

SUMMARY OF LAST WEEK

US stock markets suffered a sharp correction as technology stocks plummeted amid recession fears and resurgent geopolitical tensions that threatened the fragile ceasefire in Iran. The S&P 500 fell nearly **2 %** for the week, while the Nasdaq dropped **4.6 %**. The Dow Jones fared better, rising **0.6 %**, reflecting a significant rotation from technology to defensive and value-oriented sectors. Small-cap companies also performed well, gaining **1%**, benefiting from the widespread decline in interest rates. Shares in the communication services sector recorded their biggest single-day drop since April 2025: Alphabet fell more than 5% amid concerns about a talent drain in the field of artificial intelligence, while Amazon and Meta fell 4.8% and 2.3% respectively, and Microsoft lost 3%.

SpaceX emerged as the worst-performing company of the week, falling 16% and registering its third consecutive daily decline, after retreating from the 19% surge it had experienced on its IPO day, amid growing concerns that OpenAI would delay its own IPO due to

This is due to the widespread volatility of AI-related stocks and doubts about the sustainability of its infrastructure spending, given the turbulence in capital markets. Macroeconomic data sent mixed signals, as May's PCE inflation accelerated to 4.1% year-on-year—the highest figure since April 2023—while monthly PCE inflation rose 0.4%, matching the month-on-month pace seen in April, but below the consensus forecast of 0.5%. Core PCE inflation, the Federal Reserve's preferred indicator, climbed to 3.4% year-on-year from 3.3% in April, reaching its highest level since October 2023, although monthly core PCE inflation remained steady at 0.3%. Despite the uptick in inflation, both personal income and consumer spending rose by 0.7%, and the personal savings rate climbed to 3%, suggesting that consumers maintained their spending resilience despite the decline in purchasing power. Jobless claims offered a slight respite, falling to 215,000 in the week ending June 20—below the forecast of 223,000—indicating a stabilization in the labor market.

Geopolitical events undermined market optimism as Iran launched drone attacks on merchant ships in the Strait of Hormuz on Thursday, hitting the vessel of

The cargo ship Ever Lovely, flying the Singapore flag, forced the International Maritime Organization to temporarily suspend its ship evacuation operation. President Trump accused Iran of a "reckless violation" of the ceasefire agreement, prompting U.S. Central Command to conduct retaliatory strikes on Friday against Iranian missile and drone storage facilities, as well as coastal radar sites.

Although the Ever Lovely remained open to traffic, with 43 transits recorded after the incident, maritime data firm Windward noted that normalization had slowed, as shipping traffic fell considerably below pre-war averages of over 130 transits per day. The confluence of rising inflation, deteriorating technology valuations, and the renewed fragility of the ceasefire created a toxic environment that eroded the confidence built up during the rebound of the previous ten weeks.

MACROECONOMIC FLUCTUATIONS AND DATA

KEY DATES OF THE LAST WEEK

June 23 S&P Global US Manufacturing PMI

Actual figure: 55.7 versus the forecast of 54.6

S&P Global US Services PMI

Actual figure: 51.3 versus the forecast of 51.0

June 24 New home sales

Actual figure: 580,000 versus the forecast of 637,000

June 25 Personal income

Actual figure: 0.7% versus the forecast of 0.4%

Personal expenses

Actual data: 0.7% vs. the survey: 0.6%

Month-on-month PCE price index

Actual data: 0.4% vs. survey: 0.5%

Year-on-year PCE price index

Actual figure: 4.1% vs. survey: 4.1%

Annualized quarterly GDP, 1st quarter

Actual figure: 2.1% vs. forecast: 1.6%

Orders for durable goods

Actual data: -4.5% vs. forecast: -5.0%

June 26 University of Michigan Confidence Index

Actual figure: 49.5 vs. survey: 50

GLOBAL EQUITY INDICES	Last	5 Days	1 Month YTD
MSCI WORLD	4,744.35	-1.72% \bar{y} -2.47%	7.09%
MSCI EM	1,706.40	-4.47% \bar{y} -2.61%	21.51%
MSCI EM LATIN AMERICA	2,961.82	-0.20% \bar{y} -2.27%	9.32%
MSCI AC ASIA x JAPAN	1,130.30	-4.77% \bar{y} -2.67%	23.74%
USA			
S&P 500 INDEX	7,354.02	-1.95% \bar{y} -2.98%	7.43%
NASDAQ COMPOSITE	25,297.62	-4.60% \bar{y} -6.21%	8.84%
DOW JONES INDUS. AVG	51,876.11	0.60% \bar{y} 1.65%	7.93%
RUSSELL 2000 INDEX	3,010.08	1.02% \bar{y} 3.11%	21.28%
EUROPE			
STXE 600 (EUR) Pr	635.88	0.04% \bar{y} 1.58%	7.38%
Euro Stoxx 50 Pr	6,221.55	-1.14% \bar{y} 2.83%	7.43%
DAX INDEX	24,671.22	-1.26% \bar{y} -1.73%	0.74%
CAC 40 INDEX	8,384.87	-0.43% \bar{y} 2.46%	2.89%
FTSE MIB INDEX	51,265.35	-3.00% \bar{y} 2.46%	14.06%
IBEX 35 INDEX	19,425.30	0.40% \bar{y} 5.79%	12.23%
SWISS MARKET INDEX	14,172.71	2.89% \bar{y} 4.65%	6.82%
FTSE 100 INDEX	10,508.02	1.40% \bar{y} 0.95%	5.81%
ASIA			
NIKKEI 225	69,360.88	-2.65% \bar{y} 4.57%	37.79% HY Bonds Spread
HANG SENG INDEX	22,671.86	-5.24% \bar{y} -9.97%	-11.54%
CSI 300 INDEX	4,868.22	-1.48% \bar{y} -0.49%	5.15%
SENSEX	77,100.47	-0.40% \bar{y} 3.11%	-9.53%
LATAM			
S&P/BMV IPC	67,226.01	-0.71% \bar{y} -1.99%	4.54%
BRAZIL IBOVESPA INDEX	173,295.14	2.95% \bar{y} -0.28%	7.55%
MSCI COLCAP INDEX	2,286.19	-8.66% \bar{y} 5.02%	10.55%
S&P/CLX IPSA (CLP) TR	10,762.98	-1.15% \bar{y} -0.23%	2.69%

