



- **US payrolls weaker than expected** ([link](#))
- **US Treasury yields expected to rise further** ([link](#))
- **High yields draw investors into US investment-grade corporate bonds** ([link](#))
- **Yen strengthens on possible signaling shift and intervention speculation** ([link](#))
- **Korean equities slump as concerns over AI overcapacity drove selloffs in chipmakers** ([link](#))
- **Weekly EM bond issuance rises to \$32.2 bn** ([link](#))

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Yields Ease Following Disappointing US Payrolls While Chip Stocks Weigh on Equities

US Treasury yields eased and the dollar weakened after the June payrolls report came in below expectations. The Bloomberg Dollar Spot Index fell while Treasury yields were lower across the curve after data showed a sharp slowdown in US hiring, even while the employment rate declined. European sovereign yields remained higher on the day, despite easing after the US data. Global markets had been choppy ahead of the payrolls report, as renewed pressure on technology stocks weighed on Asian equities, while lower oil prices and a weaker dollar provided some offset. Korean equities were sharply lower as chipmakers sold off on concerns over AI overcapacity, while European equities traded higher. The yen strengthened on speculation that Japanese authorities could intervene imminently, potentially with less advance signaling than before. Oil prices continued to decline as disruption concerns eased and investors reportedly weighed signs of ample supply. On the data front, Swiss inflation slowed in June, in line with expectations, while Peru inflation surprised to the upside. Elsewhere in emerging markets, some analysts see further room for the rotation into EMEA equities that benefit from lower geopolitical risk.

Key Global Financial Indicators

Last updated: 7/2/26 8:48 AM	Level		Change from Market Close				YTD
	Last 12m	Latest	1 Day	7 Days	30 Days	12 M	
Equities							
S&P 500		7483	-0.2	2	-2	20	9
Eurostoxx 50		6353	1.1	1	4	19	10
Nikkei 225		68733	-2.5	-5	0	73	37
MSCI EM		66	-2.8	-1	-6	37	22
Yields and Spreads							
US 10y Yield		4.47	-1.2	8	2	19	30
Germany 10y Yield		2.91	3.3	5	-6	25	6
EMBIG Sovereign Spread		237	2	0	0	-78	-16
FX / Commodities / Volatility							
EM FX vs. USD, (+) = appreciation		46.8	0.3	0	-2	1	0
Dollar index, (+) = \$ appreciation		100.7	-0.7	-1	1	4	2
Brent Crude Oil (\$/barrel)		70.4	-1.6	-6	-27	2	16
VIX Index (% change in pp)		16.2	-0.4	-3	0	0	1

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

Key Global Inflation and Energy Indicators

Last updated: 7/2/26 8:49 AM	Level		Change from Market Close				YTD
	Last 12m	Latest	1 Day	7 Days	30 Days	12 M	
Oil and Gas					%		%
Brent Crude Oil (\$/barrel)		70	-1.5	-6	-27	2	16
WTI Crude Oil (\$/barrel)		67	-1.8	-6	-28	0	17
Natural Gas (Netherlands TTF)		44	1	7	-8	30	63
Breakeven Inflation		%	bps				
USD: 2Y		2.3	1.3	0	-56	-47	2
USD: 5Y		2.4	2.5	5	-22	-15	6
USD: 5Y5Y		2.4	1	3	-7	-12	-9
EUR: 2Y		2.0	-1.2	-16	-54	31	34
EUR: 5Y		2.0	-1	-6	-27	13	21
EUR: 5Y5Y		2.1	-2	0	-6	-6	2

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

Mature Markets

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United States

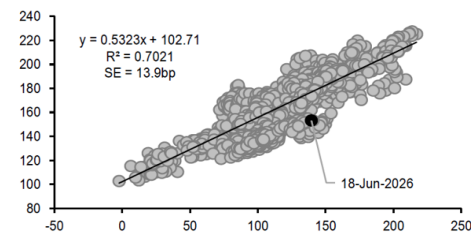
The US jobs report was weaker than expected in terms of jobs added. There was also a substantial downward revision to the May number. However, the unemployment rate went down from 4.3% to 4.2%. Treasuries reversed earlier losses as yields fell, while the dollar also depreciated on the news. US equity index futures were little changed.

