







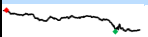



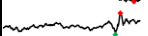
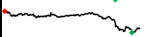

- Unemployment rate may understate US job losses ([link](#))
- Upgrade/downgrade ratio in US hits 10-year low ([link](#))
- US corporate bond market on pace for record year ([link](#))
- UK PM outlines plan to reopen ([link](#))
- Japan tightens restrictions on foreign investors ([link](#))
- China's central bank to take more aggressive measures ([link](#))
- Indian bond yields rise sharply on increased government spending plan ([link](#))

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Markets start week on a cautious note

Markets opened on a cautious note, giving back some of the strong gains from last week. Optimism on the virus front has been tempered by recent reports of setbacks in Korea and China and rising infection totals in Latin America and Russia. The war of words between China and the US showed continued with another broadside from China's foreign ministry. The gradual reopening of several US states has been marked by slow consumer traffic as many ignored the call to return, and several members of the administration warned that the unemployment rate could exceed 20%. Prospects for a fourth round of stimulus measures in the US appear to be stalled for now. Meanwhile, the UK Prime Minister outlined the first phase of a plan to return to work, advising those who were able to work from home but calling for the rest of the country to go back to their workplaces. Japan may end its state of emergency in much of the country later this week and the government is considering additional stimulus measures to support the economy.

Key Global Financial Indicators

Last updated: 5/11/20 7:27 AM	Level		Change from Market Close				YTD
	Last 12m	Latest	1 Day	7 Days	30 Days	12 M	
Equities			%				%
S&P 500		2930	1.7	4	5	2	-9
Eurostoxx 50		2886	-0.8	2	0	-14	-23
Nikkei 225		20391	1.0	3	5	-4	-14
MSCI EM		37	2.1	4	4	-12	-18
Yields and Spreads			bps				
US 10y Yield		0.69	0.8	6	-3	-178	-123
Germany 10y Yield		-0.52	2.0	5	-17	-47	-33
EMBIG Sovereign Spread		579	-5	-29	-18	228	286
FX / Commodities / Volatility			%				
EM FX vs. USD, (+) = appreciation		52.9	-0.3	0	-2	-15	-14
Dollar index, (+) = \$ appreciation		100.1	0.3	1	1	3	4
Brent Crude Oil (\$/barrel)		30.1	-2.9	11	-4	-57	-54
VIX Index (% change in pp)		30.0	2.0	-6	-12	14	16

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

Key items in the US data calendar include CPI tomorrow and PPI on Wednesday, followed by jobless claims on Thursday and retail sales on Friday. In the euro area, the latest GDP estimates on Friday are the highlight of the week. The ECB will release its economic bulletin on Thursday. China reports retail sales on Thursday. Balance of payments data will be published in Japan tomorrow, and the UK will release its latest GDP estimate on the same day.

United States

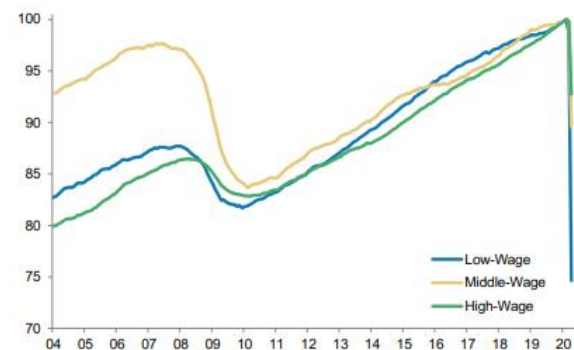
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Markets ended the week on a very strong note as stocks rallied for the fourth of the past five sessions. The Nasdaq erased its losses for the year on Thursday and pushed further into positive territory on Friday as the big US tech stocks continued to outperform the rest of the market. Treasury yields had fallen sharply in the two days before the payrolls report but reversed course after the numbers came out. The 10-year had fallen to 0.60% at the start of the session but ended 8 bps higher. However, Fed Funds futures are still trading at negative yields from April 2021 onwards and the two-year Treasury yield fell to a new record intra-day low of 10 bps. Some bond traders are testing the waters for negative US policy rates in 2021 on the assumption that the stock market is too bullish and that the economic damage from COVID-19 could be much higher than expected.

The headlines of US unemployment report on Friday may have underplayed the true impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the economy. Digging deeper into the report, the underlying trends appear even more negative than the record-breaking job losses suggest. The jump in average hourly earnings to 4.7% compared to the consensus forecast of 0.4% was driven by much higher job losses in low wage industries relative to higher paid industries, and job growth in the lower wage industries has virtually dried up. The labor force participation rate fell to 60.2% (vs. the 61% consensus forecast), the worst level since 1973. Some analysts think the lower than expected unemployment rate (14.7% vs. 16%) understates the real level of employment due to wrong categorizations and because people have dropped out of the labor force at a higher rate than seen in typical downturns. Morgan Stanley estimates that the true unemployment rate is closer to 22.1% for April. Others disagree, arguing that the jobs report was better than expected because 16-18 million of the job losses were categorized as temporary and that the labor market could rebound as the lockdowns are phased out.

