

# Market Review & Outlook

NCB Weekly Views on Global, Regional and Local Economic and Financial Developments

## SPECIAL FOCUS

### Domestic Stocks Slow Money Supply (page 2)

## HEADLINES

- 2 **Saudi Macro and Equity Market**  
*Domestic Stocks Slow Money Supply*
- 3 **US Macro and Equity Market**  
*US Jobs Shift Into Lower Gear*
- 4 **Commodity Markets**  
*Receiving Little Reprieve*
- 5 **Global Macro**  
*Euro Socialists Step Into Play*
- 6 **Regional Macro**  
*IMF Caution on Egypt*
- 7 **FOREX Market**  
*Yen Dips Below 80*
- 8 **Global Equity Markets**  
*Political Pressure*

Said A. Al Shaikh  
 Group Chief Economist | [s.alshaikh@alahli.com](mailto:s.alshaikh@alahli.com)

Tamer El Zayat  
 Senior Economist | Editor | [t.zayat@alahli.com](mailto:t.zayat@alahli.com)

Majed A. Al-Ghalib  
 Senior Economist | [m.alghakib@alahli.com](mailto:m.alghakib@alahli.com)

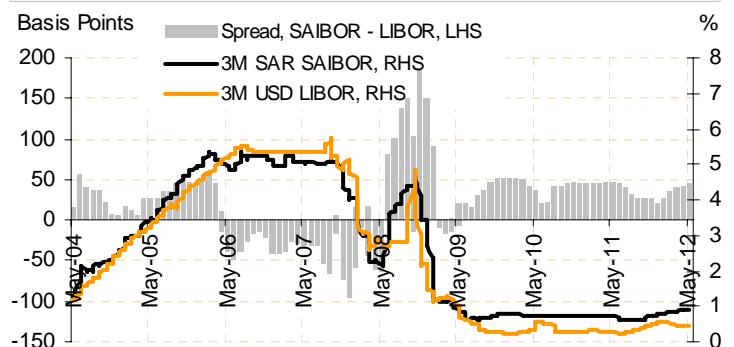
Yasser Al-Dawood  
 Economist | [y.aldawood@alahli.com](mailto:y.aldawood@alahli.com)

Jarmo Kotilaine  
 Chief Economist | [j.kotilaine@alahli.com](mailto:j.kotilaine@alahli.com)

### Saudi Arabia Leading Economic Indicators

	2011	Latest	Period
Average WTI, Cushing 1M, USD/bbl	94.8	103.1	12YTD
Weighted Average Arabian Light, USD/bbl	108.1	118.3	12YTD
Average 3M USD LIBOR	0.33%	0.50%	12YTD
Average 3M SAR SAIBOR	0.69%	0.85%	12YTD
Average Spread, in Basis Points, SAIBOR-LIBOR	36.0	34.5	12YTD
Y/Y Growth in Monetary Base (M0)	17.4%	5.3%	Mar 12
Y/Y Growth in Money Supply (M3)	13.3%	10.5%	Mar 12

### Saudi Arabia Liquidity and Risk Detector



Sources: Reuters and NCB Last updated: 7 May 2012

### View of the Week

“ Demand deposits have recorded the slowest annual growth rate in 32-months at 16.9% and we suspect capital gains in domestic equities were favored as oppose to increasing idle funds. ”

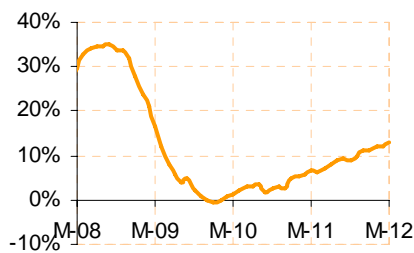
# Saudi Macro and Equity Market

## Domestic Stocks Slow Money Supply

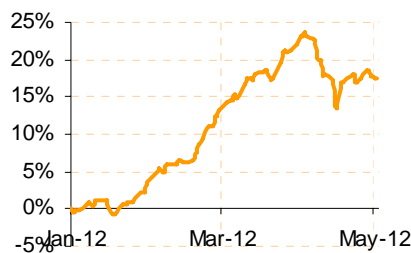
Excess liquidity in the Saudi market raises fear of escalating consumer prices and officials have been in a wait-and-see mode of late. However, the private sector seems to have rather eased some of the steam as liquidity sought risky assets in the local equity market. The latest monetary announcement reveals that the base (M0) recorded the slowest annual growth over the last four months and well below 2011's average at only 5.3%. The slowdown is attributed to the third consecutive monthly contraction in bank deposits with SAMA. Consequently, Saudi's money supply (M3) grew at a relatively moderate pace, 10.5% Y/Y which is the slowest since March 2011. Demand deposits have recorded the slowest annual growth rate in 32-months at 16.9% and we suspect capital gains in domestic equities were favored as oppose to increasing idle funds. Trading volumes during the first three months of 2012 averaged at SAR10.5 bn in comparison to SAR4.1 bn during the same period last year. Investors have been more comfortable with taking on additional risk as stock evaluations indicate great opportunities for long-term investments. Additionally, the recent agreement between Tadawul and MSCI for the Saudi index to be included in their coverage will increase global exposure for the promising market. This will result in further capital flows and support the market to breach the 8,000 level as soon as June-July.