US Jobs Report 8.30 am July 2, 2026
Source: Bloomberg

Variable	Consensus Forecast	Actual Data
Change in nonfarm payrolls	110K	57K
Average hourly earnings mom	0.3%	0.3%
Average hourly earnings yoy	3.5%	3.5%
Unemployment Rate	4.3%	4.2%

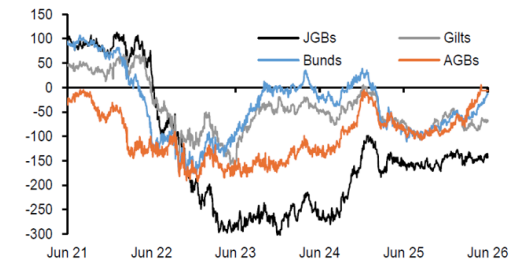
US Treasury yields are expected to rise further this year, according to JPMorgan forecasts. JPMorgan analysts expect the two-year and 10-year to trade at 4.20% and 4.70%, respectively, by the end of 2026. They estimate that the 10-year Treasury at its current level is very rich compared to 10-year bunds and favor spread trades going long bunds and short Treasuries. Although US 10-year yields are up just over 20 bps year-to-date, the one-year forward/one-year overnight index swap rate is up nearly 60 bps, suggesting that the 10-year has more room to rise. In addition, foreign demand for Treasuries is likely to be lower because yields have gone much higher in proportionate terms in other advanced economies, making Treasuries less attractive on a hedged basis.

Figure 27: Treasuries remain rich to bunds and most other DM government bonds after controlling relative monetary policy expectations...
10-year Treasury/German bund spread regressed on 1y1y USD/EUR OIS spread (bp), regression over the last 5 years; bp



Source: J.P. Morgan

Figure 28: ...and remain relatively unattractive versus local government bonds for foreign investors funded in local currency
Yield pickup from selling 10-year JGBs, Gilts, Bunds, or AGBs and buying 10-year Treasuries, adjusted for 3-month FX hedge; bp

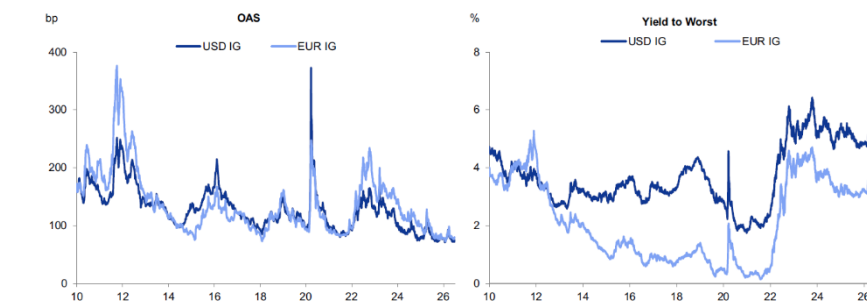


Source: J.P. Morgan

Investors are buying US investment grade (IG) corporate bonds in very high volumes despite tight credit spreads, due to the high all-in yields on offer. Credit spreads for IG bonds in both US and Europe are at the tightest and most expensive levels in decades, but investors are undeterred because the absolute level of

bond yields is also close to the highest in decades, just below the levels in 2023 when the Fed was hiking rates. Over the period from 2010–2021, credit spreads accounted for 43% of the all-in yield, while today they account for just 15%, Goldman notes. This makes them especially attractive to yield-based buyers such as pension funds and insurance companies, with Goldman analysts estimating that these kinds of investors own as much as 40% of all IG corporate bonds outstanding. Longer-maturity IG bonds are yielding around 5.7% compared to the US life insurance industry’s average portfolio yield of 4.8%. Goldman expects demand to remain high because US pension fund funding ratios are at very high levels, reducing the need for equity exposure and increasing their demand for bonds.

