



There is a tide in the affairs of men.

-Shakespeare 1599

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Purpose and Method:

The Taylor Securities YearBook and Mid-YearBook reports aim to offer independent, objective and measured analysis of the major Australian stock market indices, sector indices, top 20 largest Australian stocks, major international stock market indices and economic commodities price dynamics. Through this effort we hope to offer a unique perspective as to where the markets have been, where they are now, and where they might be headed next.

Successful investing relies on a good understanding of value and an ability to recognise when something is undervalued (and buy it) and also when it is overvalued (and sell it). There are two main fields of thought used by investors to guide their decisions in a rational, systematic and reliable fashion. The first, and most common method is **Fundamental Analysis**, which itself has many internal variations, upon which comparisons are made against cash flow, returns on income, price to earnings ratios, income to price ratios, growth rates and enterprise values... to name just a few.

A second method that can be used to support this kind of analysis is **Technical Analysis**, which is really just the historical study of price movements in the hope of discerning the supply and demand relationship of an asset over time. Where fundamental analysis tries to uncover the current intrinsic value of an asset, technical analysis attempts to reveal the current market value of the asset. The two methods are complementary and when used together can offer insights above and beyond what a single isolated approach can discover.

Taylor Securities uses a combination of company-specific fundamental research and price-specific technical analysis to appraise stock market opportunities. The fundamental research we use takes the form of aggregated opinion sourced from expert analysts, whereas the technical analysis we apply takes the form of measured price data sourced from the market itself. Fundamental analysis is widely respected, supported, and offers a rational approach that is easily understood and followed by many investors. It is an essential tool in stock analysis, but no tool is perfect. Fundamental research relies on and is limited by the flow of news, which can be sporadic or even sparse at times. We combine fundamental analysis with price analysis to fill the gaps where stocks will be trading on something other than news flow – which is actually the vast majority of time.

Facts and Figures:

Fundamental research presents expert opinion based on specific economic data. When released this research is absorbed by the market and allows an up to date evaluation of value and potentially a re-evaluation in price. News, be it results or research, has only a finite amount of time in which it can influence prices as markets tend to be forward looking, which makes accurate valuation at any one point practically impossible. In the absence of fresh news or reporting, prices will reflect communal expectations and a mass consensus of worth. When the markets are open the price reflects a point of value found in the balance of buyers and sellers based on whether the asset is outperforming or underperforming their expectations. Expectations are incredibly important. When there is no fresh news or research, which is most of the time, the market relies almost solely on expectation alone.

Consensu Updat		Holds	Sells	Score	Recom- mendatio		12 Mo arget Pr (highe	ice		12 Month Target Price (average)	Price		ed Estimated nd EPS
Historical	- n	.4	4	-0.5	Sell		\$7	7.3	\$68.3	\$73.336	\$74.6	5 5.12	2¢ 511.45¢
interical	rinan	cials					17	12		\$72.96	\$74.6	5.0	9¢ 502.613¢
								-	Balance Sh	eet			- CAN 7134
let Interest Inc				2013	2012		2011						
let Interest III	ome (SM)		13	3,934.0	13,122.0	47	607.0						
let Interest Mar	gin (%)					12	- Bally M						
Per Share											Del	ative P/E	Shareholder
rei enter				a color	as Divide	nds	Franki	ng	Book Value	Avera Annual P/E		(%)	Return (%)
		Cash		Earnin	(c)	(c)		(%)	(\$)			98.4	38.2
Year to Jun	(\$)		(c)			364.0		100	28.0	1	3.1		8.4
	10.0		397.9	47	3.1	304.0					13	91.7	0.*

While fundamental analysis is an essential part of investing strategy, this kind of research is limited to reporting past conditions and suffers either from lack of short-term relevance or relies on forecasting future conditions. Company specific forecasting is often already based on other more general economic forecasts, and as a result there can be a lot of grey in the black and white pages of formal research.

The release of formal economic data follows a regular calendar of periodically publicised financial figures and fresh data flow into fundamental calculation models. Resulting research is either in step with the regular reporting season or more sporadic in the form of specific market-sensitive news releases. These events definitely influence prices and provide historical and ongoing benchmarks as to performance and value perception. During periods of reporting silence the markets are left open to the influence of more variable forces of supply and demand, based mostly on educated guesswork and expectation.

While Taylor Securities advocates the combination and utilisation of both fundamental and technical analysis - this report will focus on our approach to the historical study of price dynamics. Our efforts towards discerning the living, ever-changing and ongoing price trends reflecting supply and demand for various assets, will be based on factual data sets for time, price and volume. These three types of data do not have opinions, agendas or bias, nor do they forecast future conditions, make seasonal allowances or discount foreseeable events. They comprise solely of numbers, and these numbers can speak a language, often through the formation of recognisable patterns reflecting increasing or decreasing market value. With there being no perfect method of discovering true worth, we can see that the stock markets are in a constant flux of misperception. This results in stocks constantly moving through phases of being overvalued or undervalued as determined by investor supply and demand. This natural cycle of the market is a governing force behind the fluctuations of stocks as they succeed or fail to live up to expectations in performance and price.

Price Analysis:

This is simply the study of price behaviour in reaction to news flow, real-life events and published research. By watching how prices react to these various influences - how pliant or resilient prices are to positive or negative pressures - can give a price analyst an indication of an underlying trend, expectation and sentiment for a stock. It is possible to discern if a pricing level is weak or strong, whether a stock is generally viewed poorly or favourably. With a clearer picture of the general price direction and by knowing historical points of price weakness and strength, it is possible to pick a more probable future outcome than by using fundamental analysis alone. Value is a product of supply and demand and if you know where these forces have previously defined themselves, you can get an advantage, and even small advantages can go a long way.

