

# Weekly Newsletter



## MARKET OVERVIEW

### EUROZONE

After a strong Q4, industrial production fell 1% MoM in January vs an expected -0.5%, taking YOY growth to 2.7%, the lowest since April 2017.

### UNITED KINGDOM

In January, manufacturing production increased for the tenth consecutive month, rising 0.1% MoM. Production growth has been boosted by exports given stronger global trade.

### UNITED STATES

Non-farm payrolls surprised on the upside in February, with 313k – a record since mid-2016 – instead of 205k.

### ASIA & EMERGING COUNTRIES

The YoY increase in Japanese industrial production in January fell to its slowest rate since October 2016 at 2.5%.

## THEME OF THE WEEK

Global trade – Steel yourself

## SUMMARY

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## Global trade – Steel yourself

The announcement by Donald Trump of 25% and 10% tariffs on steel and aluminium imports respectively has raised fears of a trade war. This is quite understandable given it is widely thought that the 1930 Smoot-Hawley Tariff Act, which raised duties on over 20,000 imported goods, contributed significantly to the Great Depression.

There are of course significant differences today. First, steel and aluminium imports are small – they represent only 1.6% of US imports – as are those of solar panels and washing machines from China, on which tariffs were raised in January. Second, steel has often been singled out for protection by US presidents – most recently by GW Bush in 2002-2003 – with no discernible long-term impact on domestic jobs or production (see charts). Third, the World Trade Organization was set up (under US leadership) to set rules governing trade disputes between members and to keep tariff barriers on a level playing-field. Finally, the countries which will be targeted have evolved in recent days – initially, the White House said no exceptions, then moved to exempt Canada and Mexico, then Australia – raising hopes that the impact might be diluted.

However, some areas of concern remain. First, the president has claimed that the tariffs are justified on national security grounds, although his own Secretary of Defence has noted that the US military only uses 3% of domestic steel and aluminium output. This could put the US in breach of WTO rules, potentially damaging its credibility if Trump ignores its injunctions.

Second, the president is unlikely to switch tack, unlike GW Bush who cancelled his tariffs after 18 months – he has been a consistent proponent of protectionism for US “rust-belt” industries since the 1980s. With the recent departures of more moderate voices from the administration – Secretary of State Tillerson and chief economic advisor Cohn, for example – policy is now more likely to reflect Donald Trump’s core beliefs.

Third, the US trade deficit is indicative of low savings and high consumption, making the US key to global demand. Faster growth breeds higher consumption meaning more imports. Imposing tariffs would also raise costs for consumers of steel and aluminium – the potential negative impact for their 6.5 million employees would far outweigh the positives for the 144’000 employed in the metals’ production.

Finally, the Department of Commerce report which recommended raising tariffs is set to be followed by another on China’s alleged theft of US intellectual property. While the tariffs on metals are of no importance to China, which does not figure in the top ten exporters to the US, an attack on such “unfair trade practices” is potentially much more damaging. With the European Union already threatening to impose tariffs on over 200 imports from the US if there is no exception on its metals exports to the States, a trade war would inch a step closer.

Bottom line. While the near-term impact of protectionist rhetoric is unlikely to derail markets, trade war worries will not disappear any time soon. Any escalation in tit-for-tat tariffs could hit investor confidence.

# Market News

## This week and next

### EUROZONE

After a strong Q4, industrial production fell 1% MoM in January vs an expected -0.5%, taking YOY growth to 2.7%, the lowest since April 2017.

Growth in eurozone employment remained rather steady, printing at 1.6% in Q4 versus 1.7% in Q3.



#### This week's key events

		Period	Prev.	Cons.
20 Mar	Consumer confidence	Mar	0.1	0.1
22 Mar	Manufacturing confidence	Mar	58.6	58.2

### UNITED KINGDOM

In January, manufacturing production increased for the tenth consecutive month, rising 0.1% MoM. Production growth has been boosted by exports given stronger global trade.



#### This week's key events

		Period	Prev.	Cons.
20 Mar	Consumer prices, YoY	Feb	3.0%	2.8%
21 Mar	ILO unemployment rate	Jan	4.4%	4.4%

### UNITED STATES

Non-farm payrolls surprised on the upside in February, with 313k – a record since mid-2016 – instead of 205k.

The unemployment rate stayed at 4.1% in February.

The February CPI was in line with expectations at 2.2% YoY. We expect inflation to be driven higher by strong growth.

Retail sales in February declined by -0.1% for the third consecutive month.



#### This week's key events

		Period	Prev.	Cons.
22 Mar	Initial Jobless Claims	17 Mar	226k	--
22 Mar	Leading Indicator	Feb	1.0%	0.3%

### ASIA & EMERGING COUNTRIES

The YoY increase in Japanese industrial production in January fell to its slowest rate since October 2016 at 2.5%.

In China, inflation took off in February, reaching 2.9% YoY (40bp more than expected) the fastest pace since late 2013.



