

INDIA GOLD CONFERENCE 2026 HIGHLIGHTS

Day 3: IGC 2026 Highlights

DAY 3
IGC
2026

Day 3: From Market Challenges to a New Vision for Indian Gold

Day 3 of the India Gold Conference 2026 brought the conference theme-“India Gold Vision: Recycle, Reform & Re-Innovate”-into sharp focus. Rather than examining individual segments of the market in isolation, the day explored how India can connect its considerable strengths in refining, trading, jewellery, investment, exchanges and technology to build a more efficient and globally competitive gold ecosystem.

The discussions addressed some of the industry’s most consequential questions: how to revitalise doré refining, strengthen the India–Dubai bullion corridor, develop a liquid exchange-based spot market, unlock household gold through organised recycling, and reduce dependence on incremental imports. Attention also turned to the changing nature of investment demand, the outlook for gold prices and the emerging role of artificial intelligence in bullion businesses. What emerged was a broader vision for the market. India already possesses much of the physical, financial and technological infrastructure required for its next phase of development. The opportunity now lies in connecting these capabilities through policy reform, stronger market infrastructure, greater circulation of domestic gold, transparent standards and responsible use of technology. In that sense, Day 3 was not simply about identifying challenges-it was about reimagining how gold can move, trade, circulate and create value within India’s economy.



Presentation: India Gold Doré Imports – Context, Continuity and Costs

Mr James Jose

Managing Director, CGR Metalloy

Mr James Jose highlighted the widening gap between India’s substantial gold-refining capacity and the amount of doré actually reaching domestic refiners. India’s doré imports have remained around 200–220 tonnes, despite significantly higher installed capacity, indicating that the constraint today is less about refining capability and more about policy and commercial competitiveness.

Mr James Jose explained that the doré-import framework, largely designed around market conditions in 2012, needs to evolve with the global supply chain. Restrictions on sourcing countries, minimum bar sizes, financing limitations, domestic discounts and competing import channels can make Indian refiners less competitive than hubs such as Dubai.

Mr James Jose proposed reducing the minimum doré bar size from 5 kg to 2 kg, recognising legitimate aggregators, widening eligible sourcing origins and improving supplier-payment mechanisms. Greater export flexibility and a uniform customs-clearance SOP would also enable refiners to maintain throughput when domestic market conditions are unfavourable.

Key Takeaways

- Doré imports remain around 200–220 tonnes despite higher refining capacity.
- The 2012 import framework needs modernisation.
- Financing and sourcing flexibility are critical.
- India needs greater export flexibility and globally credible refining standards.

Discussion 2: Reforms in India Gold Doré Import Regulations



Chair: Mr Pramod Mohan, Co-Founder & Director, FinMet Technologies Pvt Ltd

Mr Pramod Mohan moved the discussion directly towards actionable reforms, asking what changes could make Indian refiners more competitive internationally while strengthening domestic value addition. The discussion converged around policy stability, financing, sourcing flexibility, duty economics, international standards and exports.

Mr James Jose, Managing Director, CGR Metalloy, called for a stable multi-year doré policy, noting that both refinery investments and supplier relationships require long-term stability. Mr James Jose advocated improved supplier-financing mechanisms, a stronger Indian Good Delivery ecosystem and export flexibility so refiners can access international markets when domestic conditions are unfavourable.

Mr Haresh Acharya, Director, Parker Precious Metals LLP, stressed the need for the refining industry to approach government with a unified reform agenda. Mr Haresh Acharya clarified that the objective is not weaker regulation, but rationalisation of rules designed for the market conditions of 2012, including recognition of legitimate aggregators.

Mr Sandeep Uniyal, Head – Supply Chain, Sovereign Metals Limited, highlighted uncertainty surrounding licences and eligible sourcing jurisdictions. Mr Sandeep Uniyal argued that predictable sourcing rules and LC-backed or similar banking mechanisms would allow Indian refiners to make longer-term commitments to overseas suppliers.

Mr Prabu KK, Consultant, Gold Invest, focused on the doré-refined bullion duty differential, arguing that it must adequately compensate for actual refining costs if India genuinely wants to encourage domestic value addition.

Key Takeaways

- Introduce a stable multi-year doré policy.
- Improve supplier financing and recognise legitimate aggregators.
- Build internationally credible Indian Good Delivery standards.
- Ensure the duty differential reflects actual refining economics.
- Allow export flexibility to improve refinery utilisation.
- Present government with a unified industry reform agenda.

