

26 SEPTEMBER TO 2 OCTOBER: BACK TO THE FUTURE

In a throwback to the GFC, global markets closely tracked the Deutsche Bank share price last week. Long considered to be under-capitalised, DB navigated the post-crisis period “Italian style”, failing to properly address its balance sheet and protected by its national champion status. However, this year the share price has unravelled after the IMF judged the bank “the most important net contributor to systemic risks” and its US unit was one of only two to fail FED stress tests. The latest moves were prompted by a 16th September fine by US authorities for mis-selling mortgage securities amounting to USD 14bn. Given a price-to-book ratio of 0.25, this led to client’s questioning the bank’s solvency (some funds withdrew “excess cash and positions held at the lender”) and the share price hitting a 33-year low of EUR 9.90. However, reports that a USD 5.4bn settlement with the Department of Justice is close, saw a Friday recovery – by the end of US trading the company’s ADRs were 14% higher on the day.

Rumours of a reduced Deutsche fine are yet to be confirmed, but it is very unlikely that the bank will have to pay anything close to the original number. This is both because it is not in the interests of the regulator to create a systemic bank failure and because the fine appears outsize relative to peers. In terms of broader solvency, the current valuation makes it difficult to raise equity and for clients to have faith in the institution. Moreover, the question of political support is complex. However, the current central bank toolkit is far evolved from 2008, with a vast range of liquidity “escape-valves”.

In a second blast from the past, OPEC agreed on Wednesday to cut production at a meeting in Algiers. Whilst the ultimate price impact will depend on final agreements (likely at the 30th November meeting), as well as the participation of non-OPEC members, the group indicated it will reduce production to 32.5 million barrels per day (the first cut since 2008 and a reduction of around 2.2%).

The OPEC agreement has helped support the oil price, but remains lacking in detail (such as individual member commitments). Oil producers are playing weak hands, for example Saudi Arabia has seen a 12% budget surplus in 2012 slip to a 16% deficit, and Iran, Iraq, Libya and Nigeria are all seeking to increase production. Last week, the number of rigs drilling for oil in the US increased for the 13th week in 14 and on Sunday Russian oil output posted a new all-time high, up 4% in September vs. August.

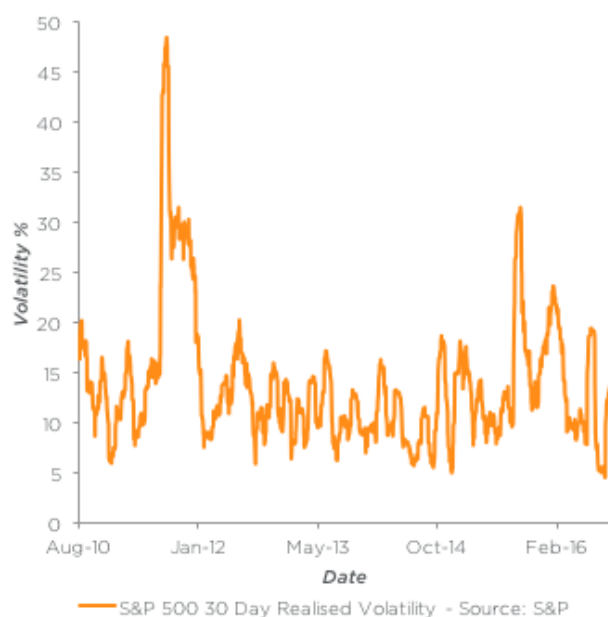
This week should have a greater data focus with Global PMIs and US employment data.

UNITED STATES

S&P 2,168 **+0.17%**, 10yr Treasury 1.59% **-2.40bps**, HY Credit Index 401 **+19bps**, Vix 13.29 **+1.00Vol**

Most US assets were ultimately unchanged on the week, but this masked a continuation of a (mildly) more volatile environment – **1 month realised volatility on the S&P 500 now stands at 13.98% from a summer nadir of 4.63%.**

Volatility has risen but remains subdued



Economic releases were, in aggregate, a little better than expected – the highlight **consumer confidence, which rose to its highest level since the last recession.** Durable goods and Chicago PMI were also better. Further, Monday’s first **Presidential debate was widely reported to have favoured Democrat candidate Hillary Clinton** – the key Trump victory indicator, the Mexican Peso, jumped more than 2.5% in the 24 hours post event.

