

Monthly Newsletter

January 9th, 2019

"Strength is defeated by strategy." — Philippine Proverb

"Experience is a hard teacher. She gives the test first and the lessons afterwards." — Anonymous

Clues from Recent Asset Classes' Behavior

Macro: Weak Economic Outlook...Nations to Give Up on Fiscal Discipline

Oil: Awaiting Evidence from OPEC

MENA: A Review of Saudi Arabia's 2019 Budget

Introduction

The end of 2018 was marked by too much pessimism. The global market sell-off constituted a major concern to investors as they feared that they may not see a bottom soon for a variety of reasons.

Deceleration in global growth appears to be at a faster rate than anticipated. The fall in industrial feedstock prices, notably copper and oil, is consistent with signs of weakening economic activity, whilst weakness in the housing sector and car sales globally are reliable indicators of stress.

Not only do the trade dialogues appear to be following a torturous trajectory, but so do the negotiations over the Brexit, Italian budget and the French Yellow Vests' demands. The rising uncertainty has weighed on business confidence and consumer sentiment, reduced capital expenditure, and negatively impacted global economic activity especially in Europe and China.

Global financial conditions are getting tighter and liquidity scarcer amid rising borrowing costs. The US Fed is hiking interest rates and reducing the size of its balance sheet while the ECB just ended its asset purchase program amid declining inflation expectations and falling oil prices, which would only hurt companies' profit margins and tame earnings growth.

The US dollar has been stuck in a stubbornly strong range vis-à-vis other currencies. Acting as a haven and supported by a hawkish Fed, the USD took most risky assets as hostages. Market losses were amplified, and asset prices dislocation appeared. The widening credit spreads and inversion in the short end of the US yield curve, were striking.

These bear themes that dominated the last quarter of 2018 appear to be in relative retreat as we start our journey into 2019.

A divided US Congress over the government shutdown means that no extra infrastructure spending to be approved in terms of fiscal stimulus in US beyond the latest tax cut. All this coupled with deteriorating Chinese economic data and softness in US economic figures, may force the two largest economic powers in the world to focus on exploring a mini-trade deal, or what is being called an agreement over the "Architecture", the term used to encompass the issues under negotiations.

Trade negotiations appear to be moving in the right direction as China has already started to rebuy US soybeans, has reduced taxes on US imported cars, and has lowered tariffs on 700 imported goods as a sign of openness. China has also enacted 38 punishments for intellectual property violations. More meetings are expected to be held between the two nations, and investors expect concessions to be made as a potential deal may limit further tariffs and may push China to partially retreat from its 'Made in China 2025' industrial policy.

2019 appears to be the year when countries will loosen fiscal discipline to cushion economic activity and to smooth out the populist agenda. The EU and Italy agreed on a budget deficit of 2.04%, France is providing some concessions and is forecasting a budget deficit of 3.4% in 2019. China is taking several measures to boost its economy such as infrastructure spending, VAT, and corporate tax cuts along with liquidity injection.

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The US Fed is adopting a more dovish tone by considering a wait and see approach that would entail a “data dependent” strategy that may lead to a pause or a smoother trajectory for rates hike in 2019. As a result, the USD will lose some of its steam and offer emerging markets, commodities, and other cyclicals a relief.

The agreement between OPEC and Non-OPEC nations to cut oil production will take effect this year which will help restore balance into the oil markets and boost prices from their depressed levels.

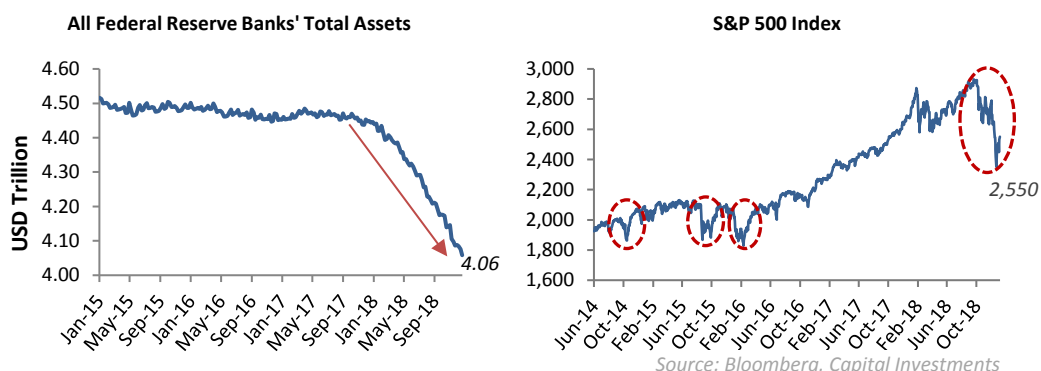
As the abovementioned themes crystalize in 2019, negativity will dissipate gradually. Although we are subscribing to this scenario of an inflection point, we remain holding some cash at this point of the cycle to benefit from the dislocation in asset prices and to be able to maneuver through the volatility. In addition, we are being cautious for a variety of reasons.

For instance, more than one quarter of the world’s population will be going to polls, from Argentina to Finland passing by India, Indonesia and Japan, as well as the EU parliamentary elections. We are not expecting that the repercussions of the G20 meeting in Argentina will generate a “Shanghai Accord 2”, like what happened in early 2016 in the wake of the G20 meeting back then but are anticipating a mini-trade deal and re-calibration of the economy.

We do not see a strong recovery in China but are expecting a smart and targeted re-calibration of the economy. China does not have the same economic flexibility it had in the past, as the current account surplus for the country has decreased from 10% of GDP in 2008 to 0.44% now, while total government, household and corporate debt has increased from 160% of GDP in 2008 to around 260% in 2018.

