Market Update & Outlook

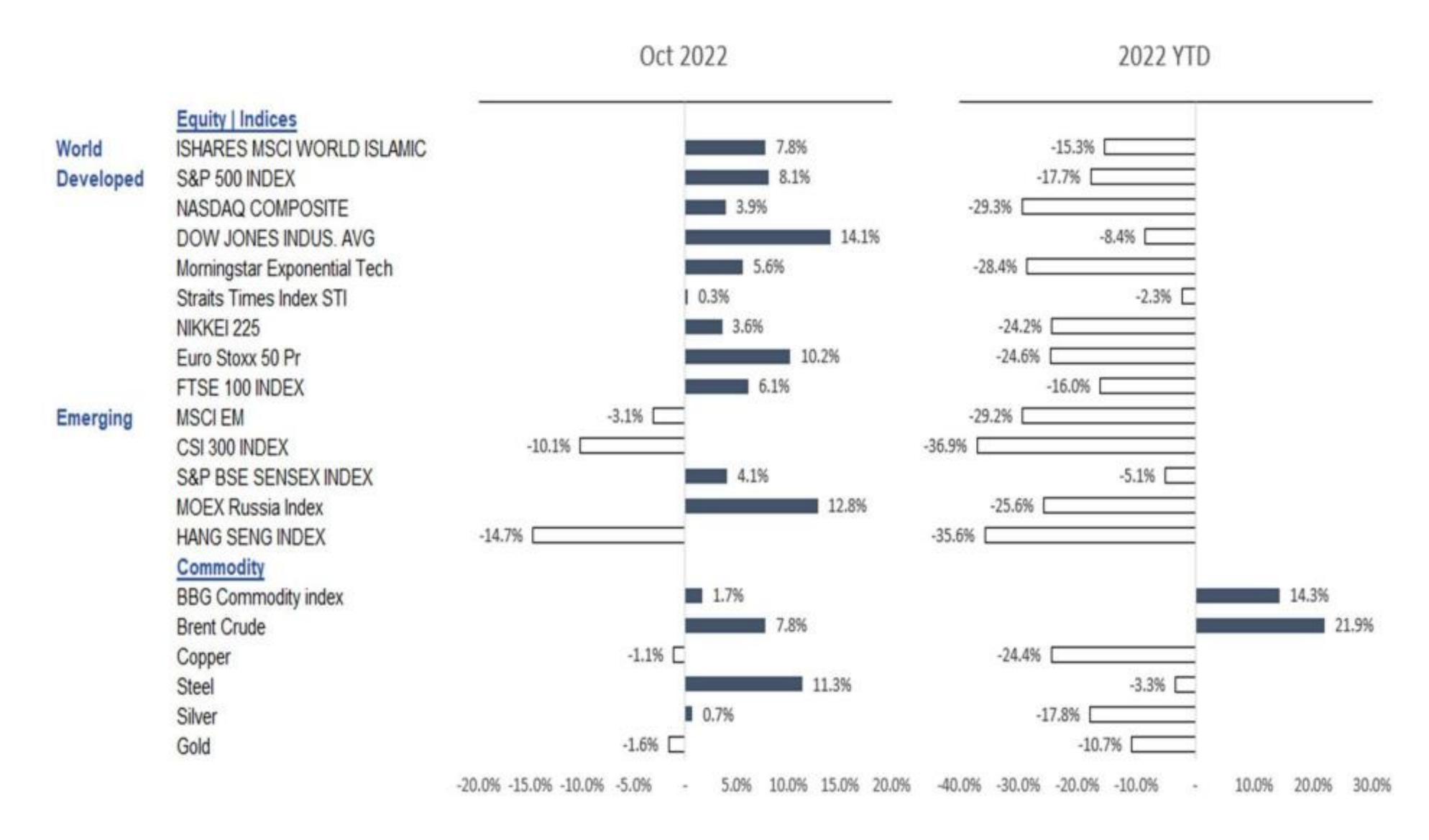
Stay defensive.....better opportunities ahead

