GLOBAL MARKETS ANALYSIS
Monetary and Capital Markets

Global Markets Monitor

THURSDAY, APRIL 2, 2020

- **USD funding costs modestly decline further, liquidity remains poor** (link)
- **Lower yields, rising hedging costs seen reducing Japanese demand for foreign bonds** (link)
- **Front month oil futures rise over 10% on Saudi-Russia talks, China reserve buying** (link)
- **Fitch downgrades Colombia's credit rating by one notch to BBB-** (link)
- **Mexico draws on $5 bn in USD from swap line with the Federal Reserve** (link)
- **Bank Indonesia reportedly in talks with Fed for USD swap line** (link)

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Global markets bounce on higher crude oil prices, but risks remain

Front month crude oil futures surged over 11% overnight on reports as China planned additional purchases to supplement its reserves. US President Trump also suggested that Saudi Arabia and Russia were in negotiations and he expressed optimism that they would come to a production agreement. The energy market developments broadly supported global equities. Asian equities appreciated, with Thailand, China, and Korea outperforming with gains in the 2 to 3% range. European equities also staged a small comeback today, rising about 0.5%, while European sovereign yields rose 2 to 6 bps higher. However, analysts caution that the magnitude of the swing in energy prices has been magnified by the fragility of trading conditions and that the near-term outlook for oil prices remains worrisome. Saudi Arabia is still pumping over 12 million barrels a day and available storage facilities are quickly dwindling.

Last updated:	Level		Change from Market Close				
4/2/20 8:17 AM	Last 12m	Latest	1 Day	7 Days	30 Days	12 M	YTD
Equities					%		%
S&P 500		2471	-4.4	0	-20	-14	-24
Eurostoxx 50		2690	0.4	-6	-19	-21	-28
Nikkei 225		17819	-1.4	-5	-17	-17	-25
MSCI EM		33	1.8	-4	-21	-24	-27
Yields and Spreads					bps		
US 10y Yield		0.59	-8.6	-26	-58	-189	-133
Germany 10y Yield		-0.43	2.7	-7	19	-38	-25
EMBIG Sovereign Spread		643	-2	55	280	299	350
FX / Commodities / Volatility					%		
EM FX vs. USD, (+) = appreciation		52.8	0.0	-3	-10	-16	-14
Dollar index, (+) = $ appreciation		99.7	0.0	0	2	2	3
Brent Crude Oil ($/barrel)		27.3	10.5	4	-47	-61	-59
VIX Index (%, change in pp)		52.8	-4.3	-8	19	39	39

Colors denote tightening/easing financial conditions for observations greater than ±1.5 standard deviations. Data source: Bloomberg.

United States

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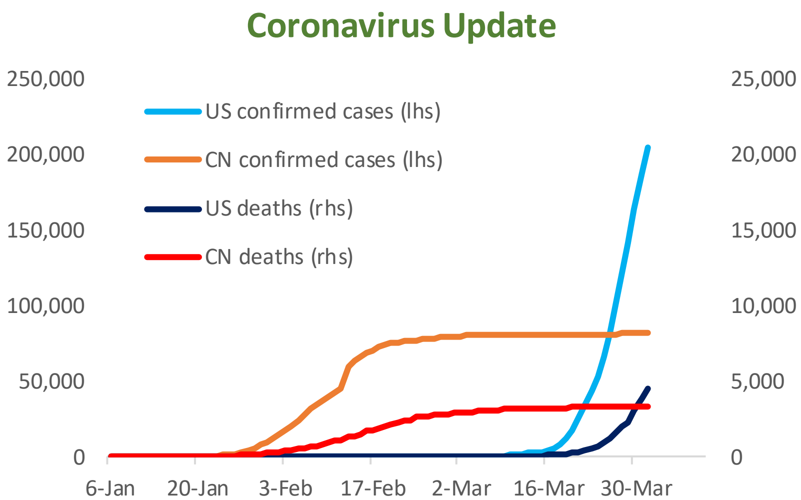
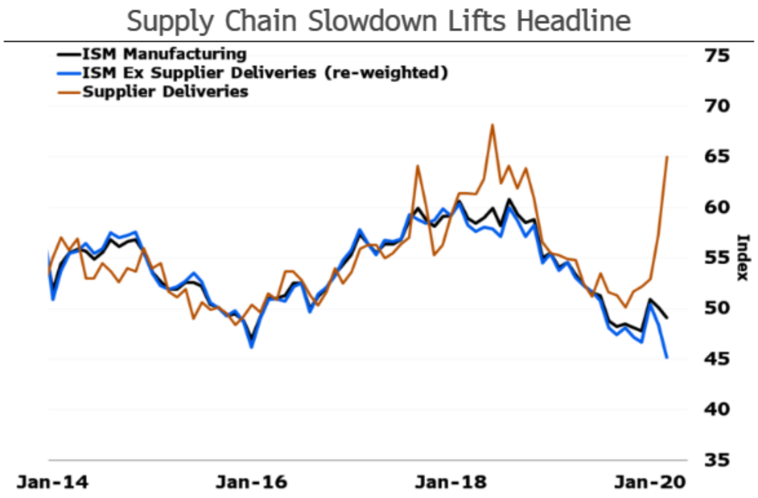
US equities slid lower and the VIX index rose again as confirmed cases in the US surpassed 200k. The 10-year Treasury yield declined 6 bps to 0.61% with the curve bull-flattening. Today, the Treasury will sell $220 bn of T-bills. Ahead of the largest single auction day for T-bill ever, repo rates were marginally higher, and T-bills traded at positive rates.



Souce: Bloomberg

Economic data are beginning to emerge on the nature of the global recession now underway, but numbers released yesterday were mostly better than feared on the surface. The ADP payroll count contracted for the first time in 10 years but beat expectations (-27k vs. -150k cons.). The report covers the period only through March 12, not reflecting widespread lay offs, as indicated by the millions of people who already have filed unemployment claims. ISM manufacturing was also better than expected (49.1 vs. 44.5 cons.). Headline strength may be overstated by delayed China-related deliveries, analysts noted, and more weakness in demand components is likely to be evident ahead.