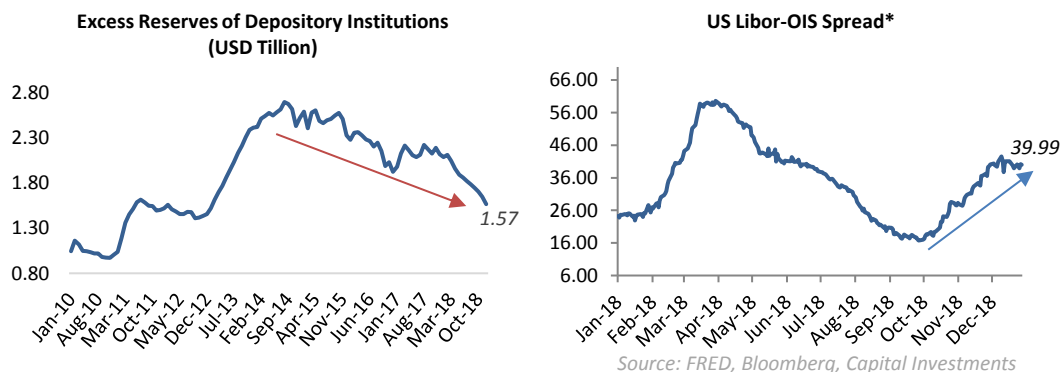
Despite the dovish tone of the US Fed, it will remain flying like a hawk if it keeps its balance sheet reduction on “autopilot” mode, which will lead to a significant liquidity drainage in 2019 of up to USD 600bn. This liquidity drainage is further exacerbated by the ECB putting its asset purchase program to an end. As a result, liquidity risk will be high, corporate debt will be vulnerable and may be a source of risk with many negative spillovers effect. We do not underestimate the widening of credit spreads and the impact of Quantitative Tightening (QT) pursued by the Fed and its effect on liquidity, asset prices, corporate leverage and derivative trades. The Bank of International Settlement warned investors that monetary policy normalization and the lack of liquidity that amplified the market sell-off in 2018 are not isolated events. The focus in 2019 should not be on the Fed’s rate path or the neutral rate, but on QT and whether it will be reversed. Markets will continue to be caught in a tug of war between all these factors until we get stronger data and clarity regarding policy path in terms of trade, monetary and fiscal perspectives.

Clues from Recent Asset Classes' Behavior



Source: Bloomberg, Capital Investments

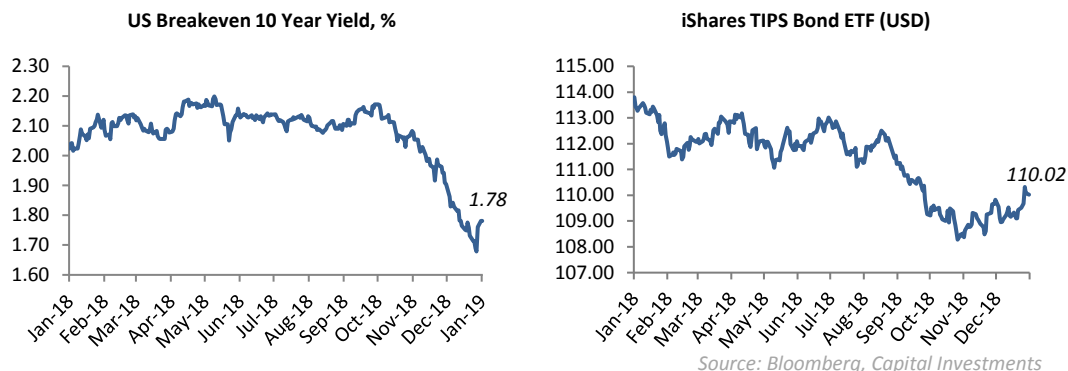
In 2014, the US Fed ended the expansion of its balance sheet by ending the increase in its asset purchase program and reinvested only the proceeds from maturing securities. The leveling-off in liquidity pumping generated a wave of volatility across markets as illustrated by the graph above. Since 2017, the Fed begun shrinking its balance sheet by reversing its Quantitative Easing (QE) policy into Quantitative Tightening (QT), thus taking away an important liquidity cushion from the global financial system. As a result, volatility has increased, and the market failed to sustain its momentum as the high of the tax cut enacted by Mr. Trump started to fade, or when faced with some challenges such as the trade war. The Fed is expected to reduce its balance sheet at a rate of USD 50Bn per month in 2019, alongside the ECB which has just ended its asset purchase program. Investors should get ready to face rising liquidity risk, more volatility, but much more realistic risk premia.



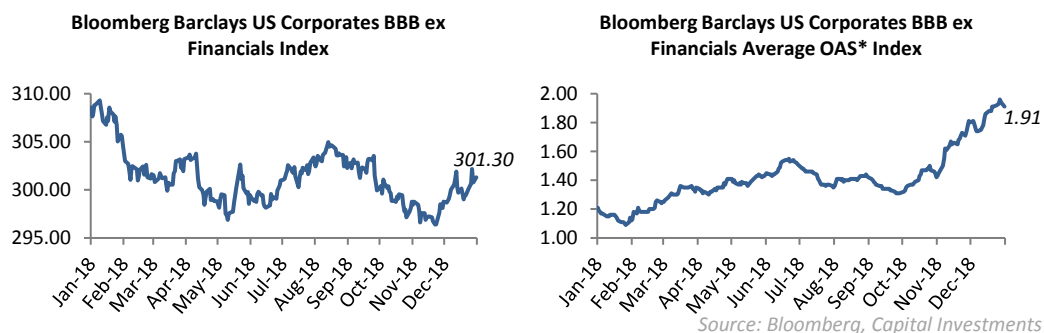
Source: FRED, Bloomberg, Capital Investments

*The LIBOR-OIS spread represents the difference between the 3 month Libor rate, the unsecured rate at which banks lend to each other, and the 3 month overnight index swap (OIS), which represents the central bank rate. It is a gauge of perceptions of risk in credit markets. Hence, when the gap widens it is an indication of perceived credit and liquidity risk.

