



- **US equity markets suffer worst loss since Black Monday in 1987** ([link](#))
- **Fed acts aggressively to stabilize Treasury and funding markets** ([link](#))
- **BOJ injects liquidity using repo and bond purchases** ([link](#))
- **Widening cross-currency basis indicate demand for USD** ([link](#))
- **PBoC cuts RRR for some banks** ([link](#))
- **South Korea bans short-selling** ([link](#))
- **Colombia and Mexico intervene in the currency markets** ([link](#))

[US](#)

| [Europe](#)

| [Other Mature](#)











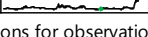
| [Emerging Markets](#)

| [Market Tables](#)

Market sentiment recovers on hopes for stimulus and liquidity support

Following yesterday's rout, European bourses and US equity futures rebounded on hopes for more stimulus and liquidity support. US equity markets suffered their worst day since Black Monday in 1987 yesterday, while strains increased in the US Treasury market, the most liquid market in the world and the universal safe haven asset. The Fed announced it will buy a variety of longer term government bonds to alleviate the sudden drying up of liquidity in the Treasury and Treasury futures markets. It also greatly increased the size of its repo operations to inject more liquidity into the money markets. Other major central banks joined in. Following yesterday's ECB announcement of a range of balance sheet measures, European policymakers signaled further easing is possible. ECB Chief Economist Lane wrote in a blog that the ECB retains the option of future rate cuts and explicitly stated that the ECB needs to ensure that elevated spreads in response to the impact of COVID-19 do not undermine the transmission of monetary policy. Moreover, French president Macron said that he did not think that the ECB's first decisions will be enough and called for further fiscal support while German FM Scholz said that there will be no limit to the money available to fight the impact of COVID-19. Just before publication, the European Commission pledged maximum flexibility in the EU's fiscal and state-aid rules. Elsewhere, the Bank of Japan injected liquidity using repo and bond purchases while the PBoC cut the RRR between 0.5 and 1% for eligible banks after markets closed. US Treasury 10-year yields rose 14 bps to 0.93% and the VIX index fell 10 percentage points this morning, pointing to signs of stabilization in risk sentiment. However, volatility and credit spreads remain elevated when compared to historical averages, and the widening of the cross-currency basis indicate increasing demand for US dollars, underscoring persistent funding and credit strains.

Key Global Financial Indicators

Last updated: 3/13/20 8:36 AM	Level		Change from Market Close				YTD
	Last 12m	Latest	1 Day	7 Days	30 Days	12 M	
Equities			%				%
S&P 500		2481	-9.5	-18	-26	-12	-23
Eurostoxx 50		2753	8.2	-15	-28	-17	-26
Nikkei 225		17431	-6.1	-16	-27	-18	-26
MSCI EM		34	8.7	-18	-24	-21	-25
Yields and Spreads			bps				
US 10y Yield		0.93	-6.5	16	-69	-169	-99
Germany 10y Yield		-0.58	16.5	13	-19	-64	-39
EMBIG Sovereign Spread		523	-15	125	218	174	230
FX / Commodities / Volatility			%				
EM FX vs. USD, (+) = appreciation		56.5	1.4	-2	-5	-11	-8
Dollar index, (+) = \$ appreciation		97.9	0.5	2	-1	1	2
Brent Crude Oil (\$/barrel)		35.4	6.5	-22	-37	-48	-46
VIX Index (% change in pp)		65.1	-10.4	23	51	52	51

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

United States

[back to top](#)

US markets suffered their worst day since Black Monday in 1987. Despite the massive selloff which began on February 20, investors have realized that markets can fall even further. The S&P 500 is only back to December 2018 levels and emerging market stocks are only back to June 2016 levels, although Europe has fallen much further. However, risk measures such as the VIX and MOVE interest rate volatility indexes and the FRA-OIS spread are back to levels seen during the global financial crisis. Dollar funding costs are also starting to rise and the closing repo prices of the day conceal a high degree of intra-day volatility. With the US in the early stages of the virus outbreak, the outlook seems very dark. The market is clearly hoping for concrete and substantial fiscal measures from global authorities, but in most cases these have yet to arrive.

Selected Asset Moves 4pm March 12, 2020

Source: Bloomberg

	Daily Move	Move since 2020 peak/trough	Worst since
S&P 500	-9.5%	-27%	December 2018
Stoxx 600 Europe	-11.4%	-32%	September 2013
iShares EM ETF	-10%	-27%	June 2016
VIX	+21.5 points to 75.47	From 12 to 75	November 2008
MOVE	+24 points to 152.62	From 50 to 152	July 2009
US Libor-OIS	+1 bps to 58 bps	From 12 bps to 58 bps	April 2018
US FRA-OIS	+11 bps to 64 bps	From 11 bps to 65 bps	May 2009
3-month euro-dollar basis swap	-7 bps to -20 bps	-32 bps (dollars more expensive)	September 2019
3-month dollar-Yen basis swap	-34 bps to -73 bps	-78 bps (dollars more expensive)	December 2017

The Fed launched a variety of initiatives to address problems in the Treasury and Treasury futures markets as well as strains in the US money markets. Starting today, it will begin buying longer maturity Treasuries and Treasury inflation protected securities (TIPS) as part of its \$60 bn monthly reserve management operations through April 13. It also vastly expanded the size of multiple repo operations and extended their maturities. It justified these actions by making note of the “highly unusual disruptions in Treasury financing markets associated with the Coronavirus outbreak.” Markets initially regained some ground after the Fed’s announcements but the respite was short-lived and the selloff resumed.

