







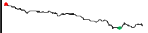
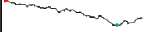



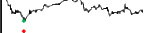

- OPEC agrees on 1.5 mn barrel output cut but Russia's participation unclear ([link](#))
- Inflation swaps fall to new in euro area ([link](#))
- High-yield debt finds support to end losing streak ([link](#))
- Bank of Canada cuts 50 bps, with potential for more easing ([link](#))
- New US bank reg. raises capital requirements but eases dividend payout rules ([link](#))
- Polish central bank left interest rates unchanged at 1.50% yesterday ([link](#))

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Market wobbles continue on virus uncertainty

Equities are slipping fast again this morning as investor sentiment remains fragile and volatility looks set to continue. Yesterday, US equities' 4% rally led global equities higher, albeit lifted by defensive sectors and healthcare. This morning, S&P futures are pointing to 2% losses at the open, matching European losses, as news of widening virus-related closures and disruptions (e.g. in Italy and Japan) and corporate earnings pressures outweigh enthusiasm for new government spending plans in the US and Italy and expectations for further rate cuts. 10-year treasuries are back below 1% and the VIX remains firmly elevated, at 36, as the S&P has now moved over 2% in either direction in 6 of the last 8 trading sessions. EM equities are getting a boost from continued outperformance in China and elsewhere in Asia but currencies are edging lower this morning, with market commentary pointing to fears that the reduction in global demand from the virus may not yet be priced in.

Key Global Financial Indicators

Last updated: 3/5/20 8:03 AM	Level		Change from Market Close				YTD
	Last 12m	Latest	1 Day	7 Days	30 Days	12 M	
Equities			%				%
S&P 500		3130	4.2	0	-6	12	-3
Eurostoxx 50		3366	-1.6	-3	-11	1	-10
Nikkei 225		21329	1.1	-3	-9	-2	-10
MSCI EM		42	-0.3	0	-5	-2	-7
Yields and Spreads			bps				
US 10y Yield		0.96	5.3	-30	-69	-176	-96
Germany 10y Yield		-0.64	-0.4	-10	-28	-81	-46
EMBIG Sovereign Spread		364	7	15	62	19	71
FX / Commodities / Volatility			%				
EM FX vs. USD, (+) = appreciation		58.3	-0.2	0	-3	-8	-5
Dollar index, (+) = \$ appreciation		97.0	-0.4	-2	-1	0	1
Brent Crude Oil (\$/barrel)		51.4	0.4	-2	-7	-22	-22
VIX Index (% change in pp)		35.8	3.8	-3	21	21	22

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

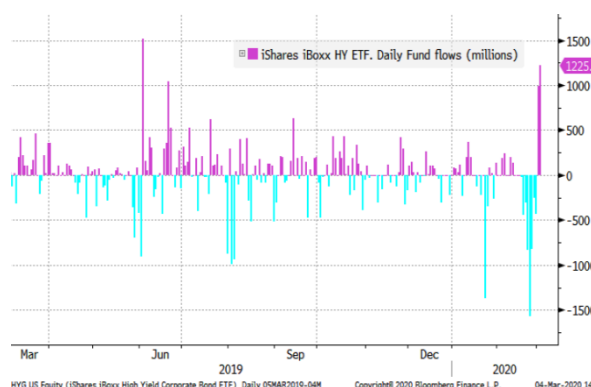
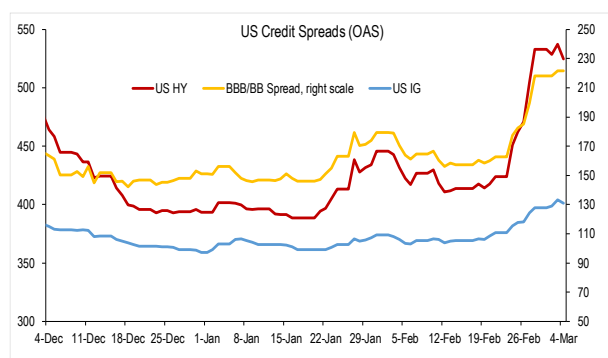
United States