Price, Trends and Momentum:

Price analysis is able to recognise and define momentum and pricing trends, two elements that form the basis of many widely accepted trading strategies. In addition to this there is also a lot of potential in their ability to recognise turning points or phase shifts signalling the direction of the market could be about to change – or confirming that it already has.



By using only factual and measurable data for time, price and volume the end result is analysis based purely on real numbers. Within this limitation comes a freedom from bias, opinion and emotion. In its place rests a forced realism. Investing should be a factual, pragmatic and analytical process, but when money is at risk, it is a normal psychological reaction for investors to succumb to emotional responses. The cliché of market forces being driven by greed and fear reflects the inescapable and instinctual weaknesses that can impair rational judgement and hinder sound decision making. A cold, clinical and mathematical appraisal technique avoids this and that is why objective price analysis can be an important tool in refining investor strategy.

As there is no true and fundamentally intrinsic value, price only represents an agreement between buyer and seller, where value is relative to the perspective and motivations of each. Price movements tend to follow certain patterns and often form trends of a general theme (buying or selling bias) as price movements are psychologically self-reinforcing and attain a certain type of momentum or tendency to maintain a general direction of price movement. This continues until such time as there is news, reporting or analysts' projections to confirm or reject the valuations applied by the market. You don't know the value of anything until its price has been tested by a falling market, but prices tend to find stability and 'support' at historically relevant levels, representing a previous mass consensus of value, gaining more surety with longer timeframes and greater historical significance.

Generally, people expect tomorrow to be the same as today, and this simple fact is what a gives rise to procyclical trends. Poor sentiment will continue applying pressure on a price, in a feedback loop, where lower pricing creates fear and encourages more selling and yet lower pricing. This continues until value is eventually found or until news comes out to reinforce or undermine the price. This is true in reverse where rising prices encourage investors to buy the stock because prices are rising... until the next set of figures either disappoint or further excite investors and moves the price accordingly.

When price trends are vulnerable to change they often show certain measurable traits that can signify a potential test of the price. This is informative regardless of whether the price trend is confirmed or rejected, as the moment becomes an important anchor-point of value recognition. By paying attention to these price-behavioural traits, combined with objectively measuring factual data, you can read signals that market conditions are changing as shown in price and sentiment for the stock. In this scenario it would be normal to see the price reacting before future news flow is able to support or oppose the shift in perceived value. There is a truth of conviction that accompanies monetary risk and the direction of money flow can be a startlingly accurate bellwether of business conditions or performance.

A factual and numerical approach has no outside influence or bias of understanding. The information it provides reflects only actual supply/demand dynamics and doesn't filter or misunderstand results. Any stock about to enter into a long running bull trend will have to trip a signal based on price – so too will any stock about to enter into a period of steady decline, as depicted by inevitable price change.

A further positive trait of this particular type of analysis is the nature of the 'Buy' and 'Sell' signals produced. Based on price-momentum shifts, the Sell signals strongly correlate with post-rally corrections and the Buy signals strongly correlate with post-correction rallies – or to 'sell high and buy low'. In the real world, with real risk and real stress, it is very difficult to do this, mainly because it means selling today's winner to buy yesterday's loser. It takes courage, conviction and confidence to do that. No-one can predict the future, but by understanding current conditions better we may be able to make smarter investment decisions.

Reading Guide and Charting Key:

Using a simplified format we use three separate time periods for each subject, displaying long, medium and short-term perspectives. Compared to the complexity of the complete system, this view will be limited in its accuracy, but will nevertheless provide a basic window through which to view our analysis. A brief guide to understanding the basic display is below:

Price Bars:



Sell

- This diagram depicts price with red and blue bars denoting whether the price closed positive (blue) or negative (red) and the size of the bar indicating the range of price.
- The colourful lines depict the time-averaged prices of sequential time-frames ranging from longer and medium to shorter-term timeframes.
- The short-term time-frame time-averaged lines of price will track the price closely though these measures do not generally indicate strong price support, rather acting as momentum indicators.
- Longer-term time-frame time-averaged lines of price tend to reflect stronger valuations that have stood greater tests of time and accordingly represent more reliable and historically relevant valuations.
- Stocks tend to trade within a general price range over time, cycling back and forth over their probable true worth as the market views them as being overvalued or undervalued.
- Prices tend to benchmark against news, research and reporting, via analysts and institutions using fundamental techniques to gauge how accurate current prices are, either exceeding or disappointing expectations and being repriced accordingly.

Trend Indicator Lines:

- The red and blue lines reflect two varying measures of price momentum over time and can indicate relative levels of over or under-valuation, as well as potential changes in underlying trend direction.
 Price trends tend to form over time, inclining or declining, reflecting changes in
 - Price trends tend to form over time, inclining or declining, reflecting changes in fundamental business levels, increasing or decreasing market expectations or more general shifts in positive or negative sentiment.
 - It is impossible to ever accurately know the true value of anything and accordingly the stock market pricing will necessarily always be wrong, either overpricing or under-pricing assets until news flow can confirm or reject current prices.
 - The extent of the mispricing is normally quite small, but can occasionally be significant, creating opportunities for price corrections up or down.
 - Price trends show a form of inertia, slowing down before they change direction, this can sometimes be indicated by decreasing price momentum before a price trend reverses, searching for value recognition at different pricing levels.
 - Differing coloured circles are used to outline buy, hold or sell signals, as defined by the method of analysis used here.

