

Weekly Newsletter



MARKET OVERVIEW

EUROZONE

The final figure for manufacturing confidence came out at 54.9 in June and 55.2 for services, thus sending the PMI composite index up to 54.9 (from 54.1 in May).

UNITED KINGDOM

Manufacturing sentiment (PMI) rose from 54.3 to 54.4 in June while services confidence hit a 7-month high at 55.1. Despite uncertainty about long-term prospects, construction confidence rose to 53.1 in June.

UNITED STATES

ISM manufacturing confidence beat expectations, rising from 58.7 to 60.2 in June, while the non-manufacturing index printed at 59.1 vs 58.6 a month before.

ASIA & EMERGING COUNTRIES

In Japan, PMI business surveys improved in June, up from 52.8 to 53 in manufacturing and up from 51 to 51.4 in services. Household spending fell 3.9% YoY in May, the most since August 2016.

THEME OF THE WEEK

Storm in a China teacup

SUMMARY

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GLOSSARY

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Observation date in next two weeks

ISIN	TICKER	DATE
XS1816572785	18M EUR PHOENIX PLUS 80% VK FTI	9.7.2018
XS1816572199	18M USD PHOENIX PLUS 80% VK MT 5Y EUR PH+ WO 75% SX7E SXPP SXDP	9.7.2018
XS1816573247	0,39% P.M.	9.7.2018
	3Y EURQ PHOENIX PLUS WORST OF	
XS1574472384	50% HUI SX5E 1.10% P.Q.	11.7.2018
	3Y USD FLOORED CAPPED FLOATER	
XS1417403265	100%KG ;(USDLIB3M;1.00%)	12.7.2018
	5 Y USD PHOENIX PLUS SX7E 60%	
XS1778423894	1,415% p.q.	13.7.2018
XS1669740976	3Y USDQ PH+ SD WO 70% 2914 JT	17.7.2018

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Storm in a China teacup

In recent weeks, the drop in the Chinese yuan (CNY) against the US dollar (USD) has garnered much investor attention. The 3.2% drop in June was the sharpest on record, eclipsing the 2.6% fall in August 2015. What's going on? Is China using currency weakness to fight US protectionism?

The first thing to bear in mind when looking at the CNY against the USD is that this has long been a managed exchange rate regime. Even after China moved timidly towards a freer float, CNY volatility against the USD has remained extremely low. Since June 2010, weekly annualized volatility for USDCNY has been 2.7% versus 9.4% for EURUSD. As a result, moves in the CNY can appear more dramatic than they are in reality – year-to-date, the yuan is only down 1.8% against the dollar while the euro has shed 2.6% and the JP Morgan emerging currency index -7.4%.

This being said, China has committed to continue to give greater flexibility to its exchange rate. Over the past 12 months, CNY volatility has reached 4.7% versus 6.7% for the EUR. In addition, China has moved away from its close monitoring of the yuan against the dollar in recent years – it now focuses more on the China Foreign Exchange Trade System basket, a trade-weighted index of the CNY against 13 currencies (which was derived from the broader Bank for International Settlements CNY index) and a better measure of China's overall competitiveness. As the XX-hand chart below shows, although the CFETS index has weakened somewhat since launch in December 2015, the CNY still remains close to its highs since the turn of the century.

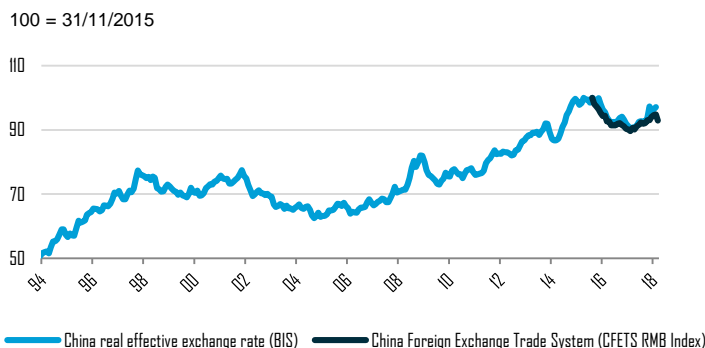
In this light, recent moves in the yuan hardly look like a deliberate devaluation to save Chinese exporters. Moreover, China's current account balance has been weakening in recent years – the first quarter 2018 surplus reached 0.9% of GDP, the lowest since at least 1998 and far below the 9-10% reached in 2007-2009. Again, this hardly reflects an under-valued currency, but rather the gradual transition to a more domestically-driven economy. And indeed, the rebalancing of China's growth engines is best achieved with a stable currency.