Exhibit 1: Credit spreads are hovering at the tight end of the historical range, while all-in yields are elevated
Index-level spreads (left panel) and yields (right panel) for the Bloomberg USD and EUR IG Corporate indices



Note: As of June 26, 2026.

Source: Bloomberg, Goldman Sachs Global Investment Research

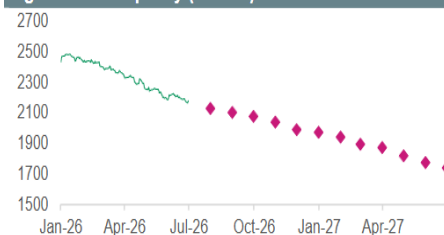
Euro Area

European equities were trading higher ahead of today’s June US non-farm payrolls data. The Stoxx 600 was around 0.5% higher in early morning trade, outperforming Asian equities. European government bond yields edged higher across the curve with the 10-year German bund yield trading at the higher end of this week’s range at 2.91%. UK gilts were underperforming European peers, with the 10-year gilt yield 5 bps higher at 4.81%. Separately, media reports suggest that the Bank of England may look to implement minimum haircuts on gilt repo as a measure to improve the resilience of the gilt market. Further details on the proposal, which was initially floated in a discussion paper last year, are expected in the coming week.

Some analysts believe the ECB’s proposal to raise banks’ minimum reserve requirements could push money market rates higher. Analysts at Credit Agricole argue that reports that the ECB

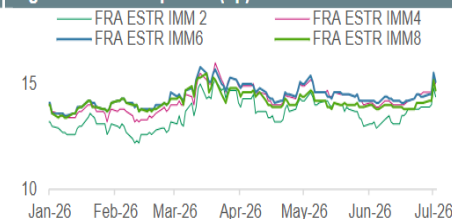
may look to double minimum reserve requirements (MRR) to 2% from the current 1% would not only reduce excess liquidity, but could also potentially increase pressure in term funding and repo rates, depending on how banks choose to manage their liabilities. According to Credit Agricole, the change in MRR would bring the European banking sector closer to the point where banks would need to source reserves, potentially via use of the ECB’s standard refinancing operations, or via term funding and repo markets. Bank of America analysts note that money market funds are the main counterparties for term funding, but their weighted average portfolio maturity of around 37 days limits their ability to absorb debt securities with maturities above two years, which could result in a higher term funding premium. Meanwhile, repo now accounts for the largest share of MMF portfolios, which may limit the extent to which MMFs are willing to

Fig 1. Excess liquidity (EURbn)



Source: ECB, CA CIB, future trajectory only from QT redemptions

Fig 2. FRA-ESTR spreads (bp)

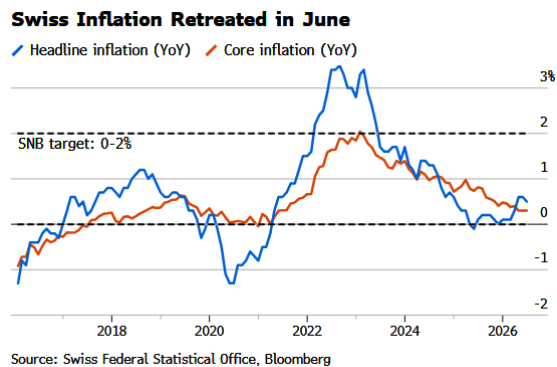


Source: Crédit Agricole CIB

increase their repo allocation further without higher rates. As a result, Credit Agricole analysts expect lower excess liquidity to put upward pressure on money market rates, with wider repo-OIS and EURIBOR-OIS spreads and steeper term repo curves, particularly around the 3-month point