#### This week's key events

		Period	Prev.	Cons.
22 Mar	Japan: manufacturing confidence	Mar	54.1	--
23 Mar	Japan: consumer prices, YoY	Feb	1.4%	1.5%

# Market Performance

## MARKETS AT A GLANCE

Interest rates						Government bonds*							
	Last	1wk	3mth	YTD	12mth		1wk	3mth	YTD	12mth			
EONIA (EUR)	-37 bp	-1 bp	→	0 bp	-2 bp	-1 bp	United States (3-7yr)	0.1%	↑	-1.4%	-1.3%	-0.1%	
3mth Euribor (EUR)	-33 bp	0 bp	→	0 bp	0 bp	0 bp	United Kingdom (3-7yr)	0.1%	→	-1.0%	-1.0%	-1.4%	
3mth Libor (USD)	218 bp	11 bp	↑	56 bp	48 bp	103 bp	Germany (3-7yr)	0.2%	↑	-1.0%	-0.4%	-1.0%	
3mth Libor (GBP)	61 bp	1 bp	→	9 bp	8 bp	26 bp	Japan (3-7yr)	0.0%	→	0.0%	0.0%	-0.1%	
10-year US Treasury bond	283 bp	-4 bp	↓	47 bp	41 bp	32 bp							
10-year German bond	57 bp	-6 bp	↓	27 bp	15 bp	16 bp							
10-year French bond	71 bp	-5 bp	↓	21 bp	4 bp	-33 bp							
10-year UK bond	146 bp	-4 bp	↓	28 bp	24 bp	32 bp							
Credit						Equities**							
		1wk	3mth	YTD	12mth		Last	1wk	3mth	YTD	12mth		
BAML EURO Corp. IG		0.0%	→	-0.9%	-0.3%	2.2%	MSCI AC World	522	0.6%	↑	3.6%	2.3%	19.5%
BAML EURO Corp HY		-0.02%	→	-0.1%	-0.2%	5.2%	Eurostoxx 50	3 414	0.0%	→	-3.8%	-2.3%	3.5%
BAML GBP Corp IG		0.21%	↑	-1.6%	-1.5%	2.2%	DAX	12 346	-0.1%	→	-5.8%	-4.4%	2.8%
BAML US IG		0.03%	→	-2.6%	-2.5%	3.2%	CAC 40	5 267	0.3%	↑	-1.4%	-0.8%	9.0%
BAML US HY		-0.15%	↓	-0.4%	-0.7%	5.2%	S&P 500	2 747	0.4%	↑	3.2%	3.2%	17.5%
JPM Global EM Sov. Plus		0.2%	↑	-1.2%	-1.7%	7.3%	FTSE 100	7 140	-0.9%	↓	-3.7%	-6.3%	0.8%
							SMI	8 879	0.4%	↑	-4.3%	-4.1%	6.2%
							Topix	1 744	2.0%	↑	-2.6%	-4.0%	13.3%
							IBOV Brazil	84 928	-0.1%	→	17.0%	11.2%	28.2%
							MICEX Russia ***	2 272	-0.8%	↓	6.0%	7.7%	14.1%
							MSCI EM	1 216	1.8%	↑	9.3%	5.3%	32.3%
							SENSEX 30 India	33 686	1.0%	↑	0.8%	-0.3%	16.0%
							Hang Seng (H-K)	31 541	3.0%	↑	9.7%	5.8%	37.5%
							Shanghai Composite	3 291	0.1%	→	0.8%	-0.5%	1.5%
Exchange rates						Commodities							
	Last	1wk	3mth	YTD	12mth		Last	1wk	3mth	YTD	12mth		
EUR/USD	1.23	-0.1%	→	4.7%	2.5%	14.6%	Brent	\$65	1.6%	↑	2.6%	-2.3%	25.9%
EUR/CHF	1.17	0.0%	→	0.6%	0.0%	9.0%	Gold	\$1 317	-0.4%	↓	4.9%	1.0%	9.7%
GBP/USD	1.39	0.9%	↑	4.6%	3.2%	13.4%	Silver	\$16	-0.4%	↓	2.5%	-3.5%	-2.7%
USD/JPY	106.35	0.1%	↑	-5.5%	-5.6%	-6.2%							
USD/BRL	3.29	0.6%	↑	-0.3%	-0.8%	5.9%							
USD/CNY	6.32	-0.3%	↓	-4.3%	-2.8%	-8.6%							
USD/RUB	57.44	0.6%	↑	-2.4%	-0.4%	-1.7%							

Performance should not be seen as a guarantee of future returns. Source: Datastream, 08 March 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	1.23
GBP/USD	1.39
USD/RUB	57.4
AUD/USD	0.78
EUR/CHF	1.17
USD/CNY	6.32
USD/CAD	1.31
USD/JPY	106
Brent	\$65.1
Gold	\$1317

Source: Datastream. On 15 March 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 16.03.2018.)