New Fed Repo Announcements March 12, 2020

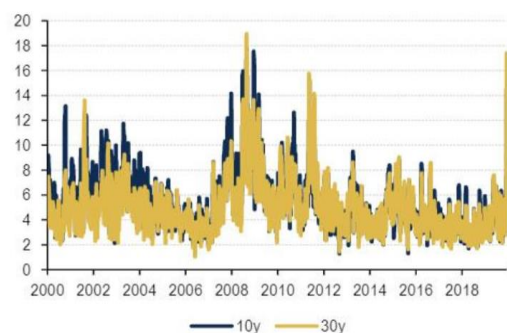
Source: Federal Reserve

Operation	Effective
\$500 bn in three-month repo	3/12/20
\$500 bn in three-month repo	3/13/20
\$500 bn in one-month repo	3/13/20
\$500 bn in three-month repo every week	3/16/20
\$500 bn in one-month repo every week	3/16/20

The highest level of interest rate volatility since the global financial crisis has thrown a spanner into the works of the US Treasury market, prompting the Fed intervention. Liquidity has been very poor in both the cash and futures markets as people struggle to evaluate the impact of the virus and adjust their risk exposures, resulting in the breakdown of long standing relationships that the underpin the analytics and portfolio management techniques that are the bedrock of modern markets.

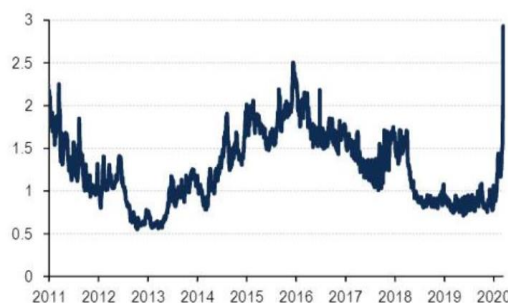
Chart 1: Rate market volatility rivals the financial crisis (bp)

2wk rolling stdev of daily changes in 10y and 30y



Source: BofA Global Research, Bloomberg

Chart 2: Bloomberg US govt securities liquidity index

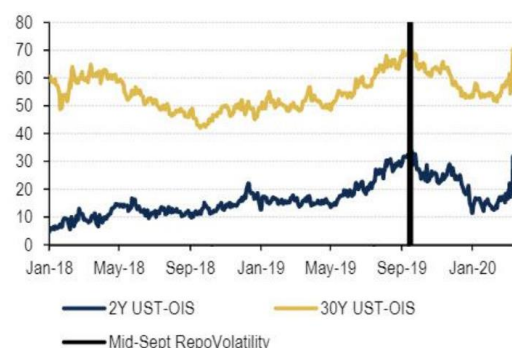


Source: Bloomberg; Note: The Bloomberg liquidity index displays the average yield error across the universe of US Treasury notes and bonds with remaining maturity 1-year or greater, based off the intra-day Bloomberg relative value curve fitter. A lower value = lower yield errors, better liquidity; a higher value = higher yield errors, worse liquidity.

Treasury yields actually rose as equities and credit-risk assets were selling off during phases of the Wednesday and Thursday sessions, a very rare occurrence. Between Tuesday and Thursday, the S&P 500 fell an astonishing 14.4% but the 10-year yield actually went up by 9 bps for most Thursday’s session before ending unchanged relative to the Tuesday close. This disrupted the market risk and credit risk calculations of many market participants, along with their value-at-risk (VAR) models, making it harder for them to protect themselves against swings in the market. The situation is made worse due to the high

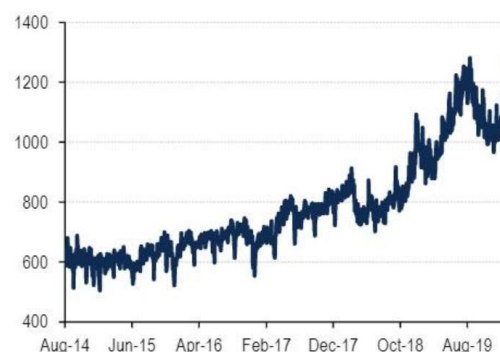
volume of leveraged investors who buy Treasury cash bond positions hedged by Treasury futures, financed by repo transactions. The growth of the repo market (e.g. SOFR) can be taken as a proxy for the growth of this leveraged community. In normal times this is an unglamorous sector of the market that attracts little attention. The relationship between cash bonds and their underlying futures contracts is usually quite stable and allows these players to make modest profits of a few basis points on large Treasury holdings. Now, the lack of liquidity has widened the basis between cash bonds and their underlying futures contracts, vastly increasing the risk of these trades and likely forcing many of these leveraged investors out of the market. In addition, cash bond yields have diverged from overnight index swap (OIS) yields, back to levels last seen during the September 2019 repo flareup, worsening Treasury liquidity through volatility in the repo market.

