



Review for week ending 21 February 2014

Equities

- US equities slipped on Friday, spooked by another dismal housing report. Dow Jones Industrial Average and S&P 500 both edged down 0.19% on Friday, closing the week lower by 0.32% and 0.13% respectively.
- Europe's benchmark index, Euro Stoxx 50, posted a third week of gains helped by Valeo SA rallying after reporting stronger earnings and BAE Systems PLC and Remy Cointreau SA edging up after broker upgrades. Euro Stoxx 50 climbed 0.32% on Friday, closing the week 0.4% higher.
- Asian stocks were mostly higher for the week, led by Japan's Nikkei 225 which surged after the Bank of Japan said it would increase incentives to spur bank lending on Tuesday. Nikkei 225 posted its best weekly gain in 2014, closing the week 3.9% higher.

Fixed Income

 US 10-year Treasury yields declined to 2.728% on Friday after homes sales declined in January, erasing the losses in the week fueled by the Fed's minutes that showed the central bank will continue to cut back on its asset purchasing program.

Commodities

- Spot gold continued its uptrend, climbing to 1,323.90 on Friday as violence in Ukraine turned investors to the safe haven precious metal.
- WTI crude oil futures settled lower on Friday at 102.2 but managed to hold on to 1.89% weekly gain as cold winter weather in the US bolstered demand for heating fuels in the world's biggest oil consumer.

Foreign Exchange Rates	Close	1W Change (%)	YTD Change (%)	
AUD	0.8977	-0.63%	1.02%	
CAD	1.1108	1.18%	4.36%	
CHF	0.8877	-0.54%	-0.44%	
EUR	1.3746	0.39%	0.39%	
GBP	1.6616	-0.78%	0.30%	
JPY	102.5100	0.70%	-2.60%	
NZD	0.8282	-0.96%	-0.96%	
SGD	1.2678	0.68%	0.38%	

Key Global Indices	Close	1W Change (%)	YTD Change (%)	
Dow Jones Ind				
Avg	16,103.30	-0.32%	-2.86%	
S&P 500	1,836.25	-0.13%	-0.66%	
NASDAQ				
Composite	4,263.41	0.46%	2.08%	
Euro Stoxx 50	3,131.67	0.40%	0.73%	
FTSE 100	6,838.06	2.62%	1.32%	
DAX	9,656.95	-0.06%	1.10%	
Hang Seng Index	22,568.24	1.21%	-3.17%	
Straits Times				
Index	3,099.93	2.01%	-2.13%	
Nikkei 225	14,865.67	3.86%	-8.75%	
All Ordinaries	5,438.70	1.54%	1.62%	

Commodities	Close	1W Change (%)	YTD Change (%)	
WTI Crude				
Futures	102.20	1.89%	3.84%	
Brent Crude				
Futures	109.85	0.71%	-0.86%	
Gold Futures	1,323.90	0.37%	10.11%	
Reuters CRB	,			
Index	301.58	2.84%	7.64%	

Bond Yields	Close	1W Change (%)	YTD Change (%)
2Y US Treasury	0.314	1.13%	-17.29%
10Y US Treasury	2.731	-0.43%	-9.81%
10Y JGB	0.592	N/A	N/A
10Y Bund	1.662	N/A	N/A
10Y Gilt	2.781	N/A	N/A

Rates based on last trading day.

Source: Bloomberg



US

- The US Empire State Manufacturing Survey slowed to 4.48 in February, after hitting a 20-month high of 12.51 in January, suggesting that the manufacturing sector is losing momentum. The reading was below consensus estimate of 9.0.
- The National Association of Home Builders monthly sentiment index slipped to 46 in February (January: 56). Looking at the three index components, current sales conditions was down by 11 points to 51, buyer traffic fell 9 points to 31 and future sales expectations slipped 6 points to 54. A score above 50 indicates that more builders view conditions as good than poor.
- Housing starts declined 16% in January compared with December, the biggest drop in almost three years, likely attributed to cold weather. However, building permits for new home construction, which are usually less affected by weather, also hinted at some weakness in the housing market as it slipped 5.4% in January compared to December.
- Minutes from the Federal Reserve's ("Fed") last meeting indicated that the Fed will continue its plan to reduce its asset-purchasing program unless the economy hits a downturn.
- Consumer price inflation in the US rose by 0.1% m/m in January, after climbing 0.2% in December. On a y/y basis, consumer prices rose at an annualized rate of 1.6% in January, in line with consensus estimates and higher than 1.5% reading in December.

