Creative Global Investments

Morning market commentary & weekly charts

Monday, November 16th, 2015

Carlo R. Besenius
Chief Executive Officer
cbesenius@cg-inv.com
+(352) 2625 8640

Creative Global Investments LLC
115 East 57th Street
11th Floor
New York, NY 10022
Tel: 212 939 7256
Mob: 917 301 3734

Creative Global Investments/Europe
5, op der Heed
L-1709 Senningerberg
Tel: +(352) 2625 8640
Mob: +(352) 691 106 969

Objectivity

Integrity

Creativity

Global Macro Commentary
More negative global data

For the past 10 months, the global economy has fared increasingly disappointing. And, we continue to see no encouraging signs for the coming 6 – 9 months for any of the major economies, be it in Asia, Europe or the Americas.

Additionally, the most tragic events over the weekend in Paris, and the to be anticipated responses by French and European and allies' intelligence forces are going to put additional stress into families, societies and consumers. We are anticipating significant government retaliatory and future pre-empting measures, which collectively are surely not going to affect the psychologies of European and foreign consumers and tourists and travelers in a positive way.

Those unexpected and unforeseeable geo-political events are surely going to have people and politicians reflect about societal and life priorities, and will inevitably cause a dampening mood to the travelers and consumers in France, Europe and very likely globally. The societal sense of being part of a civilized and safe community is being severely challenged at this point in time, and families and their members are surely going to revisit priorities and principle values as a result of the atrocious events that people in France experienced last weekend.

France and Europe in general have become favorite travel destinations particularly since the decline of the EURO since summer of 2014 for Asian and US travelers. However, we are anticipating travelers to react instantly, as trip cancellations from Chinese and US tourists are already showing. Investor's reactions were quick, as today's European equity indices are showing that hotel and airline stocks are falling substantially on European markets after Paris attacks. Airlines were among the big fallers, with Air France down 6% and British Airways owner IAG down 3%. French hotel group Accor was almost 5% down. Eurotunnel Group, operator of the Channel Tunnel rail link, fell almost 4%. Aeroports de Paris, the operator of Paris' Charles de Gaulle and Orly airports, was 4% lower. The tourism sector accounts for about 7.5% of French GDP.

Budget airline Easyjet fell about 3% in early trading, but had edged higher by mid-afternoon. Ryanair also fell around 3% in the morning, and was 1.1% lower by mid-afternoon.

And we do not think that today's Islamic State warning in a new video, that "countries taking part in air strikes against Syria would suffer the same fate as France, and threatened to attack in Washington" is not going to help to keep tourism and travelers go on at the same pace with their holiday season related travel plans

Besides those psychological affects impacting families and society, there are instantly going to be government actions (step up in national security & staff; re-enforcing border and public transportation controls; increasing intelligence staff and actions; retaliatory and preempting fighting in Syria & related areas), which will lead to negative economic side affects, which will also affect investors and their portfolio allocation changes which will be needed, which we will gladly discuss in more depth on a one-to-one basis with our clients.

Japan's government today released disappointing GDP data, showing Japan's economy shrank at an annualized pace of -0.8% in July-September from the previous three-months, following a revised -0.7% contraction in April-June. Since Mr. Abe came to power, Japan's economy has declined in five of 11 quarters, underlining the continued fragility of economic growth despite his "Abenomics" pro-growth policies. The past quarter was overshadowed by economic slowdown, financial market turmoil in China and a slump in the global commodities market. While their impact on Japan's exports has been limited so far, they prompted some firms to delay investment or pare down inventories. Business investment shrank an annualized -5.0% in July-September, marking a 2nd straight quarter of decline, while a drop in inventories in warehouses and stores subtracted -2.1 percentage points from overall economic growth. Sluggish business spending reflected a slowdown in corporate earnings, which stayed flat in July-September from a year ago, compared with an increase of 24% in Q2. Steelmakers and machinery makers have slashed their earnings forecasts for the business year. Private consumption, which accounts for some 60% of GDP, turned up 2.1% following a decline of -2.3% in the previous quarter. But few economists see this as heralding sustained recovery, as sluggish wage growth continues to weigh on consumer sentiment.

China's Ministry of Commerce today announced its non-financial y-o-y outbound direct investment rose 16.3% to US$ 95.21 BN, and that last month outflow of outbound direct investment was up 16.5% from a year earlier to US$ 87.3 BN in January-September period.

The only continuously positive surprises in economic development in Asia are coming from India. As anticipated, the Indian economy and consumers are benefiting the most from lower energy & commodity prices and coupled with lower cost of borrowing, the Indian GDP has been accelerating, and surprising most investors on the upside. We are expecting for the Indian economy to grow better than 7.3 per cent the level achieved last fiscal year, and at an even higher level next year.

In Europe, **the European Union's statistics agency today announced prices were 0.1% higher in October than a year earlier, having been 0.1% lower in September.** That marked a revision to an estimate released by Eurostat at the end of last month, in which it calculated that prices were unchanged from a year earlier. The Eurozone isn't at risk of deflation, and will see evidence for that view in an upward revision to the core rate of inflation to 1.1% from 1.0%. Prices of manufactured goods rose at twice the rate recorded in September, while services inflation also accelerated. The modest upward revision is unlikely to have a significant impact on the view of most policy makers when they review the adequacy of their stimulus programs at a meeting next month.

Over in the **US, the BLS reported that core producer price inflation fell unexpectedly last month to a seasonally adjusted -0.3%, from -0.3% in the preceding month versus analysts' consensus for US core PPI to rise 0.1% last month.**

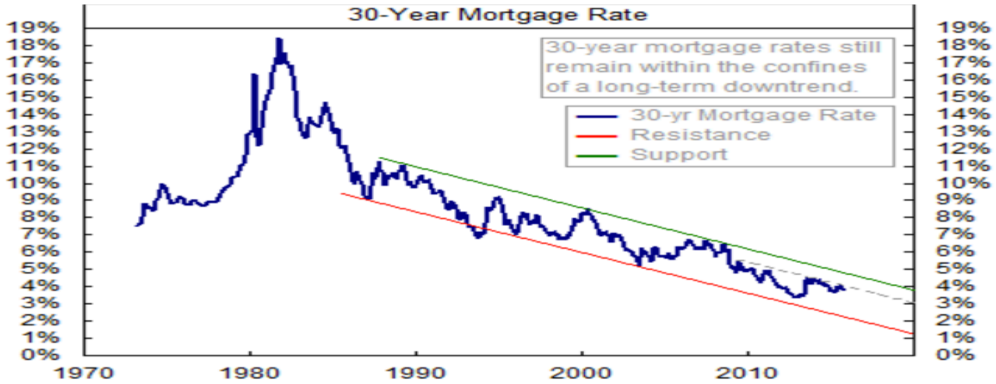
Another **set of disappointing US data was Retail sales for the month of October, which increased by 0.1%, compared to the consensus expectation of a gain of 0.3%.** Excluding autos and gas, the 0.3% increase was inline with estimates. Stripping out seasonal adjustments, total retail trade increased 3.1%, which is inline with the average increase for October of 3.3%. The y-t-d change remains inline with the average trend through October. Sales at auto dealers and gas stations remain the two laggards versus the average trend.

