Financial intelligence
informa

The Context

October 15th 2018

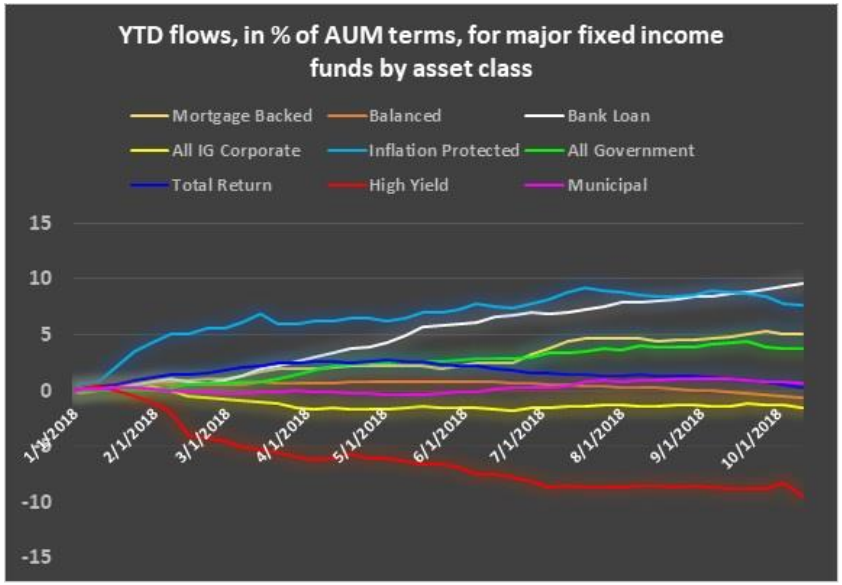
Inside this week's edition…

Know The Flows - Fixed Income Funds Under The Cosh As Leaves Begin To Turn And Italy Rattles EU's Cage

By Cameron Brandt, Director, Research

Back to Index Page

Leaves in the northern hemisphere and key financial markets indexes turned red during the first full week of October as the prospect of tighter monetary policy in the US and Europe prompted investors to reassess the outlook for global growth. EPFR-tracked Bond Funds recorded their biggest collective outflow since mid-February, and their fifth biggest on record, as redemptions from High Yield and Total Return Bond Funds climbed to 34- and 144-week highs respectively.



In addition to the global economic climate, investors focused on Europe are faced with Italy's challenge to the European Union's fiscal watchdogs, the UK's departure from the EU in less than six months and the growing political pressure faced by long serving German Chancellor Angela Merkel. Europe Bond Funds posted their biggest outflow since mid-4Q16 during the week ending October 10 and investors pulled money out of Europe Equity Funds for the 31st time in the past 36 weeks.

Overall, EPFR-tracked Equity Funds recorded a net outflow of $1.4 billion versus $14.08 billion for all Bond Funds. Investors also pulled $843 million out of Alternative Funds, with redemptions from Derivatives Funds hitting a 12-week high, while steering over $12 billion into Money Market Funds.

At the single country fund level, South Africa Bond Funds set a new weekly inflow record and South Africa Equity Funds extended their longest inflow streak since the first quarter. Greece Equity Funds posted their biggest outflow since mid-4Q14, investors pulled money out of UK Equity Funds for the 15th time in the past 17 weeks and redemptions from Italy Equity Funds hit an 18-week high.

Fears that rising US bond yields will crimp global economic growth and sap demand for a range of asset classes had a marked effect on flows to EPFR-tracked Sector Fund groups during the week ending October 10. Redemptions from Real Estate Sector Funds hit their highest level since late 2Q13, Technology Sector Funds posted their biggest outflow in over eight months and Financial Sector Funds their eighth outflow in the past nine weeks.

The four groups to attract fresh money were Telecoms, Consumer Goods, Healthcare and Commodities Sector Funds, with inflows ranging from $44 million to $456 million. In the case of the latter, flows at an 11-week high for dedicated Gold Funds kept the headline number for all Commodities Sector Funds in positive territory despite fresh concerns about the strength of Chinese demand.

Real Estate Sector Funds remain firmly on track to eclipse the full year outflow record set in 2017. Sentiment towards real estate has been hit by a combination of rising US interest rates, poor affordability measures in key markets, fears of 'bubbles' in Canada and Australia and official efforts to curb hot markets in countries ranging from China to Korea.

Policy Error By Whom?

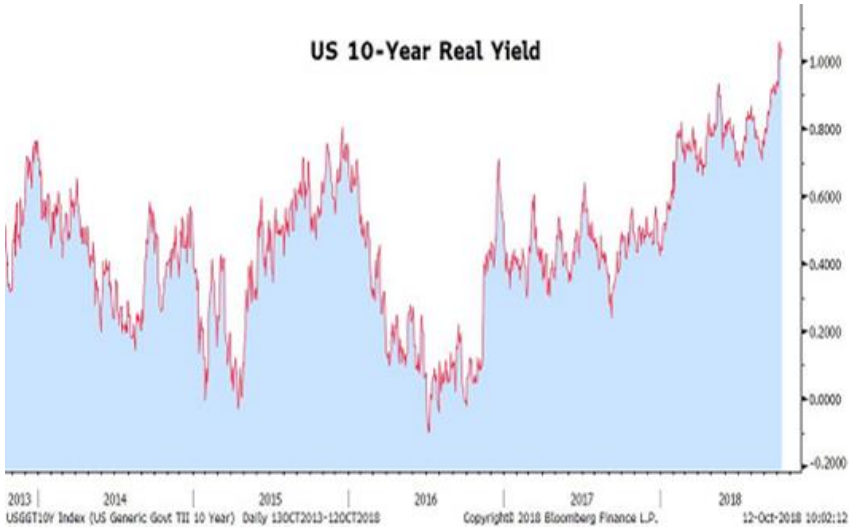
By Marcus Dewsnap, Senior Analyst/Editor