This is not to say that all is well in China. Indeed, weak macro data in May (retail sales growth was the lowest since 2003, fixed asset investment growth the lowest since 1999) has prompted the central bank to inject liquidity by easing reserve ratio requirements. Investor worries have also been heightened by the US decision to slap 25% import tariffs on over 800 imports from China worth some USD34bn starting on July 7. Moreover, the Shanghai domestic A-share market recently entered bear-market territory, having declined 23.2% from its January high.

Bottom line. China's long-cherished ambition to position its currency as a rival to the dollar requires gradual relaxation of exchange controls and adopting a more freely-floating regime. We believe Beijing is unlikely to abandon these long-term strategic imperatives for short-term gains in competitiveness. Similarly, a lurch lower in the currency might exacerbate the risk of outflows by domestic investors. The most probable outcome in our view is that the China will maintain currency stability against the CFETS basket, meaning it will allow some weakness against spikes in the dollar.

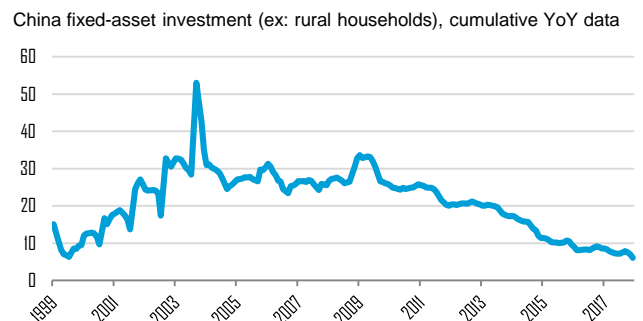
Source: Societe Generale Private Banking, Strategy, 09/07/2018

Trade-weighted yuan close to historic highs



Source: Bloomberg, 30/06/2018

Slower but still strong



Source: Bloomberg, 31/05/2018

Market News

This week and next

EUROZONE

The final figure for manufacturing confidence came out at 54.9 in June and 55.2 for services, thus sending the PMI composite index up to 54.9 (from 54.1 in May).

Higher inflation and slower job creation saw 3-month average growth in retail sales slow to +1.5% YoY in May, a low since September 2016.

The unemployment rate continued its gradual decline from 12.1% in 2013 to 8.4% in May and is now very close to its 2008 level.



This week's key events

		Period	Prev.	Cons.
10 Jul	German ZEW Survey Current situation	Jul	80.6	78.8
12 Jul	Industrial production, YoY	May	1.7%	2.3%

UNITED KINGDOM

Manufacturing sentiment (PMI) rose from 54.3 to 54.4 in June while services confidence hit a 7-month high at 55.1. Despite uncertainty about long-term prospects, construction confidence rose to 53.1 in June.

The Halifax house price index rose 0.3% in June after 1.7% a month before.



This week's key events

		Period	Prev.	Cons.
10 Jul	Industrial production, YoY	May	1.8%	1.9%
10 Jul	Goods trade balance (£bn)	May	-14.0	-11.9

UNITED STATES

ISM manufacturing confidence beat expectations, rising from 58.7 to 60.2 in June, while the non-manufacturing index printed at 59.1 vs 58.6 a month before.

Manufacturers' new orders gained 0.4% MoM in May and construction spending was up 0.4% MoM in May.

Initial jobless claims increased from 228k to 231k last week and continuing claims increased from 1.71m to 1.74m.



This week's key events

		Period	Prev.	Cons.
12 Jul	Core inflation, YoY	Jun	2.2%	2.3%
13 Jul	University of Michigan consumer sentiment	Jul	98.2	98.2

ASIA & EMERGING COUNTRIES

In Japan, PMI business surveys improved in June, up from 52.8 to 53 in manufacturing and up from 51 to 51.4 in services. Household spending fell 3.9% YoY in May, the most since August 2016.

In China, PMI composite business confidence edged up from 52.3 in May to 53 in June, mainly thanks to improved sentiment in services (PMI index up from 52.9 to 53.9 in June).

Despite recent rate hikes in Turkey to quell currency depreciation, headline inflation increased from 12.2% to 15.4% YoY in June, a 14-year high.



