



- Chinese PMI beats expectations but authorities flag risks from external demand ([link](#))
- Fed introduces a repo facility for foreign monetary authorities ([link](#))
- Peru unveils fiscal policies worth 12% of GDP and plan to seek IMF credit line ([link](#))
- Mexico announces first dollar auction from its Fed swap line ([link](#))
- Debt of corporate borrowers losing their IG status reaches record high ([link](#))
- Japan's government proposes a \$554 bn stimulus package ([link](#))

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## Equities higher as pessimism recedes

**Equities rise further as more investors bet risk assets have bottomed out.** Risk assets have gained in the last 24 hours while the VIX has declined below 60, and credit and funding markets have shown tentative signs of unfreezing. Price action has been supported by glimmers of hope for virus curve flattening in Europe and economic activity in China, which have investors heatedly debating whether stocks have bottomed out and whether existing stimulus will be sufficient to bridge the economy to the post-virus period. Among the positive headlines in the last 24 hours, Italy reported the lowest number of new infections in two weeks, with the WHO saying the outbreak in Europe may be approaching its peak. In the US, equities yesterday rose on an announcement that a company developed a 5-minute COVID-19 test. Markets this morning are largely shrugging off oil hanging close to 18-year lows, with oil and gas firms seeing rebounds from deeply oversold levels. In China, PMIs surprised to the upside, but authorities added an unusual statement warning of continued pressure from weak demand ahead.

Key Global Financial Indicators

Last updated: 3/31/20 8:10 AM	Level		Change from Market Close				
	Last 12m	Latest	1 Day	7 Days	30 Days	12 M	YTD
<b>Equities</b>			%				%
S&P 500		2627	3.4	17	-11	-7	-19
Eurostoxx 50		2756	-0.3	2	-17	-18	-26
Nikkei 225		18917	-0.9	5	-11	-11	-20
MSCI EM		34	0.3	11	-16	-21	-24
<b>Yields and Spreads</b>			bps				
US 10y Yield		0.69	5.2	-15	-46	-171	-122
Germany 10y Yield		-0.49	-0.4	-17	11	-42	-31
EMBIG Sovereign Spread		623	-8	-46	252	272	330
<b>FX / Commodities / Volatility</b>			%				
EM FX vs. USD, (+) = appreciation		53.3	0.0	0	-8	-15	-13
Dollar index, (+) = \$ appreciation		99.8	0.6	-2	2	3	4
Brent Crude Oil (\$/barrel)		23.4	2.9	-14	-54	-66	-65
VIX Index (% change in pp)		56.7	-0.4	-5	17	43	43

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

## United States

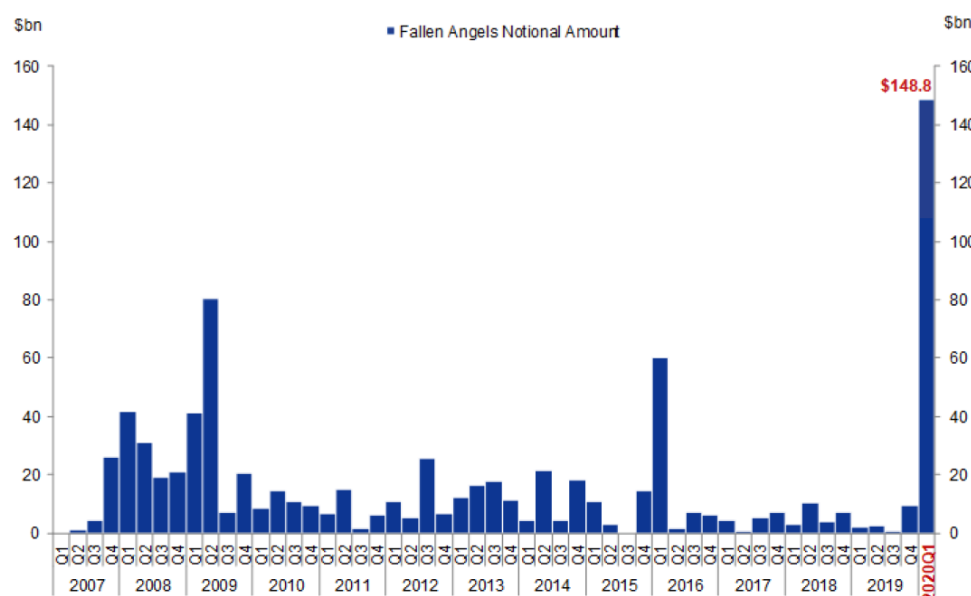
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**The Fed introduced a repo facility to provide dollars to foreign central banks.** The Fed announced Tuesday that it had opened repurchase agreement (repo) facility for central banks and other foreign monetary authorities with accounts at the Fed, in which participants can temporarily exchange US Treasuries for dollars. The program will be available April 6 and last for at least 6 months. The term of the agreement will be overnight at IOER+25bps, but can be rolled over as needed. The price generally exceeds private repo rates when the market is functioning, so the facility would primarily be used only in unusual circumstances, according to the [Fed statement](#).

**The pharmaceutical sector led equities higher,** as Abbott Laboratories unveiled a 5-min test, and Johnson & Johnson announced a vaccine candidate for the new coronavirus. The company said in a statement that it plans to begin building manufacturing capacity for a billion doses of the vaccine. It also said that it could have first doses ready for emergency use as soon as January next year. The S&P 500 rose 3.4%, and VIX declined by 8 pt to 57. **Treasury ten-year yields were up 3 bps to 0.71%** with the curve steepening. Credit markets were also on recovery, with spread tightening both in investment-grade and high-yield corporates, despite the lowest oil price in 18-years.