Back to Index Page

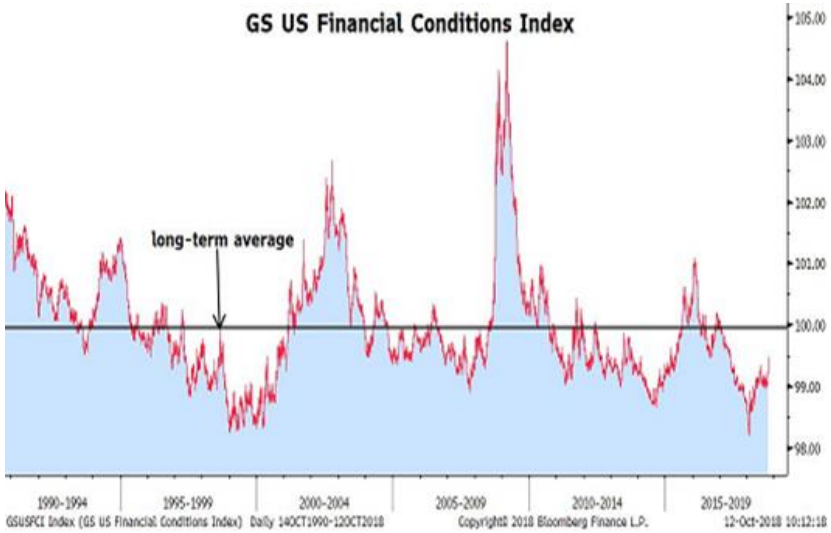
Policy error is on the lips of the US President with regards the Fed's rate hikes after the sharp equity market falls. This seemingly ignores the potential impact of trade tariffs and fiscal stimulus in an economy that is at least close to full employment. In relation to debt, Citi note:

'Bonds are not trading well, but risk assets are worse, which is feedback that (real) yield moves are a disequilibrium event. US fiscal stimulus at full employment is a policy error that forces either the Fed or bond vigilantes to asphyxiate the economy.'

So, as we noted HERE, given the fiscal element of the equation, negative or near negative real Fed Funds isn't exactly a tight policy. Hence, if an economy requires tighter monetary conditions, this will reveal itself in higher real bond yields.



The GS US Financial Conditions Index has also risen sharply, although remains below its long-term average.



Financial conditions are of obvious interest to the Fed, especially if they are too loose and risk creating asset bubbles. The existence of the bubbles hasn't explicitly been admitted by the FOMC, although concern is raised every now and then. In the equity market run-up, there has been plenty of concern outside the Fed of bubbles forming here and in credit markets. If indeed the S&P is/was in 'bubble' territory, then tighter financial conditions will aid in deflating. As long as the moves do not gum up credit provision to the real economy, the FOMC should not be overly concerned.

Cont. Page 5

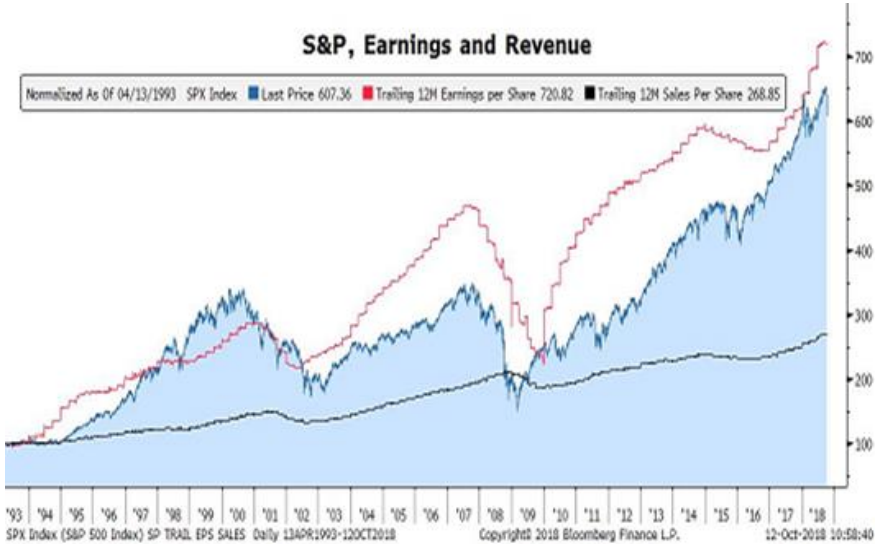
Policy Error By Whom? … Continued

Back to Index Page

The suspicion is that the 'wealth-effect' of the equity market rise has been relatively benign as it has been concentrated to the already wealthier end of the spectrum (i.e. capital owners) whose marginal propensity to consume, and therefore ability to boost consumption and economic growth significantly, is very low compared to those who earn significantly less. Another interesting and important point to consider during the equity market sell off is raised by the *New York Times*' Matt Phillips (HERE):

'American companies are the largest source of demand for American stocks, and sharp tumbles have come when their buying slows.'

Which brings us to US EARNINGS SEASON which next week kicks-off in earnest. Another decent outturn is expected, which might go some way to supporting equities although more than a few companies have complained that tariffs are negatively impacting revenue. The below graphic tracks the S&P with trailing 12-month EPS and revenue.



The disparity between earnings and revenue has widened. A suggestion here is that this is not entirely due to better efficiency, but an ability to keep a lid on costs which *might* be at the expense of wages. Further, what are these earnings being used for? Investment (growth positive) maybe. Share buybacks most definitely.

Into all this, the minutes to the last ***FOMC*** meeting (Wednesday). Doubtless as to the importance of this, given recent events, the market will look for calming, supportive comments from Fedspeak. Quarles (Sunday and Friday) is more regulatory, but Brainard (Wednesday - who for some began the yield surge) is probably highlight. Bullard (Thursday) is followed by Kaplan and Bostic (Friday). Don't expect anything approaching a 'Powell Put' though and ***FED FUNDS FUTURES*** still look for a hike in December and a further 2 next year.

