



- The Federal Reserve announces new measures ([link](#))
- US stock futures hit limit down as \$2 tn economic rescue package stalled in Senate ([link](#))
- US Treasuries rally as more states issued social and economic restrictions ([link](#))
- Bank of Japan allots USD 35bn through new daily Fed swap line ([link](#))
- Bank of Thailand cuts its policy rate by 25 bps to 0.75%; unveils liquidity support ([link](#))
- Mexico cuts policy rate by 50 bps; introduces new measures to promote liquidity ([link](#))
- Australia announces a supplemental fiscal package equivalent to 3.4% of GDP ([link](#))
- BoE relaxes supervision to relieve strain on bank loan-loss provisions and capital ([link](#))

[US](#)

| [Europe](#)

| [Other Mature](#)

| [Emerging Markets](#)

| [Market Tables](#)

Global markets tumble on grim growth outlook, but liquidity may be stabilizing

[The Federal Reserve announced another series of measures](#) designed to stabilize markets, enhance liquidity and stimulate growth. The measures included the roll out of 2 new facilities which did not exist in the 2008 Global Financial Crisis, the Primary Market Corporate Credit Facility (PMCCF) for new bond and loan issuance and the Secondary Market Corporate Credit Facility (SMCCF) to provide liquidity for outstanding corporate bonds. Furthermore, the FOMC removed its caps on planned QE purchases and will now purchase Treasuries and agency mortgage-backed securities “in the amounts needed to support smooth market functioning and effective transmission of monetary policy to broader financial conditions and the economy”.





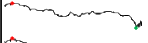



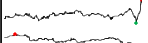

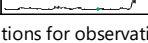
Equities sold off across Asia as new virus containment measures were announced. Indian stocks plunged 12%. The government imposed a near-complete lockdown on most urban centers. Thai stocks fell close to 9% as Bangkok and other cities entered a partial lockdown. Sovereign yields declined for high-rated countries but rose for the lower-rated countries. Spot FX depreciated, with the Indonesia rupiah tumbling 3.7%. The USDKRW cross-currency swap spread widened close to 50 bps despite the announcement of Fed-BoK swap line last week. European equities are plummeting another 4% today and S&P 500 futures – which hit their trading limit earlier – point to another bad session in the US as well. Brent crude is down 5% to \$26/barrel, as global demand prospects shrink further.

Liquidity conditions in advanced economies showed signs of improvement. This morning, there was substantially lower demand for US dollars at the ECB 7-day auction. While 44 EU banks took down \$112 bn in funding at last week’s auction, this morning’s operation saw only 1 bank take \$20 mn. Indeed, the EUR-USD cross-currency swap basis has narrowed significantly and is now only about 13 bps, near the same level it has been for much of the previous year. As US market open, the overnight repo is trading at just 8 bps, consistent with improved liquidity in funding markets. Furthermore, the Federal Reserve announced another series of measures designed to stabilize markets, enhance liquidity and stimulate growth, including the roll out of new corporate credit facilities, the inclusion of a broader range of collateral

in existing facilities and pledging to continue QE purchases until its monetary and employment objectives were met.

Investors focus will remain squarely on the spread of COVID-19 and government responses, as restrictions on economic and social activities are likely to tighten further. Despite the various stimulus measures announced globally, investors are looking for unprecedented fiscal easing, and still more from monetary policies, such as the Fed increasing size of QE, and more rate cuts in EM. In the economic pipeline, data throughout the week in US will be scrutinized for signs of deterioration, including the Chicago Fed activity index, PMIs, durable goods orders, third reading of Q4 GDP and PCE, and most of all, jobless claims on Thursday. Reports of substantial unemployment filings at the state level lifted consensus expectations to 1.5mn, more than twice the highest print on record in October 1982. Elsewhere, consumer confidence and PMIs in euro area will be closely watched. No new policy changes are expected from BoE, while Colombia is expected to cut 25 bps, Nigeria by 50bps, and Czech Republic by 50 bps. The BoJ and Brazil COPOM will release the minutes of the most recent policy meeting.

Key Global Financial Indicators

Last updated: 3/23/20 8:32 AM	Level		Change from Market Close				YTD
	Last 12m	Latest	1 Day	7 Days	30 Days	12 M	
Equities			%				%
S&P 500		2305	-4.3	-15	-31	-18	-29
Eurostoxx 50		2531	-0.7	3	-33	-23	-32
Nikkei 225		16888	2.0	-3	-28	-22	-29
MSCI EM		31	-3.7	-13	-28	-26	-30
Yields and Spreads			bps				
US 10y Yield		0.73	-29.5	1	-74	-171	-119
Germany 10y Yield		-0.39	-7.1	7	4	-38	-21
EMBIG Sovereign Spread		700	29	114	389	346	407
FX / Commodities / Volatility			%				
EM FX vs. USD, (+) = appreciation		53.2	-0.1	-4	-10	-15	-13
Dollar index, (+) = \$ appreciation		101.8	-1.0	4	3	5	6
Brent Crude Oil (\$/barrel)		26.6	-1.5	-12	-55	-60	-60
VIX Index (% change in pp)		65.5	-0.6	-17	48	49	52

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

United States

[back to top](#)

S&P 500 futures dropped 5% and hit limit down after Senate Democrats blocked passage of the \$2 tn economic rescue package. The 47-47 vote, short of the 60 needed to advance the motion, puts in question the original plan for the Senate to pass the Phase 3 package on Monday. The party leaders said negotiations will continue and it is possible to reach a deal in the next 24 hours. On the other hand, House speaker Pelosi said Sunday morning that the House would write its own package, a move that could add several days of partisan negotiations.

