Monthly Market Roundup
covering July 2024

This marketing communication is for Professional Clients, Financial Advisers, Qualified Clients/Sophisticated Investors (as defined in the important information at the end).

Overview

- European equity markets rose early but ended flat during earnings season.
- Sir Keir Starmer became prime minister of the UK as Labour secured 412 seats.
- The US economy grew 2.8% in the second quarter of 2024.

July was a mixed month for global equity markets. European equities started strong but ended flat as second-quarter earnings reports began to come in. In the UK, the market finished higher, lifted by positive economic data and the Labour Party's historic return to power after 14 years. Across the globe, US, Asian, and emerging markets saw gains, with Australia standing out with impressive performance. Fixed income markets also had a strong month, with global government bonds experiencing notable gains.

Europe

European equity markets rose early in the first part of the month but ended flat as earnings season began. Technology and consumer discretionary sectors declined, while utilities, real estate, and financials posted gains.

Eurozone inflation rose from 2.5% in June to 2.6% in July, while core inflation stayed at 2.9%, and core services fell from 4.1% to 4.0%.

National data indicates eurozone Gross Domestic Product (GDP) slowed in the second quarter of the year, with July surveys suggesting further easing. Spain led growth (+0.8%), followed by France (+0.3%) and Italy (+0.2%). Germany's GDP contracted (-0.1%).

The UK

The UK equity market closed higher in July, buoyed by positive economic data and Labour’s return to power after 14 years.

Sir Keir Starmer became prime minister as Labour secured 412 seats. The Conservatives lost over 200 seats, ending their 14-year rule. The Liberal Democrats and Reform UK gained seats, while the Scottish National Party (SNP) lost 38 of its 47 seats.

UK economic growth was 0.4% in May, up from flat growth in April, driven by strong services and housebuilding, potentially reducing the likelihood of an August rate cut.

The US

US equity markets rose as the US Federal Reserve (Fed) signalled interest rate cuts, with the S&P 500 ending positively. Real estate and utilities led the advancements.

US consumer-price index inflation fell from 3.3% to 3% in June, below the 3.1% expectation, prompting bets on two rate cuts this year. Fed Chair Powell stated that there has been “considerable progress” in managing inflation.

The US economy grew 2.8% in the second quarter of 2024 gross domestic product coming in higher than the 2% forecast that economists had been expecting.

Asia

Asia Pacific equity markets posted a positive month, led by Australia, India and Singapore. Taiwan and Korea lagged as technology stocks dropped following a sell-off in their US peers.

Chinese equities gained slightly as financials advanced. GDP grew 4.7%, below expectations, while the People’s Bank of China cut interest rates to stimulate the economy.

Japanese equities fell, led by information technology. The central bank raised rates to 0.25%, following a 2.6% consumer price index (CPI) rise.

Emerging markets

Emerging equity markets posted a positive month. The strongest performing markets were India and Singapore, while China, Taiwan and Korea detracted.

In Latin American markets, Brazilian equities rose on signals of a US Federal Reserve rate cut, despite rising inflation. Meanwhile, the Mexican stock market has been volatile, driven by uncertainty surrounding the US elections in November. However, it finished the month in positive territory.

Equity markets in India gained with information technology and consumer discretionary sectors having a strong month.

Fixed income

Government bond markets had a strong month, with US Treasuries, UK gilts, and German bunds returning 2.23%, 1.87%, and 1.60%, respectively.

Eurozone inflation unexpectedly rose from 2.5% to 2.6% in July, exceeding the European Central Bank’s (ECB) 2% target for three years, but did not reduce expectations of a September rate cut.

Corporate bond markets performed well, led by government bonds. Dollar-denominated bonds returned 2.36%, followed by sterling and euro bonds at 1.94% and 1.71%.

Europe

- European equity markets broadly flat but this masks wide sector divergence
- Technology sectors lead falls as the second quarter of year earnings season begins
- Eurozone inflation surprises with small uptick

European equity markets moved higher in the first part of the month, but then relinquished gains as the second quarter earnings season began, leaving indices broadly flat over the month. However, this masked a wide divergence in sector performance, as the technology sector led the pullback with corporate earnings misses leading to heavy share price falls. The consumer discretionary sector was also relatively weak, but utilities posted good gains over July, followed by real estate and then financials.

