GLOBAL MARKETS ANALYSIS
Monetary and Capital Markets

# Global Markets Monitor

**THURSDAY, MARCH 2, 2023**

- **Front end of US yield curve no longer inverted** (link)
- **Euro area inflation higher than expected** (link)
- **ECB rhetoric turns even more hawkish** (link)
- **Investors differ on outcome for US economy** (link)
- **China to boost growth target** (link)
- **US bond fund inflows remain strong** (link)
- **Mexican peso close to five-year high versus dollar** (link)

Mature Markets | Emerging Markets | Market Tables

## Markets grapple with stubbornly high inflation

**Equity index futures in the US pointed to another day of losses as the benchmark US 10-year Treasury yield broke above the psychologically important level for the first time since November.** Stocks in Europe were little changed after a mixed overnight session in Asia. Markets are rapidly reassessing the pace of Fed rate hikes in the face of sticky inflation, with the terminal rate predicted to hit 5.5% compared to less than 5% at the start of the year and most short-term rate cuts being priced out. Some investors are even betting on a 6% Fed terminal rate. Other central banks such as the ECB, the Swedish Riksbank, the Czech central bank, and the Reserve Bank of Australia, among others, have all turned more hawkish as the battle against inflation intensifies. The latest euro area inflation data continued to exceed expectations and investors now expect the ECB's policy rate to approach 4%. China's rapid recovery is one of the few positive trends for markets, but even this is viewed as a mixed blessing because it could lead to higher global inflation. These trends have undermined risk sentiment, with markets in retreat over the past couple of weeks after strong gains in January and early February.

**Key Global Financial Indicators**

| Last updated: 3/2/23 8:04 AM | Level: Last 12m | Level: Latest | Change from Market Close: 1 Day | 7 Days | 30 Days | 12 M | YTD | Since 23-Feb-22 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Equities** | | | | | % | | % | |
| S&P 500 | | 3951 | -0.5 | -1 | -5 | -10 | 3 | -6 |
| Eurostoxx 50 | | 4212 | -0.1 | -1 | -1 | 10 | 11 | 6 |
| Nikkei 225 | | 27499 | -0.1 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 5 | 4 |
| MSCI EM | | 39 | 2.1 | 0 | -6 | -15 | 3 | -18 |
| **Yields and Spreads** | | | | | bps | | | |
| US 10y Yield | | 4.02 | 3.9 | 16 | 64 | 216 | 16 | 203 |
| Germany 10y Yield | | 2.73 | 0.7 | 24 | 64 | 269 | 15 | 250 |
| EMBIG Sovereign Spread | | 448 | 1 | -8 | 5 | -34 | -4 | 35 |
| **FX / Commodities / Volatility** | | | | | % | | | |
| EM FX vs. USD, (+) = appreciation | | 50.4 | -0.3 | 0 | -2 | -3 | 1 | -5 |
| Dollar index, (+) = $ appreciation | | 104.9 | 0.4 | 0 | 3 | 8 | 1 | 9 |
| Brent Crude Oil ($/barrel) | | 84.7 | 0.4 | 3 | 3 | -25 | -1 | -13 |
| VIX Index (%, change in pp) | | 21.0 | 0.4 | 0 | 2 | -10 | -1 | -10 |

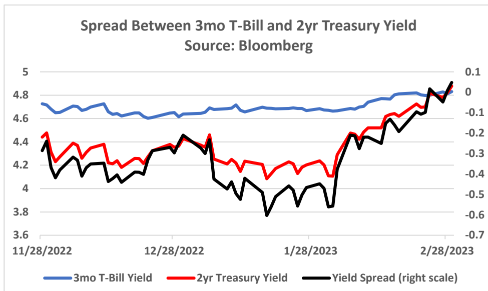
Colors denote tightening/easing financial conditions for observations greater than ±1.5 standard deviations. Data source: Bloomberg.

