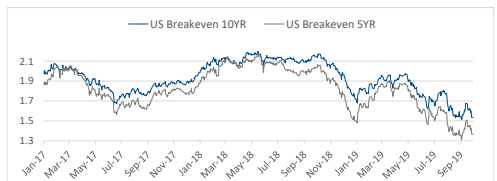
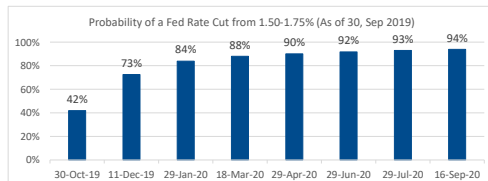
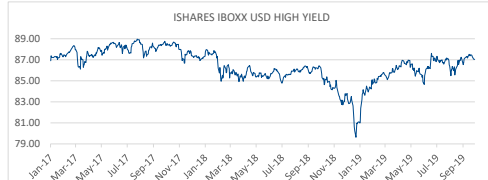
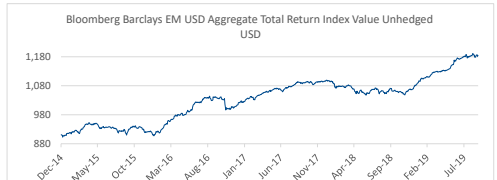
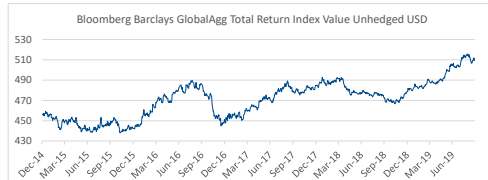
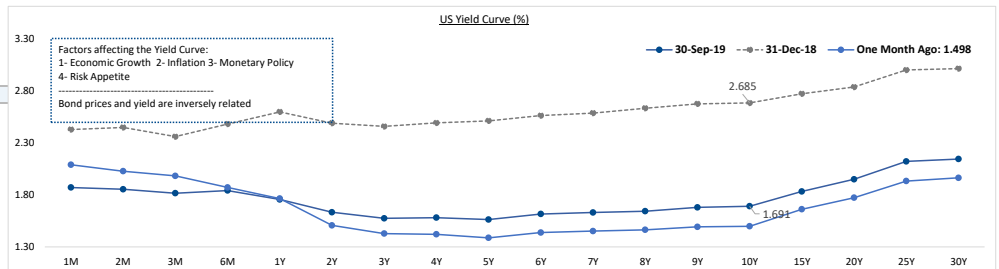


- Developed sovereign yields traded a tad lower last week on rising political fears, the trade war row and weak macroeconomic data. The U.S. 10-year yield kicked off the week stable to higher, then it lost traction on weak PMI data and rising trade tensions. Throughout the middle of the week, the yield bounced back on trade war optimism, as China announced that the next round of negotiations should take place on the 10th of October. Afterwards, the 10-year yield lost traction on President Trump's impeachment inquiry and on news that the U.S. is considering blocking all U.S. investments in China. The U.S, Germany and Japan's 10-year yields closed the week lower by almost 4bps, at 1.68%, -0.58% and -0.24%, respectively.
- The trade war rhetoric remains to be the main driver behind the movements of global financial markets, whereby news related to this skirmish are moving markets in both directions. Nevertheless, traders are not anticipating a breakthrough in the coming meeting. In addition to the ongoing clash between the U.S. and China, a new conflict between the U.S. and EU is looming in the horizon, as the World Trade Organization gave the green light to the U.S. to impose new tariffs on around \$8bn worth of EU products. On the other hand, the U.S. and Japan reached an initial agreement, whereby Japan vowed to lower tariffs on agricultural products and the U.S. promised not to increase tariffs on Japan's automobile sectors.
- Traders were not so worried about the Democrats' attempt to oust the President, as the 10-year yield did not really react to the news. The UK's Prime Minister is also facing some troubles as he deals with some old legal cases, as well as the U.K. Supreme Court's ruling that deemed his suspension of the Parliament unlawful. Finally, Saudi Arabia agreed to hold a partial cease fire with the Houthis.
- In the emerging markets space, Turkey's bonds traded noticeably higher as the IMF upgraded the country's GDP growth forecast to 0.25% from -2.5% in 2019. MENA bonds were under pressure as traders were struggling to absorb around \$18bn of new supplies. Argentina's sovereign bond prices remained lower as the IMF might not continue its collaboration with the government. Lebanon's sovereign bonds were among the worst performers as the government is looking to issue new bonds, noting that the country is facing a shortage of hard currency. Egypt's government bonds also traded lower during last week in anticipation of potential uprisings, which it did not take place, hence bond prices are currently higher, and the EGP is appreciating nicely. Finally, Dubai's corporates notched lower on Fitch's report that a significant amount of their debt may need to be restructured.
- On the news front, Mexico cut its interest rate by 25bps to 7.75%. Egypt also reduced its key policy rate by 100bps. Argentina recorded a trade surplus of US\$1.2bn in August, up from US\$1.0bn in July. S&P upgraded Ukraine's sovereign rating to B from B- with a stable outlook. S&P affirmed its ratings on KSA, while Fitch lowered its credit rating to A from A+, with a stable outlook.
- Besides the ongoing political issues, the U.S. payroll report will dominate the scene this week. Traders will also watch the U.S. ISM report as well as Powell's speech. In the meantime, we advise our investors to bet on high-quality short dated bonds.

