middle Kingdom's output of refined copper fell 8% in monthly terms to 570,000 mt in February, while the copper consumptions was 650,000 mt, 12% below January numbers.
- Southern Copper announced that it will proceed with its USD 1.4 bn Tia Maria copper-silver project in Peru despite environmental protests. The company will seek dialogue with farmers who oppose the project in the southern Andean region of Arequipa. Protests since March 23 have left at least one dead and nine injured.
- Guangdong Rising Assets Management made a new offer to buy copper and gold miner PanAust Ltd. The new bid is worth USD 850 mn, which is a quarter less than 10 months ago, underscoring the rout in mineral commodities. According to analysts, the renewed offer is a demonstration of an ongoing appetite among Asian enterprises to take full ownership of Australian-listed assets, rather than buy into passive partnership roles. State-owned Guangdong first approached PanAust last April and then increased its offer in May. PanAust, which rejected the May bid as too low, said it would consider the fresh approach but noted it was made at a time when PanAust's stock and copper and gold prices are near 5-year lows.
- According to Reuter's calculations, Japan's copper output is expected to fall 0.6% in the first half of fiscal 2015/16 (April-September) compared with a year earlier. The drop will be a result of maintenance plans. Japan is the third biggest copper refiner in the world.
- Australia's treasurer has informed that he would not allow Glencore Plc to merge with Rio Tinto. The information was published the day UK restrictions

came off on Glencore making a fresh approach to Rio Tinto after being rebuffed last August.

Molybdenum

Weak Mo oxide spot demand conditions in the western world continued over the past two weeks, with limited activity from both traders and consumers. The western world oxide market is forecast to move into deficit in Q2/Q3 15 due to mine closures in Canada/USA and an improvement in demand.

Mo market looks to key supply factors from potential changes in Chinese Mo export taxes and lower Chile Q1 15

China is considering the elimination of export tax on oxide and FeMo but increase mining tax in the same time

The Mo market will be paying close attention to a reported announcement (May 2, 2015) from Chinese officials regarding elimination of export taxes (17%) on oxide and FeMo. It is currently speculated that Chinese officials may increase mining tax to offset impact of reduction in export taxes. An elimination of export taxes, coupled with no mining tax increase could result in an increase in Chinese exports to the west. Under this scenario it would be profitable at current prices for Chinese to export oxide and FeMo.

It is noted that middle of last week Chinese policy makers announced support for domestic Fe ore producers by way of tax reductions. Although Mo is considered by the government a “strategic resource” last week’s announcement is something to consider regarding any potential Mo mining tax increases.

Production in Chile decreased by 6% yoy in Jan-Feb mostly due to lower output from Chuquicamta, Los Bronces, Collahausi and El Teniente

Chile aggregate Jan-Feb 2015 MoS production ~15.82M lbs down ~ -6% YoY from Jan-Feb 2014 aggregate production of ~16.80M lbs. Lower production has largely taken place at Chuquicamta, Los Bronces (water restrictions), Collahausi (2 weeks mill downtime) and El Teniente (fire at secondary crusher late January 2015). It is forecast Q1 15 Chile MoS production decline ~ -10% YoY to ~23.5M lbs due to aforementioned lower production issues and recent rains impacting production at Codelco operations.

Nickel

Ni prices continue to languish over the past 2 weeks due to weak industrial offtake from declining stainless steel production and bearish investor sentiment. In the coming weeks, the market will be looking to see if demand returns with improving stainless steel production and whether recently enacted European anti-dumping tariffs on Taiwan and Chinese stainless steel provide an increase in stainless steel production in Europe.

NPI production declined in China in recent weeks

Will Chinese NPI, improved demand and labour negotiations support the market?

Nickel pig iron production in China has reported to be declining in recent weeks. The main reasons have been falling Ni prices making NPI plants unprofitable, plant closures for environment reasons and high grade laterite ore stocks in China accumulated in 2013 from Indonesia continued to be destocked.

Further declines in nickel pig iron production could result in increased refined imports into China in the coming months, particularly if Chinese domestic refined Ni prices continue to trade at a premium to LME Ni prices as they have since the beginning of 2015. Increased refined imports may help to limit LME inventory increases. Over the past month, LME Ni inventories have declined by ~0.4% to 463.72kt.