Europe

- UK's inflation rate, as measured by the consumer prices index, slipped to 1.9% in January. This was the first time in more than four years that the rate fell below Bank of England's ("BOE") 2% target. The UK unemployment rate edged up to 7.2% in the three months to December, compared to 7.1% in the three months to November and higher than consensus estimates of 7.1%. The BOE had left monetary policy unchanged in February and the latest inflation rate and unemployment rate does bolster BOE's message that there was no need to rush the interest rate hike.
- UK retail sales slipped by 1.5% m/m in January, the weakest m/m pace since April 2012. However, it did follow a 2.5% m/m jump in December and on a y/y basis, retail sales remained 4.3% higher in January.
- German ZEW expectations index slipped to 55.7 points in February (January: 61.7 points), below market expectation of holding steady. The decline was largely driven by uncertainty due to recent weak economic data in US and concerns over slower growth in China. However, investors' assessment of current condition improved to 50.0 points in February (January: 41.2 points), beating consensus estimate of 44.0 points.
- Spanish trade deficit contracted by almost half in 2013, buoyed by record-high exports and lower imports due to weak domestic demand. Compared to 2012, trade deficit fell 48.1% in 2013 to EUR15.9bil.

Elsewhere

• Japan's GDP grew at an annual rate of 1% in 4Q2013, slower than market expectations of 2.8%. On a quarterly basis, the Japanese economy expanded 0.3%, lower than 0.7% forecasted by economists. The lackluster growth was due to weaker private consumption and capital spending, as well as lower net exports.



- The Bank of Japan ("BOJ") kept its pace of monetary base expansion unchanged at annual JPY 60-70 tril pace but extended two special lending programs ("Stimulating Bank Lending Facility" and "Growth-Supporting Funding Facility") by one year and doubled the size of the programs. This was the first adjustment by the BOJ since April 2013.
- Japan's trade deficit widened to record high of JPY2.79 tril (US\$27.3 bil) in January, as the 25% jump in imports outweighed the 9.5% rise in exports.
- Aggregate financing in China was RMB2.58 tril (approx. US\$425 bil) in January, exceeding RMB1.9
 tril median estimate in a Bloomberg survey. New local-currency lending was RMB1.32 tril, the highest
 level since 2010. Trust loans, which have been under scrutiny due to default risks, reduced to half of the
 level a year earlier.
- On 18 Feb 2014, the People's Bank of China ("PBOC") took measures to reduce liquidity from the domestic money market using repos for the first time in eight months. The Chinese central bank sold RMB 48 bil worth of 14-day repurchase contracts at 3.8%.
- Singapore's non-oil domestic exports ("NODX") fell 3.3% y/y in January, falling short of consensus expectations of a 1.2% y/y contraction and below the 6.0% y/y expansion in December. On a seasonally-adjusted m/m basis, NODX contracted 5.0% versus 6.3% expansion in December. The weaker NODX was due to decline in electronic NODX that outweighed the rise in non-electronic NODX.
- Thailand's 4Q GDP grew 0.6% y/y and +0.6% q/q SA the slowest pace in nearly 2 years as political unrest started since 31 Oct 2013 hurt domestic demand and tourism sector. According to our Economic-Treasury Research team, various indicators and government forecasts point to weaker sentiments. For example, Thai consumer confidence had fallen to the lowest in more than 2 years in January (signaling weak domestic consumption sentiments), while the Thai tourism council predicted that visitor arrivals may fall 7.3% y/y in 1Q 2014. Retail sales had contracted for six consecutive months to Nov 2013 and looks set to remain weak in the months ahead should the political deadlock remains.



