

Issue 07 November 2021

Bullion World

World of Bullion Research

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for Industry

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EDITORIAL

Dear Readers,

Hope you all are in good health.

After the pilot run, the International Bullion exchange will be soon functional. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) has fleshed out a proposal for a gold exchange. As we know, India has a demand of 800-900 tonnes of Gold annually and being a big importer, the country was in an absolute need for liquid spot market.



So, how will Gold be traded in the new framework? It's a blur question which every domestic player has in their mind. Talking about it in nutshell we see that, there should be a common interface developed between the vault manager, depositors, stock exchanges and clearing corporations. The source of supply of the physical Gold should be converted in form of electronic gold receipts (EGRs). It should be a fresh deposit coming to the vaults from either through imports or through stock exchange/s accredited domestic refineries. The existing deposit of gold lying in the vaults, which meets the aforesaid source criteria and has never been out of the vaulting infrastructure, may be transferred to the instant vault for conversion the depositor (or owner of the gold) intending to convert his/her physical gold into EGR and trade on the stock exchange/s, shall ensure delivery of such gold to the vault manager. The vault manager then shall record relevant information, in the common interface and shall create the EGR. The vault and storage part will be maintained by SEBI and the vault manager and SEBI registered depositaries will facilitate the issuance of EGR's against the physical Gold. The denomination of EGR'S will be 1kg, 100gm, and 50gm with endless validity. So, according to SEBI, Gold exchange would be the national platform for buying and selling of EGR's with underlying standardized gold in India.

The Gold exchange has to offer a host of benefits for the value chain participants as well as the entire gold market ecosystem, such as transparent and efficient price discovery and assurance in the quality of Gold. A combination of both the international and domestic market would lead to better, effective and efficient marketplace which was long pending.

This issue of Bullion World is a special edition released on the occasion of India Gold Conference 2021 with rich & relevant content. This issue covers the Initiatives and activities taken up by IBA for the Gold industry under the able leadership of Mr. Prithviraj Kothari. We have covered the challenges which are faced by the industry in HUID hallmarking and its prospects. On the international front we have ASEAN Gold industry update from SBMA. There is an update on UAE market from DMCC. On Responsible Sourcing side, Ms Sakhila Mirza of LBMA has shared the advancing standard of RSP.

The countdown has started and our entire team is preparing in full swing for the India Gold Conference keeping in mind the Covid protocols. It would be wonderful to meet you all after a long time. No doubt we had a very tough time in past and our support remains with those who served us, be it front line workers of Covid or the people who are still suffering due the effects of Covid. We hope you will enjoy this edition Bullion World. If you have anything interesting information to share, please write to us at editor@bullionworld.in. Till then take care of yourself.

Best wishes,

Neelambari Dasgupta

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Data, Statistics & IBJA Rates



Be fair, and we'll fare well. Isi Mey Faida Hai.

Imagine a world of business where nobody is on anybody's side. Because all of us are on one side. The right side. The fair side. Just like the penguins who uphold the honour of their pack and cover miles, staying true to their direction, we must choose the side that acts with integrity. Because that's the side that always wins. Those are the businesses that benefit.

Presenting the **First of the Seven Retail Gold Investment Principles**



Fairness and integrity

All providers must treat customers fairly and act with integrity; from information and service provision to settlement.

Remember, those who own the principle earn the interest! Isi Mey Faida Hai.

**Swarna Adarsh
Abhiyaan**

An industry initiative

Inspired by the Retail Gold Investment Principles

Supported by



IBJA Initiatives for Industry



Mr. Prithviraj Kothari, National President, IBJA

IBJA's Vision is to establish ethical business practices in Gems and Jewellery Industry by ensuring growth of gems and jewellery sector. IBJA's mission is to protect, promote and develop the skills of gems and jewellery industry.

With the launch of International bullion exchange and setting up of gold refinery at GIFT City, Gandhinagar, the gold trade is all set to change and IBJA is in touch with government regulated agencies for important regulatory changes of the Industry. The new refining, vaulting, logistics will generate huge employment in this sector.

We are establishing an export network for MSME for our sector. This network will help the small jeweller to tap export market at a very low cost.

Recently, we have granted scholarship of Rupees Eleven Lakhs for Karigar, families of IBJA member for their skill upliftment. For this we have tied up with International Institute of Gemology (IIG). We have also got approval for NSDC certified courses.

We are also working towards complete digitalization of all the gold related product through our website www.ibjabullion.com we have already launched gold SIP

and digital gold trading platform and intend to add nearly twenty more such product through this trading platform.

We are gearing up for the next decade of gold industry, as govt. plans to transform entire gold market by making revolutionary changes in the industry.

IBJA is committed to transparency of bullion and jewellery business for this we intend to conduct various symposium and seminar / webinar across India.

Till now IBJA's Activities and Achievements includes following:-

1. Approval of IBJA Gold rate for Scheduled / rural/urban bank against Jewellery loan by RBI.
2. Approval of IBJA Gold rate for NBFC against Jewellery loan by RBI.
3. Approval of IBJA Gold rate for Sovereign Gold Bond by MOF / RBI.
4. Free Membership.
5. Free entry for all IBJA Seminar.
6. IBJA Times Magazine.
7. Approval of India Good delivery.
8. Approval of International Bullion exchange.
9. Approval of Domestic Bullion exchange.
10. Approval of Launch of Option on Goods thru exchange.
11. Approval of Revamped Gold Monetization Scheme.
12. Approval of Revamped Gold Metal Loan scheme.
13. Highest Number of Members in industry.
14. Part of all Gold meeting and committee of Gold of Govt.
15. IBJA Offices in 29 states.
16. Approval of IBJA rates for all Govt agency like GST, Income tax , custom, DRI.
17. IBJA Missed called Service for Retail rates.
18. IBJA's Maximum Presence on Media.
19. IBJA's Unique Low cost Zaveri Bazaar festival.
20. IBJA on all major social Media platform along with various website.
21. IBJA's Free India International Bullion summit (IIBS).
22. IBJA's Bullion & Jewellery awards.
23. IBJA faishon Show.
24. IBJA's unique Buyer seller Meet.
25. IBJA's coffee table book.
26. IBJA appointed as Auditor of Refiners by exchanges.
27. IBJA's CSR activities like Jewellers Fight Corona , Ambulance services and many more
28. IBJA's camera security system in Asia's largest market Zaveri bazaar.
29. Complete renovation of its Head office in to corporate office.
30. IBJA common facility centre at lowest possible cost.
31. IBJA Recommended Retail price.
32. IBJA's daily bullion Report .
33. IBJA digital online platform with jewelxy.
34. IBJA Skill development classes approved by Govt with IIG.
35. RBI approval for Bank acceptance of India Good delivery Gold.
36. Approval of Silver ETF by SEBI.
37. IBJA Bulletin every 15 days for industry updates.
38. IBJa's Digital Gold / Silver Platform.
39. IBJA's Gold SIP Platform.
40. IBJA Accredited insurance policy.



Success Mantra for IIBX: Integrate Domestic Players and Facilitate Seamless Two-way Trade



Mr G Srivatsava

CEO & Director, Eventell Global Advisory Pvt Ltd.

India International Bullion Exchange (IIBX) would become functional soon. For the first time, three leading exchanges of India-competitors otherwise-along with two depositories have come together to create IIBX. So, IIBX would have the benefit of knowledge, network and creativity of all these five giants. Second, IIBX housed within IFSC, would easily be the most cost-efficient marketplace for bullion in the world, given its comparative cost advantage over other international bullion centres. Third, IIBX is the only centre in the world that has access to a source of approximately 25,000 tons of above-the ground gold. So, shall we say IIBX would be a resounding success? Yes, certainly





it can become one of the greatest opportunities for India and the region, if the architecture facilitates active participation of resident Indian in the new ecosystem.

Let's digress a moment to review India gold and silver bullion market in the last three to five years. As dore imports started rising in India, the imports of standard gold declined. Currently, dore imports account for 50 to 60% of the total gold imports. This trend is likely to continue as long as the incentives continue. That would mean, lesser physical gold flows through IIBX (as it is expected that all standard gold imports would be canalised through IIBX). Secondly, the difference in quantity of gold demanded during the season and the off-season has widened. That is, there is a short burst of demand surge often followed by a long spell of lull-ness. As a result, the business of nominated banks, bullion dealers and wholesalers has become seasonal with a lot of unpredictability. The dwindling number of players in each of the above-mentioned categories is a proof of the same. There are also times when the domestic market goes into discounts and stays in

discount for a prolonged period of time. Although it is less common in gold, it does happen frequently. However, the phenomena of discount is more pronounced in silver. During 2020, when pandemic destroyed demand for silver amidst skyrocketing international prices, silver prices in India went into deep discount (of even 4%) and stayed there for almost 7 months from August till Feb'21. There was hardly any imports of silver during that time. In fact, some of the overseas suppliers took back 300 to 400 tons of silver kept in bonded warehouse. So, to summarise, demand seasonality for gold and silver in India is real and that puts enormous challenges to the existing player as they have no other option but to scale down operations during such periods. In other words, there is no other market for refiner or bullion dealer, when the demand in domestic market dries up.

Let's come back to our discussion on IIBX. Let's also add the mirror of IIBX- domestic spot gold exchange(s). Would these institutions have made any difference to the above situation? Or what policy tweaks are necessary to ensure that in the

presence of these institutions, Indian market would always stay at parity with international markets? The most important component of success is facilitating free outward trade. At present, export of bullion is permitted, but not feasible due to unreasonable value-addition norms. If accredited refiners be permitted to export bullion bars made from recycled gold / silver at the prevailing market prices and be permitted to deliver these bars at IIBX vaults and climb export benefits, then these institutions would have solved the demand-side challenges.

In summary, a two-way trade in bullion is a must to make IIBX and its counter-part domestic spot gold exchange(s) a resounding success. This would mean seamless integration of these two markets. That is, enabling companies in domestic tariff area access to metal at most competitive prices and at the same time providing them access to off-shore market in the form of IIBX when demand dries in domestic market or when pricing is attractive in off-shore.



Mr. James Jose
President, Hallmarking Federation of India

Challenges and prospects in HUID hallmarking of jewellery

The hallmarking unique id (HUID) launched in India from 1st July 2021 onwards is a milestone in gold and silver hallmarking, ensuring full traceability of each and every article hallmarked.. This centralized software based scheme is basically meant for process flow automation at the assay and hallmarking centers (AHCs) and real time tracking of hallmarking process, wherein a unique alpha numeric code is generated from BIS server, after completing all the mandatory procedures of quality control and then laser marked on each article.

Presently mandatory hallmarking is introduced in the 256 districts of the country, which are having adequate hallmarking infrastructure. That leaves the remaining 486 districts or 65% of the districts in the country beyond the ambit of mandatory hallmarking. In India, 80% of the jewellery is manufactured and supplied from the major jewellery manufacturing

hubs like Mumbai, Kolkata, Chennai, Coimbatore, Trichur etc. And these cities are covered under mandatory HM regime. Hence hallmarked jewellery gets circulated to all

districts in the country irrespective of its status Vis a Vis mandatory districts. However jewellers in these non-mandatory districts need to take BIS reign if they have to sell hallmarked jewellery.