In macroeconomic news, there was a small tick up in Eurozone inflation from 2.5% in June to 2.6% in July. Core inflation, which remained unchanged at 2.9%, was also a bit higher than expected, however core services inflation, which has been particularly sticky in recent months, edged down from 4.1% to 4.0%. While the fall in services inflation means a rate cut in September is still more likely than not, it is not a done deal, and until services inflation falls more significantly the European Central Bank (ECB) is likely to continue to ease policy only slowly.

National-level data released so far suggests that eurozone Gross Domestic Product (GDP) slowed in second quarter of the year and the weakening of the surveys in July suggests GDP growth may ease slightly further this quarter.

GDP figures for the euro-zone's largest economies were a mixed bag. Growth was strongest and above expectations in Spain (+0.8% quarter-on-quarter), followed by France (+0.3%) and Italy (+0.2%). Germany was once again the worst performer with its GDP contracting by 0.1%. The available breakdown for France and Spain shows that external demand there grew strongly, while domestic demand expanded at a weaker pace. Meanwhile, surveys suggest a further slowdown may lie ahead. The Composite Purchasing Managers' Index (PMI) was consistent with GDP stagnating in July. If this trend continues through the rest of the quarter, the GDP for the third quarter of the year could be weaker than our below-consensus forecast of 0.2%

Following the snap election call in France, a visit to the polls resulted in a hung parliament - a three-way split between left-wing, centrist and hard-right parties. Macron remains president for now, having stated that he will not name a new government until after the conclusion of the Olympic Games. He stated it was important that the current caretaker government and ministers stayed in place since they had been instrumental in planning the event.

UK

- UK inflation remains unchanged at target level.
- Stronger than expected economic growth in May.
- Pound climbs to highest level in a year.

The UK equity market closed higher in July as positive economic data buoyed UK equities, as Labour came to power following 14 years in opposition.

Sir Keir Starmer is the new prime minister of the United Kingdom following the Labour Party won 412 seats at the general election. The Conservative Party suffered as they lost over 200 seats, ending 14 years of power. The Liberal Democrats were the other big winners, as Reform UK won their first seats while the Scottish National Party (SNP) lost 38 of their 47 seats.

UK economic growth was 0.4% in May, following flat growth in April. The figure was higher than expectations driven by the services sector and a rebound in housebuilding. The strong growth might see quarter two growth beat the Bank of England's (BoE) forecasts, which may dampen expectations of an August interest rate cut.

Office for National Statistics (ONS) figures showed that UK inflation remained at 2.0% in June, coming in slightly above expectations of 1.9%. Increases in hotels and restaurants were the biggest drivers to the figure, as services inflation remains stubbornly high at 5.7%. Core inflation, which excludes energy and food prices, also remained unchanged at 3.5%.

Following the inflation news, the pound climbed to its strongest level against the dollar in a year, reaching $1.30. This was following sterling already rising from stronger than anticipated UK growth and a broader decline in the US dollar after US inflation came in lower than expected. However, sterling did taper off towards the end of the month.

UK wage growth remained strong in the three months to May, as ONS data showed no change in the rate of unemployment. ONS data showed average total pay grew at an annual rate of 5.7% (including bonuses) in the three months to May in comparison to a year ago. The unemployment rate averaged 4.4% in the three months to May, unchanged compared to the previous three-month period.

UK consumer confidence rose to the highest level since August 2021 in July, shown by a survey done by research group GfK. The consumer confidence index (CCI), a measure of how people view their personal finances and wider economic prospects, showed a marginal increase, as consumers waited to see the impact of the new government.

ONS figures showed that British retail sales contracted in June following a fall in spending in department stores, clothing and furniture shops.

Fixed Income

- Strong month for bond markets as the US Federal Reserve signal an interest rate reduction in September.
- Bank of England under pressure to reduce borrowing costs with headline inflation remaining unchanged at 2%.
- Bank of Canada (BOC) cut interest rates. Bank of Japan surprise with a hike.

It was a strong month for government bond markets with US treasuries, UK gilts and German bunds returning 2.23%, 1.87% and 1.60% respectively (all returns in local currency, ICE BofA data). The rally drew support from growing confidence that central banks may soon be cutting interest rates given hints by policymakers and waning inflationary pressures.

In the clearest signal yet of a policy pivot, US Federal Reserve chair Jay Powell told a press conference that "A reduction in our policy rate could be on the table as soon as the next meeting in September." His end of the month comments prompted a repricing in the futures market with 72.5bps of cuts now expected by year end.