**“Fallen angel” bonds are increasing sharply.** The total amount of bonds that were initially given an investment-grade (IG) rating but have been downgraded to high-yield (HY) status, so-called ‘falling angels,’ has jumped to \$149 bn this quarter, higher than the previous peak reached in the GFC period. The transition rate from IG to HY exhibits a strong business cycle component, rising in downturns and falling in expansions. Analysts at GS estimated that a total of \$555 bn would migrate from IG into HY over the next six months in addition to this \$149 bn, which represents 7.6% of the \$7 tn outstanding of IG-rated bonds. The estimated amount was much more substantial than the \$260 bn of fallen angels seen during the GFC period, as the current oil/virus twin shock plays into many pre-existing weaknesses among over-leveraged non-financial corporates. Falling from IG to HY makes bonds ineligible as collateral to be posted to the Fed’s liquidity facilities. Meanwhile, the Fed’s newly announced corporate credit facilities have reduced the risk of a substantial contraction in credit availability, analysts noted.

**Exhibit 1: In dollar terms, 1Q 2020 has seen a record amount of fallen angel bonds**  
Quarterly dollar notional amounts of bonds downgraded from IG to HY (excluding EM names)



Source: Bloomberg, Goldman Sachs Global Investment Research

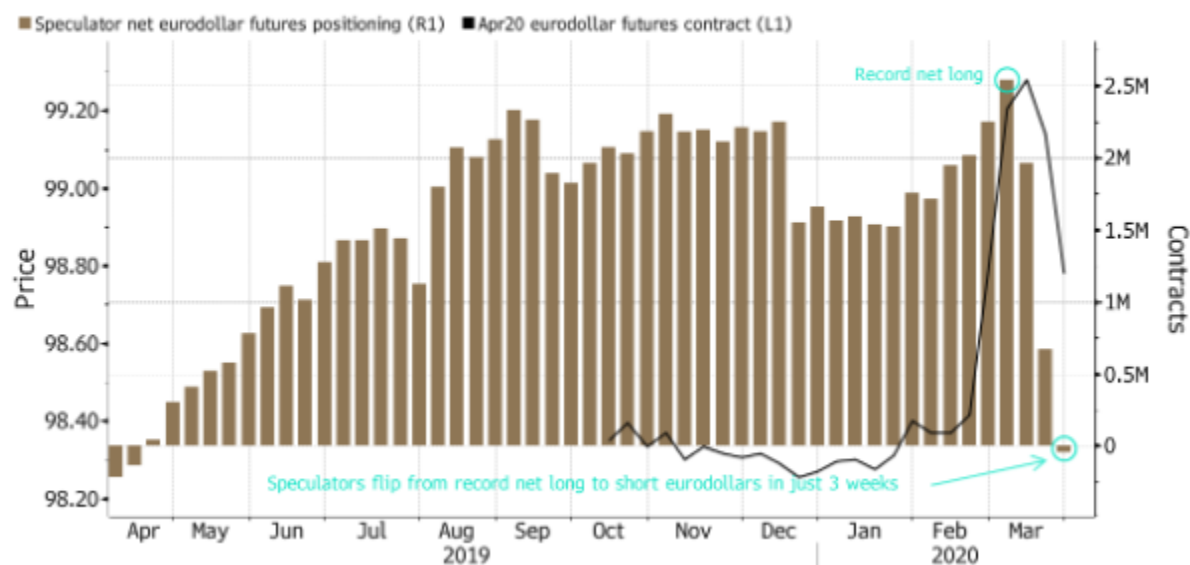
**Higher equity volatility has effectively shut the window for initial public equity offerings.** Since 2000, less than 10% of initial public offerings of more than \$100 mn have occurred while VIX is above 25. Low activities in this season are especially problematic in a US presidential election year when investment banks typically encourage firms to list earlier to avoid jittery price action closer to the vote, according to bankers.



**Speculators' positioning on Eurodollar futures shrank as short rates fell towards zero.** According to CFTC and Bloomberg, speculators (non-commercial) have gone from record net long (betting on falling short-term rates) to being slightly net short, for the first time in the past year. 3-month USD Libor, the index for Eurodollar futures, has declined by more than 100bps year-to-date as the Fed cut rates, but has backed up since mid-March amid stress in the commercial paper market.

## No Faith

### Speculators purge long eurodollar futures positions amid wild Libor rates



## Europe

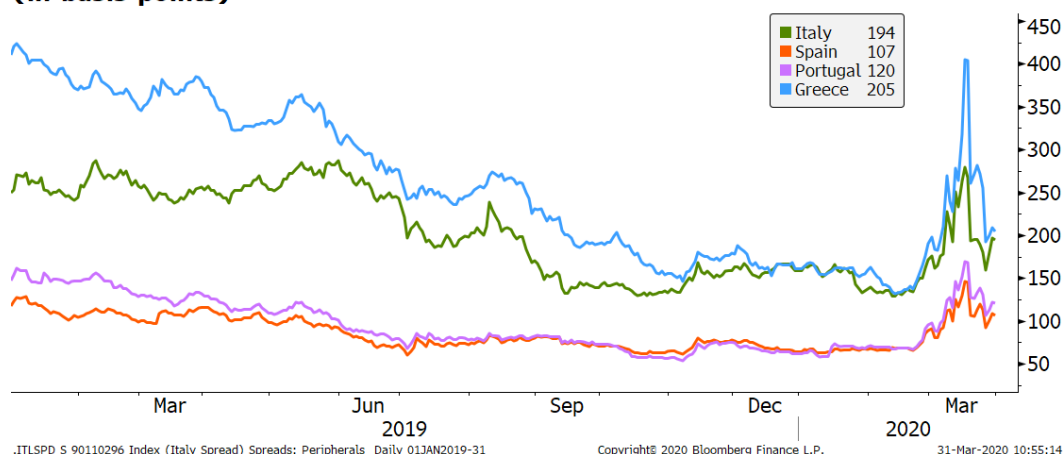
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**Equity markets climbed somewhat on news that COVID-19 infections could be slowing down and China's activity may be resuming.** DAX (+2.0%), CAC 40 (+0.9%), EuroStoxx 600 (+1.6%), Italy's Titans 30 (+0.9%), and Spanish Ibex (+1.2%). Bank stocks (0.1%) were flattish overall.

