

Bullion BulletinTM

Information Insights for Bullion Business

a Product of
Foretell
Business Solutions

- 06** Editor's Note
- 07** Chairman's Remarks at LBMA/LPPM
Precious Metals Conference 2015 Vienna
Grant Angwin, LBMA
- 09** Chief Executive's Remarks at LBMA/LPPM
Precious Metals Conference 2015 Vienna
Ruth Crowell, LBMA
- 14** China's Silver Market, Mu Li, CPM Group
- 20** Will Gold Prices Rally Higher or Fall Lower
in 2016? Sandy Jadeja, VIBHS Financial Ltd
- 24** RBI Master Direction on Gold Monetisation Scheme
- 32** Government to issue Sovereign Gold Bonds
with effect from 26th November, 2015
- 37** चीन का सिल्वर बाजार, मु ली
- 39** Data & Statistics



valcambi
suisse

MARK
YOUR
DATES

5th DUBAI PRECIOUS METALS CONFERENCE 2016

10-12 April 2016, Dubai

www.dpmmc.ae

Presenting the Edelweiss Gold Standard



Edelweiss Gold Refinery:

- Equipped with state-of-the-art technology
- Environmentally sustainable unit
- World class quality standards
- Ability to treat variety of raw material
- Pan India distribution network
- Responsible sourcing standards
- Strong brand goodwill

Services Offered:

- Refining services
- Laboratory services
- Vaulting services

The Edelweiss Advantage:

- **Best Prices:**
Get the most competitive prices in the market
- **Flexibility of choosing the currency for rate fixing:**
Get quotes in dollar and rupee making it convenient to decide your currency preference for rate fixing
- **Smaller lot sizes, bigger convenience:**
Buy bullion even in lot sizes as small as 1 kg, just in case you don't have a requirement for a bigger lot at the time
- **Continuous and consistent supply:**
An efficient stocking system ensures assured supply throughout the year
- **Dedicated and professional customer service:**
Find innovative solutions to bullion purchase problems that ensures you get the best deals at all times
- **Wide Network - The Edelweiss Group:**
Edelweiss Bullion has a strong network to deliver bullion across India so that you receive the delivery of bullion at the location nearest to you





AL ETIHAD GOLD

www.aletihadgold.com

PURITY & QUALITY AT ITS BEST

Al Etihad Gold means a brand of quality, trust and value that can be summarized by its achievements.



P.O. Box 283648
Tel: +971 4 3419084
Fax: +971 4 3419085
Web: www.aletihadgold.com



Go beyond
join the world class



valcambi
suisse

Bullion BulletinTM

Volume 5 • Issue 11 • November 2015

PRESIDENT

G Srivatsava

VICE PRESIDENT

Vinayak Meharwade

ASST. VICE PRESIDENT

Abhinaya

EDITOR

Debajit Saha

SUB EDITOR

Shruthi

HINDI EDITOR

Vinay Soni

DESIGNER

Radhika

Praveen

WEB DESIGN

Manivannan

CIRCULATION

Shivakumar

Jaisheelan

DATA SUPPORT

Gajendra

ADVISORY BOARD

Bhargava Vaidya

S K Jindal

Franco Bosoni

PUBLISHING OFFICE

Foretell Business Solutions Pvt Ltd

#146, 1-2 Floor, Gopal Towers

Ramaiah Street, HAL Airport Road, Kodihalli

Bangalore - 560008

Tel: + 9180 25276152/53, Fax: + 9180 25276154

Email: info@bullionbulletin.in, abhinaya@fbspl.com

Web: www.bullionbulletin.in, www.fbspl.com

Printed, Edited & Published and owned by G. Srivatsava, published from No.146, 1st Floor, Gopal Towers, Ramaiah Street, HAL Airport Road, Kodihalli, Bangalore - 560 008, Printed at Hamsanikethan Printers, No. 126, CT Bed, Banashankari 2nd Stage, Bangalore - 560070.

Dear Readers,

Reserve Bank of India released the master circular on Gold Monetization Scheme on 22nd October, giving guidelines on how the scheme will be implemented. On 30th October, Government of India issued a press note, wherein it declared that Government will issue Sovereign Gold Bond with effect from 26th November, 2015, to be sold through banks and post offices. The borrowing through issuance of the Bond will form a part of market borrowing programme of Government of India. This is a historic moment for the industry. Government has completed all the regulatory procedures at a record time, since announcement of both the schemes in Union Budget by Finance Minister Mr. Arun Jaitley. On behalf of the industry, I would like to thank Mr. Jaitley and his entire team, along with RBI. He stamped most credible ways perhaps to unearth the idle gold lying in households and temple & trusts to circulation in economy (GMS) and giving investors an opportunity to earn on gold (SGBS) which is otherwise non-yielding in economic terms in physical form. It will be interesting to see the response from industry and investors when Hon'ble Prime Minister Mr. Narendra Modi will formally launch both schemes along with India Gold Coin on 5th November.



The Indian Gold Policy Centre – a Centre of Excellence of Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad (IIMA) and sponsored by World Gold Council – has recently organized a workshop on Monetization of Gold in Mumbai. Dr. Saurabh Garg, Joint Secretary (Investment), Dept. of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance, Government of India said that the objective behind launching the GMS is to mobilize the gold held by households and institutions and mainstream these savings into the financial system so that they are put to productive use. His message was clear – it is the collective responsibility of the industry to bring idle gold into mainstream financial system. Mr. Erkan Kilimci, Executive Director, Central Bank of the Republic of Turkey (CBRT), in his keynote address shared the Turkish experience on GMS. Industry needs these kinds of deliberations to make GMS a success.

The 16th edition of LBMA/LPPM Precious Metals Conference was held in Vienna, Austria between 18 and 20 October. The Chairman of LBMA, Mr. Grant Angwin, made his intention clear, stating, "LBMA will continue to develop new services to serve their members and protect and develop the existing assets".

Happy Diwali

Debajit Saha

Editor

LBMA/LPPM Precious Metals Conference 2015 Vienna

Chairman's Remarks

Grant Angwin, LBMA Chairman, Asahi Refining



Good morning Ladies and Gentlemen and welcome to the LBMA/LPPM Precious Metals Conference. This is the 16th Conference “for the industry by the industry” and it brings us to the historic and beautiful city of Vienna, home to the Austrian Mint. Vienna is steeped in history but some of you may not be aware of a historical event that occurred in 1194. This event was the catalyst that helped create the mint industry, here in Austria. On his return from the crusades in 1194, Richard the Lion Heart found himself held captive

by Duke Leopold V for past insults levelled at the Duke. To extricate himself from this rather embarrassing position, and, of course, gain his freedom, Richard paid the Duke a “fee” of some 15 tonnes of silver. From this silver, the Duke had silver coins struck and the Austrian Mint, which at the time was the Vienna Mint, was formed.

Given the importance of the Austrian Mint and Austria in precious metals, I’m delighted to be joined on the stage today by Peter Mooslechner, Executive Director and Member of

the Governing Board of the Austrian Central Bank. We are honoured to have you here and thank you for inaugurating our Conference. Also, alongside me is Hilton Ingram of Anglo Platinum here as a representative of the LPPM Board. We are also very privileged to be joined by our two keynote speakers, Lord Gus O’Donnell, Strategic Advisor for Toronto Dominion Bank and former Head of the UK Civil Service as well as the distinguished journalist John Authers, Senior Investment Consultant for the Financial Times.

I would also like to take this opportunity to extend our gratitude to all of sponsors and exhibitors who have filled coffee breaks and networking events with useful information as well as entertainment, with particular thanks to Asahi Refining, CME Group, the LME and ICE. A special thank you as well to the Public Affairs Committee led by Edel Tully and David Jollie, who have prepared yet another stimulating speaker programme. Last but certainly not least, a thank you to Jamie Maskall and the entire Executive team for their hard work in running what I'm sure will be another successful LBMA event.

This is my second time up here on the podium as the Chairman. The first was four months following my election to the position. At that time I was just getting my feet under the table following what had been a challenging period for the LBMA and the Management Committee as the market moved from the historical "Fixes" to the new "London Prices". This evolution is possibly one of the biggest changes the market has faced in decades.

Of a consequence of the changes in the London Precious Metal Prices, it was decided that the Association would conduct a comprehensive review of how the Association is governed and structured to ensure that it meets itself for the future needs of the market and its Members.

At the AGM in June, I gave an overview of the strategic vision that

the LBMA Management Committee had agreed to and started to put into motion. This strategic vision is for the LBMA to offer a suite of new market services, and the governance and corporate structure to support them. Ruth Crowell – our CEO – will update you in more detail as to where we are on this journey, along with the successes and the challenges that remain. The implementation of this vision will constitute the most significant changes the Association and the London market have seen since the LBMA was formed in 1987. There are many work streams that the LBMA is involved with which Ruth and her team will cover. I will, however, take this opportunity to cover one area of change that if implemented has the potential to seriously affect everyone in this room – this does not belie all the other regulatory and industry changes that we face.

The implementation by European Banking Authority (EBA) of the Basel III Net Stable Funding Ratio has the potential to turn historic gold trading and funding arrangements in our industry on its head. The proposed 85% haircut that would occur under this regulation risks substantially reducing the liquidity in all the precious metals market and/or forcing banks out of the business altogether due to exponentially increased costs. These increased costs could see precious metals trading move into the unregulated space which runs counter to the regulatory objectives. I would like all of us in the industry to become more au fait and involved in working to educate regulators as to unintended

consequences of these proposals. Sakhila Mirza is taking the lead on this work for the LBMA and will be addressing as part of her regulatory overview later today. I urge you to take part in our work on this important issue.

Through its regulatory work on such issues as Basel III and Responsible Gold, the LBMA has evolved from being a Members Association and custodian of the London Good Delivery list to being the defacto global representative for all aspects of the precious metals industry. While it continues to develop new services to serve the needs of its members and their customers, it will continue to protect and develop the existing assets such as the Good Delivery List, the Vat "Black Box" status and the Responsible Gold Guidance.

The subject of Responsible Gold is covered once again this year in Tuesday afternoon's Forum where we are delighted to be joined again by Tyler Gillard of the OECD as well as to receive a briefing from Signe Ratsof of the European Commission regarding the latest on the new European Conflict Minerals regulation.

Ladies and Gentlemen, thank you for your kind attention, that's all from me for now, so all that remains is for me to wish you a very successful and an interesting Conference, and I hope that by tomorrow afternoon you will consider your time in Vienna to have been well spent.



Disclaimer: Views are personal and not the views of the publisher.

LBMA/LPPM Precious Metals Conference 2015 Vienna

Chief Executive's Remarks

Ruth Crowell, LBMA Chief Executive



Good morning ladies and gentlemen. Many thanks Grant, Peter and Hilton for your kind words of wisdom. As of this morning, we are delighted to have 690 participants from 40 countries around the world. It is not an all-time record, but given the state of budgets for commodities, I think we all can agree it's an excellent turnout. Thanks to all of you for your presence and participation here today.