Interest rate doves also drew comfort from US consumer prices falling for the first time in four years. Further evidence emerged of slowing momentum in the labour market; the jobs report contained downward revisions to nonfarm payrolls growth and the unemployment rate edged up to 4.1% in June. Albeit more backward looking, the US economy expanded at an annualised pace of 2.8% in the second quarter of 2024, significantly above the market consensus forecast of 1.9%.

In the UK, attention focused on when the BoE would reduce interest rates. While supporters of a cut in August drew comfort from the headline inflation rate remaining unchanged at 2% in June, the slow downward progress of services inflation provided a counter argument. Ahead of the Monetary Policy Committee's (MPC) meeting on 1 August, futures market was pricing in a 60% probability of a rate cut. (MPC subsequently voted 5-4 to reduce the bank's key rate from 5.25% to 5.0%).

While eurozone inflation surprisingly accelerated in July from 2.5% to 2.6%, meaning consumer prices in the region have now been above the ECB's 2% target for exactly three years, it didn't dampen expectations that the ECB would cut in September. The BOC lowered its key overnight rate (for the second time) from 4.75% to 4.5% in July.

In a surprising move, the BOJ voted to increase its short-term policy rate target to 0.25% from a range of 0% to 0.1%. It also said that it would reduce its buying of government bonds through March 2026.

It was another positive month for corporate bond markets with heathy gains across the board, led by the moves in government bonds. In investment grade markets, dollar-denominated bonds delivered the strongest returns (2.36%), followed by sterling (1.94%) and euro (1.71%) bonds (all returns in local currency, ICE BofA data). Spreads were little changed over the month. Dollar investment grade widened from 96bps to 97bps, whereas sterling and euro spreads tightened from 116bps to 112bps and 118bps to 110bps respectively.

In the high yield corporate market, dollar and European currency (€/£) bonds returned 1.96% and 1.27% respectively (all returns in local currency, ICE BofA data). Spreads widened from 321bps to 325bps for dollar bonds and from 363bps to 365bps for European currency bonds.

Asia

- Markets had a positive month with the ASEAN countries advancing.
- Indian equities continued to make progress post national elections.
- Chinese equities marked time as pressure builds to boost the economy.

Asia Pacific equity markets posted a positive month. The strongest performing markets in the region were Australia, India and Singapore. Taiwan and Korea lagged as technology stocks dropped following a sell-off in their US peers.

Chinese equities made small gains during the month with financials advancing, but communication services and energy sectors detracting. China's GDP expanded a below-consensus 4.7% in the second quarter from a year earlier, slowing from the 5.3% growth in the first quarter. The People's Bank of China unexpectedly cut a series of interest rates, including the five-year loan prime rate that heavily influences mortgage costs in the country. These cuts are a signal that pressure on policy makers to boost the ailing economy is taking root.

In **Korea**, markets slipped back with information technology under pressure. The surprise contraction in Korea's second quarter economic growth added fuel to the sell-off, heightening concerns about the nation's economic health and potential capital outflows. The Korea Development Institute said in its July report that while exports have been brisk, domestic conditions are sluggish.

Taiwanese equities fell over the month weighed down by the information technology sector. The Central Bank of Taiwan held its key discount rate at 2%, after an unexpected hike earlier in the year. Policymakers noted that the current stance is appropriate to help the overall economy and for financial development to be stable.

Equity markets in **India** made gains with information technology and consumer discretionary sectors having a strong month. All eyes were on India's budget as markets sought signs of changes from the coalition government compared to the interim budget proposed before the general election. Overall, there were no major surprises, capital expenditure is set to remain strong, rising over 17% Year-of-Year (yoy), underscoring continued robust infrastructure spending. India's economy continues to be a strong performer with a Manufacturing PMI of 58.3, while the Services PMI hovered above 60 – a PMI index reading over 50 represents expansion.

Japanese equities posted a negative month with information technology detracting most strongly. Japan's central bank raised its benchmark interest rate to about 0.25% from its previous range of 0% to 0.1%. This followed the nationwide core consumer price index (CPI) rising 2.6% yoy in June. Japan's economic fragility was highlighted by the government lowering its GDP growth forecast for the current fiscal year. Japan's Manufacturing PMI slipped below the boom/bust line of 50 to 49.2 in July, while its Services PMI made up last month's weakness, bouncing back 4.5 points to 53.9.