Special Address: Building a Stronger India-UAE Bullion Corridor



Mr Hussein Osman

Board Member & Director – Membership & Marketing, Dubai Business Group for Bullion and Gold Refinery

Mr Hussein Osman described gold as a historic bridge between India and the Gulf that is now evolving into a much broader strategic bullion relationship. Dubai's success, Mr Hussein Osman explained, has been built around refining, logistics, international connectivity, compliance, innovation and responsible sourcing, supported by an ecosystem connecting refiners, traders, banks and service providers.

The scale of this transformation has been substantial. Figures presented during the session showed the UAE's gold trade increasing from approximately US\$30 billion in 2005 to more than US\$200 billion in 2025, with the country sourcing gold from over 120 countries and exporting to more than 90 markets.

Mr Hussein Osman emphasised that India remains one of the UAE bullion ecosystem's most important partners. The next phase should go beyond increasing trade volumes and create a corridor that is more structured, transparent, sustainable and mutually beneficial, encompassing standards, refining, logistics, technology and responsible sourcing.

Key Takeaways

- UAE gold trade exceeded US\$200 billion in 2025.
- India remains a strategic partner for Dubai's bullion market.
- Future cooperation should extend beyond physical trade.
- Standards, transparency and responsible sourcing will define the next phase.

Presentation: Derivatives, Risk Management and Regional Gold Benchmarks

Mr Russell Robertson

Chief Business Development Officer, Abaxx Exchange

Mr Russell Robertson positioned derivatives as risk-management tools rather than instruments of speculation, particularly for refiners, bullion dealers and jewellers carrying physical gold exposure. A refiner holding inventory is naturally exposed to falling gold prices; an appropriate futures position can offset that exposure and protect the underlying operating margin.

Mr Russell Robertson also highlighted the growing importance of regional gold benchmarks. Abaxx's contract reflects the price of one kilogram of gold in Singapore, recognising that Asian markets can trade differently from London or New York because of regional supply, demand, logistics and premiums.

Mr Russell Robertson noted that such price differences create arbitrage opportunities, but stressed that arbitrage requires a detailed understanding of freight, contract specifications, premiums, discounts and the physical cost of moving metal.



Key Takeaways

- Derivatives can protect bullion-business margins.
- Regional Asian gold benchmarks are gaining relevance.
- Hedging reduces outright price exposure.
- Physical and derivatives markets are complementary.


Mr Shivanshu Mehta - Head – Bullion & Chief Business Officer, MCX

“Bullion businesses face risks from international prices, currencies, customs duties, geopolitics and trade policy. Businesses cannot control where gold prices go, but they can control how much risk they retain. Hedging therefore needs to become part of the core business strategy of bullion dealers, refiners and jewellers.”

Mr Jignesh Shah

“Gold already possesses trust accumulated over thousands of years. What it needs now is a technology layer that adds liquidity, divisibility, traceability and digital usability without compromising the physical asset. The opportunity is to increase the velocity of India's gold while allowing households to retain confidence and ownership.”


DAY 3 IGC 2026 - Key Voices & Important Quotes
Mr James Jose - Managing Director, CGR Metalloy

“India's doré imports remain around 200–220 tonnes despite substantially greater refining capacity. The constraint is no longer our ability to refine gold; it is the economics of sourcing, financing, duties and market access. Regulations designed for the market of 2012 need to reflect how the international doré supply chain operates today.”


Mr Haresh Acharya - Director, Parker Precious Metals LLP

“The industry is not asking for weaker regulation. Regulations designed around the realities of 2012 need to be rationalised for the doré market of 2026. The refining industry also needs to speak with a more unified voice and present government with a clear, consolidated reform agenda.”

Mr Sandeep Uniyal - Head – Supply Chain, Sovereign Metals Limited

“Doré suppliers value continuity and certainty. Long-term commitments become difficult when refiners face uncertainty over licence renewal or sourcing-country eligibility. More predictable rules and appropriate banking instruments would materially improve India's competitiveness in international doré sourcing.”


Mr Prabu KK - Consultant, Gold Invest

“If India wants to encourage domestic refining and value addition, the duty differential must reflect actual refining economics. A nominal advantage is not enough if processing costs, exchange rates and international gold-price movements eliminate the benefit.”