As Grant mentioned, I will be giving you an update on all the progress made on the LBMA Strategic Vision. So what has the LBMA been up to since we met in Lima? Quite a lot. We have brought in more fire power with the addition of a Head of Marketing, Jamie Maskall and we have significantly enhanced the Operations Director role with the appointment of Ed Blight, formerly of G4S. Neil Harby our Good Delivery Officer joined

us this year from Rand Refinery. Neil has taken the Good Delivery work from strength to strength. Highlights include expanding our work into kilobars, launching the online Visual Guide, improving communications with refiners and seeing national legislation pass to allow all LBMA gold refiners to successfully complete their Responsible Gold Audits. Neil will be giving a more in-depth update this afternoon.

Turning to new business, we have actively engaged in key international markets such as China, India and the US and will continue to do so on an on-going basis. This is to ensure we are representing and engaging with the international market, not just those closest to home. Most important of our outreach work this year was the Bullion Market Forum which held jointly with the Shanghai Gold Exchange in June. The LBMA will continue to have an annual presence in Asia - next year we will take the main Conference to Singapore.

In terms of other new regulatory business, we have transitioned gold, platinum and palladium onto electronic platforms with independent, five-star administrators. The LBMA was recognised by the FCA this summer for its Silver Fix work as a Best Practice example of how to transition a benchmark. We have and will continue with your help to represent the needs of the market to the UK regulators, EU regulators, US regulators, governments around the world, the UN, the OECD and many others.

The changes in political, regulatory competitive environment have required the Association to expand its scope in order to maintain its recognition as the world's most competent authority on bullion. We launched a strategic review of our work last summer, culminating in an E&Y review of the whole market,

not just the LBMA. The scope of the review was huge: all potential market services, fragmentation, such as multiple industry bodies serving the market; capital, liquidity and balance sheet regulations; risk of reduction of market liquidity and the need for greater transparency of the market.

When I say EY did more than just look at the LBMA, I'm delighted to inform you that the London Precious Metals Clearing company(LPMCL) took part not only in the review, but we have now agreed to formalise our working relationship, with the LBMA providing Executive services going forward. I'm grateful to the LPMCL directors for their leadership and their support in helping to remove fragmentation from the market. However, EY did not just approach market organisations such as the LPMCL, they also talked to many of you. The LBMA Executive & EY consulted with a vast majority of our members and other potential stakeholders to solicit their views on how the LBMA should continue to evolve and more importantly serve the market. As a result of all of this, the LBMA has decided to implement significant changes not previously seen in its 28 year history.

The agreed vision is for the LBMA to offer a suite of new market services, and the governance and corporate structure to support them. A New Trade Association for all four metals will be formed which will hold the current assets of the market such

as the Good Delivery List as well as develop new Financial Services to support market trading. To enhance its governance, the new Board will include for the first time Non-Executive Directors whilst giving more power to the Executive so as to ensure any conflicts of interest are eliminated. The new services will start with market led trade reporting, which is in line with the Fair & Effective Market Review as well as an aggregate platform. However, all potential services, including clearing and listed products are on the table. We have launched a Request for Information from service providers and set up a User Group to review these proposals. The User Group is made up of future users of these services, LPMCL, LPMM as well as elected Management Committee representatives including refiners and transport companies. The User Group will indicate of the suite of potential services and technology what should be prioritized for immediate action in 2016. While its current structure will continue to evolve to fit the needs of the market, the fundamental role of the LBMA will remain the same. That role is to set standards for quality, integrity and to ensure that the London bullion market continues to serve the needs of its members and their customers around the world.



Disclaimer: Views are personal and not the views of the publisher.

LBMA/LPPM Precious Metals Conference 2015 Vienna

Price Forecast and Delegate Feedback from Sessions

Price Forecast

At the start of the Conference on 19 October delegates forecast that the LBMA Gold Price would be **\$1,216.47** (pm gold price on Friday 16 October, 2015, was **\$1,180.85**) at the start of the 2016 Conference in Singapore on 17 October 2016. At the close of the Conference on day 2 they forecast that the price would be \$1,159.88, suggesting that the conference presentations had made delegates adopt a more bearish outlook.

They also forecast at the end of day 2 of the Conference that at the start of the 2016 Conference in Singapore the other precious metals would be:

LBMA Silver Price: **\$18** (price on Friday 16 October 2015 was \$16.04)

LBMA Platinum Price: **\$1,072** (price on Friday 16 October 2015 was \$1,007)

LBMA Palladium Price: **\$844** (price on Friday 16 October 2015 was \$703)

Delegate Feedback

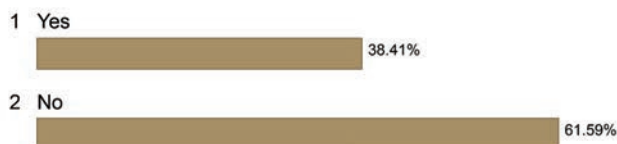
(1) Do you see gold demand from the official sector increasing over the next 12 months?



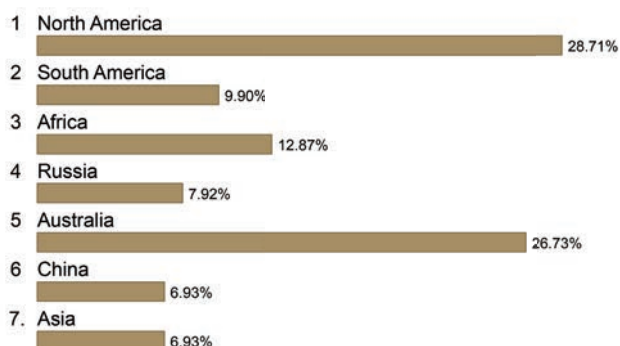
(2) Does the backdrop of deflationary pressures and continued QE to counter it, change the central banks approach to gold?



(3) Do you think china's and India's physical demand is the main driving force in determining the gold price?



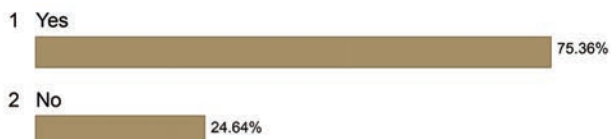
(4) Which region is likely to have the most active hedgers, assuming further us \$ currency appreciation?



(5) Are you supportive of the LBMA expanding it's role in respect of regulation and new services?



(6) Is it time for the LBMA to expand it's services globally and become the world's bullion market association?



(7) What will be the best performing precious metal in 2016?







DIJLLAH
GOLD REFINERY



Dijllah Gold Refinery FZC
Sharjah Free Zone, UAE
PO Box 120811,
info@dijllahgold.com

Dijllah Jewellery FZCO
M-24, Gold Center, Deira gold souk, Dubai, UAE
PO Box 95442
Tel: +971 4 2262115 www.dijllahgold.com

Dijllah Jewellery DMCC
D- 5 , Almas Tower, JLT, Dubai UAE.
Dealing Desk +971 4 2767525
Reuters Code: DIJL

China's Silver Market

Mu Li, Senior Precious Metals Analyst, CPM Group

Demand growth for jewelry and silverware from Chinese consumers has been robust over the past decade. The robust growth in the size of the Chinese consumer market and household disposable income have been supporting overall demand strength in silver jewelry. While prices of silver have risen sharply from the start of the past decade, silver jewelry remains affordable compared to jewelry made of gold and platinum, and many types of sophisticated designs also effectively reduce metal requirements, and hence costs on a per unit basis.



As a nation China is a major force in the world silver market. It surpassed Peru in 2011 in becoming the second largest producer of mined silver, after Mexico. Of all of the silver produced from mines around the world, more than 15% comes from China. The country is also a major manufacturer of many silver-containing products such as electronic and electric appliances, solar modules, brazing alloys, and jewelry, accounting for 20% of global fabrication demand for silver.

The country's silver market activity is robust and expanding. The

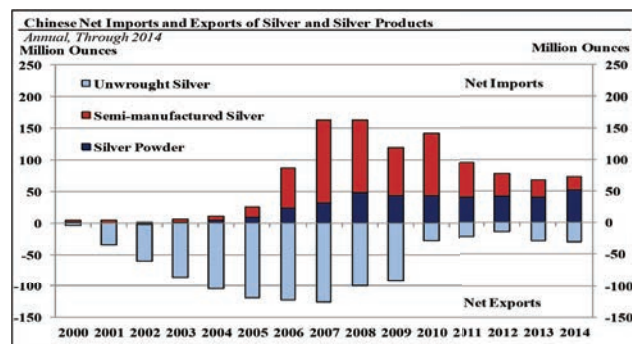
metal is traded on a spot basis at a number of domestic exchanges. The exchange with the largest trading volume is the Shanghai White Platinum and Silver Exchange. Silver futures are also traded on the Shanghai Futures Exchange (SHFE), which in 2013 overtook Comex as the world's largest silver futures exchange by trading volumes in numbers of ounces. SHFE began silver futures trading in 2012 with a moderate 10.3 billion ounces in trading volume, before skyrocketing to 83.6 billion ounces in 2013. In 2014 it reached a trading volume of 93.3 billion ounces. The exchange alone accounted for 52% of global

futures and options exchange trading activity in 2014, up from 47% in 2013 and 9.7% in 2012. SHFE only trades futures at this time, but the total data includes futures and options. The SHFE's overnight trading, which started in July 2013, has attracted increased market participation. It gives market participants in Asia, mainland China in particular, a good opportunity to trade in the same time zone as their counterparts in Europe and in the United States.

Historically, the processing, production, and sales of this metal was government-regulated in

China, as was gold. The imports and exports of silver were rigorously controlled, which limited the amount of silver flowing in and out of the country through official customs. After Beijing deregulated the state-controlled silver market at the end of 1999, silver producers are able to export their products with considerable ease. Export quotas for unwrought silver, semi-fabricated silver, and silver powder are given to qualified companies. Such quotas were not effectively restricting exports, and were gradually raised over the past decade to accommodate the growing demand for China's silver exports. The total amount of silver export quotas has grown from around 6.4 million ounces in 2000 to around 135.4 million ounces in 2015, according to the Chinese Ministry of Commerce. Since 2007 the country has been a net importer of silver. As of 2014, the country was a net importer of silver in semi-fabricated forms and silver powder, having imported 20.8 million ounces and 52.4 million ounces, respectively. It was a net exporter of 31.1 million ounces of unwrought silver that same year.

Silver Production



In China, a predominant portion of silver mine production is derived from zinc, lead, and copper mines, with some primary or co-product silver deposits. Geographically, silver was heavily produced in provinces such as Jiangxi, Yunnan, Hunan, and Inner Mongolia, where these base metals are mined.

Refined silver is commonly produced by smelters of base metals and is credited to base metal production

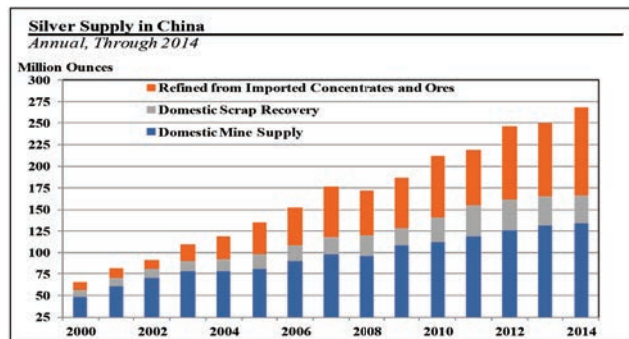
costs. That said, there are a number of smelters that refine silver as their primary product. Over the past two decades Chinese refined output of copper, lead, and zinc has been increasing at a strong pace. Major base metal producers in China have been upgrading and expanding ore processing and refining facilities, allowing for greater recovery of silver. Consequently, China's refined silver production has been growing in tandem with base metals output.