EQUITIES SECTORS	Last	5 Days	1 Month YTD
MSCI WORLD/HIGH CARE	405.90	6.86% \bar{y} 5.58%	1.62%
MSCI WORLD/REAL EST	1,135.27	3.22% \bar{y} 1.25%	7.72%
MSCI WORLD/UTILITY	216.48	2.83% \bar{y} 2.81%	8.63%
MSCI WORLD/CON STPL	315.84	2.48% \bar{y} 2.42%	6.25%
MSCI WORLD/ENERGY	315.44	2.45% \bar{y} -5.53%	18.01%
MSCI WORLD BANK INDEX	206.37	0.12% \bar{y} 5.22%	10.01%
MSCI WORLD/FINANCEVAL	193.97	-0.10% \bar{y} 3.97%	4.48%
MSCI WORLD/INDUSTRIAL	558.57	-1.16% \bar{y} 0.47%	11.82%
MSCI WORLD/MATERIAL	432.98	-2.05% \bar{y} -4.99%	9.21%
MSCI WORLD/CONS DIS	476.45	-2.07% \bar{y} -5.96%	-5.25%
MSCI WORLD/INF TECH	1,133.05	-5.31% \bar{y} -5.98%	16.38%
MSCI WRLD/COMM SVC	161.38	-5.95% \bar{y} -10.42%	-3.17%
PHILA GOLD & SILVER INDX	322.60	-7.31% \bar{y} -13.39%	-5.75%

US RATES	Last	5 Days Close	12M Close
2Y	4.09	4.18	-0.08 3.72
5Y	4.13	4.23	-0.10 3.80
10Y	4.37	4.45	-0.08 4.24

BONDS CREDIT SPREAD	5 Days Close	12M Close
EM Bonds Spread	222.95	211.8
BBB 10yr Spread	157.14	153.7

FIXED INCOME	5 Days	1 Month YTD
US High Yield	2,965.49	-0.06% \bar{y} 0.06%
EM Bonds USD	1,415.44	0.02% \bar{y} 0.60%
EM Local Currency	152.71	-0.13% \bar{y} -0.37%
CoCos USD	151.63	0.09% \bar{y} -0.56%
IG BBB 3-5yr USD	398.90	0.34% \bar{y} 0.45%
IG AA Corp USD	287.77	0.28% \bar{y} 0.29%

COMMODITIES	Last	5 Days	1 Month YTD
CRB INDEX	352.23	-2.72% \bar{y} -7.42%	17.89%
WTI	69.23	-9.62% \bar{y} -26.26%	20.57%
Brent	70.67	-12.04% \bar{y} -31.88%	13.16%
US Natural Gas	3.28	1.42% \bar{y} 13.30%	-11.04%
S&P GSCI Precious Metal			
Gold	5,424.14	-4.33% \bar{y} -12.05%	-6.78%
Silver	4,088.74	-1.61% \bar{y} -9.30%	-5.34%
Platinum	1,625.24	-2.54% \bar{y} -17.24%	-21.12%
Palladium	1,212.04	-3.98% \bar{y} -12.70%	-25.18%
S&P GSCI Industrial Metal Index			
Aluminum	587.31	-4.24% \bar{y} -7.21%	6.33%
Copper	3,179.50	-6.39% \bar{y} -13.42%	6.14%
Nickel	16,518.82	-5.04% \bar{y} -11.99%	0.11%
S&P GSCI Agriculture			
358.73	-0.24% \bar{y} -1.66%	1.80%	