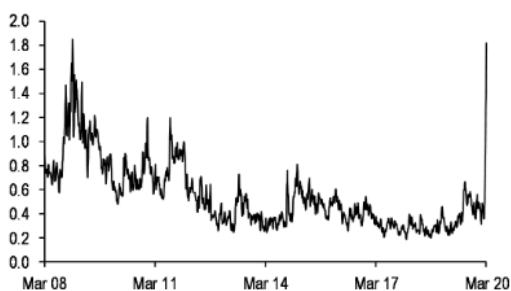
US stocks fell through the 2018 support level amid a late session plunge. Markets opened strong in the morning (especially large cap and tech firms) following Asian and European markets, as some investors were reportedly jumping in to buy the dip. However, markets reversed course after several states issued sweeping social distancing measures, and the sell-off accelerated into the close after the index fell through the 2018 support level. The S&P 500 sank 4.3%, with an intra-day swing of 6.4%, while the Dow and NASDAQ dropped 4.5% and 3.8%, respectively. All but the energy sector saw outsized losses, with tech and the defensive sector dropping over 3%. Trading volume jumped on Friday to about 60% above the

average, because of the so-called “quadruple witching” – a day with simultaneous expiration of options and futures for indices and stocks. The latest sell-off fixed the S&P 500's weekly decline at 15%, the 5th largest weekly drop on record. The VIX index remained elevated at 66, though it has fallen for 2 straight sessions from the record intra-day high of 85.5.

Treasuries staged a massive rally on concerns about the growth impact from a sudden-stop in the economy, with 10- and 30-year yields posting their largest daily drop in over a decade. While short rates were relatively stable, with the bill rates trading at negative levels, the 2-year yield dropped 13 bps to 0.315%, the 10-year yield dropped 29 bps to 0.84% and the 30-year yield dropped 37 bps to 1.42%. The rally in real rates was even more pronounced, as the 10- and 30-year TIPS tumbled over 50 bps to 0.08% and 0.18%, respectively. In credit markets, IG and HY credit spreads continued to march wider by 26 bps to 350 bps and 48 bp to 1034 bps, respectively. However, investors remained undeterred with another \$16.5bn of deals priced in the IG primary markets, bringing the weekly total to nearly \$63bn, the third-highest weekly volume on record according to the Bloomberg.

Severely impaired liquidity likely exacerbated the price action. JPM research showed that market depth for 10-year Treasuries was at 2% of the 1-year average level, and the price impact of trading \$100mn 10-year Treasuries has increased fourfold over the last week, approaching the worst levels observed during 2008. The persistent low liquidity could indicate that dealer balance sheet remains clogged, though the support from the Fed's targeted credit and liquidity facilities (PDCF, CPFF, MMLF) is likely to start materializing this week. Indeed, the latest primary dealer data show that in the first two weeks of March, dealers added \$38bn in Treasury inventories, especially long-term Treasuries. The positions in Treasuries maturing in greater than 11 years alone increased \$26bn to record highs and represent nearly 25% of all dealer inventory.

Price impact for trading \$100mn 10-year Treasuries, one-week moving average; 32nds



*Price impact defined as the average move in order book mid-price against a \$100mn flow in traded notional. See Drivers of price impact and the role of hidden liquidity, J. Younger et al., 1/13/17 for more details.

Source: J.P. Morgan, BrokerTec

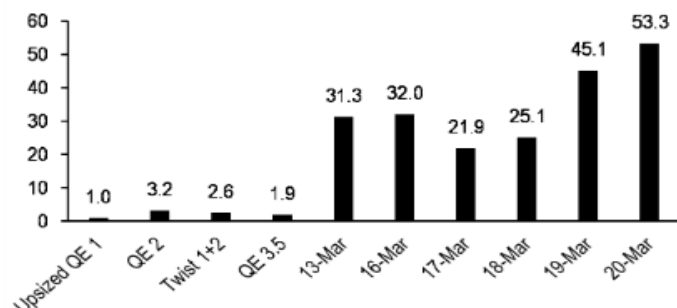
Primary dealer positions in Treasuries, month-to-date change, and 5-year statistics; \$bn, except for z-score

Maturity	Last	MTD chg	5y avg	5y min	5y max	5y z-score
T-bills	23	-12	18	-2	45	0.6
<2y	83	8	34	-3	97	1.9
2-3y	13	7	0	-16	21	1.4
3-6y	37	-8	21	0	53	1.3
6-7y	14	6	10	-6	27	0.6
7-11y	8	8	3	-18	22	0.9
>11y	62	26	27	8	62	3.5
TIPS	16	0	9	1	18	1.8
FRNS	12	1	6	-1	16	2.4
Total	269	38	128	9	287	2.0

Source: Federal Reserve Bank of New York

The Fed bought \$73bn Treasuries on Friday, bringing the total purchase to 55% of the \$500 bn in Treasury purchases it announced on March 15th. The pace of purchase is unprecedented, with Friday's purchase alone running at \$53bn Treasuries in 10-year equivalents, compared to around \$2bn average daily purchase during the post-GFC QE programs.