Week Ahead (24th-28stFebruary)

Economic I		Indicators	Month	Actual	Market Forecast	Previous
<u>Date</u>	<u>Time</u>	 			<u>Market Forecast</u>	
21 Feb	1530	TH Foreign Reserves USD	Feb 14	168.4	-	167.6bn
	1630	HK CPI Composite y/y	Jan	4.6	4.4	4.3%
	1700	MY Foreign Reserves USD	Feb 14	132.3	-	133.1bn
	2300	US Existing Home Sales	Jan	4.62	4.67	4.87mn
24 Feb	1300	SG CPI nsa m/m	Jan		0.2	-0.3%
	1300	SG CPI y/y	Jan		1.6	1.5%
	1600	TW Industrial Production y/y	Jan		-3.83	5.07%
	2130	US Chicago Fed Nat Activity Index	Jan		-2.20	0.16
	2330	US Dallas Fed Manufacturing Activity	Feb		3.0	3.8
25 Feb	090	PH Imports USD	Dec		-	5235.2mn
	0900	PH Trade Balance USD	Dec		-	-944mn
	1630	HK Exports y/y	Jan		-1.0	0.0%
	1630	HK Imports y/y	Jan		1.0	1.8%
	1630	HK Trade Balance	Jan		-34.1	-54.4bn
26 Feb	0830	TW Unemployment Rate	Jan		4.12	4.12%
	1300	SG Industrial Production sa m/m	Jan		-4.2	5.2%
	1300	SG Industrial Production y/y	Jan		6.8	6.2%
27 Feb	0700	SK BOP Current Account Balance	Jan		-	6429.1mn
	1600	TW Coincident Index m/m	Jan		-	0.62%
	1600	TW Leading Index	Jan		-	0.51%
28 Feb	0730	JP National CPI y/y	Jan		1.3	1.6%
	0730	JP National Ex Fresh Food y/y	Jan		1.2	1.3%
	1300	JP Housing Starts y/y	Jan		14.5	18.0%
	1530	TH Exports	Jan		-	18277mn
	1530	TH Imports	Jan		-	16280mn
	1530	TH Trade Balance	Jan		-	1997mn
	1530	TH BOP Current Account Balance	Jan		-	2527mn
	1530	TH Overall Business Sentiment	Jan		-	45.0
	1630	HK Budget Balance HKD	Jan			55.1bn

Ng Peiting, CFA UOB Private Bank

Disclaimer

The information herein is given on a general basis without obligation and is strictly for information purposes only. It is not intended as an offer or solicitation with respect to the purchase or sale of any investment or insurance product mentioned herein. Nothing herein should be construed as a recommendation or advice to transact in any investment or insurance product of companies mentioned within.

Although every reasonable care has been taken to ensure the accuracy and objectivity of the information contained in this publication, the Company and its employees cannot be held liable for any errors,



inaccuracies or omissions, howsoever caused, or for any decision or action taken based on the information or views expressed in this publication.

The Company does not warrant the accuracy, adequacy, timeliness or completeness of the information herein for any particular purpose, and expressly disclaims liability for any errors, inaccuracies or omissions. Any opinions, projections and other forward-looking statements regarding future events or performance of, including but not limited to, countries, markets or companies are not necessarily indicative of, and may differ from actual events or results.

The information herein has no regard to the specific objectives, financial situation and particular needs of any specific person. Investors may wish to seek advice from an independent financial adviser before investing in any investment or insurance product. Should you choose not to seek such advice, you should consider whether the investment or insurance product in question is suitable for you.

Any opinion or prediction reflect the writer's views as at the date of this document and may be subject to change without notice. UOB and its affiliates may have positions in, and may effect transactions in currencies and financial products mentioned therein.