CURRENCIES	Last	5 Days	1 Month YTD
CHF vs USD	0.8097	-0.32% \bar{y} -2.96%	-2.11%
JPY vs. USD	161.7400	-0.27% \bar{y} -1.51%	-3.11%
CAD vs. USD	1.4195	-0.30% \bar{y} -2.70%	-3.32%
EUR vs. USD	1.1384	-0.76% \bar{y} -2.12%	-3.08%
GBP vs. USD	1.3200	-0.24% \bar{y} -1.83%	-2.04%
AUD vs. USD	0.6896	-1.65% \bar{y} -3.81%	3.34%
BRL vs. USD	5.1719	-0.41% \bar{y} -2.67%	5.86%
MXN vs. USD	17.5053	-0.91% \bar{y} -1.12%	2.87%
COP vs. USD	3,453.19	0.22% \bar{y} 6.26%	9.40%
CNY vs. USD	6.8004	-0.47% \bar{y} -0.21%	2.76%
EUR vs. CHF	0.9218	0.41% \bar{y} -0.89%	0.97%
DOLLAR INDEX	101.3570	0.50% \bar{y} 2.21%	3.09%
BITCOIN	60,725.62	-5.66% \bar{y} -19.19%	-30.72%

KEY DATES OF THE NEXT WEEK

June 30 Consumer confidence index of the Conference Board

Survey: 94.60

July 1st ISM Manufacturing Survey

53.9

S&P Global US Manufacturing PMI

Survey 55.7

July 2 Change in non-agricultural employment

Survey: 115,000

Unemployment rate

Survey: 4.3%

VISION OF IN ON CAPITAL SA

Asset Class	U	N	O
Renta Fija		■	
Renta Variable		■	
Alternativos		■	
Regions (Equity)	U	N	O
North America		■	
Europe		■	
Emerging Markets		■	
Japan	■		
Equity Sectors	U	N	O
Consumer Staples		■	
Health Care			■
Telcom Services		■	
Utilities		■	
Consumer Disc.	■		
Energy		■	
Financials		■	
Industrials		■	
Technology			■
Real Estate		■	
Materials		■	

Despite our recent upward revision of our strategic recommendation for equities to "Neutral" due to improved fundamentals, a tactical correction is very likely soon. Prices are currently overvalued after three months of a strong rally, and the technology sector is entering a consolidation phase after a rise of over 35% since April. However, the economy is showing great resilience, and job creation is recovering strongly after the slowdown in 2025, giving us confidence in the medium-term trend.

Should a pronounced short-term risk aversion and a correction in mega-cap stocks occur, we believe that a sector rotation toward cyclical stocks and potentially more accommodative monetary policy should limit the medium-term decline and provide a floor for long-term investors. We remain optimistic despite the risk of a short-term correction.

THE TOPIC OF THE WEEK

Gold and oil have been the most volatile assets of 2026

Since the beginning of the year, two assets have been the most destabilizing for portfolios. These are not stocks, which have risen almost in a straight line; nor bonds, whose Returns have been mediocre; neither from currencies, whose fluctuations have been unusually moderate; nor even from cryptocurrencies, which have fallen relentlessly. In 2026, the assets Two types of gold have been the most volatile: yellow and black. **The most well-known precious metal rose from about \$4,310 an ounce to \$5,595 in January, before retreating below the psychological level of \$4,000** (Chart 1).

During that same period, WTI crude fluctuated between \$56 and \$119 per barrel at the height of the Iran war, before falling back to around \$70. **Once the ceasefire held and the Strait of Hormuz reopened** (Chart 2), the question many investors are now asking is whether we have witnessed the peak of these [inflation/inflations]. two raw materials, or whether the time has come to re-examine them with a fresh perspective. Our opinion leans towards the first option, especially in the case of gold. **Gold is consolidating after a strong two-year bull market in which prices have risen by 160%** (Chart 1). Despite the risk that the process Even if the consolidation period is longer than expected, gold remains a long-term structural bullish bet.

Chart 1: Spot Gold (3,984.42)