Average daily Treasury purchases in 10-year equivalents;
\$bn



Source: J.P. Morgan, Federal Reserve Bank of New York

Europe

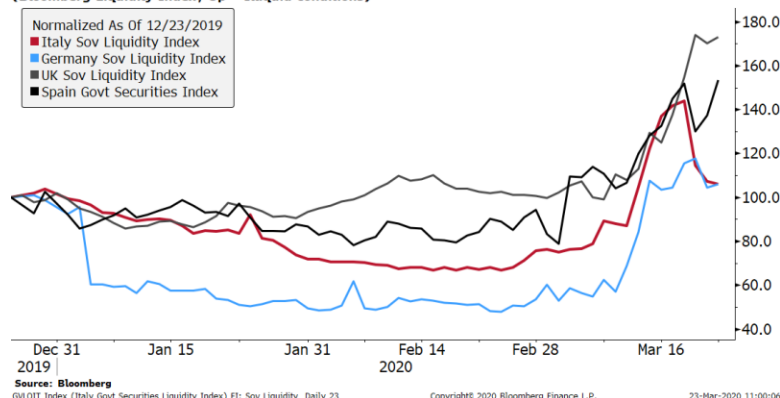
[back to top](#)

Equity markets are down close to 4% this morning. DAX (-3.5%), CAC 40 (-3.0%), EuroStoxx 600 (-4.0%), Italy's Titans 30 (-3.4%), and Spanish Ibex (-3.4%). Bank stocks fell 3.8%. Investors are coming to terms with the idea that **most companies, if not all, will likely cut dividends massively for the foreseeable future.**

Sovereign yields dropped further although the moves were smaller than in recent sessions. German 10-year yields at -0.69% (-6 bps); French OATs are at 0.09% (-3 bps); Italian at 1.61% (-2 bps); and Spanish at 0.72% (2 bps). Liquidity conditions continue to worsen in Spain and the UK, where the coronavirus is still in its most virulent phase. Conditions appear to have improved somewhat in the Italian and German debt markets (chart). Market contacts warn that screen prices can be misleading under the current volatile conditions.

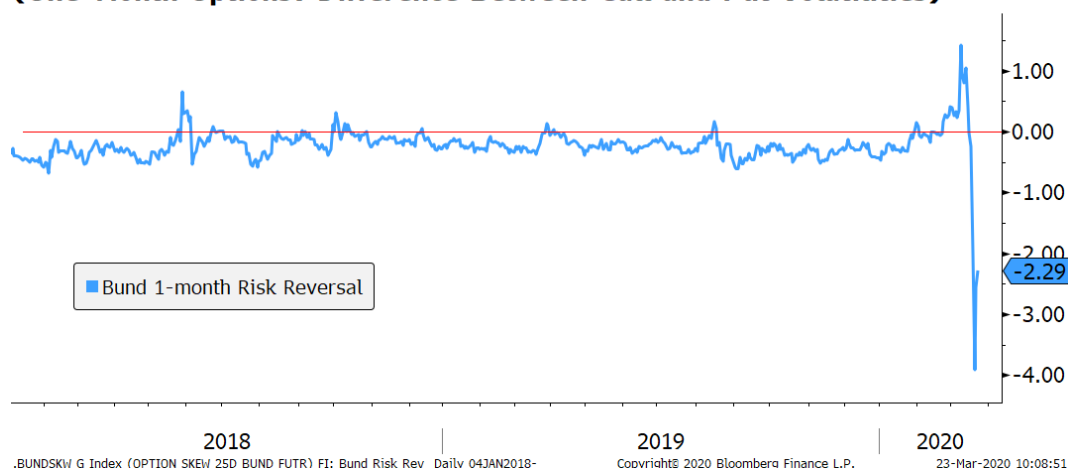
Sovereign Liquidity Indices

(Bloomberg Liquidity Index; Up = Illiquid conditions)



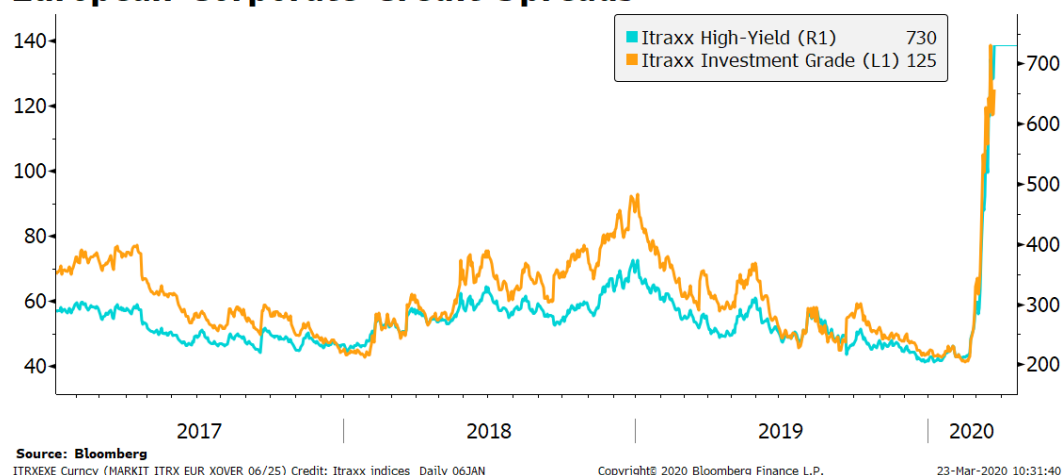
German authorities are preparing to launch an all-out crisis fighting package that could push net issuance of short-term bunds (a.k.a. Bubills) to over €100 bn. Besides a new supplementary budget in the order of €156 bn, the authorities are ready to offer liquidity guarantee schemes of up to €822 bn for numerous companies, and even purchase up to €100 bn in equity stakes of beleaguered companies (e.g., Lufthansa). **Bund risk-reversals have retraced some of their widening to bearish territory today**, after reaching a historical low last week.