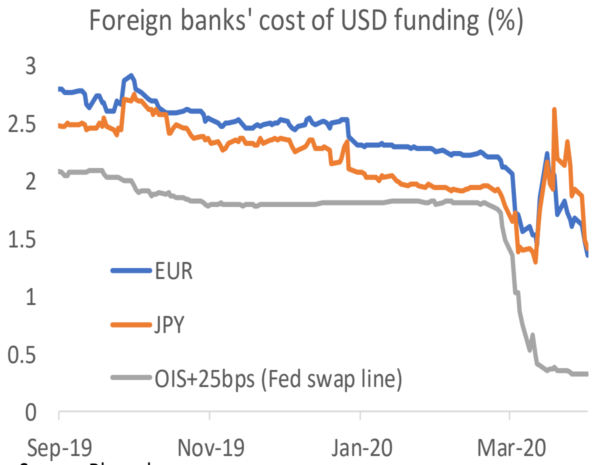


Source: Bloomberg Economics

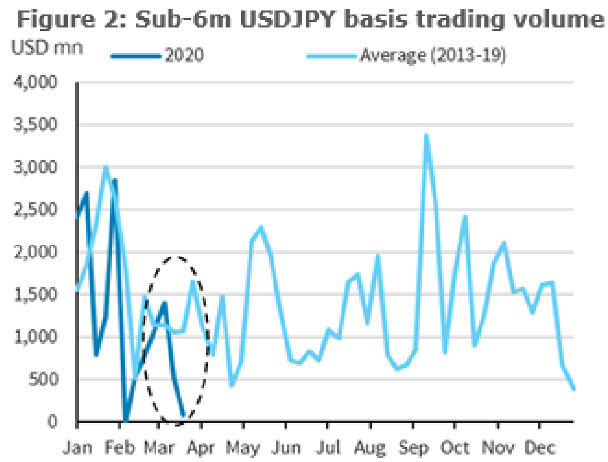
Fed temporarily relaxes SLR requirements, freeing bank capacity to provide market liquidity. The U.S. Federal Reserve announced on Wednesday that it will temporarily relax supplementary leverage ratio (SLR) requirements to exclude on-balance sheet holdings of US treasuries and deposits at the Federal Reserve from ratio's denominator. the capital framework that limits banks' capacity to hold Treasury securities and reserves. The Fed's announcement estimated that this would decrease US bank holding companies' Tier 1 capital requirements by about 2%, intended to allow banks "to expand their balance sheets as appropriate to serve as financial intermediaries." This rule change frees up relatively little capital, mainly because the SLR does not bind most banks much more than the Tier 1 requirement. It was, analysts conclude, designed primarily to expand banks' holdings of Treasuries and reserves, and therefore ability to provide needed securities market liquidity.

The global oil price collapse has started to claim victims. Whiting Petroleum Corp, the most prominent US shale driller, filed for bankruptcy protection for $3.6 bn in debt. US government is considering renting space in the emergency reserve to domestic producers. Treasury Secretary Mnuchin said he was seeking congressional approval to buy oil to fill up the reserves. Meanwhile, Saudi Arabia started the month by boosting supply to more than 12 mn barrels a day, the most ever, reportedly. WTI crude oil futures were up 3.5% on the day, while Brent futures down by 3.6%.

International dollar funding costs declined, but liquidity remains low. Cross-currency bases have narrowed globally over the past week, and foreign banks dollar funding costs diminished (left chart below), supported by the Fed's efforts. The recent normalization of basis, however, does not necessarily mean a recovery in market trading. According to Barclays' real-time trading data, the trading volume for short-term USDJPY basis swaps declined since mid-March relative to the typical year (right chart).

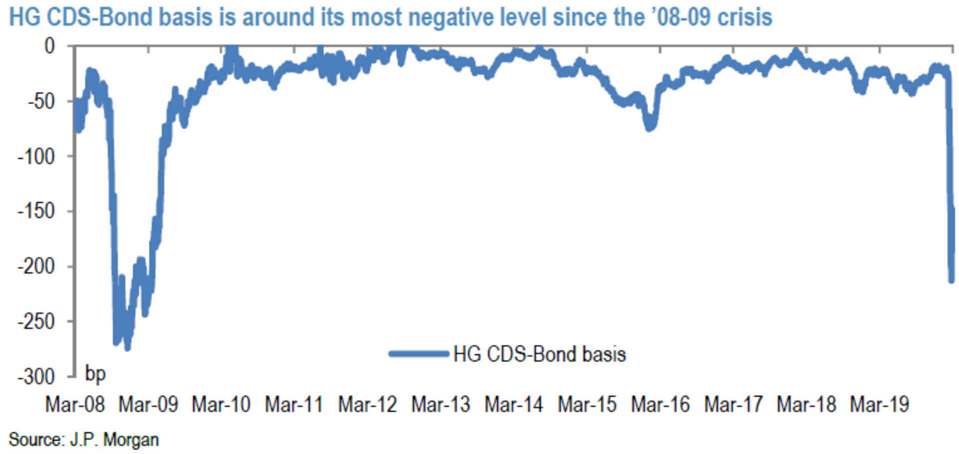


Source: Bloomberg



Source: SDR, Barclays Research

The CDS-Corporate bond basis remains wide amid illiquid market conditions. The spread between the corporate bond spread and corresponding CDS is occasionally referred to as a market liquidity measure, as the CDS market is regarded as more liquid than the corporate bond market. For high-grade corporates, the spread is currently the widest since the 2008-09 crisis period. The sectors most affected include energy, transport, and basic industries, while telecom, tech, and bank sectors are relatively less impacted. Analysts believe that the announcement of the Fed's Secondary Market Corporate Credit Facility (SMCCF) is the primary catalyst for a narrower basis, as suggested by the ECB's experience with its first bond-buying program, CSPP, announced in March 2016. In the euro area, the CDS-bond basis initially widened following the announcement as the CDS market rushed to discount the effect first but then steadily narrowed once the ECB began its purchases.