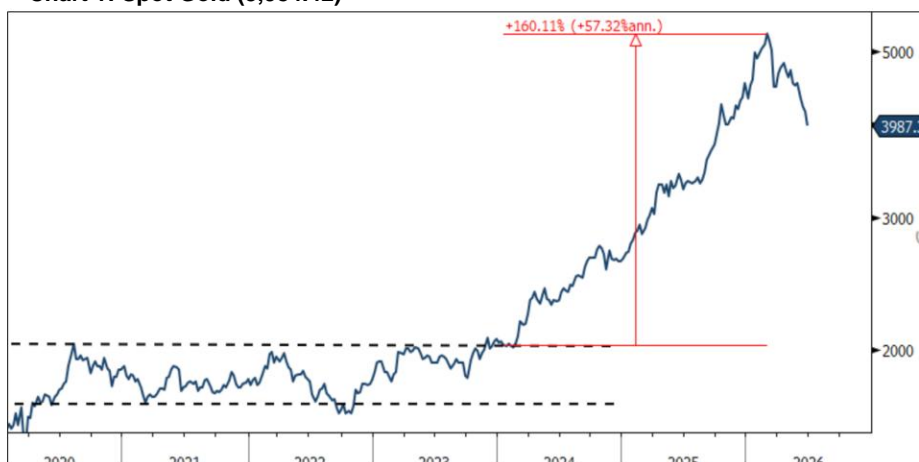
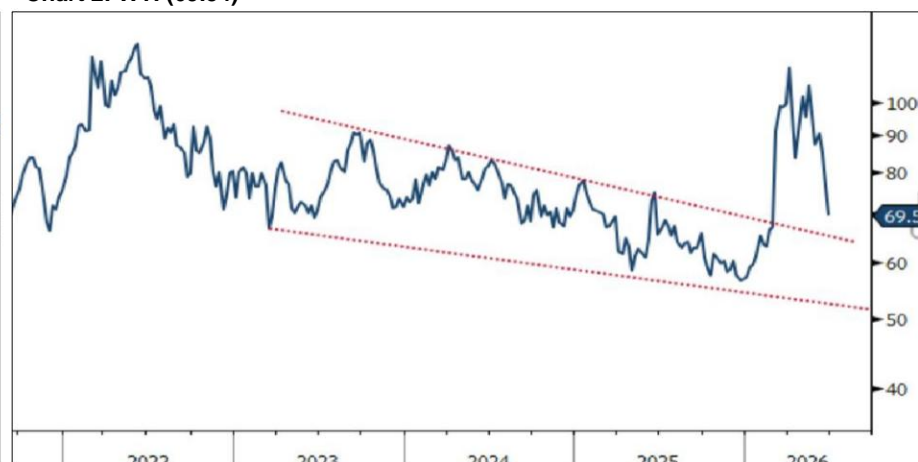


Chart 2: WTI (69.54)



THE TOPIC OF THE WEEK

Why Gold Has Disappointed and Why We Think It's Temporary : Let's face it, gold has punished those who were late to the party. Those who bought during the rally have recently had to endure the falling price per ounce without having benefited from the preceding surge. It's worth remembering that just three years ago, gold was trading below \$2,000. The recent underperformance has several causes. First, the metal was affected by the liquidation of speculative positions that had become extremely—perhaps excessively—bullish. When an asset is so widely held in the market, it becomes, paradoxically, vulnerable to a "long squeeze": a massive sell-off forces holders to liquidate, and the selling feeds on itself. Second, this technical dismantling was exacerbated by a sharp shift in interest rate expectations due to rising inflation expectations. Finally, a stronger-than-expected US labor market has further encouraged investors to believe in a hawkish Fed, indirectly fueling a dollar rally. **Rising real yields, and the accompanying stronger dollar, pose significant headwinds for a non-coupon asset like gold** (Charts 3 and 4).

Despite all this, we expect gold to resume its upward trend. **The main reason is structural. Central banks continue to accumulate bullion to diversify their reserves, particularly emerging economies** (Chart 5). Since the freezing of Russian assets in 2022, China and India—as well as Poland and the Czech Republic—have sought protection against the risk of losing access to the dollar and the SWIFT system. The second pillar is chronic under-ownership: gold represents a mere 3% of the world's roughly \$320 trillion in financial assets, a negligible share compared to the 2–10% that allocation studies consider optimal; moreover, according to a State Street study, around 62% of US retail investors do not own a single ounce. **As interest returns, passive flows will increase: gold-backed exchange-traded funds have yet to recover the peak they reached when gold was trading near \$2,000** (Chart 6). The third pillar is the shift in monetary policy: with Kevin Warsh at the helm of the Fed, a new cycle of easing could begin, at which point the lack of profitability of gold will become less important and a weaker dollar will boost the dollar-denominated price.

Chart 3: Spot price of gold; 10-year real interest rates in the US (2.17%)

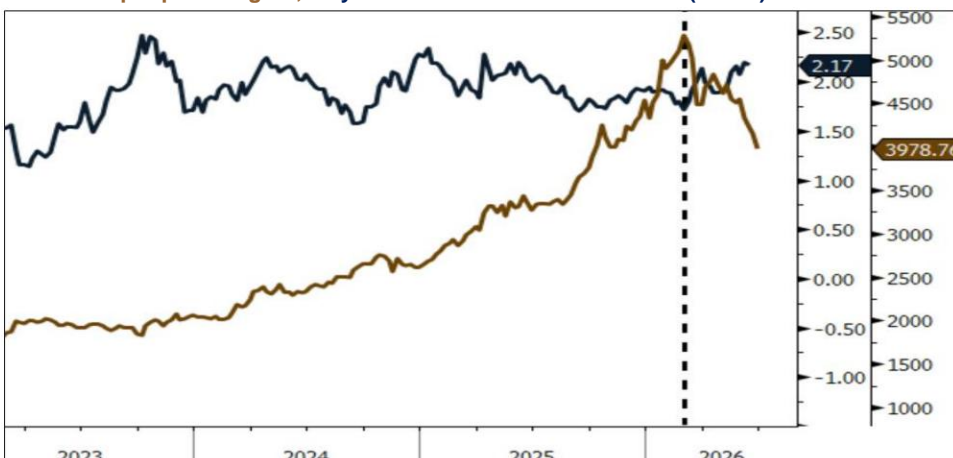
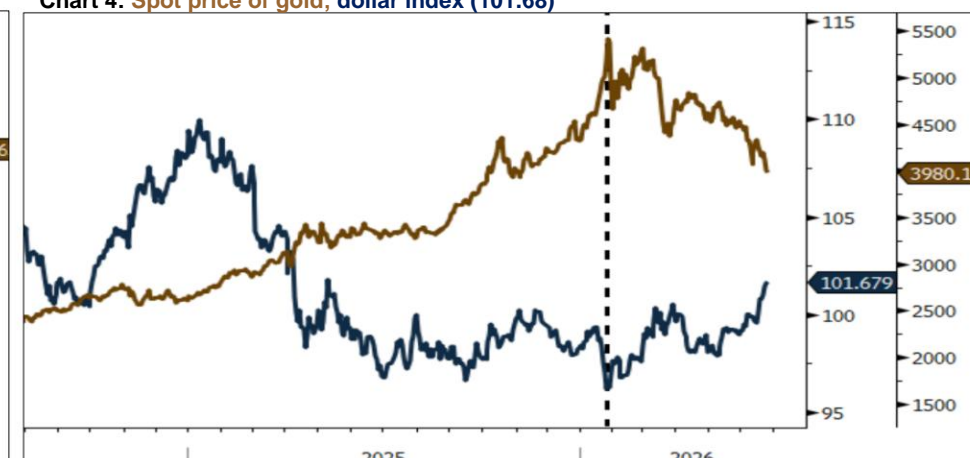