Because of the Fed's balance sheet shrinking, excess reserves at US banks were decreasing, which in turn led to rising funding costs for US banks, notably small ones. Consequently, borrowing costs have started to increase and both consumers and corporates have started to feel the heat of tightening financial conditions. This is an indication that troubles are ahead for the highly leverage corporates.

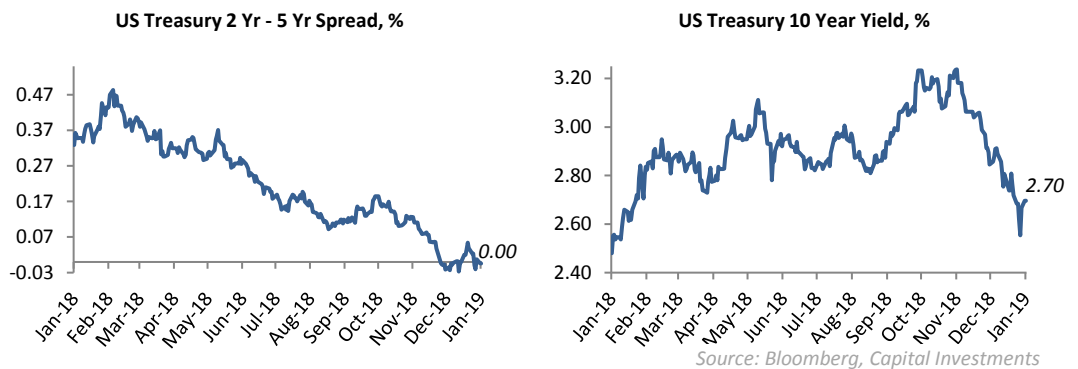


The Fed’s hawkish approach in terms of hiking interest rates and normalizing the balance sheet size was taking place amid falling inflationary expectations, as illustrated by the graph above, and falling industrial input prices, not to mention the trade war and other challenging circumstances in Europe such as Brexit and Italy’s budget negotiation.

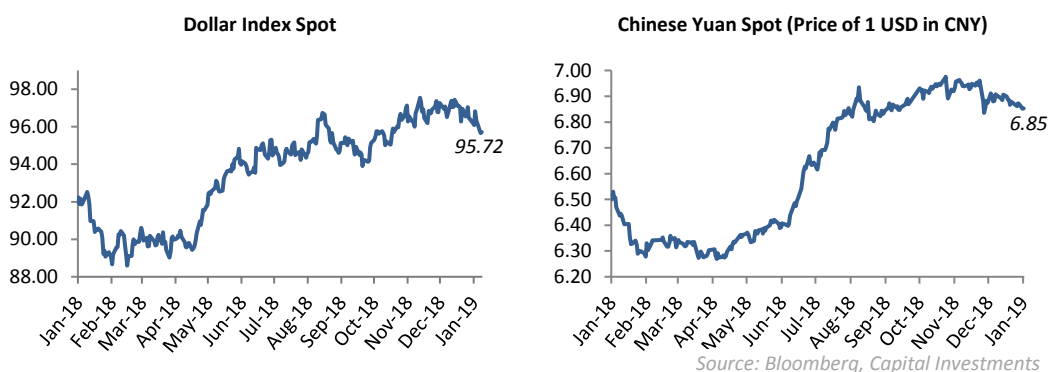


*The option-adjusted spread (OAS) is the measurement of the spread of a fixed income security rate and the risk-free rate of return, which is adjusted to take into account an embedded option. The spread is added to the fixed income security price to make the risk-free bond price the same as the bond.

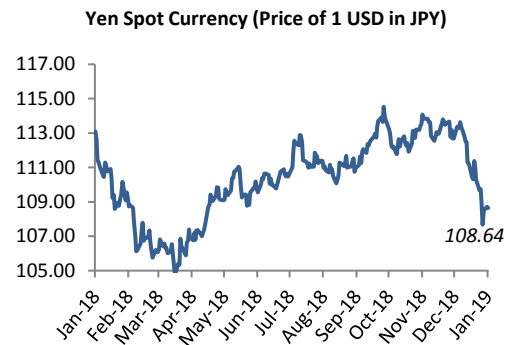
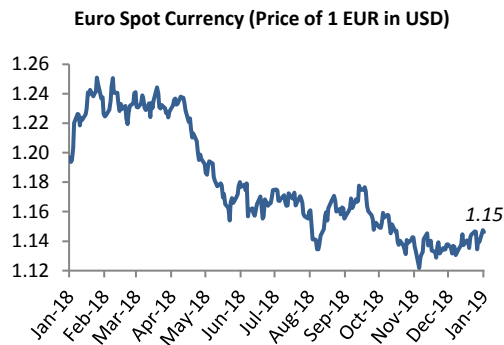
This tightening of financial conditions would hurt companies by affecting their margins and their capacity to serve their debt especially for highly leveraged corporates. This compression in margins will ultimately lead to compression in valuation multiples. All these factors have led to a worsening global economic outlook, prompting the IMF to declare that global growth is plateauing, and investors have started to factor in the possibility of a recession in 2019. As a result, corporate credit has deteriorated, and credit spreads have widened to an alarming level, sending warning signals for the year ahead.



As a result, the US yield curve inverted at the short end (meaning the 2 -year yield was higher than the 5- year yield). This indicates that investors see the Fed easing its policy soon and thus the rate hiking cycle is reaching its peak and, shows that investors are predicting a recession in the next 18 months. The US 10- year yield retreated and touched 2.55% before bouncing back after the strong US jobs report for December. Despite the substantial declines in yield, credit spread continued to stay high, which signifies that market participants are seeing signs of a potential economic slowdown and rising corporate defaults. The risk would be if any weakness in the bond market would spill over into other asset classes, notably equities.