In 2014, while mine production continues to grow in China's major copper and zinc producing mines, there was a reduction in lead mine production due to stricter enforcement of environmental standards. This inhibited silver output growth from these mines. Silver production from domestic mines was estimated at 134.4 million ounces, up 2% from the previous year, according to CPM Group's estimates.

The largest producers of silver from mined base metals ores include Henan Yuguang Gold & Lead and Jiangxi Copper. Yuguang Gold & Lead is located in Henan Province. The company primarily produces its silver from smelting lead concentrates. Its refined silver production stood at 21.1 million ounces in 2014, down 6.5% from the previous year. Jiangxi Copper, another top refined silver producer, is also one of the largest copper producers in China. Based in Jiangxi province, Jiangxi Copper is estimated to have produced 18.2 million ounces of refined silver in 2014. The company's smelters sourced silver materials from byproducts of several of its copper mines, but also from tolled concentrates from sources outside of its company. In total, Jiangxi Copper has about 300.7 million ounces of silver in proven reserves.

China also accounts for a significant portion of the world's secondary silver supplies. Its share in this market is estimated at around 15%. The country is estimated to have produced 32 million ounces of silver from scrap during 2014.

Fabrication Demand



Healthy growth in industrial activities has helped boost Chinese silver fabrication demand over the past decade. Industrial production in the country expanded at a rapid pace even during the years of recessionary global economic conditions in 2008 and 2009. The pace of the country's industrial expansion has slowed considerably since 2012, however. While some of the more traditional uses of silver, such as in photography and in electrical applications, have slowed in the past couple of years, there are new and emerging uses of silver, especially in photovoltaic panels, that have continued to rise at a remarkable speed. Strong Chinese consumer demand for silver jewelry also helped to pull higher the overall fabrication demand for silver. In 2014 China's fabrication demand for silver is estimated to have reached 199.7 million ounces.

Silver jewelry and silverware have been widely used for daily use and for gift-giving purposes throughout China's history. The white metal can easily be made into pins, necklaces, bracelets, rings, buckles and other fashionable objects and can be sold at affordable prices. This is facilitated by continuing upgrades and rising sophistication in design and production technologies among Chinese jewelry producers. At present silver jewelry is considered less of a luxury and more of a manifesto of fashion and individuality among many Chinese consumers, especially among younger, urban consumers. While wedding jewelry remains an important component of the silver jewelry market

At present China has world-class manufacturing hubs which produce many of the silver-containing electronic components used globally. Chinese manufacturers have been importing silver materials from overseas in order to meet the high level of technical specification required in certain high-technology sectors. Chinese refined silver producers have been making efforts to adopt some of the more advanced processing techniques, however, in order to be able to supply this metal domestically.

in China, consumers have shown greater interest in purchasing higher value wedding jewelry made of gold or platinum.

Demand growth for jewelry and silverware from Chinese consumers has been robust over the past decade. The robust growth in the size of the Chinese consumer market and household disposable income have been supporting overall demand strength in silver jewelry. While prices of silver have risen sharply from the start of the past decade, silver jewelry remains affordable compared to jewelry made of gold and platinum, and many types of sophisticated designs also effectively reduce metal requirements, and hence costs on a per unit basis. The sharp price declines in silver in 2013 did not generate a consumer rush to buy silver jewelry, as is the case with gold jewelry. As silver prices continue to soften in 2014 and 2015, sales of silver jewelry in China, while remaining healthy, recorded less-than-dramatic paces of growth. In the future silver jewelry consumption is expected to be mostly driven by innovations in designs and gem-inlaid silver jewelry's



VINAYAKA OVERSEAS GOLD LLC (VOG)

OFFERS

SPOT BULLION ONLINE PORTAL

- Online Trading Options:
 - Physical Delivery Centre:
 - "At various location in U.A.E."
 - Product Options (all prices in AED and USD):
 - 10 Tola Bar
 - 995 1 kg Bar
 - 999.9 100 gm Bar
 - 999.9 kg Bar
 - Delivery Option:
(T+2)/(T+30) for Fix/UnFix
- We also deal in Scrap Gold



Vinayaka Overseas Gold LLC (VOG) is part of VIBHS Group of Companies. VIBHS Group of Companies (www.vibhsgroup.com) have operations in various parts of the world. Our group Companies are well regulated by world renowned regulators including Financial Conduct Authority (FCA) - London, UK.

Visit us :

Ph: + 971 4 2269113, 2354405
24*7 Hotline: +971 52 9393103

W: www.vogbullion.com
E: info@vogbullion.com

capability in substituting for jewelry made in gold and platinum.

Silver use in electronics and electrical appliances accounts for roughly a third of China's total silver use. In this sector silver is mostly consumed in the forms of powder, ink, and paste. These forms have varying degrees of electrical conductivity and other specifications. China produces a wide range of electronic and electric components including semiconductors, capacitors, circuits, sensors, switches, relays, breakers, and magnetic contactors. These components are used to produce a wide range of consumer electronics such as computers, television, refrigerators, telephones, as well as industrial equipment such as power generators, manufacturing equipment, and motors.

At present China has world-class manufacturing hubs which produce many of the silver-containing electronic components used globally. Chinese manufacturers have been importing silver materials from overseas in order to meet the high level of technical specification required in certain high-technology sectors. Chinese refined silver producers have been making efforts to adopt some of the more advanced processing techniques, however, in order to be able to supply this metal domestically. This could, in the future, gradually reduce high grade silver powder imports by Chinese electronics manufacturers. For the time being, however, many electronics manufacturers rely on imported high-grade silver powder and pastes.

Since the middle of 2000s China has been making gigantic leaps in its photovoltaic manufacturing sector, which is currently one of the fastest growing end use sectors for silver. China's photovoltaic industry mainly produces Crystalline-Silicon (C-Si) panels, which require more silver compared to other solar panel technologies. This is expected to keep demand for silver inks and

pastes, commonly used in the electrodes of solar cells, at elevated levels.

Growth in China's solar panel manufacturing sector was dependent on the export market in the past. More favorable government policies combined with aggressive targets for deploying solar energy in five-year economic plans have been instrumental in making China the largest market for photovoltaic panels since 2014. Given the national goal of reaching cumulative solar installation of 100 GW by 2020, the Chinese solar industry can be expected to continue delivering strong output growth over the next several years. This volume growth is expected to offset the effect of thrifting in per unit silver use in solar panels, continuing to drive growth in silver demand from this sector going forward.

Chinese silver demand for fabrication of photographic paper and film rolls, which are used in basic photography, did not decline significantly until 2006, lagging the experience in some other markets. In that year, digital imaging technologies gained the upper hand in the Chinese photo imaging market. Sales of photographic paper and film rolls started to decline at a marked pace. Major manufacturers have largely retreated from manufacturing basic photographic paper and film rolls, following the sharp decline in demand from both the Chinese market and abroad. Silver use in graphic arts also gradually declined as the country's newspaper and book printing industries continue to shift toward advanced digital technologies. Because most of the switch to digital imaging has already occurred, silver demand from the photography sector in China is estimated to hold steady in the near future.



Disclaimer: Views are personal and not the views of the publisher.



CHINA Gold & Precious Metals Summit 2015

9-10 December 2015
Shanghai China

**Assessing the investment appeal and demand outlook
for precious metals in the Fed's tightening cycle**

Keeping Abreast Of :

*Price Actions
Fed Policy
Dollar Strength
U.S. Economy
Mining Strategy
Investor Sentiment
Real Yields
ETF Holdings
Monetary Policy Divergence
Physical Buying Interest
Supply & Demand Picture
China's Silk Road Initiative
SGE's International Board*

Part of Keynote Speakers:



Martin Murenbeeld
Chief Economist
Dundee Capital Markets



Bart Melek
Head of Commodity Strategy
TD Securities



Jeffrey M. Christian
Managing Partner and founder
CPM Group LLC



Douglas Groh
Co-Portfolio Manager
Tocqueville Gold Fund

CALL US TODAY FOR REGISTRATION:

Tel: +86 21 51615300

Fax: +86 21 51809518

E-mail: marketing@igvision.com

Web: www.chinagoldsummit.com

**China's Largest Gold & Precious Metals Conference
for Knowledge Sharing and Partnership Opportunities**



Host



Endorsers



Exhibition Sponsors



Panel Sponsor



Organizer



Will Gold Prices Rally Higher or Fall Lower in 2016?

Sandy Jadeja, Chief Market Strategist, VIBHS Financial Ltd



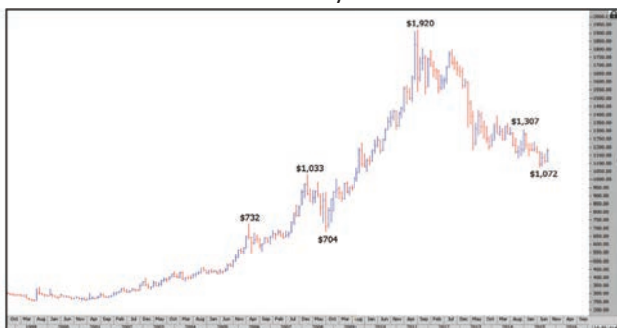
Most investors in precious metals were overly bullish in 2011. The price of Gold started the year at \$1,420 per ounce and reached a high of \$1,920 before seeing the sharpest one month decline not witnessed since 2008.

At the time many analysts were calling for \$5,000 per ounce and the buying frenzy had reached heights where it seemed there was no ceiling for Gold. Many investors who had missed the initial phase felt left out and started to buy Gold on each decline. This turned out to be a bad decision as the commodity did not continue higher. Instead as hindsight has taught us the price declined lower and caught many investors with a devaluing commodity.

Whilst there are traders who have profited from both the rising and falling prices of Gold we still have investors who are now left unsure as to when we will see another rally to both recover losses as well as seek profits.

One way to judge where this market will be heading is to look back and see where the pressure points are. This can be done by looking at a historical chart and using Technical Analysis which can be a useful tool in helping to find price levels of where there are both floors for support and ceilings for resistance.

If we take a look at the Monthly Chart of Spot Gold prices there is clear evidence of potential support and resistance levels. This is just one of many tools that can be used to decide where to buy and sell.



Previously in 2008 we witnessed Gold reached \$1,033 before falling to \$704 per ounce. This fell below the high of May 2006 high of \$732 before stabilising and then set the stage for a long term rally to the September 2011 high at \$1,920.

Currently we have the potential to test the March 2008 high of \$1,033 and the most recent low of \$1,072 could be retested if we continue to see weakening prices. In order to move high and confirm we have found support at \$1,072 the price of Gold will need to clear past \$1,307 to move upwards.

If Global economies start to weaken as witnessed in China and other parts of the world then this could see investors flock back into buying Gold as a safe haven. Heading into 2016 we are likely to experience further volatility in Gold and Stock Indices but this volatility could be viewed as opportunities for short term trading opportunities.

VIBHS Financial Limited is registered in England and Wales under company number 08279988 and is authorised and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority in the United Kingdom under FCA Firm Reference Number 613381.