## Mature Markets

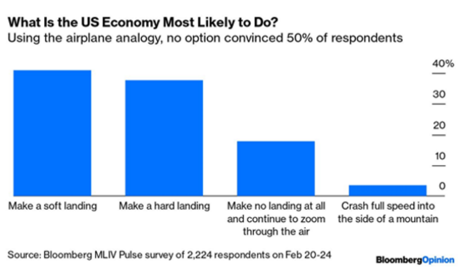
back to top

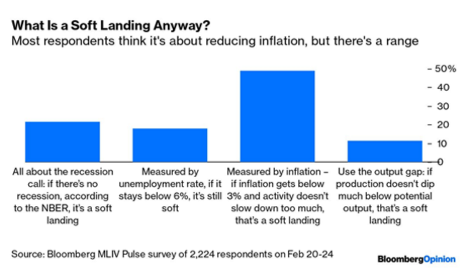
### United States

**The front end of the US yield curve is no longer inverted.** The spread between the two-year Treasury yield and the three-month T-Bill yield is back in positive territory, reflecting the market's repricing of the outlook for Fed policy. At the beginning of the year, markets expected the policy rate to peak below 5% in the first half of 2023, to be followed by three rate cuts by December. Now, markets predict that the policy rate will peak close to 5.5%, with just one rate cut by January 2024. With the benchmark 10-year Treasury yield now above the psychologically important 4% level, a significant move above 4% could lead the market to become even more bearish. Contacts reported that some investors are putting on bets that the Fed Funds rate could go as high as 6%.




**Investors are divided about the future course of the US economy.** In a Bloomberg poll, 41% thought a soft landing with lower inflation and a resilient economy was the most likely outcome, but 38% took the view that a hard landing is likely with Fed rate hikes pushing the economy into recession. However, deeper analysis of the responses revealed that there was a range of opinions on how a soft landing is to be defined, with the focus shifting from inflation to recession. The most common view was that inflation below 3% and an economy that did not slow down too much would constitute a soft landing, but less than 50% of the respondents took this view. Treasury Secretary Yellen expressed the view that a soft landing was possible because the labor market is strong, and the financial system is not encumbered with the kind of problems it faced during the Global Financial Crisis. However, last week's higher than expected PCE inflation data highlights the challenges facing the Fed. The data pushed the two-year Treasury and bund yields to their highest levels since 2007.




**US bond fund flows remain robust but worries about led to outflows from long and intermediate maturity bonds.** Japanese investors were a major source of demand as they bought assets at the fastest weekly pace since 2020 last week. However, bank holdings of Treasuries declined. Total inflows to US bond funds came in at $41 bn year-to-date, compared to net outflows of $23 bn over the same period last year. Analysts speculate that higher interest rates are attracting more investor interest, especially at the short end of the yield curve. The notable increase in risk free rates has raised fears that the riskier parts of the corporate bond market could be vulnerable, as credit spreads remain very tight, significantly reducing the compensation for taking on more credit risk. In other news, data from the Commodities and Futures Trading Commission (CFTC) showed that net long positions in US Treasury futures and options increased were on the rise.

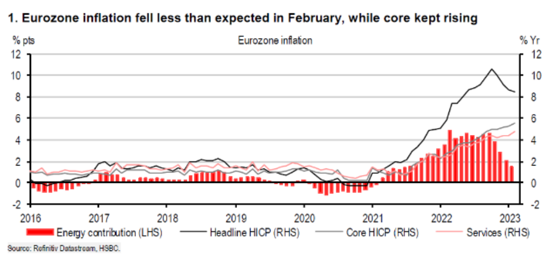
Figure 3. Five-day US bond fund flows as percentile of prior six-month range