Exhibit 3: Low-Wage Industries Have Led Job Losses Compared With Other Cohorts

Payroll Trends by Wage Cohort
Index, Feb-2020 = 100



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Morgan Stanley Research

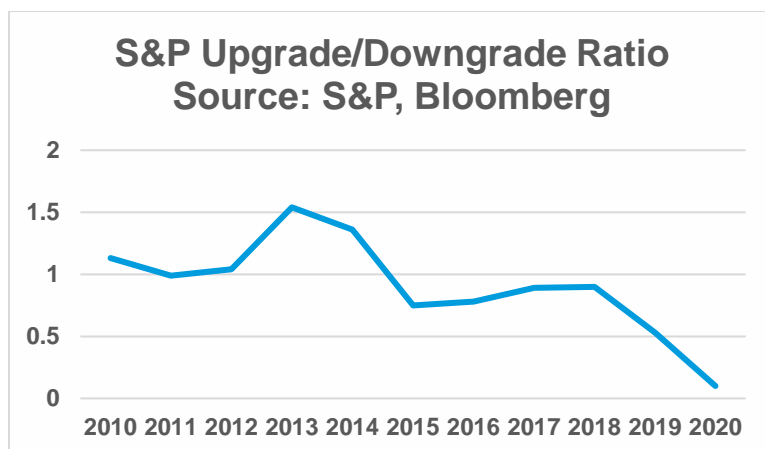
Exhibit 4: Few Low-Wage Industries Have Added Jobs Over The Past Couple Months

Diffusion Index
% of Industries Creating Jobs During the Month



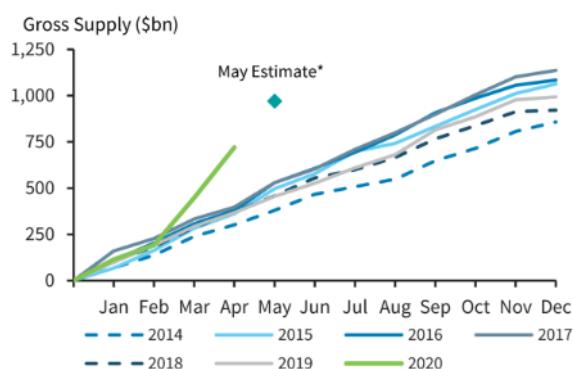
Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Morgan Stanley Research

US corporate downgrades are ramping up as the COVID-19 crisis unfolds and the economic damage spreads through the economy. S&P has downgraded 1497 companies already this year compared to 952 for all of 2019, with just 146 upgrades. There are 24 fallen angels this year (companies downgraded from investment grade to junk) versus just 4 rising stars (formerly junk rated companies upgraded to investment grade). In 2019, there were just 17 fallen angels and as many as 30 rising stars. S&P's upgrade/downgrade ratio is the lowest in a decade. The high yield market could come under pressure if too many companies get downgraded because this traditionally smaller market may lack the capacity to absorb so much new supply.



The US investment grade (IG) corporate bond market powered through the market crisis of March to deliver record issuance volumes in March and April, with May expected to be another record month. Barclays forecasts that 2020 issuance volume will hit \$1.25-1.3 tn, well above the previous record set in 2017 of 1.14tn. During March, issuance was dominated by higher rated companies as single A issuance was 65% of the total. However, in April risk appetite increased further and lower rated corporates were able to tap the market and dominate issuance, with BBB/Baa2 and BBB/Baa3 companies issuing the most bonds. The record issuance was snapped up by investors as credit spreads narrowed dramatically after the March selloff. The Bloomberg Barclays Aggregate bond index yield fell from 4.58% on March 20 to 2.73% most recently, holding steady for the past three weeks.

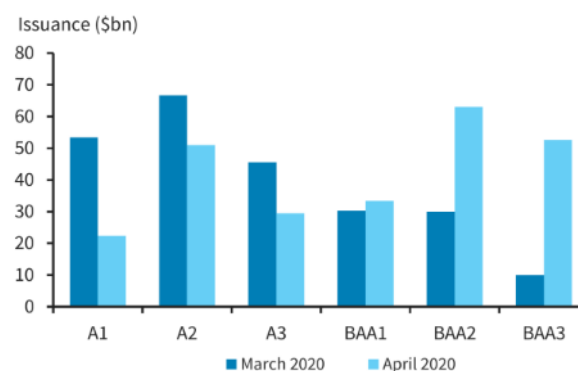
Figure 1. Current Pace of Corporate Supply versus 2014-19



* Bloomberg article Link:
<https://blinks.bloomberg.com/news/stories/Q9O53LDWX2PY>

