











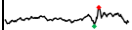


- **Expectations of US stimulus measures boost global markets** ([link](#))
- **Bank of Japan increases bond purchases** ([link](#))
- **Chinese bond market pressured by surge of issuance** ([link](#))
- **Fed launches Main Street Lending Program** ([link](#))
- **Key US economic data index reaches all-time high** ([link](#))
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## Hopes of US policy stimulus push global markets higher

Markets were higher across the board as the Fed started corporate bond purchases and press reports suggested that the US administration was putting together a \$1 tn stimulus package. The focus of the stimulus is said to be infrastructure, including 5G and rural broadband. Asian markets posted major rallies and the positive sentiment has spread to Europe and the US, where the futures market is pointing to a very strong opening. Some analysts are warning that the exuberance may be premature as Senate Republicans had earlier opposed further stimulus measures, including calls for infrastructure spending from the President. Today's price action is in marked contrast to Monday, when news of fresh COVID-19 outbreaks in Asia weighed on markets, and despite the positive tone this morning investors and analysts are keeping a close eye on Beijing, where the authorities are taking elaborate measures to contain the new outbreak. Chinese bond markets have seen rising yields due to the heavy supply of new central and local government debt being issued to finance stimulus measures. The virus continues to take its toll in Latin America, where Brazil's infection count continues to mount, and Peru's economy undershot already pessimistic forecasts.

Key Global Financial Indicators

Last updated: 6/16/20 8:06 AM	Level		Change from Market Close				YTD
	Last 12m	Latest	1 Day	7 Days	30 Days	12 M	
<b>Equities</b>			%				%
S&P 500		3067	0.8	-5	7	6	-5
Eurostoxx 50		3233	3.1	-3	17	-4	-14
Nikkei 225		22582	4.9	-2	13	7	-5
MSCI EM		39	-0.9	-5	9	-4	-12
<b>Yields and Spreads</b>			bps				
US 10y Yield		0.75	2.8	-8	11	-133	-117
Germany 10y Yield		-0.42	3.0	-11	12	-16	-23
EMBIG Sovereign Spread		470	-12	9	-108	108	177
<b>FX / Commodities / Volatility</b>			%				
EM FX vs. USD, (+) = appreciation		55.5	-0.2	-1	5	-10	-10
Dollar index, (+) = \$ appreciation		96.7	0.0	0	-4	-1	0
Brent Crude Oil (\$/barrel)		40.6	2.2	-1	25	-35	-38
VIX Index (% change in pp)		33.4	-1.0	6	2	18	20

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

## United States [back to top](#)

**Markets staged a major rebound from sizeable losses early in the session to post a second day of gains.** Risk-off sentiment from Asia on COVID-19 worries spilled over to US markets in the morning, but the Fed's announcement that it was starting its bond purchases through the [Secondary Market Corporate Credit Facility \(SMCCF\)](#) sparked a turnaround. The program size is \$750 bn with a \$75 bn equity stake from the US Treasury. The Fed revised some issuer certification criteria that had raised concerns among a number of companies. Earlier, the Fed had only bought ETFs and investors were anxious to see it actually begin buying individual bonds. Several US-China headlines bolstered sentiment as well, with reports that the US would allow domestic companies to work with Chinese giant Huawei on certain issues, while China reportedly increased the pace of its agricultural purchases under the Phase 1 trade deal. Treasuries rallied when stocks sold off and the 10-year Treasury yield fell to 0.65% before reversing and ending at 0.72% in a volatile session. The post-crash rebound that began after March 23 appeared to have stalled last week after the downbeat Fed press conference and virus worries, but US markets have regained some of the ground lost in the big Thursday selloff. Today's rally, if sustained, could further close the gap. After-hours trading yesterday was boosted by press reports that the administration was preparing a \$1 tn stimulus package.

