



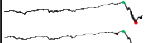






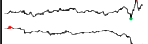
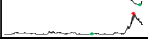
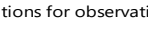

- Global equities rally on signs of potential slowing in new virus cases ([link](#))
- Fed posts details on CPFF to start on April 14; creates facility for small business loans ([link](#))
- Investors look to Eurogroup meeting today for signs of coordinated response ([link](#))
- Latest ECB PSPP data show purchases skewed to Italy and deviation from capital key ([link](#))
- Reserve Bank of Australia leaves rates unchanged and indicates possible QE reduction ([link](#))
- Peruvian Congress approves bill to allow pension system withdrawals ([link](#))

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Risk appetite surges on encouraging data surrounding the spread of the virus

Global equities have traded decidedly higher amid hopes that social distancing measures are causing COVID-19 case growth to level off in some of the most heavily impacted areas. In the US, authorities indicated that there are signs of progress in fighting the pandemic. While the tech sector led the more than 7% gain in the S&P 500 yesterday, some of the best performers in the index were stocks hardest hit by the recent surge in volatility, including consumer discretionary, energy and financial sectors. Sovereign yields moved higher with the 10-year Treasury yield up 8 bps to 0.73%, and core Euro area yields up 2 to 6 bps. Asian and European equities have extended gains from yesterday, rising another 2 to 4% across major indexes, and S&P 500 futures point to a further 3% rise this morning. However, contacts have cited challenges remain such as ongoing data releases reflecting the economic damage of lockdowns, pockets of concerns in EM markets, and depressed oil prices remain unresolved. Yesterday, oil prices gave back some of last week's record-breaking rally but have partially reversed some of the moves this morning and investors are looking to OPEC with increasing urgency as supply pressures continue to mount. In emerging markets, most regional equity indexes moved higher and currencies strengthened against the US dollar in response to the risk-on momentum, and despite the less constructive domestic backdrop in some Latin American countries.

Key Global Financial Indicators

Last updated: 4/7/20 8:08 AM	Level		Change from Market Close				YTD
	Last 12m	Latest	1 Day	7 Days	30 Days	12 M	
Equities							
S&P 500		2664	7.0	1	-10	-8	-18
Eurostoxx 50		2883	3.1	3	-11	-16	-23
Nikkei 225		18950	2.0	0	-9	-13	-20
MSCI EM		35	4.3	3	-13	-21	-22
Yields and Spreads							
US 10y Yield		0.73	7.5	6	-3	-176	-118
Germany 10y Yield		-0.37	6.0	11	35	-37	-18
EMBIG Sovereign Spread		620	-7	1	222	280	327
FX / Commodities / Volatility							
EM FX vs. USD, (+) = appreciation		53.3	1.0	0	-8	-15	-13
Dollar index, (+) = \$ appreciation		100.1	-0.6	1	4	3	4
Brent Crude Oil (\$/barrel)		33.7	1.9	48	-26	-52	-49
VIX Index (% change in pp)		44.3	-0.9	-9	2	32	31

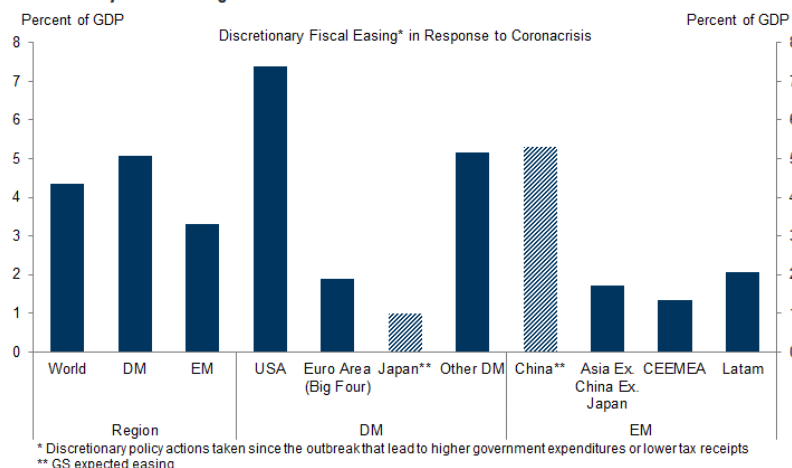
Colors denote **tightening/easing** financial conditions for observations greater than ± 1.5 standard deviations. Data source: Bloomberg.

Global Policy Measures

Across the globe, countries have launched major fiscal easing programs through higher fiscal expenditures and lower tax receipts. Fiscal easing doubled in Peru and Canada and China introduced significant new measures in recent days, while the US is discussing a potential Phase 4 fiscal package. Meanwhile, Goldman predicts that core developed market central banks at or near the zero-lower bound of policy rates for monetary policy will to boost their quantitative easing purchases and increase their balance sheets by 15% on average over the course of the year. Where possible, countries continue using monetary policy, as China cut its open market operations rate by 20 bps, the largest cut since 2015, and Chile cut by 50 bps to its technical minimum.