Source: Bloomberg, Barclays Research

Figure 2. Corporate Supply by Ratings Notch for March and April 2020



Source: Bloomberg, Barclays Research

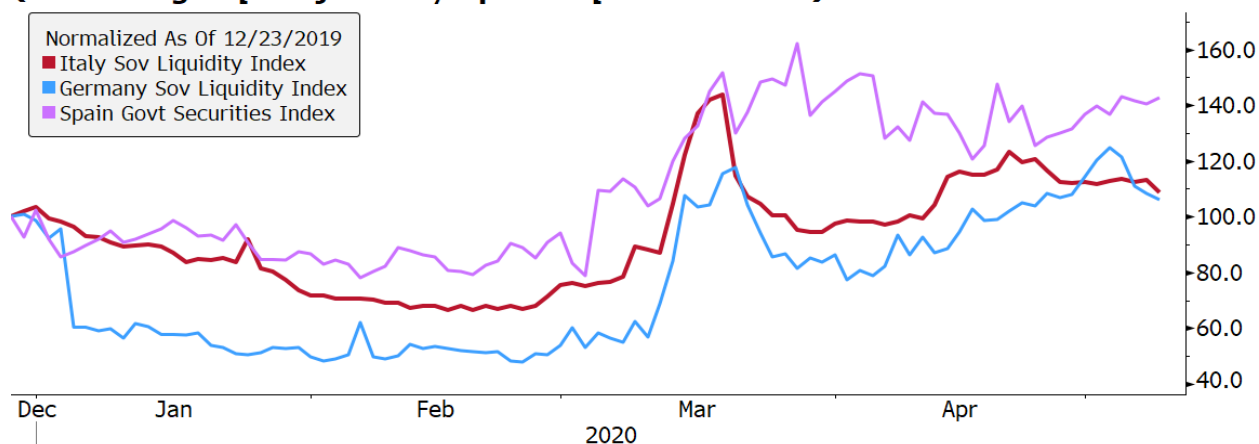
Europe

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Equity markets moved lower even as European economies contemplate easing lockdown measures further, while sovereign debt markets held steady: DAX (-0.6%), CAC 40 (-1.3%), EuroStoxx 600 (-0.6%), and Spanish Ibex (-0.9%). Italy's Titans 30 (+0.1%) bucked the trend and posted small gains. Bank stocks (-1.1%) are also down. German 10-year yields are at -0.51% (-2 bps); French OATs are at -0.2% (-2 bps); Italian at 1.85% (+1 bp); and Spanish at 0.80% (+1 bp). Liquidity conditions in sovereign debt markets remain tighter compared to the beginning of the year.

Sovereign Liquidity Indices

(Bloomberg Liquidity Index; Up = Illiquid conditions)



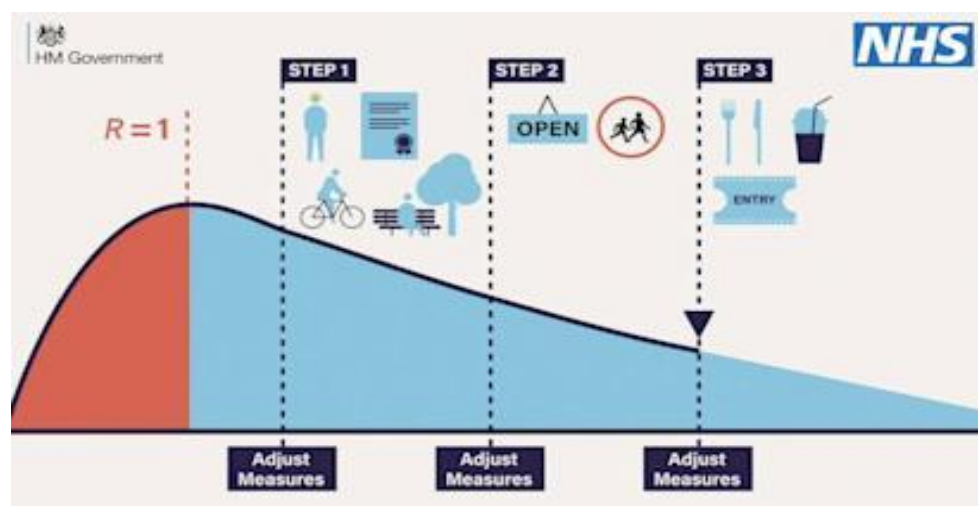
Source: Bloomberg

GLVQIT Index (Italy Govt Securities Liquidity Index) FI: Sov Liquidity Daily 23

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In the UK, PM Johnson announced last night the partial and conditional easing of lockdown measures (Step 1). The announcement has yielded widespread criticism of the premier as they are perceived as confusing by most media outlets. People have been urged to return to work if they can guarantee social distancing and avoid public transport. Companies will have to consider staggering shifts and will be required to provide a 'COVID-19-secure' work environment. The confinement de-escalation strategy is conditional on keeping the virus' infection rate, R_0 , below 1. A 50-page detailed plan will be issued by the government later today. UK equity markets are slightly outperforming continental peers. The pound (-0.4%) weakened to the dollar at \$1.23.



