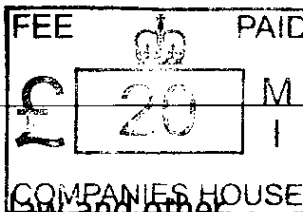


OS AA01

Statement of details of parent law and other information for an overseas company



C/Carol



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LD2 30/03/2017 #247

COMPANIES HOUSE

✓ **What this form is for**
You may use this form to
accompany your accounts
disclosed under parent law.

✗ **What this form is NOT**
You cannot use this form
an alteration of manner of
with accounting requirements.

Part 1 Corporate company name

Corporate name of
overseas company ①

WORLD GOLD COUNCIL, AN ASSOCIATION

UK establishment
number

B R 0 1 2 7 0 7

→ **Filling in this form**

Please complete in typescript or in
bold black capitals.

All fields are mandatory unless
specified or indicated by *

① This is the name of the company in
its home state.

Part 2 Statement of details of parent law and other information for an overseas company

A1 Legislation

Please give the legislation under which the accounts have been prepared and,
if applicable, the legislation under which the accounts have been audited.

Legislation ②

SWISS LAW AND SWISS AUDITING STANDARDS

② This means the relevant rules or
legislation which regulates the
preparation and, if applicable, the
audit of accounts.

A2 Accounting principles

Accounts

Have the accounts been prepared in accordance with a set of generally accepted
accounting principles?

Please tick the appropriate box.

☐ **No. Go to Section A3.**

☒ **Yes. Please enter the name of the organisation or other
body which issued those principles below, and then go to Section A3.**

Name of organisation
or body ③

INTERNATIONAL ACCOUNTING STANDARDS BOARD

③ Please insert the name of the
appropriate accounting organisation
or body.

A3 Accounts

Accounts

Have the accounts been audited? Please tick the appropriate box.

☐ **No. Go to Section A5.**

☒ **Yes. Go to Section A4.**

OS AA01

Statement of details of parent law and other information for an overseas company

A4 Audited accounts		
Audited accounts	<p>Have the accounts been audited in accordance with a set of generally accepted auditing standards?</p> <p>Please tick the appropriate box.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No. Go to Part 3 'Signature'.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes. Please enter the name of the organisation or other body which issued those standards below, and then go to Part 3 'Signature'.</p>	<p>① Please insert the name of the appropriate accounting organisation or body.</p>
Name of organisation or body ①	SWISS FEDERAL AUDIT OVERSIGHT AUTHORITY	
A5 Unaudited accounts		
Unaudited accounts	<p>Is the company required to have its accounts audited?</p> <p>Please tick the appropriate box.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes.</p>	
Part 3 Signature		
	<p>I am signing this form on behalf of the overseas company.</p>	
Signature	<p>Signature</p> <p>X T. Hay X</p>	
	<p>This form may be signed by: Director, Secretary, Permanent representative.</p>	

OS AA01

Statement of details of parent law and other information for an overseas company



Presenter information

You do not have to give any contact information, but if you do it will help Companies House if there is a query on the form. The contact information you give will be visible to searchers of the public record.

Contact name

Company name

Address

Post town

County/Region

Postcode

Country

DX

Telephone



Checklist

We may return forms completed incorrectly or with information missing.

Please make sure you have remembered the following:

- ☐ The company name and, if appropriate, the registered number, match the information held on the public Register.
- ☐ You have completed all sections of the form, if appropriate.
- ☐ You have signed the form.



Important information

Please note that all this information will appear on the public record.



Where to send

You may return this form to any Companies House address:

England and Wales:

The Registrar of Companies, Companies House,
Crown Way, Cardiff, Wales, CF14 3UZ.
DX 33050 Cardiff.

Scotland:

The Registrar of Companies, Companies House,
Fourth floor, Edinburgh Quay 2,
139 Fountainbridge, Edinburgh, Scotland, EH3 9FF.
DX ED235 Edinburgh 1
or LP - 4 Edinburgh 2 (Legal Post).

Northern Ireland:

The Registrar of Companies, Companies House,
Second Floor, The Linenhall, 32-38 Linenhall Street,
Belfast, Northern Ireland, BT2 8BG.
DX 481 N.R. Belfast 1.



Further information

For further information, please see the guidance notes on the website at www.companieshouse.gov.uk or email enquiries@companieshouse.gov.uk

This form is available in an alternative format. Please visit the forms page on the website at www.companieshouse.gov.uk

World Gold Council, an Association
Consolidated financial statements
for the year ended 31 December 2016



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30/03/2017
COMPANIES HOUSE

#248

ABOUT THE WORLD GOLD COUNCIL

The World Gold Council is the market development organisation for the gold industry. Our purpose is to stimulate and sustain demand for gold, provide industry leadership and be the global authority on the gold market.

We develop gold-backed solutions, services and products, based on authoritative market insight and we work with a range of world-class organisations across the supply chain to put our ideas into action. As a result, we create structural shifts in demand for gold across key market sectors. We provide insights into the international gold markets, helping people to understand the wealth preservation qualities of gold and its role in meeting the social and environmental needs of society. As the global authority on gold, we also offer comprehensive analysis of the industry, giving decision makers unparalleled information and insight into the drivers of gold demand.

The membership of the World Gold Council includes the world's leading and most forward thinking gold mining companies.

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Report of the Chief Executive Officer

The World Gold Council's financial position at the end of 2016 as compared to that at the end of 2015 is included in the financial performance highlights below.

Financial performance

Members' dues for the year amounted to US\$2.3 million (2015: US\$nil million) whilst income from the sponsor fees by SPDR® Gold Trust in 2016 was US\$139.2 million (2015: US\$66.9 million).

Operational expenditure in 2016 totalled US\$115.7 million (2015: US\$82.3 million), which was less than revenue by US\$27.9 million (2015: exceeded revenue by US\$13.5 million) before interest, exchange differences and taxation.

The cash holdings of the World Gold Council increased from US\$33.1 million at the end of 2015 to US\$60.6 million at the end of the 2016 financial year.

Net cash flows from operating activities generated a surplus of US\$24.1 million (2015: deficit US\$9.5 million), whilst investing activities resulted in a net inflow of US\$5.7 million (2015: net outflow of US\$2.7 million).

Employees

Staff numbers at the end of the year were 57 (2015: 51) and average numbers during the year were 54 (2015: 71).



Aram Shishmanian
Chief Executive Officer
13 March 2017

Company Secretarial report

General

The consolidated financial statements of the World Gold Council for the year ended 31 December 2016 are presented from page 15-43. The World Gold Council is an Association established under Swiss Law and carried out its activities during 2016 through a number of subsidiaries, branches and representative offices together with an interest in a joint venture, which are detailed in notes 17 and 18 to the consolidated financial statements.

The World Gold Council has voluntarily elected to comply with the International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") in compiling its consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2016.

Membership

Members of the World Gold Council are made up of gold mining and gold royalty companies which are listed on Page 10 of these consolidated financial statements.

Governance

Corporate governance refers to what the Board does, how it sets the objectives of the World Gold Council and how the Board goes about ensuring that these objectives are met. The following briefly explains the individual aspects of the governance that the World Gold Council applies.

Leadership

- The World Gold Council is headed by a Board which is collectively responsible for its long-term success.
- There is a clear division of responsibilities between the Board and the executives responsible for the daily operations of the World Gold Council's business.
- The Chairman is responsible for the leadership of the Board and ensuring its effectiveness in all aspects of its role.

Effectiveness

- There is a formal and transparent procedure for the appointment of new Directors to the Board as contained in the Articles of Association.
- The Board is supplied, in a timely manner, with information in a form and of a quality appropriate to enable it to discharge its duties.

Accountability

- The Board is responsible for determining the nature and extent of the risks that it is willing for the World Gold Council to take in achieving its strategic objectives.
- The Board requires the management of the World Gold Council to maintain sound internal control systems.

Company Secretarial report (continued)

- The Board is responsible for establishing formal and transparent arrangements for considering how they should apply principles for corporate reporting, risk management, internal control and for maintaining an appropriate relationship with the World Gold Council's auditor.

Relations with Members

The Directors represent the Members and are selected from the Officers of the companies that they represent.

Internal Control

The Board is responsible for the World Gold Council's system of internal control. Internal control is embedded in all key aspects of the World Gold Council's undertakings. In the context of the World Gold Council's business, any such system can only reasonably be expected to manage rather than eliminate all risks arising from its operations. It can, therefore, only provide reasonable and not absolute assurance against material loss or misstatement.

Conduct of a Risk Assessment

During the year under review, Management assessed the risks associated with the operations, external environment and internal controls of the organisation. The internal controls and the operations of the organisation are assessed by the Internal Auditor and the Chief Financial Officer whilst the business environment is assessed by both the Board and Management. These assessments complete the risk to meet the Swiss requirements on the existence of an Internal Control system (ICS).

The main areas of financial risk are set out in note 5 on page 27.

The Board of Directors

The Board is responsible for the management, control and direction of the activities, affairs and property of the World Gold Council in accordance with the Articles of Association. The composition of the Board is shown on Page 11. Board Directors, and their Alternate Directors, hold office for one year, which is renewable annually. The Chairman holds office for two years, which is renewable once.

