Creative Global Investments

Weekly global equities strategy & charts

Monday, April 16th, 2018

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Objectivity

Integrity

Creativity

Geo-political and macro economic commentary

In Asia, **Japan's economy has grown for 8 quarters through end-2017, the longest continuous expansion since the 1980s,** however, Japan's Consumer spending and industrial production likely weakened during the period due to such factors as the cold weather and higher vegetable prices economy was seen growing at an annualized rate of 0.5% in Q1 as consumer spending and factory output weakened, a Reuters poll of 39 economists found, and down from 1.6% annualized growth in Q4. Consensus forecasts were for the economy will expand 1.3% over the current fiscal year, down from the expected 1.8% for the fiscal year ending on March 31st. Despite a solid economy, consumer prices have been slow to recover and inflation remains well below the Bank of Japan's 2% target. Economists consensus projected the core consumer price index to rise to 0.9% this fiscal year and 1.0% for fiscal 2019, **We would not be surprised to see the BOJ push back the timing of fiscal year 2019 when it expects to reach its inflation target, due partly to the recent Yen strength.**

China's economic data so far this year has pointed to steady if slightly slower growth from 2017, with factory output holding up despite smog controls and consumer spending still relatively resilient. Central bank governor Yi Gang said last week that Q1 economic data has so far been slightly better than expected. China will release Q1 GDP tomorrow, along with March industrial output, retail sales, property sales and investment, and fixed asset investment data. A Reuters poll of 60 economists showed GDP likely eased marginally to 6.7% in Q1 yoy, compared with the 6.8% in the previous two quarters. At the start of 2018, analysts were expecting a Q1 slowdown to 6.6%. The consensus forecast indicates growth remained comfortably above the government's target of around 6.5% for the full year, which could give policymakers more confidence to step up efforts to reduce risks in the financial system and clean up the environment.

In Europe, the Euro-zone's seasonally adjusted trade surplus unexpectedly widened to EUR 21.0Bn in February, while investors had envisaged the region's trade surplus to remain steady at a revised level of EUR 20.2Bn registered in the preceding month. Separately, Germany's final consumer price index (CPI) grew 1.6% on an annual basis in March, confirming the preliminary print. The CPI had recorded an advance of 1.4% in the prior month.

Last week the Austrian Central Bank head and ECB Council member Ewald Nowotny gave an interview to Reuters in which he said that the ECB's EUR 2.55Trn bond-buying program would be wound down by the end of this year, which would then pave the way for the first rate rise since a fumbled move in 2011. He called on the ECB to get on with the process to ensure it can take a gradual approach and to start with the deposit rate, which has been in negative territory since mid-2014. The ECB is still deeply split. Its account of the March Council Meeting published on Thursday said, The view was put forward that the Governing Council's criteria for a sustained adjustment in the path of inflation could be assessed as close to being satisfied over a medium-term horizon. However, the broadly agreed conclusion was that the evidence for a sustained rise in inflation towards levels consistent with the Governing Council's inflation aim was still not sufficient. The Euro ended the week at USD1.2330, AUD/EUR0.6295 and NZD/EUR0.5960

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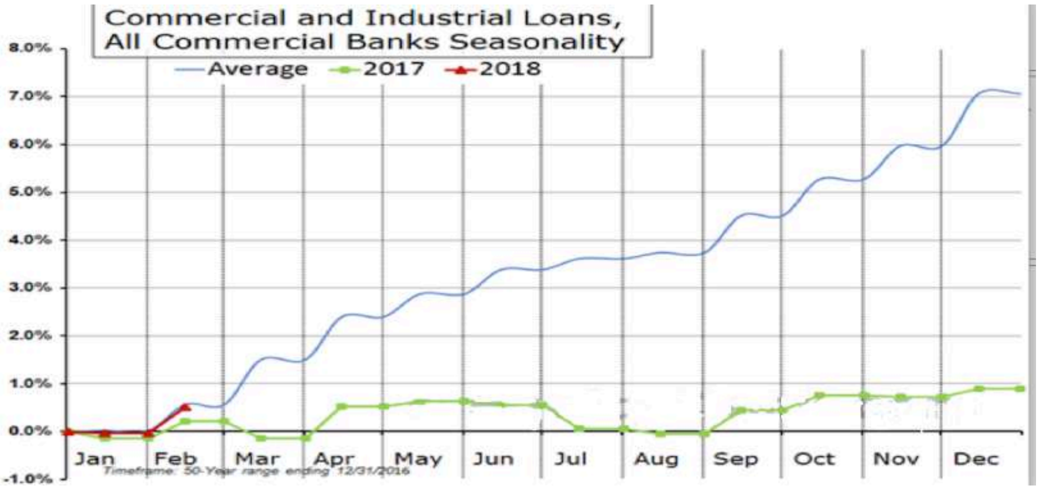
In the UK, figures released by the Office for National Statistics showed that in February, total industrial production increased by just 0.1% compared with January's level; energy supply provided the largest upward contribution, increasing by 3.7%. Manufacturing production declined by 0.2%; the first time output has fallen since March 2017 and the ONS noted that, "within this sector 7 of the 13 sub-sectors decreased on the month". January's previously-reported +0.1% m/m increased was revised to flat. Taking the last 3 months together, total industrial production was down -0.1% compared to the previous 3-month period, whilst manufacturing output was up 0.6%. Separate figures on the construction sector showed output fell by 1.6% m/m in February, largely due to a 9.4% decrease in infrastructure new work. Compared with February 2017, construction output fell 3.0%; the biggest year-on-year fall since March 2013. The ONS said it had received some anecdotal information from a small number of survey respondents regarding the effect of the snow on their businesses in the final week of February 2018. The adverse weather conditions across Great Britain could have potentially contributed to the decline in construction output.

The NIESR's estimate of GDP for Q1, which the National Institute has had a very good record over the last few years of predicting the official GDP numbers and it is updated every month with an estimate of growth over the previous three months. This was one of the 4 occasions each year when its estimate lines up in time with the official numbers. The NIESR reports that "We estimate that economic growth nudged lower to 0.2% in Q1 of 2018. The main reason for the weakness was severe weather in March which is likely to have disrupted activity in all major sectors of the economy." This was below consensus estimates for a 0.3% q/q increase and is also below what the BoE was assuming in its latest Inflation Report. The focus next week will be on inflation. Most particularly, investors will be looking for any sign that the much-threatened hike in interest rates in May might be postponed until later in the Summer. CPI in February fell more than expected to an annual pace of 2.7% and though consensus looks for it to be unchanged in March, any undershoot might well lead analysts to push back the timing of the next 25bp increase. The pound ended last week at USD1.4240, GBP/AUD1.8345 and GBP/NZD1.9365.

In the Americas, the latest US inflation figures showed an increase from 2.2% in February to 2.4%. Stripping out the often-volatile food and energy components, core CPI rose 0.2% on the month to take the annual rate up from 1.8% to 2.1%. The main reason for the jump in the annual rate is fairly well-known; this time last year saw some aggressive price reductions for cellphone plans and as the falls now drop out of the yoy calculation, so the annual rates jump. Fed Chair Jerome Powell explicitly referenced this in his speech last Friday. Whilst the Minutes of FOMC meetings are often little guide to policymakers' thoughts as there's such a variety of opinion expressed and recorded, one thing, which was noteworthy about the latest set was the uniformity of views. "All participants agreed that the outlook for the economy beyond the current quarter had strengthened in recent months. In addition, all participants expected inflation on a 12-month basis to move up in coming months." A number of participants said the outlook for the economy and inflation could lead to a slightly steeper path of rate increases over the next few years and some suggested that at a given point the Fed might have to change its statement language to acknowledge monetary policy would have to move to a neutral or "restraining factor" for economic activity. The USD index ended the week down around 89.75.

US loan growth is something we flagged a few months ago as commercial and industrial loans in 2017 saw one of the weakest years on record, outside of a recessionary period. Data obtained through February suggests that results have not improved much. Loans are higher by 0.5% in the first two months of the year, marginally below the 0.6% increase that is average in this timeframe. While loan growth flourished in the low interest rate environment, it arrears borrowers may be exhausted. While exceptions exist, the languishing growth of loans has typically coincided with periods of economic weakness; therefore one must wonder what it is saying now. So while the consensus may have pegged rising rates as being a good thing for the banks, languishing loan growth suggest that it is not as easy as simply highlighting net interest margins as reason for the bank stocks to move higher.