USA	Actual	Forecast	Previous
Manufacturing PMI (Sep)	51.00	50.30	50.30
Market Composite PMI (Sep)	51.00	49.60	50.70
Services PMI (Sep)	50.90	51.3	50.70
CB Consumer Confidence (Sep)	125.10	134.10	134.20
New Home Sales (MoM) (Aug)	7.10%	3.50%	-8.60%
Crude Oil Inventories	2.412M	-0.249M	1.058M
GDP (QoQ) (Q2)	2.00%	2.00%	2.00%
GDP Price Index (QoQ) (Q2)	2.60%	2.40%	0.60%
Goods Trade Balance (Aug)	-72.83B	-77.33B	-72.46B
Pending Home Sales (MoM) (Aug)	15.80		3.60%
Core Durable Goods Orders (MoM) (Aug)	0.50%	0.20%	-0.50%
U.S. Baker Hughes Oil Rig Count	713.00		719.00
U.S. Baker Hughes Total Rig Count	860.00		868.00

Europe	Actual	Forecast	Previous
German Manufacturing PMI (Sep)	41.40	44.00	43.50
German Services PMI (Sep)	52.50	54.30	54.80
German Current Assessment (Sep)	98.50	97.00	97.40
German Ifo Business Climate Index	94.600	94.5	94.30
French Manufacturing PMI (Sep)	50.300	51.2	51.10
French Services PMI (Sep)	51.600	53.2	53.40
Spanish Retail Sales (YoY) (Aug)	3.20%	2.80%	3.30%
UK BoE Consumer Credit (Aug)	0.901B	0.900B	1.007B
UK Business Investment (QoQ) (Q2)	-0.40%	-0.50%	-0.50%
UK GDP (QoQ) (Q2)	-0.20%	-0.20%	-0.20%
UK Current Account (Q2)	25.2B	-19.5B	-33.1B
EU Manufacturing PMI (Sep)	45.600	1.80%	2.10%
EU Market Composite PMI (Sep)	50.400	51.90	51.90

Asia	Actual	Forecast	Previous
China Manufacturing PMI (Sep)	49.80	49.50	49.50
Cairn Manufacturing PMI (Sep)	51.40	50.20	50.40
Japan Industrial Production (MoM)	-1.200%	-0.50%	1.30%



Date	Event
1-Oct-19	German Manufacturing PMI (Sep)
1-Oct-19	US ISM Manufacturing PMI (Sep)
3-Oct-19	UK Services PMI (Sep)
4-Oct-19	US Nonfarm Payrolls (Sep)
4-Oct-19	US Unemployment Rate (Sep)

The yield spread figure is the difference between two key interest rates. Spreads usually indicate the likelihood of a recession or a recovery. Spreads are also used to gauge the extent of market risk-taking and business confidence. For example, a narrowing spread between the 2 and 10 treasury yields indicates a flattening yield curve, while a widening one implies steepness in the curve. If the spread between a US treasury and a high yield bond is widening, it indicates that credit risk perception of lower quality bonds is increasing in the market. If the spread between an investment grade bond and a US treasury is declining, it indicates that the perception of credit risk is declining, and investors are positive on economic activity in general. US 5yr & 10yr Breakeven, The rates are United States breakeven inflation rates. They are calculated by subtracting the real yield of the inflation linked maturity curve from the yield of the closest nominal Treasury maturity. The result is the implied inflation rate for the term of the stated maturity.

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