Monthly Market Roundup
covering June 2024

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

Overview

- UK consumer confidence rose to the highest level since November 2021
- US labour data showed 272,000 jobs added in May, surpassing forecasts.
- Mexico's markets declined after Claudia Sheinbaum's election win, raising concerns about potential constitutional reforms.

June was mixed for global equity markets. European equities declined due to political noise, with only technology and healthcare sectors posting gains. The UK market fell despite positive economic data. Asian markets, led by Taiwan and China, performed well, and emerging markets were positive. Fixed income markets also saw gains, particularly in global government bonds.

Europe

European equity markets declined in June with political noise making the headlines. All sectors posted negative returns, expect technology, which rose significantly, and health care. Real estate proved to be the weakest.

The far-right gained seats in the European Parliament, prompting President Macron to call a snap election in France, leading to market volatility.

The European Central Bank (ECB) began its easing cycle, cutting rates from 4% to 3.75% and suggesting future cuts will be gradual. The ECB also revised its Gross Domestic Product (GDP) forecast up from 0.6% to 0.9%.

The UK

The UK equity market declined in June despite positive economic data, as interest rates were kept on hold with the general election outcome due in July.

Inflation fell to 2.0% in May, meeting its target for the first time since July 2021, driven by a slowdown in food and non-alcoholic beverages and furniture prices.

The Bank of England (BoE) Governor Andrew Bailey welcomed the news that inflation had returned to its 2.0% target rate, but said they needed to be sure that inflation will stay low before cutting interest rates.

The US

June saw positive returns across major US indices (S&P 500, Nasdaq, Dow Jones), all hitting highs, buoyed by enthusiasm for artificial intelligence. Sector performance varied, with technology leading gains while utilities and materials lagged.

The US Federal Reserve (Fed) maintained rates at 5.50%, signalling a single rate cut by year-end, surprising traders expecting more. This stance impacted President Biden's economic management focus for re-election.

US labour data showed 272,000 jobs added in May, surpassing forecasts, but unemployment rose to 4.0%, slightly above expectations and previous figures.

Asia

Asia Pacific equity markets had a positive month, led by Taiwan and India, followed by Korea and Australia.

Korea's market saw gains driven by Samsung Electronics' potential chip supply deal with Nvidia. The Bank of Korea kept its base rate at 3.5%, monitoring inflation which remains above the 2% target despite gradual easing.

Japan's IT and financial sectors strengthened, supported by a weaker yen benefiting exporters, but also increasing import costs and inflation pressures. The Bank of Japan maintained its policy rate at 0.0-0.1%, as expected by markets.

Emerging markets

Emerging equity markets had a mixed performance in June. Asian markets saw strong gains, while Emerging Europe remained flat and Latin America experienced declines. Taiwan and India led the positive performance.

In Latin America, Brazil's markets fell as President Lula da Silva resisted spending cuts amid fiscal concerns. The Central Bank of Brazil kept its Selic rate at 10.5% amid global economic uncertainties.

Mexico's markets declined after Claudia Sheinbaum's election win, raising concerns about potential constitutional reforms. India's equity market advanced, especially in financial services, after Prime Minister Modi's coalition formation.

Fixed income

Global government bond markets rallied in June as several central banks, including the European Central Bank and the Bank of Canada, cut interest rates. Inflation data from the US and UK supported expectations of further rate cuts by the Federal Reserve and the Bank of England.

Corporate bond markets also had a positive month overall, despite widening spreads. Sterling-denominated investment grade bonds led followed by euro and then dollar bonds. Spreads widened slightly across these markets.

In the high yield corporate bond market, dollar bonds returned 0.97%, while European currency bonds (€/£) returned 0.59%. Spreads widened marginally for both dollar and European currency bonds during the month.

Europe

- European equity markets lower during June
- European Central Bank (ECB) cuts interest rates by 25 basis points
- Political noise as snap election called in France

European equity markets gave up some ground during June with political noise making the headlines. All sectors posted negative returns, with the notable exception of technology, which was meaningfully higher over the month, and to a lesser extent health care. Real estate proved weakest but the gap between these and technology was significant.