Responsibilities of the Board

- The Board's role is to provide leadership of the organisation within an internal control framework which enables risks to be assessed and managed.
- The Board sets the organisation's strategic aims, and ensures that the necessary financial and human resources are in place for the organisation to meet its objectives whilst reviewing management's performance.
- The Board ensures that its obligations to the Members and others are understood and met.
- There is a clear distinction between the responsibilities of the Chairman of the Board and the Chief Executive Officer of the World Gold Council.
- The Chairman is responsible for the leadership of the Board and ensuring its effectiveness on all aspects of its role and the setting of the Board's agenda.
- The Chief Executive Officer is responsible for the day to day operations of the World Gold Council, along with ensuring that the World Gold Council's strategy is met.

Company Secretarial report (continued)

Meetings of the Board

The Board met either in person or by way of a telephone conference call four times (2015: four times) during the year ended 31 December 2016.

Election of Directors and Committees

The election of Directors by Members is governed by the World Gold Council's Articles of Association.

Directors and Alternate Directors of the World Gold Council, as at the date of this report, are listed on Page 11 of these consolidated financial statements.

The Audit Committee

The Audit Committee's role is to assist the Board in meeting its responsibilities in the areas of financial systems and internal control, reporting, ethical standards, and in overseeing the processes by which the World Gold Council identifies, measures and manages risk.

The Committee comprises of at least three non-executive Directors. The Committee operates under terms of reference determined by the Board. Reports of the Committee's proceedings are made available to the Board. The Committee has unlimited access to both internal and external auditors. The Committee meets on a regular basis and met three times during 2016 (2015: three times).

Details of the Members of the Audit Committee of the World Gold Council, as at the current date, are listed on Page 11 of these consolidated financial statements.

The Audit Committee is responsible for:

- Monitoring the integrity of the financial statements of the organisation and any formal announcement relating to the organisation's financial performance and reviewing significant financial reporting judgements contained therein.
- Reviewing the organisation's financial controls and the internal control and risk management framework.
- Monitoring and reviewing the effectiveness of the organisation's internal audit function.
- Making recommendations to the Board on the appointment and approval of the terms of engagement of the external auditors.
- Developing and implementing a policy on the engagement of the external auditors to supply additional non-audit services, taking into account relevant guidance regarding the provision of non audit services by an external audit firm.
- Reviewing and monitoring the external auditors' independence and objectivity, the effectiveness of the audit process, whilst taking into consideration the relevant professional and regulatory requirements.

Company Secretarial report (continued)

As a general rule the World Gold Council ensures that the external auditor only undertakes functions for the World Gold Council that the World Gold Council believes does not impair their independence. The World Gold Council has employed different professional firms to undertake the functions of:

- External Auditor.
- Internal Auditor.
- Tax advisor.

In June 2016, a Director of Risk and Compliance was hired by the World Gold Council. This position is responsible for managing the Internal Audit function.

The Remuneration Committee

The purpose of the Remuneration Committee is to consider and approve the remuneration strategy, policy and framework for the World Gold Council and to approve the remuneration of the CEO and Managing Directors. The objective of the strategy, policy and framework shall be to ensure that the CEO and Managing Directors are provided with appropriate incentives to encourage enhanced performance and are, in a fair and responsible manner, rewarded for their individual contributions to the success of the World Gold Council. Local market practices will be taken into account and inform the World Gold Council's overall remuneration strategy.

The Remuneration Committee will determine and regularly review specified remuneration packages, including incentive and retention awards, pension rights and any compensation payment, for the CEO and Managing Directors. The CEO and Managing Directors shall not be involved in any decisions as to their own remuneration.

Employees and the World Gold Council's Treatment of Employees

The World Gold Council's overall policy is to consult and discuss with employees through meetings, both formal and informal, those matters most likely to affect employees' interests.

Employees are incentivised directly through the World Gold Council's bonus scheme, performance reviews, training and development opportunities. The World Gold Council's aim is to recruit and retain sufficiently skilled and motivated employees to meet the needs of the business.

It is the World Gold Council's policy to give full and fair consideration to all applications for employment from disabled persons, having regard to their particular aptitudes and abilities and to encourage the training and career development of all personnel employed by the World Gold Council. Should an employee become disabled, the World Gold Council would, where practicable, seek to continue the employment making all adaptations required.



Terence Heymann
Treasurer and Company Secretary
13 March 2017

Going concern statement

The Directors of the World Gold Council have formed a judgement, at the time of approving the financial statements, that there is a reasonable expectation that the World Gold Council has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for at least 12 months from the date of approval of these accounts. For this reason, the Directors continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing these financial statements.

The Directors' judgement is based on the following:

- The revenue generated from SPDR® Gold is independent of the level of membership and covers a significant proportion of the World Gold Council's costs.
- There is a substantial asset in the form of deferred consideration receivable in gold which is paid in instalments each year.
- There are no material contractual obligations, except property leases, that are longer than one year.
- The World Gold Council has no borrowings and maintains a strong cash and gold position that is adequate for ongoing working capital requirements.
- The World Gold Council aims to operate a balanced budget where income equals or exceeds expenditure.

Directors' Responsibilities

The Directors are responsible for preparing consolidated financial statements in accordance with applicable laws and regulations. In preparing these consolidated financial statements, the Directors are required to:

- Select suitable accounting policies and apply them consistently.
- Make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent.
- Present information including the accounting policies in a manner that provides relevant, reliable, comparable and understandable information.
- Maintain proper books and records that show and explain the World Gold Council's financial position.
- Prepare the consolidated financial statements of the World Gold Council on a going concern basis.

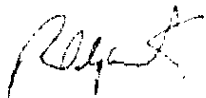
Going concern statement (continued)

Directors' Responsibility Statement

We confirm to the best of our knowledge that:

- The consolidated financial statements, which are prepared in accordance with IFRS, give a true and fair view of the financial position, the results of operations and the cash flows of the World Gold Council, its branches and subsidiary undertakings.
- The various reports included with the annual financial statements include a fair review of the development and performance of the business and the position of the World Gold Council, its branches and subsidiary undertakings, together with a description of the principal risks and uncertainties that the World Gold Council faces in carrying out its activities.

By Order of the Board



Randall Oliphant
Chairman
13 March 2017



Aram Shishmanian
Chief Executive Officer
13 March 2017

Members of the World Gold Council

1. Agnico Eagle Mines Limited
2. Alamos Gold Inc.
3. AngloGold Ashanti
4. Barrick Gold Corporation
5. Centerra Gold Inc.
6. China National Gold Corporation
7. Cia de Minas Buenaventura SAA
8. Eldorado Gold Corporation
9. Franco-Nevada Corporation
10. Goldcorp Inc.
11. Golden Star Resources Ltd
12. IAMGOLD Corporation
13. Kinross Gold Corporation
14. New Gold Inc.
15. Newmont Mining Corporation
16. OceanaGold Corporation
17. Primero Mining Corporation
18. Royal Gold Inc.
19. Sibanye
20. Silver Wheaton
21. Yamana Gold Inc.

All the above are members of the World Gold Council at the date of signing this report.

Directors, Officers and Committees

The Directors, Officers and Committees who served during 2016 and to the date of this report were:

Directors	Alternate	Member
R. Oliphant (Chairman)	B. Penny	New Gold Inc.
S. Boyd	D. Smith	Agnico-Eagle Mines Limited
J. McCluskey	-	Alamos Gold Inc.
K. Dushnisky	D. Nicoski	Barrick Gold Corporation
S. Perry	F. Herbert	Centerra Gold Inc.
X. Song	J. Xie	China Gold Group
R. Benavides	P. Solis	Cia de Minas Buenaventura SAA
R. Gilmore	P. Wright	Eldorado Gold Corporation
D. Harquail	S. Rana	Franco-Nevada Corporation
D. Garofalo	R. Ball	Goldcorp Inc
S. Coetzer	T. Baker	Golden Star Resources Ltd
J. Rollinson	T. Giardini	Kinross Gold Corporation
G. Goldberg	R. Engel	Newmont Mining Corporation
M. Wilkes	-	OceanaGold Corporation
W. Nesmith	J. Conway	Primero Mining Corporation
T. Jensen	W. Heissenbuttel	Royal Gold Inc.
N. Froneman	C. Keyter	Sibanye Gold Ltd
R. Smallwood	G. Brown	Silver Wheaton
P. Marrone	C. Main	Yamana Gold Inc.