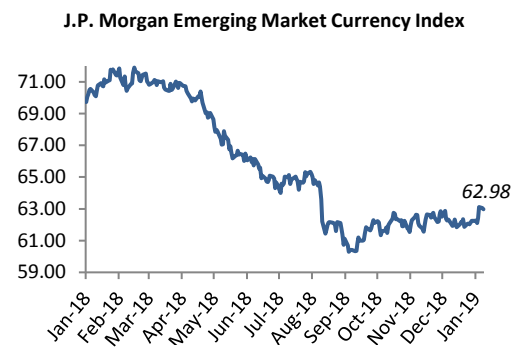
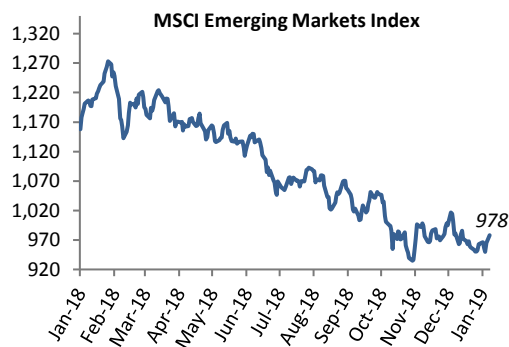


Consequently, the Fed adjusted its tone to become more dovish in terms of smoothing or pausing its interest rate hike cycle without mentioning any changes in relation to its balance sheet. As a result, the USD weakened, a trend that is expected to continue once a trade deal materializes and once investors get some confirmation that the “Fed interest rate effect” is out of the equation for a while. The Yuan has been moving in a tight range as China would not devalue it beyond the threshold of 7 to the USD amid a trade negotiation round with the US. However, the Yuan is expected to gain back some of its value if some sort of a trade deal is achieved.



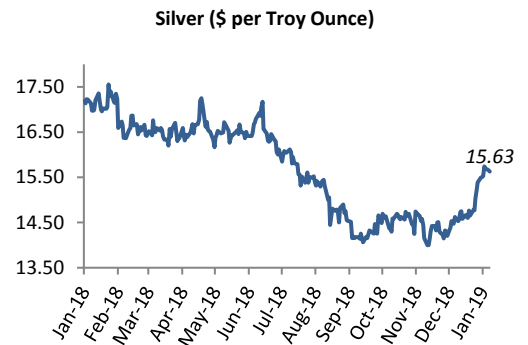
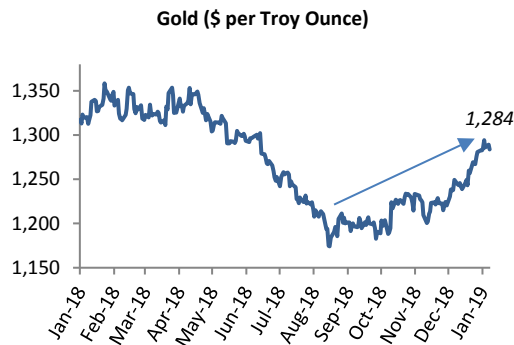
Source: Bloomberg, Capital Investments

The ECB monetary policy is converging towards its homologue in the US without moving onto normalizing the interest rate path yet. The ECB is in a challenging position as it cannot normalize interest rates amid weakening EU countries' economies and rising political risk on the back of the revival in the populist agenda. The old continent's conditions are not supportive for the Euro, which will mainly benefit from a dovish Fed. As for the Yen, it is expected to continue appreciating against the USD as it serves as a safe haven, and Japanese investors will recall their capital invested abroad ahead of the USD weakness.



Source: Bloomberg, Capital Investments

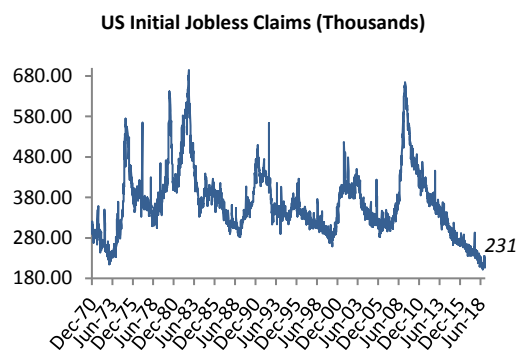
The potential improvement in China and a weakness in the USD bode well for emerging market currencies and stocks. In this context, we prefer to be selective and we will investigate the Chinese market since its valuation is becoming attractive and its divergence with US market has narrowed significantly lately, i.e., it showed signs of stability and is awaiting the effects of fiscal and monetary stimulus enacted by Chinese authorities.



Source: Bloomberg, Capital Investments

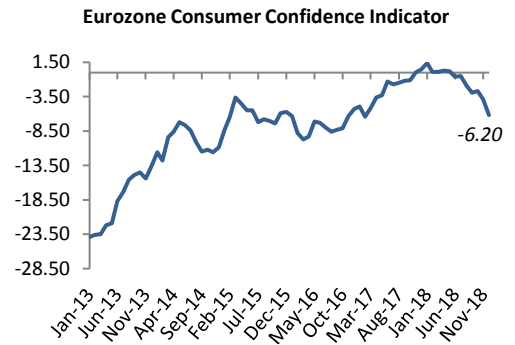
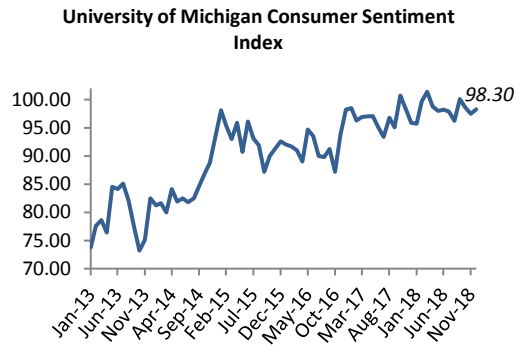
Gold will benefit from the weakness in the USD and a dovish Fed and thus, we think investors should accumulate gold on any weakness. As for silver, it will benefit from the weakness in the USD but would require a bottoming in PMI data as it has many industrial applications.