German Bund Risk Reversals (One-Month Options: Difference Between Call and Put Volatilities)

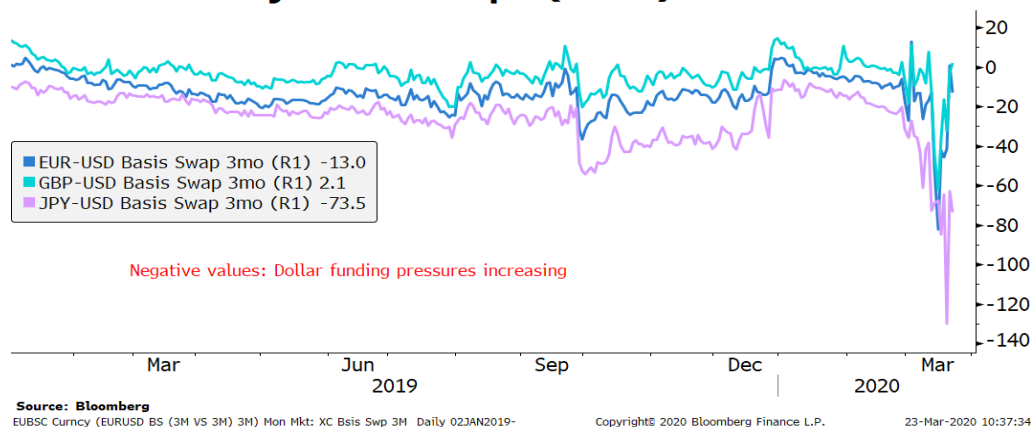


Spreads in **European credit markets** increased further, reaching 729 bps for the high-yield index. Dollar funding pressures at the 3-month horizon remain relatively contained, as the **cross-currency swap basis** has tightened from recent lows.

European Corporate Credit Spreads



Cross-Currency Basis Swaps (3 mo)



United Kingdom

Bank of England relaxes supervision to relieve strain on bank loan-loss provisions and capital. The Bank of England announced on 20 March several measures to relieve immediate managerial and financial strain on banks. First, it cancelled the 2020 stress tests, in light of a 2019 stress test that showed the UK banking system 'resilient to deep simultaneous recessions in the UK' and following a similar decision by European authorities. (U.S. regulators have already moved to bi-annual stress tests for most banks.) Secondly, the BoE will relax standards for implementation of the IFRS 9 accounting standard and therefore reduce the spike in provision charges that deteriorating economic conditions might have required. It may encourage lenders to consider the coronavirus outbreak a temporary shock and allow banks to refrain from classifying exposures to borrowers on repayment holidays as 'stage 2' exposures subject to up-front provision of estimated lifetime loan losses. Also, the BoE may allow banks to defer implementation of some recent adjustments to Basel capital regulations, reducing near-term growth of risk-weighted assets. In combination, these measures significantly lower the risk that banks in the UK are compelled to conduct dilutive recapitalizations.

Other Mature Markets

[back to top](#)

Australia

The government announced an additional AUD66 bn (around 3.4% of GDP) fiscal package, the second in a month. The package extended income support measures for existing welfare and newly unemployed workers, and boosted previously announced measures for businesses such as cash flow and wage subsidies. Meanwhile, the number of confirmed cases stood at 1,609 as of Monday. The government announced a shut down non-essential services such as pubs, clubs, gyms, cinemas and places of worship as of mid-Monday. Equities fell -5.6%, 10-year bond yield declined 22 bps to 88 bps and the Australian dollar depreciated slightly against the US dollar.

Japan

The BoJ allotted close \$35bn USD through the new daily 7-day swap facility with the Fed. Nonetheless, the USDYEN swap spread basis widened 6 bps. The Fed and central banks including the BoJ agreed to increase the frequency of 7-day maturity swap operations from weekly to daily as of today. The BoJ had provided \$32bn dollar liquidity through the Fed swap line last week. The BoJ continued its large-scale asset purchases, offering to buy close to \$10bn on Monday. JGB yields fell at the shorter end but rose for maturities above 10 years. Equities gained (+0.7%), the only market to trade higher in Asia today.

New Zealand

The Reserve Bank of New Zealand (RBNZ) announced that it will purchase up to NZD30 bn (around 10% of GDP) of government bonds over the next 12 months. The Large Scale Asset Purchase Programme (LSAP) is aimed at keeping interest rates on government bonds low, provide support to the economy and build confidence. The central bank will seek to buy the bonds in the secondary market across a range of maturities via an auction process. The program will begin this week with NZD500 mn of purchases. While the number of confirmed COVID-19 cases are low at 102, the government is closing all non-essential businesses and schools while urging people to stop all interaction with others outside their households. The 10-year bond yield fell 50bps to 0.9% while the New Zealand dollar depreciated 0.6% against the US dollar.

Emerging Markets

[back to top](#)

Key Emerging Market Financial Indicators

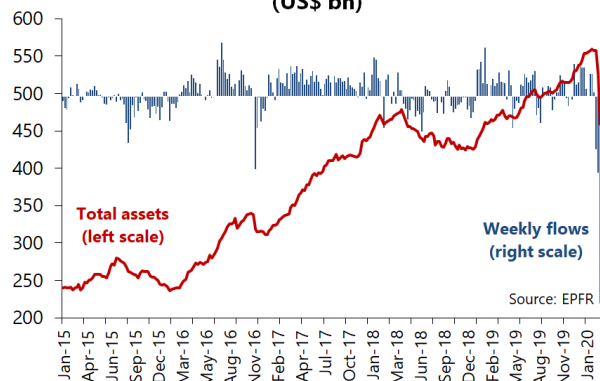
Last updated: 3/23/20 8:32 AM	Level		Change				YTD
	Last 12m	index	1 Day	7 Days	30 Days	12 M	
Major EM Benchmarks			%				%
MSCI EM Equities		31.36	-3.7	-13	-28	-26	-30
MSCI Frontier Equities		20.36	-2.0	-11	-31	-28	-33
EMBIG Sovereign Spread (in bps)		700	29	114	389	346	407
EM FX vs. USD		53.21	-0.1	-4	-10	-15	-13
Major EM FX vs. USD			%, (+) = EM currency appreciation				
China Renminbi		7.09	0.1	-1	-1	-5	-2
Indonesian Rupiah		16575	-3.7	-10	-16	-14	-16
Indian Rupee		76.29	-1.4	-3	-6	-10	-6
Argentine Peso		63.77	-0.3	-1	-3	-36	-6
Brazil Real		5.02	0.8	0	-13	-23	-20
Mexican Peso		24.63	-0.8	-7	-23	-23	-23
Russian Ruble		80.05	-0.3	-7	-18	-20	-23
South African Rand		17.61	0.0	-5	-14	-19	-20
Turkish Lira		6.58	-0.5	-2	-7	-16	-10
EM FX volatility		14.35	-0.8	1.2	7.4	6.0	7.8

