



- Divergence between LIBOR-OIS and CP-OIS persists ([link](#))
- US IG corporate fundamentals improved in Q3 ([link](#))
- The pound is one of the least favorite currencies in 2021, according to survey ([link](#))
- Australia coal imports formally banned by China ([link](#))
- EM Bond issuance remains strong ([link](#))
- People's Bank of China injects funds via 1-year MLF at unchanged 2.95% rate ([link](#))
- China's November economic data reflects ongoing recovery ([link](#))






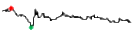

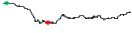


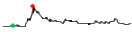
[US](#) | [Europe](#) | [Other Mature](#) | [Emerging Markets](#) | [Market Tables](#)

Markets open cautiously higher amid uncertainties

European stocks rose and US equity futures signaled a positive opening as investors appeared to focus on the vaccine rollout and looked past concerns about the increase in virus cases and uncertainty about whether a relief bill from a bipartisan group of US lawmakers will gain traction.

Yesterday, US equities opened higher but declined almost 1.4% in afternoon trading, with significant differences across sectors underscoring the prevailing uncertainties. Tech and healthcare sectors outperformed (Nasdaq +0.5%) while energy producers tumbled (-3-4%) after OPEC cut its demand forecast. US Treasury yields and the dollar were little changed this morning. Elsewhere, Chinese equities were mixed despite the release of upbeat economic data and news of further liquidity injections by the PBOC, while Japanese equities (-0.5%) fell following the suspension of the travel subsidy program as the country's new infections picked up for a ninth consecutive week.

Key Global Financial Indicators

Last updated: 12/15/20 8:08 AM	Level Last 12m Latest	Change from Market Close					YTD
		1 Day	7 Days	30 Days	12 M		
Equities		%					%
S&P 500	 3647	-0.4	-1	2	15		13
Eurostoxx 50	 3518	0.4	0	3	-6		-6
Nikkei 225	 26688	-0.2	1	5	11		13
MSCI EM	 50	-0.5	-2	3	13		11
Yields and Spreads		bps					
US 10y Yield	 0.90	0.5	-2	0	-92		-102
Germany 10y Yield	 -0.63	-0.8	-2	-8	-34		-44
EMBIG Sovereign Spread	 363	-1	2	-15	58		73
FX / Commodities / Volatility		%					
EM FX vs. USD, (+) = appreciation	 57.4	0.2	0	3	-6		-7
Dollar index, (+) = \$ appreciation	 90.7	0.0	0	-2	-7		-6
Brent Crude Oil (\$/barrel)	 50.4	0.2	3	18	-23		-24
VIX Index (% change in pp)	 23.2	-1.5	3	0	11		9

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

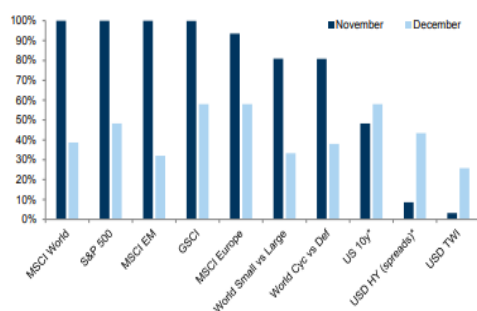
United States

[back to top](#)

Tech shares climbed yesterday but the broader advance in U.S. stocks faltered, as investors assessed the prospects for a federal spending package and the likelihood for further virus-related economic restrictions. Optimism from the start of Covid-19 vaccine shots gave way to concern over whether a relief bill from a bipartisan group of lawmakers would gain traction after its release. Correspondingly, the S&P 500 Index turned lower in afternoon trading and closed down by 0.4%, declining almost 1.4% off the session highs. Tech and healthcare sectors outperformed, while energy producers tumbled (subsectors down 3-4%) after OPEC cut its demand forecast. The Nasdaq Index gained 0.5%, looking past reports that the European Union could impose fines on big tech “gatekeepers” of as much as 10% of their annual revenue. US treasury yields closed broadly unchanged, moderating from the session highs. Investors, on the other hand, continue to focus on the FOMC meeting starting tomorrow, expecting fresh guidance on its continued asset purchases. The dollar depreciated by 0.3%, extending the depreciation since Oct end to almost 4% now (and 6% year-to-date).

The S&P 500 is broadly unchanged for the month of December, which is in a contrast to historical trends when returns in December were particularly strong with good hit ratios (% of positive returns). Goldman analysts highlight that this December follows one of the strongest Novembers for risky assets on record with a large pick-up in sentiment and investor positioning (left chart). Goldman analysts also highlight that Q1 S&P 500 returns tend to be positively skewed, looking at the historical data (right chart).