Dollar IMM Longs Rise Once Again

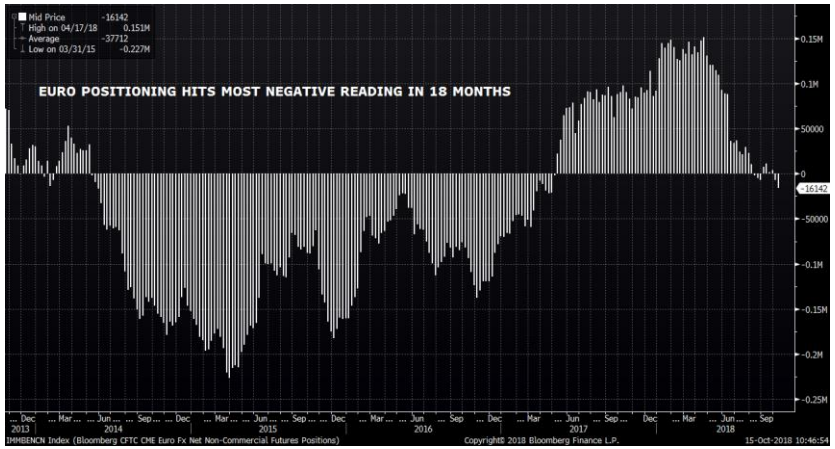
By Mark Mitchell, Senior FX Analyst

Back to Index Page

The latest CFTC report on IMM positioning, often seen as a barometer of the views of speculative accounts, posted another rise in Usd net longs, the fourth in a row.

Usd net longs totalled Usd 27.70bln at close of business last Tuesday. compared to Usd 26.68bln the previous week. That figure is the highest amount of longs since December 2016, when net longs crept above Usd 28bln. The hawkish tone from the Fed Chairman Powell will have helped add to the Usd net long positioning, but the Dollar struggled at the back end of last week on the softer US CPI numbers and the weakness in US stock markets, so we would expect a pullback in positive Dollar positioning, but again it is worth saying that there is still a long way to go for Usd longs to get near the recently remembered highs of Usd 44bln in November 2014.

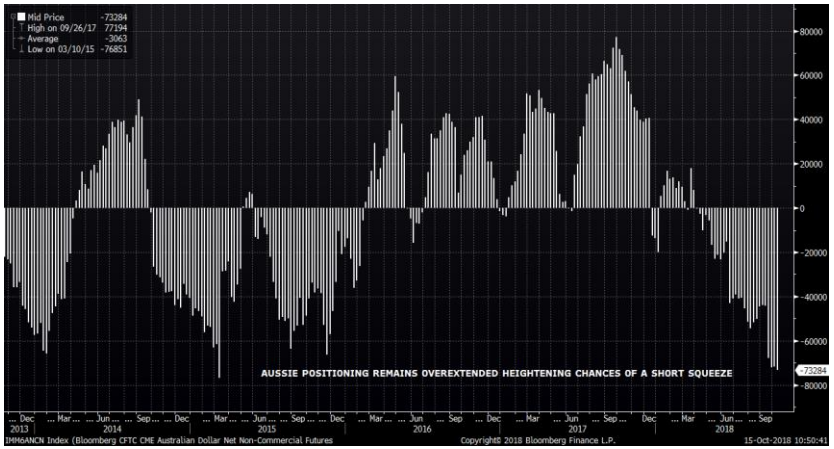
Usd longs were preferred versus the Jpy, with net shorts rising to 115,201, from 114,046 the previous week, we expect Jpy shorts to be cut back when the next snapshot is reported, as Usd/Jpy has slumped from above 114.50 eleven days ago, to under 111.70 today.



While the spec market seems non-committal over the Euro, the reading of a net short figure of 16,142 is the most negative reading since April 2017.

The constant volatility in Sterling, as Brexit headlines push the currency this way and that, does not seem to be having much of an affect on positioning in the Pound, as Gbp net shorts rose slightly to 60,507 from 59,340 the previous week.

Elsewhere the divergence between Aussie and Loonie positioning continues to widen, with Aud net shorts widening to 73,284 from 71,718 the previous week, while Cad net shorts fell from 13,402 to 12,145, as Loonie shorts were scaled back further after the USMCA trade agreement dispelled doubts over the replacement of NAFTA.



We still maintain that this level of Aussie shorts point to an overextended spec market which could be ripe for a short squeeze.

IMF's Latest EM Forecasts Serve As A Reminder Of The Importance Of Diversification

By Natalie Rivett, Senior Emerging Markets Analyst

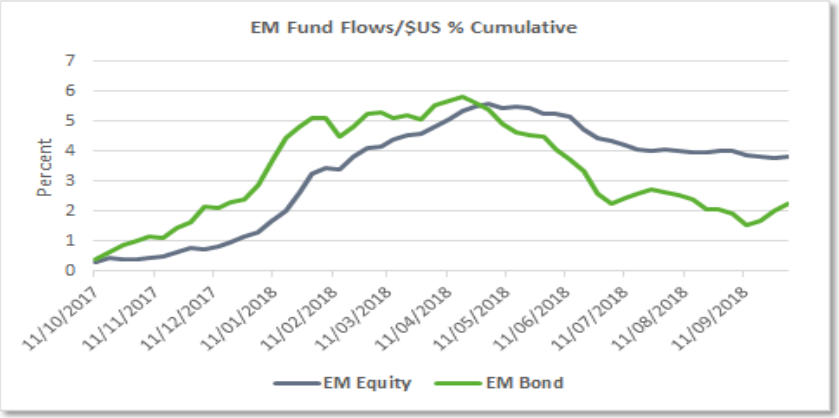
Back to Index Page

It was not all that long ago the IMF was saying it expected growth in emerging and developing economies to accelerate from 4.7% in 2017 to 4.9% this year and 5.1% in 2019. Fast forward three months, and now economic growth is projected to remain flat at 4.7% this year and the next, according to its October World Economic Outlook.