November 2022



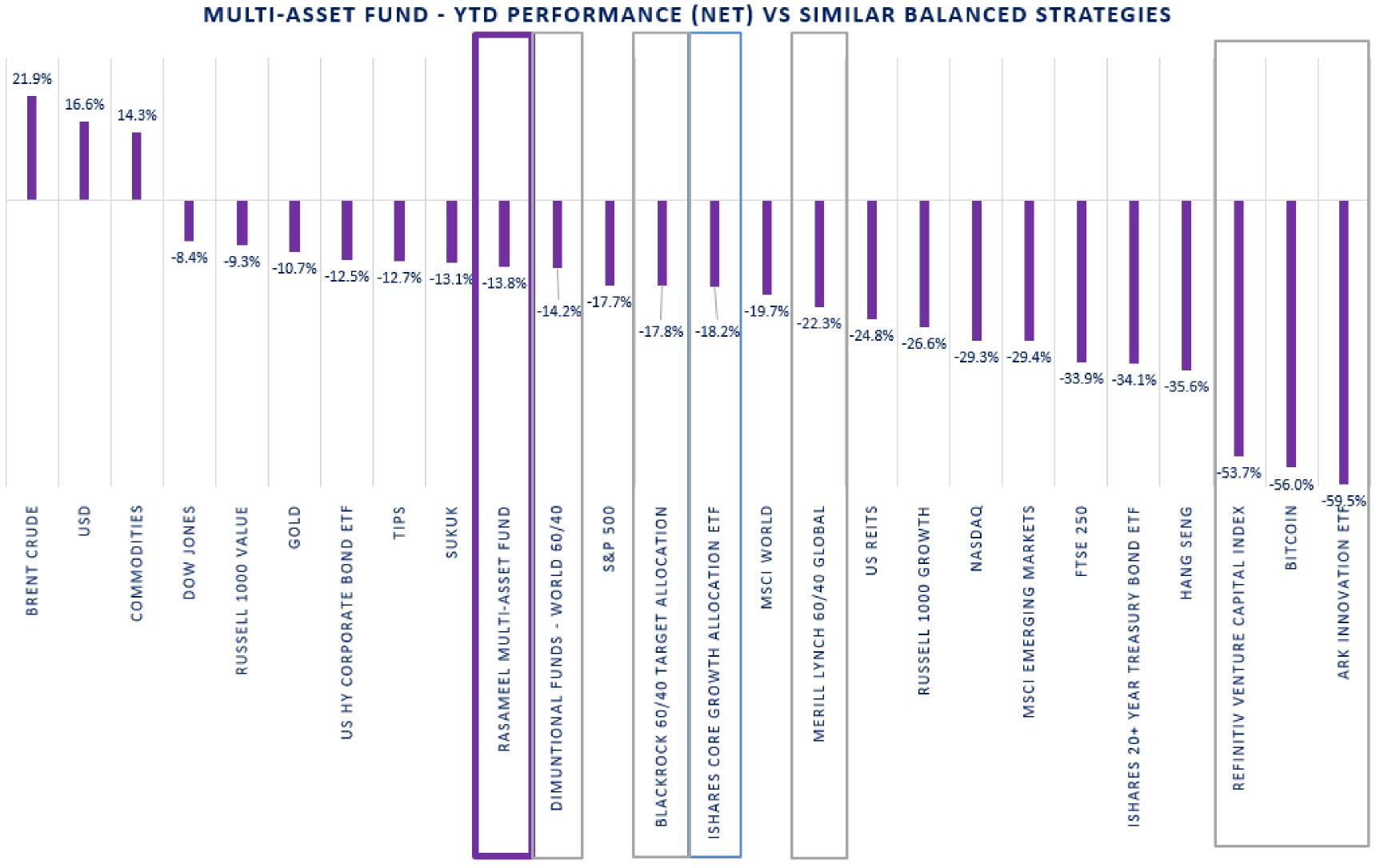


Global Market update - October 2022





Rasameel performance YTD

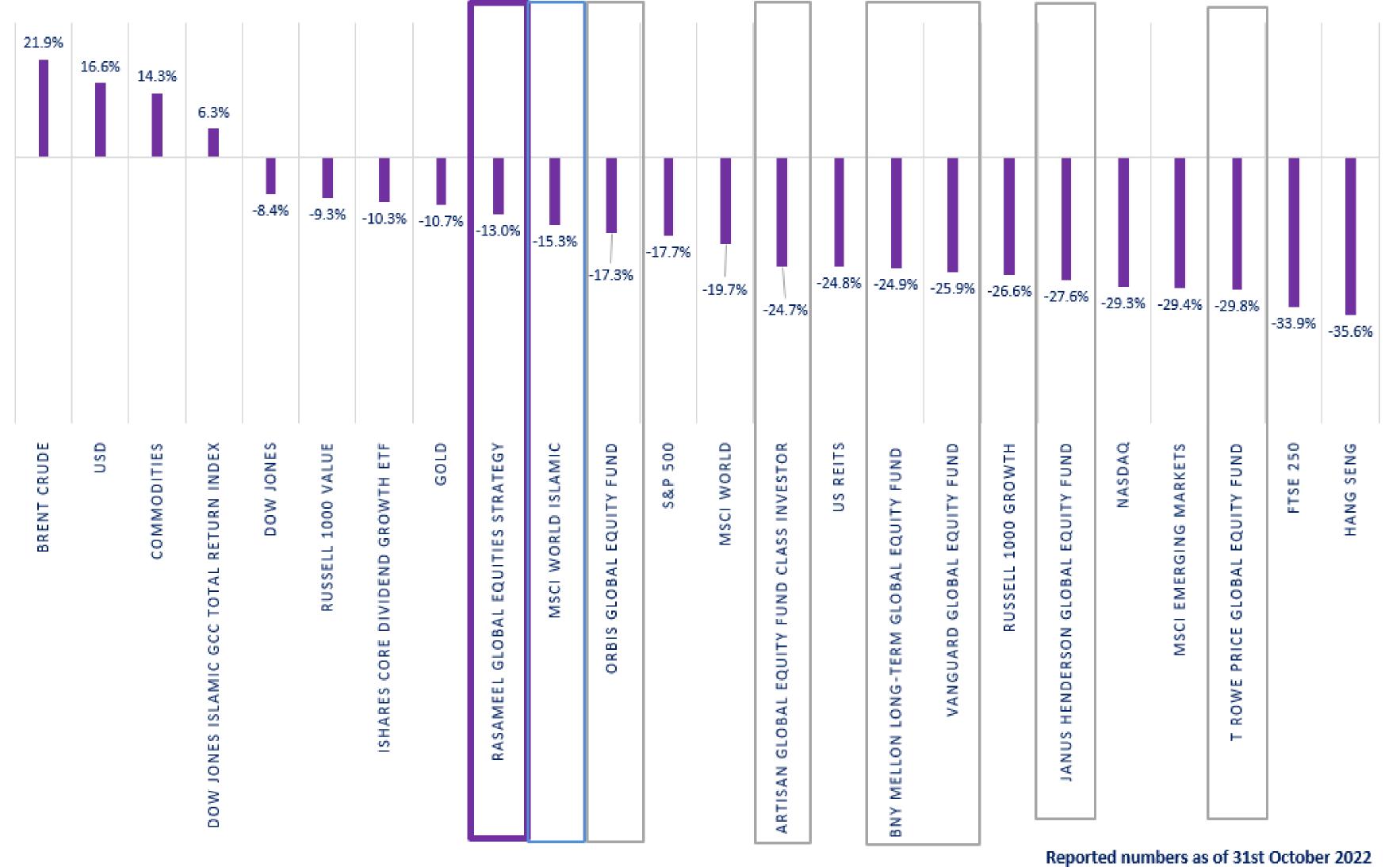






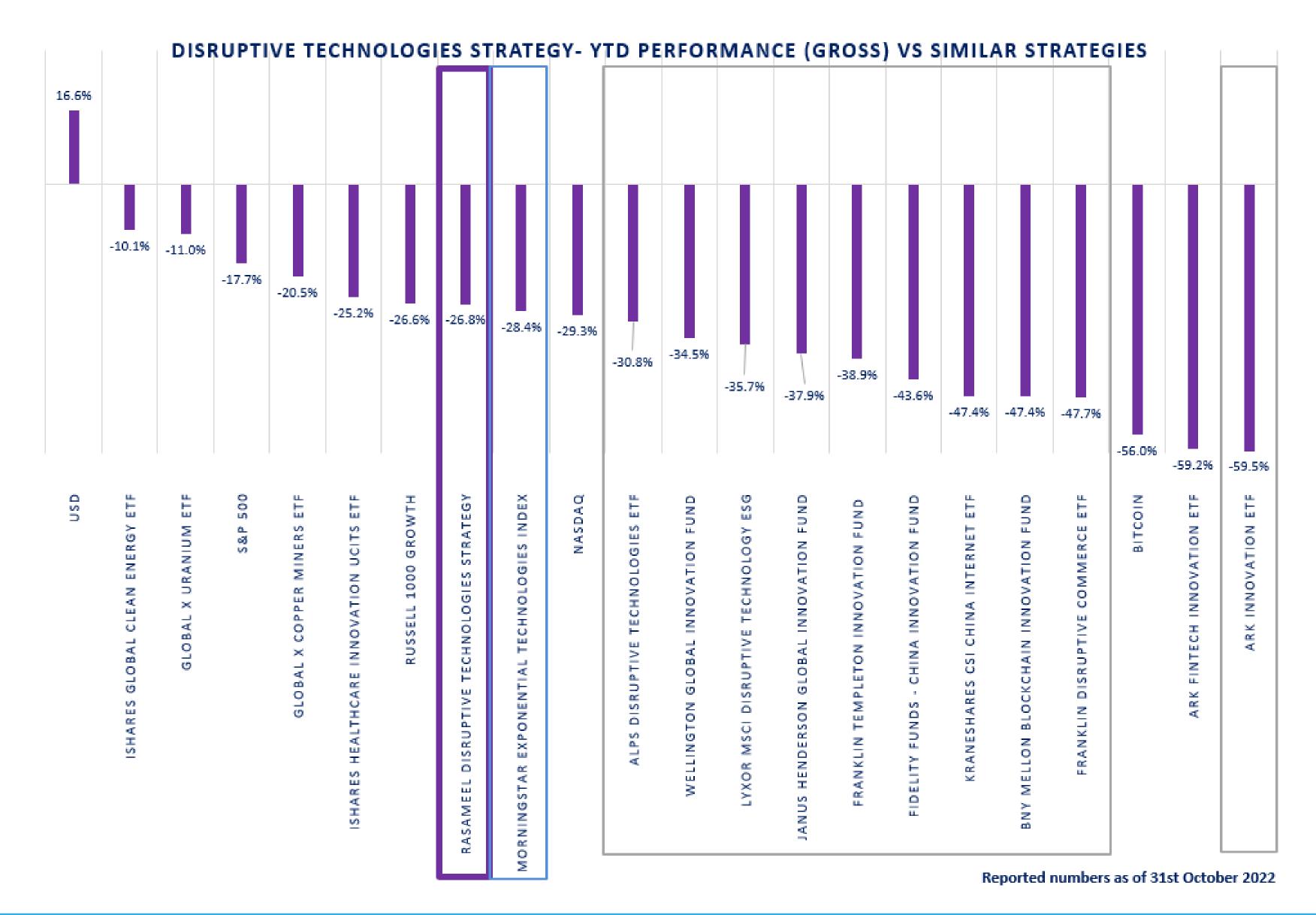
Rasameel performance YTD

GLOBAL EQUITIES STRATEGY- YTD PERFORMANCE (GROSS) VS SIMILAR STRATEGIES



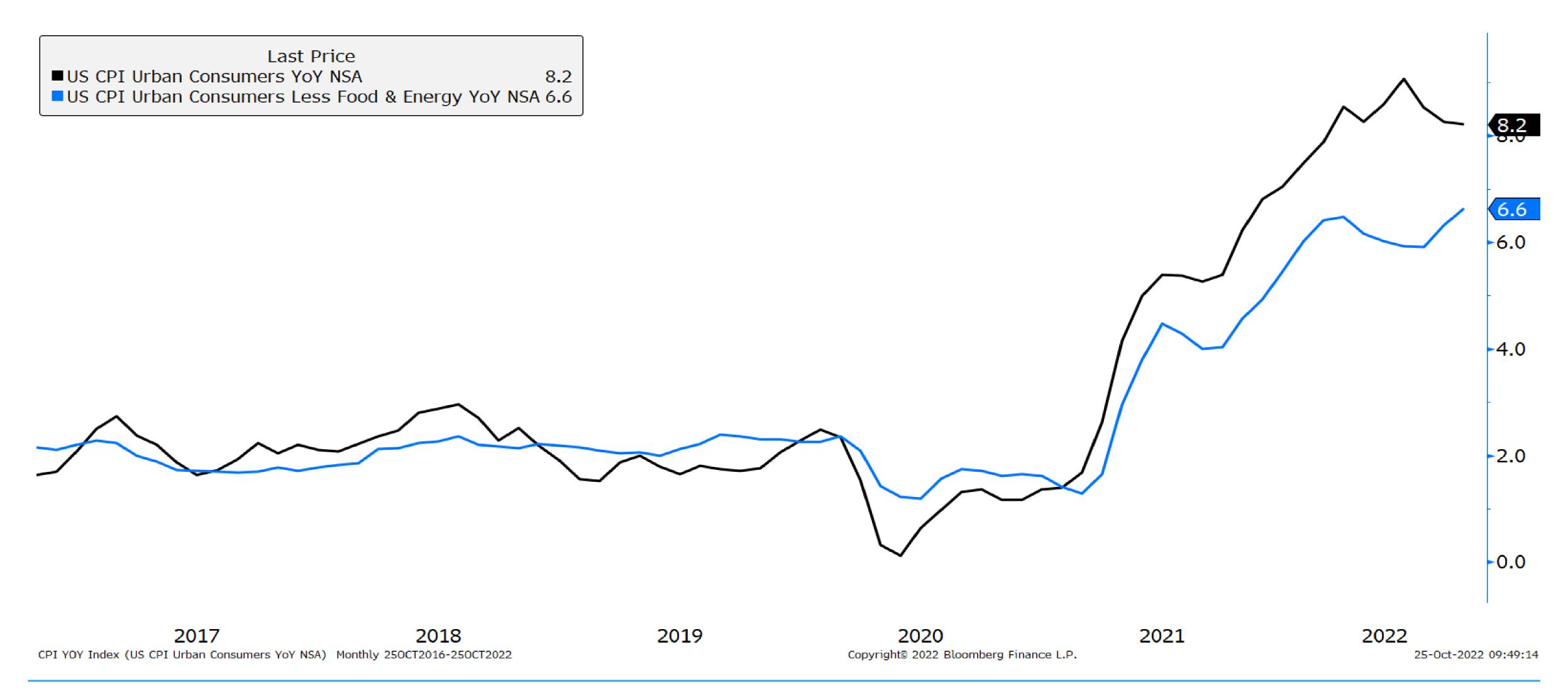


Rasameel performance YTD



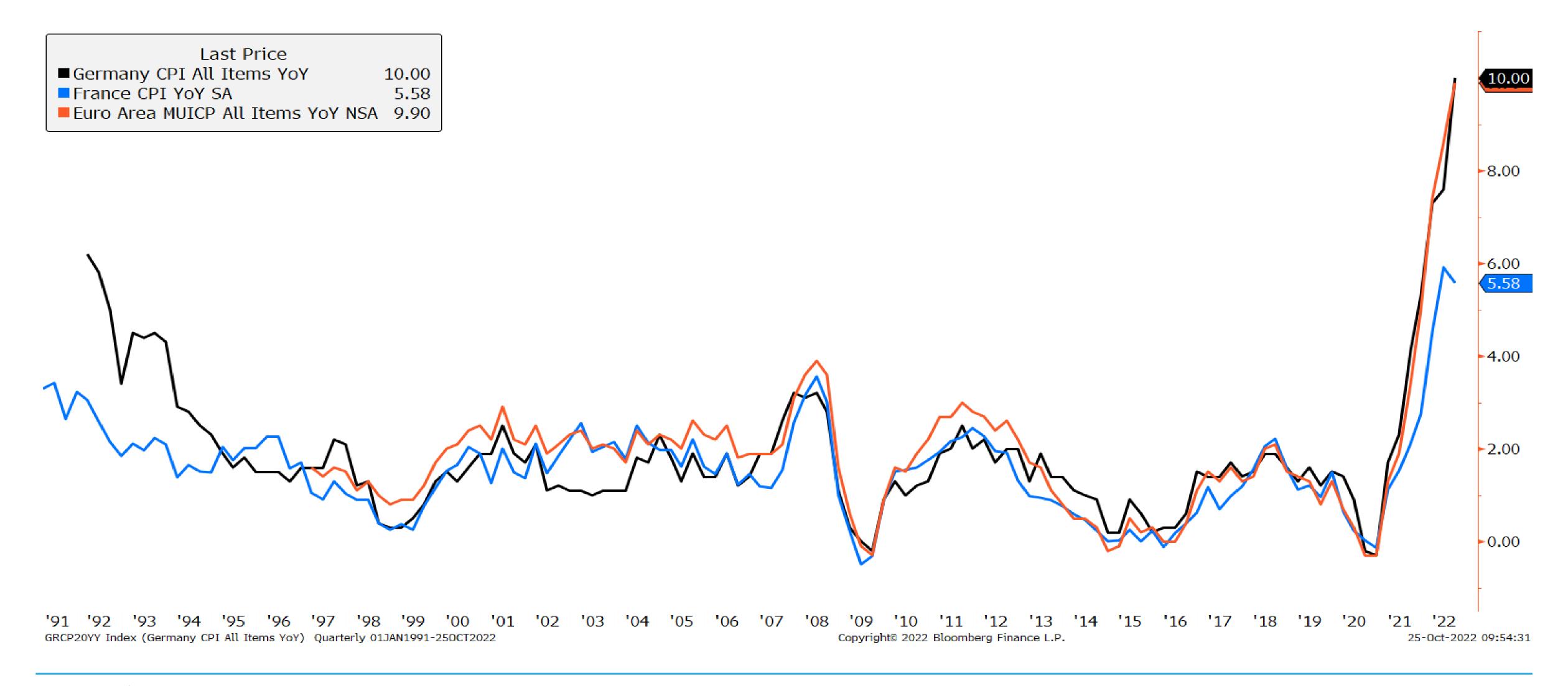


Higher than expected US CPI (Headline & Core) yet again rattled investors



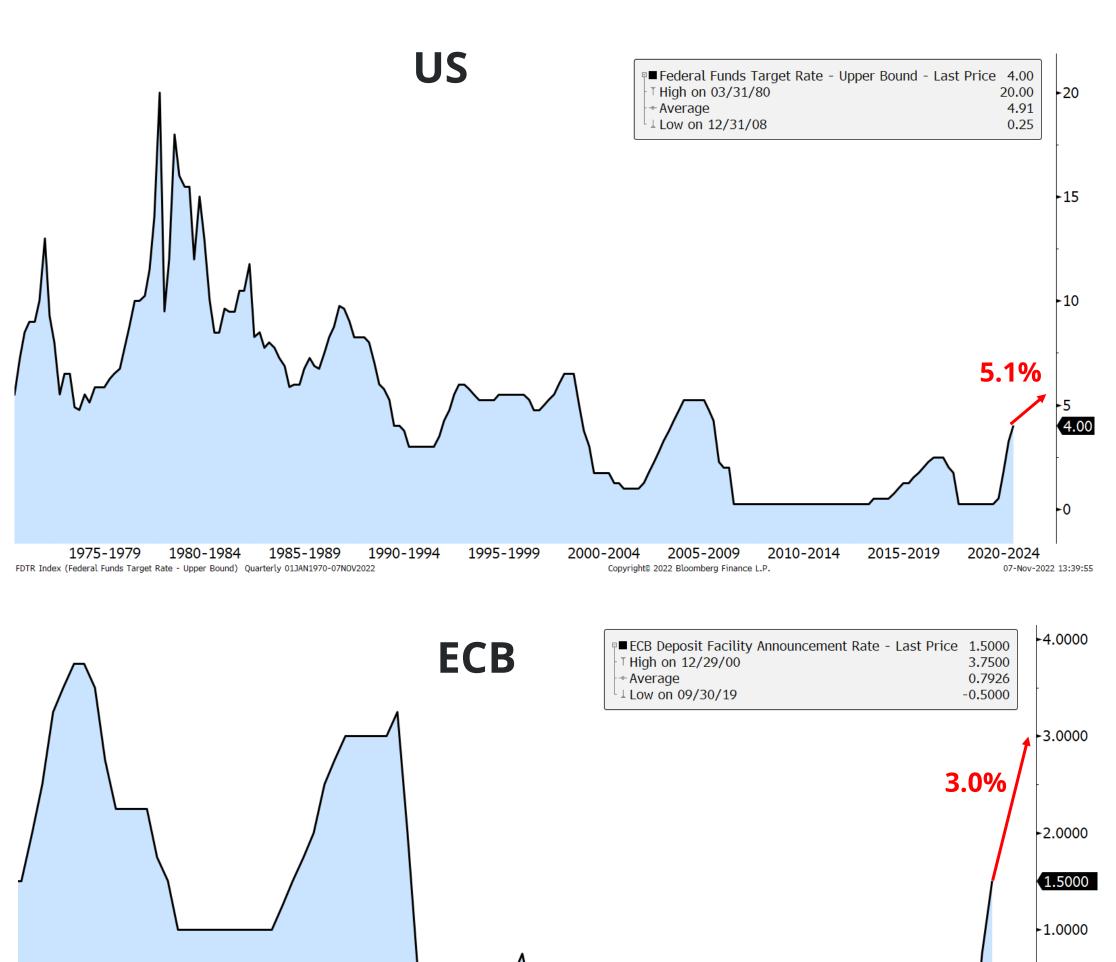


Higher than expected EU CPI (Headline & Core) also rattled investors

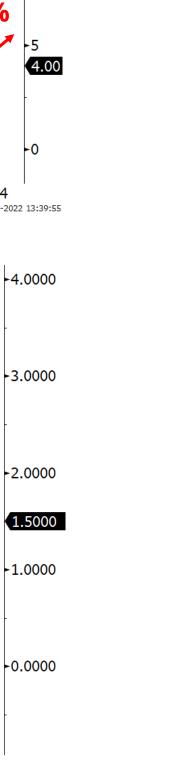


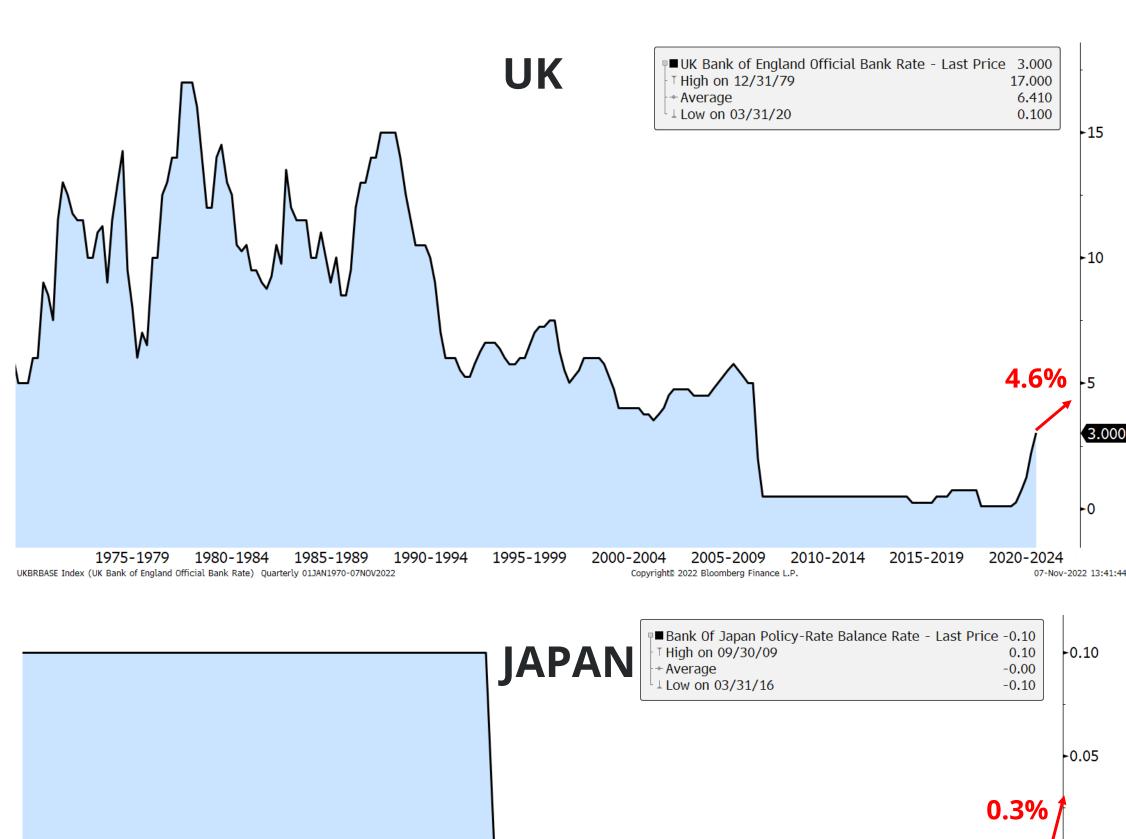


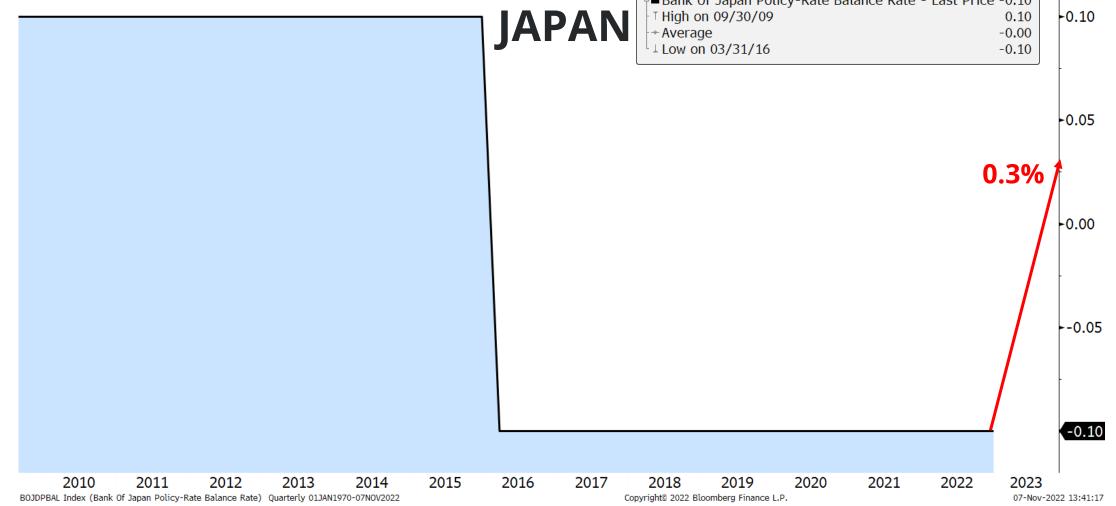
Terminal CB rates have moved higher



'00 '01 '02 '03 '04 '05 '06 '07 '08 '09 '10 '11 '12 '13 '14 '15 '16 '17 '18 '19 '20 '21 '22 '23



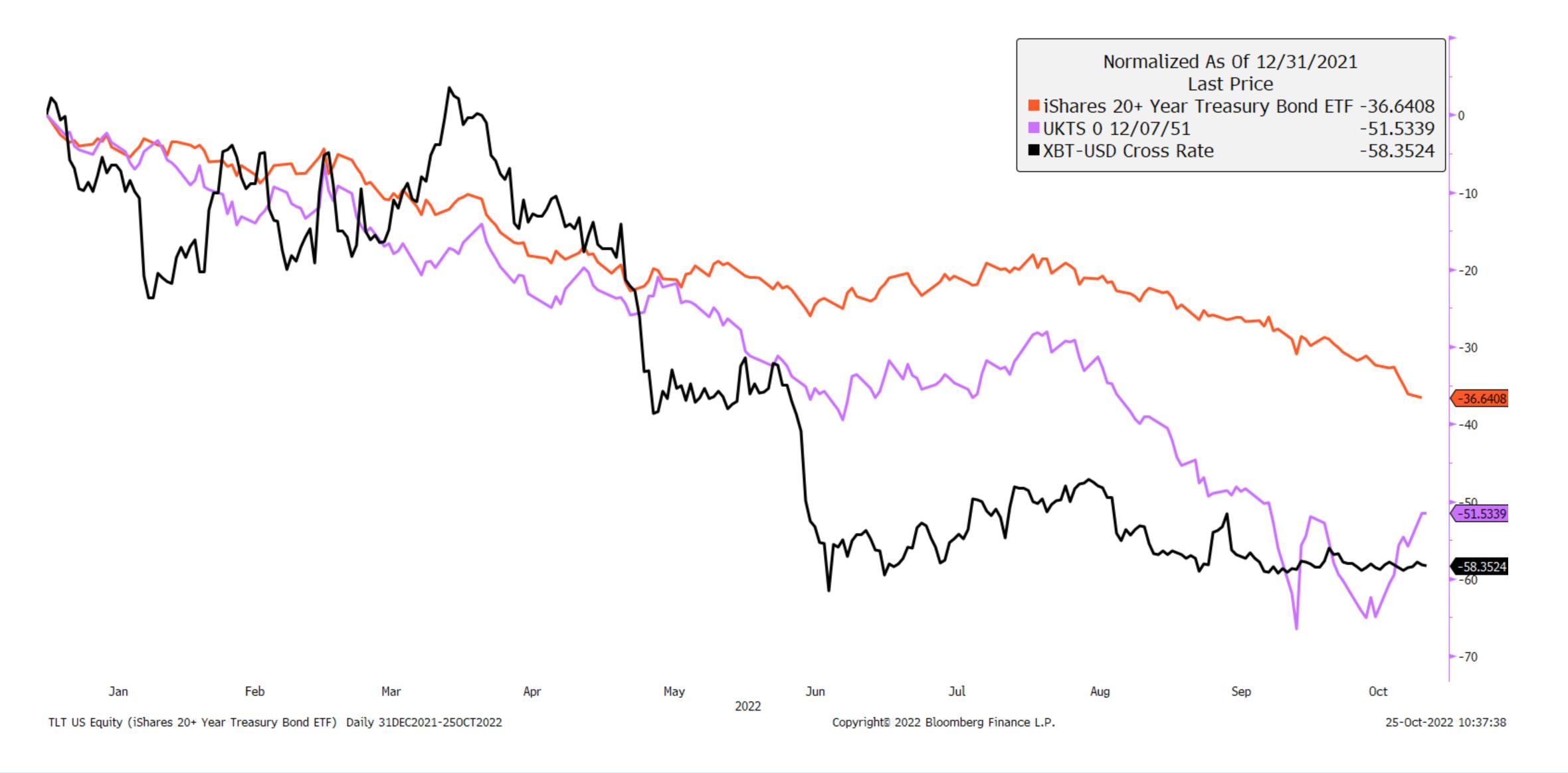






EUORDEPO Index (ECB Deposit Facility Announcement Rate) Quarterly 01JAN1970-07NOV2022

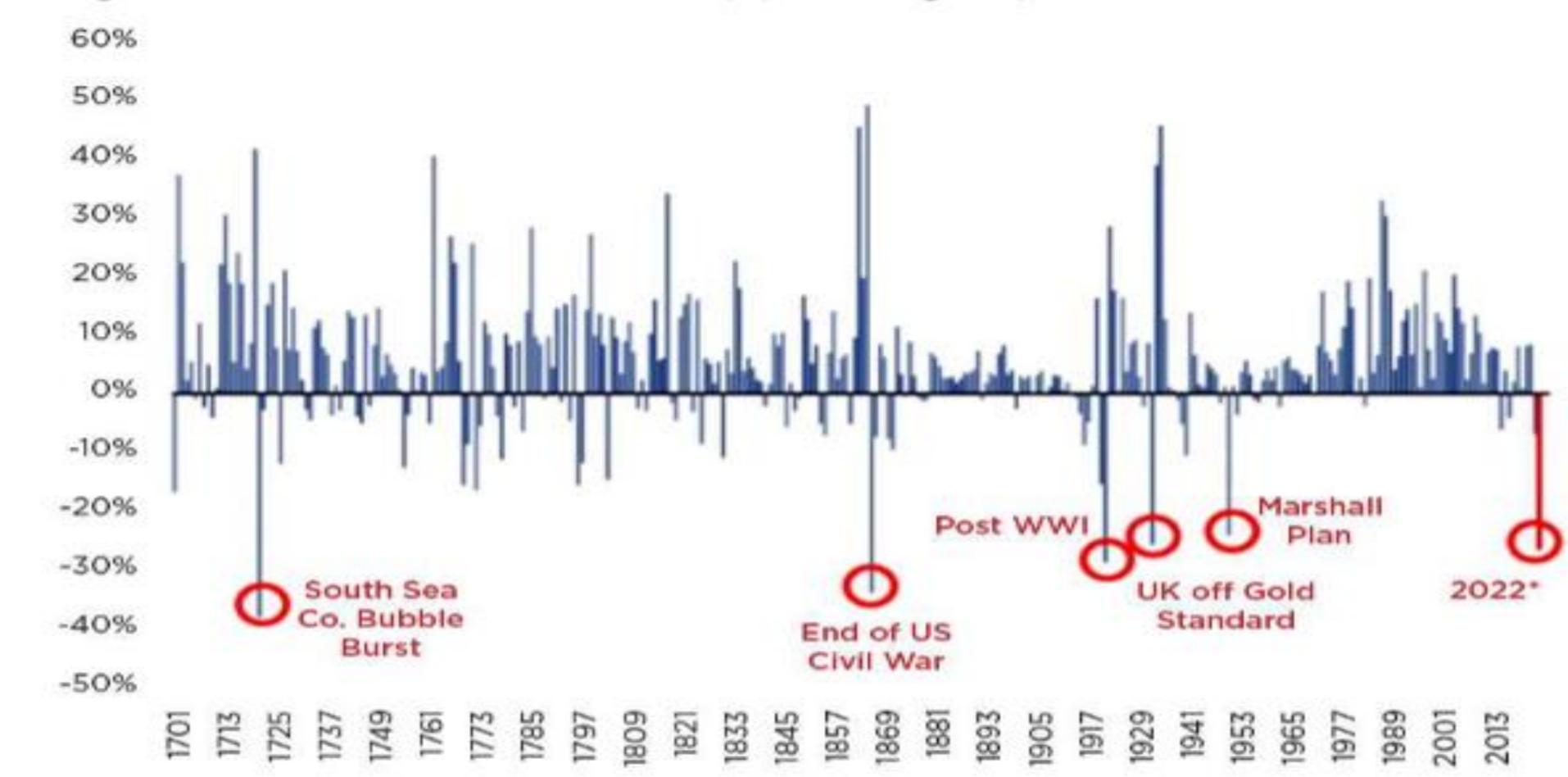
Bond market under unprecedented pressure





Long Bonds = Pain Trade of 2022 Offered zero hedge for equities

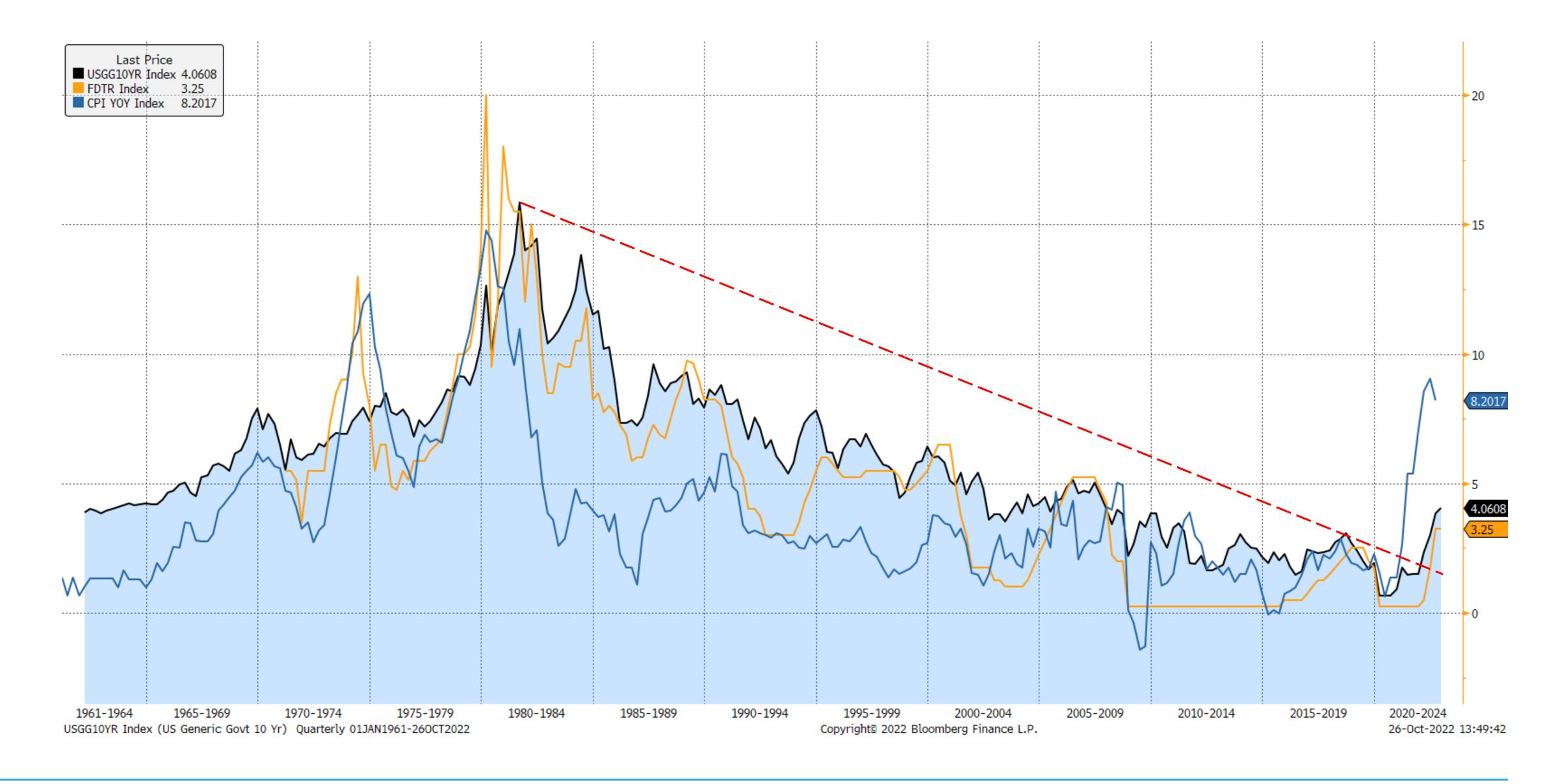
World government bond index annual return (%, GDP-weighted)



Source: BofA Global Investment Strategy, GFD Finaeon. 2022 annualized as of end of September.