Chart 3: UST cheapening vs OIS across the curve



Source: BofA Global Research, Bloomberg

Chart 4: SOFR volumes (\$bn)



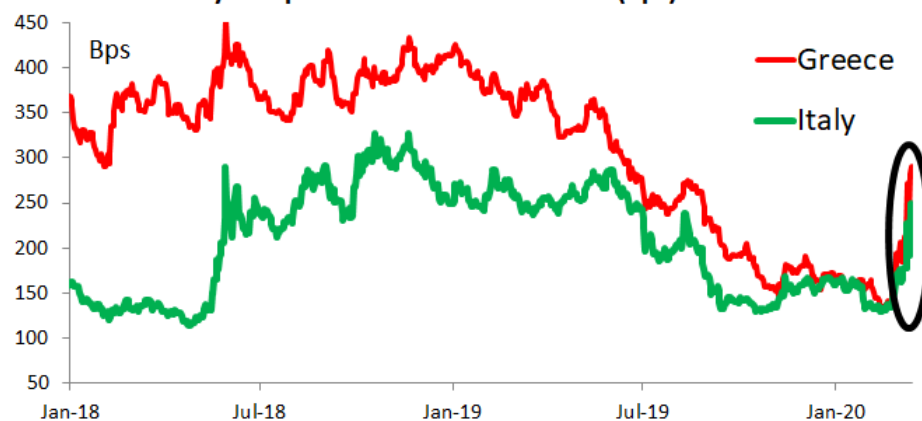
Source: Bloomberg, NY Fed

Europe

[back to top](#)

European equities (+4%) traded higher, but spreads remain wide after European policymakers signaled further easing is possible. President Macron said that he did not think that the ECB's first decisions will be enough and called for further fiscal support. ECB Chief Economist Lane wrote in a blog that the ECB retains the option of future rate cuts and explicitly stated that the ECB needs to ensure that elevated spreads in response to the impact of COVID-19 do not undermine the transmission of monetary policy. **10-yr bund yields rose 8 bps to -0.66% with a more muted 5 bps increase in French 10-yr yields. The euro (-0.3%) fell against the U.S. dollar. Italian 10-yr yields edged 2 bps lower, with the spread over bunds dropping to 238 bps. 10-yr Greek sovereign bond spreads were up 8 bps at 290 bps.**

Euro area: 10-year spread over German bunds (bps)

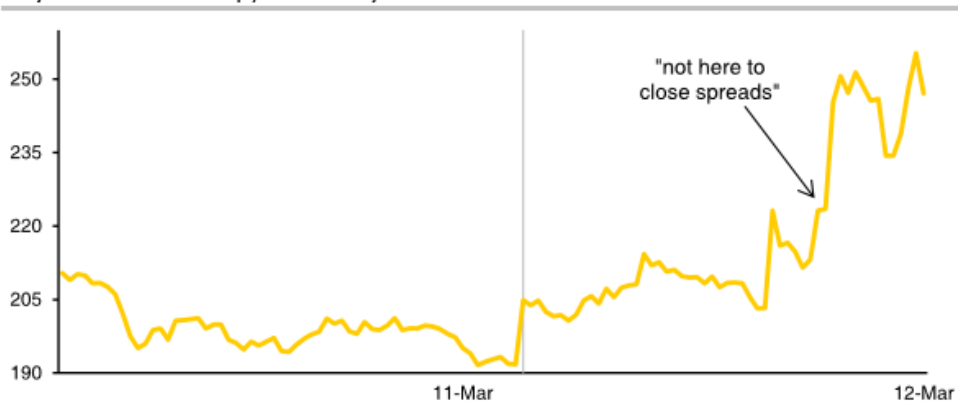


Source: Bloomberg and IMF staff

In yesterday's press conference, ECB president Lagarde commented that the "ECB is not here to close spreads." Contracts for Italian bond futures hit their circuit breakers during the ECB press conference as 10-yr Italian yields rose 72 bps to 1.60% (+72bps) and the spread with 10-year bunds rose to 270 bps.

Lagarde's coup de grâce for BTPs

10y BTP-Bund in bp, intra-day



Source: Bloomberg, Commerzbank Research

The ECB announced a range of balance sheet measures yesterday: (i) a new longer-term refinancing operation to provide immediate liquidity support to bridge the period until the TLTRO III operation in June 2020, (ii) more favorable terms for the TLTRO III during the period from June 2020 to June 2021 with rates that can be as low as 25 bps below the depo rate, and (iii) an additional €120 bn of QE with "a strong contribution from the private sector purchase programs."

Money markets are pricing in a full depo rate cut of 10 bps by the 10 Sep meeting. Against expectations, the ECB did not cut rates yesterday. No ECB GC member reportedly proposed a depo rate cut yesterday. Bundesbank President Weidmann commented that the ECB reacted appropriately as expectations were too high.

Analysts believe that the ECB's CSPP corporate bond buying program has supported sentiment and expect the ECB to increase bond purchases. ECB President Lagarde said yesterday that there would be no monthly limit on how the €120 bn "envelope" of additional APP purchases will be deployed and that they will be highly skewed to the private programs. Corporate bonds bought by the ECB must have a minimum rating of BBB-/Baa3.

