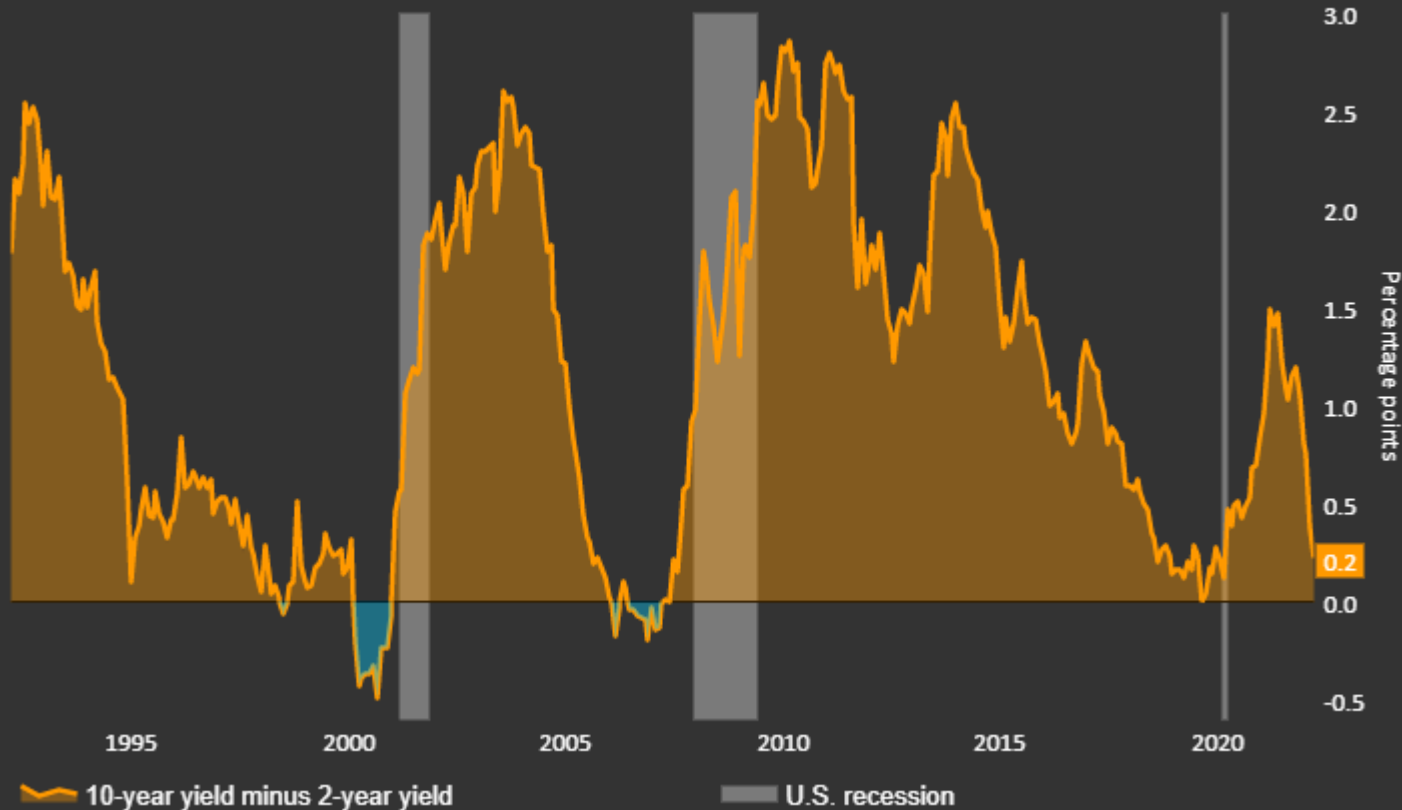


Yield curve inversions and recessions

The 2-year/10-year Treasury curve inversion has preceded U.S. recessions



Source: Refinitiv Datastream

Reuters graphic/Saqib Ahmed3/23/2022 @SaqibReports

An inverted yield curve is typically a sign that investors are worried about the economy and recessions have followed when yields on 2-year Treasuries have risen above those on 10-years. That part of the yield curve has so far not inverted, although the gap between yields has narrowed dramatically in recent weeks.