Discussion 3: Strengthening Trade with Dubai Bullion Market



Chair: Mr Faisal Ahmed, Managing Partner & CEO, AKW Consultants

Mr Faisal Ahmed shifted the discussion beyond trade volumes towards what is required to create a durable India–Dubai bullion corridor, focusing on policy certainty, standards, market infrastructure and two-way connectivity.

Mr Hussein Osman, Head of Marketing & Business Development, MAH Gold and Jewellery LLC, highlighted customs procedures and quota administration as important friction points. Mr Hussein Osman noted that Dubai already possesses strong refining, banking, logistics and global sourcing infrastructure; greater coordination with Indian regulation could therefore substantially improve bullion flows. Responsible sourcing, Mr Hussein Osman added, must remain a shared responsibility across traders, refiners, regulators and service providers.

Mr Manit M Shah, Group CEO, Palm Holdings, identified policy certainty, mutual recognition of standards and sustained Indian demand as the three conditions most likely to encourage deeper UAE participation. Mr Manit M Shah argued that repeated certification and recasting add unnecessary cost and saw scope for Indian and UAE refiners to operate as complementary rather than competing ecosystems.

Mr Nagendra Kumar, Deputy CEO, DGCX, stressed that a mature corridor cannot remain permanently one-way. Mr Nagendra Kumar called for greater Indian export capability, exchange connectivity and interoperability and highlighted the potential for stronger links between DGCX and IIBX. Technology-enabled “gold passports” could further improve traceability by recording a bar’s origin, specifications and movement through the supply chain.

The panel concluded that the next stage of India–Dubai bullion trade will depend less on simply increasing tonnage and more on building an efficient, trusted and genuinely two-way market corridor.

Key Takeaways

- Policy certainty is essential for long-term investment.
- Simplify customs and quota procedures.
- Develop mutual recognition of credible standards.
- Build stronger IIBX–DGCX connectivity.
- Move towards a two-way bullion corridor.
- Use technology and gold passports to strengthen traceability.

Presentation: Using Electronic Gold Receipts to Transform Spot Gold Markets



Mr Sunil Ramrakhiani
Chief Business Officer, BSE Ltd

Mr Sunil Ramrakhiani presented Electronic Gold Receipts (EGRs) as a regulated bridge between physical gold and India's securities-market infrastructure. Unlike unregulated digital-gold products, EGRs are securities backed by physical gold held with accredited vault managers under regulatory oversight.

Physical gold deposited with an accredited vault manager can be converted into an EGR, credited to a demat account and traded through an exchange. Importantly, the process is reversible, allowing an investor to extinguish the EGR and take physical delivery.

Mr Sunil Ramrakhiani highlighted India's extensive network of investors, brokers, depositories and exchanges as a ready distribution platform for regulated financial gold. Greater EGR liquidity could improve transparency, lower impact costs and contribute towards the aspiration of **"One Nation, One Gold Price."**

Key Takeaways

- EGRs are regulated securities backed by physical gold.
- Physical gold can be converted into EGRs and vice versa.
- India already possesses large-scale securities infrastructure.
- Greater liquidity can improve transparent national price discovery.

Presentation: Gold Leasing Helps Defer India's Gold Imports

Mr Keith Weiner
Founder & CEO, Monetary Metals

Mr Keith Weiner's presentation focused on the role gold leasing can play in reducing the need for incremental imports. The proposition fits within the broader objective of making available gold more economically productive rather than depending continuously on newly imported metal.

Gold leasing offers a mechanism through which existing gold can be put to productive use while allowing ownership and economic participation in the metal to be maintained. From India's perspective, greater circulation and utilisation of available gold could help meet part of the industry's metal requirement and thereby defer some fresh imports.

The presentation reinforced one of the conference's recurring themes: reducing import dependence need not mean reducing India's relationship with gold. The larger opportunity is to increase the economic velocity of gold already available within the ecosystem, allowing the same metal to support greater economic activity. The programme identifies the presentation specifically as **"Gold Leasing Helps Defer India's Gold Imports."**



Key Takeaways

- Gold leasing can improve utilisation of available gold.
- Existing gold can become economically productive.
- Greater circulation can help defer incremental imports.
- Import substitution requires increasing the velocity of gold.