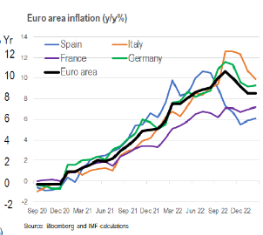
| 5-day flow as percentile over prior 6m | latest flow vs history | 2/23/2023 | 2/16/2023 | 2/9/2023 | 2/2/2023 | 1/26/2023 | 1/19/2023 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| All funds | | 84% | 68% | 65% | 77% | 58% | 88% |
| Short Term Government | | 98% | 60% | 20% | 29% | 18% | 70% |
| Intermediate Term Government | | 6% | 31% | 72% | 50% | 32% | 85% |
| Long Term Government | | 3% | 92% | 66% | 2% | 37% | 48% |
| Short Term Corporate | | 57% | 22% | 52% | 32% | 86% | 65% |
| Intermediate Term Corporate | | 37% | 38% | 35% | 81% | 42% | 59% |
| Long Term Corporate | | 34% | 8% | 49% | 22% | 57% | 58% |
| Mortgage Backed | | 71% | 80% | 81% | 89% | 85% | 66% |
| Municipal | | 42% | 68% | 71% | 79% | 76% | 94% |
| Mixed Short Term | | 92% | 48% | 30% | 42% | 55% | 52% |
| Mixed Intermediate Term | | 91% | 99% | 87% | 83% | 48% | 51% |
| Mixed Long Term | | 62% | 93% | 78% | 63% | 0% | 87% |
| Total Return | | 80% | 82% | 95% | 100% | 92% | 97% |
| Inflation Protected | | 45% | 26% | 40% | 29% | 18% | 41% |
| High Yield | | 5% | 5% | 16% | 78% | 45% | 32% |
| Bank Loan | | 32% | 51% | 78% | 69% | 75% | 85% |

Source: EPFR, Barclays Research

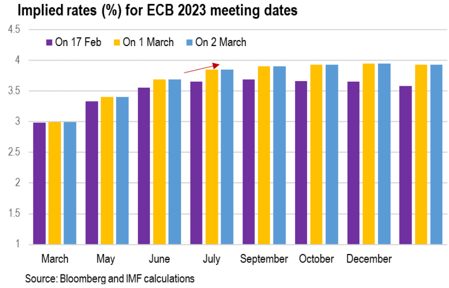
**Euro Area**

**Sovereign yields were higher after preliminary February euro area inflation data surprised on the upside.** Core inflation accelerated to a record-high 5.6% y/y, while consensus expected the core reading to remain unchanged at 5.3% y/y. Headline inflation eased by less than expected to +8.5% y/y (versus the expected 8.3% from 8.6%). This follows upside inflation surprises from Germany, France, and Spain earlier this week, with another upside surprise from Italy this morning where preliminary headline inflation for February eased by less than expected (+9.9% y/y versus the expected 9.5% from 10.7%). Looking ahead, HSBC analysts noted that inflation could moderate in March due to large base effects following significant energy price increases last year. Moreover, contacts highlight that the recent IFO survey in Germany indicated that a significantly smaller number of German companies are planning to increase their prices in the next three months.



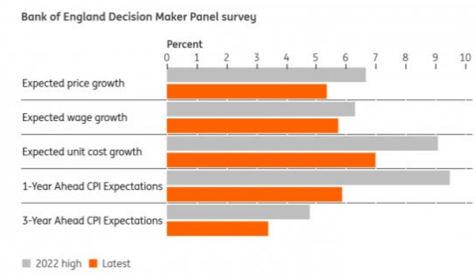

**Following hawkish ECB commentary and the latest set of economic data releases, several analysts forecast another 50bps ECB hike in May**. ECB chief economist Lane highlighted earlier this week that risks to inflation remained on the upside and that it is possible that monetary policy transmission is slower in the current hiking. Separately, ECB Governing Council Member Nagel said further "significant" rate steps may be needed beyond March and a faster pace of balance sheet reduction from July. This morning, ECB President Lagarde also said that more hikes may be needed after the ECB's meeting later this month. As regards the terminal rate, President Lagarde said that it would be determined by data. Goldman Sachs now expect a 50bps hike in May (previously expected +25bps) and has raised their peak rate forecast to 3.75% in June. Deutsche Bank and HSBC also see a 50bps hike in May. **Markets continue to price in roughly 91bps of tightening by May.**



**United Kingdom**

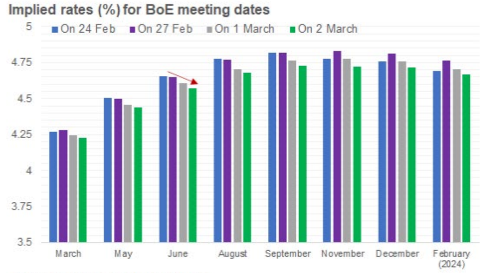
**Inflation expectations eased last month,** according to the latest Decision Maker Panel (DMP) survey of UK businesses. Businesses now expect their output prices to increase by an average of 5.4% while one-year ahead inflation expectations fell to 5.9% from 6.4% in January and three-year ahead inflation expectations eased to 3.4% from 3.7% expected in January. As regards wages, the expected wage growth one-year ahead remained at 5.7% in February. JPMorgan analysts argue that while easing business price and wage expectations could support dovish BOE voices, expectations still exceed the BOE's forecasts and as such could support a more hawkish debate. Nevertheless, following commentary for the BoE governor yesterday that further tightening is not guaranteed, markets have continued to scale back BoE hiking expectations.