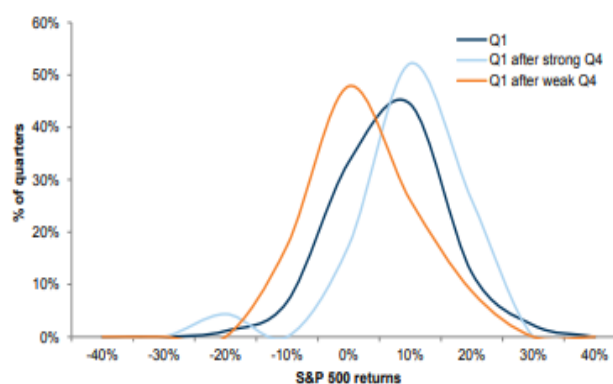
Exhibit 2: While November has been a record month for risky assets, performance in December has so far been mid to low range vs. history
Percentile of monthly returns. Data since 1990



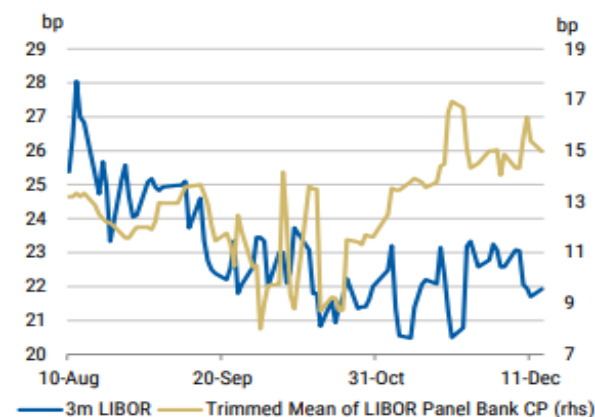
A high percentile for assets with * indicates negative asymmetry

Source: Bloomberg, Goldman Sachs Global Investment Research

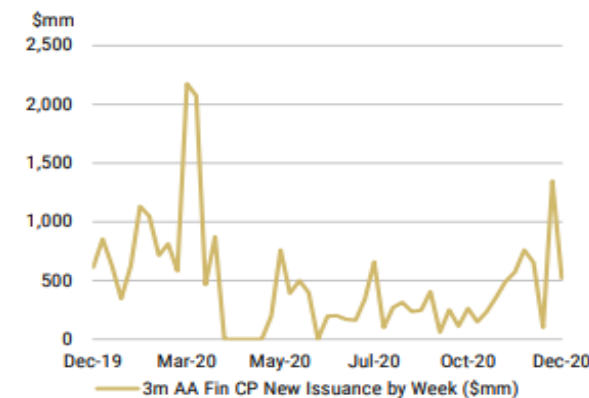
Exhibit 3: A strong Q4 might indicate positive asymmetry into next year
Distribution of quarterly returns. Data since 1928



The LIBOR/OIS spread was set just above 14 bps, slightly tighter than a week ago, with the divergence between LIBOR-OIS and CP-OIS persisting and widening slightly over the last week (left chart). Of note, there has been a sharp increase in 3m AA financial paper in the last couple of weeks, as some issuers may look to secure funding ahead of year-end (right chart). Morgan Stanley analysts highlight that this increase in financial paper is likely driven by foreign issuers.

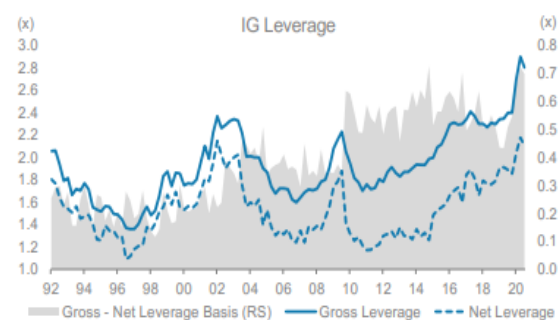
Exhibit 1: Trimmed mean of 3m CP offer rates for LIBOR panel banks vs 3m LIBOR

Source: BOOM Data, Morgan Stanley Research

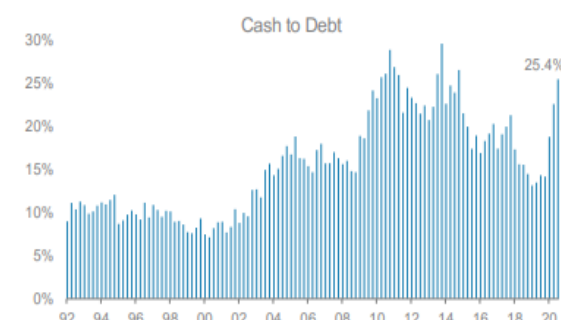
Exhibit 2: 3m AA Financial CP new issuance (7-day rolling basis) (\$mm)