Asset Allocation to GCC Fixed Income

Contents

1. State of Global Bonds (Asset Class Review)
2. Overview of GCC Fixed Income Market
3. Outlook - Opportunity
4. Outlook - Risks
5. Conclusion

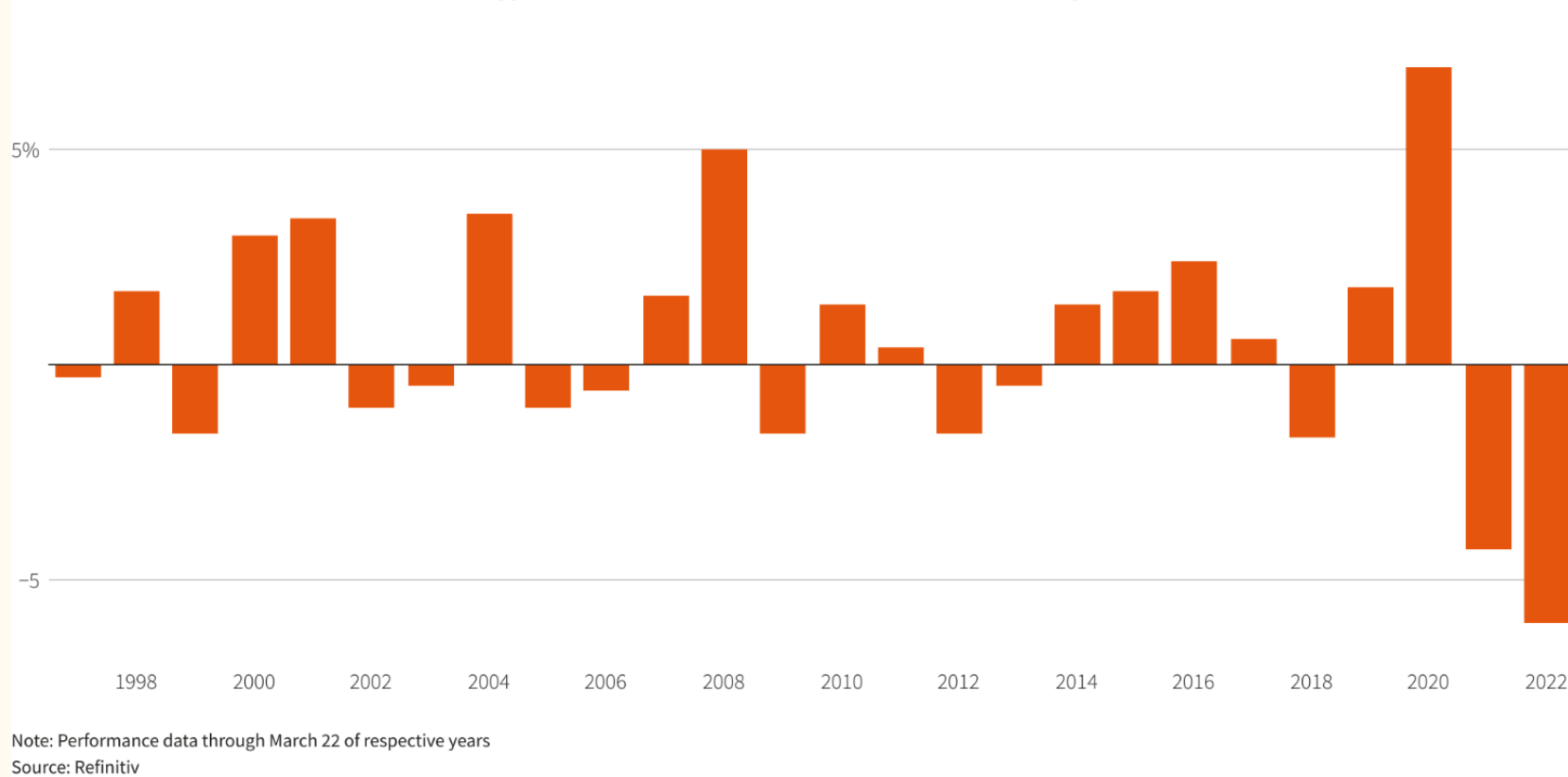
Presented By -
Sandeep S.Jadwani - ACSI,CIB
Director
Berauk Ltd, DIFC
Dubai,UAE
+971 56 4174375