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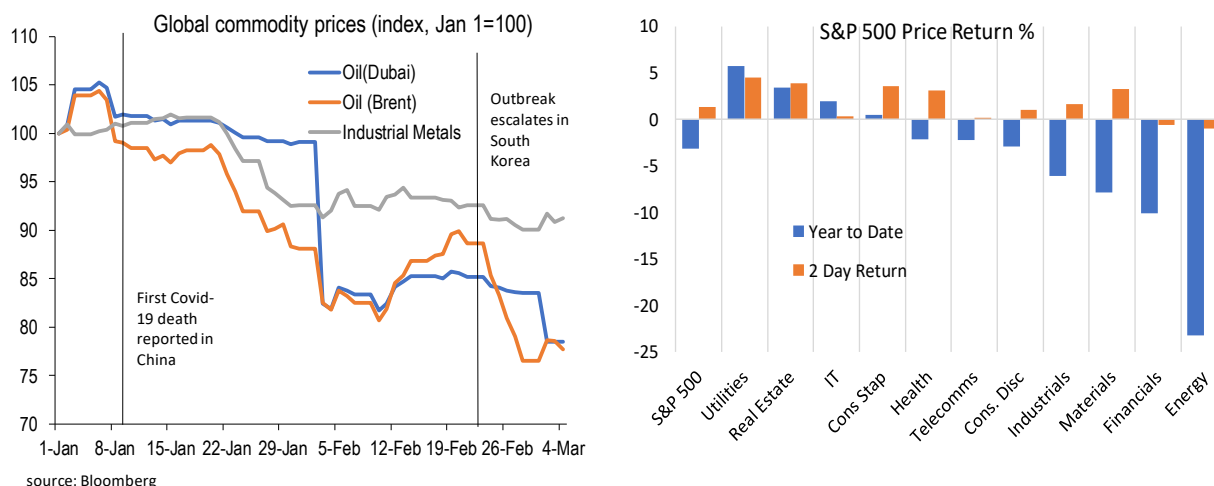
US equities rebounded and Treasuries stabilized after a volatile Tuesday session following the Federal Reserve's emergency rate cut. The S&P 500 jumped 4.2% on Wednesday with another late afternoon surge, though it remains down 3.1% year to date. The benchmark index has now moved over 2% in either direction in 6 of the last 8 trading sessions. On Capitol Hill, Congress agreed on a \$7.8 billion spending bill to combat the Covid-19 outbreak. Risk assets also received some support after US economic data for February on payrolls (ADP) and (ISM) services beat expectations. The Treasury curve steepened a bit, with yields on the short end falling 2-3 bps, while the 10-year and 30-year yields rose 4 and 6 bps respectively. Following the Federal Reserve, the Bank of Canada slashed its policy rate by 50 bps, and suggested it was ready to cut rates further if needed following the "material negative shock to the Canadian and global outlooks".

ISM services data for February came in red hot at 57.6, though some questioned the usefulness of the surveys given how quickly the coronavirus outbreak has escalated in the United States (and Europe) over the last week after most of the data was collected. Moreover, the gap between ISM services at 57.6 and Markit Services PMI at 49.4 was unusually large. **ADP payrolls data for February slightly beat expectations (183k vs 170k estimated)**, with all eyes on Friday's payroll report.

High-yield debt finds support to end losing streak. High-yield spreads had widened almost 120 bps from mid-February through early March with a clear divergence between investment grade and junk that drove the BBB/BB spread to its highest level since the December 2018 sell-off. However, spreads have narrowed a bit following the Federal Reserve's inter-meeting rate cut, while junk bond ETF inflows surged on Monday and Tuesday, with Tuesday's inflows among the top 5 days on record.



Lower rates, cheaper oil, and weaker growth outlook reflected in sectoral equity returns. Amid the Covid-19 outbreak and resulting market volatility, several trends have emerged. Economic disruptions and forecast downgrades have punished growth-sensitive sectors such as industrials and consumer discretionary, though the latter has stabilized since the Fed's emergency rate cut. Global oil prices have fallen 23% year to date, with the energy sector the biggest loser of the year. High dividend and capital-intensive sectors such as telecoms, utilities, and real estate have either outperformed or held firm amid plummeting Treasury yields. The 10-year yield has fallen nearly 15 bps since the Fed's Tuesday morning announcement, close to 90 bps year to date, and has dipped below the federal funds rate. Bank and other financial stocks have suffered due to the more challenging interest rate environment. Meanwhile, healthcare shares rallied on Wednesday, as analysts cited Vice President Biden's strong performance in the Democratic primaries in recent days as diminishing the likelihood of large scale changes to the sector via a single payer plan.



The Fed's final stress capital buffer rule raises formal capital requirements but eases dividend payout rules. The Federal Reserve yesterday issued a final 'stress capital buffer' regulation intended to integrate two strands of bank capital supervision – the Basel capital regime and the Fed's periodic stress tests. The new regime adds onto existing capital requirements a stress capital buffer set at a minimum of 2.5% and calibrated on stress-test performance, and could include an additional counter-cyclical buffer not currently activated. One analyst estimates the new regime raises banks' minimum capital requirements by 70 basis points on average. This reduces the amount of excess capital large banks hold but does not require any large bank to raise additional capital. In some respects, the new framework relaxes banks' capital requirements. It reduces the number of capital rules banks are subject to and in particular eliminates the 'stressed leverage requirement', which helps investment and trust banks. It also relaxes the annual capital supervision (CCAR) process, including eliminating the 'soft' dividend payout cap of 30%, starting with the 2020 stress tests. Fed Governor Lael Brainard has expressed concern that these changes induce banks to reduce capital buffers 'materially'.