Factors which will influence the nickel market

The outlook for Ni prices over the next quarter will be dependent on pace of stainless steel scrap de stocking in the western world, nickel pig iron production in China and whether an improvement in stainless steel production occurs. The market will also be looking toward labor negotiations taking place in Sudbury over the next few months.

Precious metals

Precious metals market moved in sideways over past two weeks without any decisive breaks in any direction. Volatility on the market remained subdued, however, there are signs of possible gains.

The market is eyeing FED on interest rate approach and projections Possible competition for LBMA price

Investors preparing for an uptrend

At the start of the year investors' expectations were that the Federal Reserve would raise rates in June but now the majority of gold community moved their bets that this should happen in September. This should present less downside risk for entire precious metals segment.

It is worth mentioning that recently Federal Reserve official Jeffrey Lacker repeated his call for the U.S. central bank to consider hiking interest rates in June, and said there was no shame in adjusting them lower again if economic data demanded it.

A June rate hike would, in analysts' opinion, have exposed a weak floor for gold prices but the rate hike potentially not happening until September should support seasonal gold buying in India.

Possible competition for LBMA price

China's state-run Shanghai Gold Exchange said at the Dubai Precious Metals Conference that it was working on launching new price benchmark fixing products as a new service to market participants.

The exchange would launch a yuan-denominated gold fix this year as the world's top producer of gold seeks to gain more say over the pricing of the

precious metal. China, also the world's second-biggest bullion consumer, feels its market weight should entitle it to be a price-setter for bullion.

This potential new benchmark creates competition with newly established pricing mechanism conducted by LBMA.

India vs China on gold market

China's gold exports shrank 15 percent in March while import shipments fell at their sharpest rate since the 2009 global financial crisis, a shock outcome that deepens concern about damaging growth in the world's No. 2 economy. India gold imports on the other hand doubled to 125 tonnes in March from 60 tonnes the previous year.

CFTC report more bullish

CFTC data released on April 10 showed that speculators on gold market sharply increased their bullish bets since latest release . The net weekly gain of 20,738 contracts was quite balanced from 10,312 of new longs and a 10,426 reduction of shorts. This increase brings the net position to +100,000 for the first time since March 3rd. This was also the third straight week of gains there.

Global economies | Foreign exchange markets

China: tough times for banking sector

Chinese banks are going through their toughest times since the central government bailed them out at the end of the late 1990s banking crisis. After 10 years of double digit growth, the earnings of China's five largest banks grew by only 6.5% in 2014, with negative growth recorded in Q4.

Handsome profit growth recorded in first decade of the century has started to fade

China's largest state-owned banks cleaned up their balance sheets in the early 2000s, transferring more than RMB 1 trn in non-performing loans to specialized asset management companies. As a result, they were able not only to secure international equity listings, but also to generate very rapid asset and profit growth. However, this growth has declined from 30% in 2010 to just 6.5% last year. With Middle Kingdom's economic growth rate slowing, and financial liberalization compressing interest margins, earnings growth seems likely to deteriorate further this year. Smaller banks in China have performed better than their larger counterparts, but even so their profit growth has also slowed significantly.

Due to credit/GDP ratio at 250%, banks cannot leverage on volume

More importantly, the structural slowdown of the economy along the effects of financial reform mean that further perspectives are rather negative, partially because credit and money supply growth remain on a decelerating trend. Although PBoC is in easing stance, the amount of outstanding credit is so high, that it will not be enough to encourage further credit growth. The total credit/GDP ratio is already close to 250%, so the central bank needs to avoid increasing it.

Margins are shrinking, while NPLs doubled in three years

If banks cannot leverage on faster volume growth, they will have to try and generate profit growth elsewhere. But it will also be difficult, since deposit rates fell less than lending rates, contracting the margins. Going forward, as the authorities continue to liberalize interest rates, the spread between deposit and lending rates is only likely to narrow further. In addition, non-performing loan (NPL) ratios have been increasing for three years now and last year's rate of growth is the fastest. NPLs in the system totaled RMB 842 bn at the end of 2014, which is twice the amount noted at the end of 2011. The NPL ratio is a small 1.25%, but many experts point out that this not reflect the true level of bad loans on bank balance sheets.

