

Monthly Market Outlook

23 September 2011

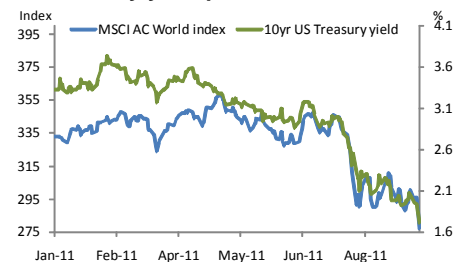
Contents

Summary	Pg 1
Market performance	Pg 2
Economic and Monetary Outlook	Pg 2
Investment Strategies	Pg 5
Fixed Income	Pg 5
Equities	Pg 6
Commodities	Pg 7
Alternatives	Pg 8
Currency Outlook	Pg 8
Key risks	Pg 8
Conclusion	Pg 9
Asset Allocation	Pg 10
3 to 12 Month Outlook	Pg 11
Disclosure Appendix	Pg 12

Keep your seatbelts fastened

- **Short-term investment climate will remain challenging**
- **Macro risks remain significant in the short-term**
 - Growth expectations have adjusted lower in the US and to a lesser extent Europe, but not in Japan or Asia
 - Europe remains a key source of uncertainty: Greece under scrutiny over promised austerity measures. Contagion risks elevated
 - G5 central bank liquidity agreement reduces the tail risk from the sovereign debt crisis, but does not eradicate it
 - 'Operation Twist' disappointed markets. More ambitious Fed action is a potential catalyst for increase in risk appetite
- **On the positive side**
 - The majority of scenarios we looked at expected to produce flat to marginally positive 1-year equity returns
 - Widening in high yield credit spreads offers competitive expected returns vis-à-vis equities
 - Commodities expected to rise in coming 12 months, although there remain short term risks

Year to date global stock market and 10yr US Treasury yield performance



Source: Bloomberg, Standard Chartered

Steve Brice

Chief Investment Strategist

Rob Aspin, CFA

Senior Investment Strategist

Suren Chelliah

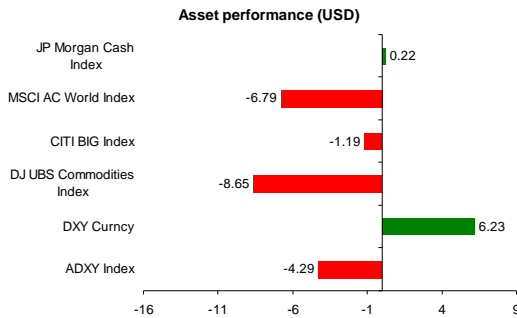
Investment Strategist

Implications

- **Cash:** Neutral stance on a 3m and 12m basis
- **Bonds:** Retain underweight G3 government bonds on a 3m/12m basis, but move overweight high yield DM and EM
- **Equities:** Retain neutral 3m/12m weighting, but markets need a circuit breaker to avoid further significant losses
 - **Regional equities:** Retain focus on economies that are more reliant on domestic demand in EM and Asia/favour high dividend yield stocks
 - **Reaffirm OW Japan** 3m/12m, focused on domestic plays
- **Commodities:** Retain neutral stance on a 3m/12m basis.
 - **We favour gold long-term**, although there remain risks of the short-term correction extending
- **Alternatives:** Retain overweight on 3m & 12m basis; we favour macro, CTA strategies
- **Currencies:** USD bounce risks extending in the near-term

Market performance

Asset performance* (USD)



*From 26 August – 22 September 2011
Source: Bloomberg, Standard Chartered

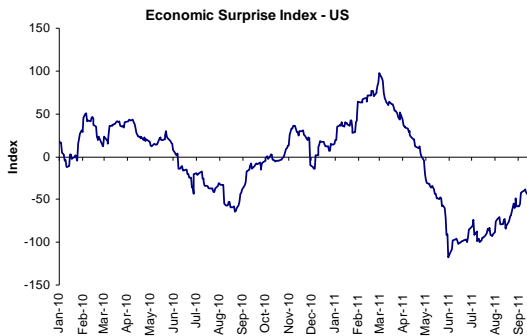
We have seen a significant decline in risk appetite in recent days with stock markets breaking key support on 22nd September. The final nail in the coffin was the Fed's decision, on that day, to downgrade its economic outlook without surprising on the upside with respect to easing policy.

This has led equity markets lower over the past month with commodities suffering even more. While gold has fallen from its peak, it is virtually flat on the month. The main surprise has come from the strength in the USD with the Swiss National Bank's decision to 'peg' the CHF to the EUR increasing demand for the USD as a safe-haven currency. The corollary to this has been significant Asian currency weakness.