This morning, initial jobless claims increased to 6648k, much higher than expected (3763k cons.) reflecting widespread lay-offs late March.S&P 500 futures are down and Treasury 10-year yield were down marginally, and dollar index was up by 0.1% following the headline.

Europe

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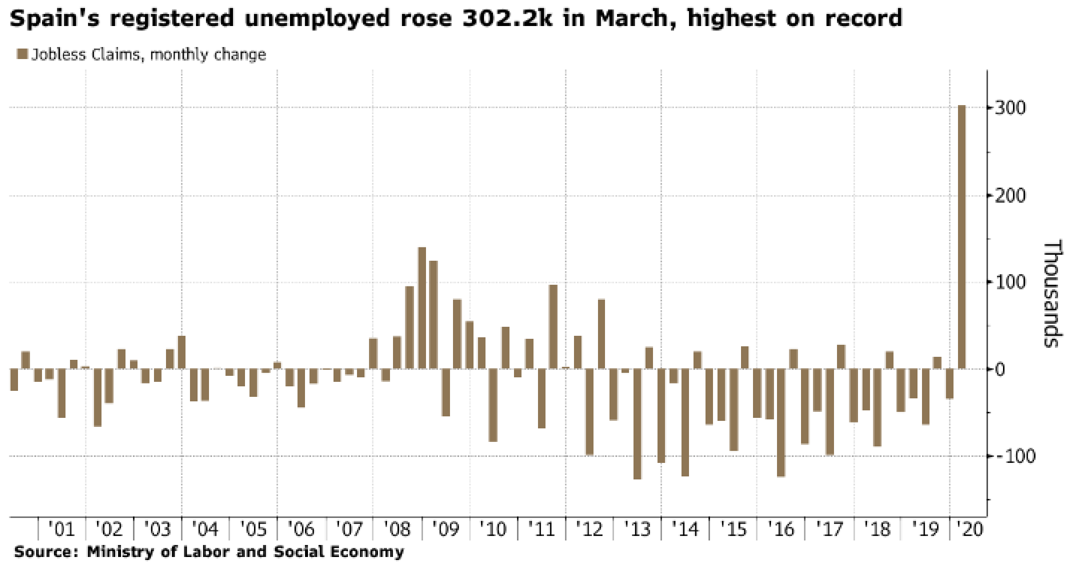
Equity markets are slightly higher: DAX (+0.3%), CAC 40 (+0.5%), EuroStoxx 600 (+0.2%), Italy's Titans 30 (+0.6%). The Spanish Ibex (-0.9%) lost ground.

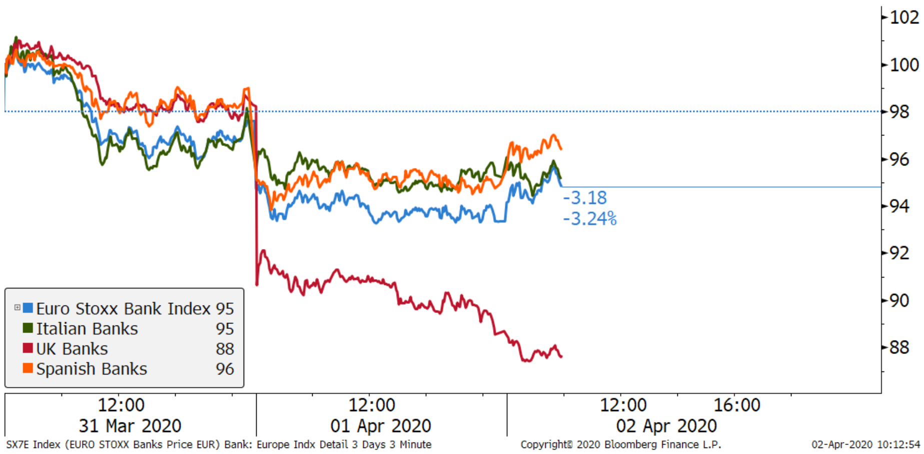
Sovereign yields traded within smaller ranges than in recent weeks. German 10-year yields at -0.42% (-3 bps); French OATs are at 0.06% (+6 bps); Italian at 1.50% (-1 bp); and Spanish at 0.70% (flat).

In macro data, **Spanish jobless claims surged by over 300k in March** – the largest increase in history. Spain's unemployment rate is currently at 13.8% and it's expected to climb much further as COVID-19 ravages the nation's economy. The Ministry of Finance noted that the March jobless figure does not account for the hundreds of thousands in temporary layoffs that are taking place. Such employees should regain their jobs once the situation normalizes.



The UK's Financial Conduct Authority is proposing banks to provide temporary relief to consumer credit clients. In a proposal letter, the FCA suggests that banks may (i) offer a temporary payment freeze on loans and credit cards where consumers face difficulties, for up to 3 months; (ii) ensure that for customers who have been hit financially by the coronavirus and already have an arranged overdraft on their main personal current account, up to £500 will be charged at zero interest for up to 3 months; (iii) require firms to ensure that overdraft customers are no worse off on price when compared to the prices they were charged before the recent overdraft changes came into force; and (iv) ensure consumers using any of these temporary measures should not have their credit rating affected because of this. **The FCA noted that these measures are not mandatory yet.** As these measures came to light this morning, UK-based banks (-1.2% on the day) were faring worse in markets than European peers (+1.5% on the day).