This week's key events

		Period	Prev.	Cons.
11 Jul	Japan: Core machinery orders, YoY	May	9.6%	10.2%
13 Jul	China: Trade balance (\$bn)	Jun	24.9	27.2

Market Performance

MARKETS AT A GLANCE

Interest rates						Government bonds*					
	Last	1w k	3mth	YTD	12mth		1w k	3mth	YTD	12mth	
EONIA (EUR)	-36 bp	1 bp →	1 bp	-2 bp	0 bp	United States (3-7yr)	0,0 % →	0,2 %	-1,0 %	-1,0 %	
3mth Euribor (EUR)	-32 bp	0 bp →	1 bp	1 bp	1 bp	United Kingdom (3-7yr)	0,0 % →	0,9 %	-0,2 %	-0,3 %	
3mth Libor (USD)	234 bp	0 bp →	1 bp	64 bp	104 bp	Germany (3-7yr)	-0,1 % ↓	0,9 %	0,7 %	0,8 %	
3mth Libor (GBP)	71 bp	4 bp ↑	-5 bp	19 bp	40 bp	Japan (3-7yr)	0,0 % →	0,0 %	0,0 %	0,2 %	
10-year US Treasury bond	284 bp	-1 bp →	1 bp	43 bp	51 bp						
10-year German bond	29 bp	-2 bp ↓	-23 bp	-13 bp	-18 bp	Equities*					
10-year French bond	60 bp	-5 bp ↓	-16 bp	-7 bp	-22 bp		Last	1w k	3mth	YTD	12mth
10-year UK bond	131 bp	0 bp →	-16 bp	8 bp	-4 bp	MSCI AC World	506	0,8 % ↑	0,3 %	0,0 %	11,3 %
						Eurostoxx 50	3 441	2,2 % ↑	2,9 %	1,1 %	2,4 %
						DAX	12 464	2,4 % ↑	1,3 %	-3,5 %	0,1 %
						CAC 40	5 366	1,7 % ↑	4,3 %	3,8 %	7,0 %
						S&P 500	2 737	0,8 % ↑	3,3 %	3,4 %	14,7 %
						FTSE 100	7 603	-0,2 % ↓	6,8 %	1,2 %	7,5 %
						SMI	8 674	2,5 % ↑	1,0 %	-4,5 %	0,2 %
						Topix	1 676	-2,9 % ↓	-2,6 %	-6,7 %	5,8 %
						IBOV Brazil	74 553	3,9 % ↑	-12,5 %	-2,4 %	18,1 %
						MICEX Russia *	2 347	4,3 % ↑	2,2 %	11,2 %	22,1 %
						MSCI EM	1 054	0,9 % ↑	-8,7 %	-7,6 %	7,2 %
						SENSEX 30 India	35 575	1,6 % ↑	6,4 %	5,9 %	15,3 %
						Hang Seng (H-K)	28 182	-0,6 % ↓	-2,9 %	-3,8 %	14,5 %
						Shanghai Composite	2 734	-1,9 % ↓	-12,7 %	-17,3 %	-14,8 %
Credit						Commodities					
		1w k	3mth	YTD	12mth		Last	1w k	3mth	YTD	12mth
BAML EURO Corp. IG		0,1% →	-0,1 %	-0,5 %	1,0 %	Brent	\$78	0,8 % ↑	14,7 %	17,5 %	62,7 %
BAML EURO Corp HY		0,6% ↑	-0,8 %	-1,2 %	1,2 %	Gold	\$1 258	0,7 % ↑	-5,1 %	-3,5 %	3,0 %
BAML GBP Corp IG		0,0% →	0,3 %	-1,6 %	0,6 %	Silver	\$16,1	0,4 % ↑	-2,0 %	-5,6 %	0,6 %
BAML US IG		0,3% ↑	-0,3 %	-2,9 %	-0,4 %						
BAML US HY		0,0% →	0,6 %	0,0 %	2,4 %						
JPM Global EM Sov. Plus		1,1% ↑	-4,0 %	-5,2 %	-0,6 %						
Exchange rates											
	Last	1w k	3mth	YTD	12mth						
EUR/USD	1,17	1,1 % ↑	-4,5 %	-2,7 %	3,0 %						
EUR/CHF	1,16	0,6 % ↑	-1,5 %	-0,8 %	6,1 %						
GBP/USD	1,32	1,1 % ↑	-5,5 %	-2,0 %	2,3 %						
USD/JPY	111	0,1 % ↑	3,0 %	-1,8 %	-2,3 %						
USD/BRL	3,93	1,8 % ↑	17,6 %	18,7 %	19,6 %						
USD/CNY	6,64	0,2 % ↑	5,3 %	2,0 %	-2,4 %						
USD/RUB	63,1	0,5 % ↑	9,4 %	9,5 %	5,3 %						

Performance should not be seen as a guarantee of future returns. Source: Datastream. 05 July 2018.