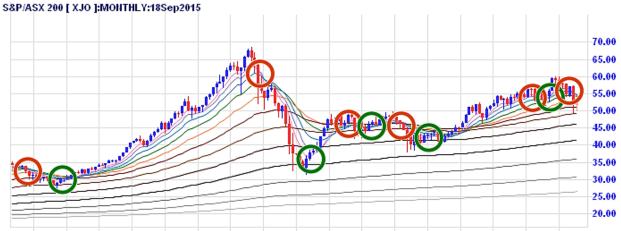
Signal Circle Colour Code:



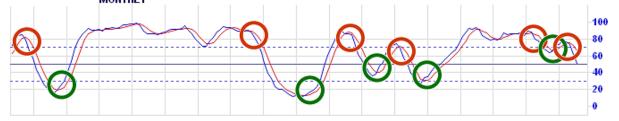
Theoretical "Fair Value

- The Red Signal Circle designates a negative trend is in place and the price is indicating further falls are likely.
- The Orange Signal Circle designates a mixed signal where the price trend is indicating a potential reversal of trend or additionally where a trend has become so overstretched that a reversal is likely.
- The Green Signal Circle designates a positive trend is in place and the price is indicating further rises are likely.

General Advice Only: By capturing only a frozen frame of an ever moving picture, nothing in this report should be taken as anything beyond a general indication of illustrative value only. The value and relevance of this analysis will progressively degrade over time, though it will still offer a qualitative benchmark for itself. **Date of data capture** for this report was **time stamp: 18th September 2015.**



Sep02 Jun03 Apr04 Jan05 Oct05 Aug06 Jun07 Mar08 Dec08 Oct09 Jul10 May11 Feb12 Dec12 Sep13 Jul14 Apr15 MONTHLY



Results: (Correct as of 18/9/2015)

Date	Signal	Median Entry Price	Median Exit Price	Point Capture	% Return
May 2002	Sell	3350	3008	-342	-10.21
May 2003	Buy	3008	6340	3332	110.77
Jan 2008	Sell	6340	3587	-2753	-43.42
Apr 2009	Buy	3587	4783	1196	33.34
May 2010	Sell	4783	4413	-370	-7.74
Sep 2010	Buy	4413	4711	298	6.75
Jun 2011	Sell	4711	4260	-451	-9.57
Feb 2012	Buy	4260	5626	1366	32.07
Sep 2014	Sell	5626	5411	-215	-3.82
Jan 2015	Buy	5411	5584	168	3.20
Jun 2015	Sell	5584	*5097	-487	-8.72
			*As of 18/9/2015		

Aggregate:	Signal	Total Signals	Compound Point Capture	Compound % Return	
	Sell	6	-4618	-83.48	
	Buy	5	6360	186.13	

*Disclaimer: Historical performance is no indication or guarantee of future performance.

In Conclusion: The example and results above show why we should pay attention to the art and science of studying price movements and the associated signals they give. By examining the ASX Top 200 Index (XJO) on a long-term time-frame we can clearly see that theory stands up to the test of reality, and that advantage can be found by utilising these techniques alongside traditional fundamental analysis.

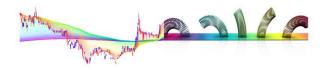
Please Note; when looking through this research, it is important to keep in mind the market is a dynamic, ever-changing system with very many moving parts. Our analysis is displayed in 3-tiered timescales to give detailed, but simple views of performance history as defined from short, medium and long-term perspectives. While it may sometimes seem that these views contradict each other, they don't, rather the differing timeframes are being contained and co-existent at all times. The influence of the short-term trend can be seen within medium and longer-term trends and so too will the longer-term trends influence shorter-term trends. Each timeframe is influenced by, and in turn influences all others, but importantly each has a dynamic of its own. That is why it is important to have an investment perspective with wide ranging views and the subtleties these may contain.

Mid-YearBook Commentary:

The Australian stock market currently remains lingering near support just above 5000 after falling precipitously from a strong start-of-year rally up to resistance just under 6000. While there were technical reasons for the pullback after not breaking through resistance we have seen macro-economic and international concerns depress sentiment and prices further.

We are currently at a significant junction where we are waiting to see if 5000 holds up and whether investors have appetite for the perceived risks in stocks. And perception is key here as the Australian stock market is very far away from the giddy excesses that preceded the 2007 correction that became the GFC of 2008 and 2009.

That said, this could be a reflection of the resources crash sucking the momentum out of our own nascent recovery that has lagged behind the rest of the major Western economies. Nevertheless, price falls make room for bargains and nothing cheap ever becomes so on positive sentiment. There will be bargains to be had, this time is not different.



The recent falls have done enough damage to knock most stocks, sectors and indices into long and medium-term downtrends, with the only green indications coming in the shorter timeframes... which aren't that reliable. The shortterm trading opportunities are beginning to sprout more medium-term strategies but for the moment long-term entries into a falling market are not recommended, yet.

While most indices, here and overseas look susceptible to a short-term bounce, the picture from there remains under question. We have continued doing well avoiding Materials and Energy stocks, and also managed to sidestep much of the increasing dip in Consumer Staples and bank-led declines in Finance.

We will be looking to follow renewed strength and continued resilience in Industrials, Utilities, Telecommunications, Property Trusts and Healthcare. Due to the volatile nature of the current market we will be keeping our views focused on the short to medium-term until the weakness in the longerterm picture is resolved.

A full trend summary and heatmap can be found on page 57, but the overall theme for general Australian long-term sector trends currently unfolding before us is as follows:

Favoured Sectors:

Code	Chart	Page
XHJ	ASX 200 Healthcare	19
XNJ	ASX 200 Industrials	20
XPJ	ASX 200 Property Trusts	23
XTJ	ASX 200 Telecommunication Services	24
XUJ	ASX 200 Utilities	25

Disfavoured Sectors:

Code	Chart	Page
XSJ	ASX 200 Consumer Staples	15
XMJ	ASX 200 Materials	22

Unaligned Sectors:

Code	Chart	Page
XDJ	ASX 200 Consumer Discretionary	14
XEJ	ASX 200 Energy	16
XFJ	ASX 200 Financials	17
XXJ	ASX 200 Financials-Ex-Property Trusts	18
XIJ	ASX 200 Information Technology	21

Cheers and all the best!

