

Monthly Newsletter

November 8th, 2018

"An investment in knowledge pays the best interest." — Benjamin Franklin

"Art is never finished, only abandoned." — Claude Monet

Clues from Recent Asset Classes' Behavior

Macro: Softness across the Board

Oil: Bulls and Bears in a Tug of War

MENA: Potential Geopolitical Easiness in the GCC

Introduction

A combination of strategic trends and regime shifts globally is shaping the investment outlook as 2018 approaches its end.

The IMF indicated in its recent projections that global growth is plateauing as it reviewed down its projections by 0.2%, to 3.7% for 2018 and 2019. It lowered its projections as well for global trade growth to around 4.0% in 2019, down from 5.2% in 2017 and 4.2% in 2018. Softness in economic performance is set to be felt across the board, albeit at different degrees, starting from the US, passing by the EU, China, and certainly emerging economies.

The process of globalization is in reverse mode which is creating more regionalization and leading to localized conflicts between big powers, Syria is a good example. Indeed, there is a rise in the nationalism and populism trends which are sending a clear message that there is an anti-establishment mood from Brazil, to Mexico, passing by the US, Italy, UK, and lately the set back of Mrs. Merkel's party in the local German elections.

The list of worries is not limited to shifting macro and socioeconomic trends. In fact, the unsustainable fiscal path in the US, according to the rating agencies, is a source of concern. The USD 3trn market of US corporate debt is as alarming as the USD 3trn debt mountain of Italy amid a rise in interest rates and dislocations in risk perception by market participants.

Moreover, investors appear to be complacent about the recent softness in inflation and inflation expectations, as signaled by the bond market breakeven rates. However, a recent article in the Wall Street Journal pointed clearly that input costs are on the rise, including salaries, while prices of products from paint to airline tickets to fast food meals are also increasing. In fact, it is worth mentioning that the Producer Price Index in the US is at 2.6% YoY vis a vis a Consumer Price Index of 2.3% YoY, which means that some inflation is brewing.

We think that investors were pre-occupied with the deflation taking place in equity markets at Wall Street as Halloween arrived earlier this year. Markets were under the pressure of rising interest rates, less supportive GDP data, trade tensions, but more importantly, the weak earnings guidance for the coming quarters.

Despite the global sell-off in equities, sovereign bond yields failed to rally, in fact, the long end of the curve was ticking higher, especially in the US. This was coupled by a USD index that was trading in its high stubborn range at a time where both the Japanese Yen and Gold were rising in a modest manner; it was clear that bearish liquidity trends are dominating the investment scene in the world.

Amid this background, investors are searching for clues in relation to the new market directions and investment sentiment. In this regard, the US midterm elections, which have frozen markets for some time, are behind us. Both parties seem to be emphasizing on unity and focusing on cooperation in key projects, notably infrastructure spending, which could qualify as a market-friendly tone.

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Market participants will turn their attention to the G20 meeting at the end of the month to check if the de-escalation rhetoric with China and Russia will translate into actions, as despite the US's love for sanctions, it granted waivers for around eight countries to allow them to keep importing oil from Iran.

Moreover, Italy and Brussels are still maintaining a channel for negotiations while markets appear to be more optimistic on the Brexit front where all parties seem to be open for a flexible solution despite high negotiation ceilings.

While the rise of the PetroYuan and the Khashoggi case are of long-term geopolitical nature and implications, we think that the latter might have a positive impact in terms of positive reshuffling of Saudi Arabia's policies both domestically and regionally, and in this context, we shall keep an eye on Yemen and Qatar.

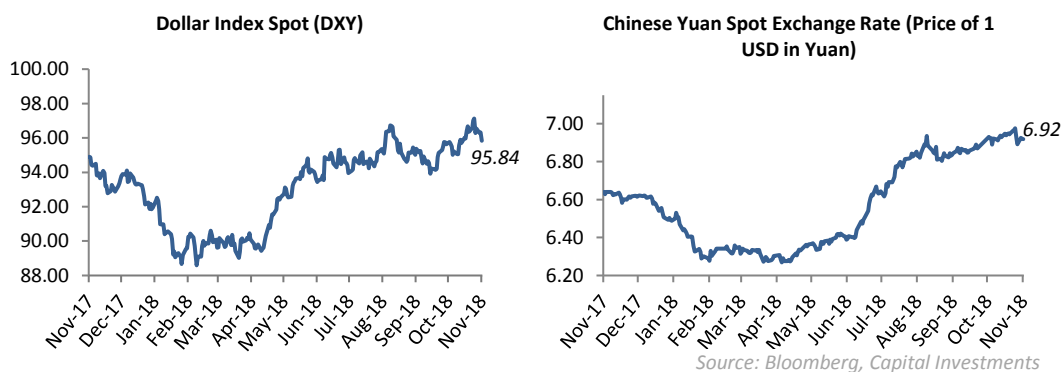
China is facing the slowdown reality in its economic performance, and it is stepping up its stimulus measures and sending a message that it is shifting from the piecemeal approach to a more comprehensive approach, which aims at sheltering its economic performance in 2019. China is adopting both easing fiscal and monetary measures and, in this context, we should think of China as the Central Bank of Emerging Economies. While we cannot take them as a one concept model, emerging markets are consolidating amid a divergence in fundamentals and attractiveness in terms of valuation.

Simultaneously, many countries are announcing a looser fiscal approach, these include Japan, which is set to spend more on reconstruction of areas affected by natural disasters along with providing some relief for the elderly and child education costs. Russia is earmarking around USD 122bn for capex spending in the next year. The retreat of Mrs. Angela Merkel will open a dialogue in Germany and may lead to a flexible discussion in Europe to ease austerity measures in the old continent. We expect that Germany will start spending its big surplus domestically next year on infrastructure and digitization. All this is happening amid the US's expansionary fiscal policy where its relative positive impact is expected to continue till the end of 2019.