Australia's equity market advanced with the financial sector performing the strongest. The CPI slowed to 3.8% from 4%. While still elevated compared with the start of the year, it is starting to slow once again, resulting in markets moving back to pricing in interest rate cuts later in 2024.

Emerging Markets

- Markets posted a positive month with India continuing to make gains.
- Taiwan and Korea fell during July as technology stocks dropped.
- Latin American equities progressed on stronger signals of a Fed rate cut.

Emerging equity markets posted a positive month. The strongest performing markets were India and Singapore, while China, Taiwan and Korea detracted.

Brazilian equities posted a positive month on the Fed sending clear signals yet that it will soon cut interest rates. The rise in Brazil's headline inflation rate to 4.2% YoY was a little softer than expected. The Central Bank of Brazil kept its Selic rate at 10.50%, aligning with expectations of an extended pause of the rate-cutting cycle amid an uncertain global inflation environment.

The **Mexican stock market** has been volatile, driven by uncertainty surrounding November's elections in the US, it did however finish the month in positive territory. Economic activity is strong in Mexico, driven by growth in all sectors. The construction sector stands out, showing expansion driven by investments related to near shoring - the inverse of offshoring where companies transfer part of their production to countries close to their markets. Banxico (The Central Bank of Mexico) kept the monetary policy rate at 11.0%, leaving the door open for additional cuts if inflation remains in line with projections. The decision will likely be dependent on when the Fed initiates its cycle of cuts.

Emerging European equities advanced, with Turkey, Hungary and the Czech Republic making gains. The Czech National Bank cut its two-week repo rate by 50 basis points (bps) to 4.75%, above market expectations of a 25-bps rate cut. Core inflation continued its decline reaching 2.5%. However, scaled-back expectations of rate cuts by the US Fed, a weaker exchange rate, emerging signs of economic recovery and persistent inflationary pressures in services have tempered expectations for further monetary easing in the Czech Republic.

Chinese equities made small gains, led by financials, despite detracting performance from communication services and energy sectors. China's GDP grew by a below-consensus 4.7% in Q2. Indian equity markets rose, driven by strong performance in information technology and consumer discretionary sectors, with the budget causing no major surprises. India's economy remains robust with a Manufacturing PMI of 58.3 and a Services PMI above 60. Taiwanese equities declined, weighed down by the information technology sector, while the Central Bank of Taiwan held its key rate at 2% after an earlier unexpected hike.

US

- US equity markets gained ground after investors responded positively to interest rate cut signalling from the Federal Reserve (Fed), which supported interest rate sensitive sectors like real estate and utilities.
- US Inflation fell more than expected to 3.0%.
- Labour market showed some signs of resilience, adding 206,000 new jobs.

US equity markets gained ground after investors responded positively to interest rate cut signalling from the Fed, with the S&P 500 finishing the month positively. At the sector level, interest rate sensitive sectors like real estate and utilities led the advancements, whereas communication services and information technology were amongst the biggest detractors with some of the Magnificent 7 stocks declining.

US consumer-price index inflation fell from 3.3% to 3% in June which was below the 3.1% expectation. This announcement led investors to increase their bets on two potential rate cuts by the end of this year. In a written testimony to US Congress, Fed chair Jerome Powell stated that the "considerable progress" had been made by the central bank in its effort to bring inflation back down to within the 2% target range. He did however also indicate that more "good data" would be needed before the Fed makes the decision to cut interest rates from their 23-year high. The US central bank elected to keep rates unchanged at 5.50% on the final day of the month, with Jerome Powell also adding onto comments made in his written testimony in earlier on in July, that the first-rate cut could come in September.

The US labour market continued to show signs of resilience with 206,000 new jobs added in June which was more than the 191,000 that economists had been expecting. The unemployment rate did however increase by 10 basis points to 4.1% which was higher than the 4.0% figure that had been expected.

The US economy grew by 2.8% in the second quarter of 2024 with gross domestic product coming in higher than the 2% forecast that economists had been expecting. US Composite PMI for June was also recorded at 54.8%. A PMI reading above 50 signals an expansion in the economy whereas a reading below 50 indicates a contraction.