HUID hallmarking is now widely accepted by the trade and the delivery time for HUID hallmarking has come down from the earlier 72 hours to 48 hours and even 24 hours. The initial delays were mostly due to the hardware and software issues of the HUID portal of BIS, which is now getting sorted out. Moreover the AHCs have recruited more manpower and installed additional machineries to cater to the additional work load of HUID, especially in the Diwali festival period. BIS has provided extensive training to AHCs for familiarization with the HUID data uploading process

The accreditation of new AHCs is a time consuming process, presently

handicapped by the covid related lockdown and travel restrictions and hence the number of AHCs has not gone up even under mandatory hallmarking. Moreover the BIS and the Ministry has not relented to the AHCs demand to increase the HM charge from Rs.35 per piece to Rs.75, to take care of the additional expense of HUID hallmarking. This has made the hallmarking business unviable, leading to the slow growth of hallmarking infrastructure or upgrading of existing facilities. The old non hallmarked stock lying at the shops continue to be sold without HUID hallmarking and hence AHCs have not seen a quantum jump in hallmarking volumes, as expected at the roll out period of mandatory hallmarking regime

The biggest challenge in HUID hallmarking is ensuring its uniqueness i.e. Ensuring that the HUID code is original and not duplicated, or that the process flow of quality control at AHCs is fully monitored on real time basis. Another challenge is for the jewellers to ensure that the jewellery they buy in hallmarked condition from the distant manufacturing locations carries genuine HUID mark and specified gold content. Presently HUID is

Introduction of 1 gram Gold contract with delivery-based settlement on NSE Commodity Derivatives segment.



In addition to the Gold Futures (1 Kg) contracts and Gold Mini (100 gms) contracts, NSE is pleased to launch 1 gram Gold contracts w.e.f. June 07, 2021, on its NSE Commodity Derivatives segment.

Key Highlights

- Assured delivery of 999.0 purity gold
- Competitive making charges
- Delivery only from NSE approved Domestic Refiners or London Bullion Market Association (LBMA) certified Refiners
- One step closer to Atmanirbhar Bharat

List of NSE Approved Refiners

- M/s Augmont Enterprises Pvt. Ltd.
- M/s GGC Gujarat Gold Centre Pvt. Ltd.
- M/s Kundan Care Products Ltd.
- M/s M. D. Overseas Ltd.

For more details, log onto www.nseindia.com or contact your **SEBI registered broker**

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HUID transfer shall operate like the RC (registration certificate) of a vehicle issued from the Govt **Parivahan** portal, where the identity details of the vehicle and its owner are uploaded. Every time the vehicle ownership changes, the new owner details are uploaded to the portal, while the RC number of the vehicle continues to be the same, till the lifespan of the vehicle. Because of

hallmarked at the manufacturing location, and the retail jeweller do not have any mechanism to verify the bona fide of the HUID code. This has also resulted in rampant misuse of HUID code by way of duplication of same HUID code on many similar articles, or even fake HUIDs. Since the selling jeweller's identity also is encrypted into the HUID code, Customers do not have any mechanism to identify the seller details in case of exchange or sale of old gold. To overcome these handicaps of the present HUID hallmarking, the only solution is to arrange verification facility for the jeweller and the consumer

If and when an HUID hallmark is identified as fake by the BIS or the consumer, the retailing jeweller is liable for severe punishments and penalties including imprisonment, confiscation of goods and cancellation of shop registration and hence the absence of HUID verification facility poses the biggest challenge for quality conscious jewelers. Unlike the 4 logos of the old HM system, in HUID hallmarking, the logo of the AHCs or the manufacturer is absent, and these mal practicing agencies may not get detected and

the retail jeweller bears the brunt of punishment for fake /malpractices. **Verification facility of HUID can be made available for jewellers and consumers** by downloading BIS HUID app on the cellphone or visiting BIS HUID portal or accessing HUID portal at E Seva Kendra etc

By verifying the HUID, the consumer gets the reassurance of genuine hallmarking and value for money on their investments in gold jewellery. While selling back as old gold, or while mortgaging it for a loan, the HUID marked articles fetch better resale value, because its bona fides can always be verified by anyone, giving reassurance of its certified gold content and quality

Self registration or transfer of HUID code to the end consumers personal id and cellphone number is essential to check and control duplication of same HUID code in similar jewellery articles, done either by the AHCs or the manufacturer. Same HUID being duplicated on similar articles spoils the uniqueness of every UID marked and this can be prevented only by registering each HUID to the end consumer's name, from the BIS portal

this reregistration and updation of new owner details in the Parivahan portal during every transfer of ownership, the RC number of a vehicle always continue to be unique. If at all duplicated, its bona fides can always be cross checked with Parivahan portal and malpractices be punished. In this registration process at Parivahan portal, the vehicle dealer do not have any role or is rather by passed

Similarly the uniqueness of HUID code can be assured and verified only if HUID number is made transferable from the hallmarking entity to the end consumer, and then registered in the HUID portal. The retail jeweller can be bypassed in this HUID transfer, provided the end consumer is permitted to do self registration / activation of HUID in her name, with an OTP, **This will prevent HUID code being duplicated on similar jewellery articles by AHCs and thus HUID shall always remain unique for a hallmarked article, similar to aadhar card for individuals .**

This is the decade of trust and transparency - how RJC certified members advance the sustainability agenda in India

Ms Iris Van der Veken, Executive Director, & **Mr. Kinjal Shah**, Regional Director Indian & Middle East, Responsible Jewellery Council

The jewellery industry in India

India's gold and diamond trade being a significant industry is nothing new; diamond mining started all the way back in ancient India, and fast-forwarding to February 2021, India's gold and diamond trade contributed ~7.5% to India's GDP, with 8.23 million people expected to be employed within the industry by 2022

Responsible Jewellery Council (RJC) has a strong presence in India, with Mr. Kinjal Shah leading the Indian & Middle East market, providing a catalyst for RJC membership growth for mid supply chain.

The impact of RJC's work – responsible business is resilient business

The Jewellery industry had a pioneer vision when in 2005, 14 founding members including Cartier, Diarough, Signet, De Beers Group, Rosy Blue, Tiffany, CIBJO set up a standards organization. RJC launched its first base-line Code of Practices in 2009, increased their standards portfolio with a Chain of



RESPONSIBLE
JEWELLERY
COUNCIL

Custody model and a three-times revised Code of Practices. The latest version, launched at the OECD in Paris in April 2019, is aligned with the OECD due diligence guidance, the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human rights and has an increased scope into coloured stones and silver. The membership has grown from 14 founding members in 2005 to over 1500 of which 60% are small enterprises spread over 71 countries. India has 178 members. Despite COVID, RJC has seen continued growth - this is a testament of the commitment of the industry to advance the agenda of responsible sourcing.

Knowledge and transparency are central to the Code of Practices, allowing members to further understand their



Ms Iris Van der Veken
Executive Director
Responsible Jewellery Council



Mr. Kinjal Shah
Regional Director Indian &
Middle East,
Responsible Jewellery Council



supply chains. For members implementing KYC/AML, Due Diligence, Human Rights, Health and Safety, Labour rights, and Security requirements creates a ripple effect in a member's supply chain. Members, with their business partners, suppliers, contractors, and employees embark on a journey of learning and continuous improvement. By increasing due diligence of its own operations, of its business partners both upstream and downstream, a certified member contributes to increased transparency. In turn, increased transparency along the value chains contributes to greater traceability over time.

Iris Van der Veken, Executive Director shares, "When we speak about sustainability, it is really important that any organization has an integrated approach. And what does that mean? You need to take into consideration labour rights, human rights, product integrity and disclosure and the environment. And it is important that you build a culture of sustainability inside the organisation top down and bottom up and you further extend that responsibility to your broader supply chain. That is not an easy journey, it is hard work and it is a process of continuous improvement. It is all about consumer confidence."

Expanding its remit in India

In line with RJC's strategy of building partnerships that accelerate impact, a significant milestone was accomplished during 2020-2021 with its recent partnership with the Indian stock exchanges in India Good Delivery List Programs, where BSE, MCX and NSE,

have joined forces with RJC to provide detailed recommendations through an OECD Due Diligence aligned program, making it a compulsory action for Indian Gold Refiners to help companies respect human rights and avoid contributing to conflict through their metal purchasing decisions and practices. Additionally, the MCX & BSE of India has joined RJC as a Supporter members encouraging new members to take action. This partnership has resulted in 8 new gold refiners joining RJC with 12 more Gold Refiners anticipated to join in the next year.

What's next? Achieving the 17 Sustainability Goals are a shared responsibility to act and leave no one behind.

The 17 SDGs are the sustainability agenda for the world agreed by 193 countries in 2015. It is about People, Prosperity, Planet, Peace and Partnerships. It is an excellent framework for any company to use to develop its sustainability strategy. The RJC has also used this framework to develop a Roadmap for the Global Jewellery and Watch Industry (Roadmap 2030). We are focusing on SDG 5 Gender Equality (2021 Gender Equality Report), SDG 8 Decent Labour, SDG 12 Responsible Production, SDG 13 Climate Action and SDG 17 Partnerships for the Goals. RJC has launched a partnership with the United Nations Global Compact in NY focusing on education and training for smaller enterprises. They have also recently set up an expert SDG Taskforce to develop reporting metrics based on international reporting standards to help companies report on progress.

EXCHANGE TRADED BULLION CONTRACTS - FAIR AND TRANSPARENT MEANS OF INVESTMENT



SMALLER DENOMINATION GOLD & SILVER FUTURES CONTRACTS

Developing gold and silver as an asset class. Investment in smaller denomination contracts backed with delivery is witnessing an increasing interest from retail participants.

Smaller denomination contracts are designed to cater to the organized retail investor demand. They also capture the imagination of a fast emerging new-age clientele with an evolving view on gold and silver as an investment class.