Macro: Weak Economic Outlook...Nations to Give Up on Fiscal Discipline



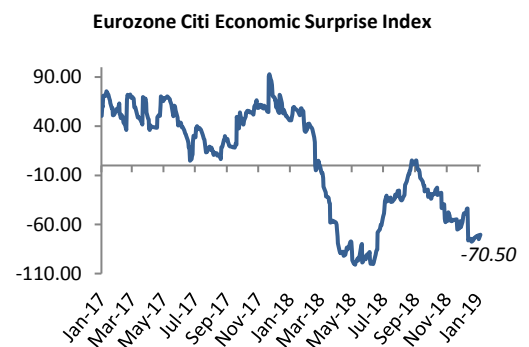
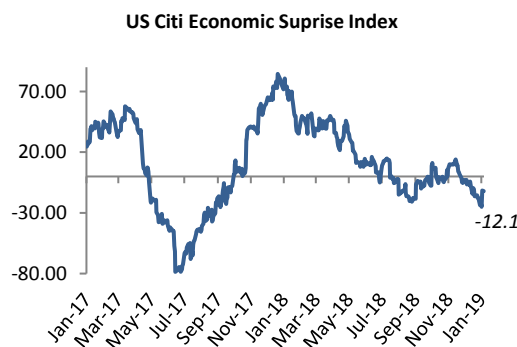
Source: Bloomberg, Capital Investments

US jobs report for December came strong and confirmed that the momentum in the US economy did not fade totally amid the slowdown narrative. The U.S. economy created 312k new jobs vs 180k forecast. The average hourly earnings rose at the fastest rate since 2009 by increasing 3.2% YoY, vs 3.1% forecast. Meanwhile, the participation rate ticked higher, indicating a healthy economic condition, which in turn led to a higher unemployment rate. The unemployment report calmed global equity markets. Despite the positive shot, we continue to think that US initial jobless claims may have bottomed which means that we are at the end of the economic cycle.



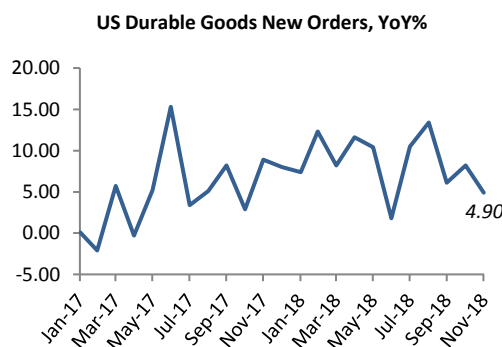
Source: Bloomberg, Capital Investments

As a result of the slowdown narrative, tight financial conditions, and the trade war rhetoric, consumer and business confidence are falling across the world.



Source: Bloomberg, Capital Investments

The Citi Economic Surprise indices for both the US and Europe are confirming a weaker outlook for the first quarter of the year, which is consistent with the hard data ranging from retail sales, housing sector figures, and manufacturing indices, not to mention the obvious weakness in major European economies such as France and Germany.



Source: Bloomberg, Capital Investments

US durable goods, Purchasing Manager Indices (PMIs), and other industrial indices in China are pointing toward a tough first quarter in 2019. We think that policy makers in both China and the US are not content with this situation and would engineer a reasonable trade deal to cushion the world economy as we proceed with our investment journey into 2019. Investors will be waiting for

confirmation from clear policy direction and from upcoming data releases. The PMIs table below shows that the global economic performance turned south in December 2018.

Purchasing Managers Indices (PMI) (2017-2018):											
	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Global Manufacturing	54.1	53.3	53.5	53.1	53.0	52.8	52.6	52.2	52.1	52.0	51.5
Global Services	54.8	53.2	53.9	54.3	54.6	54.0	53.5	52.9	53.5	53.7	53.1
Global Composite	54.8	53.3	53.9	54.0	54.2	53.7	53.4	52.8	53.0	53.2	52.7
US Manufacturing	60.8	59.3	57.3	58.7	60.2	58.1	61.3	59.8	57.7	59.3	54.1
US Services	59.5	58.8	56.8	58.6	59.1	55.7	58.5	61.6	60.3	60.7	57.6
US Manuf. New Orders	64.2	61.9	61.2	63.7	63.5	60.2	65.1	61.8	57.4	62.1	51.1
EU Manufacturing	58.6	56.6	56.2	55.5	54.9	55.1	54.6	53.2	52.0	51.8	51.4
EU Services	56.2	54.9	54.7	53.8	55.2	54.2	54.4	54.7	53.7	53.4	51.2
EU Composite	57.1	55.2	55.1	54.1	54.9	54.3	54.5	54.1	53.1	52.7	51.1
China Manufacturing	50.3	51.5	51.4	51.9	51.5	51.2	51.3	50.8	50.2	50.0	49.4
China Services	54.4	54.6	54.8	54.9	55.0	54.0	54.2	54.9	53.9	53.4	53.8
China Manuf. New Orders	51.0	53.3	52.9	53.8	53.2	52.3	52.2	52.0	50.8	50.4	49.7

