WORLDWIDE PRECIOUS METALS est 2002 THE Report

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In This Report:

FROM THE DESK OF WORLDWIDE PRECIOUS METALS

WHY You Benefit from Holding Physical Gold & Silver.
Rob McInerney on ~ WWPMC

I'd like to briefly summarize why we believe it's important to own physical gold. In the last 16 months Canadians have seen the value of the Canadian dollar drop 35% against the US dollar.

To illustrate how gold protects against central bank devaluation I will offer the following example:

Let's say you had $1 million Canadian dollars in June 2014 when the CAD/USD rate was at par that $1 million Canadian would then be worth the equivalent amount in US dollars.

Today, that same $ 1 million Canadian would be worth $740 000.00 U.S.

Now, had you converted your Canadian dollars into gold in June 2014, today your gold would have a Canadian dollar value of $1.35 Million Canadian, thus preserving your purchasing power and protecting you from devaluation.

Contact Us today Toll Free: **1- 866-623-2002** or via Email at: info@wwpmc.com

PMI WEEK IN REVIEW

Week in Review Nov. 30-Dec. 4, 2015, **Written by Precious Metals International, Bullion wholesaler**

1. December is here and the final month of 2015 is shaping up to be a memorable one. The first week alone saw a significant amount of market moving events and economic news.

2. In the U.S., a mass shooting in California this week that was carried out by a husband and wife, new parents of a very young child, is increasingly appearing to be a deliberate act of terrorism linked to "radicalization" and quite possibly the Islamic State. Officials stopped short of describing the couple as "terrorists" for most of the week but as more and more facts come out in the ongoing investigation, the evidence linking the couple to radical groups such as the Islamic State and its agenda of terror appears to be largely undisputable.

3. The number of Americans filing new claims for unemployment benefits jumped by 9,000 claims last week, despite what should have been a hiring spree as we head into the serious holiday shopping season. Initial claims now stand at 269,000 as of the week ending November 28. The most recent weekly unemployment data fell outside of the survey period covered in the November Non-Farm Payrolls Report which will be released on Friday.

4. On Friday, the Non-Farm Payrolls Report (NFP) for November was released and showed the addition of 211,000 jobs to the U.S. economy. The "official" unemployment rate remained at 5 percent and the Labor Participation Rate continued to hover near its lowest level since late 1970. The jobs that were created consisted of mostly part-time positions, with full-time employment positions only growing by 3,000. October's data was revised to show an additional 27,000 jobs and September's data was also revised higher by 8,000 jobs. Most analysts immediately began speculating that since the job creation number was north of 200,000 that the U.S. Federal Reserve now has no choice but to initiate its first interest rate hike in nearly a decade when it concludes its final Federal Open Market Committee meeting on December 16th. Despite the better-than-expected number in the jobs report, the facts that the jobs created in November were mostly part-time; U.S. inflation is still running well below the Fed's 2 percent target; and that the manufacturing sector in the U.S. apparently has entered recession territory may yet still act to force the Fed to delay its decision once again despite growing criticism from the mainstream media.

5. China's services sector, which is the largest contributor to the country's gross domestic product (GDP), slowed in November according to the Caixin/Markit Purchasing Manager's Index (PMI). The index came in at a reading of 51.2, down from October's reading of 52, but still above the key level of 50 which separates economic expansion from contraction. Bill Adams, vice president and senior international economist at PNC Financial Services said "The drag from manufacturing and the broad-based sluggishness of the services sector means that Chinese real GDP growth likely continues to slow in the fourth quarter in 2015, as expected. More broadly, the drag on global growth from slumping Chinese demand is likely to persist into 2016."

6. The International Monetary Fund (IMF) this week decided it would add the Chinese renminbi, also known as the yuan, to its basket of currencies that make up its "special drawing rights" (SDR). The renminbi will apparently make up roughly 11 percent of the SDR basket beginning late in 2016 and its inclusion means that currencies such as the euro and pound sterling will give up some ground to make room for it. The euro appears set to lose 6.5 percentage points and the pound sterling appears set to lose 3.2 in the overall makeup of the SDR. According to the IMF's own web site, "The SDR is an international reserve asset, created by the IMF in 1969 to supplement its member countries' official reserves. Its value is currently based on a basket of four major currencies, and the basket will be expanded to include the Chinese Renminbi (RMB) as the fifth currency, effective October 1, 2016. SDRs can be exchanged for freely usable currencies. As of November 30, 2015, 204.1 billion SDRs had been created and allocated to members (equivalent to about $285 billion [U.S.])."

