



It's Beginning To Look A Lot Like 1929

After years of monetary accommodation the benefits are becoming apparent. There is no doubt that if it was not for the central banks and their unprecedented monetary stimulus that the Great Recession would have turned into an economic depression. That said, the recovery has been extremely gradual, making it hard to believe that it has been nearly eight years since the recession ended. The accommodative stance of U.S. monetary policy helped the U.S. recover faster than other developed countries. That said, Europe, which had been a laggard, also has begun to see an uptick in economic growth and inflation as well as a decline in unemployment.

Just as these improvements, led primarily by monetary policy, were taking hold, the global economy is now likely to be rocked by a wave of political turmoil. Populism is on the rise, with Brexit and the election of Donald Trump in 2016 among the first signs of this wave. Populism per se is not necessarily a bad thing. The move toward devolution of political power to smaller entities has advantages, and the wave of globalization, deregulation, and technological changes over the past forty years has made such a shift both more easily attained and less potentially destructive of economic value. However, the current waves of populism are characterized by isolationism, anti-trade, anti-globalization, xenophobia, and hatred. The massive middle part of the electorate, many of whom share legitimate grievances against unbridled bureaucracy and ever more onerous legalistic regulation of a wide range of life issues has no voice in the debate, leaving the disaffected little choice apart from two extremist camps.

This sea change in the political landscape has its roots in the frustration that has built up among people largely due to the lackluster economic recovery of the past several years. In 2017 three major European nations will go to

Next Scheduled Issue: 6 April 2017

Market Data

(Data as of 9 March; Changes from 31 January)

Nymex/Comex Nearby Active Prices			% Δ	\$Δ
Gold	1,203.20	↓	-0.4%	-5.40
Silver	17.04	↓	-2.9%	-0.51
Platinum	937.20	↓	-6.0%	-59.30
Palladium	748.05	↓	-0.8%	-6.25
Rhodium*	930.00	↑	20.8%	160.00

*Rhodium price is JM spot price.

Nymex/Comex Inventories		oz	Δ	oz
Gold				
Eligible	7,473,924	↓	-83,665	7,557,589
Registered	1,419,840	↓	-8,889	1,428,729
Total	8,893,764	↓	-92,554	8,986,318
Silver				
Eligible	150,350,640	↓	-495,390	150,846,030
Registered	36,983,160	↑	7,024,270	29,958,890
Total	187,333,800	↑	6,528,880	180,804,920
Platinum - Total				
Eligible	130,840	↓	-3,807	134,647
Registered	96,785	↑	1,601	95,184
Total	228,941	↓	-2,449	231,390
Palladium - Total				
Eligible	37,747	↓	-2,867	40,614
Registered	21,985	—	0	21,985
Total	60,337	↓	-3,264	63,601

<i>Open Interest¹</i>	<i>oz</i>		Δ	<i>oz</i>
Gold				
April	22,929,900	↓	-4,183,700	27,113,600
June	11,504,800	↑	5,633,400	5,871,400
Total	42,762,700	↑	2,919,400	39,843,300
Silver				
March	752,675,000	↑	85,205,000	667,470,000
May	78,680,000	↓	-84,855,000	163,535,000
Total	957,110,000	↑	22,915,000	934,195,000
Platinum				
April	2,285,200	↓	-679,600	2,964,800
July	903,200	↑	658,550	244,650
Total	3,294,250	↑	66,650	3,227,600
Palladium				
June	2,817,200	↑	2,544,000	273,200
September	17,300	↑	15,100	2,200
Total	2,841,400	↓	-7,400	2,848,800

¹Data as of 8 February, changes from 30 December.

Indicators			%Δ	\$Δ
DJIA	20,858.2	↑	5.0%	994
FT World Stock Index	292.9	↑	2.3%	6.62
FT Gold Mines Index	1,442.6	↓	-8.4%	-132.76
CRB Index	192.8	↑	0.4%	0.72
T-Bills	72.90%	↑	41.6%	21.40%
ICE Dollar Index	101.87	↑	2.4%	2.36
\$ / Euro	1.06	↓	-1.9%	-\$0.020

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It's Beginning To Look A Lot Like 1929 (Continued)

elections and the big question is whether they too will be engulfed by this populist sentiment that has been gaining strength. The first of these three countries, the Netherlands, will vote next week. If the far-right party in the country were to win it would raise concerns further regarding the outcomes of the French and German elections later in the year as well as what all this will mean for the European Union going forward. Things are already bad but could get worse if more European nations voted for populist parties, as that would challenge the existence of the EU and once again put the global economy on a downward trajectory.

CPM Group has been writing that it expects a recession, at least in the United States if not possibly also in Europe, in or around 2018. The recession we have built into our models is relatively modest, but the wave of right-wing extremist government policies easily could convert such a downturn into a much deeper global economic downturn on the order of the 2007 – 2009 Great Recession.

While polls have been notoriously incorrect in forecasting results in the past two major votes, for Brexit and Trump, the latest polls in the Netherlands suggest that either party could win the election. The outcomes of these elections or the periods before them are a double edged sword for the price of gold and the rest of the precious metals complex. While the price of gold clearly has

been benefiting and is likely to continue to benefit from the uncertainty that arises ahead of the votes and significantly from a vote for a populist party, gold is also likely to be weighed down by the weakness in the euro against the dollar.

Cross border trade would be the largest economic casualty of the policies that these populist governments have promised to roll out. Global trade has played a critical role in driving economic growth over the past several decades. Not only has it helped to bring millions of people in large developing nations into the middle classes but it has also created new markets for companies in developed countries to sell their products to these people who are now relatively better off financially. Everyone has benefited from free trade via greater efficiencies, cheaper goods, new markets, and an overall improvement in economic growth.

Global trade accounts for a meaningful proportion of world gross domestic product (GDP). According to the World Bank trade accounted for 58% of global GDP in 2015. Trade has already been slowing in 2016 ahead of the populist measures that some governments plan to take. The trade restrictions from the new populist governments in the form of tariffs, breaking up existing trade pacts, and abstaining from making new pacts, based on how extensively they are implemented, should all be ex-



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It's Beginning To Look A Lot Like 1929 (Continued)

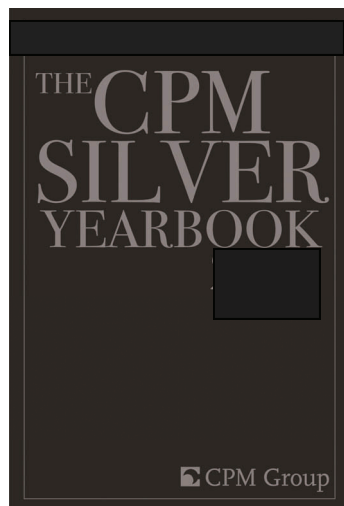
pected to further drag trade lower. This would have a negative impact on economic growth and potentially undo at least partially some of the long earned benefits from a loose monetary policy.

While there are pro economic policies that are being promised as well, these like those on trade are going to be very difficult for the new governments to implement. Many of the proposed policies require the overturning of ways in which things have been done for several decades and while there is nothing wrong with that, those changes do not come easy and furthermore there does not seem to be, at least at this time, a viable proposal on how to enact the changes.

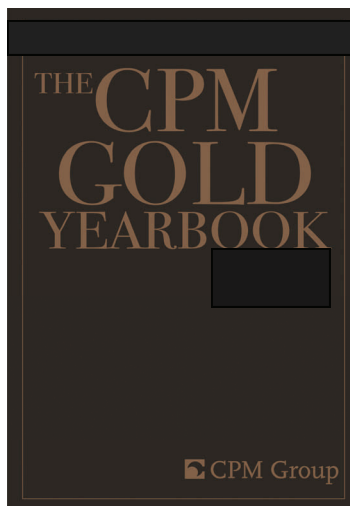
It is going to be very critical to see which policies get implemented and to what degree the positive impact of some policies offset the negative impact of other policies. It is becoming fairly apparent that the one impact all these policies will have is of creating a cost push inflationary environment rather than a demand pull inflationary environment. This coupled with a more normalized interest rate environment in the future could result in slower economic growth.



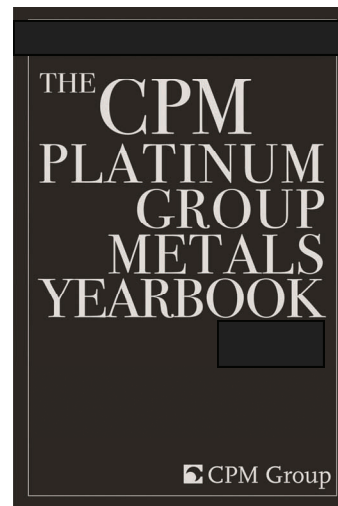
Gold, Silver, and Platinum Group Metals 2017 Yearbooks



**2017 Silver Yearbook
For Release 25 April**



**2017 Gold Yearbook
For Release 28 March**



**2017 PGM Yearbook
For Release 20 June**

CPM Group's 2017 **Yearbooks** contain definitive and detailed analysis and statistics on international precious metals markets, including:

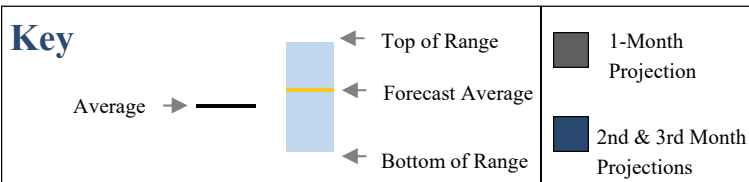
- Analysis of supply and demand trends
- Bullion and futures market activity
- Projections for the current year
- Detailed information on mine production
- Secondary recovery
- Central bank holdings
- Fabrication demand
- Investment demand
- Historical price information
- In-Depth analysis on futures and options activity
- Details and analysis on many other aspects of these markets

To pre-order the CPM Group **Yearbooks** at a discounted rate, please visit us at www.cpmgroup.com.

For additional information contact Matt Taub, Manager of Corporate & Institutional Sales at CPM Group.
Phone: 212-785-8320

Price Targets

Nearby active Comex/Nymex prices. Rhodium prices are daily BASF prices. All prices are US\$/ounce.



GOLD



Near Term Outlook — Gold prices could continue to decline ahead of the Fed rate announcement on 15 March. If prices settle below \$1,200 the next support for gold prices is \$1,180. Prices could test this lower bound ahead of the Fed rate hike announcement. Prices could rebound from these lows following the meeting. Markets could shift focus away from the rate hike toward the political drama unfolding on both sides of the Atlantic. Markets will begin to focus their attention on the French election scheduled for late April. Gold prices are likely to find some support ahead of this critical election. It also seems unlikely that the Fed would raise rates again until later in the year, which should prevent a further decline in prices.

SILVER



Near Term Outlook — In the near term silver prices are vulnerable to further bouts of selling. If shorter term investors proceed to sell more silver, prices may be pushed down to \$16.80. If this level is breached, a further drop to \$16.40 is likely. Such price declines may be short-lived if market participants reverse their convictions about the Fed's interest rate schedule or the shift of policies at Washington. Weaker prices likely would trigger additional fabricator buying activities. Prices may bounce back toward \$19.00 in the next couple of months if market sentiment improves, although such an improvement in attitudes toward silver and precious metals may come later in the year, beyond April.

PLATINUM



Near Term Outlook — Nymex platinum prices could face further downward pressure in the near term. Investors may continue to liquidate their long positions and book profits in response to a stronger dollar. Prices could slip to \$905 or \$880 in this scenario. A further decline to \$810 could not be ruled out if there is a broad-based dollar-triggered selloff in the commodity markets. Relatively soft prices could attract bargain buying. This coupled with seasonally higher fabrication demand could temporarily pull up prices to \$1,015, although prices are expected to face strong resistance at \$1,050.

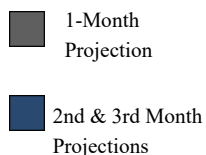
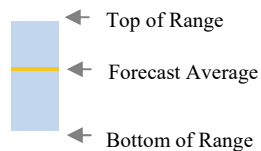


Price Targets

Nearby active Comex/Nymex prices. Rhodium prices are daily BASF prices. All prices are US\$/ounce.

Key

Average →

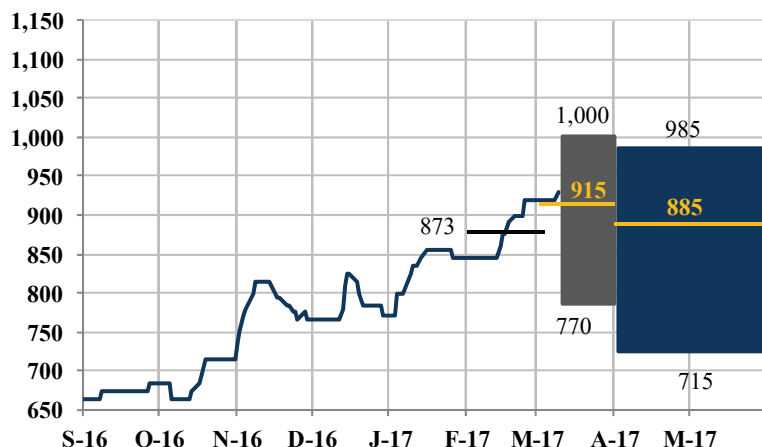


PALLADIUM



Near Term Outlook — Palladium prices are expected to move sideways with a downward bias over the next couple of months. Continued strength in the U.S. dollar against other currencies may prompt investors to book profits especially considering prices still are at relatively high levels. Palladium may slip to \$720 or even \$670. A further decline to \$635 could not be ruled out if a big selloff occurred if and when the pro-growth expectations vaporize. Downside support is expected to come largely from healthy demand from the Chinese auto market. Expectations of stronger growth in the global semiconductor industry also could provide underlying support to palladium prices.

RHODIUM



Near Term Outlook — The upward correction in rhodium prices since the beginning of the year is expected to continue in the near term. Seasonal demand strength, largely coming from automakers building inventory, is positive for rhodium fabrication demand in auto catalyst. Continued investor buying could see prices rise further to \$1,050 in March. Higher prices could be met with investor profit-taking, however. Spillover selling from other PGMs or gold also could weigh on rhodium prices. Prices could slip to \$770 or even \$715 in this scenario.

Gold Outlook

Gold prices continued to rise during February, building on the momentum from January. Prices touched an intraday high of \$1,264.90 on 27 February, which was the highest level that gold prices had reached since 14 November 2016. The increase in gold prices during February was accompanied by very low volatility. Monthly average price volatility had declined to 8.9% in February, its lowest level since September 2014.

Toward the end of February, when prices were at their highest level for the month, they struggled to settle above \$1,260. This technical chart resistance coupled with hints from various Fed governors that there was a strong possibility of a rate hike in March resulted in gold prices declining during the first few days of March. Prices

touched an intraday low of \$1,206 on 8 March, settling at \$1,209.40 on that day. Based on the CME Group's 30-day Fed Fund futures prices, as of 9 March, there was an 88% probability of a rate hike at the March Federal Open Market Committee meeting. A probability this high has typically been followed by a rate hike.

The markets were anticipating more than one rate hike during 2017, unlike in 2015 and 2016, but were not expecting the increase to be this early in the year. The Fed meanwhile appears to view March as an opportunity to raise interest rates, thinking that by the time its next meeting occurs in May the economic headwinds may have grown stronger, limiting the Fed's ability to raise rates then or later. Furthermore, the more hawkish stance

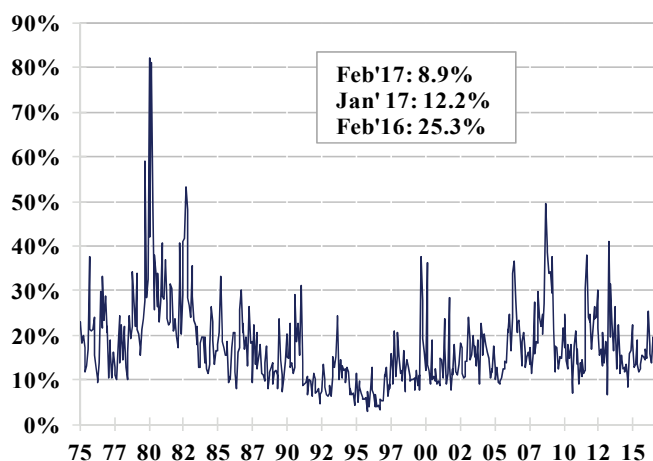
Gold Prices

Gold Prices: 1 December 2010 to 9 March 2017

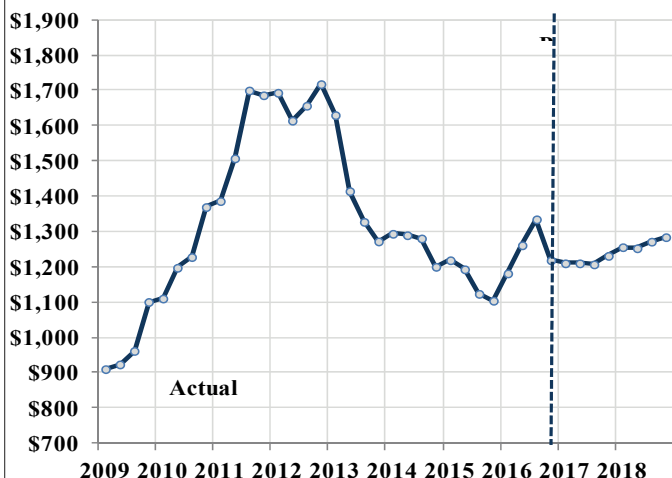


Gold Price Volatility

Monthly, Through February 2017



Gold Quarterly Average Price Projections to Q4 2018



Year	Quarter	Quarterly AVG	Change	Annual AVG	Change
2017	I	\$1,210	-0.7%	\$1,215	-2.8%
	II	\$1,210	0.0%		
	III	\$1,207	-0.3%		
	IV	\$1,231	2.0%		
2018	I	\$1,256	2.0%	\$1,266	4.2%
	II	\$1,253	-0.3%		
	III	\$1,271	1.5%		
	IV	\$1,284	1.0%		

Gold Outlook

the Fed is signaling to the market suggests that the Fed sees the economy on a much stronger footing and is willing to adjust rates sooner rather than later. The headline Personal Consumption Expenditures (PCE) Index, the Fed's preferred measure of U.S. inflation, reached 1.9% in January, just shy of the Fed's 2.0% target and the highest levels since October 2012. The core PCE index meanwhile has been flat for around a year at 1.7%. The Fed seems to be trying to get ahead of the inflation curve trying to prevent inflation from spiraling out of control, a situation that would force them to raise rates at a faster pace. William McChesney Martin, perhaps the best Fed Chairman in history (1951 – 1970), famously said that the Fed's job was 'to lean into the breeze of inflation' before it became a wind. The Fed appears to be doing this.

The question is how much inflation actually will be able to rise. While U.S. unemployment is now around 2007 levels, the differential between the civilian unemployment rate (U3) and total unemployment rate (U6) is still higher than it was in 2007 or relative to the historical median, both of which are 3.8%. The differential between these two rates presently stands at 4.6% and suggests continued slack in the labor market. The gap has been narrowing since the peak of the recession as more people are encouraged to look for work, however, there is still some way to go before all of this slack is absorbed. This should prevent wages from spiraling higher. Wage growth too has picked up since the middle of 2012 but has been largely flat over the past year, which can partially be explained by the slack in the labor market. Furthermore, commodities prices are off the record highs seen in recent years and technology continues to reduce cost of production, further weighing on inflation. There remains large excess capacities in manufacturing, retail, and commercial real estate. Trade contractions are disinflationary if not deflationary. The money issued post the Great Recession remains off the playing field, squirreled away in bank excess reserves, meaning that it has not had any inflationary consequences yet.

Restrictive trade policies that should be expected in the future, especially if the number of countries moving toward isolationist governments increases, could boost inflation by raising the cost of goods. These could be more than offset by reduced demand for exported goods, however, which historically has been a more prominent consequence of trade barriers. Fiscal stimulus measures promised by the new U.S. administration if fulfilled could quickly absorb any slack in labor and drive up

inflation too. Most of the promises made by the new government would be inflationary if they were enacted as conceptualized. So far, the government has had an uphill climb, which was anticipated, in implementing its policies on various fronts. If the Trump administration is unable to deliver on its promises of fiscal stimulus, or if the stimulus is much smaller than previously thought, which are more likely scenarios, then it is possible that the Fed will move back to a more cautious stance. This factors into the Fed's view of raising rates now, rather than later when economic conditions may make it harder to justify another rate hike. That said, fiscal stimulus, even if smaller than promised, at this stage in the economic cycle could potentially drive inflation higher.

Higher inflation can be good for gold and higher rates are not necessarily bad for gold either. Both inflation and interest rates need to move meaningfully higher *or the market needs to expect them to move meaningfully higher* to have a positive or negative impact on gold, respectively.

While inflation is expected to rise, a hyperinflationary scenario is unlikely unless the Trump administration is able to completely destroy trade relations, bar businesses completely from setting shop overseas, deliver on all promised fiscal stimulus, completely deregulate the market, and possibly precipitate a Treasury default.

Furthermore, while interest rates are expected to rise going forward, a lot is based on the pace of inflation, which is at present based on the amount of fiscal stimulus and also the potential negative impact of restrictive trade practices. The fiscal stimulus is dependent on government debt, which will come with a higher price tag in a rising interest rate environment putting a cap on the amount of fiscal stimulus, which could in turn place a cap on the level of inflation.

In the near term gold prices are likely to be weighed down by the sooner than expected increase in interest rates, at least for a few days. The next rate hike may not come until much later in the year, giving the Fed time to see how things unfold both politically as well as economically in the U.S. over the course of 2017.



Investment Demand: Gold Exchange Traded Products

Investment Demand

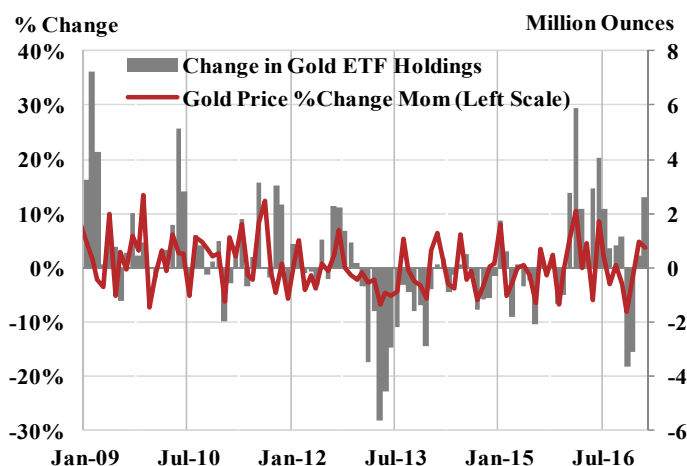
Gold investment demand was something of a mixed bag in February, with investor holdings in gold ETFs and institutional investor holdings on the Comex rising, while demand for U.S. Mint gold coins declined.

Gold ETF holdings rose for a second consecutive month during February. The net addition to holdings during February of 2.6 million ounces was significantly stronger than the 46,590 ounces in net additions during January. These investors often follow the trend in prices and the trend had turned decisively positive in January. The increase in holdings was fairly broad based, with only a handful of ETFs registering a decline in holdings during February.