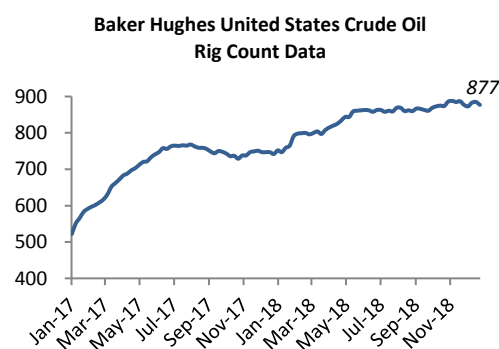
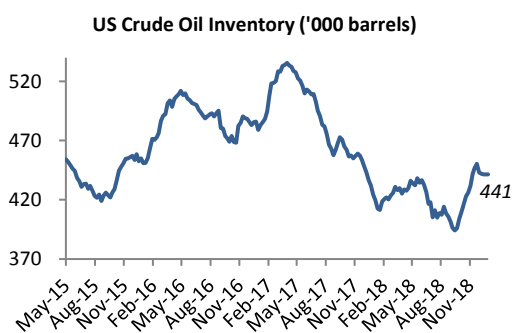
* PMI reading above 50 indicates economy expansion

* Red points displayed within the lines above indicate highest point in the range

* Figures in green indicate acceleration from previous month, while red indicate deceleration

Source: Bloomberg, Capital Investments

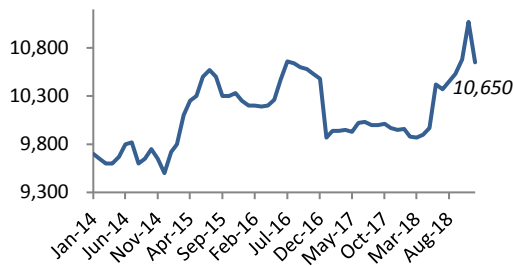
Oil: Awaiting Evidence from OPEC



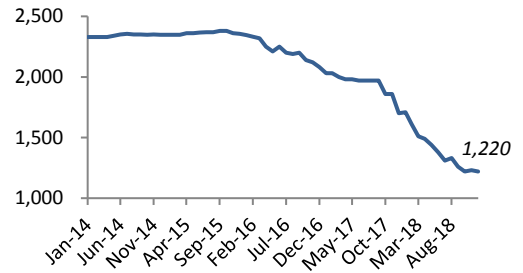
Source: Bloomberg, Capital Investments

OPEC and Non- OPEC nations agreed to cut production by 1.2mln b/d. The cut will be split into 800K b/d from OPEC and 400K b/d from its allies. Saudi Arabia and Russia will lead the way by cutting 250K b/d and 230K b/d respectively, albeit due to weather conditions Russia will follow a gradual approach starting by 60K b/d in January 2019 when the agreement takes effect. Libya, Nigeria, Venezuela and Iran are exempt from the cut agreement, however the production from all four nations continues to be fragile, with the most vulnerable being Venezuela and Iran. According to IEA, Iran and Venezuela’s estimated output loss is expected to be in the range of 600K b/d in 2019, while Libya is already suffering from the shutdown of its main field thus reducing world supply by around 300K to 400K b/d. On a separate note, Canada is cutting voluntarily around 300K b/d from its production in Alberta to support a falling oil industry there.

OPEC Crude Oil Production Output Data - Saudi Arabia ('000 Barrels/Day)



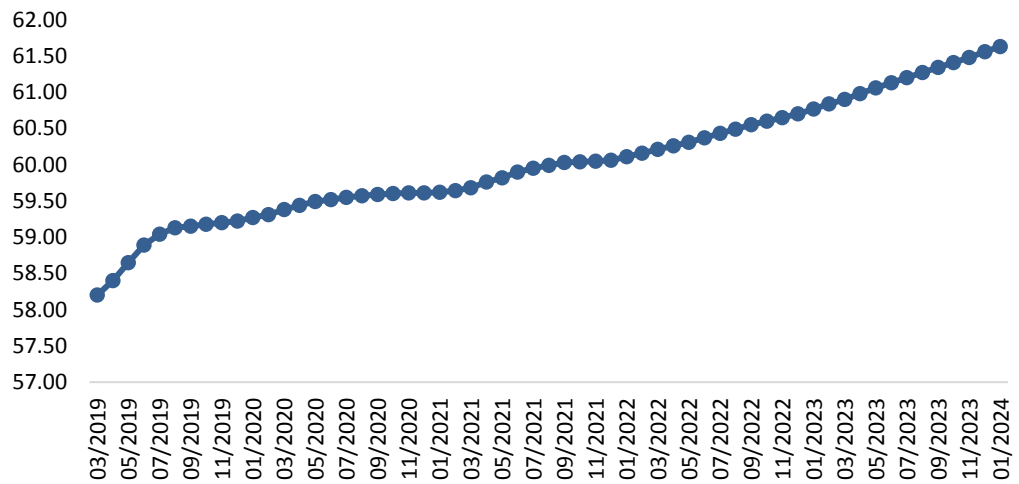
OPEC Crude Oil Production Output Data - Venezuela ('000 Barrels/Day)



Source: Bloomberg, Capital Investments

The market will be looking for evidence from OPEC about the functionality of their agreement. This should be reflected in falling oil production, falling oil stockpiles, stabilization or decline in rig count, and more importantly in the movement of the future oil curve from contango into backwardation.

Crude Oil Brent Future Curve (USD/Barrel)



Source: Bloomberg, Capital Investments

The IEA still expects oil demand to grow by 1.4mln barrels per day in 2019 supported by the fall in prices, while OPEC is much more conservative seeing oil demand growing by around 1.29mln barrels per day. Overall oil demand will continue to be around 100mln barrels per day in 2019.

MENA: A Review of Saudi Arabia's 2019 Budget

Saudi Arabia announced an expansionary budget for the fiscal year of 2019, whereby spending is set to increase by 7% YoY, from around SAR1,030bn in 2018 to SAR1,106bn in 2019, and will be mostly driven by a 20% increase in capital spending. In addition, the spending increase in part reflects the royal decree to extend the cost of living allowance, which was introduced last year to compensate Saudis for rising energy prices and increased taxes, and which was originally scheduled to apply for one only one year. On the other hand, total revenues are set to grow by 9% YoY, from around SAR895bn in 2018 to SAR975bn in 2019, driven by an equal growth in oil and non-oil revenues of around 9%. As a result, the overall deficit is expected to narrow further in 2019, to 4.2% of GDP from 4.6% of GDP in 2018.