Away from fiscal measures taken by key players in the world, we would like to keep our attention on the global monetary policy and the direction of long term yields as well. One valid question is whether the US Fed will pause given the turbulence in EM and the recent signals of weakness emanating from US GDP data and PMIs amid inflationary signals. The probability of an interest rate hike in December is already dropping while the market is pricing two interest rate hikes and a potential interest rate cut in 2020. We think that the ECB would re-calibrate its policy to keep some level of support to the financial system in Europe, while China is clearly on an easing mode implied by its reserve requirement cuts for banks and liquidity injections.

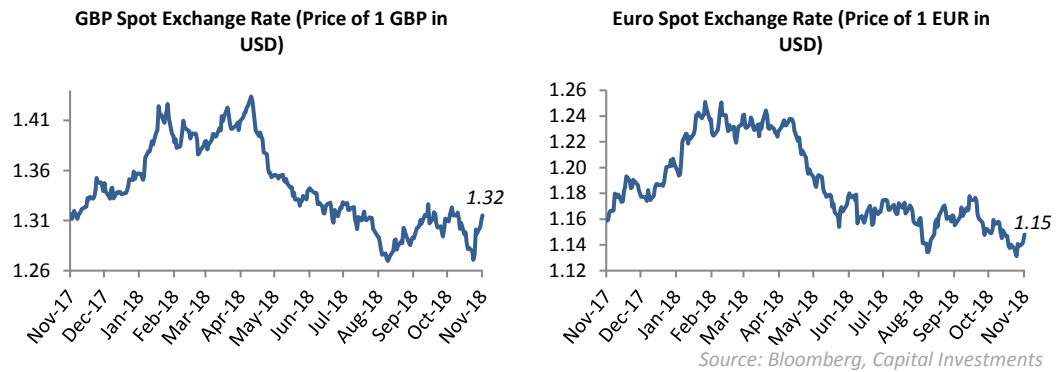
Movement in the long-term yield and the USD index would be crucial for risky assets. Due to inflationary pressures, liquidity withdrawal by the Fed, and rising deficit in the US, long term yields appear to be on the rise. If yields spike significantly while earnings guidance is weak, we will be confronting a challenging scenario. If the USD concedes its strength, given the large fiscal and trade deficits expected in the US, emerging markets and commodities may get a relief. In a nutshell, the global liquidity position is not favoring a buying "the dip strategy", but rather a rebalancing strategy on each rally until a new trend is confirmed.

Clues from Recent Asset Classes' Behavior

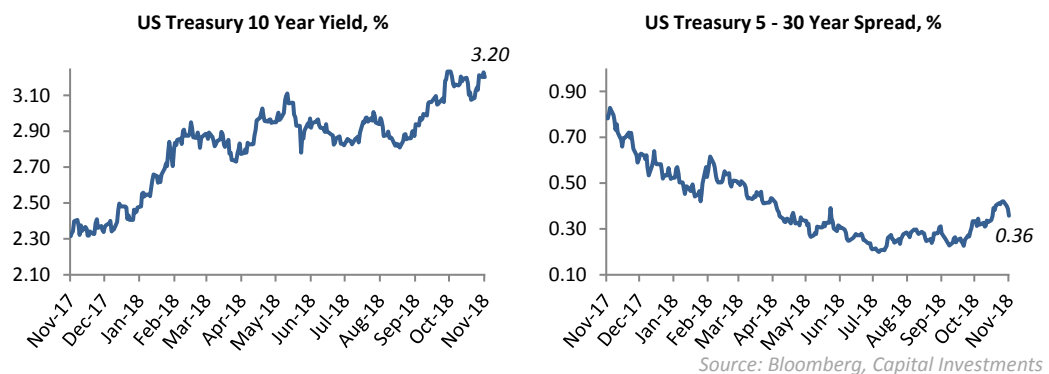


Since May 2018, the USD continued to trade eagerly in a relatively high range. This was supported by the trade war rhetoric along with cash repatriation of around USD 500bn by US corporates, on the back of tax incentives provided by Mr. Trump at the beginning of the year. While the relatively strong USD put a cap on risky assets, notably in emerging markets, investors were worried of a major technical breakthrough of the 97 level for the DXY index which would prove unhealthy for risky assets in general. However, despite a hawkish Fed, it is clear that investors are concerned of an increasing budget deficit and a widening trade deficit for the US amid trade war skirmishes, which would mean that the US will not be able to find enough foreign investors to fund its financial needs. We continue to watch the movement in the USD as any significant breakdown would lend support for EM equities and commodities.

On a separate note, the Chinese authorities mentioned at various occasions that they are not going to weaponize their currency in any potential trade confrontation, which means that the big players are not intending to go into a full-blown currency war that may translate into a funding capital war. The Chinese Yuan has not crossed the psychological barrier of 7 so far, although the expected continuous easing by the PBOC may lead to some weakness. Interestingly enough, the Chinese Yuan reacted positively to the encouraging news regarding a potential trade deal between the US and China upon the meeting of the leaders at the end of November. As such, investors should not fall into an emotional trap but instead, assess developments as they come in order to formulate a solid view regarding trade negotiations as we think that the gap between the US and China is still wide. An improvement in the Chinese Yuan is vital for many emerging countries.