**Sovereign yields traded within a  $\pm 2$  bps range:** German 10-year yields at -0.48% (+2 bps); French OATs are at -0.04% (+1 bps); Italian at 1.47% (flat); and Spanish at 0.59% (-1 bps). Traders seem comforted by the ECB's interventions last week and its pledge to stabilize markets when necessary.

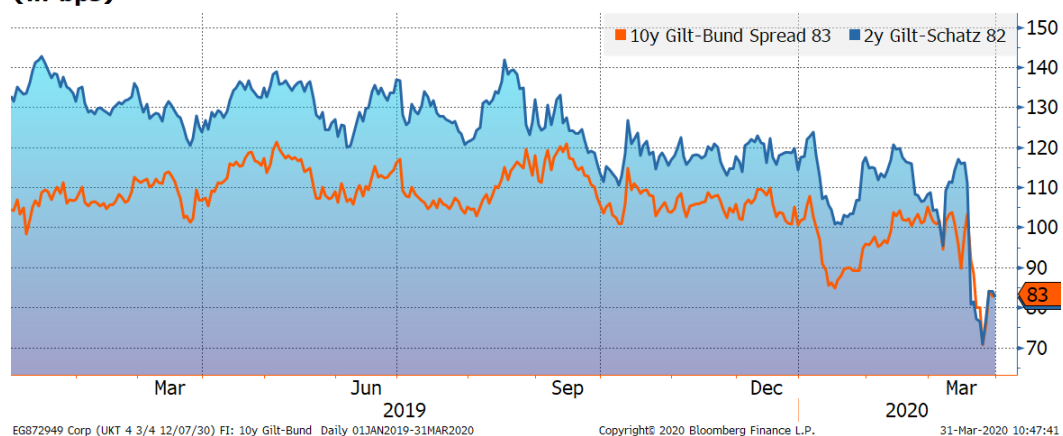
**The ECB reportedly boosted its asset purchases to €40 bn last week as the new PEPP came into play.** Purchases under the existing APP increased €24 bn, while the PEPP added €16 bn to the Bank's portfolio. The PEPP purchases included €1.5 bn of commercial paper. (A [useful Q&A](#) on the ECB's PEPP is here). Eurozone sovereign spreads to bunds have come down from the recent highs in mid-March.

## Southern Europe Sovereign Spreads to 10yr Bunds (in basis points)



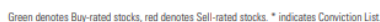
**Ten-year gilt yields jumped 5 bps to 0.38% after the Debt Management Office announced it would double the amount of bonds sold next month to £45 bn from £20 bn planned earlier.** The sharp increase in debt issuance is due to the government's measures to fight the economic damage of COVID-19. The UK's 2019Q4 GDP was confirmed at 1.1% y/y; no revisions from the previous forecast.

## Gilt-Bund Spreads (in bps)



**Goldman Sachs forecasts a 9% contraction of European GDP in 2020 due to the virus.** Since the outbreak in Italy in late Feb., eurozone banks have lost about 40% in value. Goldman Sachs analysts also expect the **banking sector to cut its 2020 earnings per share (EPS) by 80%**, with the most affected entities in Greece, Germany, Spain, and domestically oriented Italian banks. For the 2020-23 period, banks' net income is expected to be about 30% (i.e., €127 bn) lower than previously forecasted. In response to the crisis, numerous European banks have begun announcing freezes of dividend payments as well as payment moratoria for some of their clients.

Change in 2020E EPS, aggregates presented as simple averages



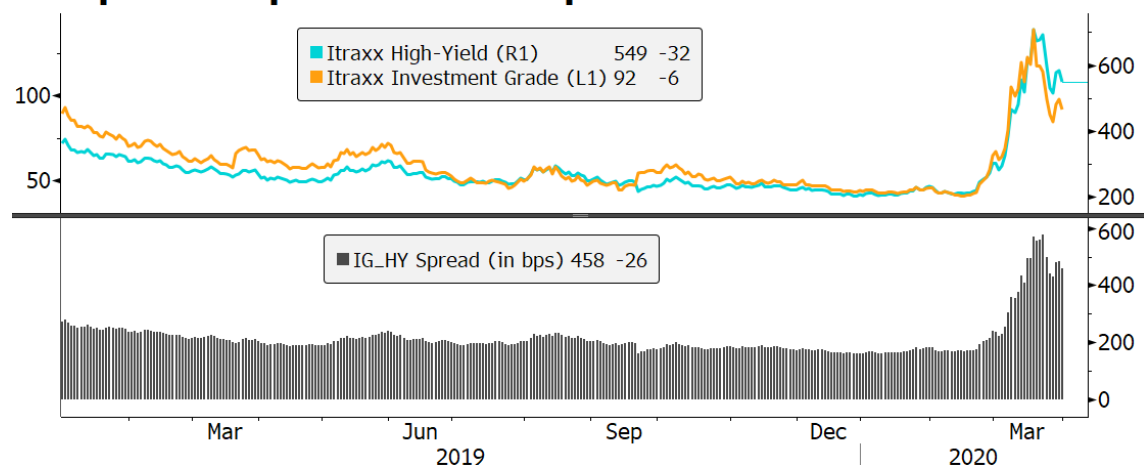
Source: Goldman Sachs Global Investment Research

