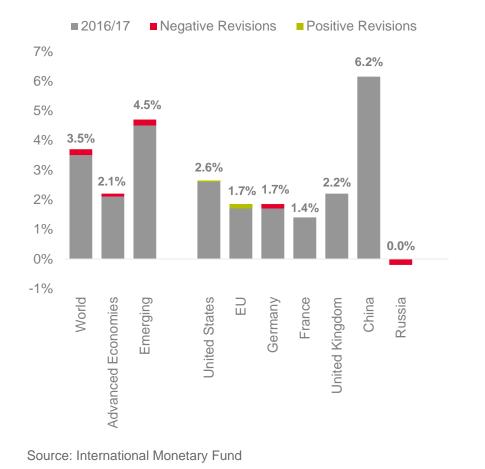
The impact of Brexit Discussed June 2016

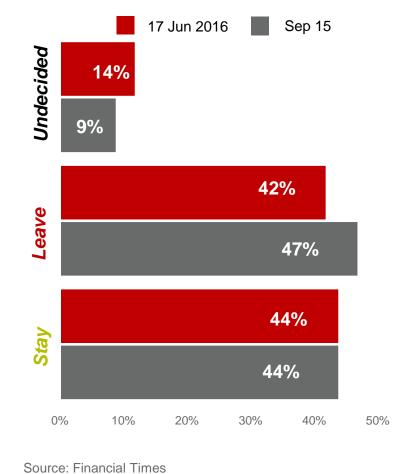


Global: The IMF revised global growth down, but left UK forecasts unchanged despite the risks of the EU Referendum

IMF GDP Growth Forecasts, April 2016 Annual % Change 2016/17 average

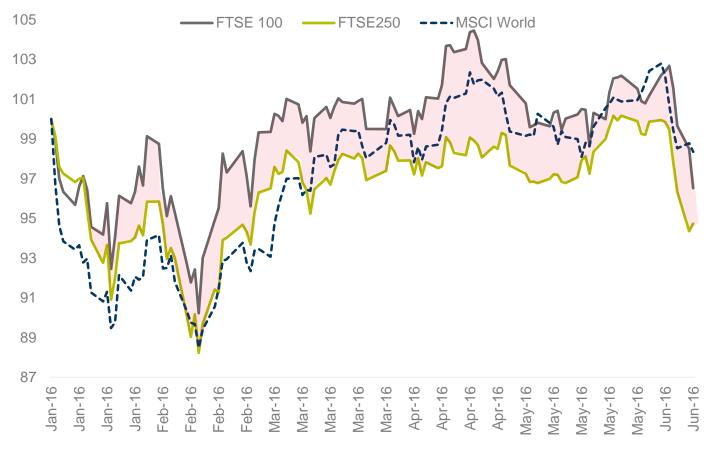


Polling movement since September 2015



Equity: The uncertainty is reflected in the FTSE 250 with a higher exposure to UK earnings underperforming FTSE 100.

UK Equity Markets – since January 2016 FTSE100 vs. FTSE250

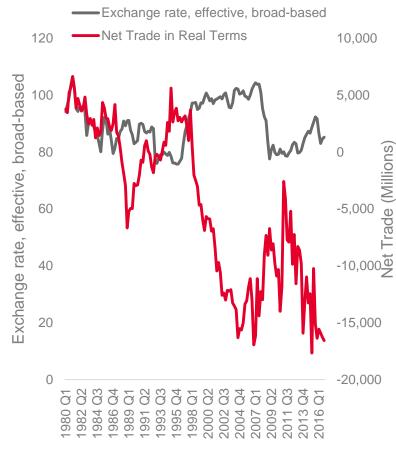


Source: Bloomberg, Yahoo Finance

Trade: A vote for Brexit is be likely to import inflation and hit imports, and not be entirely offset by an increase in exports.