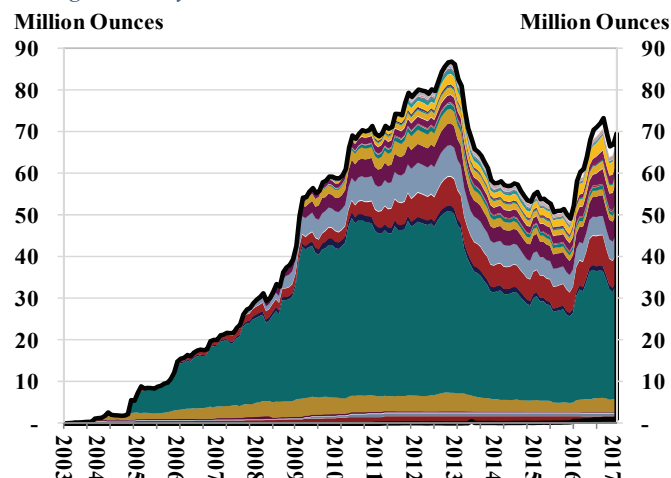
Net long positions held by institutional investors on the Comex rose to 16.8 million ounces on 28 February, up

from 11.9 million ounces at the end of January. The increase was driven primarily by an increase in gross long positions but also by a decline in gross short positions. Gross longs had reached 25.07 million ounces at the end of February, which was the highest level since 15 November 2016 and a 26% increase since the end of 2016. These positions were looking over-stretched, given the strong increase within a relatively short period of time, which coupled with increased expectations of an interest rate hike in March resulted in long liquidation, profit-taking, and prices declining during the initial days of March. This data is reported with a lag and the most recent data point will not be available until after this report is published. Looking at total open interest on the Comex helps to provide some clues regarding the interim period, however. Total open interest which had risen over the course of February to 44.6 million ounces at the end of the month from 39.8 million ounces at the end of January, was showing signs of weakness during the initial

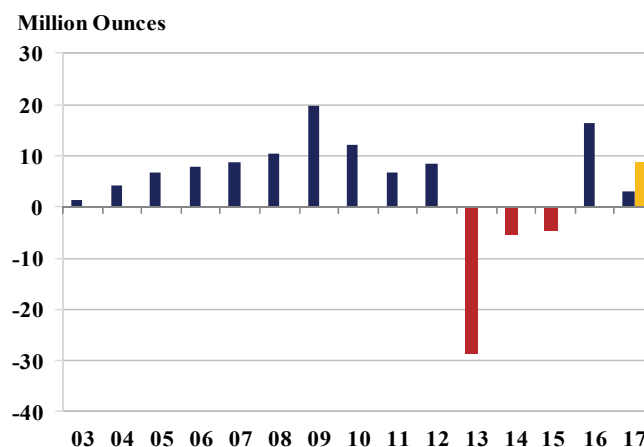
Monthly Chg. in ETP Gold Holdings and % Chg. in Gold Price
Through 28 February 2017



Exchange Traded Products' Physical Gold Holdings
Through February 2017



Annual Net Changes to Gold ETP Holdings
Through 28 February 2017



Note: Yellow bar shows net additions in corresponding period in 2015

Gold ETP Holdings

Data as of 28 February, Changes from 31 January

	Month-end Holdings		Δ %	Δ Ounce
GLD	27,044,414	↑	5.3%	1,353,502
ZKB	4,727,256	↑	0.5%	25,010
IAU	6,350,400	↓	-1.4%	-89,291
PHAU	4,800,538	↑	1.0%	46,787
GBS - LSE	3,171,020	↑	3.9%	117,679
Total for Top Five ETPs	46,093,628	↑	3.3%	1,453,686
Total ETP Holdings	68,236,048	↑	4.0%	2,595,860

YTD Net Change to Total ETP Holdings

↑ 4.7% 3,052,452



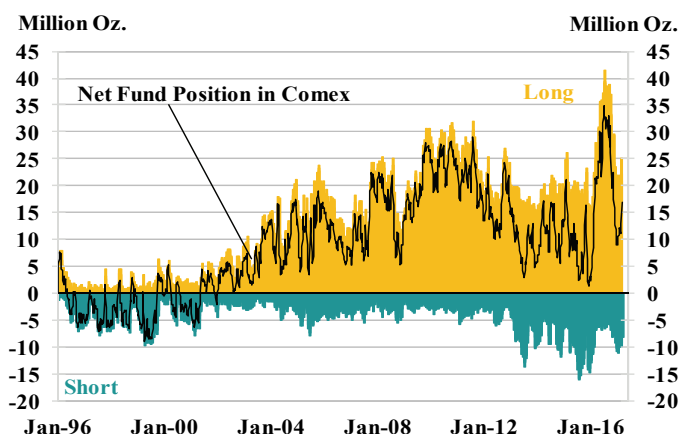
Investment Demand: Non-Commercial Positions

days of March. A decline in total open interest accompanied by a decline in gold prices suggests that market participants were liquidating long positions. Total open interest on 8 March stood at 42.7 million ounces, 1.9 million ounces or 4.3% lower in a matter of a few trading days.

Deliveries into the nearby active February Comex contract reached 602,300 ounces in February. This was an increase of 134.4% over the full month of February 2016. Total Comex inventories during this period were little changed, declining to 8.94 million ounces on 28 February, from 8.98 million ounces at the end of January. Both eligible and registered stocks declined, with registered stock holdings declining around 10,000 ounces, suggesting that very little metal was removed from warehouses compared to the delivery of depository receipts from shorts to longs in the February contract.

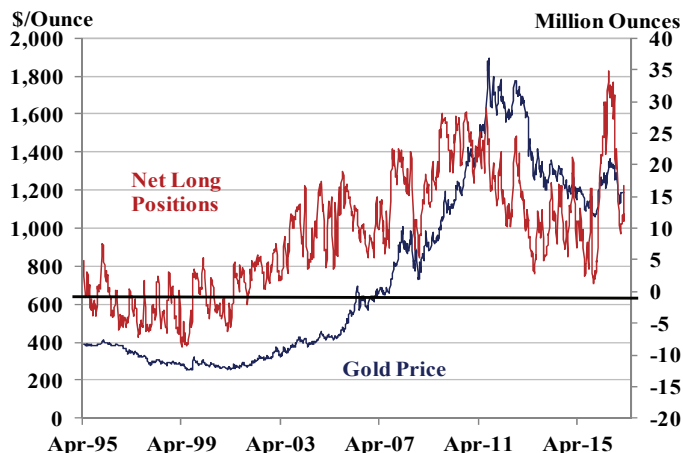
Gross Long and Short Positions of Non-Commercial Positions

Comex Gold Futures & Options, Weekly, through 28 February 2017



Net Long Non-Commercial Positions and Gold Prices

Weekly Data, through 28 February 2017



Comex Gold Futures & Options Market Participant Positions

Million Troy Ounces

		<u>Δ Month Ago</u>		<u>Δ Year Ago</u>	
	<u>28-Feb</u>	<u>Volume</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Volume</u>	<u>%</u>
<u>Large Non-Commercial Market Participants</u>					
Gross Longs	25.1	3.9	18.3%	2.6	11.4%
Money Managers	17.4	3.1	21.7%	3.8	28.1%
Other traders	7.7	0.8	11.4%	-1.3	-13.9%
Gross Shorts	-8.3	1.0	-11.0%	-0.6	8.0%
Money Managers	-5.2	1.9	-26.5%	-1.0	24.9%
Other traders	-3.1	-0.9	38.3%	0.4	-12.0%
Net Position	16.8	4.9	41.2%	1.9	13.1%
Money Managers	12.2	5.0	68.9%	2.8	29.6%
Other traders	4.6	-0.1	-1.4%	-0.8	-15.2%

Large Commercial Market Participants

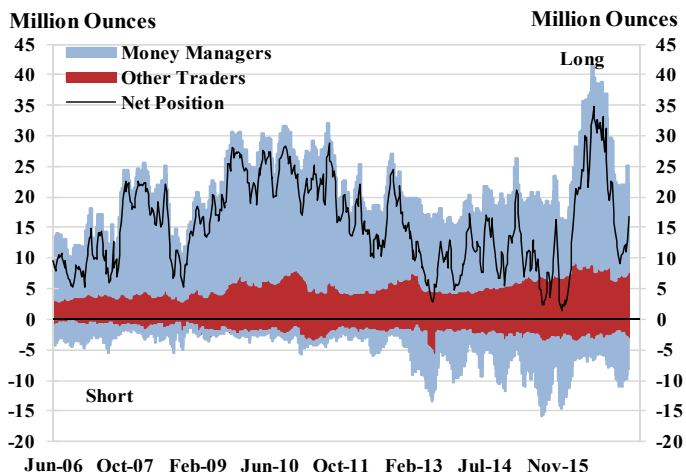
Gross Longs	18.2	0.8	4.5%	-4.7	-20.7%
Gross Shorts	-36.6	-6.0	19.6%	2.6	-6.7%
Net Position	-18.4	-5.2	39.5%	-2.1	12.8%

Note: Negative numbers indicate short positions.

Source: CFTC

Disaggregated Non-Commercial Positions

Comex Gold Futures & Options, Weekly Data, Through 28 Feb. 2017





Markets: Comex

Comex Gold Deliveries & Monthly Changes in Reported Inventories

Troy Ounces

Year	Month	Deliveries	Y-o-Y Δ	Month-End Inventories			Net Monthly Change in Inventories		
				Registered	Eligible	Total	Registered	Eligible	Total
2012	January	119,700	66.9%	2,376,818	9,117,591	11,494,409	-154,399	294,964	140,565
	February	316,400	-72.2%	2,463,637	8,962,863	11,426,500	86,819	-154,728	-67,909
	March	138,400	11.7%	2,396,634	8,953,846	11,350,479	-67,004	-9,017	-76,021
	April	466,700	20.2%	2,405,892	8,489,284	10,895,177	9,259	-464,562	-455,302
	May	58,400	2.6%	2,513,291	8,493,793	11,007,084	107,399	4,509	111,907
	June	607,300	-8.3%	2,639,453	8,192,239	10,831,692	126,162	-301,554	-175,392
	July	76,900	313.4%	2,812,791	7,993,764	10,806,555	173,339	-198,476	-25,137
	August	979,900	19.2%	2,711,168	8,250,384	10,961,551	-101,624	256,620	154,996
	September	77,100	-73.8%	2,556,358	8,452,914	11,009,272	-154,810	202,531	47,721
	October	713,100	8.4%	2,735,042	8,508,258	11,243,300	178,684	55,344	234,028
	November	39,600	-93.1%	2,534,863	8,855,539	11,390,402	-200,179	347,281	147,102
	December	325,300	-85.3%	2,288,412	8,770,264	11,058,676	-246,451	-85,275	-331,726
2013	January	106,300	-11.2%	2,925,052	8,084,284	11,009,336	636,640	-685,980	-49,340
	February	1,307,000	313.1%	2,869,645	7,419,689	10,289,334	-55,407	-664,595	-720,002
	March	422,900	205.6%	2,920,620	6,358,814	9,279,433	50,975	-1,060,876	-1,009,901
	April	1,163,200	149.2%	2,147,399	5,981,756	8,129,154	-773,221	-377,058	-1,150,279
	May	305,000	422.3%	1,571,803	6,483,105	8,054,907	-575,596	501,349	-74,247
	June	986,900	62.5%	1,352,771	6,145,451	7,498,222	-219,032	-337,654	-556,686
	July	16,000	-79.2%	939,502	6,051,928	6,991,430	-413,269	-93,523	-506,792
	August	407,500	-58.4%	702,488	6,310,737	7,013,225	-237,014	258,809	21,795
	September	29,300	-62.0%	769,837	6,092,979	6,862,816	67,349	-217,758	-150,410
	October	439,300	-38.4%	707,095	6,446,632	7,153,727	-62,741	353,653	290,912
	November	3,900	-90.2%	590,817	6,625,331	7,216,148	-116,279	178,700	62,421
	December	649,300	99.6%	494,446	7,333,606	7,828,052	-96,371	708,275	611,904
2014	January	15,800	-85.1%	439,900	6,701,492	7,141,392	-54,546	-632,115	-686,661
	February	383,200	-70.7%	637,592	6,539,502	7,177,094	197,692	-161,990	35,702
	March	8,400	-98.0%	876,637	6,864,207	7,740,845	239,046	324,705	563,751
	April	518,200	-55.5%	812,103	7,123,480	7,935,583	-64,534	259,273	194,739
	May	69,200	-77.3%	808,820	7,421,744	8,230,564	-3,283	298,264	294,981
	June	300,800	-69.5%	912,600	7,385,949	8,298,550	103,780	-35,795	67,986
	July	44,000	175.0%	936,484	7,780,495	8,716,979	23,883	394,546	418,430
	August	628,100	54.1%	1,150,231	8,777,103	9,927,335	213,748	996,608	1,210,356
	September	77,800	165.5%	961,184	8,166,098	9,127,282	-189,047	-611,006	-800,053
	October	126,800	-71.1%	885,780	7,536,662	8,422,442	-75,404	-629,436	-704,840
	November	142,400	3551.3%	812,914	7,115,788	7,928,703	-72,866	-420,874	-493,740
	December	338,100	-47.9%	770,987	7,124,160	7,895,148	-41,927	8,372	-33,555
2015	January	9,500	-39.9%	769,023	7,198,794	7,967,817	-1,964	74,634	72,669
	February	117,400	-69.4%	814,896	7,522,694	8,337,590	45,873	323,901	369,773
	March	5,300	-36.9%	658,834	7,351,841	8,010,674	-156,062	-170,854	-326,916
	April	280,100	-45.9%	571,168	7,217,839	7,789,007	-87,665	-134,002	-221,667
	May	2,600	-96.2%	370,452	7,501,069	7,871,521	-200,716	283,231	82,514
	June	295,900	-1.6%	517,217	7,526,377	8,043,594	146,765	25,308	172,073
	July	72,800	65.5%	351,519	7,220,766	7,572,285	-165,698	-305,611	-471,309
	August	511,300	-18.6%	472,783	6,748,341	7,221,125	121,264	-472,425	-351,161
	September	3,200	-95.9%	162,221	6,690,258	6,852,480	-310,562	-58,083	-368,645
	October	95,000	-25.1%	227,086	6,473,694	6,700,780	64,864	-216,564	-151,700
	November	21,400	-85.0%	134,877	6,242,769	6,377,647	-92,208	-230,925	-323,133
	December	553,600	63.7%	275,915	6,076,614	6,352,529	141,038	-166,155	-25,118
2016	January	17,200	81.1%	96,802	6,330,237	6,427,039	-179,113	253,623	74,510
	February	256,900	118.8%	239,974	6,544,998	6,784,972	143,171	214,761	357,933
	March	74,300	1301.9%	340,058	6,511,112	6,851,170	100,084	-33,886	66,198
	April	398,400	42.2%	636,504	6,613,767	7,250,270	296,445	102,655	399,101
	May	221,500	8419.2%	973,465	7,479,243	8,452,708	336,961	865,477	1,202,438
	June	1,578,500	433.5%	1,919,236	7,367,331	9,286,567	945,771	-111,912	833,859
	July	689,700	847.4%	2,124,568	8,594,205	10,718,772	205,332	1,226,874	1,432,205
	August	1,425,800	178.9%	2,440,111	8,492,344	10,932,455	315,543	-101,861	213,683
	September	270,600	8356.3%	2,311,300	8,261,268	10,572,568	-128,811	-231,076	-359,887
	October	977,600	929.1%	2,246,706	8,318,017	10,564,723	-64,594	56,749	-7,845
	November	269,900	1161.2%	2,218,386	7,784,527	10,002,913	-28,320	-533,491	-561,810
	December	957,800	73.0%	1,568,122	7,590,764	9,158,885	-650,265	-193,763	-844,028
2017	January	125,400	629.1%	1,428,729	7,557,589	8,986,318	-139,392	-33,175	-172,567
	February	602,300	134.4%	1,418,640	7,523,596	8,942,236	-10,089	-33,993	-44,082

Note: Deliveries are notices issued by short market participants to the exchange clearinghouse. The clearinghouse then assigns these in the same depositories. Since October 1992, there was an -18 correlation between monthly changes in total inventories and monthly delivery notices. Since January 1996, there was a -28 correlation between monthly changes in registered inventories and monthly delivery notices.

Source: CME Group, CPM Group



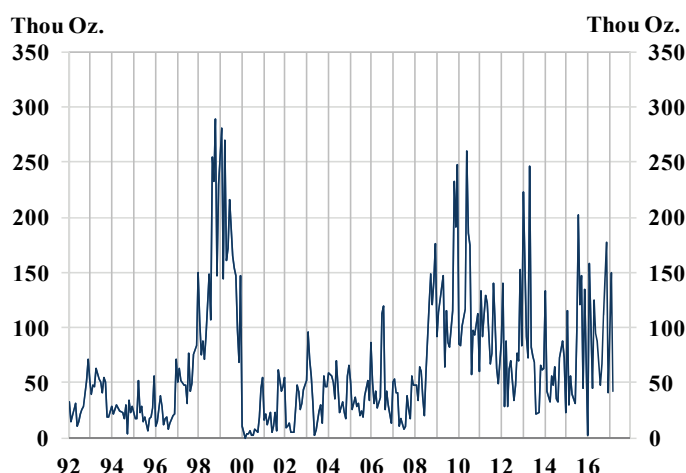
Investment Demand: U.S. Mint Gold Coins

Most of the delivered metal has stayed in Comex registered depositories, at least for now. The idea of dealers taking delivery suggests they may be considering the potential for a liquidity tightness later in the year, around April or June.

U.S. Mint gold coin sales to dealers declined sharply in February to 42,500 ounces, down from 149,500 ounces in January and from 102,500 ounces in February 2016. The healthy uptick in prices is likely to have deterred investor demand for these products, which are typically bought by longer term investors that tend to display a fair amount of price sensitivity. While these investors are not likely to buy when prices are falling they should be expected to come back as buyers if they feel the prices have stabilized at lower levels.

Monthly Mint Gold Coin Sales to Dealers

Through February 2017



Monthly U.S. Eagle and Buffalo Gold Coin Sales by the U.S. Mint

Month	2015	2016	2017
January	115,500	158,000	149,500
February	30,500	102,500	42,500
March	56,000	45,000	
April	39,500	125,000	
May	31,000	95,000	
June	97,000	88,000	
July	202,000	48,500	
August	121,500	67,500	
September	147,500	111,500	
October	44,500	144,500	
November	135,000	177,000	
December	2,000	41,500	
Total YTD	146,000	260,500	192,000
% Change YOY	-17.0%	78.4%	-26.3%
Annual Total	1,022,000	1,204,000	192,000
% Change Previous Year	45.6%	17.8%	-84.1%

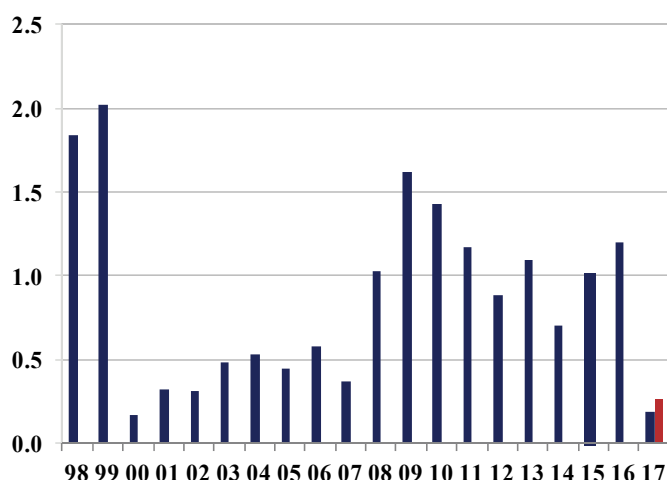
Official Transactions

Net additions to central bank gold holdings reached 7.1 million ounces in 2016, with Russia dominating the purchases made during the year. The Russian central bank added 6.45 million ounces of gold to its holdings during the year, this accounted for 59% of the gross 10.9 million ounces of gold added to central bank reserves during 2016. China was a distant second, in terms of reported net additions, adding 2.6 million ounces of gold during 2016. Both Russia and China did not add to their holdings in December 2016, but Russia bought 960,000 ounces of gold during January 2017, while China held its reserves steady.

During the first month of 2017, four central banks, those of Russia, Kazakhstan, Bangladesh, and Argentina, added 1.18 million ounces of gold to their holdings. Meanwhile the central banks of Belarus, Mongolia, and France

Annual U.S. Mint Gold Coin Sales to Dealers

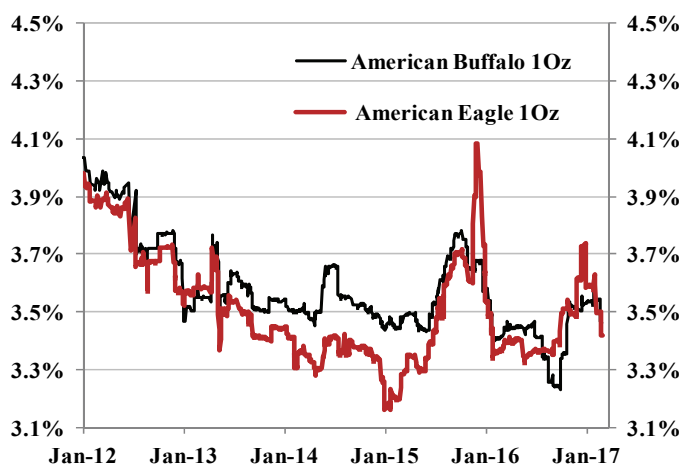
Through February 2017



Note: Red bar shows net additions in corresponding period in 2015

Dealer Premia on U.S. Mint Gold Coins

Daily Data through 7 March 2017



Official Sector (Central Bank) Activity

reduced their holdings by a total of 190,000 ounces. The net additions to central banks gold holdings during the first month of 2017 was 987,000 ounces.

The Bank of International Settlement, whose activity has been excluded from the above computation, reduced its holdings in January to 17.4 million ounces, down from 18.6 million ounces in December 2016. This was the first decline after holdings rose for nine consecutive months.

Changes in Central Bank Gold Reserves in 2016

Million Troy Ounces

	Year-End 2015	YTD 2016	Net Change 2015-2016	Month of Reporting To IFS
Countries Increasing Reserves				
Russia	45.48	51.93	6.449	Dec.
China	56.66	59.24	2.580	Dec
Kazakhstan	7.13	8.30	1.170	Dec
Qatar	0.71	0.95	0.240	Dec
Belarus	1.35	1.48	0.130	Dec
Mauritius	0.29	0.40	0.114	Dec
Colombia	0.11	0.19	0.080	Dec
Tajikistan	0.40	0.46	0.060	Sept.
Serbia	0.58	0.60	0.020	Dec
Greece	3.62	3.63	0.012	Dec
Bulgaria	1.29	1.30	0.011	Dec
Kyrgyz Republic	0.14	0.15	0.010	Dec
Philippines	6.30	6.31	0.010	Dec
France	78.31	78.32	0.010	Dec
Subtotal Gross Increases			10.896	

	Year-End 2015	YTD 2016	Net Change 2015-2016	Month of Reporting To IFS
Countries Decreasing Reserves				
Venezuela	8.77	6.03	-2.740	Nov.
Czech Republic	0.32	0.31	-0.012	Dec
Azerbaijan	0.97	0.64	-0.330	Dec
India	17.93	17.73	-0.202	Nov.
Argentina	1.98	1.82	-0.165	Dec
Germany	108.70	108.60	-0.100	Dec
Jordan	1.33	1.23	-0.100	Nov.
Ukraine	0.88	0.82	-0.060	Dec
Brunei Darussalam	0.15	0.14	-0.010	Dec
Mexico	3.90	3.87	-0.030	Dec
Mozambique	0.16	0.14	-0.020	Dec
Mongolia	0.07	0.06	-0.010	Dec
Suriname	0.04	0.03	-0.010	Dec
Subtotal Gross Decreases			-3.789	
Subtotal Net Changes			7.108	

Changes in Central Bank Gold Reserves in 2017

Million Troy Ounces

	Year-End 2016	YTD 2017	Net Change 2016-2017	Month of Reporting To IFS
Countries Increasing Reserves				
Russia	51.93	52.89	0.960	Jan
Kazakhstan	8.30	8.35	0.050	Jan
Bangladesh	0.44	0.45	0.007	Jan
Argentina	1.82	1.98	0.160	Jan
Subtotal Gross Increases			1.177	

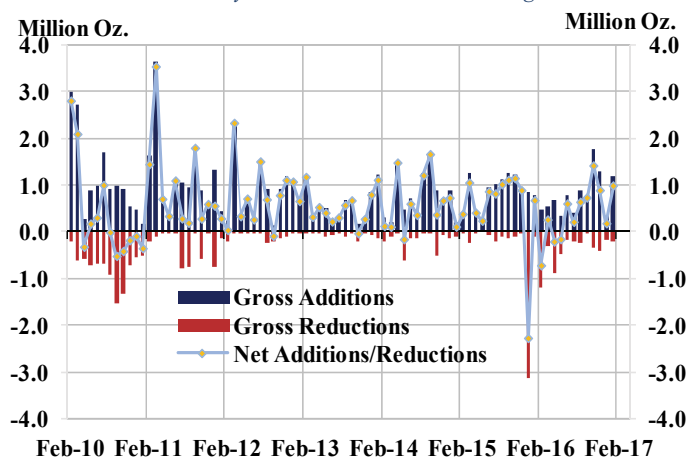
	Year-End 2016	YTD 2017	Net Change 2016-2017	Month of Reporting To IFS
Countries Decreasing Reserves				
France	78.32	78.31	-0.010	Jan
Belarus	1.48	1.31	-0.170	Jan
Mongolia	0.06	0.05	-0.010	Jan
Subtotal Gross Decreases			-0.190	
Subtotal Net Changes			0.987	

*Turkey is excluded because additions to monetary gold reserves were made through the reserve option mechanism, a tool used to encourage commercial banks to satisfy their Turkish lira reserve requirements with gold.

