

Weekly Newsletter



MARKET OVERVIEW

EUROZONE

According to the ZEW poll, investor sentiment on eurozone economic growth for the next six months dropped from 13.4 in March to 1.9 in April.

UNITED KINGDOM

Inflation slowed for the second consecutive month in March (2.5% YoY after 2.7% and 3% in February and January respectively).

UNITED STATES

University of Michigan consumer confidence index fell more than expected in April, from 101.4 to 97.8, but still remains at an elevated level. Both sentiment on current situation and expectations slipped over the month.

ASIA & EMERGING COUNTRIES

In Japan, exports rose 2.1% YoY in March – they have slowed over the past six months as the yen has strengthened. Meanwhile, imports also continued to slow, declining -0.6% YoY, the first negative reading since December 2016.

THEME OF THE WEEK

Oil Quotas – “Mission Accomplished”?

SUMMARY

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Oil Quotas – “Mission Accomplished”?

This week, oil prices reached the highest level since late 2014, with Brent up 65% from its lows last June. What is behind this rally, and will it continue?

The driving factor behind recent strength appears to have been OPEC’s successful agreement with some non-members such as Russia to curb output by 1.8 million barrels per day (mb/d). The cuts were initially decided in September 2016, after Saudi Arabia abandoned its previous “pump-at-will” attempt to squeeze US shale producers out of the market. Despite pressure from Russian producers to abandon the quotas to take advantage of higher prices, the agreement was renewed last November and compliance with the targets has been relatively consistent. These cuts have proved successful in reducing global stockpiles of crude oil. According to a report last week from the International Energy Agency (IEA), stocks have fallen to around 2.8 billion barrels, very close to the five-year average level targeted by OPEC and Russia. As recently as 2016, stocks were 400 million barrels higher.

Another contributing factor has been the collapse of production in Venezuela, home to the world’s largest oil reserves. Since Hugo Chavez replaced the national oil company’s management with political appointees in 2003, production has fallen by half. But the decline has accelerated recently as the economic crisis has deepened, with output tumbling 30% since late 2016.

In recent weeks, geopolitical tensions have flared, notably in the Middle East, provoking fears that output might be hit. The White House has threatened to withdraw from the Iran nuclear deal, potentially compromising the country’s return to the global oil market. Last week, Yemeni Houthi rebels fired a couple of missiles towards Riyadh and a Saudi Aramco refinery. And the strikes on Syria by the US and its allies have heightened tensions across the region.

Thus far however, there have been no disruptions to output from the Persian Gulf. In addition, non-OPEC production has continued to rise, by 1.8mb/d this year according to the IEA. Much of this increase comes from shale fields in the US. According to the US Energy Information Administration (EIA), US output is set to average 10.7mb/d in 2018, the highest level on record and an increase of 2.1mb/d since late 2016. In effect, this increase more than compensates for OPEC and Russia’s cuts to output.

Moreover, recent declines in global business confidence suggest that economic growth – and hence demand for oil – could ease after last year’s acceleration. And with the IEA suggesting last week that OPEC and Russia could soon declare “Mission Accomplished” with their efforts to bring the market into better balance, talks on expanding quotas again could be on the agenda. On EIA projections, the US will overtake Russia as the world’s largest producer next year, an unwelcome prospect viewed from Riyadh and Moscow.

Bottom line. Oil prices have risen faster and further than we expected, but should soon begin to ease back towards USD 65 by year-end.

Market News

This week and next

EUROZONE

According to the ZEW poll, investor sentiment on eurozone economic growth for the next six months dropped from 13.4 in March to 1.9 in April.

CPI remained below the ECB 2% target, rising 1.3% YoY in March after 1.1% the previous month. This figure supports our scenario of a gradual rise in inflation, leading the ECB to start hiking interest rates in mid-2019.



No key events this week

UNITED KINGDOM

Inflation slowed for the second consecutive month in March (2.5% YoY after 2.7% and 3% in February and January respectively).