Fiscal Policy

Discretionary Fiscal Easing



Source: Goldman Sachs Global Investment Research

United States

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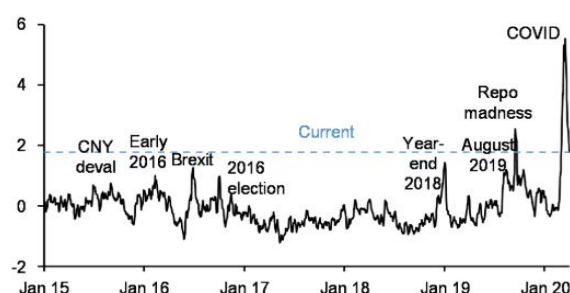
Markets staged a major rally on hopes that the worst of the COVID-19 crisis may be over for some countries. US indexes hit a three-month high. Treasuries sold off and yields were higher by 3-7 bps across the curve. However, sentiment remains very uncertain and trading volumes were low. The Federal Reserve [announced](#) that it would launch a new facility to channel funding to the Small Business Administration's Paycheck Protection Program, the \$349 bn measure in the Phase Three fiscal package that is to provide funding to small businesses that will be forgiven if they keep their employees on the payroll. The Fed facility will offer term funding backed by PPP loans. According to the WSJ, the banking industry asked the Administration to establish a mechanism to buy loans from lenders to free up balance sheet space for the banks so that they could make more loans. **This morning, the risk-on momentum has been sustained** with S&P 500 futures up 3% and the 10-year US Treasury yield up 8 bps to 0.75%

Earlier in the day, the Federal Reserve Bank of New York launched the [registration process](#) for the Commercial Paper Funding Facility (CPFF), which is designed to alleviate stress in the commercial paper (CP) market. In addition, it provided an expanded set of [Frequently Asked Questions](#) (FAQs) explaining the operations of the facility. A Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) will be set up to buy eligible three-month CP as well as asset-backed CP and municipal CP. The US Treasury will inject \$10bn of equity into the SPV. The purchases are scheduled to start on April 14. The Fed also announced that PIMCO will run the program. In other news, demand at the \$40 bn three-year note auction was relatively weak. The surge of new issuance in the investment grade bond market continued with \$20 bn in new deals.

US bond market liquidity has improved since the height of the market disruptions in mid-March, although conditions remain very stressed by recent historical standards. JP Morgan's bond market liquidity index has pulled back from its peak on March 15 but is still very high, comparable to the levels seen during the Q4 2018 market selloff and the repo market volatility of September 2019. The index quantifies liquidity conditions based on factors such as the impact of price moves on trading volumes, the depth of the market in terms of the volumes that are on the bid and offer sides of the market, the participation rate of high frequency trading, and other factors. The relaxation of Supplementary Leverage Ratio constraints by the Fed, which allows banks to exclude Treasuries and cash from leverage calculations, is expected to further improve liquidity.

Exhibit 2: In aggregate, liquidity remains stressed, but has normalized significantly compared to just two weeks ago

Liquidity index*; std devs

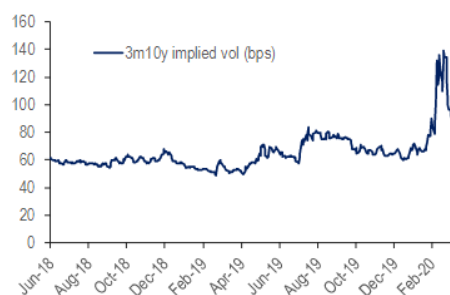


Note: See Exhibit 1 for detail and index constituents

Source: J.P. Morgan, BrokerTec

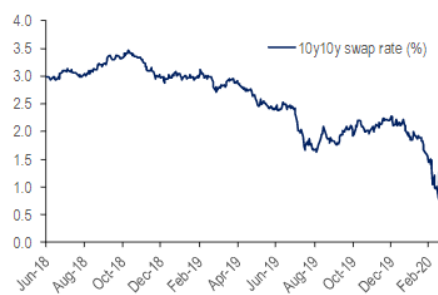
Falling volatility in the US interest rate derivatives market is another sign that bond market conditions are improving. Implied volatilities for swaptions (options on interest rate swaps) are back to where they were before the market flareup. The implied volatility of the benchmark three-month swaption on 10-year maturity swaps has fallen back to 70. In addition, interest rate swap rates have stopped falling and appear to have stabilized, albeit at very low levels. These trends are likely to help further alleviate stress in the Treasury bond market. However, long-dated real yields are oscillating around zero, suggesting that the market expects the damage to the economy to be long standing and that the recovery is likely to be slow.

Figure 4. Gamma has recalibrated sharply lower, as shown by 3m into 10y implied vol.



Source: Citi Research, Bloomberg

Figure 5. And long end yields have stopped moving lower, as shown by 10y10y swaps. Forward real yields are already close to zero, pricing in a post pandemic stagnation. We are tactically shorting the long end by paying in 10y10y swaps.



Source: Citi Research, Bloomberg

The current purchase program conducted by the Fed has been much more aggressive than previous expansions of the balance sheet. Bank of America analysts predict that Fed purchases could go as high as 25% of marketable US government debt. Although foreign central banks have been net sellers of Treasuries since the COVID-19 crisis took hold, Fed purchases have dominated flows.