The downgrade comes amid signs of stress within the EM sphere and confirms the deterioration in sentiment towards Emerging Market assets that has really taken hold in recent months, to leave the MSCI EM stock index sliding into bear market territory (-22% from January's peak), to 17-month lows.

It is not just EM stocks that have been hammered this year, as currencies and bonds have also faced sell pressure. The MSCI EM Currency Index is down roughly 5% ytd, while the spread of average EM bond yields over comparable USTs has gapped notably, with the JPM EMBI some 60bp wider on the year.

The EPFR data further highlights the decline in appetite for EM assets, with cumulative net inflows to all EM tracked Bond & Equity Funds trailing off from their mid-April/early-May peaks, as highlighted below:



Weak links, but no need for widespread EM pessimism

Looking ahead, there is potential for EMs as an asset class to stay under pressure, particularly if President Trump steps up the protectionist agenda. Of consequence will be the November US mid-term elections and what the result means for his second two-year agenda, which will focus on trade wars and infrastructure spending. This is making it tough for analysts and traders alike to call a bottom in the EM-broad sell-off.

Despite these generic weights on the EM asset class, we argue against the wide pessimism around Emerging Markets given the diversity within the region. This is no less evident than in the latest IMF GDP forecasts, with the downgrades within EM over the next two years centred on Argentina, Iran, Turkey, and Brazil when looking solely at 2018.

Prospects for Iran were marked sharply down to reflect the impact of the reintroduction of US sanctions. In its April outlook, the IMF predicted growth of 4% this year and next (i.e. a modest slowdown from 4.3% in 2017), but now estimates a contraction of 1.5% this year and 3.6% in 2019.

The economic crisis in Turkey looks set to see an overheating economy - that grew 7.4% last year - lose steam amid an inflationary spiral that has been driven by the near 40% decline in the Lira (vs the Dollar) ytd. The IMF now forecasts growth of 3.5% this year and just 0.4% the next, down from 4.4% and 4% respectively.

Likewise, the crisis of confidence in Argentina that has forced the CB to hike interest rates to 60% this year to stabilise the Peso has sparked hefty downgrades for 2018/19 GDP forecasts to -2.6% and -1.6% respectively, from +2.0% and +3.2% seen in April.

The 2018 growth forecast for Brazil has been trimmed by almost 1ppt, to 1.4% and alongside Argentina, makes a notable contribution to the downgrades for Latin America and the Caribbean, where the forecast for growth now stands at 1.2% in 2018 (vs 2.0% seen in April), and 2.2% in 2019 (vs April's 2.8% estimate).

Cont. Page 8

IMF's Latest EM Forecasts Serve As A Reminder Of The Importance Of Diversification … continued

Back to Index Page

These countries are impacted by idiosyncratic factors and the market has been rightly punishing them for their weaknesses/vulnerabilities – be it unsustainable economic policies and/or a heavy dependence on external funding, and political and diplomatic tensions.

		Projection		Difference vs Apr WEO	
	2017	2018	2019	2018	2019
EM	4.70%	4.70%	4.70%	-0.20	-0.40
Em & Dev Asia	6.50%	6.50%	6.30%	0.00	-0.30
Em & Dev Europe	6.00%	3.80%	2.00%	-0.50	**-1.70**
LatAm & Caribbean	1.30%	1.20%	2.20%	-0.80	-0.60
MENA	2.20%	2.40%	2.70%	**-1.00**	**-1.00**
Turkey	7.40%	3.50%	0.40%	**-0.90**	**-3.60**
Argentina	2.90%	-2.60%	-1.60%	**-4.60**	**-4.80**
Brazil	1.00%	1.40%	2.40%	**-0.90**	0.10
Iran	3.70%	-1.50%	-3.60%	**-5.50**	**-7.60**
South Africa	3.70%	0.80%	1.40%	-0.70	-0.30
Mexico	2.00%	2.20%	2.50%	-0.10	-0.50
China	6.90%	6.60%	6.20%	0.00	-0.20
India	6.70%	7.30%	7.40%	0.00	-0.10
Russia	2.10%	2.30%	2.40%	0.60	0.90
Hungary	4.00%	4.00%	3.30%	0.20	0.30
Poland	4.60%	4.40%	3.50%	0.30	0.00
Thailand	3.90%	4.60%	3.90%	0.70	0.10
Saudi Arabia	-0.90%	2.20%	2.40%	0.50	0.50

To a degree this has fed into the wider EM space, but we are not seeing signs that contagion has taken hold, thanks in part to the significant support from the CBs of Turkey and Argentina, where the market sell-offs have been most acute. Even so, both countries have suffered under sustained, bad macro policies and inadequate domestic financing sources, a combination that other EMs are not struggling with. For us, whilst many EM assets have weakened considerably this year – some would even argue it is comparable to the taper tantrum - there is no EM crisis and there is unlikely to be one given the general resilience that has formed over the last decade.

On a GDP basis, the IMF has suggested that economic growth for EM will not slow this year and next, but merely plateau, while the medium-term outlook is for growth to advance modestly. It is within the headline estimates for the next two years that we see notable variation in projected country performances.

Indeed, not all EM countries are now faced with a weaker GDP outlook. We have identified a handful of countries that have seen upgrades to 2018 and/or 2019 forecasts (Russia, Hungary, Poland, Saudi Arabia, Thailand), while as a region Emerging Asia is seen holding up well, with the IMF maintaining its growth forecast of 6.5% for 2018. Its projection for 2019 has been trimmed by 0.3ppts to 6.3% but this is largely on the back of the downgrade to China.