### Overview of payment holiday schemes

Source: Company data, Goldman Sachs Global Investment Research

**In European credit markets**, pressures on corporate funding eased somewhat but pricing remains very volatile. The decoupling of the IG and HY spreads remains at over 400 bps, compared to an average of about 200 bps throughout 2019 and early 2020.

## European Corporate Credit Spreads



Source: Bloomberg

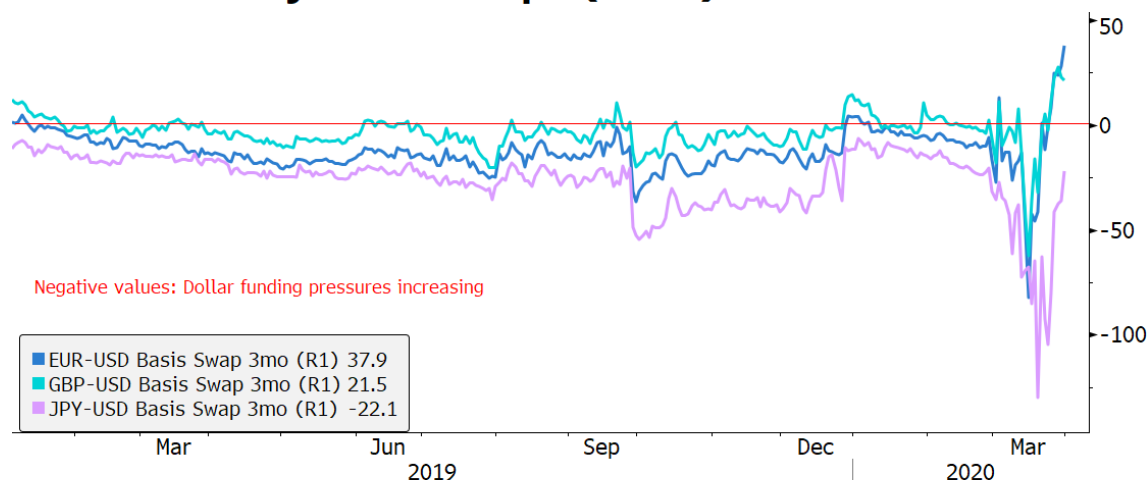
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**Cross-currency swap basis** continue to tighten, suggesting dollar funding pressures are abating.

## Cross-Currency Basis Swaps (3 mo)



Source: Bloomberg

EUBSC Curncy (EURUSD BS (3M VS 3M) 3M) Mon Mkt: XC Basis Swp 3M Daily 04JAN2019-

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## Other Mature Markets

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### Japan

**The government proposed a \$554 bn stimulus package.** About one third are fiscal measures with private initiatives and other elements making up the rest. Meanwhile, Feb data releases including industrial production and retail sales were firm, but analysts are more focused on large declines in data for March. **Equities declined (Topix -2.3%) and the yen depreciated (-0.7%).**



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

In **Latin America**, currencies depreciated driven by the large decline in oil prices. The Mexican and the Colombian peso underperformed depreciating by around 2%. The Mexican peso partially reversed some of its earlier losses (up to -4.2%) following Banxico's announcement that it will begin auctioning dollars using the Fed USD swap line. In **Asia**, equities gained 1.2% on net for the region, with China underperforming with only small gains. Yields on lower-rated sovereigns and corporate bonds declined. Currencies were mixed. Markets shrugged off new containment measures in Vietnam (15-day nationwide lockdown), Indonesia (border closure including for transit), and South Korea (delay of reopening of schools). India eased restrictions on foreigners purchasing government bonds.

Key Emerging Market Financial Indicators

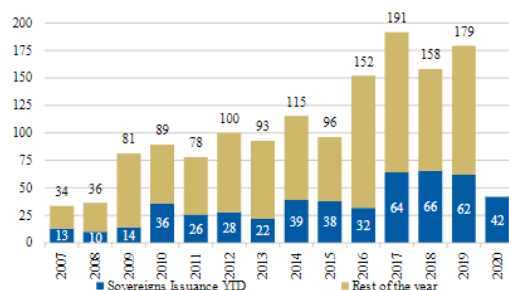
Last updated: 3/31/20 8:04 AM	Level		Change				YTD
	Last 12m	index	1 Day	7 Days	30 Days	12 M	
<b>Major EM Benchmarks</b>			%				%
MSCI EM Equities		33.90	0.2	11	-16	-21	-24
MSCI Frontier Equities		21.20	-1.7	8	-23	-26	-30
EMBIG Sovereign Spread (in bps)		623	-8	-46	252	272	330
EM FX vs. USD		53.33	0.0	0	-8	-15	-13
<b>Major EM FX vs. USD</b>			%, (+) = EM currency appreciation				
China Renminbi		7.10	0.0	-1	-2	-5	-2
Indonesian Rupiah		16310	0.2	1	-13	-13	-15
Indian Rupee		75.63	0.0	1	-4	-9	-6
Argentine Peso		64.47	-0.1	-1	-3	-34	-7
Brazil Real		5.19	0.1	-2	-14	-26	-22
Mexican Peso		24.00	-0.8	4	-19	-20	-21
Russian Ruble		78.46	1.2	0	-16	-17	-21
South African Rand		17.91	0.1	-2	-14	-21	-22
Turkish Lira		6.58	0.0	-2	-6	-17	-10
EM FX volatility		12.65	0.0	-0.6	4.5	3.4	6.1