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Classification: Australian Top 500 Company Index

Time Frame: Medium (Weekly)

Trend: Bias: Flat Down

Indicators: Leading: Neutral Lagging: Neutral Negative Directional: Neutral

Recommendation: Hold

Name: ASX All Ordinaries Index

Code: XAO

Classification: Australian Top 500 Company Index

Time Frame: Short (Daily)

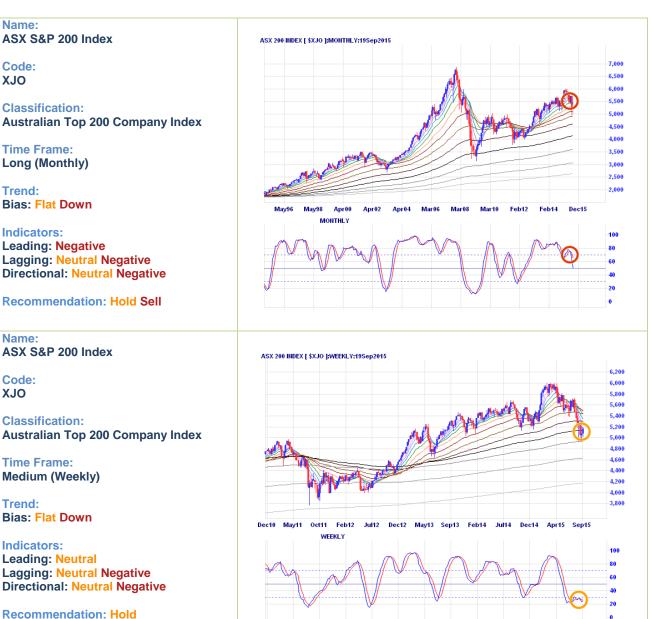
Trend: Bias: Up Flat

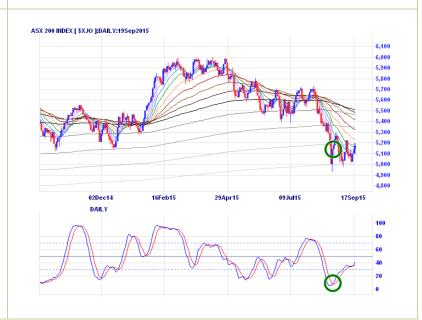
Indicators: Leading: Positive Lagging: Positive Neutral Directional: Positive Neutral











Classification: Australian Top 200 Company Index

Name:

Code:

XJO

ASX S&P 200 Index

Time Frame: Short (Daily)

Trend: Bias: Up Flat

Indicators: Leading: Positive Lagging: Positive Neutral Directional: Positive Neutral





May11 Sep11 Feb12

WEEKI Y

Jul12 Nov12 Apr13

Australian Mid 200 Company Index

Time Frame: Medium (Weekly)

Trend: Bias: Down

Indicators: Leading: Neutral Lagging: Neutral Negative Directional: Neutral Negative

Recommendation: Hold Sell

Name: ASX Small Ordinaries Index

Code: XSO

Classification: Australian Mid 200 Company Index

Time Frame: Short (Daily)

Trend: Bias: Up Flat

Indicators: Leading: Positive Lagging: Positive Neutral Directional: Positive Neutral

Recommendation: Buy Hold



Sep13

Feb14 Jul14 Nov14 Apr15 Sep15

24.00 23.00

22.00

21.00

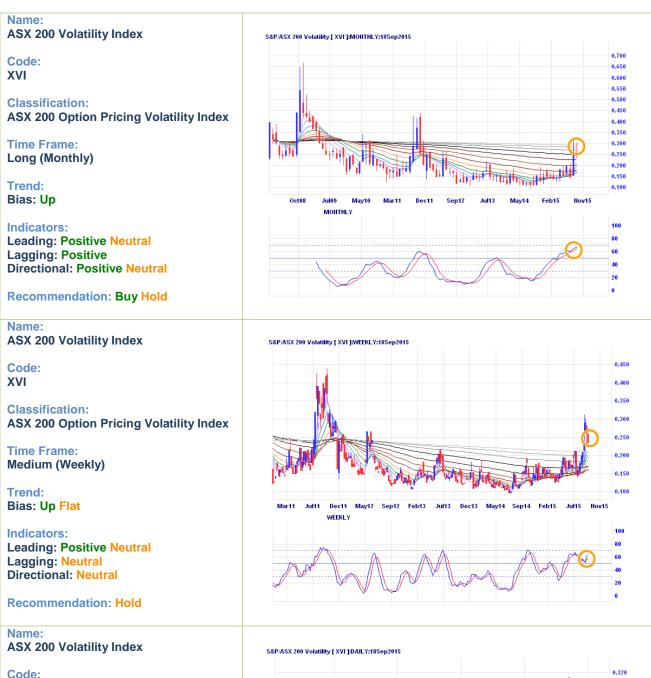
19.00

Dec15

100

80 60

40



Code XVI

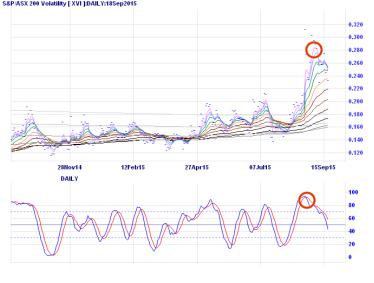
Classification: ASX 200 Option Pricing Volatility Index

Time Frame: Short (Daily)

Trend: Bias: Down

Indicators: Leading: Negative Lagging: Neutral Negative Directional: Neutral Negative