EUROPE

Eurostoxx 3,002 **-1.03%**, German Bund **-0.12%** **-3.70bps**, Xover Credit Index 332 **-8bps**, EURUSD 1.122 **-0.08%**

Having traded in positive yield 10 days ago, **the German 10yr touched a low of -0.16%**, close to July’s record -0.19% yield. This was despite a **strong rebound in the IFO business climate survey and a jump in HICP inflation.** Actually, the inflation data is misleading; the higher reading (0.4% MOM gain) captures diminishing effects of falling energy prices and the core picture remains weak.

In the UK, **Theresa May stated the intention to trigger Article 50 (the official notification that Britain will leave the EU) by the end of March**, thus kick-starting a 2-year process. The GBP traded lower on the announcement in early trading this morning. UK data, however, continued its solid tone across consumer confidence, mortgage lending and the final release for Q2 GDP.

ASIA PACIFIC

HSCEI 9,668 **-2.17%**, Nikkei 1,659.00 **-2.24%**, 10yr JGB **-0.07%** **Obps**, USDJPY 101.320 **+0.32%**

The Chinese RMB joined the International Monetary Fund’s SDR basket on October 1st. This follows a period of heightened intervention from the central bank in the offshore market to maintain the stability of the currency, which has moved little against the US dollar over the last two months.

In the short term, SDR inclusion has minimal implications (central banks are unlikely to immediately adopt the basket’s RMB weighting), though in the long term, this is a significant step forward for China’s efforts to get central banks to hold more RMB assets.

This has coincided with a rise in the 7-day repo rate to

THIS WEEK’S GLOBAL EQUITY MARKET MOVERS (26 SEPTEMBER TO 2 OCTOBER 2016)

DEVELOPED	Top 3:	Norway 2.29% , New Zealand 1.61% , Australia 0.58%
	Bottom 3:	Denmark -2.83% , Japan -2.24% , Switzerland -1.82%
EMERGING	Top 3:	Mexico 0.86% , Russia 0.16% , Colombia 0.09%
	Bottom 3:	Turkey -5.65% , Hungary -2.63% , India -2.42%
FRONTIER	Top 3:	Costa Rica 9.75% , Bulgaria 4.71% , Venezuela 3.66%
	Bottom 3:	Saudi Arabia -5.59% , Slovakia -4.97% , Iceland -4.48%

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its highest level since February. *The repo rate is seen as an implicit policy target for the People's Bank of China, which has arguably began tightening liquidity in the face of rising leverage in bond and property markets. However, the PBoC has not changed the rate at which it offers 7-day repos, suggesting that an explicit tightening cycle is not yet a reality.*

We do not believe it makes sense for the PBoC to begin withdrawing monetary policy support at this stage. Whilst growth and high frequency indicators have shown marked improvement, the Chinese economy still attracts a huge amount of uncertainty around a hard landing, and this year's official GDP growth target is not yet 'in the bag'. The case for monetary tightening is strengthened by downward currency pressure and capital outflows, two factors which have subsided in recent months, making the case for explicitly tightening domestic liquidity conditions less compelling

China's' Caixin manufacturing PMI inched upwards in September, from 50.0 in August to 50.1, in line with consensus expectations. *This is the second highest point during the last 19 months, suggesting the improvement in the manufacturing sector continued through Q3. This is consistent with industrial profit growth touching a three year high in August.*

India confirmed that the new FOMC-style monetary policy making committee will be in place in time for the October 4th meeting. *Market expectations for short term rate setting are mixed. Given that inflation is close to target level and that there is a ~55% probability (implied by the futures market) that the Fed will raise rates before the end of the year, we see potential for a maximum 25bps of further rate cuts in India during 2016.*

Vietnam's economy grew at 6.4% YoY in Q3, accelerating from 5.8% in Q2. Growth in the first half of the year had been weighed down by mining and (drought related) agricultural slowdowns. Service sector growth accelerated to a five year high over the last three months. Equities have responded, with the market hovering around an eight year high.