## Key Macroeconomic and Equity Market Indicators

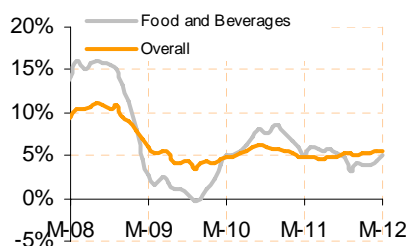
Y/Y Growth in Credit (Private Sector)



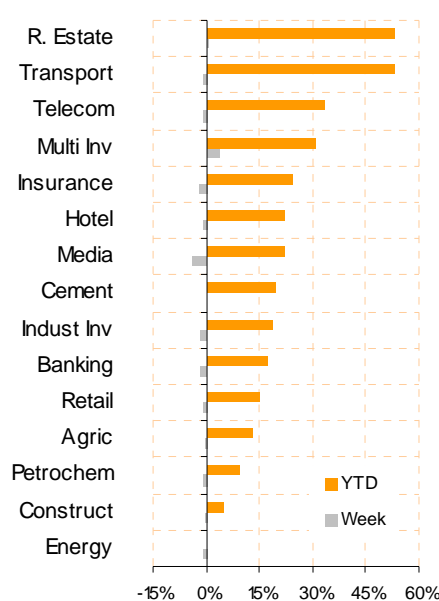
Tadawul All Share Index: 31 Dec 10 = 0%



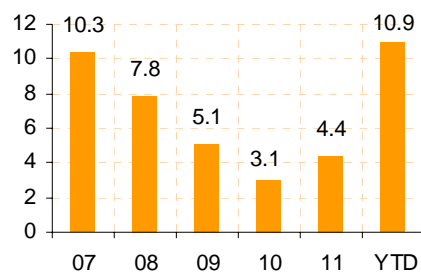
Y/Y CPI Inflation Rate



Price Performance of Sector Indices



Average Daily Traded Value (SAR bn)



	Last	Previous
Oil Price, \$bbl <sup>1</sup>	2012 118.3	2011 108.1
Oil Production, mmbd <sup>2</sup>	Mar 9.90	Feb 9.85
Real GDP	2011 6.8%	2010 4.60%
CPI Inflation, Y/Y	Mar 5.4%	Feb 5.4%
Broad Money (M3), Y/Y	Mar 10.5%	Feb 13.8%
Credit, Private Sector	Mar 12.8%	Feb 12.1%
Credit, Corporate	4Q11 7.27%	3Q11 8.59%
Credit, Households	4Q11 20.65%	3Q11 10.00%
Net Claims on Government <sup>3</sup>	Mar -1,100.6	Feb -1,091.1
Loan-to-deposit Ratio <sup>4</sup>	Mar 78.2%	Feb 78.3%
Excess Reserves/Total <sup>5</sup>	Mar 56.2%	Feb 57.8%
Net Foreign Assets, USDbn <sup>6</sup>	Mar 561.6	Feb 555.9
Import LCs, SARbn <sup>7</sup>	3M 12 52.9	3M 11 41.3

**Sources:** SAMA, Reuters. **Notes:** 1/Oil price: Weighted Average Arabian Light. 2/Oil production: Million barrels per day of crude oil. 3/Net claims on government: banking sector claims on the central government less central government deposits in the banking system in SAR bn. 4/Loan-to-deposit ratio: The ratio of bank claims on the public and private sector (excluding investments in private securities) to total deposits, as reported on the consolidated balance sheet of banks. 5/ Excess reserves/total: The ratio of excess reserves held by commercial banks in SAMA to total bank deposits in SAMA. 6/Net Foreign Assets: SAMA's Held Net Foreign Assets. 7/Import LCs: The cumulative value of letters of credit opened by banks to finance private sector imports.

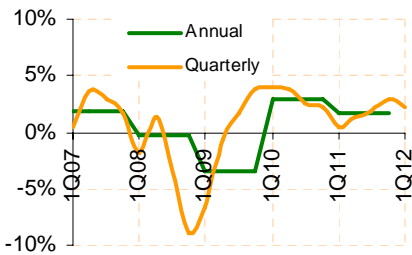
# US Macro and Equity Markets

## US Jobs Shift into Lower Gear

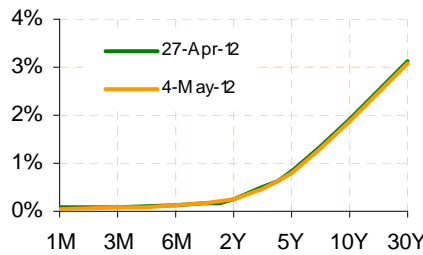
US job market statistics for April came out with an uncanny resemblance to last year's when it accelerated during the mild Winter, only to relapse again by the Summer. With only 115,000 jobs created, which falls far behind the predicted 170,000, about 342,000 Americans have given up job-hunting to become labeled as "discouraged workers", thus lowering the unemployment rate to 8.1% in March. This disparity emanates from the fact that the jobless rate is now 2% higher than the average in the past 50 years with a labor force participation of 63.6%, the lowest in 30 years. Over-the-month the private sector led job creation with an increase of professional and business services by 62,000, following a rise in retail trade by 29,000. Manufacturing rose by 16,000 while leisure and hospitality produced 12,000 jobs. Wholesale trade rose by 7,000 while utilities and financial activities created a meager 1,000 jobs for each. On the negative side, Transportation and Warehousing laid off 17,000 positions, following it a lay off in governmental jobs of 15,000. Construction, information and other services laid off 2,000 job positions each. It's worth mentioning that job statistics for March were revised to 154,000 from a previous 120,000 which is a considerable amount. Whether or not April's revision will behave in the same manner, the US economy watch is put on high alert for possible hysteresis, and as the Federal Reserve confirms its support to growth drivers it abstains from disclosing any intentions for a QE3.