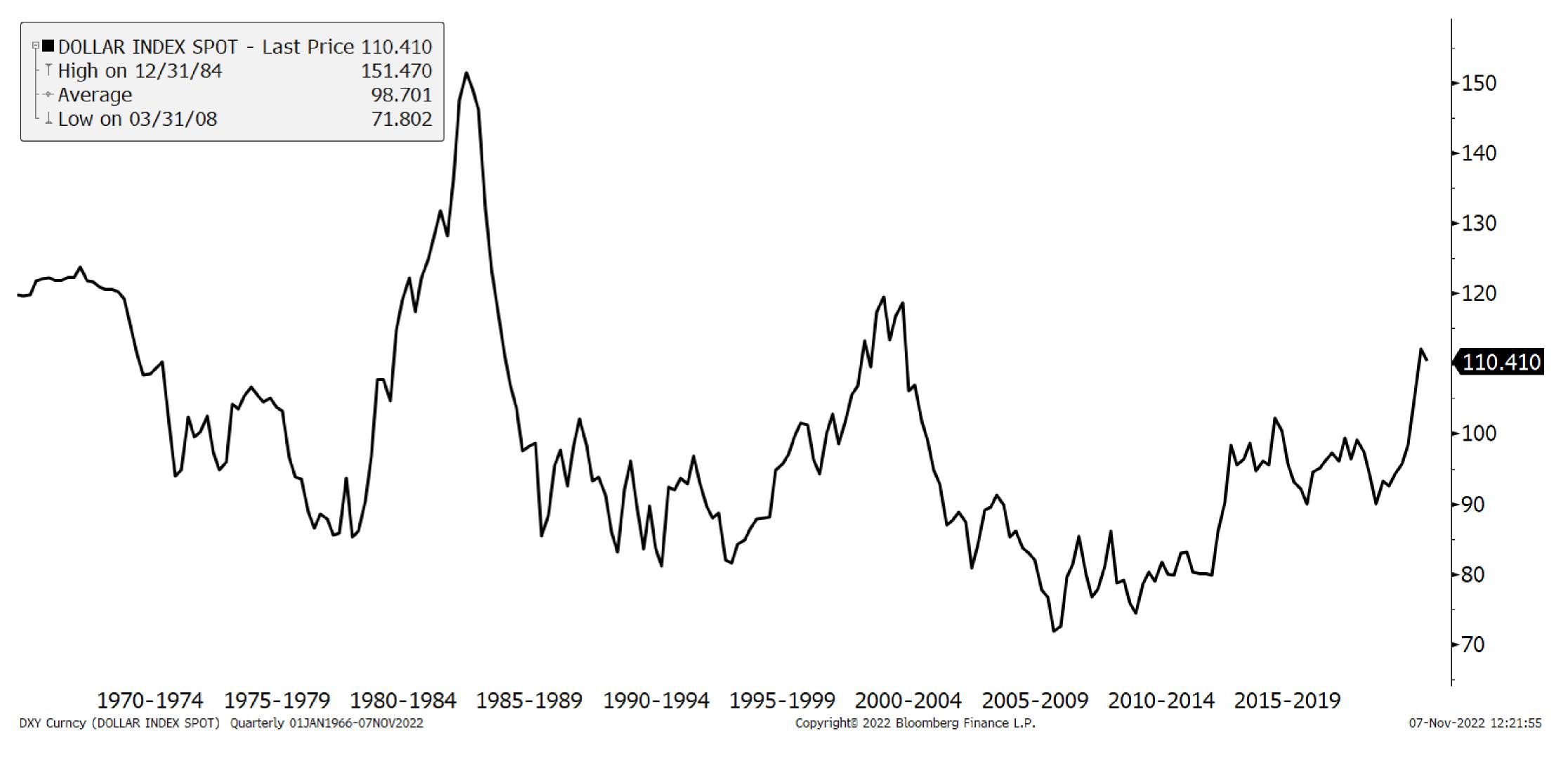


Are we at a turning point in inflation and yields?





FX market turmoil with USD continuing to strengthen... But we think may be in process of peaking

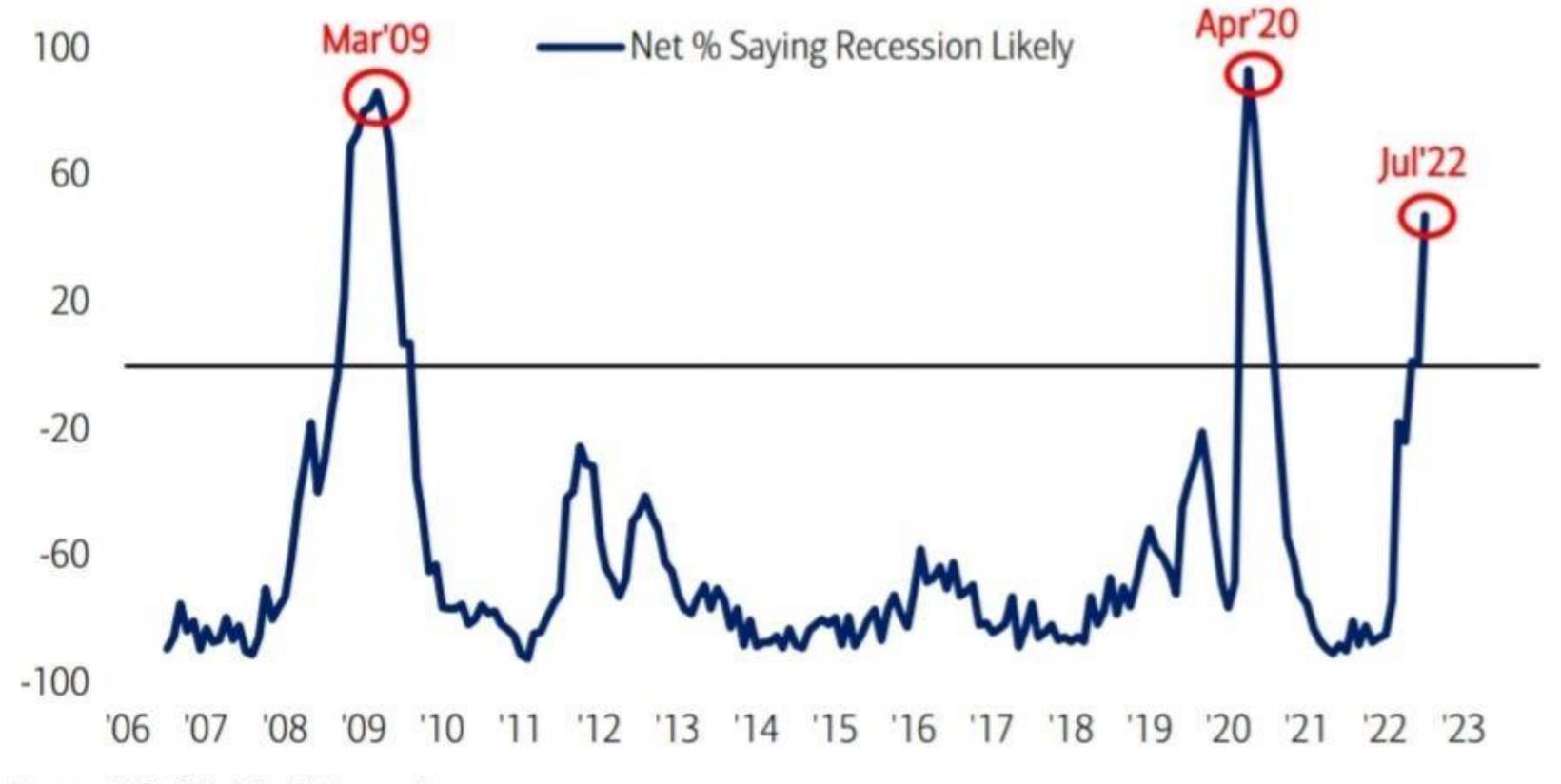




Recession is now consensus

Chart 1: Recession now consensus

Net % Saying Recession Likely

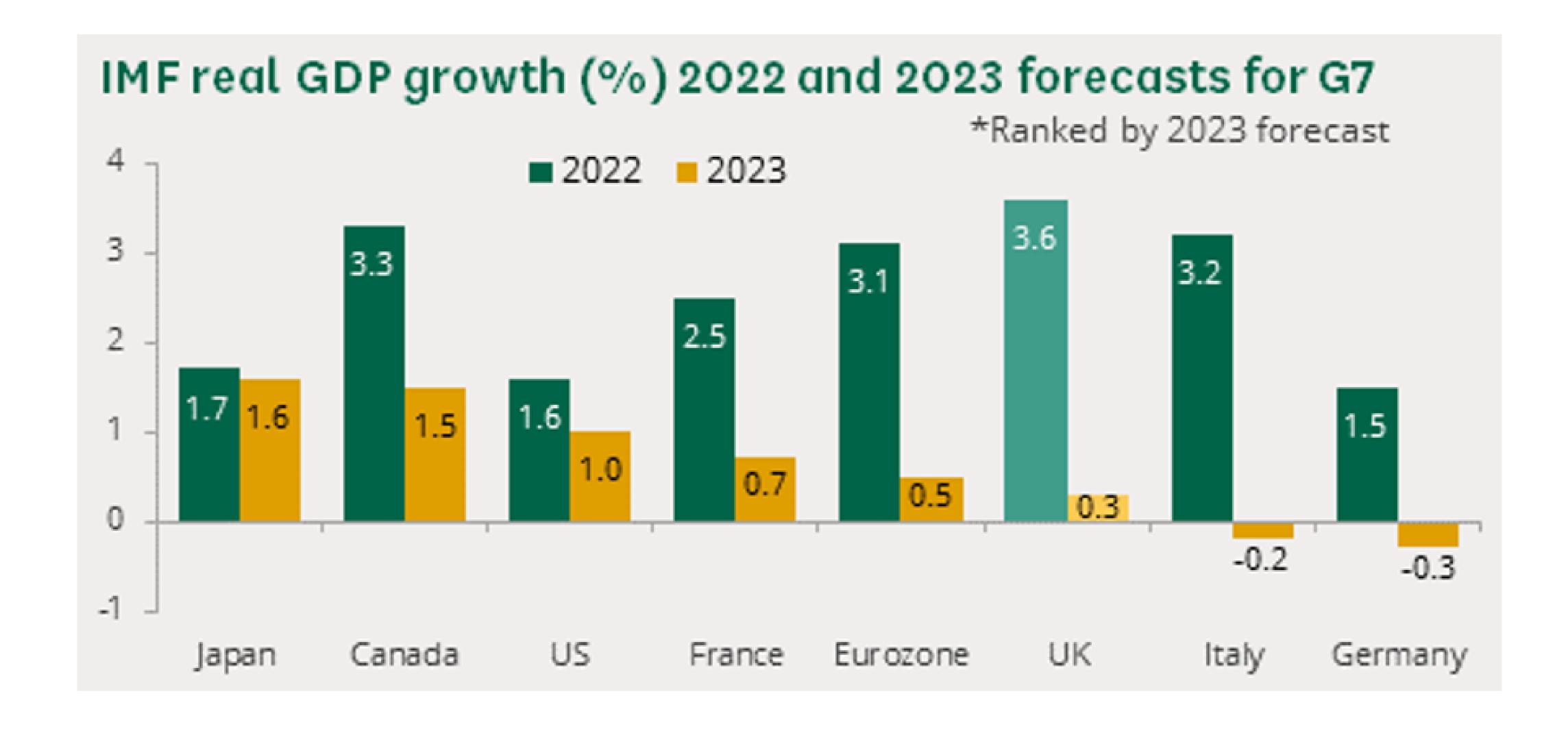


Source: BofA Global Fund Manager Survey

BofA GLOBAL RESEARCH

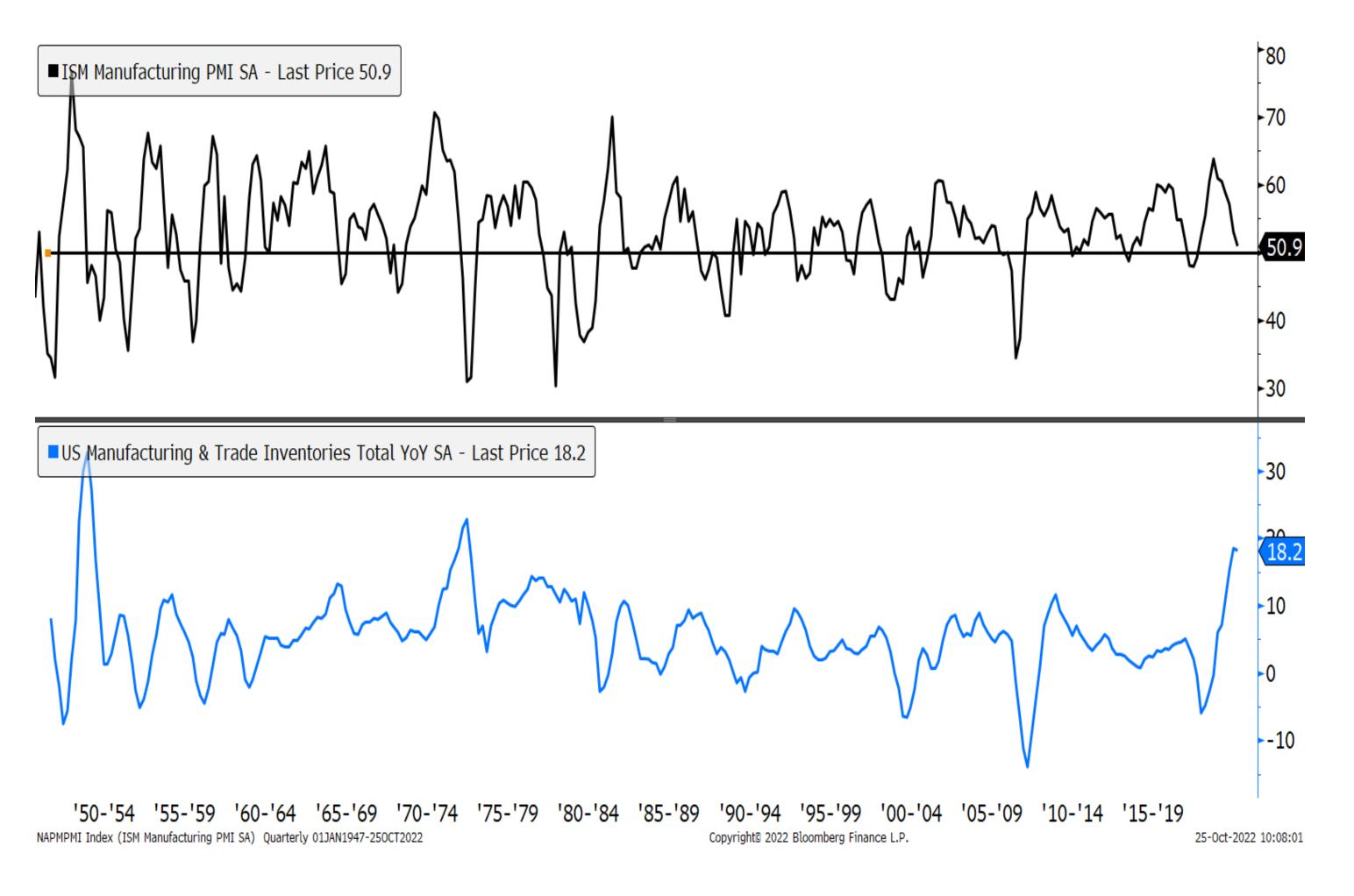


Economic forecasts have declined





Economic Data in US continues to weaken, and we expect it to weaken further in 2H22 and 2O23