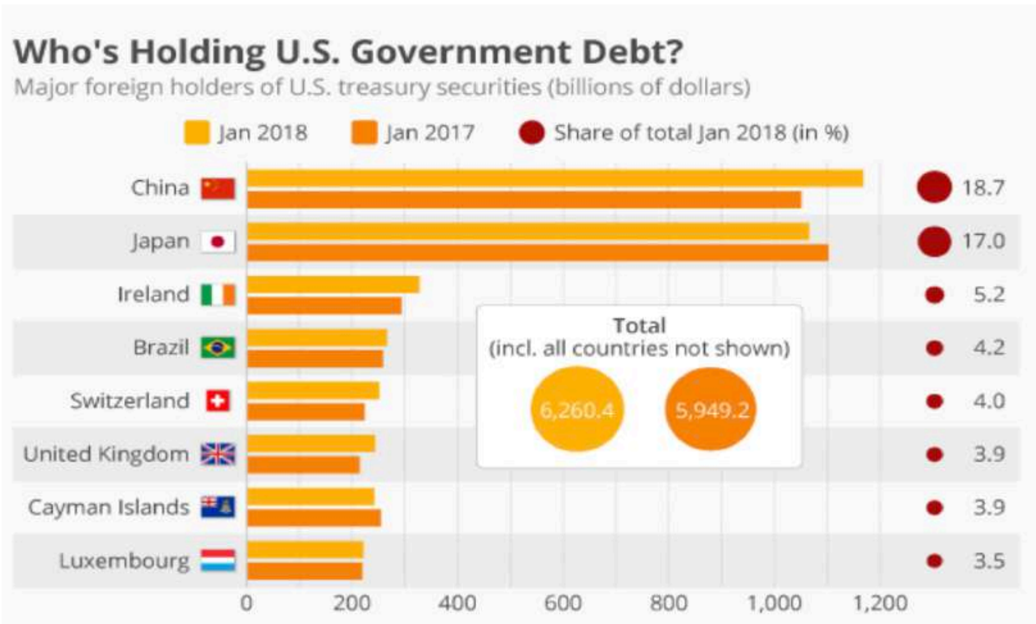


Hiring in the US also slowed down from February's robust pace. The unemployment rate did stick to a 17-year low of 4.1%, however. A very strong report indicating a heated labor market could have been taken badly as it signals inflation. Throughout Q1, companies added 202,000 workers to payrolls a month, on average, ahead of 2017's monthly average of 182,000. This is now the longest jobs expansion streak on record in the US/Average hourly earnings for the private sector increased 2.7%yoy. A longer average workweek increased weekly wages to the highest level since 2011. We viewed it as a weak report, and expecting it will make the Federal Reserve more cautious about rate hikes. He has been expecting only one or two hikes for 2018 for some time. **For now, we maintain our US GDP growth of 2.4% in 2018, and 2.1% in 2019.**

We believe President Trump has it wrong on tariffs, to the point that tariffs will not do much to fix the trade deficit, like prior tariff implementation by Reagan, Bush Sr. and Bush Jr. have not done a thing to reduce the US trade deficit epidemic. We are not saying that the US isn't being played by some countries. However, there is little good in imposing tariffs to fix it. Markets now have to determine whether Trump is bluffing with his $100 Bn in additional tariffs. The tariffs increase the equity premium by about 0.5%, which should result in lower prices, a selloff of 3% to 4%. **We want to point to a chart that Donald Trump should take a good look at, before making more statements about trade tariffs and import taxes.**

China

As the DoT data shows, China is the single biggest owner of U.S. treasury securities, having even increased its leverage in a year-over-year comparison.



Equities commentary & charts

"Sell in May & Go Away" early this year?

In 2018, the March-to-May season was expected to be helped by strong gains in corporate sales and earnings triggered by changes in US tax laws. However, trade war fears overwhelmed encouraging fundamentals. Normally, the March to May period is bolstered by encouraging comments offered by CEOs at annual meeting (frequently coinciding with release of Q1 reports) combined by seasonally strong economic news related to the spring buying season (e.g. autos, homes spring clothing).

However, world equity market tumbled last week on trade war fears. Foreign stocks fell along with the US, which is not unusual since global stocks become tightly correlated on the way down. Selling in Chinese stocks was especially heavy this week, which also weighed heavily on emerging markets and Chinese stocks traded in the states. In Europe, the STOXX 50 Index fell to the lowest level in 15 months. **Technical pressures were most prominent in late trading on Friday. Although global equity markets already have reached intermediate oversold levels, they have yet to show signs of bottoming.**

The MSCI World (Ex-US) Index in early February was at 2160.90, since then it has dropped -8.6% and closed just above the 50-day MVA level on Friday, as shown on the following weekly chart. A drop and hold below that level could send world markets into a tailspin.

Momentum indicators are hinting of further weakness ahead, investors should get ready for wild swings in this index, particularly this coming week, and beyond.

Longer Term Performance table of the major global equity indices:

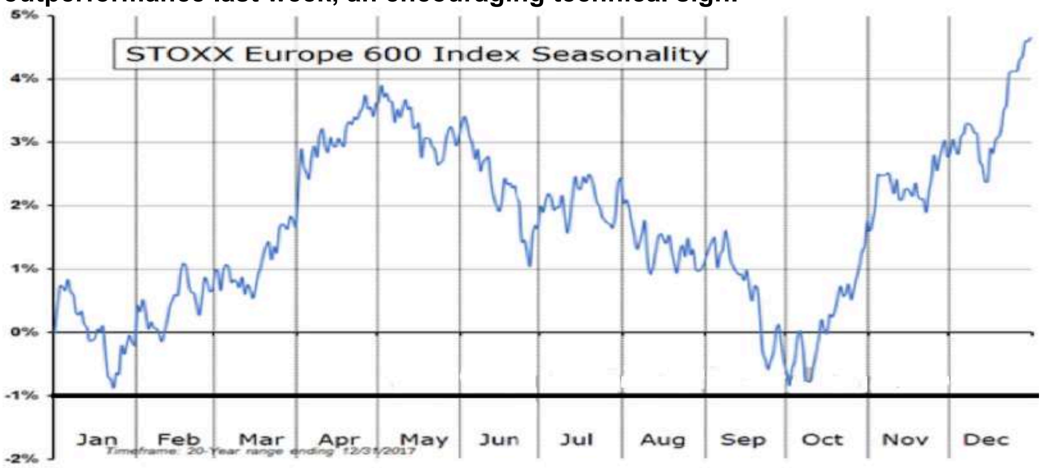
Index	Daily	1 Week	1 Month	YTD	1 Year	3 Years
Dow 30	-0.50%	1.59%	-2.35%	-1.45%	18.04%	36.65%
S&P 500	-0.29%	1.65%	-3.46%	-0.65%	13.08%	27.63%
Nasdaq	-0.47%	2.25%	-5.02%	2.94%	21.34%	44.10%
SmallCap 2000	-0.50%	2.31%	-2.30%	0.91%	13.84%	23.56%
S&P 500 VIX	-0.98%	-20.81%	9.11%	56.16%	17.60%	24.12%
S&P/TSX	0.03%	0.30%	-2.78%	-5.77%	-2.62%	-0.56%
Bovespa	-1.30%	1.23%	-0.65%	10.38%	31.09%	56.31%
S&P/BMV IPC	-0.03%	1.48%	2.72%	-1.19%	-0.50%	8.34%
DAX	0.12%	1.59%	0.54%	-3.57%	2.87%	6.57%
FTSE 100	-0.38%	0.58%	1.01%	-5.87%	-1.24%	3.46%
CAC 40	-0.01%	0.97%	0.60%	0.04%	4.80%	3.33%
Euro Stoxx 50	0.04%	1.02%	0.36%	-1.55%	0.04%	-6.11%
AEX	0.05%	1.56%	2.13%	0.69%	6.31%	10.77%
IBEX 35	0.10%	0.35%	0.16%	-2.66%	-5.32%	-13.93%
FTSE MIB	0.22%	1.42%	2.29%	6.99%	18.25%	1.47%
SMI	-0.25%	0.78%	-1.44%	-6.69%	1.45%	-5.31%
PSI 20	-0.26%	0.27%	0.51%	1.40%	10.09%	-8.97%
BEL 20	-0.35%	0.14%	-2.15%	-2.56%	2.25%	2.40%
ATX	0.53%	1.97%	-0.25%	0.44%	20.06%	32.65%
OMXS30	0.38%	1.40%	-2.60%	-2.82%	-2.56%	-7.44%
OMXC20	0.79%	-0.25%	-1.54%	-4.74%	4.39%	0.80%
MOEX	-0.62%	3.39%	-5.79%	2.46%	11.27%	30.49%
RTSI	-0.40%	0.46%	-12.30%	-4.71%	0.53%	10.12%
WIG20	0.06%	2.21%	1.16%	-6.06%	3.51%	-6.16%
Budapest SE	-0.26%	-0.14%	-1.64%	-2.86%	17.26%	79.36%
BIST 100	1.16%	-2.01%	-5.41%	-3.86%	22.31%	34.53%
TA 35	0.19%	3.90%	-2.04%	-2.35%	6.93%	-12.57%
Tadawul All Share	0.85%	0.81%	3.81%	11.26%	14.67%	-13.09%
Nikkei 225	0.26%	0.73%	0.73%	-4.08%	18.96%	11.11%
S&P/ASX 200	0.21%	0.56%	-1.82%	-3.69%	-0.83%	-0.62%
DJ New Zealand	-0.09%	-0.50%	-1.00%	-0.57%	13.47%	29.47%
Shanghai	-1.53%	-0.88%	-4.87%	-5.94%	-3.46%	-27.45%
SZSE Component	-0.61%	-0.30%	-3.88%	-3.79%	1.64%	-24.93%
China A50	-2.37%	-1.70%	-8.02%	-6.80%	18.47%	-12.62%
DJ Shanghai	-1.51%	-1.13%	-5.11%	-5.94%	-0.93%	-25.24%
Hang Seng	-1.60%	0.28%	-3.77%	1.33%	24.95%	9.63%
Taiwan Weighted	-0.10%	0.56%	-0.66%	2.93%	12.74%	14.46%
SET	0.22%	0.91%	-2.46%	0.77%	12.14%	12.78%
KOSPI	0.10%	0.55%	-1.46%	-0.41%	14.53%	14.65%
IDX Composite	0.26%	0.65%	-0.29%	-1.08%	12.72%	16.19%
Nifty 50	0.46%	1.44%	3.27%	-0.02%	15.20%	22.34%
BSE Sensex	0.33%	1.53%	3.40%	0.73%	16.63%	20.61%
PSEI Composite	-0.38%	-0.95%	-4.47%	-8.04%	3.71%	-0.96%
STI Index	-0.12%	1.37%	-0.43%	2.77%	11.44%	-0.79%
Karachi 100	-0.85%	-1.93%	5.35%	12.88%	-3.06%	37.45%
HNX 30	-0.09%	-3.99%	-2.98%	12.64%	51.98%	57.06%
CSE All-Share	0.19%	1.02%	-0.20%	2.00%	2.29%	-8.33%