Chart 4: Spot price of gold; dollar index (101.68)



THE TOPIC OF THE WEEK

Chart 5: Evolution of gold reserves in China and emerging markets

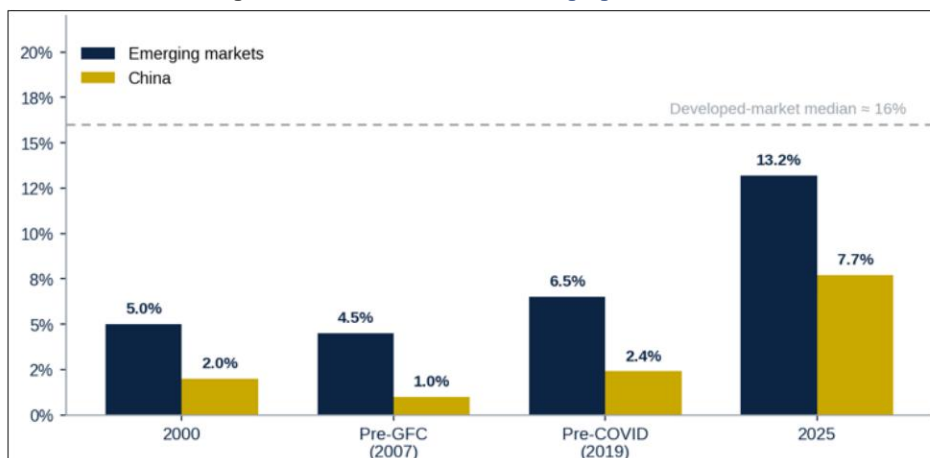
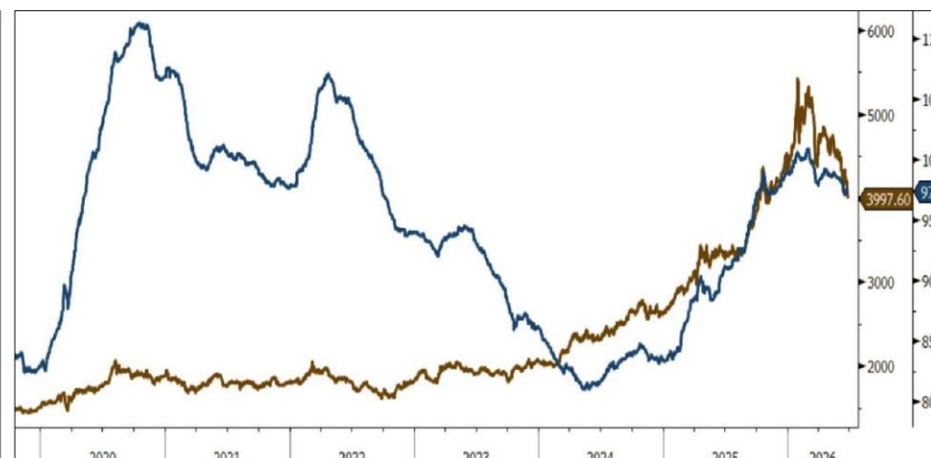


Chart 6: Gold; Known accumulation of gold in ETFs



The importance of structural demand

The pillar of structural demand for gold by central banks deserves greater attention, as it is undoubtedly the most important driver of the evolution of the yellow metal.

Central banks absorbed 863 tons of gold in 2025, and the pace has continued this year, with 244 tons acquired in the first quarter of 2026 alone (chart).

7) Some interpret this as a slowdown compared to the peak of over 1,000 tons per year recorded in the previous three years; however, the volumes recent inflows remain almost double the 2010-2021 average. The vast majority of inflows come from emerging economies, while the developed world—which it has historical reserves—it remains largely inert.