Source: Bloomberg, Morgan Stanley Research

After hitting historical highs in Q2, leverage in US Investment grade firms fell modestly in Q3-2020, from 2.90x in Q2 to 2.80x in Q3 (-0.10x q/q). Morgan Stanley analysts highlighted that leverage declined in Q3 despite significant issuance as EBITDA growth recovered and was more broad-based than debt growth. Net leverage improved from 2.18x in 2Q20 to 2.10x in 3Q20 (-0.08x). The drop in leverage was relatively widespread, with 57% of IG companies seeing an improvement in gross leverage from Q2 to Q3, although on a y/y basis, 67% of IG companies still have higher leverage. Across ratings, gross leverage fell across companies rated above A and in high-/mid-BBBs, but rose for low-BBB rated issuers, as the earnings recovery lagged in cyclical sectors. In general, the liquidity of corporations also remains steady at a high level, as cash to debt rose further to 25.4% in Q3 from 22.5% in Q2 (+2.9% q/q).

Exhibit 3: Gross and net leverage came off all-time highs in 3Q20

Source: Bloomberg, Morgan Stanley Research

Exhibit 4: Cash to debt continues to rise

Source: Bloomberg, Morgan Stanley Research

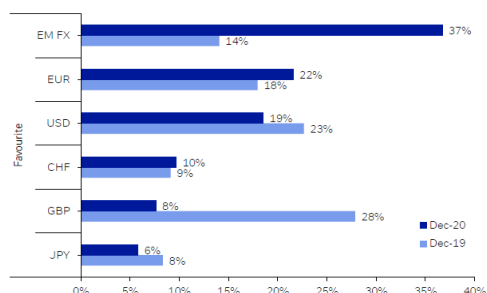
Europe [back to top](#)

European equities were mostly higher this morning, with the German Dax (+0.7%) and the French CAC (+0.5%) up on the day while the Spanish IBEX (-0.4%) was underperforming. Energy, materials and financial were all higher by around 0.5% while health care stocks (-0.8%) traded lower. European bond yields were lower by around 1 bps this morning.

The euro (+0.1%) was little changed while the pound (+0.3%) was moving in a relatively tight range as investors were waiting for further information around the progress of the trade talks. While markets are somewhat more optimistic on the prospect of a last-minute trade-deal, the medium-run implications of a potential trade agreement are increasingly unclear with contacts pointing out that a thin-trade agreement may still result in number of technical barriers to trade and therefore impact UK's potential growth.

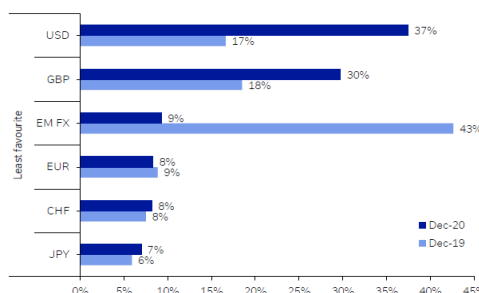
According to the latest investors survey by Deutsche Bank, the pound is one of the least favorite currencies in 2021, which may in part reflect the medium-run economic headwinds.

Figure 19: From the list provided below, please select your favourite currency for 2021



Source : dbDIG Survey, Deutsche Bank Research
N.B. In 2019 we asked about a longer list of currencies, and so for comparison purposes we have recalculated the %s after stripping out other choices and consolidating all EM currencies

Figure 20: From the list provided below, please select your least favourite currency for 2021



Source : dbDIG Survey, Deutsche Bank Research

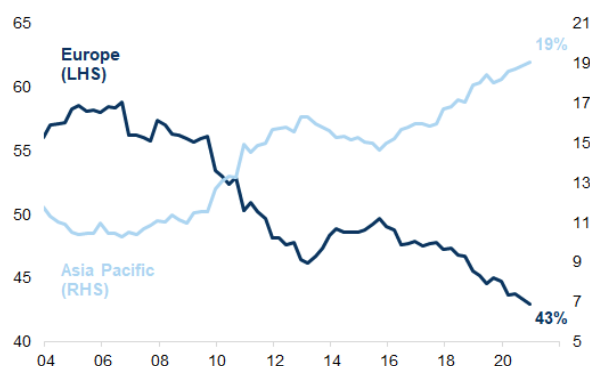
Analysts remain bullish on European equities despite the potential for a euro appreciation-related drag. European equity markets, in particular blue-chip indices in Germany and France, derive more than half of their revenue outside Europe which exposes them to currency volatility and appreciation of the euro in particular. This contrasts to the U.S. S&P 500 and Japan TOPIX, which derive 70% and 60% of their revenue domestically. The globalization of European companies has increased substantially over the last decade with higher share of revenues earned in Asia. While appreciation of the euro does affect the international revenue of larger European firms, analysts argue that if this occurs at the time of increasing global growth, the negative effects of the euro strength should be more than offset by higher foreign demand.

