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AWRAQ FUND

A Fund of the Awraq World Investments Fund Company B.S.C (closed)

NAV / Share

Fund Objective & Strategy

The Fund seeks to achieve long term capital appreciation by investing in a diversified portfolio of stocks listed on the MENA stock exchanges. The Fund employs a semi-active fund management style with a blend of growth and value and is benchmarked to a customized S&P Pan Arab Index limited to a country maximum of 30% and a position maximum of 7% to reflect the Fund's investment guidelines. The investment process is based on a bottom-up stock selection methodology coupled with a thorough analysis of top-down macro economic drivers.

Fund Information

Asset Type Equity
Fund Manager Awraq Investments
Sponsor Cairo Amman Bank
Custodian Gulf Custody Company

Fund Listing Bahrain **Fund Structure** Open Ended **Fund Size** USD 5,481,937 Liquidity Bi Weekly Indv. Min Sub USD 25,000 Corp. Min Sub USD 100.000 Management Fee 2.0% p.a. **Performance Fees** 15% over 10% Launch Date 31-Oct-07 AWRAAQF BI Equity Bloomberg Ticker

Fund Characteristics & Risk Metrics

Number of Holdings	28
Alpha	5.86%
Beta	0.96
Standard Deviation	10.41%
Information ratio	1.75

Sector Allocation



Country Allocat	ion		
Country	Benchmark (%)	Fund (%)	
Saudi	21.79%	11.33%	
Egypt	12.33%	16.16%	
Qatar	18.11%	12.87%	
UAE	16.07%	16.90%	
Jordan	5.34%	3.02%	
Kuwait	17.70%	4.63%	
Oman	3.68%	0.11%	
Morocco	4.99%	0.00%	

Market Review

The fund went down by 3.8% only when $% \left(1\right) =0$ the benchmark went down by $% \left(1\right) =0$ around 8% in November.

A black November for GCC markets, led by Saudi Arabia with Brent oil down 18% in November, GCC stock markets took a hit as oil extended its 4-month decline to 39% by end of November, off its high reached in June 2014. All the six GCC markets ended the month in red with Saudi Arabia hit the hardest, down 14%.

A decent proportion of this loss was attributed to the outcome of the much anticipated OPEC meeting that took place towards the end of November, which resulted in an outcome that set the base for a battle over market share between OPEC & non OPEC countries, as a boom in U.S shale oil production increased the oil market's supply and OPEC members agreed on keeping the group's output ceiling unchanged at 30 million barrels per day current quotas.

The impact on the Gulf nations was pretty expected as lack of action from OPEC members would yield in further drop in oil price, and thereby placing more pressure on government's budgets. Egypt ended the month up 2.1% as an oil importer it stands to benefit from lower energy prices although some concerns were raised due to its reliability lately on aids and investments from gulf states.

In other developments in November, the MSCI increased the weight and removed the adjustment factor for some stocks in UAE and Qatar, which supported the market for the first half of the month.

USD 100 Invested Since 2013 Year Beginning



cumulative Returns (%)						
	1 M	3 M	1 Y	YTD	Since Incp	
Fund	-3.88%	-8.90%	27.64%	21.99%	-24.22%	

11.13%

7.21%

Top Three Under & Overweight vs Benchmark

-12.26%



Top Five Fund Holdings

Benchmark

-7.97%

EMAAR PROPERTIES PJSC	5.49%
COMMERCIAL INTERNATIONAL BAN	4.94%
AL RAJHI BANK	4.60%
T M G HOLDING	3.98%
MASRAF AL RAYAN	3.96%

Market Outlook

On the political front and regionally, Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates and Bahrain agreed to return their ambassadors to Qatar, signaling an end to an eight-month rift over Doha's support for Islamist groups, this move sets the base in fortifying relations between the six members of the Gulf organization in the near future.

In the medium term, oil will be a major factor in determining market direction, while this would continue to affect sentiment in the short-term, we deem this correction as creating attractive entry points in the medium-term, as we still believe that some economies are more resilient to oil price fluctuations, and are also backed by decent reserves that will enhance their ability to self-finance any resulting deficit in their budgets. For instance the UAE's GDP is only 30% oil dependant, Qatar on the other hand is still committed to its infrastructure spending in 2015 and its planning minister is predicting a 7.7% GDP growth next year, but investors are still in no mood to heed such positive forecasts.