Economic and monetary outlook

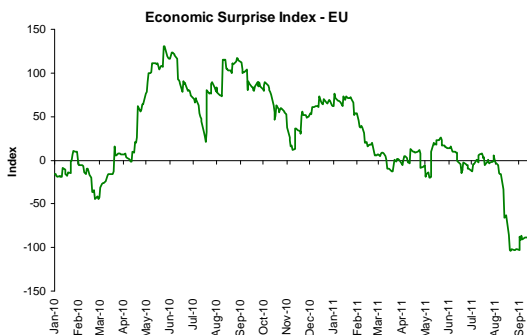
US discounts weaker growth

Economic Surprises Indices



Source: Bloomberg, Standard Chartered

Markets still adjusting to weaker growth in Europe



Source: Bloomberg, Standard Chartered

We remain concerned about the outlook for the key three challenges facing global financial markets: 1) global growth is still slowing; 2) the crisis in Europe shows no signs of abating; and 3) on the face of it the Fed will struggle to justify a third round of quantitative easing.

1. Global economic recovery remains lacklustre

- In the **US**, confidence remains fragile. However, we believe that expectations have adjusted significantly following virtual stagnation in the first half of the year. Our economist colleagues are still more optimistic on growth citing lower oil prices, lower bond yields, a weaker USD, reduced Japan earthquake induced supply chain disruptions and the December expiry of an investment tax credit as reasons why the US economy should recover. However, even if this were to occur, and recent indicators highlight the risks to this view, we remain very cautious about the long term sustainability of any strong recovery for the US economy.
- In **Europe**, we have seen a sharp deterioration in economic expectations; this development was more recent than in the US, which suggests we may still see negative surprises here for some time to come.

Will Japan live up to its billing?



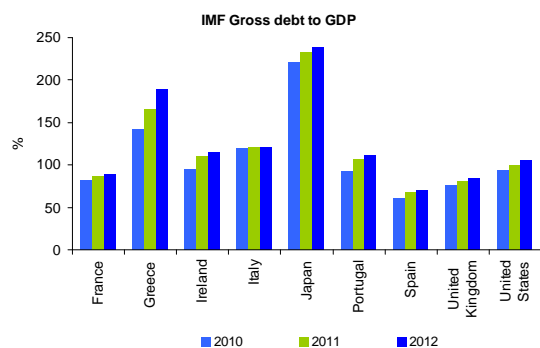
Source: Bloomberg, Standard Chartered

Asia has a tendency to be more resilient than people expect



Source: Bloomberg, Standard Chartered

Government debt ratios on the rise



Source: IMF, Standard Chartered

- **Japan** has started to surprise on the upside as far as the economic data is concerned, but that was not sufficient to lift the market. The main question here is how sustainable is the rebound. On the one hand, the Japanese economy relies significantly on its export performance and the weakness of the global economy, together with a strong JPY, may undermine exports. On the other hand, the reconstruction effort will generate a significant boost to the economy. On balance, we are concerned about whether the recent increased expectations will be matched by reality.

- In **Asia**, we have seen expectations being generally met. Indeed, history suggests there is a tendency for analysts to be too cautious on the outlook. In the current environment, this has been characterised by expectations that the monetary policy tightening being seen across the EM world, together with the global slowdown, will have a far greater impact on economies than has been the case so far.

One point to stress is global growth faces some significant structural challenges given very high and rising debt levels in the Developed Markets (DM). This is not going to be resolved quickly. Therefore, there is a need for Emerging Markets (EM) to become more self-reliant. To be fair, this is happening at an incredible pace – for example, in the past 10 years the share of Singapore’s non-oil domestic exports accounted for by the US has fallen to less than 10% from 22% with AXJ now accounting for over 50% – and we expect this to continue going forward. However, for now and many years to come, DM remains a very important determinant of growth.

2. Europe: No sign of resolution

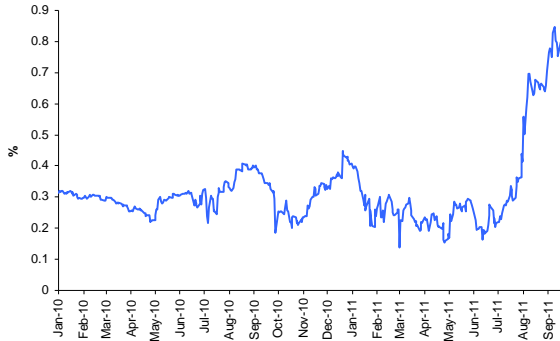
On the face of it, Europe’s deficit and debt positions are more manageable than those faced by the US. The challenge, however, is the lack of common political will. With 17 countries having to agree on any decision, at best the process is slow and cumbersome and at worst it risks a severe policy mistake.