Potential buying opportunity

These forecasts arguably serve as a reminder that differentiation should remain an important as ever theme for EM investors given the various idiosyncrasies/vulnerabilities at play, potentially serving as a buying opportunity for those countries that are expected to fare well over the next couple of years.

A look at the following dashboard shows ytd cumulative equity fund flows for a handful of EMs, the majority of which have notably deteriorated in recent months amid the broad EM sell-off and in certain instances, exacerbated by idiosyncratic factors. Turkey is the exception, with a deterioration in sentiment notable in the performance of the Borsa Istanbul, rather than flows data. However, for the likes of Russia, Poland and Hungary it is possible we could see a pick-up in these fund flows in due course, with the robust growth outlooks for these economies potentially supportive of investor sentiment going forward.

Cont. Page 9

IMF's Latest EM Forecasts Serve As A Reminder Of The Importance Of Diversification … continued

Back to Index Page

China's MOF Shines In A Tough Year For Mainland Borrowers

By Andrew Perrin Head of Credit, Asia

Back to Index Page

The Ministry of Finance of People's Republic of China headlined primary market activity in Asia-Pacific during the week of 08 October, with its first foray into the US Dollar market in nearly a year, on a day when broader Asian risk markets were getting crushed.

This did not appear to dampen investor enthusiasm for the transaction however, as reflected by the robust USD13.20bn final order book received for the USD3bn 3-part 5, 10 and 30-year RegS exercise, which in turn allowed the sovereign to secure economic funding at levels inside its existing curve.

That saw the USD1.50bn 3.25% Oct 2023 tranche price at a re-offer spread of UST +30bp, from +50a IPTs on USD6.30bn of demand from 115 accounts. The USD1.0bn 3.50% Oct 2028 priced at UST +45bp, from +65bp area IPTs on a final book of USD4.90bn from 108 accounts, while the USD500m 4.0% Oct 2048 issue priced at USTs +70bp, from +90a IPTs having commanded USD2.0bn of interest from 111 accounts.

In terms of relative value, the 5-year priced ca. 2bp inside the bid side of the sovereign's outstanding curve according to our calculations, with the UST +45bp re-offer level on the 10-year tranche pointing at a negative new issue concession of ca. 3bp.

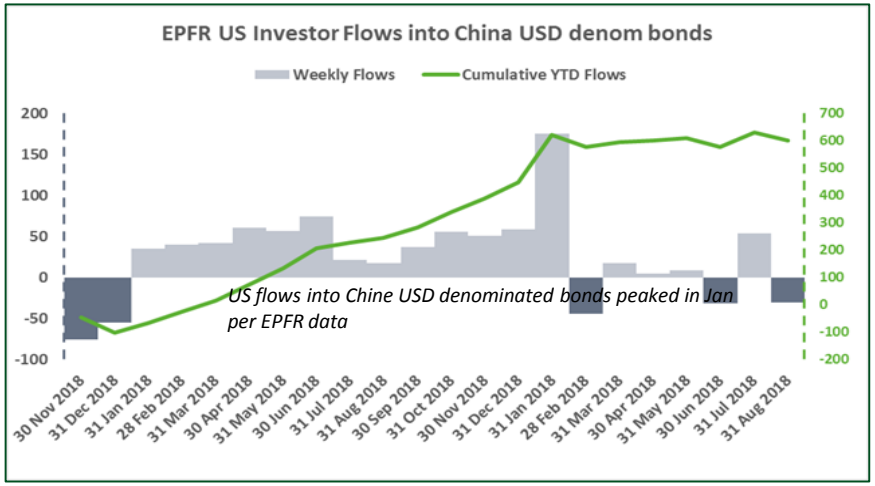
Determining fair value on the 30-year tranche was less straightforward however, as this was China's first benchmark in the maturity. However, South Korea's 2-part 10 and 30-year transaction priced at UST +60bp and +85bp in September, for a 10/30 pick-up of 25bp which was mirrored by China which paid UST +70bp for USD500m of 30-year funding.

That alone indicates that the sovereign priced with a zero NIC, although Korea's 10/30 curve has since tightened to ca. 14bp which you could argue illustrates that China left something a bit juicier on the table based on more recent valuations.

Tough year for Chinese borrowers

Either way it was a successful return to the market for the sovereign in a year when many Chinese issuers have not always found investors so receptive, and how much actual influence this outcome will have on sentiment towards wider Chinese offshore bond issuance moving forward is questionable.

This as a combination of escalating Sino-US trade tensions, a sharp weakening of the Yuan and a slump in stock market valuations, a slowing economy, heightened default fears and higher US interest rates have all dampened sentiment, as increasingly selective investors have preferred to channel funds elsewhere.