The EU elections mid-way through June saw the far-right gain seats in the EU Parliament at the expense of the left and more liberal parties. However, following these elections, President Macron decided to call a surprise snap election in France. The resulting lack of political stability and economic visibility in France caused considerable volatility in the equity markets, and particularly French equities. Concerns specifically focused on the polarisation of the French political landscape, as both the far-right and the far-left gain traction but with neither party having significant economic or business experience.

As was widely anticipated, the ECB began its easing cycle during June, cutting interest rates from 4% to 3.75%, however the accompanying statement suggested that while further rate cuts will be on the agenda, policymakers appear in no rush to cut again next month. Inflation figures suggested that headline inflation edged down slightly, while core and services inflation held steady, supporting the view that interest rates will only come down slowly. The ECB did also revise its Gross Domestic Product (GDP) forecast up from 0.6% to 0.9%.

June saw a decline in the German Income from operations (Ifo) business climate indicator which highlights that though Germany's economy grew in the first quarter, it's far from back to full health. Elsewhere, there was a fall in the EC Economic Sentiment Indicator (ESI) from 96.1 in May to 95.9 in June, leaving it consistent with GDP stagnating in second quarter. This paints a similar picture to the Composite Purchasing Managers' Index (PMI), which pointed to GDP barely growing in second quarter. The detailed breakdown showed that confidence rose among consumers, fell in the construction and retail sectors, and was broadly stable in the manufacturing and services sectors.

At a country level, the Composite PMI fell in both France and Germany. The press release for France noted that some participants linked the fall in activity to the upcoming snap parliamentary election and that the decline in new orders and output expectations might also be due to political uncertainty.

In other news, the EU has told China that it plans to impose new tariffs on imports of Chinese electric vehicles into the EU from July, aimed at countering the alleged state support handed to China's car manufacturing industry.

UK

- UK inflation falls to target level.
- Interest rates kept on hold.
- Economic growth flat in April.

The UK equity market closed lower in June as despite positive economic data, interest rates were kept on hold with the UK general election outcome due in July.

Office for National Statistics (ONS) figures showed that UK inflation fell to 2.0% in May, hitting its target for the first time since July 2021 . The figure which was in line with forecasts, was driven by a slowdown in food and non-alcoholic beverages and furniture prices. Core inflation, which excludes energy and food prices, fell from 3.9% to 3.5%.

The Bank of England (BoE) held interest rates at 5.25% for the seventh consecutive meeting. The BoE Governor Andrew Bailey welcomed the news that inflation had returned to its 2.0% target rate, but said they needed to be sure that inflation will stay low before cutting interest rates. Traders are now pricing in a more than 40% chance of an interest rate cut at the BoE's August 1st meeting.

UK economic growth was flat in April, following growth of 0.4% in March. The figure was in line with expectations following the wettest April for more than a decade impacting the services sector and construction. However, in the first three months of the year, the UK economy grew faster than originally thought, with growth revised upwards to 0.7%, driven by stronger household spending.

UK wage growth remained strong in the three months to April, as ONS data also showed a small increase in unemployment. A rise in the minimum wage was a contributor despite a slowing jobs market. ONS data showed average total pay grew at an annual rate of 5.9% (including bonuses) in the three months to April in comparison to a year ago. The unemployment rate averaged 4.4% in the three months to April, up modestly from 4.3% the previous three-month period.

UK consumer confidence rose to the highest level since November 2021 in April, shown by a survey done by research group GfK. The consumer confidence index, a measure of how people view their personal finances and wider economic prospects, showed consumer confidence was improving as inflation continues to fall.

ONS figures showed that British retail sales rebounded in May following a sharp contraction in April following wet weather. Consumers became more confident amid slowing inflation as the quantity of goods bought increased by 2.9%, boosted by spending on clothing and furniture.

Fixed Income

- Government bond markets rally as European Central Bank and Bank of Canada cut interest rates.
- Expectations that the Federal Reserve and Bank of England could follow suit boosted by easing inflationary pressures in the US and UK.
- French financial assets under pressure on unexpected snap election announcement.