EuroStoxx 600 and European Bank Indices



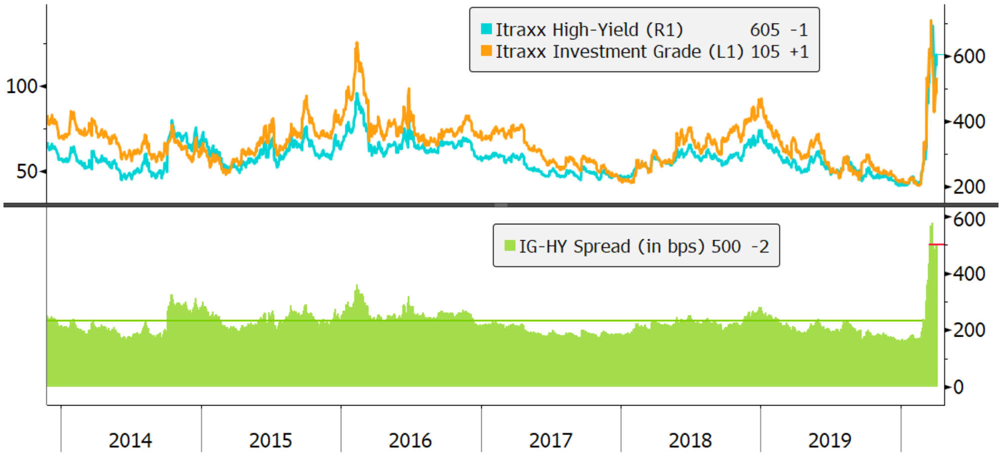
Dutch authorities have floated the idea of creating a pan-European Healthcare Emergency Fund. The Fund would channel funds to those EU members worst hit by COVID-19. Reuters reports that Dutch authorities view the creation of such fund as a better alternative to issuing Coronabonds or countries tapping the ESM. The Netherlands is reportedly willing to make a €1 bn contribution to the Fund.

Trading conditions in FX markets have begun to stabilize, with volatility indices coming down from recent highs albeit not to the levels seen before the global outbreak of COVID-19. The British **pound gained 0.2%** to $1.24 while the **euro lost 0.4%** to $1.09.

Global FX Volatility

After their recent surge in early March, **European corporate credit indices are trading on a new plateau:** The spread between HY and IG credit has average around 500 bps since mid-March. The persistent price differentiation between high- and low-quality credits is expected to carry forward as defaults begin to take place, and it may require further support measures for the most beleaguered borrowers.

European Corporate Credit Spreads



Source: Bloomberg
ITRXEXE Curncy (MARKIT ITRX EUR XOVER 06/25) Credit: Itraxx indices Daily 01JAN Copyright© 2020 Bloomberg Finance L.P. 02-Apr-2020 09:37:58

Other Mature Markets

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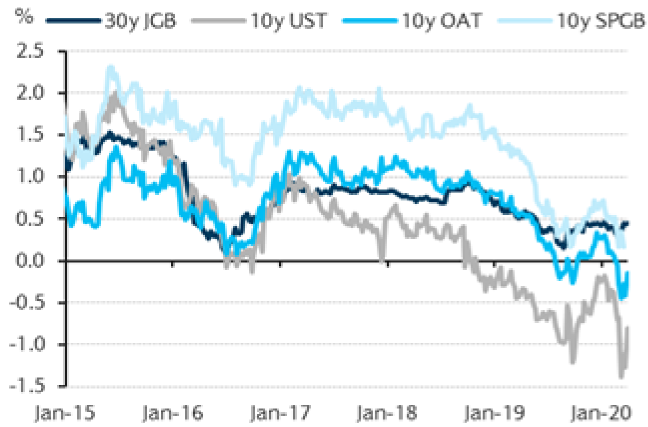
Japan

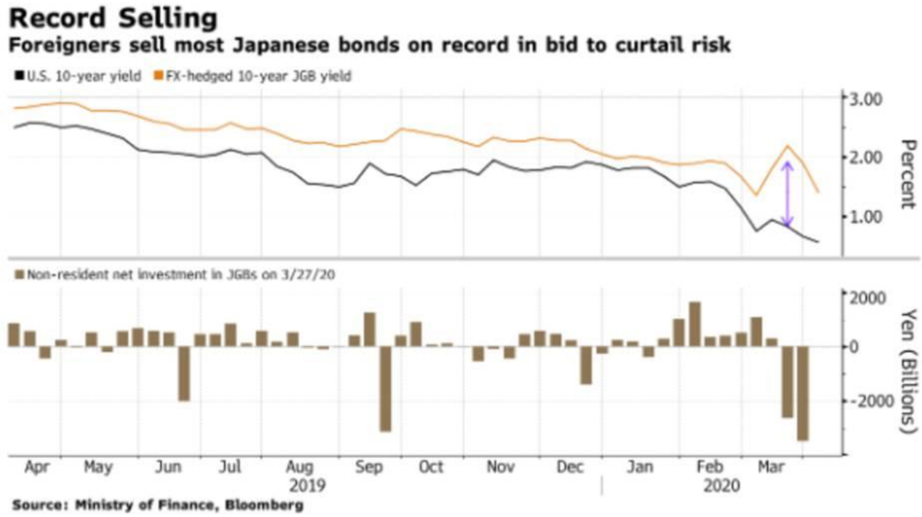
Japanese investors' demand for foreign bonds may not be significant in the new fiscal year. Analysts argue that the decline in overseas yields and higher hedging costs keep yields on FX-hedged foreign bonds below that of long-term JGBs, even when considering the debt of higher-yielding countries like Spain. Less attractive US bond yields on an FX-hedged basis also imply lower demand for dollar funding demand. This in turn may reduce the probability of a reemergence of a persistently wide USD-JPY cross-currency swap basis.

Figure 3: Yield comparison between FX-hedged foreign bonds and superlong JGBs



Note: FX-hedge cost calculated with 3m FX forward. Source: Bloomberg, Barclays Research

Equities declined (Topix -1.6%) with only oil stocks advancing on rising oil prices. Foreigners were large net sellers of Japanese government bonds in the last two weeks. They sold close to $33bn JGBs last week. For the day, JGB yields and the yen declined slightly.