Exhibit 1: STOXX Europe 600 - Geographic Revenue Exposure



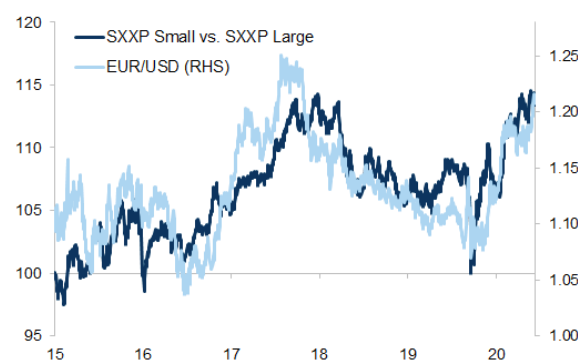
Source: Goldman Sachs Global Investment Research

Exhibit 3 : The impact of globalization on Europe
STOXX Europe 600 - Geographic Revenue Exposure



Source: FactSet, Goldman Sachs Global Investment Research

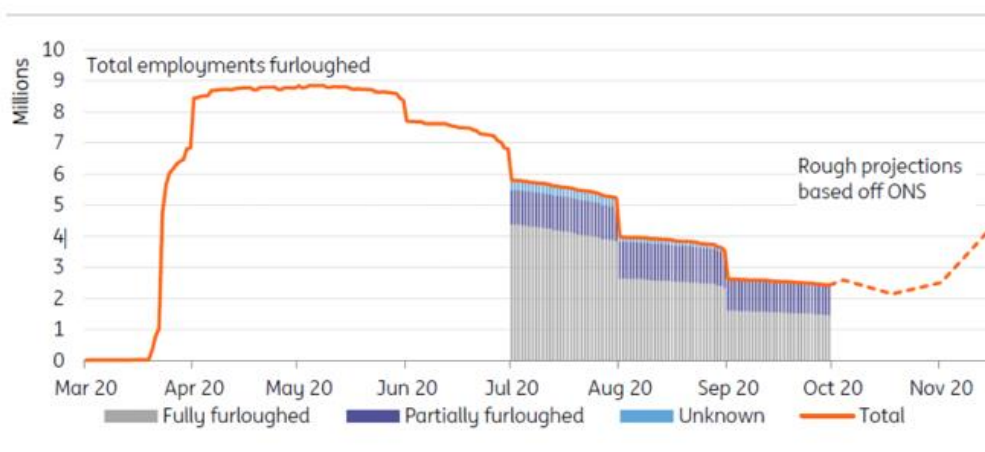
Exhibit 7 : Small Caps outperform when a strong Euro penalises large international companies



Source: Datastream, Goldman Sachs Global Investment Research

On the data front, **UK's unemployment increased further to 4.9% in three months to October, despite substantial support from the government.** While the increase was less than the 5.1% expected by the economist consensus, the experimental weekly data suggests that the figure may have climbed well above 5% towards the end of the month. According to the latest ONS Business Impact survey, the number of furloughed employees may have climbed towards 4 million as the government imposed tighter lockdown measures in November. At the same time, wages continue to show robust growth at 2.7% yoy (2.2% consensus) but some analysts argue that this may be driven by the change in the composition of the labor market with many low-earners becoming unemployed and hence dropping out of the survey.

Around four million workers likely furloughed in November



Source: HMRC, ONS Business Insights and Impact on UK Economy survey, ING

Other Mature Markets

[back to top](#)

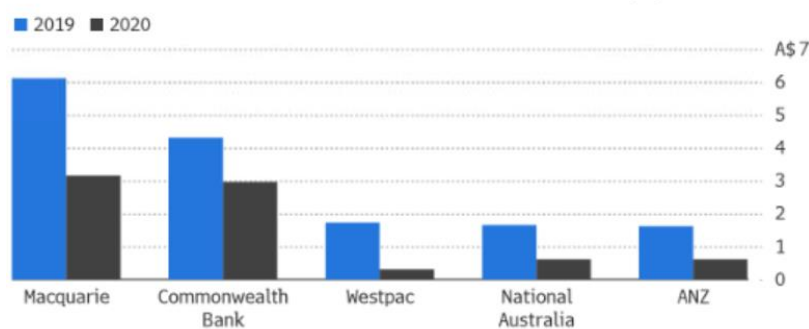
Australia

Australian coal imports are formally banned by China. China's National Development and Reform Commission formalized the curbs on Saturday after giving approval to power plants to import coal without restrictions, except for Australia, according to the Global Times. Coal is Australia's second largest export and Australian Prime Minister Scott Morrison said that the Chinese ban would breach WTO rules and also

the free trade agreement that Australia signed with China in 2015. **The Australian dollar weakened -0.2% and equities fell -0.4%, led by coal producers.**