Officers	Investment Committee	
R. Oliphant (Chairman)	K. Dushnisky (Chairman)	P. Rollinson
A. Shishmanian, CEO	G. Goldberg	W. Nesmith
T. Heymann, Treasurer & Company Secretary	R. Oliphant	A. Shishmanian (CEO)
	D. Harquail	

Audit Committee	Remuneration Committee
S. Boyd (Chairman)	T. Jensen (Chairman)
R. Ball	R. Benavides
T. Giardini	R. Oliphant
R. Gilmore	A. Shishmanian
C. Keyter	
S. Rana	
T. Heymann	

Principal Banker	Principal Place of Business	Auditor	Registered Company Numbers
HSBC Bank plc 8 Canada Square London, E14 5HQ United Kingdom	10 Old Bailey London, EC4M 7NG United Kingdom	KPMG SA, Geneva Rue de Lyon 111 Case Postale 347 CH – 1211 Geneva 13	UK Companies House – FC014324 World Gold Council, an Association Swiss Registry - CH-660- 0534987- 6



KPMG SA
Audit Western Switzerland
111 Rue de Lyon
CH-1203 Geneva

P.O. Box 347
CH-1211 Geneva 13

Telephone +41 58 249 25 15
Fax +41 58 249 25 13
Internet www.kpmg.ch

**Statutory Auditor's Report to the General Meeting of Members of
World Gold Council, an Association, Geneva**

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of World Gold Council, an Association, and its subsidiaries (the Group), which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2016 and the consolidated statement of comprehensive surplus, consolidated statement of changes in equity and consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion the accompanying consolidated financial statements give a true and fair view of the consolidated financial position of the Group as at 31 December 2016, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and comply with Swiss law.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Swiss law, International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) and Swiss Auditing Standards. Our responsibilities under those provisions and standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the provisions of Swiss law and the requirements of the Swiss audit profession, as well as the IESBA Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Other information in the Annual Report

The Board of Directors is responsible for the other information in the annual report. The other information comprises all information included in the annual report, but does not include the consolidated financial statements, the stand-alone financial statements of the Company and our auditor's reports thereon.

Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements does not cover the other information in the annual report and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information in the annual report and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.



World Gold Council, an Association, Geneva
*Statutory Auditor's Report
on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements
to the General Meeting of Members*

Responsibility of the Board of Directors for the Consolidated Financial Statements

The Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of the consolidated financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with IFRS and the provisions of Swiss law, and for such internal control as the Board of Directors determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, the Board of Directors is responsible for assessing the Group's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Board of Directors either intends to liquidate the Group or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Swiss law, ISAs and Swiss Auditing Standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these consolidated financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with Swiss law, ISAs and Swiss Auditing Standards, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Board of Directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the Group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.



World Gold Council, an Association, Geneva
*Statutory Auditor's Report
on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements
to the General Meeting of Members*

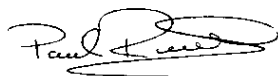
We communicate with the Board of Directors or its relevant committee regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

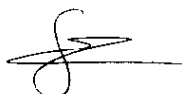
In accordance with article 728a para. 1 item 3 CO and Swiss Auditing Standard 890, we confirm that an internal control system exists, which has been designed for the preparation of consolidated financial statements according to the instructions of the Board of Directors.

We recommend that the consolidated financial statements submitted to you be approved.

KPMG SA



Paul Rieveley
*Licensed Audit Expert
Auditor in Charge*



Stéphane Nusbaumer

Geneva, 13 March 2017

Consolidated financial statements

Consolidated statement of financial position

At 31 December 2016

	Notes	2016 US\$ 000's	2015 US\$ 000's
Assets			
Investments	20	78	8,580
Investment in joint ventures	18	2	2
Investment in associates	20	302	-
Property, plant and equipment	6	841	1,174
Intangible assets	7	2	226
Other non-current assets	9	1,719	1,233
Gold holdings - research and development and other gold	8	84	809
Deferred tax asset	15	14,751	21,064
Deferred consideration receivable	13	53,939	48,645
Non-current assets		71,718	81,733
Other current assets	10	12,506	9,567
Current tax assets	15	-	5,764
Deferred consideration receivable	13	7,151	6,533
Prepaid expenses		862	1,392
Gold holdings – gold reserve	8	40,374	28,621
Cash and cash equivalents		60,600	33,082
Current assets		121,493	84,959
Total assets		193,211	166,692
Equity			
Reserves		150,221	120,803
Total reserves attributable to members		150,221	120,803
Liabilities			
Provisions	12	5,918	3,991
Deferred consideration payable	13	-	2,157
Non-current liabilities		5,918	6,148
Creditors and accrued expenses	11	17,779	21,370
Provisions	12	495	1,140
Deferred consideration payable	13	-	662
Current tax liabilities	15	18,798	16,569
Current liabilities		37,072	39,741
Total liabilities		42,990	45,889
Total equity and liabilities		193,211	166,692

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

On 13 March 2017 these financial statements were authorised for issuance by Mr. Oliphant and Mr. Shishmanian, on behalf of the Board of Directors.:



Randall Oliphant
Chairman



Aram Shishmanian
Chief Executive Officer

Consolidated financial statements

Consolidated statement of comprehensive surplus/(deficit)

For the year ended 31 December 2016

	Notes	2016 US\$ 000's	2015 US\$ 000's
Revenue			
Members' dues		2,318	-
Sponsor fees	3	139,177	66,894
Other income		2,051	1,931
Total revenue		143,546	68,825
Expenses			
Market development expenditure	14	(84,531)	(43,858)
Personnel expenditure	14	(20,174)	(22,975)
General and administrative expenditure	14	(10,977)	(15,495)
Total operational expenditure		(115,682)	(82,328)
Results from operating activities		27,864	(13,503)
Interest income		200	208
Interest expense and similar items		(513)	(88)
Net finance (expense) / income		(313)	120
Net foreign exchange transaction losses		(13,812)	(3,924)
Changes in fair value of financial instruments	13	26,988	(7,779)
Loss on disposal of assets		(65)	(101)
Gain / (loss) on investments	20	50	-
Impairment of investments	20	-	(1,369)
Total other expenditure and income		13,161	(13,173)
Surplus / (deficit) before income tax		40,712	(26,556)
Income taxes	15	(12,912)	719
Surplus / (deficit) after tax		27,800	(25,837)
Other comprehensive surplus			
Foreign currency translation differences - foreign operations		1,618	(1,407)
Total other comprehensive surplus / (deficit)		1,618	(1,407)
Total comprehensive surplus / (deficit) for the year		29,418	(27,244)

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Consolidated financial statements

Consolidated statement of changes in equity

For the year ended 31 December 2016

	Donation of net assets US\$ 000's	Translation reserve US\$ 000's	Retained surplus US\$ 000's	Total equity US\$ 000's
At 1 January 2015	152	(56,273)	204,168	148,047
Deficit for the year – 2015	-	-	(25,837)	(25,837)
Exchange differences on translation of overseas operations – 2015	-	(1,407)	-	(1,407)
Comprehensive deficit – 2015	-	(1,407)	(25,837)	(27,244)
At 31 December 2015	152	(57,680)	178,331	120,803
Surplus for the year – 2016	-	-	27,800	27,800
Exchange differences on translation of overseas operations – 2016	-	1,618	-	1,618
Comprehensive surplus – 2016	-	1,618	27,800	29,418
At 31 December 2016	152	(56,062)	206,131	150,221

The accompanying notes form part of these consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated financial statements

Consolidated statement of cash flows

For the year ended 31 December 2016

	2016 US\$ 000's	2015 US\$ 000's
Cash flow from operating activities		
Operating surplus / (deficit)	27,864	(13,503)
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	341	657
Amortisation of intangibles	226	333
Non-cash Items	(1,805)	(998)
Increase / (decrease) in provisions	1,282	(2,092)
Increase in other assets	(2,838)	(1,791)
(Decrease) / increase in other liabilities	(2,270)	4,953
Taxes received	1,279	2,972
Net cash inflow / (outflow) from operating activities	24,079	(9,469)
Cash flow from investing activities		
Net interest and other income received	(132)	208
Net purchase consideration of property, plant and equipment	(113)	(937)
Sale/ (purchase) of investments	8,224	(499)
Sale of gold holdings	720	-
Deferred consideration paid	(3,000)	(1,500)
Net cash received / (used) in investing activities	5,699	(2,728)
Foreign exchange loss on cash and cash equivalents	(2,260)	(411)
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	27,518	(12,608)
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January	33,082	45,690
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year*	60,600	33,082

*This comprises bank balances and cash in hand.

The accompanying notes form part of these consolidated financial statements.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2016

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1 Reporting entity

The World Gold Council, an Association, is established under Swiss law. The location of the World Gold Council's principal place of business is London. The consolidated financial statements of the World Gold Council as at and for the year ended 31 December 2016 include the financial statements of the World Gold Council, its branches and its wholly-owned subsidiaries (see note 17) and interests in joint ventures (see note 18).

The World Gold Council is organised for the purposes of:

- Promoting the use of gold in various markets, e.g. investment.
- Collecting and disseminating information about gold.

2 Basis of preparation

Statement of compliance

The World Gold Council prepares its consolidated financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as adopted by the International Accounting Standards Board. The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis as explained on pages 8 and 9.

On 13 March 2017 these financial statements were authorised for issuance by Mr. Olipant and Mr. Shishmanian, on behalf of the Board of Directors.

Basis of measurement

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, except for the following material items in the consolidated statement of financial position:

- **Gold holdings – gold reserve**

Gold held is fair valued at current prices at the end of each financial year with the fair value adjustment going through the consolidated statement of comprehensive surplus.

- **Deferred consideration**

The consideration receivable is based on a discounted cash flow projection utilising the closing price of gold, the gold curve for a maximum period of six years, an estimate of the gold forward curve beyond six years and an applied relevant discount factor over the period of the deferred consideration. Fair value is determined by multiplying each instalment of the deferred income by the forward price of gold and discounting the resulting value at an appropriate rate to determine the net present value. The LBMA Gold Price PM is used as the fair value per ounce of gold.