Recommendation: Sell

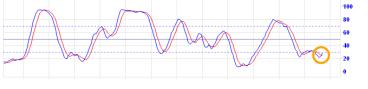




Trend: **Bias: Up Flat**

Indicators: Leading: Neutral Lagging: Positive Neutral **Directional: Neutral**







Recommendation: Hold Sell



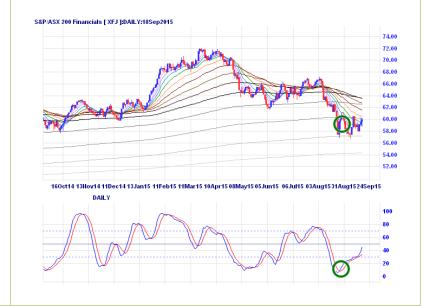
Time Frame: Short (Daily)

Trend: Bias: Flat Down

Indicators: Leading: Neutral Lagging: Positive Neutral Directional: Positive Neutral







Name: ASX 200 Financials

Code: XFJ

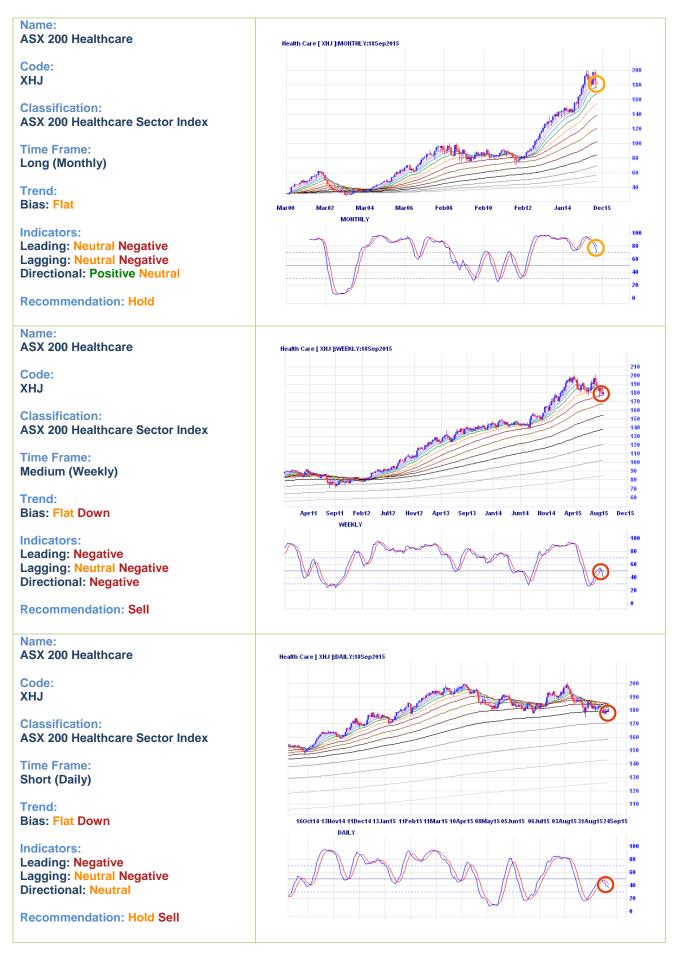
Classification: ASX 200 Financial Sector Index

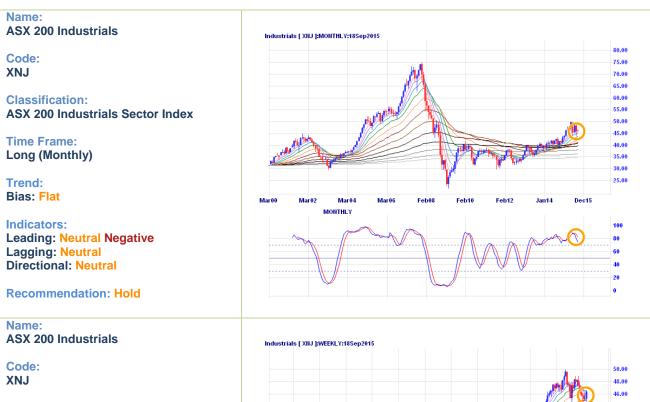
Time Frame: Short (Daily)

Trend: Bias: Up Flat

Indicators: Leading: Positive Neutral Lagging: Positive Neutral Directional: Positive Neutral







Classification: ASX 200 Industrials Sector Index

Time Frame: Medium (Weekly)

Trend: Bias: Flat Down

Indicators: Leading: Neutral Lagging: Neutral Negative Directional: Neutral Negative

Recommendation: Hold Sell

Name: ASX 200 Industrials

Code: XNJ

Classification: ASX 200 Industrials Sector Index

Time Frame: Short (Daily)

Trend: Bias: Up Flat

Indicators: Leading: Positive Neutral Lagging: Positive Neutral Directional: Positive Neutral