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

Emerging Market Fund Flows

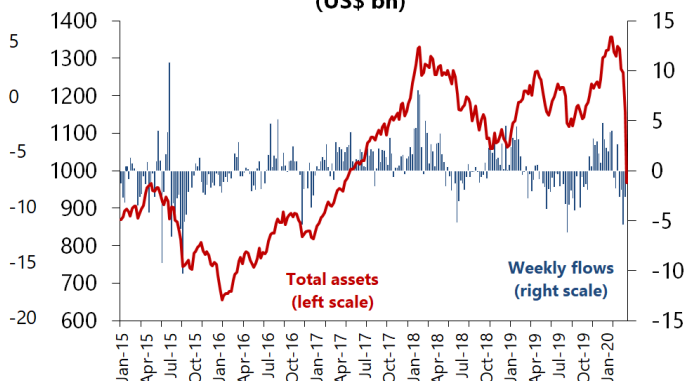
Emerging market funds have seen another week of large outflows. Bond outflows (\$18.8 bn) have been dramatic. This is almost two times larger than the bond outflows the week before (\$7.0 bn) and is the record high level in emerging markets. There have been negative bond flows in all three weeks of March. Total bond outflows since the beginning of March have reached \$30.5 bn. Equities have been similar. In the fifth consecutive week of outflows, equity outflows have been recorded at \$1.2 bn. As opposed to the dramatic case of bond flows, this is not a record high level for equity flows and actually is lower than the outflows in the week before (\$ 2.7 bn). Total equity outflows during March has been \$9.2 bn.

ETF & Mutual Funds: Emerging Market Bond Flows (US\$ bn)



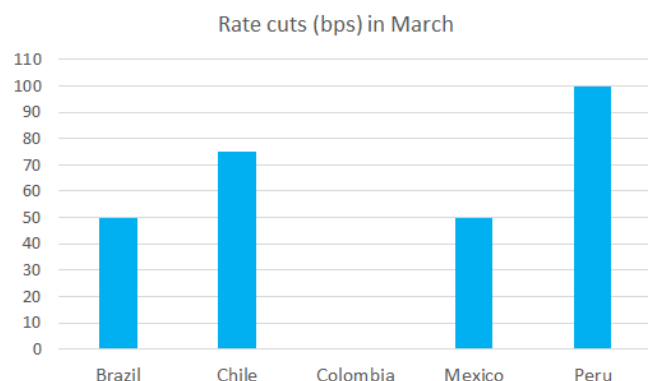
Data source: EPFR Global

ETF & Mutual Funds: Emerging Market Equity Flows (US\$ bn)



Mexico

Banxico has joined the wave of emergency interest rate cuts and lowered the overnight policy rate by 50 bps to 6.5% on Friday. In addition to this emergency cut, Banxico has approved new measures to increase liquidity in the FX market, according to the statement released in its website on Friday. The central bank will decrease the monetary regulation deposit by 50 billion pesos. It would conduct US dollar auctions among credit institutions. The ordinary additional liquidity facility cost will be reduced to 1.1 times overnight interest rates from 2.2 times. The statement also emphasizes that Banxico will monitor markets and take further actions if necessary.



Data source: Bloomberg

South Africa

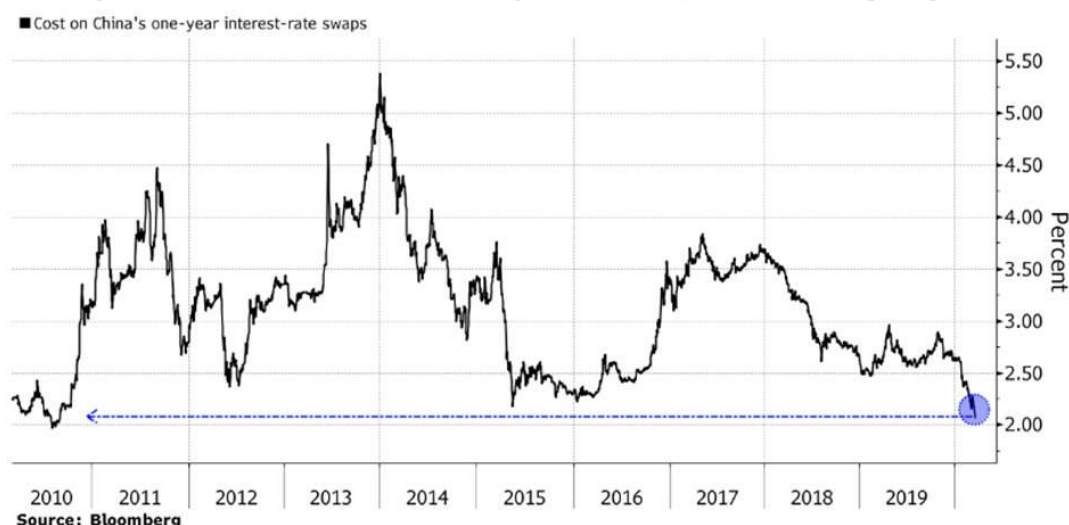
The SARB implemented measures to inject liquidity into local markets, after lowering its benchmark rate by 100 bps last Thursday. Measures include intraday overnight supplementary repos to provide liquidity support to clearing banks, lowering the standing facilities' borrowing rate by 100 bps to 200 bps below the benchmark repo rate, and lowering the standing facilities' lending rate to the repo rate from the previous rate of repo plus 100 bps. Government bond yields, which had risen sharply since early March (+150 bps for the 3-year note; about +300 bps for the 10-year note) fell following the announcement. Having reached nearly 12% last week, yield on the 10-year note has declined by 15 bps since last Friday while yield on the 3-year note fell by a similar magnitude. By contrast, the rand extended its depreciation against the dollar, losing another 0.5% on the day to ZAR 17.70/dollar, its weakest level on record. The number of confirmed coronavirus cases in South Africa has risen to 274, an increase of 34 from the previous day.