Taiwan held interest rates at 1.375%. With a weak growth environment and subdued inflation, the market is pricing in a resumed easing cycle as an inevitability.

Mongolia has requested IMF support as the country

tries to manage the effects of the commodity slump. GDP growth has fallen from a heady 17% in 2011 to around 0% this year whilst the budget deficit has exploded to 20% of GDP. The country faces significant debt redemptions in 2017 and is heavily reliant on external financing.

LATIN AMERICA

MSCI Lat Am 2,381 **-0.80%**

The 12-month current account deficit in Brazil continues to narrow (now to USD 25.8 Bn, 1.5% of GDP), the smallest deficit since the end of 2009 and driven entirely from trade surplus. This deficit is 3x covered by FDIs, which reached USD 74Bn in the 12 months to August 2016. The weakening of the currency was a headwind (attracting foreign buyers, making exports competitive, disincentivising imports), but its strengthening (18.1% ytd) should limit further improvement going forward.

Brazil's central bank Q3 Inflation Report is setting the stage for an easing cycle. Monetary policy has been successful in re-anchoring expectations, food inflation is falling and fiscal consolidation shows some progress. This clears the way for a first cut in November according to consensus.

The Argentinian central bank formally adopted an inflation-targeting regime. Interest rates remain at 26.75% to fight the core inflation of 20-25%. The inflation target range for the next three years is: 12-17% for 2017, 8-12% for 2018, and convergence with a medium-term target of 5% (+/-1.5%) in 2019.

The Argentinian transition period is tough for people: unemployment rising, firing of public workers, removal of subsidies, inflation eating purchasing power, brutal FX devaluation making imported goods more expensive. This has resulted in a 1.7% decline in GDP in H1 16. However, those short-term pains should translate into long-term gains, as Macri and his economic team are building a sound base from which the economy could strive.

Mexico's central bank raised the benchmark interest rate by 50 bps to 4.75%. The peso's weakness is the main reason for this hike. Future interest rate moves will depend on US rate and election dynamics. Elsewhere,

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Colombia left rates on hold at 7.75% as falling inflation allows the central bank to pause its hiking cycle for a 2nd month

AFRICA

MSCI Africa 806 **-1.31%**

Nigeria is the latest African country to ask international institutions for help. The oil-dependent, inflation-stricken state is negotiating a USD 1bn loan with the African Development bank to cover its budget deficit. Africa's largest economy will officially be in recession in 2016 and cannot find a way out of these economic, financial, social and political crises without external help.

Nigeria plans to tap the Eurobond market to further cover its record fiscal deficit. Nigeria wants to take advantage of the OPEC cartel agreement to freeze production that drove yields on its USD-denominated bonds to the lowest in 15 months.

Kenya and Tanzania Q2 GDP grew 6.2% and 7.9%, respectively. East Africa remains a bright spot in terms of growth on the continent mainly because it is a net importer of oil and hard commodities. However macro-economic risk is rising in Kenya due to high fiscal deficit, banking sector weaknesses and the lack of comprehensive policies to address those challenges.

THE WEEK AHEAD

	Date	Consensus
UNITED STATES		
ISM manufacturing (SEP)	Mon/03	50.2
Nonfarm payrolls change (SEP) th	Fri/07	175.0
EUROPE		
Eurozone manufacturing PMI (SEP)	Mon/03	52.6
Eurozone PMI (SEP)	Wed/05	52.6
Eurozone retail sales (AUG) % YOY	Wed/05	1.5
UK PMI (SEP)	Wed/05	52.3
Poland rate decision %	Wed/05	1.5
ASIA PACIFIC		
Australia rate decision %	Tue/04	1.5
India rate decision %	Tue/04	6.50
China foreign reserves (SEP) Bn USD	Fri/07	3185
LATIN AMERICA		
Brazil inflation (SEP) % MOM	Fri/07	-
Mexico inflation (SEP) % MOM	Fri/07	-
AFRICA		
Nigeria PMI	Wed/05	-
South Africa PMI	Wed/05	-

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GLOBAL MARKET DATA (CONTD.)