Several major Western powers, including the United States, Germany, Italy, and France, hold around 70% of their reserves in gold. If these cases are excluded, as well as countries that own virtually nothing, the median for developed countries is close to 16% (Figure 8). Despite their recent purchases, several emerging economies continue to lag far behind: China, whose official purchases are probably not fully recorded, holds only around 9% of its reserves in ingots. **To raise the share of emerging markets to 16% would require nearly 4,000 tons—almost double current reserves and more than five years of purchases at the current pace** (Chart 9). Despite a slight slowdown, central banks in China and emerging markets continue to accumulate gold in their reserves. As long as this trend continues, our outlook will remain positive.

THE TOPIC OF THE WEEK

Chart 7: Net gold purchases by central banks

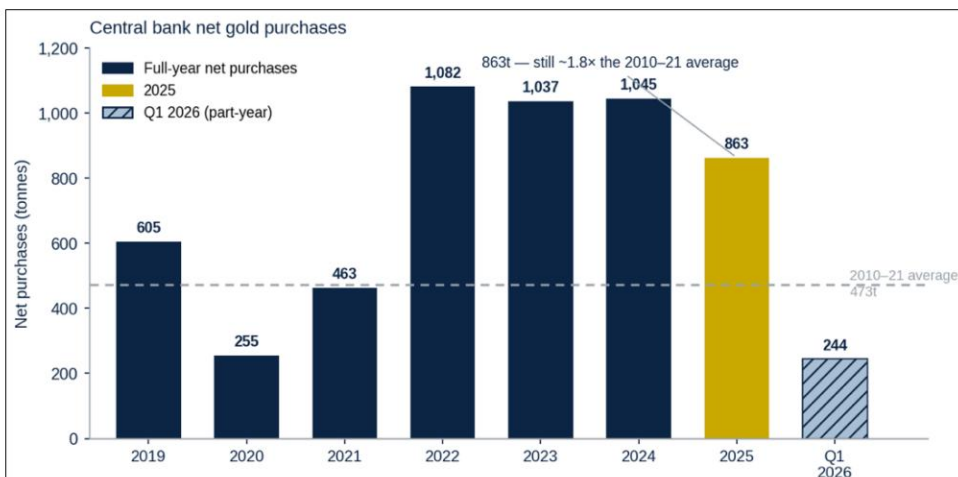


Chart 8: Percentage of gold in total foreign exchange reserves

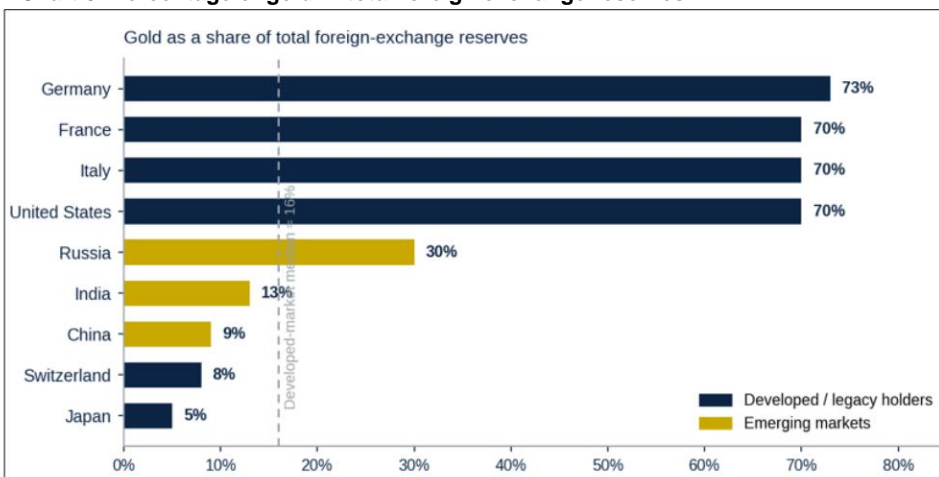
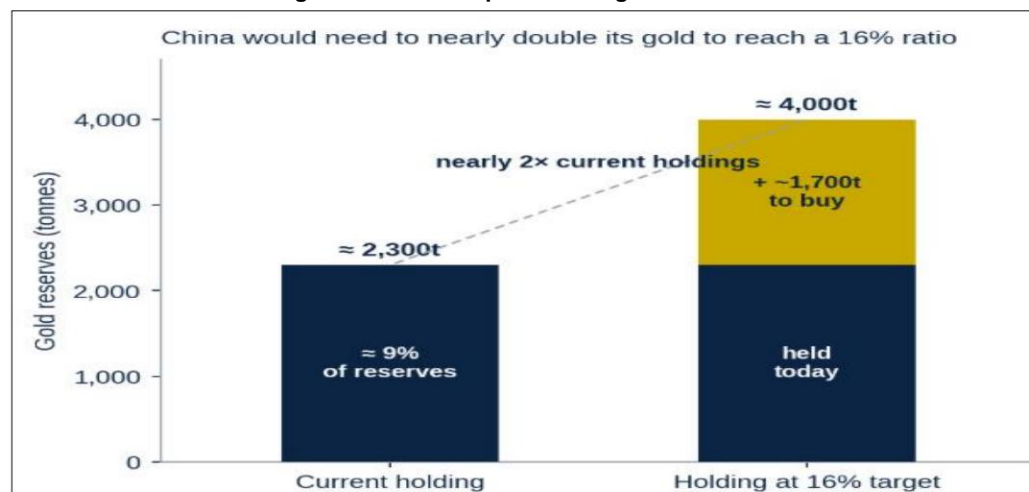