Key metrics from the BoE's Decision Maker Panel




Source: Bank of England

Implied rates (%) for BoE meeting dates

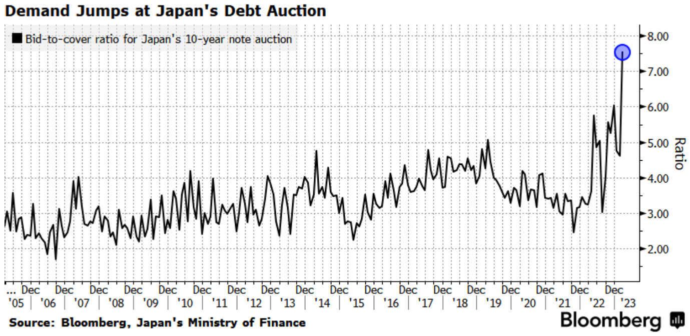



Source: Bloomberg and IMF calculations

**Japan**

**Company sales and profits in 2022Q4 were weaker than expected.** Company sales grew 6.1% y/y (consensus: +8.7%), while company profits contracted 2.8% y/y (consensus: +8.4%). However, firms continued to increase their capital spending in Q4 even amid a global slowdown, beating expectations. **The auction of 10-year Japanese Government Bonds (JGBs) saw a surge in demand** as traders tried to buy the debt cheaply in a bid to flip it for a tiny profit to the Bank of Japan. The auction saw demand for about 7.6 times the amount sold, with an average yield at 0.5%. The 10-year JGB yield was little changed at 0.5%, while longer-end JGB yields increased (30-year: +3.2 bps). JGB market functioning deteriorated further following the Bank of Japan (BOJ)'s policy tweaks in December 2022, based on the BOJ's survey on bid-ask spreads and trading volumes. Reportedly, the BOJ is leaning toward monitoring the impact of the recent policy changes rather than making further adjustments at its March policy meeting.

Demand Jumps at Japan's Debt Auction



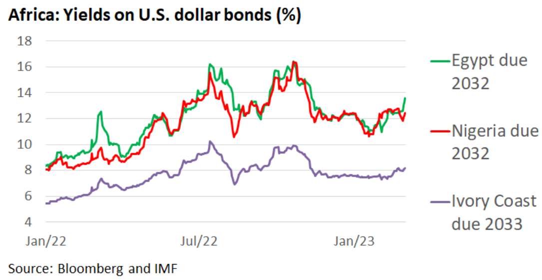

Source: Bloomberg, Japan's Ministry of Finance

## Emerging Markets

back to top

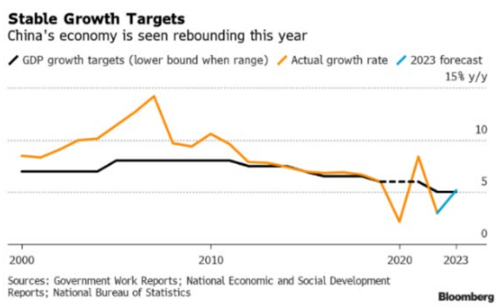
**Equities and currencies reversed yesterday's gains, in line with global risk sentiment.** Stocks in Poland's largest oil and coking coal companies fell 2–5% on news that the government is working on a mechanism to distribute windfall profits from higher energy prices. **Egypt remains in the spotlight as Eurobond yields and the 5-yr Credit Default Swap (+23 bps to 1072) continue to trade higher. Stocks in Asia were down 1% on net.** Long-end government bond yields increased, with 10-year yields rising in

Singapore (+11.9 bps), Korea (+10.0 bps) and Indonesia (+8.6 bps), following the rise in US treasury yields. In Indonesia, Bank Indonesia launched its new term USD deposit facility to lure exporters' dollar earnings back onshore; exporters can get up to 5.2% when placing funds in the facility. **Latam stocks were mixed, but currencies generally appreciated.** The Chilean and Mexican pesos continued their outperformance versus the dollar. A central bank official in Mexico came out with dovish rhetoric.