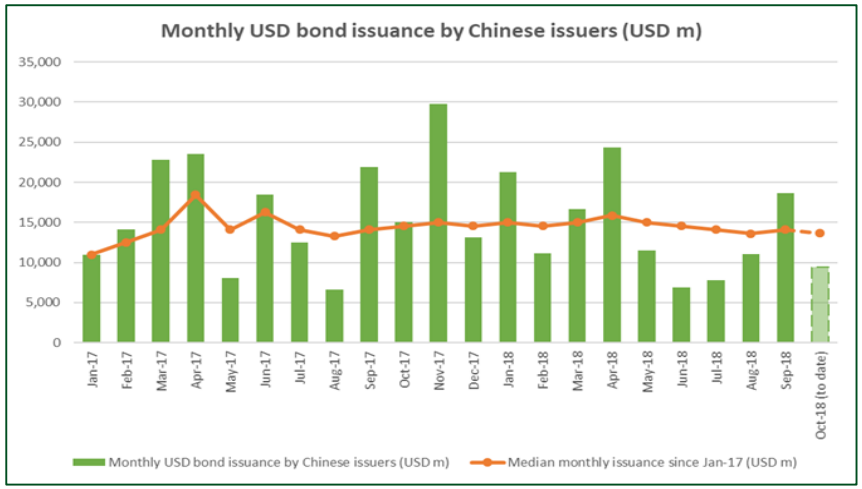


Cont. Page 11

China's MOF Shines In A Tough Year For Mainland Borrowers

Back to Index Page

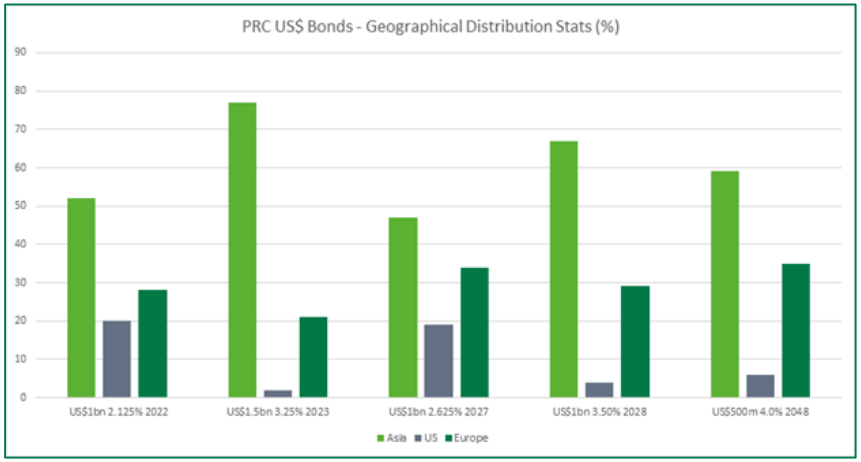
These challenging conditions have often made it difficult for many higher beta Chinese issuers, in particular, to convince investors to add inventory in the primary market despite the lure of eye catching coupons and short maturities, a scenario which has seen US$ issuance volumes from mainland borrowers decline at the end of Q2 and into Q3.



Source: Informa Global Markets (IGM)

The geographical distribution statistics of China's USD3bn issue also illustrates the sea change in sentiment towards Chinese assets among foreign investors this year, which is particularly evident among US investors amid heightened tensions between the two countries.

US accounts took on average just 4.0% of the new USD3bn transaction, compared to closer to 20% of China's dual-tranche USD1bn 2.125% Nov 2022 and USD1bn 2.625% Nov 2027 exercise, which priced around a year ago. European participation was also down this time around although by a lesser extent.



Source: Informa Global Markets (IGM)

The existing 5 and 10-year bonds, priced in 2017, were notably bid around ca. G+29bp and G+44bp respectively ahead of the launch of the MOF's latest transaction, after having originally priced at a tighter T+15bp and T+25bp on the back of even larger final book sizes of ca. USD11bn and USD10bn respectively.

Finally, a quick look at secondary market levels on Monday 15 October sees China's USD1.50bn 3.25% Oct 2023 tranche bid ca. 1.5bp wide of re-offer at UST +31.5bp, the USD1bn 3.50% Oct 2028 is ca. UST +48.5bp bid or 3.5bps outside re-offer while the USD500m 4.0% Oct 2048 is ca. 1bp wide of re-offer at UST +76bp bid.

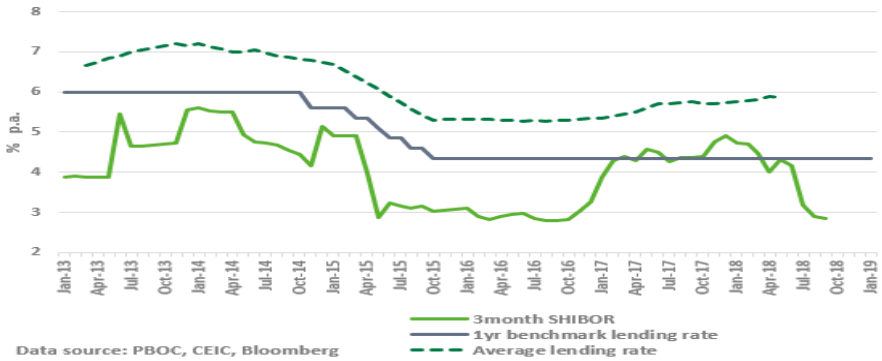
What Will Be Happening To CGBs After 100bp RRR Cut?

By Tim Cheung Head of China, Riki Zhang EM Analyst

Back to Index Page

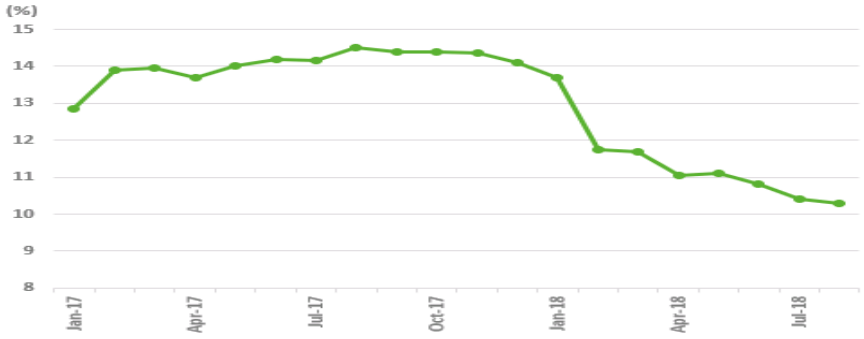
PBOC announced on 7 October that the reserve requirement ratio (RRR) for CNY deposits will be cut by 100bp, effective 15 October. As per PBOC, this RRR cut will release CNY450bn of funds to the commercial banks to repay the MLF loans and CNY750bn of net liquidity to the banking system. Chart 1 shows the picture of the major interest rate benchmarks in China after the RRR cut.