Emerging Markets

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Equities gained with Thailand, China, and Korea outperforming with gains in the 2-3% range. Several central banks announced measures for banks. The Reserve Bank of India said that the counter-cyclical buffer for banks will not be applicable for a year. Meanwhile, Moody's cut the outlook for India's banking sector to negative as COVID-19 will worsen the economic slowdown. The Philippine central bank relaxed the guidelines on submission of applications on rediscount loans for banks. In Latin America, asset prices were weaker in line with the broader risk off tone in global markets. The main underperformers were the Mexican peso (2.3% weaker against the dollar) and Colombian equities (-5.4%).

Key Emerging Market Financial Indicators

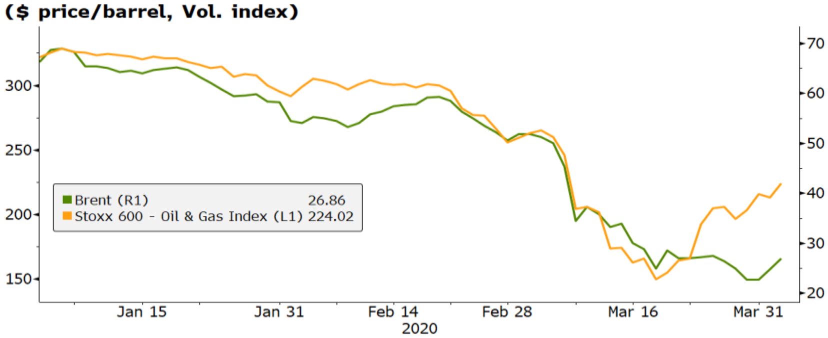
Last updated:	Level		Change				
4/2/20 8:19 AM	Last 12m	index	1 Day	7 Days	30 Days	12 M	YTD
Major EM Benchmarks					%		%
MSCI EM Equities		32.67	1.8	-4	-21	-24	-27
MSCI Frontier Equities		21.25	-0.5	0	-24	-26	-30
EMBIG Sovereign Spread (in bps)		643	-2	55	280	299	350
EM FX vs. USD		52.80	0.0	-3	-10	-16	-14
Major EM FX vs. USD					%, (+) = EM currency appreciation		
China Renminbi		7.09	0.1	0	-2	-5	-2
Indonesian Rupiah		16495	-0.3	-1	-14	-14	-16
Indian Rupee		76.30	0.0	-2	-5	-10	-6
Argentine Peso		64.53	-0.2	-1	-4	-34	-7
Brazil Real		5.23	0.5	-4	-14	-26	-23
Mexican Peso		24.32	-0.3	-6	-20	-21	-22
Russian Ruble		78.75	-0.1	-2	-16	-17	-21
South African Rand		18.47	-1.3	-6	-17	-23	-24
Turkish Lira		6.66	0.6	-4	-7	-16	-11
EM FX volatility		12.48	0.0	0.4	4.1	3.8	5.9

Colors denote tightening/easing financial conditions for observations greater than ±1.5 standard deviations. Data source: Bloomberg.

Saudi Arabia

Saudi Arabia has reportedly started the month by boosting oil supply to more than 12 million barrels a day, the most ever. According to Bloomberg, Aramco was loading a record 15 tankers with 18.8 million barrels of oil on a single day earlier this week. This increase in supply – an additional 2 million barrels a day - is coming at a time when oil demand is expected to fall by 30 million barrels a day in April amid global shutdowns; normally, oil demand is around 100 million barrels a day, according to estimates from Vitol, an oil trading company. Thus far, Saudi Arabia has insisted that it will only reduce supply if all the leading oil producers -- including the U.S. -- agree to cut output. Meanwhile, Russia indicated that it would hold back from a major production increase but has not produced any concrete proposals. Oil prices inched back from their lowest level in 18 years in Asian trading. Futures contracts gained as much as 11% with the front-month contract rising $2.78 to $27.52/barrel.

Oil Markets: Selected Indicators
($ price/barrel, Vol. index)

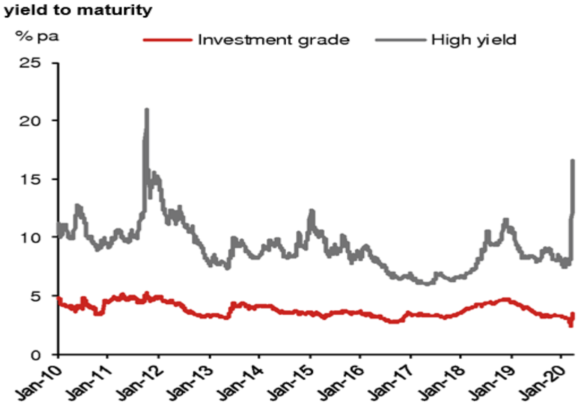


Source: Bloomberg
CL1 Comdty (Generic 1st 'CL' Future) Oil: Brent WTI Daily 02JAN2020-02APR2020 Copyright© 2020 Bloomberg Finance L.P. 02-Apr-2020 09:56:26

China

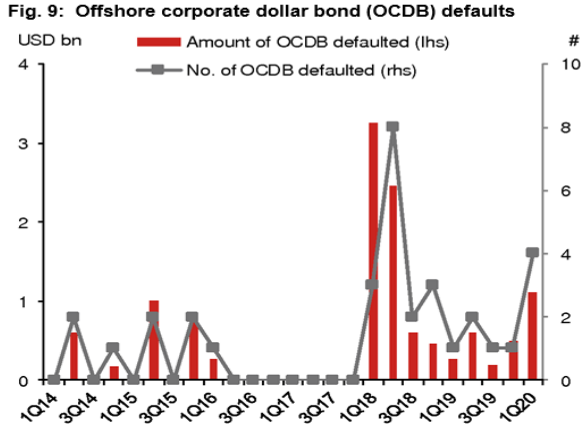
China's offshore high yield credit spread against investment grade has widened significantly in recent months. Overall defaults for offshore bonds rose to $1.1 bn in Q1, doubling from $0.5 bn in Q4, according to Nomura estimates. Chinese high yield borrowers have $169.3 bn in debt maturing in 2020, up from $136.3 bn in 2019. **The business resumption rate for small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) has yet to fully normalize.** 76.8% of SMEs nationwide resumed work as of March 29, up from around 60% two weeks earlier, according to the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology. Regarding covid-19 infections, the authorities reported 35 new confirmed cases with symptoms (all imported), 55 new asymptomatic cases and 1,075 asymptomatic patients are under observation as of April 1. Jia county in Henan province is under lockdown from April 1 after three doctors were diagnosed with the virus even though they were asymptomatic. **Equities (Shanghai +1.7%; Shenzhen +2.3%) rose while the onshore and offshore RMB were stable.**

Fig. 7: BoAML Dollar Corporate Bond Index of China issuers: yield to maturity



Source: Bloomberg and Nomura Global Economics.