Conversely, the job market remained robust with unemployment at 4.2% – the lowest level since the mid-70s – while weekly earnings grew a solid 2.8% in February. All in all, BoE rate hikes cannot be ruled out despite lower inflation.

Retail sales (incl. auto fuel) dropped 1.2% MoM in March.



This week's key events

		Period	Prev.	Cons.
24 Apr	CBI Business optimism	Apr	13	--
27 Apr	GDP QoQ	Q1	0.4%	0.3%

UNITED STATES

University of Michigan consumer confidence index fell more than expected in April, from 101.4 to 97.8, but still remains at an elevated level. Both sentiment on current situation and expectations slipped over the month.

Industrial production rose 0.5% MoM in March after 1.1% in February.

After three months of decline, advance retail sales increased 0.6% MoM in March.



This week's key events

		Period	Prev.	Cons.
24 Apr	New home sales	Mar	618k	629k
26 Apr	Durable goods orders MoM	Mar	3.0%	1.0%

ASIA & EMERGING COUNTRIES

In Japan, exports rose 2.1% YoY in March – they have slowed over the past six months as the yen has strengthened. Meanwhile, imports also continued to slow, declining -0.6% YoY, the first negative reading since December 2016.

China real GDP grew 6.8% YoY in Q1 2018, above the 6.5% official target.



No key events this week

Market Performance

MARKETS AT A GLANCE

Interest rates	Last	1wk	3mth	YTD	12mth	Government bonds*	1wk	3mth	YTD	12mth		
EONIA (EUR)	-37 bp	0 bp	→	-1 bp	-2 bp	-1 bp	United States (3-7yr)	-0.4%	↓	-0.8%	-1.6%	-2.0%
3mth Euribor (EUR)	-33 bp	0 bp	→	0 bp	0 bp	0 bp	United Kingdom (3-7yr)	-0.1%	→	-0.8%	-1.3%	-1.9%
3mth Libor (USD)	236 bp	1 bp	↑	62 bp	67 bp	121 bp	Germany (3-7yr)	-0.3%	↓	-0.1%	-0.4%	-1.5%
3mth Libor (GBP)	79 bp	2 bp	↑	27 bp	27 bp	45 bp	Japan (3-7yr)	0.0%	→	0.1%	0.0%	-0.4%
10-year US Treasury bond	291 bp	8 bp	↑	27 bp	50 bp	71 bp						
10-year German bond	60 bp	9 bp	↑	10 bp	18 bp	39 bp						
10-year French bond	82 bp	8 bp	↑	10 bp	16 bp	-7 bp						
10-year UK bond	155 bp	7 bp	↑	17 bp	33 bp	54 bp						
Credit	1wk	3mth	YTD	12mth								
BAML EURO Corp. IG	-0.18%	↓	-0.5%	-0.4%	1.2%							
BAML EURO Corp HY	0.13%	↑	-0.4%	0.2%	4.8%							
BAML GBP Corp IG	-0.13%	↓	-1.9%	-2.0%	0.7%							
BAML US IG	-0.51%	↓	-1.9%	-2.8%	0.8%							
BAML US HY	0.17%	↑	-0.4%	0.2%	4.5%							
JPM Global EM Sov. Plus	-0.36%	↓	-1.7%	-1.5%	4.7%							
Exchange rates	Last	1wk	3mth	YTD	12mth							
EUR/USD	1.23	0.2%	↑	1.0%	2.8%	15.3%						
EUR/CHF	1.2	1.1%	↑	1.9%	2.5%	12.1%						
GBP/USD	1.41	-1.0%	↓	1.7%	4.4%	10.3%						
USD/JPY	107.38	0.0%	→	-3.1%	-4.7%	-1.4%						
USD/BRL	3.39	-0.7%	↓	6.0%	2.3%	7.5%						
USD/CNY	6.28	-0.2%	↓	-2.0%	-3.5%	-8.8%						
USD/RUB	60.91	-1.8%	↓	7.4%	5.6%	7.7%						
Equities**	Last	1wk	3mth	YTD	12mth							
MSCI AC World	517	1.2%	↑	-3.5%	1.5%	19.2%						
Eurostoxx 50	3 487	1.4%	↑	-3.8%	0.2%	5.3%						
DAX	12 567	1.2%	↑	-6.5%	-2.7%	4.6%						
CAC 40	5 392	1.7%	↑	-2.1%	1.9%	11.2%						
S&P 500	2 693	1.1%	↑	-3.7%	1.3%	17.5%						
FTSE 100	7 329	1.1%	↑	-3.9%	-3.3%	7.3%						
SMI	8 833	1.3%	↑	-4.7%	-3.4%	7.0%						
Topix	1 750	1.8%	↑	-6.5%	-2.8%	21.5%						
IBOV Brazil	85 824	0.5%	↑	5.7%	12.3%	35.4%						
MICEX Russia ***	2 231	0.9%	↑	-2.4%	5.7%	16.4%						
MSCI EM	1 184	0.6%	↑	-3.5%	2.8%	27.5%						
SENSEX 30 India	34 427	1.0%	↑	-2.9%	2.0%	18.8%						
Hang Seng (H-K)	30 708	-0.4%	↓	-4.4%	3.1%	33.8%						
Shanghai Composite	3 117	-2.0%	↓	-10.6%	-5.7%	-1.7%						
Commodities	Last	1wk	3mth	YTD	12mth							
Brent	\$75	4.3%	↑	9.0%	12.2%	37.1%						
Gold	\$1 345	0.5%	↑	0.9%	3.2%	5.0%						
Silver	\$17	4.1%	↑	1.3%	1.2%	-5.1%						