Note: Subtotals may not match with gross figures due to rounding.

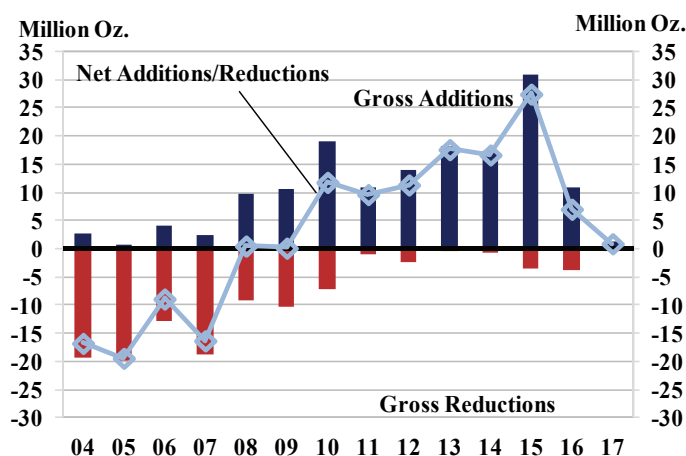
Monthly Changes to Central Bank Gold Holdings

Excl. China, India, Turkey and IMF Transactions, Through Jan. 2017



Annual Reported Central Bank Changes in Gold Holdings

2017 Through January





Markets: London Bullion Market Association

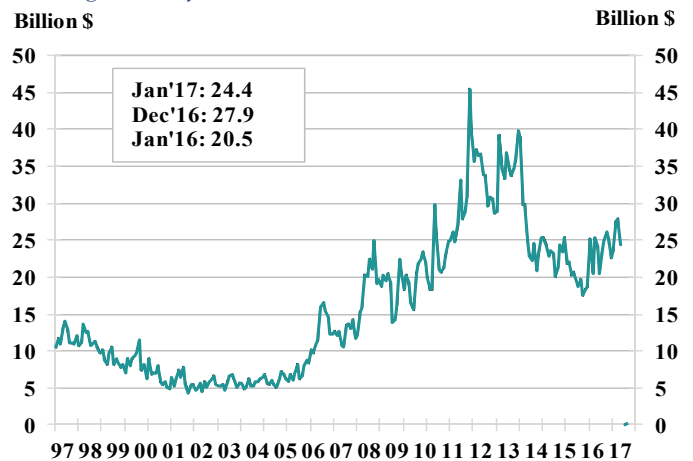
LBMA - Daily Average Number of Transfers

Through January 2017



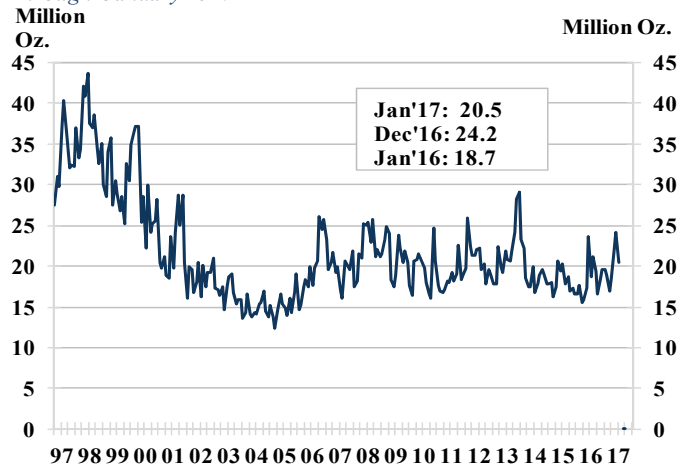
LBMA - Value of Daily Average Gold Volumes Transferred

Through January 2017



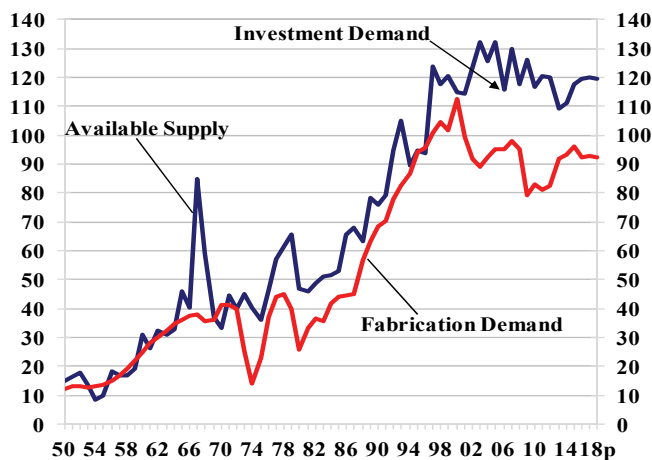
LBMA - Value of Daily Average Ounces of Gold Transferred

Through January 2017



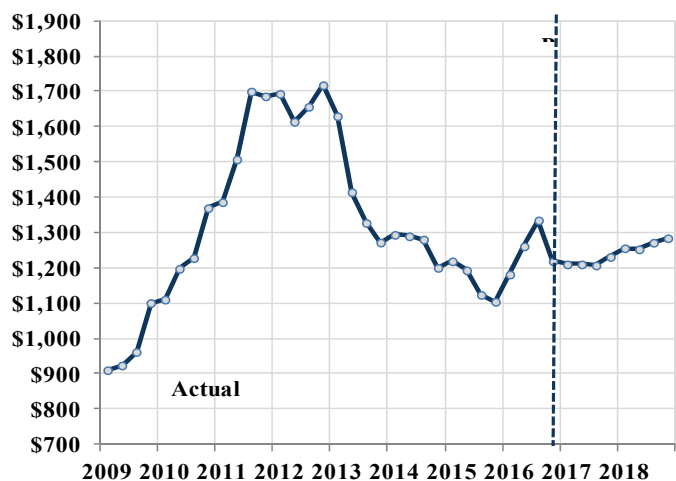
World Gold Supply and Demand

Million Ounces



Gold Quarterly Average Price Projections

\$/Ounce, through Q4 2018



Gold Statistical Position

Million Ounces									
Supply	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017p	2018p
Mine Production									
China	11.0	11.6	13.0	13.8	14.5	14.5	14.9	14.9	15.0
Australia	8.4	8.3	8.1	8.6	8.8	8.9	9.0	8.9	8.7
United States	7.4	7.5	7.6	7.4	6.8	6.8	6.8	7.5	7.5
Russia	6.5	6.0	5.9	7.4	8.0	8.0	7.8	7.7	8.2
South Africa	6.2	6.0	5.0	5.4	4.9	4.6	4.5	4.9	5.0
Peru	5.3	5.3	5.2	4.9	4.5	4.7	4.9	4.9	4.7
Indonesia	3.4	2.5	2.2	1.9	2.2	3.1	2.6	2.7	2.3
Canada	2.9	3.2	3.4	4.0	4.9	5.1	5.2	5.7	5.6
Other Market Economies	27.1	28.0	30.6	32.2	35.3	34.2	36.7	35.9	35.8
Total	78.1	78.3	80.9	85.6	89.9	90.0	92.5	93.0	92.8
% Change Year Ago	3.7%	0.3%	3.2%	5.9%	5.0%	0.1%	2.8%	0.6%	-0.2%
Secondary Supply	46.3	46.8	47.2	39.3	35.1	30.2	30.1	30.1	30.1
% Change Year Ago	-1.5%	1.0%	0.9%	-16.8%	-10.7%	-13.9%	-0.4%	0.1%	0.1%
Transitional Economy									
Sales	4.3	4.8	3.5	2.2	2.8	2.9	4.3	4.8	5.0
% Change Year Ago	9.3%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Supply	128.7	130.0	131.5	127.1	127.8	123.1	126.8	127.9	128.0
% Change Year Ago	1.9%	1.0%	1.2%	-3.4%	0.6%	-3.7%	3.0%	0.9%	0.1%
Fabrication Demand									
Industrial Demand									
Electronics	9.7	9.6	9.7	9.8	9.6	9.6	9.6	9.7	9.8
Dental/Medical	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8
Other	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
Total	13.5	13.6	13.5	13.4	13.1	13.0	13.1	13.1	13.2
% Change Year Ago	9.2%	0.5%	-0.4%	-1.0%	-2.3%	-0.5%	0.7%	0.2%	0.5%
Jewelry									
Developed Countries	8.7	8.2	7.9	7.8	7.9	8.0	7.7	7.7	7.7
Developing Countries	60.7	59.4	61.2	70.8	72.1	75.1	71.4	72.0	71.7
Total	69.4	67.6	69.1	78.6	80.0	83.1	79.1	79.7	79.3
% Change Year Ago	3.5%	-2.5%	2.2%	13.7%	1.7%	3.9%	-4.8%	0.8%	-0.5%
Total Fabrication Demand	82.9	81.2	82.6	92.0	93.0	96.1	92.2	92.8	92.5
% Change Year Ago	4.4%	-2.0%	1.8%	11.3%	1.2%	3.3%	-4.1%	0.7%	-0.4%
Stock Demand									
Total Official Transactions	11.9	9.7	11.4	17.7	16.7	5.3	7.2	8.0	8.3
% Change Year Ago	5469.5%	-18.2%	17.6%	54.8%	-5.3%	-68.1%	34.9%	11.0%	3.1%
Net Private Investment									
Official Coins	6.1	7.0	5.6	8.2	6.1	7.0	7.0	7.5	5.0
Bullion	22.9	29.1	29.2	6.8	9.7	12.7	17.4	17.6	19.2
Medallions	5.0	3.0	2.7	2.4	2.2	2.0	3.0	2.0	3.0
Total	34.0	39.1	37.5	17.4	18.0	21.7	27.4	27.0	27.2
% Change Year Ago	-27.3%	15.0%	-4.0%	-53.5%	3.4%	20.1%	26.6%	-1.4%	0.6%
Total Stock Demand	45.9	48.8	48.9	35.1	34.8	27.0	34.6	35.0	35.5
% Change Year Ago	-2.3%	6.4%	0.3%	-28.2%	-1.0%	-22.4%	28.3%	1.2%	1.2%
Total Demand	128.7	130.0	131.5	127.1	127.8	123.1	126.8	127.9	128.0
(Fabrication Plus Stock Change)									
Price Per Ounce								YTD	
High	\$1,421.40	\$1,889.70	\$1,796.50	\$1,693.20	\$1,379.00	\$1,300.70	\$1,368.20	\$1,258.80	
Low	1,052.80	1,318.40	1,536.60	1,193.60	1,142.60	1,049.60	1,073.60	1,162.00	
Average	1,228.63	1,572.00	1,670.15	1,409.57	1,266.20	1,158.73	1,250.81	1,215.93	
% Change Year Ago	26.1%	27.9%	6.2%	-15.6%	-10.2%	-8.5%	8.0%	4.2%	

*Million Ounces; Source: CPM Group; Notes: There may be discrepancies in totals and percent changes due to rounding; Net official sales are indicated by negative numbers; The price is the Comex nearby active settlement, 2014 Through 5 June. Longer term projections are available in CPM Group's Gold Supply, Demand, and Price: 10-Year Projections report; e -- estimates; p -- projections; NM -- Not meaningful; 9 March, 2017

Silver Outlook

Silver prices were weighed down in the beginning of March, breaking an upward trend since the last week of December 2016. Prices climbed from around \$17.52 at the beginning of February to around \$18.47 on 28 February. During the first seven trading sessions of March this upward momentum reversed course, as prices sharply dropped below \$17.00 at the time of this report.

This abrupt shift of sentiment was mainly tied to increased investor anticipation for the Fed's interest rate actions later this year. The selling set in after a series of remarks by Fed officials about the enhanced likelihood of another interest rate hike at next week's Fed meeting. The fact that silver and gold prices had run into overhead technical resistance at the same time encouraged profit-

taking as Chairman Yellen and others trumpeted their call for higher rates. In addition, since early February the U.S. dollar also has been seeing some renewed strength, which is also being priced negatively into silver. As prices of silver start to show some softness, some short-term, momentum driven investors also liquidated some previously held longs and built more shorts.

In the near term silver prices are vulnerable to further bouts of selling. If shorter term investors proceed to sell more silver, prices may be pushed down to \$16.80. If this level is breached, a further drop to \$16.40 is likely. Such price declines may be short-lived if market participants reverse their convictions about the Fed's interest rate

Silver Prices and Open Interest

Silver Prices: 1 January 2010 to 9 March 2017

\$ / Oz



The Gold/Silver Price Ratio

Monthly, Through February 2017



Silver Quarterly Average Price Projections to Q4 2018

\$ / Ounce



Year	Quarter	Quarterly AVG	Change	Annual AVG	Change
2017	I	\$17.54	1.9%	\$17.76	3.6%
	II	\$17.55	0.0%		
	III	\$17.85	1.7%		
	IV	\$18.10	1.4%		
2018	I	\$18.65	3.0%	\$18.74	5.5%
	II	\$18.60	-0.3%		
	III	\$18.75	0.8%		
	IV	\$18.95	1.1%		



schedule or the shift of policies at Washington. The metal may be seen as an attractive alternative asset, if market participants are less worried about increases in official interest rates and decide to hedge their risk exposures to other assets, such as equities.

Fabrication demand in China and India is expected to strengthen over the next couple of months, helped by a seasonal increase in industrial activities in solar, electronics and jewelry sectors. Weaker prices likely would trigger additional fabricator buying activities. Prices may bounce back toward \$19.00 in the next couple of months if market sentiment improves, although such an improvement in attitudes toward silver and precious metals may come later in the year, beyond April.

Emerging market demand

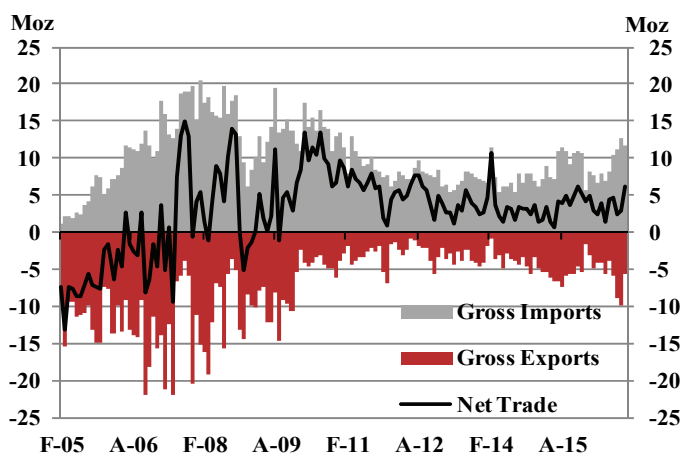
Customs data show that net imports of silver into China stood at 4.28 million ounces in January, down from 5.21 million ounces during the same month a year ago. Slower market activity ahead of the Lunar New Year holidays at the end of January combined with some restocking that already had occurred at the end of 2016 to some degree limited the amount of imports during the month.

Silver inventories held at SHFE-approved warehouses were 5% higher from the previous month at 67.6 million ounces at the end of February. SHFE silver warehouse inventories have been trending higher since November, as market participants increased delivery of the metal against their exchange contracts.

Combined open interest for silver futures on SHFE recorded a 16% month-on-month increase to more than 202.3 million ounces in November 2016, and moved sideways to 198.0 million ounces at the end of December 2016. Following a seasonal dip to 163.9 million ounces in January, combined open interest for silver futures on SHFE rose back to 193.4 million ounces at the end of February.

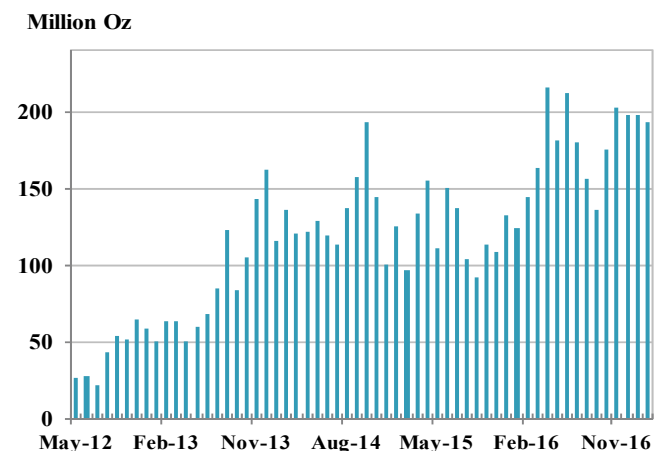
Chinese Silver Imports and Exports

Monthly, Through December 2016



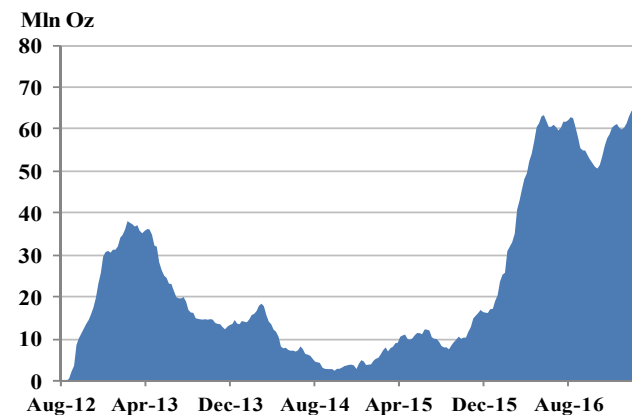
SHFE Silver Open Interest

Monthly, Through 28 February 2017



SHFE Silver Stocks

Weekly, Through 2 March 2017

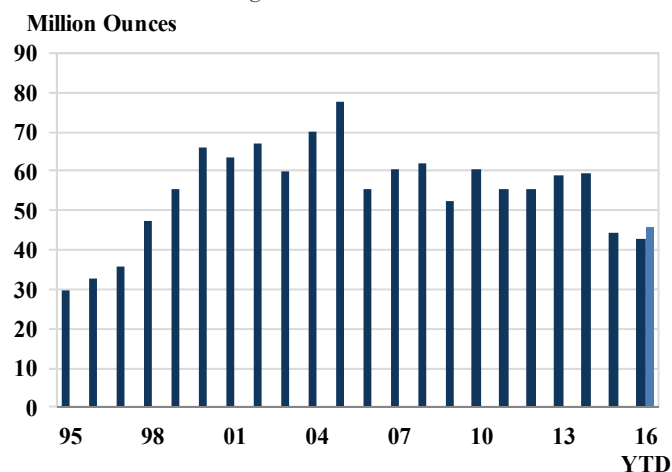




Silver Mine Production by Country

Australia Silver Mine Production

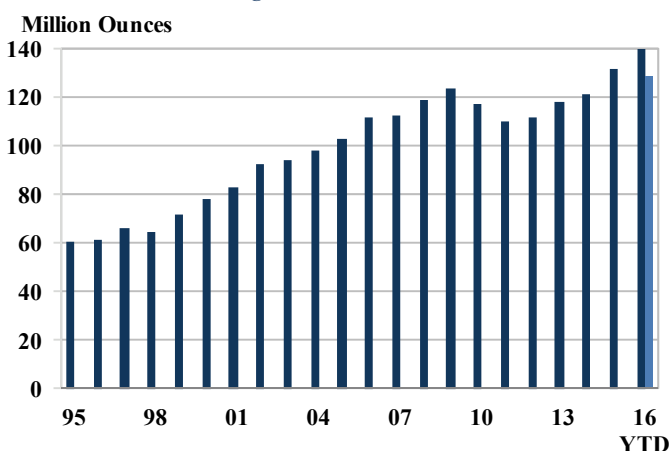
Annual, YTD Data Through December 2016



Note: Light blue bar is production for same period a year ago.

Peru Silver Mine Production

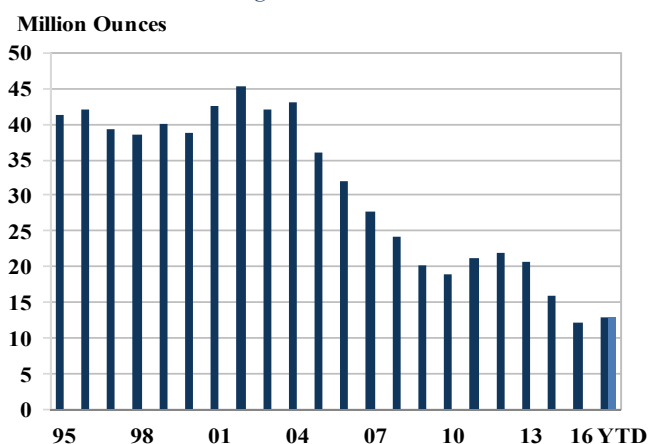
Annual, YTD Data Through December 2016



Note: Light blue bar is production for same period a year ago.

Canada Silver Mine Production

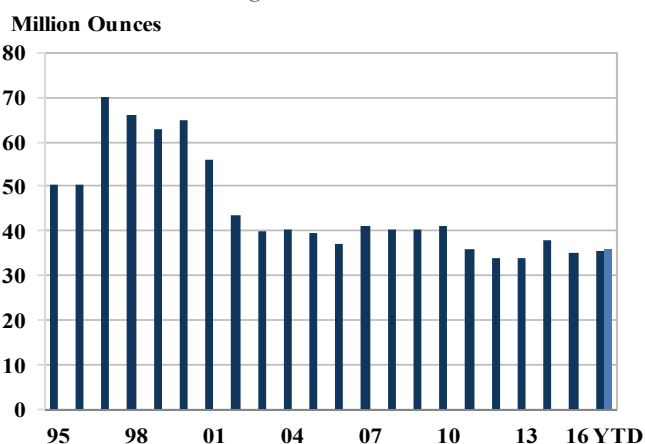
Annual, YTD Data Through December 2016



Note: Light blue bar is production for same period a year ago.

US Silver Mine Production

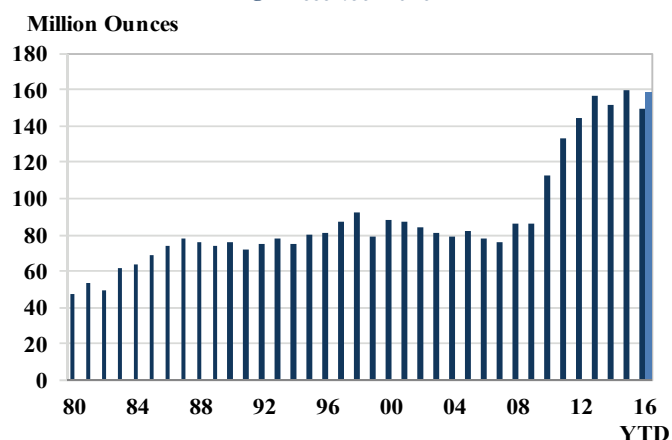
Annual, YTD Data Through December 2016



Note: Light blue bar is production for same period a year ago.

Mexican Silver Mine Production

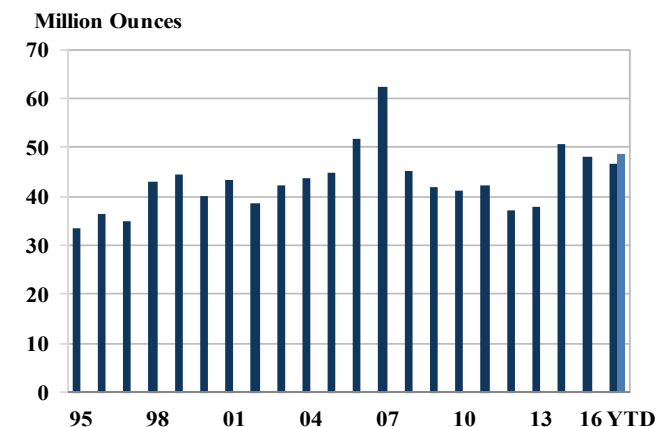
Annual, YTD Data Through December 2016



Note: Light blue bar is production for same period a year ago.

