

July 4, 2021

Taper now vs then

There has been numerous comparisons between Gold's reaction now to the June 16 FOMC, versus the taper tantrum in 2013 (when it fell \$300+ in less than a month). It's then a useful exercise to outline the main differences & similarities then vs now, as it relates to the macro & political backdrop, positioning, technicals & fundamentals. Gold doesn't like the 'fear' of hikes and tapering; it's this persistent threat from the Fed that keeps it on the defense. But is another similar washout likely (Gold is already down \$150 from pre FOMC peak) as we contend with stronger US economic data and a newly hawkish Powell into 2H? In a similar way, 2013 was defined as the year the Fed threatened to taper in January and only started in December 2013....

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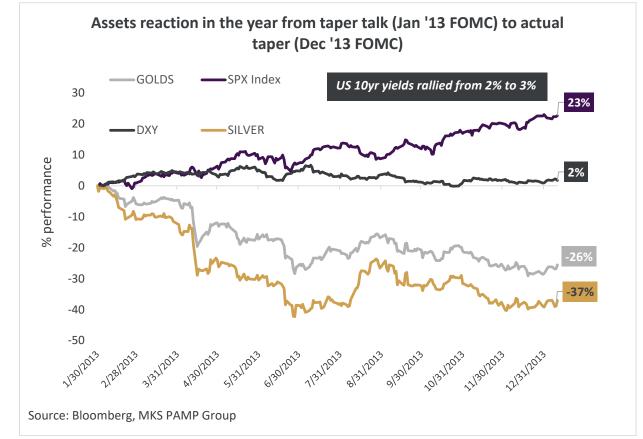
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SUMMARY: it is way too early in the economic cycle to *aggressively* own Gold as taper and hike expectations have been brought forward, and many believe the Fed will stay ahead of the inflation curve. While gold is on the defense recently, given this view and the "inflation is transitory" belief, prices are unlikely to mimic the strong washout in 2013, because of 1) the split in participation rates*, 2) inflation is likely not transitory (*see inflation report published June 28th*), *3*) *politics*, 4) a cautious Fed, 5) aggregate system liquidity.

*This time around there's strong CB demand, ETF resiliency and structural OTC longs (who continue to allocate to gold as a hedge to equity market inflation), providing a much larger supportive force vs 2013. Current COT shorts / fast money are coming up against these larger stickier players. That showed up on Fridays NFP report which should've been a greenlight for key floors (\$1750) to give way. Any gold dump should be transitory, especially if the belief is the current hawkish Fed stance will likely also prove transitory...





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Similarities: then (2013) vs now (June FOMC onwards)

\Rightarrow Hawkish and unexpected Fed pivot

- Future of bond purchases under the microscope at Jan 29 2013 FOMC as costs/benefits debated with many wanting to end QE "before yearend"; talks about normalizing the BS occurs all year with Bernankes congressional appearance in May 2013 kickstarting the bond /EM tantrum that occurred all summer.
- 2021 Fed brings forward the dot plot/rate hike expectations and with it sooner-than-expected tapering fears which derail the inflation trade somewhat.
- \Rightarrow Lofty Gold prices:
 - Gold was hovering \$1600-1800 then (2011-2013), vs ~\$1700-2000 now. In both instances, prices were somewhat off their peak/ATH levels, but were consistently in an accepted bull trend with the asset class back in vogue...
- \Rightarrow Macro stability:
 - There was and is very little macro fear... VIX was ranging 12-14 in Q1'13 (and similarly priced now) and complacency was high as there was ample liquidity / strong financial conditions which was reflected with ATH US equities both then & now.
- \Rightarrow Similar nominal US yields (eerily):
 - US 10yr yields were around 1.50% then and rallied to 3% during the 2013 taper tantrum.
 - Current 10yr yields are pinned around 1.50%. Real rates were also at similar negative levels (real 10yrs hovering between -1% & -0.5% then & now).