Performance should not be seen as a guarantee of future returns. Source: Datastream, 19 April 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	1.41
EUR/CHF	1.20
USD/JPY	107
Brent	\$74.8
Gold	\$1,345

Source: Datastream. On 19 April 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 20.04.2018.)

ISIN	NAME	UNDERLYING	CURRENCY	BONUS	MATURITY	PRICE	
1	XS1119148853	5Y EUR DEPOSIT LINKED NOTE	Košarica valuta	EUR	9% p.a.	10/12/2019	92,49%
2	XS1202851223	5Y USD PHOENIX DOUBLE PLUS	Košarica rudarskih i naftnih kompanija	USD	4%/8% p.a.	14/05/2020	114,83%
3	XS1212271008	5Y EUR TWINWIN 65 SX5E100 CAP	Eurostoxx 50	EUR	sudjelujući	12/06/2020	103,56%
4	XS1265964210	5Y EUR DEPOSIT LINKED NOTE	WO Total, Repsol, Statoil	EUR	5,70% p.a.	16/10/2020	98,54%
5	XS1314889129	USD CAPPED & FLOORED FLOATER NOTE	USD LIBOR 3M	USD	1,70% p.a.	17/03/2021	96,20%
6	XS1334783617	AUD CAPPED & FLOORED FLOATER NOTE	AUD-BBR-BBSW	AUD	2,10% p.a.	29/04/2019	98,90%
7	XS1367217558	USD FLOORED FLOATER NOTE	USD LIBOR 3M	USD	1,50% p.a.	01/07/2021	97,37%
8	XS1416369285	3Y EUR PHOENIX PLUS WO	ENGIE, E.ON, Enel	EUR	3,0% p.s.	08/08/2019	101,65%
9	XS1417403265	3 Y USD CAPPED & FLOORED FLOATER NOTE	USD LIBOR 3M	USD	1,0% p.a.	12/10/2019	98,79%
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	87,77%
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	99,35%
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	94,38%
13	XS1759355412	3Y EUR PHOENIX PLUS 60% WO ISP UCG 1,95% p q	WO ISP UCG	EUR	1,95% p.q.	01/03/2021	100,37%
14	XS1778765930	4Y EUR PH+ WO SPX,SX5E, CAC 1,0% P.Q.	WO SPX,SX5E, CAC	EUR	1,0% p.q.	28/03/2022	98,15%
15	XS1778577186	18M EUR PHOENIX PLUS 80% VK	WO Vallorec, Arcelormittal	EUR	1,75% p.m.	07/10/2019	105,5%
16	XS1778576535	5Y EUR PH+ WO 55% SX7E	Eurostoxx Banks	EUR	0,33% p.m.	05/04/2023	98,72%