## Key Macroeconomic and Capital Market Indicators

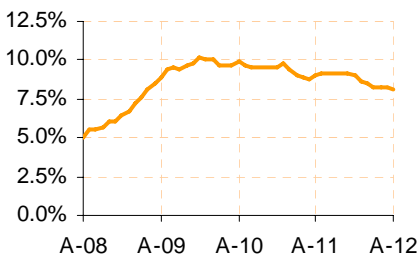
Real GDP Growth, Annualized



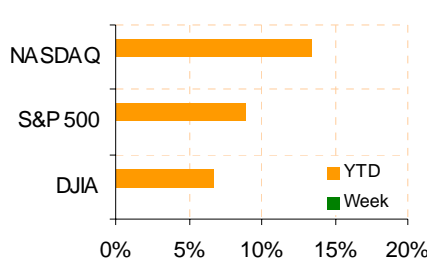
Benchmark Yields, Annualized



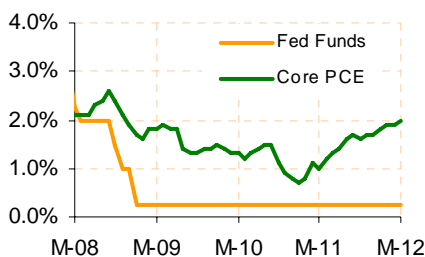
National Unemployment Rate



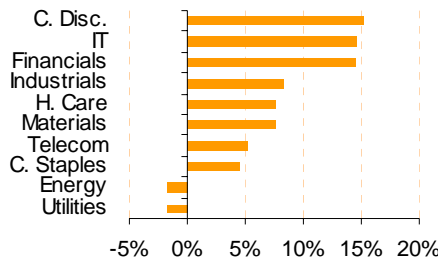
Benchmark Equity Indices



Target Fed Funds Rate/Core PCE



MSCI US Sector Indices



	Last	Next
Real GDP	1Q 12(A) 2.2%	1Q 12(P) 31-May
Unemployment	Apr 8.1%	May 31-May
Avg. H. Earnings, M/M	Apr 0.0%	May 4-Jun
CPI Inflation, Y/Y	Mar 2.70%	Apr 15-May
Core PCE, Y/Y	Mar 2.00%	Apr 30-May
Existing Home Sales, M/M	Mar -2.6%	Apr 22-May
Housing Starts, M/M	Mar -5.8%	Apr 20-May
Trade Balance, \$bn	Feb -46.03	Mar 10-May
Retail Sales, M/M	Mar 0.8%	Apr 18-May
Industrial Production, M/M	Mar 0.0%	Apr 17-May
Capacity Utilization	Mar 78.6%	Apr 17-May
Fed Funds Rate	Apr 0.25%	May 3-Jun

Sources: Reuters, Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), and Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA).

Notes: A/ Advance estimate, P/Preliminary estimate, F/Final estimate. Currently, instead of preliminary and final estimate, the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) uses second and third estimate, respectively.

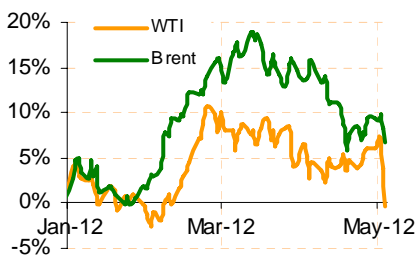
# Commodity Markets

## Receiving Little Reprieve

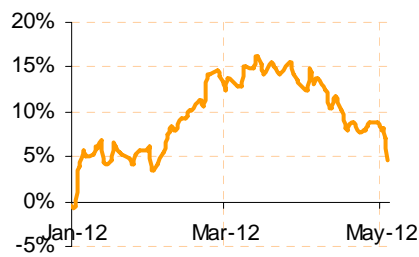
Commodities received little reprieve by close on Friday, as weak US job data—with employers adding fewer workers than anticipated for the month of April—sent markets tumbling. Gold, a favorite for safe-haven investors, closed at USD1,642.4/ ounce, climbing 0.4% from the previous day, but down 1.14% for the week. Fresh stimulus expectations from the Federal reserve will continue to strengthen demand for gold. Moving inline with Gold, Silver gained almost 1% to close at USD30.31/ ounce for the day. Thomson Reuters-Jeffries CRB Index, which represents 19 commodities, also lost 2.7% by Friday for the week, marking its largest weekly decline since December of last year. As for S&P's GCSI, its one day decline amounted to 2.35%. Both WTI and Brent closed an estimated 6% less, settling at USD98.5 and USD112.2/barrel for the week. Of the two, WTI suffered the greater loss for the day, falling by almost 4% between Thursday and Friday alone. As for soft commodities, ICE sugar No. 11 futures rose to 20.85 US Cents per pound on the back of the EU's plans to import 65,834 metric tonnes of the sweetener at a reduced duty due to reported shortages by the Committee of European Sugar Users. The duty charged for importing raw sugar to be refined is usually EUR339/ tonne.