The Reserve Bank of Australia (RBA)'s minutes to the December meeting reiterated the central bank's commitment to do more on policy support if necessary. The board noted that the policy package had been working as expected but said that it would closely monitor the effect of bond purchases on the economy and on market functioning, and the outlook for jobs and inflation in future meetings. While the RBA acknowledged that the economic recovery was under way, it noted that the recovery was still uneven and it would take some time for the economy to return to its pre-pandemic level. Extended high unemployment and excess capacity in the economy are likely to keep wage growth and inflation subdued over the coming years. Separately, **the Australian Prudential Regulatory Authority (APRA) said that banks will no longer be held to a minimum level of earnings retention, starting from 2021.** In July, the APRA imposed a dividend cap of 50% of earnings for the remainder of 2020. However, the regulator urged lenders to ensure that dividend payouts are sustainable.

Shareholders have been hard hit as banks slash dividend payouts



Source: Company filings

Bloomberg

Japan

Equities (-0.5%) fell following the suspension of the travel subsidy program. Japanese PM Suga will halt the travel subsidy program for two weeks from December 28 to January 11 amid elevated virus cases as the country's new infections picked up for a ninth consecutive week, according to Bloomberg. The tourism ministry said that it will expand compensation for travel businesses to assist them in weathering the COVID-19 fallout. The government will now pay 50% of business income losses caused by travel cancellations, up from 35%. Separately, **Japan plans to issue another ¥22.4 tn yen (\$215 bn) in new bonds to pay for a third extra budget.** This will bring the country's total new debt issuances to a record ¥112.6 tn this fiscal year. **10-year JGB yield fell -0.8bps while the yen was little changed.**


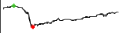




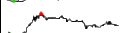



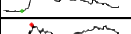



Emerging Markets

[back to top](#)

Asian equities fell -0.5% on broad-based losses. Taiwan Province of China (-1%), Vietnam (-0.8%) and Philippines (-0.8%) underperformed. Malaysia (+0.6%) outperformed and erased earlier losses after the budget was passed during the final vote in the lower house of parliament in a 111-108 vote. **Regional currencies depreciated modestly,** led by Indonesian rupiah weakness (-0.2%). **EMEA bourses were mixed amid a thin news flow.** By country, the largest gains were seen in Poland (+0.9%), the Czech Republic (+0.8%), and Hungary (+0.7%). The largest drops took place in UAE (-1.0%), Bulgaria (-0.6%), and South Africa (-0.5%). **Currencies in Eastern and Central Europe mostly appreciated to the dollar,** by about 0.1% to 0.3%, except for the Turkish lira (+0.6%). In the Middle East and Africa, on the other hand, currencies were mostly flat to 0.1% down vis-à-vis the USD. **Latin American equity markets** were mostly lower on Monday. Argentina underperformed as the equity index fell 1.5%, followed by Chile (-0.8%) and

Brazil (-0.4%), while Colombia saw gains (+0.8%). **Local currencies were generally weaker.** The Brazilian real was the worst performer, depreciating 1.1% against the dollar, followed by the Mexican peso (-0.6%). 10-year government bond yields rose 7 bps in Brazil and were generally lower in other countries.

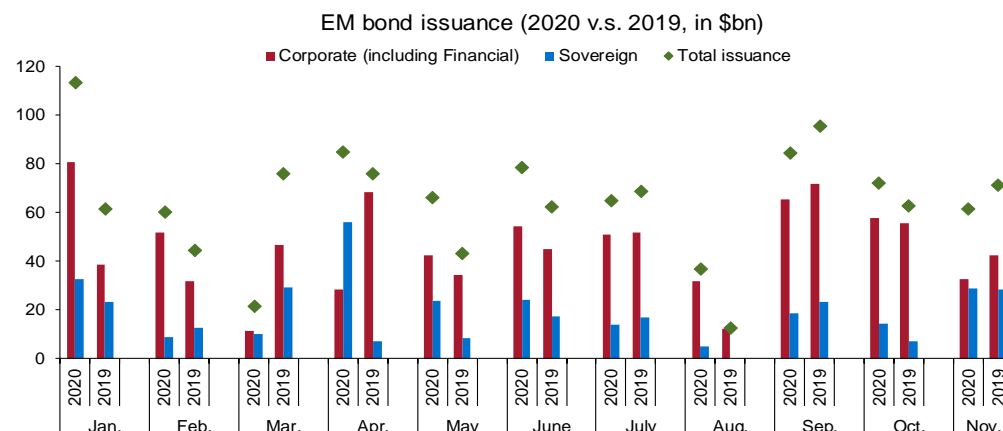
Key Emerging Market Financial Indicators

