




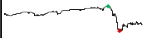









- Fed Chair pours cold water on negative rates in US ([link](#))
- US jobless claims rise 3 million, above expectations ([link](#))
- Australia's job losses hit record pace amid lockdown, sending currency weaker ([link](#))
- Japan plans to inject cash into large and mid-sized companies ([link](#))
- Saudi Arabia and Russia jointly announce improved oil demand outlook ([link](#))
- Chilean stock markets slump as quarantine imposed on Santiago ([link](#))

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## Market mood sours after Powell speech

**Risk assets are sagging following gloomy Fed commentary, growing confidence that equities are due for a correction, and signs of coming strains in US-China relations.** Global equities are sliding this morning after falling almost 2% yesterday, and are now down almost 3.5% on the week, while corporate high-yield CDS are widening. Treasury yields are down several bps, and are at the bottom of their range over the last month, lower than when Treasury announced its record high supply forecast last week. Chair Powell's stark warning yesterday about downside economic risks added to the negative tone set by a range of well-known hedge fund investors lamenting recent overvaluation of stock prices. In addition, further stress in the US-China relationship appears imminent after reports that the Trump administration is considering backing out of the trade agreement and is "looking" at getting tough with US-listed Chinese companies that do not follow US accounting rules. Several senators also introduced China sanctions legislation. Emerging market asset assets broadly weakened in line with movements in developed markets.

Key Global Financial Indicators

Last updated: 5/14/20 8:03 AM	Level		Change from Market Close				YTD
	Last 12m	Latest	1 Day	7 Days	30 Days	12 M	
<b>Equities</b>			%				%
S&P 500		2820	-1.7	-1	-1	-1	-13
Eurostoxx 50		2746	-2.3	-5	-6	-18	-27
Nikkei 225		19915	-1.7	1	1	-5	-16
MSCI EM		36	-1.9	2	0	-11	-19
<b>Yields and Spreads</b>			bps				
US 10y Yield		0.63	-1.3	-1	-13	-178	-129
Germany 10y Yield		-0.53	0.3	2	-15	-46	-34
EMBIG Sovereign Spread		586	5	-6	4	225	293
<b>FX / Commodities / Volatility</b>			%				
EM FX vs. USD, (+) = appreciation		52.5	-0.3	0	-2	-15	-14
Dollar index, (+) = \$ appreciation		100.4	0.2	1	2	3	4
Brent Crude Oil (\$/barrel)		30.0	2.9	2	1	-58	-55
VIX Index (% change in pp)		36.8	1.5	5	-1	19	23

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

## United States

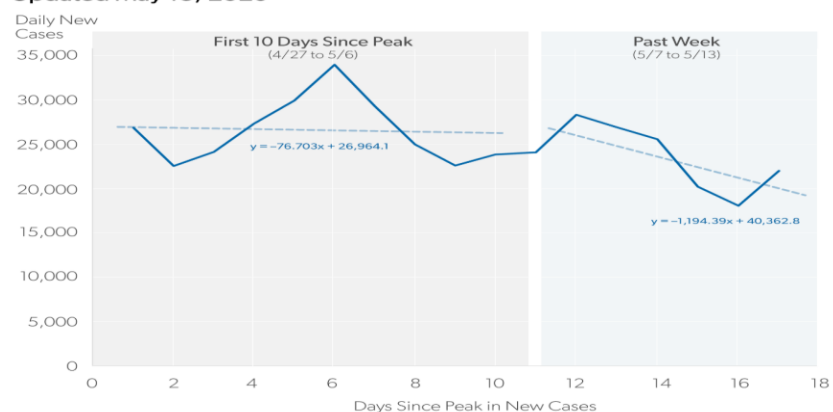
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**New employment data shows job losses slowing but still at a high rate.** Initial jobless claims for the week ending May 9 came in above expectations at 3.0 million (compared to 2.5 million consensus) and 3.2 million the previous week. Over the last 8 weeks, initial jobless claims total 36.5 million. Continuing claims for the week ended May 2 were below expectations at 22.8 million (vs 25.1 million consensus). Treasury yields were little changed immediately after the report but S&P futures fell after the news.