With the exception of the above items, the fair value of the financial assets and liabilities in these financial statements are equivalent to their carrying amount.

Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in the functional currency of the World Gold Council which is United States Dollars ("US\$") as a substantial portion of the World Gold Council's revenue and expenditure incurred is denominated in US\$.

2 Basis of preparation (continued)

Critical accounting judgements required and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. These judgements and estimates are based on the Directors' best knowledge of the relevant facts and circumstances, having regard to previous experience and actual results may differ from these estimations.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

Information about critical judgements in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on amounts recognised is included in the accounting policies and /or the Notes to the financial statements.

Areas of judgement that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements are:

- The fair value of the deferred consideration receivable in gold – note 13.

Changes in accounting policies

There were no changes in accounting policies from the prior year applied to these financial statements.

New standards and interpretations

There were no applicable standards due to be adopted in 2016 that had a material impact on the financial statements of the World Gold Council.

Of the three key new standards which have been issued by the IASB, IFRS 9 (Financial Instruments) and IFRS 15 (Revenues from Contracts with Customers) both effective 1 January 2018 and not expected to have a material impact on the consolidated financial statements. IAS 16 (Leases) effective 1 January 2019 and changes how operating leases will be recognised, measured, and disclosed by lessees. Under these new requirements, property leases currently classified as operating, where material, may be recognised on the balance sheet, and the Group is still considering the impact of this on the consolidated accounts.

3 Significant accounting policies

Basis of consolidation

• Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are entities controlled by the World Gold Council. Control is achieved where the Association has the power to govern the financial and operating policies of an investee entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities. The financial statements of subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date that control commences until that date that control ceases. All intergroup transactions and balances have been eliminated.

3 Significant accounting policies (continued)

- **Foreign currency transactions**

The individual financial statements of each group entity are recorded in the currency of the primary economic environment in which it operates (i.e. its functional currency). Foreign currency transactions in the World Gold Council's entities are accounted for at the average year to date exchange rates at that time. Gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the statement of comprehensive surplus. The resulting balances are translated at year-end exchange rates. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historic cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

- **Foreign operations**

The assets and liabilities of foreign operations, including goodwill and fair value adjustments arising on acquisition which are reported in these consolidated financial statements, are translated to US\$ at exchange rates at the reporting date. The income and expenses of foreign operations are translated into US\$ at the average exchange rates for the year. Foreign currency differences are recognised in other comprehensive surplus, and presented in the foreign currency translation reserve (translation reserve) in equity. When a foreign operation is disposed of such that control or significant influence is lost, the cumulative amount in the translation reserve related to that foreign operation is reclassified in the statement of comprehensive surplus as part of the gain or loss on disposal. When the World Gold Council disposes of part of its interest in a subsidiary that includes a foreign operation while retaining control, the relevant proportion of the cumulative amount is reallocated to non-controlling interests. When the World Gold Council disposes of only part of its investment in an associate that includes a foreign operation while retaining significant influence, the relevant proportion of the cumulative amount is reclassified as surplus or deficit.

Financial instruments

- **Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalents comprises cash on hand, cash balances and deposits with maturities of less than three months.

- **Derivative financial instruments – hedging policy**

The World Gold Council may enter into foreign exchange forward contracts to match anticipated future cash outflows in foreign currencies. The World Gold Council's policy is to enter into foreign exchange forward contracts up to a maximum of 100% of the anticipated foreign currency expenditures for up to 12 months in advance limited to the approved annual expenditure budget for those currencies. The World Gold Council does not use derivative financial instruments for speculative purposes.

Property, plant and equipment

- **Recognition and measurement**

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

3 Significant accounting policies (continued)

- **Depreciation**

Depreciation is based on the cost of an asset less its residual value. Depreciation is recognised in profit or loss on a straight line basis over the estimated useful lives of each component of an item of property, plant and equipment. Leased assets are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term or their useful lives unless it is reasonably certain that the World Gold Council will obtain ownership by the end of the lease term.

The estimated useful lives for the current and comparative years are as follows:

Leasehold Property	Over the period of the lease
Furniture and Fittings	5 to 7 years
Office Equipment	3 to 5 years
Computer Equipment	3 years
Motor Vehicles	3 years

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted if appropriate.

Intangible assets

Capitalised technology, computer software and development is stated at cost, net of amortisation and any provision for impairment. Amortisation is charged so as to write - off the cost of the assets to their estimated residual value by equal instalments over their expected useful lives up to a maximum of three years.

Leased assets

Leases in terms of which the World Gold Council assumes substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as finance leases. Upon initial recognition the leased asset is measured at an amount equal to the lower of its fair value and the present value of the minimum lease payments.

Other leases are operating leases and are not recognised in the World Gold Council's statement of financial position.

Deferred consideration in gold

On the basis that the value of the consideration is dependent on the market price of gold, it is considered that the deferred consideration is akin to a financial instrument.

Deferred consideration in gold receivable in connection with the sale of the Gold Bullion Holdings (Jersey) Limited subsidiary entities in 2008 is measured at fair value. Movements in the fair value of the deferred consideration are recognised in the consolidated statement of comprehensive surplus.

3 Significant accounting policies (continued)

Gold holdings

Within the financial statements, gold holdings are broken down into gold reserve, research and development gold, and other gold.

- **Gold reserve**

Prior to 20 March 2015, gold received relates to gold bullion bars which are recorded at fair value based on the London PM Fix (or the AM Fix where the PM Fix is not available) on the date that it is received. Subsequent to initial recognition the gold reserve is carried at its revalued amount, being fair value based on the London PM Fix on the date of revaluation.

On 20 March 2015, the LBMA Gold Price replaced the London Gold Fix. ICE Benchmark Administration Limited ("IBA") an independent specialist benchmark administrator provides the auction platform and methodology as well as the overall independent administration and governance for the LBMA Gold Price. If no LBMA Gold Price is made on a particular evaluation day or if the LBMA Gold Price has not been announced by 12:00 PM New York time on a particular evaluation day, the next most recent LBMA Gold Price PM is used.

Management of the World Gold Council believes that the use of fair value is the most appropriate valuation approach to take in relation to gold reserve.

- **Research and development gold**

Gold held for the research and development process is valued at cost. This asset is considered to be a non-current asset due to the usage rate in the research and development process.

- **Other gold**

Other gold comprises holdings of gold in physical bars, coins or jewellery. This asset is considered to be a non-current asset due to the long-term promotional nature and use of the asset.

Impairment

- **Non-derivative financial assets**

A financial asset not carried at fair value through profit or loss is assessed at each reporting date, to determine whether there is objective evidence that it is impaired. A financial asset is impaired if objective evidence indicates that a loss event has occurred after the initial recognition of the asset, and that the loss event had a negative effect on the estimated future cash flows of that asset that can be estimated reliably.

- **Loans and receivables**

An impairment loss in respect of a financial asset measured at amortised cost is calculated, and the difference between its carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the assets original effective interest rate. Losses are recognised in the consolidated statement of comprehensive deficit, being reflected in an allowance account against loans and receivables. When a subsequent event causes the amount of impairment loss to decrease, the decrease in the impairment loss is reversed through the consolidated statement of comprehensive surplus.

3 Significant accounting policies (continued)

- **Non-financial assets**

The carrying amounts of the World Gold Council's non-financial assets are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. An impairment loss is recognised in the consolidated statement of comprehensive surplus.

Impairment losses recognised in prior periods are assessed at each reporting date for any indications that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss has been recognised. The gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an asset is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in income.

Where the carrying amount of an asset is greater than its estimated recoverable amount it is written down immediately to its recoverable amount.

Employee benefits

- **Post-employment medical benefits**

The World Gold Council's obligation in respect of post-employment medical benefit premiums for Geneva retirees is calculated using the projected unit method.

The actuarial method employed for the valuing of this liability projects forward the known current year premiums allowing for future premium growth and the anticipated mortality of the retirees using agreed upon rates for inflation and discount. The resulting cash flows are then discounted back to the measurement date using the discount rate to derive the total liability that is recorded in these financial statements.

The discount rate that has been applied to this valuation is that of the Swiss SBI AA Rated over 10 year corporate bond index. This index is used as all of the retirees are Geneva based and the medical premiums are Swiss denominated. For further information see note 12.

- **Other long term benefits**

The World Gold Council's net obligation in respect of long-term employee benefits is the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in return for their service in the current and prior years at present value.

Provisions

A provision is recognised if, as a result of a past event, the World Gold Council has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows where the effect is material at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability.

3 Significant accounting policies (continued)

- **Onerous contracts**

A provision for onerous contracts is recognised when the expected benefits to be derived by the World Gold Council from a contract are lower than the unavoidable cost of meeting its obligation under the contract. The provision is measured at the present value of the lower of the expected cost of terminating the contract and the expected net cost of continuing with the contract. Before a provision is established, the World Gold Council recognises any impairment loss on the assets associated with that contract.

Revenue

- **Members' dues**

Members' dues are assessed and recognised quarterly on an accruals basis. These revenues are recorded at their net collectible amounts.