Mr Hussein Osman - Head of Marketing & Business Development, MAH Gold and Jewellery LLC,

"Gold has connected India and the Gulf for centuries, but the relationship is evolving from traditional physical trade into a strategic bullion corridor. The next phase should go beyond increasing volumes and focus on making bilateral trade more transparent, sustainable and mutually beneficial through stronger standards, responsible sourcing and cooperation."

Mr Manit M Shah - Group CEO, Palm Holdings

"Three things are particularly important for deeper UAE participation in India: policy certainty, mutual recognition and interoperability of standards, and sustained Indian demand. UAE and Indian refiners need not simply compete-Dubai's capacity, technology and sourcing relationships can complement India's refining ecosystem."



Mr Nagendra Kumar - Deputy CEO, DGCX

"A genuine India-UAE bullion corridor cannot remain permanently one-way. India should eventually be able to move bullion outward as efficiently as it receives it. That requires export capability, recognised standards, interoperable exchanges and stronger institutional connectivity supporting regional price discovery."

Mr Russell Robertson - Chief Business Development Officer, Abaxx Exchange

"Derivatives should not be viewed simply as instruments for speculating on gold prices. For physical bullion businesses, their fundamental purpose is risk management. A refiner can hedge inventory through futures and protect operating margins-the objective is not to predict prices, but to separate business performance from outright price risk."



Mr Sunil Ramrakhiani - Chief Business Officer, BSE Ltd

"Electronic Gold Receipts create a regulated bridge between physical gold and India's securities-market infrastructure. Gold can move from an accredited vault into an EGR, be held and traded through a demat account, and ultimately return to physical form. With sufficient liquidity, this can support the aspiration of 'One Nation, One Gold Price.'"

Mr Ashok Gautam - Managing Director & CEO, IIBX IFSC Ltd

"Every BDR corresponds one-to-one with identified physical metal held in the vault. The next opportunity is portability-allowing bullion represented through a BDR at IIBX to move efficiently into the domestic EGR or physical ecosystem, connecting India's international and domestic bullion-market infrastructure."



Mr Shivanshu Mehta - Head Bullion & Chief Business Officer, MCX

"Liquidity in a spot market is likely to begin with refiners and other B2B participants already making and taking physical delivery. But GST must be addressed first; otherwise India risks creating a technically functional exchange instrument without the genuine liquidity required for success."

Discussion 4: Exchange-Based Spot Trading in Bullion



Chair: Mr Surendra Mehta, National Secretary, India Bullion & Jewellers Association (IBJA)

Mr Surendra Mehta framed the discussion around connecting India's emerging spot-market infrastructure—BDRs, EGRs, exchanges, clearing systems and physical bullion participants—into a commercially useful ecosystem.

Mr Ashok Gautam, Managing Director & Chief Executive Officer, IIBX IFSC Ltd, explained that each Bullion Depository Receipt at IIBX is allocated one-to-one against identifiable physical metal. Mr Ashok Gautam highlighted the potential for BDR-to-EGR portability, which could eventually connect international bullion entering through IIBX with domestic exchange infrastructure.

Mr Sunil Ramrakhiani, Chief Business Officer, BSE Ltd, said India now has a far stronger ecosystem for spot gold than during earlier attempts, but identified taxation as a major constraint. Mr Sunil Ramrakhiani also proposed mechanisms similar to securities lending and borrowing to improve EGR utility and liquidity.

Mr Shivanshu Mehta, Head Bullion & Chief Business Officer, MCX, argued that initial liquidity is likely to come from B2B participants such as refiners and bullion dealers. Mr Shivanshu Mehta stressed that spot and futures should reinforce each other, but GST friction must first be addressed.

Mr Chanda Venkatesh, Managing Director, CapsGold Pvt Ltd, brought the physical dealer's perspective: success ultimately depends on whether metal is available, where it is located, the price, delivery timing and certainty of settlement.

Mr Abhishek Bansal, Chairman & Managing Director, Abans Financial Services Ltd, advocated greater delivery flexibility rather than forcing every spot position into immediate delivery. Mr Abhishek Bansal also strongly emphasised that EGRs are unlikely to achieve meaningful scale until GST-related friction is resolved.

Mr Samir Jayaswal, Chief Operating Officer, IGM (India Gold Metaverse), brought a technology-led perspective, highlighting the opportunity to better connect physical bullion with digital records, trading and settlement infrastructure.