SALIENT FEATURES

- Smaller denomination contract
- Providing a systematic investment plan (SIP) type of flexibility.
- Coins and bars can be held and accumulated in the electronic format and physical delivery also available
- It comes with an individual assaying certificate, quality assurance given
- Convenience of transaction and liquidity of exchange platform are key advantages
- Better Cash flow management and margin protection
- Inventory hedging amid volatile prices

Issued in Public Interest by Multi Commodity Exchange Investor Protection Fund
Read the Risk Disclosure Document (RDD) carefully before transacting in commodity futures and options

MCX
METAL & ENERGY
Trade with Trust
MCX INVESTOR PROTECTION FUND

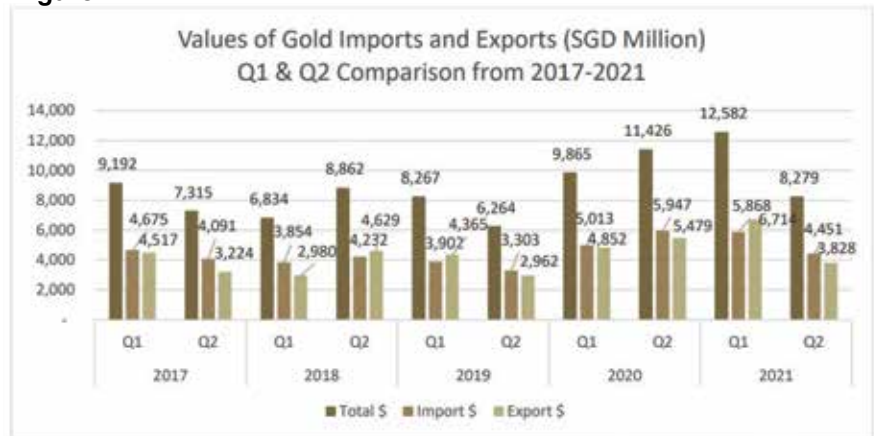
ASEAN's bullion industry remains resilient amid the pandemic



Mr. Albert Cheng
CEO, SBMA

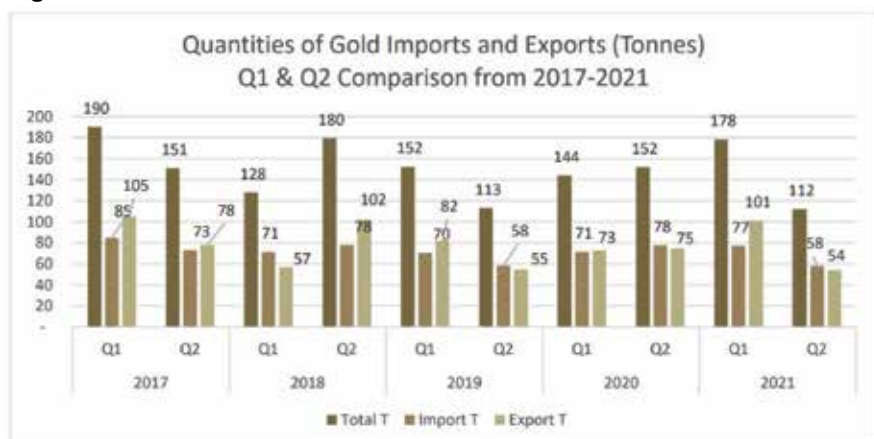
Despite the challenges of the ongoing Covid-19 pandemic, which include logistics, refinery capacity and lack of manpower, the region showed its resilience in maintaining the supply chain and keeping the industry moving. While tonnage figures showed a slight dip, the value of the half yearly imports and exports figure of gold bullion in 2021 via Singapore remained the same as in previous years, thanks to the efforts of key bullion traders in the region to remain nimble and efficient in delivering their services (Figs. 1–3).

Figure 1



Source: Enterprise Singapore

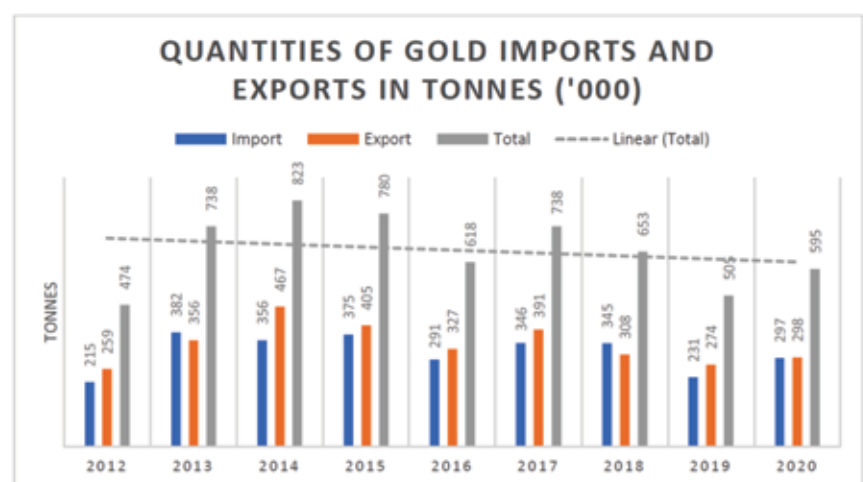
Figure 2



Source: Enterprise Singapore

Figure 3

Singapore - Non-monetary Gold 2012-2020



Source: Enterprise Singapore

HS CODE FOR NON-MONETARY GOLD

- HS 71081210 NON-MONETARY GOLD IN LUMPS INGOTS OR CAST BARS
- HS71081290 NON-MONETARY GOLD IN OTHER UNWRUGHT FORMS
- HS 71081300 NON-MONETARY GOLD IN SEMI-MANUFACTURED FORMS



APPMC Continues its Success

Another event that demonstrated the resiliency of the sector in Singapore was the successful hosting of the 2021 Asia Pacific Precious Conference (APPMC), held virtually in June. While SBMA and other precious metals industry participants were looking forward to a return of a physical event, following a break in 2020 due to the Covid-19 pandemic, plans were scuppered as the virus continued its grip on economies globally and limited cross-border travel and physical meetings.

The fact that APPMC was able to adapt to a virtual conference, at short notice was another milestone, with an added bonus that we could accommodate a higher number of delegates compared to a physical event. SBMA received

overwhelming support from 19 sponsors, 27 speakers and 876 delegates in its first virtual edition of the conference. In addition, in our simultaneous broadcast to China, we received an average viewership of 704 over the two-day event.

The quality and depth of the curated content did not suffer either, with top names from across the industry participating in panels that covered hot-button issues like bitcoin and gold, industry regulation, the latest technology and products, as well as updates on domestic markets across the region. During the conference, Dr Adi Budiarmo from Indonesia's Ministry of Finance announced the country's plans to open its bullion banking sector – a development I'm eagerly looking forward to, given

the country's large and growing market – and called for further consultation with SBMA members.

Keynote speakers World Gold Council CEO David Tait and London Bullion Market Association CEO Ruth Crowell discussed mainstreaming the role and relevance of gold in the financial market and initiatives related to advancing global standards in terms of responsible sourcing, bar integrity and Basel III, respectively. Tait noted that gold would play an increasingly fundamental role in portfolios as markets recover post Covid-19, and Crowell highlighted that responsible gold mining can support and sustained socio-economic development and contribute towards the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals.

The success of our virtual APPMC is further evidence that industry players are keen to be reconnected with each other, to share and to be updated about industry knowledge, market developments, and more.

ASEAN Gold Market Update

The ASEAN bloc, comprising Indonesia, Thailand, Singapore, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, Brunei, Vietnam, Cambodia, Laos and Myanmar, is an increasingly important gold market in Asia, with Singapore a gateway to the region. SBMA, established in 1993 among key bullion players in Singapore, was revived in 2015 with the mandate to act as an enabler to develop, drive, and connect the ASEAN bullion markets, thanks to the support of government agency Enterprise Singapore (Figs. 4 & 5)

The developmental path of each ASEAN country's gold market is different, and each plays a distinct and unique role in this ecosystem. While Singapore has always been the regional hub, Bangkok, Thailand has been a strong partner to service the Indochina Peninsula which includes Vietnam, Cambodia, Laos and Myanmar.

Investment demand is stronger than jewellery demand in Vietnam and Thailand while Malaysia and Indonesia have strong jewellery demand. The jewellery manufacturing centres in Penang, Malaysia and Surabaya, Indonesia are catered to overseas markets in ASEAN and Middle East, however, due to the pandemic, their activities were greatly reduced (Figs. 6 & 7).

Figure 4

Key Asian Market – Gold Demand 2018-2020

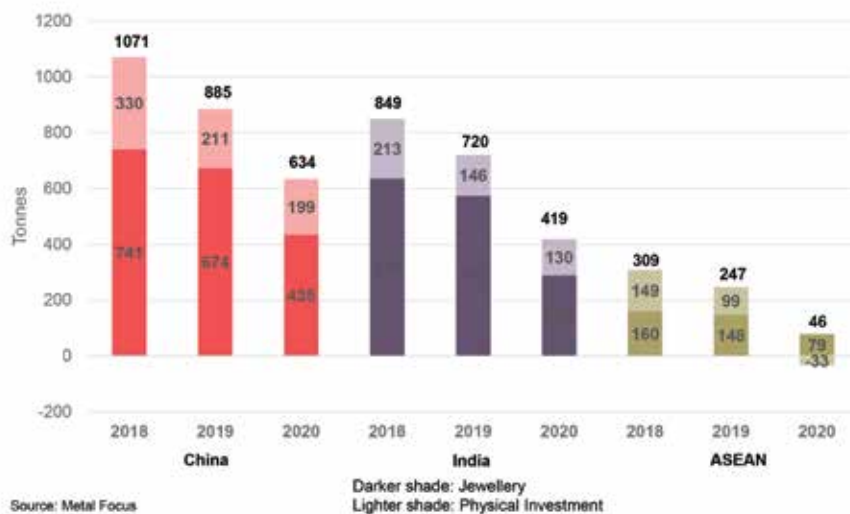


Figure 5

ASEAN Gold Supply and Demand 2010-2020

SUPPLY (tonnes)	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Mine Production	196	166	145	154	155	176	170	170	191	135	131
Recycling	128	134	114	94	88	69	139	98	96	108	156
Total Supply	324	299	259	248	243	246	309	268	286	243	287
DEMAND (tonnes)											
Net Physical Investment	181	250	221	293	194	159	144	134	144	100	-33
Jewellery Fabrication	138	128	120	153	149	145	134	152	160	148	79
Industrial	11	12	11	13	15	11	12	12	12	11	11
Total Demand	331	389	352	459	359	315	290	298	316	259	56
Market Balance	-6	-90	-93	-211	-115	-69	18	-30	-30	-16	231
Nominal Gold Price (US\$/oz, PM fix)	1225	1568	1669	1411	1266	1160	1248	1257	1269	1382	1770

Source: Metal Focus, LBMA (Av PM Gold Price)

Figure 6

Major ASEAN Countries' Gold Jewellery demand

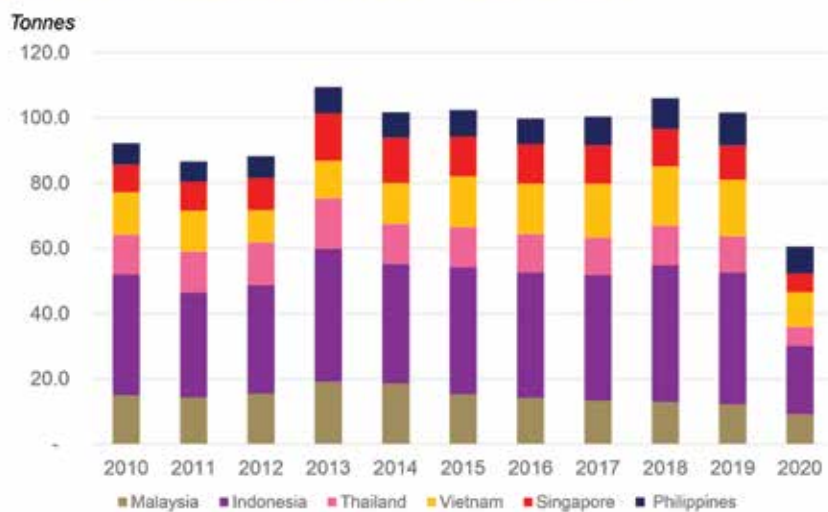
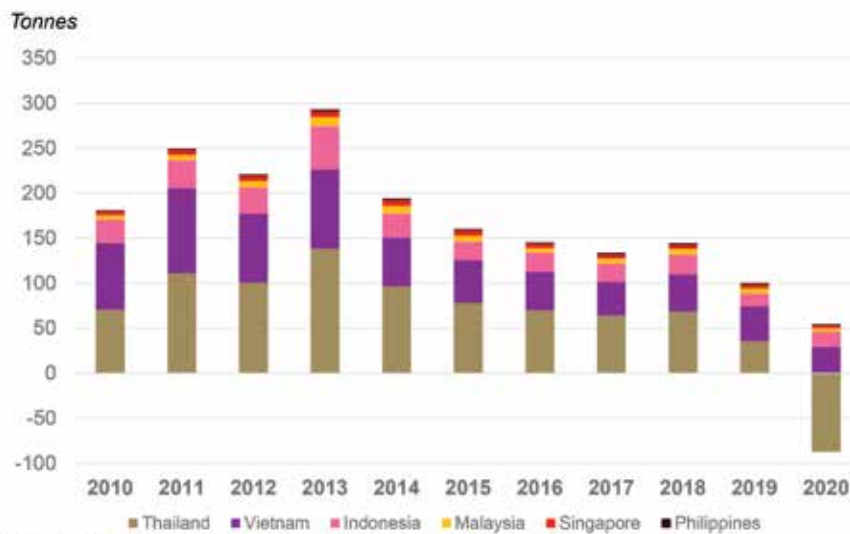


Figure 7

Major ASEAN Countries' Gold Investment Demand



ASEAN Gold Market Barriers

The development of the gold market in ASEAN countries are in different stages: some are totally open, like Singapore and Malaysia, while on the other end of the spectrum, Myanmar remains closed to global players.