Europe [back to top](#)

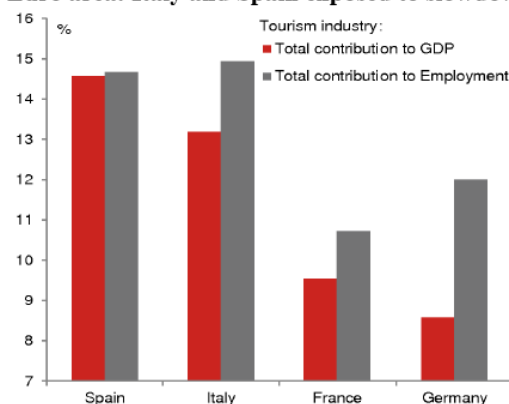
Euro area

Equities (-1.7%) traded lower on fears that supply chains will be further disrupted and that many households will be facing an adverse income shock. Bank stocks (-3%) underperformed. Greek equities (-3.6%) fell sharply. **Greek banks (-6.6%) underperformed severely, with ytd losses rising to 34%.**

The euro (+0.4% to \$1.118) gained with contacts pointing to safe haven buying and **lingering uncertainty whether the ECB will cut its depo rate on 12 March.** Markets are pricing 8 bps of cuts for next week's meeting.

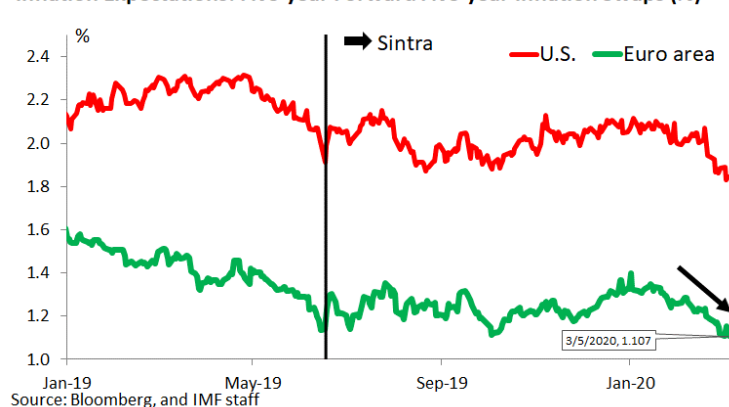
10-yr French and German yields are little changed at -0.32% and -0.63% respectively.

In contrast, **10-yr Spanish yields rose 4 bps** (to 0.21%) with some **concerns that a fall in tourism expenditures could hit Spain relatively hard.** 10-yr Italian yields were little changed but 10-yr Greek yields traded 3 bps higher.

Euro area: Italy and Spain exposed to slowdown in tourism

Source: World Travel and Tourism Office, Nomura

Worries about further declines in euro area inflation expectations have resurfaced. A popular market-based measure of inflation expectations (5-yr/5-yr inflation swaps) has now fallen to an all-time low of 1.10%.

Inflation Expectations: Five-year Forward Five-year Inflation Swaps (%)

Source: Bloomberg, and IMF staff

The Italian government has ordered the closure of all schools and universities until 15 March and other countries have increased quarantine measures. All major sporting events will be played behind closed doors until 3 April. Reported infections in Italy rose to 3089, with 107 deaths.

United Kingdom

The British pound (+0.5%) rose after incoming governor Bailey said yesterday that more evidence is needed before the BoE decides its policy rate. The comments led to reductions in the market-implied probability of an inter-meeting cut but markets are still pricing a full cut at the 26 March meeting. Stocks are 1.8% lower.

Other Mature Markets[back to top](#)**Commodities**

Oil prices fell modestly after conflicting data releases, as global crude inventories were smaller than expected, while the EIA announced that US crude production reached an all-time high of 13.1 million barrels per day. Regardless, **the upcoming OPEC+ decision on Friday on output cuts** could be an important catalyst and anything less than 1 million barrels per day would likely be seen as a disappointment. At an OPEC meeting in Vienna, cuts of 1.5 mn barrels per days were proposed, with OPEC to take on two-thirds

and allies the remainder. Russia's participation in the agreement has not been secured and remains a key watchpoint for Friday's OPEC+ meeting.

Canada

The Bank of Canada followed the Fed and cuts 50 bps with potential for more easing. The move was not a surprise and markets had been fairly evenly split on whether it would be a 25 bp or 50 bp move. The BoC's statement noted that while Canada's economy has been growing close to potential, the **"Covid-19 virus is a material negative shock to the Canadian and global outlooks"**. The BoC's statement also noted that they remain **"ready to adjust monetary policy further if required"**. The Canadian dollar rallied in response of the decision, but ended the day virtually unchanged, while the 10-year government yield fell 8 bps.