Chart 1
China's major interest rate benchmarks



Data source: PBOC, CEIC, Bloomberg

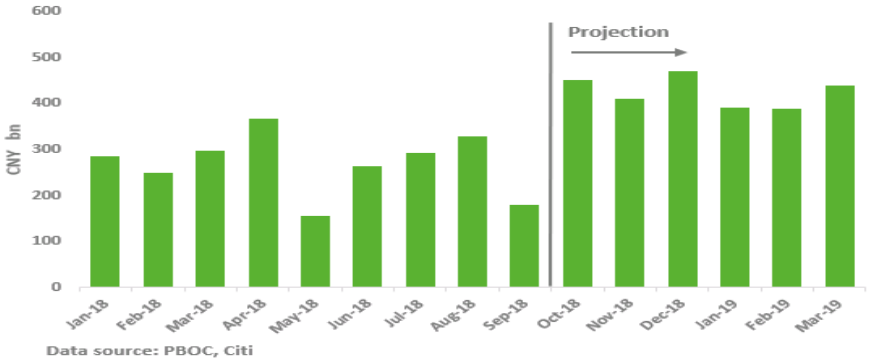
Chart 2
China credit growth has been declining since early 2018



Data source: BAML

We were not surprised by this RRR cut given mounting economic growth pressure. The RRR cut also coincides with weakening credit growth (chart 2) and sizable MLF maturing (chart 3).

Chart 3
Monthly maturing MLF amount



Data source: PBOC, Citi

Looking ahead, while we see moderate room for monetary policy to support the overall growth stabilization efforts amid intensifying US-China trade tensions, the extent of monetary easing will still be somewhat restrained by financial deleveraging efforts. In particular, the finalized regulation on wealth management products (WMP) released by the CBIRC showed only marginal fine-tuning on WMP regulation.

In the government bond market, we find that the long-dated CGBs have been underperforming the short-dated counterparts since RRR cut was announced. Now we are facing either one or a mix of the following scenarios. The first one is that a monetary easing cycle is already underway, though the policymakers maintain financial deleveraging. The second one is that a monetary easing cycle is already underway and the policymakers are also starting to suspend/abandon financial deleveraging.

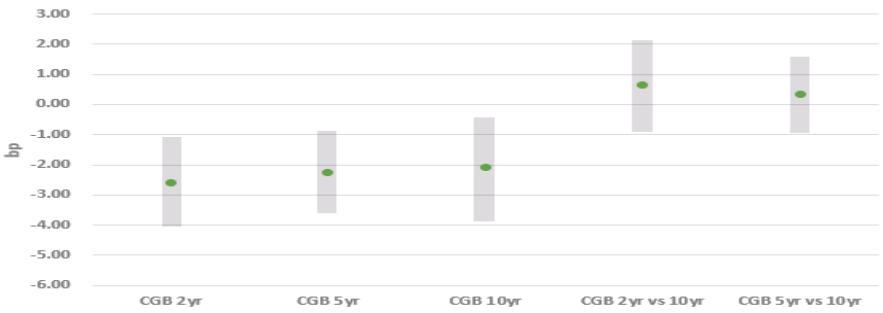
Cont. Page 13

What Will Be Happening To CGBs After 100bp RRR Cut?

Back to Index Page

In the first scenario, liquidity is loosening but the credit environment remains tight. The data from similar environment(s) in the past suggest short-dated CGBs will outperform long-dated counterparts on an average basis over a period of 10 months (chart 4).

Chart 4
Average weekly changes in yields in a monetary easing cycle while credit environment remaining tight



Data source: Bloomberg, BAML

In the second scenario, liquidity is easing, accompanied with a shift of credit environment from tight to loose. Historical data suggests long-dated CGBs will perform better than short-dated counterparts on an average basis in this scenario (chart 5).

In our view, over the next 10 months we will be more likely in a mix of the above two scenarios, in the sense that the policymakers will insist on financial deleveraging till April/May 2019 (i.e. the 24th month after President Xi delivered a speech on the importance of financial risk control), before opting for broad-based credit expansion or even financial re-leveraging. In this case, the first scenario will be more predominant over the next 5-6 months, which will then be taken over by the second scenario in the subsequent 4-5 months.

Chart 5
Average weekly changes in yields in a monetary easing cycle with a shift of credit environment from tight to loose

Data source: Bloomberg, BAML

The following pages are dedicated to Technical Analysis.

IGM's global team of Technical Analysts constantly look for interesting patterns in prevailing price action of a broad range of currency pairs, fixed income and commodity products.

We will highlight the most compelling on these pages.

For information on the full spectrum covered, please contact your Account Manager.

London
+44 20 7017 5402

New York
+1 212 907 5802

Tokyo
+81 3 6273 4273

Hong Kong
+852 2234 2000

Singapore
+65 6411 7788

Shanghai
+8621 2326 3766

EURO$ Z8-Z9 SPREAD – Potential To 69.0/75.0 Zone While Dips Hold 43.5

Technical Analysis by Ed Blake

Back to Index Page

- Completed a 4½ year base in mid-September and accelerated the broad widening trend to 61.0 (5 October, ten year high)
- While short-term narrowing holds the 43.5/46.0 zone, constructive multi-timeframe studies suggest fresh widening
- A clearance of 61.0 would open clustered resistance at 68.0/69.0, perhaps the 4½ year base target at 75.0
- Only below the 4½ year base trigger at 43.5 would concern and risk deeper corrective narrowing towards 33.0

STRATEGY SUMMARY

Buy into near-term corrective narrowing towards 50.0 as we await renewed widening targeting 69.0, possibly 75.0. Place a protective stop below the 4½yr base trigger at 43.5

