

US Indices				
	Closing	Net Change	% Change	YTD
DJIA	16,987.51	-149.85	-0.87%	2.48%
S&P 500	1,985.54	-22.17	-1.10%	7.42%
NASDAQ	4,567.60	-15.30	-0.33%	9.36%

Europe Indices				
	Closing	Net Change	% Change	YTD
STOXX 50	3,068.46	-25.69	-0.83%	5.11%
FTSE 100	6,806.96	-48.14	-0.70%	0.86%
CAC 40	4,441.70	-44.79	-1.00%	3.39%
DAX	9,651.13	-95.89	-0.98%	1.04%

BRICS Indices				
	Closing	Net Change	% Change	YTD
Ibovespa	56,927.81	-3,754.17	-6.19%	10.52%
MICEX	1,458.52	-16.19	-1.10%	-3.03%
SENSEX	27,061.04	+34.34	0.13%	27.82%
Shanghai	2,331.95	+25.09	1.09%	10.21%
JSE Africa	51,247.71	-541.69	-1.05%	10.79%

Asia Indices				
	Closing	Net Change	% Change	YTD
Nikkei 225	15,948.29	+279.61	1.78%	-2.11%
Hang Seng	24,595.32	-702.60	-2.78%	5.53%
KOSPI	2,041.86	-9.72	-0.47%	1.52%

Commodities				
	Closing	Net Change	% Change	YTD
Baltic Dry Ind	1,181.00	+26.00	2.25%	-48.13%
Gold Spot	1,229.65	-39.16	-3.09%	2.33%
Silver Spot	18.64	-.56	-2.90%	-4.28%
WTI Oil	92.27	-1.02	-1.09%	-6.25%

Money Market				
	Closing	Net Change (5-D)	Net Change (6-M)	Net Change (YTD)
3M Libor	0.23	0.00	0.00	-0.01
12M Libor	0.59	0.02	0.03	0.00
3M Euribor	0.08	-0.02	-0.22	-0.21
12M Euribor	0.35	-0.03	-0.23	-0.21
10Y Bund	1.08	-0.04	-0.51	-0.85
10Y US	2.61	-1.30	-0.12	-0.42
10Y JPY	0.57	-0.40	-0.05	-0.16

Currencies			
	Closing		Closing
USD/JPY	107.3400	CNY/USD	6.1351
EUR/USD	1.2963	EUR/AED	4.7612
EUR/CHF	1.2099	INR/USD	60.6600
GBP/USD	1.6268	AUD/USD	1.1065

* Source: Bloomberg

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International Market News Update

In the US, the S&P 500 closed lower for the week ending its streak of five continuous weekly advances. Some investors appeared to be concerned by the strong weekly rise in the US dollar against most major currencies. US employers hired more workers in July 2014 than in any month since December 2007 and job openings remained near a 13-year high, according to the latest US Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey report last week.

In Europe, the European Union banned on Friday with immediate effect debt financing for Russia's largest banks and oil producers as well as imposed sanctions on sale of technology to Russia in coordination with the sanctions imposed last week on Russia by US. The Russian ruble fell to an all-time low of 37.6 against the dollar post this news. Industrial production in the Eurozone grew by 1.0% in July, defying widespread pessimism and raising hopes that the Eurozone could see some growth in the third quarter.

Indian equity benchmarks continued making new all-time highs during the week. Sensex managed to close the week above 27000. Economic data for India released last week showed that inflation edged lower to 7.8% for August and July's industrial production grew at a tiny 0.5% annually. Last week's data from China showed that the country posted an all-time record trade surplus of \$49.8 billion in August. Imports fell in China on domestic weakness while exports continued to grow on the rising demand from US, Europe and Southeast Asia.

Country in Focus

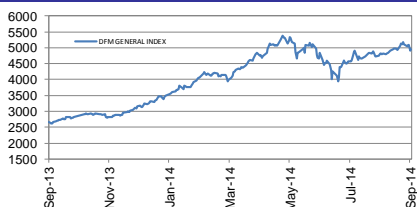
Opinion polls in UK through the week showed that a majority of Scotland's 4 million voters may seek independence from UK during the upcoming referendum on September 18. The GBP last week touched 1.61, its lowest level since November 2013. Just under two months back, the GBP was at a nearly 2 year high against the USD touching 1.7192. Long-dated UK government bonds tumbled to new yearly lows and over £3.5 billion (US\$5.7 billion) of market value was wiped off of just the six largest LSE-listed companies with large exposure to Scotland last week.