Chile Silver Mine Production

Annual, YTD Data Through December 2016



Note: Light blue bar is production for same period a year ago.

Source: WBMS



Silver Bullion Coins

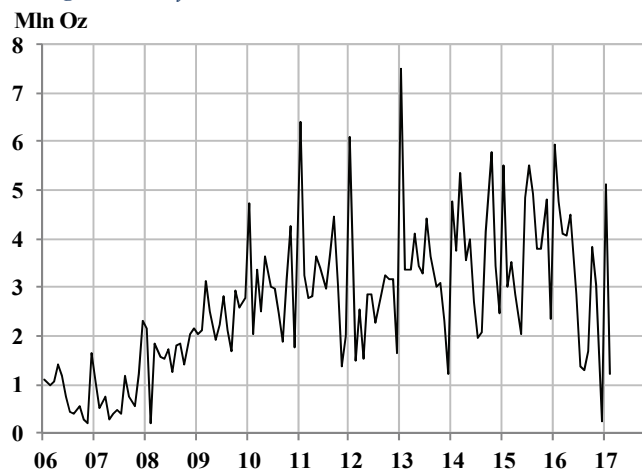
U.S. Mint Silver Coin Sales

The U.S. Mint sold around 1.22 million ounces of American Silver Eagle coins in February 2017, down from around 5.13 million ounces in January and down from 4.78 million ounces in February 2016. During the first two months of 2017 the U.S. Mint sold 6.34 million ounces of silver coins, down from 10.74 million ounces in the same period last year. Sales were particularly low at the beginning of February.

Physical premia for one-ounce American Silver Eagle coins continued to decline in February due to softer demand from retail investors for this type of silver coins. As of the end of February this premia stood at around 11.86%, down from around 12.86% at the end of January.

Monthly U.S. Mint Coins

Through February 2017

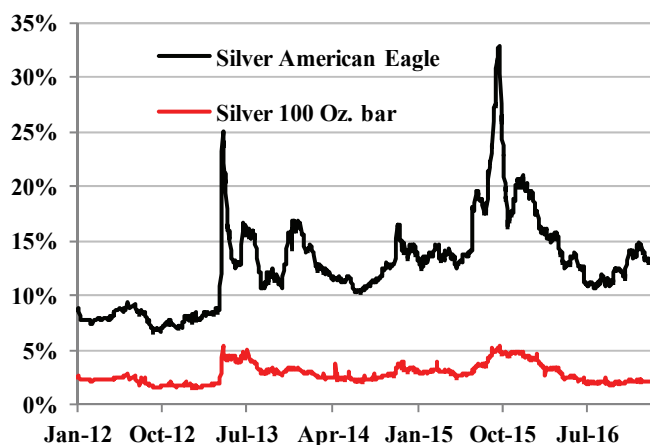


Monthly U.S. Eagle Silver Coin Sales by the U.S. Mint

Month	2015	2016	2017
January	5,530,000	5,954,500	5,127,500
February	3,022,000	4,782,000	1,215,000
March	3,519,000	4,106,000	
April	2,851,500	4,072,000	
May	2,023,500	4,498,500	
June	4,840,000	2,837,500	
July	5,529,000	1,370,000	
August	4,935,000	1,280,000	
September	3,804,500	1,675,000	
October	3,788,000	3,825,000	
November	4,824,000	3,061,000	
December	2,333,500	240,000	
Total YTD	8,552,000	10,736,500	6,342,500
% Change YOY	79.1%	25.5%	-40.9%
Annual Total	47,000,000	37,701,500	
% Change YOY	6.8%	-19.8%	

Dealer Premia on U.S. Mint Silver Coins

Daily Data through 7 Mar. 2017



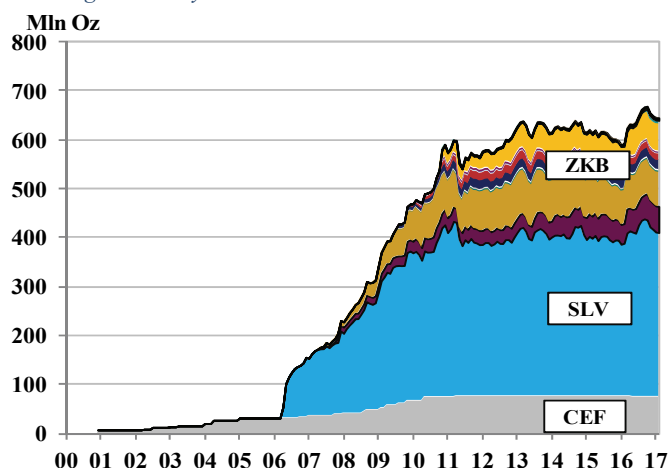


Silver ETPs

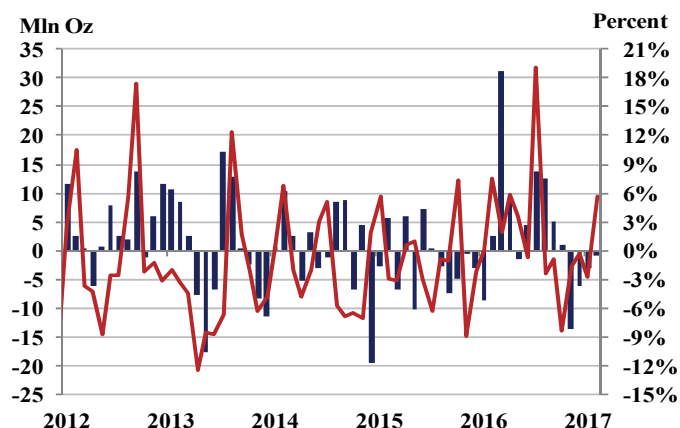
Investors Sold Some More Silver ETF in February

In February 2017 investors sold 797,916 ounces of silver ETF holdings on an aggregated net basis, the fourth consecutive month in which they were net sellers of silver ETF holdings. Most of the selling occurred in SLV iShares, the largest silver ETF, which shed around 947,648 ounces of silver during the month. Meanwhile silver holdings at other silver ETFs were little changed for the month. On a year to date basis investors have sold around 3.9 million ounces of silver ETF on a net basis.

Silver ETP Holdings
Through February 2017



Monthly Changes in Silver ETP Holdings and Prices
Through February 2017



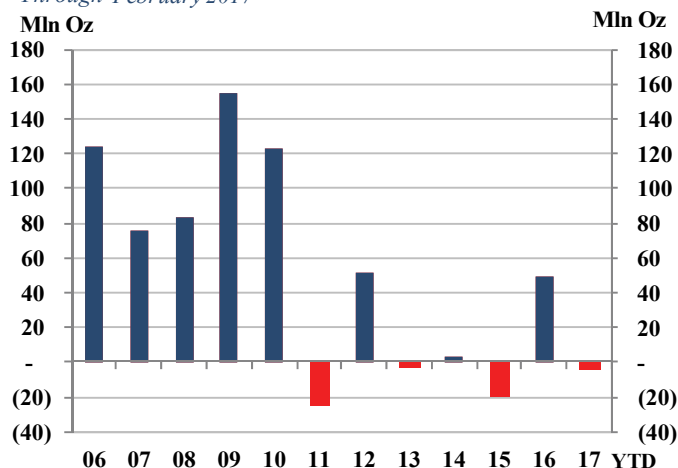
Silver ETP Holdings

Data as of 28 February 2017 Changes from 31 January 2017

	Month-end Holdings		% Δ	Ounce Δ
CEF	75,644,102	-	0.0%	0
SLV iShares	334,849,696	↓	-0.3%	-947,648
PHAG - ETFS	53,545,744	↓	0.0%	0
ZKB Silver	71,913,486	↓	0.0%	0
Silver MSL	2,519,701	↑	6.3%	149,732
SIVR - ETFS	20,094,635	-	0.0%	0
Julius Baer Silver	13,322,990	-	0.0%	0
GLTR - ETFS	4,927,448	-	0.0%	0
PSLV	55,659,095	-	0.0%	0
SVR	2,122,637	-	0.0%	0
SBT	2,558,074	-	0.0%	0
SSLN - iShares	4,031,020	-	0.00%	0
SSLV	1,867,139	-	0.0%	0
Silver Mitsubishi	2,723,168	-	0.0%	0
Total	646,564,265	↓	-0.12%	-797,916
YTD Net additions to Total ETF Holdings*		↓	-0.6%	-3,940,796

Percentage change is from end of previous year.

Annual Changes to Silver ETP Holdings
Through February 2017



Comex Silver Market

Investors maintained their positive sentiment toward silver in February, in line with the trend since the end of December 2016. According to CFTC data, non-commercial market participants added 90.3 million ounces of gross long positions on Comex silver over the course of February, increasing their gross long exposures to 571.4 million ounces by 28 February. This was up 18.8% from end of January. They also liquidated about 7.6 million ounces of gross shorts to 97.2 million ounces on 28 February, which was down 7.3% from a month ago. As of 28 February non-commercial net longs were up 26% from the prior month to 474.2 million ounces.

Comex Silver Futures & Options Market Participant Positions

Million Troy Ounces

		Month Ago Δ		Year Ago Δ	
	28-Feb	Volume	%	Volume	%
<u>Large Non-Commercial</u>					
<u>Market Participants</u>					
Gross Longs	571.4	90.3	18.8%	187.5	25.3%
Money Managers	473.7	92.7	24.3%	190.0	34.3%
Other traders	97.7	-2.4	-2.4%	-2.5	-0.2%
Gross Shorts	-97.2	7.6	-7.3%	16.1	-7.5%
Money Managers	-54.4	11.8	-17.8%	3.0	15.2%
Other traders	-42.8	-4.1	10.7%	13.1	-30.8%
Net Position	474.2	97.9	26.0%	203.6	39.0%
Money Managers	419.3	104.5	33.2%	193.1	39.2%
Other traders	54.9	-6.5	-10.6%	10.5	38.3%

Large Commercial Market Participants

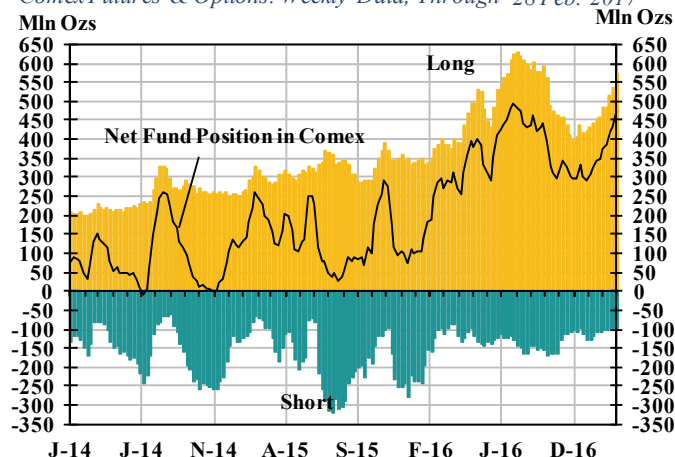
Gross Longs	278.8	6.1	2.2%	6.8	0.3%
Gross Shorts	-817.7	-97.7	13.6%	-224.3	21.3%
Net Position	-538.9	-91.6	20.5%	-217.5	39.2%

Note: Negative numbers indicate short positions.

Source: CFTC

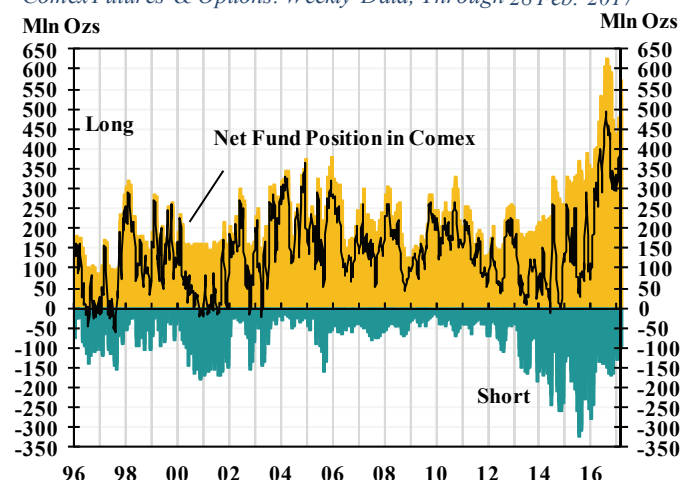
Non-Commercial Gross Long and Short Silver Positions

Comex Futures & Options. Weekly Data, Through 28 Feb. 2017



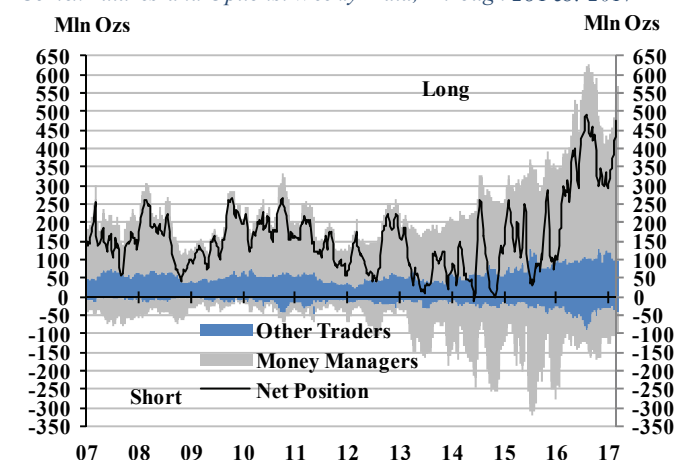
Non-Commercial Gross Long and Short Silver Positions

Comex Futures & Options. Weekly Data, Through 28 Feb. 2017



Disaggregated Non-Commercial Silver Positions

Comex Futures and Options. Weekly Data, Through 28 Feb. 2017





Comex Silver Deliveries & Monthly Changes in Reported Inventories

Thousand Troy Ounces

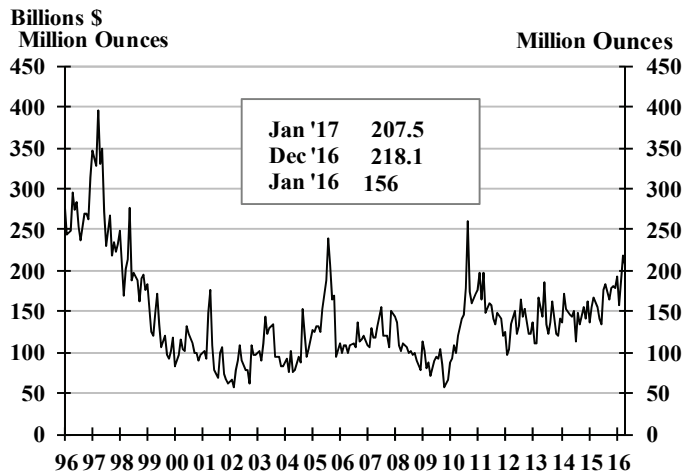
Year	Month	Deliveries	Month-End Inventories			Net Monthly Change in Inventories		
			Registered	Eligible	Total	Registered	Eligible	Total
2012	January	6,215	36,538	92,445	128,983	2,037	9,647	11,684
	February	4,940	36,215	94,224	130,439	-323	1,779	1,456
	March	8,570	34,636	103,962	138,597	-1,579	9,737	8,158
	April	2,035	35,050	107,075	142,125	415	3,113	3,528
	May	12,220	35,735	107,415	143,150	685	340	1,025
	June	665	37,096	109,437	146,533	1,361	2,022	3,383
	July	9,940	38,638	99,959	138,597	1,542	-9,478	-7,936
	August	1,990	39,258	101,692	140,951	620	1,734	2,354
	September	9,280	41,426	101,122	142,549	2,168	-570	1,598
	October	2,590	36,162	106,305	142,467	-5,265	5,183	-82
	November	360	38,835	103,333	142,168	2,673	-2,972	-299
	December	19,610	40,300	107,906	148,205	1,465	4,573	6,037
2013	January	3,620	37,180	119,948	157,128	-3,120	12,042	8,923
	February	2,270	40,629	122,796	163,425	3,449	2,848	6,297
	March	12,630	43,003	121,160	164,163	2,373	-1,635	738
	April	3,770	45,935	120,505	166,440	2,932	-655	2,277
	May	17,080	42,036	122,479	164,515	-3,899	1,974	-1,925
	June	935	42,874	123,243	166,117	839	764	1,603
	July	17,220	42,519	122,162	164,681	-355	-1,082	-1,436
	August	1,160	42,668	121,103	163,771	149	-1,059	-909
	September	14,555	42,413	122,785	165,198	-255	1,682	1,426
	October	1,910	44,262	125,264	169,526	1,849	2,479	4,328
	November	6,690	45,859	124,126	169,985	1,597	-1,138	459
	December	16,535	50,764	123,163	173,927	4,905	-963	3,942
2014	January	8,360	50,233	129,176	179,409	-35	6,013	5,482
	February	2,970	50,915	131,916	182,831	186	2,740	3,422
	March	10,565	53,428	126,363	179,791	2,513	-5,553	-3,040
	April	3,590	54,835	119,649	174,483	1,407	-6,714	-5,307
	May	18,500	56,080	118,648	174,728	1,245	-1,001	244
	June	890	58,221	117,297	175,517	2,141	-1,352	790
	July	15,735	60,335	116,307	176,642	2,115	-990	1,125
	August	1,575	63,130	116,162	179,292	2,794	-145	2,650
	September	3,870	65,595	116,599	182,194	2,465	438	2,903
	October	17,870	66,186	114,320	180,505	591	-2,280	-1,689
	November	930	65,197	111,811	177,008	-988	-2,509	-3,497
	December	14,875	64,605	110,932	175,537	-593	-878	-1,471
2015	January	2,265	67,727	110,392	178,118	3,122	-541	2,582
	February	2,175	68,812	108,083	176,895	1,085	-2,308	-1,223
	March	12,915	70,569	106,081	176,650	1,758	-2,003	-245
	April	3,080	62,177	112,204	174,381	-8,393	6,123	-2,269
	May	14,200	58,424	120,862	179,287	-3,752	8,658	4,906
	June	1,490	59,689	122,695	182,384	1,265	1,833	3,097
	July	18,185	56,595	119,076	175,671	-3,095	-3,619	-6,713
	August	1,900	53,627	116,935	170,562	-2,967	-2,141	-5,109
	September	7,775	44,536	120,473	165,009	-9,091	3,538	-5,553
	October	535	43,134	118,957	162,091	-1,402	-1,515	-2,918
	November	405	43,647	115,307	158,954	513	-3,651	-3,138
	December	19,695	40,301	120,370	160,671	-3,346	5,063	1,717
2016	January	610,000	28,530	129,735	158,266	-11,771	9,365	-2,405
	February	835,000	24,796	129,465	154,261	-3,735	-270	-4,005
	March	6,780,000	32,323	122,676	154,999	7,527	-6,789	738
	April	965,000	31,957	119,822	151,780	-366	-2,854	-3,219
	May	13,580,000	29,690	124,208	153,898	-2,267	4,386	2,118
	June	3,080,000	23,572	127,909	151,481	-6,118	3,701	-2,416
	July	12,370,000	26,830	127,260	154,090	3,258	-650	2,608
	August	2,530,000	26,969	135,771	162,739	139	8,511	8,650
	September	16,075,000	30,362	142,959	173,321	3,393	7,189	10,582
	October	2,775,000	30,460	142,988	173,449	98	29	127
	November	2,480,000	32,352	146,589	178,941	1,892	3,600	5,492
	December	19,900,000	26,936	156,528	183,465	-5,416	9,940	4,524
2017	January	3,730,000	29,959	150,846	180,805	3,022	-5,682	-2,660
	February	3,070,000	30,625	155,981	186,606	666	5,135	5,801



London Interbank Market—Monthly Data of Daily Averages

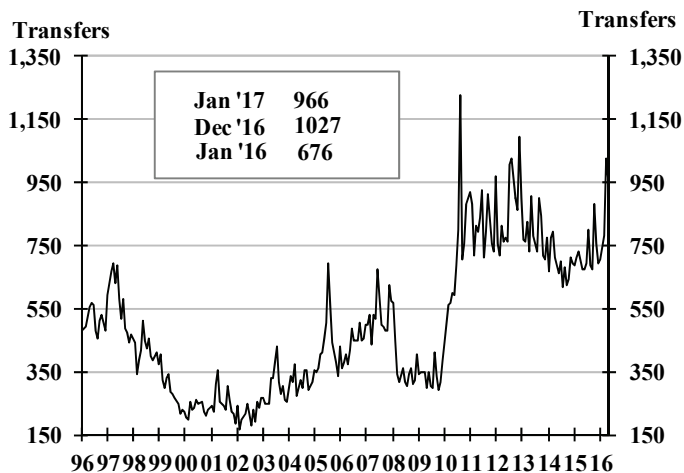
Ounces of Silver Transferred

Through January 2017



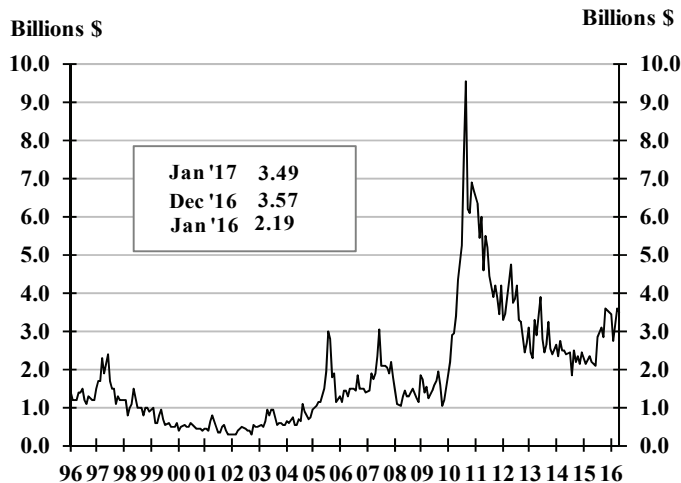
Number of Transfers

Through January 2017



Value of Silver Transferred

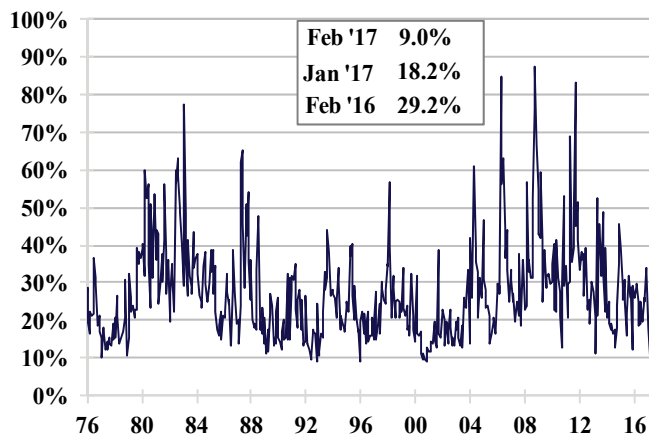
Through January 2017





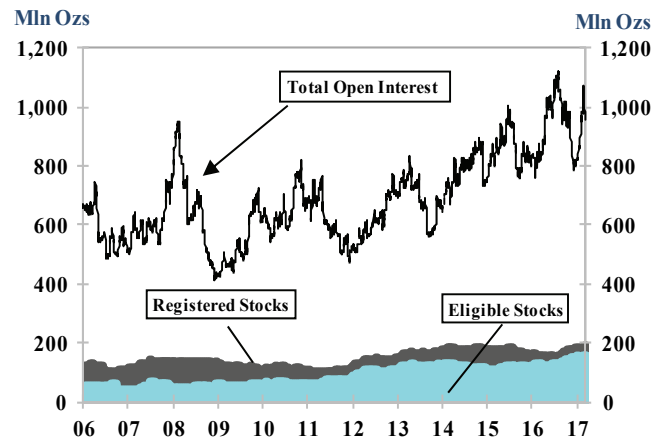
Silver Price Volatility

Monthly, Through Feb. 2017



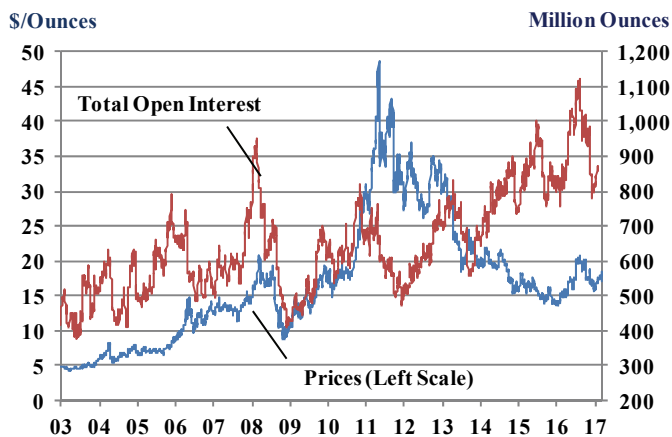
Comex Silver Inventories & Total Open Interest