26 September to 2 October 2016

FX (vs USD)			Return +ive=USD Stronger			
Name	Country	Price	1 Week	MTD	YTD	1Y
DOLLAR INDEX SPOT	USD Index	95.58	-0.01%	-0.58%	-3.21%	-0.75%
USD-EUR X-RATE	Europe	0.89	-0.08%	-0.68%	-3.36%	-0.36%
Russian Ruble SPOT (TOM)	Russia	62.66	-1.87%	-3.85%	-13.30%	-4.27%
USD-TRY X-RATE	Turkey	3.01	1.04%	1.42%	2.83%	-0.89%
USD-GBP X-RATE	UK	0.78	-0.08%	1.24%	13.54%	16.58%
Bloomberg JPMorgan Asia Dollar	Asia USD Index	107.37	0.11%	0.41%	0.83%	0.38%
USD-AUD X-RATE	Australia	1.31	-0.45%	-1.86%	-4.87%	-8.22%
USD-CNY X-RATE	China	6.67	0.04%	-0.11%	2.74%	4.95%
USD-INR X-RATE	India	66.55	-0.07%	-0.53%	0.69%	1.68%
USD-JPY X-RATE	Japan	101.32	0.33%	-2.01%	-15.70%	-15.49%
USD-KRW X-RATE	Korea	1,102.83	-0.12%	-1.23%	-6.29%	-6.39%
USD-TWD X-RATE	Taiwan	31.33	-0.03%	-1.25%	-4.59%	-4.68%
USD-ARS X-RATE	Argentina	15.31	0.91%	2.51%	18.37%	62.37%
USD-BRL X-RATE	Brazil	3.26	0.57%	1.11%	-17.63%	-18.63%
USD-CLP X-RATE	Chile	657.33	-0.56%	-3.31%	-7.24%	-5.62%
USD-MXN X-RATE	Mexico	19.36	-2.04%	3.20%	12.66%	14.55%
USD-EGP X-RATE	Egypt	8.88	0.03%	1.12%	13.48%	13.50%
USD-NGN X-RATE	Nigeria	315.00	-0.08%	0.24%	58.05%	58.69%
USD-ZAR X-RATE	South Africa	13.69	0.04%	-6.85%	-11.29%	-1.43%
Commodities			Return (USD)			
WTI CRUDE FUTURE Nov16	US	48.07	8.45%	6.47%	11.31%	-3.11%
BRENT CRUDE FUTR Dec16	UK	50.12	7.98%	6.18%	13.04%	-8.09%
BALTIC DRY INDEX		875.00	-7.01%	23.07%	83.05%	-1.46%
Natural Gas Futures		2.90	-1.66%	0.66%	24.35%	19.44%
Gold Spot \$/Oz		1,315.77	-1.62%	0.53%	24.01%	18.16%
Silver Spot \$/Oz		19.11	-2.62%	2.78%	38.46%	31.85%
LME COPPER 3MO (\$)		4,865.00	0.21%	5.37%	3.40%	-4.51%
Government Bond Yields %			Change (Bps)			
US Generic Govt 2 Year Yield	US 2yr	0.77	0.01	-0.04	-0.29	0.12
US Generic Govt 5 Year Yield	US 5yr	1.15	-0.01	-0.05	-0.61	-0.22
US Generic Govt 10 Year Yield	US 10yr	1.59	-0.02	0.01	-0.68	-0.44
Canadian Govt Bonds 10 Year No	Canada 10Yr	1.00	-0.05	-0.03	-0.40	-0.43
Mexico Generic 10 Year	Mexico 10yr	6.06	-0.08	0.21	-0.22	0.03
UK Govt Bonds 10 Year Note Gen	UK 10yr	0.73	0.02	0.10	-1.21	-1.00
Switzerland Govt Bonds 10 Year	Swiss 10yr	-0.55	-0.08	-0.07	-0.48	-0.39
German Government Bonds 2 Yr B	German 2yr	-0.69	-0.01	-0.07	-0.34	-0.41
German Government Bonds 5 Yr O	German 5yr	-0.58	-0.03	-0.07	-0.53	-0.53
Germany Generic Govt 10Y Yield	German 10yr	-0.12	-0.04	-0.05	-0.75	-0.66
French Generic Govt 10Y Yield	French 10yr	0.18	-0.03	0.01	-0.80	-0.75