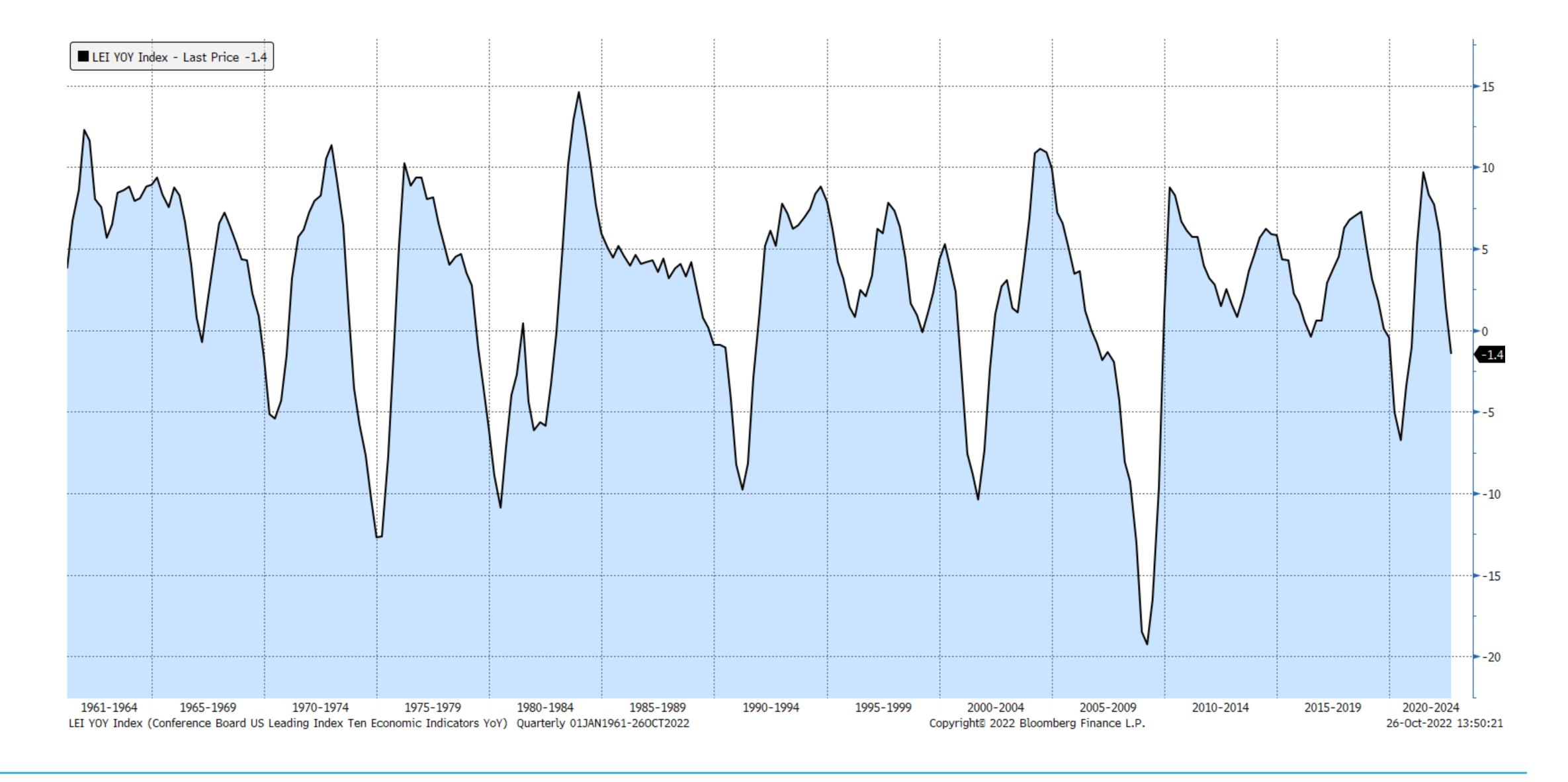


ISM weakening

Manufacturing and Trade Inventory building up

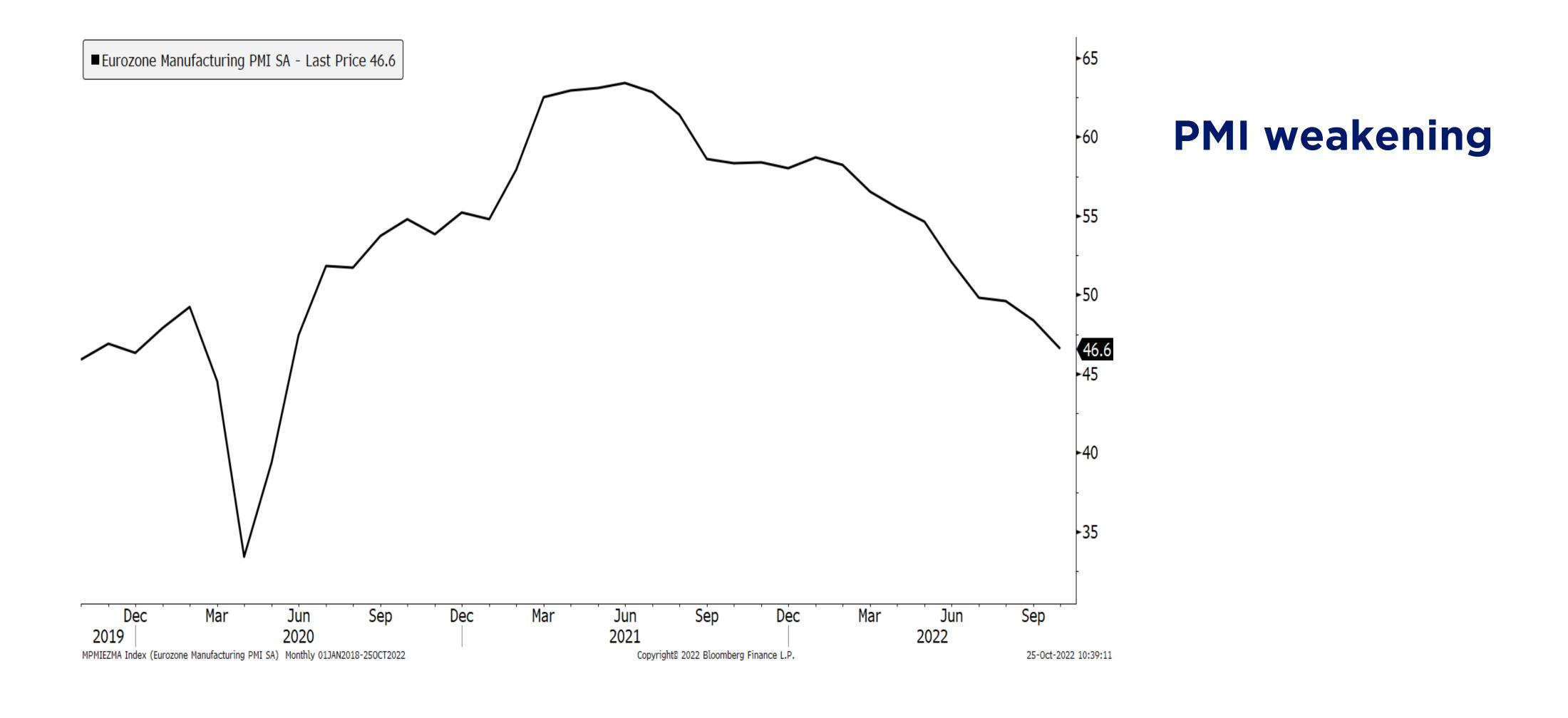


Conference board leading economic index



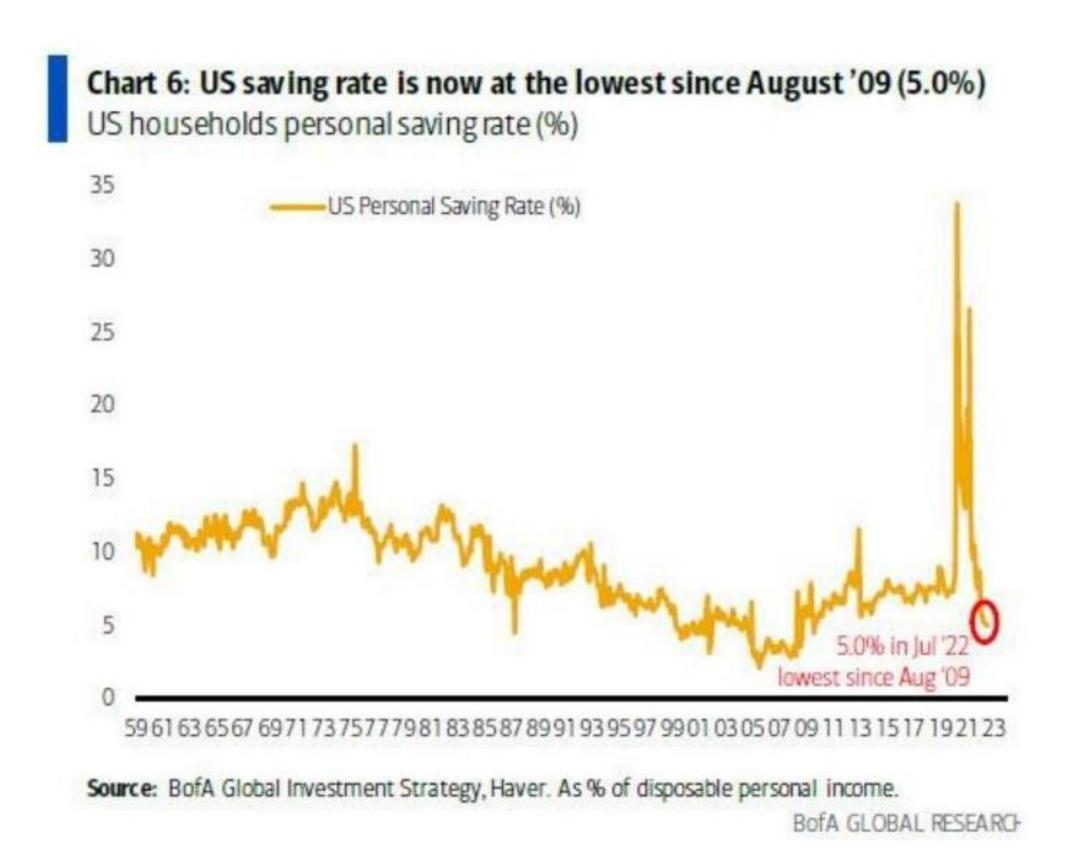


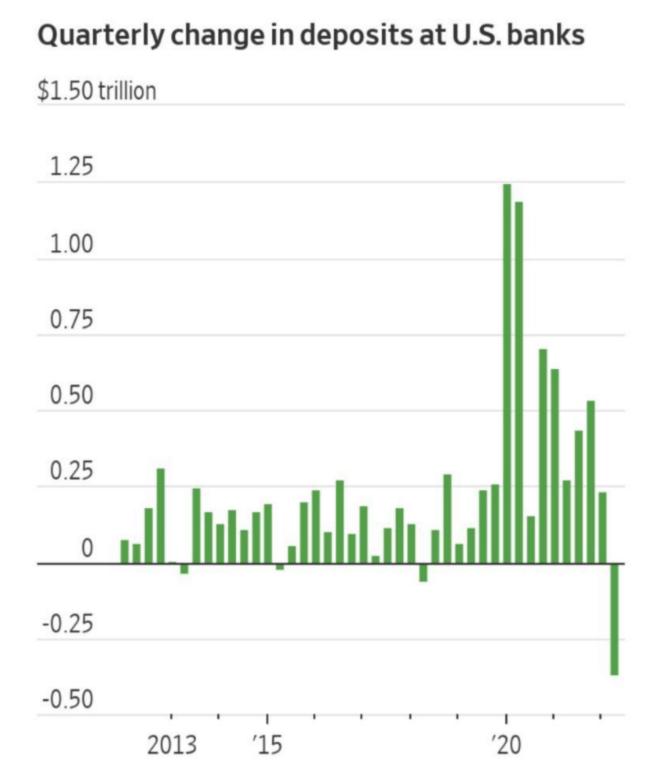
Economic Data in EU continues to weaken, and we expect it to weaken further in 2H22 and 2O23





Stimulus driven high savings are evaporating in this current high inflation environment

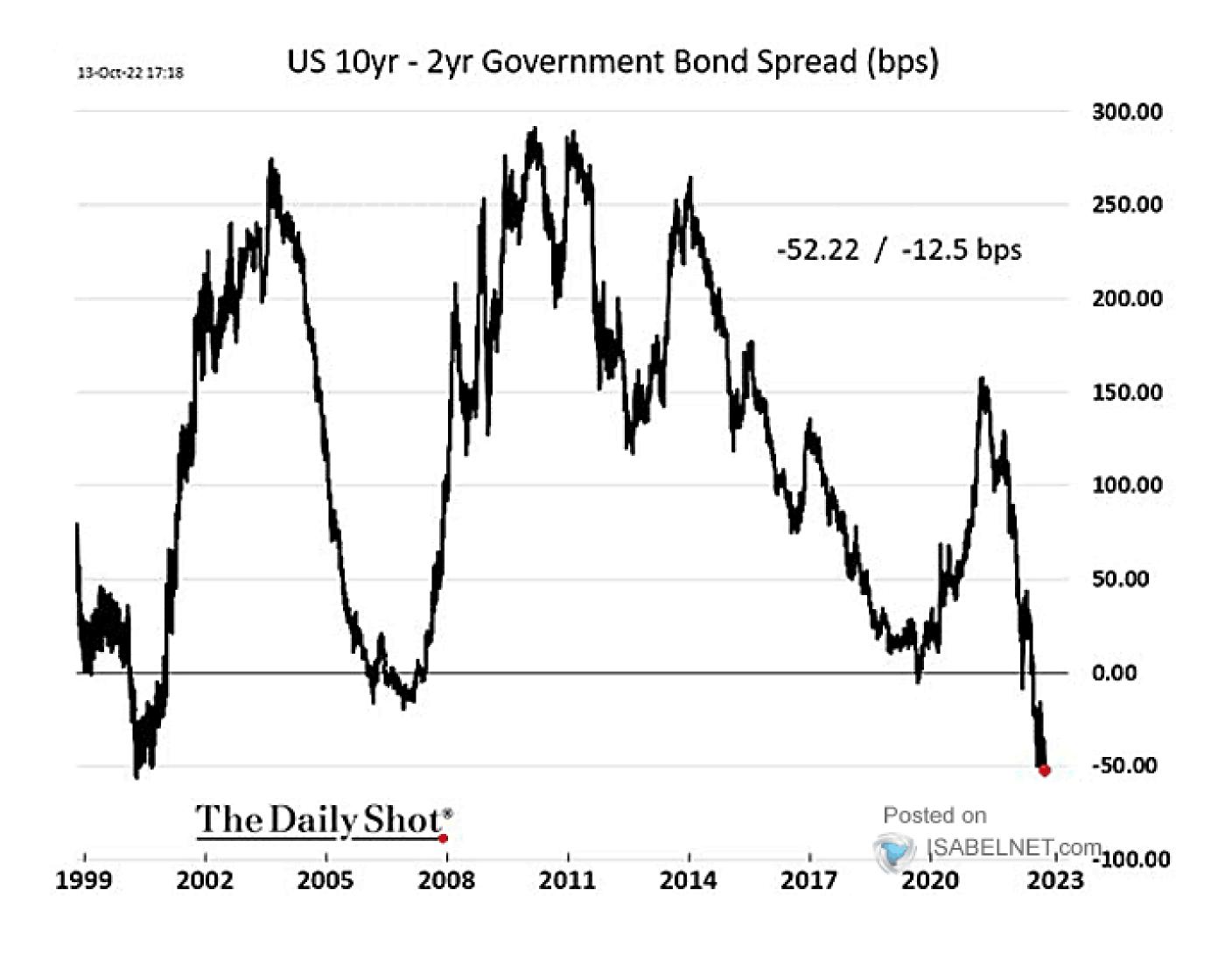




Source: Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

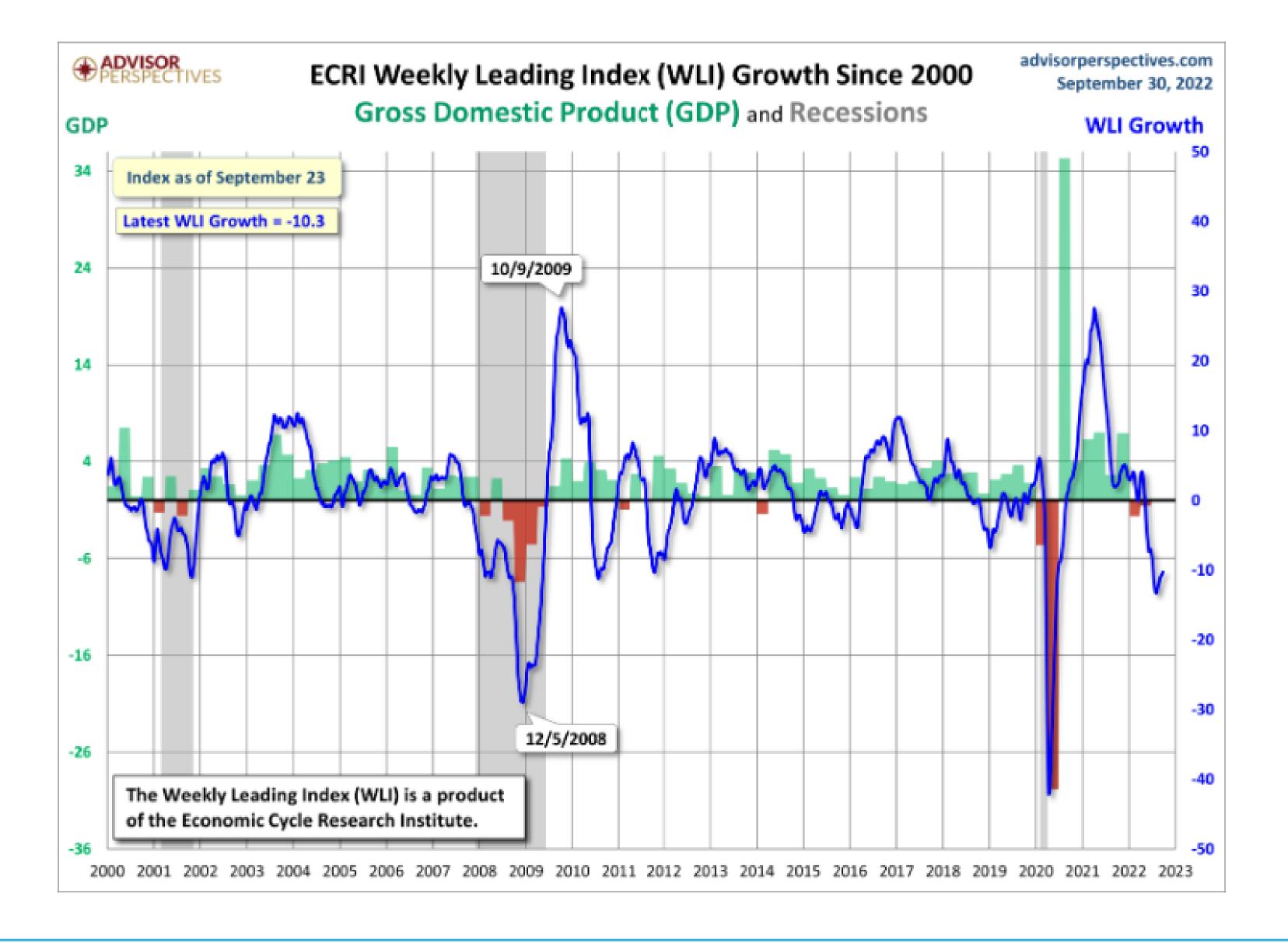


2-10 curve inversion - Deeply inverted



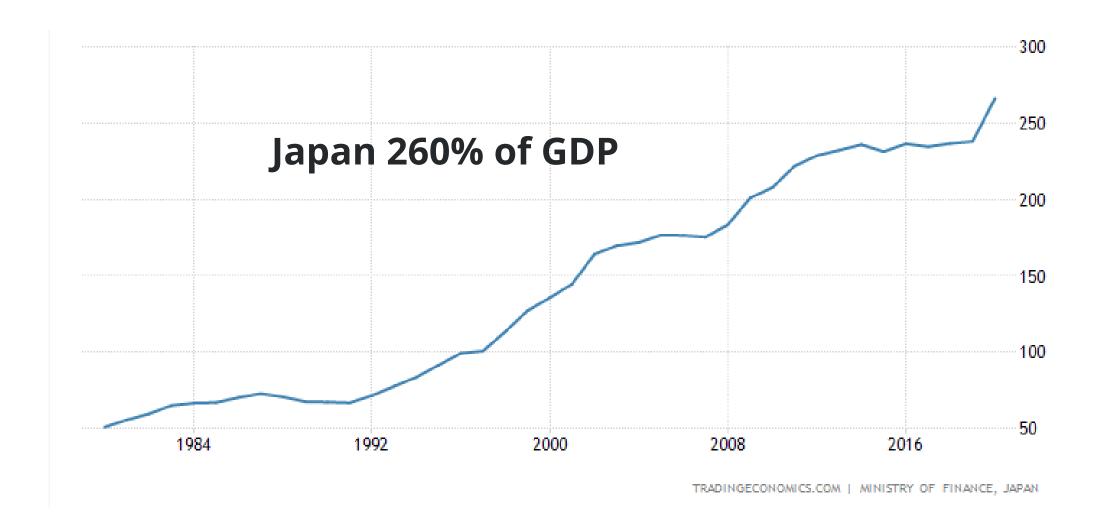


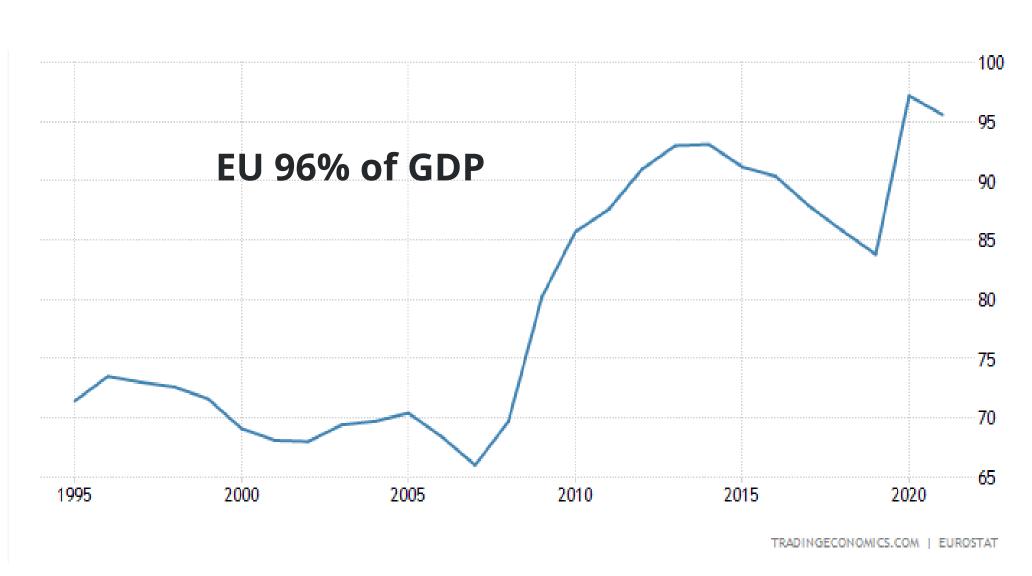
ECRI Leading indicator

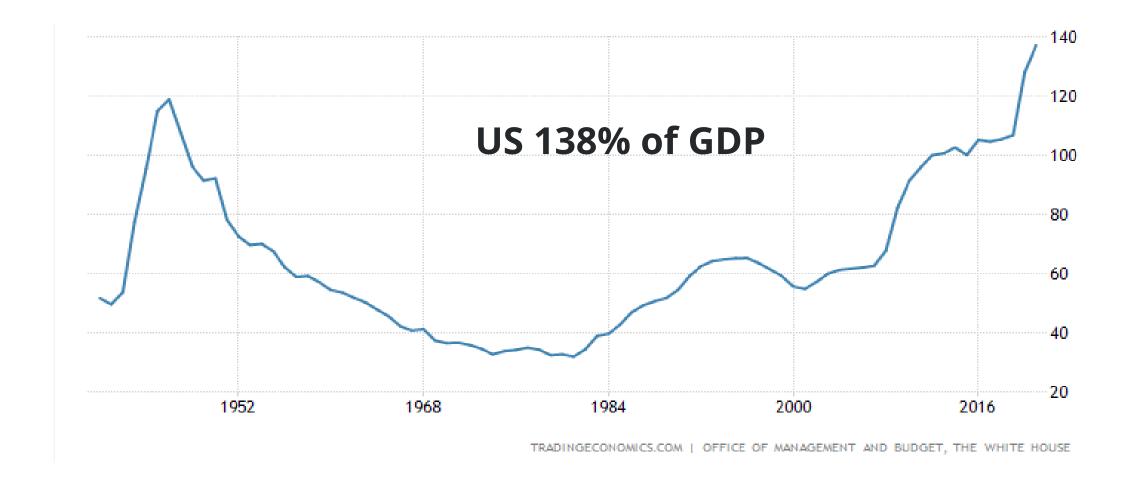


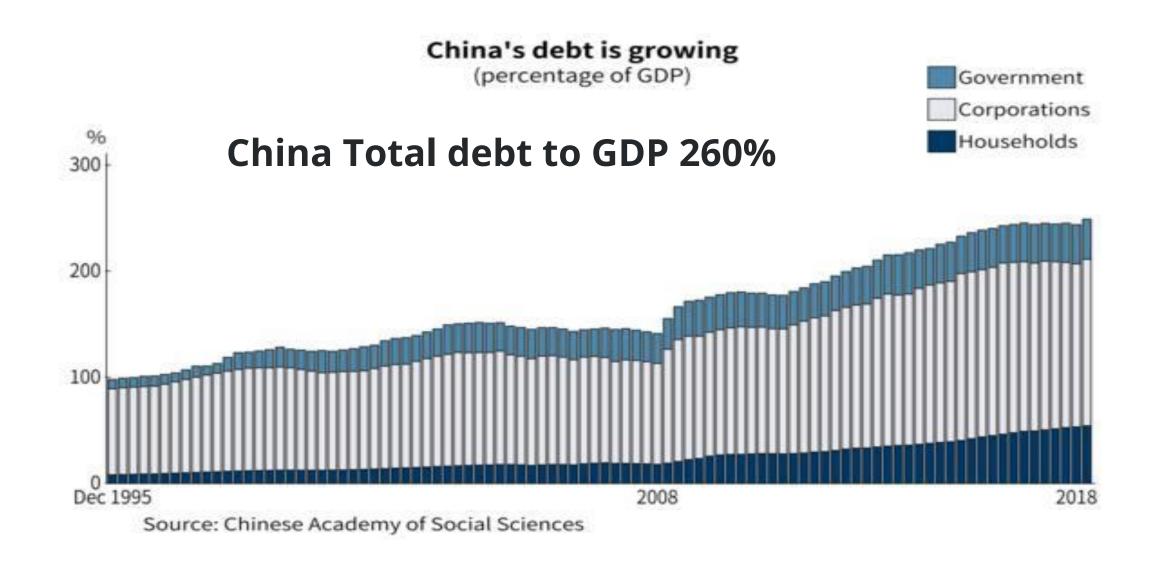


Government debt to GDP still at extremes





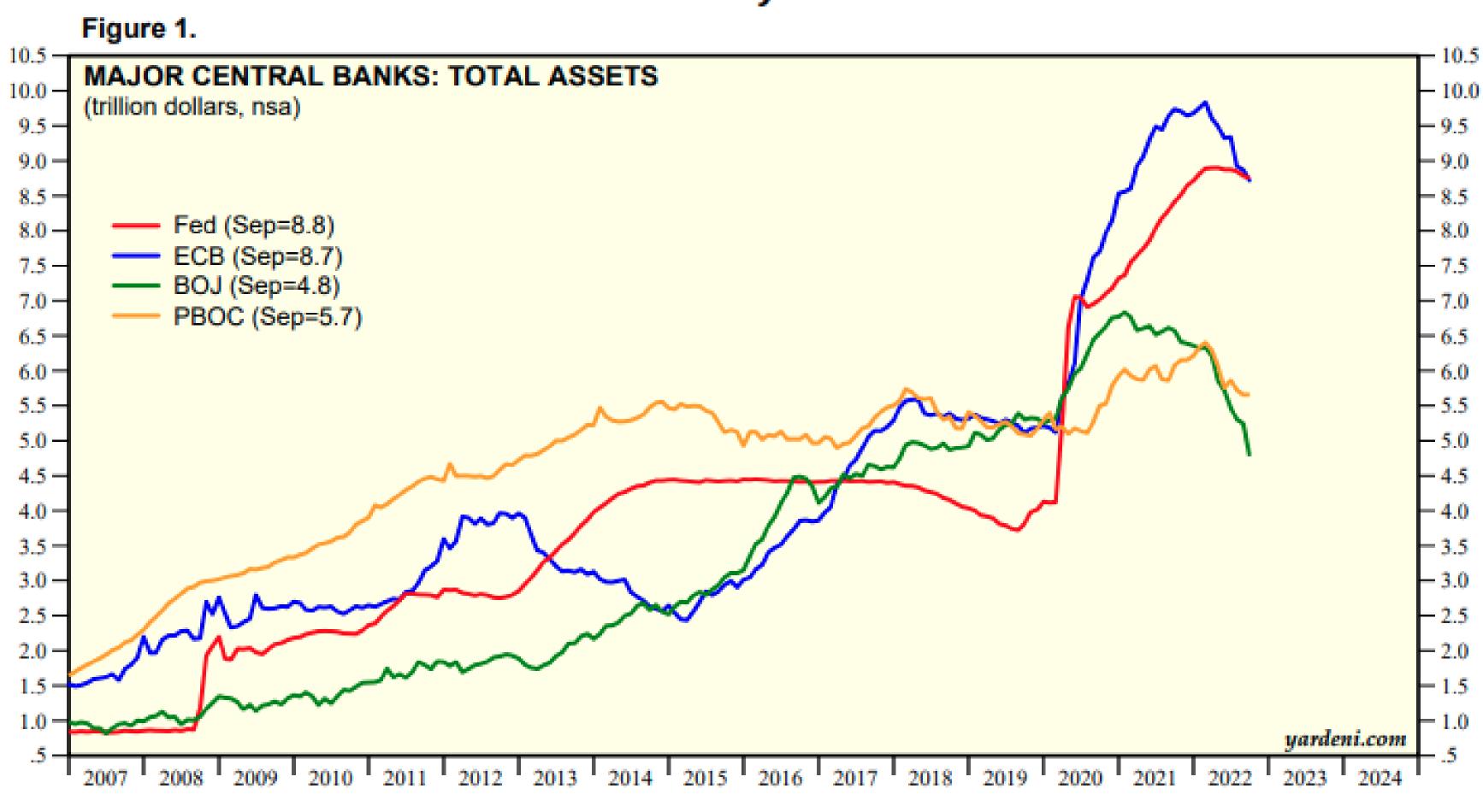






Central Bank Balance sheets have only declined on margin

Total Assets of Major Central Banks





Source: Haver Analytics.