SBMA is committed to help global players with an interest in ASEAN markets to not only understand the market but also connect them to the right players. At the same time, we are working with the relevant authorities and stake holders to open up their market. One recent example is working in conjunction with our partner in Indonesia to make sure that authorities there get the right information and advice as they liberalise the country's gold bullion banking business.

The mandate of the SBMA is to provide and facilitate the connectivity between ASEAN markets and that of the global market. Please reach out to us if you are thinking of investing in or expanding your business to the region.

ASEAN Import Tax and VAT

	Import Duty		VAT/GST/OTHERS	
	Gold Bar	Jewellery	Gold Bar	Jewellery
Singapore	0%	0%	0%	7%
Thailand	0%	Exempted	0%	7%
Indonesia	10%	10%	10% + 2.5% to 7.5 % (income tax)	10% + 2.5% to 7.5 % (income tax)
Malaysia	0%	10%	0%	6%
Philippines	7%	3% or 10%	12%	12%
Vietnam	Quota	30%	Quota	10%
Cambodia	0%	7%	0%	10%
Brunei	15%	15%	0%	0%
Lao PDR	10%	10%	10%	10%
Myanmar	NA	NA	NA	NA

Source: SBMA and various relevant industry associations



Recent developments in Singapore

- **New Gold Futures Contract launched**

On 6 August 2021, Asia Pacific Exchange (APEX) launched its perpetual gold futures contract, which allows participants to participate in the contract through APEX's clearing members, which includes SBMA member Phillip Futures. The contract focuses on jewellers and private individual who prefer a smaller contract size.

Key features of the Gold Perpetual Futures Contract:

- I. Perpetual Feature to allow the rollover of positions indefinitely, suitable for participants who requires mid and long-term exposure.
- II. Small contract size (100 g/lot) for precise hedging.
- III. Low exchange fees: \$0.20 per contract.
- IV. Low margin rate: US\$200 per contract.
- V. Global trading hours covering Asian, European, and North American hours (19.5 hours a day).

- **Cross-listed SPDR Gold Shares (GLD) Dual Currency Trading introduced**

At the Singapore Exchange (SGX), a SBMA member, investors have been able to trade the SPDR Gold Shares ETF in SGD in addition to USD since 30 June 30, 2021. As holdings executed via SGD and USD counters are custodised in a consolidated pool at the depository, investors can buy one currency counter and sell in the other currency counter. The SPDR Gold Shares ETF has averaged daily turnover close to US\$4 million since the end of 2019, compared to average daily turnover of US\$1.7 million for the three years pre-COVID.

- **Upcoming opening of the biggest silver bullion vault in Asia**

Silver Bullion, a SBMA member, believes that the demand for investment-grade bullion stored in Singapore will continue to escalate throughout the decade and is preparing the infrastructure to fulfil and help accelerate this demand. The company acquired a new storage facility, known as "The Reserve", which can store up to 15,000 tonnes (about 482 million troy ounces) of silver, which is about 60% of annual global production.

The high floor load capacity, which is about 30 times that of a normal floor, enables cost-effective storage. The new facility's fixed cost per tonne of silver stored will thus be 50 times lower compared to its old facility. The facility will also feature 15 standalone UL-rated class II gold vaults and specialty vaults that will be made available for third parties to lease.

Note: Part of this article first appeared in *Crucible* issue 18, 19 and *Alchemist* 102.

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LBMA: Advancing Standards with Responsible Sourcing Programme



Ms Sakhila M. Mirza,
Executive Board Director and
General Counsel, LBMA



The LBMA Responsible Sourcing Programme (the Programme) plays a fundamental role in providing trust and confidence in the global precious metals market. All LBMA Good Delivery List (GDL) refiners must comply with the Responsible Sourcing requirements, or risk losing their GDL accreditation.

The Programme is the leading independent audit programme for verifying the legitimacy of the gold and silver supply chain, ensuring sourcing is in accordance with international ethical standards. Only gold and silver bars that meet the GDL standards are acceptable in the settlement of a Loco London contract – where the bullion traded is physically held in London.

In 2020, following consultation with stakeholders, LBMA finalised a three-year strategy for the development of its Programme, which re-affirmed LBMA's commitment to improving the implementation of the **OECD Due Diligence Guidance**.

LBMA identified **five focus areas**, which underpin the priorities for the programme over the next three years:

- o **Value chain accountability – building leverage**
Key initiative: International Bullion Centres

- o **Advancing standards – defining best practice**
Key initiative: *Responsible Gold Guidance version 9*
- o **Transparency – improving disclosure and reporting**
Key initiative: *Disclosure Guidance*
- o **Audit programme – enhancing credibility**
Key initiative: *Auditor training and engagement*
- o **Artisanal and Small-scale Mining (ASM) – engaging responsibly**
Key initiative: *Supporting initiatives and leading dialogue*

These five key areas are important to help build long-term trust and credibility in the industry globally. While the Programme has achieved significant milestones over the last nine years, the LBMA recognises that much remains to be done, particularly in the following areas.

1. Value chain accountability: International Bullion Centre Recommendations — Building leverage to eliminate gold laundering

A global effort among all the value chain actors, national authorities, and law and enforcement agencies is required to continue addressing the outstanding challenges and risks.

There are limitations to any audit programme. While LBMA can effectively remove a refiner from the Good Delivery List for Responsible Sourcing failures, unauthorised material may still potentially find its way into the Good Delivery system. To address these limitations, LBMA published the International Bullion Centres (IBC) Recommendations that support the OECD Due Diligence Guidance framework and also responds to key findings from

the Financial Action Task Force (FATF).

Given the reliance by the international market on the GDL, LBMA is well placed to collaborate and engage with IBCs, to advance standards that ultimately aim to address the integrity of the precious metals market. The breadth of the activities undertaken within IBCs and the involvement of international counterparties mean IBCs can be vulnerable to responsible sourcing risks.

In November 2020, LBMA wrote to 12 major IBCs* with recommendations to encourage consistency in responsible sourcing standards across these major trading hubs. Each recommendation supports LBMA's overarching objectives of integrity, trust and confidence.

The IBCs operate important market infrastructure for bullion trading activities. This includes trading exchanges; storage facilities; processing, recycling and refining facilities; international and domestic logistics facilities; domestic consumption; and regulatory oversight. The breadth of the activities undertaken within these IBCs and the involvement of international counterparties mean these centres can be vulnerable to responsible sourcing risks. Responsible sourcing vulnerabilities in IBCs can and will cause a negative impact for the financial institutions, refiners, investors, mints, jewellery and electronic companies who rely on the integrity of the bullion market.

The IBC recommendations focus on three strategic priorities:

1. the responsible sourcing of recycled gold,
2. the elimination of cash

transactions, and

3. the provision of support for Artisanal and Small-scale mining (ASM).

In order to address these strategic priorities as a global industry, IBCs should implement the following **five key recommendations**:

1. Effective scrutiny and verification of local and regional supply chains IBCs must have visibility of local and regional supply chains, in particular on recycled bullion to ensure its legitimacy.
2. Effective regulation of local and regional supply chains IBCs must implement stringent rules governing local and regional bullion activities.
3. Effective enforcement powers IBCs must be appropriately empowered in order to apply any regulations.
4. Effective co-operation with local, regional and international organisations.
5. Develop ASM specific guidance to support and further legitimate ASM supply.

LBMA believes these recommendations must be implemented and enforced to ensure a globally responsible supply chain. If an IBC fails to meet the recommendations, GDL refiners and other parties throughout the supply chain could be discouraged from engaging with that Centre. While LBMA encourages responsible engagement, the failure of IBCs to adopt these recommendations may bring the legitimate global supply chain into disrepute.

Over the course of 2021, LBMA undertook bilateral outreach with all the IBCs. An initiative of this magnitude requires extensive collaboration between many actors

and will take time to achieve its objectives. Since sending the initial letter, all 12 IBCs have been supportive of LBMA's initiative and are proactively developing their own agenda to support the development of Responsible Sourcing practices. In addition, the OECD engaged directly with all 12 centres, starting with a meeting in May 2021 to further the countries' work on implementing the Due Diligence guidance.

Furthermore, LBMA, together with external consultants, is developing a methodology to help review the Responsible Sourcing progress in each IBC. This will help LBMA strengthen its constructive dialog with each centre in 2022.

* China, Hong Kong SAR, India, Japan, Russia, Singapore, South Africa, Switzerland, Turkey, UAE, UK and USA.

2. Advancing Standards: Responsible Gold Guidance version 9

Version 8 of the Responsible Gold Guidance (RGG), launched in 2018, marked a major strategic expansion to include Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) issues. RGG version 9 will be released in 2021 after undergoing a thorough public stakeholder consultation, and is applicable for all GDL refiners with effect from 1 January 2022.

The main changes reflected in version 9 include:

Recycled Gold

Provides further clarity on the due diligence expectations for recycled material including what forms of paperwork are required to give assurance of origin and legality. It will be expected that the refiner's assessment of the supplier should cover all precious metals activities

carried out by the supplier rather than the refiner's direct supply chains only.

The revision categorises types of recycled gold by the level of risk posed and provide additional due diligence and enhanced due diligence guidance per category. To address calls to extend due diligence beyond Tier 1 suppliers, version 9 stipulates the requirement for secondary refiners supplying recycled melted gold to LBMA Good Delivery refiners to undergo independent assurance on conformance with an OECD-approved responsible sourcing scheme.

The disclosure of disaggregated data in their confidential country of origin filings will provide LBMA with more accurate data with which to monitor and analyse market trends.

Elimination of cash transactions

Is a first step toward prohibiting cash transactions except in jurisdictions with rigorous checks and balances or when dealing with ASM between mine site and national level aggregator only.

For transactions over \$10,000 in value, refiners must make and receive payments for gold through official banking channels and should not undertake any cash-based transactions. Refiners may only make cash transactions with suppliers who have successfully passed an identity check and are issued with an official tax receipt. Such suppliers are limited to a maximum of two such transactions in a calendar year.

Cash purchases of legitimate ASM gold may be permissible as long as all transactions involving legitimate ASM gold are made through formal

channels from the point of export in the country of production to any onward counterparty. This ASM practice and/or cash transaction below the stipulated threshold should be supported by verifiable information and approved by a refiner's Compliance Officer.