Fixed Income Commentary

For the 10-Year US treasuries the 6-months double top of 2.49% yield levels seems to be a strong resistance level. **Short-term, we see the $TNX to move back towards 2.00% levels by year-end.**

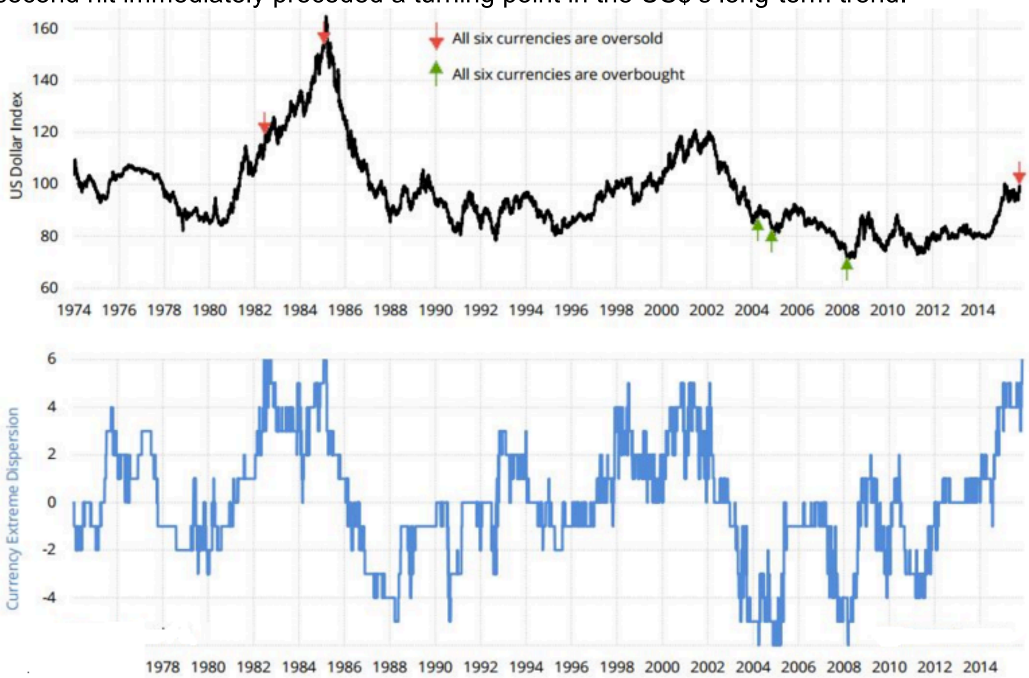
The $TNX is currently trading towards the upper range resistance, well within the 35 year trend range. **Our 3 – 6 months yield target for the $TNX is 1.80%.**

Let's take a look at the 44-year trend of 30-year mortgage rates (thick blue line). Ongoing concerns over a sluggish global economy in addition to a potential deflationary environment have encouraged investors, institutions and governments alike to move a portion of their investment assets to the relative safety of US bonds. This has resulted in a significant decline in the yield of long-term debt instruments. This decline has brought 30-year mortgage rates down to a level rarely seen over the past four decades. With recent weakening data from the US housing market, we see no reason for this trend to reverse within the 6 – 9 months time frame.



Currencies Commentary

The US$'s relative valuation swelled to this level twice during the US$ rally of the early 80's, once in July 1982, and again in March 1985. As the charts below illustrate, the second hit immediately preceded a turning point in the US$'s long-term trend.



When the opposite was true short-term rallies ensued. The bullish trend didn't reverse until the second signal arrived. This signal comes as the US$ index seems to re-test the 100-mark for the first time since March. The impact of the jump in yields of last week became evident in the value of the US$, which advanced 1.23% to break out of a nearly 7-month trading range. However, we continue to believe the market is much more likely to sell the totally overbought US$ on the news rather than buy it, and we believe this in turn could trigger a short covering rally in EUR/USD well before the parity level is reached. For now the pair is likely to target the key multi year support at the 1.0500 figures as traders focus on the immediate policy implications.

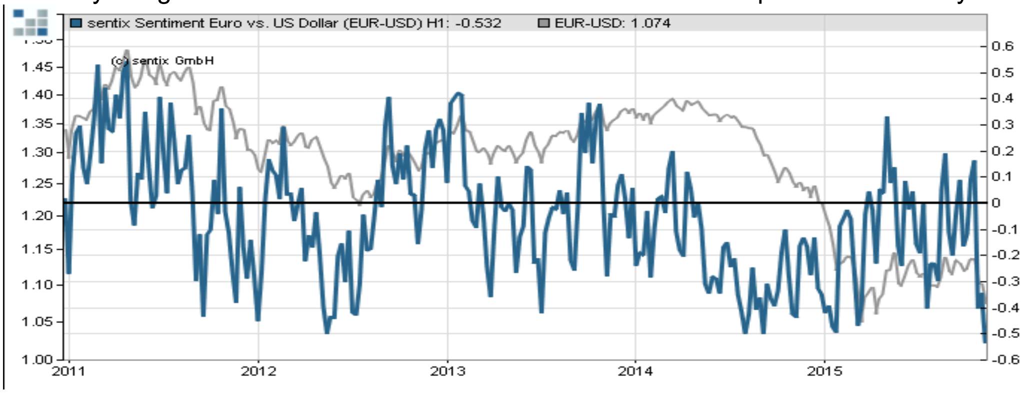
Seasonally, the US$ is typically positive in the month of November, advancing 65% of the time, based on data from the past 20 years, and gaining an average of 0.5%.

The trend for the US$ turns negative in December, as 70% of periods have shown.

Monthly Averages over past 20 years:

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
% Return	1.1%	-0.1%	0.0%	-0.4%	0.4%	-0.3%	-0.1%	0.5%	-0.6%	-0.1%	0.5%	-0.7%
Gain Frequency	65%	45%	50%	40%	60%	45%	55%	55%	45%	30%	65%	30%
Max Return	5.6%	3.5%	4.9%	4.5%	5.6%	2.0%	4.5%	5.4%	6.5%	8.6%	4.9%	4.3%
	1997	2013	2001	2000	2010	2003	1997	2008	2011	2008	2010	2009
Min Return	-2.4%	-2.4%	-4.5%	-4.0%	-6.5%	-4.9%	-5.5%	-3.3%	-5.3%	-3.5%	-3.8%	-5.3%
	2006	1995	1995	2006	2009	2002	2010	2001	2010	2011	2004	2008

The sentiment of investors towards the Euro falls to an all-time low. The sentix Global Investor Survey shows that the Euro currently faces stronger investors' pessimism than during the height of the euro crisis. The US$ wins investors favor, though. The latest sentix Sentiment Index for the currency pair EUR/USD, which captures investors' one-month market expectations, reaches the lowest value since survey interception (please refer to Chart, blue line). Investors have never been more pessimistic about the Euro. Investors rising expectation of an imminent FED rate hike as well as ECB's intention to expand its quantitative easing program increasingly burden the Euro vs. US$. Technically, low readings of the sentix Sentiment Index offer contrarian opportunities. Hence, an indication of an oversold market. However, prudence is advised, as this contrarian signal needs confirmation. That is currently not given since investors' medium-term confidence drops simultaneously.



Global Commodities Commentary

The Reuters/Jefferies CRB Index fell to the lowest level since 2001, below the bottom of the 2008 financial crisis. The main reason for the commodity downturns in 2008, 2011, and again this year were upturns in the US$ (green arrows). During the past ten years, the rolling 100-week correlation between the two indexes is a minus -96%. That means that when the US$ goes up, commodities fall 96% of the time.