### Recent Market Moves as of June 15, 2020 Close

Source: Bloomberg

	Date of Recent High	Level of Recent High	Current Level	Change
<b>S&amp;P 500</b>	June 8	3232.39	3066.59	-5.1%
<b>Stoxx 600</b>	June 5	375.32	353.31	-5.9%
<b>Nikkei</b>	June 8	23178.10	21530.95	-7.1%
<b>MSCI EM ETF</b>	June 10	\$41.19	\$39.28	-4.6%
<b>Brent</b>	June 5	\$42.30	\$39.72	-6.1%
<b>VIX</b>	June 5 (recent low)	24.52 (recent low)	34.40	+10 points
<b>10-year US TSY</b>	June 5	0.90%	0.72%	-18 bps

**US retail sales in May rebounded very strongly from their April slump.** The headline number was 17.7% versus the 8.4% consensus forecast, while the more closely watched retail sales ex-autos was 12.4% (vs. 5.5%). Losses in April were revised upwards for a more positive update. Treasuries sold off slightly and equity index futures pushed higher following the data. **Fed Chair Powell begins his semi-annual testimony before Congress today, starting at 10am before the Senate.**

**The US Federal reserve activated its Main Street Lending Program (MSLP) for small and medium sized businesses.** The Boston Fed will manage the program, and it invited potential lenders to register for the facility and start making loans "immediately". The Fed will purchase 95% of the loans made through the program, and these purchases will begin "soon." The Fed will lend up to \$600 bn to companies with work forces of 15,000 or less or \$5 bn in annual revenue, with loan sizes ranging from \$300K to \$300 mn. The initiative is designed to help companies that are too large to be eligible for the Paycheck Protection Program (PPP) but too small to have adequate access to the capital markets. The MSLP is backed by \$75 bn from the US Treasury, part of the \$454 bn allocated by Congress in the CARES act for Fed lending programs. The Fed will report details of the loans and the identities of lenders and borrowers on a monthly basis.

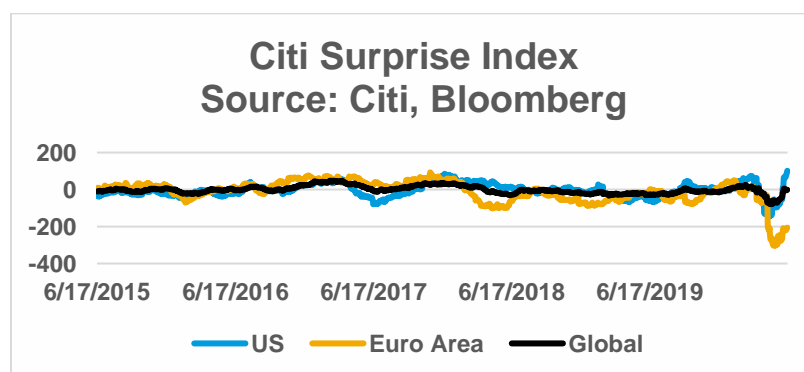
## Characteristics of Main Street Loan Types

	New Loan Facility	Priority Loan Facility	Expanded Loan Facility
Loan Term	5 years		
Principal Payments	Principal deferred for two years. Years 3-5: 15%, 15%, 70%		
Interest Payments	Deferred for one year		
Interest Rate	Adjustable rate of LIBOR (1 or 3 mo.) plus 300 basis points.		
Loan Size	\$250,000 to \$35 million	\$250,000 to \$50 million	\$10 million to \$300 million
Maximum Combined Debt to Adjusted 2019 EBITDA	4 times	6 times	6 times
Lender Participation Rate	5%		
Fed Participation Rate	95%		
Prepayment Allowed	Yes, without penalty		
Business Size Limits	15,000 employees or fewer, or 2019 revenues of \$5 billion or less		
Fees	Origination and transaction fees may apply		

Source: Boston Fed

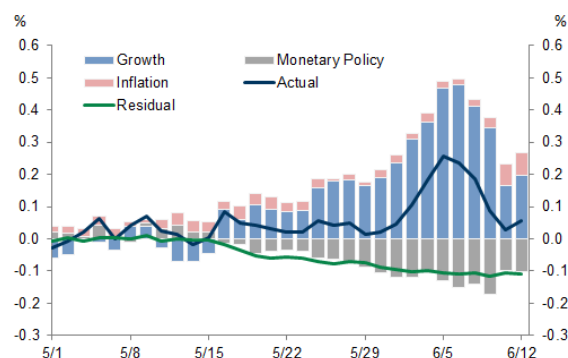
<https://www.bostonfed.org/news-and-events/press-releases/2020/federal-reserves-main-street-lending-program-opens-for-lender-registration.aspx>