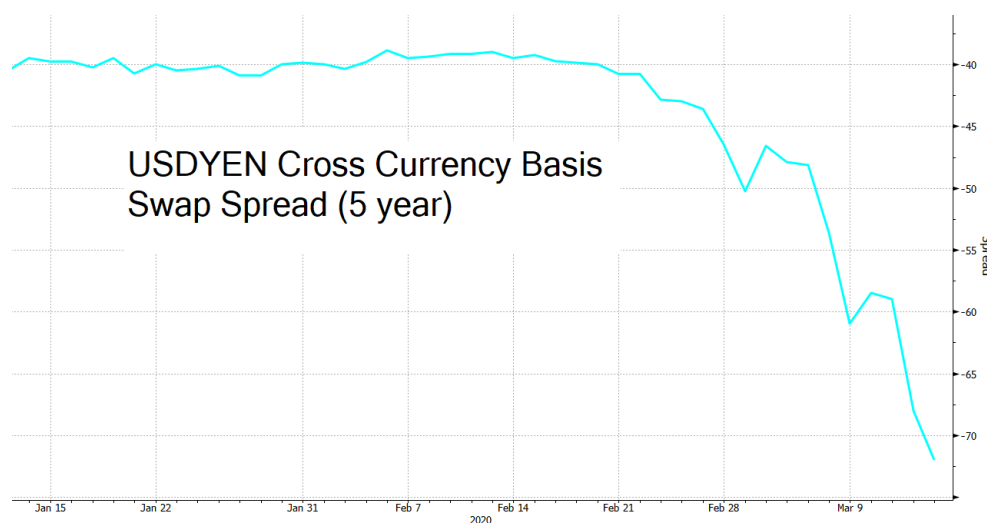
Other Mature Markets

[back to top](#)

Japan

Equities ended a bad week badly (-5%, -17.6% for the week). Selling was again indiscriminate across sectors. Japanese government bonds and JGB futures declined. Liquidity was poor with wide gaps in futures pricing. Contacts point to unwinding of treasury basis trades (buy cash bond, sell future) by asset managers as a potential source of JGB selling pressure. The BoJ offered YEN500 bn liquidity in unscheduled repo operations but banks bid for only YEN0.5 bn indicating limited need for yen liquidity (this was in addition to Yen1.5 tn scheduled injections). Some contacts believe that liquidity strains are more with asset managers not with the banks as banks have curtailed accepting bonds for repo. The BoJ followed up with YEN200 bn unscheduled JGB purchases which were oversubscribed 4 times.

Meanwhile, the cross currency basis widened further indicating dollar demand. Spot yen depreciated 1.2%.



Australia

Equities staged a dramatic turnaround closing +4.4% after declining more than 8% intraday. The move came off the heels of S&P futures in the US turning positive. Some are speculating that reallocations from bonds to equities may have played a role given the sell-off in Australian government bonds (+20 bps). RBA cash injections may also have helped. **Bank funding markets showed signs of stress with the spread of bank bills over OIS rising sharply.** The AUD-USD basis swap spread has also widened (more positive). The AUD basis tends to be positive because Australian banks and corporates issue in USD and swap into AUD on a large scale given limited domestic AUD funding. According to contacts, fast money funds have become the main counterparties for the swaps. The fast money is likely feeling pressures from dislocations in other markets and with the risk-aversion-driven USD demand the risk premium for swapping from USD into AUD is rising. **The Australian dollar appreciated 1%.**

Stressing Out

Aussie funding markets are started to look a bit frayed

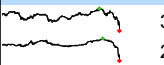
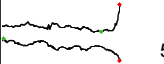


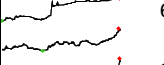
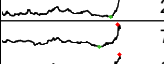
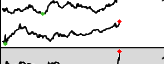
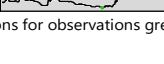

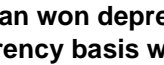
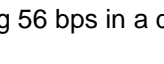





Source: Bloomberg

Emerging Markets [back to top](#)

Equities mostly fell again but closed well off the morning lows. Circuit breakers were triggered across several markets early in the day, before gains in US equity futures led to a reversal. India, the Philippines and Thailand managed to end the day with gains. Malaysia (-5.3%) and Korea (-3.4%) underperformed. **Thailand tweaked short-selling rules and Korea opted to ban stock short-selling for 6 months.** EMEA equity performance diverged within region, with commodity exporters adding further losses while central and eastern European followed western peers higher: Saudi Arabia (-3.0%), Qatar (-4.5%), Bahrain (-3.6%), UAE (-8.0%); Poland (+4.3%), Hungary (+3.4%), Czech Republic (+2.5%). Currencies were mixed and relatively stable, except for outsized gains in the South African rand (+2.4%) and the Russian ruble (+3.0%). **Latin American markets suffered another round of deep losses yesterday.** Equities plummeted, particularly in Brazil (-14.8%) and Colombia (-9.3%). Regional currencies were mixed, with Colombia and Chile down 2% each and Brazil and Mexico modestly stronger. Spreads on 10-year bonds were generally wider.