SAR Billion	2017	2018	2019B	Annual Growth 2019B-2018
Total Revenues	692	895	975	8.9%
Oil	436	607	662	9.1%
Non-Oil	256	288	313	8.7%

Source: Saudi Arabia's Ministry of Finance

According to the budget statement for 2019, the Ministry of Finance expects the economy to grow by 2.6% in 2019 versus a growth of 2.3% in 2018 and -0.5% in 2017, driven by a budget focused on expanding investment spending, economic reform programs, and private sector stimulus programs. In addition, the Public Investment Fund (PIF) plays a crucial role in driving economic development and improving the management and growth of the Kingdom's assets to increase productivity levels, and it also plays a vital role in other initiatives for the realization of Vision 2030.

Economic Medium-Term Growth Rates	Estimates		Projections			
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Real GDP Growth	2.3%	2.6%	2.7%	2.7%	2.8%	3.0%
Nominal GDP (SAR Billion)	2,938	3,125	3,263	3,418	3,602	3,781
Nominal GDP Growth	14.1%	6.4%	4.4%	4.8%	5.4%	5.0%
Inflation	2.6%	2.3%	2.1%	2.0%	2.0%	1.9%

Source: Saudi Arabia's Ministry of Finance

Around SAR246bn from the budget will be earmarked for capital expenditures, which accounts for 22.2% of total expenditures. The money will be allocated to finance initiatives and projects to achieve Vision 2030, including housing projects, infrastructure development, and mega projects to stimulate economic growth and create more jobs for citizens.

The Ministry of Finance expects an increase in total revenue by 7%, on the back of higher oil prices and revenue generated from reforms including the introduction of VAT, expat levies, as well as energy price reforms. Assuming an export oil level of 7mln barrels per day, the breakeven oil price per barrel for the full budget would be in the range of USD 84-88.

The table below shows the sectoral allocation of the Saudi budget. The government is planning to increase spending on infrastructure and economic resources including power and water, while reducing spending on military, security, and education.

Saudi Budget - Sectoral Allocation (SAR Billion)	2017	2018	2019	% of Total 2019	Annual Growth
	Actual Spending	Estimated Spending	Budgeted Spending	Budgeted Spending	2019B-2018E
Public Administration	30	27	28	2.5%	3.7%
Military	228	218	191	17.3%	-12.4%
Security and Regional Administration	108	106	103	9.3%	-2.8%
Municipal Services	55	54	62	5.6%	14.8%
Education	207	205	193	17.5%	-5.9%
Health and Social Development	134	159	172	15.6%	8.2%
Economic Resources	48	106	131	11.8%	23.6%
Infrastructure and Transportation	35	55	70	6.3%	27.3%
General Items	85	100	156	14.1%	56.0%
Total Expenditures	930	1,030	1,106	100.0%	7.4%

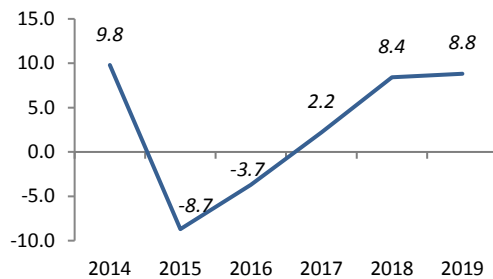
Source: Saudi Arabia's Ministry of Finance

Saudi Arabia Fiscal Budget (SAR Billion)	Budget	Estimates	Budget	Projection	
	2018	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total Revenues	783	895	975	1,005	1,042
Taxes	142	166	183	194	201
Taxes on Income, Profits, and Capital Gains	15	16.1	15.8	17	17
Taxes on Property	0	0	1	1	2
Taxes on Goods and Services	85	113	132	141	145
Taxes on International Trade and Transactions	25	16	17	18	18
Other Taxes	17	20	17	18	19
Grants	0	0	1	1	1
Other Revenues	641	729	791	810	840
Total Expenditure	978	1,030	1,106	1,143	1,170
Operating Expenditure (OPEX)	773	825	860	877	893
Compensation of Employees	438	474	456	463	461
Use of Goods and Services	143	140	175	166	173
Financing Expenses	14	17	21	27	32
Subsidies	14	12	32	25	21
Grants	3	3	3	3	3
Social Benefits	65	75	73	94	103
Other Expenses	95	106	100	99	99
Capital Expenditure (CAPEX)	205	205	246	266	277
Budget Surplus/(Deficit)	(195)	(136)	(131)	(138)	(128)
as % of GDP	-6.9%	-4.6%	-4.2%	-4.2%	-3.7%
Debt	555	560	678	754	848
Debt as % of GDP	19.8%	19.1%	21.7%	23.1%	24.8%
Government Deposits at SAMA	456	523	496	412	353
Government Deposits at SAMA as % of GDP	16.2%	17.8%	15.9%	12.6%	10.3%

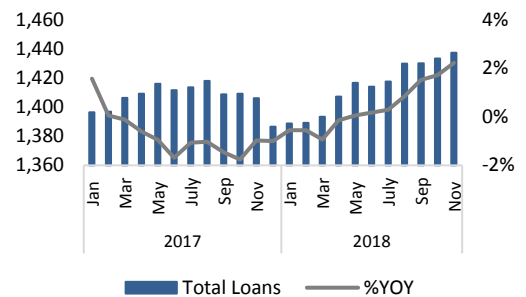
Source: Saudi Arabia's Ministry of Finance

The expansionary nature of the Saudi budget at the level of capital expenditure, as illustrated in the table above, may lead to some opportunistic investment plays in key infrastructure companies and the banking sector once spending materializes. We will keep monitoring the movement in loan growth which recorded 3.7% YTD in November, point of sales growth, cement sales, building permits developments, and projects awards to track the non-oil economy. Furthermore, the Government reached settlements with banks on zakat dues and with the telecommunications sector on royalty fees, in addition, past due payments that corporates are expecting from the government should be cleared within the next couple of months. With the recovery in oil prices, it is expected that fertilizers and petrochemical related companies' stocks to rebound.