Short and medium term technical outlook for major global equity indices:

Index	Hourly	Daily	Weekly	Monthly
Dow 30	Strong Sell	Buy	Neutral	Strong Buy
S&P 500	Sell	Buy	Neutral	Strong Buy
Nasdaq	Strong Sell	Strong Buy	Neutral	Strong Buy
SmallCap 2000	Sell	Strong Buy	Strong Buy	Strong Buy
S&P 500 VIX	Strong Sell	Strong Sell	Neutral	Strong Buy
S&P/TSX	Strong Sell	Neutral	Strong Sell	Neutral
Bovespa	Strong Sell	Neutral	Strong Buy	Strong Buy
S&P/BMV IPC	Strong Buy	Strong Buy	Buy	Neutral
DAX	Buy	Strong Buy	Buy	Strong Buy
FTSE 100	Strong Sell	Strong Buy	Neutral	Neutral
CAC 40	Neutral	Strong Buy	Buy	Strong Buy
Euro Stoxx 50	Buy	Strong Buy	Buy	Buy
AEX	Strong Buy	Strong Buy	Strong Buy	Strong Buy
IBEX 35	Neutral	Strong Buy	Strong Sell	Strong Sell
FTSE MIB	Strong Buy	Strong Buy	Strong Buy	Strong Buy
SMI	Sell	Neutral	Strong Sell	Neutral
PSI 20	Strong Sell	Strong Buy	Strong Buy	Strong Buy
BEL 20	Strong Sell	Neutral	Strong Sell	Buy
ATX	Buy	Strong Buy	Neutral	Strong Buy
OMXS30	Strong Buy	Buy	Strong Sell	Sell
OMXC20	Buy	Sell	Strong Sell	Buy
MOEX	Strong Sell	Strong Sell	Neutral	Strong Buy
RTSI	Strong Sell	Strong Sell	Strong Sell	Neutral
WIG20	Strong Buy	Buy	Neutral	Neutral
Budapest SE	Sell	Buy	Buy	Buy
BIST 100	Strong Buy	Strong Sell	Sell	Strong Buy
TA 35	Strong Buy	Strong Buy	Neutral	Strong Buy
Tadawul All Share	Strong Buy	Strong Buy	Strong Buy	Strong Buy
Nikkei 225	Strong Buy	Strong Buy	Buy	Strong Buy
S&P/ASX 200	Buy	Neutral	Sell	Buy
DJ New Zealand	Neutral	Buy	Strong Buy	Strong Buy
Shanghai	Strong Sell	Strong Sell	Strong Sell	Sell
SZSE Component	Strong Sell	Strong Sell	Strong Sell	Neutral
China A50	Strong Sell	Strong Sell	Strong Sell	Buy
DJ Shanghai	Strong Sell	Strong Sell	Strong Sell	Sell
Hang Seng	Strong Sell	Strong Sell	Neutral	Strong Buy
Taiwan Weighted	Neutral	Strong Buy	Strong Buy	Strong Buy
SET	Strong Buy	Neutral	Neutral	Strong Buy
KOSPI	Strong Buy	Strong Buy	Strong Buy	Strong Buy
IDX Composite	Neutral	Buy	Neutral	Strong Buy
Nifty 50	Strong Buy	Strong Buy	Buy	Strong Buy
BSE Sensex	Strong Buy	Strong Buy	Strong Buy	Strong Buy
PSEi Composite	Strong Sell	Strong Sell	Strong Sell	Neutral
STI Index	Strong Buy	Strong Buy	Strong Buy	Strong Buy
Karachi 100	Strong Sell	Neutral	Strong Buy	Strong Buy
HNX 30	Strong Sell	Sell	Strong Buy	Strong Buy
CSE All-Share	Strong Buy	Strong Buy	Neutral	Strong Buy

Despite general equity market weakness, selected outperforming sectors continue to show promise: **the CRB Index continues to move higher thanks partially to weakness in the USD. Energy and precious metal prices and related equity prices recorded positive technical action late last week. Historically, commodities and commodity equity prices move higher to at least early May!**

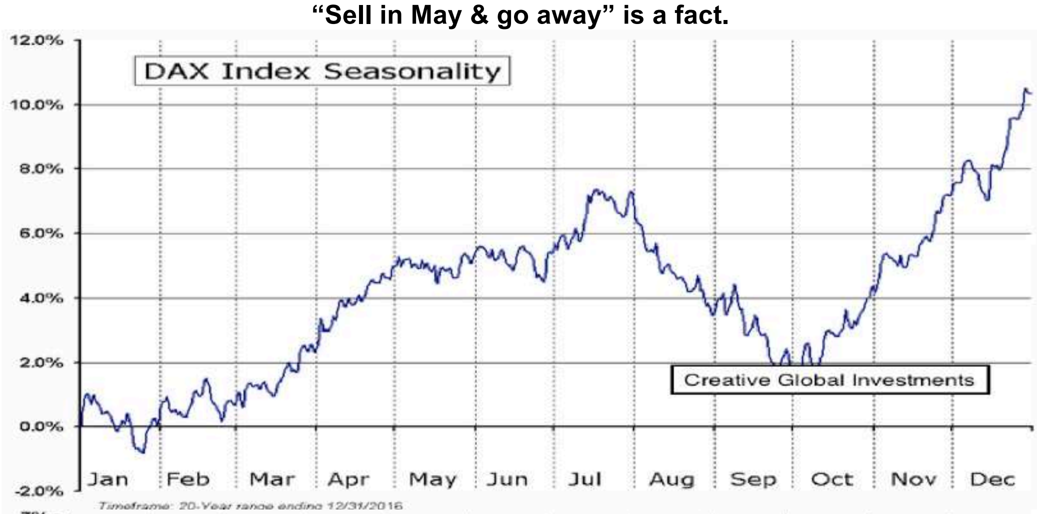
One of the reasons we see why international markets keep having more current troubles to recover is the fact that the respective currencies (EURO, JPY, Yuan, GBP, BRL, AUD) all have gained significantly over the past 18 months against the USD, and hence, earnings for 2018 and 2019 are going to be somewhat mitigated by the currency affect. Seasonally, European stocks tend to rise through to the start of May. We see any current weakness in European equities to provide investors with a buying opportunity for a seasonal trade in these sectors into spring. Energy and oil service stocks continue showing technical signs of outperformance last week, an encouraging technical sign.