Last updated: 12/15/20 8:11 AM	Level		Change				YTD
	Last 12m	index	1 Day	7 Days	30 Days	12 M	
Major EM Benchmarks			%				%
MSCI EM Equities		49.94	-0.4	-2	3	13	11
MSCI Frontier Equities		27.68	0.2	-1	0	-8	-9
EMBIG Sovereign Spread (in bps)		363	-1	2	-15	58	73
EM FX vs. USD		57.39	0.2	0	3	-6	-7
Major EM FX vs. USD			%, (+) = EM currency appreciation				
China Renminbi		6.55	0.1	0	1	7	6
Indonesian Rupiah		14120	-0.2	0	0	-1	-2
Indian Rupee		73.64	-0.1	0	1	-4	-3
Argentina Peso		82.53	-0.1	-1	-3	-28	-27
Brazil Real		5.09	0.4	0	7	-20	-21
Mexican Peso		20.18	0.3	-2	1	-6	-6
Russian Ruble		73.68	0.3	0	3	-15	-16
South African Rand		14.95	0.5	0	3	-4	-6
Turkish Lira		7.85	0.0	0	-2	-25	-24
EM FX volatility		10.23	0.0	-0.1	-0.3	3.6	3.6

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

EM Bond Issuance

EM bond issuance remains strong, declining modestly last week, as primary debt markets approach year-end. EM corporate issuance (including financial issuance) declined to \$6.1 bn last week, from \$7.6 bn the week before, and EM sovereign issuance slightly decreased to \$5.2 bn last week, from \$5.6 bn the week before. **The year-to-date total issuance of \$767.4 bn was around 12% higher than the 2019 issuance over the same period (\$682.6 bn).** From a regional perspective, China was the largest EM corporate debt issuer last week, accounting for 35% (\$2.1 bn) of the total, followed by Chile (\$1.3 bn) and India (\$1.0 bn). Last week's sovereign issuance was placed by EMEA and Latin America countries – Morocco (\$3.0 bn), Dominican Republic (\$1.4 bn), Montenegro (\$0.9 bn) and Ukraine (\$0.6 bn). The month-to-date corporate issuance and sovereign issuance were \$13.4 bn and \$10.8 bn, respectively.



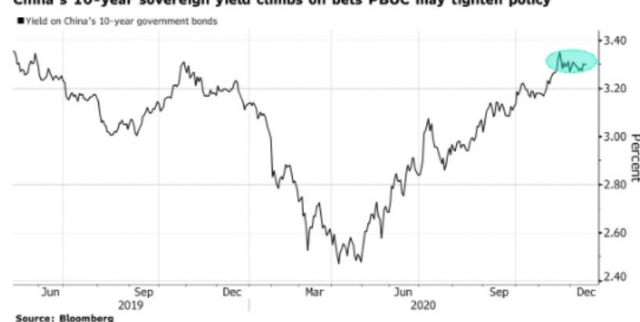
Source: Bond Radar, Bloomberg

China

China injected liquidity into the financial system via 1-year MLF at unchanged 2.95% rate. The People's Bank of China added RMB950 bn (\$145 bn) of funds via its one-year medium-term lending facility at an unchanged rate of 2.95%. The injection more than offset the RMB600 bn that is maturing in December (on December 7 and 16) and represented the fifth straight month of addition through this tool. According to Bloomberg, banks face funding pressure towards the end of the year due to regulatory checks and they also need RMB2.4tn to repay short-term interbank debt and purchase newly issued government bonds.

November's industrial production (IP), fixed asset investment (FAI) and retail sales data were all in line with consensus. IP accelerated marginally to 7% y/y in November. This brought growth for the first 11 months of 2020 to 2.3%, while FAI for the first 11 months of 2020 picked up to 2.6% y/y, driven by state-owned investment. Retail sales expanded 5% y/y in November (4.3% y/y in October). A spokesperson from the National Bureau of Statistics said that the data pointed to strong growth in Q4 relative to Q3, according to Bloomberg. **Equities (Shanghai -0.1%; Shenzhen +0.4%) and the RMB were mixed (onshore +0.1%; offshore -0.1%).**