We believe three things are required to resolve the crisis:

- 1) A decision needs to be made on which countries are permanently insolvent and which are temporarily illiquid
- 2) The insolvent countries need to restructure their debt while the illiquid states should be ring-fenced with the full backing of European liquidity measures – either through a well-funded EFSF, Eurobond issuance or a TARP-like program.

G5 central bank action fails to alleviate banking sector concerns

3m Euribor-EONIA spread



Source: Bloomberg, Standard Chartered

- 3) Banks need to be recapitalised based on realistic stress tests that include the magnitude of sovereign debt restructuring required.

We see limited progress on any of the above. The decision by five central banks – US, Europe, Japan, UK and Switzerland – to provide unlimited USD liquidity to the banks in need reduces the probability of an extreme tail risk, which had been an increasing concern for the markets. However, it is important to note that this only addresses liquidity and not solvency issues.

For now, the focus remains on **Greece**. Talks between the EU/IMF and Greek authorities will most likely have highlighted the concerns about Greece's failure to meet the targets agreed. While higher funding costs have been partially responsible for the increased budget deficit, even adjusting for this there has been a slight deterioration. Against this backdrop, the EU and IMF are requiring Greece to take further aggressive steps to bring the deficit down before it releases the next loan instalment (EUR 8bn).

Going forward, the key events to watch out for are:

- 1) **Mid October** - when we estimate the Greek government will run out of money and will have to stop paying its bills and wages
- 2) **October** - The passage of the changes to the EFSF's modus operandi agreed at the July EU summit (although this has already slipped from September)
- 3) **December 19th** - next Greek bond redemption is due.

Conclusion: Uncertainty is unlikely to go away in Q4.

3. QE3 – Fed struggling to be proactive

We have been highlighting for some time that the Fed is going to struggle to deliver further quantitative easing against the backdrop of strong political opposition and rising core inflation. Therefore, it should not have come to people as a surprise that the Fed failed to inspire in its policy announcement. There are three reasons to be concerned about its willingness to pursue QE3:

- 1) **Core inflation:** August inflation data showed a further acceleration of core inflation to 2% yoy. This makes it difficult to justify QE3 for now
- 2) **Lack of support:** Political support for further stimulus is absent. One Presidential candidate has suggested QE3 would be almost 'treasonous'

Core inflation accelerates in August, making it difficult to justify QE3



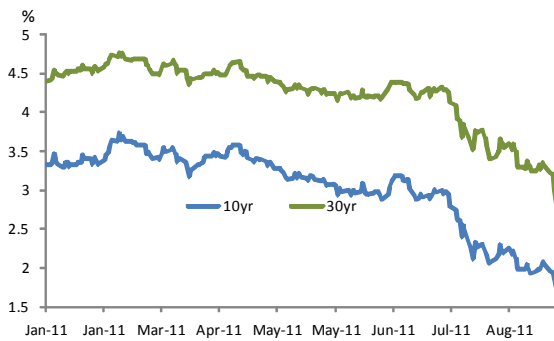
Source: Bloomberg, Standard Chartered

- 3) **Lack of unity:** For the second time in a row, there were three dissenters at the Fed FOMC meeting. Given the political environment, the Fed will be loathed to pursue QE3 without greater unity.

Therefore, we remain of the opinion that while QE3 will ultimately occur – in Q1 2012 – this will be much later than the market expects (and likely after significant market turmoil) and therefore, this remains a potential negative for market sentiment.

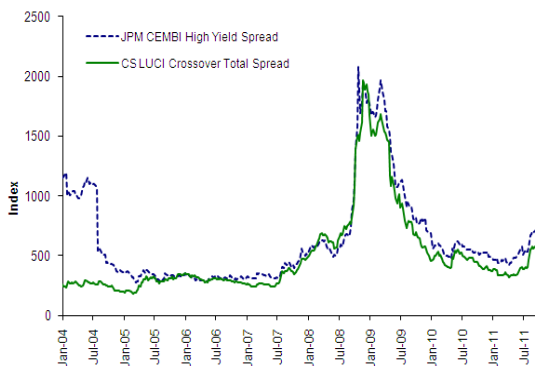
Conclusion – We remain concerned about all three of the key themes affecting global financial markets. It is important to note that the policy chest is almost bare and therefore the risks to our scenario are skewed significantly to the downside. Keep your seatbelt fastened.