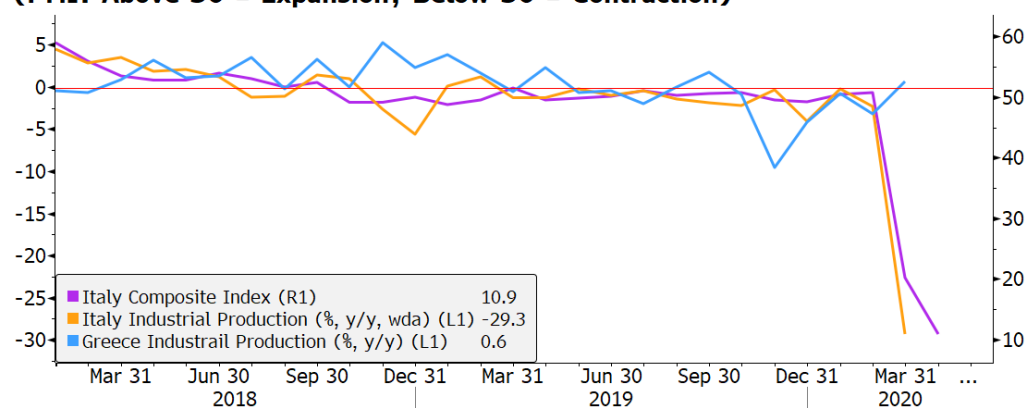
European Commission president Von der Leyen has issued a warning to Germany that “The final word on EU law is always spoken in Luxembourg. Nowhere else.” Mrs. Von der Leyen’s [statement](#) also admonishes the German Constitutional Court (GCC) that the EC is looking into possible next steps, which may include launching “infringement proceedings” against the GCC.

The Eurogroup agreed on Friday that all ESM members currently meet the eligibility criteria to access the Pandemic Crisis Support for sovereigns. The amounts available to each member will be up to 2% of each country’s GDP and funding can be requested until Dec. 31, 2022. The funds should be used “to support domestic financing of direct and indirect healthcare, cure and prevention-related costs due to the COVID-19 crisis.” Separately, [Reuters reports](#) that the Italian government may be considering guaranteeing €15 bn worth of banks’ bonds as a measure to preserve financial stability. The guarantees would be in place for 6 months initially, renewable to another 6 months.

In macro data, Italian industrial production (IP) contracted by 29.3% in March (y/y and workday adjusted), much worse than the -18% expected. In contracts, Greek IP came in at +0.6% for March (y/y), from -3.4% in February.

European Production Indices

(PMI: Above 50 = Expansion; Below 50 = Contraction)



Source: Bloomberg
HPIIFRCA Index (Markit France Composite PMI SA) Macro: EZ PMI Daily 01JAN2018-1

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Other Mature Markets

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Japan

Equities (+1.5%) rose on reopening plans and fresh stimulus hopes. The government will reportedly end the state of emergency in 34 of 47 prefectures after receiving opinions from a panel of experts who are expected to meet on May 14. Daily covid-19 case numbers in Japan have been falling to around 100 per day with a less stringent lockdown approach than many countries. Separately, Japan’s ruling coalition is expected to start debating a new stimulus package this week, according to the Financial Times. The package would include support for people struggling to pay rent and assistance for small businesses to pay wages.

Japan tightened restrictions on foreign investment. The amended Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Act requires some foreign investors to report and seek approval in advance when they plan to buy a more than a 1% stake in designated companies, versus a previous threshold of 10%. About half of Japanese listed firms are subject to the regulation on national security grounds. The Japanese government stated that it is bringing regulation in line with other countries including the US. Analysts believe the regulation is aimed at foreign investors with state links and expect little impact for most asset managers

and financial investors due to exemptions. **The yen weakened -0.5% and 10-year JGB yield rose +0.9bps.**

Japanese stocks have clawed back nearly half of their virus-fueled losses



Canada

Canada's job losses were much lower than expected with Friday's unemployment report at 2 million jobs lost versus the consensus forecast of four million. Bloomberg estimates that Q2 GDP could fall by as much as 48% annualized.