*Government bonds = 3-7 year returns. **Equities; total return in local currency. ***Price return for MICEX equity index.

1wk = 1-week change, 3mth = 3-month change, 12mth = 12-month change, YTD = year-to-date change, YoY = year-on-year change, BAML = Bank of America Merrill Lynch, JPM = JP Morgan, IG = Investment Grade, EM = emerging markets.

CURRENCIES & COMMODITIES

	Thursday close
EUR/USD	1.17
GBP/USD	1.32
EUR/CHF	1.16
USD/JPY	111
Brent	\$78.3
Gold	\$1,258

Source: Datastream. On 09 July 2018, . Projections of future performance rely on internal calculations and the opinions of Societe Generale Private Banking can change anytime. Performance should not be seen as a guarantee of future returns.

** Starting from the publication day of the Letter.

Splitska banka structured products (pricing as of 06.07.2018.)

	ISIN	NAME	UNDERLYING	CURRENCY	BONUS	MATURITY	PRICE
1	XS1119148853	5Y EUR DEPOSIT LINKED NOTE	Košarica valuta	EUR	9% p.a.	10/12/2019	93,00%
2	XS1212271008	5Y EUR TWINWIN 65 SX5E100 CAP	Eurostoxx 50	EUR	sudjelujući	12/06/2020	104,22%
3	XS1265964210	5Y EUR DEPOSIT LINKED NOTE	WO Total, Repsol, Statoil	EUR	5,70% p.a.	16/10/2020	101,51%
4	XS1314889129	USD CAPPED & FLOORED FLOATER NOTE	USD LIBOR 3M	USD	1,70% p.a.	17/03/2021	96,54%
5	XS1334783617	AUD CAPPED & FLOORED FLOATER NOTE	AUD-BBR-BBSW	AUD	2,10% p.a.	29/04/2019	99,03%
6	XS1367217558	USD FLOORED FLOATER NOTE	USD LIBOR 3M	USD	1,50% p.a.	01/07/2021	97,70%
7	XS1416369285	3Y EUR PHOENIX PLUS WO	ENGIE, E.ON, Enel	EUR	3,0% p.s.	08/08/2019	103,04%
8	XS1417403265	3 Y USD CAPPED & FLOORED FLOATER NOTE	USD LIBOR 3M	USD	1,0% p.a.	12/10/2019	98,87%
9	XS1574509565	3Y EUR PH+ SECURITY WORST OF 70% CA FP MEO GY BN FP 1.50% PQ 22042020	WO Carrefour, Metro, Danone	EUR	1,50% p.q.	22/04/2020	73,67%
10	XS1574472384	3Y EURQ PH + WO 50% HUI SX5E 1.10% PQ 21042020	WO Eurostoxx 50, HUI	EUR	1,10% p.q.	21/04/2020	100,20%
11	XS1706791214	3Y EUR PHOENIX PLUS 60% WO EDF BNP CO 1,91%	WO EDF BNP CO	EUR	1,91% p.q.	04/12/2020	90,07%
12	XS1759355412	3Y EUR PHOENIX PLUS 60% WO ISP UCG 1,95% p q	WO ISP UCG	EUR	1,95% p.q.	01/03/2021	86,66%
13	XS1778765930	4Y EUR PH+ WO SPX,SX5E, CAC 1,0% P.Q.	WO SPX,SX5E, CAC	EUR	1,0% p.q.	28/03/2022	96,31%
14	XS1778577186	18M EUR PHOENIX PLUS 80% VK	WO Vallorec, Arcelormittal	EUR	1,75% p.m	07/10/2019	99,20%
15	XS1778576535	5Y EUR PH+ WO 55% SX7E SXPP SXDP	WO SX7E SXPP SXDP	EUR	0,33% p.m	05/04/2023	93,01%
16	XS1778423894	5 Y USD PHOENIX PLUS SX7E 60% 1,415% p.q	Eurostoxx Banks	USD	1,415% p.q.	20/04/2023	90,86%
17	XS1778379898	5 Y USD PHOENIX PLUS SX7E 60% 1,30% p.q	Eurostoxx Banks	USD	1,30% p.q.	27/04/2023	88,54%
18	XS1797182869	18M EUR PHOENIX PLUS 80% VK	WO Vallorec, Arcelormittal	EUR	1,45% p.m	31/10/2019	91,20%
19	XS1816572785	18M EUR PHOENIX PLUS 80% VK FTI	WO Vallorec, Technip	EUR	1,75% p.m	16/12/2019	93,14%
20	XS1816572199	18M USD PHOENIX PLUS 80% VK MT.- SG CIB	WO Vallorec, Arcelormittal	USD	1,91% p.m	16/12/2019	92,12%
21	XS1816573247	5Y EUR PH+ WO 75% SX7E SXPP SXDP 0,33% P.M-SG CIB	WO SX7E SXPP SXDP	EUR	0,39% p.m	15/06/2023	93,58%