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

## Emerging Market Issuance

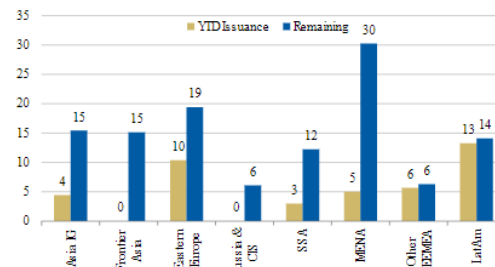
**Year to date sovereign issuance of \$42 bn is the lowest in the past three years. Panama (\$2.5 bn, 36-year, 4.5% coupon) last week was the first EM sovereign eurobond issuer since Feb 6.** There was subdued quasi-sovereign issuance in March (\$ 2bn) including Mexico's CFE, Russia's State Transport Leasing Company and Railways and China's National Chemical Corp. The year-to-date corporate issuance is at an all-time high of \$137.4 bn even though only \$9.8 bn issuance took place in March. Morgan Stanley expects that Qatar, Mexico and Indonesia quasi-sovereign corporates would be the likely to issue next if market conditions continue to improve while frontier issuers and in general HY oil exporters such as Oman and Angola are unlikely to enjoy favorable market access conditions soon.

Exhibit 10: Year-to-date sovereign issuance (US\$ bn)



Source: Bond Radar, Bloomberg, Morgan Stanley Research

Exhibit 14: Issuance remaining for rest of 2020 (US\$bn)



Source: Bond Radar, Bloomberg, Morgan Stanley Research

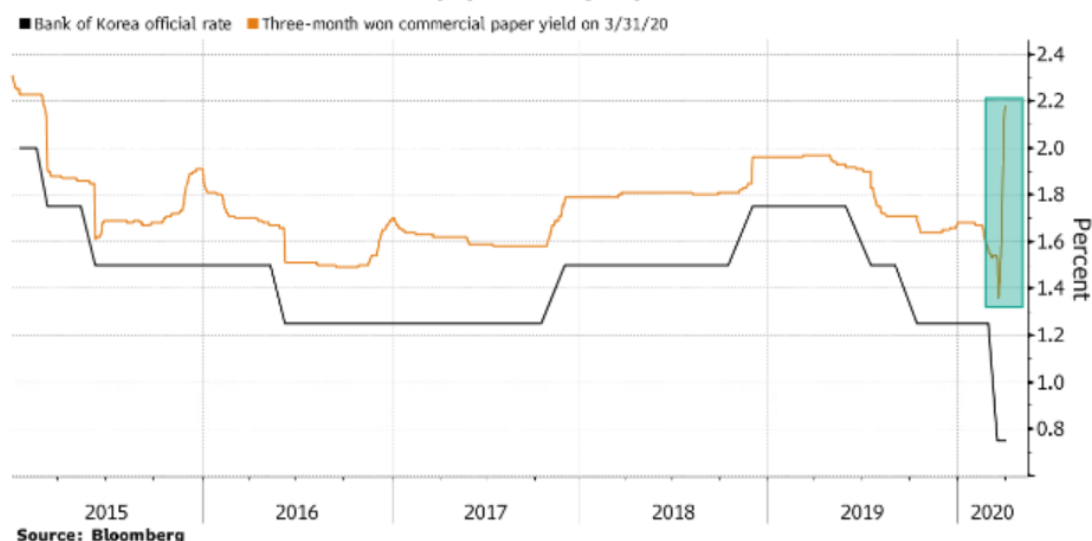
## China

**Equities (Shanghai +0.1%; Shenzhen +0.5%) rose marginally, despite a sharp rebound in PMI numbers.** The official manufacturing PMI returned to expansion at 52.0 in March (consensus: 44.8) from a record-low of 35.7 in February. The non-manufacturing PMI also rebounded to 52.3 (consensus: 42.0) from 29.6. The survey showed that the resumption rate for large and medium-sized enterprises was 96.6% as of March 25, higher than 78.9% last month. However, the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) in its commentary accompanying the PMI release said that companies still face big operational pressures. More firms are reporting funding shortages and weak demand compared to February. The NBS said that the economy faces new challenges from the global virus spread, particularly from imported cases. China reported 48 new cases as of March 30 and all were imported, bringing the total number of imported infections to 771, according to the Financial Times. **The offshore and onshore RMB were little changed.**

## Korea

**The Bank of Korea (BOK) allotted \$8.72 bn in a \$12 bn dollar funding auction that used proceeds from the \$60 bn swap line with the Fed.** Most of the uptake was at the 3-month maturity. Separately, the BOK said that it is purchasing as much as KRW 3 tn (\$2.5 bn) of short-term debt including commercial paper, short-term notes and corporate bonds on March 30-31. This aims to reduce short-term strains in the funding market before the bond stabilization fund begins operations on April 2. **The Korean won appreciated +0.5%, the best performer regionally, and equities rose +2.2%.**