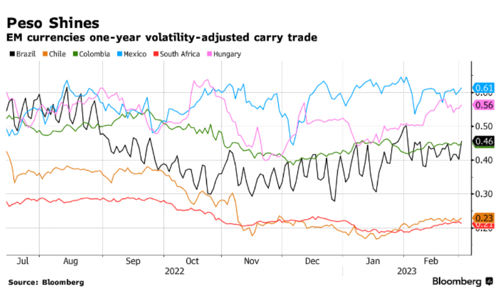

### China

**Analysts expect Beijing to set this year's growth target above 5%.** Reportedly, top officials were surprised by the fast pace of the economic recovery after the reopening. Meanwhile, the People's Bank of China withdrew liquidity in the amount of 227 bn yuan ($32.9 bn) as month-end interbank funding pressure eased. The key interbank repo rate (DR007) dropped to 2.0% (-9.1 bps). Standard Chartered analysts said that China-related sanctions bills advanced by the US house Financial Services Committee is likely to have a limited impact on other countries in broadening their usage of Chinese currency.



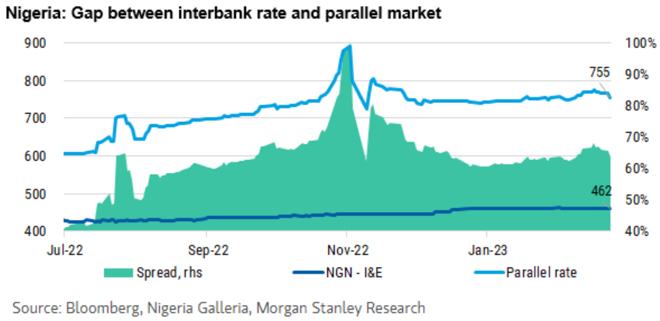

### Mexico

**The Mexican peso rallied sharply and is close to a five-year high versus the dollar after Tesla decided to build an assembly plant in the country.** The Mexican peso has outperformed all major currencies in 2023 and it has appreciated by 7.6% YTD. Traders expect the currency to reach the 18.00 per dollar level for the first time since April 2018. UBS expected the peso to reach the 18-per-dollar mark by mid-2023, with other local analysts being more optimistic and believing the peso could break the 17.90 level even sooner.



**Nigeria**

**The price of the Eurobond due 2031 edged lower (with yields up 20 bps to 12.5%) even as some analysts see value in Nigeria's Eurobonds after ruling party APC candidate Tinubu was declared president-elect in tight elections.** Mr. Tinubu was declared the winner after getting 8.79 mn votes (37% of total) and 25% of votes in 29 states, 4 more than was required in the lowest winning margin for any president since democratic elections began, with Atiku Abubakar of the PDP getting 6.9 mn votes (29%), Some expect that opposition parties will legally challenge the results, but the Supreme Court has never previously overturned presidential election results. Morgan Stanley argues that Nigeria could return to more conventional monetary policymaking, following policies which have resulted in a significant gap between official and parallel market rates and renewed foreign portfolio inflows to naira assets. **Nevertheless, other contacts remain cautious as they see further political and fiscal challenges.** Interest costs relative to revenue to remain high at 57% of federal revenues.