State of BofA Treasury Index

- Asset Class Review

Bonds bleed

The ICE BofA Treasury Index <.MERG0Q0> has logged its worst start to the year in history, down 6%, through March 22.



Reasons:

- Inflation 2022
@ 7.9%
- Aggressive Rate Hike
@11 more expected till '23
- Front Loading Increase
@ 50 bps each
- Ending QE & Tapering
@ Net Zero from March'22

State of GCC Fixed Income Bonds

- Asset Class

Review

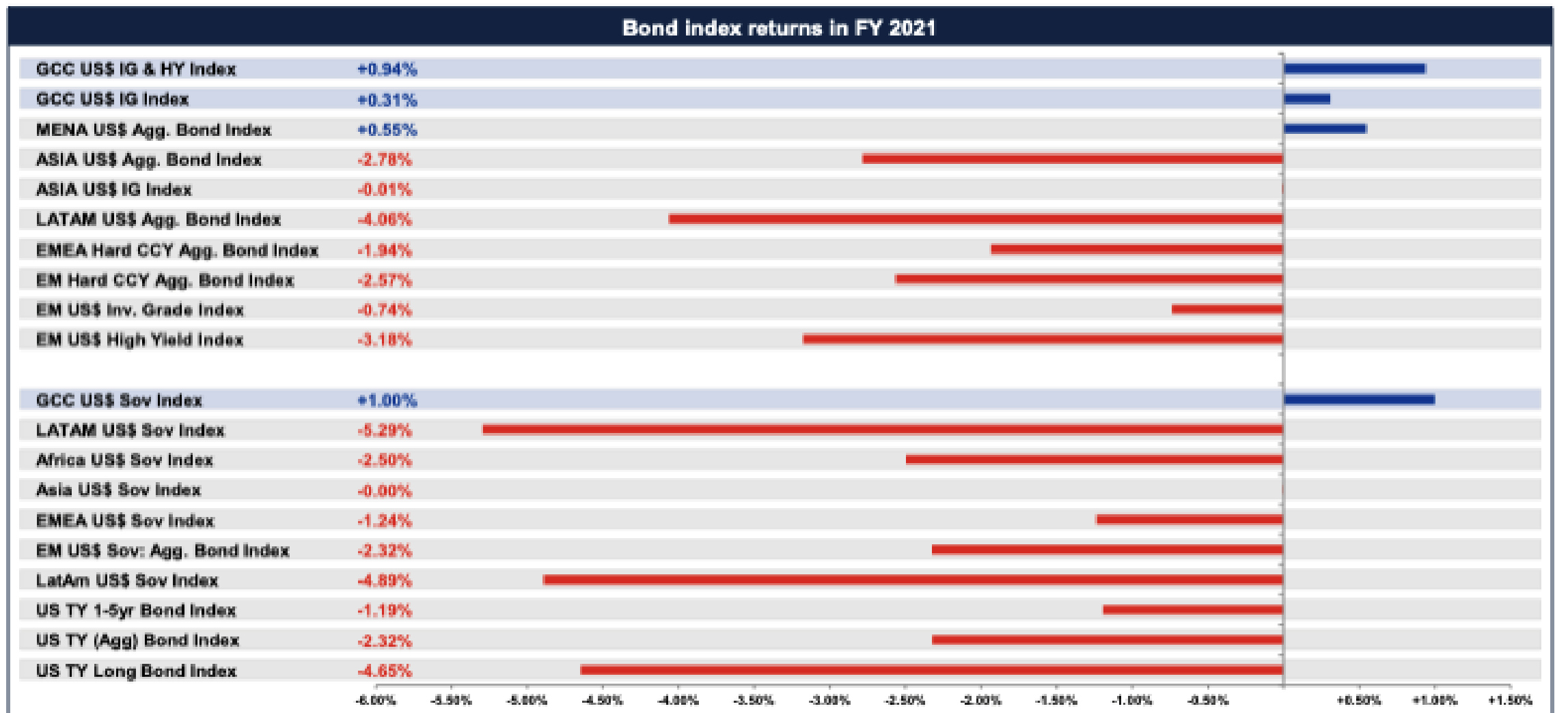
Apr-21	May-21	Jun-21	Jul-21	Aug-21	Sep-21	Oct-21	Nov-21	Dec-21	2021	Jan-22	Feb-22	YTD 2022
Kuwait Equity (All Share PR) 5.8%	Abu Dhabi Equity (ADI) 8.5%	Abu Dhabi Equity (ADI) 4.2%	Abu Dhabi Equity (ADI) 7.1%	Abu Dhabi Equity (ADI) 5.0%	Qatar Equity (QE Index) 3.5%	Kuwait Equity (All Share PR) 3.5%	Abu Dhabi Equity (ADI) 8.7%	KSA Equity (TASI) 4.8%	Abu Dhabi Equity (ADI) 68.2%	KSA Equity (TASI) 8.8%	Abu Dhabi Equity (ADI) 7.1%	KSA Equity (TASI) 11.6%
KSA Equity (TASI) 5.2%	Dubai Equity (DFMGI) 7.4%	KSA Equity (TASI) 4.1%	Kuwait Equity (All Share PR) 3.0%	Dubai Equity (DFMGI) 5.0%	KSA Equity (TASI) 1.6%	Qatar Equity (QE Index) 2.4%	Dubai Equity (DFMGI) 7.3%	Dubai Equity (DFMGI) 4.0%	GCC Equity (S&P GCC) 31.4%	Qatar Equity (QE Index) 7.5%	Dubai Equity (DFMGI) 4.7%	Qatar Equity (QE Index) 11.4%
Qatar Equity (QE Index) 4.9%	Kuwait Equity (All Share PR) 1.6%	GCC Equity (S&P GCC) 3.1%	GCC Equity (S&P GCC) 1.2%	GCC Equity (S&P GCC) 3.6%	GCC Equity (S&P GCC) 1.5%	GCC Equity (S&P GCC) 2.3%	GCC Bonds (S&P Index) 0.1%	GCC Equity (S&P GCC) 4.0%	KSA Equity (TASI) 29.8%	GCC Equity (S&P GCC) 7.0%	Kuwait Equity (All Share PR) 3.9%	GCC Equity (S&P GCC) 10.4%