Greece Generic Govt 10Y Yield	Greece 10yr	8.18	-0.12	0.18	0.12	0.17
Italy Generic Govt 10Y Yield	Italy 10yr	0.99	-0.03	0.04	-0.36	-0.50
Spain Generic Govt 10Y Yield	Spanish 10yr	0.87	-0.09	-0.13	-0.89	-0.94
Portugal Generic Govt 10Y Yield	Portugal 10yr	3.34	-0.05	0.29	0.81	0.99
Australia Govt Bonds Generic Y	Aus 10yr	1.91	-0.09	0.08	-0.97	-0.71
India Govt Bond Generic Bid Y	India 10yr	6.78	0.01	-0.29	-0.94	-0.75
KCMP South Korea Treasury Bond	Korea 10yr	1.42	-0.08	-0.06	-0.66	-0.68
Japan Generic Govt 10Y Yield	Japan 10yr	-0.07	-0.04	-0.03	-0.35	-0.41
South Africa Govt Bonds 10 Yea	SA 10yr	8.63	0.10	-0.40	-1.13	0.25
Corporate Credit Indices			Change (Bps) +ive = Widening			
MARKIT ITRX EUR XOVER 12/21	EUR XOVER	331.72	7.78	22.75	17.88	-47.21
MARKIT ITRX EUROPE 12/21	EUR MAIN	72.88	1.87	4.68	-4.68	-20.18
MARKIT ITRX EUR SNR FIN 12/21	EUR SNR FIN	102.26	5.14	11.98	24.95	5.01
MARKIT ITRX EUR SUB FIN 12/21	EUR SUB FIN	238.60	12.55	36.84	87.57	46.49
MARKIT CDX.NA.IG.27 12/21	US IG	74.98	-1.02	2.66	-13.20	-20.61
MARKIT CDX.NA.HY.27 12/21	US HY	400.65	18.95	10.24	-70.05	-105.51
Implied Volatility (Equity Index)			Change (Volatility Points) +ive = Volatility Rising			
Eurostoxx 3month ATM	Europe	20.06	1.10	0.34	-3.42	-6.71
FTSE 100 500 3month ATM	UK	13.92	0.53	0.20	-2.28	-6.91
Hang Seng 3month ATM	HK	18.36	1.73	1.60	0.35	-6.39
Nikkei 3month ATM	Japan	19.35	0.71	-1.87	1.19	-9.71
S&P 500 3month ATM	US	13.01	0.05	0.13	-3.18	-6.41
Volatility (VIX)	US	13.29	1.00	-0.13	-4.92	-9.26
Inflation (Long term inflation expectation proxy) %			Change (Bps)			
US 5Y5YF Inflation Swap	USD	2.00	0.00	0.06	-0.17	-0.02
UK 5Y5YF Inflation Swap	GBP	3.33	0.13	0.14	-0.01	0.04
JPY 5Y5YF Inflation Swap	JPY	0.04	0.00	-0.06	-0.65	-0.82
EUR 5Y5YF Inflation Swap	EUR	1.35	0.01	0.06	-0.33	-0.24
Economic Data Surprise (+ive = above expectations)						
Citi Economic Surprise Index	Asia Pacific	8.20				
Citi Economic Surprise Index -	China	21.10				
Citi Economic Surprise Index -	EM	-11.00				
Citi Economic Surprise Index -	Eurozone	2.60				
Citi Economic Surprise Index -	G10	3.00				
Citi Economic Surprise - Japan	Japan	9.60				
Citi Economic Surprise Index -	Latin America	-21.90				
Citi Economic Surprise - Unite	US	-5.10				

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All performance data is weekly and in USD unless otherwise specified.

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