'Operation Twist' drives long term Treasury yields lower



Source: Bloomberg, Standard Chartered

Spread widening and improving fundamentals lead us to overweight high-yield



Source: Bloomberg, JP Morgan, Credit Suisse, Standard Chartered

Investment strategies

- **Fixed income**

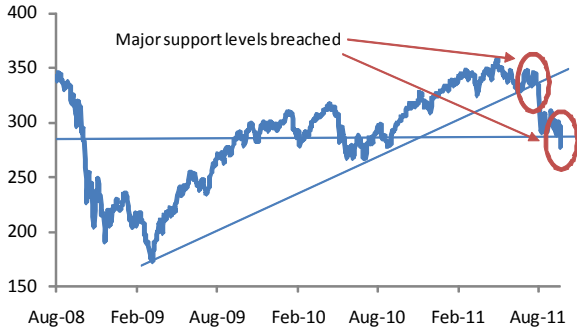
G3 sovereign – We remain underweight bonds on both a 3m and 12m basis. While the Fed is creating an artificial bid for US Treasuries and therefore there is the risk of lower long term yields, there are two reasons to be cautious over the longer term.

- 1) Treasuries have already discounted a lot of bad economic news and this means that expectations are getting harder to disappoint
- 2) We remain of the view that the Fed will do everything it can to avoid deflation, even if this means accepting higher inflation. Therefore, 2% 10-year yields are difficult to justify unless you believe the Fed cannot avert deflation.

Similar analysis to the above can be extended – to differing degrees – to the other G7 government bond markets.

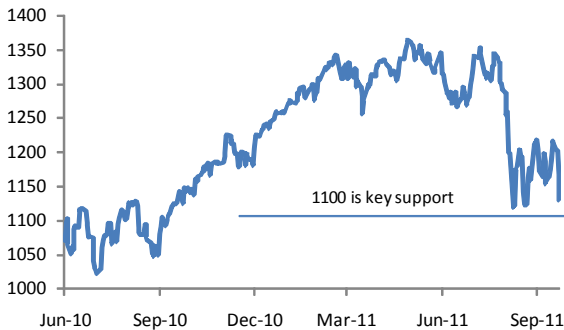
Investment grade and high yield – We have been stating for a couple of months that the widening of credit spreads has been piquing our interest and have highlighted our preference over G3 investment grade debt. The further widening over the course of the last month has created value in our opinion. Indeed, we believe that high yield can provide competitive returns compared to equity markets over the next 12 months, particularly in the developed world.

MSCI AC World index breaks through another key support level



Source: Bloomberg, Standard Chartered

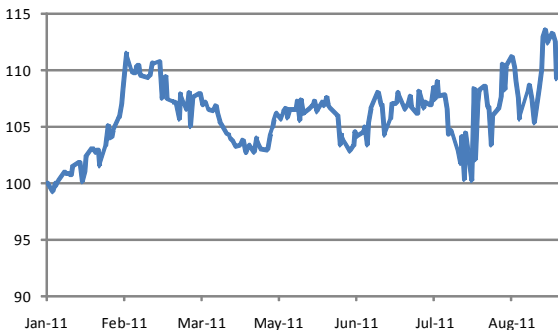
S&P500 index yet to breach 1100



Source: Bloomberg, Standard Chartered

US outperforms Asia in local currency terms

Ratio of S&P500 index to the MSCI AC Asia ex-Japan local currency index



Source: Bloomberg, Standard Chartered

The main rationale for this view is the fact that spreads have been widening while credit fundamentals have remained solid. One of the major features facing the US economy is a lack of investment by most corporations. Combine this with strong cash flows and this means that companies are either building cash reserves and/or paying down debt, thus improving their ability to service outstanding debt. Therefore, absent a very severe deterioration in the economic environment, we would expect high yield to perform well and avoid anything approaching the 2008 scenario.

▪ **Equities**

Regional outlook

Technically, equity markets continue to look very fragile. Together with our cautious views on the three key macro factors highlighted above, this suggests an underweight positioning may be warranted. What makes us reluctant about a full underweight positioning is the fact that the Fed will be very sensitive to renewed signs of a lack of confidence. It is a situation not unlike that post the Jackson Hole meeting of 2010, where many of the technical indicators also looked extremely bearish and then Fed action sharply reversed sentiment. Therefore, we prefer to retain our neutral stance, but invest in defensive areas.