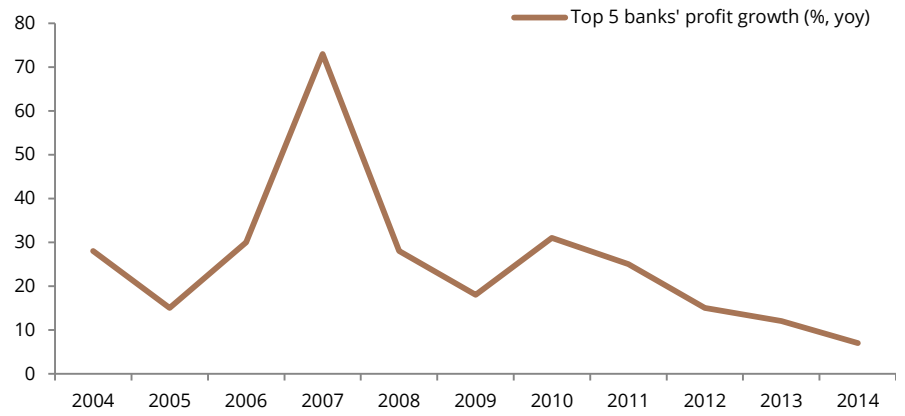
Further RRR cut may help...

On the bright side, there is still some room for improvement for Chinese banks. The required reserve ratio (RRR) at the central bank is a high 19.5% for large banks. This cash, held at PBoC, yields only 0.72%, so any cut in the RRR will free up funds that could be loaned to earn higher margins.

...but banks themselves are not optimistic this year

But the banks themselves are not overly optimistic, seeing all these obstacles. China Construction Bank informed its employees to expect profit growth of just 5% this year, while ICBC, China's largest bank, is said to be targeting profit growth of zero.

Banks' earnings growth in 2014 reached the slowest tempo in the last 10 years



Source: Gavekal Research, KGHM

Macroeconomic calendar

Important macroeconomic data releases

Weight	Date	Event	For	Reading ¹	Previous	Consensus ²	
China							
☆☆☆	01-Apr	Official manufacturing PMI	Mar	50.1 ▲	49.9	49.7	▲
☆☆☆	01-Apr	HSBC's manufacturing PMI - final data	Mar	49.6 ▲	49.2	49.3	▲
☆☆☆☆	10-Apr	Consumer inflation CPI (yoy)	Mar	1.4% -	1.4%	1.3%	▲
☆☆	10-Apr	Producer inflation PPI (yoy)	Mar	-4.6% ▲	-4.8%	-4.8%	▲
Poland							
☆	31-Mar	NBP inflation expectations	Mar	0.2% -	0.2%	0.2%	○
☆☆☆	01-Apr	Manufacturing PMI	Mar	54.8 ▼	55.1	55.3	▼
US							
☆☆☆☆	30-Mar	Consumer spending inflation PCE (mom)	Feb	0.1% -	0.1%	0.1%	○
☆☆☆☆	30-Mar	Consumer spending inflation PCE (yoy)	Feb	1.4% ▲	1.3%	1.3%	▲
☆☆	30-Mar	Personal income (sa, mom)‡	Feb	0.4% -	0.4%	0.3%	▲
☆☆	30-Mar	Personal spending (sa, mom)	Feb	0.1% ▲	-0.2%	0.2%	▼
☆	30-Mar	Dallas Fed manufacturing activity	Mar	-17.4 ▼	-11.2	-8.8	▼
☆	31-Mar	S&P/CaseShiller home price index‡	Jan	173 ▼	173	173	▲
☆☆☆	01-Apr	Manufacturing PMI - final data	Mar	55.7 ▲	55.3	55.3	▲
☆☆	01-Apr	ISM Manufacturing	Mar	51.5 ▼	52.9	52.5	▼
☆☆	03-Apr	Change in non-farm payrolls (th)‡	Mar	126 ▼	264	245	▼
☆☆	03-Apr	Underemployment rate (U6)	Mar	10.9% ▼	11.0%	--	
☆☆	03-Apr	Unemployment rate	Mar	5.5% -	5.5%	5.5%	○
☆	03-Apr	Average hourly earnings (yoy)	Mar	2.1% ▲	2.0%	2.0%	▲
☆☆☆	06-Apr	Composite PMI - final data	Mar	59.2 ▲	58.5	--	
☆☆☆	06-Apr	PMI services - final data	Mar	59.2 ▲	58.6	58.6	▲
Eurozone							
☆	30-Mar	Economic confidence‡	Mar	104 ▲	102	103	▲
☆	30-Mar	Industrial confidence‡	Mar	-2.9 ▲	-4.6	-4.0	▲
☆	30-Mar	Consumer confidence - final data	Mar	-3.7 -	-3.7	-3.7	○
☆	30-Mar	Business climate indicator‡	Mar	0.2 ▲	0.1	0.2	▲
☆☆☆☆	31-Mar	Core CPI (yoy) - estimation	Mar	0.6% ▼	0.7%	0.7%	▼
☆☆☆☆	31-Mar	CPI estimate (yoy)	Mar	-0.1% ▲	-0.3%	-0.1%	○
☆☆	31-Mar	Unemployment rate‡	Feb	11.3% ▼	11.4%	11.2%	▲
☆☆☆	01-Apr	Manufacturing PMI - final data	Mar	52.2 ▲	51.9	51.9	▲
☆☆☆	07-Apr	Composite PMI - final data	Mar	54.0 ▼	54.1	54.1	▼
☆☆☆	07-Apr	Services PMI - final data	Mar	54.2 ▼	54.3	54.3	▼
☆☆	07-Apr	Producer inflation PPI (yoy)‡	Feb	-2.8% ▲	-3.5%	-2.9%	▲
☆☆	08-Apr	Retail sales (yoy)‡	Feb	3.0% ▼	3.2%	2.8%	▲
Germany							
☆☆☆☆	30-Mar	Harmonized consumer inflation HICP (yoy) - preliminary data	Mar	0.1% ▲	-0.1%	0.1%	○
☆☆☆☆	30-Mar	Consumer inflation CPI (yoy) - preliminary data	Mar	0.3% ▲	0.1%	0.3%	○
☆☆☆	31-Mar	Retail sales (yoy)‡	Feb	3.6% ▼	5.0%	3.4%	▲
☆☆	31-Mar	Unemployment rate	Mar	6.4% ▼	6.5%	6.5%	▼
☆☆☆	01-Apr	Manufacturing PMI - final data	Mar	52.8 ▲	52.4	52.4	▲
☆☆☆	07-Apr	Composite PMI - final data	Mar	55.4 ▲	55.3	55.3	▲
☆☆☆	08-Apr	Factory orders (wda, yoy)‡	Feb	-1.3% ▼	-0.3%	0.5%	▼
☆☆☆☆	09-Apr	Industrial production (wda, yoy)‡	Feb	-0.3% ▼	0.0%	0.6%	▼