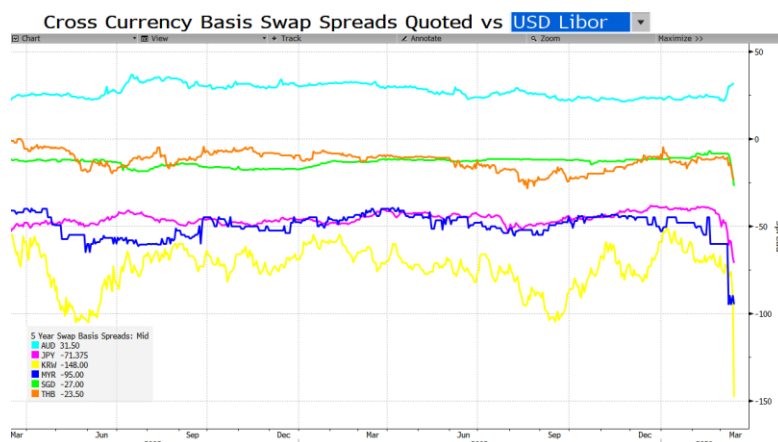
Key Emerging Market Financial Indicators

Last updated: 3/13/20 8:40 AM	Level	Change	YTD
	Last 12m index	1 Day 7 Days 30 Days 12 M	
Major EM Benchmarks		%	%
MSCI EM Equities		33.71	8.7 -18 -24 -21 -25
MSCI Frontier Equities		21.85	-9.4 -20 -27 -23 -28
EMBIG Sovereign Spread (in bps)		523	-15 125 218 174 230
EM FX vs. USD		56.48	1.4 -2 -5 -11 -8
Major EM FX vs. USD		% (+) = EM currency appreciation	
China Renminbi		6.99	0.6 -1 0 -4 0
Indonesian Rupiah		14778	-1.7 -4 -7 -3 -6
Indian Rupee		73.91	0.4 0 -3 -6 -3
Argentina Peso		62.73	-0.1 0 -2 -34 -5
Brazil Real		4.72	1.5 -2 -8 -19 -15
Mexican Peso		21.43	2.4 -6 -13 -10 -12
Russian Ruble		72.24	3.7 -5 -12 -9 -14
South African Rand		16.08	2.9 -2 -7 -10 -13
Turkish Lira		6.30	0.2 -3 -4 -13 -6
EM FX volatility		12.55	0.0 4.0 5.8 4.5 6.0

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

Cross Currency Basis (ASEAN)

ASEAN spot FX and the Korean won depreciated, while the Chinese RMB and the Indian rupee gained. The 5-year cross-currency basis widened across the region, indicating USD demand. The Korean basis stood out plunging 56 bps in a day.



China

The PBoC cut the RRR between 0.5 and 1% for eligible banks after markets closed. The PBoC estimates that the targeted RRR cut will release Yuan 500 bn in funds. **The onshore and offshore RMB appreciated (+0.6%; +0.4%), recovering from an earlier loss, amid improving virus numbers and further restart of work.** The number of new confirmed cases fell to 8 as of March 12, the lowest figure since China's National Health Commission started nationwide reporting on January 20. The resumption rate of small and medium-sized enterprises outside of Hubei province is around 60%, according to the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology. The resumption rate of large industrial enterprises outside Hubei hit 95% while the average rate of employees returning to work has reached 80%. **Separately, the central bank has skipped open market operations for the 19th straight day and instead focused on providing targeted support.** China's banking and insurance regulator said that financial institutions have extended more than RMB1.4 tn in loans for fighting the covid-19 virus. **Equities (Shanghai -1.2%; Shenzhen -1.1%) fell.**

Korea

Korean assets sold off significantly, with bond yields rising +23.5 bps and the won weakening to a four-year low. The increase in bond yields was driven by an unwinding of relative value trades, according to market contacts. **Equities (-3.4%) fell to the lowest level since 2012** but recovered from a more than 8% drop earlier in the day, which triggered a trading halt for the first time since September 11 2001. **The Financial Services Commission announced that short-selling of shares listed on the Kospi, Kosdaq and Konex indices will be banned for six months** from March 16 – September 15, the first temporary ban since 2001. The authorities will also ease the daily limit of share buybacks by companies for six months. **The Korean 5-year cross-currency basis plunged 56 bps in a day.**