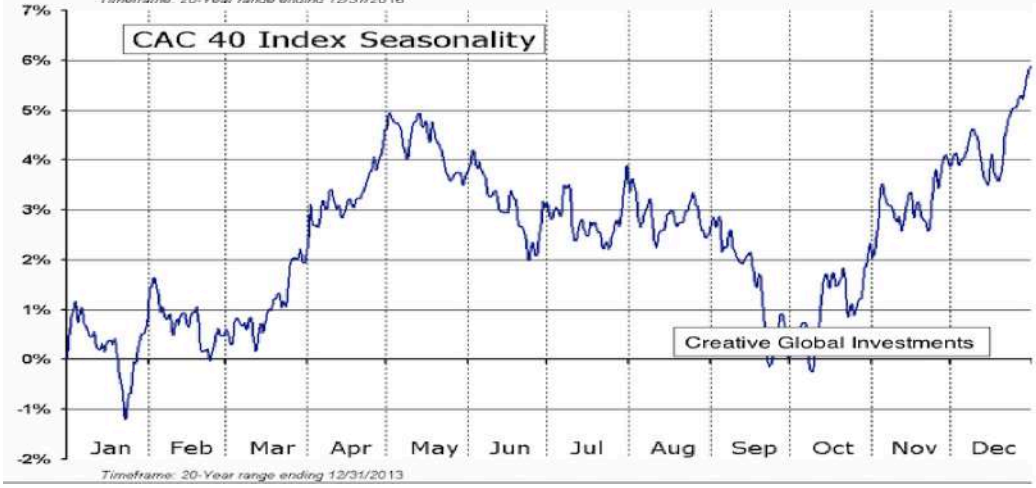


However, we expect to see the USD weakness to resume due to the "Trump trade tariffs" and that could hurt European equities further. If bond yields keep rising however, we could see more declines for European equities, despite weakness from the Euro and Pound. Longer term, the seasonal affects for EU equities remain positive until early May. Again, this is due to the fact that most companies in Europe are paying out their prior year's dividends after their announcements of full year results starting in February and lasting for some until the end of May. (The original causes of "Sell in May & Go Away").

European high dividend-yield stocks have historically outperformed over the period of November to May, as fund managers are looking at the upcoming annual dividend payout season to own the high yielding stocks. Once post pay-out of the annual dividends, balanced fund managers tend to sell those stocks and "park" their clients money in either government bonds, currencies, or alternatives until October.

Hence, why there is such a seasonal performance disparity in those sectors: "Sell in May & go away" is a fact.





***In the US,* economic news this week will focus on Retail Sales, Housing Starts and Leading Economic Indicators. Short term political uncertainties remain**, including North Korea threats, NAFTA negotiations, rising trade war fears (particularly against China) and increased scrutiny by special council on Russia's influence on the Presidential election.

Technical action by North American equity markets returned to positive last week April historically has been the second strongest month in the year, second only to December. Medium term technical indicators in Canada also moved higher last week. Short term technical indicators for US and Canadian equity markets, commodities and most sectors (20 day moving averages, short term momentum) moved higher last week

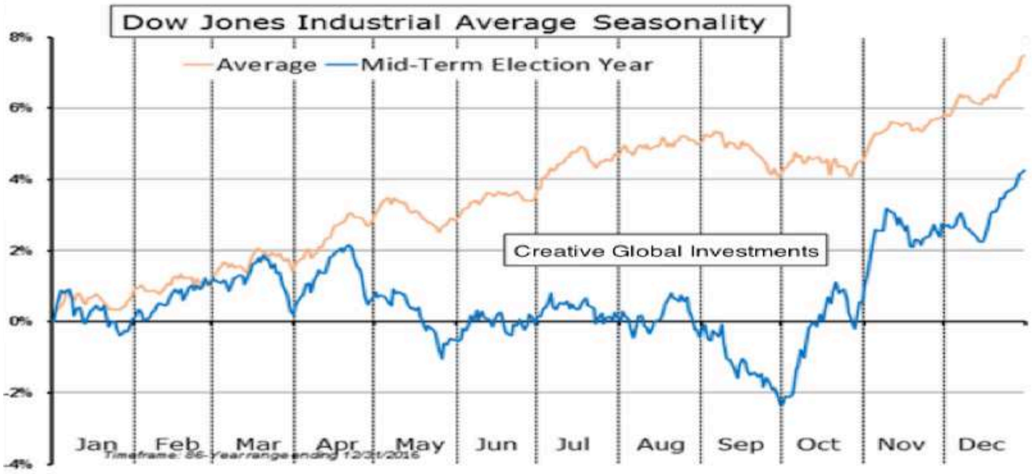
This is the time of year when favorable seasonal influences are triggered by encouraging corporate news released with first quarter reports at annual meetings. Chief executive officers love to give good news to shareholders at annual meetings. Results to date have been positive: 70% of reporting S&P 500 companies have beat consensus earnings and 73% have beat consensus revenues. Responses to Q1 earnings reports released during the past three weeks (except for reports by major banks on Friday) have been positive. Look for more of the same this week. Q1 earnings by S&P 500 companies are expected to increase 17.3%. Look for news on dividend increases and share buybacks.

The outlook for S&P 500 earnings and sales remains positive:

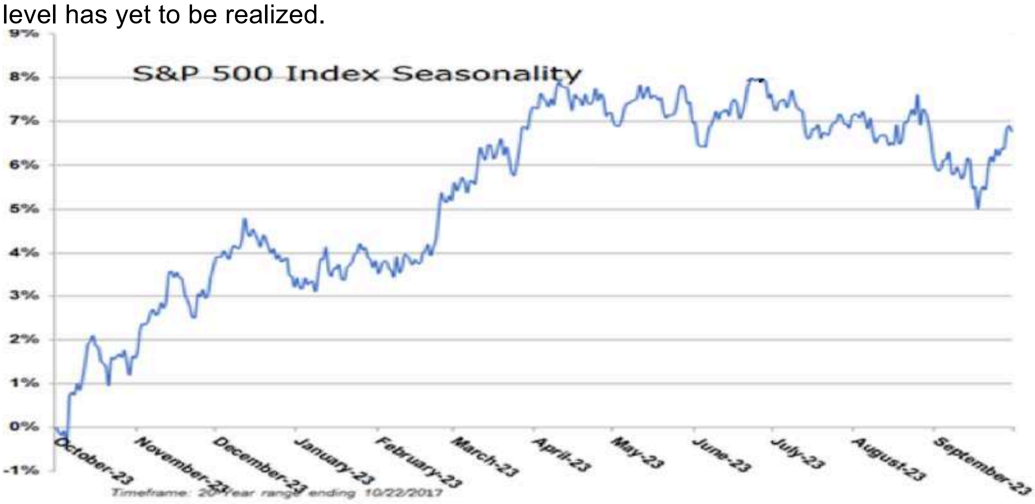
- Estimates for 2018 were slightly higher last week. 2018
- Q1 earnings are expected to increase 17.3% (up from 17.2% last week) on a 7.4% increase in sales (up from 7.3% last week). Sixty more companies are scheduled to report this week.
- 2018 Q2 earnings are expected to increase 19.0% on a 7.8% increase in sales.
- 2018 Q3 earnings are expected to increase 20.9% on a 6.5% increase in sales.
- 2018 Q4 earnings are expected to increase 17.1% on a 5.6% increase in revenues.
- 2018 fy earnings are expected to increase 18.4% on a 6.7% increase in sales.

Earnings and revenue prospects for 2018 are exceptional for US based companies with international exposure. Consensus for S&P 500 yoy earnings are expected to increase 18.4% in 2018. Earnings will benefit significantly from weakness in the U.S. Dollar on a year-over-year basis when revenues and earnings from international operations are translated into USD's. US based company with 50% of its earnings and revenues coming from international operations will see earnings and revenues increase by 7.0% from foreign currency translation alone following the current 14.0% fall in the USD from its high at 103.82 in January 2017. The USD averaged 100 in Q4 of 2016 and 101 in Q1of 2017. **The USD peaked in November 2016 and has consolidated since January 2018. We do not think that this proves to be the final trough for the USD since its 14-month bear market started. All long-term technical and fundamental indicators continue to point south, so we keep our bearish stance and stick with our low-price-target of 80 for 2018 for the USD.**

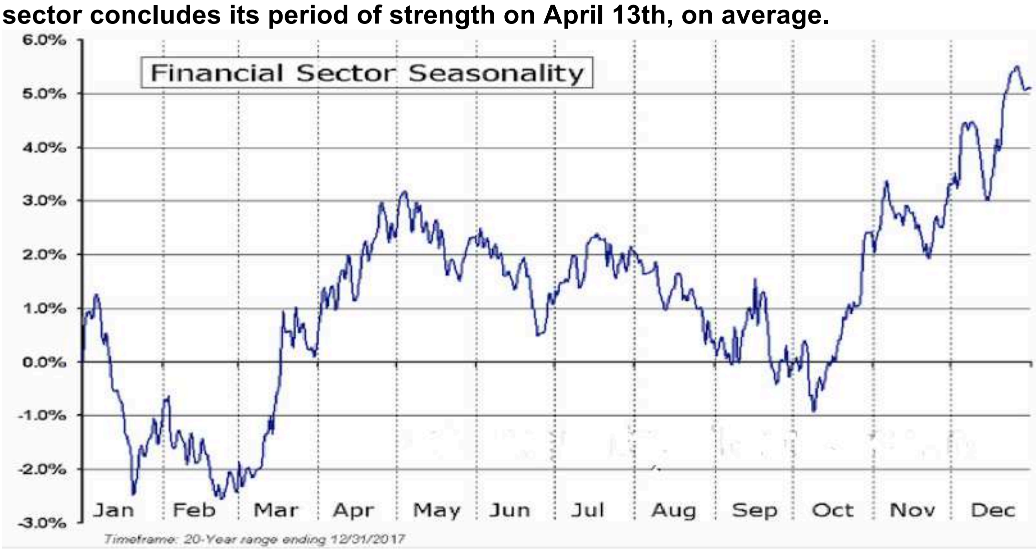
Prospects beyond the end of April become increasingly murky. Negative political influences on North American equity markets during a US mid-term election year are strongest between May and October.