Global government bond markets rallied as more central banks announced interest rate cuts. The European Central Bank reduced its main interest rate from an all-time high of 4% to 3.75%. The Bank of Canada also reduced its official lending rate. Favourable inflation prints from the US and UK supported expectations that the Federal Reserve and the Bank of England could follow suit soon.

Against this backdrop, US treasuries, UK gilts and German bunds delivered gains of 1.03%, 1.33% and 1.38% respectively (all returns in local currency, ICE BofA data) . However, it wasn't all plain sailing with French and Italian government losing ground (down 0.56% and 0.25% respectively) due to concerns over fiscal trajectories and widening budget deficits. French assets in general came under additional pressure after the unexpected snap election announcement by President Macron.

Market expectations that the Federal Reserve could cut interest rates twice this year were boosted by monthly inflation data showing US consumer prices falling to 3.3% in May versus 3.4% expectations. Despite easing inflation, however, the Fed signalled that it would most likely cut its key interest rate just once in 2024. While the US labour market remains healthy - 272,000 jobs were added in May, above 185,000 expectations - retail sales were weaker than expected.

Ahead of the UK general election on 4 July, the Bank of England kept its main interest rate unchanged at 5.25% in a 7-2 vote. However, some policymakers said their decision to keep rates on hold was now "finely balanced". UK inflation hit its 2% target for the first time in three years in May, in line with forecasts. UK first quarter GDP growth, driven by services, was revised up to 0.7% from 0.6%.

Despite lowering borrowing costs for the first time in almost five years, ECB President Christine Lagarde dampened expectations of another rate cut in July, admitting recent data "could have been better". Eurozone inflation increased to 2.6% in May, prompting the ECB to raise its own inflation forecasts for the next two years.

It was another positive month for corporate bond markets with gains across the board, despite spreads widening. In investment grade markets, sterling-denominated bonds led the advance, returning 0.82%, followed by euro, (+0.75%) and dollar bonds (+0.64%). Spreads for £, € and $ investment grade widened from 111bps to 116bps, 107bps to 118bps and from 88bps to 96bps respectively.

In the high yield corporate market, dollar and European currency (€/£) bonds returned 0.97% and 0.59% respectively (all returns in local currency, ICE BofA data). Spreads widened from 320bps to 321bps for dollar bonds and from 341bps to 363bps for European currency bonds.

Asia

- Markets had a positive month, generating healthy returns.
- Taiwanese equities led regional markets with semiconductor companies driving gains.
- Indian equities were positive as Narendra Modi secured a third term as Prime Minister.

Asia Pacific equity markets posted a positive month. The strongest performing markets in the region were Taiwan and India, followed up by Korea and Australia. Market sector performance was broadly positive with information technology and financial services performing particularly well. Many Asian countries have now recorded positive manufacturing data indicating a synchronised recovery beyond key tech hubs like Taiwan and Korea.

Chinese equity markets had a negative month with consumer discretionary and consumer staples leading drawdowns. Overall, recent Chinese data does indicate a further broad-based recovery in manufacturing and trade, which is encouraging, but some pockets of weakness persist. The continued challenges in the property market, mixed with slowly improving consumer sentiment indicates an environment of below-trend but improving growth. Chinese shoppers remain far from recovering their pre-pandemic mojo. China opted to keep its benchmark interest rates unchanged, navigating cautiously through its economic challenges.

Korea's equity markets gained as key index constituent Samsung Electronics advanced on expectations that the company will supply high bandwidth memory chips to Nvidia in the coming months. The Bank of Korea maintained its base rate at 3.5%, keeping an eye on an inflation rate, that while gradually tapering, continues to hover above the Bank's 2% target. The country's economy reflected a rapid expansion, growing 3.4% in the first quarter 2024.

Taiwanese markets advanced strongly with information technology firms the top contributors. The Central Bank of Taiwan held its key discount rate at 2% during its June 2024 meeting, after an unexpected hike during its last policy meeting. The Bank expects inflation to slowly decrease in the second half of the year.

In India, the equity market made strong progress, particularly the financial services sector, following the conclusion of the elections. Prime Minister Narendra Modi's Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) fell short of an outright majority, but successfully formed a functioning coalition. The Reserve Bank of India kept its benchmark policy repo at 6.5% as widely expected, this was amid persistent inflationary price pressures.