So, what does the future hold for the main asset classes????



Some lessons from prior bear markets

- Be aware of financial contagion a crisis can spread rapidly
- Bottom-up research critical not all stocks are the same
- Portfolio managers disown markets at their lows
- Opportunity knocks when risk predominates but many fail to see it
- Markets are inefficient and driven by sentiment and psychology
- Market miss-pricing can last longer than you can stay solvent
- Markets can break lower –and higher for no clear reason
- Markets can remain unloved for lengthy periods
- If something seems too good to be true high yield on AAA credit then it probably isn't
- Don't underestimate the innovation of the financial markets
- Correlations can go to 1 and everything can get sold down
- Don't underestimate the power of the Central Bank to reverse market direction
-markets rebound



Today's market will rhyme with prior cycle

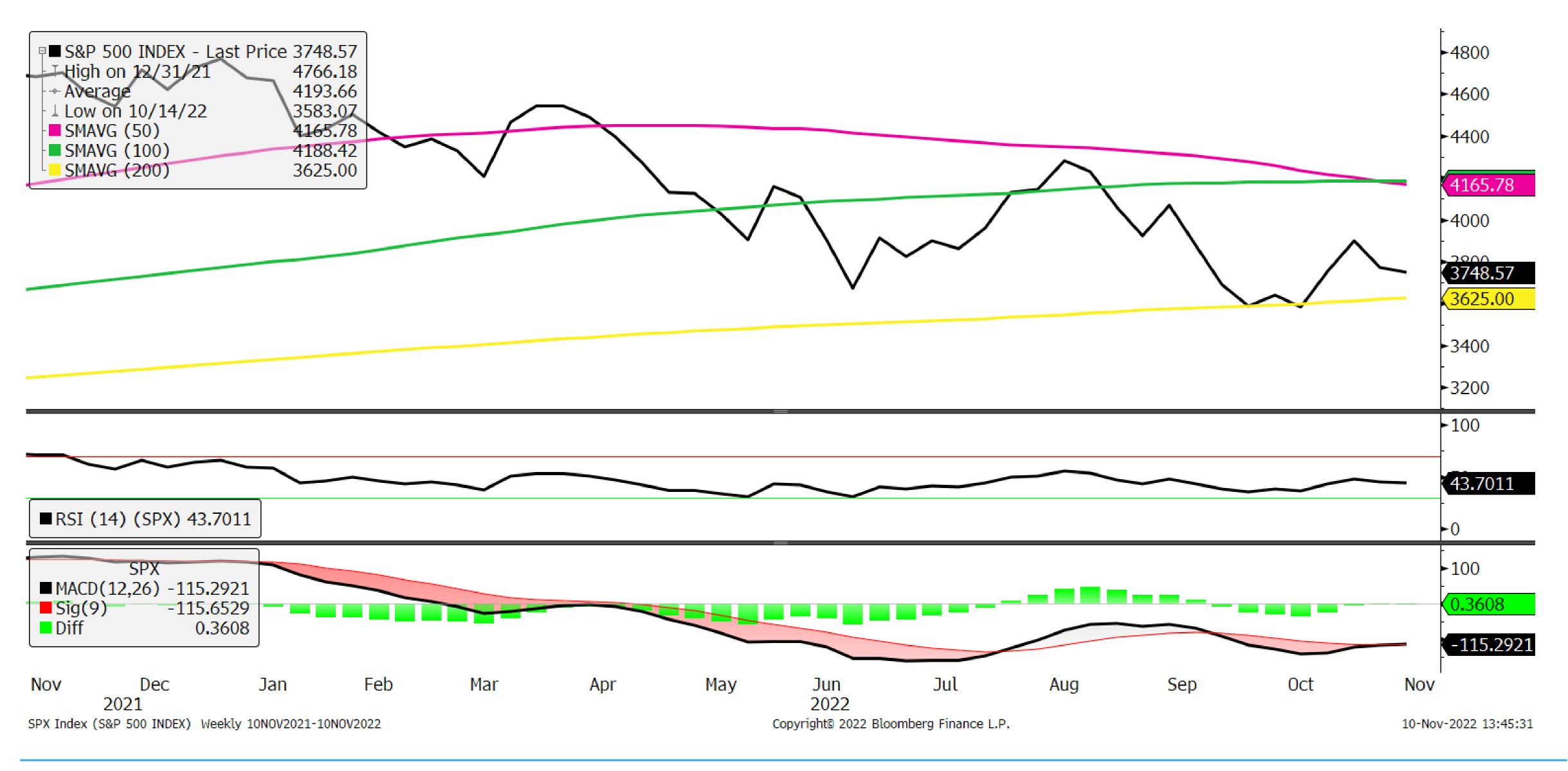


What is different in today market:

- Government Debt levels to GDP at much higher levels
- Central Bank balance sheets are significantly larger
- May be at the end of a 40yr era of falling yields ????
- Central banks and Governments more powerful than ever

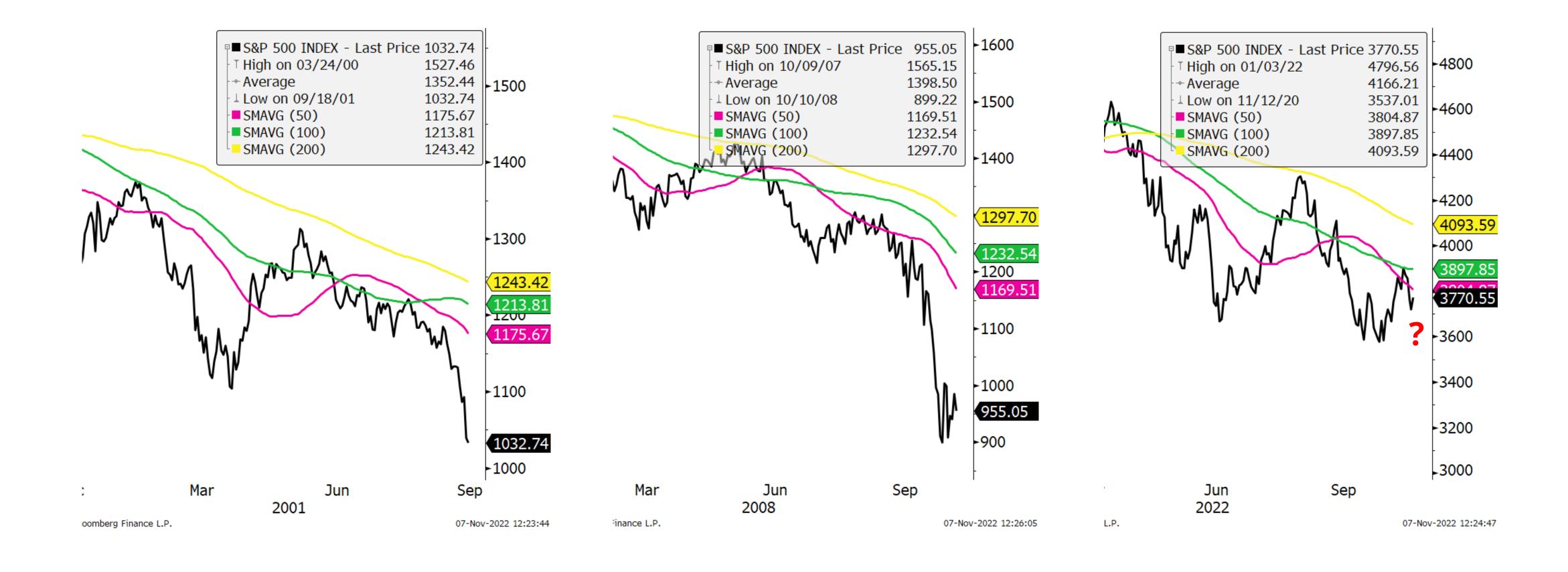


The S&P 500 found support at its 200 wma





In prior bear markets, the 200dma historically serves as resistance





Average bear market = 30% in S&P S&P down 25% as at end Sept and has subsequently rebounded

S&P 500 Bear Markets Since 1950

Peak	Trough	%Decline	# of Days	Breakeven	# of Days	Years
7/15/1957	10/22/1957	-20.7%	99	9/16/1958	329	0.9
12/12/1961	6/26/1962	-28.0%	196	9/3/1963	434	1.2
2/9/1966	10/7/1966	-22.2%	240	5/4/1967	209	0.6
11/29/1968	5/26/1970	-36.1%	543	3/6/1972	650	1.8
1/11/1973	10/3/1974	-48.2%	630	7/17/1980	2114	5,8
9/21/1976	3/6/1978	-19.4%	531	8/15/1979	527	1.4
11/28/1980	8/12/1982	-27.1%	622	11/3/1982	83	0.2
8/25/1987	12/4/1987	-33.5%	101	7/26/1989	600	1.6
7/16/1990	10/11/1990	-19.9%	87	2/13/1991	125	0.3
7/17/1998	8/31/1998	-19.3%	45	11/23/1998	84	0.2
3/24/2000	10/9/2002	-49.1%	929	5/30/2007	1694	4.6
10/9/2007	3/9/2009	-56.8%	517	3/28/2013	1480	4.1
4/29/2011	10/3/2011	-19.4%	157	2/24/2012	144	0.4
9/20/2018	12/24/2018	-19.8%	95	4/23/2019	120	0.3
2/19/2020	3/23/2020	-33.9%	33	8/18/2020	181	0.5
Ave	rages	-30.2%	338		603	1.7



Equity Risk/Reward at least at the index level remains unattractive in our view

Equity risk/reward should negative earnings revisions accelerate

Severity of	Upside/[Downside	2022 EPS Cut- Consensus \$223 EPS as on 10/10/2022					
2023	Spot SPX -	3588	-15%	-10%	-5%	0%	5%	10%
recession	Spot Fwd PE	- 15x	189.6	200.7	211.9	223.0	234.2	245.3
		10%	-18.1%	-13.3%	-8.5%	-3.7%	1.2%	6.0%
	T T	5%	-20.8%	-16.1%	-11.4%	-6.8%	-2.1%	2.6%
Mild	EPS Cut	0%	-23.4%	-18.9%	-14.4%	-9.9%	-5.4%	-0.9%
Severe	EP	-5%	-26.0%	-21.7%	-17.3%	-13.0%	-8.6%	-4.3%
	2023	-10%	-28.7%	-24.5%	-20.3%	-16.1%	-11.9%	-7.7%
		-15%	-31.3%	-27.3%	-23.2%	-19.2%	-15.2%	-11.1%
Like '02 & '08								

			S&P 500 202	22 Target (Sp	ot - 3588 on	10/10/2022)	
2023	2023 EPS Growth		-10%	-5%	0%	5%	10%
2023 EPS		189.6	200.7	211.85	223	234.15	245.3
	15.5	2938	3111	3284	3457	3629	3802
0	15.0	2843	3011	3178	3345	3512	3680
Ratio	14.5	2748	2910	3072	3234	3395	3557
PEI	14.0	2654	2810	2966	3122	3278	3434
Fwd	13.5	2559	2709	2860	3011	3161	3312
ű.	13.0	2464	2609	2754	2899	3044	3189
	12.5	2369	2509	2648	2788	2927	3066

Note - The above analysis is based on the assumption of 2022 EPS meeting the current consensus of \$223

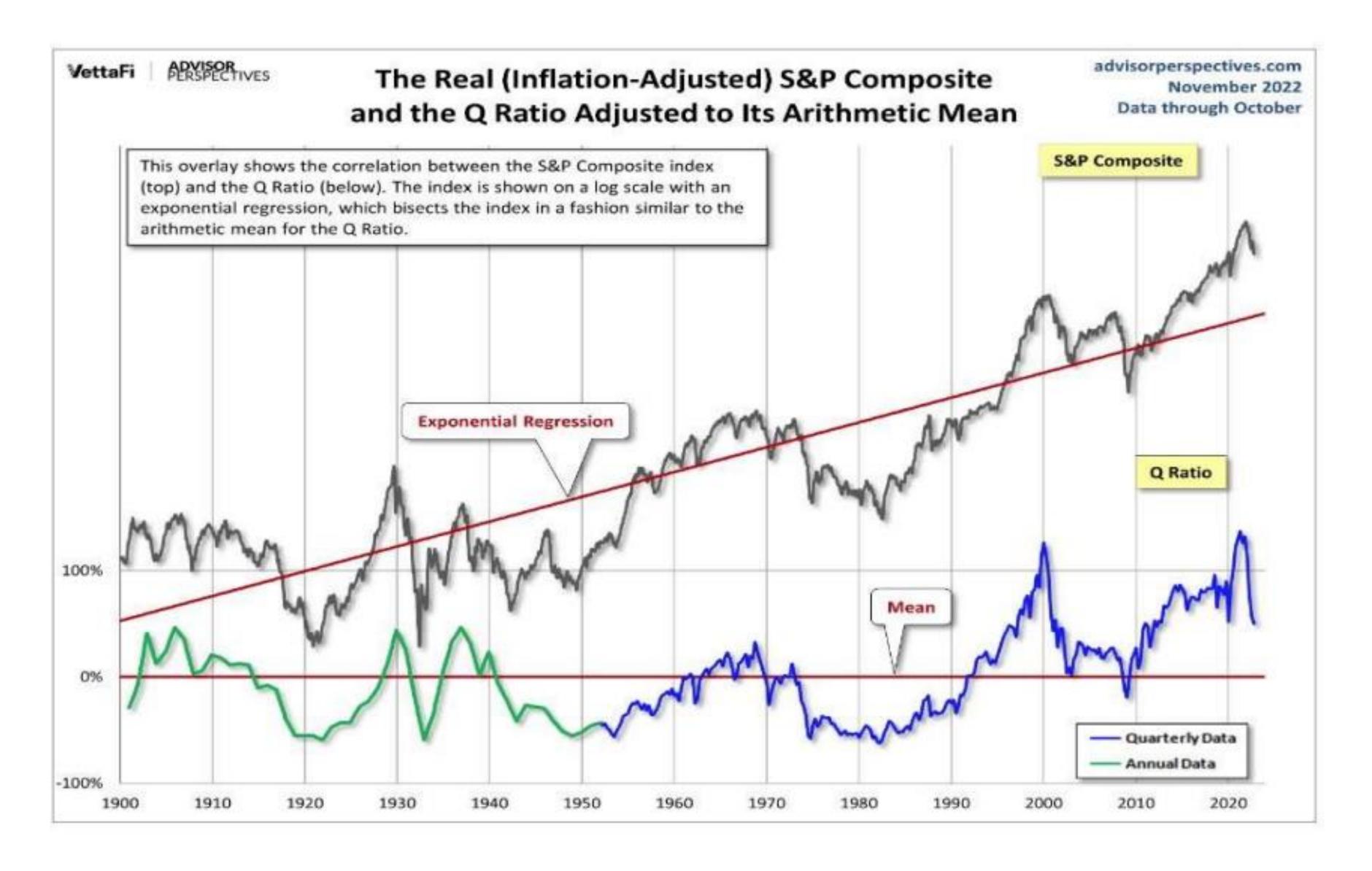
If the S&P multiple falls to 15x and earnings growth falls by 5% for 2023 this would equate to an S&P of 3178 (11% downside from its current level).

Similarly, if we have a 10% fall off in earnings for 2023 and the market multiple falls to 13, this would equate to an S&P of 2609 (27% downside from its current level).

This is not a forecast, just a reflection of where the S&P could go based on its sensitivities to valuation multiple and earnings.