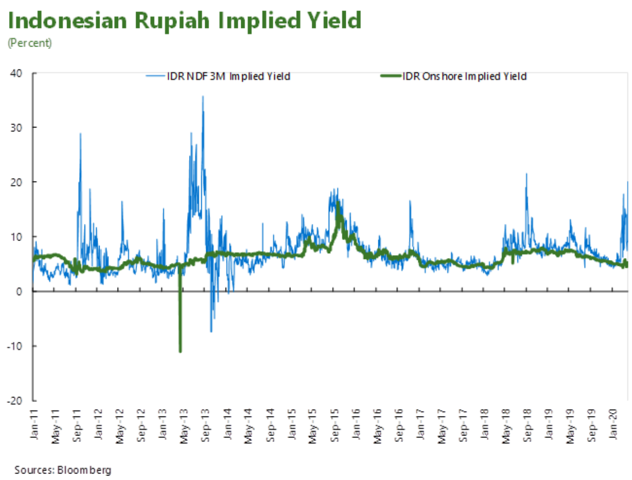
Fig. 9: Offshore corporate dollar bond (OCDB) defaults



Source: Bloomberg and Nomura Global Economics.

Indonesia

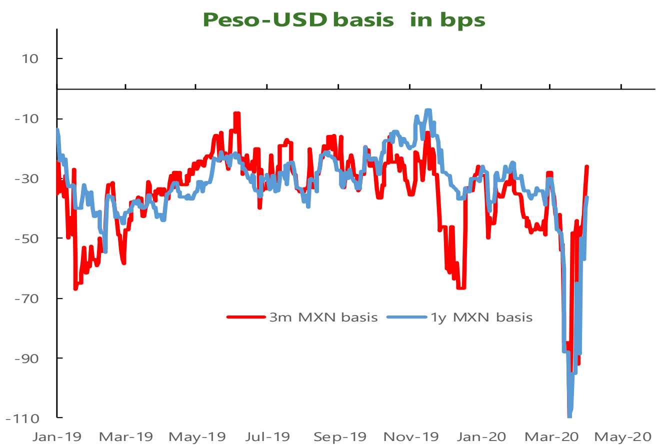
Bank Indonesia (BI) has been in talks with the Fed and China on swap lines. Governor Perry Warjiyo said that BI and the Fed have been "discussing intensively" a potential currency swap line. With China, BI has discussed using or increasing the $30bn equivalent existing bilateral swap line. The Governor also added that BI will continue with its intervention to stabilize the currency. It is intervening directly in the spot market and the domestic non-deliverable forward market. **The rupiah depreciated -0.6% and the implied yield on the offshore non-deliverable forward has spiked to levels last seen in September 2018 when the US-China trade war escalated.** The local-currency- and USD-denominated bond yield rose +9.3bps and +8.4bps, respectively, and equities rose +1.0%.



Mexico

The banking regulator [recommended] that banks and financial institutions abstain from paying dividends or share buybacks. The objective of the regulator is to free up resources for covering potential losses as result of the pandemic and supporting credit provision. Institutions that go against the recommendation should notify the regulator within 7 business days to explain the reasons, which will be made public.

Banxico executed the first auction using the Fed swap line offering an amount of up to $5.0 billion with an 84-day maturity. The issued amount was $5.0 bn with total demand of $6.3 bn (1.3x). The peso has continued underperforming major EMs currencies depreciating by 2.2% on Wednesday. FX basis has continued to improve since the establishment of the $60 bn swap line with the Fed and now its back at pre-COVID 19 levels.



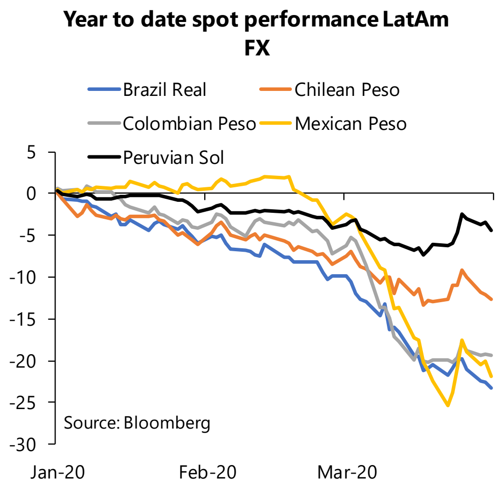
Colombia

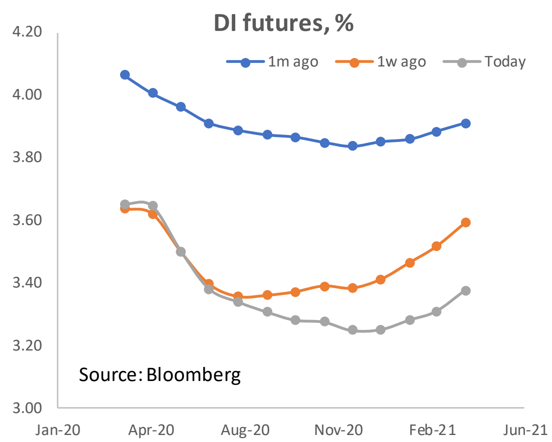
Fitch downgraded Colombia's credit rating to BBB- (Neg) from BBB (Neg) taking it one step closer HY status. Last week, Colombia was affirmed by S&P at BBB- but moved to negative outlook. On March 25, Moody's (BBB equivalent, stable) issued a statement emphasizing risks to Colombia's debt burden, and analysts expect a change to Negative outlook was likely. Colombia's local debt is set to enter the Bloomberg global aggregate index in September 2020 assuming it maintains at least two IG ratings. Morgan Stanley last week highlighted that Colombia is unlikely to lose its IG status for index eligibility this year, given it will take another one notch downgrade from both Fitch and S&P.

