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The LEBANON WEEKLY MONITOR

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Following the Lebanese government's decision to suspend the payment of a US$ 1.2 billion bond and seek negotiations with creditors, and in the wake of two credit rating cuts by S&P and Fitch to "SD" and "C" levels respectively, Lebanon's capital markets witnessed this week further price contractions on the bond market, shy price declines on the equity market and light FX conversions on the FX market. In details, Lebanese bonds continued to trace a downward trajectory, with the curve converging to the low 20s, while the CDS auction and the indicative recovery rate were on the investors' radar screens. At the level of the equity market, the BSE saw mixed price movements, which resulted into a shy decline in the price index of 0.1%, while the total turnover almost tripled week-on-week. Finally, the FX market saw shy FC conversions amid continuous exceptional measures implemented by banks and the high deposit dollarization rate, while health issues were top priorities for the public.

LEBANON MARKETS: WEEK OF MARCH 09 - MARCH 15, 2020

Money Market	↑	BSE Equity Market	↓
LP Tbs Market	↑	Eurobond Market	↓
LP Exchange Market	↔	CDS Market	↔

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ECONOMY

COVID-19 HAMPERS ECONOMIC ACTIVITY IN LEBANON WHILE GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCES EXTREME PREVENTIVE MEASURES

While all eyes are focused on the global and domestic outbreak of the novel coronavirus (COVID-19), Lebanese authorities recently announced extreme preventive measures aimed at curbing the progression of the disease on the national territories. Lebanon, already facing an acute economic and financial crisis, has seen schools, universities, nurseries, malls, shops and various entertainment venues largely shut down temporarily as the outbreak goes on, and this is likely further hinder economic activity in the crisis-hit country. While it is too early to give quantitative estimates on the impact of COVID-19 on the Lebanese economy, we can say that it is likely to further contract economic activity in a country that has entered into recession.

Lebanese authorities recently announced new preventive measures aimed at containing the spread of the virus. The government declared on Sunday evening a state of general mobilization until the end of March 31, 2020. Among measures approved by the Cabinet is the closure of the Rafik Hariri International Airport, land borders and seaports from March 18 until March 29. Exempted from the public shutdown are the Central Bank, commercial banks and exchange dealers. The declaration of a general mobilization was designed to stress the need for citizens to comply with staying at home and not to go out unless extremely necessary. The declaration of a "general mobilization" gives the authorities a legal mandate to impose special measures designed to bring a threat such as the coronavirus under control. The measures that can be introduced give the authorities greater control over transport, movement, telecommunications, the import of raw materials and industrial production. They can also enhance the government's power to regulate energy production and distribution, and the import, export and storage of food supplies. The Cabinet measures, including the declaration of a general mobilization, were recommended by the Higher Defense Council which met earlier Sunday.

In parallel, authorities decided to establish a rotation shift for public sector employees (except military, security and medical services) while preventing overcrowding in public departments, communicate with all private institutions (except medical and health institutions) to organize rotational shift work to a minimum level guaranteeing work continuity while safeguarding workers' rights, ban gatherings in public and private spaces with the Tourism Police monitoring the situation, require citizens, especially the elderly, to stay at home and go out only for work and when absolutely necessary, require all citizens to refrain from participating in events and gatherings and urge private hospital to accelerate readiness.

It is worth noting that with an increasing number of people working or studying from home, the government decided to double the speed and capacity of the Internet for State-owned Ogero users until end of April, and announced a US$ 39 million World Bank loan to equip public hospitals across the country to better face COVID-19. By the closing of the report, there were almost 100 coronavirus cases in Lebanon with three deaths.

It is worth finally mentioning that the Coronavirus developments are apt to have significant adverse effects on the Global economy as a whole. As a matter of fact, the global economy could grow at its slowest rate since 2009 this year due to the coronavirus outbreak, according to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), which forecasts growth at just 2.4% in 2020, down from 2.9% in November. It said a longer, more intensive outbreak could halve growth to 1.5%.

IMPROVEMENT IN THE ACTIVITY OF THE PROPERTY MARKET IN THE FIRST TWO MONTHS OF 2020

The statistics published by the Directorate of Land Registry and Cadastre covering the first two months of 2020 showed that realty markets have undergone an increase in property transactions and sales activity, extending the improvement seen in the last quarter of 2019.

The number of sales operations improved by a yearly 37.9% from 7,859 sales operations in the first two months of 2019 to 10,834 operations in the first two months of 2020.