Leading: Positive Neutral Lagging: Positive Directional: Positive Neutral

Recommendation: Hold

40

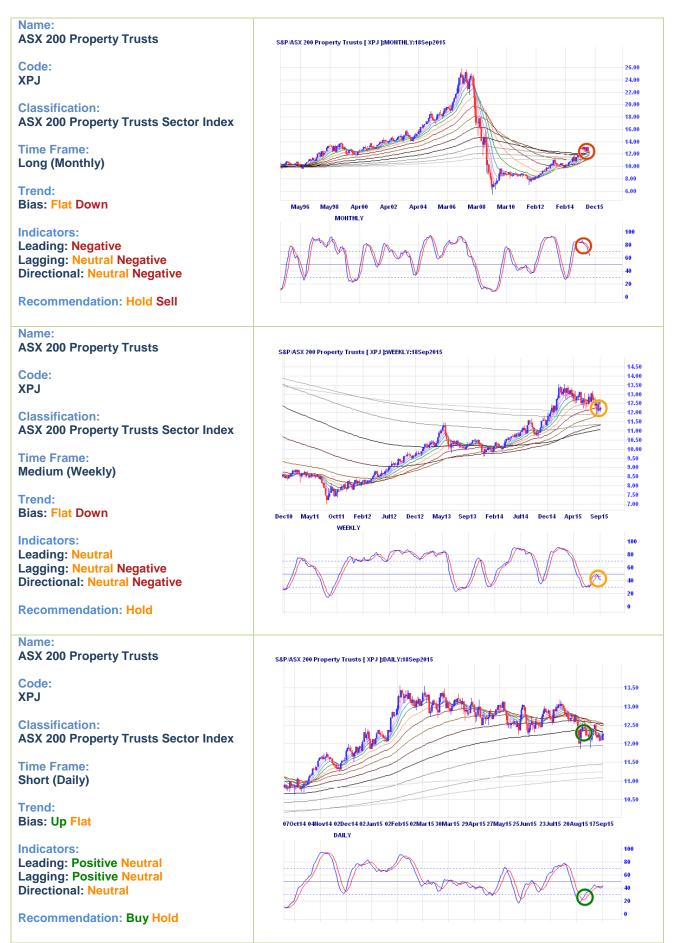


Time Frame: Short (Daily)

Trend: Bias: Up Flat

Indicators: Leading: Neutral Lagging: Positive Neutral Directional: Positive Neutral









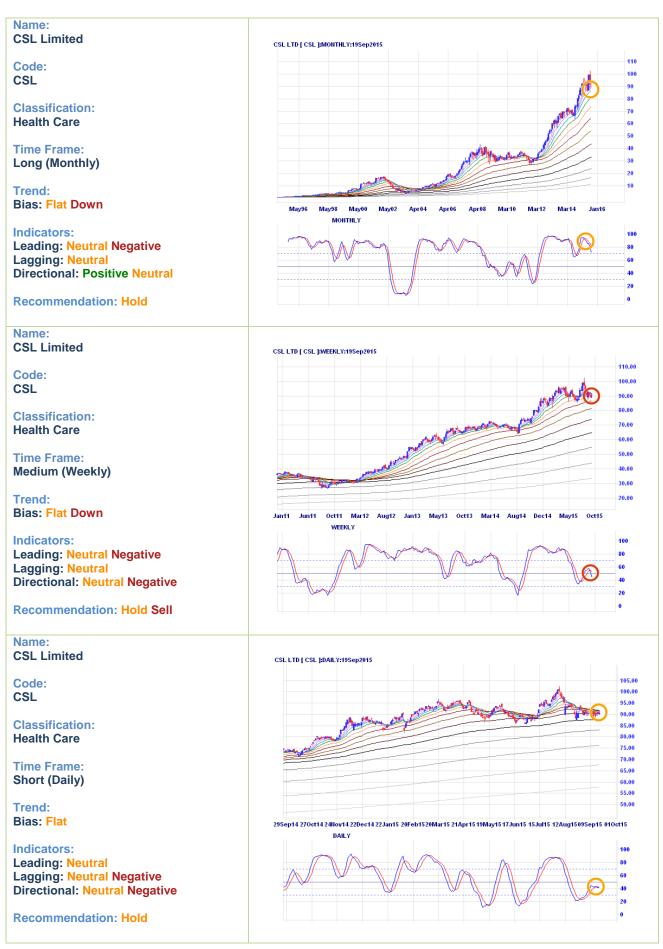


















DAILY

Indicators: Leading: Positive Neutral Lagging: Neutral Directional: Neutral

Recommendation: Buy Hold

100

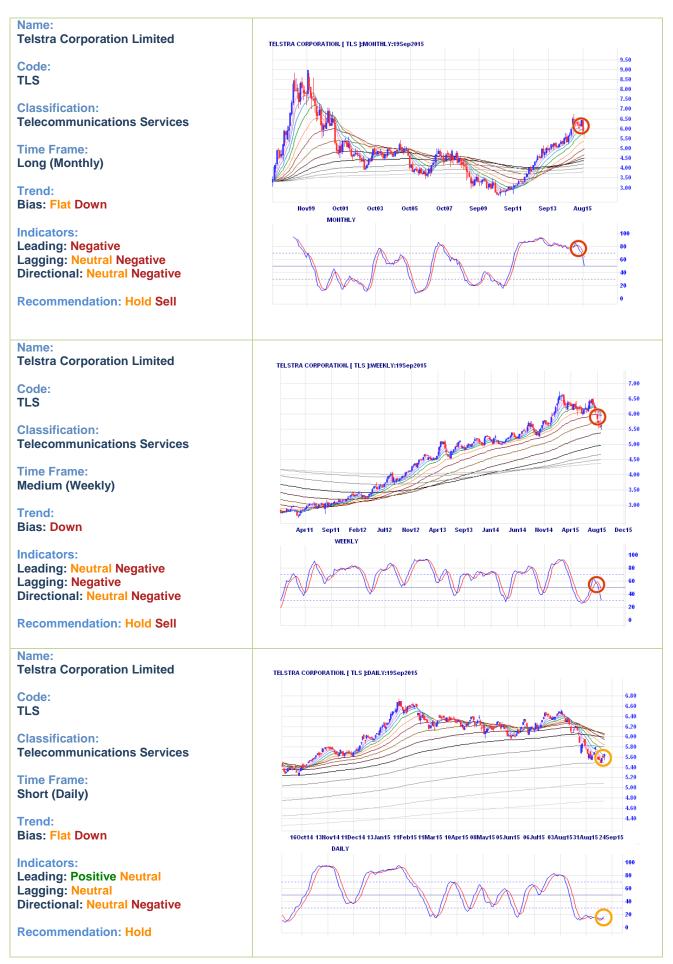






















Indicators: Leading: Neutral Lagging: Neutral Negative Directional: Neutral Negative