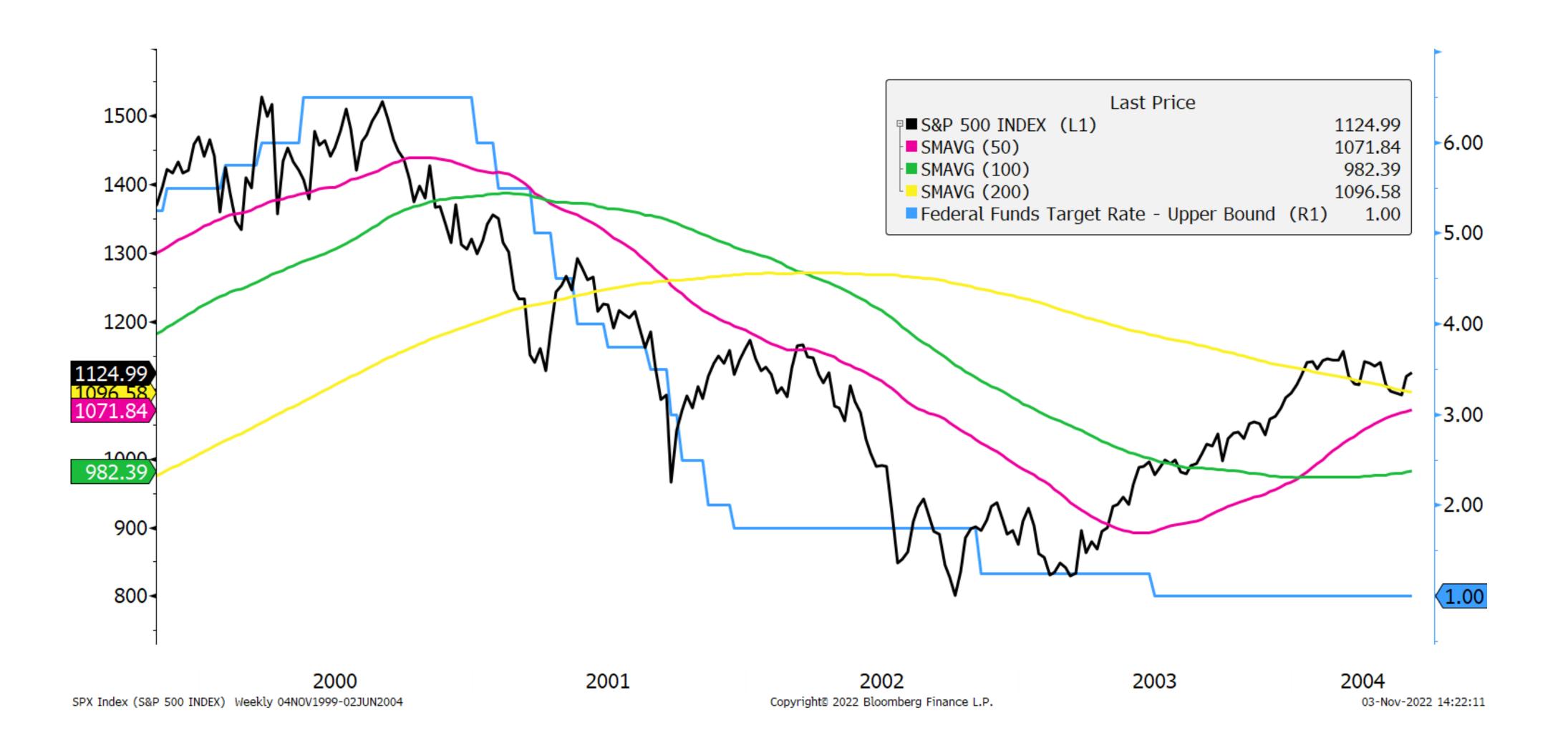


S&P has sold off but is not at cheap levels yet



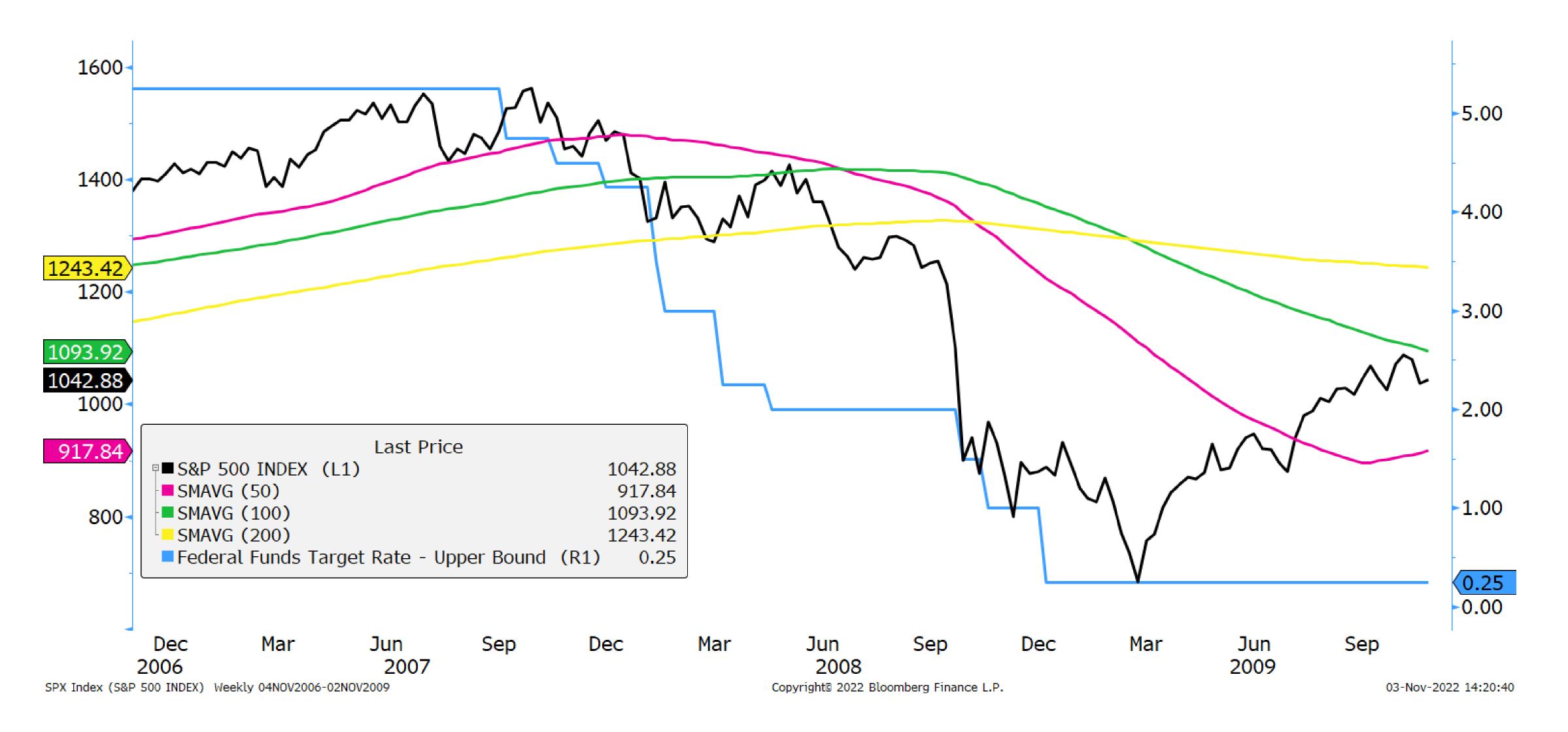


Equities may not rally on pivot if slowdown entrenched 2000-2003





Equities may not rally on pivot if slowdown entrenched 2007 - 2009

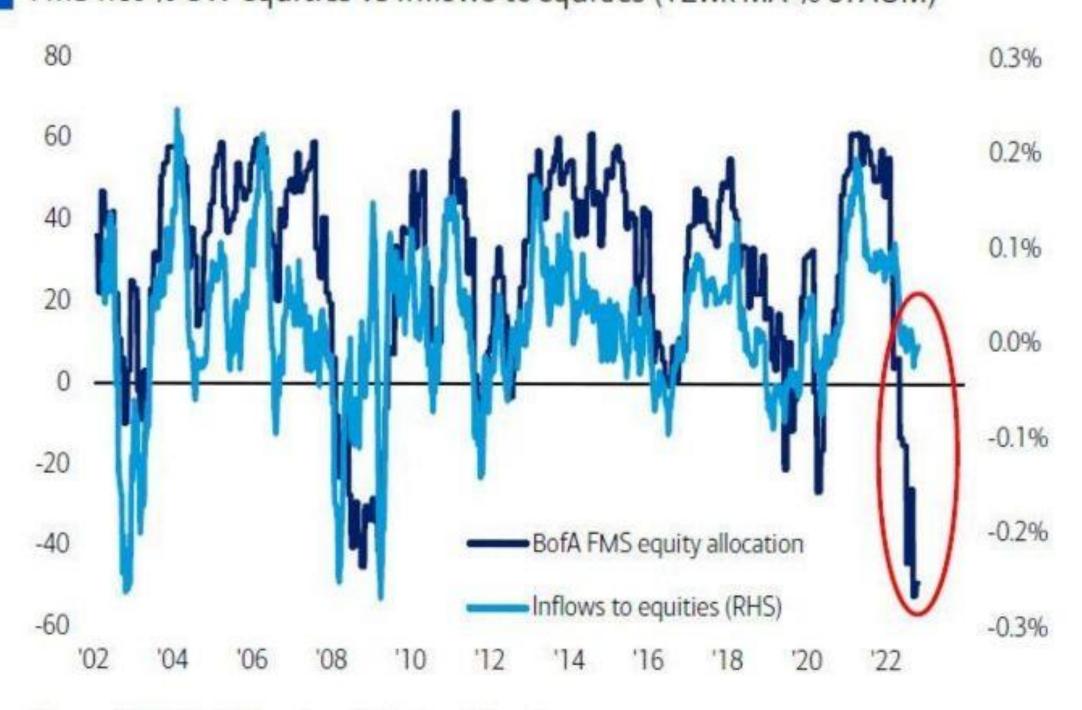




No Capitulation in Equities "yet"

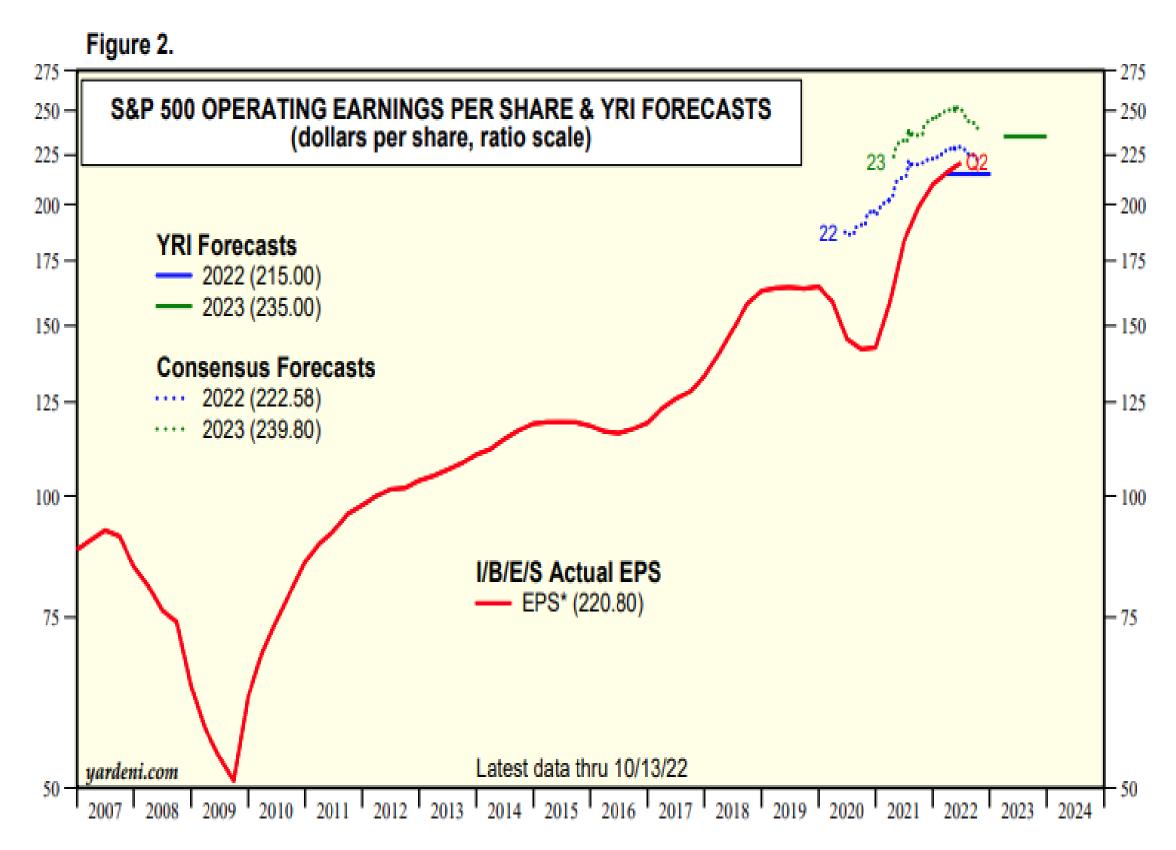
EPS revisions key before capitulation

Chart 5: Big BofA FMS equity UW yet no final capitulation equity flows FMS net % OW equities vs Inflows to equities (12wk MA % of AUM)



Source: BofA Global Investment Strategy, Bloomberg.

BofA GLOBAL RESEARCH



Four-quarter trailing sum of operating earnings per share.
 Source: I/B/E/S data by Refinitiv.



Late Cycle dynamics at play - hence like Healthcare and Cash

S&P 500 sector excess price return relative to the S&P 500 Index

Position of economic cycle (ISM Manufacturing Index)	S&P 500 Materials	S& P 500 Industrials	S& P 500 Consumer discrectionary	S&P 500 Financials	S&P 500 Information technology	S&P 500 Energy	S& P 500 Health care	S&P 500 Consumer staples	S&P 500 Utilities	S& P 500 Real estate
0.7	0.760%	0.144%	0.964%	0.513%	1.659%	-1.464%	-1.020%	-0.554%	-1.433%	-1.243%
Early cycle	0.110%	0.142%	0.027%	0.682%	-0.533%	0.516%	0.11996	-0.206%	-0.439%	0.603%
sald made	0.301%	0.13196	0.120%	-0.100%	1.47796	-0.133%	-0.504%	-0.643%	-1.371%	-0.349%
Mid cycle	-0.509%	0.340%	-0.075%	-0.452%	0.69296	-0.213%	-0.184%	-0.285%	1.280%	0.562%
FINE CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF	-0.666%	-0.140%	0.249%	-0.014%	0.515%	-0.042%	0.620%	0.314%	0.152%	0.486%
Late cycle	-0.276%	-0.095%	-0.095%	-0.490%	-0.818%	0.317%	1.524%	1.440%	0.267%	-0.539%

S&P 500 ENERGY INDEX

S&P 500 INDUSTRIALS IDX

Healthcare, Consumer Staples, Utilities and Real Estate do well late in the cycle

Fed Cycle - Dec 2015 - Dec 2018					
	3M	6M	1Yr		
Start	01/01/2019	01/01/2019	01/01/2019		
End	01/04/2019	30/06/2019	01/01/2020		

Fed Cycle - June 2004 - June 2006					
	3M	6M	1Yr		
Start	01/07/200	06 01/07/2006	01/07/2006		
End	29/09/200	06 28/12/2006	01/07/2007		

-1.7%

-0.6%

-0.1%

10.3%

11.3%

28.0%

29.1%

17.4%

Technology, Consumer Discretionary, Communication and Materials have delivered good returns every time the Fed paused rate hikes

S&P 500 ENERGY INDEX	18.0%	13.1%	11.8%
S&P 500 MATERIALS INDEX	11.9%	17.3%	24.6%
S&P 500 INDUSTRIALS IDX	19.6%	21.4%	29.3%
S&P 500 CONS DISCRET IDX	17.1%	21.8%	27.9%
S&P 500 CONS STAPLES IDX	11.8%	16.2%	27.6%
S&P 500 HEALTH CARE IDX	6.8%	8.1%	20.8%
S&P 500 FINANCIALS INDEX	11.2%	17.2%	32.1%
S&P 500 INFO TECH INDEX	21.5%	27.1%	50.3%
S&P 500 UTILITIES INDEX	10.1%	14.7%	26.3%
S&P 500 COMM SVC	15.6%	19.1%	32.7%
S&P 500 REAL ESTATE IDX	17.2%	20.4%	29.0%

S&P 600 SMALLCAP INDEX	13.0%	13.7%	22.7%
S&P 400 MIDCAP INDEX	16.1%	18.0%	26.2%
MSCI US LARGE	14.8%	18.3%	31.8%
S&P 500 Value	13.7%	16.7%	31.9%

16.1%

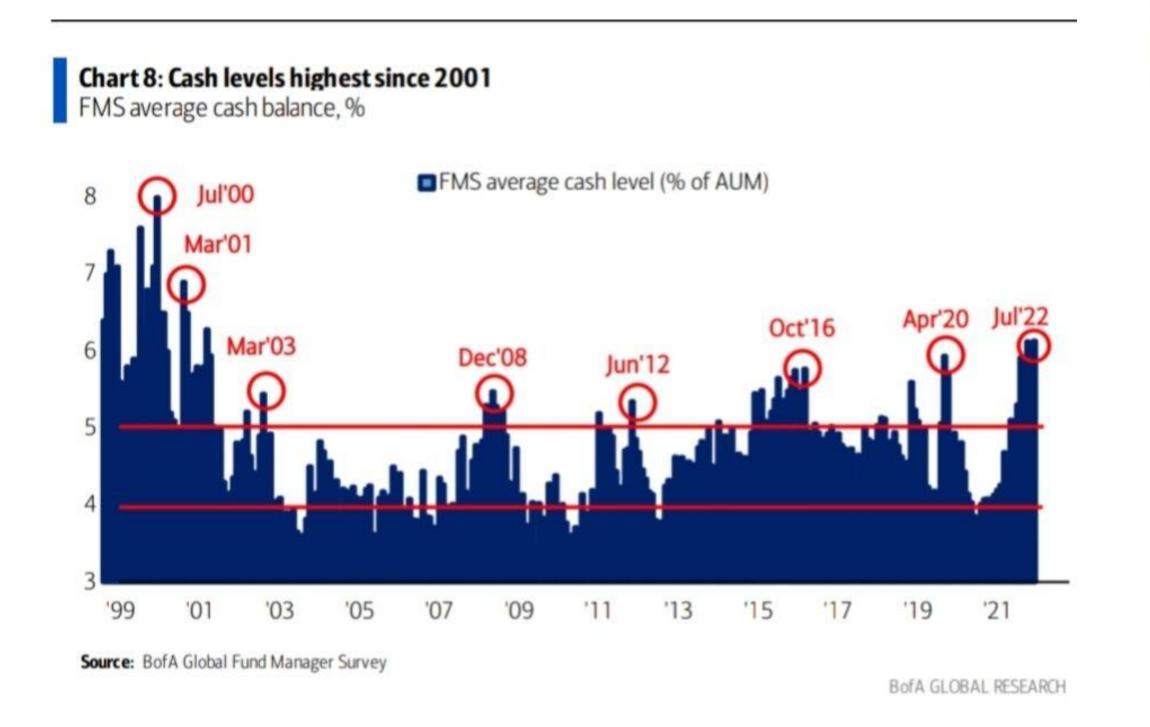
20.2%

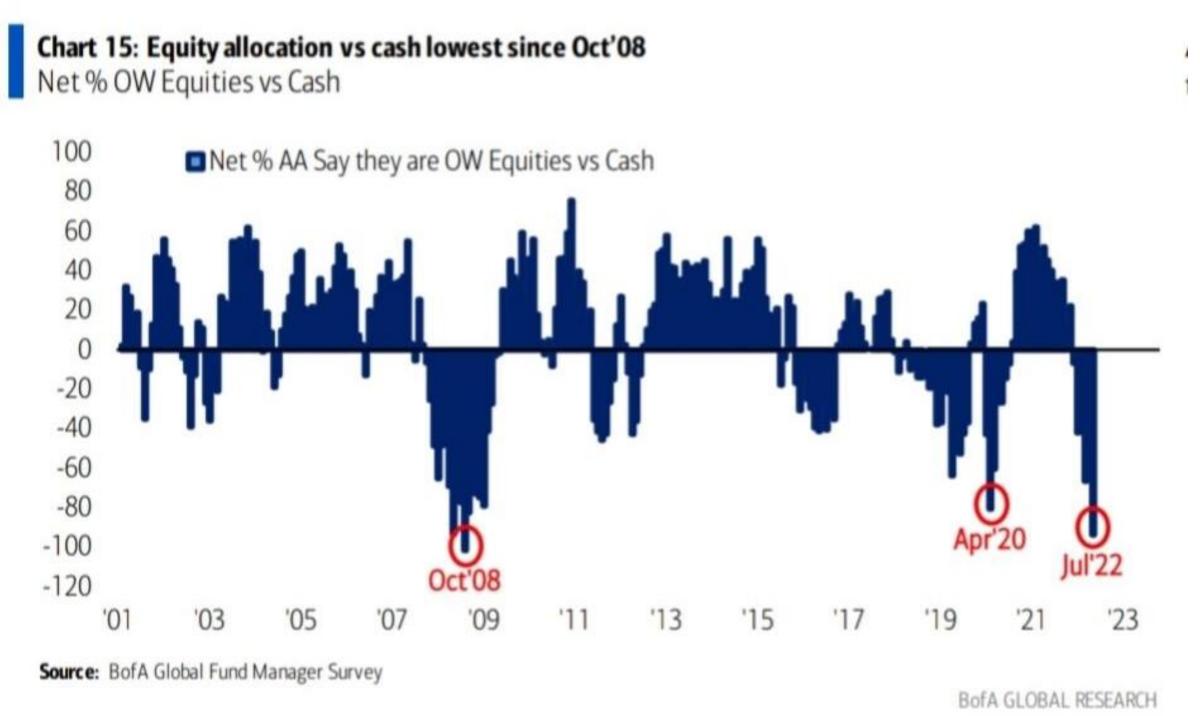
S&P 500 CONS DISCRET IDX	5.0%	16.2%	19.1%
S&P 500 CONS STAPLES IDX	5.7%	9.9%	14.8%
S&P 500 HEALTH CARE IDX	10.2%	12.1%	18.6%
S&P 500 FINANCIALS INDEX	8.0%	16.3%	14.7%
S&P 500 INFO TECH INDEX	8.5%	15.4%	25.9%
S&P 500 UTILITIES INDEX	6.1%	16.0%	26.1%
S&P 500 COMM SVC	10.6%	19.8%	38.8%
S&P 500 REAL ESTATE IDX	9.7%	21.5%	11.7%
S&P 600 SMALLCAP INDEX	-0.9%	7.8%	16.0%
S&P 400 MIDCAP INDEX	-1.1%	6.6%	18.5%
MSCI US LARGE	5.7%	12.7%	18.5%
	_		
S&P 500 Value	5.3%	13.9%	21.7%
S&P 500 Growth	6.1%	12.5%	19.4%



S&P 500 Growth

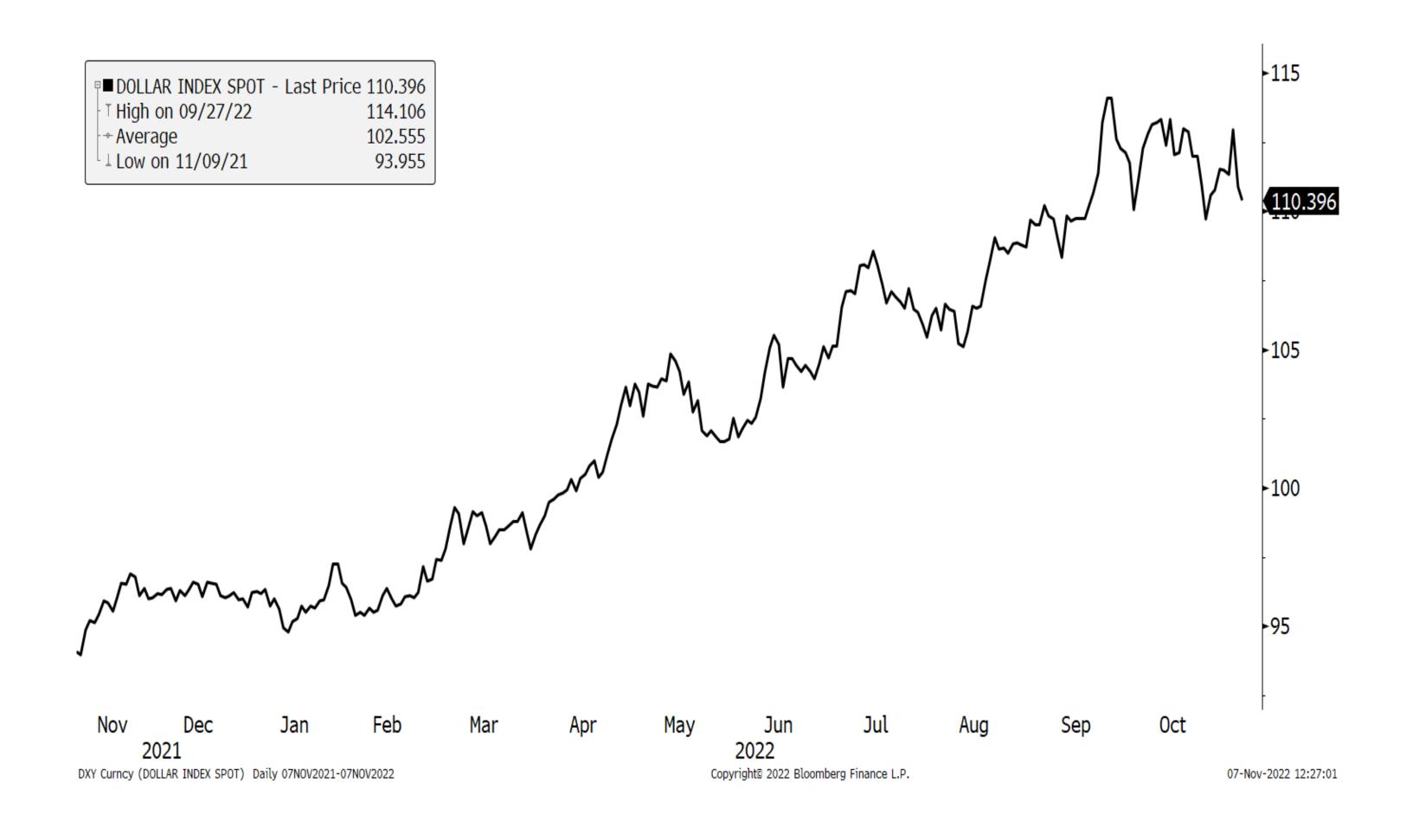
Like others we are also overweight cash







We continue to prefer USD over other currencies... At least for the moment



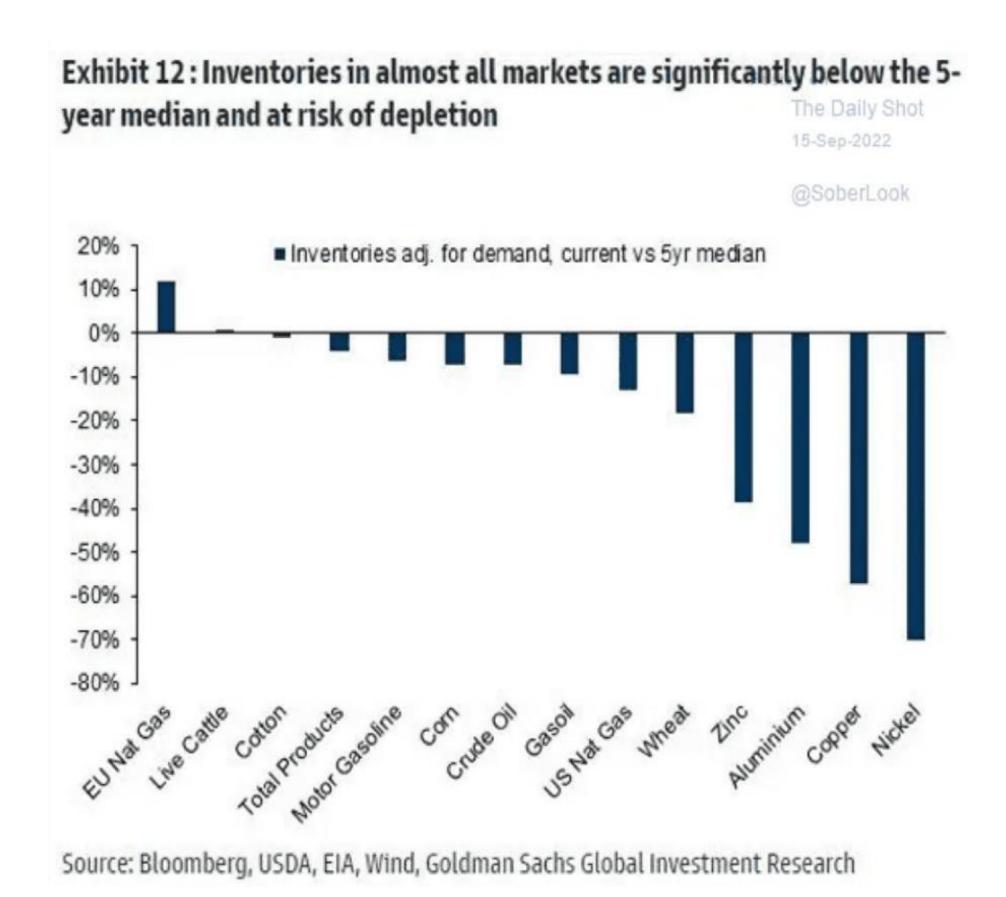
We expect the USD to continue to strengthen, and significantly so if we see a flight from risk assets. We are not there yet. But soon.