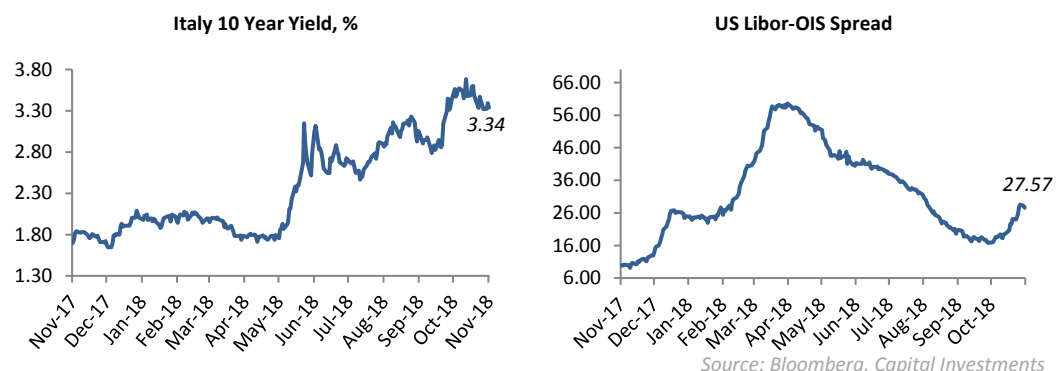


Both the GBP and the Euro are hostages of political tensions within the EU. On the GBP front, flexibility regarding a potential deal is apparent in the statement of negotiators. However, on the Euro front, the Italian case may continue to drag the currency until the European parliament elections next year, although the negotiations are still open between Rome and the EU officials in Brussels. Investors should watch the actions of the ECB once the Quantitative Easing program is phased out in December. We expect the ECB to consider three measures that may be taken separately or combined. They might jump on an Operation Twist by investing the proceeds of maturing investments into the long end of the curve, which will push the front-end rate higher and thus support the Euro while keeping long term borrowing cost tamed. At the same time, they can provide guidance regarding interest rate targets while keeping the general liquidity in check by continuing to provide banks with long term loans at competitive rates, to keep the funding stable amid the slowdown in the economy and the Italian issue. So far, the Euro did not break the low registered in August, around 1.13, versus the USD but an upward trend might be comfortable if we break the 1.17 level vis a vis the USD.



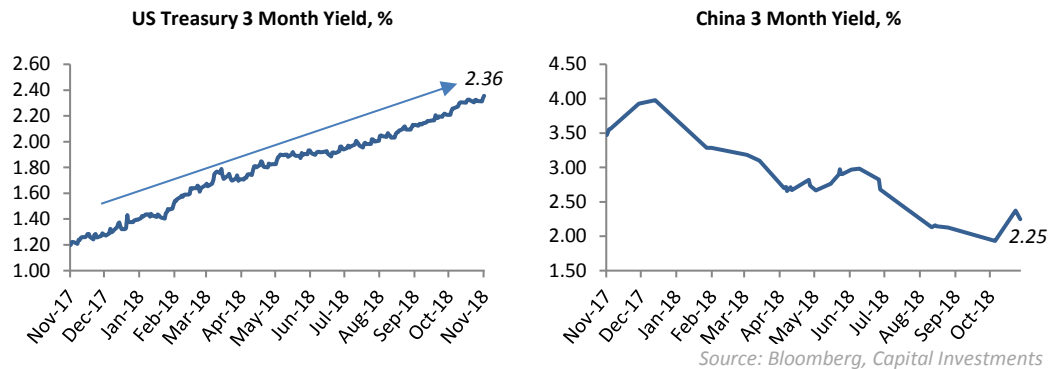
We continue to keep an eye on long term US treasury yields due to their investment repercussions. For instance, it is worth mentioning that the 10-year yield broke its over 30 years downward trend by moving to the 3.2% level, which is a key resistance and if broken, the next target will be 3.5%. It is the speed of changes in bond yields that usually matters more for equities than the level of interest rates, thus a fast movement in yields may be negative for equities. We are a bit worried because in the US, the long end of the yield curve was getting steeper while the short end was getting flatter. In

fact, there is not enough buyers of US treasuries as China and Japan's purchases are in a declining mode, while pension funds were benefiting from a tax advantage deadline on September 15th, 2018 to accumulate in the US treasuries. The lack of foreign demand explains the rise in yields and the cap on the USD. While the Fed is trimming its balance sheet at a rate of USD 50bn a month, the US must issue over USD 1trn next year to fund its budget deficit. Coupled with a lack of foreign demand, then we are truly facing a mismatch between supply and demand for US treasuries, which might lead to spikes in yields, not to mention the effects of sudden increases in inflation readings. As a result betting on the short end of the curve is still valid.

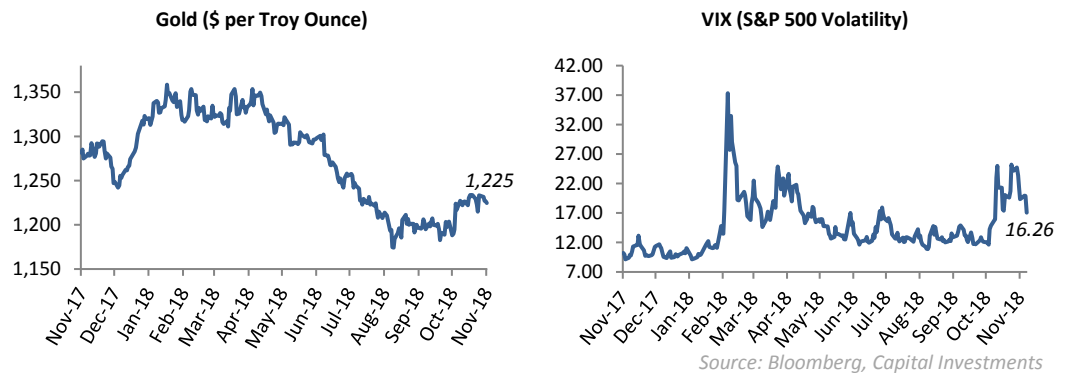


Italy's 10-year yield did not break above the 4% threshold despite a credit rating downgrade, which means that market participants continue to price in an implicit support from the ECB, and more importantly, a positive outcome to the negotiations between Italy and EU officials. Any decline in the Italian yield is positive for the global and European financial systems.