Chart 2: QE4 Treasury purchase in perspective (\$bn)

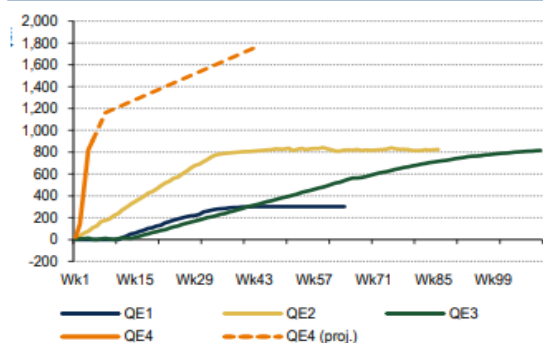


Chart 3: Fed UST holdings as % of total marketable debt (includes bills)



The analysts believe that the shock to the real economy is likely to keep a lid on the overall level of interest rates and that if the crisis worsens there is the possibility that US Treasuries could be pushed into negative territory. The 10-year Treasury yield fell to an all-time low of 0.54% on March 9 when the global market selloff was at its most intense, and the five-year yield hit its record low of 0.35% on April 1.

RECORD LOW YIELDS ON US TREASURIES

SOURCE: BLOOMBERG

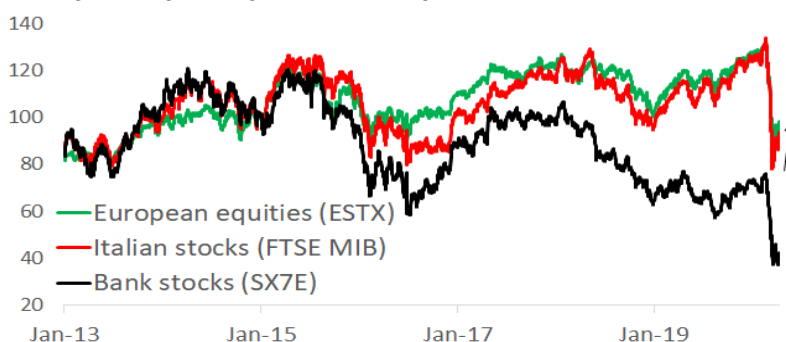
	Record Closing Low	Date of Low
2-yr	0.16%	September 19, 2011
5-yr	0.35%	April 1, 2020
10-yr	0.54%	March 9, 2020
30-yr	1%	March 9, 2020

Europe

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Equities (+3.1%) traded higher as Italy and Norway are considering easing some lockdown restrictions after Denmark and Austria became the first two countries to loosen restrictions. Bank stocks (+5.0%) outperformed.

European equities (Jan 2015: 100)



The euro (+0.8% to €1.09) gained in line with broader U.S. dollar weakness. **10-yr German yields rose 6 bps to -0.36%** as U.S. 10-yr yields rose 8 bps to 0.75%. **Italian and Spanish 10-yr spreads are 4 bps lower today, with 10-yr Greek spreads falling almost 10 bps to 226 bps.**

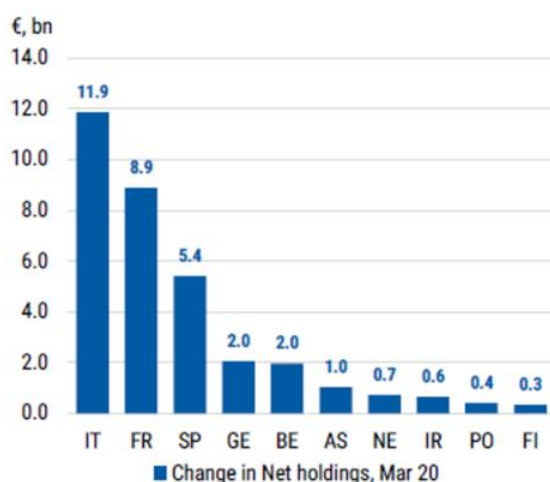
Today's Eurogroup meeting is the key event. The video conference will start at 15:00 CET, followed by a press conference at 20:00 CET. Expectations are that the Eurogroup will announce a **redesign of the ESM's precautionary ECCL credit line** (as a Pandemic Crisis Support Safeguard with minimal conditions), the **expansion of EIB guarantees on loans provided to SMEs by banks** (from €50 bn to €200 bn), and an **EU-level unemployment support scheme SURE** (with loans of up to €100bn for member states).

Analysts expect important policy questions could remain following today's Eurogroup meeting. For example, Italian PM Conte has spoken in favor of Eurobonds but publicly rejects ESM help. Investors worry that the political costs of tapping the ESM is too high in many countries despite real fiscal needs. Contacts would also like to understand if the ESM loan would satisfy the pre-condition for OMT purchases by the ECB.

The ECB held €30 bn in its new Pandemic Emergency Purchases Program (PEPP) on 3 April. This represents approximately 4% of the €750bn PEPP mandate. The ECB has yet to provide a detailed breakdown of purchases by program or country for PEPP holdings, outside of the €1.5 bn of non-financial corporate paper disclosed in a blog. Aside from the PEPP, the ECB also buys **€20bn per month in its APP since September 2019**, with a temporary envelope of €120 bn added last month.

In March, Italy account for the largest share of total net purchases in the ECB's Public sector Purchase Program (PSPP), followed by France and Spain. Analysts calculate that the deviation of BTP purchases from the ECB's capital key was the largest ever.