Government Bonds

Yield to maturity[1] (%)

	Current	1 month	3 months	6 months	12 months
US Treasuries 2 year	4.26	4.75	5.04	4.21	4.88
US Treasuries 10 year	4.03	4.40	4.68	3.91	3.96
US Treasuries 30 year	4.30	4.56	4.78	4.17	4.01
UK Gilts 2 year	3.83	4.22	4.51	4.26	5.00
UK Gilts 10 year	3.97	4.17	4.35	3.79	4.31
UK Gilts 30 year	4.54	4.66	4.79	4.46	4.46
German Bund 2 year	2.53	2.83	3.03	2.43	3.04
German Bund 10 year	2.30	2.50	2.58	2.17	2.49
German Bund 30 year	2.51	2.69	2.69	2.41	2.57

Source: Bloomberg LP, ICE BofA (local currency returns, unless stated). Data as at 31 July 2024. The yield is not guaranteed and may do down as well as up.

Corporate Bonds

Yield to maturity[1] (%)/Spread[2] (bps)

	Current		1 month		3 months		6 months		12 months	
£ AAA Investment Grade Corporate	4.61	52	4.87	56	5.00	46	4.59	57	5.34	71
£ AA	4.73	66	5.00	67	5.17	63	4.71	72	5.54	91
£ A	5.08	91	5.37	97	5.55	97	5.17	107	5.94	127
£ BBB	5.66	141	5.93	145	6.10	143	5.77	161	6.60	192
£ High Yield	8.67	441	8.98	449	8.96	424	8.83	467	10.32	545
£ BB	7.11	277	7.28	272	7.25	241	7.33	305	8.68	376
€ AAA Investment Grade Corporate	2.99	67	3.27	73	3.32	64	2.84	69	3.37	77
€ AA	3.15	77	3.44	83	3.53	75	3.17	90	3.71	100
€ A	3.45	99	3.75	106	3.86	99	3.52	116	4.07	130
€ BBB	3.76	126	4.08	135	4.20	130	3.88	150	4.53	172
€ High Yield	6.51	356	6.68	353	6.79	350	6.52	385	7.41	438
€ BB	5.10	224	5.36	229	5.45	220	5.45	271	6.36	327
European High Yield (inc € + £)	6.74	365	6.93	363	7.03	358	6.78	394	7.72	450

Source: Bloomberg LP, ICE BofA. Data as at 31 July 2024. The yield is not guaranteed and may go down as well as up.

1 Yield to maturity – is the total return anticipated on a bond if the bond is held until it matures.

2 Credit spread – difference in yields offered by corporate bonds over government bonds, that have similar maturity but different credit quality.