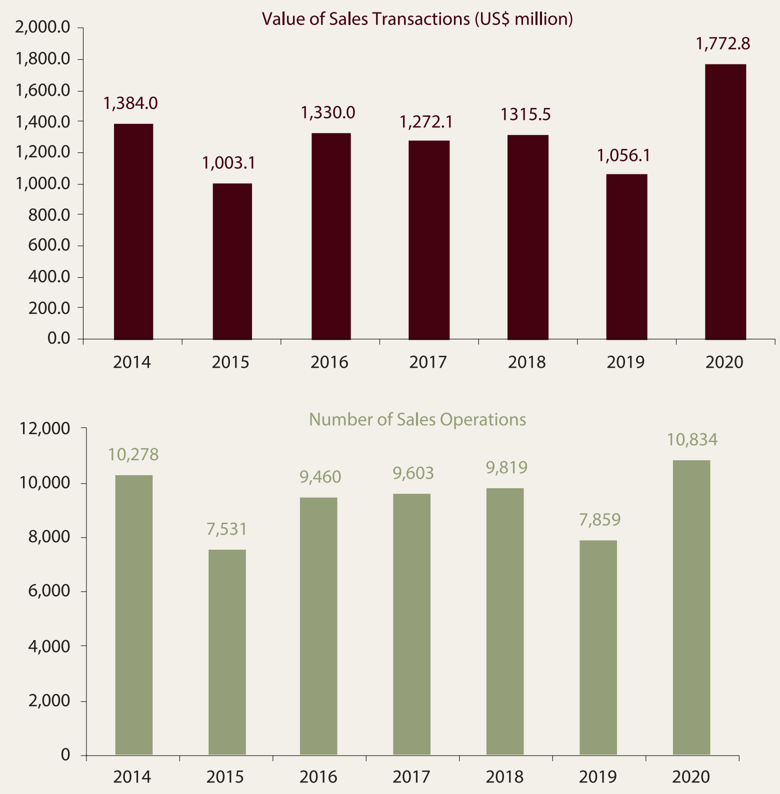
In parallel, sales to foreigners expanded by 11.4% year-on-year to reach 166 operations in the first two months of 2020.

The value of property sales transactions was also on an improving path in the first two months of 2020. It posted a rise of 67.9% year-on-year to attain a total of US$ 1,772.8 million during the first two months of 2020.

Accordingly, the average sales value increased from US$ 134,375 in the first two months of 2019 to US$ 163,629 in the first two months of 2020.

All the regions recorded an increase in the value of sales transactions, with the most significant movements coming as follows: Kesrouan (+88.4%), Metn (+82.7%) and South (+75.3%).

PROPERTY MARKET (FIRST TWO MONTHS OF EACH YEAR)



Sources: Directorate of Land Registry and Cadastre, Bank Audi's Group Research Department

GROSS PUBLIC DEBT AT US$ 92.0 BILLION AT END-JANUARY 2020

The data published by the Ministry of Finance in Lebanon showed that the country's gross debt reached US$ 92.0 billion at end-January 2020, up by 0.4% from the level seen at end-2019.

Domestic debt was higher by 0.3% from end-2019 to reach a total of US$ 58.0 billion at end-January 2020.

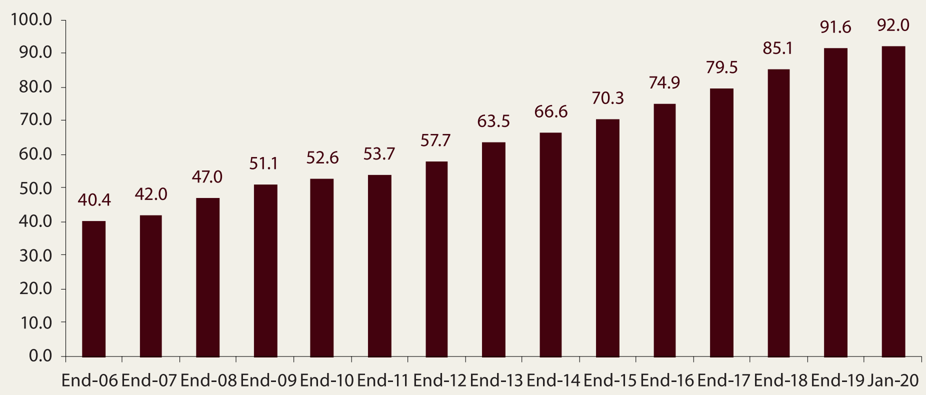
Lebanon's external debt rose by 0.6% from end-2019 to stand at around US$ 33.9 billion at end-January 2020.