GCC Equity (S&P GCC) 4.4%	GCC Equity (S&P GCC) 1.6%	Kuwait Equity (All Share PR) 2.8%	GCC Bonds (S&P Index) 0.7%	Qatar Equity (QE Index) 3.2%	Kuwait Equity (All Share PR) 1.1%	Abu Dhabi Equity (ADI) 2.2%	Qatar Equity (QE Index) -3.2%	Kuwait Equity (All Share PR) 3.7%	Dubai Equity (DFMGI) 28.2%	Kuwait Equity (All Share PR) 4.4%	Qatar Equity (QE Index) 3.6%	Abu Dhabi Equity (ADI) 9.8%
Abu Dhabi Equity (ADI) 2.3%	KSA Equity (TASI) 1.3%	GCC Bonds (S&P Index) 1.3%	KSA Equity (TASI) 0.3%	Kuwait Equity (All Share PR) 3.1%	Abu Dhabi Equity (ADI) 0.2%	KSA Equity (TASI) 1.8%	Kuwait Equity (All Share PR) 4.5%	Qatar Equity (QE Index) 2.1%	Kuwait Equity (All Share PR) 27.0%	Abu Dhabi Equity (ADI) 2.5%	GCC Equity (S&P GCC) 3.2%	Kuwait Equity (All Share PR) 8.4%
Dubai Equity (DFMGI) 2.2%	GCC Bonds (S&P Index) 1.3%	Dubai Equity (DFMGI) 0.5%	Qatar Equity (QE Index) 0.2%	KSA Equity (TASI) 2.8%	GCC Bonds (S&P Index) -0.8%	Dubai Equity (DFMGI) 0.7%	GCC Equity (S&P GCC) -5.0%	GCC Bonds (S&P Index) 0.8%	Qatar Equity (QE Index) 11.4%	Dubai Equity (DFMGI) 0.2%	KSA Equity (TASI) 2.6%	Dubai Equity (DFMGI) 5.0%
GCC Bonds (S&P Index) 0.9%	Qatar Equity (QE Index) -1.5%	Qatar Equity (QE Index) -0.2%	Dubai Equity (DFMGI) -1.6%	GCC Bonds (S&P Index) 0.2%	Dubai Equity (DFMGI) -2.0%	GCC Bonds (S&P Index) 0.0%	KSA Equity (TASI) -8.1%	Abu Dhabi Equity (ADI) -0.7%	GCC Bonds (S&P Index) 0.1%	GCC Bonds (S&P Index) -2.6%	GCC Bonds (S&P Index) -1.8%	GCC Bonds (S&P Index) -4.4%