Seasonally, April is a strong month for equity benchmarks. The difference this time around is that a bounce in the daily candlestick from this long-term moving average level has yet to be realized.



Banks reporting strong Q1 earnings suffered a big sell-off after reporting strong Q1 earnings. The Financial Sector shed -1.51%, trading lower from declining 50-day moving average resistance that was tested in the moments following the opening bell; sellers took over in the minutes following the opening print. The sector has been underperforming the market since the middle of February, diverging from seasonal norms, as interest rates fall amidst increasing geopolitical concerns. **Seasonally, the sector concludes its period of strength on April 13th, on average.**



The energy sector in the US continues to show encouraging seasonal strength. Seasonal strength for the sector is from mid-March to mid-June. Natural gas inventories remain well below their 5-year average setting the stage for a significant recovery into spring. A move above the $2.81 US per MBtu level will attract technical buying on both sides of the border.

Investors Sentiment Indicators

The outstanding feature of the current survey remains the weak basic trust of investors in equities. In addition, the calm mood of investors is surprising when viewed in the context of geopolitical tensions. Overall, strategic uncertainty is rising sharply. An interesting data situation has arisen around oil and in the sector sentiment, especially with regard to automobiles and oil stocks.

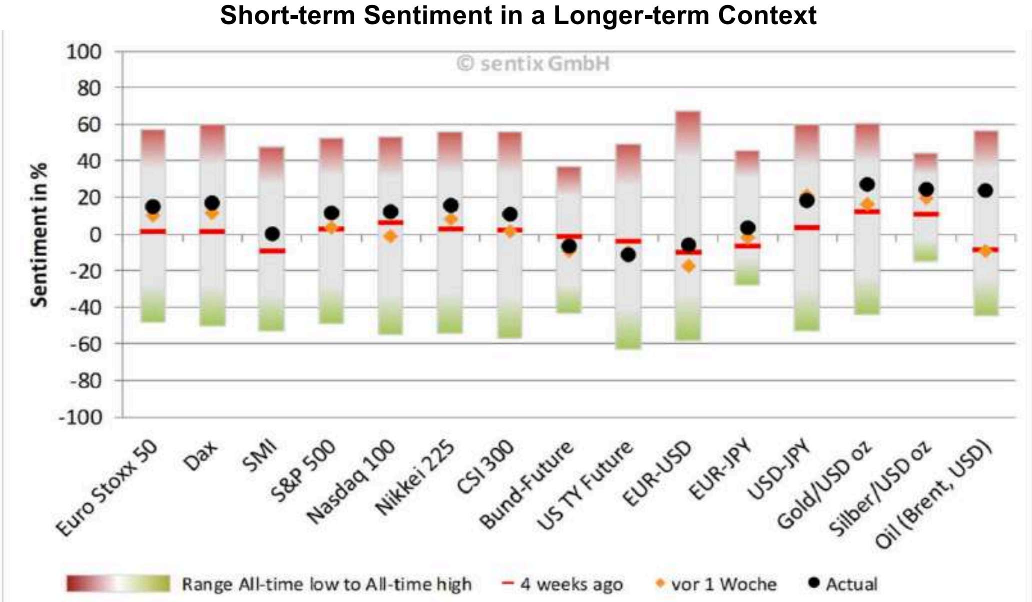
- **Equities: basic confidence remains weak**
- **Equities: Focus on Automobiles and Oil stocks**
- **Commodities: Interesting oil data**

	DAX	TecDAX	ESX50	S&P 500	Nasdaq	Nikkei	CSI 300	Bunds	T-Bonds	EUR-USD	EUR-JPY*	USD-JPY	Gold	Rohöl
Sentiment														
Strategic Bias														
Neutrality Index	X	X		X	X	X	X							X
Overconfidence Index														

* highlights markets for which the sentix indicators display extreme values

As per the latest ***sentix*** survey, global equities investors are afraid, and indicators measure new annual lows in sentiment across diverse global markets. The US stock markets in particular, stand out as having negative mood impulses, with the sentiment barometer dropping towards a value of -40 percentage points. In the past, these extremes were associated with very good buying opportunities. The situation in the sentiment is strongly reminiscent of August 2017, but at that time the Strategic bias increased in parallel.

Short-term Sentiment in a Longer-term Context



source: sentix

Asian equity markets weekly charts

$BSE broke through the channel and is reversing back towards the 35000 level.
Price closed above the 50-day MVA.

Short-term momentum indicators are Positive.

The BSE added 565.68 points (1.68%) last week.

Intermediate trend changed from Neutral to Positive. Strength relative to the S&P 500 Index is Positive.
$NIKK broke out of a falling wedge.

The $NIKK moved above its 20-day MVA. Short-term momentum indicators are Positive.

The Nikkei Average gained 211.22 points (0.98%) last week.

The Shanghai Composite Index added 27.94 points (0.89%) last week.

Intermediate trend remains Neutral. $SSEC remains close to the important support at 3100.
Strength relative to the S&P 500 Index is Negative.

The $SSEC remains below the 20-day MVA. Short-term momentum indicators are Mixed.

The Hang Seng gained 963.44 points (3.23%) last week.

Intermediate trend remains Neutral. $HSI retraced back towards the trendline.

The $SSEC remains just above the 20-day MVA. Short-term momentum indicators are Mixed.

European equity markets weekly charts

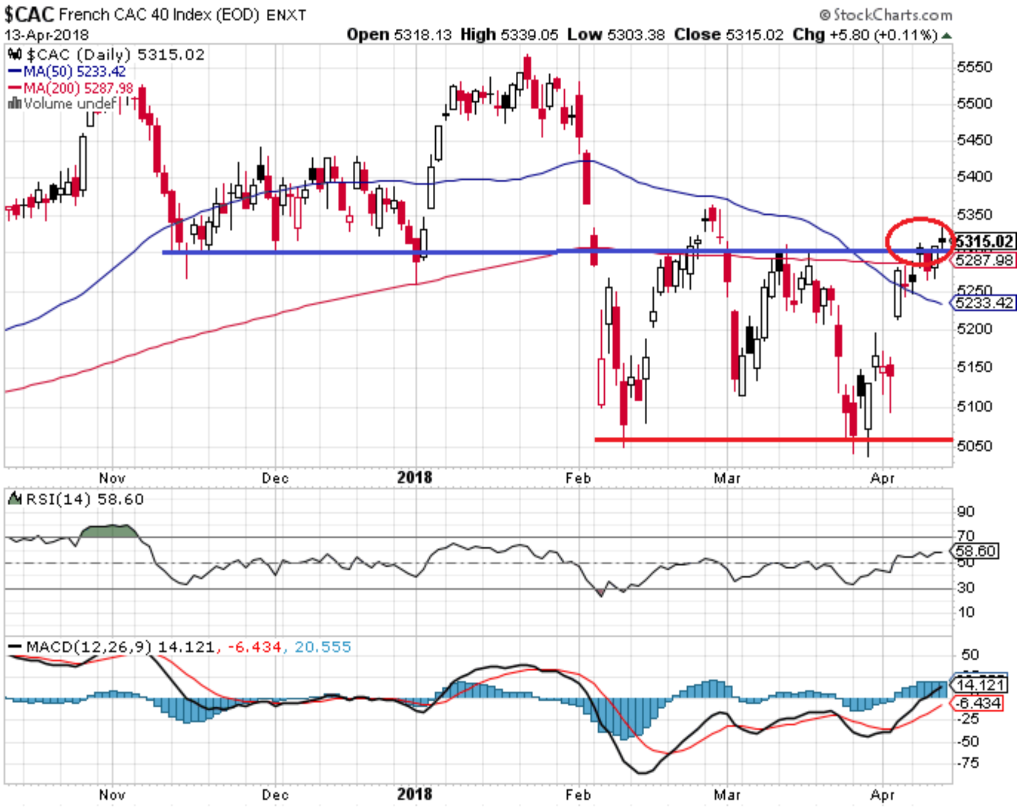
The DAX 30 added 201.13 points (1.64%) last week.