Recommendation: Hold Sell

100 80

60 40



Indicators: Leading: Positive Neutral Lagging: Positive Directional: Neutral

Recommendation: Hold

80



Time Frame: Medium (Weekly)

Trend: Bias: Flat Down

Indicators: Leading: Neutral Negative Lagging: Negative Directional: Neutral Negative

Recommendation: Hold Sell

Name: US S&P 500

Code: SPX

Classification: United States Top 500 Company Index

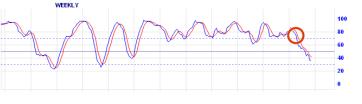
Time Frame: Short (Daily)

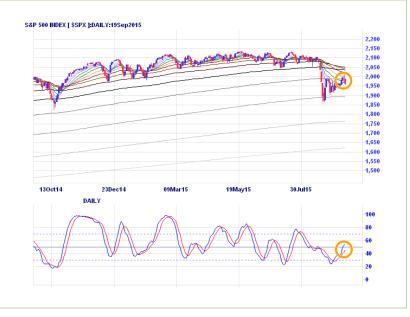
Trend: Bias: Up Flat

Indicators: Leading: Positive Neutral Lagging: Positive Directional: Positive Neutral

Recommendation: Hold







1,400 1,300

1,200 1,100

1,000



Feb11 Jul11

Nov11

WEEKLY

Time Frame: Medium (Weekly)

Trend: Bias: Flat Down

Indicators: Leading: Neutral Lagging: Neutral Negative Directional: Neutral Negative

Recommendation: Hold Sell

Name: UK FTSE 100

Code: FTSE

Classification: United Kingdom Top 100 Company Index

Time Frame: Short (Daily)

Trend: Bias: Up Flat

Indicators: Leading: Positive Neutral Lagging: Positive Directional: Neutral Negative

Recommendation: Hold



Apr12 Sep12 Feb13 Jul13 Nov13 Apr14 Sep14 Jan15 Jun15 Oct15

-5,400 -5,200

5,000 4,800

100

80 60

40



Recommendation: Hold Sell

Name: **German DAX**

Code: **GDAX**

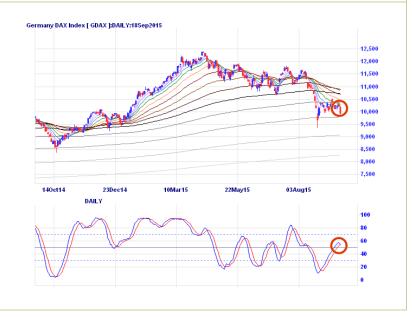
Classification: German Top 30 Company Index

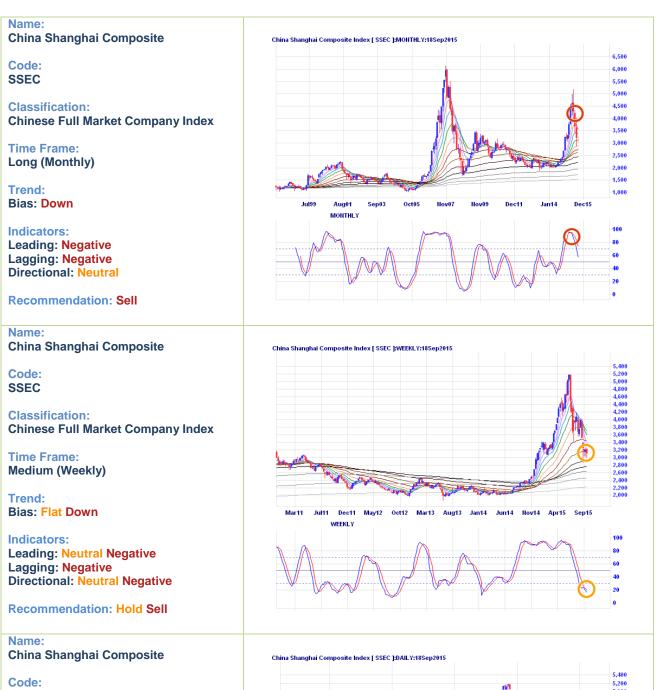
Time Frame: Short (Daily)

Trend: **Bias: Flat Down**

Indicators: Leading: Neutral Negative Lagging: Neutral **Directional: Neutral Negative**

Recommendation: Hold Sell







Classification: Chinese Full Market Company Index

Time Frame: Short (Daily)

Trend: Bias: Flat

Indicators: Leading: Positive Neutral Lagging: Neutral Directional: Neutral Negative

Recommendation: Hold





Chinese Top 48 Company Index

Time Frame: Short (Daily)

Trend: Bias: Up Flat

Indicators: Leading: Positive Lagging: Positive Neutral Directional: Positive Neutral