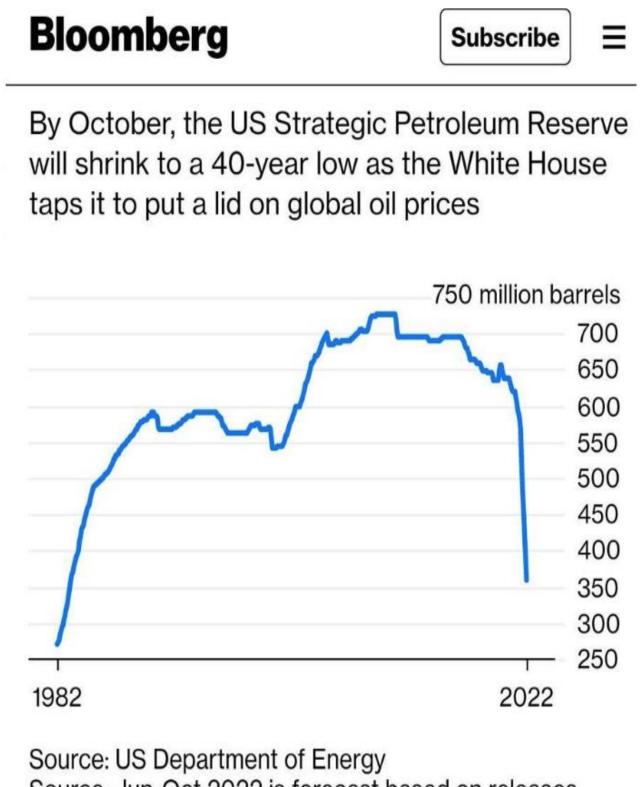
When will the USD peak? When there is maximum pain and something breaks. At that point there will be a step shift at the Fed and the dollar will be driven lower. Gold should move higher on dollar weakness and the furthering of QE policies.



Commodities inventories meanwhile continue to shrink

Short term we are underweight economically sensitive materials; longer term we are very optimistic





Source: Jun-Oct 2022 is forecast based on releases already pre-announced

Refilling of the SPR and the roll out out of Climate Change Policies will drive commodity demand higher



Energy should also perform better than the market

Goldman Sector share of S&P 500 equity cap since 1975

Tech accounted for 33% of S&P 500 equity capitalization at bubble peak in 2000

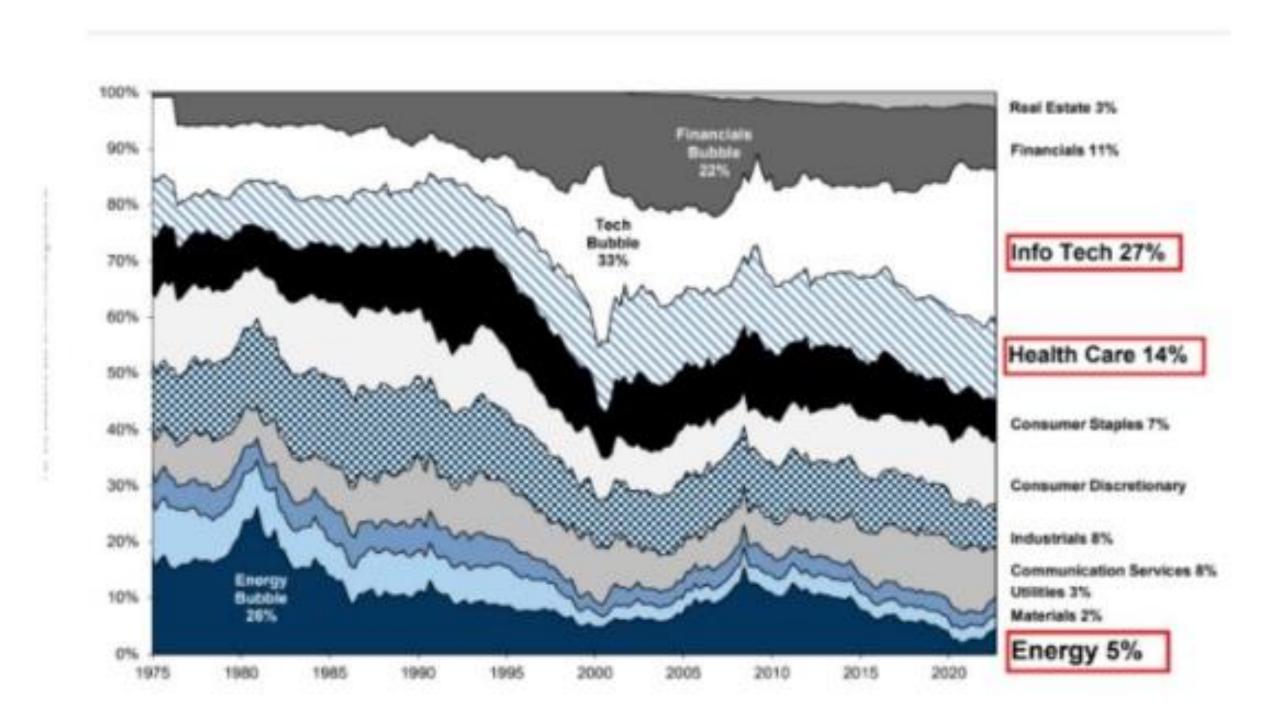
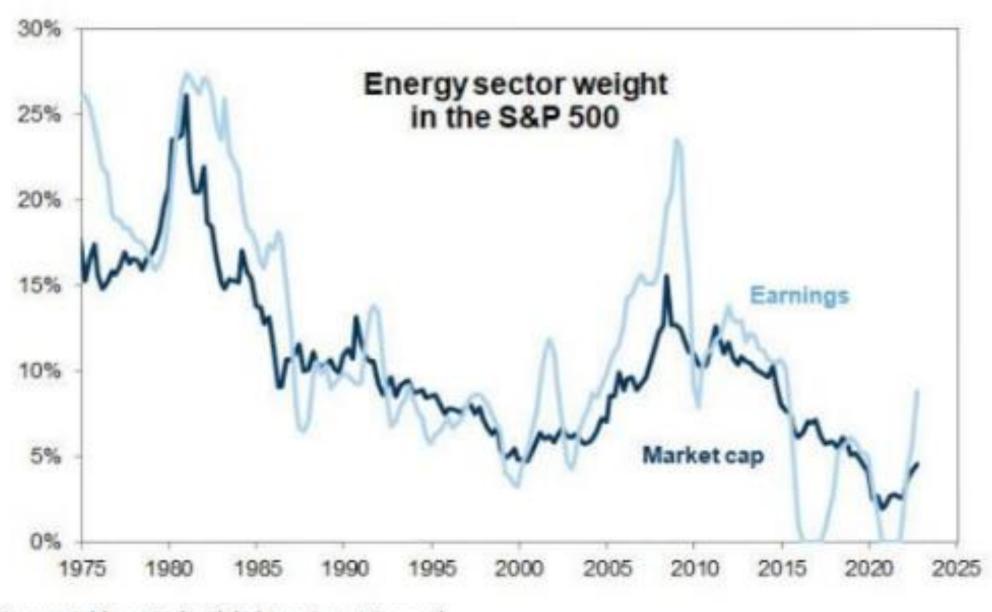


Exhibit 1: With confidence in durability of commodity prices prices, we see potential for Energy marketcap weighting within S&P 500 to further increase

Energy sector earnings and market-cap weighting within S&P 500

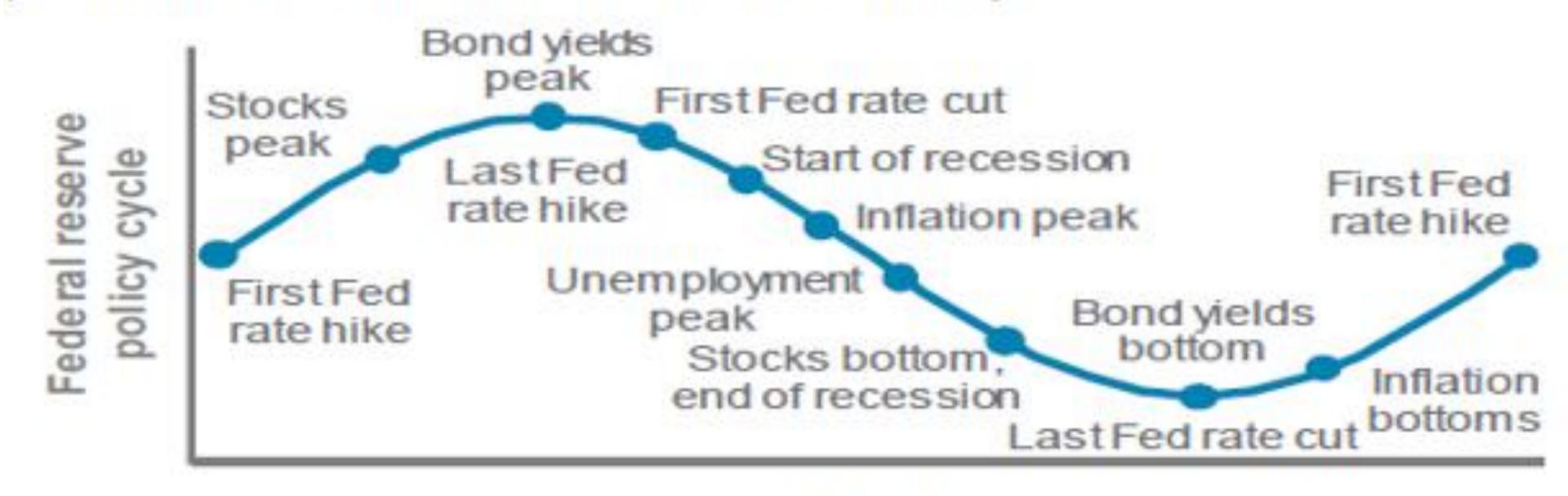


Source: Goldman Sachs Global Investment Research



Yields peak usually towards end of rate hike cycle

Stylistic view of how bond yields, inflation and equity performance tend to evolve historically



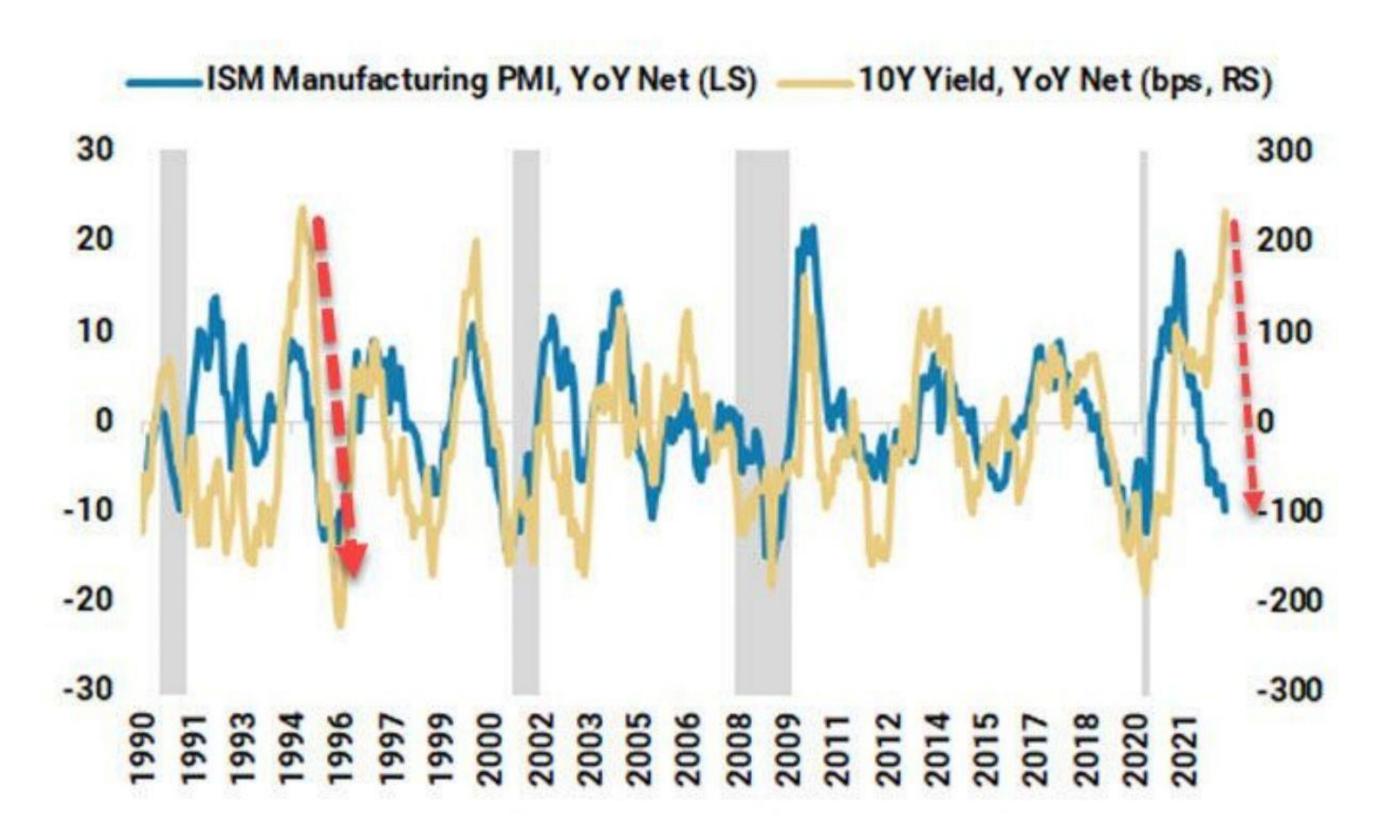
Time

Source: Bloomberg, Standard Chartered



Long Bonds the trade to be in 2023? ...bonds need to price in higher inflation for longer

Exhibit 1: UST yields diverging from PMIs



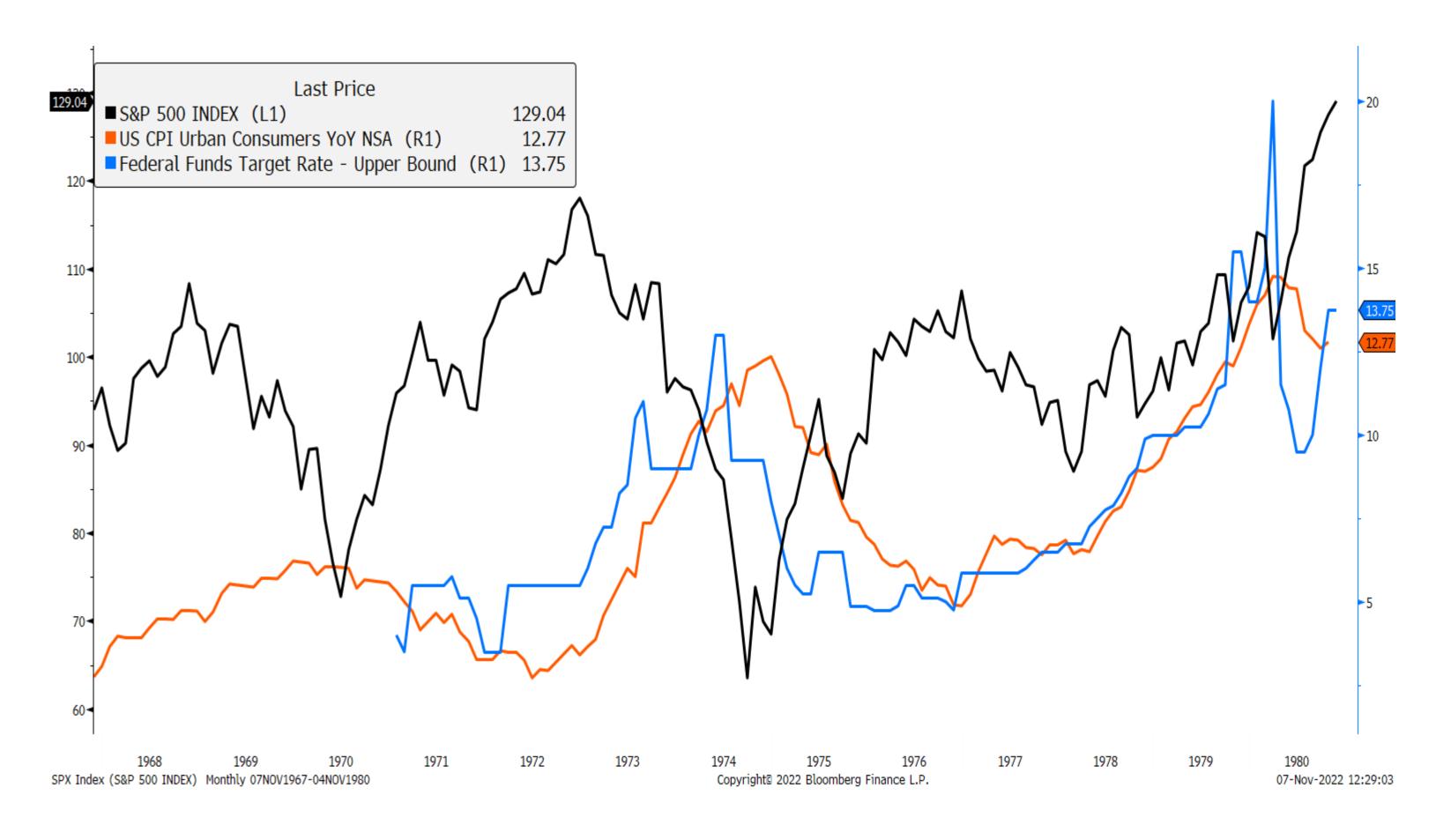
Bonds are looking increasingly interesting from a pure yield point of view.

But where will inflation level off?