China's 10-year sovereign yield climbs on bets PBOC may tighten policy



Economy continues recovery into November



Brazil

Brazil's economic activity was reported at +0.86% m/m in October, below the 1.05% expected median estimate. In annual terms, the nation's economy fell 2.61% y/y (vs. -2.0% expected). The slower recovery came out as the government reduced the emergency cash handouts to informal workers, and the program will end in December. According to the central bank survey published on Monday, analysts' expectation for the Selic rate for year-end 2021 rose to 3.5% (vs. 3.0% before), and the estimation for 2020 GDP remained at -4.1%. **Brazilian assets saw losses yesterday, as the domestic equities fell 0.5% and the real depreciated 1.1% against the dollar.**

Losing Steam

Economic recovery slows in October with less government aid








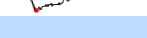
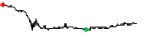






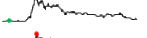








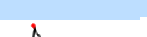
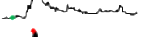
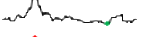
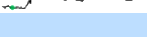
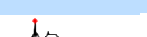


List of GMM Contributors

Global Markets Analysis Division, MCM Department

Nassira Abbas <i>Deputy Division Chief</i>	Dimitris Drakopoulos <i>Financial Sector Expert</i>	Dmitri Petrov <i>Financial Sector Expert</i>
Antonio Garcia-Pascual <i>Deputy Division Chief</i>	Deepali Gautam <i>Research Officer</i>	Thomas Piontek <i>Financial Sector Expert</i>
Evan Papageorgiou <i>Deputy Division Chief</i>	Rohit Goel <i>Financial Sector Expert</i>	Patrick Schneider <i>Research Officer</i>
Jose Abad <i>Financial Sector Expert</i>	Sanjay Hazarika <i>Senior Financial Sector Expert</i>	Can Sever <i>Economist</i>
Sergei Antoshin <i>Senior Economist</i>	Frank Hespeler <i>Senior Financial Sector Expert</i>	Juan Solé <i>Senior Economist</i>
John Caparusso <i>Senior Financial Sector Expert</i>	Henry Hoyle <i>Financial Sector Expert</i>	Jeffrey Williams <i>Senior Financial Sector Expert</i>
Yingyuan Chen <i>Financial Sector Expert</i>	Mohamed Jaber <i>Senior Financial Sector Expert</i>	Dmitry Yakovlev <i>Senior Research Officer</i>
Han Teng Chua <i>Economic Analyst</i>	Phakawa Jeasakul <i>Senior Economist</i>	Akihiko Yokoyama <i>Senior Financial Sector Expert</i>
Fabio Cortés <i>Senior Economist</i>	Sonia Meskin <i>Financial Sector Expert</i>	Xingmi Zheng <i>Research Assistant</i>
Reinout De Bock <i>Economist</i>	Natalia Novikova <i>IMF Resident Representative in Singapore</i>	

Disclaimer: This is an internal document produced by the Global Markets Analysis Division (GA) of the Monetary and Capital Markets Department. It reflects GA staff's interpretation and analysis of market views and developments. Market views presented may or may not reflect a consensus of market participants. GA staff do not independently verify the accuracy of all data and events presented in this document.

Global Financial Indicators









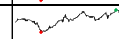
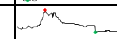






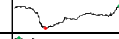
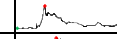



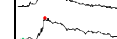






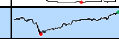
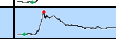

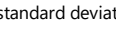






Last updated: 12/15/20 8:09 AM	Level		Change				YTD
	Last 12m	Latest	1 Day	7 Days	30 Days	12 M	
Equities			%				%
United States		3655	-0.4	-1	2	15	13
Europe		3518	0.4	0	3	-6	-6
Japan		26688	-0.2	1	5	11	13
China		3367	-0.1	-1	2	13	10
Asia Ex Japan		86	-0.4	-2	3	19	18
Emerging Markets		50	-0.5	-2	3	13	11
Interest Rates			basis points				
US 10y Yield		0.90	0.5	-2	0	-92	-102
Germany 10y Yield		-0.63	-0.8	-2	-8	-34	-44
Japan 10y Yield		0.01	-0.6	-1	-2	2	2
UK 10y Yield		0.21	-1.0	-5	-13	-58	-61
Credit Spreads			basis points				
US Investment Grade		104	-0.7	2	-11	-4	7
US High Yield		402	-1.4	2	-59	-22	9
Europe IG		49	-0.5	2	0	4	5
Europe HY		254	-4.9	14	-30	45	47
EMBIG Sovereign Spread		363	-1.3	2	-15	58	73
Exchange Rates			%				
USD/Majors		90.69	0.0	0	-2	-7	-6
EUR/USD		1.21	-0.1	0	2	9	8
USD/JPY		103.9	0.1	0	1	5	5
EM/USD		57.4	0.2	0	3	-6	-7
Commodities			%				
Brent Crude Oil (\$/barrel)		50	0.2	3	18	-23	-24
Industrials Metals (index)		136	0.2	3	9	20	19
Agriculture (index)		44	0.0	2	1	8	5
Implied Volatility			%				
VIX Index (%, change in pp)		23.2	-1.5	2.5	0.1	10.6	9.4
US 10y Swaption Volatility		62.4	0.0	-1.3	7.4	0.2	0.4
Global FX Volatility		8.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	2.2	2.1
EA Sovereign Spreads			10-Year spread vs. Germany (bps)				
Greece		119	-2.7	-5	-11	-45	-46
Italy		115	-1.1	-5	-6	-40	-45
Portugal		58	-0.6	-3	-6	-8	-5
Spain		62	-0.7	-2	-4	-9	-4