Equities in Japan progressed with information technology and financial services sectors advancing most strongly. Japan's weakening yen has helped boost exporters' profits by making their products cheaper to buyers overseas. The yen's slump however has sharply raised the cost of imports, particularly food and fuel, rekindling inflation. The Bank of Japan decided to maintain its policy rate within the range of 0.0-0.1%, aligning with market expectations.

Australian stocks were up in in June with financials and healthcare making most progress. Economic growth in Australia was subdued because of the effects of earlier increases in interest rates. Australia in the first quarter GDP fell short of expectations at +1.1% Year-over-year (YoY). The central bank maintained borrowing costs for the fourth time, acknowledging that returning inflation to target was unlikely to be smooth. Australia's inflation rose to 4%, stoking concern interest rates could increase again.

Emerging Markets

- Markets had a positive month with Asia the strongest performing region.
- Taiwan and India made significant gains.
- Latin American equities fell back with Brazil the leading detractor.

Emerging equity markets had a positive month, advancing strongly across Asian markets, flat in Emerging Europe, but falling back in and Latin America. The strongest performing countries were Taiwan and India.

Latin American equity markets fell back with Brazil leading regional losses. Brazilian markets declined after President Lula da Silva made it clear he is not considering spending cuts to address growing fiscal concerns; his government is struggling to get proposals to boost public revenue through Congress. The Central Bank of Brazil kept its key Selic rate at 10.5% in its June meeting, amid a challenging global environment marked by uncertainty over US monetary policy and global inflation trends.

In Mexico markets fell following Claudia Sheinbaum winning a landslide victory in the presidential election. Whilst this had been expected, the scale of the gains for the Morena party and its allies took markets by surprise, with some fearing the results would pave the way for the ruling coalition to pass constitutional reforms without opposition support. In Mexico, markets saw significant volatility, with rising government bond yields and a depreciating peso.

In Emerging Europe markets had a negative month. Focusing in on Türkiye, annual consumer price inflation reached 75.45% in what is expected to be the high-water mark. The consumer price index rise was driven by strong advances in education, housing and restaurant prices. Türkiye's central bank has kept its interest rate at 50% citing the continuing need to counter climbing inflation in the country. The European Bank for Reconstruction and Development however does still expect Türkiye's economy to grow by 2.7 per cent in 2024.

Chinese equity markets fell, led by consumer discretionary and staples, despite a broad-based recovery in manufacturing and trade. Challenges in the property market and improving consumer sentiment suggest below-trend growth. Chinese shoppers have yet to regain pre-pandemic confidence. China kept its benchmark interest rates unchanged amid economic challenges. India's equity market rose, driven by financial services, after the BJP formed a coalition post-election. The Reserve Bank of India held its policy repo at 6.5% amid inflation. Taiwan's markets advanced, led by IT firms, with the Central Bank holding its rate at 2%.

US

- US equity markets rose in June, with the S&P 500 and the Nasdaq reaching record highs on continued excitement around artificial intelligence.
- The US Federal Reserve (Fed) signalled one interest rate cut by the end of 2024.
- US economy added 272,000 jobs in May which was significantly higher than the 182,000 forecast from economists.

June was a positive month for equity markets with all three major US indices (S&P 500, Nasdaq, and the Dow Jones Industrials) registering positive returns. The S&P 500 and the Nasdaq reached record highs on continued excitement around artificial intelligence. Performance at the sector level was largely mixed with information technology leading the gainers whilst utilities and materials were amongst the biggest detractors.

The Fed elected to keep rates unchanged at a 23-year high of 5.50% whilst also signalling one interest rate cut by the end of 2024. The indication that there may only be one interest rate cut came as a surprise to traders who were expecting two cuts this year. The hawkish signal from the Fed also dealt a slight blow to President Joe Biden's re-election pitch, as he has put the management of the US economy and efforts to get inflation down at the centre of his campaign.

Consumer price index (CPI) inflation came in below the 3.4% expectation, recorded at 3.3% for May. This provided a slight boost to equity markets as it was received as an indication that inflation was heading down in the right direction, and that a September rate cut is still in the equation. Moreover, the Fed's preferred measure of inflation, the core personal consumption expenditures price index which excludes the more volatile and seasonal food and energy prices came in at 2.6% which was in line with expectations and below the previous figure of 2.8%.