Japan

The yen strengthened as travel restrictions to contain coronavirus multiplied while equities gained amid broad-based increases in Asia. The Topix rose (+0.9). The yen gained (+0.4%) to ¥107.07/dollar, its strongest level in 5 months as the spread of coronavirus reached more countries, including in Poland for the first time. Moreover, short covering of yen positions likely also boosted the currency, particularly as risk sentiment remains fragile and continues to be buffeted by virus-related news flows. Meanwhile, local news reported that Japan plans to tighten its border controls to combat the spread of the virus, including effectively barring all Chinese nationals from entry, thus pushing Japan's target of 40 million foreign visitors this year out of reach. Estimates from the Japan National Tourism Organization indicated that tourists from mainland China accounted for 35% of the total 2.6 million visitors in January. **JGB yields rose on the day**, with the 10-year note up 3 bps to -0.11% and the 30-year up 2 bps to 0.35%. Contacts noted that domestic investors may be locking in their profits given the decline in yields seen since early February.








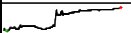


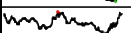





Emerging Markets [back to top](#)

Asian currencies were mixed, with the Korean won outperforming and the Thai baht underperforming, as investors continue to assess the impact of the coronavirus outbreak. The won strengthened against the dollar for a second day (+0.6%) following the BOK's decision to keep rates unchanged, which contrasts with Australia and Malaysia's rate cuts. In Thailand, a sharp drop in inflation boosted expectations for more policy easing. Headline CPI inflation fell from 1.1% in January to 0.7%, y/y, in February (consensus: +0.8%, y/y), driven by the decline in energy prices. The Thai baht lost 0.7% of its value against the dollar, pacing losses. Meanwhile, **Asian equities staged broad-based gains**, boosted by emergency-spending plans and policy rate cuts that have supported sentiment, including the latest cut from the Bank of Canada as well as pledged fiscal stimulus from Australia. Chinese bourses paced gains (+2%) while Indonesia underperformed (+0.2%). **EMEA bourses were mixed** as well: Turkey (+1.8%), Egypt (+1.2%), Qatar

(+0.8%); Kuwait (-1.0%), Hungary (-1.0%), Bulgaria (-1.1%). Currencies were mixed but mostly stronger to the dollar by 0.1% to 0.3%. **Latin American assets followed the trend in global markets yesterday.** Equities printed higher by 3.5% in Argentina, 2.2% in Mexico, 2.1% in Colombia, 1.8% in Peru and Chile and 1.6% in Brazil. Currencies depreciated in Brazil (-1.6%), Chile (-1.2%), Colombia (-0.4%) and Mexico (-0.4%) and remained flat in Argentina and Peru. Yesterday's trend to flatter sovereign yield curves in Latin America continued, as long-term yields fell more than short-term yields, however falling US yields imply widening spreads to US treasuries. The region's flatter yield curves match expectations for monetary easing ahead (see below).

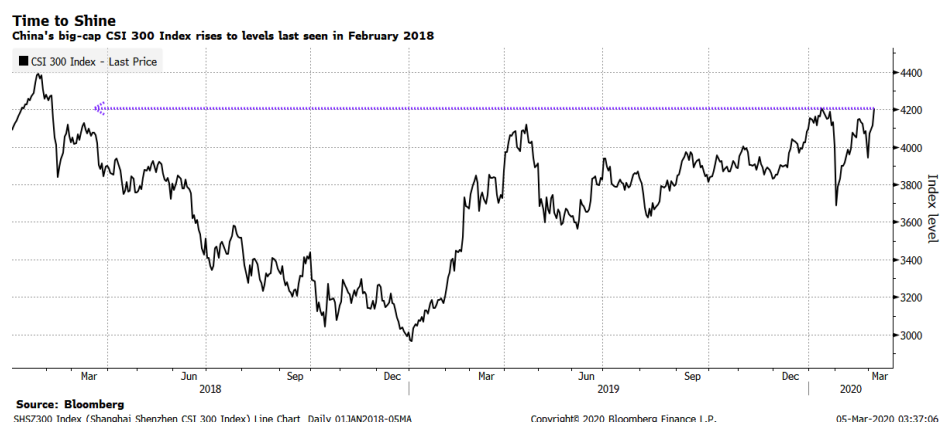
Key Emerging Market Financial Indicators

Last updated: 3/5/20 8:07 AM	Level		Change				YTD
	Last 12m	index	1 Day	7 Days	30 Days	12 M	
Major EM Benchmarks			%				%
MSCI EM Equities		41.85	-0.4	0	-5	-2	-7
MSCI Frontier Equities		28.02	1.3	-1	-7	-2	-8
EMBIG Sovereign Spread (in bps)		364	7	15	62	19	71
EM FX vs. USD		58.33	-0.2	0	-3	-8	-5
Major EM FX vs. USD			%, (+) = EM currency appreciation				
China Renminbi		6.93	-0.1	1	1	-3	0
Indonesian Rupiah		14175	-0.4	-1	-3	0	-2
Indian Rupee		73.32	-0.1	-2	-3	-4	-3
Argentina Peso		62.24	0.2	0	-3	-36	-4
Brazil Real		4.60	-0.5	-2	-8	-18	-13
Mexican Peso		19.71	-0.9	-1	-6	-2	-4
Russian Ruble		66.44	-0.3	0	-5	-1	-7
South African Rand		15.45	-1.2	0	-4	-8	-9
Turkish Lira		6.08	0.0	2	-2	-11	-2
EM FX volatility		7.99	0.0	0.5	1.5	-0.1	1.4