Intermediate trend changed from Neutral to Positive.
$DAX remains above the 20-day MVA.
Strength relative to the S&P 500 Index is Positive.
Short-term momentum indicators are Positive

The CAC 40 gained 56.78 points (1.08%) last week.

Intermediate trend remains Neutral. $CAC is possibly breaking out of the range; needs to reject the throwback.

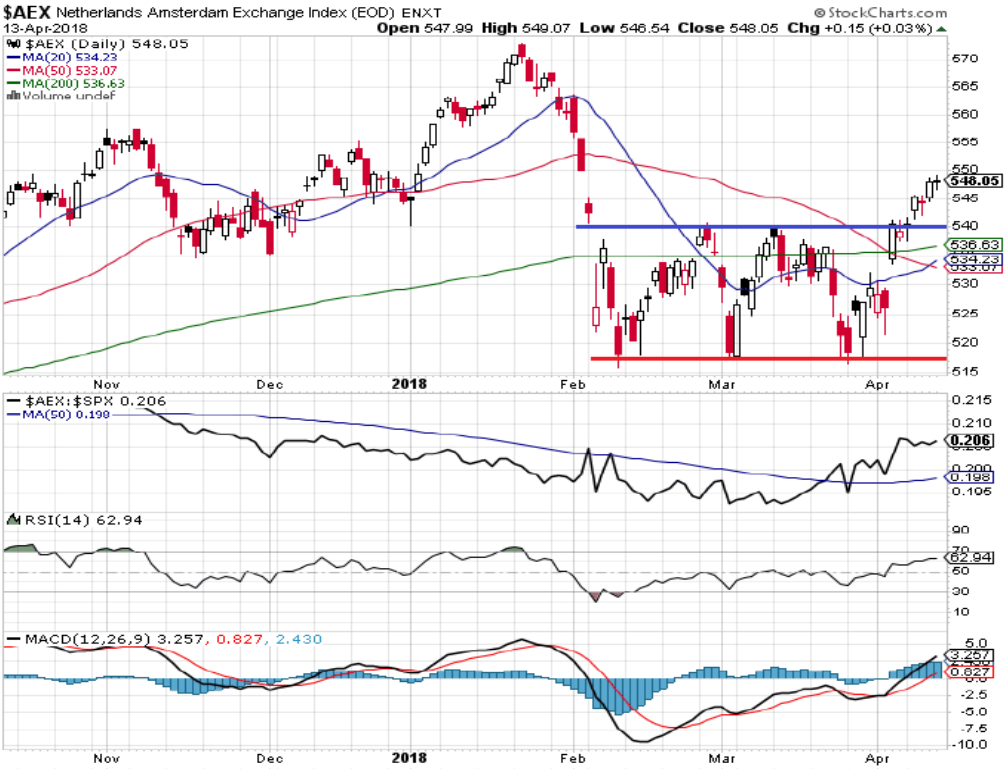
Short-term momentum indicators are Positive.



Intermediate trend changed from Neutral to Positive. $AEX broke out of the channel. Strength relative to the S&P 500 Index is Positive.

Short-term momentum indicators are Positive.

The AEX 25 added 8.76 points (1.62%) last week.



Intermediate trend changed from Neutral to Positive. Strength relative to the S&P 500 is Positive. Index broke out of the falling wedge.

The Index moved above the 20-day MVA.

Short-term momentum indicators are Positive.

The IBEX 35 gained 84.50 points (0.87%) last week.

The FTSE added 81 points (1.85%) last week.

Intermediate trend is Neutral. FTSE retraced back towards the support.
FTSE closed above the 50-day moving average.

Short-term momentum indicators are Positive.

The RTSI dropped 130.20 points (10.54%) last week.

Intermediate trend remains Negative. RTS crashed through the lower trendline and closed below the 200-day MVA.

Short-term momentum indicators are Negative and Oversold.

The SMI gained 105.13 (1.21%) last week.

Intermediate trend remains Negative. SMI rebounded from the lower trendline once again.
Price remains below the 50-day MVA.

Short-term momentum indicators are Positive.

US equity markets weekly charts

The VIX Index dropped 4.08 (18.99%) last week.

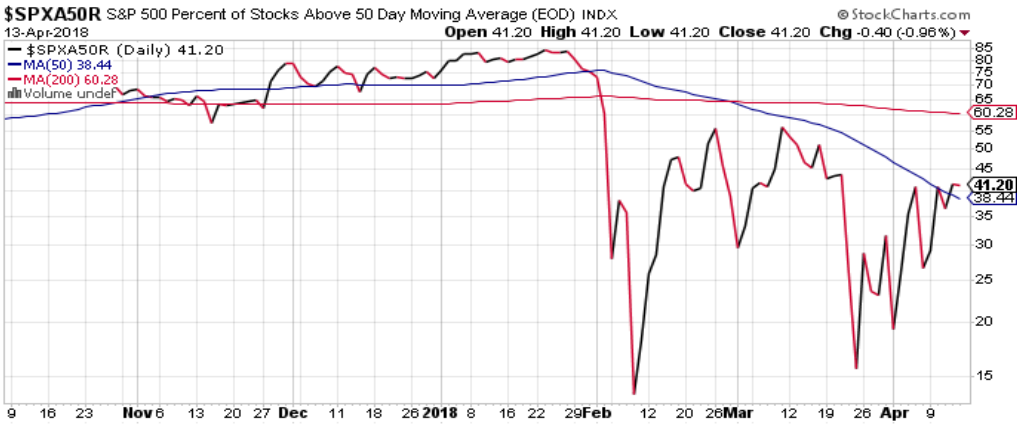
Intermediate trend changed from Neutral to Negative. The Index moved below the 20-day MVA. VIX broke the lower trendline and will test the 15 support.

The S&P 500 Index added 51.83 points (1.99%) last week.

Intermediate trend is Neutral. The Index moved above the 20-day MVA. $SPX rebounded from the support once again.

Short-term momentum indicators are Positive.

Percent of S&P 500 stocks trading above their 50-day moving average rose last week from 26.60 to 41.20.



The Index moved above the 50-day MVA.

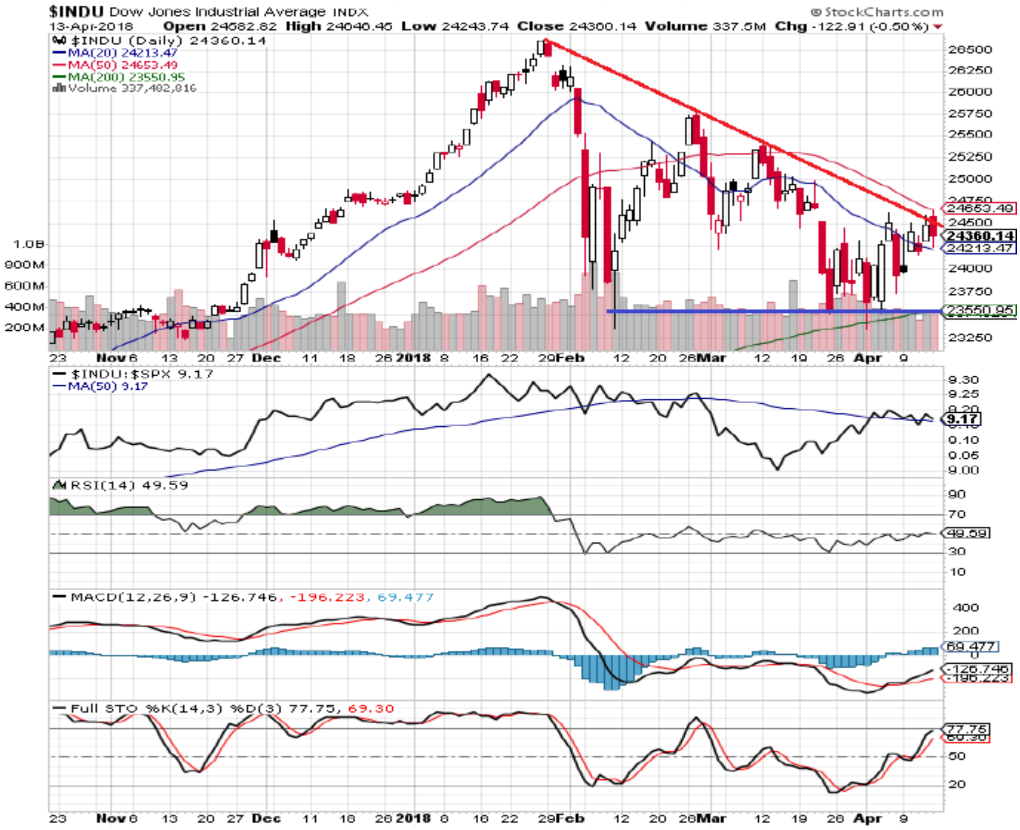
Percent of S&P 500 stocks trading above their 200-day moving average rose last week to 56.80 from 52.60.