Commodities in Focus

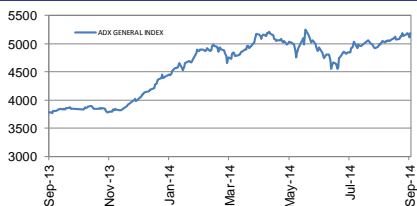
Gold prices last week ended at the lowest level in eight months, as the US dollar continued its advance against other currencies. Gold is traded in dollars and becomes more expensive for investors who use other currencies to fund their purchases. Gold for December delivery fell to \$1,231.50 a troy ounce on Friday, its lowest settlement value since January 9. Global oil prices slumped to the lowest price in more than two years on continued concerns about weak demand. Brent crude is down more than 16% from the 2014 high reached in June, languishing currently at under 97\$ a barrel amid signs of a supply surplus. Saudi Arabia, the world's biggest crude exporter, cut production by 408,000 barrels a day, as a result.

Key Indices	Closing	Net Change	% Change	YTD
Dubai - DFM	4,961.03	-73.92	-1.47%	47.22%
Abu Dhabi - ADX	5,180.23	+19.31	0.37%	20.74%
Saudi - Tadawul	11,063.14	-5.69	-0.05%	29.61%
Kuwait	7,487.95	+15.03	0.20%	-0.82%
Bahrain - BHSE	1,467.90	-3.57	-0.24%	17.54%
Qatar - DSM QE	14,088.82	+102.84	0.74%	35.74%
Oman - MSM 30	7,545.02	+48.37	0.65%	10.40%
Turkey - ISEN 100	77,820.83	-4,372.27	-5.32%	14.78%

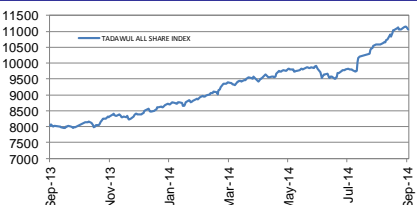
Dubai - DFM Index 52-Week Performance



Abu Dhabi - ADX Index 52-Week Performance



Saudi - Tadawul Index 52-Week Performance



* Source: Bloomberg

Middle East Market News Update

Dubai's main stock market index dipped below the 5000 mark for the first time in September as investors started exiting Emaar Properties in preparation for the upcoming IPO by Emaar Malls Group. Emaar Properties will start selling 15.4% of shares (2 billion shares) in Emaar Malls Group starting September 14 and list them on the DFM on October 2. During the week, Emirates NBD launched a Tier 1 capital-boosting bond issue of \$500 million (AED 1.8 billion) at a coupon of 6.375%. The bond is said to be callable by the issuer after six years and at every coupon date thereafter.

En Bref..... Biggest Market News

The collapse of the Japanese economy... Is it a story anymore?

Japan's economy shrank 1.8% in the April-to-June period, causing the annualized GDP to fall 7.1%. This sharp contraction in the GDP, at the fastest pace in 5 years, has dealt a sharp blow to the efforts of Japanese Prime Minister Shinzō Abe to re-energize the economy. The recent sales tax in April is said to be the main reason behind this fall in GDP. Sales of big ticket items like large screen televisions, luxury cars and housing units crashed once the sales tax came into effect. The economic policies being introduced, collectively dubbed "Abenomics", had been intended to get Japan out of its prolonged deflation scenario.

It appears that the Kantei, the office of Mr. Abe, has misjudged the effects of the Bank of Japan's huge asset purchases which has been buying ¥7 trillion (\$65 billion) of Japanese government bonds a month, and now owns a fifth of the government's outstanding debt. This quantitative easing mechanism was supposed to have caused the yen to weaken significantly and it did reach a 6 year low against the US dollar last week. The weaker yen has clearly failed to produce the boom in exports that the government had assumed would help offset the harm done by the sales tax hike.

It is expected that by 2017, more vehicles by Japanese carmakers will be manufactured outside Japan than in the home country. Most large Japanese firms have moved production overseas of late, causing the earlier power of Japanese exports to diminish. Many domestic firms are using the profits of the weaker yen to increase profit margins rather than lower prices abroad to boost market share, that would have helped rejuvenate exports coming out of Japan.

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