Chart 9: China's current gold reserves vs. potential target



THE TOPIC OF THE WEEK

Oil prices should bottom out soon. Oil is a special

case: its cycles are short and tied to the rhythm of the global economy. The recent weakness of WTI and Brent has clear causes. By the end of last year, an unusually large supply surplus had accumulated. While US shale oil production continued to expand, the 23 members of OPEC+ opened the tap, ending years of restraint; the oversupply eventually pushed both benchmark indices below the symbolic \$60 mark, a historically low level, a situation that worsened when the United Arab Emirates decided to leave OPEC. It wasn't until March, with the start of the US intervention in Iran, that prices rebounded strongly.

However, since 2005, the price of WTI crude has tended to trade around \$80 a barrel when supply and demand are in balance. Logically, supply has been severely affected by the Iranian conflict and the disruption of traffic in the Strait of Hormuz (Chart 10), but the balance should be restored, pushing crude prices well above the current \$70. In fact, importers reduced their stockpiles during the conflict to avoid buying at inflated prices and prevent shortages, and now they must replenish Asian, European, and American reserves, which will increase demand in the short term. The \$80 benchmark level appears to be holding, and it is highly likely that oil will trade higher in the coming quarters. From a technical perspective, and with considerable volatility, WTI has fallen 40% from its April highs.

Prices are now near a technical support level of \$65 and have a good chance of stabilizing or rebounding from these levels (chart 11).

Chart 10: World oil supply; world oil demand (million barrels per day)

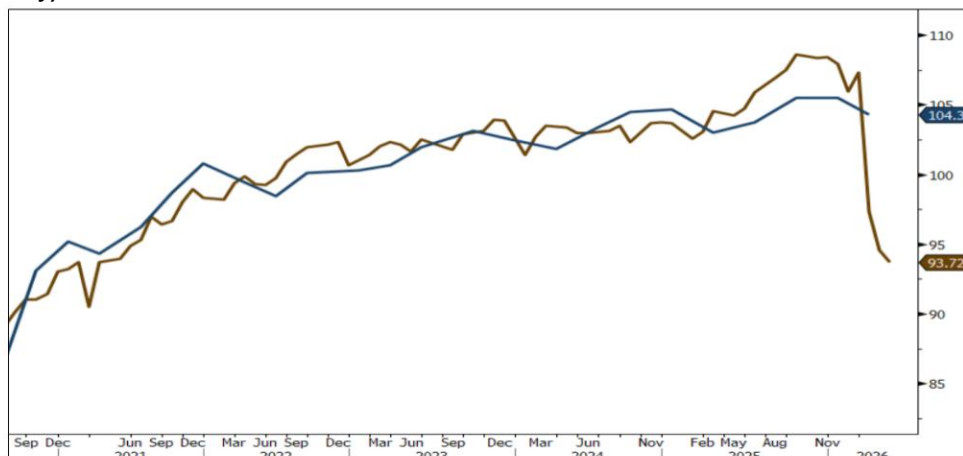


Chart 11: WTI (\$69.23) / Weekly Chart



THE TOPIC OF THE WEEK

CONCLUSION

For the long-term investor, the current gold correction should be interpreted more as an opportunity than a warning. The excesses accumulated over the past year are corrected, while the structural fundamentals—official accumulation by central banks, chronic underinvestment, and a still incipient cycle—They remain firmly intact. **Mining companies are even more attractive: their stock prices have been correcting even as aggregate cash flow per share reaches all-time highs** (chart 12), a divergence between fundamentals and market sentiment that rarely lasts. Once short-term volatility subsides, We expect the sector to resume its underlying upward trend and, over time, reach new highs.

Oil presents a similar situation, although from a different starting point and with less upside potential. With the equilibrium price near \$80 per barrel and the WTI is now quite oversold; the recent drop appears to have been prolonged and should find a bottom soon. Furthermore, any further escalation of the conflict between Iran and the US would reopen upside potential. However, energy companies are less attractive than gold miners... despite their recent decline, the big ones Oil companies remain more expensive than they were at the beginning of the year, before the rally. **The sector is currently trading at a price-to-book ratio of 2.04, still well below average above the 1.75 at which we recommended it at the beginning of this year** (chart 13). We maintain our neutral position regarding energy companies.