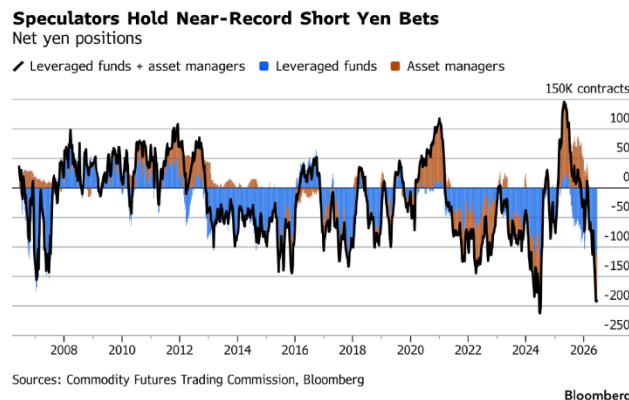
Switzerland

June headline inflation slowed in Switzerland on the back of lower energy prices. Headline inflation printed in line with consensus expectations at 0.5% y/y in June, down from 0.6% in May, while core inflation was unchanged at 0.3% y/y. At 0.5%, inflation remains well within the Swiss National Bank’s (SNB) 0–2% range. UBS analysts expect the SNB to keep rates on hold at 0% for the remainder of the year citing limited signs of any broadening in price pressures alongside well-anchored inflation expectations. That said, the analysts believe the SNB may use FX purchases to limit safe-haven-driven appreciation of the Swiss franc. Bloomberg analysts also note that Swiss policymakers reiterated their “heightened willingness” to use FX interventions as a more active tool to avoid inflation falling below the target range. This morning the Swiss franc was trading +0.2% firmer against the euro at 0.919/€ with the franc around 1.3% firmer against the common currency YTD.



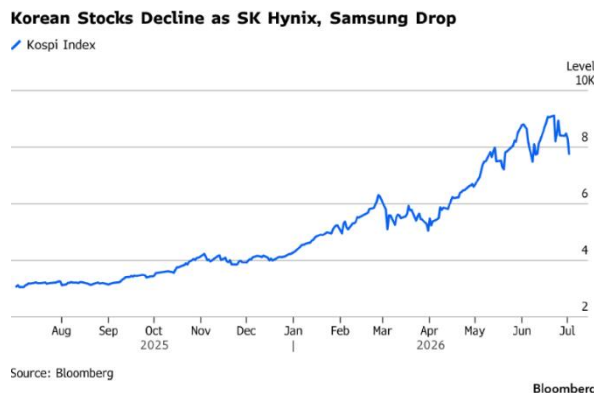
Japan

The yen strengthened on possible changes to official signaling and speculation of imminent intervention. The yen appreciated 0.8% following a Reuters article that authorities may stop telegraphing intervention plans to the market, ending a practice used in previous episodes. Market observers see such an approach as allowing the Ministry of Finance to squeeze speculators and raise the cost of betting against the yen, while also avoiding any signal of a specific “line in the sand” for intervention. CFTC data show that hedge funds increased bearish yen bets last month to the highest level since 2017, while options data suggest market sentiment remains heavily skewed toward yen weakness. The implied probability of the yen weakening to ¥180 per dollar over the next 12 months is 15%, while shorter-term contracts imply a 37% probability that USD/JPY rises to ¥165 by the end of July.



Korea

Korean equities slumped as concerns over excess AI capacity drove selloffs in chipmakers. The KOSPI index pared earlier losses after falling more than 8% intraday, with SK Hynix (-14%) and Samsung Electronics (around -10%) bearing the brunt of the selloff. The Korea Exchange temporarily suspended program selling earlier in the session in response to the outsized decline in KOSPI futures. Union Bancaire Privee noted that excess AI capacity concerns would have negative implications for markets such as Korea, which is closely integrated into the global AI supply



chain and has thus far benefited from strong demand for advanced hardware. Foreign outflows from the Kospi remain sizable—global investors sold a net \$936.5 mn of Korean stocks on Wednesday, according to exchange data. The won reversed its initial declines to end the day little changed, following three days of depreciation. At KRW 1549/\$, it remains near its weakest level since the Asian Financial Crisis.