Kospi trading gets halted after the benchmark gauge fell to lowest since 2011

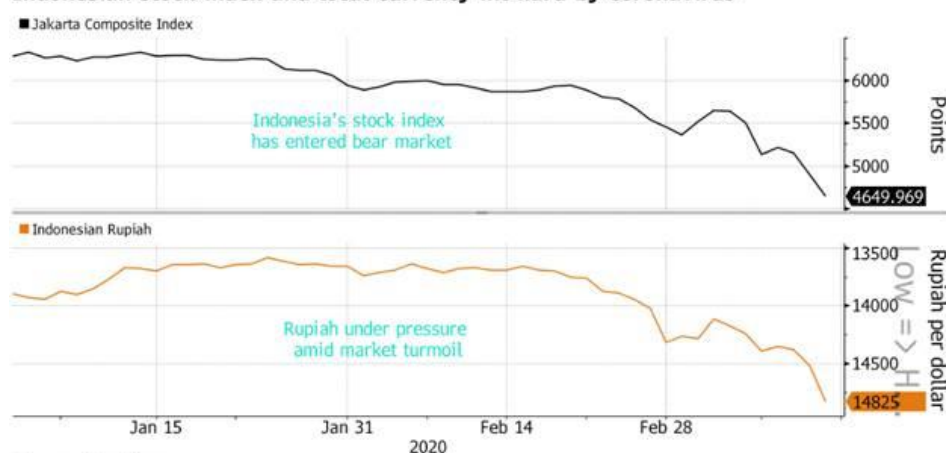


Indonesia

The Indonesian rupiah (-1.3%) depreciated while bond yields (USD-denominated +23.5 bps; local currency +7.2 bps) rose. Local currency bonds saw \$1.2 bn of foreign outflows for the week from March 5 to March 11, according to JP Morgan. Bank Indonesia is intervening to stabilize the markets, purchasing IDR6 tn of government bonds, adding to IDR8 tn yesterday, according to Bloomberg. **Separately, the government released a second fiscal stimulus package worth IDR22.92 tn to counter the virus impact.** According to Finance Minister Sri Mulyani, the package includes a raft of tax breaks, including exempting workers in manufacturing from income tax and provide manufacturers a 30% discount on corporate tax payments. The measures would take effect from April. The budget deficit is expected to widen to -2.5% of GDP from an initial figure of around -1.8%. Indonesia has so far recorded 34 confirmed cases

and one death. **Equities (+0.2%)** gained slightly, recovering from a volatile session, which saw trading halted for 30 minutes.

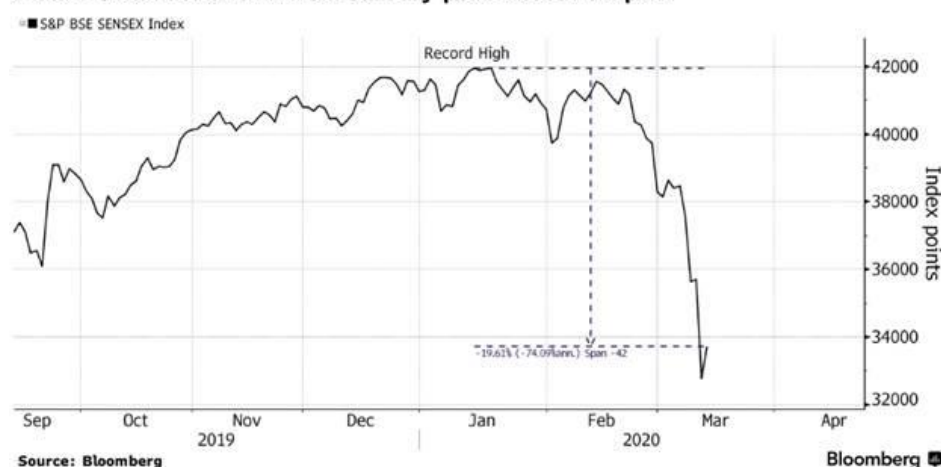
Indonesian stock index and local currency hit hard by coronavirus



India

Equities (+3.0%) outperformed while the rupee appreciated **+0.4%** after hitting a record low. Stocks turned around significantly after a decline of -10% triggered the circuit breaker, halting trading for 45 minutes, the first since 2009. They saw -\$2.1 bn worth of foreign outflows for the week from March 5 to March 11, according to JP Morgan. Bloomberg reported that the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) is aiming to keep the currency stable and will continue using long-term repurchase operations and other liquidity tools at its disposal. The central bank announced a \$2 bn injection into the currency markets on March 12 and added liquidity through short-term repurchase operations today. **Regarding the virus, India has suspended most visas to halt the spread of covid-19 as of March 13.** It has so far reported 75 cases and one death.

India's Sensex falls 30% from January peak as rout deepens



FX Interventions (LATAM)

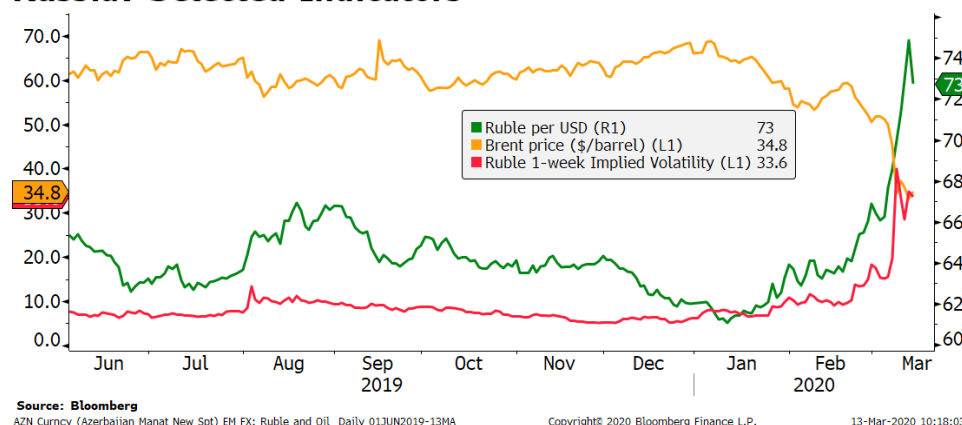
Colombia and Mexico joined Brazil to intervene in the currency markets. Colombia's central bank announced yesterday it would auction \$1 bn of derivative contracts (30-day non-deliverable forwards) based on Bloomberg reporting. The central bank said that the intervention is designed to improve liquidity in the payment system and not to affect the exchange rate. Mexico's central bank allocated \$460 mn (out

of \$2 bn auctioned) in the currency market. The central bank said the government would swap 40 bn pesos (\$1.85 bn) of sovereign bonds today. Analysts noted that the auctions have improved liquidity and have likely not changed the market trends for the currency.