7. The European Central Bank (ECB) concluded its monetary policy meeting on Thursday and the stimulus measures it announced failed to meet market expectations. The markets were anticipating, based on comments from ECB board members, an announcement of the expansion of the ECB's bond purchasing program known as quantitative easing. Mario Draghi announced at the conclusion of the meeting on Thursday that the ECB was not, in fact, expanding its QE program, but would extend the program through March of 2017, cut a key deposit rate further into negative territory and reinvest principal payments on the securities it purchases under the existing QE program. Stocks immediately began selling off on the news and the euro surged higher against the U.S. dollar. When asked about the decision, ECB Vice-President Vitor Constancio told CNBC "After our meeting in October we said that we would reassess the degree of accommodation so we were

talking about a recalibration of our measure. We were not talking about, ever, about a new type of QE2 or something like that. That's not what we were talking about." Mr. Constancio said, regarding the stock selloff that occurred after the announcement "They [market participants] should have thought in our wording that in October where we said we are going to reassess the degree of accommodation, so it was all the time about recalibration, it is not about a big change in policy. Perhaps many were hoping to, you know; make some money if there would be a big event. But, indeed, they got it wrong."

8. Crude oil prices dipped this week, continuing to hover only slightly above the $40-a-barrel mark after sources said that OPEC had decided to keep oil production at current levels, despite the ongoing slump in oil prices, when it met this Friday. OPEC appears set on forcing non-OPEC oil producers such as the U.S. to be the ones to cut their oil production as they continue to face plunging profits in their energy companies.

9. The euro drifted basically sideways for much of the week until the conclusion of the European Central Bank's (ECB) monetary policy meeting. The ECB was widely expected to announce that it would be dramatically expanding its bond-purchasing program known as quantitative easing following its meeting and the central bank failed to meet those expectations. The euro immediately surged higher against the U.S. dollar on the news and appears set to close the week there. The Japanese yen trended mostly downward against the U.S. dollar this week through Thursday and then appeared to benefit from the ECB's lack of action as the yen too surged higher in tandem with the euro. The gains in the yen were short lived and it had reversed course by late Thursday. The yen appears set to close the week lower against the U.S. dollar.

The final month of 2015 has arrived, and it seems that the economic data being released this month will be some of the most important of the year. The U.S. Federal Reserve will be holding its final FOMC meeting of the year on December 15th and 16th, and the most recent Non-Farm Payrolls Report appears to have solidified opinions that the Fed will move to raise interest rates this month, for the first time in nearly a decade. Soft economic data in the U.S. manufacturing sector, combined with weakening exports and employment data which may be over exaggerated due to temporary seasonal hiring might all mean that if the Fed does move to raise rates this month, it could be forced to backtrack on that decision in the early part of 2016. In Europe, despite the European Central Bank's failure to expand its quantitative easing program this month as expected, ECB President Mario Draghi indicated in additional speeches on Friday that the group still stands ready to follow through with an expansion of QE, if the need arises. European economies have continued to struggle despite the stimulus measures put in place by the ECB, hampered by the strain of the ongoing and massive humanitarian crisis brought on by the Syrian civil war and the rise of the Islamic State as well as the ongoing economic slowdown in China. As China's economy has continued to slow, their import rate for foreign goods has slowed along with it. The slowdown in China's import figures is having a direct effect on the world's economies, as evidenced by the U.S.' own recession in the manufacturing sector which became evident in November. If China's economy continues to slow then the drag effect on other global economies would likely strengthen and push them closer to their own economic contractions. In the U.S., late on Friday, the Federal Bureau of