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

[back to top](#)

Emerging Market Financial Indicators

Last updated: 12/15/2020 8:11 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		6.55	0.1	-0.2	1	7	6		3.4	1.7	-1	1	17	25	
Indonesia		14120	-0.2	-0.1	0	-1	-2		6.1	-1.3	-7	-30	-121	-103	
India		74	-0.1	-0.2	1	-4	-3		6.0	-0.6	1	-5	-109	-91	
Philippines		48	0.0	0.2	0	5	5		3.6	-0.5	-1	2	-62	-66	
Thailand		30	0.2	0.0	1	1	-1		1.5	-0.2	0	-2	-24	-16	
Malaysia		4.05	0.1	0.5	2	2	1		2.6	0.2	-3	11	-80	-73	
Argentina		83	-0.1	-1.1	-3	-28	-27		56.1	77.9	173	387	-3276	-645	
Brazil		5.09	0.4	0.5	7	-20	-21		5.8	5.1	-7	-56	-27	-40	
Chile		733	0.2	1.6	5	4	3		2.9	-0.2	-5	10	-56	-41	
Colombia		3428	0.0	1.8	6	-2	-4		5.2	-0.2	2	-1	-75	-76	
Mexico		20.18	0.3	-2.0	1	-6	-6		5.7	-2.7	-2	-29	-115	-120	
Peru		3.6	0.1	0.4	2	-7	-8		3.7	-3.3	-11	-49	-77	-83	
Uruguay		42	-0.1	0.6	1	-11	-12		7.4	-0.2	5	-6	-366	-347	
Hungary		293	-0.4	1.3	3	1	1		1.6	-4.5	-10	-4	50	38	
Poland		3.66	-0.1	0.4	3	4	4		0.7	-0.7	-2	8	-113	-120	
Romania		4.0	-0.1	0.3	2	7	6		2.8	0.0	-6	-10	-134	-116	
Russia		73.7	0.3	-0.3	3	-15	-16		5.6	-0.2	4	5	-62	-53	
South Africa		15.0	0.5	0.2	3	-4	-6		9.7	-1.2	-14	-14	10	19	
Turkey		7.85	0.0	-0.4	-2	-25	-24		13.4	0.6	14	94	161	174	
US (DXY; 5y UST)		91	0.0	-0.2	-2	-7	-6		0.36	0.5	-3	-4	-129	-133	

	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		4945	0.2	-1	2	25	21		207	0	1	0	28	31
Indonesia		6010	0.0	1	10	-3	-5		192	-1	6	2	23	36
India		46263	0.0	1	6	13	12		153	1	-2	-21	23	28
Philippines		7228	-0.7	0	4	-8	-8		115	-1	2	6	38	49
Malaysia		1674	0.7	3	5	7	5		117	0	0	-13	2	5
Argentina		53034	-1.5	-4	6	44	27		1371	-6	-80	38	-743	-398
Brazil		114611	-0.4	1	9	2	-1		262	1	-1	-10	43	47
Chile		4076	-0.8	-1	2	-17	-13		151	-1	2	0	6	18
Colombia		1389	0.8	2	15	-15	-16		213	-1	-4	6	44	50
Mexico		43570	-0.1	1	7	-2	0		403	0	-12	-30	95	111
Peru		20485	0.1	-1	14	2	0		153	0	-1	13	36	46
Hungary		42132	0.4	6	13	-8	-9		100	0	2	-2	5	14
Poland		55440	0.5	-1	9	-2	-4		5	-1	1	-5	-18	-13
Romania		9587	0.1	1	8	-3	-4		212	-1	2	6	19	38
Russia		3259	0.1	3	8	9	7		168	-4	-4	-9	27	37
South Africa		59396	-0.2	0	4	5	4		385	0	6	-33	35	65
Turkey		1394	0.4	4	8	26	22		484	-12	1	-22	67	83
Ukraine		508	0.0	0	1	-1	0		481	-4	-12	-104	48	61
EM total		50	-0.3	-2	3	13	11		421	0	17	-10	97	128

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

[back to top](#)