China

The 10-year government bond yield fell 5 bps to 2.6% while the one-year interest rate swap rate has fallen to the lowest level since 2010. Authorities have refrained from injecting liquidity via reverse repos for 25 straight sessions. However, People's Bank of China Deputy Governor Chen Yulu said that the central bank will continue to provide direct funding to private and small firms as well as those critical to the supply chain. The government will also cut fees to stimulate private sector investment and accelerate the development of "new infrastructure" such as data centres and smart cities. 89.1% of major infrastructure and natural resources projects in provinces outside Hubei have resumed operations as of March 2020. **Regarding the virus, health authorities reported no new locally transmitted virus cases for the fourth day as of March 22, with all 39 new infections imported from overseas.** While cities such as Shanghai have downgraded their public health emergency response levels, they have strengthened prevention

measures around ports. **Equities (Shanghai -3.3; Shenzhen -4.3%) dropped while the onshore and offshore RMB depreciated -0.2%.**

A slump in the cost on interest-rate swaps reflects bets for looser liquidity

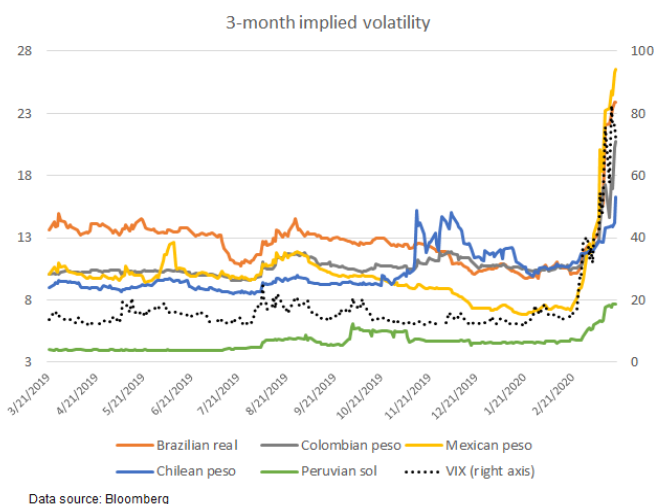
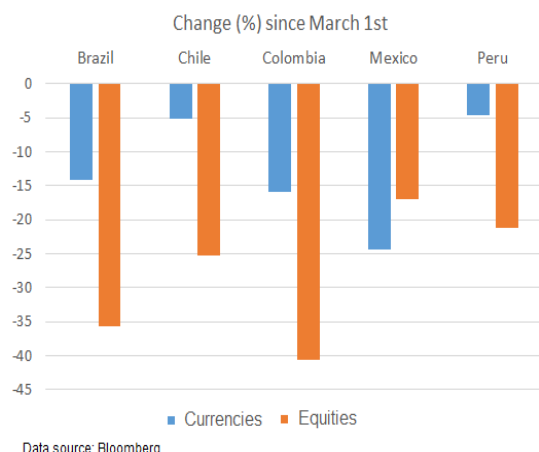


Thailand

The Bank of Thailand (BOT) cut its policy rate by 25 bps to 0.75% in a special meeting and unveiled various measures to support market liquidity. The rate decision announced late Friday was unanimous and brought the policy rate to a fresh record-low. The cut was driven by the central bank's assessment that COVID-19 would be more severe than previously expected and the situation would take some time before returning to normal. Thailand ranked fifth with regards to number of confirmed virus cases in Asia, reaching 721 on March 23. The authorities imposed a partial lock-down of Bangkok and other metropolitan areas on Sunday. **Together with the Ministry of Finance and the Securities and Exchange Commission, the authorities announced three measures to address liquidity concerns and ensure the functioning of local financial markets.** These measures include: (1) setting up a special facility that allows commercial banks that purchase units in high-quality money market funds or daily fixed-income funds to use them as collateral for liquidity support. The initial estimate is THB1 tn; (2) creation of a THB70 – 100 bn Corporate Bond Stabilization Fund that invests in high-quality, newly issued bonds by corporates that cannot fully rollover maturing corporate bonds; (3) BOT will continue to purchase government bonds to provide liquidity to the market. **Equities fell -8.6% triggering the circuit breaker, the baht depreciated -1.5% while the 10-year bond yield fell 20 bps.**