Global currency movements – figures to 31 July 2024

		Change Over:															
	Current value	1 Month (%)	3 Months (%)	6 Months (%)	YTD (%)	2023 (%)	2022 (%)	2021 (%)	2020 (%)	2019 (%)	2018 (%)	2017 (%)	2016 (%)	2015 (%)	2014 (%)	2013 (%)	2012 (%)
Euro/US Dollar	1.08	1.1	1.5	0.1	-1.9	3.1	-5.8	-6.9	8.9	-2.2	-4.5	14.1	-3.2	-10.2	-10.2	-12.0	1.8
Euro/GB Sterling	0.84	-0.6	-1.4	-1.2	-2.9	-2.1	5.2	-5.9	5.7	-5.9	1.2	4.1	15.8	-5.1	-5.1	-6.5	-2.6
Euro/Swiss Franc	0.95	-1.3	-3.1	2.0	2.3	-6.1	-4.6	-4.0	-0.4	-3.5	-3.8	9.2	-1.5	-9.5	-9.5	-2.0	-0.7
Euro/Swedish Krona	11.58	2.0	-1.5	3.0	4.0	-0.2	8.4	2.4	-4.3	3.4	3.2	2.7	4.4	-2.9	-2.9	6.7	-3.8
Euro/Norwegian Krone	11.80	3.1	-0.5	3.9	5.1	6.9	4.7	-4.4	6.5	-0.6	0.6	8.3	-5.4	6.6	6.6	8.1	-5.2
Euro/Danish Krone	7.46	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	-0.1	-0.4	0.1	0.3	0.2	-0.4	0.2	0.2	-0.2	0.4
Euro/Polish Zloty	4.29	-0.5	-1.0	-0.9	-1.2	-7.3	2.1	0.6	7.2	-0.8	2.7	-5.1	3.4	-0.6	-0.6	3.2	-8.7
Euro/Hungarian Forint	394.10	-0.3	0.7	2.7	2.8	-4.1	8.2	1.8	9.5	3.1	3.3	0.4	-1.9	-0.4	-0.4	6.5	-7.5
US Dollar/Yen	149.98	-6.8	-5.0	2.1	6.3	7.6	13.9	11.5	-4.9	-1.0	-2.7	-3.7	-2.7	0.4	0.4	13.7	12.8
US Dollar/Canadian Dollar	1.38	0.9	0.2	2.8	4.3	-2.3	7.3	-0.7	-2.0	-4.7	8.5	-6.5	-2.9	19.1	19.1	9.4	-2.9
US Dollar/South African Rand	18.20	0.1	-3.1	-2.6	-0.9	7.8	6.9	8.5	5.0	-2.4	15.9	-9.9	-11.2	33.7	33.7	10.3	4.7
US Dollar/Brazilian Real	5.65	1.0	8.8	14.0	16.3	-8.0	-5.3	7.3	29.0	4.0	17.1	1.8	-18.0	49.1	49.1	12.7	9.5
US Dollar/South Korean Won	1371.20	-0.4	-0.8	2.7	6.5	1.8	6.4	9.4	-6.0	3.6	4.2	-11.4	3.0	6.7	6.7	4.1	-7.1
US Dollar/Taiwan Dollar	32.84	1.2	0.9	5.0	6.9	0.0	11.0	-2.2	-5.8	-2.2	3.1	-7.6	-2.1	4.0	4.0	6.1	-3.9
US Dollar/Thai Baht	35.65	-2.9	-3.8	0.5	4.4	-1.3	3.6	11.5	-0.1	-7.9	-0.1	-9.0	-0.8	9.7	9.7	0.1	-3.1
US Dollar/Singapore Dollar	1.34	-1.5	-2.2	-0.4	1.2	-1.4	-0.7	2.0	-1.8	-1.2	2.0	-7.7	2.0	7.0	7.0	4.9	-5.8
US Dollar/GB Sterling	0.78	-1.6	-2.8	-1.3	-1.0	-5.1	12.0	1.0	-3.0	-3.8	5.9	-8.6	19.4	5.7	5.7	6.3	-4.4
GB Sterling/South African Rand	23.41	1.7	-0.2	-1.2	0.5	13.1	-4.6	7.4	8.2	1.3	9.6	-1.3	-25.7	26.5	26.5	3.7	9.3
Australian Dollar/US Dollar	0.65	-1.9	1.1	-0.4	-4.0	0.0	-6.2	-5.6	9.6	-0.4	-9.7	8.3	-1.1	-10.9	-10.9	-8.3	1.8
New Zealand Dollar/US Dollar	0.60	-2.3	1.1	-2.7	-5.8	-0.5	-7.0	-5.0	6.6	0.3	-5.3	2.4	1.5	-12.4	-12.4	-5.1	6.6

Source: Bloomberg, all figures subject to rounding.

An investment cannot be made into an index directly. The performance data shown relates to a past period. Past performance does not predict future returns.

Global equity and commodity index performance – figures to 31 July 2024 (%)