Emerging Markets

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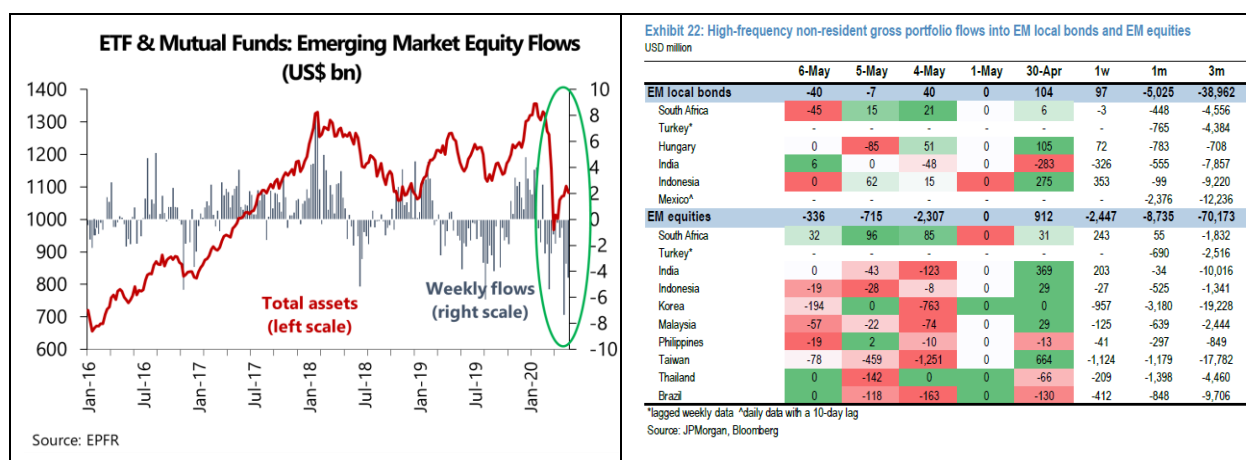
Equities rose (+0.7%) on net. Korea (-0.5%), India (-0.3%) and China (Shanghai 0%; Shenzhen -0.2%) underperformed. Sri Lanka opened after a seven-week trading halt and dropped -10% within minutes, triggering a circuit breaker, before ending the day at -3.9%. Currencies were relatively stable. Indian 10-year bond yield rose +20bps, the most since February 2017, on higher revised government borrowings. Most bourses in eastern Europe were higher but markets in the Middle East lost ground. In Latin America, most bourses followed US markets higher. Fitch downgraded Costa Rica's sovereign long-term debt from B+ to B due to concerns over declining government revenues and a widening fiscal deficit.

Covid-19 Developments in Asia-Pacific

China put Shulan city in northeastern Jilin province under lockdown after an increase in the number of infections. All non-essential transportation is banned while residential compounds and villages are closed. Seoul closed the city's bars and nightclubs over the weekend, with at least 75 cases linked to a nightlife district. Korea reported its steepest daily increase in new cases (+35) in more than a month. Malaysia extended its 'relaxed' lockdown by another month to June 9. Limited interstate travel will be allowed and small gatherings of up to a maximum of 20 people will be permitted for the upcoming festive celebrations. New Zealand meanwhile will begin exiting from its seven-week lockdown this week. The Australian state of Victoria is also easing restrictions.

Emerging Market Fund Flows

EM investors retreated last week from equity markets. Investors continued over the last week to withdraw from EM mutual funds (\$4.9 bn), mainly from equity ETFs (\$4.4 bn) and to a lesser degree from equity funds (\$0.1 bn) and bond funds (\$0.4 bn) not traded at exchanges. Similarly, JP Morgan reported that non-resident investors pulled back \$2.4 bn from major EM equity markets, while keeping their exposure to local bonds almost unchanged.

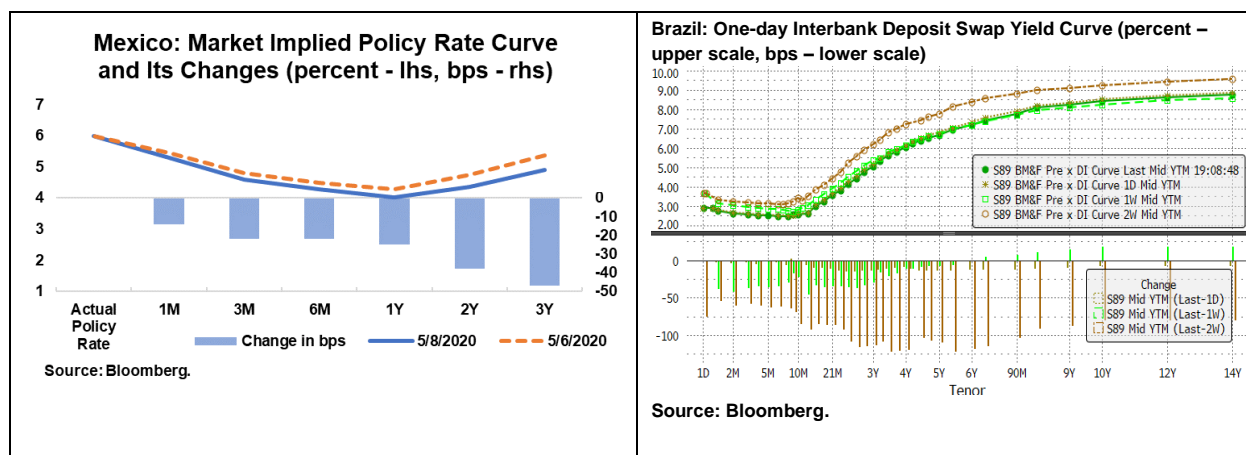


Multilateral Funding to Latin America



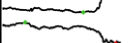
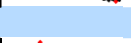



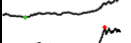
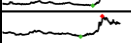
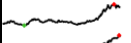

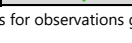


The supply of multilateral funding to Latin American countries continued to grow. According to S&P the Inter-American Development Bank will add a credit volume of \$1.8 bn to Argentina's public creditor pool which also includes a recently secured \$4 bn loan from the Banco de Desarrollo de America Latina. The new funding provides only partial relief in the stalling negotiations over the restructuring of some \$65 bn of foreign debt, in which, according to FT reports, foreign bondholders chose to let Argentina's latest proposal expire. Meanwhile the World Bank approved a \$500 mn loan to Ecuador, topping up the \$640 mn in emergency credits already promised by the IMF.