Provision of support for responsible ASM

The guidance will continue to stipulate LBMA's support for measures to create economic and development opportunities for ASM miners and assist legitimate ASM producers to build secure, transparent, and verifiable gold supply chains from mine to market. The guidance will be updated to provide streamlined due diligence requirements for legitimate ASM supply chains.

Environmental Social Governance (ESG)

Builds on the ESG requirements that were first introduced in version 8. It requires refiners to consider and report on adverse ESG factors in their gold supply chain. While LBMA acknowledges the inclusion of ESG to be a significant step change for refiners, LBMA's vision is to deploy a graduated programme of implementation for this important aspect of precious metals due diligence.

Disclosure guidance

Reaffirms our commitment to ongoing improvements to the public disclosure of information. This is particularly relevant as LBMA meets the challenge of complying with OECD reporting requirements relating to high-risk supply chains and any discontinuance of relationships due to concerns about a supplier's sourcing practices.

After consultation with the OECD, refiners will begin to disseminate



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high-level information to LBMA on a phased-in basis. Starting in 2022, refiners will disclose to LBMA the number and location of high-risk suppliers. In 2023, refiners will complete all relevant contractual changes with suppliers to allow for greater disclosure, while continuing to provide information to LBMA. Thereafter, refiners will provide LBMA with the full list of suppliers operating in high-risk locations. Future versions of the RGG will focus on fuller public disclosure of this information.

Other guidance documents

In addition to the revised RGG version 9, LBMA updated the third-party audit guidance, the refiner's toolkit, and formalised standard operating procedures for the Country of Origin data analysis and the Incident Review Process.

3. Transparency: Mandatory Disclosure Guidance

The December 2020 disclosure guidance mentioned above further outlines the disclosure expectation that refiners must adopt as part of their supply-chain disclosure practices. Refiners are encouraged to opt for proactive disclosure, rather than reactive communication with regards to potential risks in the supply chain. The guidance includes a template, which highlights what level of disclosure is expected from refiners.

The following recommendations and principles are provided to guide refiners on enhancing their due diligence disclosure:

- **Transparency:** Mention the nature of the risks that are being dealt with and give information as to the context in which they might occur. For instance, provide the location in the supply chain and broader geographical area, as well as

the identity of the refiner and local exporter located in red flag locations.

- **Acknowledge the complexity of risks:** Welcome and publicly acknowledge any (new) source of material information with regards to possible risks in the company supply chain and provide external stakeholders with an understanding of the challenges related to the management of these risks.
- **Ongoing communication:** Demonstrate the company's efforts in raising awareness about the complexity of the issues.
- **Accountability:** Assure external stakeholders of the company's responsibility in managing the potential risks in its supply chain.
- **Predictability:** Regularly communicate to external stakeholders on the identified issues and on the due diligence steps to be implemented, as per the company due diligence and risk management strategy.

4. Audit Programme – Auditor Training

LBMA recognises that any audit is only as good as the auditor. The ongoing review and enforcement of LBMA's Approved Service Provider list (list of approved auditors) are important elements for the credibility of the Programme. LBMA engages with auditors through training sessions, webinars and bilateral discussions.

During November – December 2020, LBMA partnered with Synergy Global Consulting to launch a comprehensive training programme for auditors. Participation in this course was mandatory for all LBMA-approved auditors. The training focused on improving auditor understanding

of the gold market and gold supply chains, as well as focusing on auditor expectation under the audit programme. Detailed case studies were examined, and a test was carried out to confirm auditor understanding at the end of the three-day course.

5. ASM – Engaging Responsibly

In addition to amendments to the RGG, LBMA is seeking to improve and increase market access of ASM gold to GDL refiners. For this to happen a paradigm shift will be required that sees ASM in a separate light than industrial production. In addition to LBMA's support for standards such as the CRAFT Code, LBMA will also look to support initiatives that focus on supporting progressive improvement, traceability and due diligence in the ASM sector.

Conclusion

LBMA is committed to ensuring continuous improvement of Responsible Sourcing business practices and support supply chains that are free from threat financing.

With the current three-year strategy coming to a close in 2022, we anticipate a year of reflection and discussion as we define the priorities that will shape our future direction. Without prejudicing the outcome of those consultations, we expect that any new priority areas will build on and support existing programmatic efforts.

UAE Update on Bullion Market



Mr. Ahmed Bin Sulayem
Executive Chairman/Chief Executive Officer of DMCC



India and the UAE have had strong trade ties for centuries, with merchants exchanging pearls, copper and pottery for textiles, rice and spices. Today, the UAE's ports and free zones are the gateways for the bulk of India's trade and shipments with the rest of the world.

The UAE has become India's third-largest bilateral trade partner after the US and China,

with trade ties between the two countries continuing to expand. During the first half of 2021, the total volume of non-oil trade between the two countries reached USD 21 billion. Whilst this is an impressive figure by any standard, both countries recently announced that they hope to sign a formal free trade agreement in early 2022 that will target over USD 115 billion in annual bilateral trade by 2027.

Underpinning this relationship is gold. It is a major industry for both countries, to the extent that the UAE accounts for over 75 percent of India's gold jewellery exports.

Looking specifically at the UAE, we have gone from a desert town with a small trading port, to become a leading business, financial, commercial and tourism hub. Today, the UAE is the nucleus of global trade.

Economic diversification has been a key pillar of our success to date and forms an important part of our roadmap to building and developing our dynamic economy. Here, the gold sector's impact has been crucial.

The UAE accounts for 11% of the total global gold exports, and the gold sector accounts for 29% of the total non-oil foreign trade exports of the country. It is no surprise then that Dubai is often referred to as the City of Gold.

The UAE's strategic location allows it to connect producing countries, major manufacturing centres and the largest consumer markets in the world. This is a unique competitive advantage.

But in order to guarantee that the UAE maintains its position as a global trading hub for gold, the country's government approved a federal policy to ensure that the best governance, sustainability and innovation practices are in place. This policy is supported by four key initiatives.

The Emirates Gold Bullion Committee has been established to oversee the implementation



of these various initiatives. The Committee is chaired by His Excellency Dr. Thani bin Ahmed Al Zeyoudi, Minister of State for Foreign Trade. Committee members include representatives from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, the Securities and Commodities Authority, the Federal Customs Authority, the Dubai Multi Commodities Centre and Dubai Exports. This Committee meets regularly to assess the progress made and to ensure we remain on track to achieve the objectives and goals of the federal policy.

Secondly, we are introducing the UAE Good Delivery Standard - the benchmark for quality and technical specification for the refining and production of gold. It contains a set of rules describing the physical characteristics of gold used in settlement in the wholesale. It will also provide standards for creditworthiness, operational competency and appropriate production procedures, ensuring the manufacturing of high-quality gold.

The third initiative is the development of a federal gold

database, and finally, we are working on launching a federal platform for gold trading and tracking.

The development of this federal policy and these initiatives are in line with the UAE's commitment to setting and adhering to the highest international standards. This stems from our belief that enhanced regulation and governance will bring about positive transformation, increased transparency and accountability, and in turn, competitiveness.

DMCC's integral role supporting the UAE become a major player within the global gold trade will continue long into the future as new disruptions and opportunities emerge. We will carry on working with all stakeholders across the gold sector's value chain because we believe that partnership and collaboration are crucial to the success of any industry.

In my view, and the view of the UAE's leadership, the UAE-India relationship is a special one that benefits the entire global gold industry.

A glimpse at analyzing and using Gold option chain

Let us take a complete example of how to proceed with option trading in for e.g. gold.

E.g.: A jeweler has received a contract for jewellery which requires 100 grams of gold. This contract has been based on the cost of gold at 47400 rupees per 10 grams. The jeweler needs to manufacture and deliver the jewellery by November 20. The jeweler will purchase this gold by Nov 5. The date when the contract was entered was Oct 1. The risk faced by jeweler is that of gold prices rising above the 47400 rupees level. If this happens it is likely to add to the cost of raw material for jewellery manufacture as well as reduce the profit margin.

As the jeweler expects the cost of underlying gold to increase in November, he decides to buy gold options on domestic exchange for e.g. on MCX, to manage the risk. To do this he at the outset looks at the prevailing option chain (Chart 1) for gold for November expiry contract.



Ms Ashwini Bansod

Head Commodities Research,
PhillipCapital (India) Pvt. Ltd.

The use of options allows the precious metals supply chain participants to hedge their price risks. It also allows speculators with a directional view to take positions on the commodities derivatives exchanges. In a nutshell, an option on an underlying (for e.g. gold or silver) gives the participant the right to buy or sell at an agreed price for a defined period of time. The buyer of the call (with a bullish view on underlying) has the right but not the obligation to buy the underlying at an agreed price in a defined time. Similarly a put option buyer (with a bearish view on underlying) has the right but not the obligation to sell the underlying asset at an agreed price for a defined time.

Chart 1

Option Chain

GOLD 24/11/2021 Show Underlying Value: 47402.00

CALLS										PUTS									
OI (Lots)	Chng in OI	Volume	LTP	Abs Chng	Bid Qty	Bid Price	Ask Price	Ask Qty	Strike Price	Bid Qty	Bid Price	Ask Price	Ask Qty	Abs Chng	LTP	Volume	Chng in OI	OI (Lots)	
2	-	-	-	-	2	603.00	928.00	2	47100.00	2	526.00	625.00	2	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	2	778.00	864.00	2	47200.00	2	573.00	660.00	2	-	-	-	-	-	
2	-	-	-	-	2	725.00	833.00	2	47300.00	2	618.00	707.00	2	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	2	674.00	793.00	2	47400.00	2	668.00	755.00	2	-	-	-	-	-	
44	-	-	-	-	3	656.50	657.00	3	47500.00	1	727.50	759.00	3	-	-	-	-	21	
-	-	-	-	-	2	580.00	668.00	2	47600.00	2	773.00	862.00	2	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	2	528.00	624.00	2	47700.00	2	828.00	916.00	2	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	2	488.00	582.00	2	47800.00	2	886.00	974.00	2	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	2	448.00	542.00	2	47900.00	2	946.00	1034.00	2	-	-	-	-	-	
379	-	7	479.00	59.50	1	455.50	471.00	1	48000.00	3	1022.50	1059.00	3	-	-	-	-	55	
-	-	-	-	-	1	395.00	471.00	2	48100.00	2	1071.00	1171.00	2	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	2	345.00	428.00	2	48200.00	2	1126.00	1227.00	2	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	2	315.00	407.00	2	48300.00	2	1206.00	1296.00	2	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	2	287.00	379.00	2	48400.00	2	1276.00	1377.00	2	-	-	-	-	-	

The above chart shows option chain for MCX November gold contract. An option chain shows a list of available call and put contracts for an underlying for an expiry period. It provides in detail option quotes for each level or strike price, traded volume for every strike, the bid-ask price at particular time, the last trade price at which the contract was transacted at a particular strike, as well the open interest and volume for that contract. Upon examining this chart the jeweler decides that he will purchase the call option at 47400 rupees/10 grams for Nov 24 and buys 10 lots (1 lot =10 grams) to hedge the 100 grams at 7600 rupees (call- ask price for the 47400 strike price was at 760 rupees per 10 grams).