Emerging Markets

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EMEA equities were mixed while most regional currencies strengthened against a broadly weaker US dollar this morning. CE3 equities outperformed, led by Poland (+0.8%), while GCC markets were more mixed, with the UAE up 0.4% and Qatar down 0.4%. CE3 currencies advanced by around 0.3%. Bloomberg reported that Hungary will overhaul its budget process by introducing more realistic forecasting, stronger parliamentary oversight, and later budget submissions to restore fiscal credibility after years of budget slippages. Hungary's 10-year government bond yield now trades around 5%, after having spiked to 7.4% before the recent elections and during the Middle East conflict. Elsewhere, Senegal's Finance Minister Cheikh Diba reiterated that the government is not seeking a sovereign debt restructuring and is instead pursuing a debt-treatment plan, according to Bloomberg.

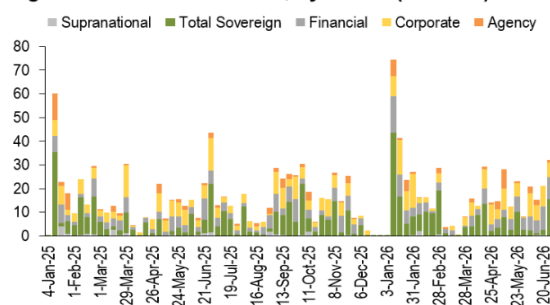
Asian equity markets were mixed amid renewed pressure on the AI trade. Technology shares weakened in China, where a gauge of tech stocks fell 7.7%, its largest one-day decline since early April, while the tech-heavy Shenzhen Composite fell 3%. Asian currencies were mixed.

In LATAM, regional equities were mostly lower on Wednesday while most currencies depreciated against a rising US dollar. Regional equities were also mostly lower, with the exception of Mexico, where the benchmark equity index rose 0.5%. The Colombian peso bucked the trend and continued to appreciate (+1.4%).

EM Bond Issuance

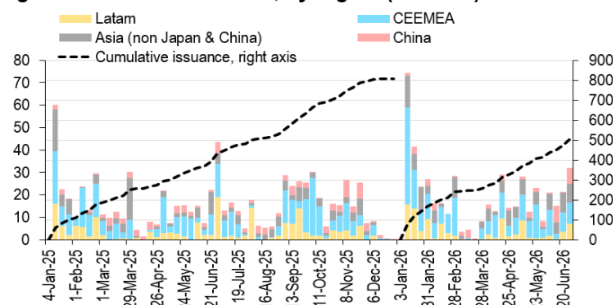
EM bond issuance rose sharply last week, led by sovereign activity. Weekly EM bond issuance increased to \$32.2 bn in the week ending June 27, up more than 50% w/w. Sovereigns accounted for almost half of the total, raising \$15.7 bn, while issuance by financials remained steady at around \$9 bn. Activity was largely evenly distributed across regions, while CEEMEA continuing to be the largest issuing region at \$9.4 bn. On a YTD basis, total EM bond issuance now stands at \$505 bn, up 16% y/y, of which sovereigns account for \$200 bn.

Figure 1. EM bond issuance, by sector (bn. USD)



Sources: Bond Radar, and IMF staff calculations.

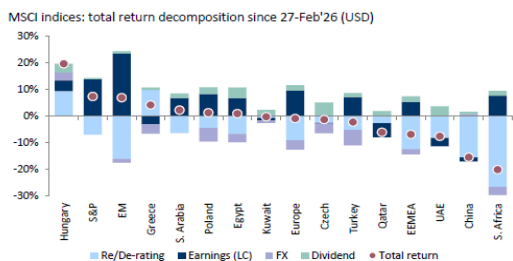
Figure 2. EM bond issuance, by region (bn. USD)



Emerging EMEA equities' de-escalation rotation has further room to run, according to Morgan Stanley. Since the US-Iran memorandum of understanding, EMEA stocks have rallied, with the strongest gains in UAE banks and real estate, South African and Turkish banks, and Hungarian financials. Energy and chemicals have generally lagged, as lower geopolitical risk reduced support for oil-linked sectors. However, the rally has recently stalled amid more hawkish Fed pricing and lingering uncertainty over the