The Index remains below the 50-day MVA.

Bullish Percent Index for S&P 500 stocks rose last week to 47.40 from 41.00 and remained below the 50-day moving average.

The Index remains below the 200-day MVA.

The Dow Jones Industrial Average added 427.38 (1.79%) last week.

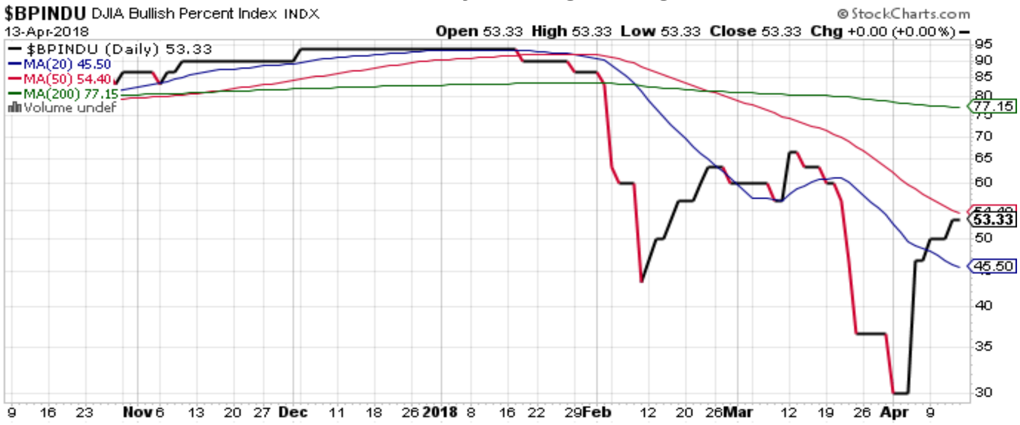


$INDU is retesting the upper trendline. Strength related to the S&P 500 is above the 50MVA.

The INDU moved above its 20-day MVA. Short-term momentum indicators are Positive.

Bullish Percent Index for Dow Jones Industrial Average rose last week to 53.33 from 46.66 and moved above its 20-day moving average.

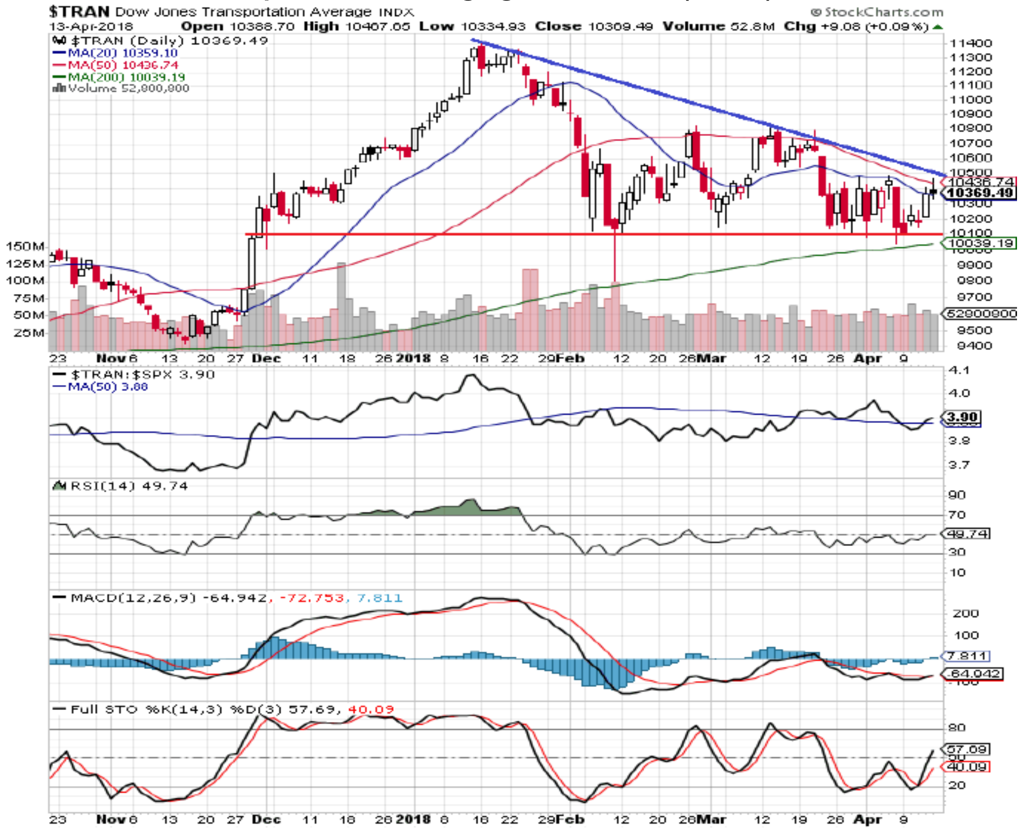
The Index remains below the 50-day MVA.



The Dow Jones Transportation Average gained 223.12 (2.20%) last week.

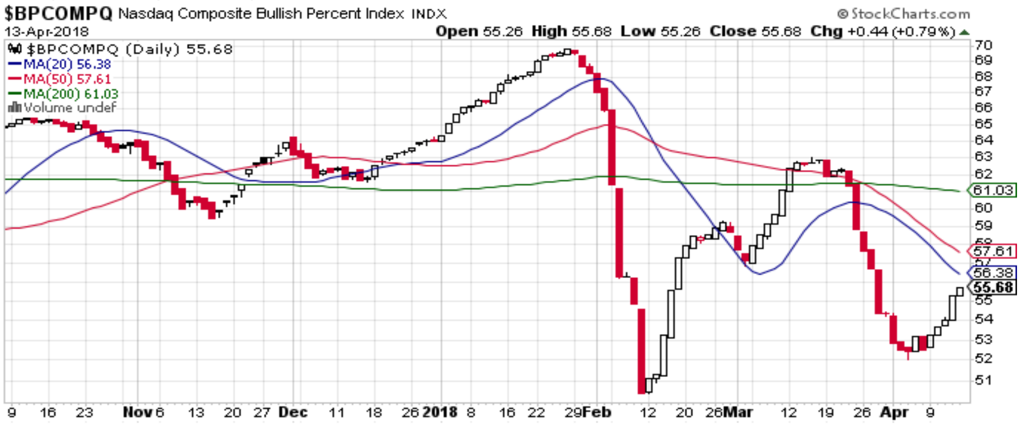
Dow Jones Transportation Index rebounded from the support again. Strength relative to the S&P 500 is Positive. The $TRAN moved above its 20- day MVA.

Short-term momentum indicators are Mixed.

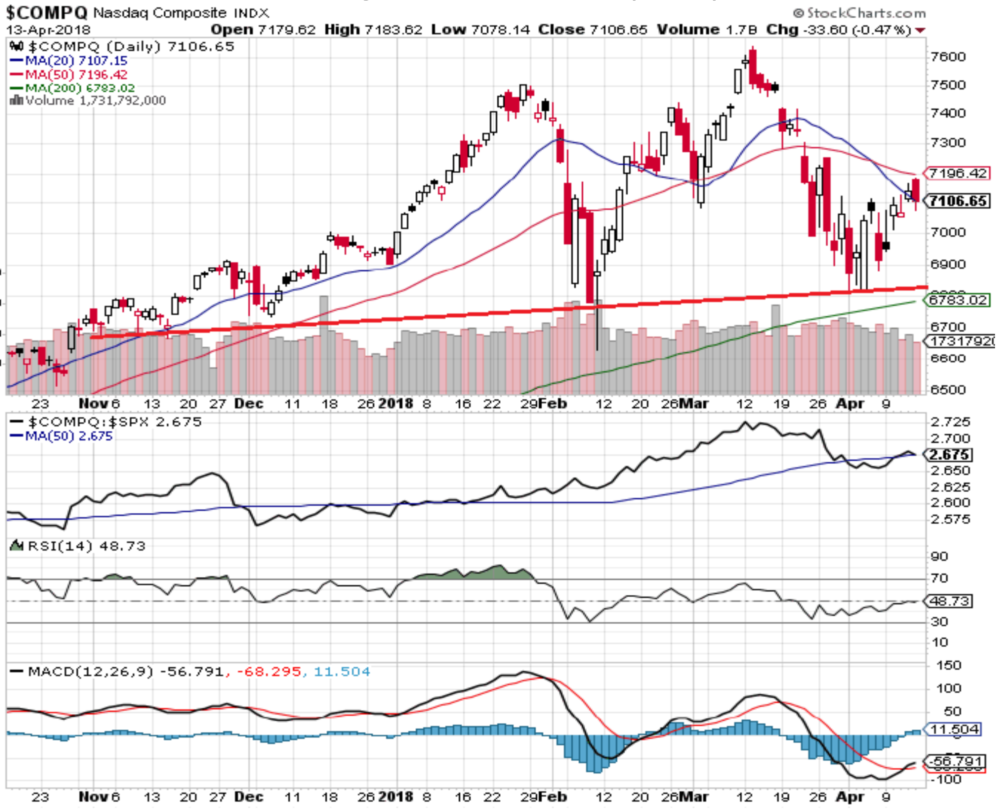


Bullish Percent Index rose last week to 55.68 from 52.53 and remained below its 20-day moving average.

