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Gold and silver price in nepal live

Uncertainty in global politics, and the improving economic picture to be maintained by the recent jump in silver prices, are likely to push them higher. Silver futures rose 14% since the start of the year, on the back of a 16% gain in 2016, the best annual performance since 2010. The precious metal surpassed gold, which increased by 8% this year; silver tends to follow gold price directions, albeit with larger swings. Investors looking for safe assets amid an increasingly uncertain political backdrop are driving much of the demand for precious metals. Concern over the UK's decision to leave the European Union hit the market last week as Prime Minister Theresa May launched talks on Brexit on Wednesday. The new administration in the U.S. has also caused jitters, with investors fretting that the failed health care reform bill marks the impending struggles to deliver on tax reform and fiscal stimulus. Political uncertainty keeps the gold market afloat, says Bob Haberkorn, chief market strategist at RJO Futures. And silver must follow the gold higher. One of the biggest risks for metals is the likelihood that the Federal Reserve will boost short-term interest rates. Gold and silver ran out after the central bank raised interest rates in December and March, but prices gradually rose as investors focused on risks to the positive mood in the market. SILVER May delivery rose to a one-month high on Friday. An alternative for investors who don't want to participate in futures markets, the iShares Silver Trust Exchange-Traded Fund (ticker: SLV) has increased by more than 14% this year. Sentiment among speculative investors improved after demand for precious metals fell at the end of 2016. Net bullish bets on silver reached its highest level in seven months at the end of February, according to the Commodity Futures Trading Commission. While central bank officials have said they could raise interest rates twice more in 2017, few expect them to rise in the coming months, so potential headwinds for silver could disappear. The Fed isn't burning yet. They, like everyone else, want to see if we continue to receive this positive economic growth. I think they're going to want to see what's going on in Washington, says Tai Wong, head of metals at BMO Capital Markets. Rising physical demand should also help prices, Suki Cooper, a precious metals analyst at Standard Chartered, wrote in a report. February trade data showed a better appetite for gold for key consumers in China and India, he noted. While gold is booming in economic turmoil, silver may benefit from signs of growth, thanks to industrial applications like electronics, which consume more metal at a time of expansion. With industrial metals such as copper gaining ground on better economic data, silver may also experience greater In March, U.S. consumer confidence rose to its highest level in 16 years, Forum. We expect silver prices to remain stable in 2017, as all safe harbor demand on the back of appetite for gold is likely to be boosted by modest increases in industrial use, wrote Robin Bhar, metals analyst at Société Générale, in a research note published last month. Stephanie Yang covers the metals of The Wall Street Journal. Email: editors@barrons.com Follow Barron on Twitter as Barron on Facebook NEW YORK (TheStreet) -- Gold price manipulation is the most controversial theory that has circulated among gold mistakes for 20 years. Conspiracy theories believe that the price of gold has been illegally suppressed for the past two decades by central banks and governments. The GATA or the Gold Anti-Trust Action Committee is the largest complainant. The central banks reportedly have 32,000 tons of gold, with the International Monetary Fund accounting for 2,800 tons. Under the Washington Gold Agreement, its members can sell up to 400 tonnes a year, thereby limiting the amount of gold on the open market. GATA argues that central banks have less than 15,000 tons of gold and that the missing gold has been secretly sold on the market, preventing the price of gold from rising to actual commodities, which helps the country's paper currency, bonds and interest rates. The oppression theory means that global economies are in worse financial shape than investors think, and that gold should be bought as the ultimate safe haven. The New York Post recently reported that the Commodities Futures Trade Commission and the Justice Department have launched criminal and civil probes into JPMorgan's trading in the silver market to determine whether the investment bank pushed the silver price down to their advantage. There are rumors circulating that a major New York law firm is launching a similar lawsuit against the investment bank. I interviewed Chris Powell, secretary and treasurer of GATA, to get the facts of the alleged manipulation. Can you explain the basics of silver/gold manipulation? Powell : Gold, and to a lesser extent, silver currencies. Governments have intervened in the gold market throughout history in the open. Our complaint is that they are now doing it in secret more often than the mechanism of supporting currencies, subsidy for government bonds and suppressing interest rates. So you can break it down so the government can do it in secret, like you said? Powell: Yes, the manipulation of the gold market can now be achieved by two mechanisms mainly. One is the final sale or leasing of central bank gold reserves to add gold to the market. The other is the sale of futures and options, gold derivatives by the big investment banks, which have a special relationship with central banks, especially the Federal Reserve. They are essentially naked in short positions in the gold and silver markets. We believe that central banks broadly support them, which, at least in the provide the gold that is if someone really wants to remove the gold from the system to really liquidate a position. The problem is that gold supply has been inflated in the futures market, so there's a lot more gold paper out there than there really is gold. For someone who has no idea what that means, how do central banks rent to precious metal banks? Powell: It basically started as a carry trade. This was in the interest of most central banks and investment banks. Central banks would reare gold to an investment bank at a very low interest rate of perhaps 1%. The investment bank, on the other hand, would sell the gold for cash and use the cash to