*This monitor is prepared under the guidance of Charles Cohen (Acting Division Chief), Nassira Abbas (Deputy Division Chief), and Antonio Garcia-Pascual (Deputy Division Chief). Fabio Cortes (Senior Economist), Reinout De Bock (Senior Economist-London Representative), Sanjay Hazarika (Senior Financial Sector Expert), Esti Kemp (Financial Sector Expert-London Representative), Tom Piontek (Senior Financial Sector Expert) and Jeff Williams (Senior Financial Sector Expert) are the lead editors of this monitor. The contributors are Mustafa Oguz Caylan, Yingyuan Chen (Financial Sector Expert), Deepali Gautam (Research Officer), Frank Hespeler (Senior Financial Sector Expert), Shoko Ikarashi (Externally Financed Appointee), Phakawa Jeasakul (IMF Resident Representative in Hong Kong SAR), Johannes S Kramer (New York Representative), Harrison Kraus (Research Assistant), Yiran Li (Research Assistant), Aurelie Martin (Senior Economist-London Representative), Kleopatra Nikolaou (Senior Financial Sector Expert), Natalia Novikova (IMF Resident Representative in Singapore), Silvia Ramirez (Senior Financial Sector Expert), Patrick Schneider (Financial Sector Expert), Ying Xu (Economist), Dmitry Yakovlev (Senior Research Officer), and Akihiko Yokoyama (Senior Financial Sector Expert). Javier Chang (Senior Administrative Assistant) Olga Lefebvre (Staff Assistant), and Srujana Sammeta (Staff Assistant) are responsible for the word processing and production of this monitor.*

## Global Financial Indicators

| 3/2/23 8:05 AM | Level: Last 12m | Level: Latest | Change: 1 Day | Change: 7 Days | Change: 30 Days | Change: 12 M | YTD | Since 23-Feb-22 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Equities** | | | | | % | | % | % |
| United States | | 3942 | -0.5 | -2 | -6 | -10 | 3 | -7 |
| Europe | | 4213 | -0.1 | -1 | -1 | 10 | 11 | 6 |
| Japan | | 27499 | -0.1 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 5 | 4 |
| China | | 4118 | -0.2 | 0 | -1 | -10 | 6 | -11 |
| Asia Ex Japan | | 67 | 2.1 | 0 | -7 | -14 | 3 | -16 |
| Emerging Markets | | 39 | 2.1 | 0 | -6 | -15 | 3 | -18 |
| **Interest Rates** | | | | | basis points | | | |
| US 10y Yield | | 4.03 | 4.1 | 16 | 64 | 216 | 16 | 204 |
| Germany 10y Yield | | 2.72 | 0.7 | 24 | 64 | 269 | 15 | 249 |
| Japan 10y Yield | | 0.51 | -0.1 | 0 | 1 | 37 | 8 | 31 |
| UK 10y Yield | | 3.84 | 0.5 | 26 | 84 | 258 | 17 | 236 |
| **Credit Spreads** | | | | | basis points | | | |
| US Investment Grade | | 146 | 0.4 | 0 | 10 | -1 | -12 | 4 |
| US High Yield | | 435 | -1.0 | -14 | 14 | 31 | -45 | 28 |
| Europe IG | | 80 | 0.5 | -1 | 6 | 5 | -11 | 8 |
| Europe HY | | 415 | 3.4 | 0 | 30 | 52 | -59 | 64 |
| **Exchange Rates** | | | | | % | | | |
| USD/Majors | | 104.95 | 0.4 | 0 | 3 | 8 | 1 | 9 |
| EUR/USD | | 1.06 | -0.6 | 0 | -3 | -5 | -1 | -6 |
| USD/JPY | | 136.8 | 0.4 | 2 | 6 | 18 | 4 | 19 |
| EM/USD | | 50.4 | -0.3 | 0 | -2 | -3 | 1 | -5 |
| **Commodities** | | | | | % | | | |
| Brent Crude Oil ($/barrel) | | 84.6 | 0.4 | 3 | 3 | -5 | -1 | 1 |
| Industrials Metals (index) | | 162 | -1.7 | 0 | -8 | -19 | -2 | -14 |
| Agriculture (index) | | 68 | 0.3 | -2 | -2 | -6 | -1 | -3 |
| **Implied Volatility** | | | | | % | | | |
| VIX Index (%, change in pp) | | 21.0 | 0.5 | -0.1 | 2.3 | -9.7 | -0.6 | -10.0 |
| US 10y Swaption Volatility | | 122.0 | -0.6 | 5.1 | 21.4 | 14.5 | -3.7 | 27.7 |
| Global FX Volatility | | 9.9 | 0.0 | -0.2 | -0.2 | 0.8 | -0.8 | 2.4 |
| **EA Sovereign Spreads** | | | | | 10-Year spread vs. Germany (bps) | | | |
| Greece | | 179 | 0.9 | -11 | -16 | -55 | -27 | -61 |
| Italy | | 184 | -1.5 | -7 | 1 | 31 | -31 | 12 |
| Portugal | | 87 | 0.0 | -1 | 4 | 4 | -15 | -5 |
| Spain | | 96 | -0.1 | -1 | 4 | -2 | -14 | -8 |