Monetary Policy in Latin America

Monetary policy conditions continued to ease in Latin America. Last week the central banks of Chile and Peru both maintained their respective policy rates. With inflation trends below target, the Banco Central do Brasil lowered its target for the Selic rate on Wednesday by 75bps to 3%, 25bps more than the market consensus expected. The bank also hinted at possible additional, but less steep, easing in the near future. On Thursday, the Brazilian Congress ratified the legal basis for the central bank to engage in public debt purchases in primary market auctions, fulfilling expectations for a downward trend in the country's interest rate level, visible in the yield curve implied from one-day interbank deposit swaps. Meanwhile S&P reported from the minutes of the April 21 Banxico board meeting, which were released on Tuesday evening, that one board member considered lowering the country's policy rate, currently at 6%, to zero, or even less, to support the economy and financial stability. The market implied policy rate for the country duly took up the notion, sliding down 14 bps to 5.3% at the one-month horizon, as local currency debt reacted with declines in interest rates.



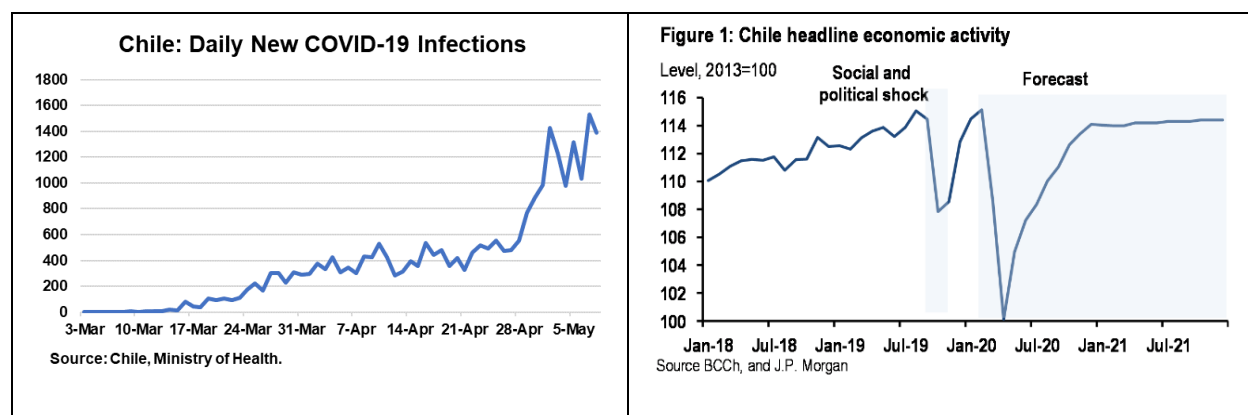
Key Emerging Market Financial Indicators

Last updated: 5/11/20 7:31 AM	Level	Change	YTD
	Last 12m index	1 Day 7 Days 30 Days 12 M	
Major EM Benchmarks		%	
MSCI EM Equities	 36.84	1.0 4 4 -12	-18
MSCI Frontier Equities	 22.89	0.5 4 8 -20	-25
EMBIG Sovereign Spread (in bps)	 579	-5 -29 -18 228	286
EM FX vs. USD	 52.90	-0.3 0 -2 -15	-14
Major EM FX vs. USD		%, (+) = EM currency appreciation	
China Renminbi	 7.09	-0.3 0 -1 -3	-2
Indonesian Rupiah	 14895	0.2 1 5 -3	-7
Indian Rupee	 75.74	-0.2 0 1 -7	-6
Argentine Peso	 67.28	-0.1 -1 -3 -33	-11
Brazil Real	 5.73	1.8 -4 -11 -31	-30
Mexican Peso	 23.84	-0.8 1 -1 -19	-21
Russian Ruble	 73.82	-0.3 1 0 -11	-16
South African Rand	 18.38	-0.2 1 -1 -22	-24
Turkish Lira	 7.08	0.2 0 -4 -14	-16
EM FX volatility	 11.89	0.8 -0.1 0.4 3.2	5.3

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

Chile

Weak March GDP growth figures pulled Chilean stock markets down. Banco Central de Chile's latest economic activity report highlighted a GDP decrease of 5.7% m/m, sa in March and sent the country's stock market plummeting by 4.5%. Rising COVID-19 cases probably helped to intensify investors' gloom. JP Morgan analysts project now a GDP contraction of 27% q/q, saar in the second quarter of 2020, followed by a partial recovery throughout the rest of the year. Debt markets displayed no major reactions to the new macroeconomic data.