GCC Equity v/s GCC Bonds Performance - April 2021 to March 2022

GCC Fixed Income Market

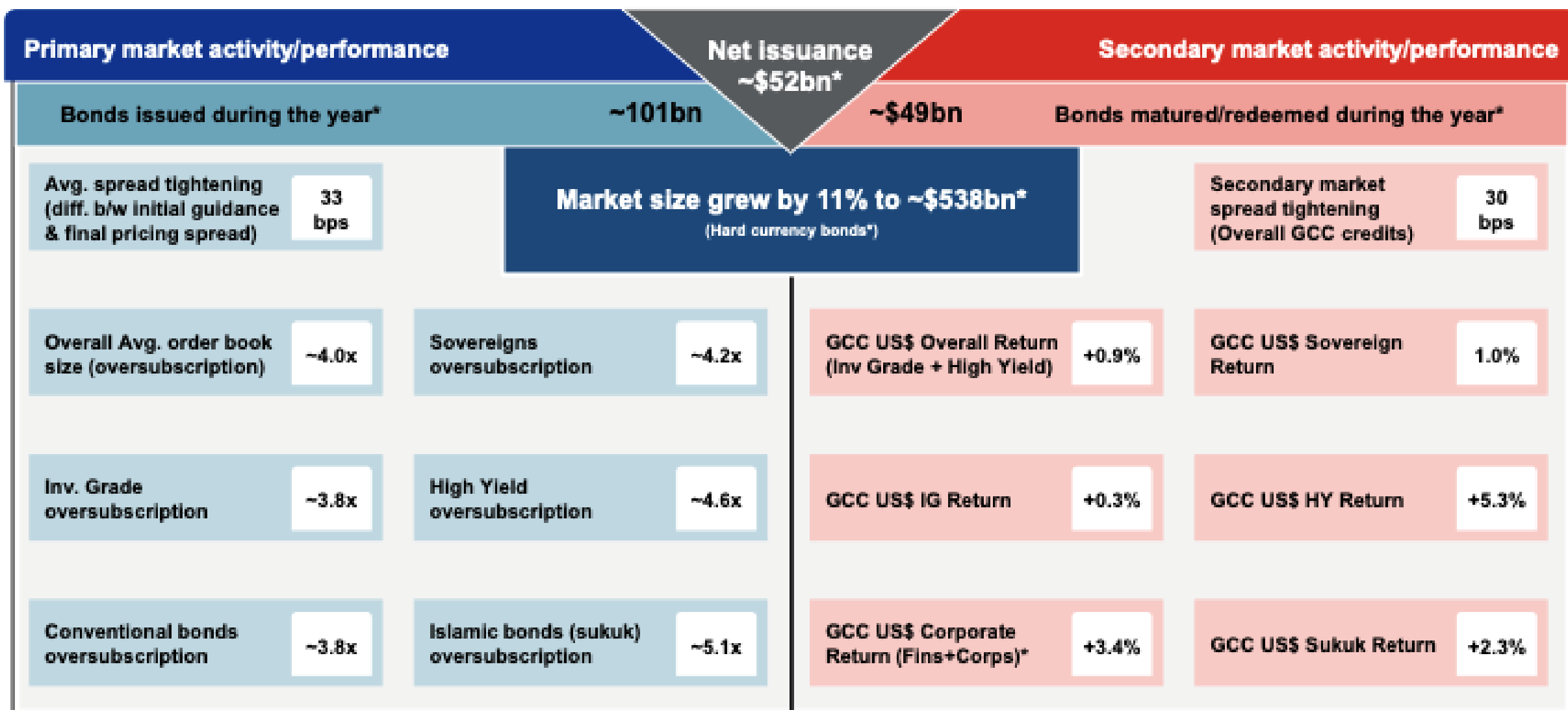
- Peer Group

Comparison



GCC Fixed Income Market

- Size (FY 2021)



Note: * Hard currency (US\$, €, £, AUS, JPY, CAD, CHF) bonds and sukuk issuances from the six nations in the GCC. This includes both fixed and floating rate issuances of \$100m or above and maturity of 1-year or above. The figures are indicative figures only as the analysis is limited by the availability of information from a third-party database; GCC US\$ Corporate Index is an index representing 78 liquid securities from financial and corporate issuers in both investment grade and high yield category; Source: Bloomberg / Reuters / F&B

GCC Fixed Income Market

- Opportunity

- Higher Oil prices provide fundamental support to GCC credits
- Reducing fiscal deficit or being fiscal surplus
- Pegged currency (proxy to USD)
- GCC IG & HY Bond Index spread @ 150 bps
- Structural reforms (VAT & Corporate Tax, Ease of business)
- Improving Macro Economics and credit backgrounds
- Healthy projected GDP growth rate @ 4.2% (IMF)
- Currently at a 12% allocation within the EM Fixed Income Mandate
- Size has increased by 2.75x in 6 years (± USD 550 B)