In this context, the public sector deposits at the Central Bank fell by 2.8% from end-2019 to stand at US$ 5.3 billion at end-January 2020. The public sector deposits at commercial banks edged up by 0.2% from end-2019 to reach US$ 5.0 billion at end-January 2020.

As such, net public debt, which excludes the public sector deposits at the Central Bank and commercial banks from overall debt figures, increased by 0.6% from end-2019 to reach a total of US$ 81.7 billion at end-January 2020.

Net domestic debt amounted to US$ 47.8 billion at end-2019, up by 0.6% from end-2019.

GROSS PUBLIC DEBT (US$ BILLION)



Sources: Association of Banks in Lebanon, Bank Audi's Group Research Department

SURVEYS

S&P TO REMOVE LEBANON FOREIGN CURRENCY RATINGS FROM "SD" ONCE RESTRUCTURING AGREEMENT BETWEEN LEBANON AND CREDITORS BECOMES EFFECTIVE

Standard & Poor's (S&P) lowered its foreign currency sovereign ratings on Lebanon to "SD/SD" from "CC/C". The rating agency affirmed the local currency long-term and short-term ratings at "CC/C" and maintained the "negative" outlook on the long-term rating. The transfer and convertibility assessment on Lebanon remains at "CC".

The "negative" outlook on the local currency rating reflects the risk to commercial debt repayment in the context of ongoing political, financial, and monetary pressures.

Following rising funding pressures, alongside widespread social and political protests and opposition to debt repayment, the Lebanese government has decided to stop paying its commercial foreign currency debt obligations, including a US$ 1.2 billion Eurobond that matured on March 9, 2020. The rating agency understands that there is a grace period of seven days on the maturing bond, but the government has announced its intention to restructure the debt.

The Lebanese government under Prime Minister Hasan Diab will engage in debt re-profiling negotiations with creditors over the coming months. Potential options include haircuts on principal and coupon payments, as well as an extension of maturities. The government has hired Lazard and Cleary Gottlieb as financial and legal advisors on the debt restructuring.

Standard & Poor's would likely remove the foreign currency ratings from "SD" once any debt exchange or restructuring agreement between Lebanon and its creditors became effective. The rating agency could also raise the sovereign credit rating from "SD" if, over time, it expects no further resolution to occur and it believes a revised rating better reflects its forward-looking opinion on the creditworthiness of Lebanon.

The restructuring negotiations could be complicated and drawn out due to three reasons. First, as per official statements, S&P does not expect a funded program from the IMF that could provide a policy anchor and encourage other international donor financial support. Second, one investment fund holds more than 25% of the Eurobonds maturing in 2020, which gives it the ability to block restructuring terms it may consider unfavorable. Third, domestic banks and the Central Bank hold more than 60% of the outstanding Eurobonds. Depending on the severity of the restructuring terms, haircuts on nominal payments could have ripple effects across the domestic financial system, including depositors, and the economy. Transforming the economy will be an even more challenging task in the context of Lebanon's fragmented political environment, organized along confessional lines, and high regional security risks.

Standard & Poor's understands the government intends to continue paying its local currency debt obligations for now. The "CC/C" ratings on Lebanon's local currency debt reflect ongoing severe economic and monetary pressures. Although the Central Bank can technically print Lebanese pounds for upcoming local debt payments to domestic banks, this could result in sharp inflationary pressures and further diminish the value of the local currency vis-à-vis the US dollar, threatening to end the official currency peg.

LEBANON DECISION TO WITHHOLD DEBT OBLIGATIONS RESULTING FROM DETERIORATING BALANCE OF PAYMENTS AND DROP IN DEPOSIT INFLOWS, SAYS MOODY'S

According to a recent note by Moody's, Lebanon decided to withhold payments on its debt obligations for a number of reasons. The country's deteriorating balance of payments, with the closure of major trade routes to Syria and large refugee inflows, has gradually undermined the sustainability of Lebanon's funding model based on foreign direct investment (FDI) and capital inflows mainly from the Gulf Cooperation Council and the Lebanese diaspora.