Source: Bloomberg, Morgan Stanley Research



1970-1980 may be best historical comparison



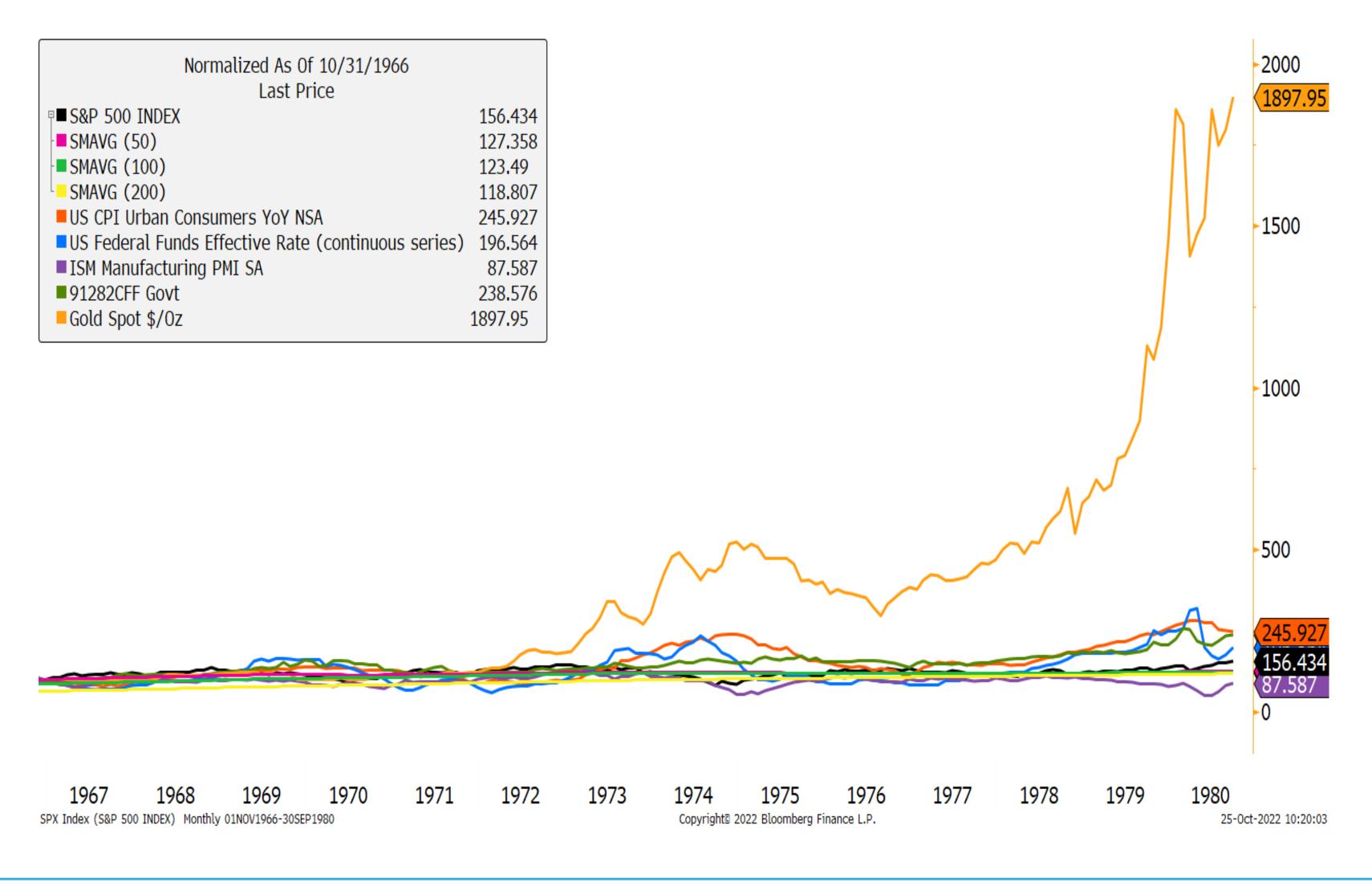
Inflation in the US ramped all the way up to around 12% in 1974, the Fed raised to 13% and the economy fell off a cliff. '73 to'74 the S&P fell around 47% peak to trough.

It was way worse back then in terms of inflation levels. Debt levels today though are far higher.

The higher inflation and rates collapsed the economy and the market. In time though the market reallocated to inflation hedging assets - shifting out of bonds and cash and into Equities and Gold.



Gold a massive beneficiary of the inflation in late '70s



Gold rallied from '71 (off the Gold peg) and from '76 to '80 as investors sought a hedge against inflation.

Can't expect same magnitude but, if inflation does trend like the '75-80 period and become more entrenched, then gold will follow a similar pattern.



Climate change policies to drive future economic growth?



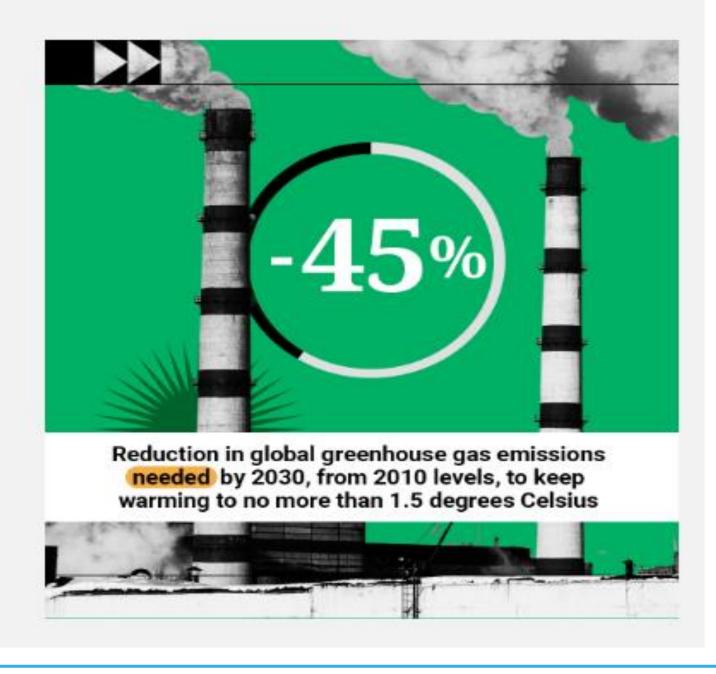
At the COP 27 climate conference in Egypt, we need commitments that will deliver a reduction of emissions by 45 per cent by 2030 so we can reach net zero emissions by mid-century."

ANTÓNIO GUTERRES, United Nations Secretary-General



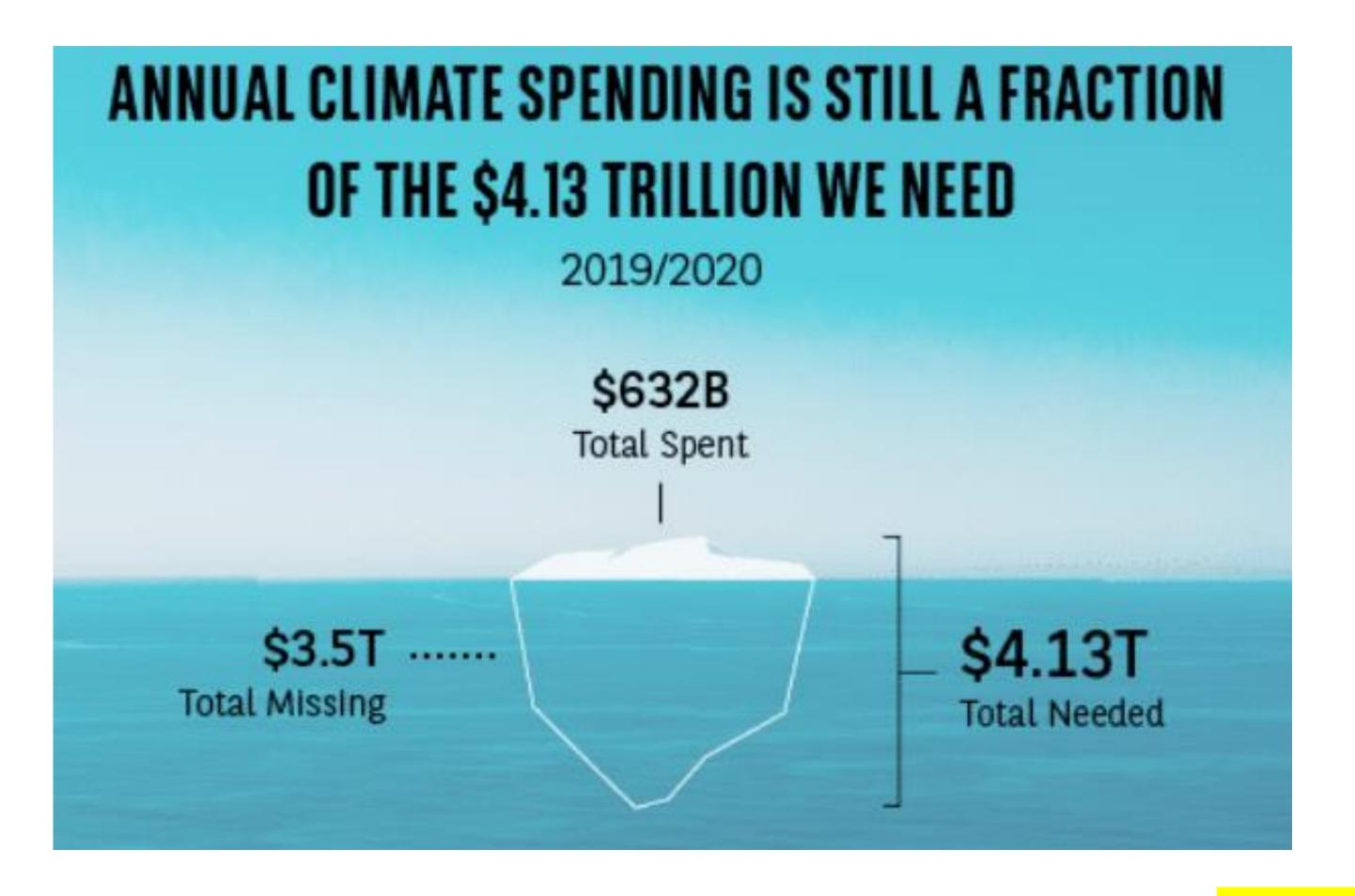
Current national plans fall short of what is required

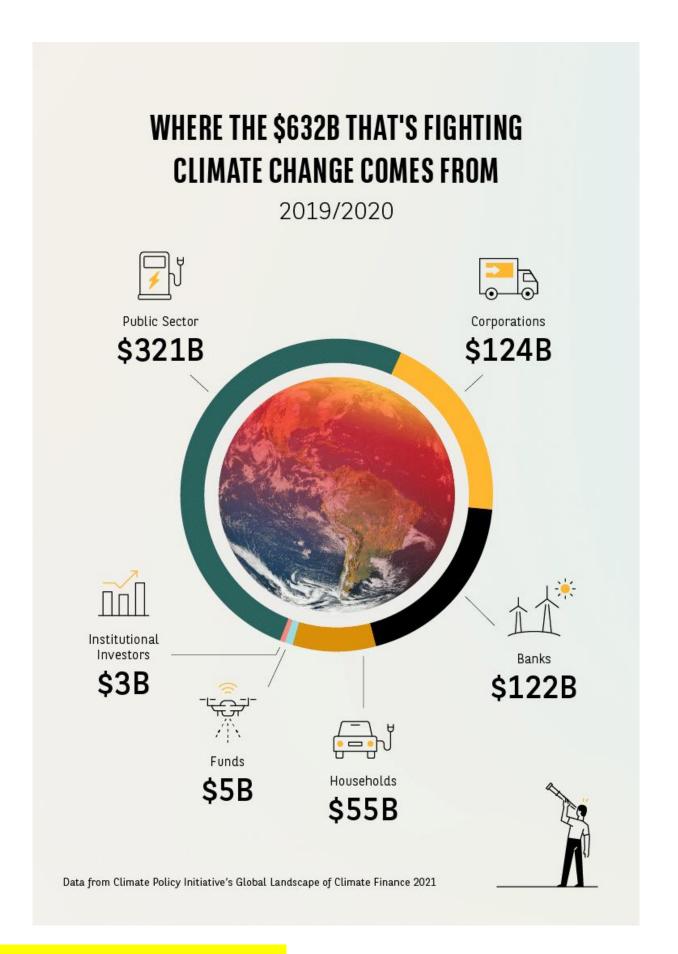






Whether you believe in it or not, one should expect Trillions of USD to flow into the space

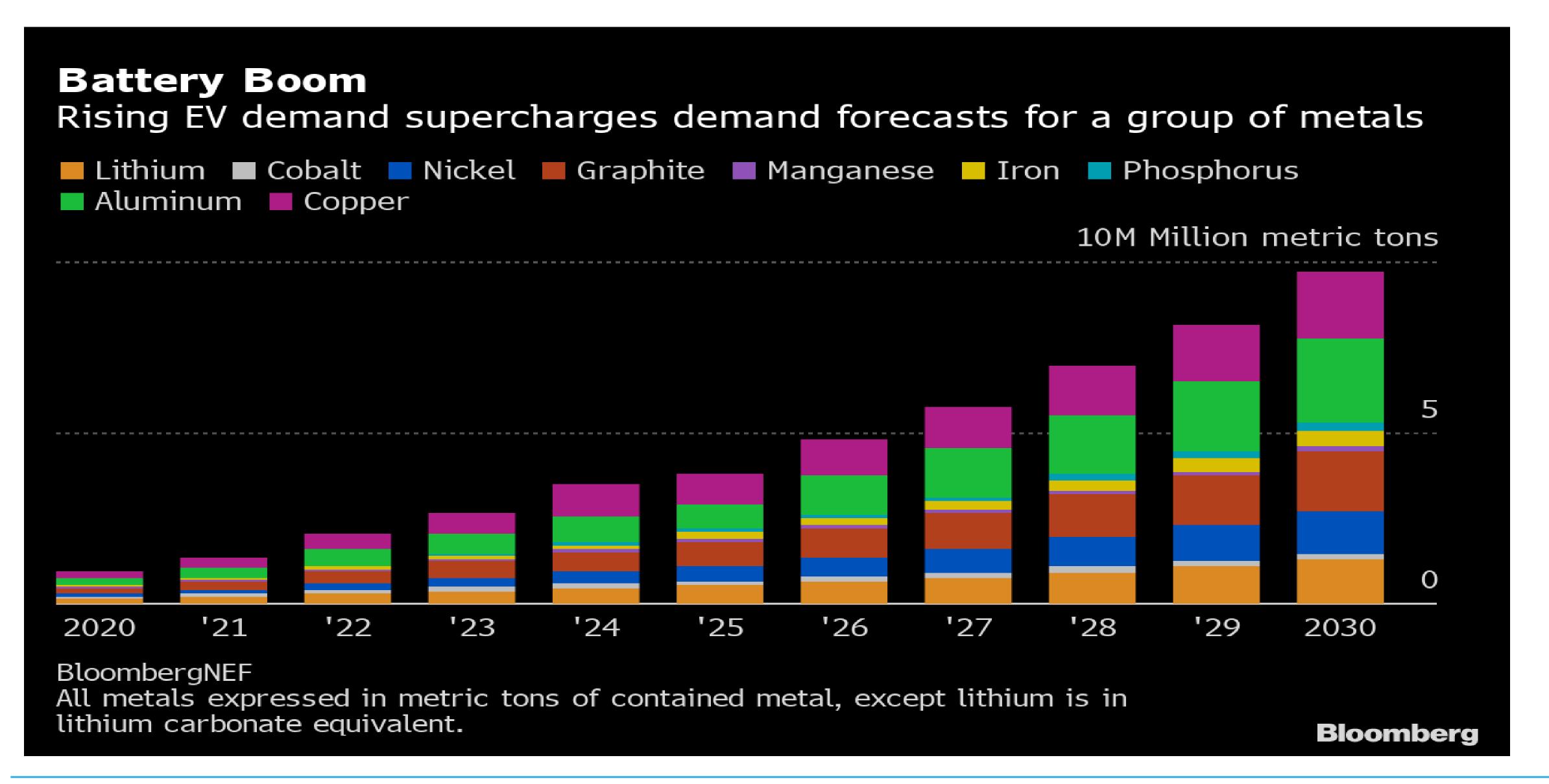




UN today calls for a massive increase in investment to the tune of \$4 Trillion annually until 2030 to reach stated climate goals



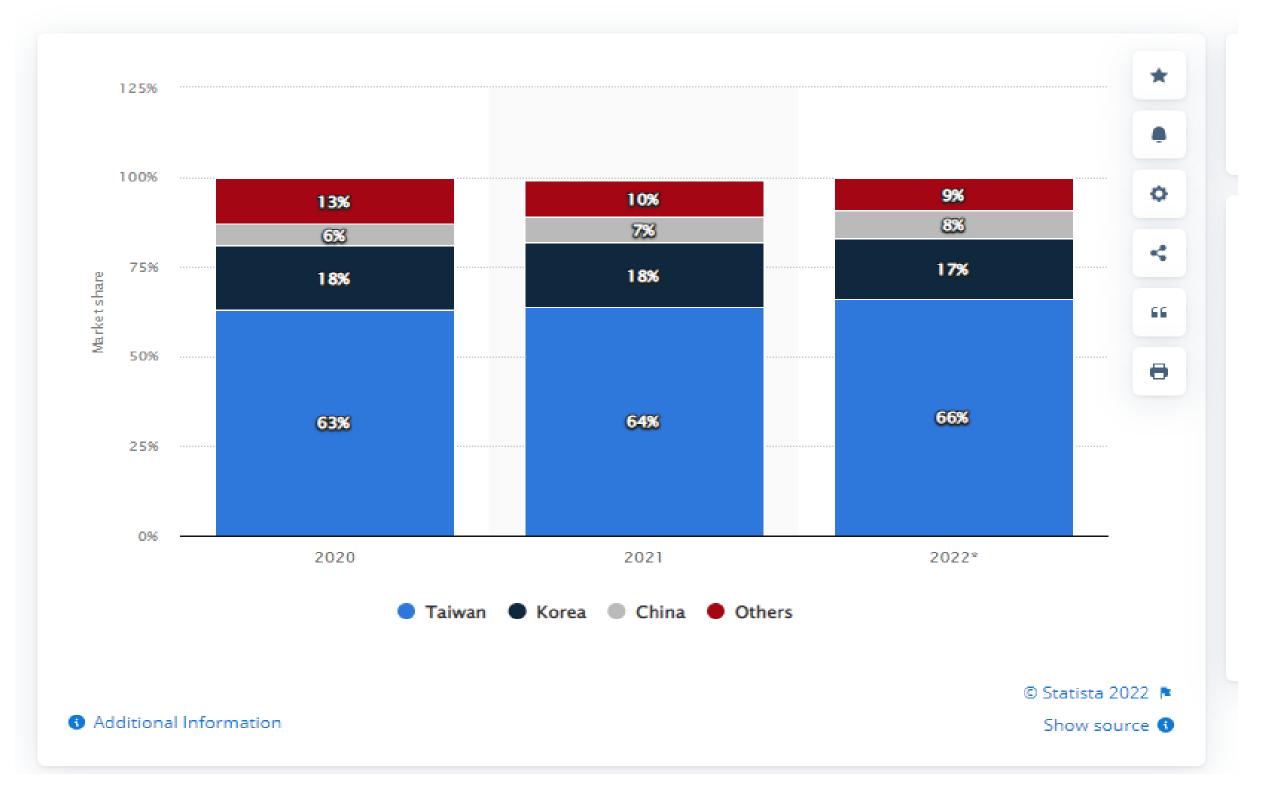
'Clean Energies' likely inflationaryand dirty





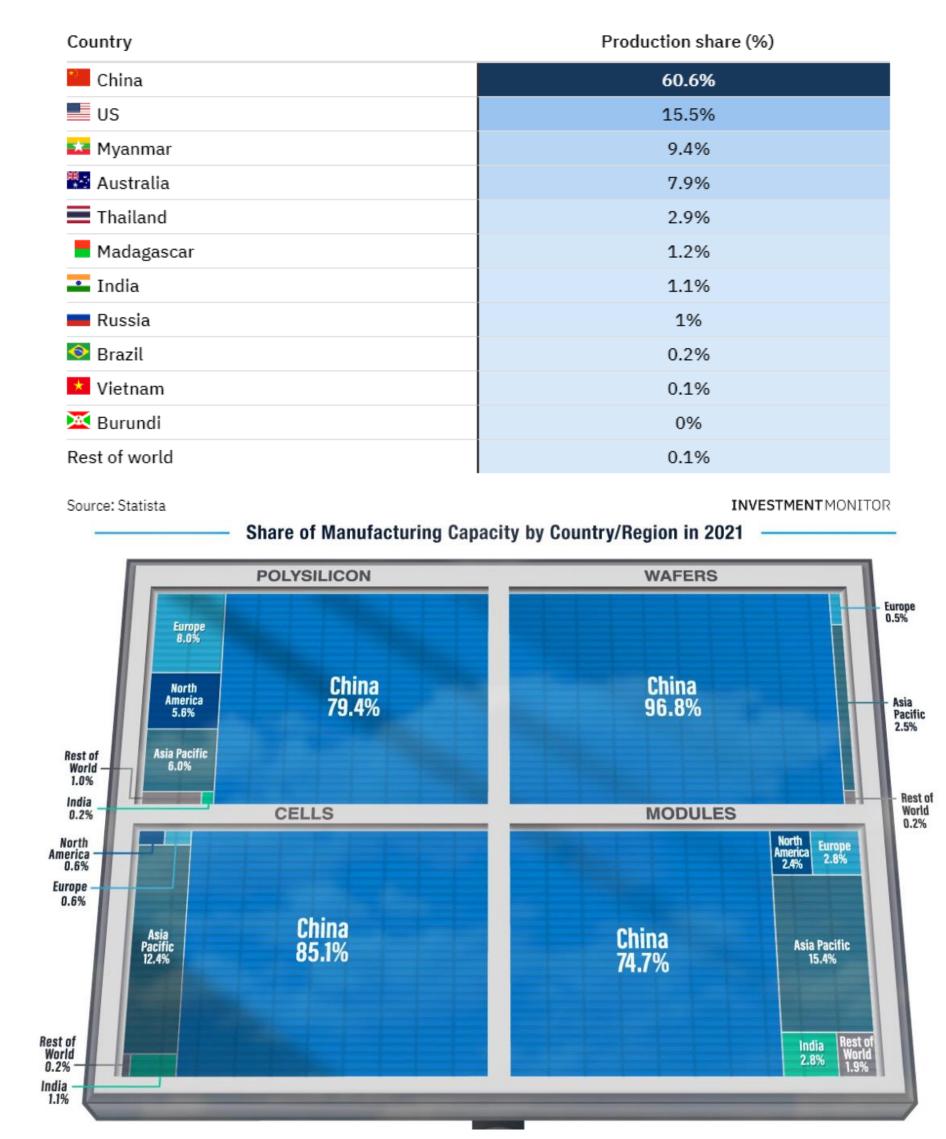
Build back Better at Home...will also be inflationary

Semiconductor foundries revenue share worldwide from 2020



China's hegemony in rare earths production worldwide

Production as share of global output by country, 2021





Outlook for asset classes over next few months

Bonds: Yields becoming attractive.....nor far off a good opportunity to add to mid to long duration

Bonds will do well as slowdown priced in by markets and inflation tapers off

Equities: Too early to add......but will offer excellent upside once this 'recalibration' is complete

If we have higher inflation for longer, should rotate from Cash, to Bonds to Real assets

Gold: watch for USD weaknessnot far off if DXY starts to peak



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