### Yields on short-term commercial paper have jumped in Korea



## Russia

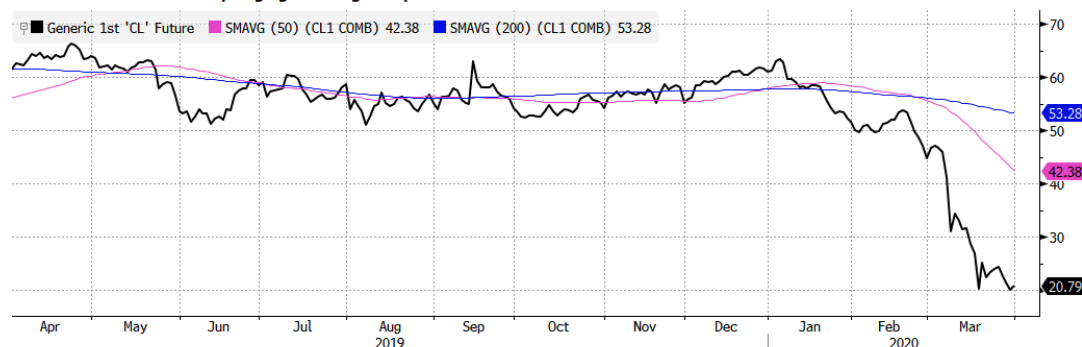
**The price of oil rose slightly while U.S. reached out to Russia seeking to stabilize market dynamics.** President Trump called President Putin on Monday, with the two sides agreeing to further discussions. Meanwhile, signs of a détente between Saudi Arabia and Russia remain elusive as Saudi Arabia announced plans to increase its oil exports in the coming months. Before the call, oil prices had tumbled to their lowest level in almost 2 decades, with a slump in demand made worse by global lockdowns to halt the spread of COVID-19. Goldman Sachs estimates consumption will drop by 26 million barrels a day amid current globally lockdown. Prices for futures contracts underscore the glut in supply: the May contract for Brent futures is trading at a discount of more than \$14 a barrel to the November contract, deeper than the level seen in the depths of the 2008 global financial crisis. Moreover, the price for physical barrels are already far below those of futures benchmarks, with oil from Canada touching a record low of \$3.82/barrel, while many other key grades are trading below \$10/barrel, according to Bloomberg. The front month crude



oil future contract posted a modest gain on the day, rising \$1 to \$21.12/barrel, though it remains near its lowest level in 18 years.

### Oil's Precipitous Slide

West Texas intermediate is plunging amid a global price war



Source: Bloomberg

CL1 Comdty (Generic 1st 'CL' Future) Line Chart Daily 31MAR2019-30MAR2020

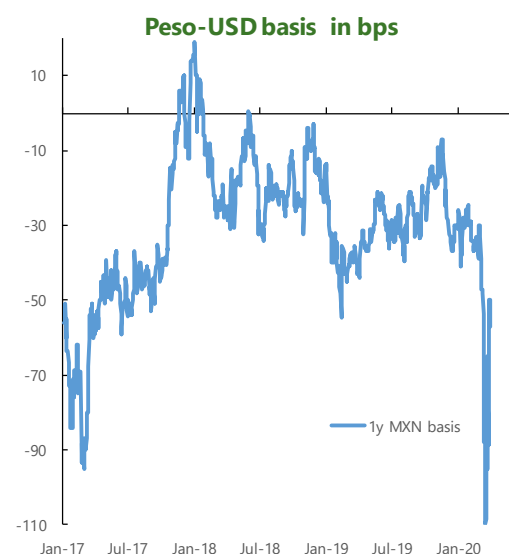
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## Mexico

**Mexico's banking association asked the central bank to implement a series of additional liquidity measures according to a letter seen by Bloomberg News.** Among a series of 10 actions, the measures include lending facilities similar to the ECB's Targeted Longer-Term Refinancing Operations as well as liquidity measures in the bond market and broadening of the types of assets the central bank accepts as collateral for liquidity at lending windows.

**Mexico's central bank announced its first dollar auction from the Federal Reserve swap line.** The first auction will be on April 1 for up to \$5 bn and credit will mature in 84 days. **The currency partially reversed losses after the announcement. Peso was 2% weaker on Monday after depreciating by as much as 4.2% earlier in the day.** Peso-dollar 3m FX basis improved as well (tightening by ~25bps) after the announcement. The basis has been volatile over the last few weeks, but it has improved substantially following the announcement of the establishment of the swap line on March 19.

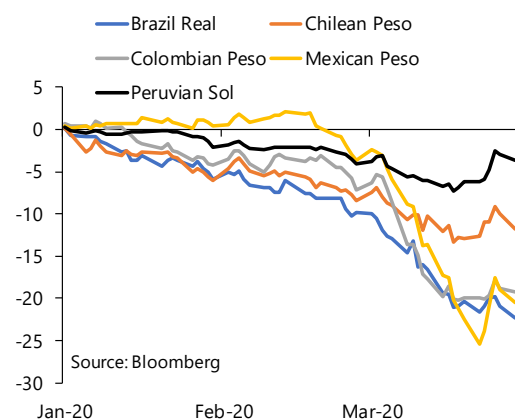


Source: Bloomberg

## Peru

**Peru announced a large set of measures over the weekend, including an economic package of 12% of GDP and plans to request a contingency line of up to \$18 bn from the IMF.** The package includes health-care spending, tax breaks and loan guarantees primarily to SMEs. Market participants were concerned with a congress proposal over the weekend that would have allowed pensioners to take out up to 25% of their pension fund money due to the crisis. The president on Monday made proposal saying that only people that haven't made contributions to their pension funds during the last 12 months (e.g. due to being unemployed for example) can to get up to 2,000 PEN (about 600 USD) which will amount to much smaller outflows for pension fund managers (around \$1.5 bn). **The Peruvian sol closed 0.7% weaker on the day and was among the outperformers in EMFX.**