Regional and domestic political turmoil has also further hindered crucial deposit inflows. While initially buying some time, the Banque du Liban's (BdL) steps to support financing of government debt and the economy ultimately could not compensate for delays in international financial support in the absence of credible fiscal reform.

As to the interlinkages between the banking system, central bank and government, the BdL's measures over the past few years to incentivize fresh deposit inflows from abroad and therefore support the government's borrowing requirements and foreign exchange reserves have increased close balance sheet interlinkages between the sovereign and the financial system. A government default will have a significant negative impact on banks' financial health, which will in turn further undermine the economy and the government's balance sheet. Moody's expects the unraveling of this leveraged funding model to result in losses for private creditors in light of the public sector's weak loss absorption capacity.

CI LOWERS LEBANON'S LONG-TERM FOREIGN CURRENCY RATING TO "SD" FROM "C-"

Capital Intelligence (CI) lowered Lebanon's Long-Term Foreign Currency Rating (LT FCR) and Short-Term Foreign Currency Rating (ST FCR) to "SD" from "C-" and "C", respectively. At the same time, CI affirmed the sovereign's Long-Term Local Currency Rating (LT LCR) at "C-" and Short-Term Local Currency Rating (ST LCR) at "C". The outlook for the LT LCR remains "negative".

CI has also affirmed the "CC" foreign currency issue ratings and "negative" outlook assigned to Lebanon's US$ 1.25 billion eurobond maturing in 2027, US$ 1 billion eurobond due in 2032, and US$ 0.75 billion eurobond due in 2037.

According to the report, CI believes the government is unable to reach agreements with creditors given the lack of freely usable foreign reserves, absence of market access, seemingly little prospect of additional official financing at present, as well as the risk of cross-default clauses being triggered.

FITCH SAID THAT RESTRUCTURING OF LOCAL-CURRENCY DEBT IN LEBANON HIGHLY PROBABLE

Fitch downgraded Lebanon's Long-Term Foreign-Currency (LTFC) Issuer Default Rating (IDR) to "C" from "CC".

The downgrade follows the announcement by the government that it does not intend to pay the US$ 1.2 billion Eurobond maturing on 9 March. The grace period for paying the principal is seven days. Failure to make the payment during the grace period will put the sovereign into "Restricted Default" (RD) and the specific bond into "Default"(D).

The Prime Minister said that, with the country's foreign reserves dwindling, Lebanon would no longer prioritize foreign debt payments over funding basic imports and that the government will negotiate with creditors to restructure the government's debt.

The government statement is not explicit on whether debt restructuring will involve local-currency debt (just over 100% of GDP), as well as the stock of Eurobonds (US$ 31 billion, approaching 60% of GDP). Nonetheless, the government's reference to making overall debt sustainable suggests some restructuring of local-currency debt and Fitch believes this is highly probable (along with a broader restructuring of financial sector balance sheets). But, as yet, a timeline for this is unclear, as per the report.

Therefore, for now, Fitch maintains the "CC" rating for the local-currency IDR. It would downgrade it to "C" as and when a timeline and plan emerges for restructuring. Until then the government plans to remain current with its local-currency debt obligations.

CORPORATE NEWS

LEBANESE-OWNED CMA CGM'S REVENUES UP TO US$ 30.3 BILLION IN 2019

Lebanese-owned CMA CGM released the 2019 fourth quarter and full year results, whereby CMA CGM's shipping segment delivered a robust performance in 2019, with an improvement in profitability for the third consecutive quarter. These results were driven by CMA CGM's development strategy, particularly in short sea lines, and the company's ability to cut costs, as per the company's Chairman and CEO.

The beginning of 2020 has been impacted by the Coronavirus epidemic. The Group has taken specific measures to protect its employees worldwide. This health crisis has also affected global trade and we have therefore adapted our shipping services. Thanks to CEVA, the company has been able to provide alternative solutions to our customers to avoid disruptions to their supply chains, as per the same source.

Group revenues increased by 19.4% to US$ 7.5 billion following the integration of CEVA, which contributed US$ 1.9 billion.

Group EBITDAA amounted to US$ 1.0 billion. Including CEVA's contribution and the IFRS 16 impact, the EBITDAA margin amounted to 13.5% in the fourth quarter.

The implementation of IFRS 16 had a negative effect of US$ 87.0 million on net income which, combined with the loss contributed by CEVA (US$ 48 million), resulted in a net loss for the Group of US$ 122.0 million.