	ISIN	NAME	UNDERLYING	CURRENCY	BONUS	MATURITY	PRICE
1	XS1119148853	5Y EUR DEPOSIT LINKED NOTE	Košarica valuta	EUR	9% p.a.	10/12/2019	92,28%
2	XS1202851223	5Y USD PHOENIX DOUBLE PLUS	Košarica rudarskih i naftnih kompanija	USD	4%/8% p.a.	14/05/2020	112,53%
3	XS1212271008	5Y EUR TWINWIN 65 SX5E100 CAP	Eurostoxx 50	EUR	sudjelujući	12/06/2020	102,30%
4	XS1265964210	5Y EUR DEPOSIT LINKED NOTE	WO Total, Repsol, Statoil	EUR	5,70% p.a.	16/10/2020	95,89%
5	XS1314889129	USD CAPPED & FLOORED FLOATER NOTE	USD LIBOR 3M	USD	1,70% p.a.	17/03/2021	96,09%
6	XS1334783617	AUD CAPPED & FLOORED FLOATER NOTE	AUD-BBR-BBSW	AUD	2,10% p.a.	29/04/2019	98,96%
7	XS1367217558	USD FLOORED FLOATER NOTE	USD LIBOR 3M	USD	1,50% p.a.	01/07/2021	97,64%
8	XS1416369285	3Y EUR PHOENIX PLUS WO	ENGIE, E.ON, Enel	EUR	3,0% p.s.	08/08/2019	100,39%
9	XS1417403265	3 Y USD CAPPED & FLOORED FLOATER NOTE	USD LIBOR 3M	USD	1,0% p.a.	12/10/2019	98,73%
10	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	91,12%
11	XS1574472384	3Y EURQ PH + WO 50% HUI SX5E 1.10% PQ 21042020	WO Eurostoxx 50, HUI	EUR	1,10% p.q.	21/04/2020	96,96%
12	XS1706791214	3Y EUR PHOENIX PLUS 60% WO EDF BNP CO 1,91%	WO EDF BNP CO	EUR	1,91% p.q.	04/12/2020	92,29%
13	XS1759355412	3Y EUR PHOENIX PLUS 60% WO ISP UCG 1,95% p q	WO ISP UCG	EUR	1,95% p.q.		97,96%
14							
15							

**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 16.03.2018.)

	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	100,66%
2	XS1456533634	5Y USD PHOENIX PLUS SECURITY 50% HUI 1.68% P.Q. 19102021	HUI	USD	1,68% p.q.	19/10/2021	99,69%
3	XS1471994811	3Y USDQ PHOENIX PLUS 70% DAI GY 2.40% P.Q. NC2Q 06012020	Daimler	USD	2,40% p.q.	06/01/2020	99,26%
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	102,53%
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	97,42%
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	94,52%
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	83,93%
8	XS1574623341	3Y CHF PHOENIX PLUS 60% 70% LH	Lafarge Holcim	CHF	3,0% p.s.	22/04/2020	98,64%
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	81,82%
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	96,25%
11	XS1511962331	3Y USD PHOENIX PLUS 80% HUI 7.60% P.S.	HUI	USD	7,60% p.s.	03/03/2020	83,82%
12	XS1622385232	5Y EUR PHOENIX PLUS 70% BNP FP 2.18% P.Q. NC2Q 06062022	BNP	EUR	2,18% p.q.	06/06/2022	96,04%
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	89,42%
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	85,79%
15	XS1447122265	1Y EUR PHOENIX PLUS 70% VK	Vallourec	EUR	9,21% p.s.	09/03/2018	109,21%
16	XS1583545865	5Y EUR PHOENIX PLUS 60% CO FP 2% P.Q.	Casino Guichard	EUR	2,0% p.q.	08/08/2022	80,95%
17	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	87,75%
18	XS1599668289	3Y USD PHOENIX PLUS STEP DOWN 60% SX7E 3.82% P.S. 08092020	Eurostoxx Banks	USD	3,82% p.s.	08/09/2020	103,82%
19	XS1212347006	3Y EUR PHOENIX PLUS 50% 60% WO BNP CA 1.7%PQ 28052018 NC6M	WO Carrefour, BNP	EUR	1,70% p.q.	28/05/2018	92,87%
20	XS1586136464	1Y EUR PHOENIX PLUS 70% VK FP 7.80% P.S. 10052018	Vallourec	EUR	7,80% p.s.	10/05/2018	92,20%
21	XS1242978770	3Y EUR PHOENIX PLUS WORST OF 60% FR FP ML FP VOW3 GY 2% P.Q. 12062018	WO Volkswagen, Valeo, Michelin	EUR	2,0% p.q.	12/06/2018	98,17%
22	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	97,13%
23	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	90,86%
24	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	85,32%
25	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	96,61%
26	XS1669454537	1Y EUR PH+ 75% STM FP 4,80% P.S.	ST Microelectronics	EUR	4,80% p.s.	20/11/2018	98,65%
27	XS1667712852	5Y EUR PH+ 60% ACA FP 1,75%	Credit Agricole	EUR	1,75% p.q.	22/12/2022	95,10%
28	XS1667711961	2Y EUR PH+ 70% RNO FP 2%	Renault	EUR	2,0% p.q.	08/01/2020	102,02%
29	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	97,01%
30							

## 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/ 100<sup>th</sup> 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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