**The widely followed Citi Economic Surprise Index hit an all-time high in contrast to the equivalent global and euro area indexes.** Monday brought yet another stronger than expected report as the Empire State Manufacturing Survey for June staged a major rebound from May's -48.5 collapse, coming in at just -0.2 versus the -29.6 consensus forecast. The survey component for business conditions in the six months ahead saw the biggest increase since October 2009. This was the latest in a number of recent positive data releases that have boosted hopes for a V-shaped recovery in the US economy, the May non-farm payrolls report being the most notable. Last week's stronger than expected University of Michigan survey of consumer expectations was another key data print. However, some analysts warn that the recent data do not show a rebound but rather a slowing in the deterioration of the economy after the shocks of April and May. The data will need to move decisively into positive territory if hopes of a V-shaped recovery are to be realized, and the gains will have to come from the actual unemployment, durable goods, retail sales and industrial production reports rather than just survey data.



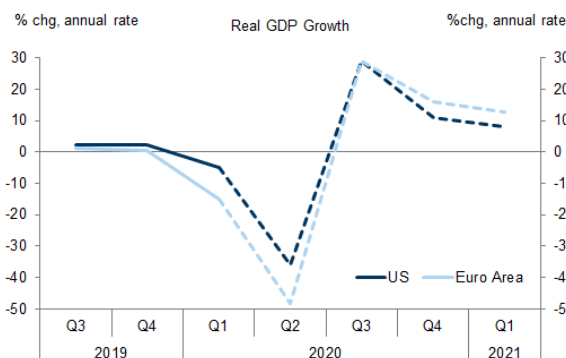
**The US economy will mount a strong recovery in H2 2020, pushing Treasury yields higher according to forecasts by Goldman.** Their analysis finds that expectations of stronger growth have been a key driver of US 10-year yields since the end of April. Even if the recovery is weaker than expected, the scope for a major rally in yields is limited due to the historically low levels of yields and their proximity to the zero lower bound, especially due to the Fed's firm rejection of negative interest rate policy. The market has probably already priced in expectations of more forward guidance, quantitative easing and yield curve control. The analysts' forecast is for the 10-year yield to reach 1.05% by the end of 2020 and 1.45% by the end of 2021, and the yield curve is expected to steepen as a result.

Exhibit 1 : Change in 10y UST yield since end April, by macro factor



Source: Goldman Sachs Global Investment Research

Exhibit 2 : Our economists expect a sharp rebound in growth in 2H20



Source: Goldman Sachs Global Investment Research

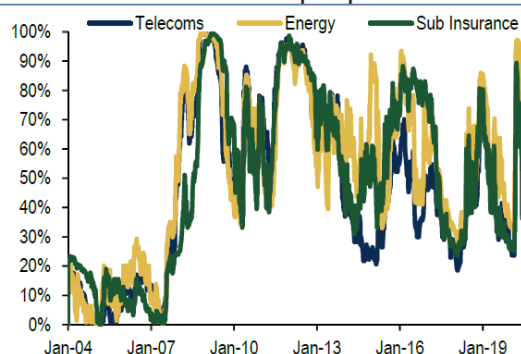
## Europe [back to top](#)

**European equities (+2.7%) are higher in line with global risk sentiment.** European bank stocks (+4.3%) are outperforming. 10-yr bund yields are 3 bps higher at -0.42%. French yields are little changed around -0.05% and the euro is holding steady at 1.13. Euro area spreads fell 5-8 bps as demand remains strong ahead of the ECB's TLTRO announcement on Thursday. Greek 10-yr spreads fell 9 bps to 158 bps. Italian 10-yr spreads are 8 bps lower at 182 bps.

**The headline ZEW expectations index for Germany rose from 51.0 in May to 63.4 in June** (60 expected). The current assessment component, a proxy for the output gap, improved from -93.5 to -83.1 for the first time in this crisis.

