

30/09/2016



Fundamental Analysis





Major events this week (September 26 - 30)

| Day/Time (GMT) | Flag | Currency | Event | Period | Actual | Forecast | Previous |
|----------------|--------------------|----------|----------------------------------|-----------|---------|----------|----------|
| MONDAY | - | 1 | · | | | 1 | |
| 8:00 am | **** * * *** | EUR | German Ifo Business Climate | September | 109.5 | 106.4 | 106.2 |
| 11:10 pm | * | CAD | BoC Gov Poloz Speech | | | | |
| TUESDAY | | | | | | | |
| 2:00 pm | | USD | Consumer Confidence | September | 104.1 | 99.8 | 101.1 |
| WEDNESDAY | | | | | | | |
| 2:30 pm | | USD | Crude Oil Inventories | September | -1.882M | | -6.200M |
| 11:50 pm | | JPY | Retail Trade (YoY) | August | -1.1% | | -1.5% |
| THURSDAY | - | | · | | I | 1 | |
| 6:35 am | | JPY | Bank of Japan Governor Speech | | | | |
| 12:30 pm | | USD | Unemployment Claims | September | 254K | | 252K |
| FRIDAY | | - | | | I | 1 | |
| 01:00 am | *1 | CNY | Caixin Manufacturing PMI | September | 50.1 | | 50 |
| 08:30 am | | | Gross Domestic Product (YoY) | Quarter | | | 2.2% |
| 09:00 am | **** * * *** | EUR | Consumer Price Index (YoY) | | | 0.4% | 0.2% |
| 12:30 pm | * | CAD | Gross Domestic Product (MoM) | | | | 0.6% |
| 13:45 pm | | USD | Personal Consumption Expenditure | August | | | 0.1% |





Key highlights of the week ended September 23

EU

According to the official figures, industrial production across the 19-country Euro zone slipped by 1.1% in July, showing a development that could seriously weigh on the region's third-quarter growth. It is worth to point out that industrial production in the single currency region has been highly volatile for the last months, jumping in some and slumping in others. But overall, during the last 12 months it has declined, a key source of weakness for the UK economy that has struggled to create jobs and now are facing strong uncertainties after the UK's June vote to leave the European Union. In the meantime, the production of capital goods decreased by 1.7%, while energy production was 1.4% lower and durable consumer goods production lost 0.7%. The production of intermediate goods, in turn, was down 0.5% while production of non-durable consumer goods was unchanged.

UK

The Bank of England kept its key interest rates unchanged at its September meeting despite the post-Brexit pressure, official data revealed on Thursday. The bank's policymakers voted anonymously to maintain the central bank's benchmark interest rate at its new, historically low, level of 0.25%. Furthermore, they voted 9-0 to leave the Central bank's bond buying program target level at 435 billion pounds as well as to stick to its new plan to buy up to buy 10 billion pounds of high-grade corporate bonds. Nevertheless, the BoE pointed to persistent risks of Britain's economic slowdown. Also, the Central bank revised up its Q3 GDP growth forecast to 0.3% from the previous projection of 0.1% made in August. All figures came in line with analysts' expectations. Other data released on the same day showed the country's retail sales decreased less than expected despite the Brexit vote. According to the Office for National Statistics, Britain's retail sales dropped 0.2% month-over-month in August, following the preceding month's upwardly revised gain of 1.9% and surpassing the 0.4% fall forecast. On an annual basis, sales volumes rose 6.2% last month, compared to July's 5.4% rise. Excluding fuel, retail sales climbed 5.9% year-over-year in August, posting the largest increase since November 2014.

Australia

According to the Bureau of Statistics release, Australia's official unemployment rate has reached 5.6%, despite the forecasts of the 3,900 jobs loss last month. Australian employment, in turn, declined for the first time in seven months, although underlying that trend remains favorable as full-time jobs rebounded. The economy shed 3,900 jobs in August, compared with a revised gain of 25,300 in July. Also, the good news is that full-time employment added 11,500, while July's drop was revised to 43,400. Overall, Australia's labour market remains in decent health despite strong concerns about the economy's ability to hold a possible downturn following the end of the mining investment boom. Consistent jobs creation has painted a favorable picture of Australia's economy, which recently recorded its 21st consecutive quarter of economic expansion. Taking into account all the data as well as interest rates, employment should continue its gradual upward revision in the near future.



Friday, September 30, 2016 07:30 GMT



"I don't think there are any signs that the consumer will get derailed in the near or medium term". - Tony Bedikian, Citizens Bank

USD

| | Impact |
|---|--------|
| Initial jobless claims rise to 254,000; US economy grows 1.4% in Q2 | High |

The number of Americans filing for unemployment benefits rose less than expected, official figures revealed on Thursday. According to the US Department of Labor, the number of claimants jumped 3,000 to a seasonally adjusted rate of 254,000 in the week ended September 24 after touching the lowest level since mid-July in the previous seven days. Meanwhile, market analysts anticipated an increase to 260,000 claims in the week ending September 24, following the preceding week's 251,000. Filings for US unemployment benefits remained below the 300,000 level for the 82nd consecutive week, the longest streak since 1973. The fourweek moving average of initial claims, considered a better measure of labor market trends, declined 2,250 to 256,000 last week. Furthermore, so-called continuing claims dropped 46,000 to 2.062 million in the week ended September 17.

