

TANAKA KIKINZOKU KOGYO K.K.

JAPAN

LOCATION

Tanaka Kikinzoku Kogyo K.K. is the leading gold refiner and bar manufacturer in Japan. Its headquarters is located in the Chiyoda-ku area of Tokyo.

Gold refining and the manufacture of bars take place at the Shonan Plant, which is located in the Kanagawa Prefecture, about 50 km from Tokyo.

The Shonan Plant operates one of the world's largest refineries with an annual capacity exceeding 500 tonnes.

OWNERSHIP

Tanaka Kikinzoku Kogyo K.K., a subsidiary of Tanaka Holdings Co., Ltd., has been privately owned since its establishment in 1885.

ACCREDITATION

1978 London Bullion Market Association (LBMA)

1980 CME Group – Market Contract: COMEX

1982 Tokyo Commodity Exchange (TOCOM)

2005 Dubai Multi Commodities Centre (DMCC)

Japan Gold Metal Association

Japan Gold Bullion Coin Association

In 2004, the London Bullion Market Association (LBMA) appointed Tanaka Kikinzoku Kogyo K.K. as one of five referees to the LBMA Good Delivery system.

The company has manufactured London Good Delivery silver bars since 1952, and Zurich Good Delivery platinum and palladium bars since 1980.

BACKGROUND

Tanaka Kikinzoku Kogyo K.K., founded in 1885 by Umekichi Tanaka, was incorporated in 1918. Between 1885 and 1943, the company was known as Tanaka Shoten.

The company has the distinction of having had only three presidents during its first 100 years: Umekichi Tanaka (1885-1935), Ichiro Tanaka (1935-1963) and Jun-Ichiro Tanaka (1963-1989).

For 70 years, gold refining took place at the head office site in Chuo-ku area of Tokyo. In 1955, it was transferred to the Sunamachi Plant in the Kohto-ku area of Tokyo, until its closure in 1976. Since that time, all gold refining has taken place at the Hiratsuka No 2 Plant (established 1966), renamed the Shonan Plant in 1999.

Cast bars were manufactured at the headquarters in Tokyo until 1979, minted bars until 1998. In 1979, bar manufacture was progressively transferred to the Isehara Plant (established in the Kanagawa Prefecture in 1973). In 2007, bar manufacture was transferred to the Shonan Plant.



The company was founded by Umekichi Tanaka in 1885.



The Tanaka Group has its international headquarters in Tokyo.



Tanaka was the first refiner in Japan to manufacture London Good Delivery 400 oz bars, in 1978.



In 2010, the Tanaka Kikinzoku Group was restructured so that member companies fell under a new holding company, **Tanaka Holdings Co., Ltd.**

In addition to Tanaka Kikinzoku Kogyo K.K., the Group's subsidiaries include:

Tanaka Kikinzoku Hanbai K.K. (established 1970, a domestic company marketing Tanaka Group industrial products); Tanaka Kikinzoku Jewellery K.K. (established 1926, a leading jewellery retailer and wholesaler in Japan); Tanaka Denshi Kogyo K.K. (established 1961, the world's leading manufacturer of gold bonding wire, operating companies plants in Singapore (since 1978), Malaysia (1994) and China (2002); Tanaka Kikinzoku International K.K. (established 1991, markets Tanaka Group industrial products outside Japan).

Other joint ventures include:

Electroplating Engineers of Japan Ltd (since 1965), Heesung Metal Co Ltd in Korea (1974), Nippon PGM Co Ltd (1991), and TC Catalyst Inc (2008).

In addition to gold, the company refines platinum group metals and silver, producing bars and other products.

Number of employees: 3,600

GOLD SERVICES

Tanaka Kikinzoku Kogyo K.K. focuses on:

- (1) Gold refining and the recycling of scrap
- (2) Gold products for the jewellery sector
- (3) Gold products for the electronics sector
- (4) Gold products for the decorative sector
- (5) Gold products for the dental sector
- (6) Gold medals and coins
- (7) Gold bars

GOLD REFINING AND RECYCLING OF SCRAP

The company normally accepts the following gold-bearing materials for refining to specified purities up to 999.9:

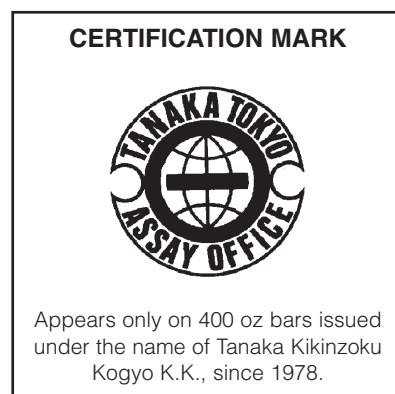
- Semi-refined bullion
- Electrolytic slimes: derived from copper
- Electrolytic slimes: derived from silver
- Precipitated gold slimes
- Loaded carbon
- Old jewellery
- Jewellery manufacturers scrap
- Electronic scrap
- Dental scrap
- Old coins and medals
- Slag and other refining scrap
- Gold-bearing resins
- Chemical waste

Gold refining methods include pyrometallurgical chlorination, wet chemical chlorination (aqua regia) and wet chemical parting.