ECB: Monthly net change in PSPP net purchases in March



Source: Haver Analytics, Morgan Stanley Research

In European primary markets, Ireland, Cyprus and Slovenia are all expected to issue.

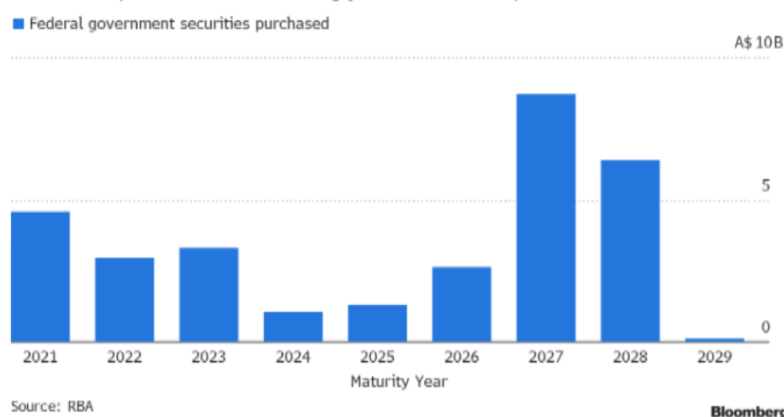
Other Mature Markets

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Australia

The Reserve Bank of Australia (RBA) left the policy rate and yield target on 3-year bonds unchanged at 0.25%, as expected, and indicated that it may dial back asset purchases. Since the announcement of the target, the RBA has bought around AUD36 bn (\$22 bn) of bonds in the secondary market, including those issued by states and territories. The RBA said that if conditions improve further, it could make smaller and less frequent asset purchases. Banks drew down AUD 90 bn (\$56 bn) from the RBA Term Funding Facility yesterday. Given ample liquidity, the RBA said that daily open market operations are likely to be smaller in the near-term. **10-year government bonds rose +14 bps, equities fell -0.7%, and the Australian dollar rose +1.5%.**

RBA's bond purchases overwhelmingly focused on 2027, 2028



New Zealand

The Reserve Bank of New Zealand (RBNZ) expanded the size and scope of its quantitative easing program. The RBNZ added NZD3 bn (\$1.8 bn) of Local Government Funding Agency debt (LGFA) to its asset purchases, taking the total size of its program to NZD33 bn (\$19.8 bn) over 12 months. The amount of LGFA to be bought represents around 30% of overall LGFA on issue. The authorities said that the government bond purchases thus far have successfully reduced long-term interest rates. **10-year government bond yield rose +4.3 bps, the New Zealand dollar appreciated +0.9% while equities rose +0.5%.**

Oil

Oil prices resumed their gains amid signs that output cuts could be forthcoming. A virtual meeting of the OPEC+ producers is tentatively scheduled for Thursday in Vienna and a gathering of G20 energy ministers is slated for Friday to discuss broader contributions to a production agreement. Although the expected production cut of about 10 million barrel a day is likely insufficient to offset demand losses, it could still boost Brent prices higher. Meanwhile, in another sign of supply glut, Genscape – an industry data provider - reported a 5.8 million-barrel increase in crude inventories at Cushing, Oklahoma, last week; the increase is estimated to be the largest on record, going back to 2004. Nonetheless, optimism for a production cut boosted oil futures prices. The front-month Brent contract rose \$1.01 to \$34.10/barrel while the contract for December delivery rose \$0.86 to \$39.03/barrel, its highest level since mid-March

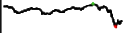


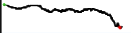

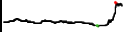
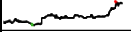
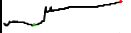
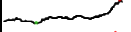
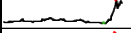
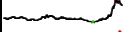
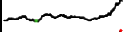


Emerging Markets

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Emerging market assets are advancing across all regions with equity gains ranging from 2 to 8% and currencies broadly stronger against the USD. Asian risk assets rallied a second day. Equities gained 2.5% on net and currencies appreciated against the dollar. The Philippines announced an extension

of its lockdown of Luzon island (where the capital Manila is) by two weeks until end April. **EMEA assets are also up sharply** with Poland and Hungary stock indexes leading the way up 3.8% and 3.3%, respectively. **Latin American equity indexes and currencies posted gains across most of the region.** Latin American equities increased sharply supported by improving global risk sentiment: Stocks gained 6.5% in Brazil and 4% in Mexico, while Peruvian stocks printed only 0.2% higher. Except for marginal declines in the Argentine peso, currencies appreciated between 1.2% and 1.9%. Sovereign debt spreads to US treasury yields surged for Colombian 10-year local currency debt (+88 bps), as according to S&P reports DBRS Morningstar changed the country's rating outlook (current rating: BBB) from stable to negative due to risks for Colombia's fiscal and economic stance perceived over low oil prices and disrupted economic activity.