- **Sponsor fees**

This represents the fee payable to the World Gold Council's subsidiary, World Gold Trust Services, LLC, ("WGTS") by the SPDR® Gold Trust. This fee is recognised on an accruals basis in accordance with the terms of the Trust Indenture governing the administration of the Trust. This revenue is recorded at its collectible amount.

Effective 17 July 2015, the Trust's only recurring expense is the Sponsor's fee paid to WGTS, which accrues daily at an annual rate equal to 0.40% of the daily Net Asset Value, in exchange for the Sponsor, WGTS, assuming the responsibility to pay all ordinary fees and expenses of the Trust. Further information on WGTS's duties in respect of the Trust can be found in note 19 to these consolidated financial statements.

- **Other income**

This primarily represents royalty fees recognised on an accruals basis in accordance with the substance of the underlying agreement relating to GBS / ETFS products.

Market development expenditure

Market development expenditure comprises all project related costs including marketing, promotions, PR campaigns, advertisement and publications.

Lease payments

Payments made under operating leases are recognised in the consolidated statement of comprehensive surplus on a straight line basis over the term of the lease. Lease incentives received are recognised as an integral part of the total lease expense, over the term of the lease.

Income tax

The World Gold Council provides for income taxes on the basis of taxable earnings for the year. The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax. The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year and imputed return on annual expenditure.

Current tax is provided at amounts expected to be paid (or recovered) using the tax rates and laws relevant to the various jurisdictions in which the World Gold Council operates.

3 Significant accounting policies (continued)

Deferred income tax is provided using the liability method for all temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying values for financial reporting purposes.

Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the consolidated statement of comprehensive surplus.

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which deductible temporary differences can be utilised.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each statement of financial position date and reduced by the value that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

For the purpose of presenting consolidated financial statements, the assets and liabilities of the group's foreign operations are translated at exchange rates prevailing on the statement of financial position date. Income and expenditure are translated at the average exchange rates for the year. Exchange differences arising if any are recognised in other comprehensive surplus and accumulated in reserves.

4 Activities

The World Gold Council's activities in the year under review can be broken down into three areas being investment, government affairs and infrastructure. Currently these activities are carried out by the World Gold Council in India, the Far East, Europe and the USA.

5 Financial risk management

Risk management is carried out by the World Gold Council and management gives consideration to capital, currency, credit, market, interest rate and liquidity risks. Capital is regarded as the retained reserves attributable to members.

The World Gold Council operates a balanced budget methodology whilst ensuring that programme related costs do not exceed revenue received.

The Group's policy is to ensure that its net exposure to expenditure denominated in foreign currencies is kept to an acceptable level through appropriate treasury management.

The deferred consideration in gold and gold received in lieu of cash pertaining to the sale of the GBS entities in 2008 was classified having regard to IAS 39 ('Financial instruments: Recognition and Measurement'). Management believe that there is limited credit risk in respect of the deferred consideration and their view of this risk is reflected in the discount rate used in the valuation of the receivable. The value of the deferred consideration will vary directly in line with changes in the gold price, the discount factor used and the gold yield curve.

Management believe that the World Gold Council's exposure to interest rate risks is limited.

6 Property, plant and equipment

	Leasehold improvements US\$000's	Furniture and fittings US\$000's	Office equipment US\$000's	Computer equipment US\$000's	Motor vehicles US\$000's	Total US\$000's
Cost						
1 January 2015	1,790	977	142	1,743	40	4,692
Additions	531	309	8	89	-	937
Disposals	(53)	(461)	(14)	-	-	(528)
Movement in exchange rates	(94)	(45)	(6)	(77)	(2)	(224)
31 December 2015	2,174	780	130	1,755	38	4,877
Additions	-	21	4	86	-	111
Disposals	(87)	(28)	(7)	(32)	-	(154)
Movement in exchange rates	(278)	(70)	(10)	(140)	(1)	(499)
31 December 2016	1,809	703	117	1,669	37	4,335
Depreciation						
1 January 2015	1,374	708	118	1,443	15	3,658
Depreciation for the year	366	93	13	177	8	657
Disposals	(39)	(375)	(13)	-	-	(427)
Movement in exchange rates	(76)	(36)	(5)	(67)	(1)	(185)
31 December 2015	1,625	390	113	1,553	22	3,703
Depreciation for the year	135	88	7	104	7	341
Disposals	(38)	(20)	(5)	(26)	-	(89)
Movement in exchange rates	(222)	(66)	(10)	(162)	(1)	(461)
31 December 2016	1,500	392	105	1,469	28	3,494
Carrying amounts						
At 1 January 2015	416	269	24	300	25	1,034
At 31 December 2015	549	390	17	202	16	1,174
At 31 December 2016	309	311	12	200	9	841

7 Intangible assets

	Technology US\$ 000's	Computer software and development US\$ 000's	Total US\$ 000's
Cost			
1 January 2015 / 31 December 2015	3,667	1,017	4,684
Additions	-	2	2
31 December 2016	3,667	1,019	4,686
Amortisation and realisation			
1 January 2015	3,667	458	4,125
Amortisation	-	333	333
31 December 2015	3,667	791	4,458
Amortisation	-	226	226
31 December 2016	3,667	1,017	4,684
Carrying amounts			
At 1 January 2015	-	559	559
At 31 December 2015	-	226	226
At 31 December 2016	-	2	2

Due to the continuation of the low price of platinum when compared to gold and the levels required to trigger an income from the existing royalty agreement, Management believe there is less certainty over the economic benefit of the technology IP and in 2014 it was impaired down to \$100.

8 Gold holdings

This is made up of gold held for research and development purposes, gold reserves which arise from the receipt of the deferred consideration, royalties settled in gold, and other gold which comprise bars and coins.

	2016 US\$ 000's	2015 US\$ 000's
Non-current		
Research and development gold – cost	-	54
Other gold – cost	84	755
At 31 December	84	809
Current		
Gold reserve – market value	40,374	28,621
At 31 December	40,374	28,621

8 Gold holdings (continued)

The movement in the value of the gold reserve is a factor of the gold received of US\$10.3 million (2015: US\$8.6 million), a sale of gold reserve of US\$Nil (2015: US\$ Nil) and a fair value movement of US\$1.5 million (2015: US\$3.3 million).

Research and development gold market value at 31 December 2016 was US\$ nil (2015: US\$0.2million). Other gold market value at 31 December 2016 was US\$0.1 million (2015: US\$ 0.8 million).

The gold reserve represents a level 1 fair value measurement as this is derived from quoted gold prices.

Amounts received in respect of the deferred consideration and licence fees were 6,567 ounces (2015: 6,567 ounces) and 1,412 ounces (2015: 883 ounces) respectively. As at 31 December 2016, 34,832 oz (2015: 26,944 oz) of gold was held in reserves.

Sensitivity to movement in Gold Price – gold reserve

For every US\$10 movement in the gold price, the World Gold Council is subject to an approximate US\$348,000 (2015: US\$269,000) fluctuation in the value of its gold reserve holdings.

9 Other non-current assets

	2016 US\$ 000's	2015 US\$ 000's
Other non-current assets		
Other accounts receivable and deposits	1,532	1,008
Other non-current assets	187	225
Total other non-current assets	1,719	1,233

10 Other current assets

	2016 US\$ 000's	2015 US\$ 000's
Other current assets		
Dues receivable from members	426	-
Receivable from SPDR Gold Trust	10,617	7,465
Trade partner receivables	96	195
VAT receivable	911	1,141
Other current assets	456	766
Total other current assets	12,506	9,567

11 Creditors and accrued expenses

	2016 US\$ 000's	2015 US\$ 000's
Creditors	905	1,135
Accrued expenses	16,547	19,790
Other taxes payable	16	4
Other payables	311	441
Total creditors and accrued expenses	17,779	21,370

12 Provisions

	Post employment medical benefits US\$000's	LTIP US\$000's	Other US\$000's	Total US\$000's
Current liabilities	45	678	417	1,140
Non-current liabilities	1,803	-	2,188	3,991
Balance at 1 January 2016	1,848	678	2,605	5,131
Increase in provisions	-	-	2,689	2,689
Amounts utilised	(42)	(678)	(406)	(1,126)
IAS 19 movements	(281)	-	-	(281)
Balance at 31 December 2016	1,525	-	4,888	6,413
Analysis between non-current and current Liabilities				
Current liabilities	38	-	457	495
Non-current liabilities	1,487	-	4,431	5,918
Balance at 31 December 2016	1,525	-	4,888	6,413

IAS 19 ('Employee Benefits') movements consist of interest costs of US\$15,000, included within Personnel Expenditure and exchange gains of US\$296,000 included within Net foreign exchange transaction losses.

Post- employment medical benefits

There are currently 7 (2015: 8) Geneva retirees. Each year the World Gold Council pays a maximum of 50% of total medical insurance premiums for the retirees.

In 2014, the World Gold Council obtained a third party actuarial valuation of its liability in this respect, which brings into account inflation, discount rates and longevity assumptions.

There are no assets in the Scheme. Benefits are met out of future company cash flow.

The provision for retiree benefits (present value of scheme benefits) decreased by an overall US\$323,000 during the year (2015: US\$136,000 increase).