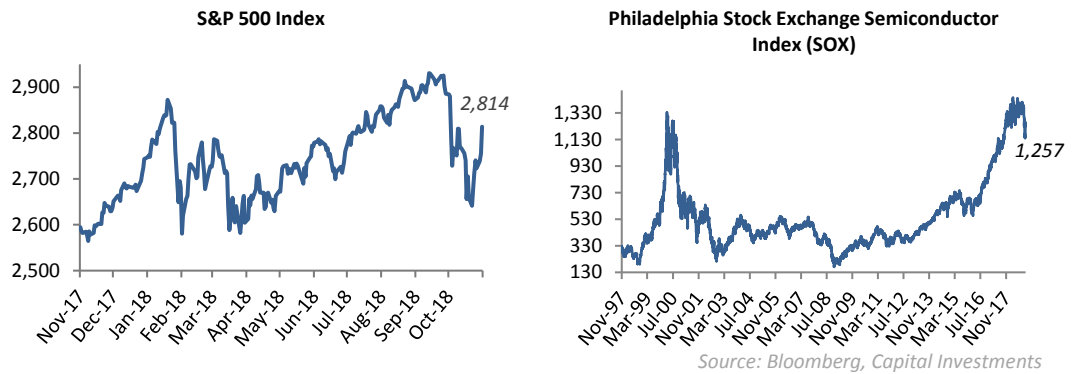
Another factor that we are watching is the Libor-OIS spread, which is a barometer of the credit conditions in the market, because it shows if funding is abundant or scarce for banks to borrow. Generally, a widening spread means that funding conditions are challenging. As such, the rising spread reflects tight USD liquidity outside the US mainly and is an indication that short term rates are on the rise and funding would become scarce. This will have negative repercussions on borrowing costs and liquidity and thus financial assets' prices in general. Monitoring the US Libor level and the US Libor-OIS spread is crucial for all investors that are not too complacent about a decline in volatility, as illustrated by the VIX index, which is a gauge of fear in the market.



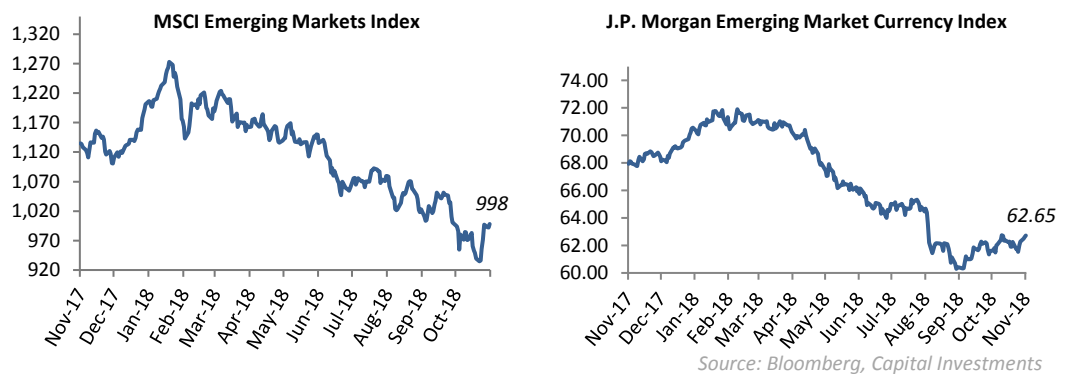
The two charts above compare the 3-month T-bill yields in US and China and show clearly that China is moving into an easing mode to support its economy, and which explains, to some extent, the weakness in the Yuan along with China's shrinking current account surplus.



Gold reacted as a haven amid the recent equity markets turmoil and benefited from the steepness in the US yield curve, and most probably, from the weakness in the Chinese Yuan as some investors, mainly in Asia, might be hedging further deterioration in the Yuan. However, the rally in gold was capped by a strong USD, and we continue to like the long-term prospects of gold with the catalysts being a lower USD and higher inflation figures. It is worth mentioning that global central banks were adding to their gold position, they raised their purchases during H1 2018 by around 8% to reach 193.3 metric tons from 178.6 metric tons for the same period last year. As for the VIX, it is back below the 20 level again which would lead to some relief rally in the market.

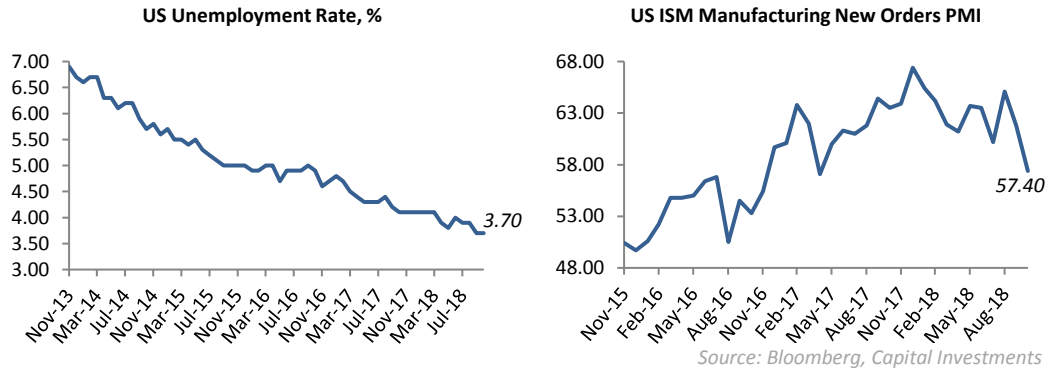


The two graphs above are, in our opinion, as important and informative as the potential trend in USD or long-term US yields. In fact, the S&P 500 index spiked again from some support level and was backed by the end of the midterms elections. We think that the SPX 500 index may re-test the low although it may catch some bid around the 2,500 level where the P/E ratio looks attractive. In fact, what is worrying us is the weaker earnings or sales guidance provided by most companies and specifically big technology companies. As a result, given that the earnings outlook is poor while the yields are on the rise, then the upside in theory should be limited. If we couple this picture with a long-term chart of the semiconductor index (SOX) that goes back as far as the 1998/2000 period, upon the dot-com bubble, we can see the similarity with current times. Combining this view with the recent announcement of China regarding its 2025 policy, through which it will invest heavily in the domestic production of chips and semiconductors would mean that the industry is facing a huge oversupply combined by a weakening outlook for key players in tech. In addition, regulators in the US, EU and China are raising their scrutiny over big tech companies and even increasing the taxation of their services. In this context, we prefer to take advantage of the market rally and rebalance the portfolios or to exit and keep some dry powder.