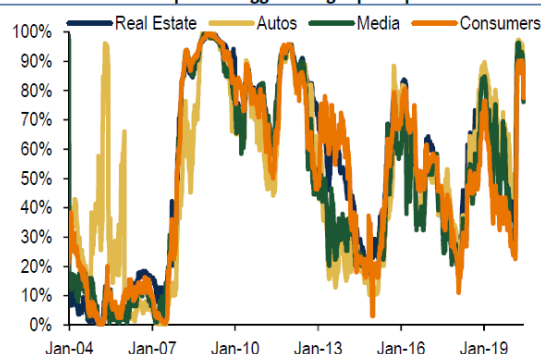
Bank of America points out that **for the first time in this crisis there were no rating downgrades across investment-grade credit.** Its analysts point out that four sectors have benefited from the recent rally in European bonds with the support of some specific narratives: telecoms (given argument of "fortress" balance sheets), sub insurance (for yield pick-up), energy ("creative destruction"), and technology (lock-down winners). Spreads for these sectors are now in the 40th-50th percentile range. The bank is now expecting bonds of consumer-facing sectors (real estate, autos, media) still in the 80th-90th percentile to make further gains, pointing to the sharp rise in household deposits in the Euro Area that will likely be invested in corporate bonds.

Chart 7: The leaders. Sectors with low spread percentiles now...



Source: BofA Global Research, Bloomberg. Historical percentiles since 2000.

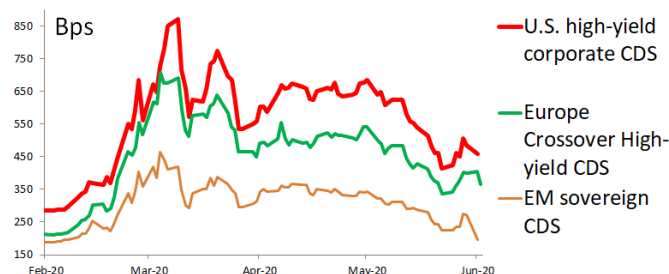
Chart 8: ...and the conspicuous laggards. High spread percentiles



Source: BofA Global Research, Bloomberg. Historical percentiles since 2000.

**Crossover high-yield spreads are 42 bps lower at 362 bps.** Investment-grade CDS spreads are 7 bps lower at 64 bps.

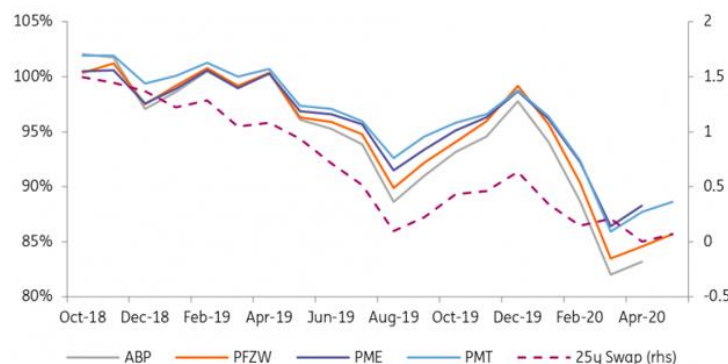
#### Global CDS Credit spreads (Corporate and EM)



Note: Europe Crossover high-yield index comprises 75 equally weighted credit default swaps on the most liquid sub-investment grade European corporate entities.  
U.S. high-yield is composed of 100 non-investment grade corporates (B and BB).  
EM CDS covers 18 sovereign issuers.  
Source: Bloomberg, and IMF staff

**The Dutch minister for social affairs has announced that the reduced minimum coverage ratio of 90% for pension funds will now apply until the end of 2021.** Pension funds will also receive more immediate regulatory relief given that current low interest rates make it hard to live up to their pension promises.

#### Dutch Pension fund coverage ratios remain under pressure



Source: Pension fund websites and ING

#### United Kingdom

The pound (+0.3% to \$1.26) gained after PM Johnson said that the prospects for a deal in July with the EU are "very good" following his meeting with EU officials yesterday.

#### Other Mature Markets

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#### Australia

**Local equities soared, lifted by stimulus plans from the U.S.** The ASX gained 3.9%, the most in 10 weeks. Meanwhile, minutes from the RBA's June meeting indicated that the central bank expects more monetary and fiscal policy support to the economy, despite recent stabilization. At the meeting, the RBA left the benchmark interest rate and the target for the 3-year government bond yield unchanged at 0.25%.