## Key Commodity Prices and Indices

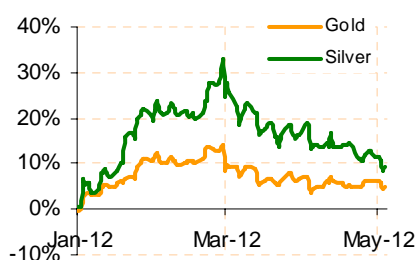
**Benchmark Crude Oil Prices**



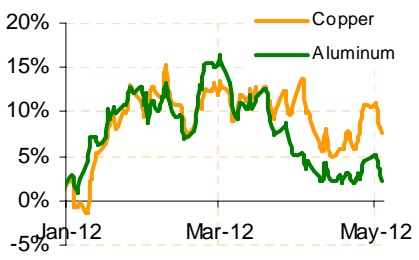
**Saudi Arabian Light, Asia Deliveries**



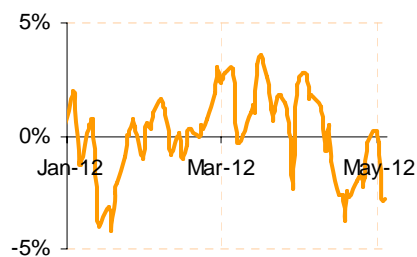
**Precious Metals**



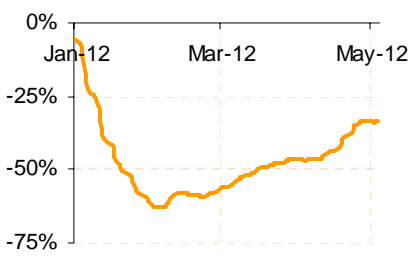
**Base Metals**



**Goldman Sachs Agriculture Index**



**Baltic Exchange Dry Index**



	Last	Week
WTI, Spot, \$/bbl	4-May 98.49	-6.1%
Brent, Spot, \$/bbl	4-May 112.21	-6.1%
Gold, LME, \$/Oz	4-May 1,642.4	-1.1%
Silver, LME, \$/Oz	4-May 30.31	-2.9%
Platinum, \$/Oz	4-May 1,521.5	-3.0%
Palladium, \$/Oz	4-May 647.57	-4.5%
Aluminum, LME, \$/t	4-May 2,069	-1.4%
Copper, LME, \$/t	4-May 8,150	-3.0%
Nickel, LME, \$/t	4-May 17,425	-4.8%
Zinc, LME, \$/t	4-May 1,982	-3.2%
Wheat, May, \$/Bushel	4-May 6.04	-6.0%
Corn, May, \$/Bushel	4-May 6.62	1.4%
Soybeans, May, \$/Bushel	4-May 14.75	-1.5%

**Notes:** All variables depicted in the charts above are rebased to 0% in the last trading day in 2011.

# Global Macro

## Euro Socialists Step Into Play

The Euro zone appears to be rolling-up its sleeves to enter what seems to be the second moderate recession in three years. And just as the conceding US job statistics threaten to disrupt Obama's campaign, the European counterparts struggle to find the right balance of austerity and growth to spare the EU out of its predicament. Data shows that the Euro Zone jobless rate has reached an all-time high of 10.9% in March (about 17.4 mn people), driven by the large-scale lay-offs in Italy and Spain, As the debt crisis continues to haunt Europe. After Spain contracted into recession by the end of 1Q with a GDP that shrank by 7.5% Y/Y, European peripheral economies became on the verge of following its footsteps; leaving decision-makers in a maze looking for economic drivers, trapped between lack of economic incentives and the risk of moral hazard. In France, the second biggest economy in Europe, the victory of the Socialist Francois Hollande over his pro-fiscal consolidation rival, Sarkozy shows a leniency towards a more centrally-controlled economic system that will most likely continue to monetize debt regardless to the already-high inflation rate of 2.6% and low bank interest rate of 1%. In the end, will the European Socialist parties hold the key to the quagmiring conundrum?