From a valuation standpoint, we believe the **US** equity market is only pricing in a very mild recession. Whilst **EU** equity markets have sold down significantly and there is significant value to be found by bottom up stock pickers, we remain underweight on a 3m and 12m view, preferring to wait until there is greater clarity over how the various central banks will resolve the 'EU debt crisis'.

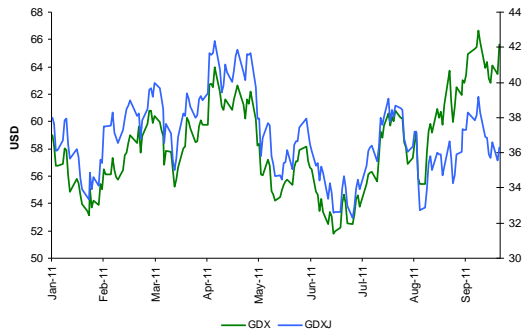
We remain Neutral on the **Asia ex-Japan** equity markets on a 3m view, but are more constructive on the longer 12m view. Most markets become highly correlated during 'periods of uncertainty', but longer term the Asian economies are in a far better position than their developed market counterparts.

We continue to be overweight **Japan** on both a 3m and 12m basis, on the back of attractive valuations. The Japan equity market is under-owned by local investors and is less driven by liquidity than some of its Asian peers.

We continue to advocate that investors remain highly defensive in their allocation and look for those equities that will outperform during a time of uncertainty.

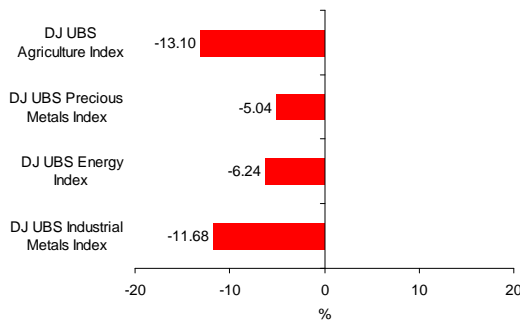
Gold corrects, but long term fundamentals remain positive

Gold price and Junior gold miners' index



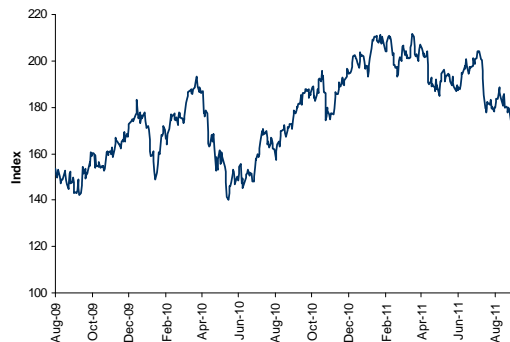
Source: Bloomberg, Standard Chartered

Energy and base metals still vulnerable to economic weakness



*From 26 August – 22 September 2011
Source: Bloomberg, Standard Chartered

Industrial metals look vulnerable short term



Source: Bloomberg, Standard Chartered

Equity sectors and styles

Within equities, we would recommend the following allocations:

- **Overweight Gold and Silver equity sector.** The ‘miners’ have underperformed their underlying commodity and look increasingly cheap. We believe there will be convergence of performance at some point.
- **In EM, underweight those markets most levered to developed market growth.** By implication, overweight those markets with strong domestic growth and earnings visibility. We prefer ASEAN to North Asia.
- **Within the US and EU, we prefer ‘blue chip’ large capitalisation names with excellent franchises and exposure to the international market.** There are a number of attractively priced stocks in both the US and EU that are increasingly looking ‘cheap’, given their cash flow generation and franchise.

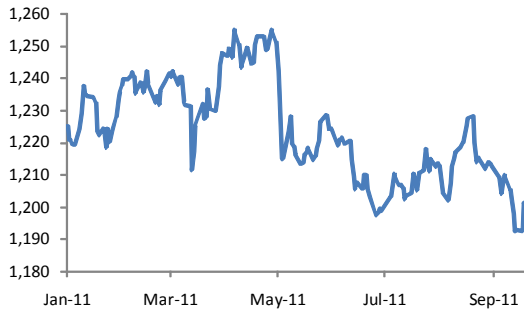
▪ **Commodities**

We have retained our 3m/12m neutral commodity weightings.

- **Gold** continues to enjoy positive structural fundamentals in our opinion, but we have seen a significant correction in late August following accelerated gains over the past two months. As we mentioned last month, gold could correct further to the 1550-1600 area – initial support is between 1700 and 1750. However, we would see this as a healthy correction from recent speculative excess and would still be looking for better levels to add positions for those who are underinvested in gold so far.
- **Oil:** Our forecasts continue to infer significant upside for oil prices and there are good reasons to remain relatively bullish long-term given the still resilient performance of the Chinese economy. Meanwhile, supply remains tight and we believe hopes of Libya boosting supply speedily will be disappointed.
- **Base metals** such as aluminium and copper are being supported by still strong demand emanating from China while elsewhere in the industrial metals complex tight supply and falling stocks are generally supportive of prices.