Russia

The Russian ruble (+2.3%) recovered somewhat this morning as oil prices gain around 5%. According to new central bank data, the CBR intervened in the FX market on March 10 selling about \$50 mn in support of the ruble. Separately, news emerged that the National Wealth Fund will likely be allowed to invest in Chinese state debt and currency in a bid to diversify away from the US dollar.

Russia: Selected Indicators



Ukraine

The Ukrainian central bank cut its policy rate 100 bps to 10%, for the sixth straight meeting. The CBU has thus joined the list of central banks lowering rates in response to the spread of coronavirus. The Ukrainian hryvnia plummeted 11% following the decision. The central bank has said in the past that it intends to lower interest rates to 7% by end-2020 in a bid to reignite growth and inflation.

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Global Financial Indicators


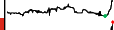

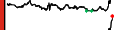

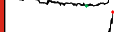



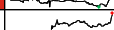







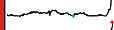
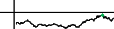

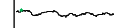




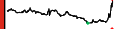







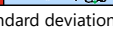




Last updated: 3/13/20 8:38 AM	Level		Change				
	Last 12m	Latest	1 Day	7 Days	30 Days	12 M	YTD
Equities			%				%
United States		2481	-9.5	-18	-26	-12	-23
Europe		2753	8.2	-15	-28	-17	-26
Japan		17431	-6.1	-16	-27	-18	-26
China		2887	-1.2	-5	-1	-5	-5
Asia Ex Japan		59	-9.0	-15	-19	-16	-20
Emerging Markets		34	8.7	-18	-24	-21	-25
Interest Rates			basis points				
US 10y Yield		0.93	-6.5	16	-69	-169	-99
Germany 10y Yield		-0.58	16.5	13	-19	-64	-39
Japan 10y Yield		0.05	11.1	18	9	10	7
UK 10y Yield		0.36	9.0	12	-30	-84	-47
Credit Spreads			basis points				
US Investment Grade		217	2.5	81	112	99	120
US High Yield		753	12.2	199	341	342	359
Europe IG		101	-18.1	21	59	42	57
Europe HY		489	-65.6	105	276	217	281
EMBIG Sovereign Spread		523	-15.0	125	218	174	230
Exchange Rates			%				
USD/Majors		97.93	0.5	2	-1	1	2
EUR/USD		1.11	-0.3	-1	3	-2	-1
USD/JPY		107.3	-2.5	-2	2	4	1
EM/USD		56.5	1.4	-2	-5	-11	-8
Commodities			%				
Brent Crude Oil (\$/barrel)		35	6.5	-22	-37	-48	-46
Industrials Metals (index)		103	3.0	-1	-5	-16	-10
Agriculture (index)		37	1.5	-2	-6	-8	-10
Implied Volatility			%				
VIX Index (% change in pp)		65.1	-10.4	23.1	50.9	51.7	51.3
10y Treasury Volatility Index		11.1	-2.5	1.3	6.8	7.4	7.0
Global FX Volatility		13.0	0.0	4.5	7.4	5.9	7.0
EA Sovereign Spreads			10-Year spread vs. Germany (bps)				
Greece		213	0.0	0	80	-163	48
Italy		223	-27.0	45	94	-26	63
Portugal		136	-11.6	35	67	8	73
Spain		115	-10.9	22	46	2	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: 3/13/2020 8:42 AM	Exchange Rates						YTD	Local Currency Bond Yields (GBI EM)						
	Level		Change (in %)					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		6.99	0.6	-0.8	0	-4	0		2.7	0.8	-6	-16	-43	-42
Indonesia		14778	-1.7	-3.6	-7	-3	-6		7.4	31.6	77	73	-54	28
India		74	0.4	-0.2	-3	-6	-3		6.5	8.3	3	-18	-100	-41
Philippines		51	-0.2	-0.9	-1	3	-1		4.1	-0.1	3	-3	-134	-19
Thailand		32	0.0	-0.9	-2	0	-6		1.2	15.1	9	-19	-138	-37
Malaysia		4.28	-0.3	-2.5	-3	-4	-4		3.0	10.3	17	7	-95	-39
Argentina		63	-0.1	-0.5	-2	-34	-5		53.0	328.5	524	-706	3079	-962
Brazil		4.72	1.5	-2.0	-8	-19	-15		7.9	125.7	214	203	-13	165
Chile		836	2.0	-1.2	-5	-20	-10		3.4	32.5	12	-10	-96	6
Colombia		3973	-2.0	-10.9	-15	-21	-17		7.9	106.4	240	238	162	195
Mexico		21.43	2.4	-6.1	-13	-10	-12		7.7	37.6	123	103	-45	75
Peru		3.5	-0.3	-1.9	-4	-7	-6		5.1	58.1	102	84	-36	61
Uruguay		44	-1.4	-6.7	-14	-25	-15		10.6	11.6	22	65	10	-31
Hungary		304	-0.6	-2.5	2	-9	-3		2.0	64.0	61	59	-9	80
Poland		3.91	0.2	-2.6	0	-3	-3		1.8	25.1	28	-13	-50	-11
Romania		4.3	-0.3	-1.5	2	-3	-1		4.3	45.0	77	58	20	26
Russia		72.2	3.7	-5.1	-12	-9	-14		7.7	70.7	174	184	-37	158
South Africa		16.1	2.9	-2.5	-7	-10	-13		10.3	50.2	79	82	84	76
Turkey		6.30	0.2	-3.3	-4	-13	-6		11.8	39.2	71	87	-457	6
US (DXY; 5y UST)		98	0.5	2.1	-1	1	2		0.70	9.3	9	-75	-173	-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		2887	-1.2	-5	-1	-5	-5		222	12	37	53	45	46
Indonesia		4908	0.2	-11	-16	-23	-22		292	14	61	129	94	136
India		34103	4.0	-11	-18	-10	-17		231	18	59	100	67	106
Philippines		5794	1.0	-14	-22	-25	-26		189	14	52	120	92	123
Malaysia		1345	-5.3	-9	-13	-20	-15		197	14	64	91	69	85
Argentina		28352	-9.8	-23	-27	-17	-32		3155	-70	746	1101	2408	1386
Brazil		72583	-14.8	-29	-37	-27	-37		334	-24	80	130	93	119
Chile		3728	-6.3	-12	-20	-30	-20		283	-15	85	141	150	150
Colombia		1174	-9.4	-22	-29	-25	-29		331	-25	117	164	141	168
Mexico		36637	-5.3	-13	-19	-13	-16		531	-40	135	236	223	239
Peru		15312	-10.4	-18	-23	-27	-25		220	-11	58	107	83	113
Hungary		34080	5.5	-17	-24	-17	-26		183	-9	-19	77	64	97
Poland		39881	7.3	-19	-31	-33	-31		106	-5	-8	74	50	88
Romania		8098	1.9	-14	-20	3	-19		291	33	58	114	91	117
Russia		2412	5.5	-14	-22	-2	-21		261	-28	51	119	48	130
South Africa		45430	2.5	-13	-21	-19	-20		526	-11	87	192	224	206
Turkey		98291	5.0	-10	-18	-4	-14		586	-20	79	198	164	185
Ukraine		532	0.0	-1	1	-3	4		860	-51	255	501	215	440
EM total		34	8.7	-18	-24	-21	-25		523	-15	125	218	174	230