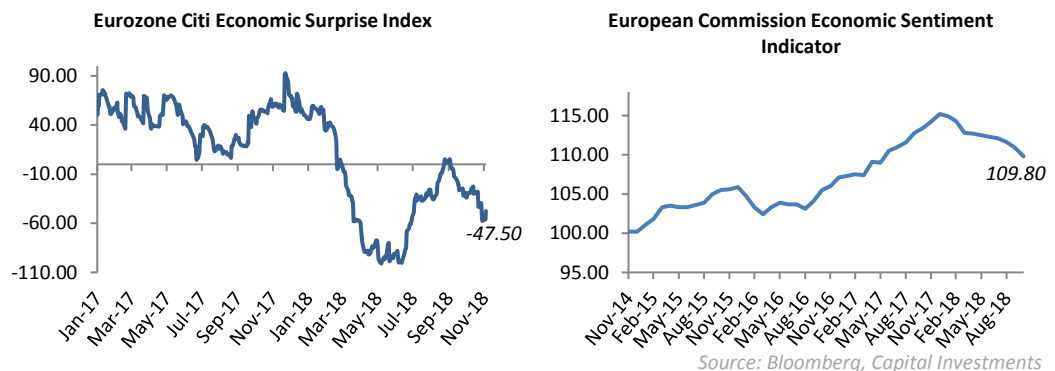


Emerging market indices at the equity and currency levels reacted positively to the news regarding the potential trade negotiation between the US and China. In addition, they are benefiting from a cap on the USD and are factoring in the potential Chinese stimulus, as 30% of the MSCI EM index is tilted toward Chinese stocks. Investors wishing to invest in emerging markets should bear volatility which will continue to be a theme moving forward driven by the withdrawal of liquidity by the US Fed and movement in the USD. Thus, investors should be agile and target attractive risk premiums while carefully watching the trend in long-term US yields, and not take compression in valuation multiples as the sole driver for buying into dips.

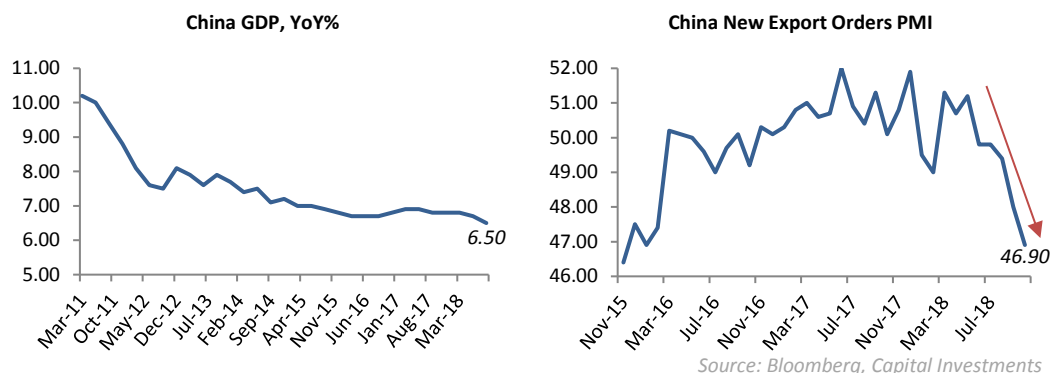
Macro: Softness across the Board



Softness in economic performance is felt across the board. In the US for instance, despite a strong employment market coupled with rising wages and spending trends (spending in the US is growing faster than income growth which means that consumers are either relying on credit or tapping into their savings), retail sales in the US grew modestly. Economic sectors that are sensitive to interest rates, such as housing and auto sales, are showing signs of weakness. Mortgage rates in the US are pushing above 5%, while housing starts and permits are dropping. More importantly, US manufacturers appear to be less certain about the business outlook as indicated by the weakness of new order indices due to trade tension, disrupted supply chains, and a strong USD. This data indicates that Q4 is going to be challenging, and further economic or geopolitical measures are required for adjustment to take effect in 2019.



In Europe, the Citi Economic Surprise Index resumed its decline, while business confidence indices are pointing towards a slowdown. The ECB minutes of meeting showed that the council is concerned about the deceleration in GDP growth, while PMIs data signal further decline for Q4. The slowdown is not pronounced so far to the point that would completely alter the monetary policy for the Euro area. However, we think that in the month to come, both easiness in political tensions and looser fiscal policies are required to support growth and counter flattering global trade trends due to the trade war narrative.



In China, the situation is very interesting as the authorities are clearly in a firefighting mode albeit in a calm and disciplined manner. While GDP figures and data related to industrial production, new orders and export indices were pointing towards a slowdown. Policy makers actions show that the Chinese authorities have moved into a new mode of “maintaining stability while handling changes”, according to their parlance. For instance, the government is building a bundle of actions that include infrastructure spending, along with tax cuts, and reduced fees for non-state enterprises. In addition, they are easing the liquidity position either by cutting the reserve requirement ratios for banks, or by encouraging local government bond issuances dedicated for infrastructure investments, or by providing liquidity support to ease funding strains of private companies.