The principal assumptions around the 2016 valuation are the same as for the 2014 actuarial valuation with inflation of 8% and the use of a liability discount rate of 0.85%.

Amounts recognised in the balance sheet	2016 US\$ 000's	2015 US\$ 000's
Present value of scheme liabilities	(1,525)	(1,848)
Related deferred tax asset	259	333
Net liability	(1,266)	(1,515)

The council expects to contribute US\$38,000 (2016: US\$40,000) to the scheme for the year ending 31 December 2017.

12 Provisions (continued)

Long term incentive plans (LTIPs)

During the financial year ended 31 December 2013, a Long Term Incentive Plan was in place for a number of members of the Leadership Team. This plan was closed in 2014.

The remainder of the LTIP was paid in 2016, therefore there is no provision held at year end (2015: \$0.7m).

Other provisions

Other provisions include two onerous lease contracts in New York for non-cancellable leases for office space and retention bonuses that will be paid in 2018/2019.

The provisions have been calculated with reference to the net rental costs to the end of the lease term in accordance with IAS 37 "Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets".

13 Deferred consideration

Deferred consideration overview

During 2004 the World Gold Council invested US\$74,817 in exchange for 39% of Gold Bullion Holdings (Jersey) Limited ("GBH") which, in turn, owned 100% of Gold Bullion Securities Limited ("GBSJ"). Both companies are registered in Jersey, Channel Islands. GBH acquired 100% of Gold Bullion Securities Limited ("GBSA"), a company registered in Australia, on 1 January 2005. Both GBSJ and GBSA were set up in order to issue gold-backed securities, which are listed on the London and Australian Stock Exchanges respectively.

On 11 July 2008, the World Gold Council acquired the 28% of GBH owned by Gold Bullion Investment Trust ("GBIT") for deferred cash consideration of US\$10.0 million making GBH a 67% subsidiary of the WGC. The remaining 33% interest in GBH was owned by ETFS Limited ("ETFS"). The US\$10 million is payable in instalments through to December 2019 and the investment was accounted for at its fair value at the time of purchase of US\$8.8 million. The 28% shareholding is in a class of shares which only entitles the holders to 5% of the economic interest in GBH.

On 18 July 2008 GBH completed the sale ("the Disposal") of its subsidiaries, GBSJ and GBSA, to ETFS for deferred consideration in gold of 492,500 ounces payable, in equal instalments every 6 months, between 2008 and 2058 (the "Deferred Consideration").

On 18 July 2008, GBH cancelled the 33% shareholding in GBH which belonged to ETFS by transferring one third of the proceeds of the Disposal to them (164,167 ounces payable between 2008 and 2058 – a result of this series of transactions, GBH became a 100% subsidiary of the World Gold Council and would receive Deferred Consideration totalling 328,333 ounces ("deferred consideration receivable").

The whole deferred consideration contract was designated at the time of the transaction akin to a financial asset measured at fair value through profit and loss, accordingly movements in the fair value of the contract will be taken to the consolidated statement of comprehensive surplus over the life of the deferred consideration.

13 Deferred consideration (continued)

The deferred consideration represents a level 3 fair value measurement as this is derived from a combination of quoted gold prices and inputs other than quoted prices. At the end of December 2016 the number of ounces payable to Gold Bullions Holdings (Jersey) Limited by ETFS is 272,516 ounces (2015: 279,083) after 3,283.33 ounces had been received in both March 2016 and September 2016.

Statement of financial position

	2016 US\$ 000's	2015 US\$ 000's
At 1 January	55,178	72,307
Gold received	(8,536)	(7,617)
Fair value adjustment	14,448	(9,512)
At 31 December	61,090	55,178
Current assets	7,151	6,533
Non-current assets	53,939	48,645
Total receivables	61,090	55,178

Fair Value Adjustment on Gold	2016 US\$ 000's	2015 US\$ 000's
Fair value on deferred consideration	14,448	(9,512)
Fair value adjustment on gold holdings	1,479	(3,337)
Foreign Exchange	11,061	5,070
	26,988	(7,779)

Deferred consideration receivable

The accounting treatment adopted for the deferred consideration receivable for the GBS entities is based on a discounted cash flow projection. The present value of each instalment of the Deferred Consideration is valued by multiplying the number of ounces of gold receivable by a gold forward price and discounting the resulting value at an appropriate discount rate that reflects the current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the deferred consideration. The value of the Deferred Consideration will vary in line with changes in gold spot and forward prices along with the discount factor used.

The gold forward price for the next 10 years is an observable input into the valuation of Deferred Consideration, based on market data. Thereafter, no observable market data in respect to gold forward prices is available, consistent with the lack of liquidity in the market for gold beyond 10 years. At 31 December 2016, the present value of Deferred Consideration receivable within the next 10 years is US\$41.3 million (2015: US\$37.1 million) representing 67.6% (2015: 67.2%) of the present value of total deferred consideration receivable.

To calculate the gold forward price for years 11 to 44, a forward rate of 4.65% has been used, which approximates the 10-year Gold Forward Offered Rate ("GOFO").

Valuation techniques that rely to a greater extent on unobservable inputs require a higher level of management judgement to calculate a fair value than those based wholly on observable inputs relating to the discount rate and the gold forward price. The valuation of Deferred Consideration is highly sensitive to changes in the current gold price and to a lesser extent gold forward prices beyond 10 years.

13 Deferred consideration (continued)

Sensitivity analysis has been performed in respect of the GOFO beyond 10 years. The value of deferred consideration based on the maximum and minimum historical rolling average estimated 10-year gold forward price of 1% and 7% would be US\$52.5 million (2015: US\$47.7 million) and US\$70.7 million (2015: US\$65.2 million) respectively, which highlights the sensitivity of the calculation. The present value of Deferred Consideration receivable recognised at 31 December 2016 of US\$61.1 million (2015: US\$55.2 million) is considered to be a reasonable approximation of fair value.

Given the uncertainty and subjective nature of valuing financial instruments at fair value, it is possible that the outcomes in the next financial year could differ from that of the current year, due to the assumptions used. Differences in assumptions used could result in a material adjustment in the carrying amount of the Deferred Consideration measured at fair value. Movements in fair value will be taken to the consolidated statement of comprehensive surplus over the life of the Deferred Consideration.

A discount rate of 17.65% (2015: 17.40%) has been applied, which reflects a risk free rate (referenced to LIBOR), a risk premium (which reflects the Association's assumed cost of funding) and a credit risk premium for ETFS (to estimate the credit risk associated with lending to ETFS for a remaining period of circa 43 years). At 31 December 2016 and to the date of this report, the assets of ETFS are more than sufficient to permit payments to be made.

The table below highlights the sensitivity of the valuation of the Deferred Consideration to changes in other significant assumptions at the reporting date.

Sensitivity Summary (US\$ millions)	2016	2015
Discount rate sensitivity		
1% Increase	4.0 decrease	3.7 decrease
1% Decrease	4.6 increase	4.2 increase
Gold price movement		
US\$10 increase	0.5 increase	0.6 increase
US\$10 decrease	0.5 decrease	0.6 decrease
1% increase	0.6 increase	0.5 increase
1% decrease	0.6 decrease	0.5 decrease

In the event of liquidation of ETFS the right of World Gold Council to receive payments in gold would revert to GBSJ and GBSA (i.e. GBSJ and GBSA would become liable to continue making the payments to Gold Bullion Holdings Limited).

13 Deferred consideration (continued)

Deferred consideration payable

The deferred liability is broken down as follows:

	2016 US\$ 000's	2015 US\$ 000's
Amount payable to GBIT	2,819	4,231
Effective interest	181	88
Payments during the year	(3,000)	(1,500)
At 31 December	-	2,819
Current Liabilities	-	662
Non-current Liabilities	-	2,157
Total Liabilities	-	2,819

14 Operating expenditure

Effective July 17, 2015, WGTS assumed the responsibility to negotiate and pay all ordinary fees and expenses of the SPDR Gold Trust which include fees and expenses of the Trustee, the fees and expenses of the Custodian for the custody of the Trust's gold bars, the fees and expenses of the Sponsor, certain taxes, the fees of the Marketing Agent, printing and mailing costs, legal and audit fees, registration fees, NYSE Arca listing fees and other marketing costs and expenses. See Note 19 - Related Party Transactions for further reference.

	2016 US\$ 000's	2015 US\$ 000's
Marketing agent's fees	49,431	16,578
Custodian fees	10,592	4,164
Trustee's fees	2,000	924
Other GLD expenses	9,805	4,908
Total GLD expenditure	71,828	26,574
Media and promotional expenditure	4,071	5,171
Research and consultancy costs	8,632	11,331
Marketing and development costs	-	782
Total other market development expenditure	12,703	17,284
Total market development expenditure	84,531	43,858
Key management personnel compensation*	9,203	7,391
Other personnel expenditure	10,971	15,584
Total personnel expenditure	20,174	22,975
Facility costs	4,670	7,284
Membership governance	432	495
Professional fees	3,140	4,980
Travel and other costs	2,735	2,736
Total general and administrative expenditure	10,977	15,495
Total operational expenditure	115,682	82,328

14 Operating expenditure (continued)

* Key management personnel compensation is comprised of short-term employee benefits of US\$6.2 million (2015: US\$6.3 million), post employment benefits of US\$ Nil (2015: US\$ Nil), long-term employee benefits of US\$2.5 million (2015: US\$ 0.6 million), and termination benefits of US\$0.5 million (2015: US\$0.5 million).