Weight	Date	Event	For	Reading ¹	Previous	Consensus ²	
France							
🌟🌟🌟	01-Apr	Manufacturing PMI - final data	Mar	48.8 ▲	48.2	48.2	🌟
🌟🌟🌟	07-Apr	Composite PMI - final data	Mar	51.5 ▼	51.7	52.0	🌟
🌟🌟🌟🌟	10-Apr	Industrial production (yoy)‡	Feb	0.6% ▲	0.5%	0.5%	🌟
Italy							
🌟🌟	31-Mar	Unemployment rate - preliminary data	Feb	12.7% ▲	12.6%	12.6%	🌟
🌟🌟🌟🌟	31-Mar	Harmonized consumer inflation HICP (yoy) - preliminary data	Mar	-0.1% ▼	0.1%	0.1%	🌟
🌟🌟🌟	01-Apr	Manufacturing PMI	Mar	53.3 ▲	51.9	52.1	🌟
🌟🌟🌟	07-Apr	Composite PMI	Mar	52.4 ▲	51.0	--	🌟
UK							
🌟🌟🌟🌟🌟	31-Mar	GDP (yoy) - final data	4Q	3.0% ▲	2.7%	2.7%	🌟
🌟🌟🌟🌟🌟	31-Mar	GDP (qoq) - final data	4Q	0.6% ▲	0.5%	0.5%	🌟
🌟🌟🌟	01-Apr	Manufacturing PMI (sa)‡	Mar	54.4 ▲	54.0	54.4	🌟
🌟🌟🌟	07-Apr	Composite PMI	Mar	58.8 ▲	56.7	--	🌟
🌟🌟🌟🌟🌟	09-Apr	BoE base rate decision	Apr	0.50% -	0.50%	0.50%	🌟
🌟🌟🌟🌟	09-Apr	BoE asset purchase target (GBP bn)	Apr	375 -	375	375	🌟
🌟🌟🌟🌟	10-Apr	Industrial production (yoy)‡	Feb	0.1% ▼	1.2%	0.3%	🌟
Japan							
🌟🌟🌟🌟	30-Mar	Industrial production (yoy) - preliminary data	Feb	-2.6% ▲	-2.8%	-0.6%	🌟
🌟🌟🌟	01-Apr	Manufacturing PMI - final data	Mar	50.3 ▼	50.4	--	🌟
🌟🌟🌟	03-Apr	Composite PMI	Mar	49.4 ▼	50.0	--	🌟
Chile							
🌟🌟🌟	30-Mar	Total copper production (metric tons)	Feb	447 810 ▼	524 296	--	🌟
🌟🌟🌟	30-Mar	Manufacturing (yoy)	Feb	-0.1% ▼	1.0%	1.7%	🌟
🌟🌟🌟🌟	06-Apr	Economic activity (yoy)‡	Feb	2.0% ▼	3.0%	1.9%	🌟
🌟🌟🌟	07-Apr	Copper exports (USD mn)	Mar	2 862 ▲	2 480	--	🌟
🌟🌟	07-Apr	Nominal wages (yoy)	Feb	7.1% -	7.1%	--	🌟
🌟🌟🌟🌟	08-Apr	Consumer inflation CPI (yoy)	Mar	4.2% ▼	4.4%	4.4%	🌟
Canada							
🌟🌟🌟🌟🌟	31-Mar	GDP (yoy)	Jan	2.4% ▼	2.8%	2.4%	🌟
🌟🌟🌟	10-Apr	Net change in employment (ths)	Mar	28.7 ▲	- 1.0	0.0	🌟