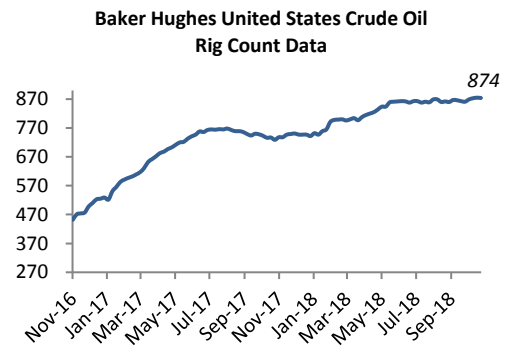
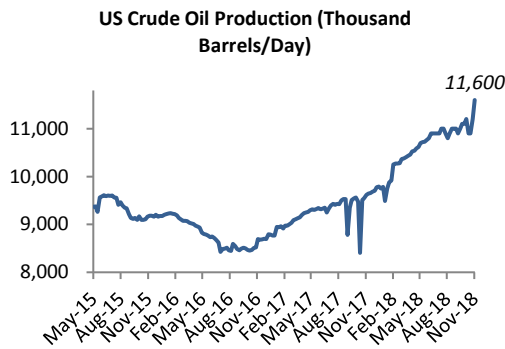
Purchasing Managers Indices (PMI) (2016-2017):											
	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct
Global Manufacturing	54.5	54.4	54.1	53.3	53.5	53.1	53.0	52.7	52.6	52.2	52.1
Global Services	53.8	54.1	54.8	53.2	53.8	54.3	54.6	54.0	53.5	52.9	53.4
Global Composite	54.3	54.6	54.8	53.3	53.9	54.0	54.2	53.7	53.4	52.8	53.0
US Manufacturing	59.3	59.1	60.8	59.3	57.3	58.7	60.2	58.1	61.3	59.8	57.7
US Services	56.0	59.9	59.5	58.8	56.8	58.6	59.1	55.7	58.5	61.6	60.3
US Manuf. New Orders	67.4	65.4	64.2	61.9	61.2	63.7	63.5	60.2	65.1	61.8	57.4
EU Manufacturing	60.6	59.6	58.6	56.6	56.2	55.5	54.9	55.1	54.6	53.2	52.0
EU Services	56.6	58.0	56.2	54.9	54.7	53.8	55.2	54.2	54.4	54.7	53.7
EU Composite	58.1	58.8	57.1	55.2	55.1	54.1	54.9	54.3	54.5	54.1	53.1
China Manufacturing	51.6	51.3	50.3	51.5	51.4	51.9	51.5	51.2	51.3	50.8	50.2
China Services	55.0	55.3	54.4	54.6	54.8	54.9	55.0	54.0	54.2	54.9	53.9
China Manuf. New Orders	53.4	52.6	51.0	53.3	52.9	53.8	53.2	52.3	52.2	52.0	50.8

* 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

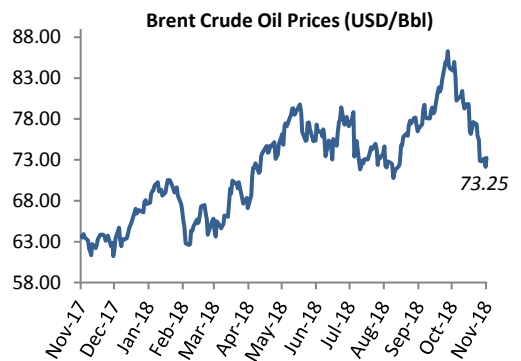
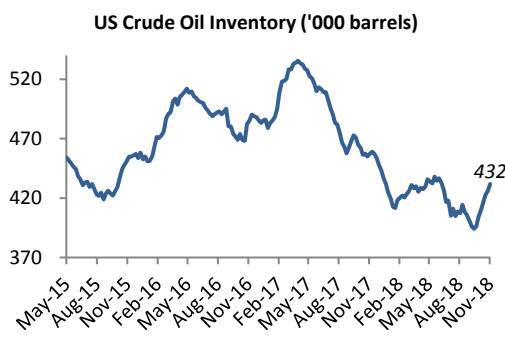
Oil: Bulls and Bears in a Tug of War

After reaching a high of USD 86 per barrel at the beginning of October, a series of statements and events drove Brent crude prices to drop below their 200-day moving average, at USD 71.5, and are now approaching a technical support of USD 70.5.



Source: Bloomberg, Capital Investments

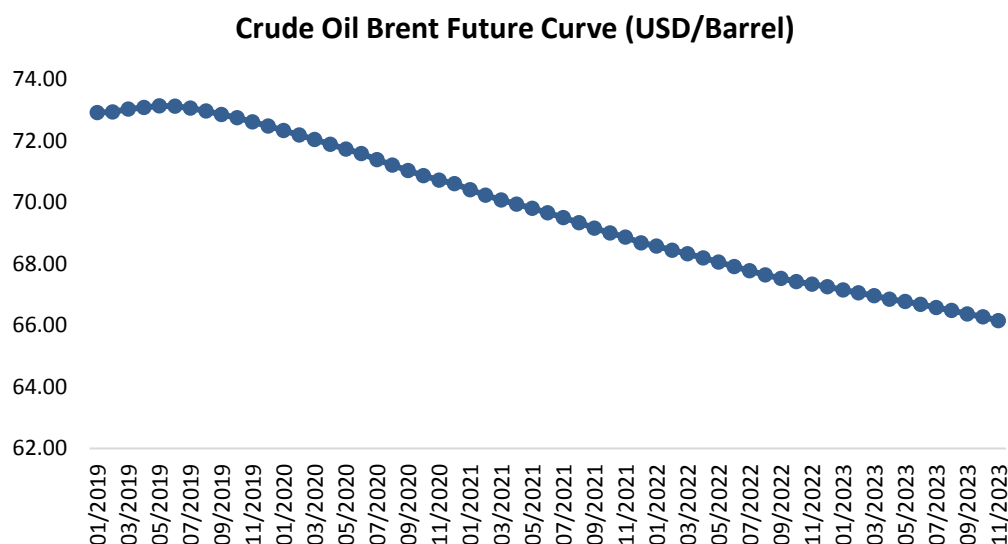
In fact, a series of comments from Saudi Arabia towards the end of October played a role in accelerating the decline in oil prices. For instance, the Saudi Minister of Energy, Mr. Khaled Al Falih, mentioned that Saudi Arabia will raise its oil production from the current level of 10.7m barrels a day to 11m barrels a day. Aramco mentioned that they can ramp up oil production to their declared capacity of 12m barrels within a period of three months. At the same time, during a conference in Manama- Bahrain, the Saudi Minister of Foreign Affairs said that an agreement is almost reached with Kuwait to re-activate the oil field in the neutral zone between the two countries with a capacity of 500k barrels a day. The Saudi officials were trying to calm the market ahead of the US sanctions on Iran oil exports to ensure a kind of stability and comfort consumers.



Source: Bloomberg, Capital Investments

Simultaneously, OPEC production reached a record production of 33.3m barrels a day registered only in 2016, while OPEC estimates that the call on its crude in 2019 will be around 31.8m barrels a day. The US is trying to help Iraq in re-activating the Kirkuk pipeline which increases the global supply by 300k barrels and is looking to re-activate oil production in Yemen. Moreover, US oil production was rising and recently reached 11.6m barrels, and oil inventory was rising for the past weeks due to the refineries maintenance season in the US, which reduced demand for oil in general.

