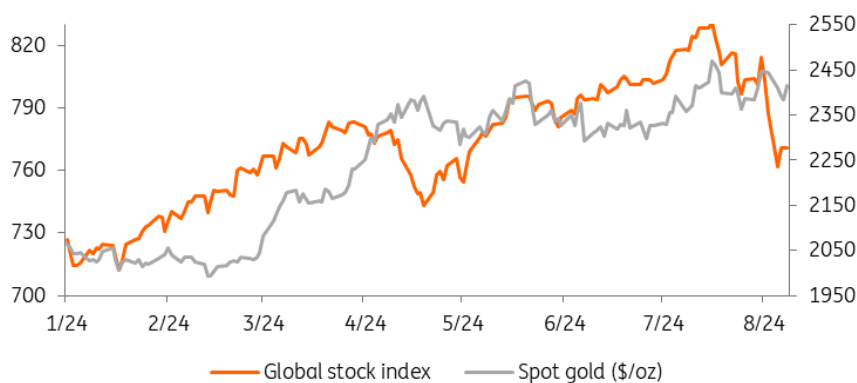


Gold Monthly: Rally might not be over just yet

Gold joined the global sell-off of equities at the start of this week, driven by growing concerns over the risk of recession in the US. Gold, usually a safe haven during such uncertainty, sold off sharply on Monday amid likely liquidations to cover margin calls on other assets



Gold drops amid rout in stocks



Source: MSCI, Refinitiv, ING Research

Looking ahead, we believe gold should regain its footing once again, amid the ongoing geopolitical uncertainties and expectations of interest rate cuts from the US Fed.

Despite Monday's sharp drop, gold is still up about 15% so far this year and is one of this year's best-performing commodities, aided by central bank buying, Asian consumers and expectations the Fed is getting close to cutting rates. It hit an all-time high in July amid strong appetite from central banks and Asian consumers. We believe, after a consolidation phase, gold will maintain its upward momentum.

US Fed in focus

Gold's focus continues to be on the scope and timing of the Fed's likely move to cut rates. Lower borrowing costs are positive for gold as it doesn't pay interest.

The Fed has held its key policy rate in a target range of 5.25% to 5.5% – the highest level in more than two decades – since last July.

[Our US economist](#) now sees a 50bp cut in September followed by a series of 25bp moves that would get us back to a Fed funds rate of around 3.5% by next summer.

China keeps gold buying on hold

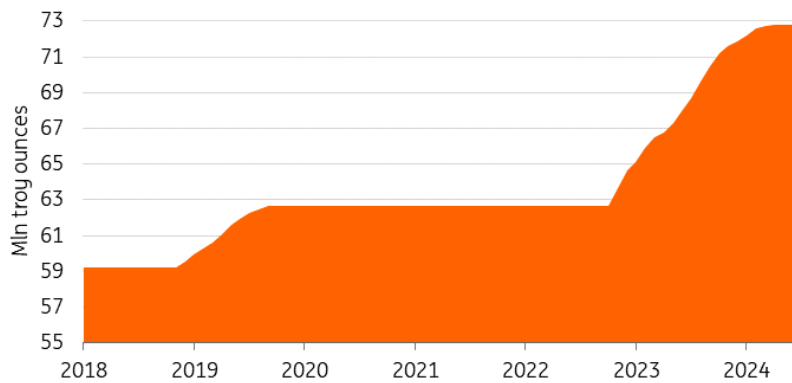
Central bank buying continued in June, with 12 tonnes of net buying reported during the month, data from the World Gold Council (WGC) showed. June's purchases were once again led by emerging market central banks. Uzbekistan and India both added 9 tonnes to their gold reserves during the month.

However, China has seen a slowdown in gold purchases over recent months. The People's Bank of China didn't add gold to its reserves for a third consecutive month in July. In May, China's central bank didn't add gold to its reserves ending an 18-month buying spree that had driven gold prices to record highs, with high gold prices likely to have deterred further purchases for now. Bullion held by the PBoC was unchanged at 72.8 million troy ounces at the end of last month, according to official data.

Meanwhile, Singapore was the largest seller (-12 tonnes) in June – it reduced its gold reserves in June by the most since at least 2000. Buying strength continues this year, although gross purchases and sales are lower compared to the same period last year. In 2023, central banks added 1,037 tonnes of gold – the second-highest annual purchase in history – following a record high of 1,082 tonnes in 2022.

However, we still expect central bank demand to remain strong looking ahead amid the current economic climate and geopolitical tensions and as prices retreat from record highs.