Saudi Arabia Current Account Balance, % of GDP

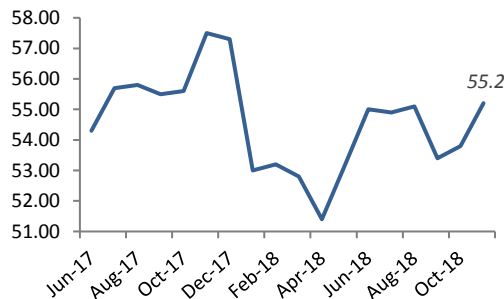


KSA Banks' Total Loans (SAR Billion)

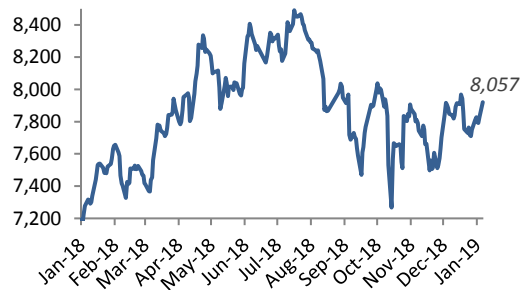


Source: IMF, SAMA, Capital Investments

Emirates NBD Saudi Arabia PMI



Tadawul All Share Index



Source: Bloomberg, Capital Investments

Major Indices	Status as of end		Performance	
	December. 2017	December. 2018	December.2018	YTD (31 December. 2018)
MENA				
Abu Dhabi	4,398.44	4,915.07	3.04%	11.75%
Bahrain	1,306.03	1,337.26	0.64%	2.39%
Dubai	3,370.07	2,529.75	-5.21%	-24.93%
Egypt	15,016.97	13,035.77	-2.13%	-13.19%
Jordan	2,132.17	1,908.81	2.45%	-10.48%
Kuwait	4,793.47	5,267.36	-0.95%	9.89%
Lebanon	1,142.60	976.75	-0.43%	-14.52%
Morocco	12,337.77	11,364.31	1.20%	-7.89%
Oman	5,047.14	4,323.74	-2.00%	-14.33%
Palestine	573.22	529.35	0.42%	-7.65%
Qatar	8,526.00	10,299.01	-0.63%	20.80%
Saudi Arabia	7,230.61	7,826.73	1.61%	8.24%
Tunisia	6,262.43	7,271.65	-0.44%	16.12%
S&P Pan Arab Composite	685.52	728.72	0.63%	6.30%
Dow Jones MENA	523.44	556.65	0.56%	6.34%
Americas				
Dow Jones Industrial	24,837.51	23,327.46	-8.66%	-6.08%
S&P 500	2,687.54	2,506.85	-9.18%	-6.72%
NASDAQ Composite	6,950.16	6,635.28	-9.48%	-4.53%
S&P/Toronto Composite	16,221.95	14,322.86	-5.76%	-11.71%
Europe				
EURO Stoxx 50	3,524.31	3,001.42	-5.41%	-14.84%
S&P Europe 350 Index	1,574.89	1,367.94	-5.65%	-13.14%
FTSE 100 Index/ London	7,622.88	6,728.13	-3.61%	-11.74%
FTSE MIB Index/ Italy	22,120.95	18,324.03	-4.51%	-17.16%
DAX Index/ Germany	12,979.94	10,558.96	-6.20%	-18.65%
ASIA/Pacific				
NIKKEI 225/ Japan	22,783.98	20,014.77	-10.45%	-12.15%
S&P/ASX 200/ Australia	6,088.14	5,654.32	-0.23%	-7.13%
BRIC				
Brazil/ Bovespa	76,402.08	87,887.26	-1.81%	15.03%
Russia/ RTS	1,150.58	1,066.13	-5.33%	-7.34%
India/ Bombay Sensitive	33,848.03	36,076.72	-0.32%	6.58%
China/ Shanghai Composite	3,296.39	2,493.90	-3.64%	-24.34%
Hong Kong/ Hang Seng	29,863.71	25,845.70	-2.49%	-13.45%

Source: Bloomberg, Capital Investments

Description	Closing Prices as of end		Performance	
	December. 2017	December. 2018	December.2018	YTD (31 December. 2018)
Commodities (in USD)				
Brent Spot (Barrel)	66.39	53.17	-9.02%	-19.91%
WTI Cushing Spot (Barrel)	59.84	45.41	-10.84%	-24.11%
Natural Gas NYMEX (MMBtu)	3.04	2.94	-33.47%	-3.26%
Gold Spot (OZ)	1,295	1,282	4.90%	-0.96%
Silver Spot (OZ)	17	15.50	9.25%	-8.11%
Copper LME Spot (MT)	7,254	5,949	-4.46%	-17.99%
Corn CBOT Active Month (Bushel)	3.95	3.75	-0.73%	-5.00%
Wheat CBOT Active Month (Bushel)	4.95	5.03	-2.42%	1.77%
Soybean CBOT Active Month (Bushel)	9.85	8.95	-1.38%	-9.14%
Rough Rice Futures (USD/cwt)	11.66	10.10	-7.26%	-13.38%
Currencies Spot Exchange Rates Against US Dollar				
Euro	1.19	1.15	1.33%	-3.99%
GBP	1.34	1.28	0.04%	-5.13%
CAD	0.80	0.73	-2.54%	-7.84%
Yen	0.01	0.01	3.53%	2.97%
CNY	0.15	0.15	1.17%	-4.99%

Source: Bloomberg, Capital Investments

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