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

# Emerging Market Financial Indicators

| Last updated: 3/2/2023 8:08 AM | Exchange Rates | | | | | | | | Local Currency Bond Yields (GBI EM) | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Level | | Change (in %) | | | | | Since | Level | | Change (in basis points) | | | | | Since |
| | Last 12m | Latest | 1 Day | 7 Days | 30 Days | 12 M | YTD | 23-Feb-22 | Last 12m | Latest | 1 Day | 7 Days | 30 Days | 12 M | YTD | 23-Feb-22 |
| | | vs. USD | (+) = EM appreciation | | | | | | | % p.a. | | | | | | |
| China | | 6.91 | -0.6 | 0.0 | -3 | -9 | 0 | -9 | | 3.3 | 3.5 | 4 | 12 | 40 | 23 | 43 |
| Indonesia | | 15281 | -0.3 | -0.6 | -3 | -6 | 2 | -6 | | 7.0 | 9.7 | 17 | 37 | 40 | 2 | 46 |
| India | | 83 | -0.1 | 0.2 | 0 | -8 | 0 | -10 | | 7.8 | 5.1 | 12 | 47 | 131.8 | 33 | |
| Philippines | | 55 | -0.1 | -0.2 | -2 | -7 | 1 | -7 | | 6.0 | 0.0 | 0 | 5 | 100 | -5 | 98 |
| Thailand | | 35 | -0.3 | -0.3 | -5 | -7 | -1 | -7 | | 2.8 | 3.5 | 6 | 26 | 62 | 15 | 56 |
| Malaysia | | 4.48 | -0.1 | -0.9 | -5 | -6 | -2 | -7 | | 4.0 | 8.4 | 9 | 23 | 34 | -4 | 33 |
| Argentina | | 198 | -0.2 | -1.3 | -5 | -45 | -10 | -46 | | 88.3 | 5.4 | 98 | 126 | 3987 | 5 | 4030 |
| Brazil | | 5.21 | -0.5 | -1.4 | -3 | -2 | 2 | -4 | | 13.7 | 10.3 | 32 | 68 | 201 | 115 | 221 |
| Chile | | 815 | -0.5 | -0.9 | -4 | -1 | 4 | -3 | | 5.8 | 9.5 | 34 | 62 | 0 | 48 | -9 |
| Colombia | | 4841 | -0.2 | 0.4 | -5 | -21 | 0 | -19 | | 10.2 | 0.0 | 42 | 137 | 219 | 39 | 229 |
| Mexico | | 18.15 | -0.2 | 1.3 | 3 | 14 | 7 | 12 | | 9.0 | -0.5 | 7 | 81 | 111 | 27 | 115 |
| Peru | | 3.8 | 0.4 | 0.8 | 2 | 0 | 1 | -1 | | 8.0 | -0.7 | 10 | 25 | 181 | 8 | 205 |
| Uruguay | | 39 | -0.1 | -0.5 | -1 | 10 | 2 | 8 | | 10.2 | 14.0 | 36 | 16 | 210 | -43 | 210 |
| Hungary | | 353 | -0.9 | 1.7 | 0 | -4 | 6 | -9 | | 8.6 | 16.0 | 16 | 81 | 347 | -98 | 381 |
| Poland | | 4.42 | -0.9 | 0.9 | -3 | -4 | -1 | -8 | | 6.0 | 8.3 | 12 | 95 | 228 | -11 | 213 |
| Romania | | 4.6 | -0.6 | -0.1 | -3 | -4 | 0 | -6 | | 7.5 | -1.9 | 9 | 20 | 203 | -16 | 238 |
| Russia | | 75.4 | -0.4 | 0.4 | -6 | 36 | -2 | 8 | | 10.6 | -2.2 | 1 | 12 | -1524 | -130 | -62 |
| South Africa | | 18.2 | -0.6 | -0.1 | -6 | -16 | -7 | -17 | | 9.3 | 7.0 | -2 | 76 | 149 | 11 | 168 |
| Turkey | | 18.89 | 0.0 | -0.2 | 0 | -26 | -1 | -27 | | 10.7 | 11.0 | 24 | -2 | -1375 | 90 | -1169 |
| US (DXY; 5y UST) | | 105 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 3 | 8 | 1 | 9 | | 4.30 | 4.6 | 20 | 81 | 255 | 30 | 240 |