Important: There is limited availability of structured products on secondary market so availability should be checked before every transaction.

Structured products bought on secondary market (pricing as of 06.07.2018.)

	ISIN	NAME	UNDERLYING	CURRENCY	BONUS	MATURITY	PRICE
1	XS1245190555	3Y EUR PHOENIX PLUS 75% SX5E 2,84% P.S. 03092018	EURO STOXX 50	EUR	2.84% p.s.	03/09/2018	102,29%
2	XS1456533634	5Y USD PHOENIX PLUS SECURITY 50% HUI 1.68% P.Q. 19102021	HUI	USD	1,68% p.q.	19/10/2021	102,51%
3	XS1471994811	3Y USDQ PHOENIX PLUS 70% DAI GY 2.40% P.Q. NC2Q 06012020	Daimler	USD	2,40% p.q.	06/01/2020	91,47%
4	XS1472027330	2Y USDQ PH+ WO 70% BMW GY DAI GY VOW3 GY 3.24% P.Q. NC2Q 140119	BMW, DAIMLER, VOLKSWAGEN	USD	3,24% p.q.	14/01/2019	101,16%
5	XS1457486402	5Y USDQ PHOENIX PLUS 60% WO RDS FP 2,25% P.Q.	WO Total Royal Dutch Shell	USD	2,25% p.q.	12/01/2022	101,13%
6	XS1562505542	3Y USD PHOENIX PLUS 70% WO RDS FP 2,26% P.Q.	WO BAYER PFIZER	USD	2,26% p.q.	20/03/2020	102,26%
7	XS1533380355	5Y EUR PHOENIX PLUS 50% CO FP 1,81% P.Q. NC2Q 12052022	Casino Guichard	EUR	1,81% p.q.	12/05/2022	76,86%
8	XS1574623341	3Y CHF PHOENIX PLUS 60% 70% LH	Lafarge Holcim	CHF	3,0% p.s.	22/04/2020	96,02%
9	XS1555608782	5Y USDQ PHOENIX PLUS STEP DOWN 50% CO FP 2,20% P.Q.	Casino Guichard	USD	2,20% p.q.	16/05/2022	74,52%
10	XS1555620720	3Y USDQ PH+ STEP DOWN SEC WO 75% SLB XOM RDSA 2.36% P.Q.	WO Schlumberger, Exxon, Royal Dutch Shell	USD	2,36% p.q.	26/05/2020	99,61%
11	XS1511962331	3Y USD PHOENIX PLUS 80% HUI 7.60% P.S.	HUI	USD	7,60% p.s.	03/03/2020	91,07%
12	XS1622385232	5Y EUR PHOENIX PLUS 70% BNP FP 2.18% P.Q. NC2Q 06062022	BNP	EUR	2,18% p.q.	06/06/2022	91,32%
13	XS1596972668	3Y USDQ PH+ STEP DOWN WO 70% 9201 JT CHL UN BP LN 2.60% P.Q. 16062020	JT, CHL, BP	USD	2,60% p.q.	16/06/2020	93,20%
14	XS1570747094	5Y EURQ PH+ SD SC 75% NOVN SAN PFE ROG 2.12% PQ NC2Q 270622	WO Novartis, Sanofi, Pfizer, Roche	EUR	2,12% p.q.	27/06/2022	92,32%
15	XS1583545865	5Y EUR PHOENIX PLUS 60% CO FP 2% P.Q.	Casino Guichard	EUR	2,0% p.q.	08/08/2022	72,95%
16	XS1622812326	2Y EUR PHOENIX PLUS WO 80% CS FP BNP FP INGA NA 7.62% P.S. 21082019	WO AXA, BNP, ING	EUR	7,62% p.s.	21/08/2019	79,79%
17	XS1620557394	5Y EURQ PH+ SECURITY WO 75% SX5E CAC SMI 1.02% P.Q. NC4Q 29092022	WO SX5E,CAC, SMI	EUR	1,02% p.q.	29/09/2022	97,11%
18	XS1513289469	2Y USDQ PH+ STEP DOWN WO 60% GG NEM ABX 2.40% P.Q. 17052019	WO Goldcorp, Newmont mining, Barrick gold	USD	2,40% p.q.	17/05/2019	99,98%
19	XS1669740976	3Y USDQ PH+ SD WO 70% 2914 JT DAI GY VOW3 GY 2.95% P.Q. 30102020	WO Volkswagen, Daimler, JT	USD	2,95% p.q.	31/10/2020	81,70%
20	XS1658366932	4Y EUR PH+ SD SEC WO 57% RWE EOAN ENGI 1,375% P.Q.	WO EOAN, ENGIE RWE	EUR	1,375% p.q.	07/12/2021	99,21%
21	XS1669454537	1Y EUR PH+ 75% STM FP 4,80% P.S.	ST Microelectronics	EUR	4,80% p.s.	20/11/2018	95,98%
22	XS1667712852	5Y EUR PH+ 60% ACA FP 1,75%	Credit Agricole	EUR	1,75% p.q.	22/12/2022	87,18%
23	XS1667711961	2Y EUR PH+ 70% RNO FP 2%	Renault	EUR	2,0% p.q.	08/01/2020	97,05%
24	XS1706665269	2Y EUR PHOENIX PLUS WO 80% CS FP RNO FP 16.35% P.A. 20122019	Renault, AXA	EUR	16,35% p.a.	20/12/2019	90,40%
25							
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29							
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GLOSSARY