	2016 US\$ 000's	2015 US\$ 000's
Amounts receivable by auditors and their associates in respect of:		
Audit of these financial statements	263	240
Audit of financial statements of subsidiaries of the company	86	127
Taxation compliance services	173	146
Total fees	522	513

	2016 No.	2015 No.
Employee numbers		
Number of employees at year end	57	51

	2016 US\$ 000's	2015 US\$ 000's
Contributions to retirement plans (all staff)		
Contributions made to retirement plans	702	953

In addition to the above numbers the valuation adjustment in respect of the Long Term Incentive Plans (LTIPs) are set out in note 12.

15 Taxation

	2016 US\$ 000's	2015 US\$ 000's
Analysis of tax charge		
Current taxes on profit for year	6,435	230
Current taxes adjustment for prior years	163	(145)
Deferred taxation on profit for year	6,782	307
Deferred taxation adjustment for prior years	(468)	(1,111)
Taxation for the year	12,912	(719)

The World Gold Council is an Association registered in Switzerland and operating worldwide across a number of fiscal jurisdictions with varying tax legislation and rates.

The World Gold Council has a mutual status for UK Corporation Tax. As a result of this, the charge to UK Corporation Tax is levied only on its non-mutual trading income. Changes in fair value of financial instruments are not subject to tax.

15 Taxation (continued)

Tax reconciliation

	2016 US\$ 000's	2015 US\$ 000's
Surplus/ (deficit) in the consolidated statement of comprehensive surplus	40,712	(26,556)
Tax credit at the standard rate of UK tax of 20% (2015: 20.25%)	8,142	(5,378)
Expenses not deductible and income not taxable	3,754	3,306
Other timing differences not recognised	(118)	-
Creation of tax losses not recognised and similar	1,787	3,061
Overseas tax rates and local taxes	(348)	(452)
Adjustments in respect of prior years	(305)	(1,256)
Taxation for the year	12,912	(719)

Reconciliation of taxation – current liability	UK Tax US\$ 000's	Foreign Tax US\$ 000's	Total US\$ 000's
Balance at 1 January 2016	(3,836)	14,641	10,805
Charge for current year	3,808	2,790	6,598
Exchange differences	117	(1)	116
Tax received	2,893	(1,614)	1,279
Balance at 31 December 2016	2,982	15,816	18,798
Shown as receivable in consolidated statement of financial position	-	-	-
Shown as payable in consolidated statement of financial position	2,982	15,816	18,798
Total as above	2,982	15,816	18,798

Reconciliation of deferred taxation - foreign	Tax losses US\$ 000s	Other timing differences US\$ 000s	Total US\$ 000's
Balance at 1 January 2016	(17,198)	(3,866)	(21,064)
Charge for current year	4,334	1,980	6,314
Exchange difference	-	(1)	(1)
Balance at 31 December 2016	(12,864)	(1,887)	(14,751)

The Group's tax charge on ordinary activities is the sum of the total current and deferred tax charges. The calculation of the Group's total tax charge necessarily involves a degree of estimation and judgement in respect of certain items whose tax treatment cannot be finally determined until resolution has been reached with the relevant tax authority or, as appropriate, through a formal legal process. The resolution of issues is not always within the control of the Group and it is often dependent on the efficacy of the legal processes in the relevant tax jurisdictions in which the Group operates.

Taxable losses have been incurred by the Company which are available for offset against future taxable profits. A deferred tax asset has not been recognised in respect of these losses since the Company may not generate sufficient taxable profits to utilise these losses in the immediate future.

and consequently the recoverability of the deferred tax asset is uncertain. The total deferred tax asset not recognised, measured at 20% (2015: 20.25%) is approximately \$4.3m (2015 US\$:2.3m).

16 Financial commitments and guarantees

	2016 US\$ 000's	2015 US\$ 000's
(a) Capital commitments at the end of the financial year which are contracted but not provided for	Nil	Nil

(b) Total commitments under non-cancellable operating lease rentals payable are as follows:

	2016 US\$ 000's	2015 US\$ 000's
Due within one year	3,189	3,063
Due between 2 and 5 years	8,682	9,380
Due beyond 5 years	536	924
Total non-cancellable operating lease commitments	12,407	13,367

The commitments for 2016 include the gross commitment of US\$6.4 million (2015: US\$8.6 million) in regards to the office space that is no longer required. The future minimum sublease payments expected to be received are \$1.4m (2015: \$1.5m). The obligation for the discounted future payment, net of expected rental income as an onerous lease provision was recorded in the 2015 financial statements.

Bank guarantees

The World Gold Council has bank guarantees totalling US\$970,950 (2015: US\$999,111) which it holds in the normal course of its operations and in addition holds a letter of credit totalling US\$684,210 (2015: US\$601,493) in favour of the lessor for office space in New York.

17 Subsidiaries, branches and representative offices

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the assets, liabilities, revenue and expenditure (other than intra-group items) of the following subsidiaries, branches and representative offices through which the World Gold Council conducts its operations.

Subsidiaries (100% owned)	Location
WGC (US) Holdings Inc	USA
World Gold Trust Services, LLC	USA
WGC USA Inc	USA
WGC USA Asset Management, LLC.	USA
WGC USA Distribution Company LLC (Dormant)	USA
WGC (UK) Finance Limited	United Kingdom
World Gold Council KK	Japan
World Gold Council (Far East) Pte Limited	Singapore
WGC Financial Services SA	Switzerland
WGC Holdings Limited	Jersey
Gold Bullion Holdings (Jersey) Limited	Jersey
World Gold Council (IOM) Limited	Isle of Man
WGCH Technology Limited	Jersey
WGC (UK) Limited	United Kingdom
World Gold Council (India) Private Limited	India
World Gold Council China Co Limited	China – Beijing
World Gold Council China Co Limited	China – Shanghai

Branches and representative offices	Location
United Kingdom	London
China	Beijing and Shanghai
India	Mumbai and Chennai

18 Investment in joint ventures

In October 2013 World Gold Council, via its subsidiary WGC (UK) Limited acquired a 50% share in Metals Focus Data Limited for US\$1,638 (£1,000). The business of the joint venture is the collection of data relating to the supply and demand for precious metals and licensing of data to third parties.

Joint ventures	Location
Metals Focus Data Limited (50% owned)	United Kingdom

19 Related party transactions

In accordance with IAS 24 ('Related Party Disclosures') the Directors believe that the following are related party transactions in respect of internal and external dealings that the World Gold Council may have.

Trading transactions

Transactions between the World Gold Council, its subsidiaries and its branches, are eliminated on consolidation and are not disclosed in this note. Transactions with members of the World Gold Council are disclosed separately below.

Transactions with trading partners who are joint shareholders in investments that the World Gold Council holds are disclosed below.

Members' Dues	2016 US\$ 000's	2015 US\$ 000's
Top 10 Members' dues	2,094	-
Percentage of total Members' dues	90%	-
Amounts due from members at 31 December	426	-

Total Members' dues in 2016 amounted to US\$ 2.318 million (2015: US\$ Nil).

Trading transactions with Gold Bullion Investment Trust (GBIT)	2016 US\$ 000's	2015 US\$ 000's
Accrued liability / loan to GBIT	181	88
Deferred consideration paid to GBIT	3,000	1,500
Deferred consideration current liability	-	662
Deferred consideration non-current liability	-	2,157

The beneficiaries of Gold Bullion Investment Trust ("GBIT") include a number of the Members of the World Gold Council. However, the World Gold Council is unable to influence the actions of GBIT. As a result, the operations of GBIT are seen as distinct from that of World Gold Council and are not consolidated in the World Gold Council's results.

Transactions with joint ventures

Transactions with Metals Focus Data Limited ("MFD") included expenses recorded of US\$782,997 (2015: US\$880,991). At 31 December 2016 US\$ Nil (2015: US\$ Nil) was owed to MFD.

19 Related party transactions (continued)

Other significant trading parties

The following parties are significant for the underlying operations of the World Gold Council. The World Gold Council does not exert influence over these parties, but due to the nature, significance and timeframe of the relationship the transactions are detailed below.

Trading transactions with ETF Securities	2016 US\$ 000's	2015 US\$ 000's
Participation fee from ETFS	1,805	998
Participation fee receivable from ETFS at year end	193	56
Semi-annual capital gold received	8,536	7,617

The above represents transactions with ETFS in 2016. ETFS was the third party that the subsidiaries of Gold Bullion Holdings (Jersey) Limited were sold to in 2008. The above transactions represent a flow of income to the World Gold Council and Gold Bullion Holdings (Jersey) Limited as a result of the 2008 transaction. Gold Bullion Holdings (Jersey) Limited currently receives gold from ETFS by way of the semi-annual payment until March 2058. The WGC receives the royalty fee monthly in gold.

ETFS has been included in the related party analysis due to the magnitude and nature of the receivable, along with the timeframe over which the gold will be received.