Brazil

The government plans to cut the IOF Financial Tax For 90 Days. The tax exemption on financial transactions is temporary and will cost 7 bn reais. Government also announced the extension of the deadline for submitting the 2019 base year net income report to June 30 from April 30. Companies will also be allowed to postpone payment of 4 tax contributions for 2 months. Companies will be allowed to reduce wages by up to 70% for 3 months and suspend contracts and wages for 2 months.

During the COVID-19 related selloff since 20 February, the real has fared better compared to some of its peers (COP, MXN) helped by increased interventions by BCB. Despite this relative outperformance, the Brazilian real is the worst performing currency in Latin America this year, now trading at all-time low of 5.25 against the dollar. **The DI curve continues to price more rate cuts ahead,** even though the President of BCB reinforced his message on Tuesday that cutting rates further in current conditions may not be effective.





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Global Financial Indicators

Last updated: 4/2/20 8:18 AM	Level: Last 12m	Level: Latest	Change: 1 Day	Change: 7 Days	Change: 30 Days	Change: 12 M	YTD
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Japan		17819	-1.4	-5	-17	-17	-25
China		2781	1.7	1	-6	-12	-9
Asia Ex Japan		57	-4.4	-4	-18	-20	-22
Emerging Markets		33	1.8	-4	-21	-24	-27
Interest Rates					basis points		
US 10y Yield		0.59	-8.6	-26	-58	-189	-133
Germany 10y Yield		-0.43	2.7	-7	19	-38	-25
Japan 10y Yield		0.01	-0.9	-4	17	9	2
UK 10y Yield		0.32	0.4	-8	-9	-69	-50
Credit Spreads					basis points		
US Investment Grade		280	1.1	-21	151	163	182
US High Yield		912	5.3	-46	384	501	519
Europe IG		104	8.4	15	37	42	60
Europe HY		607	35.1	75	303	349	400
EMBIG Sovereign Spread		643	-2.0	55	280	299	350
Exchange Rates					%		
USD/Majors		99.72	0.0	0	2	2	3
EUR/USD		1.09	-0.8	1	-2	-2	-2
USD/JPY		107.3	-0.1	2	1	4	1
EM/USD		52.8	0.0	-3	-10	-16	-14
Commodities					%		
Brent Crude Oil ($/barrel)		27	10.5	4	-47	-61	-59
Industrials Metals (index)		91	-2.4	-1	-12	-26	-21
Agriculture (index)		37	-1.3	-4	-5	-9	-11
Implied Volatility					%		
VIX Index (%, change in pp)		52.8	-4.3	-8.2	19.4	39.4	39.0
10y Treasury Volatility Index		8.5	0.2	0.4	0.9	4.6	4.4
Global FX Volatility		11.0	0.0	-0.1	3.5	3.8	5.0
EA Sovereign Spreads					10-Year spread vs. Germany (bps)		
Greece		226	11.2	-36	32	-148	61
Italy		205	5.7	25	34	-48	45
Portugal		138	3.7	6	42	7	75
Spain		119	3.8	5	30	2	53

Colors denote tightening/easing financial conditions for observations greater than ±1.5 standard deviations.
Data source: Bloomberg.

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Emerging Market Financial Indicators

Last updated:	Exchange Rates							Local Currency Bond Yields (GBI EM)						
4/2/2020	Level		Change (in %)					Level		Change (in basis points)				
8:19 AM	Last 12m	Latest	1 Day	7 Days	30 Days	12 M	YTD	Last 12m	Latest	1 Day	7 Days	30 Days	12 M	YTD
		vs. USD	(+) = EM appreciation						% p.a.					
China		7.09	0.1	-0.3	-2	-5	-2		2.7	-2.0	-6	-17	-43	-47
Indonesia		16495	-0.3	-1.2	-14	-14	-16		8.0	-5.2	-44	90	25	86
India		76	0.0	-1.5	-5	-10	-6		6.4	-7.4	-25	-10	-95	-43
Philippines		51	0.1	0.5	0	3	0		4.9	-0.8	18	77	-45	58
Thailand		33	0.3	-1.0	-5	-4	-10		1.7	2.3	1	41	-90	5
Malaysia		4.36	0.1	-0.6	-4	-6	-6		3.3	-5.3	-39	48	-49	-5
Argentina		65	-0.2	-0.8	-4	-34	-7		60.2	0.0	-901	807	3622	-242
Brazil		5.23	0.5	-3.8	-14	-26	-23		6.3	-10.5	-149	40	-190	5
Chile		862	-0.1	-4.0	-6	-22	-13		3.7	-4.6	-21	1	-50	39
Colombia		4084	-0.5	-0.5	-15	-23	-20		6.9	17.5	-95	112	70	91
Mexico		24.32	-0.3	-5.7	-20	-21	-22		7.2	-10.5	-77	30	-94	25
Peru		3.5	-1.0	0.4	-1	-5	-4		5.0	-5.0	-61	60	-32	52
Uruguay		44	-1.4	0.2	-10	-24	-15		13.2	-1.6	46	326	269	235
Hungary		334	-0.6	-3.6	-9	-14	-12		1.9	19.1	35	32	6	69
Poland		4.19	0.0	-2.1	-8	-8	-9		1.3	-2.2	-5	-29	-96	-57
Romania		4.4	-0.6	-1.1	-3	-4	-4		4.4	4.0	11	70	34	42
Russia		78.7	-0.1	-1.7	-16	-17	-21		6.6	-19.0	-31	36	-147	48
South Africa		18.5	-1.3	-6.2	-17	-23	-24		11.2	-56.7	-140	156	182	170
Turkey		6.66	0.6	-4.0	-7	-16	-11		12.6	-16.3	15	-6	-691	94
US (DXY; 5y UST)		100	0.0	0.4	2	2	3		0.35	-3.5	-18	-59	-198	-135