Accommodative Monetary Policy: when a central bank attempts to expand the overall money supply to boost the economy when growth is slowing by lowering the interest rate or by purchasing Treasury bonds.

Basis Points: A unit that is equal to 1/ 100th of 1% and used to denote the change in a financial instrument.

Bear: an investor who believes, for any technical or fundamental reason, that a security or the broader market will decline significantly. A bear takes the appropriate steps to limit losses during the period that they believe that the security will decline.

Ibovespa Index: The Ibovespa Index is a gross total return index weighted by traded volume & is comprised of the most liquid stocks traded on the Sao Paulo Stock Exchange.

BoC: Central Bank of Canada

BoE: Central Bank of England

BoJ: Central Bank of Japan

CPI (Consumer Price Index): measures changes in the price level of a market basket of consumer goods and services purchased by households.

Credit risk: credit risk is the chance that a bond issuer will not make the coupon payments or principal repayment to its bondholders. In other words, it is the chance the issuer will default.

Deflation: a general decline in prices, often caused by a reduction in the supply of money or credit. Deflation can be caused also by a decrease in government, personal or investment spending.

EPS (Earnings Per Share): the portion of a company's profit allocated to each outstanding share of common stock. Earnings per share serves as an indicator of a company's profitability.

ECB (European Central Bank): created in 1998, the European Central Bank determines the monetary policy to be adopted within the Eurozone. To do so, it has various means, in particular the key interest rates. The ECB is responsible for the single currency. Its main mission consists of maintaining price stability within the Euro zone.

EM/ EC (Emerging markets/ countries): markets/ countries in the process of rapid growth and industrialization.

Equity Risk Premium: The excess return that an individual stock or the overall stock market provides over a risk-free rate.

Eurostoxx50: A market capitalization-weighted stock index of 50 large, blue-chip European companies operating within eurozone nations.

Fed (Federal Reserve): central bank of the United States and controls the money supply.

FOMC (Federal Open Market Committee): The branch of the Federal Reserve Board that determines the direction of monetary policy.

Guaranteed capital: on maturity, a capital-guaranteed structured product repays a minimum 100% of the capital invested on expiry. However, the investor bears the risk associated with the issuer of a structured product. If the issuer defaults, there is a risk of loss of capital.

Hang Seng index (Hong-Kong Index): A market capitalization-weighted index of 40 of the largest companies that trade on the Hong Kong Exchange. The index aims to capture the leadership of the Hong Kong exchange, and covers approximately 65% of its total market capitalization.