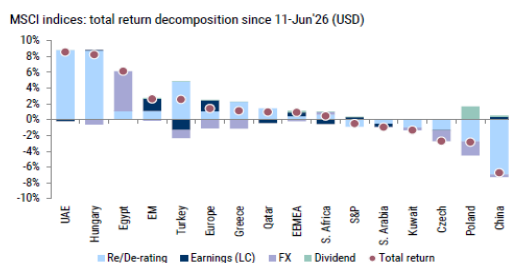
durability of de-escalation. Morgan Stanley analysts continue to see the greatest tactical upside in South Africa, where gold miners and selected consumer names remain below pre-conflict levels, and in the UAE, where equities have recovered less than half of their conflict-related losses, with a preference for Abu Dhabi over Dubai. The analysts also see further upside in Turkish banks if disinflation remains on track, while Hungary continues to benefit from improving domestic macro fundamentals. Saudi Arabia's recent underperformance is viewed as tactical rather than structural, with longer-term support expected from higher investment in energy security and infrastructure.

Exhibit 3: Since the start of the Iran conflict, Hungary, Greece and S. Arabia have outperformed the most in EEMEA, while S. Africa, the UAE and Qatar have lagged the most...



Source: MSCI, I/B/E/S, LSEG Data & Analytics and Morgan Stanley Research

Exhibit 4: ...while the recent US/Iran MoU-driven rally has seen the UAE, Hungary and Egypt outperform the most



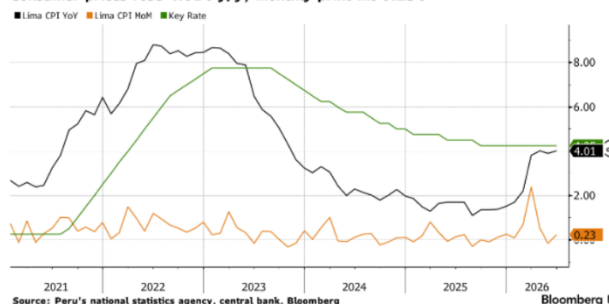
Source: MSCI, I/B/E/S, LSEG Data & Analytics and Morgan Stanley Research

Peru

June inflation printed above expectations at 4.01% y/y, accelerating from 3.91% y/y in May.

The domestic gas supply crisis, which started with a leak in a key natural gas pipeline, coupled with higher international oil prices and adverse weather, has continued to put upward pressure on prices. The central bank views the inflationary pressure from supply-side issues as temporary, expecting inflation to return to its target band (3% +/-1%) in early 2027 and has therefore kept the policy rate unchanged at 4.75% since late 2025. Local equities fell 1.4% on the day, and the currency depreciated mostly in line with the broader strength of the US dollar, while local bond yields were little changed.

Inflation in Peru's Capital Held Above Target In June
Consumer prices rose 4.01% y/y; monthly print hit 0.23%



Source: Peru's national statistics agency, central bank, Bloomberg

This monitor is prepared under the guidance of Jason Wu (Assistant Director), Charles Cohen (Advisor), Caio Ferreira (Deputy Division Chief), Sheheryar Malik (Deputy Division Chief), and Saad Siddiqui (Deputy Division Chief). Fabio Cortes (Senior Economist), Timothy Chu (Financial Sector Expert-New York Representative), Sanjay Hazarika (Senior Financial Sector Expert), Esti Kemp (Senior Financial Sector Expert), Johannes S. Kramer (Senior Financial Sector Expert), Benjamin Mosk (Senior Financial Sector Expert), Sonal Patel (Senior Financial Sector Expert-London Representative), Patrick Schneider (Financial Sector Expert), and Jeff Williams (Senior Financial Sector Expert) are the lead editors of this monitor. The contributors are Sally Chen (IMF Resident Representative in Hong Kong), Yingyuan Chen (Financial Sector Expert), Andrew Ferrante (Research Analyst), Deepali Gautam (Senior Research Officer), Harrison Kraus (Research Analyst), Mindaugas Leika (Senior Financial Sector Expert), Yiran Li (Senior Research Analyst), Xiang-Li Lim (Financial Sector Expert), Corrado Macchiarelli (Economist), Kleopatra Nikolaou (Senior Financial Sector Expert), Silvia L. Ramirez (Senior Financial Sector Expert), Francesco de Rossi (Senior Financial Sector Expert-London Representative), Lawrence Tang (Senior Economist), Dmitry Yakovlev (Senior Research Officer), Akihiko Yokoyama (Senior Financial Sector Expert), and Jing Zhao (Economic Analyst). Jeremie Benzaken (Administrative Coordinator), Olivia Marr (Administrative Coordinator), and Srujana Tyler (Administrative Coordinator) are responsible for the word processing and production of this monitor.