In the event the jeweler’s price view is correct, his risk is managed through the call options bought as their premium increases. In the event the gold prices decline, the jeweler’s risk is limited to 7600 rupees for 100 grams, the option premium paid upfront for buying calls.

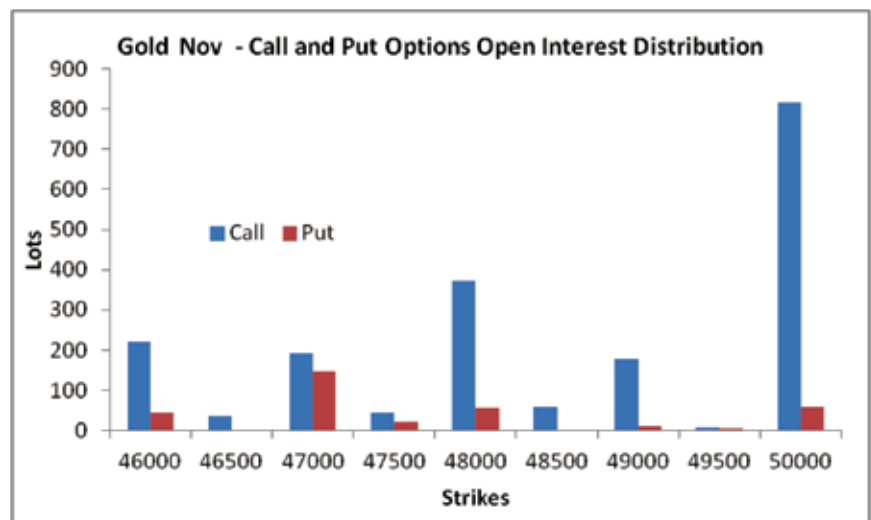
Let us have a look at another example, that of a speculator. Now the speculator is of the view that prices may not increase beyond 50,000 rupees from the current price at 47400 rupees. The speculator in addition to holding a view and after looking at the option chain (chart 1) he also looks at how is the put and call open interest distribution for November 2021 option at various strikes (chart 2) is.

He notices that presently for the November contract, the maximum call open interest is for the 50,000 rupees level. This also suggests that call sellers or writers hold the view that gold prices may



remain below 50,000 level until the November contract expiry and as a result are comfortable to sell at this level. The call option at 50,000 strike was trading at around 100 rupees. The speculator decides to sell a call at 50,000 strike and receive the 100 rupees premium upfront. If the spot price

closes below 50,000 on expiry, the speculator gets to keep the entire premium of 100 rupees per 10 grams. The speculator however will face risk if spot price rises above 50,000 rupees and have to pay the difference (Spot-strike + premium) to the call buyer.



As seen above, the option chain and open interest distribution provide detailed information for the supply chain participants to make an informed decision in buying or selling options.

Free Trade Warehousing Zones And Bullion Trading

Sequel's FTWZ at Kandla and Gift City

Free Trade Warehousing Zones (FTWZ)

Free trade warehousing zones are strategically located premises treated as international zones which enable the trading and storage of goods on behalf of foreign or domestic clients. FTWZ provides efficient connectivity via road, rail, air, and sea. Within the geography of India, it acts as a deemed foreign territory.

Free Trade Warehousing Zones in India fall under Special Economic Zones Act, 2005, and the Special Economic Zones Rules, 2006. The Ministry of Commerce and Industries is involved in clarifying various operational aspects of FTWZ.

Benefits of a Free Trade Warehousing Zone:

- Service tax exemption
- Deferred customs duty payment
- Benefits of export when transferring goods from Domestic Tariff Area (DTA) to FTWZ
- Hassle-free re-export, re-sale, and re-invoice of goods

Sequel's facilities at Kandla and Gift City - Gateways for Import and Long-Term Storage of Bullion

Sequel has precious commodities storage facilities at two Free Trade Warehousing Zones (Kandla and GIFT City) in India. Both facilities are audited and approved by most major international suppliers for precious metal storage and are strategically positioned in such a way as to cater to the major precious metals manufacturing units in Gujarat, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Agra, and Uttar Pradesh. Sequel's free trade warehouses are utilized by major international banks, financial institutions, manufacturing units, traders, and suppliers. These warehouses are specially designed to handle precious commodities and to facilitate international trade of bullion.

The centrally and locally monitored facility of Sequel enables the hassle-free handling of precious

commodities with world-class physical and electronic security.

Sequel offers prompt delivery to all metros and large cities from the warehouses at Kandla and GIFT City.

How Sequel adds value to bullion trading through its two Free Trade Warehousing Zones:

- Long term storage of imported goods insulated from duty fluctuations
- Provision to store both gold and silver
- Located at IFSC – GIFT City
- Efficient inventory management
- Geographical proximity to important manufacturing hubs
- Connectivity to major cities via different modes of transportation
- Strategic partnerships with International Logistics Companies
- Lower total transaction and transportation cost
- Duty exemption on re-export





Figure 1: Sequel's FTWZ at Kandla SEZ, Gujarat



Figure 2: Sequel's FTWZ at Gift City SEZ, Gujarat



Figure 3: On the occasion of inauguration of Sequel's FTWZ at GIFT city.

Left to Right: Mr Dipesh Shah, Head – Development & International Relations – IFSCA, Mr A K Choudhary, Development Commissioner – GIFT SEZ, Mr Sharad Jobanputra, CMD – Sequel Logistics, Mr Tapan Ray, Chairman – GIFT City, Mr Zankar Jobanputra, Director – Sequel Logistics



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The Rare Metal for the Special; PGI on Platinum Jewellery market of India



Ms Vaishali Banerjee
MD, PGI India

Kindly tell us about the Platinum jewellery market in India- in terms of current size, growth rate, growth drivers

When Platinum Guild International (PGI) entered India with the vision to develop the platinum jewellery market, it marked the beginning of platinum's journey in the country. In 2009, we introduced our first branded segment - Platinum Days of Love and tapped into the couple gifting segment via couple bands as a product offering. Platinum Days of Love to date continues to be our largest segment. In 2015, we introduced our second branded segment - Platinum Evara, for the women bridal and trousseau sub-category and expanded it into self-purchase last year. In 2019, we launched another category,

Men of Platinum, aimed at men to celebrate and mark meaningful milestones in their life with platinum.

Today, platinum's appeal has spread beyond metros and is present as a category across 1500+ stores and 300+ cities. It has seen growth up to 10 times in the last decade. Geographies like Baroda and Cochin features in our top 10 markets and almost 60% of the traffic to our websites is from beyond the key metros. Consideration for platinum in the core segment has been consistent at 85% and above at a pan India level

over the last 3 years. Till 2019 we were looking at an average of + 20% Y-o-Y growth amidst our strategic partners. Last year despite the pandemic taking on several businesses, we managed to do tremendously well in Quarter 4 (Oct-Dec 2020) with 21% growth over 2019. This growth continued well into the Q1 2021. In April – May 2021, with various stages of lockdown and the onset of a second wave across the country, sales were subdued.

What initiatives are taken by PGI in marketing platinum?

Our strategic efforts, aimed at creating awareness, education, and aspiration around platinum as a metal, remain a top priority. At a branded level we ensure that we unlock newer segments, as we have done more recently with men

in 2019 with the launch of Men of Platinum.

We collaborate very closely with our strategic partners across the entire mix to deliver successful sell out for each collection under each brand. This includes design, merchandise mix, marketing, and training and education, branding and visibility. Other key strategic initiatives have included platinum in the gold section – an initiative aimed at capitalizing on consumer desire for platinum creating opportunities for upselling. The bi-metal product that we have conceptualized is stocked in the gold section and helps lower any barriers of entry into the category.

In terms of quality, our Quality Assurance program ensures that all platinum jewellery under the PGI program is rigorously monitored and audited for quality and purity and consumers are assured of 95% platinum even for gem-set jewellery.

What is a typical profile of a platinum jewellery buyer?

Platinum consumers are the discerning younger millennials in the age bracket of 18-40 years. Within that, part of the portfolio has women as the core target group – Platinum Days of Love, Evara and part have men i.e. Men of Platinum. By virtue of its product offering Platinum Days of Love being love bands for couples addresses both men and women. They belong to the high affluence segment of NCCS A. Educated, connected

with the world with entrenched digital footprints, these consumers are confident and have a definite point of view in life. For women, the jewellery is acquired as a gift of love from parents and/ or spouse. She also purchases jewellery for herself to mark a key milestone or enhance her collection. The collection includes neckwear, earrings, bangles/bracelets and rings.

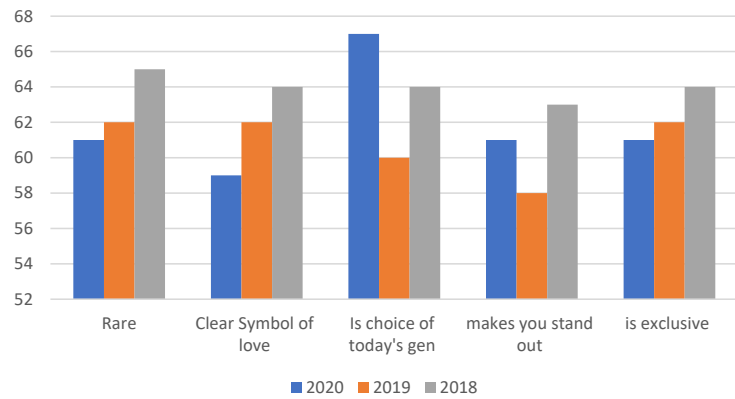
Is platinum price level in comparison to gold, a driver of demand?

Back when PGI was launched in India, there were only two metals that existed for jewellery – gold and silver. In fact, in the early days, consumers had no awareness of platinum jewellery. Platinum was not a part of our stories, history or mythology. We did not even have a vocabulary for platinum in our local languages, unlike gold, silver, or other precious stones.

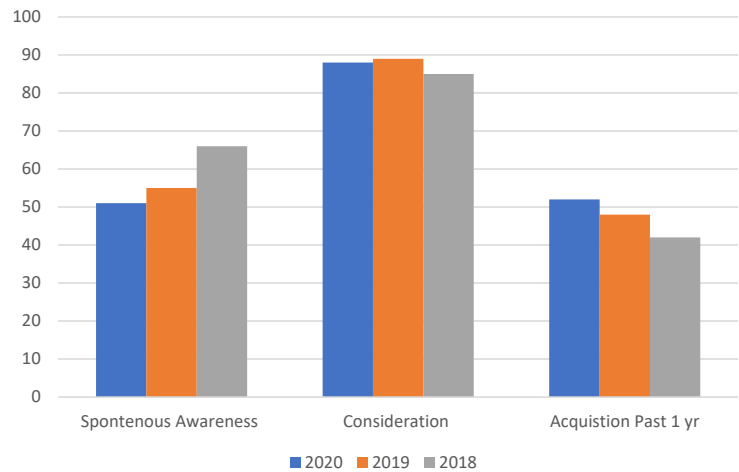
- Despite the pandemic, platinum has been able to maintain a strong & consistent spontaneous awareness. Platinum has a strong consideration & it has also been able to maintain a stable last 1-year acquisition
- The core equities for platinum are aligned to PGI’s strategy to build desire among the young consumer by driving differentiation from gold. It is a marker of status, discerning taste and calls out a certain exclusivity that feeds into the needs of today’s consumer
- Platinum jewellery’s design in India is a fusion of relevant international trends and local sensibilities to create contemporary meaningful jewellery, appreciated by the younger segment

Both gold and platinum are purchased for different reasons and coexist in the markets in India and globally.