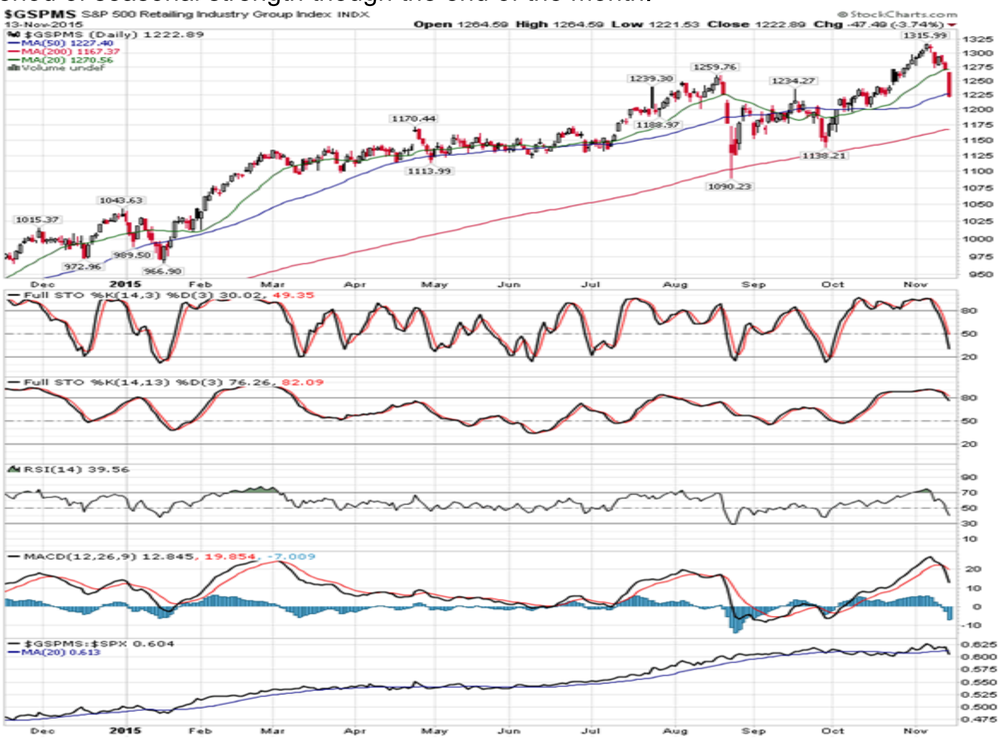
Global Equities Commentary

MSCI World ex-US Index rolling over at the neckline of the now fulfilled head-and-shoulders topping pattern that dominated summer trading activity.

Global benchmarks that exclude the US strength continue to show signs of struggle. Following a similar head-and-shoulders breakdown that was evident on the charts of American benchmarks, the MSCI World ex-USA Index has thus far failed to move back above the neckline of this previously bearish setup. Resistance at this previous level of support is becoming apparent. The 200-day moving average of the global benchmark continues to inch lower as price has held below this long-term level for 63 sessions. While weakness in global markets doesn't necessarily prevent new highs in benchmarks in the US, it can suck momentum from any positive trend, possibly leading to volatile trading activity. Generally, indices around the globe follow a similar seasonal trend, strengthening from November through April.

US stocks traded sharply lower for a second day on Friday, capping off the weakest week for major equity benchmarks since August. For the week, the S&P 500 Index shed 3.63%, closing below its 20- and 200-day moving averages. Horizontal support around 2040 was also breached, leading to a test of the next level of support around 2020. A break of this level could raise questions pertaining to the strength of the intermediate trend of the market. As long as the S&P 500 Index can maintain strength around 2000, buying opportunities should emerge, allowing investors another crack at an entry point for the period of seasonal strength though the end of the year.

The sell-off was mainly due to much weaker than expected retail data. The S&P 500 Retailing Industry Index fell -3.74% following the result, down from recent all-time highs to test support back around major moving averages. The retail industry remains in a period of seasonal strength though the end of the month.



Weekly Investment Conclusion

We are expecting for economic news around the world this week to be disappointing, (and also for US data such as Empire State Index, CPI, Industrial Production, Philadelphia Fed Index, Leading Indicators). **Again, the continuously weakening global economy and slowing global trade, is clearly also impacting the economic momentum and growth negatively in the US, and hence why the FED will not be in a position to raise rates in December, as we have been predicting all year.** Again, we seem to be amongst a few research firms looking realistically towards the deteriorating data, and factoring this into our forecasts.

Consequent to the continuous global slowdown, we are looking for the Treasury market to catch up with the recent decline in commodities. The dominant disinflationary trends, which started 2011, are still firmly in place. Multi asset class investors have to continue to factor in broader market and inter-market relationships. Our general view going into the end of the year is that now going long Treasuries does not offer the only favorable risk/reward potential.

The most recent jump in the US$ started this October caused the most recent commodities price slide. The Fed wants to see some evidence of commodity price inflation (which would signal stronger global economic conditions) to support a rate hike. However, a rate hike would strengthen the US$ further, which in turn would weaken commodities even more. That's especially true with the ECB, and the BoJ talking about more easing in December which is weakening the Euro and the YEN against the US$. Weaker commodities also hurt foreign stocks that produce commodities like Australia and Canada, as well as several emerging markets. Falling commodities may also be tied to a weaker Chinese economy. Falling commodities may also explain why so many foreign stocks are doing worse than in the states.

For developed market equities, and particularly European stocks, short and intermediate technical indicators generally are trending down and are oversold. However, technical indicators showing a bottom have yet to appear. International macro and geo-political events this week will have the biggest influence on all asset classes, but particularly on equities. Significant changes have occurred

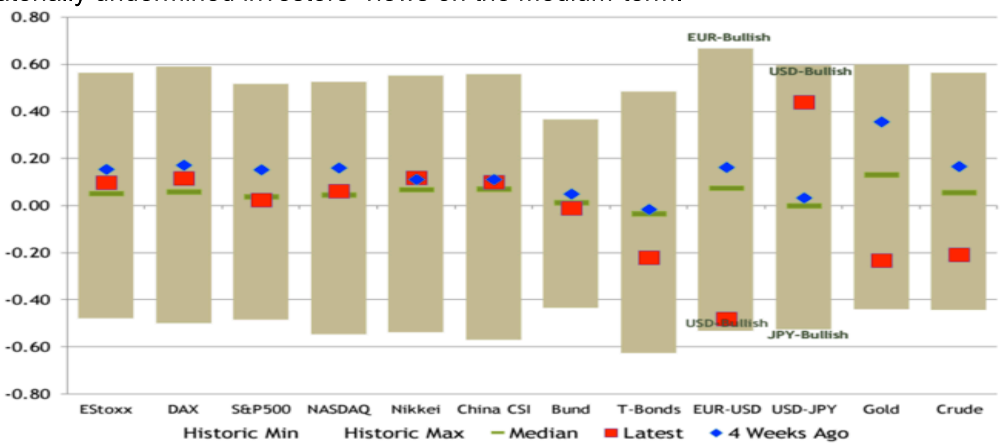
since our last report on November 6th. Most of the changes were lower scores triggered by a change to negative momentum and moves below their 20-day moving average.