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)	3895	-1.4	-5.9	-4.9	-3.9	-6.9
CSI 500 (Mid-Cap Index)	5457	-0.7	-5.3	3.6	-2.6	-2.3
CSI 1000 (Small-Cap Index)	5945	-0.9	-5.6	6.8	-1.2	-0.2
Japan (Nikkei)	17431	-6.1	-16.0	-26.3	-25.5	-27.6
Korea (Kospi)	1771	-3.4	-13.2	-19.4	-19.9	-21.7
United States (S&P 500)	2481	-9.5	-18.0	-23.2	-26.7	-25.5
Europe (Eurostoxx 600)	319	8.2	-13.0	-23.3	-26.4	-24.7
MSCI Global	429	-9.5	-16.8	-24.2	-26.1	-26.0
MSCI Asia ex. Japan	585	-5.2	-9.6	-15.0	-15.0	-17.8
Asia Pacific Airlines	113	-4.1	-9.0	-26.2	-17.3	-24.2
Luxury Goods	524	-12.0	-20.3	-32.3	-30.6	-34.0
Hotels Restaurants & Leisure	260	-10.0	-18.8	-32.5	-32.8	-34.8
Volatility Index (VIX, change in pp)	65	-10.4	23.1	51.3	50.7	53.0
Interest Rates	Percent	Change (in basis points)				
US 10y Yield	0.92	11	16	-100	-65	-90
Germany 10y Yield	-0.58	16	13	-39	-16	-36
Eurodollar - April 2020	0.76	-19	4	96	-88	-97
Eurodollar - June 2020	0.58	-11	4	111	-97	-111
Eurodollar - December 2020	0.44	-4	12	118	-98	-116
Exchange Rates	Level	Relative change (in %) (+) = Appreciation				
Chinese Renminbi (per USD)	6.99	0.6	-0.8	-0.4	0.1	-1.8
Japanese Yen (per USD)	107.3	-2.5	-1.8	1.2	3.6	2.6
Euro (in USD)	1.11	-0.3	-1.2	-0.6	-3.2	-0.5
Dollar Index	98.0	0.6	2.2	1.7	-1.7	0.4
EM FX index	56.5	1.4	-2.5	-8.1	-4.9	-7.3
EM Bond Spreads on USD Debt	Basis points	Change (in basis points)				
EMBI Global Diversified	537	62	168	247	235	247
EMBI Asia	294	36	77	117	121	119
EMBI Latam	573	61	180	265	250	263
China	223	13	38	47	55	50
Local Currency Bond Yields (GBI EM)	Percent	Change (in basis points)				
China	2.73	1	-6	-42	-19	-37
Mexico	7.69	38	123	75	109	78
Brazil	7.90	126	214	165	214	173
South Africa	10.28	50	79	76	83	80
Turkey	11.75	39	71	6	36	124
Commodities	Dollars	Relative change (in %)				
Brent Crude Oil (per ton)	35.4	6.6	-21.8	-46.4	-40.1	-45.7
Gold (per troy ounce)	1592.3	1.0	-4.9	4.9	-1.2	2.0