US labour market data released over the month was mixed. On one hand, the US economy added 272,000 jobs in May which was significantly higher than the 182,000 forecast from economists. On the other hand, the US unemployment rate reached 4.0% which was more that the expectation and previous figure of 3.9%.

Elsewhere, the first quarter GPD (quarter-on-quarter) for the US came in above the 1.3% expectation, recorded at 1.4%. US composite PMI for May came in at 54.5, with services PMI at 54.8 and manufacturing PMI at 51.3. 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	4.75	4.87	4.62	4.25	4.90
US Treasuries 10 year	4.40	4.50	4.20	3.88	3.84
US Treasuries 30 year	4.56	4.65	4.34	4.03	3.86
UK Gilts 2 year	4.22	4.41	4.17	3.98	5.27
UK Gilts 10 year	4.17	4.32	3.93	3.54	4.39
UK Gilts 30 year	4.66	4.76	4.42	4.14	4.42
German Bund 2 year	2.83	3.10	2.85	2.40	3.20
German Bund 10 year	2.50	2.66	2.30	2.02	2.39
German Bund 30 year	2.69	2.78	2.46	2.26	2.39

Source: Bloomberg LP, ICE BofA (local currency returns, unless stated). Data as at 30 June 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	4.87	56	4.93	46	4.54	40	4.29	56	5.67	86
£ AA	5.00	67	5.09	62	4.75	61	4.43	71	5.90	106
£ A	5.37	97	5.45	92	5.14	95	4.93	110	6.33	147
£ BBB	5.93	145	6.01	139	5.70	143	5.55	167	7.00	213
£ High Yield	8.98	449	9.09	441	8.84	451	9.13	526	10.74	558
£ BB	7.28	272	7.35	253	7.27	282	7.40	342	8.91	370
€ AAA Investment Grade Corporate	3.27	73	3.39	65	3.03	63	2.76	70	3.49	89
€ AA	3.44	83	3.56	73	3.29	76	3.10	95	3.83	109
€ A	3.75	106	3.87	96	3.63	101	3.45	120	4.21	142
€ BBB	4.08	135	4.21	124	3.96	131	3.85	158	4.71	187
€ High Yield	6.68	353	6.66	329	6.65	358	6.51	396	7.53	446
€ BB	5.36	229	5.36	203	5.33	231	5.50	288	6.52	341
European High Yield (inc € + £)	6.93	363	6.93	341	6.90	369	6.80	411	7.87	458

Source: Bloomberg LP, ICE BofA. Data as at 30 June 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 30 June 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	1.07	-1.2	-0.7	-3.0	-3.0	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	0.85	-0.5	-0.9	-2.3	-2.3	-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	0.96	-1.6	-1.1	3.7	3.7	-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	11.35	-0.6	-1.3	2.0	2.0	-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	11.44	0.5	-2.1	2.0	2.0	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	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	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	4.31	0.9	0.5	-0.7	-0.7	-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	395.21	1.5	0.4	3.1	3.1	-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	160.88	2.3	6.3	14.1	14.1	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	1.37	0.4	1.0	3.3	3.3	-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	18.19	-3.2	-3.6	-0.9	-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	5.59	6.6	11.6	15.2	15.2	-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	1376.50	-0.6	2.2	6.9	6.9	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	32.44	0.1	1.4	5.6	5.6	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	36.70	-0.2	0.9	7.5	7.5	-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	1.36	0.4	0.5	2.7	2.7	-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	0.79	0.8	-0.2	0.7	0.7	-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	23.01	-3.9	-3.4	-1.2	-1.2	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	0.67	0.3	2.3	-2.1	-2.1	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	0.61	-0.8	1.9	-3.6	-3.6	-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 30 June 2024 (%)