**Year to date spot performance LatAm  
FX**



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Japan		18917	-0.9	5	-11	-11	-20
China		2750	0.1	1	-5	-11	-10
Asia Ex Japan		59	2.0	10	-13	-16	-19
Emerging Markets		34	0.3	11	-16	-21	-24
<b>Interest Rates</b>			basis points				
US 10y Yield		0.69	5.2	-15	-46	-171	-122
Germany 10y Yield		-0.49	-0.4	-17	11	-42	-31
Japan 10y Yield		0.02	0.3	-2	18	10	3
UK 10y Yield		0.33	-0.8	-15	-11	-67	-49
<b>Credit Spreads</b>			basis points				
US Investment Grade		278	-2.9	-67	150	160	181
US High Yield		895	-2.5	-183	361	475	501
Europe IG		95	-3.0	-3	28	33	51
Europe HY		561	-20.7	-34	257	303	354
EMBIG Sovereign Spread		623	-8.0	-46	252	272	330
<b>Exchange Rates</b>			%				
USD/Majors		99.78	0.6	-2	2	3	4
EUR/USD		1.10	-0.8	2	-2	-2	-2
USD/JPY		108.5	-0.7	2	0	3	0
EM/USD		53.3	0.0	0	-8	-15	-13
<b>Commodities</b>			%				
Brent Crude Oil (\$/barrel)		23	2.9	-14	-54	-66	-65
Industrials Metals (index)		92	0.3	0	-11	-25	-20
Agriculture (index)		37	-0.4	-2	-4	-7	-10
<b>Implied Volatility</b>			%				
VIX Index (% change in pp)		56.7	-0.4	-5.0	16.6	43.0	42.9
10y Treasury Volatility Index		9.5	1.3	0.0	2.0	5.1	5.4
Global FX Volatility		11.6	0.0	-0.3	4.2	4.2	5.6
<b>EA Sovereign Spreads</b>			10-Year spread vs. Germany (bps)				
Greece		211	-1.2	-68	17	-169	46
Italy		200	3.0	11	29	-56	40
Portugal		125	2.4	-15	29	-7	62
Spain		111	0.9	-10	22	-6	45


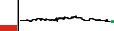

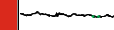
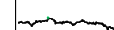
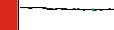



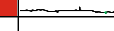

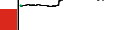

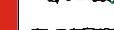
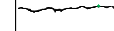


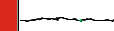
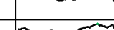
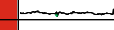


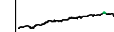

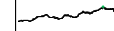




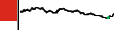



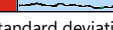




Colors denote **tightening/easing** financial conditions for observations greater than  $\pm 1.5$  standard deviations.

Data source: Bloomberg.

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## Emerging Market Financial Indicators

Last updated: 3/31/2020 8:04 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		7.10	0.0	-0.5	-2	-5	-2		2.7	0.8	-7	-15	-41	-45	
Indonesia		16310	0.2	1.2	-13	-13	-15		8.0	12.7	-38	95	31	91	
India		76	0.0	0.6	-4	-9	-6		6.5	3.3	-20	-2	-88	-36	
Philippines		51	0.5	0.5	0	4	0		4.9	-0.1	-27	77	-45	59	
Thailand		33	-0.4	-0.1	-4	-3	-9		1.6	1.3	0	39	-92	3	
Malaysia		4.32	0.1	2.6	-3	-6	-5		3.4	5.9	-33	53	-44	1	
Argentina		64	-0.1	-1.1	-3	-34	-7		60.2	-213.8	-901	807	3622	-242	
Brazil		5.19	0.1	-1.8	-14	-26	-22		6.4	-21.0	-180	51	-179	16	
Chile		855	-0.4	-1.2	-5	-21	-12		3.7	5.2	0	5	-45	44	
Colombia		4066	-2.3	2.8	-15	-23	-19		6.7	-8.1	-172	94	53	74	
Mexico		24.00	-0.8	3.5	-19	-20	-21		7.3	8.9	-49	40	-83	36	
Peru		3.4	-0.7	2.6	0	-4	-4		5.1	27.7	-77	65	-27	57	
Uruguay		44	-0.7	2.1	-10	-24	-15		13.2	-22.9	48	328	270	236	
Hungary		329	-1.2	0.0	-8	-13	-10		1.7	10.8	-28	13	-13	50	
Poland		4.15	-1.0	2.8	-7	-8	-9		1.3	-6.9	-6	-27	-94	-55	
Romania		4.4	-0.8	1.8	-2	-4	-3		4.4	29.0	-14	66	30	38	
Russia		78.5	1.2	-0.2	-16	-17	-21		6.8	-2.2	-57	55	-128	67	
South Africa		17.9	0.1	-2.2	-14	-21	-22		11.8	-7.2	-88	213	238	226	
Turkey		6.58	0.0	-2.4	-6	-17	-10		12.8	30.7	-11	10	-675	110	
US (DXY; 5y UST)		100	0.7	-2.1	2	3	4		0.37	-4.0	-15	-56	-186	-132	