Daily, OI Through 8 Mar. 2017 Stocks Through 9 Mar. 2017

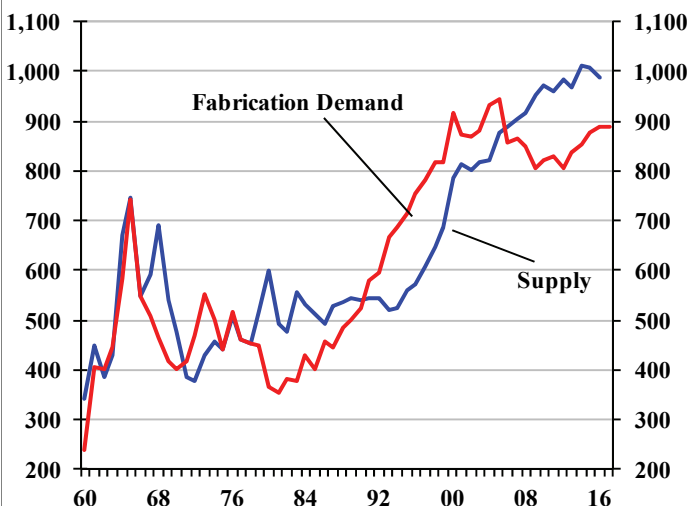


Silver Prices and Open Interest

Daily, Prices Through 9 Mar. 2017 OI Through 8 Mar. 2017



World Silver Supply and Demand



Silver Quarterly Average Price Projections

\$/Ounce, through Q4 2018



Silver Statistical Position

Million Ounces

Supply	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017p	2018p
Mine Production									
Mexico	128.6	133.4	147.9	157.5	164.1	166.4	160.2	163.0	155.0
China	112.5	119.0	125.4	131.8	134.4	139.1	143.3	146.1	149.1
Peru	117.0	109.8	111.9	118.1	121.4	122.4	124.4	120.3	121.5
Australia	60.4	55.6	57.9	59.2	59.4	56.7	53.1	50.1	48.1
United States	40.8	37.3	33.8	33.8	37.3	36.6	37.2	36.6	38.4
Canada	19.2	18.4	22.7	19.9	15.9	15.4	15.5	16.5	16.5
Other	210.0	205.4	199.5	217.5	262.3	267.7	251.1	250.4	246.5
Total	688.7	678.8	699.0	737.7	794.8	804.2	784.8	783.0	775.0
% Change Year Ago	2.0%	-1.4%	3.0%	5.5%	7.7%	1.2%	-2.4%	-0.2%	-1.0%
Secondary Supply									
Old Scrap	262.8	270.8	273.8	221.0	205.5	195.4	193.4	192.3	191.7
Coin Melt	2.0	1.5	1.0	1.0	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
Other Supply	5.8	4.4	1.0						
Indian Scrap	14.5	4.8	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.1	8.1	8.3	8.3
Total	285.1	281.5	283.8	230.0	215.0	205.0	203.0	202.0	201.5
% Change Year Ago	3.1%	-1.2%	0.8%	-19.0%	-6.5%	-4.7%	-1.0%	-0.5%	-0.2%
Other Supply									
Government Disposals	3.8	2.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Net Exports from									
Transitional Economies	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	5.8	4.4	1.0	0	0	0	0	0	0
% Change Year Ago	480.0%	-23.5%	-77.5%	-100.0%	N/M	N/M	N/M	N/M	N/M
Total Supply	973.7	960.3	982.8	967.7	1,009.8	1,009.2	987.8	985.0	976.5
% Change Year Ago	2.3%	-1.4%	2.3%	-1.5%	4.4%	-0.1%	-2.1%	-0.3%	-0.9%
Fabrication Demand									
Photography	106.9	98.0	89.7	82.0	77.4	72.5	68.1	62.5	55.3
Jewelry & Silverware	234.8	232.5	238.8	266.7	279.4	297.4	301.9	306.1	298.2
Electronics and Batteries	214.6	213.0	216.7	218.4	223.7	223.8	224.7	228.4	232.6
Solar Panels	37.9	57.2	41.2	47.6	50.4	62.2	73.9	80.7	82.8
Other Uses	218.0	212.1	209.1	212.7	213.8	214.5	216.7	220.1	221.8
Other Countries	8.5	8.0	9.0	9.5	9.7	5.0	4.3		
Total Fabrication Demand	820.7	820.8	804.4	836.8	854.4	875.3	889.7	897.7	890.8
% Change Year Ago	2.3%	0.02%	-2.0%	4.0%	2.1%	2.4%	1.6%	0.9%	-0.8%
Net Surplus or Deficit	153.0	139.5	178.4	130.9	155.4	133.9	98.1	87.3	85.8
Addenda									
Coinage	96.3	126.9	105.9	140.3	140.0	145.74	133.7	90.0	85.0
Price Per Ounce								YTD	
High	\$30.94	\$48.58	\$37.14	\$32.44	\$22.05	\$18.36	\$20.70	\$18.49	
Low	14.83	26.81	26.25	18.53	15.41	13.70	13.75	16.41	
Average	20.31	35.29	31.17	23.74	19.09	15.67	17.17	17.43	
% Change Year Ago	38.4%	73.8%	-11.7%	-23.8%	-19.6%	-17.9%	9.6%	5.0%	

*Million Ounces; Notes: Totals may not equal the sum of categories due to rounding. Mine production in Poland, Bulgaria, Romania, Hungary, the Czech Republic, and Slovakia is included in "other" mine production; Photography, jewelry and silverware, electronics, solar panels, and 'other' industrial use reflects demand in Europe, the United States, and Japan.; These sectors include Canada from 1979, Mexico from 1982, Hong Kong from 1985, Thailand from 1986, India from 1987, Australia, Brazil, Peru, Colombia, Argentina, Chile, Korea, Pakistan, and Bangladesh from 1989, China from 2000, and Taiwan from 1990; Demand excludes the transitional economies, except for imports.; The price is the Comex nearby active settlement, percent change from year earlier period. There may be discrepancies due to rounding; p - projections; NM - Not meaningful; Source: CPM Group.



Platinum Outlook

Nymex platinum encountered a big selloff in the first few trading days of March, giving up the entire price gain it had gathered during February and erasing most of the gains it had accumulated since the beginning of the year. Investors appeared to have liquidated their gross long positions in platinum in response to continued strength in the U.S. dollar against other currencies. The dollar strength came largely from revived investor expectations of an interest rate hike at the March FOMC meeting on 14-15 March. The ADP figures on 8 March, which showed the U.S. private sector added more jobs than expected in February, also gave the U.S. dollar further support as they reaffirmed market expectations of a March rate hike.

Just like there was no particular fundamental reason to drive up platinum prices higher in the first two months of the year, there does not seem to be any fundamental reason behind this selloff in platinum prices in the first few trading days of March. Global commercial vehicle sales extended their decent performance in January, with overall sales up 6.6% year-on-year. This positive factor, which provided underlying support for platinum prices over the course of 2016, has already been factored into current price levels and will only serve as underlying support to prices rather than something that can drive prices significantly higher. Mine supply, on the other hand, remains stable without any announcements from major producers on production increases.

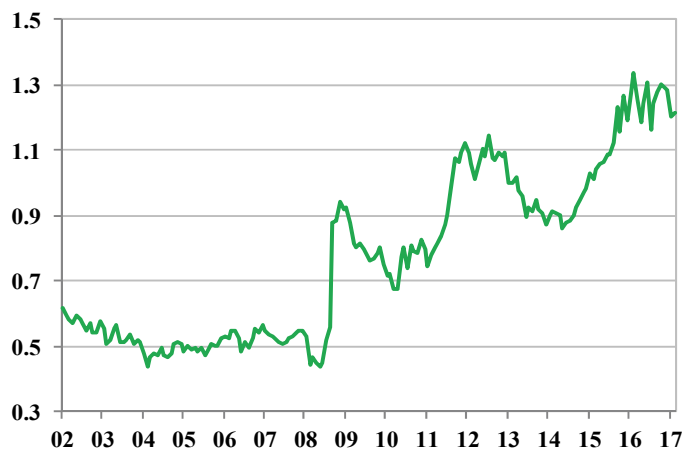
Platinum Prices

Platinum Prices: 1 January 2010 to 9 March 2017



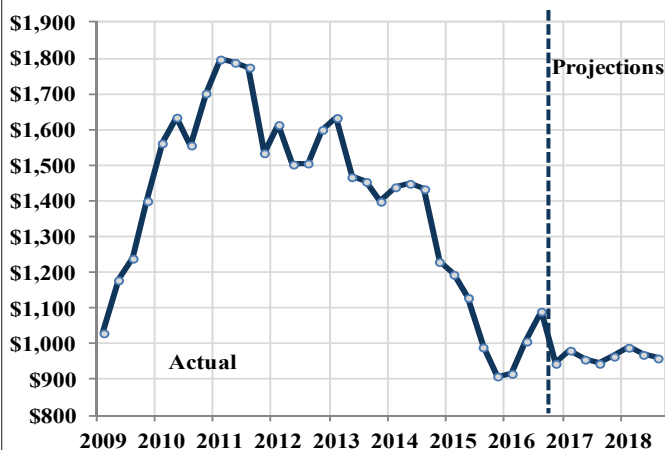
The Gold/Platinum Price Ratio

Monthly, Through February 2017



Platinum Quarterly Average Price Projections to Q4 2018

\$ / Ounce



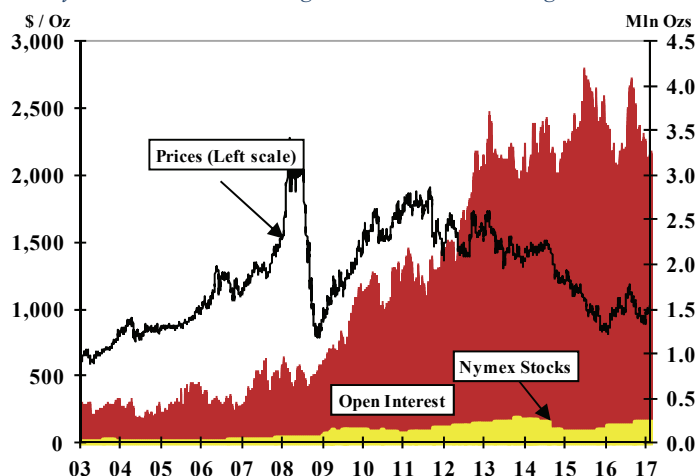
Year	Quarter	Quarterly AVG	Change	Annual AVG	Change
2017	I	\$982	3.9%	\$962	-2.8%
	II	\$957	-2.6%		
	III	\$945	-1.2%		
	IV	\$965	2.1%		
2018	I	\$990	2.6%	\$979	1.7%
	II	\$970	-2.0%		
	III	\$960	-1.0%		
	IV	\$995	3.6%		



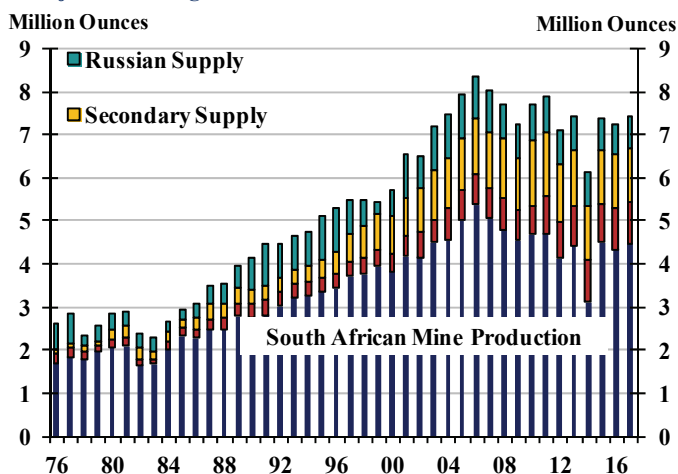
It seems that the movement of the U.S. dollar may continue to dictate funds' positions in platinum and thus the price movement of the metal in the near term. If the U.S. jobs report, due 10 March, comes in line with or better than market expectations, a rate hike in mid-March would become a given, which would keep the U.S. dollar firm. Platinum investors could continue to liquidate their gross longs in the metal, sending prices lower to \$905 or \$880. A further decline to \$810 could not be ruled out if there is a broad-based dollar-triggered selloff in the commodity space. Relatively soft prices could attract bargain-buying. This coupled with seasonally higher fabrication demand could temporarily pull up prices to \$1,015, although prices are expected to face strong resistance at \$1,050.

Platinum Prices, Total Open Interest, and Nymex Inventories

Daily, Prices & Stocks Through 8 Mar. 2017 OI Through 7 Mar. 2017

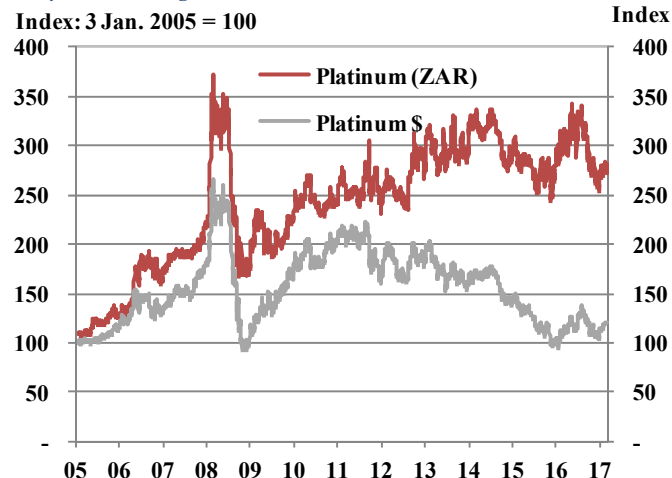


Annual Platinum Supply Projected Through 2017

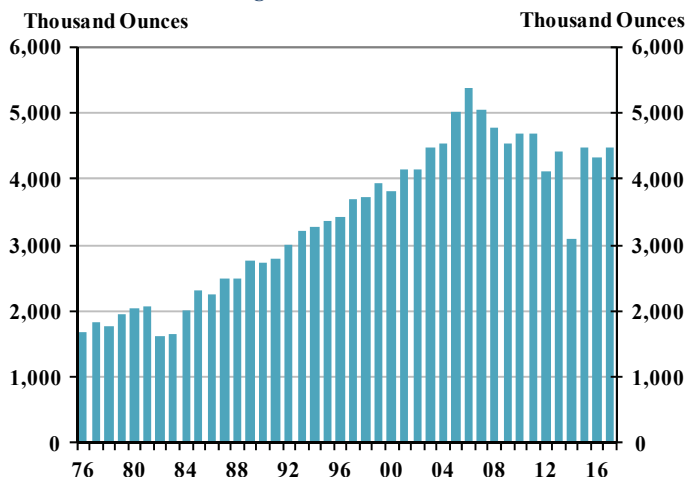


Platinum Priced in South African Rand and in U.S. Dollar

Daily Data Through 9 March 2017



South African Mine Production of Platinum Annual, Forecast Through 2017





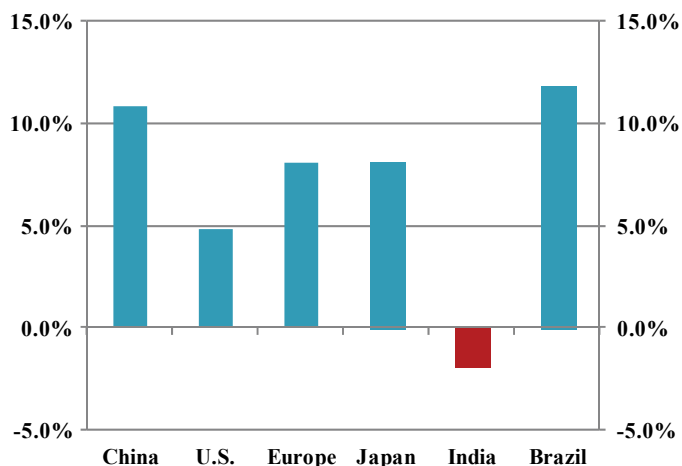
Fabrication Demand

Combined commercial vehicle sales were up 6.6% in January from the previous year. Strong growth in Europe (+8.1%), Japan (+8.1%), Brazil (+11.8%) and China (+10.8%) more than offset a decline in India (-1.9%).

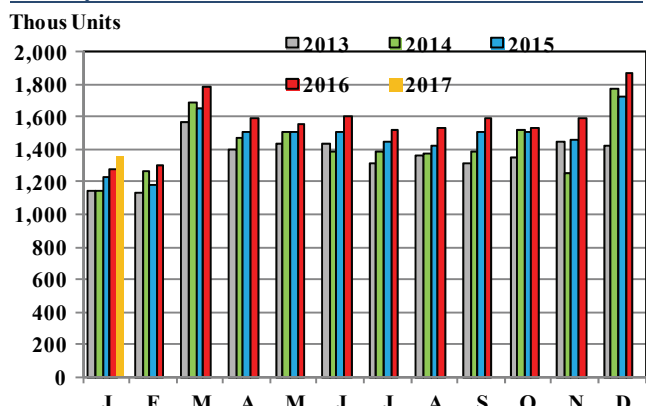
The European market extended its positive performance from the previous year, and January sales were mostly driven by the light commercial vehicle segment, which grew 9.3% year-on-year. The five largest auto markets in Europe all posted gains in January, with Spain (+23.8%), Italy (+11.4%) and France (+10.3%) recording the highest growth rates.

YTD Commercial Vehicle Sales Growth by Region

Data for January 2017



Monthly Commercial Vehicle Sales

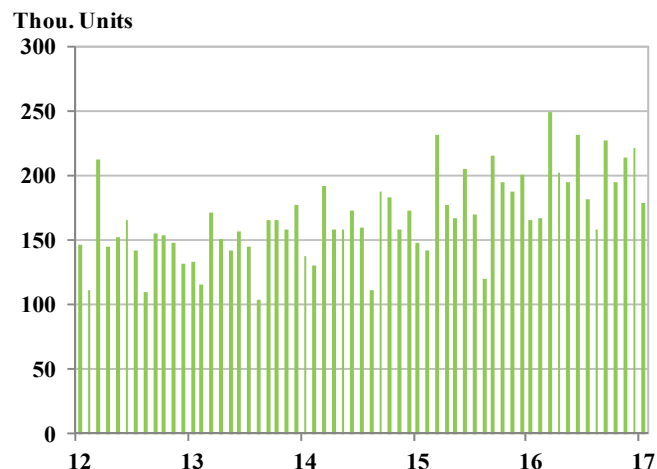


Notes: Countries/regions included in this data series are China, US, Europe, Japan, India, and Brazil. These countries/regions account for 75% of global annual sales.

Sources: national auto associations, OICA, Bloomberg

Monthly Commercial Vehicle Sales in Europe

Data Through January 2017



Commercial Vehicle Sales Growth

Monthly, YoY % Change, Through January 2017

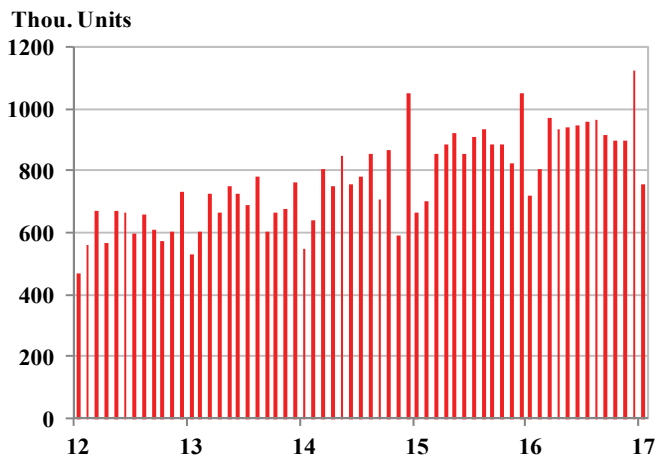


Notes: Countries/regions included in this data series are China, US, Europe, Japan, India, and Brazil. These countries/regions account for 75% of global annual sales.

Sources: national auto associations, OICA, Bloomberg

Monthly Commercial Vehicle Sales in the U.S.

Data Through January 2017

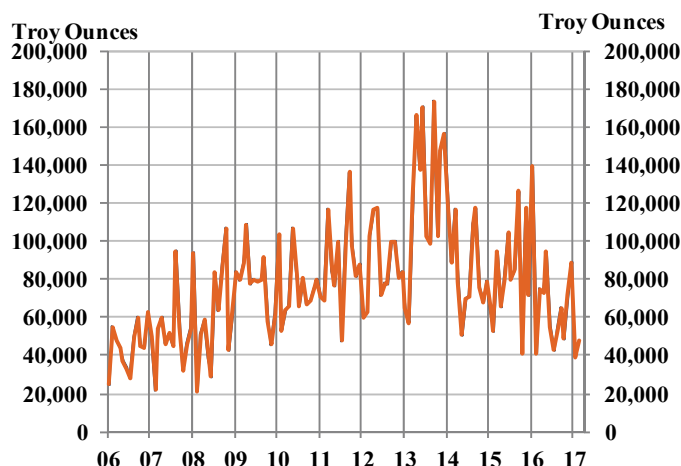




Chinese Platinum Market Activity

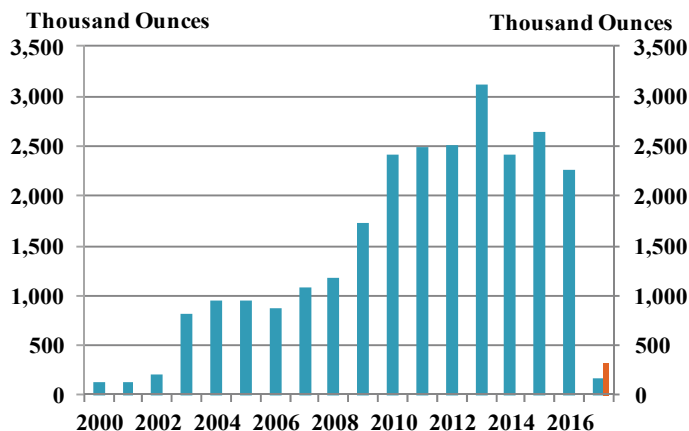
Shanghai Gold Exchange Monthly Platinum Trading Volume

Data Through February 2017



Chinese Net Imports of Platinum

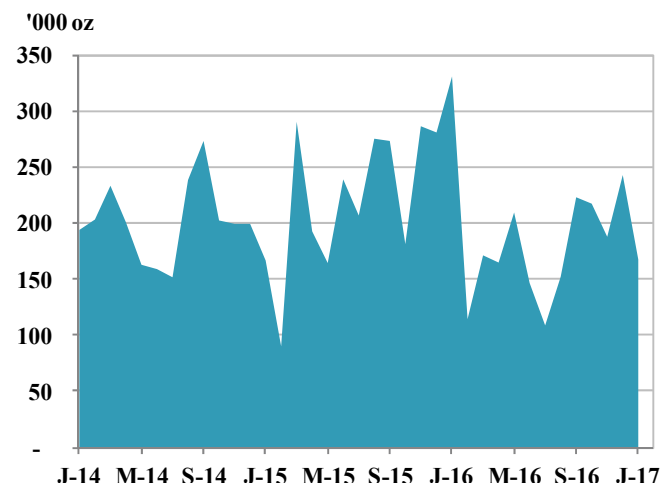
Annual, Through January 2017



Note: Orange bar refers to YTD volume in the previous year

Chinese Net Imports of Platinum

Monthly Volume, Through January 2017



Shanghai Gold Exchange Platinum Trading Activity

Troy Ounces

Trading Volume

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
January	94,041	83,881	103,365	70,474	59,865
February	21,219	79,219	53,209	69,124	62,501
March	50,927	88,157	63,498	116,546	102,915
April	58,675	108,637	65,813	84,524	116,482
May	38,517	77,323	106,933	76,680	117,189
June	28,646	79,766	82,756	99,635	71,600
July	83,238	78,769	66,166	47,680	77,998
August	63,433	79,316	80,184	99,957	77,515
September	86,260	91,533	66,777	136,126	99,699
October	106,644	57,968	68,449	97,513	100,021
November	42,793	45,590	75,683	81,502	80,763
December	62,405	61,794	79,927	88,125	83,946
Total	736,799	931,954	912,760	1,067,887	1,050,493
% Change	20.5%	26.5%	-2.1%	17.0%	-1.6%

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
January	64,334	119,151	63,594	139,052	38,967
February	56,907	89,090	52,631	41,185	47,680
March	121,948	116,868	94,587	74,750	
April	166,123	79,027	65,491	73,207	
May	137,412	50,477	79,766	94,234	
June	170,495	70,185	104,361	55,139	
July	102,143	71,117	80,055	42,439	
August	98,574	109,377	84,846	52,920	
September	173,614	117,415	126,160	64,912	
October	102,625	75,651	41,024	48,773	
November	147,636	68,031	117,350	71,407	
December	156,478	78,962	71,632	89,058	
Total	1,498,289	1,045,349	981,498	847,076	86,646
% Change	42.6%	-30.2%	-6.1%	-13.7%	-51.9%

Source: SGE, Bloomberg

Investment Demand

Investor holdings in platinum ETPs rose 28,013 ounces on a net basis during February from the end of January, after a net inflow of 17,796 ounces in January. PPLT, ETF Securities' platinum ETP traded on the New York Stock Exchange, saw the largest inflow, with a net addition of 33,319 ounces during the month. Julius Baer's platinum ETP, which is traded on the SIX Swiss Exchange, encountered the second largest net inflow, up 11,420 ounces during the same period.