Investment-grade bonds: a rating that indicates that a municipal or corporate bond has a relatively low risk of default.

ISM Manufacturing Index: monitors employment, production inventories, new orders and supplier deliveries.

Issuer: in the case of a structured product, an issuer is an entity that issues and distributes investment products. An issuer may be a bank or a company created specifically for this purpose. In the case of a bond, an issuer is an entity (government, company, government agency etc.) that issues bonds and borrows the amounts required for its financing.

Long/ Short Strategy: An investing strategy of taking long positions in stocks that are expected to appreciate and short positions in stocks that are expected to decline.

Maturity date: in finance, maturity or maturity date refers to the final payment date of a loan or other financial instrument, at which point the principal (and all remaining interest) is due to be paid. The term fixed maturity is applicable to any form of financial instrument under which the loan is due to be repaid on a fixed date.

MSCI World Index: index designed to provide a broad measure of equity-market performance throughout the world. The Index is maintained by Morgan Stanley Capital International, and is comprised of stocks from both developed and emerging markets.

Overweight: An analyst's opinion regarding the future performance of a security. Overweight will usually signify that the security is expected to outperform either its industry, sector or, even, the market altogether.

P/B Value (Price/ Book value): a ratio used to compare a stock's market value to its book value. It is calculated by dividing the current closing price of the stock by the latest quarter's book value per share.

P/E ratio (Price/Earning ratio): the ratio [Share price/earnings per share] reflects the trading price of a share in relation to the expected earnings. As such, the higher this ratio, the more expensive the stock, and vice versa. Note: the P/E ratio also depends on profit growth; companies with high profit growth tend to have a higher P/E.

PMI composite : composite of five of the survey indices. These are New orders, Output, Employment, Suppliers' delivery times (inverted) and Stocks of purchases

PMI (Purchasing Managers Index): Economic indicator of the manufacturing sector.

Protected capital: a product with protected capital does not guarantee the repayment of all the capital invested on maturity. The main risk associated with this type of product is a risk of capital loss, linked to fluctuations in the capital markets. There is a risk part or all of the capital may not be returned, depending on the type of protection.

QE (Quantative Easing): An unconventional monetary policy in which a central bank purchases government securities or other securities from the market in order to lower interest rates and increase the money supply.

Quarterly Earnings Report: A quarterly filing made by public companies to report their performance. Included in earnings reports are items such as net income, earnings per share, earnings from continuing operations and net sales. These reports follow the end of each quarter. Most companies file in January, April, July and October.

S&P500 (SPX Index): An index of 500 stocks chosen for market size, liquidity and industry grouping, among other factors. The S&P 500 is designed to be a leading indicator of U.S. equities and is meant to reflect the risk/return characteristics of the large cap universe.

Structured product: structured products are investment solutions comprised of a number of financial instruments. They combine one or more financial assets such as equities, currencies, interest rates etc. with a more sophisticated options component.

Topix stock index: an index that measures stock prices on the Tokyo Stock Exchange (TSE).

Underweight: An analyst's opinion regarding the future performance of a security. Underweight will usually mean that the security is expected to underperform either its industry, sector, or even the market altogether.

US Dollar Index (DXY): A measure of the value of the U.S. dollar relative to majority of its most significant trading partners.

Valuation: the process of determining the current worth of an asset or company.

Valuation metric: assessment method to determine the valuation of an asset such as the P/E for equities.

Volatility: volatility is a measure for variation of price of a financial instrument over time.

EXPLANATION OF RISK LEVELS

For example, risk level R1 corresponds to a defensive risk profile. These indicators are based on the 1-year 95% Value at Risk (VaR). VaR is a measurement of the maximum amount a portfolio could lose under normal market conditions over a given period with a given probability. If the 1-year 95% VaR amounts to x%, this means that there is a 95% probability that the portfolio will not lose more than x% of its value in one year.

Risk classification	0 Lowest Risk	1 Low Risk	2 Medium Risk	3 High Risk	4 - Highest Risk
Loss	There is a 95% probability that the product will not depreciate in value in one year.	There is a 95% probability that the product will not lose more than 5% of its value in one year.	There is a 95% probability that the product will not lose more than 15% of its value in one year.	There is a 95% probability that the product will not lose more than 30% of its value in one year.	There is a minimum of 5% probability that the product will lose more than 30% of its value in one year.

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Risk level

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