ONCOMING OBSERVATIONS IN NEXT 15 DAYS		
ISIN	TICKER	DATE
XS1586136464	1Y EUR PHOENIX PLUS 70% VK 7,80% p.s.	26.04.2018
XS1334783617	3Y AUD FLOORED CAPPED FLOAT 100%KG	29.04.2018
XS1202851223	5Y USDQ PHOENIX PLUS DOUBLE OP	30.04.2018
XS1533380355	5Y EUR PHOENIX PLUS 50% CO FP 1,81% P.Q. NC2Q 12052022	30.04.2018
XS1778577186	18M EUR PHOENIX PLUS 80% VK MT	30.04.2018
XS1778576535	5Y EUR PH+ WO 55% SX7E SXPP SXDP 0,33% P.M.	30.04.2018
XS1555608782	5Y USDQ PHOENIX PLUS STEP DOWN 50% CO FP 2,20% P.Q. NC2Q	02.05.2018
XS1513289469	2Y USD PH+ WO GG NEM ABX 2,40% P.Q.	03.05.2018
XS1555620720	3Y USDQ PH+ STEP DOWN SEC WO 75% SLB XOM RDSA 2.36% P.Q.	09.05.2018

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 20.04.2018.)

	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	101,54%
2	XS1456533634	5Y USD PHOENIX PLUS SECURITY 50% HUI 1.68% P.Q. 19102021	HUI	USD	1,68% p.q.	19/10/2021	99,94%
3	XS1471994811	3Y USDQ PHOENIX PLUS 70% DAI GY 2.40% P.Q. NC2Q 06012020	Daimler	USD	2,40% p.q.	06/01/2020	98,18%
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	102,08%
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	97,90%
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	96,01%
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	86,40%
8	XS1574623341	3Y CHF PHOENIX PLUS 60% 70% LH	Lafarge Holcim	CHF	3,0% p.s.	22/04/2020	98,58%
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	84,04%
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	99,36%
11	XS1511962331	3Y USD PHOENIX PLUS 80% HUI 7.60% P.S.	HUI	USD	7,60% p.s.	03/03/2020	90,45%
12	XS1622385232	5Y EUR PHOENIX PLUS 70% BNP FP 2.18% P.Q. NC2Q 06062022	BNP	EUR	2,18% p.q.	06/06/2022	98,78%
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	93,83%
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	82,22%
15	XS1583545865	5Y EUR PHOENIX PLUS 60% CO FP 2% P.Q.	Casino Guichard	EUR	2,0% p.q.	08/08/2022	84,15%
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	91,24%
17	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	97,04%
18	XS1586136464	1Y EUR PHOENIX PLUS 70% VK FP 7.80% P.S. 10052018	Vallourec	EUR	7,80% p.s.	10/05/2018	106,64%
19	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	100,77%
20	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	97,30%
21	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	97,25%
22	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	82,86%
23	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	98,12%
24	XS1669454537	1Y EUR PH+ 75% STM FP 4,80% P.S.	ST Microelectronics	EUR	4,80% p.s.	20/11/2018	92,83%
25	XS1667712852	5Y EUR PH+ 60% ACA FP 1,75%	Credit Agricole	EUR	1,75% p.q.	22/12/2022	94,12%
26	XS1667711961	2Y EUR PH+ 70% RNO FP 2%	Renault	EUR	2,0% p.q.	08/01/2020	100,49%
27	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	99,87%
28							
29							
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/ 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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