Year-to-date, investors remained net buyers of platinum ETPs, with their holdings up by 47,009 ounces as of the end of February from the end of 2016. If it were not for the two South African platinum ETPs, overall investor holdings of platinum ETPs would have seen a net inflow of 52,462 ounces. Investors continued to sell the two South African platinum ETPs during the first two months of the year, with total holdings in Absa Capital's NewPlat ETP and AfricaPlatinum down 5,453 ounces year-to-date.

Platinum Exchange Traded Products

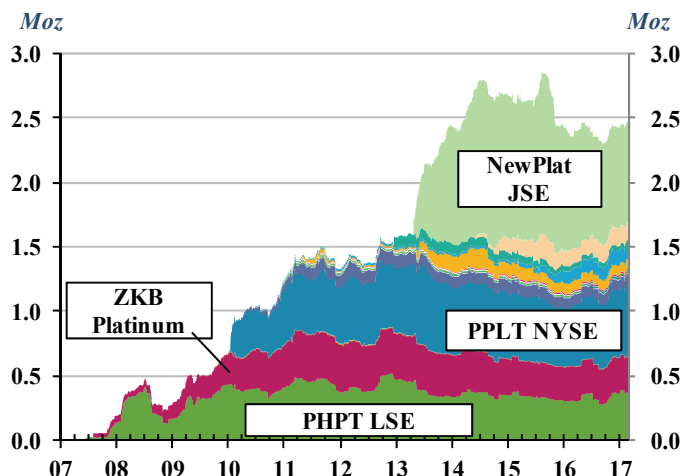
Data as of 28 February 2017 Change from 31 January 2017

	Month-end Holdings		% Δ	Ounce Δ
PPLT ETF Securities	550,924	↑	6.4%	33,319
Platinum ZKB	274,005	↓	0.0%	-129
Platinum Julius Baer	97,005	↑	13.3%	11,420
PHPT ETFS	377,979	↓	-3.2%	-12,314
SPPP	39,740	↑	0.0%	3
Japan Mitsubishi	108,670	↓	-2.6%	-2,894
SPPT Source	80,138	↑	2.7%	2,080
GLTR - ETFS	18,272	↑	2.1%	377
Platinum MSL	2,856	—	0.0%	0
SPLT iShares	11,844	↑	12.6%	1,330
NewPlat JSE	776,921	↓	-0.5%	-4,179
AfricaPlatinum	135,000	↓	-0.7%	-1,000
Total	2,473,352	↑	1.1%	28,013
YTD Net Additions to Total ETF Holdings*		↑	1.9%	47,009

Note: Percentage change is from end of previous year.

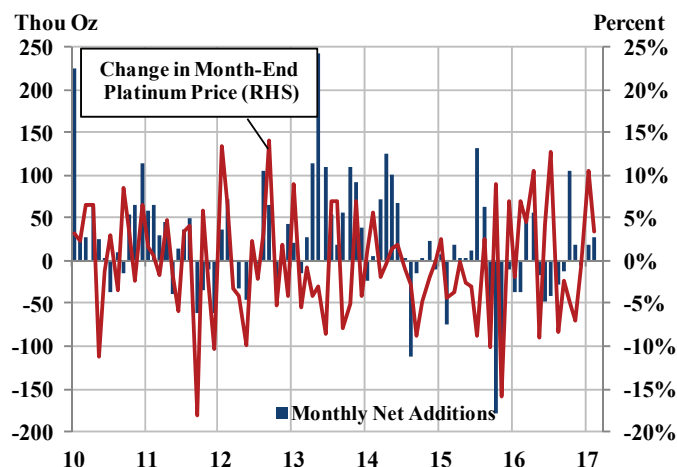
Platinum Exchange Traded Product Holdings

Daily, Through 28 February 2017



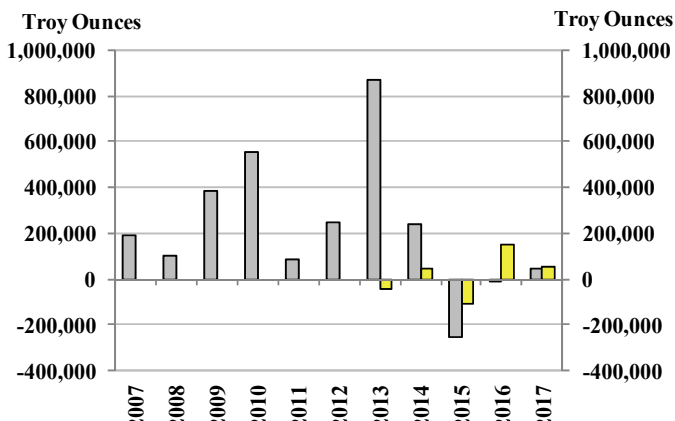
Monthly Changes in Platinum ETP Holdings and Prices

Through February 2017



Annual Changes to Platinum ETP Holdings

Annual, Through February 2017



Note: Yellow Bar represents year-to-date change in ETP holdings excluding the NewPlat ETP.



Nymex Platinum Markets

Nymex Platinum Futures & Options Market Participant Positions

Thousand Troy Ounces

	<u>28-Feb</u>	<u>Month Ago</u>		<u>Year Ago</u>	
		<u>Volume</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Volume</u>	<u>%</u>
<u>Large Non-Commercial Market Participants</u>					
Gross Longs	2,512.1	195.0	8.4%	125.6	5.3%
Money Managers	1,668.2	151.4	10.0%	288.8	20.9%
Other traders	843.9	43.6	5.4%	-163.2	-16.2%
Gross Shorts	-231.6	138.0	-37.3%	561.9	-70.8%
Money Managers	-106.9	150.8	-58.5%	263.8	-71.2%
Other traders	-124.7	-12.8	11.4%	298.1	-70.5%
Net Position	2,280.5	333.0	17.1%	687.5	43.2%
Money Managers	1,561.3	302.2	24.0%	552.6	54.8%
Other traders	719.2	30.8	4.5%	134.9	23.1%

Large Commercial Market Participants

Gross Longs	541.5	2.5	0.5%	80.9	17.6%
Gross Shorts	-3,092.1	-396.2	14.7%	-867.0	39.0%
Net Position	-2,550.6	-393.7	18.3%	-786.1	44.5%

Note: Negative numbers indicate short positions.

Source: CFTC

Net long positions held by institutional investors on Nymex platinum futures and options rose 17.1% at the end of February from the end of January. This sharp increase in net longs was accompanied by a significant decrease in these investors' gross short positions and an increase in their gross long positions during the month. Institutional investors' gross shorts fell 37.3% while their gross longs were up 8.4%.

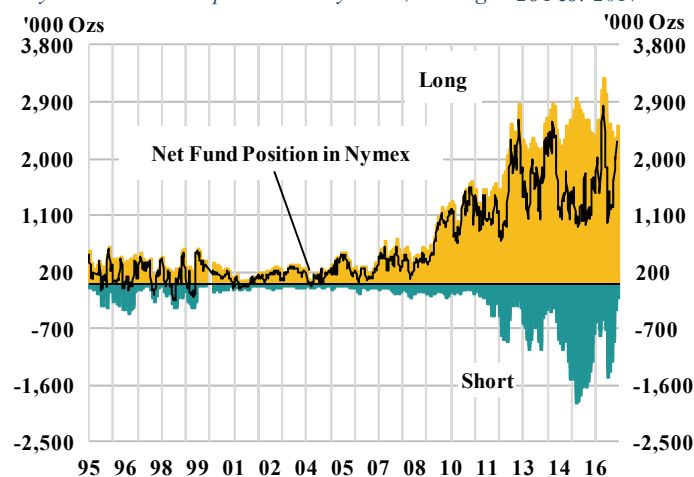
It is worth noting that this group of investors has been covering its previously built shorts since the beginning of the year, with gross shorts down by 73.1% year-to-date. Gross shorts stood at 4,631 contracts or 231,550 ounces on 28 February, the lowest level since 12 August 2014 when gross shorts stood at 4,074 contracts or 203,700 ounces. While they were doing so, institutional investors did not increase their gross longs in Nymex platinum as aggressively as they were covering their short positions; year-to-date, gross longs in platinum rose by 20.7% to 50,241 contracts or 2.5 million ounces. This development in investor positions since the beginning of the year indicated that investor sentiment toward platinum has gradually improved from last year.

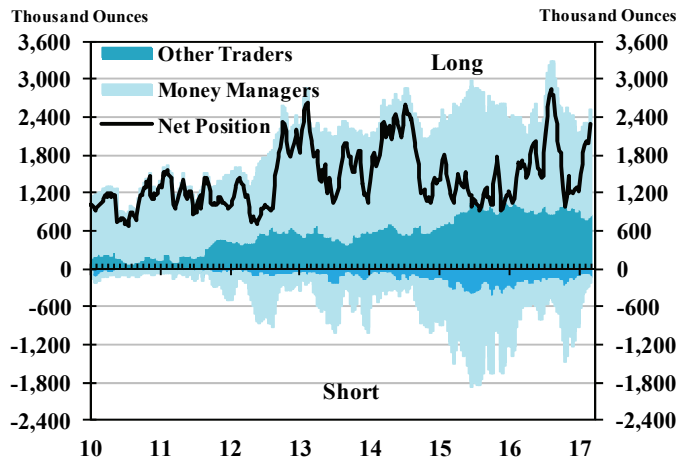
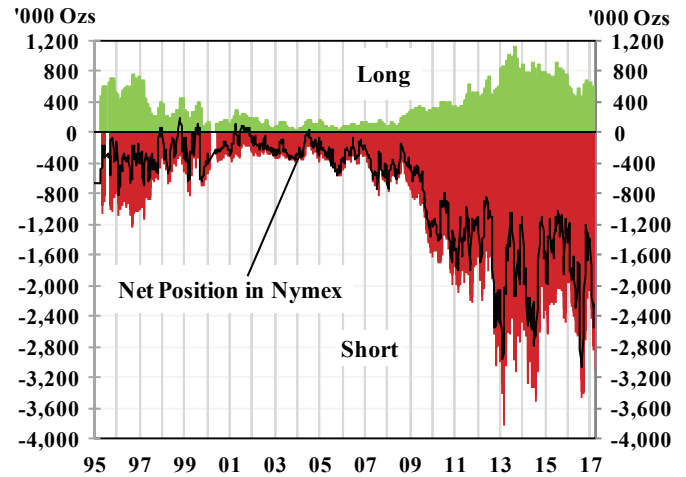
Total open interest in Nymex platinum rose 10.3% to 3.6 million ounces at the end of February from the end of January. This increase in platinum total open interest was accompanied by a 3.5% month-on-month increase in platinum prices at the end of February.

In the first few trading days of March institutional investors appeared to have liquidated some of their gross long positions as platinum prices fell while Nymex platinum total open interest declined.

Non-Commercial Gross Long and Short Platinum Positions

Nymex Futures & Options. Weekly Data, Through 28 Feb. 2017



**Disaggregated Nymex Non-Commercial Platinum Positions***Nymex Futures and Options. Weekly Data, Through 28 Feb. 2017***Nymex Platinum Commercial Positions***Nymex Futures & Options. Weekly Data, Through 28 Feb. 2017*

**Nymex Platinum Markets****Nymex Pt Deliveries & Monthly Changes in Reported Inventories***Troy Ounces*

Year	Month	Deliveries	Month-End Inventories			Net Monthly Change in Inventories		
			Registered	Eligible	Total	Registered	Eligible	Total
2012	January	28,400	N/A	N/A	180,650	N/A	N/A	150
	February	0	N/A	N/A	176,700	N/A	N/A	-3,950
	March	0	N/A	N/A	198,100	N/A	N/A	21,400
	April	35,200	N/A	N/A	197,450	N/A	N/A	-650
	May	100	N/A	N/A	195,150	N/A	N/A	-2,500
	June	150	N/A	N/A	192,600	N/A	N/A	-2,350
	July	41,250	N/A	N/A	193,050	N/A	N/A	450
	August	300	N/A	N/A	191,300	N/A	N/A	-1,750
	September	100	N/A	N/A	210,850	N/A	N/A	19,550
	October	56,800	N/A	N/A	208,450	N/A	N/A	-2,400
	November	300	N/A	N/A	207,850	N/A	N/A	-600
	December	350	N/A	N/A	207,450	N/A	N/A	-400
2013	January	44,300	85,225	129,036	214,261	N/A	N/A	6,811
	February	0	71,300	141,711	213,011	-13,925	12,675	-1,250
	March	50	91,985	142,172	234,157	20,685	461	21,146
	April	38,850	90,844	143,012	233,856	-1,141	840	-301
	May	50	84,871	146,388	231,259	-5,973	3,376	-2,597
	June	2,400	84,672	145,888	230,559	-199	-500	-700
	July	31,600	84,248	146,459	230,707	-424	571	148
	August	50	69,079	159,591	228,671	-15,169	13,132	-2,036
	September	50	132,322	154,454	286,776	63,243	-5,137	58,105
	October	121,100	116,200	167,829	284,029	-16,122	13,375	-2,747
	November	300	75,191	176,077	251,268	-41,009	8,248	-32,761
	December	300	83,010	167,659	250,669	7,819	-8,418	-599
2014	January	51,300	91,747	153,723	245,469	8,737	-13,936	-5,200
	February	0	77,974	171,286	249,260	-13,773	17,563	3,791
	March	0	60,525	187,591	248,117	-17,449	16,305	-1,143
	April	33,700	49,914	196,789	246,703	-10,611	9,198	-1,414
	May	2,700	45,040	199,601	244,642	-4,874	2,812	-2,061
	June	4,500	55,424	188,017	243,441	10,384	-11,584	-1,201
	July	50,800	59,873	113,658	173,532	4,449	-74,359	-69,909
	August	1,950	36,630	107,855	144,485	-23,243	-5,803	-29,047
	September	50	39,332	107,159	146,491	2,702	-696	2,006
	October	46,700	30,162	109,335	139,497	-9,170	2,176	-6,994
	November	1,000	26,715	109,141	135,856	-3,447	-194	-3,641
	December	700	26,711	108,496	135,207	-4	-645	-649
2015	January	17,750	32,082	102,575	134,657	5,371	-5,921	-550
	February	5,950	29,856	103,751	133,606	-2,226	1,176	-1,051
	March	700	29,608	101,546	131,153	-248	-2,205	-2,453
	April	11,100	34,364	95,830	130,194	4,756	-5,716	-959
	May	250	34,165	94,529	128,694	-199	-1,301	-1,500
	June	200	36,111	92,333	128,444	1,946	-2,196	-250
	July	35,900	51,001	75,786	126,787	14,890	-16,547	-1,657
	August	0	34,808	90,780	125,588	-16,193	14,994	-1,199
	September	200	28,300	95,587	123,887	-6,508	4,807	-1,701
	October	35,700	38,865	117,923	156,788	10,565	22,336	32,901
	November	2,800	38,615	117,162	155,777	-250	-761	-1,011
	December	6,650	35,517	119,027	154,544	-3,098	1,865	-1,233
2016	January	500	68,410	123,076	191,486	32,893	4,049	36,942
	February	1,750	44,445	124,418	168,863	-23,965	1,342	-22,623
	March	800	65,411	126,708	192,119	20,966	2,290	23,256
	April	44,150	60,527	130,373	190,900	-4,884	3,665	-1,219
	May	2,000	60,125	129,244	189,369	-402	-1,129	-1,531
	June	2,450	55,325	131,739	187,063	-4,800	2,495	-2,306
	July	41,750	65,743	118,116	183,859	10,418	-13,623	-3,204
	August	2,500	47,692	133,050	180,743	-18,051	14,934	-3,116
	September	4,100	115,456	126,724	242,180	67,764	-6,326	61,437
	October	108,150	129,770	110,012	239,782	14,314	-16,712	-2,398
	November	4,850	98,814	139,706	238,520	-30,956	29,694	-1,262
	December	1,400	101,355	136,715	238,070	2,541	-2,991	-450
2017	January	21,750	95,184	134,647	229,831	-6,171	-2,068	-8,239
	February	4,800	96,785	132,156	228,941	1,601	-2,491	-890

Note: Deliveries are notices issued by short market participants to the exchange clearinghouse. The clearinghouse then assigns these deliveries to long market participants, who take delivery of the metal.

Most of these ownership transfers result in metal staying in inventories in the same depositories. Since January 2006, there was a -.14 correlation between monthly changes in total inventories and monthly delivery notices. CME Group only began reporting registered and eligible inventories in January 2013.

Source: CME Group, CPM Group

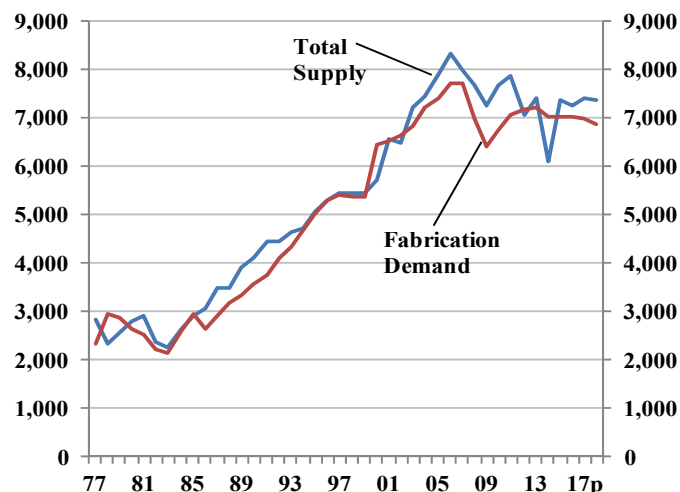
**Platinum Statistical Position****Platinum Statistical Position**

Supply	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017p	2018p
Mine Production								
South Africa	4,680	4,122	4,413	3,090	4,474	4,319	4,458	4,494
Russia	857	773	757	786	739	696	750	750
Zimbabwe	342	342	406	403	406	449	419	409
Canada	247	215	222	300	265	272	273	275
United States	122	121	122	120	121	122	119	122
Other	163	166	147	151	127	128	129	130
Total	6,410	5,737	6,066	4,850	6,132	5,987	6,149	6,180
% Change Year Ago	4.0%	-10.5%	5.7%	-20.0%	26.4%	-2.4%	2.7%	0.5%
Secondary Supply	1,460	1,330	1,322	1,249	1,247	1,254	1,249	1,181
% Change Year Ago	-4.3%	-8.9%	-0.6%	-5.5%	-0.2%	0.6%	-0.4%	-5.5%
Total Supply	7,870	7,067	7,387	6,099	7,378	7,241	7,398	7,361
% Change Year Ago	2.4%	-10.2%	4.5%	-17.4%	21.0%	-1.9%	2.2%	-0.5%
Fabrication Demand								
Auto	3,173	3,153	3,234	3,123	3,173	3,211	3,196	3,157
Jewelry	2,331	2,502	2,443	2,401	2,346	2,328	2,301	2,236
Other	1,556	1,522	1,542	1,482	1,491	1,483	1,485	1,481
Total Demand	7,060	7,177	7,219	7,007	7,010	7,021	6,982	6,874
% Change Year Ago	4.6%	1.7%	0.6%	-2.9%	0.0%	0.2%	-0.6%	-1.5%
Net Surplus or Deficit	809	-110	169	-908	369	219		
Changes in Market Inventories*	335	188	915	198	-230			
Price Per Ounce								
							YTD	
High	\$1,905.70	\$1,725.10	\$1,736.50	\$1,517.00	\$1,286.60	\$1,183.10	\$1,038.90	
Low	\$1,363.40	\$1,386.40	\$1,303.70	\$1,182.10	\$832.40	\$819.20	\$944.20	
Average	1,722.39	1,554.30	1,486.59	1,389.01	1,053.83	991.84	993.20	
% Change Year Ago	6.7%	-9.8%	-4.4%	-6.6%	-24.1%	10.0%	10.2%	

*Thousand Troy Ounces; Notes: Excludes transitional economies, except as noted. Secondary production statistics exclude toll-refined material; Prices are settlement prices for the nearby active contract on the New York Mercantile Exchange. 2014 through 5 June. Changes in market inventories are month-end. *Changes in 1997 market inventories exclude U.S. Industry stocks since the U.S. Bureau of Mines ceased publication of U.S. Industry stock level data in the third quarter of 1997; As of 2006, inventories includes changes in ETF holdings; There may be discrepancies due to rounding; NA -- not available; e -- estimates; p -- projections; Sources: U.S. Bureau of Mines, Statistics Canada, trade sources, CPM Group.

World Platinum Supply and Demand Balance

Thou. Ounces

**Platinum Quarterly Average Price Projections**

\$/Ounce, through Q4 2018





Palladium Outlook

Nymex palladium prices rose during the first half of February, helped by fresh long building by investors on hopes that the Trump administration would introduce various pro-growth policies that would boost industrial activity, from which palladium could benefit. Prices have since pared part of the early gains as some participants started to unwind their gross long positions while building some fresh gross short positions in palladium. Soft auto sales out of the United States and China weighed on investor sentiment. A stronger dollar also dragged on dollar-denominated palladium prices. The dollar strength largely came from investor expectations that the Federal Reserve may raise interest rates at its March FOMC meeting on 14-15 March. Fed Chair Janet Yellen said during a speech in early March that a further increase in short-term interest rates was

likely to be “appropriate” at the March meeting if employment and inflation stay in line with officials’ expectations.