Chart 12: Gold mining index versus gold mining cash flow per share

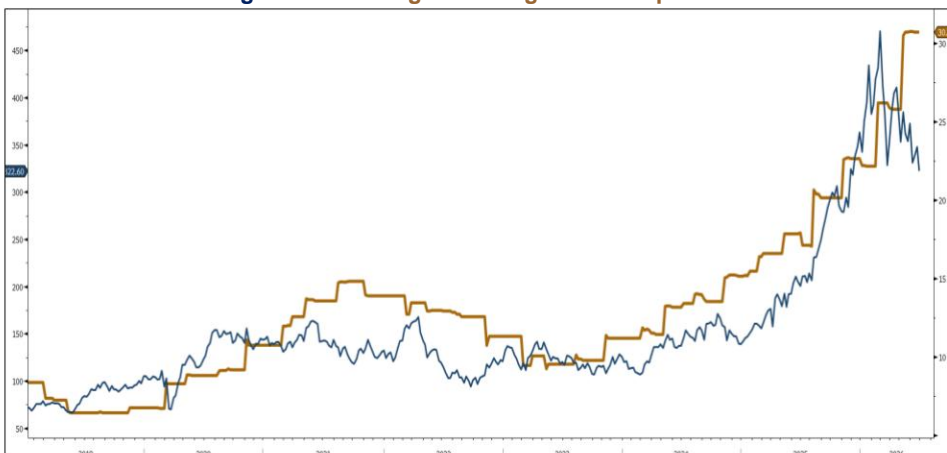
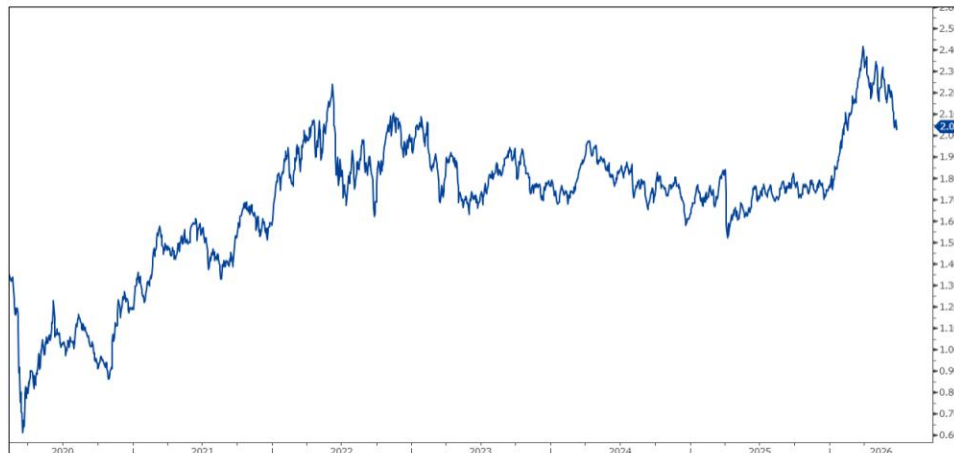


Chart 13: Price-to-book ratio of the MSCI Energy Index (2.04)



Legal Notice

In On Capital, SA makes this content available for informational purposes only and without the intention of constituting a solicitation or offer, recommendation or advice for to acquire or sell rights to securities or investment products or to be a party to any transaction of any kind, particularly with any recipient other than a Qualified, authorized, eligible, and/or professional investor. This content is for the sole use of the recipient and may not be communicated, printed, downloaded, used, or reproduced for no other purpose. It is not intended for distribution to, or use by, any natural or legal persons who are nationals of a country, or is subject to the jurisdiction of a jurisdiction whose laws or regulations prohibit such distribution or use. While In On Capital will make every effort to obtain information from sources it considers reliable, In On Capital, its directors, representatives, employees, agents, or shareholders assume no responsibility for this content and make no warranties of liability. Warranty. The data mentioned is not accurate, complete, or reliable. Therefore, In On Capital assumes no responsibility for any loss resulting from the use of This content. Ongoing information, revisions, and evaluations in this document will apply at the time of publication and may be revoked or modified without notice. Prior notice is required. This content is intended only for recipients who understand and can assume the risks involved. Before making any transaction, recipients They must determine whether the product or investment product mentioned in the content corresponds to their particular circumstances and must ensure they evaluate independently (with their professional advisors) the specific risks and legal, tax, and accounting consequences and eligibility requirements for any purchase, holding, or sale of securities or investment products mentioned in the content. In On Capital, its directors, representatives, employees, agents, or shareholders may have interest in the investments described in this document and/or be bound by subscription commitments to such investments. In On Capital does not guarantee the suitability of the Information, notices, or investment values and products mentioned. Historical performance data for securities and investment products or underlying assets are not a The organizational unit responsible for financial research. In On Capital is subject to separate regulatory requirements and certain services, securities, and/or investment products. These services may not be available in all jurisdictions or to all types of recipients. Recipients must comply with all applicable laws and regulations. This document is not intended to provide investment services, securities, and/or products in countries or jurisdictions where such an offer would be illegal under applicable local laws and regulations. In On Capital, SA is an entity regulated and supervised by the Superintendency of the Securities Market of Panama (SMV) 296/2014.