## Japan

### The BoJ increased its lending support to companies while leaving its policy settings unchanged.

The central bank estimated that the overall size of its virus measures, including its lending programs to businesses, will increase from ¥75 tn (\$700 bn) to about ¥110 tn (\$1 tn) and hinted at the possibility of more. The upper limits on its corporate bond and commercial paper holdings, which make up the rest of the policy support in addition to the lending programs, remained unchanged at ¥20 tn while the 10-year JGB yield target was also untouched at 0%. BoJ Governor Kuroda indicated that interest rates could stay at an ultralow level into 2023 and that the BoJ is prepared to do more. **Equities surged**, lifted by US policy measures overnight as well as the BoJ's supportive stance. The Topix ended the day up 4.1% while the Nikkei gained 4.9%. **JGB yields rose in the long end**, with the 30-year bond up by 3 bps while the 2-year note fell 1 bps to -0.18%. **The yen weakened by 0.1% on rebounding risk sentiment.**

## Emerging Markets [back to top](#)

**Asian equities posted sizable, broad-based gains following reports of new Fed action while currencies were mixed against the dollar.** Stocks rebounded from yesterday's losses, despite ongoing concerns over a second wave of virus infection as well as escalating tension in the Korean Peninsula. Local news reports noted that North Korea blew up an inter-Korean liaison office and placed its army on "high alert" for possible movements into the demilitarized zone. In recent days, North Korea has increased pressure on South Korea as it looks to stop activists from sending anti-Pyongyang leaflets across the border by balloon. Still, the Korean Kospi gained 5.3% and the Korean won appreciated by 0.8% against the dollar, both outperforming their Asian counterparts. **EMEA equities gained in line with global markets with +2% gains in Israel, Hungary, and Poland.** Currency gains were muted with the Turkish lira (-0.4%) depreciating against the U.S dollar. **Latin America equities were mixed, while currencies depreciated.** Equity prices retreated yesterday in Chile (-2.2%), Mexico (0.7%) and Brazil (-0.4%), while rising in Peru (0.9%).

Key Emerging Market Financial Indicators

Last updated: 6/16/20 8:10 AM	Level		Change				YTD
	Last 12m	index	1 Day	7 Days	30 Days	12 M	
<b>Major EM Benchmarks</b>			%				%
MSCI EM Equities		39.28	2.6	-5	9	-4	-12
MSCI Frontier Equities		23.60	1.9	-4	6	-21	-22
EMBIG Sovereign Spread (in bps)		470	-12	9	-108	108	177
EM FX vs. USD		55.51	-0.1	-1	5	-10	-10
<b>Major EM FX vs. USD</b>			%, (+) = EM currency appreciation				
China Renminbi		7.08	0.2	0	0	-2	-2
Indonesian Rupiah		14090	0.2	-1	5	2	-2
Indian Rupee		76.21	-0.2	-1	0	-8	-6
Argentine Peso		69.38	-0.1	-1	-3	-37	-14
Brazil Real		5.11	0.9	-4	12	-24	-21
Mexican Peso		22.10	0.5	-1	7	-13	-14
Russian Ruble		69.46	0.2	-1	5	-7	-11
South African Rand		17.06	0.3	-2	8	-13	-18
Turkish Lira		6.85	-0.5	-1	1	-14	-13
EM FX volatility		10.31	0.0	0.8	-1.2	1.9	3.7

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

## China

**China's government bond yields renewed their increases for a second day ahead of a surge in special note issuance.** The yield on the on-the-run 10-year central government bond rose 10 bps to 2.85%, approaching its highest level in 3 months. The 2-year note rose 7 bps to 2.15%. The authorities plan to issue CNY 1 tn (\$141 bn) of special government debt by the end of July to combat the COVID-19