China doesn't add any gold for a third straight month in July



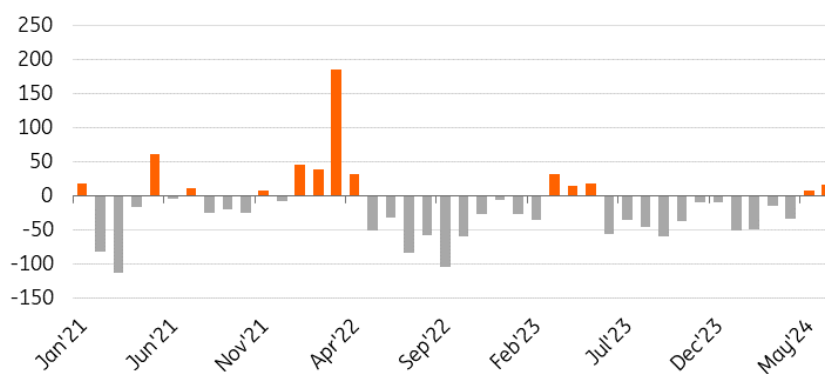
Source: The People's Bank of China, ING Research

ETF inflows continue

Following the strongest month since May 2023, global gold ETFs have now seen inflows for two months in a row, according to data from the WGC. In June, notable European and Asian buying offset outflows from North America. Although June and May inflows helped limit global gold ETFs' year-to-date losses to US\$6.7bn (-120t), this remains the worst first half of the year since 2013 – both Europe and North America saw hefty outflows while Asia was the only region with inflows.

Investor holdings in gold ETFs generally rise when gold prices gain, and vice versa. However, gold ETF holdings have been in decline for much of 2024, while spot gold prices have hit new highs. ETF flows finally turned positive in May.

Monthly ETF changes (tonnes)



Source: World Gold Council, ING Research

Prices set to peak in the fourth quarter

We believe that geopolitics will remain one of the key factors driving gold prices. The war in Ukraine and the Middle East and tensions between the US and China suggest that safe-haven demand will continue to support gold prices in the short to medium term. The US presidential election in November and the long-awaited US Fed rate cut will also continue to add to gold's upward momentum through to the end of the year, in our view. Central banks are also expected to keep adding to their holdings, which should offer support.

We see gold averaging \$2,380 in the third quarter and prices peaking in the fourth quarter at \$2,450/oz, resulting in an annual average of \$2,301/oz.

Author

Ewa Manthey

Commodities Strategist

ewa.manthey@ing.com

Disclaimer

This publication has been prepared by the Economic and Financial Analysis Division of ING Bank N.V. ("ING") solely for information purposes without regard to any particular user's investment objectives, financial situation, or means. *ING forms part of ING Group (being for this purpose ING Group N.V. and its subsidiary and affiliated companies)*. The information in the publication is not an investment recommendation and it is not investment, legal or tax advice or an offer or solicitation to purchase or sell any financial instrument. Reasonable care has been taken to ensure that this publication is not untrue or misleading when published, but ING does not represent that it is accurate or complete. ING does not accept any liability for any direct, indirect or consequential loss arising from any use of this publication. Unless otherwise stated, any views, forecasts, or estimates are solely those of the author(s), as of the date of the publication and are subject to change without notice.

The distribution of this publication may be restricted by law or regulation in different jurisdictions and persons into whose possession this publication comes should inform themselves about, and observe, such restrictions.

Copyright and database rights protection exists in this report and it may not be reproduced, distributed or published by any person for any purpose without the prior express consent of ING. All rights are reserved. ING Bank N.V. is authorised by the Dutch Central Bank and supervised by the European Central Bank (ECB), the Dutch Central Bank (DNB) and the Dutch Authority for the Financial Markets (AFM). ING Bank N.V. is incorporated in the Netherlands (Trade Register no. 33031431 Amsterdam). In the United Kingdom this information is approved and/or communicated by ING Bank N.V., London Branch. ING Bank N.V., London Branch is authorised by the Prudential Regulation Authority and is subject to regulation by the Financial Conduct Authority and limited regulation by the Prudential Regulation Authority. ING Bank N.V., London branch is registered in England (Registration number BR000341) at 8-10 Moorgate, London EC2 6DA. For US Investors: Any person wishing to discuss this report or effect transactions in any security discussed herein should contact ING Financial Markets LLC, which is a member of the NYSE, FINRA and SIPC and part of ING, and which has accepted responsibility for the distribution of this report in the United States under applicable requirements.

Additional information is available on request. For more information about ING Group, please visit www.ing.com.