Risk Warning

Trading Spot Foreign Exchange ("Forex") and Contracts for Difference ("CFDs") on margin carries a high level of risk and may not be suitable for all investors. The high degree of leverage can work against you as well as for you so before deciding to invest in Forex or CFDs you should consider your investment objectives, expertise and risk appetite. You may lose more than your initial deposit and could be required to deposit additional funds. You should not invest money that you cannot afford to lose and should apprise yourself of all the risks associated with Forex and CFD trading and seek advice from an independent financial advisor if you have any questions.



IIMA's IGPC to Present Whitepaper on Gold Monetisation



Dr. Saurabh Garg, Joint Secretary (Investments), Dept. of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance, GOI

The workshop was attended by eminent bankers, NBFCs, hallmarking agencies, jewellers, gold refiners, trusts, bullion traders, bullion logistics companies, assaying centres, commodity investors, traders, academicians, and economists.

Addressing the stakeholders, Dr. Saurabh Garg, Joint Secretary (Investment), Dept. of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance said, "The objective of launching the gold monetization schemes is to mobilize the gold held by households and institutions and mainstream these savings into the financial system so that they are put to productive use".

The Union Cabinet had approved Gold Monetisation Scheme and Sovereign Gold Bonds Scheme in an attempt to mobilise gold held by households and institutions such as temple trusts, etc. to help reduce gold import bill. After crude oil, gold is the second biggest item that India imports. India is the biggest buyer of gold in the world and imported gold worth \$34 billion in the fiscal 2014-15. The first five months of the current fiscal year have witnessed gold imports increasing compared to the same period last year. Internationally, Turkey has been known to have monetised its gold most successfully. Sharing their experience, Mr. Erkan Kilimci, Executive Director, Central Bank of the Republic of Turkey (CBRT), mentioned about the similarities between Indian and Turkish people

Mumbai. October 27. Indian Institute of Management Ahmedabad's (IIMA) India Gold Policy Centre (IGPC) conducted a workshop today, involving key stakeholders to seek their opinions on gold monetisation in India. Their opinions will be presented as a whitepaper to the Government of India as an on-ground feedback on the two schemes on gold monetization approved by the Union Cabinet last month. It is expected that gold monetisation will not only bring India's import bill down, but will also reduce the smuggling of gold into the country.



(From left) Prof. Jayanth Varma, Head of India Gold Policy Centre, Erkan Kilimci, Executive Director, Central Bank of the Republic of Turkey and Dr. Saurabh Garg, Joint Secretary (Investments), Dept. of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance, GOI

for their preference of physical gold as traditional investment. Also, a sustained high level of inflation induced households to purchase gold in Turkey. But once CBRT allowed banks to hold a fraction of their reserve requirements, for currency liabilities, in gold and foreign exchange, the banks offered innovative gold deposit accounts to households to unlock their gold. Gold deposit accounts increased substantially by pulling physical gold in to the financial system.

The India Gold Policy Centre — a part of Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad (IIMA)

and sponsored by World Gold Council — is a Centre of excellence, conducting cuttingedge applied research on the Gold Industry in India and providing insights to suggest ways at both policy as well as execution levels. Speaking at the Workshop, Prof. Jayanth Varma, head of India Gold Policy Centre, said, “This workshop reflected a diverse range of opinions on gold monetisation. We are glad that views of multiple stakeholders can be presented to policy makers. If India is able to monetise a small fraction of available gold, it will have a cascading positive effect on various sections of our economy.”

.....
India Gold Policy Centre
Indian Institute of Management
Vastrapur, Ahmedabad 380015,
Gujarat, India
T : +91 79 66324409 / 4410
F : +91 79 26306896
E: indiagoldevent@iimahd.ernet.in
India Gold Policy Centre is funded by
the World Gold Council



**Disclaimer: Views are personal and not
the views of the publisher.**



TONYGOETZ®

World-class precious metals refining at the highest standards, strategically located in Europe.

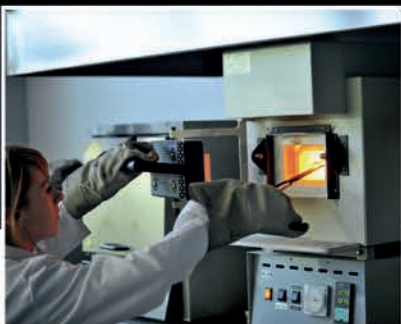
Personal and efficient service, quick turn-around, fast metal availability.

Accurate and speedy assay services by certified assayers in our state-of-the-art laboratory.

Worldwide physical delivery of gold, silver and PGM's.

Precious metals trading on key markets in Europe, USA and Asia.

Highest standards in responsible sourcing.



TONY GOETZ NV Jacob Jacobsstraat 58 - 2018 Antwerp - Belgium - T +32 (0)3 221 15 61 - F +32 (0)3 233 12 03
www.tonygoetz.com - info@tonygoetz.com

GOETZGOLD LLC The Gold Center Building - Zone 4 - 6th Floor - Office no. F162 - P.O. Box 64701 - Gold Souq Deira - Dubai - U.A.E.
T +971 4 226 1866 - F +971 4 226 1860 - www.goetzgold.com



RBI/2015-16/211

Master Direction No.DBR.IBD.No.45/23.67.003/2015-16

October 22, 2015

Gold Monetisation Scheme, 2015

In exercise of the powers conferred on the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) under Section 35A of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 and in pursuance of the Central Government notification issued vide Office Memorandum F.No.20/6/2015-FT dated September 15, 2015 regarding “**Gold Monetization Scheme (GMS)**”, the RBI being satisfied that it is in the public interest, so to do, hereby issues this Direction to all Scheduled Commercial Banks (excluding Regional Rural Banks).

CHAPTER – I PRELIMINARY

1.1 Objective

GMS, which modifies the existing ‘Gold Deposit Scheme’ (GDS) and ‘Gold Metal Loan Scheme (GML), is intended to mobilize gold held by households and institutions of the country and facilitate its use for productive purposes, and in the long run, to reduce country’s reliance on the import of gold.

1.2. Short title and commencement

- i. This Direction shall be called the Reserve Bank of India (Gold Monetization Scheme) Direction, 2015.
- ii. All Scheduled Commercial Banks excluding RRBs will be eligible to implement the Scheme.
- iii. The banks intending to participate in the Scheme should formulate a comprehensive policy with approval of the board to implement it.

1.3 Definitions

In this Direction, unless the context otherwise requires, the following terms shall bear the meanings assigned to them below:

- i. **Collection and Purity Testing Centre (CPTC)** - The collection and assaying centres certified by the Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) and notified by the Central Government for the purpose of handling gold deposited and redeemed under GMS.
- ii. **Designated bank** - All Scheduled Commercial Banks (excluding RRBs) that decide to implement the Scheme.
- iii. **Gold Deposit Account** – An account opened with a designated bank under the Scheme and denominated in grams of gold.
- iv. **Medium and Long Term Government Deposit (MLTGD)** - The deposit of gold made under the GMS with a designated bank in the account of the Central Government for a medium term period of 5-7 years or a long term period of 12-15 years or for such period as may be decided from time to time by the Central Government.
- v. **Nominated bank** - A Scheduled Commercial Bank authorized by RBI to import gold in terms of RBI circular A.P.(DIR Series) Circular No.79 dated February 18, 2015.
- vi. **Refiners** - The refineries accredited by the National Accreditation Board for Testing and Calibration Laboratories (NABL) and notified by the Central Government for the purpose of handling gold deposited and redeemed under GMS.
- vii. **Scheme** - Gold Monetization Scheme, 2015 which includes Revamped Gold Deposit Scheme (R-GDS) and Revamped Gold Metal Loan Scheme (R -GML).
- viii. **Short Term Bank Deposit (STBD)** - The deposit of gold made under the GMS with a designated bank for a short term period of 1-3 years.

Chapter II

Revamped Gold Deposit Scheme (R-GDS)

2.1 Basic features

2.1.1 General

- i. This scheme will replace the existing Gold Deposit Scheme, 1999. However, the deposits outstanding under the Gold Deposit Scheme will be allowed to run till maturity unless these are withdrawn by the depositors prematurely as per existing instructions.
- ii. All designated banks will be eligible to implement the scheme.
- iii. The principal and interest of the deposit under the scheme shall be denominated in gold.
- iv. Persons eligible to make a deposit - Resident Indians (Individuals, HUFs, Trusts including Mutual Funds/Exchange Traded Funds registered under SEBI (Mutual Fund) Regulations and Companies) can make deposits under the scheme. Joint deposits of two or more eligible depositors are also allowed under the scheme and the deposit in such case shall be credited to the joint deposit account opened in the name of such depositors. The existing rules regarding joint operation of bank deposit accounts including nominations will be applicable to these gold deposits.
- v. All deposits under the scheme shall be made at the CPTC. However, at their discretion, banks may accept the deposit of gold at the designated branches, especially from the larger depositors.
- vi. Interest on deposits under the scheme will start accruing from the date of conversion of gold deposited into tradable gold bars after refinement or 30 days after the receipt of gold at the CPTC or the bank's designated branch, as the case may be, whichever is earlier.
- vii. During the period commencing from the date of receipt of gold by the CPTC or the designated branch, as the case may be, to the date on which interest starts accruing in the deposit, the gold accepted by the CPTC or the designated branch of the bank shall be treated as an item in safe custody held by the designated bank.
- viii. On the day the gold deposited under the scheme starts accruing interest, the designated banks shall translate the gold liabilities and assets in Indian Rupees by crossing the London AM fixing for Gold / USD rate with the Rupee-US Dollar reference rate announced by RBI on that day. The prevalent custom duty for import of gold will be added to the above value to arrive at the final value of gold. This approach will also be followed for valuation of gold at any subsequent valuation dates and for the conversion of gold into Indian Rupees under the Scheme.
- ix. Reporting – The designated banks need to submit a monthly report on GMS to the RBI in the prescribed format.

2.1.2 Acceptance of deposits

- i. The minimum deposit at any one time shall be raw gold (bars, coins, jewellery excluding stones and other metals) equivalent to 30 grams of gold of 995 fineness. There is no maximum limit for deposit under the scheme. All transactions under the scheme with the designated bank shall be in gold of 995 fineness.
- ii. All gold deposits under the scheme, whether tendered at the CPTC or the designated branches, shall be assayed at CPTC: Provided that the designated banks are free not to subject the standard good delivery gold accepted directly at branches to fire assaying at the CPTC.

2.2 Types of deposits

There shall be two different gold deposit schemes as under:

2.2.1 Short Term Bank Deposit (STBD)

- i. All provisions of para 2.1 above shall apply to this deposit.
- ii. The deposit will be made with the designated banks for a short term period of 1-3 years (with a roll over in multiples of one year) and will be treated as their on-balance sheet liability.
- iii. The deposit will attract CRR and SLR requirements as per applicable instructions of RBI from the date of credit of the amount to the deposit account. However, the stock of gold held by banks in their books will be an eligible asset for meeting the SLR requirement in terms of RBI Master Circular - Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR) and Statutory Liquidity Ratio (SLR) dated 1 July 2015.
- iv. The designated banks may, at their discretion, allow whole or part premature withdrawal of the deposit subject to such minimum lock-in period and penalties, if any, as may be determined by them.
- v. The designated banks are free to fix the interest rates on these deposits. The interest shall be credited in the deposit accounts on the respective due dates and will be withdrawable periodically or at maturity as per the terms of the deposit.
- vi. Redemption of principal and interest at maturity will, at the option of the depositor be either in Indian Rupee equivalent of the deposited gold and accrued interest based on the price of gold prevailing at the time of redemption, or in gold. The option in this regard shall be made in writing by the depositor at the time of making the deposit and shall be irrevocable:
Provided that any premature redemption shall be in Indian Rupee equivalent or gold at the discretion of the designated bank.