	Equity Markets							Bond Spreads on USD Debt (EMBIG)						
	Level		Change (in %)				YTD	Level		Change (in basis points)				YTD
	Last 12m	Latest	1 Day	7 Days	30 Days	12 M		Last 12m	Latest	1 Day	7 Days	30 Days	12 M	
								basis points						
China		2750	0.1	1	-5	-11	-10		242	-7	-29	63	66	66
Indonesia		4539	2.8	14	-17	-30	-28		351	-9	-44	140	155	195
India		29468	3.6	10	-23	-24	-29		382	3	-47	207	222	257
Philippines		5321	3.7	11	-22	-33	-32		215	-13	-62	107	124	149
Malaysia		1351	1.7	5	-9	-18	-15		293	-8	-54	168	164	181
Argentina		24384	1.4	8	-30	-27	-41		3894	-144	-402	1629	3122	2125
Brazil		74640	1.6	17	-28	-22	-35		392	-7	-37	146	143	177
Chile		3316	2.7	15	-20	-37	-29		310	-5	-56	133	178	177
Colombia		1129	-1.6	22	-27	-29	-32		376	-7	-77	168	192	213
Mexico		34200	1.2	4	-17	-21	-21		656	-9	-26	290	347	364
Peru		13912	0.1	-1	-24	-34	-32		276	-6	-71	123	146	169
Hungary		33342	4.2	2	-17	-20	-28		210	-2	10	47	92	124
Poland		41252	1.0	2	-16	-31	-29		134	0	12	56	75	116
Romania		7618	1.8	2	-16	-5	-24		385	5	-29	147	177	212
Russia		2469	1.4	2	-11	-1	-19		296	-11	-2	104	69	165
South Africa		43931	1.2	7	-14	-22	-23		714	-18	-24	312	400	394
Turkey		88908	1.0	0	-16	-5	-22		730	3	-10	217	236	329
Ukraine		511	0.0	-1	-4	-11	0		878	-94	-236	391	246	458
EM total		34	0.2	11	-16	-21	-24		623	-8	-46	252	272	330

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

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Coronavirus (Covid-19) Dashboard						
	Latest	Change or relative change				
		1 Day	7 Days	YTD	Since global intensification (Feb 19)	Since Chinese intensification (Jan 20)
<b>Equity Markets</b>	<b>Index</b>	<b>Relative change (in %) except VIX</b>				
China						
CSI 300 (Large Cap/Main Equity Index)	3686	0.3	1.7	-10.0	-9.0	-11.9
CSI 500 (Mid-Cap Index)	5041	0.3	-1.1	-4.3	-10.0	-9.8
CSI 1000 (Small-Cap Index)	5427	0.2	-1.6	-2.5	-9.8	-8.9
Japan (Nikkei)	18917	-0.9	4.6	-20.0	-19.2	-21.5
Korea (Kospi)	1755	2.2	9.0	-20.2	-20.6	-22.5
United States (S&P 500)	2627	3.4	17.4	-18.7	-22.4	-21.1
Europe (Eurostoxx 600)	317	0.5	4.1	-23.9	-27.1	-25.4
MSCI Global	445	1.9	6.9	-21.3	-23.3	-23.1
MSCI Asia ex. Japan	548	-1.6	3.9	-20.3	-20.3	-22.9
Asia Pacific Airlines	102	-0.3	2.1	-33.7	-25.7	-31.9
Luxury Goods	585	0.8	7.0	-24.4	-22.5	-26.3
Hotels Restaurants & Leisure	253	0.5	2.8	-34.3	-34.6	-36.6
Volatility Index (VIX, change in pp)	57	-0.4	-5.0	42.9	42.3	44.6
<b>Interest Rates</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Change (in basis points)</b>				
US 10y Yield	0.70	-3	-15	-122	-87	-113
Germany 10y Yield	-0.49	0	-17	-31	-7	-27
Eurodollar - April 2020	1.18	-2	-16	54	-46	-55
Eurodollar - June 2020	0.56	0	-2	113	-98	-112
Eurodollar - December 2020	0.36	-1	2	126	-106	-124
<b>Exchange Rates</b>	<b>Level</b>	<b>Relative change (in %) (+) = Appreciation</b>				
Chinese Renminbi (per USD)	7.10	0.0	-0.5	-1.9	-1.4	-3.4
Japanese Yen (per USD)	108.5	-0.7	2.5	0.1	2.6	1.5
Euro (in USD)	1.10	-0.8	1.6	-2.3	-1.4	1.2
Dollar Index	99.8	0.6	-2.2	3.5	0.1	2.2
EM FX index	53.4	0.0	-0.1	-13.1	-10.1	-12.4
<b>EM Bond Spreads on USD Debt</b>	<b>Basis points</b>	<b>Change (in basis points)</b>				
EMBI Global Diversified	643	18	-79	352	341	353
EMBI Asia	433	19	-37	256	260	258
EMBI Latam	663	5	-112	355	340	353
China	243	-6	-28	67	75	70
<b>Local Currency Bond Yields (GBI EM)</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Change (in basis points)</b>				
China	2.70	1	-7	-45	-22	-40
Mexico	7.30	9	-49	36	70	39
Brazil	6.41	-21	-180	16	65	24
South Africa	11.78	-7	-88	226	233	230
Turkey	12.80	31	-11	110	141	228
<b>Commodities</b>	<b>Dollars</b>	<b>Relative change (in %)</b>				
Brent Crude Oil (per ton)	23.4	2.7	-13.9	-64.6	-60.5	-64.2
Gold (per troy ounce)	1607.2	-0.9	-1.5	5.9	-0.3	3.0