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Global Financial Indicators

Last updated: 7/2/26 8:35 AM	Level		Change				YTD
	Last 12m	Latest	1 Day	7 Days	30 Days	12 M	
Equities							
United States		7,500	-0.2	1.9	-1.4	20.4	10
Europe		6,342	0.9	1.2	3.8	19.2	10
Japan		68,733	-2.5	-5.0	0.5	72.8	37
China		4,812	-3.0	-4.1	-2.6	21.3	4
Asia Ex Japan		116	-2.9	-1.1	-6.2	39.5	24
Emerging Markets		66	-2.8	-1.1	-6.1	37.0	22
Interest Rates							
US 10y Yield		4.5	1	7	2	19	30
Germany 10y Yield		2.9	4	6	-6	25	6
Japan 10y Yield		2.8	7	15	21	135	72
UK 10y Yield		4.8	4	9	-7	18	31
Credit Spreads							
US Investment Grade		116	2	7	10	-9	8
US High Yield		304	-2	-16	-9	-35	-32
Exchange Rates							
USD/Majors		101.2	-0.2	-0.3	2.0	4.5	3
EUR/USD		1.14	0.6	0.7	-1.6	-3.0	-3
USD/JPY		160.8	-1.1	-0.6	0.5	11.9	3
EM/USD		46.7	0.1	-0.1	-1.9	0.8	0
Commodities							
Brent Crude Oil (\$/barrel)		70.3	-1.8	-6.9	-24.8	7.1	17
Industrials Metals (index)		169.4	-0.2	-0.8	-11.5	12.6	4
Agriculture (index)		55.8	0.3	1.1	-2.0	0.5	4
Gold (\$/ounce)		4126.9	2.4	2.5	-8.1	22.9	-4
Bitcoin (\$/coin)		61256.6	2.0	1.7	-9.2	-43.9	-30
Implied Volatility							
VIX Index (% change in pp)		16.5	-0.1	-2.4	0.7	-0.1	1.6
Global FX Volatility		6.6	0.0	-0.2	0.3	-2.0	-0.3
EA Sovereign Spreads							
Greece		70	0	1	3	1	11
Italy		79	0	6	7	-6	9
France		81	1	4	19	15	10
Spain		49	0	1	8	-12	6