The Group's shipping business delivered a further improvement of profitability, once again demonstrating the strength of its strategy, which is based on the following core pillars: the performance improvement and cost reduction plan, which reduced unit operating expenses by US$ 132 per TEU (twenty-foot equivalent unit) year-on-year in the fourth quarter, the Group's short sea lines, which grew faster than the market, with Containerships in Europe, CNC in Asia, Comanav in North Africa and Mercosul in Brazil and retrofitting of the existing fleet and delivery of new vessels.

The group's full year 2019 revenues were up 29.0% to US$ 30.3 billion compared with 2018, driven by the acquisition of CEVA, which contributed US$ 7.1 billion. Excluding CEVA, revenue was down slightly by 0.8% mainly due to the trend in geographic mix and the transfer of CMA CGM LOG's business to CEVA Logistics.

CMA CGM'S 2019 RESULTS

	2018	2019	Change
Revenues	23.5	30.3	28.9%
EBITDA (US$ million)	1,149.0	3,759.0	X3.3
Net Income/loss (US$ million)	34.0	-229.0	-
Return on Invested Capital	2.6%	4.9%	2.3%
Adjusted Net Debt (US$ billion)	7.7	17.8	131.2%

Sources: Bank Audi's Group Research Department

Group EBITDAA was US$ 3.8 billion, giving a margin of 12.4%. The Group incurred a net loss of US$ 229.0 million, mainly due to the negative IFRS 16 impact of US$ 329.0 million, which will gradually decline over the years, and the US$ 140.0 million negative contribution from CEVA Logistics.

Operating cash flow came to more than US$ 1.0 billion, stable compared with the previous year.

The Group's net debt stood at US$ 17.8 billion at year end-2019. IFRS 16 had an impact of US$ 7.6 billion, the acquisition of CEVA in 2019 had an impact of US$ 1.1 billion and the consolidation of CEVA's debt had an impact of US$ 1.0 billion. Adjusted for those items, net debt remained stable.

The Group's liquidity at year end-2019 stood at more than US$ 1.6 billion.

The shipping business delivered strong growth in results, driven by an increase of more than 4.0% in volumes carried and a sharp decrease in the Group's operating expenses across the year.

Volumes carried grew to 21.6 million TEU containers. This performance was due mainly to growth in intra-regional (short sea) business driven by the consolidation of Containerships, turning it into a leading intra-Europe operator, and by strong growth in the CNC brand in intra-Asia as well as by the organic growth of Africa and Latin America lines.

Unit operating costs averaged US$ 1,017 per TEU in 2019, down 5.6% compared with 2018. Consequently, EBITDAA (before IFRS 16) for the shipping business increased by more than 18.0% to US$ 1.4 billion, resulting in a margin of 5.8%, an improvement of almost 1 percentage point. Core EBIT was US$ 749 million, giving a margin of 3.2%. Lastly, net income rose sharply from US$ 34.0 million in 2018 to US$ 240 million in 2019, as per a company statement.

VENTURE GROUP TO DEVELOP AND MANAGE JEDDAH RESORT

Venture Group, a hospitality concept development secured a deal to develop and manage the Belajio Resort in Jeddah.

The deal was awarded by Al Diri'i Group, a Saudi company.

Investment in the project is estimated at US$ 9 million and the value of Venture's Group ten-year contract is US$ 1.2 million.

Venture Group will re-conceptualize, redesign, build, and lease and operate Belajio, according to the Managing Partner at Venture Group.

The new entertainment hub will open in mid-2021. It will include 30 food and beverage outlets of both existing Lebanese concepts franchisers in Saudi Arabia and new concepts from Lebanon.

The project will also include kids' playgrounds, a family entertainment center, outdoor cinemas and a lake.

The land area of the project is 20,000 square meters (sqm) and that of the lake 72,000 sqm.

This deal is part of Venture Group's expansion plan to Saudi Arabia.

Venture Group is the company behind the development of "The Backyard Hazmieh" and "The Village Dbayeh".

CAPITAL MARKETS

MONEY MARKET: OVERNIGHT DOWN TO 30%

The overnight rate initiated the week at 100%, yet slid to 30% on Friday, mainly supported by increased local currency liquidity on the money market after the CNSS re-deposited its LP funds in the Lebanese banking sector.