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

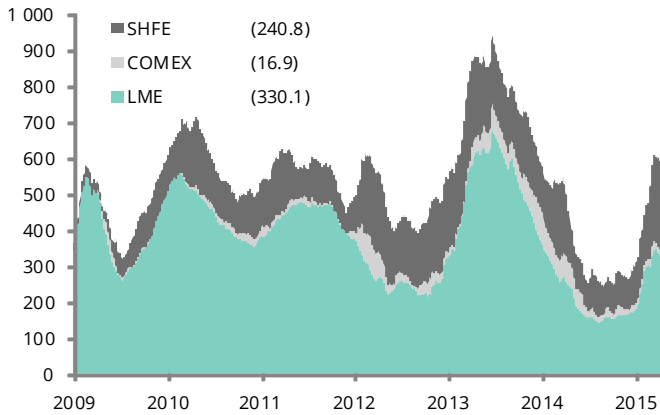
Key base & precious metal prices, exchange rates and other important market factors

(as of: 10-Apr-15)

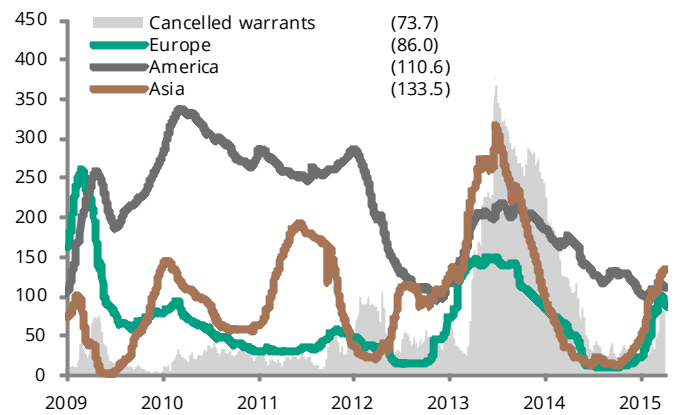
	Price	Price change ⁴					From year beginning ²		
		2W	QTD	YTD	1Y	Average	Min	Max	
LME (USD/t)									
Copper	6 055.00	▼ -1.5%	▲ 0.1%	▼ -4.8%	▼ -8.8%	5 837.17	5 390.50	6 309.00	
Molybdenum	17 650.00	▼ -4.6%	▼ -4.6%	▼ -16.0%	▼ -32.1%	18 640.58	16 350.00	21 500.00	
Nickel	12 590.00	▼ -5.1%	▲ 1.0%	▼ -15.7%	▼ -26.2%	14 187.97	12 330.00	15 455.00	
Aluminum	1 773.00	▲ 0.1%	▼ -0.9%	▼ -3.2%	▼ -4.3%	1 797.55	1 742.00	1 871.50	
Tin	16 505.00	▼ -4.6%	▼ -1.3%	▼ -15.4%	▼ -29.4%	18 236.52	16 400.00	19 750.00	
Zinc	2 200.00	▲ 6.3%	▲ 6.0%	▲ 1.5%	▲ 8.2%	2 084.46	1 985.00	2 200.00	
Lead	1 998.00	▲ 9.1%	▲ 10.5%	▲ 7.8%	▼ -4.3%	1 814.56	1 696.00	1 998.00	
LBMA (USD/troz)									
Silver	16.55	▼ -3.4%	▼ -0.3%	▲ 3.6%	▼ -18.2%	16.71	15.47	18.23	
Gold ¹	1 207.35	▲ 1.0%	▲ 1.7%	▲ 0.7%	▼ -8.6%	1 217.08	1 147.25	1 295.75	
LPPM (USD/troz)									
Platinum ¹	1 171.00	▲ 2.9%	▲ 3.7%	▼ -3.2%	▼ -19.5%	1 189.57	1 088.00	1 285.00	
Palladium ¹	777.00	▲ 3.9%	▲ 6.6%	▼ -2.6%	▼ -1.6%	783.54	729.00	831.00	
FX ³									
EUR/USD	1.0570	▼ -2.6%	▼ -1.8%	▼ -12.9%	▼ -23.8%	1.1219	1.0557	1.2043	
EUR/PLN	4.0198	▼ -1.9%	▼ -1.7%	▼ -5.7%	▼ -3.6%	4.1783	4.0198	4.3335	
USD/PLN	3.7894	▲ 0.0%	▼ -0.6%	▲ 8.0%	▲ 25.9%	3.7303	3.5725	3.9260	