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

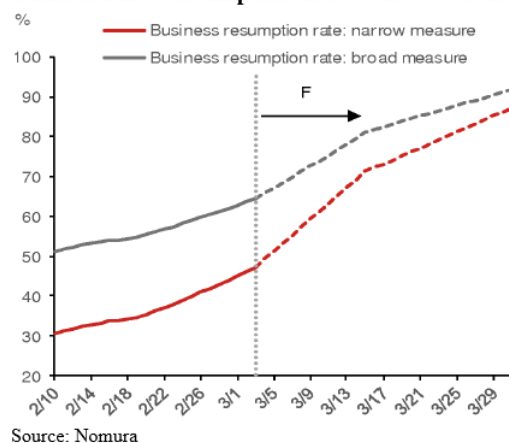
China

Chinese equities staged sizable rebounds in recent weeks, with large caps approaching their highest levels in two years. The CSI 300, an index of the largest stocks by market capitalization, rose 2.2% on the day and is up 13% since early February as it reaches a two-year high. The Shanghai Composite, meanwhile, has gained about 12% over the same period while the high-tech heavy Shenzhen Composite is up 20% from its February low. Equity bourses have rebounded globally amid supportive policies. Trading activity domestically also jumped in recent weeks. By Bloomberg's estimate, the value of equities traded exceeded CNY 1 tn (\$142 bn) in 11 of the past 12 sessions, levels similar to the 2015 equity bubble. Domestic risk sentiment appears particularly bullish. A domestic ETF investing in 5G - China AMC CSI 5G Communications Theme ETF - has drawn \$2 billion in cash in less than two weeks, accounting for 80% of the funds it has attracted since its October launch. The CSI 5G Communication Index, which the ETF tracks, has gained 25% this year. Meanwhile, E-Fund Management, one of the largest fund managers in China, stated on Wednesday that it will cap a tech-focused fund it is set to launch next week at CNY 1.5 bn (\$215 mn), leading some to suggest that the authorities are looking to keep the fund sector from overheating. Both the onshore and offshore RMB weakened slightly on the day (-0.1%).



Business resumption rate indices (constructed by Nomura to track business resumption in China) **show a rising rate of business resumption albeit at a slow pace.** A broad measure constructed by Nomura covers all sectors in the economy and represents 100% of GDP. In contrast, a narrow measure cover only sectors extensively influenced by the epidemic, equivalent to 65% of aggregate GDP. The narrow measures exclude sectors like governments, education, healthcare and residential utilities.