The International Energy Agency (IEA), reduced its demand growth estimates for oil by around 100k barrels, to 1.3mIn barrels and 1.4mIn barrels a day, for 2018 and 2019, respectively.



Source: Bloomberg, Capital Investments

Away from the bearish conditions mentioned above, we prefer not to be complacent about the current situation in the oil market for the following reasons.

Iran oil exports reached 1.3mIn barrels a day in October, down from around 2.6mIn barrels a day in April. Despite the recent waivers for 8 countries from the US by which they can still import Iranian crude albeit in a decelerated manner, the US vows to continue its pressure on Iran and it is still committed towards a “zero” Iranian oil export target, while the market is pricing that exports will drop to 1mIn barrels. This will be coupled with a significant loss of supply from Venezuela which is a major oil player.

Oil demand reached recently around 100mIn barrels a day at a time when the world is facing a shortage in supply. In fact, spare capacity is concentrated in the Middle East and it is currently near its historic low due to the recent increase in production to counter Iran. As a rule of thumb, when spare capacity falls below 3% of demand, then the global economy is vulnerable to any supply shock as there is no cushion, currently, we stand around the 2% level which is alarming.

In addition, OECD countries petroleum stockpiles are low again, thus there is not any cushion provided in terms of inventories as the oil glut shrunked dramatically and the market turned to a relative deficit in Q2 2018, as indicated by the future oil curve which is in backwardation i.e downward slopping, meaning that the supply of oil at the short end is scarce.

The world is relying on the volatile oil production of fragile countries such as Nigeria, Angola, and Libya while the latter is amid a big political turmoil which means that reliance on such sources is not appropriate. At the same time, looking retrospectively, outside Iraq, Canada, and the US, there was

not any true addition of oil production around the world, and given the production in the US is peaking and upstream oil field investments fell by around 40% between 2014 and 2017 globally, there is not any reliable source of additional supply available.

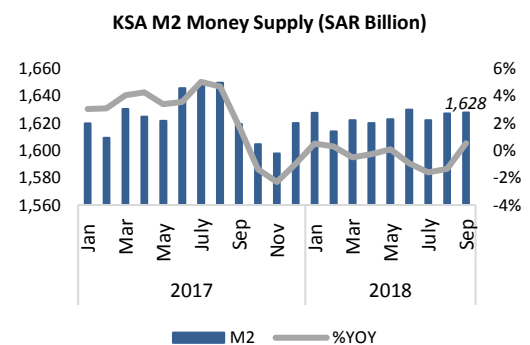
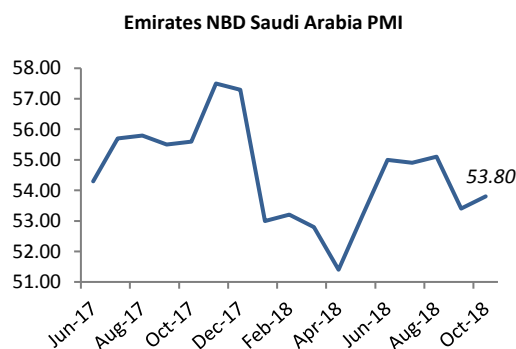
Moreover, the shale oil industry is facing a series of challenges that its capping its production ability. Chief among them are rising interest rates and accelerated depletion in wells as companies drilled already the easy wells. This was confirmed by a statement by the oil services company, Schlumberger, which mentioned that shale oil production may decrease due to wells depletion.

Recently, OPEC is signaling that it may resume its output cut policy as it does not want to see the market flip into surplus in 2019.

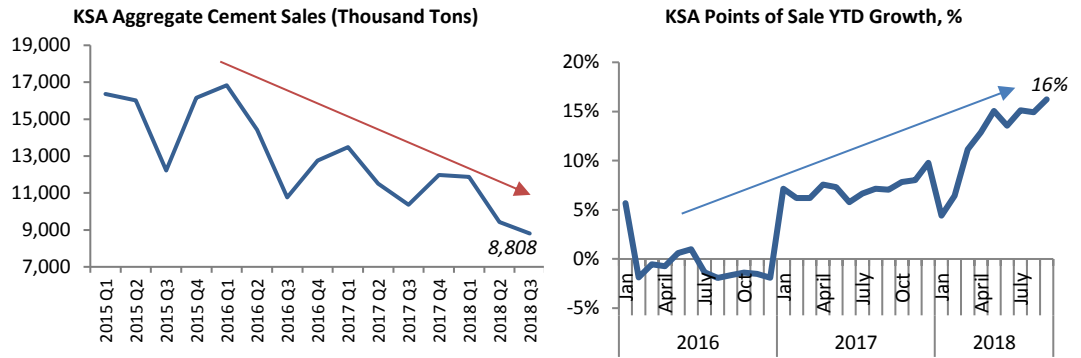
Despite the recent decline in oil prices, we continue to see an upside bias to prices.

MENA: Potential Geopolitical Easiness in the GCC

Rising oil prices are swelling GCC governments' coffers again, which are showing signs of flexibility on austerity measures taken in the wake of declining oil prices in late 2014. We have noticed that many stimulative fiscal measures started taking place since Q2 2018, especially in Saudi Arabia and the UAE. In Saudi Arabia, the Khashoggi case may translate into a more favorable outlook both at the domestic level of the economy and regionally. For instance, Saudi Arabia's preliminary budget estimates for 2019 indicate expansionary spending, the royal decree to pay the yearly salary increase for public sector employees will improve consumers' confidence and sentiment, and in addition, King Salman started a tour in the country to inaugurate projects and promote economic consolidation. Furthermore, as shown in the graphs below, aggregate cement sales are bottoming, points of sale growth is increasing, and PMI is ticking up. The growth in non-oil GDP is awaiting confirmation from a pick-up in loan growth to be derived from an increase in M2 money supply. Regionally, we started to notice a change in the tone in relation to Yemen and the dispute with Qatar, and this will hopefully lead to economic solutions.