Resistance Levels		
R5	82.0	8/11 August 2008 highs
R4	75.0	Target from the 4½ year base (completed in early September)
R3	72.5	1.764x projection of 13.5/42.0 from 22.0
R2	69.0	4 November 2008 lower high, near 1.618x projection of 13.5/42.0 from 22.0 at 68.0
R1	61.0	2018 peak – 5 October, near 1.382x projection of 13.5/42.0 from 22.0 at 61.5
Support Levels		
S1	46.0	28 September 2018 minor higher low
S2	43.5	29 June 2015 former high/trigger of a 4½yr base, near 42.0 (18 May former high)
S3	39.5	27/30 July and 1/2 August 2018 former highs
S4	33.0	15 August 2018 higher low
S5	30.0	27/28 June 2018 lows

EUR/GBP – Testing Lower Within Multi-Year Range

Technical Analysis by Andrew Dowdell

Back to Index Page

- Short-term momentum points lower, but weakness may stall in the .8621/.8471 zone
- Clearance of .8920 returns focus higher towards .9099, possibly .9307/9415 prior highs
- Further ranging may be necessary before the market builds sufficient momentum for a more sustained move

STRATEGY SUMMARY

Potential for further drift within the broad .9415-.8305 range. Below .8698 risks to .8621/.8471. Above .8920 would stabilise and re-open .8997/.9052.

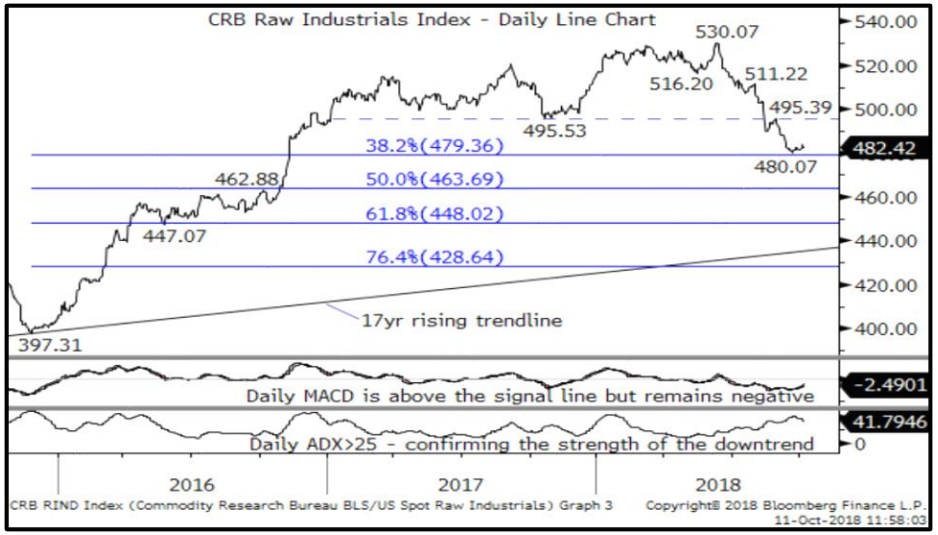
Resistance Levels		
R5	.9415	7 October 2016 high
R4	.9307	29 August 2017 high
R3	.9099	28 August 2018 high
R2	.8997	24 September 2018 high
R1	.8920	1 October 2018 high
Support Levels		
S1	.8698	30 May 2018 low
S2	.8621	17 April 2018 low
S3	.8471	38.2% of .6936-.9415 rally
S4	.8305	5 Dec 2015 low, near the 18 April 2017 low at .8314
S5	.8180	50% of .6936-.9415 rally

CRB Raw Industrials Index – Awaits A Downtrend Extension Targeting 462.88

Technical Analysis by Ed Blake

Back to Index Page

- Completed a 19-month top under 530.07 (12 June peak) in mid-August and extended to 480.07 (20 September), before ranging
- While any short-term corrective gains are capped by the 495.39/495.53 pivot, watch for a fresh leg lower
- Daily-monthly studies continue to deteriorate and decisively below 480.07 risks the 462.88/463.69 zone
- Sustained easing exposes the 447.07/448.02 cluster and only over 495.53 relieves for 511.22/516.20



STRATEGY SUMMARY

Sell into any near-term rallies towards 489.76 as we await a downside extension targeting 462.88/463.69. Place a stop above the former top trigger at 495.53

Resistance Levels		
R5	530.07	2018 peak – 12 June
R4	516.20	15 May 2018 former low
R3	511.22	31 July 2018 lower high
R2	495.53	20 October 2017 low (19-month top trigger), near 28 August 2018 lower high at 495.39
R1	489.76	16 August 2018 former low
Support Levels		
S1	479.36	38.2% retrace of 397.31-530.07 (2015-2018) rally, near 20 September 2018 low at 480.07
S2	462.88	5 October 2016 former high, near 50% retrace of the 397.31-530.07 rally at 463.69
S3	447.07	25 May 2016 higher low, near 61.8% retrace of the 397.31-530.07 rally at 448.02
S4	438.85	7 April 2016 minor higher low, near a 17-year rising trendline at 435.06
S5	428.64	76.4% retrace of the 397.31-530.07 rally

IFI: who we are and how to contact us

Informa Financial Intelligence (IFI), a unit of Informa plc (LSE: INF), provides fund flows, asset allocation, FX, credit issuance and banking data, quantitative products, research and analysis to financial institutions – both public and private -- around the world. Our market moving data services include daily, weekly, and monthly equity and fixed income fund flows and monthly fund allocations by country, sector and industry.

IFI encompasses products providing data, analysis and solutions to the mutual fund, banking, wealth management, investment advisory and public sectors: EPFR Global, Informa Global Markets (IGM), Informa Investment Solutions (IIS), iMoneyNet, TrimTabs, WealthManagement.com, PlacementTracker, Informa Research Services, eBenchmarkers, Mapa Research and BankTrends.

To find out more, please visit: https://financialintelligence.informa.com

To contact us, please email: sales.financial@informa.com