2.2.2 Medium and Long Term Government Deposit (MLTGD)

- i. All provisions of guidelines at para 2.1 above will apply to this deposit.
- ii. The deposit under this category will be accepted by the designated banks on behalf of the Central Government. The receipts issued by the CPTC and the deposit certificate issued by the designated banks shall state this clearly.
- iii. This deposit will not be reflected in the balance sheet of the designated banks. It will be the liability of Central Government and the designated banks will hold this gold deposit on behalf of Central Government until it is transferred to such person as may be determined by the Central Government.
- iv. The deposit can be made for a medium term period of 5-7 years or a long term period of 12-15 years or for such period as may be decided from time to time by the Central Government. The designated banks may allow whole or part premature withdrawal of the deposit subject to such minimum lock-in period and penalties, if any, as determined by the Central Government.
- v. Redemption of the deposit including interest accrued will be only in Indian Rupee equivalent of the value of the gold and accumulated interest as per the price of gold prevailing at the time of redemption.
- vi. The gold received under MLTGD will be auctioned by the agencies notified by Government and the sale proceeds will be credited to Government's account held with RBI.
- vii. Reserve Bank of India will maintain the Gold Deposit Accounts denominated in gold in the name of the designated banks that will in turn hold sub-accounts of individual depositors.
- viii. The details of auctioning and the accounting procedure will be notified by Government of India.

2.3 Opening of gold deposit accounts

The opening of gold deposit accounts shall be subject to the same rules with regard to customer identification as are

applicable to any other deposit account. Depositors who do not already have any other account with the designated bank, shall open a gold deposit account with the designated banks with zero balance at any time prior to tendering gold at the CPTC after complying with KYC norms as prescribed by Reserve Bank of India.

The designated banks will credit the STBD or MLTGD, as the case may be, with the amount of 995 fineness gold as indicated in the advice received from CPTC, after 30 days of receipt of gold at the CPTC, regardless of whether the depositor submits the receipt for issuance of the deposit certificate or not.

2.4 Collection and Purity Testing Centres

- i. The Central Government will notify a list of BIS certified CPTCs under the Scheme.
- ii. The designated banks will be free to select and authorize the CPTCs out of the list notified by the Central Government for handling gold as their agents based on their assessment of the credit worthiness of these centres. (Please see paragraph 2.6 for tripartite agreement among banks, refineries and CPTCs).
- iii. Each designated bank authorizing a CPTC to collect deposit of gold on its behalf shall ensure that its name is included in the list of such banks displayed by the CPTC.
- iv. The schedule of fees charged by the CPTCs shall be displayed at a prominent place at the centre.
- v. Before tendering the raw gold to a CPTC, the depositor shall indicate the name of the designated bank with whom he would like to place the deposit¹.
- vi. After assaying the gold, the CPTC will issue a receipt signed by authorised signatories of the centre showing the standard gold of 995 fineness on behalf of the designated bank indicated by the depositor. Simultaneously, the CPTC will also send an advice to the designated bank regarding the acceptance of deposit.
- vii. The 995 fineness equivalent amount of gold as determined by the CPTC will be final and any difference in quantity or quality found after issuance of the receipt by the CPTC including at the level of the refinery due to refinement or any other reason shall be settled among the three parties viz., the CPTC, the refiner and the designated bank in accordance with the terms of the tripartite agreement.
- viii. The depositor shall produce the receipt showing the 995 fineness equivalent amount of gold issued by the CPTC to the designated bank branch, either in person or through post.
- ix. On submission of the deposit receipt by the depositor, the designated bank shall issue the final deposit certificate on the same day or 30 days after the date of the tendering of gold at the CPTC, whichever is later.
- x. The assaying process at the CPTC is described in Annex-1.

¹The Indian Banks' Association (IBA) has agreed to design appropriate standard documentations in connection with the GMS including application form for tendering raw gold to the assaying centers, description of the physical appearance and other characteristics of the gold, the recording of the results of XRF by the assaying centre, customer's consent for melting the gold for fire-assaying, customer's consent for making the final deposit, the Final Receipt to be issued to the depositor and any other documents that may be considered by the banks. The entire set of documents should be made available to the depositor upfront and should include all the terms and conditions of the scheme including the schedule of charges. The documentation should be posted on IBA's website and should also be available in physical form at the CPTCs.

2.5 Transfer of gold to the Refiners

- i. The designated banks will be free to select the refiners based on their assessment regarding the credibility of these entities.
- ii. The CPTCs will transfer the gold to the refiners as per the terms and conditions set out in the tripartite agreement.
- iii. The refined gold may, at the option of the designated bank, be kept in the vaults maintained by the refiners or at the branch itself.
- iv. For the services provided by the refiners, the designated banks will pay a fee as decided mutually.
- v. The refiners shall not collect any charge from the depositor.

2.6 Tripartite agreement between the designated banks, refiners and CPTCs

- i. Every designated bank shall enter into a legally binding tripartite agreement with the refiners and CPTCs with whom they tie up under the Scheme.
- ii. The agreement shall clearly lay down the details regarding payment of fees, services to be provided, standards of service, the details of the arrangement regarding movement of gold and rights and obligations of all the three parties in connection with the operation of the Scheme.

2.7 Utilization of gold mobilized under GMS

2.7.1 Gold accepted under STBD

Without prejudice to the generality of the uses of the gold mobilised under the STBD, the designated banks may

- i. sell the gold to MMTC for minting India Gold Coins (IGC), to jewellers and to other designated banks participating in GMS; or
- ii. lend the gold under the GML scheme to MMTC for minting India Gold Coins (IGC) and to jewellers.

2.7.2 Gold accepted under MLTGD

- i. Gold deposited under MLTGD will be auctioned by MMTC or any other agency authorized by the Central Government and the sale proceeds credited to the Central Government's account with RBI.
- ii. The entities participating in the auction may include RBI, MMTC, banks and any other entities notified by the Central Government in this regard.
- iii. Gold purchased by designated bank under the auction may be utilized by them for any purposes indicated at para 2.7.1 above.

2.8 Risk management

- i. The designated banks are allowed to access the International Exchanges, London Bullion Market Association or make use of Over-the-counter contracts to hedge exposures to bullion prices subject to the guidelines issued by RBI.
- ii. The designated banks should put in place suitable risk management mechanisms including appropriate limits to manage the risk arising from gold price movements in respect of their net exposure to gold.

2.9 Oversight over the CPTCs and Refineries

- i. The Central Government, in consultation with BIS, NABL, RBI and IBA, may put in place appropriate supervisory mechanism over the CPTCs and the refiners so as to ensure observance of the standards set out for these centres by Government (BIS and NABL).
- ii. The Central Government may take appropriate action including levy of penalties against the non-compliant CPTCs and refiners.
- iii. The Central Government may also put in place appropriate grievance redress mechanism regarding any depositor's complaints against the CPTCs.
- iv. The complaints against the designated banks regarding any discrepancy in issuance of receipts and deposit certificates, redemption of deposits, payment of interest will be handled first by the bank's grievance redress process and then by the Banking Ombudsman of RBI.

Chapter III

GMS - linked Gold Metal Loan (GML) Scheme

3.1.1 General

- i. The gold mobilized under STBD may be provided to the jewellers as GML. The designated banks can also purchase the gold auctioned under MLTGD and extend GML to the jewellers.
- ii. The jewellers will receive the physical delivery of gold either from the refiners or from the designated bank, depending on the place where the refined gold is stored.
- iii. The existing Gold (Metal) Loan (GML) Scheme operated by nominated banks in terms of paragraph 2.3.12 of the RBI Master Circular on Loans and Advances dated July 1, 2015 will continue in parallel with GMS-linked GML scheme. All prudential guidelines for the existing GML Scheme as prescribed in the Master Circular as amended from time to time will also be applicable to the new Scheme.
- iv. The designated banks other than the nominated banks shall be eligible to import gold only for redemption of the gold deposits mobilised under the STBD.

3.1.2 Interest to be charged

The designated banks are free to determine the interest rate to be charged on GMS-linked GML.

3.1.3 Tenor

The tenor of GMS-linked GML will be the same as under the extant GML scheme.

sd/-

Rajinder Kumar

Chief General Manager

Annex 1
Assaying process at the CPTCs

- I. The fees to be charged by a CPTC shall be informed to the customer before doing the XRF test.
- II. There will be a BIS certified protocol of operations and processes at all stages of purity verification and deposit of gold which are as under:
 - i. XRF machine-test and weighing of all articles shall be done in the presence of the customer and will be recorded by CCTV Camera.
 - ii. After XRF test, the customer will be given the option to disagree with the preliminary test or withdraw the tendered gold or he will give his consent for melting and fire assay test.
 - iii. On receipt of the customer consent, the gold ornaments will be cleaned of its dirt, studs, meena etc. and thereafter, the purity of the tendered gold will be ascertained through a fire assay test in the presence of the customer.
 - iv. In case the customer agrees with the result of the fire assay test, he will exercise his option to deposit the gold with the bank and in that case the fee charged by the centre will be paid by the bank. However, in case of any disagreement with the fire assay result, the customer will be given the option to take back the melted gold after paying a nominal fee to the centre.
 - v. In case the customer exercises the option to deposit the gold, he will be provided a certificate by the CPTC certifying the weight of the gold tendered in equivalence of 995 fineness of gold.
 - vi. On receipt of this certificate from the customer, the bank will credit the equivalent quantity of Standard gold of 995 fineness in to the depositor's account.
 - vii. Simultaneously, the CPTC has also to inform the bank about the details of the deposit made by the customer.





INVESTING IN AFRICAN MINING INDABA™

8-11 FEB 2016

CAPE TOWN, SOUTH AFRICA

WHERE THE WORLD CONNECTS
WITH AFRICAN MINING™



Why You **MUST** Attend THE Mining Indaba™!



Tailored networking

Features include: Speed networking, networking roundtables, investor programme, enhancements to the business matchmaking



Active capital

Short list includes: Appian Capital Advisory, CCB International Capital Limited, Denham Capital Management, Pala Investments, Polunin Capital Partners, RGLD Gold AG, Sprott Inc.



Africa's mining industry connected

Features include: Commodity centric panel discussions including leading analysts, investors and mining companies, 35 African and international Governments in attendance, a series of mining CEO panels and round table discussions



Largest representation of African mining companies and projects

Short list includes: Anglo American, AngloGold Ashanti, B2Gold, ERG (Eurasian Resources Group), Exxaro, Lonmin, Lundin Mining, Rio Tinto, Randgold Resources, and many more



Latest thought leadership

Topics to be discussed: Exploration business models, M&A activity, how to invest beyond the mining cycle, alternative financing options, strength of combining investment into infrastructure and mining projects

REGISTER TODAY!