| | Equity Markets | | | | | | | | Bond Spreads on USD Debt (EMBIG) | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Level | | Change (in %) | | | | | Since | Level | | Change (in basis points) | | | | Since |
| | Last 12m | Latest | 1 Day | 7 Days | 30 Days | 12 M | YTD | 23-Feb-22 | Last 12m | Latest | 7 Days | 30 Days | 12 M | YTD | 23-Feb-22 |
| | | | | | | | | | | basis points | | | | | |
| China | | 4118 | -0.2 | 0 | -1 | -10 | 6 | -11 | | 166 | -1 | -19 | -53 | -11 | -42 |
| Indonesia | | 6857 | 0.2 | 0 | -1 | 0 | 0 | -1 | | 137 | -17 | -18 | -73 | -3 | -48 |
| India | | 58909 | -0.8 | -1 | -3 | 7 | -3 | 3 | | 148 | -2 | -7 | -22 | 6 | -6 |
| Philippines | | 6622 | 0.2 | -1 | -6 | -10 | 1 | -10 | | 114 | -13 | -11 | -49 | 17 | -23 |
| Thailand | | 1613 | -0.5 | -2 | -4 | -5 | -3 | -5 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Malaysia | | 1455 | 0.4 | 0 | -2 | -10 | -3 | -8 | | 96 | -5 | -9 | -50 | -4 | -37 |
| Argentina | | 249581 | 0.9 | 2 | 0 | 177 | 24 | 173 | | 2049 | -50 | 221 | 210 | -156 | 312 |
| Brazil | | 104385 | -0.5 | -3 | -5 | -9 | -5 | -7 | | 259 | -6 | -14 | -75 | -15 | -72 |
| Chile | | 5380 | -0.4 | 1 | 1 | 20 | 2 | 23 | | 138 | 2 | -3 | -43 | 6 | -36 |
| Colombia | | 1199 | 1.0 | 1 | -5 | -22 | -7 | -21 | | 400 | -21 | 26 | 12 | 28 | 8 |
| Mexico | | 53473 | 1.4 | 1 | -1 | 0 | 10 | 4 | | 370 | 3 | 16 | 1 | -11 | 0 |
| Peru | | 22005 | 2.0 | 1 | -2 | -9 | 3 | -6 | | 182 | -2 | -13 | -6 | 2 | -8 |
| Hungary | | 44461 | -0.4 | -2 | -3 | 11 | 2 | -7 | | 205 | -14 | -11 | 24 | -17 | 52 |
| Poland | | 59636 | -1.4 | 0 | -3 | -3 | 4 | -5 | | 64 | -14 | -30 | -6 | -9 | 48 |
| Romania | | 12378 | 0.5 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 6 | -6 | | 237 | -16 | -9 | -14 | -18 | 5 |
| Russia | | 2252 | -1.2 | 2 | 0 | -9 | 5 | -27 | | #N/A N/A | #N/A N/A | #N/A N/A | #N/A N/A | #N/A N/A | #VALUE! |
| South Africa | | 77478 | -1.5 | -2 | -3 | 0 | 6 | 3 | | 365 | -15 | -4 | -46 | -2 | -24 |
| Turkey | | 5311 | -0.2 | 4 | 12 | 167 | -4 | 163 | | 477 | -44 | -36 | -125 | 37 | -86 |
| Ukraine | | 507 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 | -2 | -2 | -2 | | 4677 | 25 | 483 | 1238 | 598 | 3204 |
| EM total | | 39 | -0.5 | 0 | -6 | -15 | 3 | -18 | | 389 | -5 | 15 | -195 | 13 | -69 |

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

back to top