China

China's central bank signaled more policy measures to offset the impact from COVID-19. In its Q1 monetary policy implementation report, the People's Bank of China (PBC) said it will use 'more powerful policies' to counter unprecedented economic challenges caused by the virus. The central bank said that it will keep liquidity ample, lower borrowing costs through deepening interest rate reforms and support the economy especially small and medium-sized enterprises. The authorities dropped the phrase on avoiding 'flood-like' stimulus to support growth. The PBC also confirmed that it lowered interest rates on its standing lending facility by 30bps on April 10. **Separately, China's banking regulator is considering tougher capital requirements on some trust holdings.** Trust companies may need to set aside 100% of the products' value versus 10% previously. **On tensions with the US, the foreign ministry issued a lengthy**

rebuttal on allegations made by the US. According to CNBC, the article repeated and expanded on refutations made in previous press briefings. Most of the briefings focused on rejecting accusations by US Secretary of State Pompeo that China withheld information about COVID-19 and that the virus originated from a Wuhan laboratory. **Equities (Shanghai 0%; Shenzhen -0.2%) and the RMB were little changed.**

India

10-year bond yield rose +20bps, the largest increase since February 2017 on the government's larger borrowing plans. The government said that it will borrow INR12 tn (\$159 bn) for the fiscal year starting April 1, higher than the budgeted INR7.8 tn. According to Bloomberg, the fiscal deficit is likely to be around 5.5% of GDP and there is no plan by the central bank to buy debt directly while the government may end up borrowing less than the revised figure of INR12 tn. **Equities and the rupee fell 0.2%.**

10-year yields surged after the government announced higher borrowings



Turkey

Turkey signaled it may reverse a lira trading ban imposed last week on three international banks. The head of BDDK, the banking regulator, told the state-run Anadolu Agency on Sunday that the ban could be lifted if the three banks – BNP Paribas, Citigroup, and UBS – meet “local-currency obligations” to local lenders. The ban was imposed last Thursday after the lira fell to its weakest level on record and state media cited foreign financial institutions for speculative attacks on the lira. Meanwhile, Bloomberg reported that several local currency brokerage firms are no longer executing new lira trades for retail clients, citing increased volatility, widening bid-offer spreads and a dearth of liquidity; these brokerages include Ak, Is, Ziraat, Tacirler and Halk Investments. By Bloomberg’s estimate, the bid-offer spread on the dollar-lira currency cross widened to -770 pips late last week amid record lira weakness, the most since October 2019. The lira has since partially reversed its losses (+0.4%) and has held steady, at TRY 7.08/dollar, in Asian hours.

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Global Financial Indicators

Last updated: 5/11/20 7:29 AM	Level		Change				YTD
	Last 12m	Latest	1 Day	7 Days	30 Days	12 M	
Equities			%				%
United States		2930	1.7	4	5	2	-9
Europe		2886	-0.8	2	0	-14	-23
Japan		20391	1.0	3	5	-4	-14
China		2895	0.0	3	4	-2	-5
Asia Ex Japan		65	1.8	4	5	-6	-12
Emerging Markets		37	2.1	4	4	-12	-18
Interest Rates			basis points				
US 10y Yield		0.69	0.8	6	-3	-178	-123
Germany 10y Yield		-0.52	2.0	5	-17	-47	-33
Japan 10y Yield		0.01	1.5	3	0	6	3
UK 10y Yield		0.25	1.9	2	-5	-88	-57
Credit Spreads			basis points				
US Investment Grade		206	1.3	7	-26	91	108
US High Yield		747	-6.8	-15	-77	341	354
Europe IG		85	-0.4	-2	5	17	41
Europe HY		503	-8.7	-18	39	214	296
EMBIG Sovereign Spread		579	-5.0	-29	-18	228	286
Exchange Rates			%				
USD/Majors		100.08	0.3	1	1	3	4
EUR/USD		1.08	-0.2	-1	-1	-4	-4
USD/JPY		107.3	-0.6	-1	0	2	1
EM/USD		52.9	-0.3	0	-2	-15	-14
Commodities			%				
Brent Crude Oil (\$/barrel)		30	-2.9	11	-4	-57	-54
Industrials Metals (index)		96	-0.3	3	4	-15	-16
Agriculture (index)		35	0.2	1	-4	-5	-15
Implied Volatility			%				
VIX Index (%, change in pp)		30.0	2.0	-6.0	-11.7	14.0	16.2
10y Treasury Volatility Index		5.2	0.0	0.4	-1.4	1.1	1.0
Global FX Volatility		9.2	0.1	-0.2	-0.1	2.3	3.2
EA Sovereign Spreads			10-Year spread vs. Germany (bps)				
Greece		269	-3.9	-5	55	-86	104
Italy		237	1.9	4	43	-36	77
Portugal		145	4.6	2	20	29	82
Spain		132	-1.0	0	19	30	67