Key Emerging Market Financial Indicators

Last updated: 4/7/20 8:11 AM	Level		Change				YTD
	Last 12m	index	1 Day	7 Days	30 Days	12 M	
Major EM Benchmarks			%				%
MSCI EM Equities		34.94	4.3	3	-13	-21	-22
MSCI Frontier Equities		21.50	2.9	1	-22	-25	-29
EMBIG Sovereign Spread (in bps)		617	-10	-2	219	277	324
EM FX vs. USD		53.31	1.0	0	-8	-15	-13
Major EM FX vs. USD			%, (+) = EM currency appreciation				
China Renminbi		7.06	0.5	0	-2	-5	-1
Indonesian Rupiah		16200	1.3	1	-11	-13	-14
Indian Rupee		75.63	0.7	0	-2	-8	-6
Argentine Peso		64.99	-0.1	-1	-4	-33	-8
Brazil Real		5.20	1.5	0	-9	-26	-23
Mexican Peso		24.27	1.5	-2	-14	-22	-22
Russian Ruble		75.83	0.2	3	-10	-14	-18
South African Rand		18.36	1.7	-3	-12	-23	-24
Turkish Lira		6.76	0.3	-2	-9	-16	-12
EM FX volatility		12.58	0.0	0.3	4.0	4.3	6.0

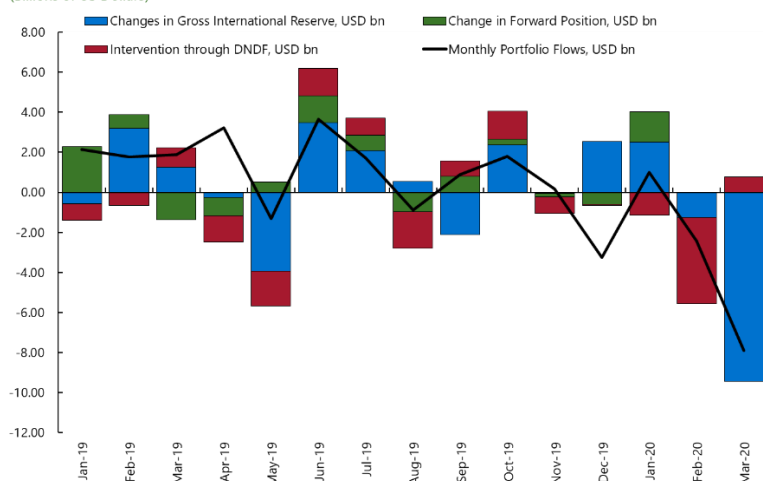
Colors denote **tightening/easing** financial conditions for observations greater than ± 1.5 standard deviations. Data source: Bloomberg.

Indonesia

Although not yet confirmed or announced by the New York Fed, according to BI governor Perry, the New York Fed will provide a \$60 bn repo line to Bank Indonesia. Bank Indonesia (BI) also stepped up its intervention in March to stabilize the currency and bond markets. Overall gross international reserves fell 7.2% (\$9.4 bn) to \$121 bn in March, the biggest drop since September 2008, and Indonesia saw around \$8 bn of portfolio outflows. BI intervened also in the government bond market and now holds about 15% of outstanding securities, up from 10% two months ago. **Separately, the government issued \$4.3 bn of global bonds (\$1.65 bn each of bonds with maturity of 2030 and 2050 and \$1 bn maturing in 2070).** According to Bloomberg, the 2070 bond is priced at 4.5% and is the first 50-year sovereign bond to be issued by an emerging market while the 2030 and 2050 bonds were priced at 3.9% and 4.2%, respectively. Media reports suggests that IDR450 tn (\$27.5 bn) of “pandemic bonds” are planned to cover additional spending for cushioning the COVID-19 impact. The Indonesian rupiah appreciated +1.3%, USD-denominated bond yield rose +17 bps and equities fell -0.7%.

Indonesia Monthly Portfolio Flows and FX Intervention

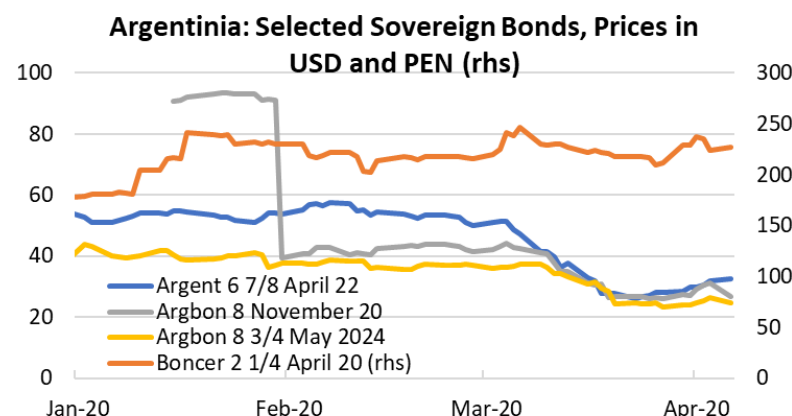
(Billions of US Dollars)



Sources: Bloomberg, CEIC, IMF staff calculations
 Note: Forward Position Not Available for February and March.