We see the current correction offering investors an opportunity to purchase favored seasonal plays at lower prices. The end of the correction is likely to occur until after the Fed will concede to not raising rates in December. Watch for bottoming of short-term momentum indicators before increasing equity exposure.

Seasonal influences for most developed equity markets as for economically sensitive primary sectors have just turned positive for the strong Christmas season. Tax loss selling pressures become a focus between now and mid-December (particularly in Canadian energy, precious metal and base metal sectors).

The latest sentix sentiment survey suggests that while investors have become more cautious on the near-term outlook for equities, their faith in a brighter medium-term outlook has not been shaken.

While near-term sentiment readings on the likes of the DAX and EuroSTOXX continue to pull back from recent highs, readings based on investors' medium-term strategic bias are actually improving. Monthly questions on sector preferences paint a similar picture. Investors have become more cautious on resource plays and more optimistic on defensives such as Food & Beverage and Healthcare. But the extent of the move over the past month is reasonably modest. Energy readings remain above recent lows and Healthcare well down on 2015 highs. Economic sensitive sectors (Technology, Industrials, Materials) are market/outperform, particularly during the historic period of seasonal strength from November to April. However, it only means that these sectors are moving lower at a slower rate. The recent pullback in markets has not, as yet, materially undermined investors' views on the medium-term.



Note: China bluechips (eg CSI 300 Index) data as from late-2009 only.

The stronger US$ in Q3 2015 relative to year-ago for both the Euro and the YEN bodes poorly for US equities. In the year-ago quarter (Q3 2014), one Euro was equal to US$ 1.33 on average. For Q3 2015, one Euro was equal to US$1.11 on average.

In the year-ago quarter (Q3 2014), one US$ was equal to YEN 103.97 on average. For Q3 2015 to date, one US$ was equal to YEN 122.17 on average. Companies have continued to discuss the negative impact of the stronger US$ during their earnings calls for Q3.

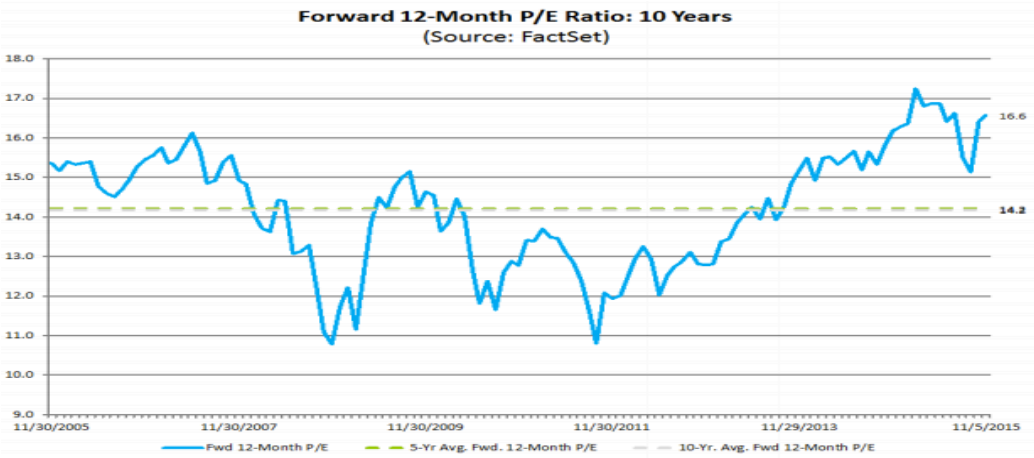
And with the recent rally of the US$, we are seeing that sell side analysts and strategists are one more time way behind the curve when factoring in those continuously growing currency headwinds for Q4/2015 and the coming Q1/2016 and Q2/2016 for US companies and their related future revenues, margins and

earnings.

And inversely, analysts and strategists are again underestimating the embedded currency related tailwinds for foreign companies revenues, margins earnings, resulting out of the continuously stronger US$.

Hence, why we have 4 major reasons to underweight US equities:

- **No Earnings and Revenue Growth until 2016**
- **Negative EPS Guidance (75%) for Q4 Above Average**
- **Decrease in Profit Margins Projected for 2nd Half of 2015**
- **Valuation too high, {forward P/E Ratio is 16.6, above the 10-Year Average (14.2)}** both historically and relative to foreign equities



Consequently, we continue to see better alpha opportunities in EM and developed markets equities outside of the US, as the already embedded strength of the US$ will continue to be an increasing headwind for US companies' future revenues and earnings. For non-US companies, just the opposite continues to be increasingly true, and the currency advantages will continue to translate into higher and more competitive revenues and implicitly earnings.

Plus, we have a hard time seeing foreign investors adding at this stage to US equities, now with diminished purchasing power resulting from a weaker foreign currency against the US$. In the US, and in most developed equity markets, the easy money in stocks and economic sensitive sectors has been made already for the current intermediate up cycle.

US equity markets commentary & weekly charts

The VIX jumped 5.75 (40.13%) last week.

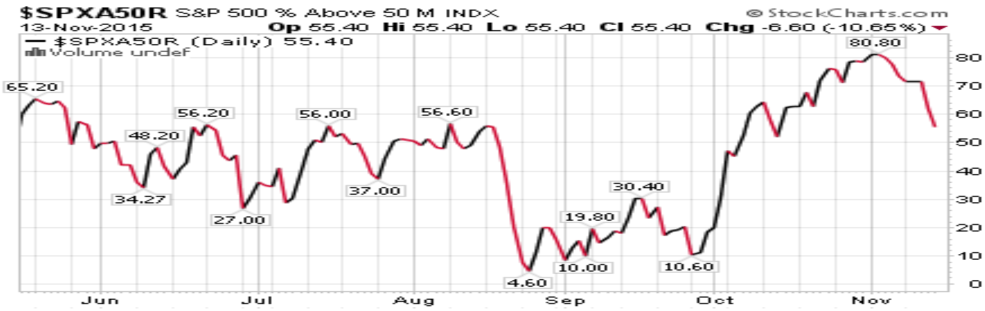
The Index moved above its 20, 50 and 200 day moving averages.

S&P 500 Index plunged 76.16 points (3.63%) last week.

Intermediate trend remains up. The Index fell below its 20-day moving average.

Short-term momentum indicators are trending down.

Percent of S&P 500 stocks trading above their 50-day moving average plunged last week to 55.40% from 73.40% and established an intermediate downtrend.

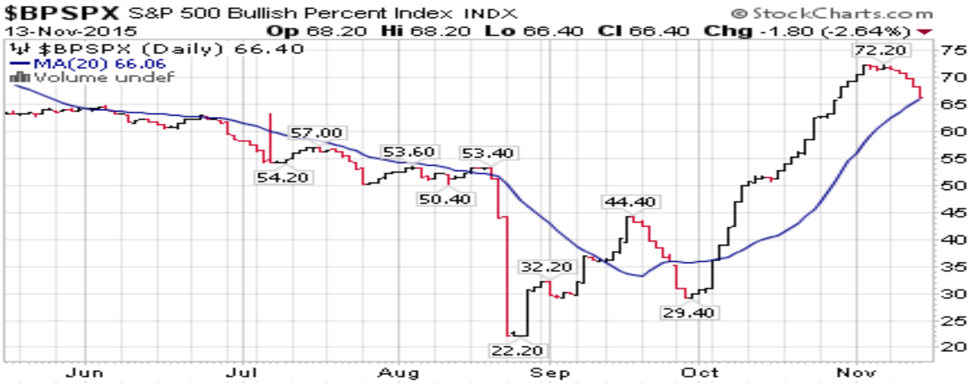


Percent of S&P 500 stocks trading above their 200-day moving average dropped last week to 39.20% from 52.40%.