⇒ Aggregate COT + ETF investment/positioning both at or near ATHs

- Golds sticky investment—ETFs—was similarly lofty back then (holdings near peak levels) as is the case now.
- Fast money—COT—was lying neutral-short.
- Cumulative (ETF + COT) holdings are at 110mn oz (pre 2021 FOMC), just off peak of 122mn oz vs 2013 holdings at 90mn oz (a peak then).

\Rightarrow Politically early in the election cycle:

• The hawkish Fed turn in 2013 and now both occurred in the early days of a new (Democratic) president (Obama then, Biden now). If the belief is that the Fed is (increasingly) politicized, then the thinking is that the Fed has time to talk tough/hawkish in the initial presidency (knowing very well that they have 3yrs to reverse any action). Recall taper talk lasted a year in 2013 and was only a tiny adjustment (bond purchases only fell from \$85bn/mo to \$75bn/mo).



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Differences: then (2013) vs now (June FOMC onwards)

\Rightarrow The Fed is currently careful & wary to not trigger another tantrum

- There is caution both from the Fed (who has primed the market with ample communication & will advertise intent) and the markets (they are well aware tapering will begin soon and will likely be smoother vs the initial shock in 2013).
- \Rightarrow The pace/level of the Feds Balance Sheet
 - Both the pace of the increase in the BS and the aggregate level is different and incomparable then vs now.
 - The Fed had tripled its Balance Sheet post GFC (\$1tn to \$3tn) in 5 years while this time around the Fed has more than doubled its BS from <\$4tn to >\$8tn in only 18 months. The base is thus also much higher and the aggregate level of money/liquidity in the system drastically different.
- \Rightarrow Inflation soft/firm
 - It is running hot now (CPI 5%, PCE 3.4% YoY) vs cool then (CPI ranged 1-2% and PCE was ~1.6%).
 - Oil prices were elevated then (\$90—\$110/bbl) but not contributing to inflationary tailwinds. And while they are relatively lower now (~\$60-75/bbl), the aggressive rate of change is generating bottom-up global inflation and triggering taper fears.

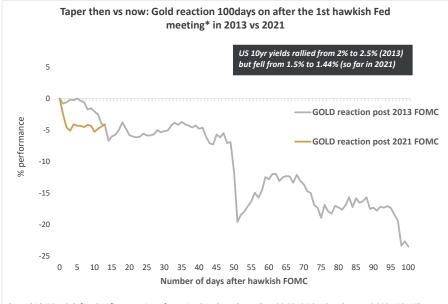
\Rightarrow Commodity bear/bull market

- China was decelerating (from a much higher/stronger growth base) and the 2012 European crisis put commodities on the backfoot in a bear market back in 2013. Currently, there is a well defined new commodity bull market due to a strong US & Chinese economic rebound.
- \Rightarrow Central Bank demand is 3x larger now
 - Gold demand from this important sector is more of support now (2019-2021* annualized purchases range 19-22mn oz vs 2012-2013 period CB purchases ranged only ~6-9mn oz).
- \Rightarrow Physical / jewelry demand
 - Jewelry demand was close to 90mn oz (a record high) in FY 2013 but driven by a ramp up only after the Gold flush. Physical demand is less of a support now vs 2013 given relatively higher prices and COVID restrictions hampering demand (gold prices are \$100 higher in USD terms and 50% more expensive in INR terms vs then).

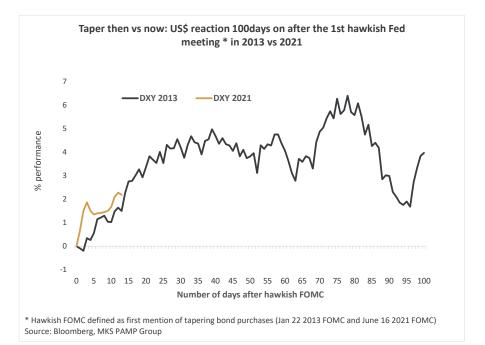


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* Hawkish FOMC defined as first mention of tapering bond purchases (Jan 22 2013 FOMC and June 16 2021 FOMC) Source: Bloomberg, MKS PAMP Group





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