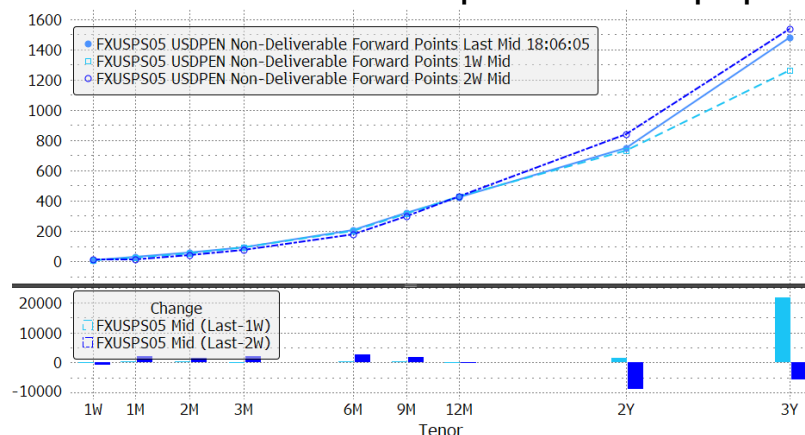


outbreak; this, combined with local government debt issuance of about CNY 2.7 tn in June have pushed bond yields higher since late April. The 10-year note has risen by 36 bps since end of April while the 2-year note has risen by 90 bps over the same period. Today's selloff was sparked by concerns that investors' balance sheets are becoming stretched, limiting their ability to absorb new issuance. At the same time, the overnight repo rate rose 23 bps to 1.75%, raising the funding costs for bond purchases. Although the overnight repo rate remains well within the levels seen recently, it nonetheless highlighted concerns that interbank liquidity could dwindle, particularly as the PBC is seen as unlikely to ease policy dramatically in the coming months. Meanwhile, the total number of reported COVID infections reached 106 since the weekend while Beijing ramped up mass testing and extended targeted lockdowns. Beijing has closed a total of 12 food markets as well as putting about 30 housing compounds under lockdown since this weekend. The capital has a population of more than 20 mn; the authorities noted that it can test over 90,000 people a day; 70,000 were tested on Sunday.

## Peru

**Peru's unemployment and economic activity undershot already pessimistic expectations.** Peru's May unemployment print of 13.1% exceeded the market consensus of 11.5%, while the participation rate continued to drop, from 46.3% to 32.3% (March value: 61.2%). Economic activity declined in April by 40.5% yoy, 9 percentage points more than expected. Neither the country's currency nor its main stock index reacted strongly, implying that low economic performance was already priced in. A slight upward shift in the NDF points curve for the Peruvian sol over the 12-months horizon indicated nonetheless a modest increase in expected depreciation, as hopes for additional monetary policy support were reinvigorated. Peru's central bank's pledged last Friday to maintain a strong expansionary monetary stance, including the possibility of future liquidity injection via quantitative easing.

### Premia/discounts in PEN/USD NDF prices relative to spot price (in bps)

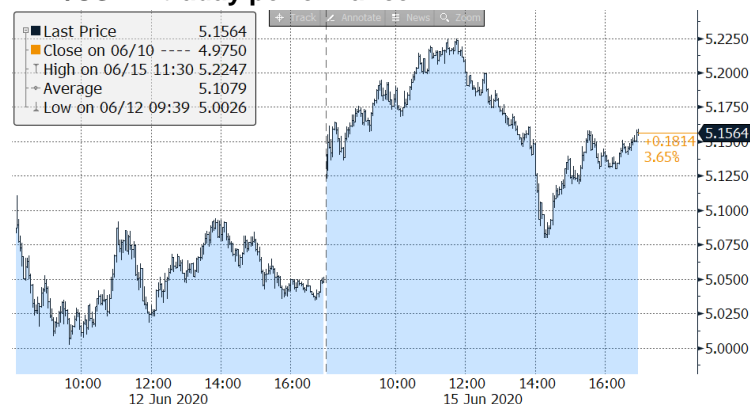


Source: Bloomberg.

## Brazil

**FM Almeida's announced departure highlights markets' concerns over fiscal consolidation strategies in medium run.** Following yesterday's announcement that Brazil's finance minister Almeida will step down in the coming weeks, the Brazilian real depreciated up to 3%, before recovering somewhat to end with a loss of around 2%. While Mr. Almeida's designated successor Mr. Funchal is expected to provide continuity for Brazil's medium-term austerity strategy, the continued spread of the COVID-19 pandemic and the fiscal response to its economic costs may, according to outgoing finance minister Almeida, bring the debt-to-GDP ratio close to 94%, substantively higher than its April gross value near 80%. Brazil has over 891K cases and over 44K deaths.

## BRL/USD intraday performance

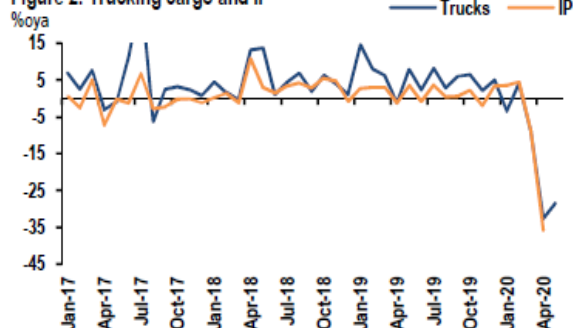


Source: Bloomberg.