Register before 11 Dec 2015 and **SAVE AN ADDITIONAL £100** on your new individual delegate registration. Mention the required offer code **MPBB** for discount.

www.miningindaba.com



Ministry of Finance

Press Information Bureau, Government of India

30-October, 2015

Government to issue Sovereign Gold Bonds with effect from 26th November, 2015; Bonds to be sold through banks and designated post offices

Government of India, in consultation with Reserve Bank of India (RB), has decided to issue Sovereign Gold Bonds. The Bonds will be issued on November 26, 2015. Applications for the bond will be accepted from November 05, 2015 to November 20, 2015. The Bonds will be sold through banks and designated post offices as may be notified. The borrowing through issuance of the Bond will form part of market borrowing programme of Government of India.

It may be recalled that the Finance Minister had announced in Union Budget 2015-16 about developing a financial asset, Sovereign Gold Bond, as an alternative to purchasing metal gold.

The major features of the Bond are given below:

Sl. No.	Item	Details
1	Product name	Sovereign Gold Bond
2	Issuance	To be issued by Reserve Bank India on behalf of the Government of India.
3	Eligibility	The Bonds will be restricted for sale to resident Indian entities including individuals, HUFs, trusts, Universities, charitable institutions.
4	Denomination	The Bonds will be denominated in multiples of gram(s) of gold with a basic unit of 1 gram.
5	Tenor	The tenor of the Bond will be for a period of 8 years with exit option from 5th year to be exercised on the interest payment dates.
6	Minimum size	Minimum permissible investment will be 2 units (i.e. 2 grams of gold).
7	Maximum limit	The maximum amount subscribed by an entity will not be more than 500 grams per person per fiscal year (April-March). A self-declaration to this effect will be obtained.
8	Joint holder	In case of joint holding, the investment limit of 500 grams will be applied to the first applicant only.
9	Frequency	The Bonds will be issued in tranches. Each tranche will be kept open for a period to be notified. The issuance date will also be specified in the notification.

10	Issue price	Price of Bond will be fixed in Indian Rupees on the basis of the previous week's (Monday–Friday) simple average of closing price of gold of 999 purity published by the India Bullion and Jewellers Association Ltd. (IBJA).
11	Payment option	Payment for the Bonds will be through electronic funds transfer/cash payment/ cheque/ demand draft.
12	Issuance form	Government of India Stock under GS Act, 2006. The investors will be issued a Stock/Holding Certificate. The Bonds are eligible for conversion into demat form.
13	Redemption price	The redemption price will be in Indian Rupees based on previous week's (Monday-Friday) simple average of closing price of gold of 999 purity published by IBJA.
14	Sales channel	Bonds will be sold through banks and designated Post Offices, as may be notified, either directly or through agents.
15	Interest rate	The investors will be compensated at a fixed rate of 2.75 per cent per annum payable semi-annually on the initial value of investment.
16	Collateral	Bonds can be used as collateral for loans. The loan-to-value (LTV) ratio is to be set equal to ordinary gold loan mandated by the Reserve Bank from time to time.
17	KYC Documentation	Know-your-customer (KYC) norms will be the same as that for purchase of physical gold. KYC documents such as Voter ID, Aadhaar card/PAN or TAN / Passport will be required.
18	Tax treatment	The interest on Gold Bonds shall be taxable as per the provision of Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961) and the capital gains tax shall also remain same as in the case of physical gold.
19	Tradability	Bonds will be tradable on exchanges/NDS-OM from a date to be notified by RBI.
20	SLR eligibility	The Bonds will be eligible for Statutory Liquidity Ratio.
21	Commission	Commission for distribution shall be paid at the rate of 1% of the subscription amount.



West Africa Market Coverage



Endeavour Mining busting out in West Africa

Endeavour Mining Corp released the drilling results from ongoing drilling at its Agbaou mine in Côte d'Ivoire.

In a statement the company said drilling results confirm extensions of oxide mineralization and fresh rock resources in the West Pit area and surrounding targets at Agbaou with results including 14.8 metres at 3.24 g/t gold (including 1.6 metres at 11.46 g/t gold) at the Omega zone, 9.8 metres at 3.87 g/t gold (including 2.5 metres at 11.16 g/t gold) and 7.73 g/t over 7.4 metres at Gamma and 3.18 g/t over 6.8 metres at Sigma which is above the average reserve grade at the mine. Drilling included 157 reverse-circulation drill holes for a total of 15,601 metres.

Agbaou, with estimated open pit “free-dig” production this year of 150,000–155,000 at an eye-watering all-in costs of just \$597 an ounce, is one of four mines Endeavour operates in Mali, Ghana, Burkina Faso, and Côte d'Ivoire. Total production for this year is targetted at 475,000–500,000 ounces at all-in guidance of \$930 – \$980 an ounce.

Endeavour, which started production in the region five years ago, is also close to adding a fifth mine in Burkina Faso. Targeted for production in 2017 the 90%-owned Hounde project would add another 190,000 ounces per year at all-in costs of less than \$725 per ounce.

In September Endeavour inked a deal to sell a 30% stake to La Mancha, a private investment company headed by

Egyptian businessman Naguib Sawiris, in exchange for a majority stake in the Ity gold mine in Cote d'Ivoire Africa, plus up to \$138 million in financial commitments.

The Ity open pit, one of the oldest mines in the country which counts soccer star Didier Drogba as a shareholder, will immediately add more than 80,000 ounces to Endeavour's production profile as a low-cost heap leach operation. A \$200m–\$300m carbon-in-leach expansion with the potential of an additional 120,000 ounces is also being considered at Ity which has been in production since 1991.

A shareholder vote on the La Mancha deal is scheduled for November and should both Hounde and the CIL project at Ity get the go-ahead Endeavour would become West Africa's fourth largest producer behind Anglo-Gold Ashanti with peak production of nearly 800,000 ounces per year and some of the best margins in the business

Source: www.mining.com



Vancouver junior up 18% on Burkina mine start

True Gold Mining announced the start of mining at its Karma Gold

Project in Burkina Faso.

True Gold said in a statement that mining has started at the Goulagao II deposit, the first of six deposits that will be mined over an 11.5 year period. This deposit has reserves of 273,000 leachable ounces of gold (contained in 7.6 million tonnes at 1.12 g/t gold), and will be mined during the first two years of production according to the company.

The overall project is approximately 73% complete and is funded through construction to production. The company has \$19 million cash on hand and a \$48 million financing facility as part of a streaming deal with Franco-Nevada and Sandstorm Gold. The first gold pour scheduled for the first quarter of next year.

Christian Milau, President & CEO of True Gold said the mine “will produce approximately 120,000 ounces of gold per year during our first five years at the lowest quartile of cash costs, laying the foundation for True Gold to become a mid-tier producer.” During years one to five, all-in cash costs are estimated at roughly \$700 an ounce according to True Gold.

The company suspended construction work at Karma in January for three months, after several hundred members from two surrounding communities marched on the mine, threatened employees and damaged equipment.

Source: www.mining.com



Randgold to exceed 2015 output target from Kibali, wants new licence in Congo

Africa-focused

gold producer Randgold Resources (LON:RSS) expects to exceed its production target of 600,000 ounces of gold for the year from its Kibali mine in the Democratic Republic of Congo, and said it was “aggressively engaged” in acquiring new mining rights in the country’s northeast region.

Speaking at a quarterly update for local media, chief executive Mark Bristow said that the recent completion of vertical shaft sinking ahead of schedule marks “a major advance” in the development of the underground

mine, which will complement its existing open pit operation.

“With the mine settling down, we have been able to intensify our focus on sustainability issues such as the mine’s ISO certifications in the field of the environment, health and safety,” he noted in the statement.

Bristow also revealed the company is engaged in ongoing discussions with various permits holders in northeastern Congo and that it hopes to close a deal before the year-end

Bristow also revealed the company is engaged in ongoing discussions with various permits holders in northeastern Congo and that it hopes to close a deal before the year-end, Bloomberg reports.

The country’s mining industry has attracted miners from all over the world, particularly Canadians, and it is said to have at least \$25 trillion dollars in untapped mineral deposits, mainly cobalt, diamonds, gold and copper.

The government is in the midst of reviewing planned adjustments to its 2002 Mining Code, an initiative that most companies, including Randgold, welcome.

“We applaud the government’s decision to take another look at the proposed changes to the country’s mining code, which in our view are deeply flawed. The DRC possesses enormous mineral resources, and has the potential to become one of Africa’s wealthiest countries,” Bristow said.

“With the drop in commodity prices, however, international capital providers will need the security of a transparent and equitable mining code before they invest further in what we believe could grow into a world-class mining industry,” Bristow added.

Source: www.mining.com





India tops China, becomes biggest gold consumer

India regained its top position from China as the biggest overall consumer of gold in the first nine months of this year with a total consumption of 642 tons, a survey said. China is trailing India by just 63 tons, according to the GFMS Gold Survey Q3 2015 Review and Outlook.

In India, jewellery consumption increased by five per cent year-on-year to an estimated 193 tons for the quarter ended September in 2015, the highest quarterly consumption since the March quarter of 2011 and the highest third quarter demand since 2008, the report published by Thomson Reuters stated.

The survey said, "Retail investment rose 30 per cent year-on-year to 55 tons, the highest since the fourth quarter of 2013." Gains during the quarter were primarily attributed to a fall in domestic prices, which declined to the lowest since August 2011. Prices fell to ` 25,000 for 10g in India.

GFMS said another factor that supported higher volumes during the quarter was a significant drop in the exchange of old jewellery for new. Inward remittances from expatriates also influenced demand, as the rupee depreciated towards 67 to a dollar from 63.35 at the beginning of the year. "Charting these sales trends shows family-run retailers turned out to be the first choice over national chains, in a falling-rupee price environment," the survey said.

On the future direction of prices, the survey said, "We expect gold to trade back below \$1,100 an ounce in the fourth quarter of 2015, an annual average of \$1,159 per oz in 2015. Gold is set to remain under pressure until there is more clarity on the timing and the scale of US rate normalisation. Among the bearish factors are low inflation expectations and the generally weak investor sentiment towards precious metals. That said, gold might draw some support from a seasonal uptick in physical demand towards the year-end; the prospects look brighter for next year."

Source: www.business-standard.com

Unofficial gold import falls sharply: Survey

Unofficial import of gold has seen a significant fall in the September quarter according to GFMS gold survey

released on Tuesday. The survey says unofficial or smuggled gold inflow was 28.6 tons, almost half of the 54 tons seen in the September quarter last year. In the June quarter this year unofficial gold inflow was 21.6 tons. Hence, hardly 50 tons of gold was smuggled into India in the first half of the current financial year. Sudheesh Nambiath, lead analyst for precious metals at GFMS TR said, "The fall is because of premiums prevailing in physical market and cases of seizures by authorities have also increased. As a result profitability in unofficial import has come down."

It may be interesting to note that world gold council had said last year that unofficial import of gold in India was 150 to 200 tons. Figures now coming suggest that trend is reversing.

Source: www.business-standard.com



Govt likely to launch 3 gold schemes on November 5

The central government is planning a big-bang launch of three schemes to satisfy the need for investing in gold.

The schemes are likely to be launched on November 5, a week before Diwali. A final decision on launch date and guidelines for bonds and the interest rate payable are in the final stage.

The first is a gold monetisation scheme, where consumers will be invited to offer idle gold or jewellery for deposits with banks. The Reserve Bank has issued guidelines and the government has notified it. Ketan Shroff, spokesperson of the Indian Bullion and Jewellers Association, said: "We support the GMS and will advise our clients to earn interest on gold and jewellery lying idle with them."