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

Emerging Market Financial Indicators

	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	7 Days	30 Days	12 M	YTD
	basis points												
China		4,812	-3.0	-4.1	-2.1	22.0	3.9		87	2	3	-21	12
Korea*		7,648	-7.9	-14.4	-13.1	148.7	81.5		22	0	0	-3	1
Indonesia		5,745	0.9	-4.2	-7.3	-16.5	-33.6		104	-5	5	6	18
India		77,502	0.9	0.7	3.8	-7.1	-9.1		92	-3	13	-10	2
Philippines		6,126	0.9	0.9	3.6	-4.6	1.2		83	-7	-6	-2	8
Thailand		1,594	0.3	2.2	0.3	42.8	26.5						
Malaysia		1,662	0.3	-0.1	-1.3	7.2	-1.1		54	-1	9	-23	-5
Argentina		3,121,855	-1.5	0.4	-3.2	51.3	2.3		429	-15	-71	-279	-140
Brazil		171,689	-0.2	0.7	-1.4	23.5	6.6		187	-4	3	-25	-16
Chile		10,812	-0.3	0.4	3.3	30.8	3.2		86	-6	-5	-27	-5
Colombia		2,260	-0.4	-0.5	-0.2	33.4	9.3		203	3	-17	-136	-74
Mexico		67,248	0.4	1.5	-2.4	15.3	4.6		202	-5	-2	-68	-15
Peru		3,252	-1.5	-0.5	-4.2	62.8	25.9		91	-5	-1	-34	-18
Hungary		140,480	0.7	0.6	3.3	43.1	26.5		108	-1	-7	-52	-31
Poland		137,636	0.7	1.2	0.9	31.6	17.4		88	-3	-8	-19	-3
Romania		33,699	1.9	5.7	12.0	81.9	37.9		185	9	-2	-51	9
South Africa		110,041	0.4	-0.8	-3.5	13.9	-5.0		207	-6	-2	-92	-11
Türkiye		14,427	0.5	1.2	1.6	41.6	28.1		251	-8	-16	-42	17
EM total		66	-1.9	-1.1	-6.1	37.0	21.5		265	3	4	-99	-6

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

*Not an EM Under IMF Classification.

7/2/2026 7:29 AM	Exchange Rates							Local Currency Bond Yields (GBI EM)						
	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
	vs. USD		(+)= EM appreciation					% p.a.						
China		6.79	0.0	0.1	-0.4	5.5	2.9		1.8	1	1	4	11	-11
Korea*		1547	0.2	-0.3	-1.8	-12.3	-6.9		4.3	11	7	19	163	103
Indonesia		17994	-0.3	-0.4	-0.9	-9.7	-7.2		7.2	0	-7	36	57	113
India		95	-0.2	-1.0	-0.1	-10.2	-5.8		7.7	2	4	-2	99	63
Philippines		62	0.1	-0.4	0.2	-8.4	-4.5		6.0	4	1	-13	113	130
Thailand		33	0.3	0.1	-2.2	-2.6	-5.4		2.2	0	-2	-17	49	43
Malaysia		4.08	0.3	0.9	-2.8	3.6	-0.5		3.6	-1	-2	3	9	9
Argentina		1489	-0.4	-0.7	-4.2	-18.1	-2.5		0.0	0	0	0	-3337	-3237
Brazil		5.21	-0.9	-0.2	-3.4	4.9	5.2		14.4	12	-1	27	73	80
Chile		926	-0.4	-0.6	-3.6	0.4	-2.7		5.4	1	-1	-6	-10	7
Colombia		3372	1.4	1.7	5.5	19.4	12.0		12.0	-4	-32	-104	-15	-91
Mexico		17.54	0.1	-0.2	-1.4	7.2	2.7		9.0	0	8	-6	-20	1
Peru		3.4	-0.2	0.2	-0.1	4.3	-1.6		6.1	1	2	2	-29	32
Uruguay		40	-0.3	-0.2	0.2	-0.5	-3.2		7.5	-1	2	1	-139	-7
Hungary		312	0.3	0.0	-2.1	8.8	4.9		5.0	-2	-10	-38	-163	-153
Poland		3.76	0.4	0.2	-3.1	-3.8	-4.5		4.7	-2	-14	-51	-29	12
Romania		4.6	0.2	0.4	-1.4	-6.4	-5.5		6.6	1	-2	-12	-78	-9
Russia		78.1	-0.3	-3.1	-6.4	1.0	0.9							
South Africa		16.4	0.3	0.7	-0.8	7.3	1.2		8.6	-2	-2	-30	-158	0
Türkiye		46.70	-0.1	-0.3	-1.6	-14.8	-8.0		33.7	5	-40	-186	281	413
US (DXY; 5y UST)		101	-0.3	-0.4	1.8	4.4	2.8		4.25	1	8	8	39	52

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