Annual gold refining capacity is recorded at approximately 540 tonnes: dry chemical refining (480 tonnes), wet chemical refining (60 tonnes).



Gold refining and bar manufacture are undertaken at the Shonan Plant, about 50 km from Tokyo.



To ensure the quality and integrity of its products, all bars purchased domestically and internationally (including its own bars) are re-refined before being used in industrial applications or reissued as new bars.

GOLD BARS

A standard range of 6 cast and 4 minted bars:

Cast: 400 oz, 1000 g, 500 g, 300 g, 200 g, 100 g

Minted: 50 g, 20 g, 10 g, 5 g.

Customised bars are manufactured for external entities.

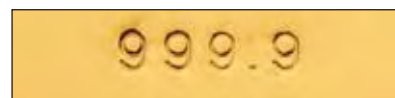
The gold bars of Tanaka are available to the public throughout Japan from the company's own retail outlets in Tokyo, Yokohama, Osaka, Fukuoka and other cities, 125 jewellery stores, 35 department stores, 8 banks and 2 security houses.

The company was the first to launch Gold Accumulation Plans in Japan, in 1980. Its Plan enables members to purchase gold easily each month.

The company is also the sole importer and distributor of Japan's two most popular gold bullion coins: Canadian *Maple Leaf* (since 1982) and the *Vienna Philharmoniker* (since 1989).



Tanaka was the first, among accredited refiners, to manufacture cast bars using computer-controlled robots, in 1982.



All cast and minted bars are issued at a gold purity of 99.99%.

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION

Weight	Type	Fineness	Shape	Dimensions mm	First Issued	Serial Number System	System Introduced
400 oz	Cast	995+, 999, 999.9	Rectangular	258 x 82 x 47 230 x 56 (base)	1978	Year date Plus 5 numbers	2000
1000 g	Cast	999.9	Rectangular	113 x 52 x 10	1978	2 letters Plus 6 numbers	1988
500 g	Cast	999.9	Rectangular	87 x 44 x 9	1978	2 letters Plus 6 numbers	1988
300 g	Cast	999.9	Rectangular	77 x 33 x 7	1978	2 letters Plus 6 numbers	1988
200 g	Cast	999.9	Rectangular	48 x 28 x 8	1978	2 letters Plus 6 numbers	1988
100 g	Cast	999.9	Rectangular	40 x 24 x 6	1978	2 letters Plus 6 numbers	1988
50 g	Minted	999.9	Rectangular	40 x 25 x 2.6	1981	-	-
20 g	Minted	999.9	Rectangular	33 x 20 x 1.6	1981	-	-
10 g	Minted	999.9	Rectangular	27 x 16.5 x 1.18	1979	-	-
5 g	Minted	999.9	Rectangular	20 x 12.5 x 1.05	1979	-	-
1 g	Minted	999.9	Fine Gold Cards*	14 x 9 x 0.41	1991	-	-

Source: Tanaka Kikinzoku Kogyo K.K. * Manufactured in other weights and with a diverse range of decorative designs.

Serial Number System

100 g – 1000 g. The first letter records the robot which stamped the bar; the second letter indicates the year date.



HISTORY OF GOLD BAR MANUFACTURE

All bars, from the establishment of the company in 1885 until 1959, were denominated in monmes. 1 monme = 3.75 g.

During the 1960s and 1970s, 4 narrow cast bars denominated in grams were introduced: 1000 g, 500 g, 200 g and 100 g.

In 1978, these 4 bar weights were reissued in their current shape, together with 400 oz and 300 g cast bars.

In the same year, the 400 oz cast bar was the first in Japan to be accepted as London Good Delivery.

During the 1960s and 1970s, early versions of 5 minted bars were introduced: 50 g, 30 g, 20 g, 10 g and 5 g.

Between 1979 and 1981, standard minted bars replaced them: 10 g and 5 g (1979), 50 g, 20 g and 10 g (1981). In 1981, 1 g and 2 g minted bars were also issued.

Fine gold cards (1 g) with decorative designs were launched in 1991.

The company was the first, among accredited refiners, to launch a 0.5 g minted bar (1990) and a 0.3 g minted bar (1991). They have not been made since 2006.