	1 month	3 months	6 months	YTD	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Global US & Canada														
MSCI World (US$)	2.1	2.8	12.0	12.0	24.4	-17.7	22.4	16.5	28.4	-8.2	23.1	8.2	-0.3	5.6
MSCI World Value (US$)	-0.8	-1.0	6.6	6.6	12.4	-5.8	22.8	-0.3	22.8	-10.1	18.0	13.3	-4.0	4.5
MSCI World Growth (US$)	4.8	6.4	17.4	17.4	37.3	-29.0	21.4	34.2	34.2	-6.4	28.5	3.2	3.5	6.6
MSCI World Small Cap (US$)	-1.9	-2.7	1.7	1.7	16.4	-18.4	16.2	16.5	26.8	-13.5	23.2	13.2	0.8	2.3
MSCI Emerging Markets (US$)	4.0	5.0	7.6	7.6	10.2	-19.8	-2.3	18.8	18.8	-14.3	37.8	11.8	-14.6	-2.0
FTSE World (US$)	2.2	2.7	11.6	11.6	24.2	-17.5	21.0	16.4	27.8	-8.7	24.1	8.7	-1.4	4.8
Dow Jones Industrials	1.2	-1.3	4.8	4.8	16.2	-6.9	20.9	9.7	25.3	-3.5	28.1	16.4	0.2	10.0
S&P 500	3.6	4.3	15.3	15.3	26.3	-18.1	28.7	18.4	31.5	-4.4	21.8	11.9	1.4	13.7
NASDAQ	6.0	8.5	18.6	18.6	44.7	-32.5	22.2	45.0	36.7	-2.8	29.7	9.0	7.1	14.8
Russell 2000	-0.9	-3.3	1.7	1.7	16.9	-20.5	14.8	19.9	25.5	-11.0	14.6	21.3	-4.4	4.9
S&P/ TSX Composite	-1.4	-0.5	6.1	6.1	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 €	-1.1	1.1	9.5	9.5	18.4	-11.9	25.1	2.9	27.6	-10.5	12.9	3.2	10.7	7.2
MSCI Europe	-1.0	1.7	9.6	9.6	16.5	-9.0	25.8	-2.8	26.8	-10.1	10.8	3.2	8.8	7.5
CAC 40	-6.2	-6.6	1.9	1.9	20.1	-6.7	31.9	-5.0	30.5	-8.1	12.5	8.8	11.9	2.5
DAX	-1.4	-1.4	8.9	8.9	20.3	-12.3	15.8	3.5	25.5	-18.3	12.5	6.9	9.6	2.7
Ibex 35	-3.1	0.4	11.0	11.0	28.1	-2.0	10.5	-12.7	16.5	-11.5	11.3	2.5	-3.7	8.5
FTSEMIB	-3.6	-1.5	13.4	13.4	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)	-0.1	2.2	7.7	11.0	3.8	-16.7	20.3	0.8	26.0	-10.2	14.1	-6.8	-1.8	9.5
Amsterdam Exchanges	2.3	6.0	19.2	19.2	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$)	2.3	-1.5	2.3	2.3	10.5	-35.3	24.1	-7.3	19.9	-7.4	16.5	22.8	-14.5	-28.2
FTSE/JSE Africa All-Share (SA)	4.1	8.2	5.8	5.8	9.3	4.0	29.3	7.1	12.1	-8.4	21.0	2.8	5.3	10.9
UK														
FTSE All-Share	-1.1	3.7	7.4	7.4	7.7	0.2	18.3	-9.7	19.1	-9.5	13.1	16.8	0.9	1.2
FTSE 100	-1.0	3.7	7.9	7.9	7.7	4.6	18.4	-11.4	17.2	-8.8	12.0	19.2	-1.4	0.7
FTSE 250	-1.9	3.2	4.8	4.8	8.0	-17.4	16.9	-4.6	28.9	-13.3	17.8	6.7	11.2	3.7
FTSE Small Cap ex Investment Trusts	-1.5	9.3	8.2	8.2	10.4	-17.3	31.3	1.7	17.7	-13.8	15.6	12.5	13.0	-2.7
FTSE TechMARK 100	-2.6	-0.1	5.0	5.0	6.1	-7.5	13.6	7.3	39.2	-4.9	9.8	10.0	16.6	12.3