Key Takeaways

- GST remains a major obstacle to EGR liquidity.
- B2B participants can seed spot-market liquidity.
- BDR-EGR portability can connect international and domestic markets.
- Delivery flexibility is important.
- Physical availability and settlement certainty remain fundamental.
- Spot and futures markets should reinforce each other.

Discussion 5: Meeting Jewellery Demand Through Buy-Back of Old Gold Jewellery



Chair: Mr Sachin Jain,
Regional CEO – India, World Gold Council

Mr Sachin Jain asked whether India's enormous household gold stock could become a structural source of jewellery supply, rather than recycling rising only during periods of exceptionally high prices. Mr Sachin Jain also brought traceability, responsible sourcing and consumer experience into the discussion.

Mr Vishnuprasath Devarajan, Emerald Jewel Industry India Ltd, reported a sharp increase in old-gold exchange among organised jewellers, from around 30% earlier to approximately 57% during the price rally. Mr Vishnuprasath Devarajan stressed transparent purity testing in front of customers and observed that younger consumers increasingly regard gold as a liquid, reusable and recyclable asset.

Mr Sanjay Khattry, CFO, Novel Jewels Limited, said old-gold exchange in the organised sector had risen from approximately 25–30% to around 50%, driven by high prices and affordability pressures. Mr Sanjay Khattry explained that consumers increasingly use existing jewellery to fund new purchases and highlighted a critical traceability gap for manufacturers: the immediate supplier of refined gold may be known, while the metal's earlier origin can remain difficult to establish. Mr Sanjay Khattry saw considerable scope to increase recycling if India

develops better refining, digital records, traceability and a clear legal trail for recycled metal.

Mr Chetan Bhandari, Head – GoldSense, IGM (India Gold Metaverse), focused on hallmarking, taxation, technology and consumer protection. Mr Chetan Bhandari advocated integrating HUID, hallmarking records, GST information and digital traceability to improve transparency and prevent undocumented gold from entering organised channels.

The panel agreed that old-gold recycling cannot completely replace fresh supply, but it can become a far more dependable domestic source if consumers receive transparent testing, fair valuation and trustworthy documentation.

Key Takeaways

- Old-gold exchange has risen sharply with higher prices.
- Transparent purity testing is essential.
- Traceability remains a major industry gap.
- HUID and digital records can improve recycled-gold provenance.
- Consumer behaviour is becoming more recycling-oriented.
- Old gold can become a structural domestic supply channel.

Presentation: India Gold Investment Demand

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**Mr Harshal Barot****Principal Consultant, Metals Focus**

Mr Harshal Barot explained how the strong gold-price rally has changed the composition of Indian gold demand, with investment gaining importance as high prices constrain jewellery consumption. India's investment demand had weakened structurally after 2013 amid relatively stagnant prices, demonetisation, GST and restrictions on cash transactions. Mr Harshal Barot noted that the trend began reversing around the pandemic and strengthened further from 2022 as gold entered a sustained upward cycle.

Physical gold nevertheless remains the backbone of Indian investment demand. ETFs are attracting greater acceptance, while digital gold is growing rapidly from a smaller base. Metals Focus estimated digital-gold holdings at around 25 tonnes.

Mr Harshal Barot stressed that newer formats are expanding rather than immediately replacing physical ownership, with younger investors particularly receptive to alternative forms of gold investment.

Key Takeaways

- Investment is gaining share relative to jewellery.
- Physical gold remains India's dominant investment format.
- ETFs are attracting stronger investor participation.
- Digital-gold holdings are estimated at around 25 tonnes.

Presentation: Gold Fundamental Outlook**Mr Michael Stafford****Chief Financial Officer, Rafmoh Gold**

Mr Michael Stafford placed the current gold rally within the metal's longer historical cycles, emphasising that strong fundamentals do not eliminate short-term volatility. Even during structurally bullish periods, significant corrections can occur, making disciplined risk management essential for businesses holding physical inventory.

Central-bank buying remains an important structural support.

Mr Michael Stafford noted that the freezing of Russian assets in 2022 intensified discussions around reserve diversification, particularly among emerging-market central banks. Gold may not replace the US dollar, but its strategic role within reserves is strengthening.

Mr Michael Stafford also highlighted persistent US fiscal deficits, rising government debt and increasing debt-servicing costs as supportive longer-term factors for gold. The overall outlook remains constructive, although uncertainty means the price path is unlikely to be linear.