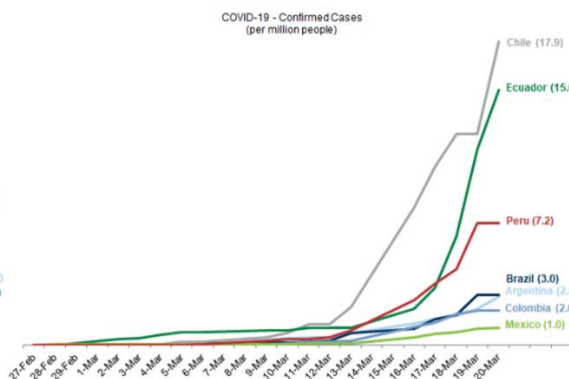
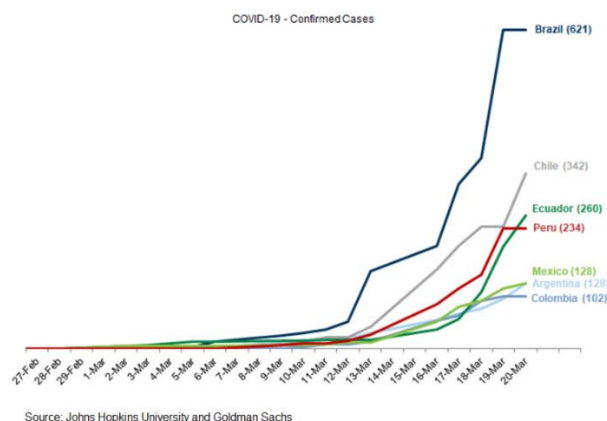
Currencies and Equities in Latin America

Month to date, equities and currencies in the region have weakened significantly amid the coronavirus outbreak. In Brazil and Colombia, cumulative losses in equities were over 35%. Losses exceeded 15% in Chilean, Mexican and Peruvian equities. Currencies in Brazil, Colombia and Mexico depreciated more than 10% against the US dollar in the first 3 weeks of March. The Chilean peso and Peruvian sol depreciated around 5% in the same period. Three-month implied volatility of currencies in the region also increased rapidly since March.



Coronavirus in Latin America

Confirmed cases have been increasing in the region lately. Brazil has the largest number of cases (621), whereas Colombia has the lowest (102). Relative to the population, Chile has the largest share (18 cases per million people), where Mexico (1 case per million people) has the lowest.



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Japan		16888	2.0	-3	-28	-22	-29
China		2660	-3.1	-5	-12	-14	-13
Asia Ex Japan		55	1.8	-12	-23	-21	-25
Emerging Markets		31	-3.7	-13	-28	-26	-30
Interest Rates			basis points				
US 10y Yield		0.73	-29.5	1	-74	-171	-119
Germany 10y Yield		-0.39	-7.1	7	4	-38	-21
Japan 10y Yield		0.07	-1.3	5	13	14	8
UK 10y Yield		0.48	-8.5	4	-10	-54	-35
Credit Spreads			basis points				
US Investment Grade		362	11.7	122	251	240	265
US High Yield		1047	12.8	217	623	620	654
Europe IG		113	-4.4	-9	65	44	69
Europe HY		679	4.2	61	436	396	472
EMBIG Sovereign Spread		700	29.0	114	389	346	407
Exchange Rates			%				
USD/Majors		101.82	-1.0	4	3	5	6
EUR/USD		1.08	0.9	-4	-1	-5	-4
USD/JPY		110.1	0.7	-4	1	0	-1
EM/USD		53.2	-0.1	-4	-10	-15	-13
Commodities			%				
Brent Crude Oil (\$/barrel)		27	-1.5	-12	-55	-60	-60
Industrials Metals (index)		91	-1.5	-8	-14	-24	-21
Agriculture (index)		37	1.2	5	-6	-9	-10
Implied Volatility			%				
VIX Index (% change in pp)		65.5	-0.6	-17.2	48.4	49.0	51.7
10y Treasury Volatility Index		14.0	0.7	3.5	9.0	9.7	9.8
Global FX Volatility		13.8	-0.1	0.8	8.0	6.6	7.9
EA Sovereign Spreads			10-Year spread vs. Germany (bps)				
Greece		290	12.0	-34	151	-88	125
Italy		196	0.7	-67	62	-50	36
Portugal		135	7.5	-17	68	7	72
Spain		115	9.1	-16	49	6	49





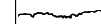


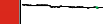


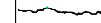


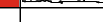

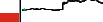









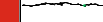
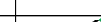





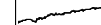





Colors denote **tightening/easing** financial conditions for observations greater than ± 1.5 standard deviations.

Data source: Bloomberg.

[back to top](#)

Emerging Market Financial Indicators

Last updated: 3/23/2020 8:34 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		7.09	0.1	-1.3	-1	-5	-2		2.8	-1.2	6	-12	-36	-34	
Indonesia		16575	-3.7	-9.9	-16	-14	-16		8.0	-10.3	57	140	30	90	
India		76	-1.4	-2.6	-6	-10	-6		6.6	-9.0	5	3	-84	-25	
Philippines		51	-0.9	0.8	-1	2	-1		4.9	75.8	75	71	-57	57	
Thailand		33	-0.3	-2.0	-3	-4	-9		1.8	-9.2	35	53	-84	17	
Malaysia		4.45	-1.2	-3.1	-5	-9	-8		3.6	-11.4	48	65	-29	25	
Argentina		64	-0.3	-1.4	-3	-36	-6		69.2	154.7	1620	1264	4599	659	
Brazil		5.02	0.8	-0.4	-13	-23	-20		7.9	18.1	98	210	3	164	
Chile		867	-0.4	-1.4	-7	-22	-13		3.7	3.8	30	-6	-63	36	
Colombia		4120	-0.7	-2.8	-17	-25	-20		8.4	-13.4	63	287	224	246	
Mexico		24.63	-0.8	-7.1	-23	-23	-23		7.6	-60.4	-7	95	-56	63	
Peru		3.5	0.7	-0.2	-4	-7	-6		5.5	-38.1	39	127	10	98	
Uruguay		45	0.6	-2.0	-15	-26	-17		11.0	11.9	46	146	51	15	
Hungary		326	0.6	-5.6	-4	-14	-9		2.1	-14.5	24	46	14	96	
Poland		4.25	-0.2	-6.4	-7	-11	-11		1.5	-17.2	-29	-32	-74	-34	
Romania		4.5	0.8	-3.8	-2	-7	-5		5.0	-39.0	54	143	91	95	
Russia		80.0	-0.3	-6.9	-18	-20	-23		7.5	-42.7	-2	173	-49	136	
South Africa		17.6	0.0	-5.1	-14	-19	-20		12.0	-19.3	157	258	248	246	
Turkey		6.58	-0.5	-2.3	-7	-16	-10		12.7	-36.0	110	96	-381	100	
US (DXY; 5y UST)		102	-1.0	3.8	3	5	6		0.39	-7.3	-10	-94	-186	-131	