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: 5/11/2020 7:32 AM	Exchange Rates							Local Currency Bond Yields (GBI EM)						
	Level		Change (in %)					Level		Change (in basis points)				
	Last 12m	Latest	1 Day	7 Days	30 Days	12 M	YTD	Last 12m	Latest	1 Day	7 Days	30 Days	12 M	YTD
	vs. USD		(+)= EM appreciation					% p.a.						
China		7.09	-0.3	-0.4	-1	-3	-2		2.5	2.8	10	1	-86	-65
Indonesia		14895	0.2	1.4	5	-3	-7		8.1	-0.4	26	-15	-2	98
India		76	-0.2	0.0	1	-7	-6		6.1	-3.5	-16	-56	-136	-76
Philippines		50	0.2	0.6	1	4	1		4.6	-16.6	-25	-46	-51	33
Thailand		32	0.0	0.6	2	-2	-8		1.3	-2.1	-6	-36	-127	-29
Malaysia		4.33	-0.2	-0.7	0	-4	-6		2.8	1.4	-4	-49	-103	-58
Argentina		67	-0.1	-0.7	-3	-33	-11		42.8	13.8	389	-1573	1572	-1976
Brazil		5.73	1.8	-4.3	-11	-31	-30		5.8	-12.7	-17	-56	-229	-45
Chile		827	1.0	1.0	3	-17	-9		2.7	-4.2	-4	-68	-141	-58
Colombia		3893	0.8	1.8	0	-15	-16		5.7	-13.4	-68	-151	-65	-26
Mexico		23.84	-0.8	1.0	-1	-19	-21		6.0	-14.9	-60	-110	-219	-90
Peru		3.4	-0.1	-0.9	-1	-3	-3		4.4	-17.8	-28	-70	-93	-8
Uruguay		44	-0.5	-2.7	-2	-20	-15		11.4	-18.6	-59	-174	53	57
Hungary		324	-0.4	0.2	0	-11	-9		1.8	0.0	1	-26	-44	56
Poland		4.21	-0.3	-1.0	-1	-9	-10		1.1	0.0	8	-9	-128	-78
Romania		4.5	-0.2	-0.9	-1	-5	-4		4.1	-1.0	-9	-21	-15	8
Russia		73.8	-0.3	1.3	0	-11	-16		5.7	-14.1	-16	-86	-223	-43
South Africa		18.4	-0.2	1.1	-1	-22	-24		10.0	-13.5	-76	-127	53	46
Turkey		7.08	0.2	-0.4	-4	-14	-16		11.8	0.3	103	-176	-1045	11
US (DXY; 5y UST)		100	0.4	0.6	1	3	4		0.33	-0.3	-3	-7	-193	-136

	Equity Markets							Bond Spreads on USD Debt (EMBIG)						
	Level		Change (in %)					Level		Change (in basis points)				
	Last 12m	Latest	1 Day	7 Days	30 Days	12 M	YTD	Last 12m	Latest	1 Day	7 Days	30 Days	12 M	YTD
								basis points						
China		2895	0.0	3	4	-2	-5		254	-1	-2	7	80	78
Indonesia		4639	0.9	-2	0	-25	-26		326	-3	-15	-38	139	170
India		31561	-0.3	0	1	-16	-23		326	-8	-3	-29	180	201
Philippines		5668	0.8	2	3	-27	-27		176	1	-7	-12	95	110
Malaysia		1382	0.0	0	2	-14	-13		254	-2	-30	-39	131	142
Argentina		36184	0.9	11	29	8	-13		3328	10	-298	-532	2433	1559
Brazil		80263	2.7	0	3	-15	-31		413	-2	-11	30	168	198
Chile		3818	-4.5	-4	0	-24	-18		268	-1	-12	-31	141	135
Colombia		1110	-0.3	0	-6	-28	-33		349	-1	-31	-3	163	186
Mexico		37624	2.3	3	9	-13	-14		606	-1	-49	-11	300	314
Peru		15409	2.1	4	11	-24	-25		234	-2	-18	-36	102	127
Hungary		35165	1.1	2	4	-14	-24		217	-2	7	11	120	131
Poland		45115	-0.3	0	1	-21	-22		95	-3	-44	-30	56	77
Romania		8385	0.0	5	0	1	-16		344	-9	-19	-31	160	171
Russia		2642	0.0	0	-1	5	-13		254	-4	-20	-7	46	123
South Africa		50328	-1.3	2	5	-11	-12		659	-13	-29	2	359	339
Turkey		98271	0.4	-1	2	11	-14		700	-13	8	5	171	299
Ukraine		500	0.0	0	0	-13	-2		755	-16	-111	-70	107	335
EM total		37	1.0	4	4	-12	-18		579	-5	-29	-18	228	286

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

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