## Selected Global Macroeconomic Indicators

	Growth <sup>1</sup>			Inflation <sup>2</sup>			Policy Rate <sup>3</sup>			Policy Rate Change
	2010	Last	Period	Last	Date	Target	Last	Decision	Date	Cumulative 12YTD
<b>Europe/Japan/Oceania</b>										
Euro Zone	1.7%	0.7%	4Q11	2.7%	Apr-12	2.0%	1.00%	Hold	4-May-12	E. Zone
UK	1.3%	0.5%	4Q11	3.5%	Apr-12	2.0%	0.50%	Hold	5-Apr-12	UK
Japan	3.9%	-0.7%	4Q11	0.2%	Mar-12	0.1%	0.10%	Hold	13-Mar-12	Japan
Australia	2.7%	2.3%	4Q11	1.6%	Mar-11	3.0%	3.75%	-0.50%	1-May-12	Australia
New Zealand	1.5%	1.8%	4Q11	1.6%	Mar-11	3.0%	2.50%	Hold	7-Mar-12	N. Zealand
<b>Latin America/Caribbean</b>										
Mexico	5.5%	3.7%	4Q11	3.7%	Mar-12	3.0%	4.50%	Hold	27-Apr-12	Mexico
Brazil	7.5%	1.4%	4Q11	5.2%	Mar-12	4.5%	9.00%	-0.75%	18-Apr-12	Brazil
Chile	5.3%	4.5%	4Q11	4.4%	Feb-12	3.0%	5.00%	Hold	18-Apr-12	Chile
<b>Asia/Southeast Asia</b>										
China	10.3%	8.1%	1Q12	3.6%	Mar-12	4.0%	6.31%	0.25%	5-Apr-11	China
India	10.4%	6.1%	4Q11	6.9%	Mar-12	7.0%	8.50%	Hold	15-Mar-12	India
Singapore	14.5%	1.6%	1Q12	5.2%	Mar-12	3.8%	-	-	-	Singapore
South Korea	6.1%	2.8%	1Q12	2.5%	Apr-12	4.0%	3.25%	Hold	13-Apr-12	S. Korea
Indonesia	6.1%	6.5%	4Q11	4.5%	Apr-12	5.0%	5.75%	Hold	12-Apr-12	Indonesia
Thailand	7.8%	-9.0%	4Q11	2.5%	Apr-12	3.0%	3.00%	Hold	2-May-12	Thailand
Malaysia	7.2%	5.2%	4Q11	2.1%	Apr-12	2.0%	3.00%	Hold	9-Mar-12	Malaysia
<b>Eastern Europe/Central Asia</b>										
Russia	4.0%	4.8%	4Q11	3.6%	Apr-11	7.0%	8.00%	-0.25%	23-Dec-11	Russia
Turkey	8.2%	5.2%	4Q11	11.1%	Apr-12	5.5%	5.75%	Hold	21-Feb-12	Turkey

**Notes:** 1/Growth: Real GDP Growth Rate, 2010: Y/Y % change in full year GDP, Last/Period: Quarterly GDP growth rate annualized unless otherwise indicated. 2/ CPI Inflation: Y/Y % change in CPI, Target: Central bank/monetary authority inflation target. 3/Policy Rate: Last: Current policy rate, Decision/Date: Decision taken in latest meeting/Date of latest meeting.

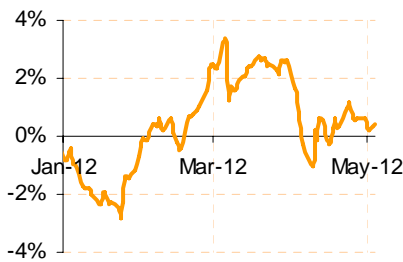
# Regional Macro

## IMF Caution on Egypt

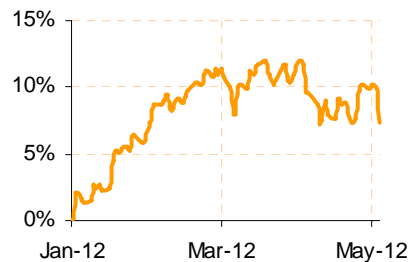
A proposed USD3.2bn IMF loan is widely viewed as essential for stabilizing Egypt's economy at a time when the government estimates the need for external funding at USD11bn over the coming two years. A number of proposed bilateral support packages in turn effectively hinge on the IMF deal. The importance of external assistance has grown as bond yields near 7% while overnight deposit rates stand at 9.25%. The IMF last week claimed that it had not yet secured sufficient domestic backing for the loan deal which had originally been expected to be signed by 15 May. Efforts to gain a broad-based consensus for the plan have been complicated by the ongoing campaigning for the presidency and the broader political instability. This has raised questions on the timely and effective implementation of the program. IMF backing is particularly critical in view of the dramatic plunge in Egypt's foreign reserves which have more than halved in the post-Mubarak period to a total of USD15.1bn as of March, some three months of imports. This has put downward pressure on the Egyptian Pound which is subject to a managed regime. Although actual depreciation has been limited to 4% since the beginning of the year, market expectations are pointing to a far sharper plunge of close to 20%. The current woes of the economy are expected by the IMF to contain GDP growth to 1.5% this year with a projected budget deficit of some 10% of GDP.