The index has established an intermediate downtrend.

Bullish Percent Index for S&P 500 stocks fell last week to 66.40% from 71.80%, but remained above its 20-day moving average.

The Index has established an intermediate downtrend.



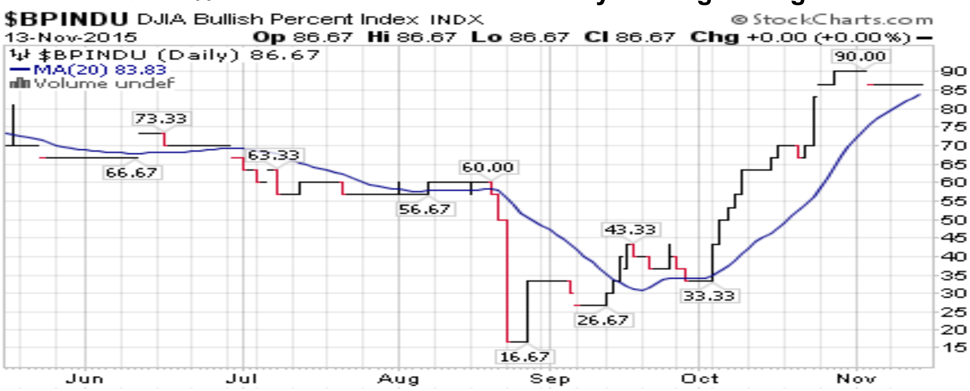
The Dow Jones Industrial Average plunged 665.09 points (3.71%) last week.

Intermediate trend remains up. Strength relative to the S&P 500 Index turned positive.

The Average fell below its 20-day moving average.

Short-term momentum indicators are trending down.

Bullish Percent Index for Dow Jones Industrial Average stocks was unchanged last week at 86.67% and remained above its 20-day moving average.



The Dow Jones Transportation Average plunged 231.16 points (2.80%) last week.

Intermediate trend remains up. Strength relative to the S&P 500 Index improved to Neutral.

The Average fell below its 20-day moving average.

Short-term momentum indicators are trending down.

Bullish Percent Index for NASDAQ Composite stocks dropped last week to 50.37% from 52.72%, but remained above its 20-day moving average.

The Index is rolling over from a slightly overbought level.

The NASDAQ Composite Index plunged 219.24 points (4.26%) last week.

Intermediate trend remains up. Strength relative to the S&P 500 Index remains positive.

The Index fell below its 20-day moving average.

Short-term momentum indicators are trending down.

The Russell 2000 Index dropped 53.20 points (4.43%) last week.

Intermediate trend remains up. Strength relative to the S&P 500 Index improved to Neutral.

The Index fell below its 20-day moving average.

Short-term momentum indicators are trending down.

The S&P Energy Index plunged 30.69 points (5.97%) last week.

Intermediate trend changed to Neutral on Friday on a move below 481.27.

Strength relative to the S&P 500 Index is Neutral. The Index fell below its 20-day moving average.

Short-term momentum indicators are trending down.

The Philadelphia Oil Services Index dropped 7.92 points (4.33%) last week.

Intermediate trend remains up. Strength relative to the S&P 500 Index is Neutral.

The Index remained below its 20-day moving average.

Short-term momentum indicators are trending down.

The AMEX Gold Bug Index slipped 0.25 (0.23%) last week.

Intermediate trend remains up. Strength relative to the S&P 500 Index remains negative.

The Index remains below its 20 day moving average.

Short-term momentum indicators are trending down.

LatAm equity markets commentary & weekly charts

The BOVESPA lost 72 points last week.

Intermediate trend remains Neutral. Strength relative to the S&P 500 Index improved to neutral.

The Index remains above its 20-day moving average.

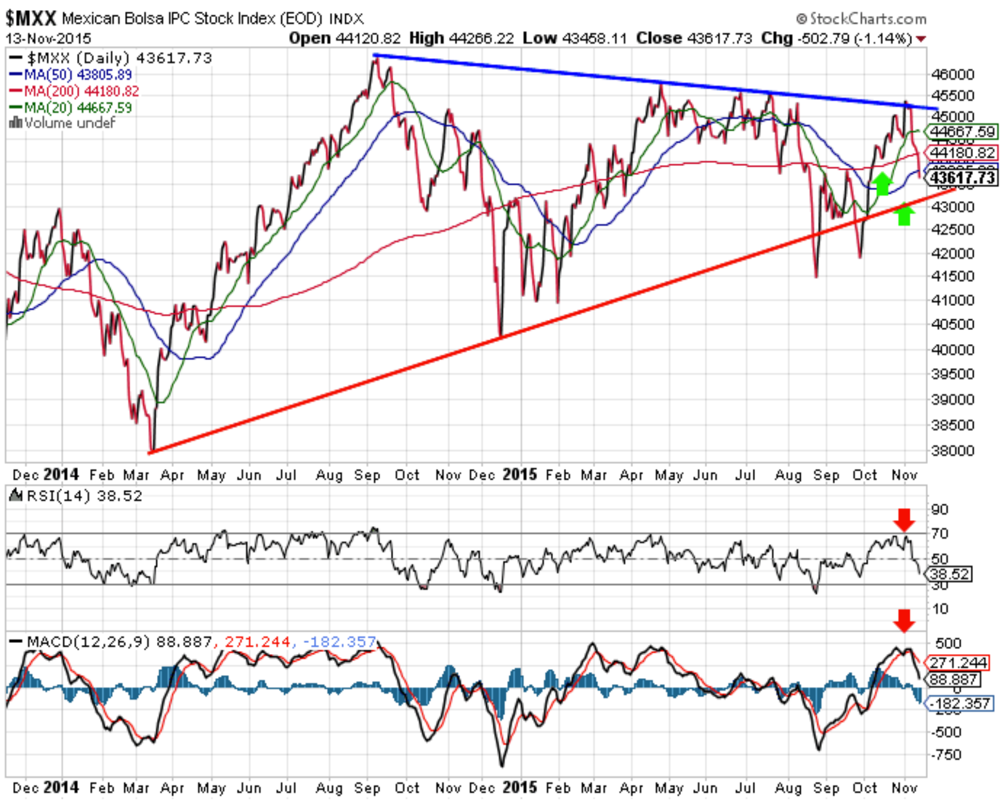
Short-term momentum indicators are trending down.

The Mexican Bolsa lost 835 points last week.

Intermediate trend remains positive. Strength relative to the S&P 500 Index improved to positive.

The Index remains above its 20-day moving average.

Short-term momentum indicators are trending down.



Canadian equity markets commentary & weekly charts

Bullish Percent Index for TSX Composite stocks fell last week to 42.11% from 47.37% and moved below its 20-day moving average.

The Index has established an intermediate downtrend.

The TSX Composite Index plunged 477.90 points (3.53%) last week.