The current official stamp has been used since 1978. An earlier official stamp had been applied to all cast bars until 1977 and on the earlier versions of the minted bars until 1978. For a few months in 1978, a temporary stamp was applied to cast bars.

The certification mark, which appears only on 400 oz bars, was introduced in 1978 and remains unchanged.

A serial numbering system was first applied to 1000 g, 500 g, 300 g, 200 g and 100 g cast bars in the 1960s (est). The system for these bars was changed in 1979, in 1982, and again in 1988. The original system for 400 oz bars in 1978 was modified in 1979, and again in 2000.

TRADE COMMUNICATION

Enquiries by gold dealers and industrial customers should be directed to the company's headquarters:

Tanaka Kikinzoku Kogyo K.K.
 22nd Floor, Tokyo Building
 7-3, Marunouchi 2-chome
 Chiyoda-ku
 Tokyo 100-6422
 Japan

Precious Metals Division

Tel: +81-3-6311 5551
 Fax: +81-3-6311 5571
 Email: soba1s@ml.tanaka.co.jp

Website: www.gold.tanaka.co.jp



Cast and minted bars have been issued in the same dimensions since 1978.



Fine gold cards have been manufactured since 1991.



Tanaka staged a Worldwide Gold Bar Exhibition at Ginza Tanaka during Tokyo Gold Week in 2009.



LONDON GOOD DELIVERY BAR



400 oz



In 2004, the London Bullion Market Association appointed Tanaka Kikinzoku Kogyo K.K. as one of five Referees to the London Good Delivery system.



EXAMPLES OF GOLD BARS



1000 g



200 g



100 g



50 g



10 g



Tanaka is the largest gold refiner and bar manufacturer in Japan.



TANAKA KIKINZOKU KOGYO K.K.

INDUSTRIAL PLANTS & CENTRES IN JAPAN

Related to Precious Metals

Name	Prefecture	Main Products and Services	Distance from Tokyo Km	Year Established
Sodegaura Plant	Chiba	Recovery and refining of precious metals	20	2011
Ichikawa Plant	Chiba	PGM compounds, catalysts, and recovery and refining services	35	1974
Isehara Plant	Kanagawa	Platinum and platinum alloy equipment used in glass melting, material for various sensor and platinum targets	45	1973
Hiratsuka Plant	Kanagawa	Cross-bar contacts, materials for electronic parts and welded parts	45	1960
Hiratsuka Technical Centre	Kanagawa	Research and analysis of organic and inorganic materials and catalysts	45	1990
Shonan Plant (Former Hiratsuka No. 2 Plant)	Kanagawa	Gold and silver compounds, refining services, recovery equipment, insoluble electrodes and thick film pastes	50	1966
Tsukuba Plant/ Technical Centre	Ibaraki	PGM target fabrication, chemical products, catalyst research and development	55	2006
Tomioka Plant	Gunma	Wire rod, rolled material, precious metals pipe, silver brazing alloys, electrical rivet contacts, and gold and silver targets	215	1992
Iwate Plant	Iwate	Clad materials	460	1995

Source: Tanaka Kikinzoku Kogyo KK

Tanaka Kikinzoku Kogyo K.K. operates 9 industrial plants and technical centres in Japan.

In addition, it operates plants through subsidiary companies in **China** (in Suzhou since 2006) and **Taiwan** (in Taipei since 1986).

It can be noted that **Tanaka Holdings Co., Ltd.** has other subsidiary precious metal-related companies and joint-ventures with plants in **China, Malaysia, Singapore, South Korea, USA** and **Japan**.



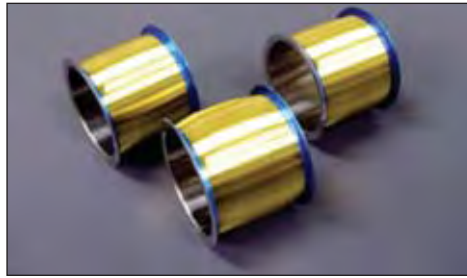
Tanaka has refined gold at the Shonan Plant since 1976.



Gold bar manufacture was transferred to the Shonan Plant in 2007.



GOLD BONDING WIRE



Tanaka is the world's largest manufacturer of gold bonding wire. This thin wire (one ounce of gold, in some cases, can produce over 500 metres) is used to bond electrical connections in electrical devices,

Gold bonding wire is an important industrial gold product. Annual production of the wire worldwide can exceed 100 tonnes.

PLATINUM GROUP METALS



Tanaka has manufactured Zurich Good Delivery platinum and palladium bars since 1980.

The company, the largest physical dealer and fabricator of platinum group metals in Japan, is the world's largest manufacturer of PGM fuel-cell catalysts.



Refer to disclaimer on website: www.goldbarsworldwide.com

© Grendon International Research Pty Ltd 2014. All rights reserved.