Key Associations



Pt Brand Health



Where does PGI see the growth for platinum jewellery in India, going forward?

In our consumption culture - jewellery has a strong role and platinum has actually added to expanding the repertoire. The distinctly younger consumer segment that platinum focuses on values jewellery as an expression of individuality, love and relationships too. The younger consumer hence values platinum’s emotional promise as well as its quality, rarity and preciousness. The current consumption culture has only added fillip. There are many more milestones worth celebrating, self-expression is celebrated, authenticity & life journeys are important – and within this realm are many opportunities for platinum.

Given our core audience - the role of digital helps platinum by

propelling discovery, exploration, validation, exhibitionism on social that needs to be fed. With our three categories - Platinum Days of Love, Evara and Men of Platinum, PGI has built a strong emotional connect in 3 key jewellery segments – couples/ couple gifting, women – with a presence that straddles bridal & lighter self-purchase, higher frequency segments, men – a consumer set who was a default walk in given the purchase process that could be capitalized on. Our focus has been on unlocking new segments & opportunities. Despite the pandemic disrupting the business and consumer sentiment, platinum brand health and equities did not lose ground, indicating the strength of platinum equity among its core consumers.

Silver in zari industry

By Bullion World Research Team



Zari Industry

Zari is woven into fabrics, primarily made of silk, felt or velvet to create intricate patterns. The thread is also used as a raw material for Zardozi embroidery, which is one of the oldest and most beautiful embroidery styles of India. It is used extensively in clothing and home decoration.

Zari clusters in India

Surat is the home of zari Industry in India. Other clusters producing zari are Bareilly, Varanasi, Agra, Hyderabad, Lucknow, Vadodara, Lathur, Jaipur, Barmer, etc.

Surat, which caters about 55% of the total zari demand, has over 15,700 zari units, employing about 1.05 lakh artisans. Furthermore, 50,000 artisans provide support service to the cluster.

Types of Zari

- Real zari is made of silver and electroplated with gold
- Semi real zari has a composition of copper coated with silver and gold electroplating.
- Imitation Zari is made of copper electroplated with silver.
- Plastic zari, is manufactured using metallic yarn. Other materials used for making zari include cotton yarn, silk and art silk.
- Real zari is used in costly product; however, its use is limited compared to imitation and plastic zari.

Silver Demand in Zari industry

Demand for silver in Zari industry is estimated at 200 to 250 kgs per day, which translates to 75 MT/ Annum.

Business practice is unique.

Minimum order size should be 4 kg and thread manufacturers mix silver with copper according to order. For example, real zari thread is manufactured with minimum silver content of 35% to 60% nowadays. Earlier even 80% and above was manufactured.



For 4 kg of thread, silver and copper will be mixed in the ratio of 1:3. Gold is used at final stage for coating. For a long lasting thread 4gm of gold should be used to make 1kg of thread. But nowadays it has come down to 1gm per kg. In imitation zari 3kg of Polyester is used with 1kg of metal content. Manufacturer sets the price of thread based on the price of silver and gold on the day order is placed. For manufacturing of 4 kg, it normally takes 15 days.

Production Process

Multiple production processes is involved by zari industry for production of both pure and imitation zari. The productions are carried out in a decentralized manner in different units

The processes involved in zari manufacturing can broadly be grouped depending up on the final product Viz., Real zari and Imitation zari. The different stages of production of Zari could be classified as follow:

Step 1: Sourcing obtaining metal alloys

Step 2: Cleaning of raw material alloys (copper)

Step 3; Melting of silver/gold (copper) metals

Step 4: Drawing of silver (copper) wire which is flattened after passing through rotating rollers

Step 5: Electroplating Silver (Copper) wire plated by gold (silver) electroplating process

Step 6: Drawing of gold electroplated silver wire (silver electroplated copper wire) into finer stage

Step7: **Badla:** Flattening of gold electroplated silver wire (silver electroplated copper wire) to form badla

Step 8: **Wrapping:** Wrapping of flat gold (silver) electroplated wire on base yarn, like silk, to form real (imitation) zari

Step 9: **Gilding:** Gilding on real (imitation) zari

Step10: Brightening increasing the lustre of gilded threads by passing them through a brightener to improves aesthetics.

Step11: Reeling Wounding zari thread on reel





In the case of Real Zari, a fine silver thread is drawn from silver alloys, which is flattened by passing it under through equal pressure rotating rollers. The flattened silver threads are wound on the base yarn that is usually made of silk. These spools with silk and silver threads are further flattened for electroplating. The threads are then plated with gold by the process of electroplating. The lustre of the gilded threads is further increased by passing them through a brightener. This improves aesthetics. These threads are then wound on a reel.

In the case of Imitation Zari, copper wires drawn from copper alloys undergo a similar process, except in this case, they are electroplated with silver and then wound around the base yarn, and reeled. This type of zari is less expensive than pure zari, as silver electroplated copper is more economical. Metallic Zari is a modernized version of zari and it replaces traditional metals like gold, silver and copper. It is resistant, durable and light in weight. It is non-tarnishing and maintains its lustre for a considerable period of time.



Reference:

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Ramanlal Jariwala, chairman
of the All India Federation of
Zari Association.

INDIA news



BSE readies technology to launch electronic gold receipts

BSE is ready with the technology to introduce electronic gold receipts (EGRs) on its platform. This will help create uniform price structure for the precious metal across the country, said BSE's chief business officer. The stock exchange will acquire the required internal approvals and apply to markets regulator Sebi for the launch of the new class of security on its platform. He added that the exchange was working on the technology for a very long and was awaiting for in-principle approval to take it further. This comes after the Sebi board cleared a proposal for gold exchange, wherein the yellow metal will be traded in the form of EGRs and will help in having a transparent domestic spot price discovery mechanism.

Source: <https://www.livemint.com>

Andhra Pradesh: Gold mining set to restart in Anantapur after 2 decades

After a gap of nearly two decades, gold mining is set to restart in Ramagiri and Bhadrampalle gold fields. The mines and geology department has identified nearly 16 tonnes of gold reserves in Anantapur district, where private agencies would be roped in to mine the gold deposits at 10 locations.

Source: <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com>



Central bank gold reserves lower sovereign credit risk: IIM Ahmedabad study

High Levels of central Bank gold reserves have a strong impact on reducing the sovereign credit risk of that country in international markets, found a study by the India Gold Policy Centre (IGPC) at the Indian Institute of Management Ahmedabad (IIM-A). The researchers considered five-year sovereign credit default swap (CDS) spreads for 48 advanced and emerging market countries over a 20-year period, from 2000 to 2020 for measuring the economy's default risk. The data was mapped against information on central banks' gold stocks obtained from the World Gold Council database. The study reveals that higher central bank gold reserves reduce future uncertainty and reinstate confidence among investors as well as policy makers. The research reveals a negative and significant association of sovereign CDS spreads with the central bank gold holdings of an economy and researchers noted that the likelihood of a credit ratings downgrade decreases with larger gold holdings of central banks by reducing future uncertainty and reassuring confidence in investors and policy makers.

Source : <https://www.livemint.com>



Indian gold ETF holdings hit highest level since September 2013: WGC

Monetary policy shifts by global central banks may challenge gold going ahead. The US Federal Reserve finally signalled that it was almost ready to begin tapering asset purchases – perhaps as soon as November. The imminent tapering, and likely subsequent rate hikes, can be a headwind for gold. Holdings in Indian gold exchange-traded funds (ETFs) hit their highest since September 2013, driven by heightened volatility in stock markets and a correction in domestic gold prices, the World Gold Council (WGC) said in a report. Indian gold ETFs witnessed net inflows worth \$68.3 million during September, taking year-to-date flows to \$433 million.

Source: <https://www.livemint.com>

MMTC-PAMP eyes Southern market to boost bullion sales

Plans to expand footprint across Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Telangana and Andhra Pradesh with local partnerships MMTC-PAMP, a joint venture between MMTC and Swiss bullion brand PAMP SA, is eyeing the Southern market to boost sales. "South accounts for over 40 per cent of the Indian precious metals (gold and silver) market and the region's affinity towards them outshines many other markets. Our foray into the region is a natural progression as we consolidate our sectoral leadership across the entire gold and silver ecosystem," said, Managing Director and CEO, MMTC-PAMP.

Source: <https://www.thehindubusinessline.com>



We expect gold imports to rise further in coming months: GJEPC

The country's gold imports are expected to grow further in the coming months on account of peak demand due to festive and wedding seasons, Gems and Jewellery Export Promotion Council (GJEPC) said. Gold imports, which have a bearing on the current account deficit, zoomed to about USD 24 billion during April-September 2021.

Source: <https://www.business-standard.com>

Gold imports jump multi-fold to USD 24 bn in Apr-Sep

Gold imports, which have a bearing on the current account deficit, zoomed to about USD 24 billion during April-September 2021 due to higher demand in the country, according to data from the Commerce Ministry. Imports of the yellow metal was USD 6.8 billion in the corresponding period last year, the data showed.

Gold imports during September this year too rose to USD 5.11 billion as against USD 601.4 million in the same month last year.

Source: <https://economictimes.indiatimes.com>



Addition of gold reserves from 2018 will help India's sovereign rating: IIM-A study

RBI's addition of gold reserves from 2018 will help the sovereign rating of India, a research by Indian Institute of Management-Ahmedabad released. The study of 48 countries by the premier institute's 'India Gold Policy Centre' for two decades ending 2020 said high levels of central bank gold reserves have a strong impact in reducing the sovereign credit risk of that country in international markets.

The researchers considered five-year sovereign credit default swap (CDS) spreads for 48 advanced and emerging market countries over a 20-year period, from 2000 to 2020 for measuring the economy's default risk, as per an official statement.

Source: <https://economictimes.indiatimes.com>



Spot gold exchange - New investment avenue for Indians?

The Securities and Exchange Board of India approved guidelines for spot gold exchanges at its board meeting on September 28th. The benefits of such an exchange, according to a Sebi statement, would include efficient price discovery, liquidity, and assurance in the quality of gold. It is also expected to create a national pricing structure for gold. Despite being the world's second-biggest gold consumer, India currently allows trading only in gold futures. The new gold exchange will compete with Sovereign Gold Bonds (SGBs), Gold ETFs and Digital Gold. Firstly, let us see how the gold exchange would work: The instruments representing gold that will be traded on the exchange will be called Electronic Gold Receipts (EGR). Any recognised stock exchange is allowed to launch trading in EGRs in a separate segment. EGR is initially created when physical gold is deposited with Vault Managers after assuring the quality of the gold.

Source: <https://www.business-standard.com>



Electronic Gold Receipts (EGRs): Its Functionality in Indian Gold Exchange

Indian gold market is now ready to experience a gold exchange in the country, which is going to be implemented to trade the physical gold in shares after the union government approves the same. To run the ecosystem, the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) has recently authorized the introduction of a gold exchange where the metal will be traded in Electronic Gold Receipts (EGRs). The BSE is now ready to be the pioneer of the technology and the system to introduce it in India.

Source: <https://www.goodreturns.in>





West African announces record production

Gold miner West African Gold has announced a record gold production of 81 960 oz for the three months to September, with full year gold production now expected to exceed 280 000 oz.