	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	
								basis points						
China		2660	-3.1	-5	-12	-14	-13		270	10	43	101	94	94
Indonesia		3990	-4.9	-15	-32	-39	-37		422	35	98	259	226	266
India		25981	-13.2	-17	-37	-32	-37		412	40	157	281	247	287
Philippines		4743	-0.7	-17	-36	-41	-39		304	23	75	232	205	238
Malaysia		1260	-3.3	-2	-18	-24	-21		338	19	119	236	209	226
Argentina		23890	5.4	-16	-38	-27	-43		4241	165	702	2183	3473	2472
Brazil		67069	-1.8	-19	-41	-28	-42		480	9	87	281	228	265
Chile		3077	-0.1	-5	-32	-41	-34		379	0	47	238	244	246
Colombia		920	2.2	-22	-44	-42	-45		515	16	107	349	327	352
Mexico		34270	-2.5	-6	-24	-19	-21		736	32	130	437	434	444
Peru		14390	-1.8	-5	-27	-32	-30		366	5	85	194	225	259
Hungary		31350	1.0	-3	-32	-25	-32		209	9	5	92	82	123
Poland		40000	-2.8	6	-30	-33	-31		132	8	10	92	68	114
Romania		7152	-2.7	0	-29	-11	-28		380	-11	102	207	176	207
Russia		2297	-1.7	1	-26	-8	-25		348	17	46	205	126	217
South Africa		38473	-4.5	-5	-33	-31	-33		779	61	179	441	465	459
Turkey		85171	-0.6	-3	-27	-15	-26		776	26	105	362	296	375
Ukraine		523	0.0	-1	-1	-6	3		1219	63	241	850	583	799
EM total		31	-3.7	-13	-28	-26	-30		700	29	114	389	346	407

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

[back to top](#)

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)	3530	-3.4	-5.3	-13.8	-12.9	-15.7
CSI 500 (Mid-Cap Index)	4999	-4.2	-3.9	-5.1	-10.8	-10.5
CSI 1000 (Small-Cap Index)	5417	-4.5	-4.3	-2.7	-10.0	-9.0
Japan (Nikkei)	16888	2.0	-3.1	-28.6	-27.8	-29.9
Korea (Kospi)	1482	-5.3	-13.6	-32.5	-32.9	-34.5
United States (S&P 500)	2305	-4.3	-15.0	-28.7	-31.9	-30.8
Europe (Eurostoxx 600)	289	-1.3	1.6	-30.5	-33.4	-31.8
MSCI Global	397	-1.7	-3.1	-29.7	-31.5	-31.4
MSCI Asia ex. Japan	531	5.5	-3.5	-22.9	-22.8	-25.4
Asia Pacific Airlines	96	-6.1	-13.1	-37.4	-29.8	-35.7
Luxury Goods	513	2.6	2.5	-33.7	-32.0	-35.4
Hotels Restaurants & Leisure	225	1.7	-3.9	-41.6	-41.9	-43.6
Volatility Index (VIX, change in pp)	65	-0.6	-17.2	51.7	51.1	53.4
Interest Rates	Percent	Change (in basis points)				
US 10y Yield	0.73	-11	1	-119	-84	-109
Germany 10y Yield	-0.39	-7	7	-21	3	-17
Eurodollar - April 2020	0.88	-3	-27	83	-75	-84
Eurodollar - June 2020	0.51	3	-12	118	-104	-118
Eurodollar - December 2020	0.36	5	1	126	-107	-125
Exchange Rates	Level	Relative change (in %) (+) = Appreciation				
Chinese Renminbi (per USD)	7.09	0.1	-1.3	-1.8	-1.3	-3.2
Japanese Yen (per USD)	110.1	0.7	-3.9	-1.4	1.1	0.1
Euro (in USD)	1.08	0.6	-3.9	-4.1	0.5	3.1
Dollar Index	101.7	-1.0	3.7	5.6	2.0	4.2
EM FX index	53.2	-0.1	-3.6	-13.4	-10.4	-12.6
EM Bond Spreads on USD Debt	Basis points	Change (in basis points)				
EMBI Global Diversified	673	-16	149	383	371	383
EMBI Asia	439	0	126	262	266	264
EMBI Latam	718	-20	168	410	395	408
China	270	10	43	94	102	97
Local Currency Bond Yields (GBI EM)	Percent	Change (in basis points)				
China	2.80	-1	6	-34	-11	-30
Mexico	7.57	-60	-7	63	97	66
Brazil	7.89	18	98	164	213	172
South Africa	11.98	-19	157	246	253	250
Turkey	12.70	-36	110	100	131	218
Commodities	Dollars	Relative change (in %)				
Brent Crude Oil (per ton)	26.6	-1.5	-11.5	-59.7	-55.0	-59.2
Gold (per troy ounce)	1513.4	1.0	0.0	-0.3	-6.1	-3.0