	1 month	3 months	6 months	YTD	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Global US & Canada														
MSCI World (US$)	1.8	8.6	12.7	14.0	24.4	-17.7	22.4	16.5	28.4	-8.2	23.1	8.2	-0.3	5.6
MSCI World Value (US$)	4.8	7.4	11.5	11.8	12.4	-5.8	22.8	-0.3	22.8	-10.1	18.0	13.3	-4.0	4.5
MSCI World Growth (US$)	-1.0	9.8	13.8	16.2	37.3	-29.0	21.4	34.2	34.2	-6.4	28.5	3.2	3.5	6.6
MSCI World Small Cap (US$)	6.9	9.7	11.8	8.7	16.4	-18.4	16.2	16.5	26.8	-13.5	23.2	13.2	0.8	2.3
MSCI Emerging Markets (US$)	0.4	5.0	13.3	8.0	10.2	-19.8	-2.3	18.8	18.8	-14.3	37.8	11.8	-14.6	-2.0
FTSE World (US$)	1.8	8.4	12.5	13.5	24.2	-17.5	21.0	16.4	27.8	-8.7	24.1	8.7	-1.4	4.8
Dow Jones Industrials	4.5	8.5	8.1	9.5	16.2	-6.9	20.9	9.7	25.3	-3.5	28.1	16.4	0.2	10.0
S&P 500	1.2	10.0	14.8	16.7	26.3	-18.1	28.7	18.4	31.5	-4.4	21.8	11.9	1.4	13.7
NASDAQ	-0.7	12.6	16.5	17.7	44.7	-32.5	22.2	45.0	36.7	-2.8	29.7	9.0	7.1	14.8
Russell 2000	10.2	14.6	16.6	12.1	16.9	-20.5	14.8	19.9	25.5	-11.0	14.6	21.3	-4.4	4.9
S&P/ TSX Composite	5.9	7.3	11.7	12.3	11.8	-5.8	25.2	5.6	22.9	-8.9	9.1	21.1	-8.3	10.5
Europe & Africa														
FTSE World Europe ex-UK €	0.7	3.5	8.2	10.3	18.4	-11.9	25.1	2.9	27.6	-10.5	12.9	3.2	10.7	7.2
MSCI Europe	1.2	3.7	9.2	10.9	16.5	-9.0	25.8	-2.8	26.8	-10.1	10.8	3.2	8.8	7.5
CAC 40	0.8	-4.0	1.0	2.7	20.1	-6.7	31.9	-5.0	30.5	-8.1	12.5	8.8	11.9	2.5
DAX	1.5	3.2	9.5	10.5	20.3	-12.3	15.8	3.5	25.5	-18.3	12.5	6.9	9.6	2.7
Ibex 35	1.9	3.3	12.9	13.1	28.1	-2.0	10.5	-12.7	16.5	-11.5	11.3	2.5	-3.7	8.5
FTSEMIB	2.2	2.1	13.9	15.9	34.3	-9.4	26.8	-3.3	33.8	-13.6	16.9	-6.5	15.8	3.0
Swiss Market Index (capital returns)	2.7	9.4	8.7	14.0	3.8	-16.7	20.3	0.8	26.0	-10.2	14.1	-6.8	-1.8	9.5
Amsterdam Exchanges	-0.3	5.5	14.3	18.9	17.2	-11.4	30.5	5.5	28.5	-7.4	16.5	13.6	7.3	8.7
MSCI EM Europe, Middle East and Africa (US$)	3.1	2.2	5.1	5.5	10.5	-35.3	24.1	-7.3	19.9	-7.4	16.5	22.8	-14.5	-28.2
FTSE/JSE Africa All-Share (SA)	3.9	9.2	13.2	9.9	9.3	4.0	29.3	7.1	12.1	-8.4	21.0	2.8	5.3	10.9
UK														
FTSE All-Share	3.1	4.4	12.2	10.8	7.7	0.2	18.3	-9.7	19.1	-9.5	13.1	16.8	0.9	1.2
FTSE 100	2.5	3.5	12.0	10.6	7.7	4.6	18.4	-11.4	17.2	-8.8	12.0	19.2	-1.4	0.7
FTSE 250	6.7	9.1	13.6	11.8	8.0	-17.4	16.9	-4.6	28.9	-13.3	17.8	6.7	11.2	3.7
FTSE Small Cap ex Investment Trusts	5.6	11.0	16.8	14.3	10.4	-17.3	31.3	1.7	17.7	-13.8	15.6	12.5	13.0	-2.7
FTSE TechMARK 100	3.5	5.1	4.6	8.7	6.1	-7.5	13.6	7.3	39.2	-4.9	9.8	10.0	16.6	12.3
Asia Pacific & Japan														
Hong Kong Hang Seng	-1.0	0.4	15.7	5.1	-10.5	-12.6	-11.8	-0.2	13.0	-10.6	41.3	4.3	-3.9	5.3
China SE Shanghai Composite (capital returns)	0.3	-3.1	8.0	1.2	-1.0	-12.8	7.0	16.5	25.3	-22.7	8.8	-10.5	11.2	58.0
Singapore Times	3.7	6.3	12.6	9.6	4.7	8.4	13.6	-8.1	9.4	-6.5	22.0	3.8	-11.3	9.6
Taiwan Weighted (capital returns)	-2.6	10.5	26.3	26.1	31.3	-18.8	26.9	27.0	28.8	-5.0	19.4	15.5	-6.9	11.2