## Selected Regional Economic Indicators

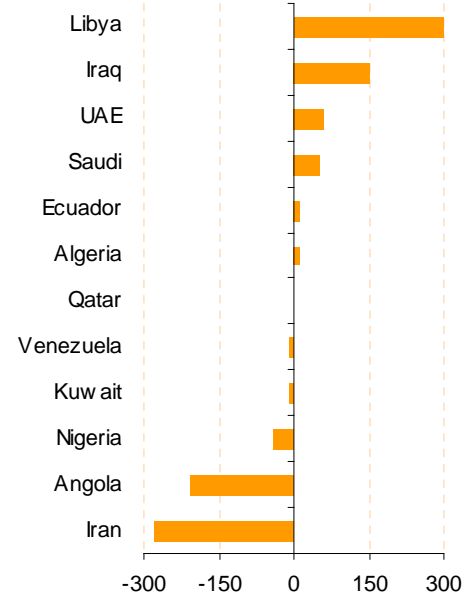
MSCI GCC<sup>1</sup>



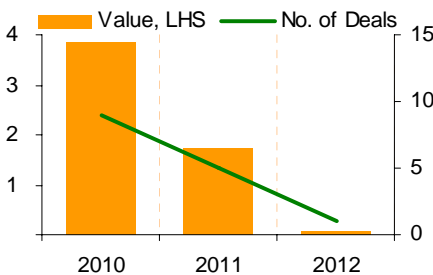
Dow Jones Islamic



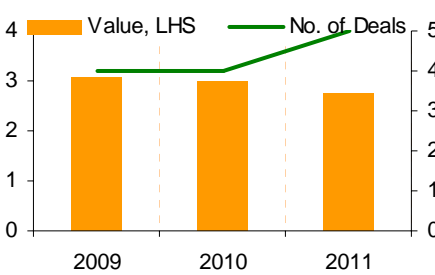
OPEC Oil Production, Monthly Change<sup>2</sup>



IPO Issuance<sup>3</sup>



Sukuk Issuance<sup>4</sup>



Middle East/Africa Selected Indicators

	Growth*		Period	Inflation*			Last	Policy Rate*		Date
	Previous	Last		Last	Date	Target		Last Decision	Date	
Saudi Arabia	4.2%	6.8%	2011	4.9%	2011	-	2.00%	Hold	19-Jan-09	
Kuwait	-5.2%	2.0%	2010	4.1%	2010	-	2.50%	-0.50%	7-Feb-10	
Qatar	8.6%	16.3%	2010	-2.4%	2010	-	4.50%	-0.50%	10-Aug-11	
UAE	-3.2%	3.2%	2010	0.9%	2010	-	1.00%	-0.50%	19-Jan-09	
Oman	1.1%	4.2%	2010	3.3%	2010	-	2.00%	Hold	31-Aug-11	
Bahrain	3.1%	4.1%	2010	2.0%	2010	-	2.25%	-0.50%	15-Sep-09	
Jordan	2.3%	3.1%	2010	5.0%	2010	-	4.25%	0.25%	31-May-11	
Egypt	4.7%	5.1%	2010	11.7%	2010	-	9.75%	Hold	28-Aug-11	
South Africa	-1.7%	2.8%	2010	4.3%	2010	3.5%	5.50%	Hold	10-Nov-11	

Notes: 1/MSCI GCC index excludes Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. 2/OPEC's monthly survey: Thousand barrels per day of crude oil.. 3/Initial Public Offering values in billion USD. 4/Sukuk values in billion USD. 5/Growth: Real GDP Growth Rate, Y/Y % change in full year GDP. 6/CPI Inflation: Y/Y % change in CPI, Target: Central bank/monetary authority inflation target. 7/Policy Rate: Last: Current policy rate, Decision/Date: Decision taken in latest meeting/Date of latest meeting.

# FOREX Market

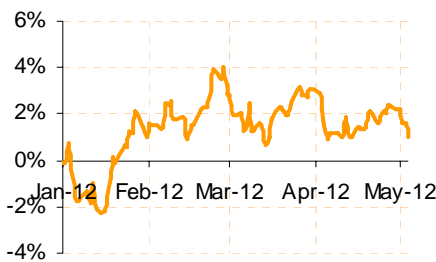
## Yen Dips Below 80

Following the aftermath of the global financial crisis, positive bursts in the global economy have been short-lived, only to be followed by back to back negative news between either the US, Europe, or China, the three main pillars of the global economy. The Japanese Yen has gained four out of the past five weeks as worries surround Europe, the US recovery falters, and China's growth weakens. The Yen has dipped below the USD80 level and settled at USD79.88 by the end of last week to gain a moderate 0.5% over the week. The greenback peaked at USD83.72 against the Yen during mid-March. Recently, the US had posted weaker payroll gains at 115,000 which helped lower the unemployment rate down to 8.1% but failed to mitigate investor concerns over the stability of the recovery. Additionally, the build-up for the political power shift in France and Greece kept investors wary to hold on to riskier currencies. The new parties' commitment to austerity measures will be in question going forward, especially in France where the socialist President Hollande ran a campaign supportive of pro-growth measures and promises to modify the agreed fiscal compact. Meanwhile in China, the expected weaker growth pressures demand levels on a global scale. We expect the Yen's drop below USD80 to be temporary and a range between USD82-84 seems to be a fairer evaluation of this year's global performance, however, politics may play a bigger role for 2012.

## Key Spot Foreign Exchange Rates

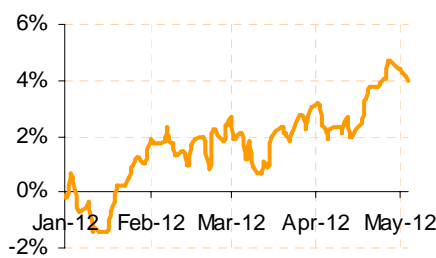
### \$ per €

Last 13085 Week -1.3% 12YTD 1.0%



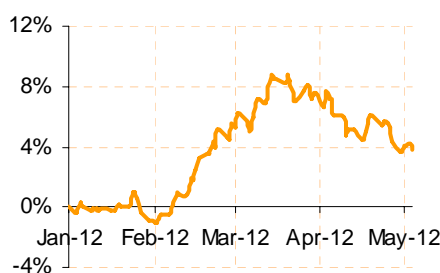
### \$ per £

Last 16158 Week -0.7% 12YTD 4.0%



### ¥ per \$

Last 79.8800 Week -0.5% 12YTD 3.8%



### Rate versus \$

#### Europe/Oceania

	Last	Week
Swiss Franc (CHF)	0.9183	-1.3%
Australian Dollar (AUD)	1.0181	-2.8%
New Zealand Dollar (NZD)	0.7960	-3.3%