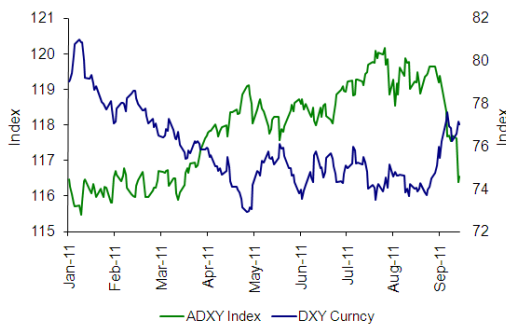
Macro hedge funds fail to generate significant value yet

HFRX macro index



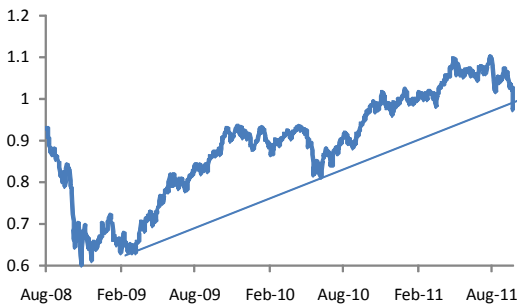
Source: HFRX, Bloomberg, Standard Chartered

USD plays catch up after CHF tied to the EUR



Source: Bloomberg, Standard Chartered

AUD-USD breaking through key support



Source: Bloomberg, Standard Chartered

Short-term technicals: However, with oil and base metals, the technical picture is much less favourable. Therefore, we expect further commodity price declines before things stabilise.

▪ **Alternative strategies**

Against this backdrop, we continue to favour macro fund of hedge funds and commodity trading advisors which have the ability to be either long or short different asset classes as they see fit.

This overweight stance has started to deliver benefits in terms of enhanced performance and reduced volatility as equity markets decline. We still believe in the merits of an overweight alternatives stance going forward as we expect heightened volatility to remain a feature of financial markets for the foreseeable future.

Currencies

The USD has bounced significantly in the past month following the Swiss National Bank's decision to 'peg' the CHF to the EUR, effectively eradicating its safe-haven credentials. Therefore, as risk appetite has once again taken a hit in the past couple of weeks, the USD has surged higher against both G10 and EM currencies.

For now, the **USD appears to be in an uptrend** with the EUR and Asian currencies looking particularly vulnerable. However, we continue to see Asian currencies as being in a long term uptrend, but prefer to sit on the sidelines until signs of USD-AXJ peaking become clearer.

The key uncertainty remains the high yield-commodity currencies such as the AUD, NZD and CAD. Here, the downside risks appear to be building as well with AUD-USD apparently breaking through key support (see chart).

Key Risks

The 3 major risks remain.

- 1) European sovereign debt crisis deteriorates dramatically. As discussed above, the recent central bank announcement reduces the tail risk of the sovereign crisis being transferred to the banking sector. However, the risks of policy mistakes remains

very elevated as core governments struggle to garner support for bailouts and peripheral countries face increased resistance to further austerity measures.

- 2) A prolonged global economic slowdown. The deleveraging that is required in the Developed Markets creates a natural drag on the economy and a bias for deflation. Authorities in the West are attempting to counter this with loose fiscal and monetary policies. However, the risk of a policy mistake is significant. Were the US economy to move into deflation then the outlook for the global economy would change dramatically as debt levels became harder to manage. For now, core inflation is still rising and we view the avoidance of deflation as critical to the multi-year outlook.
- 3) China experiences a hard landing. We, however, believe the authorities have policy levers to restore confidence quickly in need, but if we are wrong then the consequences for Asian equity markets would be significant.

Conclusion

In conclusion, the risks of a global recession remain elevated, although there are signs that markets may have priced in a mild recession. We continue to see the potential for positive equity market returns on a 12m basis, but are very concerned about the shorter term outlook. Therefore, we prefer more defensive equity investment with a focus on markets with greater policy flexibility and less reliance on DM growth.

The widening of credit spreads has made high yield bonds increasingly attractive given credit quality is supported by strongly positive cash flows.