Trading transactions with SPDR® Gold Trust	2016 US\$ 000's	2015 US\$ 000's
Sponsor fees from the Trust	139,177	66,894
Amount receivable from the Trust at year end	10,617	7,465

The above relates to all the transactions undertaken with the SPDR® Gold Trust by the World Gold Council's US based subsidiary World Gold Trust Services LLC ("WGTS").

WGTS, a company wholly owned by the ultimate parent company the World Gold Council, is the sponsor of SPDR® Gold Trust (the "Trust"), an investment trust whose shares are traded on NYSE Arca Inc. The shares of the SPDR® Gold Trust are also listed on the Singapore Exchange, the Mexican Stock Exchange (Bolsa Mexicana de Valores), the Tokyo Stock Exchange and the Stock Exchange of Hong Kong.

WGTS was responsible for establishing the Trust and for the registration of the Trust's shares. WGTS generally oversees the performance of the Trustee (The Bank of New York Mellon) and the Trust's principal service providers, but does not exercise day-to-day oversight over the Trustee or such service providers.

WGTS regularly communicates with the Trustee to monitor the overall performance of the Trust. WGTS, with the assistance and support of the Trustee, is responsible for preparing and filing periodic reports on behalf of the Trust with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission, along with that of the Tokyo stock exchange and will provide any required certification for such reports. WGTS will designate the independent registered public accounting firm of the Trust and from time to time employs legal counsel for the Trust. WGTS maintains a public website on behalf of the Trust, which contains information about the Trust and the Trust's shares, and oversees certain shareholder services, such as prospectus fulfilment.

19 Related party transactions (continued)

Fees are paid to the Sponsor as compensation for services performed under the trust indenture and for services performed in connection with maintaining the Trust's website.

On 19 June 2014, WGTS solicited the consent of the shareholders of the Trust to approve two proposals, both of which were approved by the requisite 51% majority of the Trust's shareholders. The Trust's Notice of Consent Solicitation (the "Consent Solicitation") was filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on 19 June 2014.

Proposal 1 changed the manner in which the ordinary fees and expenses of the Trust are paid to provide that, in return for the Trust's payment to the Sponsor of a fee of 0.40% per year of the daily net asset value, or daily NAV, of the Trust, as calculated for compensation purposes as described below, the Sponsor will be responsible for all other ordinary fees and expenses of the Trust; regardless of whether such fees and expenses exceed the Sponsor's fee of 0.40% per year of the daily NAV of the Trust.

Proposal 2 permits the Sponsor to compensate affiliates for providing marketing and other services to the Trust.

Both proposals were passed by shareholders on 25 February 2015. The Unitary fee was effective 17 July 2015.

Effective 17 July 2015, the Trust's only recurring expense is the Sponsor's fee paid to WGTS, which accrues daily at an annual rate equal to 0.40% of the daily NAV, in exchange for the Sponsor, WGTS, assuming the responsibility to pay all ordinary fees and expenses of the Trust which include fees and expenses of the Trustee, the fees and expenses of the Custodian for the custody of the Trust's gold bars, the fees and expenses of the Sponsor, certain taxes, the fees of the Marketing Agent, printing and mailing costs, legal and audit fees, registration fees, NYSE Arca listing fees and other marketing costs and expenses.

20 Investments

	2016 US\$ 000's	2015 US\$ 000's
Investment in BullionVault	-	8,500
Other investments	78	80
Balance at 31 December	78	8,580

BullionVault

World Gold Council held in its Jersey based subsidiary WGC Holdings Limited, 39,971 shares in Galmarley Limited trading as BullionVault.com. This represented 11.45% of the issued share capital of Galmarley Limited.

WGC Holdings Limited purchased the shares on 17 June 2010 for a consideration of £6,249,865 plus fees of £18,785 (US\$9,270,467). This investment was sold on 12 February 2016 for a total consideration of \$8,500,000.

Love Gold

In 2015 WGC (UK) Ltd paid US\$600,000 for a 20% stake in LoveGold Inc., a US corporation. During the year ended 31 December 2015 the investment was impaired to US\$1,000. This investment was sold in January 2016 for a total consideration of \$22,500.

Other investments

This represents the value invested in a gold technology start-up company by World Gold Council Holdings Limited. A review of the carrying value of its shareholding for the year ended 31 December 2016 has indicated that the investment value is a good proxy for management's best estimate of the fair value of the stake held.

In 2016, the World Gold Council was instrumental in setting up EOS Precious Metal Limited ("EOS"), in an attempt to create an on-exchange trading platform for gold and other precious metals.

WGC UK Ltd. holds an investment in associate of EOS, purchased for \$0.3m in 2016, and holds a 46.9% share of the capital in the company. Year end valuation of this investment is negligible due to expenses made by EOS in the year to begin development of the trading platform. The trading platform is due to go live in Q2 2017.

There was also a \$27,000 gain from the liquidation of an investment in Singapore.

21 Subsequent events

On January 30, 2017, the World Currency Gold Trust (the "Trust"), launched a single series of the Trust, the SPDR® Long Dollar Gold Trust (the "Fund"), that began trading on the NYSE Arca.

The Fund seeks to track the performance of the Solactive GLD® Long USD Gold Index, less fund expenses. The Index seeks to track the daily performance of a long position in physical gold (as represented by the Gold Price) and a short position in a basket of non-U.S. currencies (i.e., a long USD exposure versus the FX Basket). Those non-U.S. currencies consist of the following which are weighted according to the Index: euro, Japanese yen, British pound sterling, Canadian dollar, Swedish krona and Swiss franc.

WGC USA Asset Management Company, LLC is the Sponsor of the Trust and is the Commodity Pool Operator of the Fund.

The Sponsor will receive an annual fee equal to 0.33% of the daily NAV of the Fund. The Sponsor's compensation is paid in consideration of the Sponsor's (i) services under the Sponsor Agreement and the Declaration of Trust and (ii) the payment by the Sponsor of the ordinary fees and expenses of the Fund, including but not limited to, the fees charged by the Administrator, the Custodian, the Index Provider, the Marketing Agent and the Trustee. The Sponsor shall not be required to pay any extraordinary expenses not incurred in the ordinary course of the Fund's business. Extraordinary expenses are fees and expenses which are unexpected or unusual in nature, such as legal claims and liabilities and litigation costs or indemnification or other unanticipated expenses.

To comply with regulatory requirements pertaining to swaps, when the Fund enters into any swap under the Gold Delivery Agreement, the Sponsor must be registered as a CPO and the Fund must be an eligible contract participant ("ECP") by maintaining total assets exceeding \$10,000,000. In order to maintain the Fund's continued status as an ECP with respect to the Gold Delivery Agreement, the Sponsor will seek to ensure that the Fund's total assets do not fall below \$10 million.

Locations of the World Gold Council

The World Gold Council network covers the USA, Europe, India and the Far East including China, Singapore and Japan. This network provides us with expertise in every aspect of the gold market and is fundamental to creating local and increasingly global initiatives with partners. Strong

contacts with local governmental organisations and trade bodies enable the World Gold Council to play a leading role in liberalising markets.

Strong local trade contacts have also allowed the development of joint marketing initiatives with retailers, manufacturers and trade organisations. Local offices develop the relationships with the key partners helping to create demand for specific partner pieces and to improve the image of gold.

Location	Address
London (head office)	10 Old Bailey, London EC4M 7NG United Kingdom Tel: +44.(0)20.7826.4700 Fax: +44.(0)20.7826.4799
Registered Swiss address	c/o Pestalozzi Lachenal Party 65 Rue de Rhone Geneva 3 Switzerland CH 1211
New York	685 Third Avenue, 27th Floor New York, NY 10017, United States of America Tel: +1.212.317.3800 Fax: +1.212.688.0410
Singapore	9 Raffles Place, Level 57, Republic Plaza Singapore 048619, Republic of Singapore Tel: +65.6823.1510 Fax: +65.6823.1410
Beijing	Room 556, 5/F China Life Tower No. 16 Chaowai Street, Chaoyang District 100020 Beijing, People's Republic of China Tel: +86.10.5877.1037 Fax: +86.10.5877.1596
Shanghai	Room 5B, 48 th Floor 1717 Nanjing Road (West) Wheelock Square, Jing'an District, 200040 Shanghai, People's Republic of China T +86.21.2226.1188 F +86.21.2226.1199
Hong Kong	Level 19, Two International Finance Centre 8 Finance Street Central, Hong Kong Tel: +852.2251.8923 Fax: +852.2251.8976
Mumbai	B-6/3, 6th floor, Laxmi Towers, C-25, Bandra Kurla Complex Bandra (East), Mumbai – 400051, India Tel: +91.22.6157.9100 Fax: +91.22.6157.9199
Chennai	2B Alexander Square, 34/35 Sardar Patel Road Guindy, Chennai 600 032, India Tel: +91.44.2230.0083/0084 Fax: +91.44.2230.0086
Tokyo	Shin Aoyama Building / East 19F 1-1-1 Minami-Aoyama, Minato-ku, Tokyo 107-0062, Japan Tel: +81.3.3402.4811 Fax: +81.3.3423.3803

Websites

www.gold.org
www.exchangetradegold.com
www.spdrgoldshares.com