

MENA REGION

Liquidity Bump Underlines MENA Stocks' Appeal in 2019

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Salah Shamma, Franklin Templeton Emerging Markets Equity's Head of Investment, MENA, sees an upcoming wave of liquidity that could create a splash for stocks in the MENA region in 2019. He explains what's behind this potential liquidity wave—and why Saudi Arabia in particular is capturing investors' attention.

Last year, index provider MSCI announced it would elevate Saudi Arabia to emerging-market status, which we believe should provide the positive momentum needed for stocks in the Middle East North Africa (MENA) region. Kuwait will also be under consideration for emerging-market status in MSCI's annual market review in June.

Despite the uncertainty surrounding global equity markets this year, we see pockets of opportunity for MENA investors. We anticipate a sizable flow of foreign capital to accompany MSCI index inclusion, along with continued fiscal reforms, improving corporate earnings and relatively attractive valuations.

Absolute market performance in 2018 was encouraging, and we have reason to believe MENA markets could have further to run in 2019. MENA equity valuations remain attractive, in our view. The S&P Pan Arab Composite has seen positive performance so far this year, but MENA equities overall are valued broadly in line with its historic average: 1.51x trailing price-to-book (P/B) ratio and 14.72x trailing price-to-earnings (P/E).¹

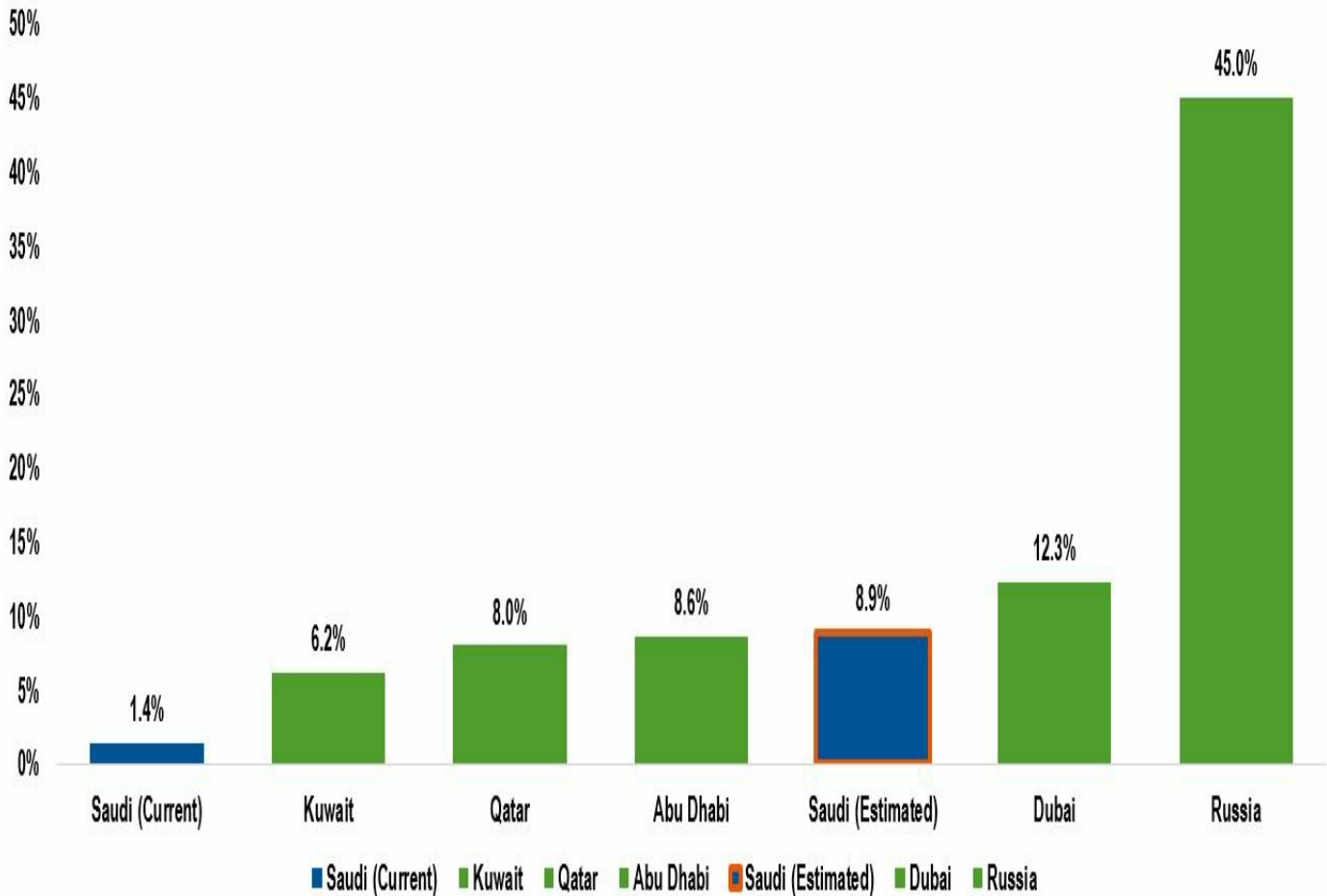
MSCI Upgrade Brings Wider Region into Mainstream Emerging-Market Investing

Our upbeat view on MENA is underpinned by what we view as one of the largest-ever liquidity events to occur in the region. Index provider MSCI's decision last year to include Saudi Arabia in its emerging-market benchmark was a milestone event. The event not only solidifies the Kingdom's firm position on international investors' radars, it also serves to bring the wider region into the mainstream of emerging-market investment.