#### Latin America/Caribbean

	Last	Week
Mexican Peso (MXN)	13.1770	-1.6%
Brazilian Real (BRL)	1.9285	-2.2%
Chilean Peso (CLP)	483.6000	0.3%

#### Asia/Southeast Asia

	Last	Week
Chinese Yuan (CNY)	6.3065	0.1%
Indian Rupee (INR)	53.4800	-1.7%
Hong Kong Dollar (HKD)	7.7610	0.0%
Singaporean Dollar (SGD)	1.2451	-0.6%
South Korean Won (KRW)	1,136.45	-0.4%
Indonesian Rupee (IDR)	9,195.00	0.0%
Thai Baht (THB)	30.9700	-0.6%
Malaysian Ringgit (MYR)	3.0490	-0.1%

#### Eastern Europe/Central Asia

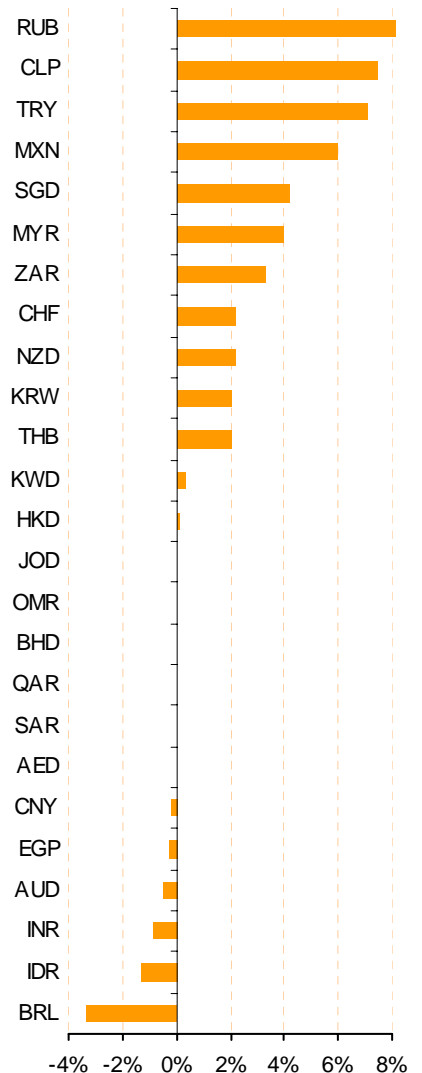
	Last	Week
Russian Rouble (RUB)	29.7785	-1.6%
Turkish New Lira (TRY)	1.7605	0.1%

#### Middle East/Africa

	Last	Week
Saudi Riyal (SAR)	3.7504	0.0%
Kuwaiti Dinar (KWD)	0.2786	-0.3%
Qatari Riyal (QAR)	3.6414	0.0%
UAE Dirham (AED)	3.6730	0.0%
Omani Riyal (OMR)	0.3850	0.0%
Bahraini Dinar (BHD)	0.3771	0.0%
Jordanian Dinar (JOD)	0.7105	-0.2%
Egyptian Pound (EGP)	6.0515	0.0%
South African Rand (ZAR)	7.8550	-1.3%

### Last Week

### Cumulative 12YTD



# Global Equity Markets

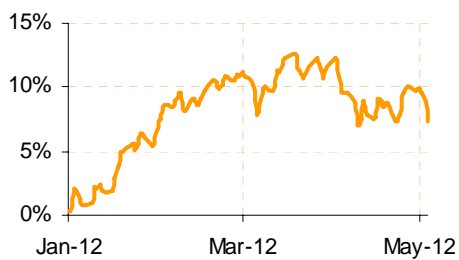
## Political Pressure

In anticipation of elections for numerous economies, risky assets have been volatile and investors are bearish on the back of poll results in France and Greece. On a global scale, it's been tough on stocks starting this week as on Friday, the US announced lower-than-expected non-farm payroll jobs. Speculators have raised expectations of further intervention plans by the Fed which has pledged "do more" if the economy needs it. The historically low interest rate of 0.25% is most likely to continue till 2014 as the recovery falters. The main concern for stocks over the past week which dragged the MSCI World down by 2.3% was the outcome of the European elections yesterday. In France, Hollande gave the socialists their first win in 17 years, while in Greece, the main two parties failed to strike a majority as voters sought anti-bailout parties. This highlights the risk of breaking austerity agreements created with previous decision makers. Greece's survival and its EU membership have been conditioned by large spending cuts to meet "Merkel-Sarkozy" requirements. The German-French coalition is now under threat as Hollande seeks growth rather than austerity, unlike Germany. The largest economies in Europe have been working hand in hand struggling to solve the regional crisis. The new shift in power will certainly pressure the relationship if the socialist party in France can secure the majority of the cabinet in the coming weeks.