In parallel, the latest monetary aggregates released by the Central Bank of Lebanon for the week ending 27th of February 2020 showed that total resident banking deposits contracted by LP 292 billion, which is its second lowest weekly contraction since the beginning of this year. This is mainly attributed to a LP 394 billion fall in total LP resident deposits amid a LP 770 billion drop in LP saving deposits and a LP 376 billion rise in LP demand deposits, while foreign currency resident deposits increased by LP 102 billion (the equivalent of US$ 68 million). Within this context, the money supply in its largest sense (M4) contracted by LP 160 billion amid a LP 182 billion growth in the currency in circulation and a LP 50 billion decline in the non-banking sector Tbs portfolio.

INTEREST RATES

	13/03/20	06/03/20	27/12/19	
Overnight rate (official)	3.90%	3.90%	3.90%	⇔
7 days rate	4.00%	4.00%	4.00%	⇔
1 month rate	4.75%	4.75%	4.75%	⇔
45-day CDs	4.90%	4.90%	4.90%	⇔
60-day CDs	5.08%	5.08%	5.08%	⇔

Source: Bloomberg

TREASURY BILLS MARKET: SHY NOMINAL WEEKLY SURPLUS OF LP 2 BILLION

The latest Treasury bills auction results for value date 12th of March 2020 showed that the Central Bank of Lebanon has allowed banks to subscribe in full to the six-month category (offering a yield of 5.85%), the two-year category (offering a coupon of 7.0%) and the ten-year category (offering a coupon of 10.0%).

In parallel, the Treasury bills auction results for value date 5th of March 2020 showed that total subscriptions amounted to LP 230 billion and were distributed as follows: LP 8 billion in the three-month category (offering a yield of 5.30%), LP 111 billion in the one-year category (offering a yield of 6.50%) and LP 111 billion in the five-year category (offering a coupon of 8.0%). These compare to maturities of LP 228 billion, resulting into a shy nominal weekly surplus of LP 2 billion.

TREASURY BILLS

	13/03/20	06/03/20	27/12/19	
3-month	5.30%	5.30%	5.30%	⇔
6-month	5.85%	5.85%	5.85%	⇔
1-year	6.50%	6.50%	6.50%	⇔
2-year	7.00%	7.00%	7.00%	⇔
3-year	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	⇔
5-year	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%	⇔
10-year	10.00%	-	10.00%	
Nom. Subs. (LP billion)		**230**	**120**	
Short -term (3&6 mths)		8	-	
Medium-term (1&2 yrs)		111	20	
Long-term (3 yrs)		-	-	
Long-term (5 yrs)		111	100	
Maturities		**228**	**61**	
Nom. Surplus/Deficit		**2**	**59**	

Sources: Central Bank of Lebanon, Bloomberg

FOREIGN EXCHANGE MARKET: BDL'S FOREIGN ASSETS AT CRITICAL LEVEL

The foreign exchange market was marked by light conversions in favor of foreign currencies during this week amid continuous exceptional measures implemented by banks and the high deposit dollarization rate, while health issues contributed to reducing FX pressures. It is worth mentioning that according to top officials, the Central Bank of Lebanon's foreign reserves reached a critical level of US$ 22 billion. Dwindling FX reserves prompted the Lebanese government to prioritize the funding of basic imports over foreign debt payments.

EXCHANGE RATES

	13/03/20	06/03/20	27/12/19	
LP/US$	1,507.50	1,507.50	1,507.50	⇔
LP/£	1,897.94	1,958.39	1,970.00	↑
LP/¥	14.19	14.34	13.77	↑
LP/SF	1,593.89	1,605.60	1,543.78	↑
LP/Can$	1,093.34	1,124.66	1,150.59	↑
LP/Euro	1,683.27	1,702.42	1,679.20	↑

Source: Bank Audi's Group Research Department

STOCK MARKET: MIXED PRICE MOVEMENTS ON THE BSE

The Beirut Stock Exchange saw mixed price movements this week, which was reflected by a shy decline in the price index of 0.1%. Two out of six traded stocks posted price falls, while three stocks registered price gains and one stock saw no price change week-on-week. A closer look at individual stocks shows that BLOM's "listed" share price dropped by 4.3% to US$ 3.83. BLOM's GDR price shed 9.1% to US$ 3.50. In contrast, Byblos Bank's "listed" share price rose by 2.3% to US$ 0.90. As to Solidere shares, Solidere "A" share price increased by 1.6% to US$ 9.0. Solidere "B" share price surged by 4.2% to US$ 9.0.