Foreign Ownership Expected to Increase in Line with Other Regional Markets



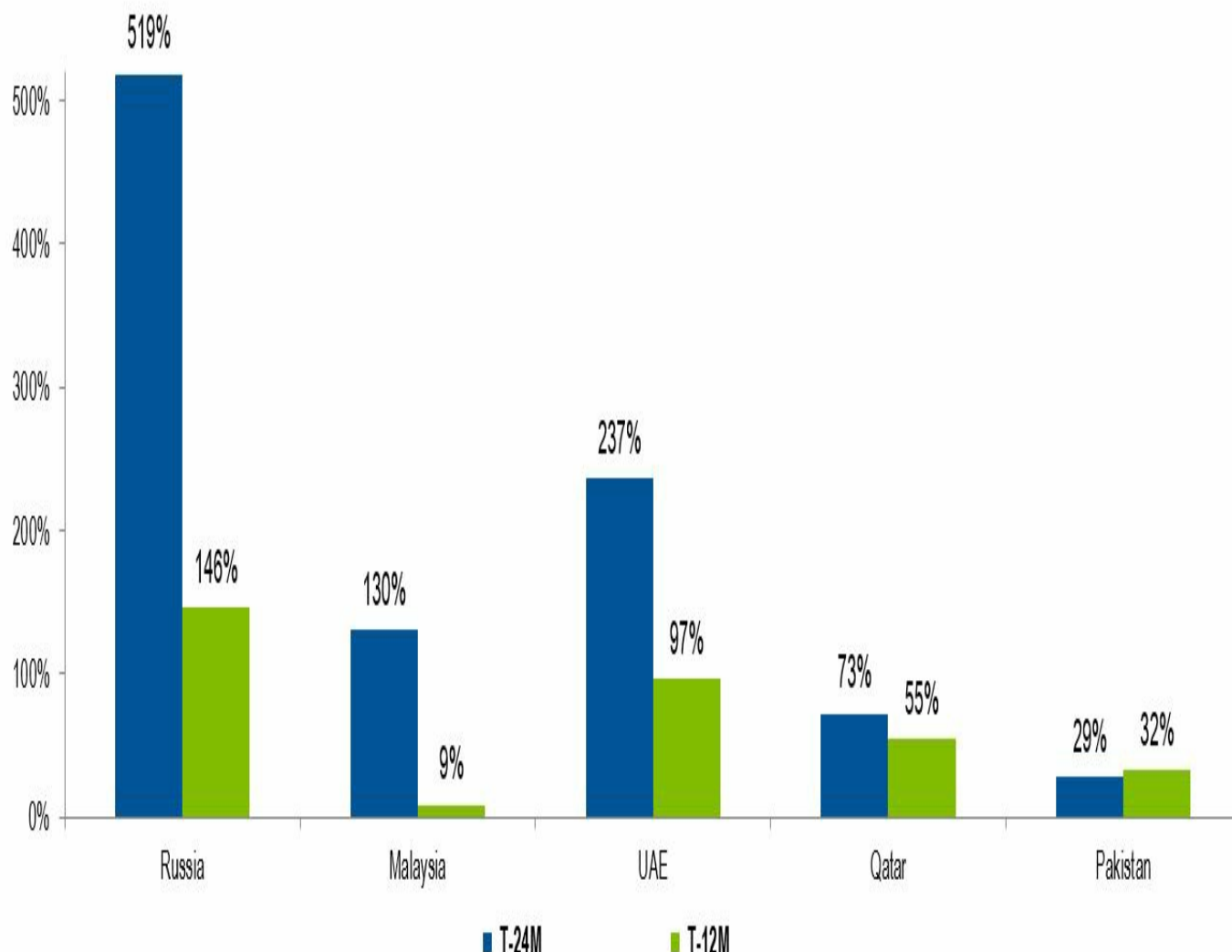
Foreign Ownership of Country Equity Markets



Sources: Saudi (current) from Tadawul comprises of non-strategic foreign ownership through qualified foreign investors (QFI) and swaps, as of January 24, 2019. Saudi (estimated) figures from Franklin Templeton calculations, Kuwait, Qatar, Abu Dhabi and Dubai ownership data from EFG Hermes, as of January 30, 2019. Russia ownership data from BofAML research reported, as of July 17, 2018. There is no assurance that any projection, estimate or forecast will be realized.

Overall, we believe Saudi Arabia's inclusion in the MSCI Emerging Markets (EM) Index² will have a positive impact on the market and is likely to attract approximately US\$40 billion in foreign inflows into the Kingdom this year.³ With Saudi Arabia's actual emerging-market implementation set to take place this year in two phases, May and August, we expect a large portion of this new investment to arrive this year.