Recommendation: Buy Hold





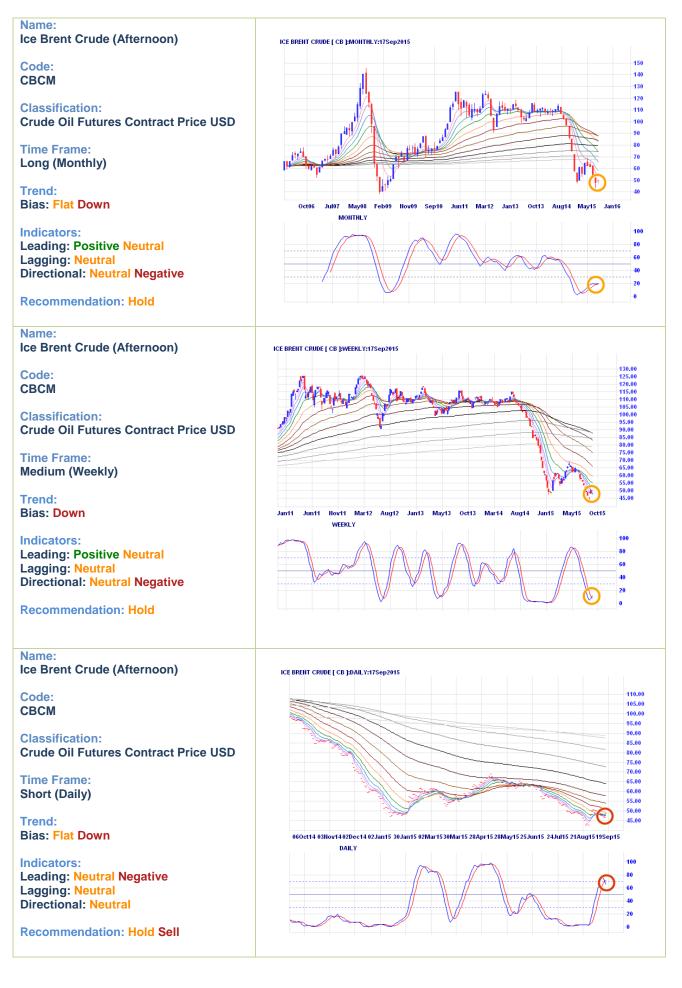
Time Frame: Short (Daily)

Trend: **Bias: Flat**

Indicators: Leading: Positive Neutral Lagging: Neutral **Directional: Neutral Negative**

Recommendation: Hold







Code: NGCM

Classification: Natural Gas Futures Contract Price USD

Time Frame: Medium (Weekly)

Trend: Bias: Flat

Indicators: Leading: Negative Lagging: Neutral Negative Directional: Neutral Negative

Recommendation: Hold Sell

Name: NYMEX Natural Gas

Code: NGCM

Classification: Natural Gas Futures Contract Price USD

Time Frame: Short (Daily)

Trend: Bias: Flat Down

Indicators: Leading: Neutral Lagging: Positive Neutral Directional: Neutral Negative

Recommendation: Hold Sell









Code Chart Long-Term Medium-Term Short-Term Page ASX All Ordinaries Negative Neutral Positive XAO 9 Negative Neutral Positive OLX ASX 200 10 Positive XDI ASX Dividend Opportunities 50 **Negative** Neutral 11 Negative Neutral Positive XSO **ASX Small Ordinaries** 12 **Neutral** Negative 13 XVI ASX 200 Volatility **Neutral** XDJ ASX 200 Consumer Discretionary **Negative Neutral** Neutral 14 Neutral Negative Negative XSJ ASX 200 Consumer Staples 15 **Neutral Neutral** XEJ ASX 200 Energy Neutral 16 ASX 200 Financials **Positive** XFJ **Negative Neutral** 17 XXJ ASX 200 Financials-Ex-Property Trusts Negative Neutral Positive 18 XHJ ASX 200 Healthcare **Neutral** Negative Negative 19 **Neutral** Positive XNJ ASX 200 Industrials **Neutral** 20 Negative XIJ ASX 200 Information Technology **Negative Neutral** 21 XMJ Negative **Neutral** Positive ASX 200 Materials 22 Negative Neutral Positive XPJ ASX 200 Property Trusts 23 Negative Negative Neutral XTJ ASX 200 Telecommunication Services 24 Neutral Veutral Positive XUJ ASX 200 Utilities 25 Negative Positive Neutral AMP AMP 26 Negative Neutral Positive ANZ **ANZ Banking Group** 27 BHP **BHP Billiton** leutral **Neutral** Negative 28 Negative BXB **Brambles** Neutral Veutral 29 CBA Commonwealth Bank of Australia Negative Negative Positive 30 CSL CSL Neutral Negative **Neutral** 31 IAG Insurance Australia Negative Negative Positive 32 Macquarie Group Negative Positive MQG Neutral 33 Negative **Neutral** National Australia Bank Neutral NAB 34 **Neutral** Negative 35 ORG **Origin Energy** Neutral Negative Positive Negative **QBE** Insurance Group QBE 36 **Positive** Negative **Neutral** RIO **Rio Tinto** 37 SCG Scentre Group **Neutral Neutral** Positive 38 Suncorp Group Negative **Negative Neutral** 39 SUN **Telstra Corporation** Negative Negative **Neutral** TLS 40 Negative Negative Negative WES Wesfarmers 41 **Positive** WFD Westfield Corporation **Neutral Neutral** 42 Negative Positive WBC Westpac Banking **Neutral** 43 WPL Woodside Petroleum **Neutral Neutral Neutral** 44 Neutral Neutral WOW Woolworths Negative 45 Negative Neutral DJI US Dow Jones Industrial Average Neutral 46 SPX US S&P 500 Negative Negative **Neutral** 47 **Negative Neutral** FTSE UK FTSE 100 **Neutral** 48 Negative Neutral GDAX German DAX Negative 49 SSEC China Shanghai Composite **Negative Neutral Neutral** 50 **Negative Neutral Positive** HSI Hong Kong Hang Seng 51 Negative Negative **Neutral** N225 Japan Nikkei 225 52 **Neutral** CBCM Ice Brent Crude **Neutral** Negative 53 **Neutral Negative Neutral** NGCM NYMEX Natural Gas 54 Positive **Neutral Neutral** XAUUSD Gold Oz/USD 55 **Neutral Neutral** Positive XAGUSD Silver Oz/USD 56

2015 Mid-YearBook Summary Page - Heatmap by Timeframe

There is a tide in the affairs of men. Which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune; Omitted, all the voyage of their life Is bound in shallows and in miseries. On such a full sea are we now afloat, And we must take the current when it serves, Or lose our ventures.

Julius Caesar Act 4, scene 3, 218–224