Investigation finally announced that they were investigating the mass shooting in San Bernardino, California as "an act of terrorism". Prior to that statement, U.S. officials had been loath to classify the incident as a "terrorist act". The shooting has sparked significant unease among the American people, considering the fact that the couple who carried out the massacre were able to perform a significant amount of advance planning and preparation prior to the act and yet remain completely "off the radar" to officials. In oil news, OPEC decided this week to maintain production at current levels, despite an increasing unease among its member countries over the lingering effect of extended lower oil prices. As the supply glut of oil continues, heavily oil dependent economies grow increasingly more desperate as their oil revenues dry up amid severely depressed prices. Russia, Venezuela, Algeria, even Saudi Arabia itself, all are suffering as prices languish at current levels. Saudi Arabia alone has implemented hefty welfare and energy subsidy programs that analysts project can only viably remain funded if oil climbs back over the $100-a-barrel mark. Saudi Arabia clearly has substantial funds put away to allow it to weather weaker oil prices, but other countries such as Russia and Venezuela do not. Russia has struggled under heavy pressure from the West for its actions in Ukraine, and Venezuela has long been suffering under its own economic weakness, even before the plunge in oil prices. The U.S. too could experience further pain as oil prices remain suppressed. Many oil analysts are predicting that if oil continues at current price levels, U.S. energy companies will begin to see bankruptcies and forced mergers as their capital dries up, resulting in another blow to the U.S. economy from the resulting job cuts that would surely occur. As we begin the final month of 2015, it remains vitally important, particularly in the wake of the increase in terrorist related events across the world, to monitor international news outlets for events which could have an effect on the price of precious metals. Wise investors, recognizing the long-term nature of investing in precious metals, continue to follow through with acquisitions of physical precious metals as a part of a well-diversified investment portfolio when temporary price dips provide them with the buying opportunity to do so. Should unexpected world events trigger a sudden and dramatic surge in demand for precious metals, the accompanying surge in prices as supply, which has dwindled as mining companies have cut production, is quickly outstripped by demand could leave the unprepared investor in shock at the moves. Remember that precious metals should always be viewed as a long-term investment and that the key to profitability through the ownership of physical precious metals is to actually acquire and own the physical products and to hold them for the long term. Always remember that you should never overextend your ability to maintain ownership of your precious metals over the long term.

Trading Department – Precious Metals International, Ltd.

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MARKET PRICE PROJECTIONS

Here are your Short Term Support and Resistance Levels for the upcoming week.

	Gold	Silver
Support	1060/1050/1025	14.20/14.00/13.80
Resistance	1100/1120/1150	14.75/15.00/15.25

	Platinum	Palladium
Support	865/850/830	550/535/520
Resistance	900/915/925	575/600/610

This is not a solicitation to purchase or sell.

HISTORICAL COMPARISONS

Friday to Friday Close (New York Closing Prices)

	Nov. 27th 2015	Dec. 4th 2015	Net Change
Gold	$1057.20	$1085.00	27.80 + 2.63%
Silver	$ 14.11	$ 14.55	0.44 + 3.12%
Platinum	$ 836.00	$ 880.50	44.50 + 5.32%
Palladium	$ 551.00	$ 567.00	16.00 + 2.90%
Dow Jones	17813.39	17741.46*	(71.93) – 0.40%

Month End to Month End Close

	Oct. 30th 2015	Nov. 30th 2015	Net Change
Gold	$1142.50	$1066.50	(76.00) – 6.65%
Silver	$ 15.59	$ 14.11	(1.48) – 9.49%
Platinum	$ 989.00	$ 833.00	(156.00) – 15.77%
Palladium	$ 677.50	$ 543.00	(134.50) – 19.85%
Dow Jones	17663.54	17719.92	56.38 + 0.32%

Previous year Comparisons

	Dec. 5th 2014	Dec. 4th 2015	Net Change
Gold	$1190.00	$1085.00	(105.00) – 8.82%
Silver	$ 16.28	$ 14.55	(1.73) – 10.63%
Platinum	$1222.00	$ 880.50	(341.50) – 27.95%
Palladium	$ 802.00	$ 567.00	(235.00) – 29.30%
Dow Jones	17958.79	17741.46*	(217.33) – 1.21%

*Current at time of writing