Asia Pacific & Japan														
Hong Kong Hang Seng	-1.1	9.0	6.2	6.2	-10.5	-12.6	-11.8	-0.2	13.0	-10.6	41.3	4.3	-3.9	5.3
China SE Shanghai Composite (capital returns)	-2.9	-1.3	0.9	0.9	-1.0	-12.8	7.0	16.5	25.3	-22.7	8.8	-10.5	11.2	58.0
Singapore Times	-0.1	5.6	5.7	5.7	4.7	8.4	13.6	-8.1	9.4	-6.5	22.0	3.8	-11.3	9.6
Taiwan Weighted (capital returns)	9.3	14.1	29.5	29.5	31.3	-18.8	26.9	27.0	28.8	-5.0	19.4	15.5	-6.9	11.2
Korean Composite (capital returns)	6.1	1.9	6.2	6.2	20.5	-23.2	5.6	33.8	10.0	-15.4	23.9	5.2	4.1	-3.5
Jakarta Composite (capital returns)	1.3	-3.1	-2.9	-0.2	6.2	4.1	10.1	-5.1	1.7	-2.5	20.0	15.3	-12.1	22.3
Philippines Composite (capital returns)	-0.3	-7.1	-0.6	1.2	-1.8	-7.8	-0.2	-8.6	4.7	-12.8	25.1	-1.6	-3.9	22.8
Thai Stock Exchange	-3.3	-4.5	-6.1	-6.1	-12.7	3.5	17.7	-5.3	4.3	-8.1	17.3	23.9	-11.2	19.1
Mumbai Sensex 30	7.1	8.0	10.3	10.3	20.3	5.8	23.2	17.2	15.7	7.2	29.6	3.5	-3.7	32.0
Hang Seng China Enterprises index	0.2	10.5	11.4	11.4	-10.7	-15.6	-21.2	0.0	14.5	-10.0	29.6	1.4	-16.9	15.5
ASX 200	1.0	-1.1	4.2	4.8	14.0	0.5	18.7	2.3	25.0	-1.5	13.4	13.4	4.2	7.1
Topix	1.4	1.6	20.1	20.1	28.3	-2.5	12.8	7.4	18.1	-16.0	22.2	0.3	12.1	10.3
Nikkei 225 (capital returns)	2.8	-1.9	18.3	19.3	28.2	-9.4	4.9	16.0	18.2	-12.1	19.1	0.4	9.1	7.1
MSCI Asia Pac ex Japan (US$)	3.9	6.3	8.7	8.7	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$)	-6.0	-12.0	-15.5	-15.5	33.6	9.6	-7.7	-13.6	17.8	-6.2	24.2	31.4	-30.9	-12.1
MSCI Mexico (US$)	-10.5	-15.9	-15.5	-15.5	41.5	-1.6	22.9	-1.7	11.6	-15.4	16.2	-9.1	-14.4	-9.3
MSCI Brazil (US$)	-3.6	-12.1	-18.6	-18.6	33.4	14.6	-17.1	-18.9	26.7	-0.1	24.5	66.7	-41.2	-13.8
MSCI Argentina (US$)	-10.6	6.7	21.6	21.6	66.7	35.8	20.9	12.3	-20.7	-50.8	73.6	5.1	-0.4	19.2
MSCI Chile (US$)	-5.4	-0.5	-4.5	-4.5	6.4	23.3	-14.7	-4.2	-16.2	-18.9	43.6	16.8	-16.8	-12.2
Commodities														
Oil - Brent Crude Spot (US$/BBL)	8.2	-0.3	11.7	11.7	-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$/ BBL)	5.9	-2.0	13.8	13.8	-10.7	4.2	58.7	-20.5	34.5	-24.8	16.3	45.0	-30.5	-45.9
Reuters CRB index	0.5	1.4	13.1	13.1	0.0	22.0	38.5	-9.3	11.8	-10.7	1.7	9.7	-23.4	-17.9
Gold Bullion LBM (US$/Troy Ounce)	-5.4	8.2	9.3	9.3	4.0	-8.8	-8.1	34.9	51.3	-17.1	8.1	74.1	-34.1	-0.2
Baltic Dry index	12.9	12.6	-2.1	-2.1	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.

EMEA3686938