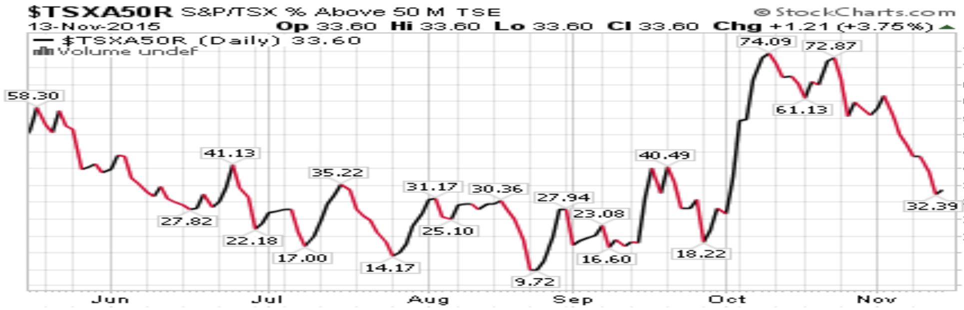
Intermediate trend remains up.

Strength relative to the S&P 500 Index remains negative. Index remains below its 20-day moving average.

Short-term momentum indicators are trending down and are oversold, but have yet to show signs of bottoming.

Percent of TSX stocks trading above their 50-day moving average dropped last week to 33.60% from 37.37%.

The index remains in an intermediate downtrend and is oversold, but signs of a bottom have yet to appear.



Percent of TSX stocks trading above their 200 day moving average dropped last week to 21.46% from 26.32%.

The index is trending down and is intermediate oversold, but has yet to show signs of bottoming.

Asian equity markets commentary & weekly charts

The SENSEX lost 494 points last week.

Intermediate trend remains Neutral. Strength relative to the S&P 500 Index improved to neutral.

The Index remains below its 20-, 50- and 200-day moving averages.

Short-term momentum indicators are trending down.

The Nikkei Average gained 231.31 points (1.20%) last week.

Intermediate trend remains Neutral. Strength relative to the S&P 500 Index improved to Positive.

The Index remains above its 20-day moving average.

Short-term momentum indicators are trending up.

The Shanghai Composite Index slipped 9.19 points (0.26%) last week.

Intermediate trend remains up. Strength relative to the S&P 500 Index changed to positive.

The Index remains above its 20-day moving average.

Short-term momentum indicators have turned mixed.

Emerging Markets iShares plunged $1.76 (4.99%) last week.

Intermediate trend remains up. Strength relative to the S&P 500 Index remains negative.

Units remain below their 20-day moving average.

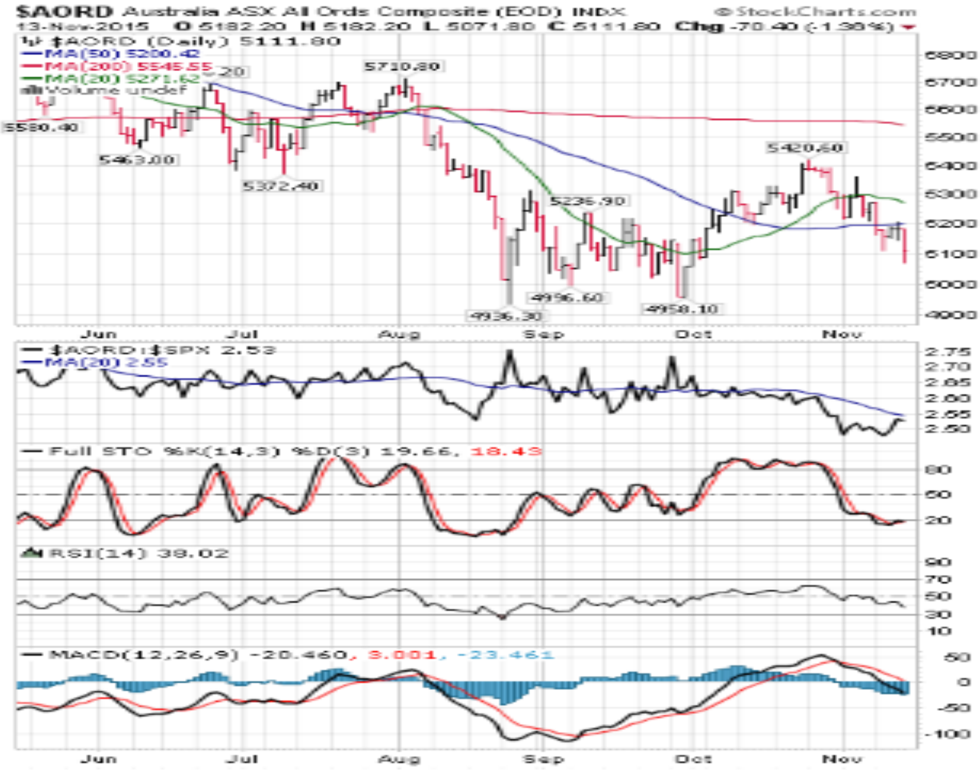
Short-term momentum indicators are trending down.

The Australia All Ords Composite Index lost 157.90 points (3.00%) last week.

Intermediate trend remains up. Strength relative to the S&P 500 Index improved to Neutral.

The Index fell below its 20-day moving average.

Short-term momentum indicators are trending down.



European Equity markets commentary & weekly charts

The DAX 30 lost 85 points last week.

Intermediate trend remains positive. Strength relative to the S&P 500 Index remains positive.

The index fell below the 20-day moving average.

Short-term momentum indicators are trending down.

The CAC 40 dropped 96 points last week.

Intermediate trend remains positive. Strength relative to the S&P 500 Index remains neutral.

The index fell below the 20- and 50-day moving averages.

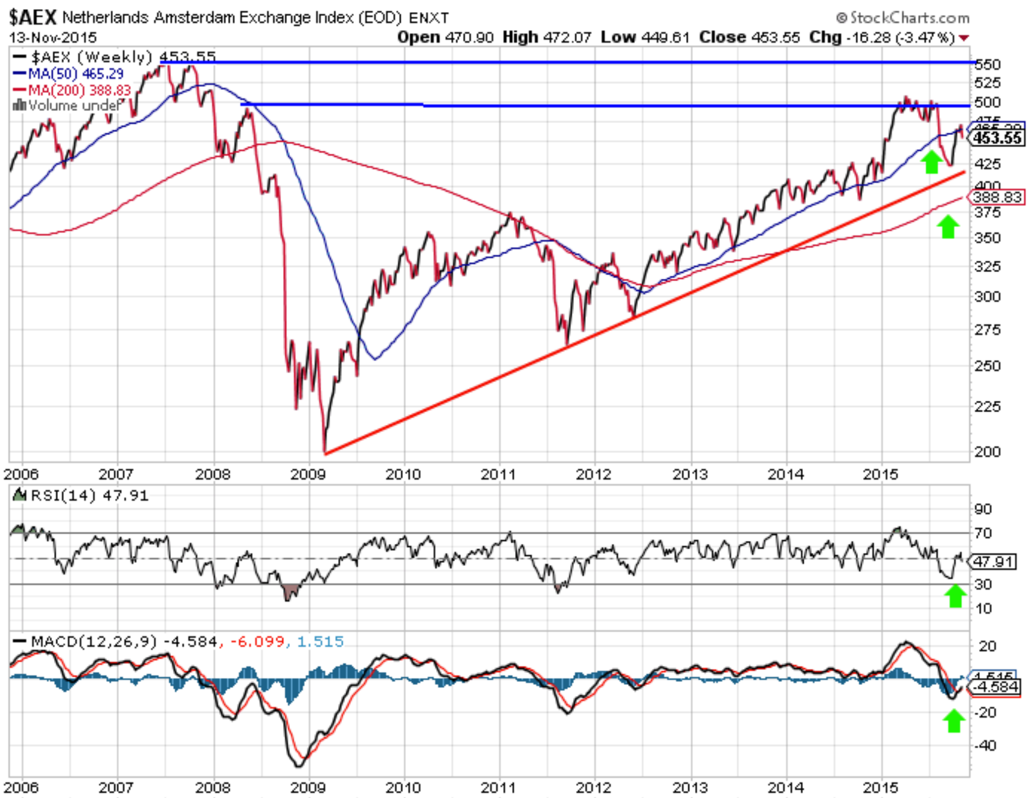
Short-term momentum indicators are trending down.