Meanwhile, heightened uncertainty means we believe an overweight allocation to hedge funds remains appropriate. Finally, gold has started to correct and we believe there are downside risks to gold in the short-term, but the long term fundamentals for higher prices in the coming years remain intact, in our opinion.

***Please note:** This document represents the view of Standard Chartered's Global Investment Committee.*

Asset Allocation Summary

Tactical Asset Allocation - October 2011 (3M)

All figures are in percentages

Currency : USD

Asset Class	Region	View vs. SAA	Conservative	Moderate	Moderately Aggressive	Aggressive
Cash & Cash Equivalents	USD Cash	N	25	5	5	5
Investment Grade	IG Developed World	UW	27	16	0	0
	IG Emerging World	UW	4	9	0	0
High Yield	HY Developed World	OW	0	6	6	0
	HY Emerging World	OW	6	6	11	5
Developed Market Equity	North America	N	5	8	13	18
	Europe	UW	4	7	11	17
	Japan	OW	1	3	4	6
Emerging Market Equity	Asia ex-Japan	UW	7	12	20	28
	Other EM	UW	3	5	7	11
Commodities	Commodities ex-Gold	UW	0	5	5	0
	Gold	OW	5	5	5	5
Hedge FoF/CTAs		OW	13	13	13	5

Tactical Asset Allocation - October 2011 (12M)

All figures are in percentages

Currency : USD

Asset Class	Region	View vs. SAA	Conservative	Moderate	Moderately Aggressive	Aggressive
Cash & Cash Equivalents	USD Cash	N	25	5	5	5
Investment Grade	IG Developed World	UW	27	16	0	0
	IG Emerging World	UW	4	9	0	0
High Yield	HY Developed World	OW	0	6	6	0
	HY Emerging World	OW	6	6	11	5
Developed Market Equity	North America	UW	4	7	11	16
	Europe	UW	4	7	11	16
	Japan	OW	1	3	4	6
Emerging Market Equity	Asia ex-Japan	OW	8	13	22	30
	Other EM	N	3	5	7	12
Commodities	Commodities ex-Gold	UW	0	5	5	0
	Gold	OW	5	5	5	5
Hedge FoF/CTAs		OW	13	13	13	5

Strategic Asset Allocation 2011 (Global)

All figures are in percentages

Currency : USD

Asset Class	Region	Conservative	Moderate	Moderately Aggressive	Aggressive
Cash & Cash Equivalents	USD Cash	25	5	5	5
Investment Grade	IG Developed World	30	20	0	0
	IG Emerging World	5	10	5	0
High Yield	HY Developed World	0	5	5	0
	HY Emerging World	5	5	10	5
Developed Market Equity	North America	5	8	13	18
	Europe	5	8	12	18
	Japan	0	2	3	4
Emerging Market Equity	Asia ex-Japan	7	12	20	28
	Other EM	3	5	7	12
Commodities		5	10	10	5
Hedge FoF/CTAs		10	10	10	5

Source: Standard Chartered

3 to12 Month Market Outlook

26 September 2011

Central bank policy rates					
	Spot	Q4 2011	Q1 2012	Q2 2012	Q3 2012
US	0.25	0-0.25	0-0.25	0-0.25	0-0.25
Europe	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.75
UK	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50
Australia	4.75	4.75	5.00	5.25	5.25
China	6.56	6.56	6.56	6.56	6.81
Malaysia	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.25
Indonesia	6.75	6.75	7.25	7.25	7.25
South Korea	3.25	3.25	3.50	3.75	4.00
India	8.25	8.50	8.50	8.50	8.25
Thailand	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50

Forex					
	Spot	Q4 2011	Q1 2012	Q2 2012	Q3 2012
EUR/USD	1.35	1.48	1.45	1.42	1.38
GBP/USD	1.54	1.67	1.66	1.65	1.64
USD/JPY	76.25	76.00	80.00	85.00	88.00
USD/CAD	1.03	0.92	0.93	0.94	0.95
USD/CHF	0.90	0.81	0.83	0.86	0.97
AUD/USD	0.98	1.13	1.09	1.06	1.05
NZD/USD	0.78	0.93	0.94	0.89	0.88
USD/CNY	6.39	6.31	6.24	6.18	6.12
USD/SGD	1.30	1.17	1.15	1.18	1.16
USD/MYR	3.17	2.88	2.83	2.90	2.85
USD/IDR	8910.00	8300	8200	8300	8100
USD/KRW	1167.31	1055	1025	1000	995
USD/INR	49.27	43.50	43.00	43.00	42.50
USD/THB	30.82	29.00	28.50	29.00	28.50

Commodities					
	Spot	Q4 2011	Q1 2012	Q2 2012	Q3 2012
Gold	1741.33	1950	1900	1800	-
Silver	34.96	45	44	42	-
WTI Crude oil	80.93	95	97	102	-
Copper	7674.00	9000	9750	10000	-
Aluminium	2227.00	2450	2500	2550	-
Corn	650.25	750	775	735	-
Soybeans	1267.50	1380	1375	1308	-
Wheat	636.50	715	785	750	-

Source: Bloomberg

* Period averages for each quarter. Forecasts from SCB Global Research, 23rd September 2011.