Palladium prices are expected to move sideways with a downward bias over the next couple of months. Continued strength in the U.S. dollar against other currencies may prompt investors to book profits, especially considering prices still are at relatively high levels. Palladium may slip to \$720 or even \$670. During his first speech to a joint session of Congress President Trump once more mentioned his concept of a \$1 trillion infrastructure spending plan but left details behind. The renewed euphoria on President Trump’s pro-growth policies stemming from his speech is expected to fade as investors increasingly realize the promises President

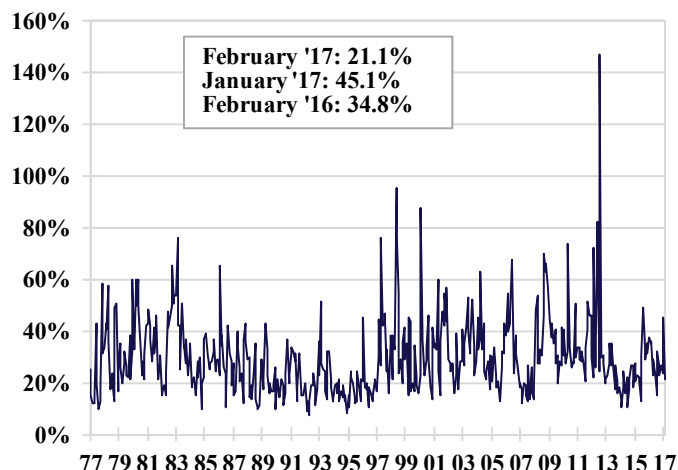
Palladium Prices

Palladium Prices: 1 January 2010 to 9 March 2017



Palladium Prices Volatility

Monthly, Through February 2017



Palladium Quarterly Average Price Projections to Q4 2018

\$/ Ounce



Year	Quarter	Quarterly AVG	Change	Annual AVG	Change
2017	I	\$758	10.9%	\$753	22.7%
	II	\$750	-1.1%		
	III	\$735	-2.0%		
	IV	\$770	4.8%		
2018	I	\$795	3.2%	\$789	4.7%
	II	\$785	-1.3%		
	III	\$770	-1.9%		
	III	\$805	4.5%		



Trump made during this campaign to deliver economic growth are unlikely to translate into anything substantial this year due to potential hurdles on various fronts including in Congress. This also is expected to weigh on market sentiment. A further decline to \$635 could not be ruled out in this scenario.

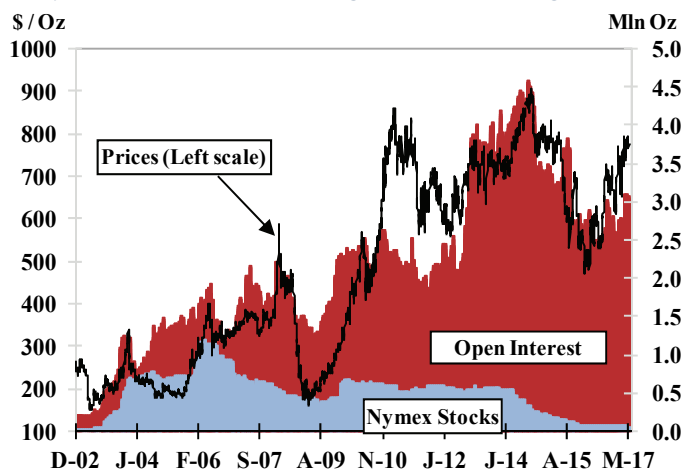
Downside support is expected to come largely from healthy demand from the Chinese auto market. Despite a softer start, auto sales in China are expected to hold up well throughout the year thanks to the extension of a sales tax break on smaller-engine vehicles. Meanwhile the global semiconductor industry is expected to pose strong growth this year after a lackluster 2016; this also is positive for fabrication demand, with semiconductors accounting for around 15% of global palladium fabrication demand.

Fabrication Demand

U.S. auto sales contracted on a year-on-year basis for the second straight month in February, down 1.1% to 1.3 million units from a year ago. In the first two months of 2017 auto sales in the United States fell 1.4% year-on-year. Consumers in the United States continued to prefer light trucks and SUVs over regular sedans, with light truck sales accounting for 64% of total light duty vehicle sales in the two month of 2017.

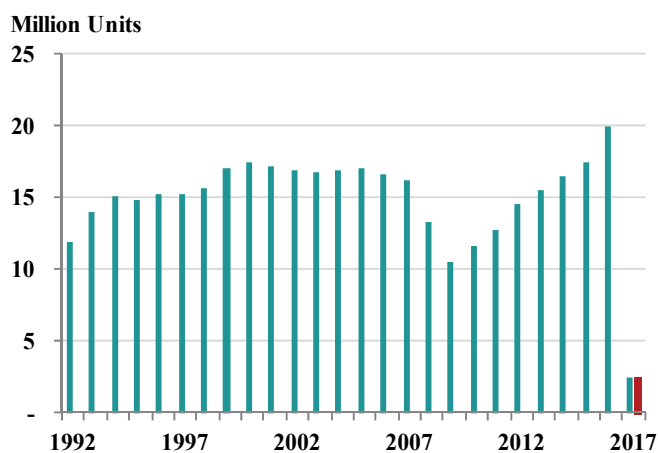
The slowdown during the Lunar New Year holidays weighed on auto production and sales in China in January. January auto production fell 3.4% year-on-year to 2.4 million units. Chinese auto sales grew only by 0.8% to 2.5 million vehicles from a year earlier. Despite a softer start, auto sales in China are expected to hold up well throughout the year thanks to the extension of a sales tax break on smaller-engine vehicles.

Palladium Prices, Total Open Interest, and Nymex Inventories *Daily, Prices & Inventories Through 9 Mar., OI Through 8 Mar.*



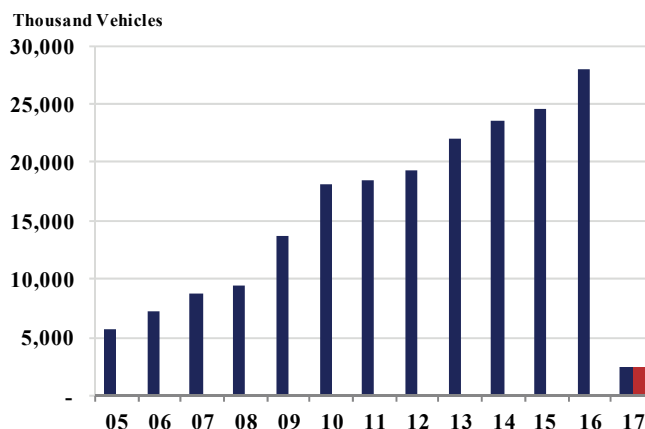
Source: Bloomberg

U.S. Auto Sales



Source: Bloomberg. Note: 2017 data is through February. Red bar is sales in 2016 for same period in 2017.

Annual Vehicle Sales in China

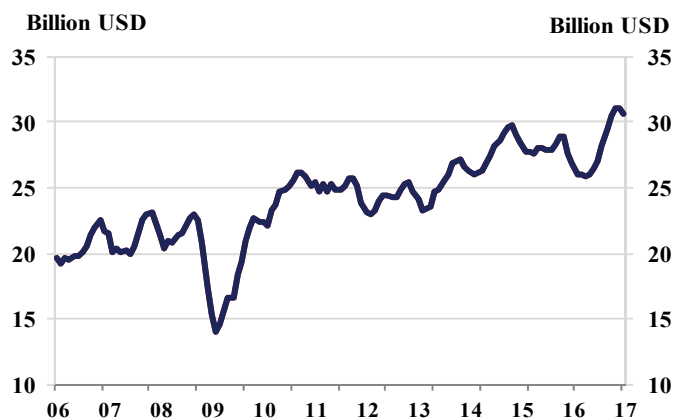


Source: Bloomberg. Note: 2017 data is through January. Red bar is for same period in 2016.



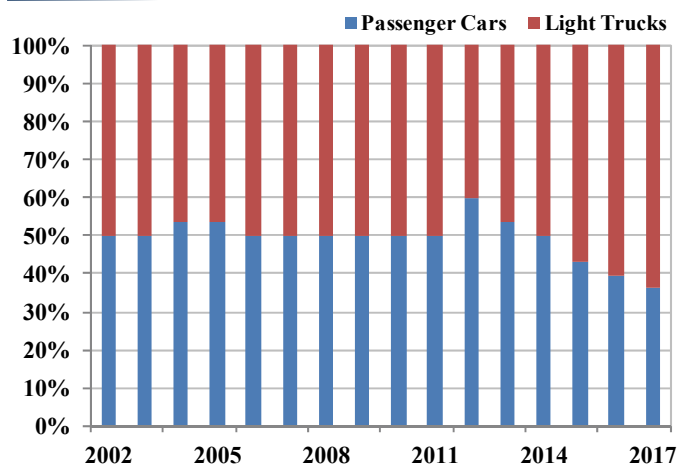
Sales of global semiconductor continued to rebound in January, up 13.9% year-on-year to \$30.6 billion. Gartner Inc. expected the global semiconductor sector to see a turnaround this year, with semiconductor revenue likely growing 7.2% year-on-year to \$364.1 billion. The expected revival in revenue growth largely comes from inventory replenishment and increasing average selling prices in selected markets, particularly commodity memory and application specific standard products, according to Gartner.

Monthly Global Semiconductor Sales
Data through January 2017



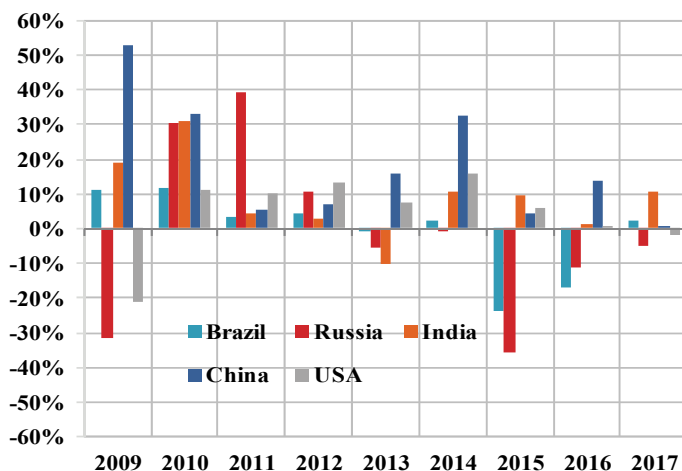
Source: Semiconductor Industry Association, via Bloomberg.

Ratio of US Cars to Light Truck Sales



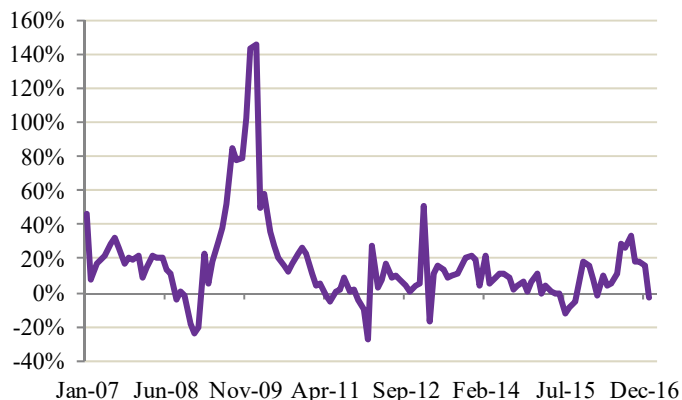
Source: Bloomberg. Note: 2017 data is through February.

Annual Percentage Change in Auto Sales



Source: Bloomberg. Note: 2017 data is through January.

Monthly Vehicle Production in China, Year-on-Year Change
Through January 2017



Source: Bloomberg



Palladium Investment Demand

Investor sentiment toward Nymex palladium was generally positive during the first half of February. This was reflected in fresh building of gross longs in the metal by institutional investors during this time. Gross longs held by these investors rose 5.3% while their gross shorts were up by just 6,100 ounces. It appeared that some market participants still held on to hopes that the Trump administration would introduce various pro-growth policies that would boost industrial activities, from which palladium would benefit. Net longs held by institutional investors in palladium rose 6.2% during this time.

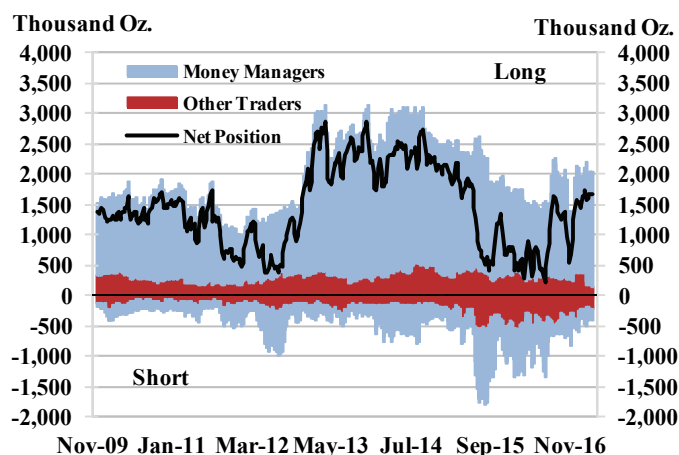
However investor sentiment started to turn slightly bearish during the second half of February. Institutional investors started to unwind their gross longs in palladium, albeit at a slow pace, while building fresh gross shorts in the metal. Their gross longs were down 0.5% and their gross shorts were up 3.7% during this time. Weak readings of auto sales out of the United States and China weighed on investor sentiment. Net longs in Nymex palladium during this time fell 1.4%.

By the end of February total open interest in Nymex palladium had fallen 3.0% to 2.8 million ounces from the end of January, reflecting this change in investor sentiment during the month.

In the first few days of March institutional investors appeared to have built some fresh gross longs in palladium as prices edged up while total open interest rose slightly. Whether such buying persists through March remains to be seen, however, as the trend of only a few days could easily be reversed.

Disaggregated Non-Commercial Positions

Nymex Palladium Futures & Options. Weekly, Through 28 Feb.



Source: CFTC, Bloomberg

Nymex Palladium Futures & Options Market Participant Positions

Thousand Troy Ounces

	28-Feb	Δ Month Ago		Δ Year Ago	
		Volume	%	Volume	%
Large Non-Commercial Market Participants					
Gross Longs	2,040.0	93.6	4.81%	348.9	20.6%
Money Managers	1,877.6	116.1	6.6%	536.7	40.0%
Other traders	162.4	-22.5	-12.2%	-187.8	-53.6%
Gross Shorts	-390.2	-19.9	5.4%	502.0	-56.3%
Money Managers	-171.2	27.1	-13.7%	300.7	-63.7%
Other traders	-219.0	-47.0	27.3%	201.3	-47.9%
Net Position	1,649.8	73.7	4.7%	850.9	106.5%
Money Managers	1,706.4	143.2	9.2%	837.4	96.4%
Other traders	-56.6	-69.5	-538.8%	13.5	-19.3%

Large Commercial Market Participants

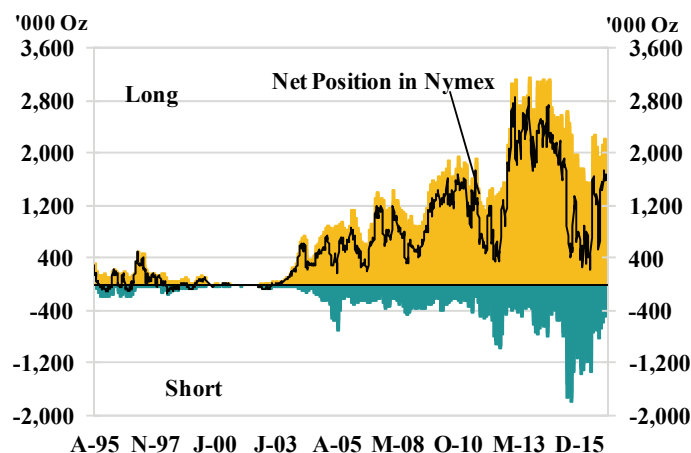
Gross Longs	524.7	-102.0	-16.3%	-45.5	-8.0%
Gross Shorts	-2,277.4	24.2	-1.1%	-907.7	66.3%
Net Position	-1,752.7	-77.8	4.6%	-953.2	119.2%

Note: Negative numbers indicate short positions.

Source: CFTC

Gross Long and Short Positions of Non-Commercial Positions

Nymex Palladium Futures & Options. Weekly Data, Through 28 Feb.





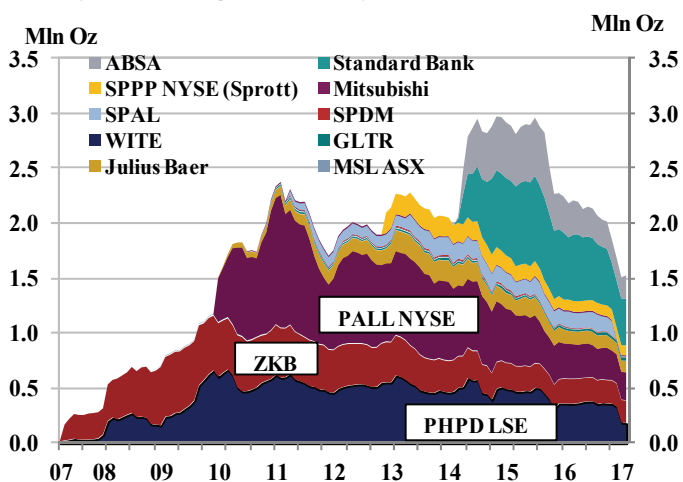
Palladium Investment Demand

Investor holdings in palladium ETPs rose 18,863 ounces on a net basis during February from the end of January, after a net reduction of 182,650 ounces in January. It is the first monthly net inflow since June 2016, when 26,053 ounces were added to investor holdings of palladium ETPs. A sharp increase in ABSA's palladium ETP was the main contributor to the 1.2% month-on-month increase in overall palladium ETP holdings during February. Julius Baer's palladium ETP saw the second largest net inflow among its peers during the month.

As of 28 February investors remained a net seller of their holdings in palladium ETPs. They had reduced their holdings in palladium ETPs by 162,942 ounces from the end of 2016. Excluding the two South African palladium ETPs, Standard Bank ETP and ABSA palladium ETP, there would have been a decrease of 165,497 ounces.

Palladium ETP Holdings

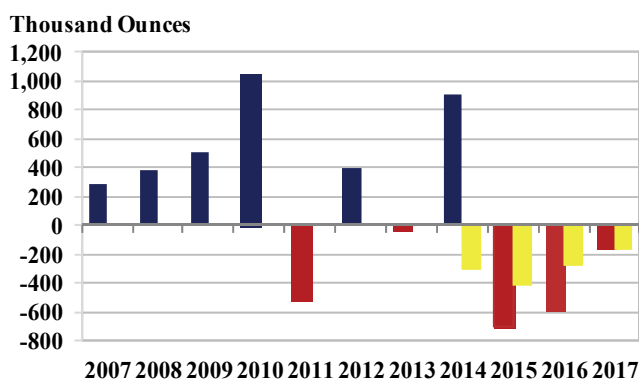
Monthly Data, Through 28 February 2017



Source: ETP issuer website, Bloomberg

Annual Changes to Palladium ETP Holdings

Through February 2017



Source: Bloomberg, ETP issuer website. Note: Yellow bar represents year-to-date change in ETP holdings excluding two South African palladium ETPs.

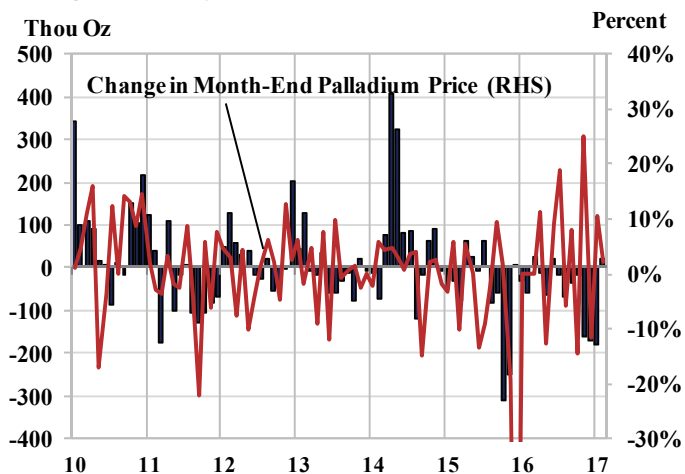
Palladium ETP Holdings

Data as of 28 February, changes from 31 January

	Month-end Holdings		Δ %	Δ Ounce
PALL ETF Securities	253,871	↓	-0.03%	-88
Palladium ZKB - SIX	204,087	↓	-0.05%	-96
Palladium Julius Baer	105,723	↑	2.39%	2,470
PHPD ETF Securities	182,211	↓	-2.37%	-4,418
GLTR - ETFS	27,309	↑	1.97%	528
Palladium MSL - ASX	2,382	--	0.00%	0
SPDM iShares	6,109	--	0.00%	0
SPAL Source	8,300	↑	9.21%	700
Mitsubishi	8,038	--	0.00%	0
Standard Bank	424,090	↓	-0.26%	-1,119
ABSA	214,300	↑	10.69%	20,694
Sprott	90,694	↑	0.01%	12
Total	1,527,115	↑	1.2%	18,683
YTD Net Changes in Total ETF Holdings*				-162,942

Monthly Changes in Palladium ETP Holdings and Prices

Through 28 February 2017



Source: Bloomberg

**Palladium Markets****Nymex Pd Deliveries & Monthly Changes in Reported Inventories***Troy Ounces*

Year	Month	Deliveries	Month-End Inventories			Net Monthly Change in Inventories		
			Registered	Eligible	Total	Registered	Eligible	Total
2012	January	200	N/A	N/A	591,000	N/A	N/A	-12,300
	February	0	N/A	N/A	601,800	N/A	N/A	10,800
	March	58,900	N/A	N/A	593,100	N/A	N/A	-8,700
	April	200	N/A	N/A	590,600	N/A	N/A	-2,500
	May	100	N/A	N/A	582,600	N/A	N/A	-8,000
	June	63,700	N/A	N/A	574,800	N/A	N/A	-7,800
	July	400	N/A	N/A	570,700	N/A	N/A	-4,100
	August	500	N/A	N/A	545,600	N/A	N/A	-25,100
	September	35,200	N/A	N/A	542,000	N/A	N/A	-3,600
	October	1,000	N/A	N/A	533,800	N/A	N/A	-8,200
	November	700	N/A	N/A	531,100	N/A	N/A	-2,700
	December	85,500	N/A	N/A	522,700	N/A	N/A	-8,400
2013	January	300	226,704	325,890	552,185	N/A	N/A	29,894
	February	0	226,298	316,000	542,276	-697	-9,322	-10,318
	March	116,800	206,040	347,463	553,029	-20,258	31,186	11,227
	April	2,900	181,311	364,700	545,609	-24,729	17,237	-7,492
	May	400	183,066	359,638	542,297	1,262	-4,569	-3,307
	June	85,200	170,028	396,500	565,839	-11,545	38,571	23,747
	July	1,300	171,655	401,039	572,694	627	2,337	6,243
	August	100	170,161	390,398	560,559	-1,399	-10,736	-12,135
	September	84,500	163,219	394,231	557,450	-6,942	3,833	-3,109
	October	200	130,325	421,346	551,671	-32,894	27,115	-5,779
	November	200	130,227	416,583	546,810	-98	-4,763	-4,861
	December	34,600	115,696	429,817	545,513	-14,531	13,234	-1,297
2014	January	400	115,696	424,322	540,018	0	-5,495	-5,495
	February	100	125,696	396,679	522,375	10,000	-27,643	-17,643
	March	108,300	138,404	279,459	417,863	12,708	-117,220	-104,512
	April	100	139,827	261,768	401,595	1,423	-17,691	-16,268
	May	400	138,708	271,435	410,143	-1,119	9,667	8,548
	June	82,500	139,276	202,387	341,663	568	-69,048	-68,480
	July	200	137,984	189,550	327,534	-1,292	-12,837	-14,129
	August	700	137,784	131,517	269,301	-200	-58,033	-58,233
	September	62,500	145,150	123,634	268,784	7,366	-7,883	-517
	October	35,900	113,356	124,542	237,898	-31,794	908	-30,886
	November	500	79,159	139,187	218,346	-34,197	14,645	-19,552
	December	54,700	77,269	144,197	221,466	-1,890	5,010	3,120
2015	January	1,000	77,864	140,758	218,622	595	-3,439	-2,844
	February	2,300	71,878	116,545	188,423	-5,986	-24,213	-30,199
	March	7,900	34,434	150,040	184,474	-37,444	33,495	-3,949
	April	500	34,332	119,418	153,750	-102	-30,622	-30,724
	May	300	34,332	119,418	153,750	0	0	0
	June	53,200	47,619	95,986	143,605	13,287	-23,432	-10,145
	July	5,200	44,811	91,582	136,393	-2,808	-4,404	-7,212
	August	1,600	40,235	42,291	82,526	-4,576	-49,291	-53,867
	September	35,000	38,380	57,068	95,448	-1,855	14,777	12,922
	October	400	37,784	51,320	89,104	-596	-5,748	-6,344
	November	100	37,685	49,132	86,817	-99	-2,188	-2,287
	December	32,200	48,901	34,964	83,865	11,216	-14,168	-2,952
2016	January	200	38,240	34,063	72,303	-10,661	-901	-11,562
	February	2,300	24,017	30,278	54,295	-14,223	-3,785	-18,008
	March	14,900	33,551	32,319	65,870	9,534	2,041	11,575
	April	1,300	31,829	40,726	72,555	-1,722	8,407	6,685
	May	900	31,829	42,662	74,491	0	1,936	1,936
	June	6,100	26,001	42,366	68,367	-5,828	-296	-6,124
	July	1,600	26,001	43,822	69,823	0	1,456	1,456
	August	100	25,590	50,841	76,431	-411	7,019	6,608
	September	6,400	25,590	57,279	82,869	0	6,438	6,438
	October	300	25,590	49,183	74,773	0	-8,096	-8,096
	November	600	25,192	32,441	57,633	-398	-16,742	-17,140
	December	17,100	25,192	47,453	72,645	0	15,012	15,012
2017	January	900	21,985	40,614	62,599	-3,207	-6,839	-10,046
	February	600	21,985	38,352	60,337	0	-2,262	-2,262

Note: Deliveries are notices issued by short market participants to the exchange clearinghouse. The clearinghouse then assigns these deliveries to long market participants, who take delivery of the metal.