Another scheme being launched will be gold coins with the Ashok Chakra embossed. The government's Mumbai mint has already manufactured and kept ready 20,000 coins of five grammes each and 30,000 of 10g each, for distribution to banks and post offices, which will be selling these from the launch date. It is understood that gold seized by various government agencies might have been used to manufacture these.

Another scheme is of gold bonds, investing cash without actually buying gold. The details are being prepared.

Source: www.business-standard.com

चीन का सिल्वर बाजार

मु ली, सीनियर प्रिंशियस मेटल्स एनालिस्ट, सीपीएम ग्रुप

चीन वैश्विक सिल्वर बाजार का एक प्रमुख उपयोगकर्ता देश है। वर्ष 2011 में इसने पेरू को पछाड़ते हुये विश्व में मैक्सिको के बाद माइन से सिल्वर का उत्पादन करने वाला दूसरा बड़ा देश बन गया है। विश्व में माइन से उत्पादन हुये पूरे सिल्वर में से लगभग 15% चीन से आता है। चीन, साथ ही, विश्व में सिल्वर कोटिंग उत्पादों, जैसे कि इलेक्ट्रॉनिक व इलेक्ट्रिकल उत्पाद, सोलार मॉड्यूल, ब्राज़िंग अलॉय तथा ज्वैलरी का निर्माण करने वाला एक बड़ा देश है जो कि विश्व की कुल फैब्रीकेशन मांग में 20% का योगदान करता है।

देश में सिल्वर का काफी मजबूत व सक्रिय है। इसका कारोबार देश में संचालित अनेकों घरेलू एक्सचेंजों के माध्यम से हाज़िर में होता है। शंघाई व्हाइट प्लेटिनम एन्ड सिल्वर एक्सचेंज सर्वाधिक लेन-देन की मात्रा के साथ सिल्वर का सबसे बड़ा एक्सचेंज है। सिल्वर का वायदा कारोबार शंघाई फ्यूचर एक्सचेंज (एसएचएफई) में होता है, जिसने वर्ष 2013 में विश्व के सबसे बड़े सिल्वर वायदा के एक्सचेंज कॉमेक्स का अधिग्रहण किया है। एसएचएफई ने सिल्वर का कारोबार वर्ष 2012 में शुरू किया, उस दौरान की कारोबारी मात्रा 10.3 बिलियन औंस थी जो कि वर्ष 2013 में बढ़कर 83.6 बिलियन औंस हो गयी है। वर्ष 2014 में इसकी कुल कारोबारी मात्रा 93.3 बिलियन औंस थी। इस एक्सचेंज का वर्ष 2014 के दौरान विश्व में हुये सिल्वर के कुल वायदा कारोबार में 52% का योगदान था, जबकि वर्ष 2013 में 47% तथा वर्ष 2012 में महज 9.7% था।

एसएचएफई में इस समय केवल वायदा का कारोबार होता है लेकिन कुल दर्शायी गयी मात्रा में वायदा तथा ऑप्शन भी शामिल है। एसएचएफई की मध्य रात्रि कारोबार, जो कि जूलाई 2013 में शुरू हुआ, ने काफी संख्या में कारोबारियों को आकर्षित किया है। यहां पर कारोबारियों, विशेषकर एशिया, मेनलैंड चीन, को उनके व्यवसायिक साझेदार यूरोप व अमेरिका के समकक्ष समान समय में कारोबार की सुविधा प्रदान करता है। वर्ष 2014 तक, चीन सेमी फेब्रीकेटेड सिल्वर तथा सिल्वर पावडर का शुद्ध आयातक देश है जिसकी मात्रा क्रमशः 20.8 मिलियन औंस तथा 52.4 मिलियन औंस थी। इसके अलावा यहां से 31.1 मिलियन सिल्वर का निर्यात भी इसी दौरान किया गया था।

सिल्वर उत्पादन

चीन में सिल्वर का माइन से उत्पादन मुख्यतः जस्ता, सीसा तथा

तांबा से प्राप्त किया जाता है, इसले अलावा कुछ प्राथमिक तथा सह-उत्पाद से भी सिल्वर का उत्पादन होता है। भौगोलिक रूप से सिल्वर का उत्पादन प्रमुख रूप से ज़ियांग्ज़ी, युआन, हुनन, तथा आंतरिक मंगोलिया क्षेत्रों में होता है जहां इन बेस मेटल का खनन किया जाता है।



रिफाइन सिल्वर का उत्पादन मुख्य रूप से इन बेस मेटल की गलाई से प्राप्त होता है जिसकी लागत इन्ही बेस मेटल की उत्पादन लागत में जोड़ा जाता है। इस तरह से यहां ऐसे कई गलाई या स्मेल्टर हैं जो प्राथमिक उत्पाद के रूप में रिफाइन सिल्वर का उत्पादन करते हैं। पिछले दो दशकों से चीन का रिफाइन धातु उत्पादन— तांबा, जस्ता, सीसा— तेजी से बढ़ रहा है। चीन के बेस मेटल उत्पादन अपनी अयस्क प्रोसेसिंग तथा धातु रिफाइनिंग सुविधा का अपग्रेडेशन तथा क्षमता में वृद्धि कर रहे हैं जिससे कि सिल्वर की रिकवरी में बढोत्तरी हो रही है। जिसके चलते चीन में रिफाइन सिल्वर का उत्पादन बेस मेटल के उत्पादन के साथ ही बढ़ रहा है।

वर्ष 2014 में, तांबा तथा जस्ता की खदानों से उत्पादन में एक ओर जहां बढोत्तरी हुयी है वहीं पर्यावरण मानकों के कड़ाई से अनुपालन के चलते जस्ते के उत्पाद में कमी आयी है। जिसके चलते इस माइनों से सिल्वर का उत्पादन घटा है। सीपीएम ग्रुप द्वारा लगाये अनुमान के अनुसार, चीन में घरेलू माइनों से सिल्वर का उत्पादन 134.4 मिलियन औंस हुआ है जो कि इसके पिछले वर्ष की तुलना में 2% कम है।

माइन से प्राप्त बेस मेटल्स अयस्कों से सिल्वर का उत्पादन करने वाले प्रमुख उत्पादकों में हेनन युगुआंग गोल्ड एन्ड लेड तथा ज़ियांग्ज़ी कॉपर शामिल है। युगुआंग गोल्ड एन्ड लेड हुनन प्रांत में स्थित है। यह कंपनी सीसा वैश्विक को गलाकर सिल्वर का उत्पादन करती है। वर्ष 2014 में इनके द्वारा 21.1 मिलियन औंस सिल्वर का उत्पादन किया गया था जो कि पिछले वर्ष में किये गये उत्पादन से 6.5% कम है। ज़ियांग्ज़ी कॉपर जो कि एक और प्रमुख सिल्वर उत्पादक कंपनी है, के द्वारा लगभग 18.2 मिलियन

औंस रिफाइन सिल्वर का उत्पादन वर्ष 2014 में किया गया था। गलार्ड के लिये यह कंपनी सिल्वर बाइप्रोडक्ट अपने कई कॉपर माइनों से प्राप्त करती है इसके अलावा ये कंपनी से बाहर भी कच्चे माल की खरीदी करती है। कुल मिलाकर ज़ियागड़ी कॉपर के पास उनके प्रांत में 300.7 मिलियन औंस सिल्वर रिजर्व है।

चीन विश्व में सिल्वर की सेकेन्डरी सप्लाई में भी महत्वपूर्ण योगदान करता है। इस बाजार में चीन की हिस्सेदारी लगभग 15% की है। वर्ष 2014 के दौरान चीन में स्क्रेप से लगभग 32 मिलियन औंस सिल्वर का उत्पादन होने का अनुमान लगाया गया है।

फेब्रीकेशन मांग

औद्योगिक गतिविधियों में बेहतर वृद्धि दर से चीन की फेब्रीकेशन मांग में पिछले एक दशक से अच्छी बढ़त देखने को मिली है। देश में औद्योगिक उत्पादन काफी तेजी से बढ़ा है यहां तक वर्ष 2008 तथा 2009 के जारी वैश्विक आर्थिक मंदी के बावजूद भी। वर्ष 2012 के दौरान चीन की औद्योगिक विस्तार की रफ्तार कुछ धीमी पड़ी है। सिल्वर के कुछ पारंपरिक अनुप्रयोगों जैसे कि फोटोग्राफी तथा इलेक्ट्रिकल में पिछले कुछ वर्षों से कमी आयी है लेकिन कुछ नये अनुप्रयोग जैसे कि फोटोवोल्टिक पैनल के निर्माण में सिल्वर का उपयोग तेजी से बढ़ा है। चीन में सिल्वर ज्वैलरी की मजबूत ग्राहकी मांग ने सिल्वर की सकल फेब्रीकेशन मांग में वृद्धि का कार्य किया है। वर्ष 2014 के दौरान सिल्वर की फेब्रीकेशन मांग 199.7 मिलियन औंस होने का अनुमान लगाया गया है।

सिल्वर ज्वैलरी तथा बर्तनों का दैनिक जीवन- तोहफे देने या लेने- में उपयोग चीन में पारंपरिक रूप से बढ़ा है। इस सफेद धातु को आसानी से पिन, नेकलेस, ब्रेसलेट, रिंग, बक्कल तथा अन्य फैशन सामानों के निर्माण में उपयोग किया जा सकता है जो कि सस्ते होते हैं। इसके चलते चायनीज ज्वैलरी निर्माताओं के मध्य अपनी सुविधाओं तथा तकनीकों को अपग्रेड करने का चलन बढ़ा है।

वर्तमान में सिल्वर ज्वैलरी को कम विलासिता तथा ज्यादा फैशनेबल उत्पाद के रूप में चीनी ग्राहकों, विशेषकर शहरी युवाओं, के मध्य देखा जाता है। चीन में वेडिंग ज्वैलरी को सिल्वर ज्वैलरी बाजार के एक प्रमुख भाग के रूप में देखा जाता है साथ ही ग्राहकों को मध्य गोल्ड व प्लेटिन से बने सिल्वर ज्वैलरी का भी अच्छा मांग है।

पिछले एक दशकों से चीन के ग्राहकों के मध्य सिल्वर ज्वैलरी तथा अन्य सामानों के मांग में काफी इजाफा हुआ है। चीन में चीनी ग्राहकी तथा घरेलू बाजार का बड़ा आकार तथा बढ़ता

डिस्पोजेबल इनकम सिल्वर ज्वैलरी उद्योग को मजबूत समर्थन प्रदान करता है। हालांकि पिछले एक दशक से सिल्वर की कीमतों में बढोत्तरी देखने को मिली है लेकिन अभी भी यह गोल्ड व प्लेटिन के मुकाबले खरीदी जा सकने वाली धातु है। वर्ष 2013 के दौरान आयी कीमतों में गिरावट से इसकी मांग में कोई विशेष वृद्धि नहीं देखने को मिली है क्योंकि ऐसा गोल्ड के भाव में भी हुआ था। वर्ष 2014 तथा 2015 में सिल्वर की कीमतों में नरमी के बावजूद चीन में इसकी ग्राहकी मांग को वैसा नाटकीय परिवर्तन नहीं देखने को मिला है। भविष्य में सिल्वर ज्वैलरी की मांग में अच्छा वृद्धि होने का अनुमान लगाया गया है जो कि मुख्य रूप से गोल्ड व प्लेटिनम समकक्ष डिजाइन तथा उत्कृष्टता वाले ज्वैलरी का विकल्प बन सकने के कारण है।