Argentina

Argentina's temporary stop in the debt service of local law USD debt sent related bond prices tumbling and was followed by a further rating downgrade. As reported by Bloomberg, the Argentine government issued a decree which delays debt service on local \$-denominated debt until next year. The country thus avoids in 2020 payments on USD debt issued under local law, including a \$ 1.4 bn installment due on May 7, potentially freeing some resources for a fiscal stimulus package of 2.3% of GDP aimed at coping with the economic damage of COVID-19. Meanwhile restructuring negotiations with foreign lenders continue on the \$ 69 bn outstanding in off-shore USD debt, which have been so far served fully but trade as low as 26 cents on the \$. Local law USD dollar bonds affected most by the moratorium reacted with prices falling from USD 31 to 26 for a bond maturing in 2020 and from USD 26 to 25 for a 2024 bond. Off-shore USD and local currency bonds did not react. The Argentine peso remained one of the few major Latin American currencies not participating in yesterday's appreciation trend. Fitch downgraded the country's foreign debt currency rating from CC to RD, reflecting an uncured payment default.

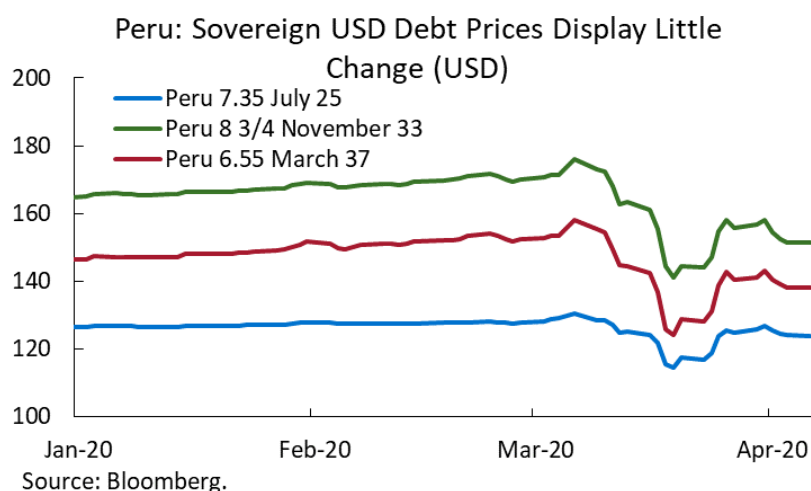


Source: Bloomberg.

Peru

Congress opened the road to withdrawals of up to 25% from Peru's private pension system. Peru's Congress passed Friday night a bill allowing private pension system contributors to withdraw up to 25% of retirement savings. According to JP Morgan analysts the maximum possible total withdrawal amounts to

sol 27 bn equivalent to 3.5% of GDP or 17% of the private pension system's total assets. Price impacts on domestic markets are expected to be limited, as 44 percent of the system's portfolio are invested in foreign assets, sales of which would lock in losses of 15% incurred in the last weeks. As analysts highlighted the danger of fire sales by the country's four private pensions funds, Peru's sovereign USD bonds displayed limited price stress so far, while yields on a local currency bond with a 7-year maturity closed 17 bps higher. The government, which opposed the bill, can now either enact it or return it to Congress, where sufficient votes stand ready to approve the bill without government support. The bill comes on top of a broadly agreed fiscal stimulus package of sol 90 bn, including cash transfers and wage subsidies, to be financed by Treasury savings, credit from international organizations and debt issuance. Both measures are likely to contribute to higher fiscal tensions ahead. An additional new law from Friday allows residents to stretch payment of utility bills accumulated during Peru's lockdown over two years without incurring additional costs. Utilities' equities reacted with a price decline of 1%, contributing to yesterday's underperformance of Peru's stock index in the region.






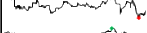

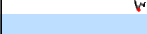
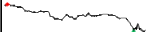











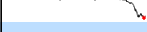
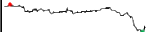


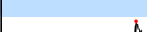



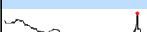


List of GMM Contributors

Global Markets Analysis Division, MCM Department

Anna Ilyina <i>Division Chief</i>	Reinout De Bock <i>Economist</i>	Patrick Schneider <i>Research Officer</i>
Will Kerry <i>Deputy Division Chief</i>	Dimitris Drakopoulos <i>Financial Sector Expert</i>	Jochen Schmittmann <i>Senior Economist</i>
Evan Papageorgiou <i>Deputy Division Chief</i>	Mohamed Jaber <i>Senior Financial Sector Expert</i>	Can Sever <i>Economist (Economist Program)</i>
Sergei Antoshin <i>Senior Economist</i>	David Jones <i>Senior Financial Sector Expert</i>	Juan Solé <i>Senior Economist</i>
John Caparusso <i>Senior Financial Sector Expert</i>	Sanjay Hazarika <i>Senior Financial Sector Expert</i>	Jeffrey Williams <i>Senior Financial Sector Expert</i>
Sally Chen <i>Senior Economist</i>	Frank Hespeler <i>Senior Financial Sector Expert</i>	Akihiko Yokoyama <i>Senior Financial Sector Expert</i>
Yingyuan Chen <i>Financial Sector Expert</i>	Rohit Goel <i>Financial Sector Expert</i>	Piyusha Khot <i>Research Assistant</i>
Han Teng Chua <i>Economic Analyst</i>	Henry Hoyle <i>Financial Sector Expert</i>	Xingmi Zheng <i>Research Assistant</i>
Fabio Cortés <i>Senior Economist</i>	Thomas Piontek <i>Financial Sector Expert</i>	