As to trading volumes, the BSE total turnover almost tripled week-on-week, moving from US$ 2.6 million last week to US$ 7.2 million this week, noting that Solidere shares captured the bulk of activity, accounting for 99.6% of the total.

AUDI INDICES FOR BSE

22/1/96=100	13/03/20	06/03/20	27/12/19	
Market Cap. Index	269.63	269.84	316.37	↓
Trading Vol. Index	62.68	22.59	24.97	↑
Price Index	59.11	59.16	69.36	↓
Change %	-0.08%	-0.67%	2.37%	↓
	13/03/20	06/03/20	27/12/19	
Market Cap. $m	6,397	6,402	7,506	↓
No. of shares traded (Exc. BT)	909,470	314,707	333,997	↑
Value Traded $000 (Exc. BT)	7,157	2,580	2,294	↑
o.w. : Solidere	7,053	2,555	2,294	↑
Banks	89	25	0	↑
Others	15	0	0	↑

Sources: Beirut Stock Exchange, Bank Audi's Group Research Department

BOND MARKET: CURVE CONVERGES TO THE LOW 20S

Following the Lebanese government's decision to suspend the payment of a US$ 1.2 billion bond on March 9, 2020 and following two credit rating cuts by Standard and Poor's to "Selective Default" and by Fitch to "C" before a further downgrade to "RD" should Lebanon fail to make the payment during a seven-day grace period, Lebanese Eurobond market saw further price contractions this week. Prices of sovereigns maturing between 2021 and 2037 converged to the low 20s, ranging between 21.5 cents per dollar and 22.0 cents per dollar. Within this context, the weighted average bond yield closed the week at 153% (after excluding the yield on the March 9, 2020 bond that has reached circa 7,600%), noting that it compares to a much higher average bond yield of 372% at the end of last week.

In parallel, JP Morgan said in a recent note titled "Lebanon: The end of the beginning" that CDS be triggered at the end of the grace period on March 16, 2020, with a CDS auction to follow soon after, in the first stage of which an indicative recovery rate is set. Investors would receive or pay a cash amount based on this recovery.

EUROBONDS INDICATORS

	13/03/20	06/03/20	27/12/19	
Total tradable size $m	31,364	32,564	29,564	↓
o.w.: Sovereign bonds	30,114	31,314	28,314	↓
Average Yield	153.00%	372.00%	29.99%	↓
Z-Spread (bid in bps)	6,450	6,373	3,045	↑
Average Life	8.10	7.80	7.50	↑
Yield on US 5-year note	0.69%	0.55%	1.71%	↑

Source: Bank Audi's Group Research Department

INTERNATIONAL MARKET INDICATORS

	13-Mar-20	06-Mar-20	31-Dec-19	Weekly change	Year-to-date change
EXCHANGE RATES					
YEN/$	107.84	105.43	109.61	2.3%	-1.6%
$/£	1.228	1.305	1.275	-5.9%	-3.7%
$/Euro	1.111	1.128	1.147	-1.6%	-3.1%
STOCK INDICES					
Dow Jones Industrial Average	23,185.62	25,864.78	28,538.44	-10.4%	-18.8%
S&P 500	2,711.02	2,972.37	3,230.78	-8.8%	-16.1%
NASDAQ	7,874.88	8,575.62	8,972.60	-8.2%	-12.2%
CAC 40	4,118.36	5,139.11	5,978.06	-19.9%	-31.1%
Xetra Dax	9,232.08	11,541.87	13,249.01	-20.0%	-30.3%
FT-SE 100	5,366.11	6,462.55	7,542.44	-18.5%	-28.9%
NIKKEI 225	17,431.05	20,749.75	23,656.62	-16.0%	-26.3%
COMMODITIES (in US$)					
GOLD OUNCE	1,529.83	1,673.83	1,517.27	-8.6%	0.8%
SILVER OUNCE	14.72	17.35	17.85	-15.1%	-17.5%
BRENT CRUDE (per barrel)	33.85	45.27	66.00	-25.2%	-48.7%
LEADING INTEREST RATES (%)					
1-month Libor	0.80	0.86	1.71	-0.06	-0.91
US Prime Rate	4.25	4.25	4.75	0.00	-0.50
US Discount Rate	1.75	1.75	2.25	0.00	-0.50
US 10-year Bond	0.96	0.76	1.92	0.20	-0.96

Sources: Bloomberg, Bank Audi's Group Research Department