Disclosure Appendix

This document is not research material and it has not been prepared in accordance with legal requirements designed to promote the independence of investment research and is not subject to any prohibition on dealing ahead of the dissemination of investment research. This document does not represent the views of Standard Chartered Bank, particularly those of the Global Research function.

Standard Chartered Bank is incorporated in England and Wales with limited liability by Royal Charter 1853, Reference number ZC 18. The Principal Office of the Company is situated in England at 1 Aldermanbury Square London EC2V 7SB. Standard Chartered Bank is authorised and regulated by the Financial Services Authority under FSA register number 114276.

In Dubai International Financial Centre ("DIFC"), the attached material is circulated by Standard Chartered Bank DIFC on behalf of the product and/or Issuer. Standard Chartered Bank DIFC is regulated by the Dubai Financial Services Authority (DFSA) and is authorised to provide financial products and services to persons who meet the qualifying criteria of a Professional Client under the DFSA rules. The protection and compensation rights that may generally be available to retail customers in the DIFC or other jurisdictions will not be afforded to Professional Clients in the DIFC.

Banking activities may be carried out internationally by different Standard Chartered Bank branches, subsidiaries and affiliates (collectively "SCB") according to local regulatory requirements. With respect to any jurisdiction in which there is a SCB entity, this document is distributed in such jurisdiction by, and is attributable to, such local SCB entity. Recipients in any jurisdiction should contact the local SCB entity in relation to any matters arising from, or in connection with, this document. Not all products and services are provided by all SCB entities.

This document is being distributed for general information only and it does not constitute an offer, recommendation, solicitation to enter into any transaction or adopt any hedging, trading or investment strategy, in relation to any securities or other financial instruments. This document is for general evaluation only, it does not take into account the specific investment objectives, financial situation, particular needs of any particular person or class of persons and it has not been prepared for any particular person or class of persons.

Opinions, projections and estimates are solely those of SCB at the date of this document and subject to change without notice. Past performance is not indicative of future results and no representation or warranty is made regarding future performance. Any forecast contained herein as to likely future movements in rates or prices or likely future events or occurrences constitutes an opinion only and is not indicative of actual future movements in rates or prices or actual future events or occurrences (as the case may be).

This document has not and will not be registered as a prospectus in any jurisdiction and it is not authorised by any regulatory authority under any regulations.

SCB makes no representation or warranty of any kind, express, implied or statutory regarding, but not limited to, the accuracy of this document or the completeness of any information contained or referred to in this document. This document is distributed on the express understanding that, whilst the information in it is believed to be reliable, it has not been independently verified by us. SCB accepts no liability and will not be liable for any loss or damage arising directly or indirectly (including special, incidental or consequential loss or damage) from your use of this document, howsoever arising, and including any loss, damage or expense arising from, but not limited to, any defect, error, imperfection, fault, mistake or inaccuracy with this document, its contents or associated services, or due to any unavailability of the document or any part thereof or any contents.

SCB, and/or a connected company, may at any time, to the extent permitted by applicable law and/or regulation, be long or short any securities, currencies or financial instruments referred to on this document or have a material interest in any such securities or related investment, or may be the only market maker in relation to such investments, or provide, or have provided advice, investment banking or other services, to issuers of such investments. Accordingly, SCB, its affiliates and/or subsidiaries may have a conflict of interest that could affect the objectivity of this document.

This document must not be forwarded or otherwise made available to any other person without the express written consent of SCB.

Copyright: Standard Chartered Bank 2011. Copyright in all materials, text, articles and information contained herein is the property of, and may only be reproduced with permission of an authorised signatory of, Standard Chartered Bank. Copyright in materials created by third parties and the rights under copyright of such parties are hereby acknowledged. Copyright in all other materials not belonging to third parties and copyright in these materials as a compilation vests and shall remain at all times copyright of Standard Chartered Bank and should not be reproduced or used except for business purposes on behalf of Standard Chartered Bank or save with the express prior written consent of an authorised signatory of Standard Chartered Bank. All rights reserved. © Standard Chartered Bank 2011.