USD/CAD	1.2595	▲ 0.1%	▼ -0.7%	▲ 8.6%	▲ 15.4%	1.2426	1.1728	1.2803	
USD/CNY	6.2087	▼ -0.1%	▲ 0.1%	▲ 0.1%	▼ -0.1%	6.2332	6.1883	6.2747	
USD/CLP	613.91	▼ -1.1%	▼ -2.1%	▲ 1.1%	▲ 12.0%	623.37	606.75	642.18	
Money market									
3m LIBOR USD	0.277	▲ 0.01	▲ 0.02	▲ 0.08	▲ 0.22	0.262	0.251	0.277	
3m EURIBOR	0.012	▼ -0.43	▼ -0.37	▼ -0.85	▼ -0.96	0.043	0.012	0.076	
3m WIBOR	1.650	- 0.00	- 0.00	▼ -0.20	▼ -0.39	1.842	1.650	2.060	
5y USD interest rate swap	1.552	▼ -0.02	▲ 0.01	▼ -0.12	▼ -0.09	1.592	1.313	1.849	
5y EUR interest rate swap	0.218	▼ -0.17	▼ -0.11	▼ -0.40	▼ -0.77	0.291	0.218	0.350	
5y PLN interest rate swap	1.815	▼ -0.03	▼ -0.02	▼ -0.07	▼ -0.48	1.811	1.563	2.100	
Fuel									
WTI Cushing	51.64	▲ 5.7%	▲ 8.5%	▼ -3.1%	▼ -50.1%	48.77	43.46	53.98	
Brent	57.34	▲ 5.5%	▲ 7.5%	▲ 2.8%	▼ -46.4%	54.13	45.25	61.81	
Diesel NY (ULSD)	176.86	▲ 2.2%	▲ 2.9%	▼ -3.1%	▼ -40.0%	182.36	161.84	233.64	
Others									
VIX	12.58	▼ -0.17	▼ -0.18	▼ -0.34	▼ -0.21	16.31	12.58	22.39	
BBG Commodity Index	99.47	▲ 0.1%	▲ 1.4%	▼ -4.7%	▼ -27.4%	101.26	96.96	104.47	
S&P500	2 102.06	▲ 2.0%	▲ 1.7%	▲ 2.1%	▲ 14.7%	2 065.35	1 992.67	2 117.39	
DAX	12 374.73	▲ 4.3%	▲ 3.4%	▲ 26.2%	▲ 30.9%	11 078.04	9 469.66	12 374.73	
Shanghai Composite	4 034.31	▲ 9.3%	▲ 7.6%	▲ 24.7%	▲ 89.0%	3 402.66	3 075.91	4 034.31	
WIG 20	2 443.62	▲ 3.0%	▲ 2.0%	▲ 5.5%	▼ -1.1%	2 346.29	2 242.42	2 443.62	
KGHM	119.30	▼ -0.6%	▼ -0.6%	▲ 9.6%	▲ 4.5%	113.99	100.95	122.70	