China: Business Resumption Rates - Narrow versus Broad Measures

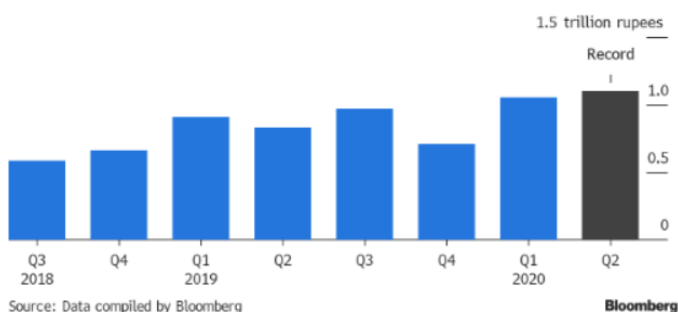


India

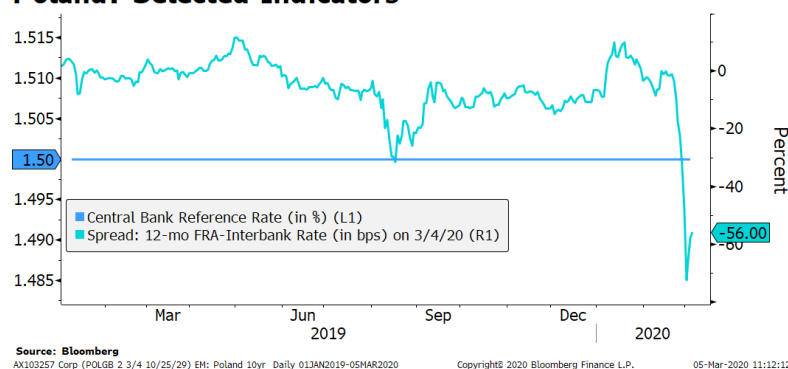
Funding stress facing shadow banks could surface as a record amount of local currency bonds are set to mature. Borrowers are slated to repay INR 1.1 tn (\$15.1 bn) of local-currency bonds in Q2, the most ever for a quarter, according to Bloomberg. Half is owed by the top 5 Indian companies. Specifically, Housing Development Finance Corp., India's biggest mortgage lender, has the largest redemptions among local firms in Q2. Long-duration shadow bank bonds have seen spreads to local government notes widen by roughly 30 bps since early February, signaling investor concerns. Meanwhile, news reports noted that the government has approved a rescue plan for Yes Bank with capital injection by a State Bank of India-led consortium. The plan would provide critical support to Yes Bank, which has been hobbled by an increase in bad loans and has been struggling to raise capital since the middle of last year. **The Indian rupee held steady on the day following recent sharp depreciation as it reached its weakest level since November 2018.** An increase in the number of coronavirus cases and the ongoing political unrest, including escalating violence in Delhi, have weighed on the currency.

Debt Mountain

Indian shadow banks face record rupee obligations in second quarter

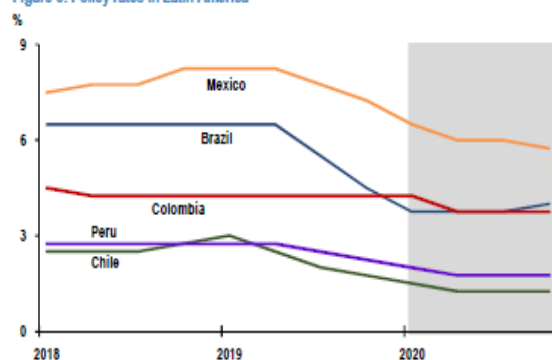
**Poland**

The Polish National Bank (PNB) left interest rates unchanged at 1.50% yesterday. The PNB [noted](#) that the current monetary policy stance is consistent with maintaining growth in Poland while inflation remains in the upper bound of the inflation target. Other key policy rates were also kept at current levels: the Lombard rate at 2.50%; deposit rate at 0.50%; and rediscount rate at 1.75%. The decision had been anticipated by some market analysts, even as pricing in the forward rates market (FRAs) points to lower interest rates in the future.

Poland: Selected Indicators**Latin American Monetary Policy**

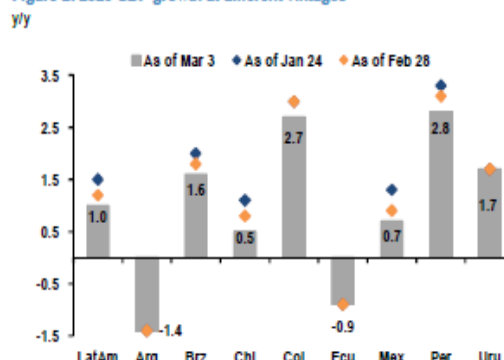
Expectations for monetary easing cycles in the region are reinforced. After this week's monetary easing in the US and Canada markets expect now rate cuts for most of Latin America's bigger economies. In line with market implied policy rates, JP Morgan analysts project a 50 bps cut in March and three subsequent 25bps rate cuts for Mexico, 50bps cuts in Brazil and Colombia and two 25bps cuts for both Chile and Peru. These estimates are based on reduced growth expectations for the region, as an anticipated softening in US growth is bound to generate a drag on the region's growth. This was corroborated by yesterday's Brazilian real GDP growth of 0.5% q/q for 2019Q4, which was mainly kept in positive territory by exports. Similarly, S&P reports statements by Peru's FM Alva that the government's 4% y/y GDP growth forecast is expected be reduced this month. Mounting expectations for monetary easing are also showing up in flatter sovereign yield curves across the region.

Figure 3: Policy rates in Latin America



Source: J.P. Morgan estimates

Figure 2: 2020 GDP growth at different vintages



Source: J.P. Morgan estimates

Brazil

Alleged false claims about investments from Warren Buffett hurt the stock value of one of Latin America's largest reinsurers. The equity of IRB Brasil Resseguros SA (IRB) dived yesterday by 32% to real 19.05 after the reinsurer's management, according to S&P analysts and Reuters, claimed that Warren Buffett's holding company Berkshire Hathaway had invested in the company. Berkshire Hathaway denied any engagement, current or planned, and the company's already stressed share price plummeted, shifting the entire outstanding put option for the share into in-the-money territory. The impact on Brazil's asset markets appeared however muted, as IRB's share in the Bovespa index is less than 1 percent and the stock prices of its two top shareholders, the two largest Brazilian banks, did not show any visible reactions.