The Index remains below the 20-day MVA.



The NASDAQ Composite Index gained 191.54 points (2.77%) last week.



Intermediate trend is Neutral.
$COMPQ retraced back towards the 50-day MVA. Strength relative to the S&P 500 Index is Neutral.

The Index remains below the 20-day MVA.

Short-term momentum indicators are Positive.

The Russell 2000 Index added 36.21 points (2.39%) last week.

$RUT rebounded from the 1500 support. Strength relative to the S&P 500 Index is Positive.

The Index moved above the 20-day MVA. Short-term momentum indicators are Positive.

The S&P Energy Index gained 29.95 points (6.02%) last week.

Intermediate trend changed from Neutral to Positive. $SPEN broke out in a swift bullish move. Strength relative to the S&P 500 Index is Positive.

The Index moved above the 20-day MVA. Short-term momentum indicators are Positive.

The Philadelphia Oil Services Index added 14.67 points (10.75%) last week.

Intermediate trend changed from Neutral to Positive.
$OSX broke out towards the resistance at 155. Strength relative to the S&P 500 is Positive.

The Index moved above its 20-day MVA. Short-term momentum indicators are Positive.

The AMEX Gold Bug Index added 5.84 points (3.29%) last week.

$HUI gapped above the 50-day MVA.
Strength relative to the S&P 500 Index is Positive.

The Index moved above the 20-day MVA. Short-term momentum indicators are Positive.

Americas equity markets weekly charts

The BOVESPA lost 486 points (0.57%) last week.

$BVSP remains in a formed bearish channel.

BVSP moved below the 50-day MVA.

Short-term momentum indicators are Neutral.

The Mexican Bolsa added 842 points (1.76%) last week.

Intermediate trend changed from Negative to Neutral. $MXX retraced above the 50-day MVA.

Short-term momentum indicators are Positive.

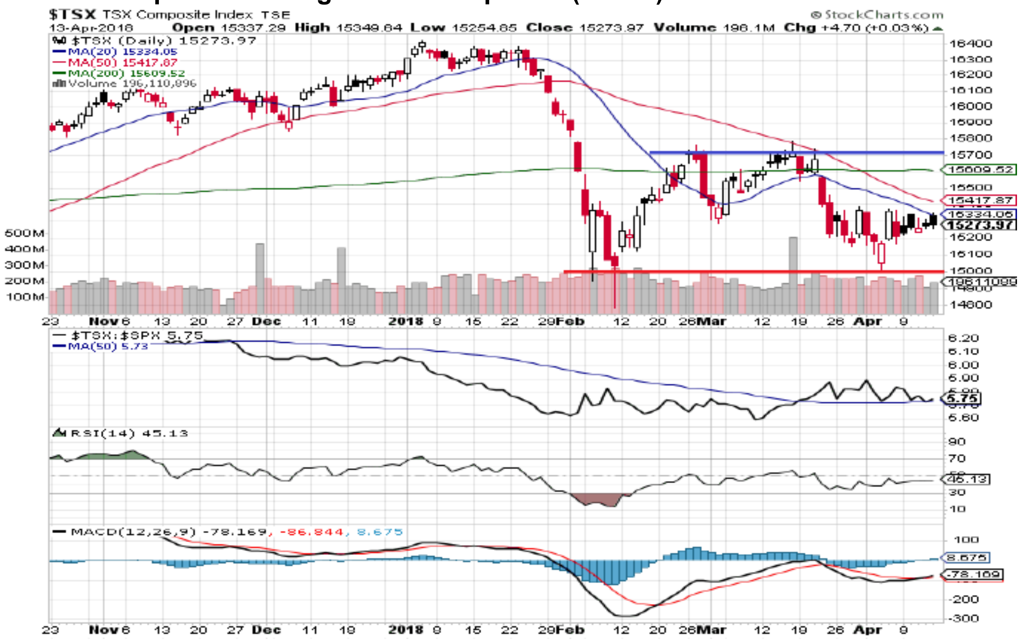
Bullish Percent Index for TSX Composite rose last week to 56.00 from 55.60 and remained below its 20-day moving average.

The Index remains below the 50-day MVA.

The TSX Composite Index gained 66.56 points (0.44%) last week.

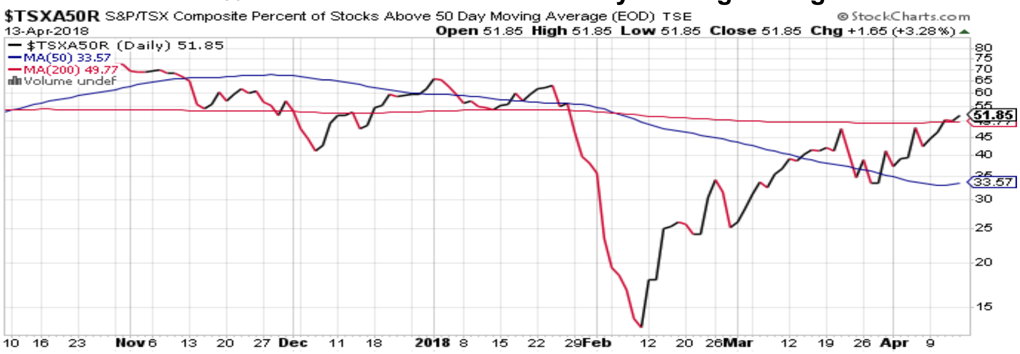
Intermediate trend is Neutral. The Index remains in an established range.

The Index remains below the 20-day MVA. Short-term momentum indicators are Neutral.



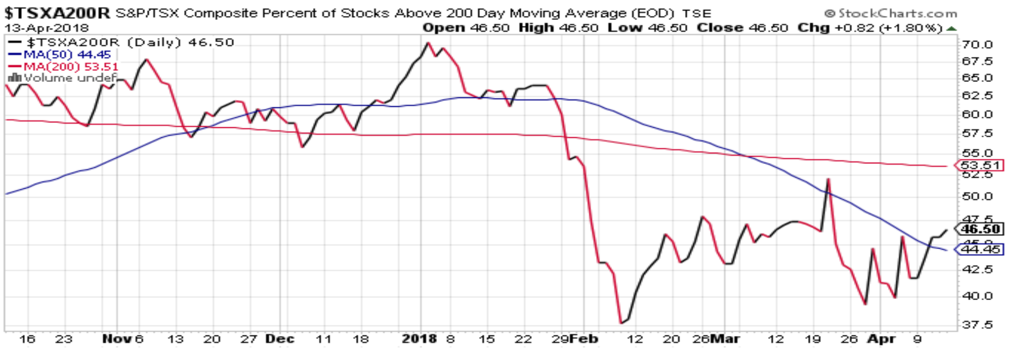
Percent of TSX stocks trading above their 50-day moving average rose last week to 51.85 from 42.56% and moved above the 200-day moving average.

The index moved above the 200-day MVA.



Percent of TSX stocks trading above their 200-day rose last week to 46.50% from 41.73%

The index moved above the 50-day MVA.



EM equity markets weekly charts

Emerging Markets iShares gained $0.49 (1.04%) last week.

Intermediate trend is Neutral. Strength relative to the S&P 500 Index is Negative. EEM is closing on the apex of a Coil.

Units remain below the 20-day MVA. Short-term momentum indicators are Neutral.

The Australia All Ordinaries Index gained 37.80 points (0.64%) last week.

Intermediate trend remains Negative. Strength relative to the S&P 500 Index is Neutral. $AORD failed to recapture the 200-day MVA.

The $AORD remains below the 20-day MVA. Short-term momentum indicators are Mixed.

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Report completed: 04/16/2018 09:00 EST
Report first disseminated: 04/16/2018 09:15 EST

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