वर्तमान में चीन के पास विश्व-स्तर का निर्माण उद्योग है जहां सिल्वर मिश्रित उत्पादों का निर्माण किया जाता है और इसका उपयोग पूरे विश्व में होता है। चीनी निर्माता कुछ उच्च तकनीकी क्षेत्रों के लिये जरूरी विशेषता वाले उत्पादों के निर्माण के लिये सिल्वर का विदेशों से आयात भी कर रहे हैं। चीन के रिफाइन सिल्वर उत्पादक और ज्यादा उन्नत तकनीक को अपना रहे हैं ताकि वे इस धातु का घरेलू क्षेत्र में आपूर्ति कर सकें। इससे, भविष्य में, चीनी इलेक्ट्रॉनिक उत्पाद निर्माताओं द्वारा सिल्वर पावडर के आयात में कमी आ सकती है। वर्तमान समय में हालांकि, यहां के इलेक्ट्रॉनिक उत्पाद निर्माता आयातित उच्च स्तर के सिल्वर पावडर तथा पेस्ट पर भरोसा करते हैं।

वर्ष 2000 के मध्य से चीन ने फोटोवोल्टिक निर्माण क्षेत्र में विशाल रूप से पैर फैलाया है जो कि वर्तमान में सिल्वर उपयोग का सबसे बड़ा बढ़ता क्षेत्र है। चीन की फोटोवोल्टिक उद्योग मुख्य रूप से क्रिस्टलाइन सिलिकॉन(सी-एस आई) पैनल बनाती है जिसमें कि सोलार पैनल तकनीक की अपेक्षा ज्यादा सिल्वर की आवश्यकता पड़ती है। इससे सिल्वर इंक तथा पेस्ट की मांग मजबूत बनी रहने की संभावना है जो कि साधारणतया सोलार सेल के इलेक्ट्रोड्स में उपयोग होता है।

पहले चीन के सोलार पैनल निर्माण क्षेत्र की वृद्धि निर्यात बाजार पर निर्भर करती थी। वर्तमान में ज्यादा सरकारी अनुदान व सहयोग तथा आने वाले पांच वर्षों में सिलार एनर्जी का उपयोग बढ़ाने के लक्ष्य ने चीन को वर्ष 2014 से फोटोवोल्टिक पैनल निर्माण क्षेत्र में सबसे बड़ा बाजार बना दिया है। वर्ष 2020 तक देश में सोलार स्थापना 100 गीगावाट किये जाने के राष्ट्रीय लक्ष्य के चलते चीनी फोटोवोल्टिक पैनल निर्माण क्षेत्र की वृद्धि अगले कई वर्षों तक जारी रहने का अनुमान है।



Bullion - Data & Statistics

Gold Spot Market, International (Per Troy Ounce)			
Spot gold	01 st Oct	30 th Oct	% Change
Australia (AUD)	1582.92	1598.35	0.97
Britain (GBP)	735.60	740.00	0.6
Canada (CAD)	1475.22	1493.63	1.24
Europe (Euro)	994.99	1036.95	4.13
Japan (Yen)	133432.30	137747.40	3.18
Switzerland (CHF)	1087.39	1128.05	3.67
USA (USD)	1113.80	1141.59	2.46

Silver Spot Market, International (Per Troy Ounce)			
Spot Silver	01 st Oct	30 th Oct	% Change
Australia (AUD)	20.73	21.75	4.80
Britain (GBP)	9.59	10.06	4.79
Canada (CAD)	19.25	20.31	5.38
Europe (Euro)	12.98	14.10	8.32
Japan (Yen)	1742.80	1874.72	7.30
Switzerland (CHF)	14.18	15.34	7.86
USA (USD)	14.54	15.54	6.63

Monthly Exchange Data (Gold) (From Oct 01-30)						
Exchange	Commodity	Open	High	Low	Close	% Ch.
COMEX ²	Gold Dec'15	1114.50	1191.70	1103.80	1141.40	2.32
MCX ¹	Gold Dec'15	26062.00	27368.00	25965.00	26499.00	1.58
NCDEX HEDGE ¹	Gold Jan'16	23835.00	25093.00	23835.00	24203.00	1.25
TOCOM ³	Gold Dec'15	4351.00	4586.00	4281.00	4469.00	2.70

1- Rs/10 gms, 2- \$/oz, 3- Jpy/gm

Monthly Exchange Data (Silver) (From Oct 01-30)						
Exchange	Commodity	Open	High	Low	Close	% Ch.
COMEX ²	Silver Dec'15	14.50	16.37	14.36	15.57	6.98
MCX ¹	Silver Dec'15	34645.00	37975.00	34404.00	36490.00	5.47
NCDEX NEW ¹	Silver Dec'15	34779.00	37756.00	34779.00	36583.00	4.12
TOCOM ³	Silver Dec'15	56.00	62.00	56.00	60.20	7.23

1- Rs/kg, 2- \$/oz, 3- Jpy 0.1/gm

Gold Spot Market, India			Rs/10gm
Spot Gold	01 st Oct	30 th Oct	% chg
Ahmedabad	25754.00	26461.00	2.71
Bangalore	26251.00	27040.00	2.96
Chennai	26215.00	27065.00	3.19
Delhi	26150.00	26830.00	2.57
Mumbai	26200.00	27100.00	3.38
Hyderabad	26210.00	27020.00	3.04
Kolkata	26260.00	27105.00	3.17

Currency Change (Monthly)		
	01 st Oct	30 th Oct
EUR/USD	1.1211	1.1005
USD/AUD	1.4188	1.4006
USD/GBP	1.5129	1.5429
USD/INR	65.50	65.255
USD/JPY	119.94	120.62

Silver Spot Market, India			Rs/kg
Spot Silver	01 st Oct	30 th Oct	% chg
Mumbai	35000.00	37500.00	6.90

Bullion - Data & Statistics

LBMA Gold & Silver Price (Per Troy Ounce)										
GOLD AM			GOLD PM			SILVER				
DATE	USD	GBP	EUR	USD	GBP	EUR	DATE	USD CENTS	GBP PENCE	EUR CENTS
10-01-2015	1114.20	1119.00	735.69	737.20	998.66	999.20	10-01-2015	14.55	9.61	13.05
10-02-2015	1106.30	1140.75	730.21	750.12	990.86	1009.47	10-02-2015	14.43	9.53	12.93
10-05-2015	1134.35	1139.75	746.28	751.22	1006.43	1016.27	10-05-2015	15.25	10.04	13.56
10-06-2015	1136.90	1147.50	749.19	755.13	1014.55	1022.96	10-06-2015	15.67	10.33	13.97
10-07-2015	1147.90	1144.60	750.43	747.81	1021.45	1018.42	10-07-2015	15.82	10.33	14.06
10-08-2015	1143.30	1140.00	745.31	746.17	1011.59	1013.83	10-08-2015	15.61	10.18	13.82
10-09-2015	1151.50	1151.55	749.02	751.44	1016.42	1014.27	10-09-2015	15.99	10.42	14.07
10-12-2015	1164.20	1164.90	758.14	758.70	1021.54	1024.49	10-12-2015	15.96	10.40	14.04
10-13-2015	1154.40	1165.20	757.16	765.77	1014.95	1024.35	10-13-2015	15.61	10.24	13.72
10-14-2015	1173.70	1173.90	764.78	761.41	1028.52	1027.98	10-14-2015	15.84	10.31	13.88
10-15-2015	1183.35	1184.25	764.17	766.95	1034.08	1040.41	10-15-2015	16.18	10.45	14.15
10-16-2015	1176.35	1180.85	761.32	764.01	1035.34	1038.52	10-16-2015	16.04	10.38	14.14
10-19-2015	1171.65	1175.40	757.86	759.30	1032.93	1037.93	10-19-2015	15.86	10.24	14.01
10-20-2015	1173.70	1177.75	757.86	760.80	1032.87	1037.76	10-20-2015	15.86	10.25	13.93
10-21-2015	1174.40	1167.10	759.88	755.70	1035.08	1028.24	10-21-2015	15.75	10.19	13.86
10-22-2015	1166.45	1167.00	753.94	757.30	1031.30	1044.95	10-22-2015	15.77	10.19	13.93
10-23-2015	1171.55	1161.25	760.70	756.76	1052.84	1053.96	10-23-2015	15.98	10.39	14.41
10-26-2015	1168.50	1166.40	761.96	759.20	1058.86	1056.24	10-26-2015	16.10	10.49	14.61
10-27-2015	1165.75	1165.70	759.52	762.14	1054.55	1055.70	10-27-2015	15.80	10.30	14.29
10-28-2015	1171.50	1179.60	765.94	769.62	1058.98	1065.20	10-28-2015	16.03	10.49	14.48
10-29-2015	1159.00	1148.60	759.28	751.09	1057.34	1048.14	10-29-2015	15.82	10.37	14.44
10-30-2015	1147.75	1142.35	748.04	742.08	1042.70	1033.29	10-30-2015	15.63	10.18	14.19

Disclaimer: All references to LBMA Gold Price are used with the permission of ICE Benchmark Administration Limited and have been provided for informational purposes only. ICE Benchmark Administration Limited accepts no liability or responsibility for the accuracy of the prices or the underlying product to which the prices may be referenced.

LBMA Silver Price ("Benchmark") is owned by The London Bullion Market Association ("LBMA"), calculated by CME Benchmark Europe Ltd. ("CMEBEL") and administered by Thomson Reuters Benchmark Services Ltd. ("TRBSL").

None of LBMA, CMEBEL, TRBSL, their group companies, nor any of their or their group companies' respective directors, officers, employees or agents (collectively the "Disclaiming Parties") shall be liable in respect of the accuracy or the completeness of the Benchmark or the market data related thereto ("Market Data") and none of the disclaiming parties shall have any liability for any errors, omissions, delays or interruptions in providing the Benchmark or market data.

Sources:

<http://www.mcxindia.com/>
<http://www.Ncdex.com/>
<http://www.cmegroup.com>
www.tocom.or.jp/Indian

<http://www.forexpros.com/>
Domestic Spot precious metals prices Newspaper
<http://www.lbma.org.uk/index.html>
<https://www.netdania.com>



2016 DUBAI PRECIOUS METALS CONFERENCE

10-12 April 2016, Dubai

An Initiative of

DMCC

Organised By

Foretell
Business Solutions

**MARK
YOUR
DATES**



www.dpmc.ae



Quality • Precision • Heritage



This Gift for Baby comes with a specially designed booklet that records significant events in the newborn's development and is packaged in a custom-built presentation case, ready-made for gift giving for a very special occasion.

Limited Edition

WORKS: MMTC-PAMP INDIA PVT. LTD
Rojka-Meo Industrial Estate | Tehsil Nuh
District Mewat | Haryana- 122103 | India
Tel: +91-124-2868000



LBMA
GOOD DELIVERY
REFINER

Good Delivery Gold and Silver Refinery

An MKS PAMP GROUP Company

CORPORATE OFFICE: C -27 | 3rd Floor | Qutab
Institutional Area | New Delhi 110 016 | India
Tel: +91-11- 49684200
Website: www.mmtcpamp.com

Dealership enquiries invited- Email: info@mmtcpamp.com