Share price of IRB Brasil Resseguros SA, BRL



IRBR3 BZ Equity (IRB Brasil Resseguros S/A) Daily 04SEP2019-04MAR2020

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Source: Bloomberg






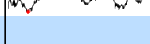
















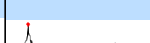


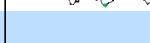



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Global Financial Indicators

Last updated: 3/5/20 8:04 AM	Level		Change				YTD
	Last 12m	Latest	1 Day	7 Days	30 Days	12 M	
Equities			%				%
United States		3130	4.2	0	-6	12	-3
Europe		3366	-1.6	-3	-11	1	-10
Japan		21329	1.1	-3	-9	-2	-10
China		3072	2.0	3	9	1	1
Asia Ex Japan		70	1.7	1	-3	0	-5
Emerging Markets		42	-0.3	0	-5	-2	-7
Interest Rates			basis points				
US 10y Yield		0.96	5.3	-30	-69	-176	-96
Germany 10y Yield		-0.64	-0.4	-10	-28	-81	-46
Japan 10y Yield		-0.11	1.4	-1	-8	-12	-10
UK 10y Yield		0.35	-1.7	-12	-26	-94	-47
Credit Spreads			basis points				
US Investment Grade		130	-3.7	11	23	11	32
US High Yield		526	7.3	21	103	124	133
Europe IG		68	3.4	11	24	7	23
Europe HY		314	21.6	42	101	39	107
EMBIG Sovereign Spread		364	7.0	15	62	19	71
Exchange Rates			%				
USD/Majors		96.97	-0.4	-2	-1	0	1
EUR/USD		1.12	0.5	2	2	-1	0
USD/JPY		106.9	0.6	2	3	5	2
EM/USD		58.3	-0.2	0	-3	-8	-5
Commodities			%				
Brent Crude Oil (\$/barrel)		51	0.4	-2	-7	-22	-22
Industrials Metals (index)		105	0.6	1	-2	-14	-8
Agriculture (index)		39	-0.6	1	-1	-6	-6
Implied Volatility			%				
VIX Index (% change in pp)		35.8	3.8	-3.4	20.6	21.0	22.0
10y Treasury Volatility Index		5.9	-0.9	-0.5	1.5	2.1	1.7
Global FX Volatility		6.8	0.0	0.1	1.4	-0.3	0.8
EA Sovereign Spreads			10-Year spread vs. Germany (bps)				
Greece		190	4.6	11	35	-165	24
Italy		167	1.5	5	34	-87	7
Portugal		96	0.0	4	26	-33	33
Spain		86	4.3	0	20	-13	20

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

Data source: Bloomberg.

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Emerging Market Financial Indicators

Last updated: 3/5/2020 8:07 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		6.93	-0.1	1.0	1	-3	0		2.8	-3.5	-8	-6	-37	-34
Indonesia		14175	-0.4	-1.1	-3	0	-2		6.7	-23.8	-16	-14	-127	-47
India		73	-0.1	-2.4	-3	-4	-3		6.4	-9.5	-9	-33	-108	-44
Philippines		51	-0.1	0.4	0	3	0		4.1	1.2	0	2	-142	-16
Thailand		32	-0.7	0.3	-2	1	-6		1.1	-11.1	-6	-35	-152	-48
Malaysia		4.16	0.4	1.2	-1	-2	-2		2.8	-4.3	-7	-34	-119	-57
Argentina		62	0.2	-0.2	-3	-36	-4		48.7	-83.5	-356	-888	2719	-1389
Brazil		4.60	-0.5	-2.4	-8	-18	-13		5.6	-3.9	-39	-38	-265	-69
Chile		822	-0.7	-0.9	-5	-20	-8		3.3	-17.9	-35	-13	-112	0
Colombia		3500	-0.6	0.1	-4	-11	-6		5.4	-15.5	-7	-21	-101	-53
Mexico		19.71	-0.9	-1.1	-6	-2	-4		6.4	-9.9	-19	-34	-193	-53
Peru		3.4	0.1	-0.3	-2	-3	-3		4.1	-10.5	-13	-21	-152	-45
Uruguay		40	-1.1	-3.7	-6	-19	-7		10.3	-8.7	67	-2	5	-56
Hungary		300	0.5	2.8	2	-7	-2		1.4	-6.3	-16	5	-72	22
Poland		3.84	0.2	2.2	0	-1	-1		1.5	-0.2	-19	-44	-86	-40
Romania		4.3	0.4	1.6	1	-2	-1		3.6	-8.0	4	-26	-55	-42
Russia		66.4	-0.3	-0.3	-5	-1	-7		5.9	-9.9	1	-13	-222	-26
South Africa		15.4	-1.2	0.2	-4	-8	-9		9.4	-8.0	16	-2	-9	-12
Turkey		6.08	0.0	2.1	-2	-11	-2		11.1	-34.0	-94	113	-469	-55
US (DXY; 5y UST)		97	-0.4	-1.6	-1	0	1		0.70	-8.3	-37	-76	-183	-99