Equity Markets Tend to Rally Before MSCI Emerging Market Index Inclusion



T = date of inclusion

T-24M implies 24 months prior to inclusion in the MSCI EM Index

T-12M implies 12 months prior to inclusion in the MSCI EM Index

Sources: Bloomberg, MSCI. The MSCI Emerging Markets Index captures large- and mid-cap representation across 24 emerging markets countries. Indexes are unmanaged and one cannot directly invest in them. They do not include any fees, expenses or sales charges. MSCI makes no warranties and shall have no liability with respect to any MSCI data reproduced herein. No further redistribution or use is permitted. This report is not prepared or endorsed by MSCI. See www.franklintempletondatasources.com for additional data provider information.

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As it stands, Qatar, the United Arab Emirates (UAE) and Egypt together make up a weighting of less than 1.6% in the MSCI EM Index. Saudi Arabia's initial weighting is set at 2.6%, with the share expected to increase if, and when, state-owned oil company Saudi Aramco is floated on the stock exchange.

Kuwait is potentially the next in line for an MSCI emerging market upgrade. Last year, [FTSE](#) Russell said it would add Kuwait to its FTSE Russell Emerging Markets Index, a move that could bring potentially billions of dollars in passive investment. FTSE's inclusion will be split into five phases spanning the course of one year, effective March 2019.

We are excited by these transformational capital market developments as we believe ultimately it makes the MENA region difficult to bypass from an investor point of view. It also underscores our belief that 2019 will be the year of liquidity for the MENA region.

Fiscal Reforms Essential to the MENA Region's Development

Another factor supporting our constructive view on MENA stocks this year is the region's fiscal reform story. The progress made over the past two to three years is encouraging to us. Investors have responded well to the fiscal reform measures undertaken, and we believe it's essential for investors to see MENA countries follow through with real change. We are acutely aware of the implementation and execution risks involved in such progress, and would view any form of "fiscal slippage" in 2019 a cause for concern.

While the outlook for economic growth in MENA this year remains muted, there is still some economic expansion underway largely driven by pro-active government spending. When the region is viewed in a broader emerging-market context, the case for MENA equities becomes a compelling one, in our view.

One major benefit of the region's mostly US-dollar pegged currencies is that it makes MENA less vulnerable to currency fluctuations other emerging markets might experience.

It is worth noting some potential hazards for MENA stocks this year. These include a deterioration in regional geopolitics that could dampen global investor sentiment, while a sustained drop in oil prices might stymie government spending plans and fiscal reform commitment.

However, our view is that the governments in the region have collectively shaved around US\$15-\$20 a barrel off their required break-even oil prices due to the reforms implemented already, giving them space to run their economies counter-cyclically.

As we head further into 2019, the list of worries for global investors continues to grow. But in MENA we find there are clear reasons to be optimistic. A combination of solid fundamentals and significant liquidity drivers makes the year ahead look to be an exciting one for investors in the MENA region.

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What Are the Risks?

All investments involve risks, including the possible loss of principal. Investments in foreign securities involve special risks including currency fluctuations, economic instability and political developments. Investments in emerging markets, of which frontier markets are a subset, involve heightened risks related to the same factors, in addition to those associated with these markets' smaller size, lesser liquidity and lack of established legal, political, business and social frameworks to support securities markets. Because these frameworks are typically even less developed in frontier markets, as well as various factors including the increased potential for extreme price volatility, illiquidity, trade barriers and exchange controls, the risks associated with emerging markets are magnified in frontier markets. Stock prices fluctuate, sometimes rapidly and dramatically, due to factors affecting individual companies, particular industries or sectors, or general market conditions.

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1. The price-to-earnings (P/E) ratio for an index is the weighted average of the price/earnings ratios of the stocks in the index. The price-to-book (P/B) for an index is the current share price divided by a company's book value (or not worth) per share. See www.franklintempletondatasources.com for additional data provider terms and conditions.

Source: S&P Dow Jones Indices, December 2018. The S&P Pan Arab Composite includes stocks from 11 Pan Arab markets including Saudi Arabia. The index reflects the float available to GCC residents, which is typically larger than that available to investors based outside the region. Indexes are unmanaged and one cannot directly invest in them. They do not include fees, expenses and sales charges. Past performance is not an indicator of future performance. See www.franklintempletondatasources.com for additional data provider terms and conditions.

2. The MSCI Emerging Markets Index captures large- and mid-cap representation across 24 emerging-markets countries. MENA representation in the index currently includes Qatar, United Arab Emirates and Egypt. Indexes are unmanaged and one cannot directly invest in them. They do not reflect any fees, expenses or sales charges. MSCI makes no warranties and shall have no liability with respect to any MSCI data reproduced herein. No further redistribution or use is permitted. This report is not prepared or endorsed by MSCI. Important data provider notices and terms available at www.franklintempletondatasources.com.

3. There is no assurance that any projection, estimate or forecast will be realized.