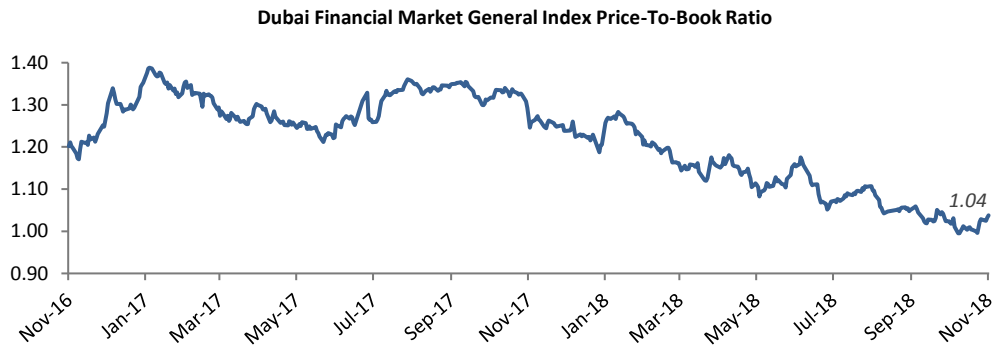


Source: Bloomberg, SAMA Data, Capital Investments



Source: SAMA Data, Yamama Cement Company, Capital Investments

In the UAE, in addition to many fiscal measures taken in Q2, any easing in Yemen is positive for the general sentiment. The valuation of the Dubai Financial Market Index in terms of Price-to-Book ratio is currently at a record low of 1.04x, which means that some bargains are available. In general, sustainable recovery in oil prices in the next year, weakness in the USD, and easiness in geopolitical tensions are all positive for the region, especially Saudi Arabia and the UAE.



Source: Bloomberg, Capital Investments

Major Indices	Status as of end		Performance	
	December. 2017	October. 2018	October.2018	YTD (31 October. 2018)
MENA				
Abu Dhabi	4,398.44	4,901.87	-0.68%	11.45%
Bahrain	1,306.03	1,314.73	-1.78%	0.67%
Dubai	3,370.07	2,784.60	-1.78%	-17.37%
Egypt	15,016.97	13,250.29	-9.35%	-11.76%
Jordan	2,132.17	1,958.68	-0.86%	-8.14%
Kuwait	4,793.47	5,234.18	-2.05%	9.19%
Lebanon	1,142.60	984.40	1.31%	-13.85%
Morocco	12,337.77	10,919.67	-3.67%	-11.49%
Oman	5,047.14	4,422.91	-2.66%	-12.37%
Palestine	573.22	522.83	-1.13%	-8.79%
Qatar	8,526.00	10,300.92	4.97%	20.82%
Saudi Arabia	7,230.61	7,907.01	-1.16%	9.35%
Tunisia	6,262.43	7,399.83	-5.16%	18.16%
S&P Pan Arab Composite	685.52	736.60	-0.49%	7.45%
Dow Jones MENA	523.44	562.41	-0.51%	7.44%
Americas				
Dow Jones Industrial	24,837.51	25,115.76	-5.07%	1.12%
S&P 500	2,687.54	2,711.74	-6.94%	0.90%
NASDAQ Composite	6,950.16	7,305.90	-9.20%	5.12%
S&P/Toronto Composite	16,221.95	15,027.28	-6.51%	-7.36%
Europe				
EURO Stoxx 50	3,524.31	3,197.51	-5.93%	-9.27%
S&P Europe 350 Index	1,574.89	1,463.71	-5.42%	-7.06%
FTSE 100 Index/ London	7,622.88	7,128.10	-5.09%	-6.49%
FTSE MIB Index/ Italy	22,120.95	19,050.22	-8.02%	-13.88%
DAX Index/ Germany	12,979.94	11,447.51	-6.53%	-11.81%
ASIA/Pacific				
NIKKEI 225/ Japan	22,783.98	21,920.46	-9.12%	-3.79%
S&P/ASX 200/ Australia	6,088.14	5,830.31	-6.08%	-4.24%
BRIC				
Brazil/ Bovespa	76,402.08	87,423.55	10.19%	14.43%
Russia/ RTS	1,150.58	1,126.21	-5.52%	-2.12%
India/ Bombay Sensitive	33,848.03	34,442.05	-4.93%	1.75%
China/ Shanghai Composite	3,296.39	2,602.78	-7.75%	-21.04%
Hong Kong/ Hang Seng	29,863.71	24,979.69	-10.11%	-16.35%

Source: Bloomberg, Capital Investments

Description	Closing Prices as of end		Performance	
	December. 2017	October. 2018	October.2018	YTD (31 October. 2018)
Commodities (in USD)				
Brent Spot (Barrel)	66.39	73.86	-10.96%	11.25%
WTI Cushing Spot (Barrel)	59.84	65.31	-10.84%	9.14%
Natural Gas NYMEX (MMBtu)	2.97	3.26	5.50%	9.76%
Gold Spot (OZ)	1,295	1,215	1.87%	-6.19%
Silver Spot (OZ)	17	14.25	-3.06%	-15.50%
Copper LME Spot (MT)	7,254	6,037	-3.62%	-16.78%
Corn CBOT Active Month (Bushel)	3.86	3.63	1.96%	-5.77%
Wheat CBOT Active Month (Bushel)	4.83	5.01	-1.67%	3.62%
Soybean CBOT Active Month (Bushel)	9.80	8.52	-0.90%	-13.09%
Rough Rice Futures (USD/cwt)	11.66	10.58	8.18%	-9.22%
Currencies Spot Exchange Rates Against US Dollar				
Euro	1.19	1.13	-2.52%	-5.28%
GBP	1.34	1.28	-2.03%	-5.04%
CAD	0.80	0.76	-1.88%	-4.47%
Yen	0.01	0.01	0.65%	-0.08%
CNY	0.15	0.14	-1.53%	-6.32%

Source: Bloomberg, Capital Investments

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