The September quarter production was higher than the 73 264 oz produced from the Sanbrado operation, in Burkina Faso, during the June quarter of this year, as openpit production increased by 72%, driven largely by grade from the M1 South orebody.

Source: <https://www.miningweekly.com>

WGC Report Unveiled Latest Trends in Central Bank Gold Reserves

The central banks from the emerging and developing economies have accounted for bulk of these gold purchases. The recently published report by the World Gold Council (WGC) states that there has been a visible change in the attitude to gold by world central banks. The report outlines recent trends in gold reserves. The global financial crisis of 2008 exposed vulnerabilities in the global financial system, which led to a change in attitude towards gold. The

report notes that central banks have been net purchasers of gold since 2010. Since then the banks have added around 5,562.40 tonnes of gold to their reserves, thus lifting the total official gold reserves to 35,527 tonnes. The central banks from the emerging and developing economies have accounted for bulk of these gold purchases.

Source: <https://www.scrapmonster.com>

WGC: Gold ETF Outflows Led by North American and European Funds

The report published by the World Gold Council (WGC) noted that gold ETF outflows from European and North American funds outweighed inflows into Asian funds during the month of September this year.

The North American funds recorded net outflow of 6.60 tonnes. The SPDR Gold Shares in the U.S. drove global

outflows during September, which were partially balanced by inflows into iShares Gold Trust, iShares Gold Trust Micro and Goldman Sachs Physical Gold.

Source: <https://www.scrapmonster.com>

Source: <https://cfi.co>



 WORLD GOLD COUNCIL



Demand is rising for platinum and palladium

Platinum and palladium are 30 times rarer than gold. Every single electrical gadget or tech toy you own will contain a trace of these five elements. Often found in things such as reducing vehicle emission, jet engines, electronics, dental work, medical tools, pacemakers, cancer-fighting drugs or jewellery. Not only that, but the investment case for both platinum and palladium is only beginning...Platinum and palladium are 30 times rarer than gold.

Source: <https://www.abcbullion.com.au>



Reuters exclusively reports banks prepare to scrap LME gold and silver contracts

Reuters exclusively reported that a group of banks that partnered with the London Metal Exchange (LME) to launch gold and silver futures in 2017 is preparing to abandon the project after hoped-for volumes did not materialize. Such a move would end an attempt by the LME, which dominates industrial metals trading, to capture part of London's bullion market, which is the world's largest with gold worth some \$17 trillion changing hands last year.

Source: <https://www.reutersagency.com>



Russian Gold Exchange Announced Plans to Boost Gold Trading

Further to announcing closer partnership with the London Metal Exchange (LME), the Moscow Exchange now plans to provide further boost to its gold trading activities.

The recent association with the LME allows participants to trade spot gold at London prices by using its own clearing systems, thus making trading easier. The exchange plans to enter into a similar partnership with Shanghai Gold Exchange, which it expects to be finalized possibly by next year.

Source: <https://www.scrapmonster.com>





Developing, Driving and Connecting ASEAN's Bullion Market

The SBMA is the principal market development agency for the precious metals trade in Singapore.

Our mission is to develop Singapore as ASEAN's precious metals trading hub.

As the first touch point between governmental/regulatory bodies and market participants, we maintain good links and relationships with fellow associations in ASEAN countries and beyond, further connecting our market participants through networking events and outgoing business missions to these countries.

We are also a source of industry knowledge and information, and can share best practices and industry know-how.

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For more information, please visit our website at www.sbma.org.sg

Singapore Bullion Market Association

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IBJA Opening & Closing Rates for Gold and Silver

(All rates in INR)

Date	Gold 999		Gold 995		Gold 916		Gold 750		Gold 585		Silver 999	
	(AM Price)	(PM Price)	(AM Price)	(PM Price)	(AM Price)	(PM Price)	(AM Price)	(PM Price)	(AM Price)	(PM Price)	(AM Price)	(PM Price)
	10 Gms	10 Gms	10 Gms	10 Gms	10 Gms	10 Gms	10 Gms	10 Gms	10 Gms	10 Gms	1 Kg	1 Kg
10-01-2021	46467	46434	46281	46248	42564	42534	34850	34826	27183	27164	59408	59581
10-04-2021	46592	46394	46405	46208	42678	42497	34944	34796	27256	27140	60611	59997
10-05-2021	46711	46682	46524	46495	42787	42761	35033	35012	27326	27309	60411	60905
10-06-2021	46604	46845	46417	46657	42689	42910	34953	35134	27263	27404	60516	60584
10-07-2021	46885	46918	46697	46730	42947	42977	35164	35189	27428	27447	61078	61385
10-08-2021	46941	46980	46753	46792	42998	43034	35206	35235	27460	27483	60932	61080
10-11-2021	46966	47102	46778	46913	43021	43145	35225	35327	27475	27555	61475	61490
10-12-2021	47213	47335	47024	47145	43247	43359	35410	35501	27620	27691	61654	61638
10-13-2021	47307	47487	47118	47297	43333	43498	35480	35615	27675	27780	61749	62136
10-14-2021	47959	48125	47767	47932	43930	44083	35969	36094	28056	28153	62693	63290
10-18-2021	47379	47384	47189	47194	43399	43404	35534	35538	27717	27720	63186	63110
10-20-2021	47546	47548	47356	47358	43552	43554	35660	35661	27814	27816	64422	64496
10-21-2021	47586	47469	47395	47279	43589	43482	35690	35602	27838	27769	65444	65000
10-22-2021	47641	47805	47450	47614	43639	43789	35731	35854	27870	27966	64891	65294
10-25-2021	48048	48142	47856	47949	44012	44098	36036	36107	28108	28163	65777	65653

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The above rates are exclusive of GST/VAT

Bullion - Data & Statistics

Gold Spot Market International (Per Troy Ounce)				Silver Spot Market International (Per Troy Ounce)			
Spot Gold	0 st Oct	25 th Oct	% Change	Spot Silver	0 st Oct	25 th Oct	% Change
Australia (AUD)	2421.02	2413.30	-0.32	Australia (AUD)	30.96	32.77	5.84
Britain (GBP)	1298.41	1313.37	1.15	Britain (GBP)	16.61	17.83	7.38
Canada (CAD)	2224.50	2238.20	0.62	Canada (CAD)	28.45	30.39	6.83
Europe (Euro)	1517.67	1557.17	2.60	Europe (Euro)	19.40	21.15	9.03
Japan (Yen)	195094.88	205668.25	5.42	Japan (Yen)	2495.13	2790.39	11.83
Switzerland (CHF)	1637.05	1662.89	1.58	Switzerland (CHF)	20.94	22.58	7.84
USA (USD)	1759.72	1807.85	2.74	USA (USD)	22.51	24.55	9.06

Monthly Exchange Data (Gold) (From October 01-25)						
Exchange	Commodity	Open	High	Low	Close	% Ch.
COMEX ²	Gold Dec 21	1757.20	1815.50	1745.40	1805.90	2.78
SHANGHAI –SHFE ⁴	Gold Dec 21	366.78	375.60	364.94	371.34	2.21
MCX ¹	Gold Dec 21	46507.00	48299.00	46282.00	48200.00	3.61
TOCOM ³	Gold Dec 21	6226.00	6606.00	6226.00	6563.00	5.41

1- Rs/10 gms, 2- \$/oz, 3- Jpy/gm 4 (RMB) Yuan/gram 5 - \$/gram

Monthly Exchange Data (Silver) (From October 01-25)						
Exchange	Commodity	Open	High	Low	Close	% Ch.
COMEX ²	Silver Dec 21	22.19	24.92	21.99	24.47	10.97
MCX ¹	Silver Dec 21	59600.00	66752.00	59320.00	66139.00	10.94
TOCOM ³	Silver Dec 21	78.50	89.00	78.50	89.00	14.10

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

Gold Spot Market, India			Rs/10gm
Spot Gold	0 st Oct	25 th Oct	% chg
Ahmedabad	46212.00	47913.00	3.68
Bangalore	47144.00	48659.00	3.21
Chennai	46149.00	47506.00	2.94
Delhi	47285.00	48795.00	3.19
Mumbai	46248.00	47949.00	3.68
Hyderabad	46143.00	47508.00	2.96
Kolkata	47457.00	49006.00	3.26

Currency Change (Monthly)		
	0 st Oct	25 th Oct
EUR/USD	1.1594	1.1606
USD/AUD	1.3778	1.3346
USD/GBP	1.3545	1.3768
USD/INR	74.13	75.02
USD/JPY	111.05	113.70

Silver Spot Market, India			Rs/kg
Spot Silver	0 st Oct	25 th Oct	% chg
Mumbai	59581.00	65653.00	10.19

Bullion - Data & Statistics

LBMA Gold & Silver Price (Per Troy Ounce)

GOLD AM			GOLD PM			SILVER				
DATE	USD AM	GBP AM	EUR AM	USD PM	GBP PM	EUR PM	DATE	USD PM	GBP PM	EUR AM
10-01-2021	1755.60	1300.72	1515.61	1757.05	1295.47	1515.10	10-01-2021	22.10	16.35	19.07
10-04-2021	1751.85	1291.64	1508.52	1754.55	1287.49	1508.74	10-04-2021	22.31	16.42	19.20
10-05-2021	1758.00	1290.90	1515.75	1753.20	1287.02	1512.66	10-05-2021	22.49	16.50	19.39
10-06-2021	1748.25	1290.21	1513.98	1759.70	1297.78	1525.13	10-06-2021	22.30	16.43	19.33
10-07-2021	1758.55	1294.12	1521.50	1762.10	1294.44	1524.04	10-07-2021	22.69	16.69	19.62
10-08-2021	1757.50	1291.41	1520.41	1773.25	1300.50	1533.33	10-08-2021	22.55	16.54	19.50
10-11-2021	1752.55	1286.72	1516.48	1757.65	1288.18	1518.26	10-11-2021	22.52	16.52	19.48
10-12-2021	1759.10	1292.41	1521.80	1767.75	1301.77	1532.46	10-12-2021	22.64	16.63	19.60
10-13-2021	1767.45	1296.78	1529.55	1785.70	1309.63	1543.92	10-13-2021	22.89	16.80	19.80
10-14-2021	1797.15	1309.76	1546.81	1798.70	1312.51	1551.20	10-14-2021	23.34	17.03	20.11
10-15-2021	1781.45	1297.96	1535.43	1772.65	1288.54	1528.56	10-15-2021	23.24	16.91	20.02
10-18-2021	1762.45	1283.94	1522.05	1767.85	1287.35	1523.71	10-18-2021	23.22	16.92	20.03
10-19-2021	1779.40	1289.89	1526.90	1779.55	1288.22	1526.68	10-19-2021	23.73	17.16	20.35
10-20-2021	1778.15	1291.29	1529.74	1778.00	1289.76	1526.77	10-20-2021	23.96	17.41	20.59
10-21-2021	1785.30	1294.16	1533.57	1779.30	1288.39	1528.42	10-21-2021	24.23	17.55	20.82
10-22-2021	1792.30	1298.16	1540.48	1808.25	1311.52	1552.74	10-22-2021	24.31	17.63	20.89
10-25-2021	1799.20	1308.38	1547.13	1805.25	1312.60	1555.04	10-25-2021	24.38	17.70	20.97
09-29-2021	1741.65	1288.65	1493.12	1737.15	1290.88	1492.39	09-29-2021	22.33	16.53	19.15

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