Korean Composite (capital returns)	-1.0	3.1	12.1	5.4	20.5	-23.2	5.6	33.8	10.0	-15.4	23.9	5.2	4.1	-3.5
Jakarta Composite (capital returns)	2.7	0.3	0.7	2.7	6.2	4.1	10.1	-5.1	1.7	-2.5	20.0	15.3	-12.1	22.3
Philippines Composite (capital returns)	3.2	-1.2	-0.4	4.5	-1.8	-7.8	-0.2	-8.6	4.7	-12.8	25.1	-1.6	-3.9	22.8
Thai Stock Exchange	1.5	-3.0	-1.0	-4.6	-12.7	3.5	17.7	-5.3	4.3	-8.1	17.3	23.9	-11.2	19.1
Mumbai Sensex 30	3.5	10.6	14.9	14.2	20.3	5.8	23.2	17.2	15.7	7.2	29.6	3.5	-3.7	32.0
Hang Seng China Enterprises index	-2.0	0.3	21.2	9.2	-10.7	-15.6	-21.2	0.0	14.5	-10.0	29.6	1.4	-16.9	15.5
ASX 200	4.2	6.2	7.3	9.2	14.0	0.5	18.7	2.3	25.0	-1.5	13.4	13.4	4.2	7.1
Topix	-0.5	2.0	10.8	19.5	28.3	-2.5	12.8	7.4	18.1	-16.0	22.2	0.3	12.1	10.3
Nikkei 225 (capital returns)	-1.2	1.8	7.8	17.9	28.2	-9.4	4.9	16.0	18.2	-12.1	19.1	0.4	9.1	7.1
MSCI Asia Pac ex Japan (US$)	0.2	6.2	14.5	9.0	7.9	-17.0	-2.5	23.1	19.8	-13.5	37.8	7.4	-8.8	3.5
Latin America														
MSCI EM Latin America (US$)	1.1	-7.9	-10.3	-14.6	33.6	9.6	-7.7	-13.6	17.8	-6.2	24.2	31.4	-30.9	-12.1
MSCI Mexico (US$)	0.8	-12.0	-13.2	-14.8	41.5	-1.6	22.9	-1.7	11.6	-15.4	16.2	-9.1	-14.4	-9.3
MSCI Brazil (US$)	1.3	-7.2	-12.4	-17.5	33.4	14.6	-17.1	-18.9	26.7	-0.1	24.5	66.7	-41.2	-13.8
MSCI Argentina (US$)	-2.5	-5.2	14.0	18.6	66.7	35.8	20.9	12.3	-20.7	-50.8	73.6	5.1	-0.4	19.2
MSCI Chile (US$)	-0.5	-0.2	6.8	-4.9	6.4	23.3	-14.7	-4.2	-16.2	-18.9	43.6	16.8	-16.8	-12.2
Commodities														
Oil - Brent Crude Spot (US$/BBL)	-6.0	-7.3	-1.5	5.0	-4.6	5.5	49.2	-25.0	35.5	-23.7	20.9	44.8	-31.4	-47.8
Oil - West Texas Intermediate (US$/ BBL)	-4.5	-4.9	2.7	8.7	-10.7	4.2	58.7	-20.5	34.5	-24.8	16.3	45.0	-30.5	-45.9
Reuters CRB index	-3.8	-3.3	4.9	8.8	0.0	22.0	38.5	-9.3	11.8	-10.7	1.7	9.7	-23.4	-17.9
Gold Bullion LBM (US$/Troy Ounce)	10.9	14.1	34.2	21.2	4.0	-8.8	-8.1	34.9	51.3	-17.1	8.1	74.1	-34.1	-0.2
Baltic Dry index	-16.7	1.4	22.2	-18.4	38.2	-31.7	62.3	25.3	-14.2	-7.0	42.1	101.0	-38.9	-65.7

Source: Blomberg, total returns in local currency unless otherwise stated.

An investment cannot be made into an index directly. The performance data shown relates to a past period. Past performance does not predict future returns.

Investment risks

The value of investments and any income will fluctuate (this may partly be the result of exchange rate fluctuations) and investors may not get back the full amount invested.

Important information

View and opinions are based on current market conditions and are subject to change.

This is marketing material and not financial advice. It is not intended as a recommendation to buy or sell any particular asset class, security or strategy. Regulatory requirements that require impartiality of investment/investment strategy recommendations are therefore not applicable nor are any prohibitions to trade before publication.

EMEA3774905