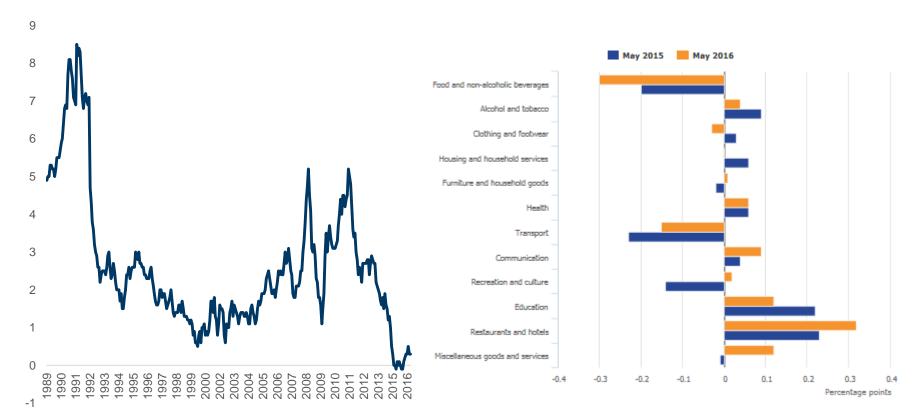
FX Spot Rates EUR per GBP 2.5 2.5 EUR/GBP -USD/GBP 120 2.3 2.3 The end of ERM regime Exchange rate, effective, broad-based resulted in c.14% fall in 2.1 2.1 currency against EUR 1.9 1.9 80 1.7 1.7 60 1.5 1.3 40 1.1 20 0.9 0.9 Are we likely to 0.7 0.7 0 see a similar or 6 even greater fall? 0.5 0.5 Jan-16 Jan-90 Jan-91 Jan-98 Jan-00 Jan-01 Jan-02 Jan-08 an-10 Jan-12 Jan-13 Jan-15 Jan-92 Jan-93 Jan-94 Jan-95 Jan-96 Jan-97 Jan-03 an-05 Jan-06 an-04 Jan-07 Jan-11 Source: Bloomberg Source: Oxford Economics

Exchange Rate impact on Net Trade



Inflation: Prices rose by only 0.3% in May 2016 giving a low starting base for any inflationary pressures.

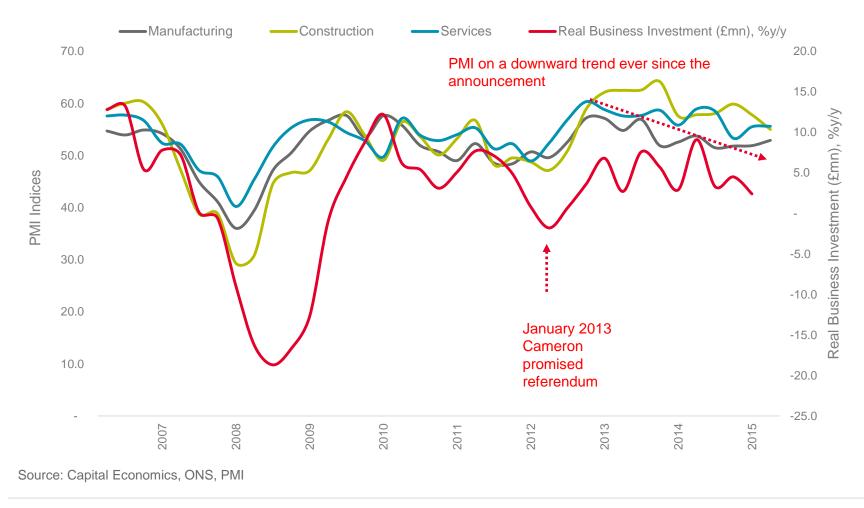
Consumer Price Index Annual % Change Consumer Price Index Breakdown Annual % Change



Source: Office for National Statistics, Financial Times

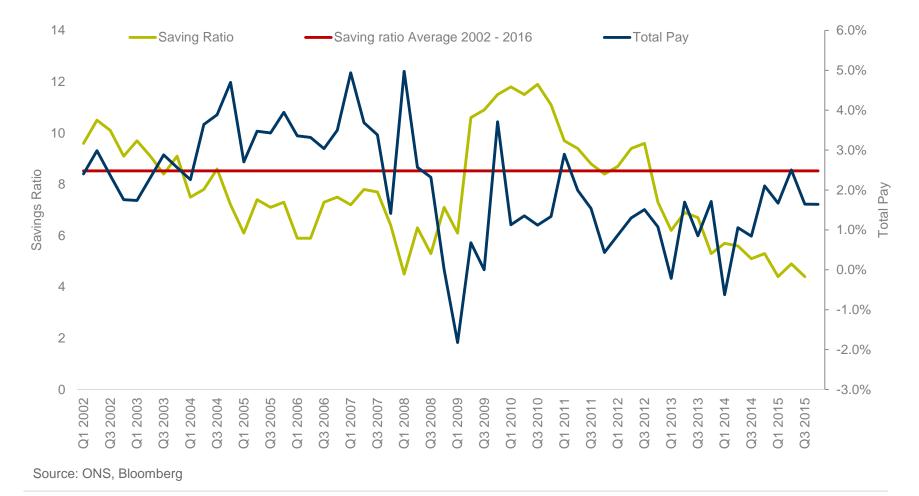
Investment: PMI Indices suggest that weakness in investment sentiment is influenced by the uncertainty of Brexit.