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Global Financial Indicators

Last updated: 4/7/20 8:09 AM	Level		Change				YTD
	Last 12m	Latest	1 Day	7 Days	30 Days	12 M	
Equities			%				%
United States		2664	7.0	1	-10	-8	-18
Europe		2883	3.1	3	-11	-16	-23
Japan		18950	2.0	0	-9	-13	-20
China		2821	2.1	3	-7	-13	-8
Asia Ex Japan		61	5.0	3	-10	-17	-17
Emerging Markets		35	4.3	3	-13	-21	-22
Interest Rates			basis points				
US 10y Yield		0.73	7.5	6	-3	-176	-118
Germany 10y Yield		-0.37	6.0	11	35	-37	-18
Japan 10y Yield		0.02	-0.4	0	14	5	3
UK 10y Yield		0.35	1.5	-1	11	-77	-47
Credit Spreads			basis points				
US Investment Grade		252	-3.6	-19	116	136	155
US High Yield		863	-6.5	-19	309	456	470
Europe IG		97	-7.0	1	-8	35	52
Europe HY		536	-47.9	-36	70	275	328
EMBIG Sovereign Spread		620	-7.0	1	222	280	327
Exchange Rates			%				
USD/Majors		100.07	-0.6	1	4	3	4
EUR/USD		1.09	0.8	-1	-5	-3	-3
USD/JPY		108.9	0.3	-1	-6	2	0
EM/USD		53.3	1.0	0	-8	-15	-13
Commodities			%				
Brent Crude Oil (\$/barrel)		34	1.9	48	-26	-52	-49
Industrials Metals (index)		94	2.4	1	-9	-23	-18
Agriculture (index)		36	0.5	-2	-5	-11	-12
Implied Volatility			%				
VIX Index (% change in pp)		44.3	-0.9	-9.2	2.4	31.5	30.6
10y Treasury Volatility Index		6.2	0.2	-2.1	-3.6	2.6	2.1
Global FX Volatility		10.5	0.0	-0.5	2.0	3.7	4.5
EA Sovereign Spreads			10-Year spread vs. Germany (bps)				
Greece		224	-12.4	8	10	-129	58
Italy		188	-3.9	-12	9	-60	28
Portugal		123	-5.9	-11	22	-2	60
Spain		111	-4.2	-4	18	1	45


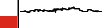

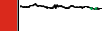
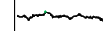




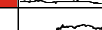
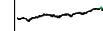






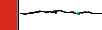
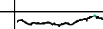
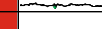


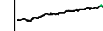

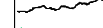
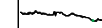

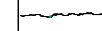



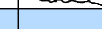

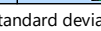




Colors denote **tightening**/**easing** financial conditions for observations greater than ± 1.5 standard deviations.

Data source: Bloomberg.

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Emerging Market Financial Indicators

Last updated: 4/7/2020 8:12 AM	Exchange Rates						Local Currency Bond Yields (GBI EM)							
	Level		Change (in %)				YTD	Level		Change (in basis points)				YTD
	Last 12m	Latest	1 Day	7 Days	30 Days	12 M		Last 12m	Latest	1 Day	7 Days	30 Days	12 M	
	vs. USD		(+) = EM appreciation					% p.a.						
China		7.06	0.5	0.4	-2	-5	-1		2.7	0.0	-4	-11	-57	-49
Indonesia		16200	1.3	0.7	-11	-13	-14		8.3	5.9	25	136	58	116
India		76	0.7	-0.1	-2	-8	-6		6.6	0.0	5	17	-88	-31
Philippines		51	0.1	0.0	0	3	0		5.1	17.7	19	98	-21	78
Thailand		33	0.6	0.1	-4	-3	-9		1.7	0.0	10	63	-84	13
Malaysia		4.34	0.4	-0.5	-3	-6	-6		3.2	0.8	-12	45	-55	-12
Argentina		65	-0.1	-0.8	-4	-33	-8		60.3	220.5	11	1249	3662	-230
Brazil		5.20	1.5	0.1	-9	-26	-23		6.6	-8.3	19	83	-152	35
Chile		852	1.6	0.0	-3	-22	-12		3.5	-2.6	-21	30	-63	23
Colombia		3979	0.9	2.1	-10	-22	-18		7.5	11.2	77	185	127	151
Mexico		24.27	1.5	-2.5	-14	-22	-22		7.4	2.4	8	92	-71	43
Peru		3.4	1.9	1.4	2	-3	-2		5.6	-0.1	53	154	32	111
Uruguay		43	2.5	0.5	-6	-22	-14		13.2	-22.9	-5	284	272	232
Hungary		329	2.5	-0.6	-11	-13	-10		2.0	-2.2	26	61	3	77
Poland		4.17	1.5	-1.0	-9	-9	-9		1.3	1.7	-5	-18	-103	-60
Romania		4.4	0.8	-1.3	-5	-5	-4		4.3	1.0	-7	76	11	31
Russia		75.8	0.2	3.4	-10	-14	-18		6.6	-7.7	-23	31	-148	44
South Africa		18.4	1.7	-2.9	-12	-23	-24		11.5	-11.4	-25	197	225	201
Turkey		6.76	0.3	-2.1	-9	-16	-12		13.8	-8.5	104	258	-473	214
US (DXY; 5y UST)		100	-0.6	1.0	4	3	4		0.48	4.1	10	-13	-182	-121