	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		3072	2.0	3	9	1	1		182	0	6	12	3	6
Indonesia		5638	-0.2	2	-6	-12	-10		202	1	16	35	9	46
India		38471	0.2	-3	-6	6	-7		172	-5	34	38	6	47
Philippines		6885	0.3	-1	-6	-10	-12		113	3	20	42	23	47
Malaysia		1491	0.1	-1	-3	-12	-6		130	2	9	20	5	18
Argentina		37243	3.5	2	-9	10	-11		2237	26	16	340	1490	468
Brazil		107224	1.6	4	-8	13	-7		230	7	-6	16	-8	15
Chile		4344	1.8	2	-7	-17	-7		175	3	8	33	44	42
Colombia		1545	2.1	-1	-7	2	-7		192	2	-5	24	3	29
Mexico		43405	2.2	2	-3	3	0		364	8	25	64	45	72
Peru		18837	1.9	-1	-8	-8	-8		141	1	0	25	6	34
Hungary		42637	-1.6	0	-3	5	-7		176	1	40	73	67	90
Poland		51023	-1.1	-1	-12	-15	-12		100	2	38	69	50	82
Romania		9671	-1.0	1	-4	22	-3		226	-15	28	39	33	52
Russia		2814	-0.5	-3	-10	14	-8		170	-1	2	26	-42	39
South Africa		52843	-0.1	-1	-8	-5	-7		390	3	15	60	95	70
Turkey		112078	1.2	2	-8	8	-2		458	5	1	99	38	57
Ukraine		537	0.1	1	5	-5	5		532	36	76	161	-126	112
EM total		42	-0.4	0	-5	-2	-7		364	7	15	62	19	71

Colors denote **tightening**/**easing** financial conditions for observations greater than ± 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)
Equity Markets	Index	Relative change (in %) except VIX				
China						
CSI 300 (Large Cap/Main Equity Index)	4091	0.5	-0.8	-0.1	1.0	-2.3
CSI 500 (Mid-Cap Index)	5710	0.9	-3.2	8.4	1.9	2.2
CSI 1000 (Small-Cap Index)	6196	1.3	-3.3	11.3	3.0	4.0
Japan (Nikkei)	21083	-1.2	-6.7	-10.9	-9.9	-12.5
Korea (Kospi)	2014	0.6	-4.3	-8.4	-8.9	-11.0
United States (S&P 500)	3023	-2.2	-3.4	-6.4	-10.7	-9.2
Europe (Eurostoxx 600)	381	1.4	-5.8	-8.3	-12.2	-10.1
MSCI Global	528	3.1	-2.7	-6.5	-8.9	-8.7
MSCI Asia ex. Japan	645	1.0	-2.6	-6.3	-6.3	-9.4
Asia Pacific Airlines	126	-0.6	-4.4	-18.2	-8.3	-15.9
Luxury Goods	677	1.9	-1.9	-12.5	-10.3	-14.7
Hotels Restaurants & Leisure	340	1.9	-5.3	-11.9	-12.2	-14.9
Volatility Index (VIX, change in pp)	37	3.2	8.8	22.9	22.3	24.6
Interest Rates	Percent	Change (in basis points)				
US 10y Yield	1.00	-16	-35	-92	-57	-82
Germany 10y Yield	-0.63	0	-11	-44	-21	-41
Eurodollar - March 2020	1.04	19	53	69	-62	-70
Eurodollar - June 2020	0.78	15	56	91	-76	-90
Eurodollar - December 2020	0.71	14	48	91	-72	-90
Exchange Rates	Level	Relative change (in %) (+) = Appreciation				
Chinese Renminbi (per USD)	6.97	-0.1	0.7	-0.1	0.4	-1.5
Japanese Yen (per USD)	107.1	1.1	2.9	1.4	3.8	2.8
Euro (in USD)	1.12	0.4	2.7	-0.3	-3.4	-0.7
Dollar Index	97.2	-0.2	-1.8	0.8	-2.5	-0.4
EM FX index	58.7	0.2	-0.2	-4.4	-1.1	-3.6
EM Bond Spreads on USD Debt	Basis points	Change (in basis points)				
EMBI Global Diversified	369	-4	50	78	67	79
EMBI Asia	217	-1	35	40	44	42
EMBI Latam	387	-3	45	79	64	77
China	180	2	8	4	12	7
Local Currency Bond Yields (GBI EM)	Percent	Change (in basis points)				
China	2.83	-1	-7	-32	-8	-27
Mexico	6.66	-23	8	-28	6	-25
Brazil	5.67	-23	-17	-58	-9	-50
South Africa	9.64	-2	28	12	19	16
Turkey	12.33	-37	18	63	94	181
Commodities	Dollars	Relative change (in %)				
Brent Crude Oil (per ton)	51.9	0.0	-5.6	-21.4	-12.2	-20.4
Gold (per troy ounce)	1642.4	3.3	0.4	8.2	1.9	5.2