## Colombia

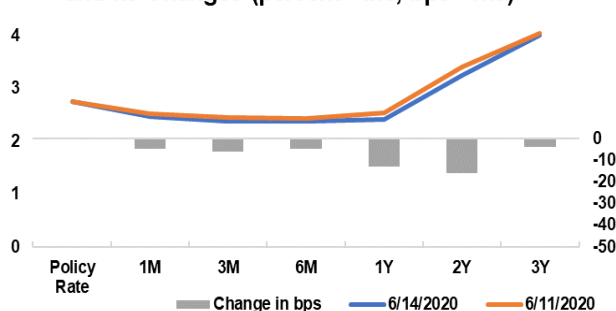
**Colombia's monetary policy stance is expected to remain expansionary.** Colombia's April activity numbers printed last Friday low, with manufacturing production down by 35.8% yoy and retail sales down by 42.9% yoy, more than the 30% and the 30.5% expected by market consensus. Industrial production fell 29.6% yoy. J.P. Morgan points to the possibility of similarly disappointing numbers for May, as low cargo truck load volumes hint at persistently low activity levels. Colombia's implied monetary policy rate curve reacted with a modest downward shift, signaling markets' hope for additional monetary stimulus. Local markets were closed on Monday.

Figure 2: Trucking cargo and IP



Source: J.P. Morgan

Colombia: Market Implied Policy Rate Curve and Its Changes (percent - lhs, bps - rhs)





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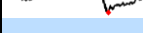
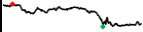


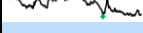



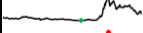

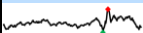
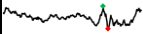
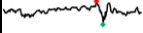




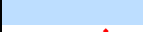
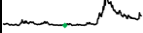


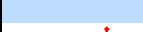
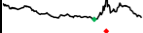
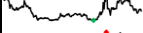
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Europe		3233	3.1	-3	17	-4	-14
Japan		22582	4.9	-2	13	7	-5
China		2932	1.4	-1	2	2	-4
Asia Ex Japan		67	-0.8	-4	7	2	-8
Emerging Markets		39	-0.9	-5	9	-4	-12
<b>Interest Rates</b>			basis points				
US 10y Yield		0.75	2.8	-8	11	-133	-117
Germany 10y Yield		-0.42	3.0	-11	12	-16	-23
Japan 10y Yield		0.02	1.2	0	2	15	3
UK 10y Yield		0.23	2.6	-11	0	-62	-59
<b>Credit Spreads</b>			basis points				
US Investment Grade		151	-4.0	2	-54	18	54
US High Yield		608	-6.7	47	-130	156	215
Europe IG		63	-7.6	-2	-22	2	19
Europe HY		354	-48.1	-3	-150	79	148
EMBIG Sovereign Spread		470	-12.0	9	-108	108	177
<b>Exchange Rates</b>			%				
USD/Majors		96.74	0.0	0	-4	-1	0
EUR/USD		1.13	-0.2	0	4	1	1
USD/JPY		107.3	0.0	0	0	1	1
EM/USD		55.5	-0.2	-1	5	-10	-10
<b>Commodities</b>			%				
Brent Crude Oil (\$/barrel)		41	2.2	-1	25	-35	-38
Industrials Metals (index)		102	1.5	0	9	-6	-11
Agriculture (index)		35	0.7	0	3	-16	-14
<b>Implied Volatility</b>			%				
VIX Index (%, change in pp)		33.4	-1.0	5.9	1.5	18.2	19.7
10y Treasury Volatility Index		4.7	-0.3	0.0	0.0	-0.7	0.6
Global FX Volatility		8.9	0.0	0.9	0.0	2.3	2.9
<b>EA Sovereign Spreads</b>			10-Year spread vs. Germany (bps)				
Greece		157	-9.7	-22	-103	-140	-9
Italy		182	-8.8	1	-58	-79	22
Portugal		96	-3.5	5	-45	9	33
Spain		96	-4.9	1	-33	20	30

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

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## Emerging Market Financial Indicators