⁰ 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

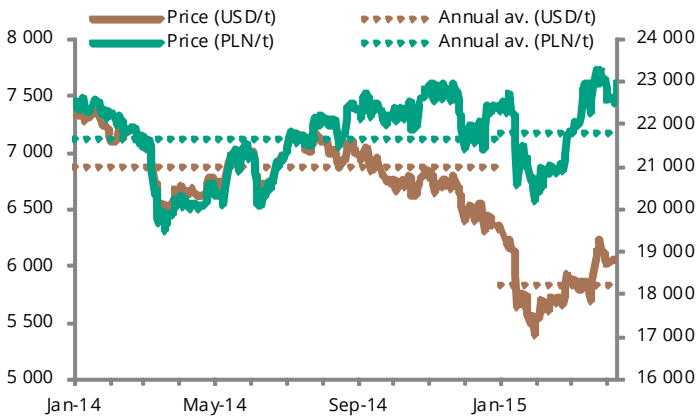
Source: Bloomberg, KGHM

Copper: official exchange stocks (thousand tonnes)


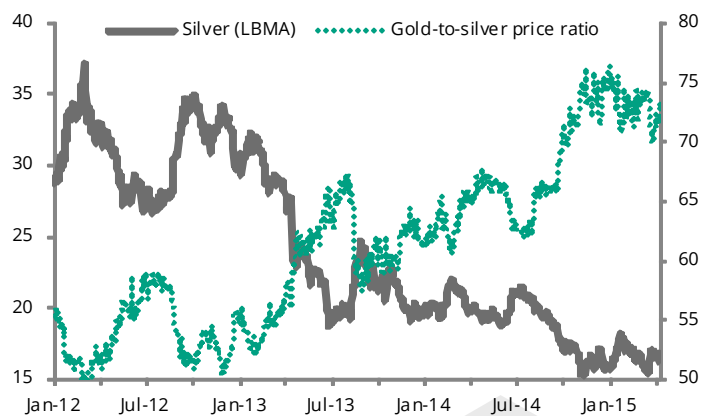
Note: Latest values in brackets. Source: Bloomberg, KGHM

Copper: official LME stocks (thousand tonnes)


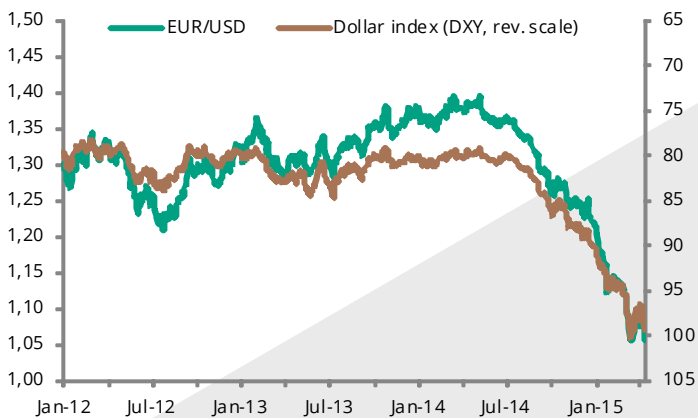
Note: Latest values in brackets. Source: Bloomberg, KGHM

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


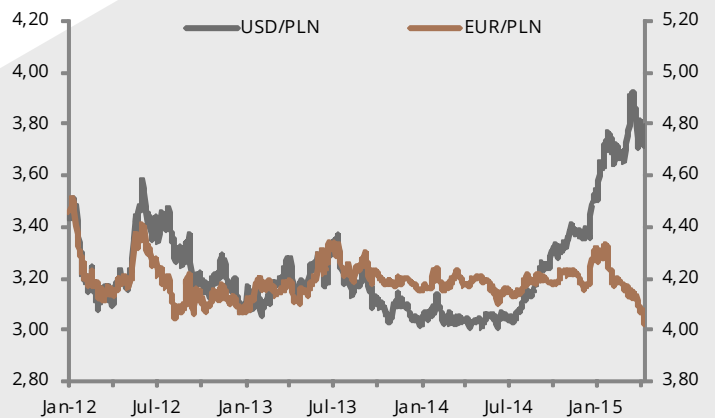
Source: Bloomberg, KGHM

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:
30 March – 12 April 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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