Most of these ownership transfers result in metal staying in inventories in the same depositories. Since January 2006, there was a -.16 correlation between monthly changes in total inventories and monthly delivery notices. CME Group only began reporting registered and eligible inventories in January 2013. * December data is through 3 December Source: CME Group, CPM Group

Palladium Statistical Position

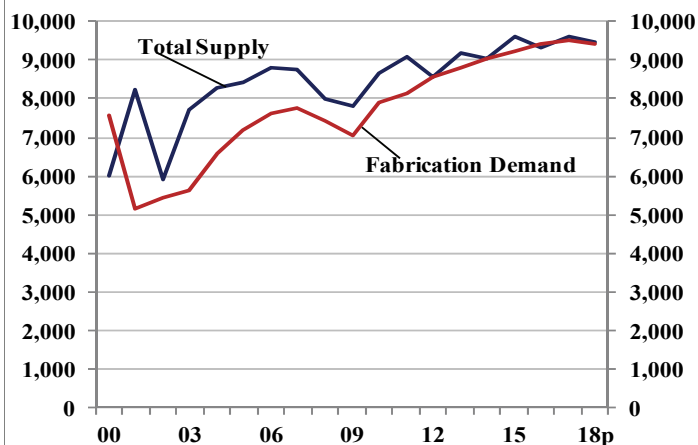
Palladium Statistical Position

Supply	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017p	2018p
Mine Production								
Russia	2,714	2,638	2,590	2,759	2,585	2,352	2,533	2,533
South Africa	2,637	2,376	2,488	1,936	2,677	2,567	2,628	2,646
Canada	503	519	585	748	692	696	693	697
United States	407	404	412	408	411	416	406	414
Others	575	605	668	685	686	715	687	730
Total	6,836	6,542	6,743	6,536	7,051	6,746	6,947	7,020
% Change Year Ago	4.6%	-4.3%	3.1%	-3.1%	7.9%	-4.3%	3.0%	1.0%
Secondary Supply								
Total	2,230	2,032	2,414	2,516	2,575	2,561	2,655	2,452
% Change Year Ago	6.2%	-8.9%	18.8%	4.2%	2.3%	-0.5%	3.7%	-7.7%
Total Supply	9,066	8,574	9,157	9,052	9,626	9,307	9,602	9,472
% Change Year Ago	5.0%	-5.4%	6.8%	-1.1%	6.3%	-3.3%	3.2%	-1.4%
Fabrication Demand								
Electronics	1,207	1,191	1,229	1,246	1,250	1,241	1,257	1,271
Automotive	5,035	5,465	5,695	5,921	6,132	6,304	6,430	6,295
Dental	762	756	744	737	727	726	711	697
Other	1,137	1,134	1,134	1,137	1,134	1,127	1,131	1,147
Total Demand	8,141	8,546	8,801	9,041	9,242	9,398	9,529	9,410
% Change Year Ago	2.8%	5.0%	3.0%	2.7%	2.2%	1.7%	1.4%	-1.3%
Net Surplus or Deficit	925	28	355	11	383	-91	73	62
Changes in Market Inventories*	-17	-30	164	508	-738			
Price Per Ounce								
							YTD	
High	\$857.70	\$719.75	\$783.95	\$908.65	\$831.65	\$771.65	\$795.85	
Low	564.15	561.60	633.25	700.10	525.80	469.80	709.90	
Average	733.92	644.91	726.51	803.45	690.35	615.49	753.94	
% Change Year Ago	38.7%	-12.1%	12.7%	10.6%	-14.1%	21.3%	48.6%	

*Thousand Troy Ounces; Notes: Excludes transitional economies, except as noted. Secondary production statistics exclude toll-refined material. Prices are settlement prices for the active nearby contract on the New York Mercantile Exchange, 2014 through 3 April. Changes in market inventories are month-end. *Changes in 1997 market inventories exclude U.S. Industry stocks since the U.S. Bureau of Mines ceased publication of U.S. Industry stock level data in the third quarter of 1997. As of 2006 inventories includes changes in ETF holdings. There may be discrepancies due to rounding. NA -- not available. e -- estimates. p -- projections. Sources: U.S. Bureau of Mines, Statistics Canada, trade sources, CPM Group, 9 March 2017.

World Palladium Supply and Demand Balance

Thou. Ounces



Palladium Quarterly Average Price Projections

\$/Ounce, through Q4 2018

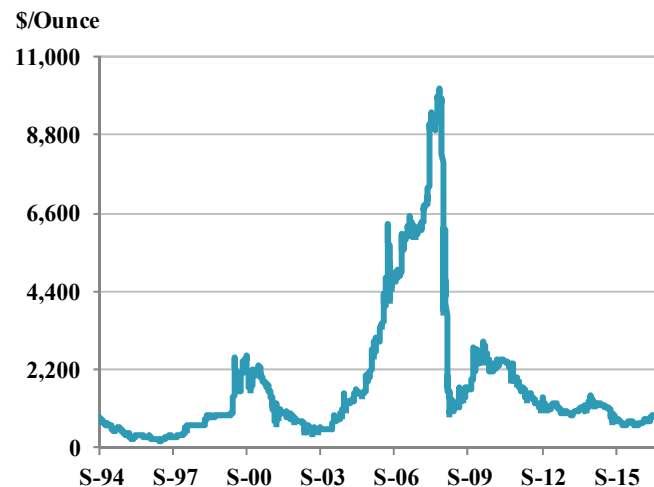




Rhodium

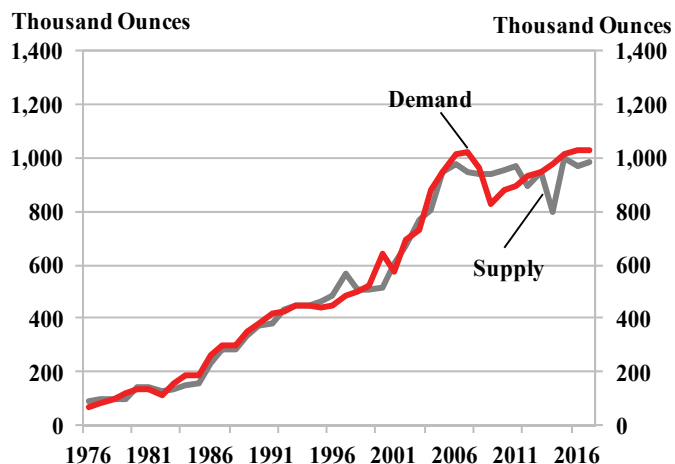
Daily JM Rhodium Prices

Through 9 March 2017



Rhodium Supply and Demand Balance

Projected Through 2017



Rhodium Quarterly Average Price Projections to Q4 2018

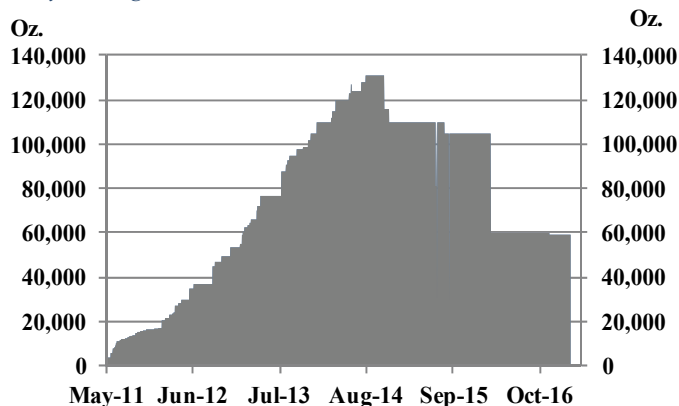
\$ / Ounce



Year	Quarter	Quarterly AVG	Change	Annual AVG	Change
2017	I	\$875	16.1%		
	II	\$882	0.8%		
	III	\$845	-4.2%		
	IV	\$835	-1.2%	\$859	23.8%
2018	I	\$865	3.6%		
	II	\$875	1.2%		
	III	\$855	-2.3%		
	IV	\$885	3.5%	\$870	1.3%

Rhodium Exchange Traded Product Holdings

Daily, Through 9 March 2017



Note: Metal is stored in the United Kingdom and is the combined holdings of the ETC's two primary listings, the db Physical Rhodium ETC (EUR) traded on the Xetra and Borse Italiano and the db Physical Rhodium ETC traded on the LSE.
Source: db, Bloomberg



Precious Metal Price Table

Yr	Q	Gold		Silver		Platinum		Palladium		Rhodium	
		Quarterly %		Quarterly %		Quarterly %		Quarterly %		Quarterly %	
		Price	Change	Price	Change	Price	Change	Price	Change	Price	Change
2005	I	\$428	-1.6%	\$7.00	-3.7%	\$865	1.8%	\$191	-9.0%	\$1,448	19.7%
	II	\$429	0.2%	\$7.17	2.4%	\$873	0.9%	\$193	0.9%	\$1,567	8.2%
	III	\$441	2.8%	\$7.10	-1.0%	\$899	3.0%	\$189	-1.8%	\$2,058	31.3%
	IV	\$487	10.5%	\$8.11	14.2%	\$962	6.9%	\$243	28.6%	\$2,795	35.8%
2006	I	\$556	14.3%	\$9.74	20.1%	\$1,042	8.4%	\$295	21.2%	\$3,355	20.0%
	II	\$630	13.2%	\$12.26	25.9%	\$1,189	14.0%	\$350	18.6%	\$4,655	38.7%
	III	\$623	-1.2%	\$11.72	-4.5%	\$1,223	2.9%	\$326	-6.7%	\$4,531	-2.7%
	IV	\$608	-2.3%	\$12.68	8.2%	\$1,130	-7.6%	\$325	-0.5%	\$4,896	8.1%
2007	I	\$652	7.2%	\$13.36	5.4%	\$1,198	6.0%	\$347	6.9%	\$5,762	17.7%
	II	\$671	2.8%	\$13.37	0.1%	\$1,298	8.4%	\$372	7.1%	\$5,990	4.0%
	III	\$684	2.0%	\$12.80	-4.3%	\$1,301	0.2%	\$352	-5.5%	\$6,006	0.3%
	IV	\$794	16.0%	\$14.33	12.0%	\$1,457	12.0%	\$365	3.9%	\$6,463	7.6%
2008	I	\$928	17.0%	\$17.68	23.4%	\$1,889	29.6%	\$451	23.5%	\$8,069	24.9%
	II	\$898	-3.2%	\$17.20	-2.7%	\$2,037	7.9%	\$449	-0.5%	\$9,275	14.9%
	III	\$870	-3.2%	\$14.97	-13.0%	\$1,532	-24.8%	\$328	-27.0%	\$6,277	-32.3%
	IV	\$795	-8.6%	\$10.18	-32.0%	\$871	-43.2%	\$192	-41.4%	\$1,424	-77.3%
2009	I	\$910	14.5%	\$12.64	24.1%	\$1,030	18.3%	\$201	4.4%	\$1,060	-25.6%
	II	\$924	1.5%	\$13.75	8.9%	\$1,179	14.4%	\$236	17.6%	\$1,283	21.0%
	III	\$962	4.1%	\$14.77	0.4%	\$1,239	5.2%	\$276	16.8%	\$1,523	18.7%
	IV	\$1,101	14.4%	\$17.58	19.0%	\$1,400	13.0%	\$351	27.5%	\$2,045	34.3%
2010	I	\$1,110	0.9%	\$16.92	-3.7%	\$1,562	11.6%	\$441	25.4%	\$2,440	19.3%
	II	\$1,197	7.9%	\$18.36	8.5%	\$1,634	4.6%	\$496	12.5%	\$2,592	6.2%
	III	\$1,228	2.5%	\$19.00	3.5%	\$1,556	-4.8%	\$496	0.1%	\$2,204	-15.0%
	IV	\$1,369	11.5%	\$25.59	34.7%	\$1,701	9.3%	\$679	36.8%	\$2,329	5.7%
2011	I	\$1,386	1.2%	\$31.74	24.0%	\$1,797	5.6%	\$793	16.8%	\$2,436	4.6%
	II	\$1,507	8.7%	\$39.36	24.0%	\$1,788	-0.5%	\$761	-4.0%	\$2,179	-10.6%
	III	\$1,700	12.8%	\$38.86	-1.3%	\$1,774	-0.7%	\$755	-0.8%	\$1,894	-13.1%
	IV	\$1,686	-0.8%	\$31.84	-18.0%	\$1,534	-13.5%	\$632	-16.3%	\$1,588	-16.1%
2012	I	\$1,693	0.4%	\$32.72	2.8%	\$1,613	5.1%	\$684	8.3%	\$1,462	-8.0%
	II	\$1,614	-4.7%	\$29.47	-10.0%	\$1,503	-6.9%	\$629	-8.1%	\$1,328	-9.2%
	III	\$1,657	2.6%	\$30.08	2.1%	\$1,505	0.2%	\$615	-2.2%	\$1,168	-12.0%
	IV	\$1,718	3.7%	\$32.59	8.3%	\$1,600	6.3%	\$655	6.4%	\$1,142	-2.2%
2013	I	\$1,630	-5.1%	\$30.03	-7.9%	\$1,633	2.1%	\$742	13.3%	\$1,202	5.3%
	II	\$1,415	-13.2%	\$23.11	-23.1%	\$1,467	-10.2%	\$715	-3.7%	\$1,116	-7.1%
	III	\$1,327	-6.2%	\$21.42	-7.3%	\$1,454	-0.9%	\$724	1.3%	\$999	-10.5%
	IV	\$1,272	-4.2%	\$20.81	-2.8%	\$1,399	-3.8%	\$726	0.2%	\$961	-3.8%
2014	I	\$1,294	1.7%	\$20.55	-1.3%	\$1,439	2.9%	\$747	2.9%	\$1,075	11.9%
	II	\$1,290	-0.3%	\$19.66	-4.3%	\$1,449	0.7%	\$815	9.2%	\$1,111	3.3%
	III	\$1,280	-0.7%	\$19.68	0.1%	\$1,434	-1.0%	\$863	5.9%	\$1,291	16.2%
	IV	\$1,200	-6.3%	\$16.48	-16.2%	\$1,230	-14.2%	\$788	-8.7%	\$1,219	-5.5%
2015	I	\$1,219	1.5%	\$16.72	1.5%	\$1,194	-2.9%	\$786	-0.3%	\$1,182	-3.0%
	II	\$1,193	-2.1%	\$16.39	-2.0%	\$1,129	-5.4%	\$759	-3.4%	\$1,076	-9.0%
	III	\$1,124	-5.8%	\$14.88	-9.2%	\$991	-12.3%	\$615	-19.0%	\$826	-23.3%
	IV	\$1,104	-1.7%	\$14.75	-0.9%	\$910	-8.2%	\$607	-1.2%	\$731	-11.4%
2016p	I	\$1,181	7.0%	\$14.88	0.9%	\$917	0.8%	\$524	-13.7%	\$671	-8.2%
	II	\$1,261	6.7%	\$16.84	13.1%	\$1,007	9.9%	\$569	8.5%	\$697	3.9%
	III	\$1,335	5.8%	\$19.63	16.6%	\$1,091	8.3%	\$679	19.5%	\$654	-6.2%
	IV	\$1,219	-8.7%	\$17.21	-12.3%	\$945	-13.4%	\$684	0.7%	\$753	15.1%
2017p	I	\$1,210	-0.7%	\$17.54	1.9%	\$982	3.9%	\$758	10.9%	\$875	16.1%
	II	\$1,210	0.0%	\$17.55	0.0%	\$957	-2.6%	\$750	-1.1%	\$882	0.8%
	III	\$1,207	-0.3%	\$17.85	1.7%	\$945	-1.2%	\$735	-2.0%	\$845	-4.2%
	IV	\$1,231	2.0%	\$18.10	1.4%	\$965	2.1%	\$770	4.8%	\$835	-1.2%
2018p	I	\$1,256	2.0%	\$18.65	3.0%	\$990	2.6%	\$795	3.2%	\$865	3.6%
	II	\$1,253	-0.3%	\$18.60	-0.3%	\$970	-2.0%	\$785	-1.3%	\$875	1.2%
	III	\$1,271	1.5%	\$18.75	0.8%	\$960	-1.0%	\$770	-1.9%	\$855	-2.3%
	IV	\$1,284	1.0%	\$18.95	1.1%	\$995	3.6%	\$805	4.5%	\$885	3.5%

Precious Metals Equities

Financial Performance

9 March 2017

	Price	One Month % Change	One Year % Change	52 Week Range	P/E	Dividend
South African Gold Finance Houses						
	US\$					
AngloGold Ashanti	9.74	23.2%	-6.5%	22.65/5.68	11.39	N/A
Gold Fields	2.99	-3.5%	-24.9%	22.65/2.08	17.18	0.07
Harmony Gold Mining Co. Ltd.	2.09	61.6%	-12.0%	4.81/0.53	N/A	N/A
Randgold & Exploration Co.	84.42	32.4%	0.4%	125.41/55.52	24.93	0.78
North American Gold Mining Companies						
	US\$					
Agnico-Eagle	40.00	35.3%	20.8%	59.77/21.1	102.30	0.95
Barrick Gold	17.74	110.7%	58.1%	23.16/5.94	20.99	0.51
Goldcorp	14.61	17.0%	3.2%	29.25/9.82	39.49	0.55
Kinross Gold	3.24	73.0%	33.1%	5.74/1.38	N/A	N/A
Yamana Gold	2.52	27.4%	8.0%	8.8052/1.3919	N/A	0.79
International Multi-Metal Companies						
	US\$					
BHP	35.48	61.6%	62.8%	68.23/19.38	N/A	3.04
Rio Tinto PLC	39.31	56.8%	55.0%	59.18/22.7	9.54	4.34
Australian Gold Mining Companies						
	US\$					
Newcrest Mining Ltd.	21.02	57.0%	25.1%	26.63/8.61	21.42	N/A
Silver Mining Companies						
	US\$					
Coeur d'Alene Mines Corp.	7.39	218.5%	199.2%	15.98/1.73	N/A	N/A
Compania de Minas Buenaventura S.A.	11.39	169.1%	155.8%	16.3/3.38	N/A	N/A
Industrias Peñoles S.A. de C.V.	N/A	N/A	N/A	28.38/8.1343	N/A	N/A
Pan American Silver Corp.	15.93	130.2%	94.3%	21.46/5.63	N/A	0.39
Silver Standard Resources Inc.	9.81	88.3%	75.5%	15.43/3.8	N/A	N/A
Platinum Mining Companies						
	US\$					
Adriana Resources	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	0/0	N/A	N/A
Aquarius Platinum (A\$)	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	24.25/5.65	N/A	N/A
Eurasia Mining plc. (£)	0.55	0.0%	-8.3%	1.35/0.4	N/A	N/A
Jubilee Platinum (£)	5.63	77.2%	75.8%	6.45/1.175	N/A	N/A
North American Palladium	3.51	24.0%	#N/A	137.9001/2.74	N/A	N/A
Pacific North West Capital (C\$)	0.03	#N/A	#N/A	0/0	N/A	N/A
Stillwater Mining Company	17.01	137.6%	156.6%	19.17/5.29	54.17	N/A
Zimplats (A\$)	9.00	2.2%	24.3%	9.05/2.76	N/A	N/A



Market Metrics

Metals Markets

	<u>February</u>	<u>January</u>	<u>February '16</u>	<u>% Δ1-Year</u>
Gold	\$1,253.90	\$1,208.60	\$1,234.40	1.6%
Silver	\$18.42	\$17.54	\$14.90	23.7%
Platinum	\$1,031.00	\$996.50	\$934.30	10.3%
Palladium	\$770.70	\$754.30	\$495.60	55.5%
Rhodium	\$920.00	\$845.00	\$680.00	35.3%
Iridium	\$750.00	\$720.00	\$525.00	42.9%
Ruthenium	\$42.00	\$42.00	\$42.00	0.0%
Osmium	\$400.00	\$400.00	\$400.00	0.0%

Currencies

	<u>February</u>	<u>January</u>	<u>February '16</u>	<u>% Δ1-Year</u>
\$/Euro	1.06	1.08	1.09	-2.7%
Japanese Yen/\$	112.77	112.80	112.69	0.1%
\$/British Pound	1.24	1.26	1.39	-11.0%
U.S. TW\$	125.52	126.49	123.68	11%

Indices

	<u>February</u>	<u>January</u>	<u>February '16</u>	<u>% Δ1-Year</u>
Nasdaq	5,825	5,615	4,558	27.8%
DJIA	20,812	19,864	16,517	26.0%
S&P 510	2,364	2,279	1,932	22.3%
FT World Stock	521	495	432	20.5%
U.S. T-bills	0.52%	0.50%	0.31%	69.8%
U.S. 10 Yr Notes	2.39%	2.45%	1.74%	37.7%
\$-Euro Interest Rate Differential	0.85%	0.83%	0.51%	66.3%
CRB Commodity Index	190.6	192.0	163.2	16.8%
Economist Commodity*				
Dollar Index	146.7	148.70	125.7	16.7%
FT Gold Mines Index	1,542	1,575	1,287	19.8%
XAU Gold & Silver Equity	84.6	91.8	63.9	32.3%
Tremont Man. Futures				
Account Index, Return	NA	-1.5%	3.23%	N/A
Oil (Nymex CL)	\$54.01	\$52.81	\$33.75	60.0%

	<u>Real GDP</u>		<u>Consumer Prices</u>		<u>Interest Rates</u>	<u>Money Supply</u>	<u>Monetary Reserves (\$BN)</u>		<u>Industrial Prod.</u>
	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>
	<u>2Q</u>	<u>2Q</u>	<u>August</u>	<u>August</u>	<u>Latest</u>	<u>Latest</u>	<u>Latest</u>	<u>Latest</u>	<u>August</u>
United States	3.9%	4.6%	-0.1%	-0.1%	0.25%	8.5%	\$119.5	\$132.3	0.9%
Eurozone	0.4%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.05%	11.5%	\$325.5	\$345.2	0.0%
United Kingdom	0.7%	0.9%	0.2%	0.4%	0.50%	5.8%	\$125.4	\$96.2	1.9%
Japan	-0.2%	-2.0%	0.2%	0.2%	0.10%	5.7%	\$1,242.9	\$1,232.0	0.2%
China	7.0%	7.3%	0.5%	0.2%	4.60%	9.3%	\$3,730.0	\$3,861.0	6.3%
India	-	5.7%	4.4%	6.8%	5.75%	10.0%	\$355.2	\$304.4	4.2%

Notes: Gold, silver, platinum, palladium, and copper nearby active Comex or Nymex. Minor PGMs are **Metals Week** dealer prices; Interest rates are 3-month money market rates for the U.S., Euro, U.K., and Japan; Interest rates are one-year rates for China & India; \$-Euro interest rate differential is the spread between rates available on the 90-day government notes of each; Money supply is percent change from previous year; Money supply is M1, UK is M0; Monetary reserves excluding gold; NA - Not Available.