The AEX 25 dropped 12 points last week.

Intermediate trend remains positive. Strength relative to the S&P 500 Index remains negative.

The index fell below the 20- and 50-day moving averages.

Short-term momentum indicators are trending up.



The IBEX 35 dropped 229 points last week.

Intermediate trend remains positive. Strength relative to the S&P 500 Index remains neutral.

The index fell below the 20- and 50-day moving averages.

Short-term momentum indicators are mixed.

The FTSE 100 dropped 151 points last week.

Intermediate trend remains negative. Strength relative to the S&P 500 Index remains negative.

The index fell below the 20- and 50- and 200-day moving averages.

Short-term momentum indicators are trending down.

Europe iShares dropped $1.40 (3.34%) last week.

Intermediate trend remains Neutral. Strength relative to the S&P 500 Index remains negative.

Units fell below their 20-day moving average.

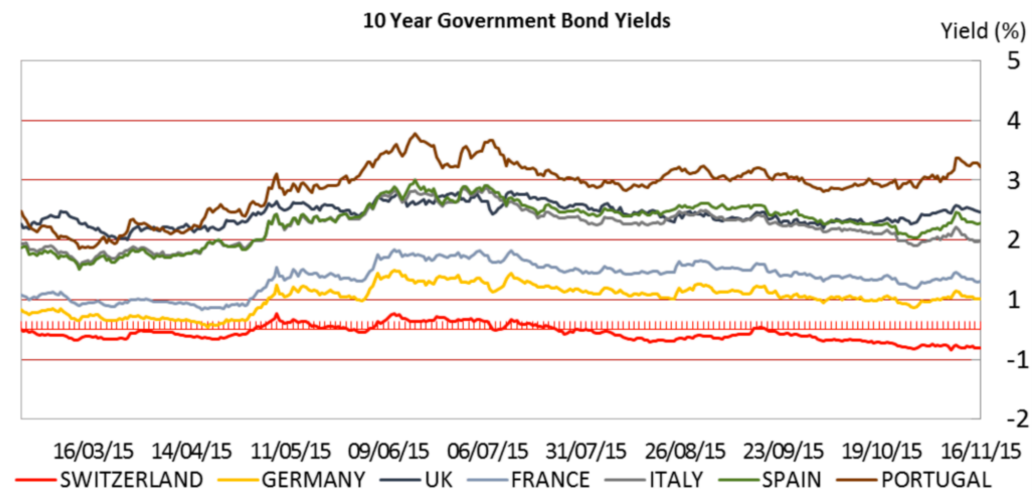
Short-term momentum indicators are trending down.

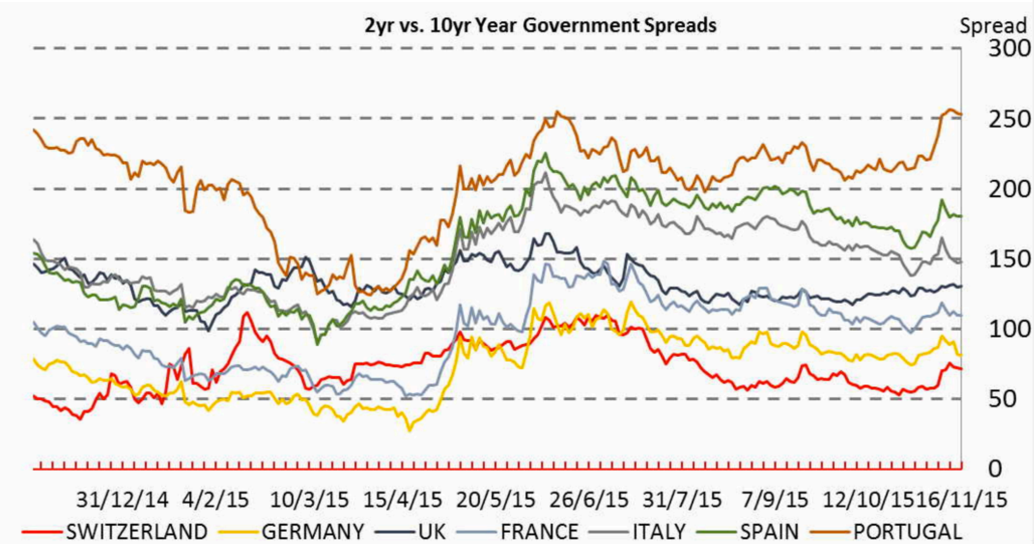
Fixed Income markets commentary & weekly charts

EURO Bonds

Austria	0.83%	+0.27	-1.43
Belgium	0.85%	+0.29	-1.41
Canada	1.65%	+1.09	-0.61
Denmark	0.87%	+0.31	-1.39
Finland	0.80%	+0.24	-1.46
France	0.88%	+0.32	-1.38
Germany	0.56%	--	-1.70
Greece	7.39%	+6.83	+5.13
Ireland	1.11%	+0.55	-1.15
Italy	1.57%	+1.01	-0.69
Japan	0.31%	-0.25	-1.96
Netherlands	0.73%	+0.17	-1.54
New Zealand	3.56%	+3.00	+1.30
Portugal	2.70%	+2.14	+0.43
Spain	1.80%	+1.24	-0.46
Sweden	0.88%	+0.32	-1.38
Switzerland	-0.31 %	-0.87	-2.58
UK	1.98%	+1.41	-0.29

Given the macro economic momentum in Europe stagnating in the pat 2 months, we are expecting for both the 2-Year and the 10-Year yields to move back down towards the low levels they hit in July and October.





US Bonds

Intermediate trend remains up. Yield remains above its 20-day moving average.

Short-term momentum indicators are overbought and showing early signs of rolling over.

The yield on 10 year Treasuries slipped 5.3 basis points (2.37%) last week.

Intermediate trend is down.

Units remain below their 20-day moving average.

The long term Treasury ETF added $0.68 (0.57%) last week.

Currencies commentary & weekly charts

The Euro gained 0.28 (0.26%) last week.

Intermediate trend remains down. The Euro remains below its 20-day moving average.

Short-term momentum indicators are trending down, but are oversold and showing early signs of bottoming.

The US$ Index slipped 0.16 (0.16%) last week.

Intermediate trend remains up. The Index remains above its 20-day moving average.

Short-term momentum indicators are trending up, but are overbought.

The Japanese Yen added 0.36 (0.44%) last week.

Intermediate trend turned down. The Yen remains below its 20-day moving.

Short-term momentum indicators are oversold and showing early signs of recovery.