- ESG spill over as UAE and Saudi Arabia announced net zero carbon initiatives others will follow through
- Full spectrum of a solid yield curve established for benchmarking
- Coupon Focused for long term holding

GCC Fixed Income Market

- Risks

- Rapid Increase in Inflation
- Supply chain disruptions
- Aggressively Hawkish CB policy i.e
 - Front loading Interest Rates
 - Rapid Tapering
- Russia - Ukraine geo political spillover
- Re-emergence of Covid variants, that could dent recovery negatively impacting Oil demand and hence its price
- Potential Chinese meltdown impacts
- Policy Missteps (eg Turkey & China)
- Limited Sov/Fin Primary issues

GCC Fixed Income Market

- Conclusion

- ★ GCC is High Quality Long Term EM
- ★ Mostly denominated in USD
- ★ Strength of Energy sector (Oil & Gas) serves as a natural hedge against inflation
- ★ GCC is tackling the ESG challenge at a rapid pace
- ★ Relatively higher coupons compared to other EMs
- ★ Usually mispriced or inefficiently priced
- ★ Sovereign fiscal balances will support credit profiles and allow budgets to support economic growth, which should benefit spreads relative to other markets.
- ★ Valuations have improved as spreads have widened
- ★ Being selective & flexible is needed
- ★ Diversifying and not chasing HY (Bah or Oman) across GCC is key

Thank - You