SOURCE BASE CASE \$4,750–5,500

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**Key Takeaways**

- Long-term fundamentals remain supportive for gold.
- Central-bank demand is an important structural driver.
- Reserve diversification has accelerated since 2022.
- US fiscal pressures support strategic gold demand.
- High volatility makes risk management essential.

Discussion 6: Import Substitution Opportunities in Gold Investment Demand



Chair: Mr Chirag Sheth, Global Business Head, Public Gold Bullion (SG) Pte. Ltd.

Mr Chirag Sheth challenged the panel to define what “import substitution” actually means for gold, distinguishing between reducing physical ownership, replacing imported refined bullion, increasing financial products and mobilising existing domestic gold. Mr Chirag Sheth stressed that products should be assessed on whether they genuinely reduce incremental imports rather than simply change the form of ownership.

Mr Harshal Barot, Principal Consultant, Metals Focus, argued that the largest opportunity lies in mobilising India’s enormous above-ground stock. Mr Harshal Barot cautioned that ETFs and digital gold do not automatically substitute imports because both may still require physical backing. Instead, investment gold purchased today could be designed so that it can eventually be lent or recirculated, helping meet future demand.

Mr Chirag Thakkar, Director, Amrapali Industries, said expecting Indian households to abandon physical gold is unrealistic. Mr Chirag Thakkar distinguished emotionally significant jewellery from investment bars and coins, which are easier to sell, swap, lend or monetise.

Mr Srinivas, IGM (India Gold Metaverse),

brought the technology perspective, arguing that regulatory clarity must precede more sophisticated digital-gold applications. With the appropriate framework, digitalisation could support accumulation, lending, payments and other uses that increase the economic velocity of gold.

The panel concluded that no single product can solve India’s import dependency. The larger opportunity lies in making existing and future gold holdings easier to lend, recycle, monetise and recirculate.

Key Takeaways

- Import substitution needs a precise definition.
- ETFs and digital gold do not automatically reduce imports.
- Investment gold is easier to mobilise than sentimental jewellery.
- Future gold purchases can be structured for recirculation.
- Digital gold requires regulatory clarity.
- Increasing gold’s economic velocity is central to import substitution.

Discussion 7: AI Use Cases in the Bullion Business



Chair: Mr Neville Irani,
Managing Director, Aureus Enterprises FZCO

Mr Neville Irani opened the session with a striking contrast: gold is one of humanity's oldest traded assets, while AI is among the newest technologies entering business. Mr Neville Irani kept the discussion focused on practical applications rather than technology for its own sake.

Mr Mathew Daniel, Founder & Chief Executive Officer, Orosoft, described AI as the next stage after ERP-led digitalisation. Mr Mathew Daniel introduced the concept of Enterprise Intelligence—using information already captured within business systems to identify exceptions, delays and unusual patterns and deliver actionable insights to decision-makers. Mr Mathew Daniel also cautioned that poor-quality data can simply allow AI to make a broken process more efficient.

Mr Ruchit Chaturvedi, Vice President – Business Development, StoneX, positioned AI primarily as a tool for productivity and preparedness rather than a substitute for professional judgement. AI can rapidly process interest rates, currencies, geopolitical events, economic data and positioning to identify conditions associated with higher volatility. Its value is not necessarily predicting the direction of gold, but helping businesses prepare their liquidity, margins and risk limits.

Mr Ruchit Chaturvedi also identified compliance as an immediate high-value application, with AI capable of automating repetitive screening and review while allowing professionals to concentrate on complex cases.

Mr Neville Irani highlighted practical benefits for smaller bullion businesses, including multilingual operations, continuous data review and compliance support. For sensitive information, Mr Neville Irani recommended controlled models and stressed that AI should initially remain an assistant rather than an autonomous decision-maker.

The panel's message was clear: AI's immediate opportunity in bullion lies not in predicting tomorrow's gold price, but in making businesses faster, better informed and more efficient while retaining human accountability.

Key Takeaways

- AI is moving from experimentation to practical bullion applications.
- Enterprise Intelligence can turn ERP data into actionable insight.
- Compliance is an immediate high-value application.
- AI can improve preparedness for market volatility.
- Sensitive enterprise data requires controlled models.
- Human judgement and accountability must remain central.