## Major Global Equity Markets and Indices, Local Currency (LC) Terms

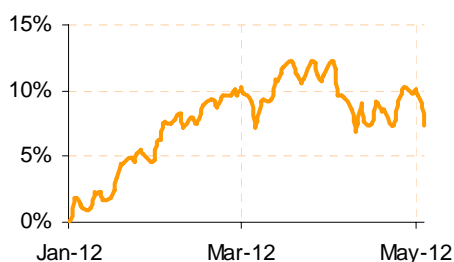
### MSCI World

Last 3217 Week -2.1% 1YTD 7.4%



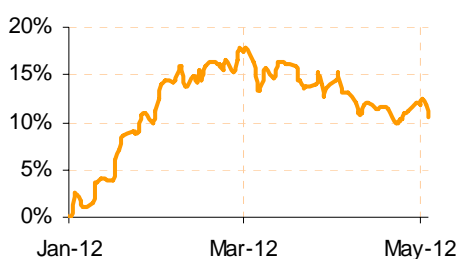
### MSCI G7

Last 1,106.6 Week -2.3% 1YTD 7.3%



### MSCI EM

Last 1,013.0 Week -1.3% 1YTD 10.5%



### Country/Index

#### Europe/Japan/Oceania

Country/Index	Week	YTD
UK (FTSE100)	-1.4%	1.5%
Germany (DAX30)	-3.0%	11.2%
France (CAC40)	-1.6%	0.1%
Japan (N225)	-4.2%	7.9%
Australia (All Ordinaries)	-2.4%	6.1%
N. Zealand (NZSX50)	-0.4%	8.1%

#### Latin America/Caribbean

Mexico (IPC)	-0.1%	6.3%
Brazil (Bovespa)	-1.6%	7.2%
Chile (IGPA)	-1.0%	7.8%

#### Asia/Southeast Asia

China (Shanghai-C)	2.3%	11.5%
India (BSE-Sensex)	-2.8%	8.9%
Hong Kong (Hang Seng)	-2.6%	11.4%
Singapore (Strait Times)	-1.8%	10.5%
S. Korea (KOSPI-C)	-1.3%	7.2%
Indonesia (Jakarta-C)	-0.5%	8.8%
Thailand (SET)	-1.2%	9.8%
Malaysia (Kuala Lumpur-C)	0.9%	3.5%

#### Eastern Europe/Central Asia

Russia (RTSI)	-6.0%	8.4%
Turkey (ISE National 100)	-1.7%	15.1%

#### Middle East/Africa

KSA (TASI)	-2.4%	15.0%
Kuwait (KSEI)	1.6%	11.3%
Qatar (DSM20)	-0.2%	-1.1%
Abu Dhabi (ADI)	-0.6%	3.6%
Dubai (DFMGI)	-4.1%	15.6%
Oman (MSM30)	-1.3%	1.7%
Bahrain (All Share I)	0.7%	1.6%
Jordan (ASE General I)	-0.2%	-0.9%
Egypt (CASE30)	0.6%	37.3%
S. Africa (JSE All Share Index)	-0.8%	6.7%

### Cumulative 12YTD







## Economics Department

### The Economics Department Research Team

#### Head of Research

**Said A. Al Shaikh, Ph.D**

*Group Chief Economist*  
s.alshaikh@alahli.com

#### Macroeconomic Analysis

**Jarmo Kotilaine, Ph.D**

*Chief Economist*  
j.kotilaine@alahli.com

**Tamer El Zayat, Ph.D**

*Senior Economist/Editor*  
t.zayat@alahli.com

**Sultan Khoja**

*Economist*  
sw.khoja@alahli.com

**Majed A. Al-Ghalib**

*Senior Economist*  
m.alghalib@alahli.com

**Jellan Nour**

*Economist*  
j.nour@alahli.com

**Yasser Al-Dawood**

*Economist*  
y.aldawood@alahli.com

#### Sector Analysis/Saudi Arabia

**Albara'a Alwazir**

*Senior Economist*  
a.alwazir@alahli.com

**Paulina Chahine**

*Senior Economist*  
p.chahine@alahli.com

#### Management Information System

**Sharihan Al-Manzalawi**

*Financial Planning & Performance*  
s.almanzalawi@alahli.com

### To be added to the NCB Economics Department Distribution List:

**Please contact: Mr. Noel Rotap**

Tel.: +966-2-646-3232

Fax: +966-2-644-9783

Email: n.rotap@alahli.com

**Disclaimer:** The information and opinions in this research report were prepared by NCB's Economics Department. The information herein is believed by NCB to be reliable and has been obtained from public sources believed to be reliable. However, NCB makes no representation as to the accuracy or completeness of such information. Opinions, estimates and projections in this report constitute the current judgment of the author/authors as of the date of this report. They do not necessarily reflect the opinions of NCB as to the subject matter thereof. This report is provided for general informational purposes only and is not to be construed as advice to investors or an offer to buy or sell or a solicitation of an offer to buy or sell any financial instruments or other securities or to participate in any particular trading strategy in any jurisdiction or as an advertisement of any financial instruments or other securities. This report may not be reproduced, distributed or published by any person for any purpose without NCB's prior written consent.