Last updated: 6/16/2020 8:12 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		7.08	0.2	0.0	0	-2	-2		2.8	-0.2	-8	27	-45	-32
Indonesia		14090	0.2	-1.4	5	2	-2		7.4	2.7	-2	-41	-36	25
India		76	-0.2	-0.8	0	-8	-6		6.1	-0.4	-2	-10	-96	-79
Philippines		50	0.6	-0.2	2	4	1		4.1	-1.3	-9	-40	-91	-19
Thailand		31	-0.3	0.6	3	1	-5		1.4	-1.5	-10	8	-86	-20
Malaysia		4.28	0.0	0.0	2	-2	-4		2.9	0.6	-4	5	-84	-49
Argentina		69	-0.1	-0.6	-3	-37	-14		48.9	0.0	127	625	1892	-1375
Brazil		5.11	0.9	-4.1	12	-24	-21		5.3	2.6	-6	-83	-187	-100
Chile		787	0.9	-2.3	5	-11	-4		2.7	2.1	-15	15	-75	-58
Colombia		3783	-0.1	-4.6	3	-13	-13		5.7	0.0	35	8	-10	-25
Mexico		22.10	0.5	-0.9	7	-13	-14		6.2	-3.3	-26	-5	-157	-77
Peru		3.5	-0.4	-1.2	-1	-4	-5		4.3	-4.0	0	2	-51	-17
Uruguay		43	-0.4	-0.8	3	-17	-13		10.1	-0.7	7	-103	-91	-72
Hungary		306	0.1	-0.7	6	-6	-3		1.7	0.8	-7	7	-3	47
Poland		3.92	-0.4	0.1	7	-3	-3		0.9	3.1	-6	-2	-115	-99
Romania		4.3	-0.2	-0.5	4	-2	0		3.7	0.0	-6	-25	-34	-26
Russia		69.5	0.2	-1.1	5	-7	-11		5.4	1.0	-7	5	-209	-72
South Africa		17.1	0.3	-2.5	8	-13	-18		10.2	11.1	28	-14	76	69
Turkey		6.85	-0.5	-0.7	1	-14	-13		10.7	-0.2	-2	-121	-847	-100
US (DXY; 5y UST)		97	0.0	0.4	-4	-1	0		0.35	0.6	-5	4	-148	-134

	Equity Markets							Bond Spreads on USD Debt (EMBIG)						
	Level		Change (in %)					Level		Change (in basis points)				
	Last 12m	Latest	1 Day	7 Days	30 Days	12 M	YTD	Last 12m	Latest	1 Day	7 Days	30 Days	12 M	YTD
								basis points						
China		2932	1.4	-1	2	2	-4		228	-1	1	-23	47	52
Indonesia		4986	3.5	-1	11	-20	-21		260	-9	12	-72	65	104
India		33605	1.1	-1	8	-15	-19		243	5	-3	-68	92	118
Philippines		6282	1.9	-4	13	-21	-20		157	-5	12	-27	74	91
Malaysia		1518	1.3	-4	8	-7	-4		189	-9	12	-61	56	77
Argentina		43417	0.0	-4	10	7	4		2580	-13	-17	-257	1729	811
Brazil		92376	-0.5	-2	19	-6	-20		362	-11	21	-87	116	147
Chile		3893	-2.2	-6	7	-23	-17		212	-1	10	-56	75	79
Colombia		1143	0.0	-7	8	-25	-31		284	-6	14	-77	92	121
Mexico		37417	-0.7	-6	5	-13	-14		499	-5	18	-118	154	207
Peru		16983	0.9	-3	12	-16	-17		182	-4	11	-60	53	75
Hungary		38270	2.5	1	12	-6	-17		164	0	9	-53	64	78
Poland		50260	2.6	-2	13	-15	-13		57	-2	-2	-37	4	39
Romania		8672	1.6	-2	6	2	-13		299	3	25	-54	107	125
Russia		2769	1.8	-1	7	1	-9		204	-10	4	-45	-9	73
South Africa		52270	0.0	-4	5	-10	-8		495	-23	18	-129	176	175
Turkey		111188	1.5	2	11	22	-3		574	-23	14	-116	33	173
Ukraine		499	0.0	0	0	-10	-2		609	-35	12	-121	51	189
EM total		39	2.6	-5	9	-4	-12		470	-12	9	-108	108	177

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

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