finance its operations. And it worked very well for investment houses until there was some confidence that the price of gold would not rise and destroy the carry trades. The central banks liked it because it kept the price of gold, the competitive currency. He's also lost interest. He supported government bonds and government bonds. Now this carry trade is going to be a little more up and down. We think because central banks are running out of gold, they can distort it. So that doesn't seem so bad. If you rent gold, it goes to the markets. So, what's the problem? Well, the problem is, it's secret. It's a matter to deceive the gold market and, more importantly, the currency and government bond markets as to what the government is doing. It also gives inside information to investment houses that work in the professions that the government wants to do. It's a big deception. If they did it openly, people would understand what government policy is. However, an open policy would not deceiving markets. If you remove fraud from the gold pricing system, the system has very little use. How long do investment banks get to rent out the gold to central banks? Powell: A lease can be written in limited periods of one year or two years or three years. We believe that most central bank gold sales, or supposed gold sales in recent years, are not really gold sales at all. These were the cash settlements for leasing gold that could not be recovered and returned to the central bank without a huge spike in the price of gold. Break down how much gold central banks say they are facing, how much they think they really are. Well, according to official records, western central banks have more than 30,000 tons. However, accounting is very nebulous and it allows them to count rented gold as if it were still in the vault. Some of our consultants have done some work to suggest that central banks are likely to vault less than half of the gold they claim to have. Gold has still more than tripled in the last 20 years, as you've come to the fore, so how do you explain that? That's what we call a controlled retreat. The central banks I think realized that they can't keep the price of gold below the cost of production without drying up production and putting even more strain on reserves, so I think it's managing a retreat in the price of gold that markets don't get alarmed about. People don't realize what's going on, so currency values are preserved. You see this language pop up in central banker comments occasionally. They want orderly changes in the markets. They don't want sudden explosions or collapses, but they're trying to manage markets so that things go down slowly or slowly. I think that's basically what happens to gold. How high does the gold have to be, now? That's a wonderful question. I myself believe that there is no clue what the market value of gold is because the price of gold has been suppressed for so long. We probably didn't have a free gold market in anyone's life. And central bank interventions in the markets are now so prevalent that I don't think we really know what the free market price is for anything. A few thousand? Can you give me a range between $3,000 and $6,000? Powell: You know, analysts today often note that gold has not kept pace with inflation for the past 20 years. There's a reason for that. The central bank disproportionately suppressed the price. The whole depression system made it that. Some people estimate that if gold kept pace with inflation over the past 20-30 years, it would be in the $2-3-4 thousand range. I suspect if central banks were ever out of the market completely, the price of gold could very well be several times that if gold came to reflect the old rate of metal and the amount of currency floating around the world. This is the most controversial debate in the world of precious metals. Both sides are very angry on the other side. So, what's your ultimate goal? And who's funding it? Powell: Our goal is really a free market for gold and precious metals, and indeed the extension of free markets to all financial instruments, because gold prices are rigging the issue of rigging the currency, bonds and commodity markets in general. We're being moneyed by all kinds of people. We're funded by individual investors. There are some mining industry support, mostly smaller exploration companies. I think there's only one real company, the mining company in production, that supported us. Some investment houses support us. Sprout Asset Management in Toronto has been very supportive of us over the years and we are supported by people who have only ideological interests in the free gold market. Someone bought us $5 from London the other day. Did you find that companies that buy and sell gold support you? Powell: I wouldn't say gold retailers are so, but to some extent yes, there are some gold traders who have supported us. It's not like big contributions, but you might get a $500 contribution every now and then-00 on a coin and bullion trader, and we appreciate that. Would you recommend retail investors to buy gold? Gada is not an investment consultant. What I do know is that everyone involved in our organization has certainly invested a lot in precious metals, and we're talking about gold. Then why is this debate so controversial? Powell: Well, two reasons maybe ... There are many people on the gold side who fervently believe in certain ideologies. I think some people believe that you don't need money for gold and silver. There are very strong ideological differences between those who believe gold is a good currency and those who think the government should be responsible for the currency. We have a lot of paper money. I think the other part is that you have two competing livelihoods here. If the gold side prevails, it will be very bad for certain people's livelihoods in the financial sector. And on the same basis, the success of certain people in the financial industry, certain institutions, has been very bad for people who are mining gold or precious metals or commodities. But this ancient struggle with producing interests and financial interests in the world, and especially in the U.S. - Written by Alix Steel in New York. Alix joined TheStreet.com TV in February 2007. He has previously been involved in film and theatre production, management and legal administration. Alix has a bachelor's degree in communications and theater from Northwestern University. University.

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