	Equity Markets							Bond Spreads on USD Debt (EMBIG)						
	Level		Change (in %)					Level		Change (in basis points)				
	Last 12m	Latest	1 Day	7 Days	30 Days	12 M	YTD	Last 12m	Latest	1 Day	7 Days	30 Days	12 M	YTD
								basis points						
China		2781	0.3	1	-6	-12	-9		246	3	-6	67	70	70
Indonesia		4466	0.2	13	-18	-31	-29		368	17	13	157	178	212
India		28265	0.0	-1	-26	-27	-31		374	-8	-49	199	214	249
Philippines		5409	-2.7	8	-20	-31	-31		227	11	-12	119	142	161
Malaysia		1323	0.6	0	-11	-19	-17		295	1	-28	170	168	183
Argentina		24384	3.9	8	-30	-27	-41		3959	74	-301	1694	3195	2190
Brazil		73020	-2.8	5	-30	-24	-37		405	12	22	159	161	190
Chile		3487	-1.9	12	-15	-34	-25		316	14	-9	139	186	183
Colombia		1124	-5.4	7	-27	-29	-32		387	13	14	179	207	224
Mexico		34555	-2.5	0	-16	-21	-21		683	25	90	317	377	391
Peru		14464	-3.9	2	-21	-31	-30		276	12	-11	123	149	169
Hungary		32283	0.0	-1	-20	-23	-30		215	3	17	52	106	129
Poland		41078	0.0	2	-17	-32	-29		135	0	13	57	86	117
Romania		7477	0.0	-2	-18	-8	-25		385	-1	-18	146	176	211
Russia		2485	0.0	1	-11	-1	-18		315	14	45	123	96	184
South Africa		43374	0.0	0	-15	-24	-24		767	37	85	365	467	447
Turkey		89086	0.0	0	-16	-5	-22		762	30	99	249	289	361
Ukraine		511	0.0	-1	-4	-9	0		916	34	-60	429	305	496
EM total		33	1.8	-4	-21	-24	-27		643	-2	55	280	299	350

Colors denote tightening/easing financial conditions for observations greater than ±1.5 standard deviations. Data source: Bloomberg.

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Coronavirus (Covid-19) Dashboard						
		Change or relative change				
	Latest	1 Day	7 Days	YTD	Since global intensification (Feb 19)	Since Chinese intensification (Jan 20)
Equity Markets	**Index**	**Relative change (in %) except VIX**				
China						
CSI 300 (Large Cap/Main Equity Index)	3735	1.6	1.0	-8.8	-7.8	-10.8
CSI 500 (Mid-Cap Index)	5147	2.5	-0.4	-2.3	-8.1	-7.9
CSI 1000 (Small-Cap Index)	5539	2.5	-1.0	-0.5	-8.0	-7.0
Japan (Nikkei)	17819	-1.4	-4.5	-24.7	-23.9	-26.0
Korea (Kospi)	1725	2.3	2.3	-21.5	-22.0	-23.8
United States (S&P 500)	2471	-4.4	-0.2	-23.5	-27.0	-25.8
Europe (Eurostoxx 600)	312	0.5	-2.9	-24.9	-28.0	-26.4
MSCI Global	426	-3.7	-4.8	-24.6	-26.5	-26.4
MSCI Asia ex. Japan	547	-2.3	-1.5	-20.5	-20.5	-23.1
Asia Pacific Airlines	99	-0.7	-6.9	-35.6	-27.8	-33.8
Luxury Goods	542	-4.9	-10.2	-29.9	-28.1	-31.7
Hotels Restaurants & Leisure	239	-5.3	-9.9	-38.2	-38.4	-40.3
Volatility Index (VIX, change in pp)	53	-4.2	-8.2	39.1	38.5	40.7
Interest Rates	**Percent**	**Change (in basis points)**				
US 10y Yield	0.59	1	-25	-133	-97	-123
Germany 10y Yield	-0.43	3	-7	-25	-2	-22
Eurodollar - April 2020	1.16	5	-5	55	-47	-56
Eurodollar - June 2020	0.51	4	7	118	-104	-118
Eurodollar - December 2020	0.33	1	2	129	-109	-127
Exchange Rates	**Level**	**Relative change (in %) (+) = Appreciation**				
Chinese Renminbi (per USD)	7.09	0.1	-0.3	-1.8	-1.4	-3.3
Japanese Yen (per USD)	107.3	-0.1	2.1	1.2	3.6	2.6
Euro (in USD)	1.09	-0.6	-1.2	-2.8	-0.9	1.8
Dollar Index	99.8	0.1	0.4	3.5	0.1	2.2
EM FX index	52.8	0.0	-3.2	-14.0	-11.0	-13.3
EM Bond Spreads on USD Debt	**Basis points**	**Change (in basis points)**				
EMBI Global Diversified	648	22	13	358	346	358
EMBI Asia	425	0	5	248	252	250
EMBI Latam	675	34	9	367	352	365
China	248	1	-2	72	80	75
Local Currency Bond Yields (GBI EM)	**Percent**	**Change (in basis points)**				
China	2.65	-3	-9	-49	-26	-45
Mexico	7.17	-2	-68	23	57	26
Brazil	6.58	27	-41	33	82	41
South Africa	11.24	3	-37	173	180	177
Turkey	13.09	45	54	139	170	257
Commodities	**Dollars**	**Relative change (in %)**				
Brent Crude Oil (per ton)	27.3	10.5	3.8	-58.6	-53.8	-58.1
Gold (per troy ounce)	1605.2	0.9	-1.6	5.8	-0.4	2.8