PMI and Business Investment

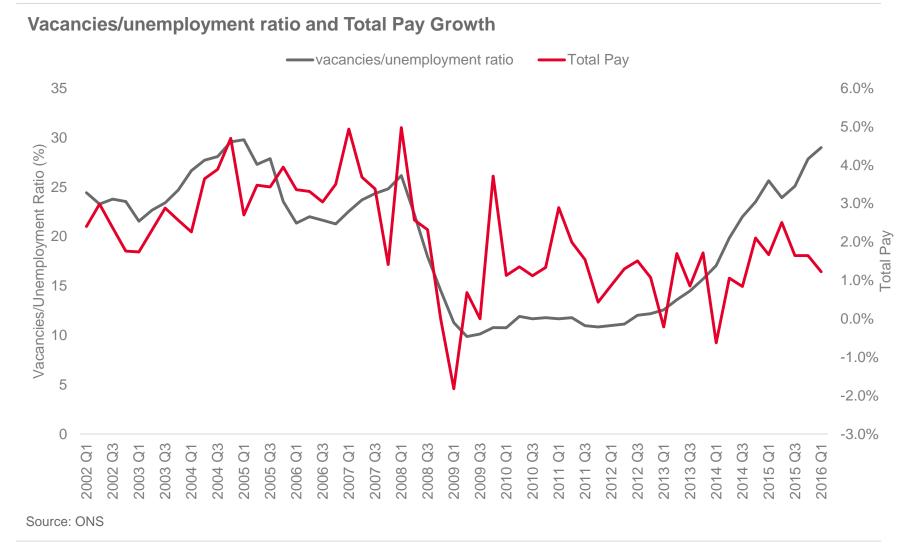


Consumer: After a vote to leave, saving reserves are not likely to offset weaker employment hitting consumption.

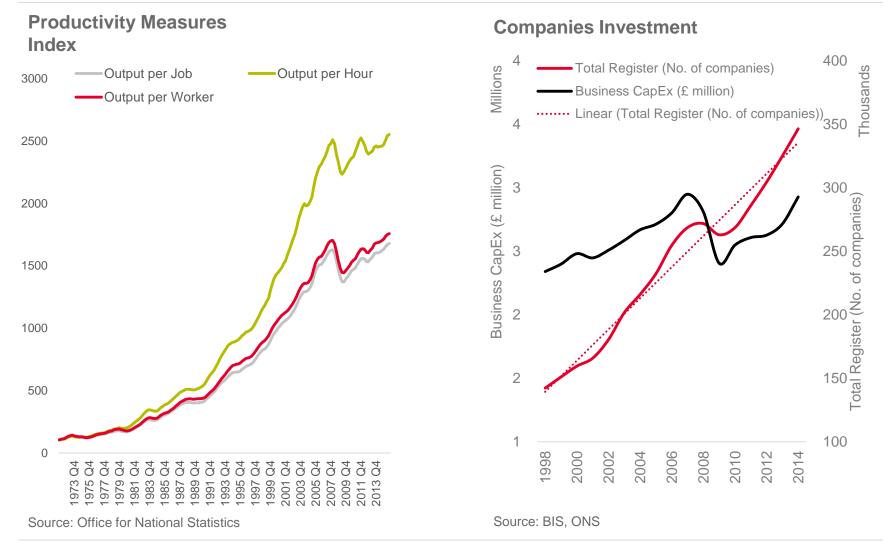
Real Average Earning and Savings Ratio vs. Retail Sales



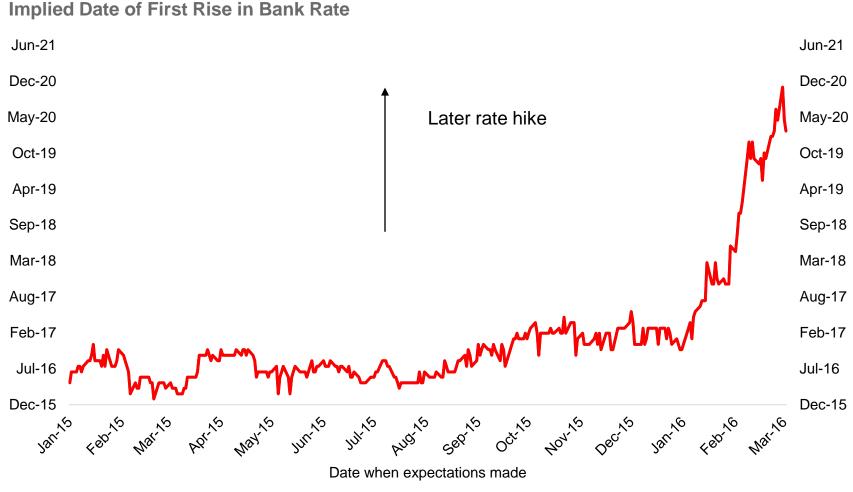
Consumer: If UK votes to stay in the EU, vacancies and the unemployment ratio support a recovery in wages.



Productivity: There is no evidence that EU membership has contributed to growth in productivity.



A vote to exit is expected to slow the UK economy deferring a rise in UK base rates further into the future.



Source: Thomson Datastream, Capital Economics

About DTZ Investors

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