The Canadian Dollar slipped US 0.09 cents (0.15%) last week.

Intermediate trend remains neutral. The C$ fell below its 20-day moving average.

Short-term momentum indicators are trending down, but are oversold.

Commodities commentary & weekly charts

The CRB Index plunged 6.26 points (3.28%) last week.

Intermediate trend changed to down. Strength relative to the S&P 500 Index remains negative.

The Index remained below its 20-day moving average. Short-term momentum indicators are trending down.

Copper dropped $0.08 per lb (3.57%) last week.

Intermediate trend remains down.

Strength relative to the S&P 500 Index remains Negative. Copper remains below its 20-day moving average.

Short-term momentum indicators are trending down.

Lumber dropped 4.30 (1.74%) last week.

Trend remains Neutral. Strength remains Neutral.

Lumber fell below its 20- day moving average.

Short-term momentum indicators are mixed.

The Grain ETN dropped $1.27 (3.93%) last week.

Trend changed to down. Relative strength is negative.

Units moved below their 20-day moving average.

Short-term momentum indicators are trending down.

The Agriculture ETF slipped $1.10 (2.26%) last week.

Intermediate trend changed to Neutral. Strength relative to the S&P 500 Index improved to Neutral on Friday.

Units remain below their 20-day moving average.

Short-term momentum indicators are trending down.

Gold & precious metals commentary & weekly charts

Gold eased $5.50 per ounce (0.51%) last week.

Intermediate trend changed to Neutral. Strength relative to the S&P 500 Index remains negative.

Gold remains below its 20-day moving average.

Short-term momentum indicators are trending down.

Silver plunged $0.51 per ounce (3.46%) last week.

Intermediate trend changed to Neutral. Strength relative to the S&P 500 Index and Gold remains Negative.

Silver remains below its 20-day moving average.

Short-term momentum indicators are trending down.

Platinum plunged $81.10 per ounce (8.60%) last week.

Intermediate trend remains down. Relative strength remains negative.

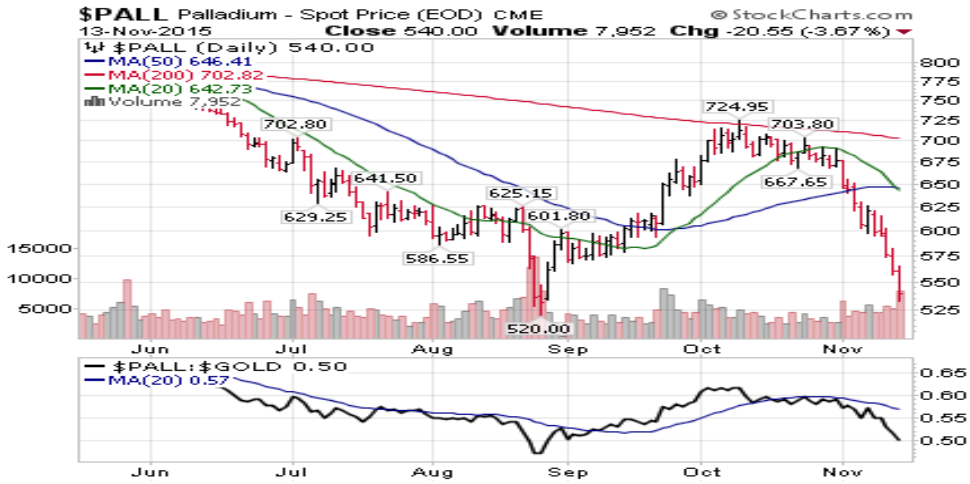
$PLAT remains below its 20-day MA. Momentum: down.

Palladium plunged $82.05 per ounce (13.19%) last week.

Trend changed to Neutral. Strength relative to the S&P 500 Index and Gold remains negative.

$PALL remains below its 20- day moving average.

Short-term momentum indicators are trending down.



Oil, gas & energy commentary & weekly charts

Crude Oil plunged $3.79 per barrel (8.51%) last week.

Intermediate trend changed to down. Strength relative to the S&P 500 Index remains negative.

Crude remains below its 20-day moving average.

Short-term momentum indicators are trending down.

Natural Gas added $$0.02 per MBtu (0.85%) last week.

Intermediate trend remains down. Strength relative to the S&P 500 Index turned positive on Friday.

$NATGAS moved above its 20-day moving average on Friday.

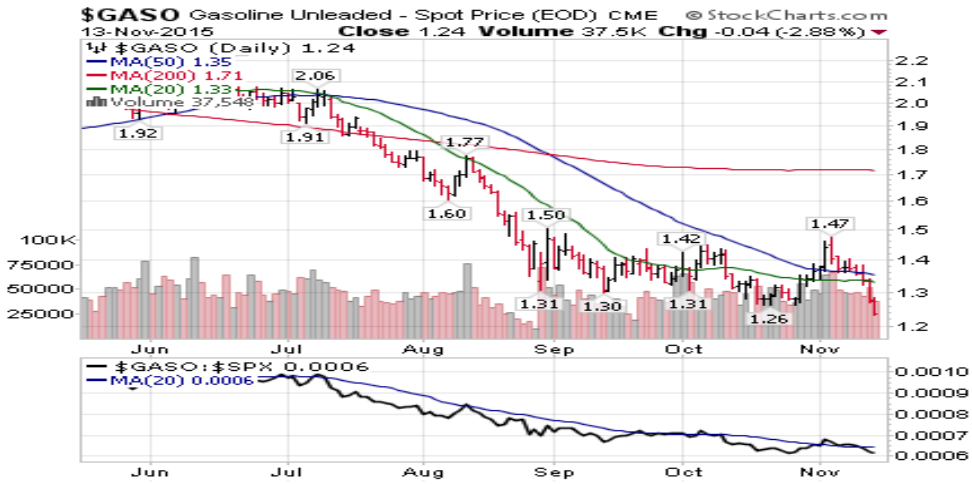
Short-term momentum indicators are trending up.

Gasoline fell $0.14 per gallon (10.14%) last week.

Intermediate trend remains down. Strength relative to the S&P 500 Index deteriorated to negative.

$GASO fell below its 20-day moving average.

Short-term momentum indicators are trending down.



Carlo R Besenius, CEO & Head of Global Strategy
cbesenius@cg-inv.com
office: +(352) 26 25 86 40
mobile: +(352) 691 106 969
Luxembourg/Europe

Steve Gluckstein, Global Strategist
sgluckstein@cg-inv.com
office: 212 939 7256
mobile: 732 768 8843
New York, NY, USA

Sabine CJ Blümel, Head of Global Automotive Research
sblumel@cg-inv.com
office: +44 (7785) 301588
London, UK

Marc Peters, Head of Global Industrial Strategy
mpeters@cg-inv.com
office: +(352) 26 25 86 40
mobile: +352 621 36 44 50
Luxembourg/Europe

Feliks Lukas, Director of Industrial Consulting
flukas@cg-inv.com
office: 212-939-7256
Boston, MA, USA

Allison M Cimon, Director of Sales & Technology
amcimon@cg-inv.com
office: 646 228 4321
Boston, MA, USA

Gary Schieneman, Managing Director,
Global Accounting and Finance
gschieneman@cg-inv.com
office: 917-868-6842
New York, NY, USA

Jennifer Crisman, COO
jcrisman@cg-inv.com
office: +(352) 26 25 86 40
Luxembourg/Europe