According to the final Q2 GDP print released by the Department of Commerce the US economy expanded at an inflation-adjusted 1.4% seasonally adjusted annual rate in the Q2 after growing 0.8% in the Q1. Economists expected the Q2 GDP to increase 1.3%. The US Dollar Index advanced to 95.49 from 95.42 ahead of the release.



| | 29.09 open price | 29.09 close price | % change |
|---------|------------------|-------------------|----------|
| AUD/USD | 0.76913 | 0.76349 | -0.74% |
| USD/CHF | 0.97087 | 0.96564 | -0.54% |
| USD/JPY | 100.673 | 101.02 | +0.34% |
| NZD/USD | 0.72835 | 0.72528 | -0.42% |





Major events previous week (September 19 - 23)

| Day/Time (GMT) | Flag | Currency | Event | Period | Actual | Forecast | Previous |
|----------------|--------------------|----------|--------------------------------------|-----------|---------|----------|----------|
| MONDAY | - | 1 | · | | I | · / | |
| 14:00 pm | | USD | NAHB Housing Market Index | September | 65 | 60 | 60 |
| TUESDAY | _ | | | | | | |
| 1:30 am | * | AUD | Monetary Policy Meeting Minutes | | | | |
| 12:30 pm | | USD | Building Permits (MoM) | August | 1.142M | 1.159M | 1.152M |
| 4:45 pm | * | CAD | BOC Gov Poloz Speech | | | | |
| WEDNESDAY | | | | | | | |
| 3:00 am | | JPY | BoJ Interest Rate Decision | | -0.1% | | -0.1% |
| 8:30 am | | CDD | Public Sector Net Borrowing | August | 10.1B | 10.5B | -2.4B |
| 2:30 pm | | USD | Crude Oil Inventories | September | -0.620M | | -0.6M |
| 9:00 pm | *** | NZD | Official Cash Rate | | 2.00% | | 2.00% |
| THURSDAY | | | | | | | |
| 1:00 pm | **** * * *** | EUR | ECB President Draghi Speaks | | | | |
| 12:30 pm | | USD | Unemployment Claims | September | 252K | | 260K |
| FRIDAY | | | | | | 1 | |
| 08:00 am | **** * * *** | EUR | Flash Manufacturing PMI | September | 52.6 | | 51.7 |
| 12:30 pm | ¥ | CAD | Core Consumer Price Index (MoM) | September | -0.2% | | -0.2% |
| 13:45 pm | | USD | Flash Manufacturing PMI (Preliminar) | September | 52.6 | | 52 |





EXPLANATIONS

Chart

- SMA (55) Simple Moving Average of 55 periods
- SMA (200) Simple Moving Average of 200 periods

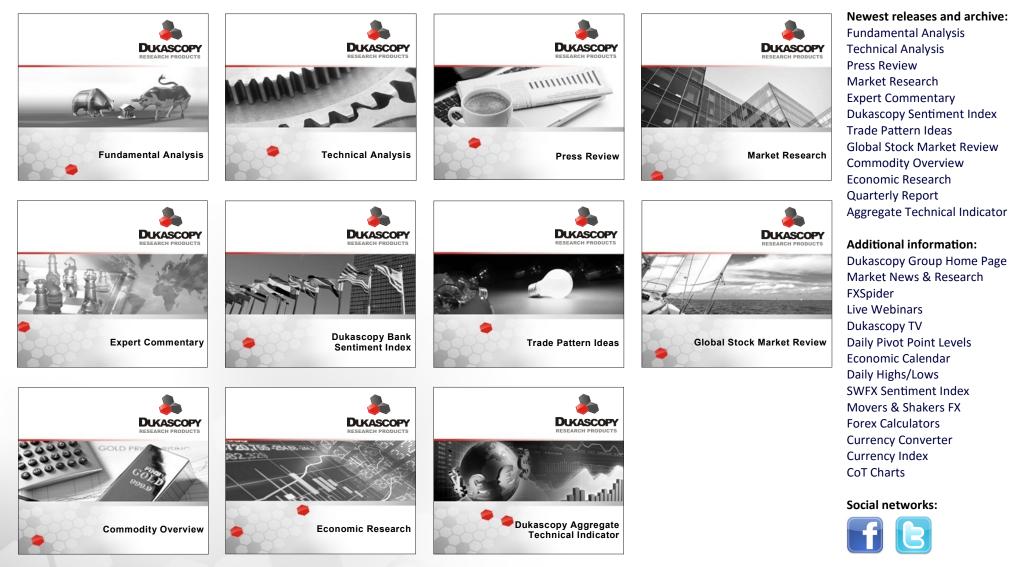
Forecasts

Third Quartile – separates 25% of the highest forecasts

Second Quartile – the median price based on the projections of the industry

First Quartile – separates 25% of the lowest forecasts





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