	Equity Markets							Bond Spreads on USD Debt (EMBIG)						
	Level		Change (in %)				YTD	Level		Change (in basis points)				YTD
	Last 12m	Latest	1 Day	7 Days	30 Days	12 M		Last 12m	Latest	1 Day	7 Days	30 Days	12 M	
								basis points						
China		2821	2.1	3	-7	-13	-8		246	1	3	61	71	70
Indonesia		4779	-0.7	5	-13	-26	-24		369	-5	18	138	178	213
India		30067	9.0	1	-20	-23	-27		358	4	-24	180	199	233
Philippines		5650	1.4	6	-17	-28	-28		200	-4	-16	63	111	134
Malaysia		1370	2.1	1	-8	-17	-14		295	3	1	162	168	183
Argentina		26923	1.6	12	-24	-18	-35		3578	-38	-307	1169	2794	1809
Brazil		74073	6.5	-1	-24	-24	-36		427	-9	34	173	181	212
Chile		3748	2.0	7	-11	-29	-20		323	-2	21	125	194	190
Colombia		1160	2.9	3	-23	-27	-30		389	-7	15	175	208	226
Mexico		34382	3.9	1	-17	-24	-21		684	-19	26	288	386	392
Peru		13566	0.2	-2	-26	-37	-34		288	-6	24	126	166	181
Hungary		34287	4.4	3	-17	-18	-26		203	-4	-9	1	97	117
Poland		45029	3.5	8	-9	-26	-22		124	-2	-11	10	75	106
Romania		8085	4.9	6	-14	-1	-19		394	-8	9	135	190	221
Russia		2652	1.1	6	-2	4	-13		262	-8	-39	52	46	131
South Africa		48236	4.3	8	-7	-17	-16		697	-27	-33	258	403	377
Turkey		94276	2.4	5	-14	-5	-18		787	-39	55	280	324	386
Ukraine		505	0.0	-1	-6	-11	-1		840	-56	-42	235	246	420
EM total		35	4.3	3	-13	-21	-22		617	-10	-2	219	277	324

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						
	Latest	Change or relative change				
		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)	3798	2.3	3.4	-7.3	-6.3	-9.3
CSI 500 (Mid-Cap Index)	5267	3.1	4.8	0.0	-6.0	-5.7
CSI 1000 (Small-Cap Index)	5695	3.4	5.2	2.3	-5.4	-4.4
Japan (Nikkei)	18950	2.0	0.2	-19.9	-19.0	-21.3
Korea (Kospi)	1824	1.8	3.9	-17.0	-17.5	-19.4
United States (S&P 500)	2664	7.0	1.4	-17.6	-21.3	-20.0
Europe (Eurostoxx 600)	329	2.6	2.8	-20.9	-24.2	-22.4
MSCI Global	449	5.5	1.4	-20.6	-22.6	-22.5
MSCI Asia ex. Japan	562	2.4	0.4	-18.3	-18.2	-21.0
Asia Pacific Airlines	101	2.8	-1.0	-34.3	-26.4	-32.6
Luxury Goods	568	6.1	-0.4	-26.6	-24.8	-28.5
Hotels Restaurants & Leisure	253	9.3	0.4	-34.5	-34.7	-36.7
Volatility Index (VIX, change in pp)	44	-0.9	-9.2	30.6	30.0	32.3
Interest Rates	Percent	Change (in basis points)				
US 10y Yield	0.73	6	6	-119	-84	-109
Germany 10y Yield	-0.37	6	11	-18	5	-15
Eurodollar - April 2020	1.27	0	-11	44	-36	-45
Eurodollar - June 2020	0.59	-3	-6	110	-95	-110
Eurodollar - December 2020	0.39	-2	-5	123	-103	-121
Exchange Rates	Level	Relative change (in %) (+) = Appreciation				
Chinese Renminbi (per USD)	7.05	0.5	0.4	-1.3	-0.8	-2.7
Japanese Yen (per USD)	108.9	0.3	-1.3	-0.3	2.2	1.1
Euro (in USD)	1.09	0.8	-1.3	-2.9	-0.7	1.9
Dollar Index	100.1	-0.6	1.0	3.8	0.4	2.5
EM FX index	53.3	1.0	-0.1	-13.2	-10.2	-12.4
EM Bond Spreads on USD Debt	Basis points	Change (in basis points)				
EMBI Global Diversified	639	-7	-4	348	337	349
EMBI Asia	426	-6	-7	249	253	251
EMBI Latam	683	-2	20	375	360	373
China	246	1	3	70	78	73
Local Currency Bond Yields (GBI EM)	Percent	Change (in basis points)				
China	2.66	0	-4	-49	-25	-44
Mexico	7.37	2	8	43	77	46
Brazil	6.60	-8	19	35	84	43
South Africa	11.53	-11	-25	201	209	206
Turkey	13.84	-9	104	214	245	332
Commodities	Dollars	Relative change (in %)				
Brent Crude Oil (per ton)	33.6	1.7	47.8	-49.1	-43.1	-48.5
Gold (per troy ounce)	1655.4	-0.3	5.0	9.1	2.7	6.1