**US equities sold off again yesterday to hit a 3-week low, with the S&P 500 down 1.7% on the day and 3.8% so far this week.** Observers cited no clear catalyst but investors heard pessimistic comments on the economy from Fed Chair Powell as well as suggestions from well-known hedge fund managers that equities were significantly overvalued. Treasuries rallied again on the risk-off tone, with long-dated bond yields down 3 basis points, while the dollar rose 0.3%. The Treasury's \$22 billion 30y bond auction went forward smoothly amid a flurry of issuance in recent days, closing just barely higher than the "when issued" yield, though the bid/cover ratio of 2.3 was the lowest in 6 months. Separately, the Fed announced it would end 3-month repo operations, "in light of more stable repo market conditions", while maintaining a once per day overnight operation and once per week monthly operation. US coronavirus trends are broadly positive, but concern has shifted towards whether reopening will spur renewed outbreaks that prevent the economy from getting back to full activity.

### Daily New Confirmed COVID-19 Cases in the US Since Peak

Updated May 13, 2020



Source: Max Roser et al., "Coronavirus Disease (COVID-19)," Our World in Data, <https://ourworldindata.org/coronavirus>.

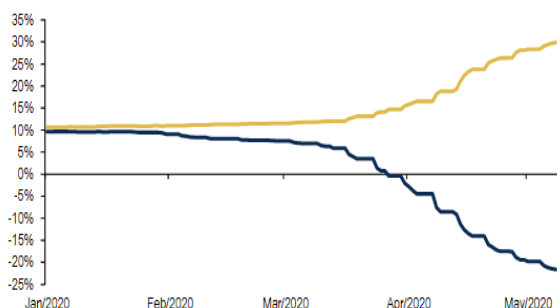


**Powell's speech yesterday offered few surprises, but emphasized the downside risks and uncertainty to the economic outlook.** Chairman Powell noted that the Fed remains open to further accommodation, but he hinted that the burden needs to shift to fiscal policy to prevent long-lasting damage to the economy. While Powell expects unemployment to peak over the next month and then improve, the Chairman expressed concern about an extended period of low productivity growth and stagnant incomes, with household and business insolvencies weighing on the economy for some time. Notably, **Mr. Powell brushed aside the idea of negative rates**, saying the evidence was "very mixed", and that nearly all FOMC members were against the idea last year.

**The end of Q1 earnings season shows deep pessimism and uncertainty for 2020, with a rebound expected in 2021.** Over 90% of the S&P500 (by earnings) has now reported first quarter earnings, with bottom up EPS down 14% yoy, though some sectors beat downwardly revised expectations (Tech, Health Care, Materials, Consumer staples). The tone in management calls was almost uniformly negative, with 144 companies in the S&P 500 suspending guidance. Consensus expectations for 2020 EPS growth is now -20% yoy, with the corporate outlook deteriorating in the second quarter. **Companies reported weak**

**capex spending (aggregate 1.5% y/y, median -1.4%), with near-term guidance tracking at the lowest ratio since 2009 (relative to expectations).**

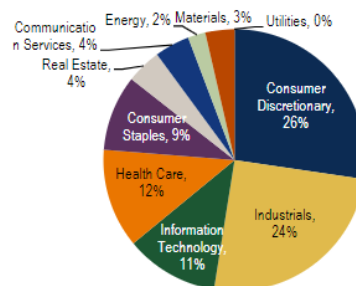
Chart 13: Trend in bottom-up consensus 2020 and 2021 EPS growth for the S&P 500 (Jan-present)



Source: FactSet, BofA US Equity & Quant Strategy

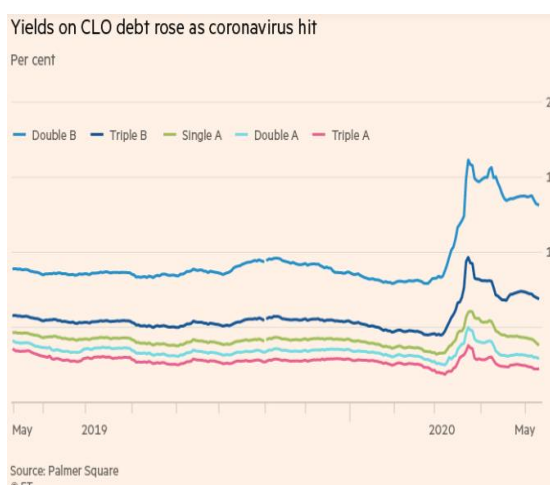
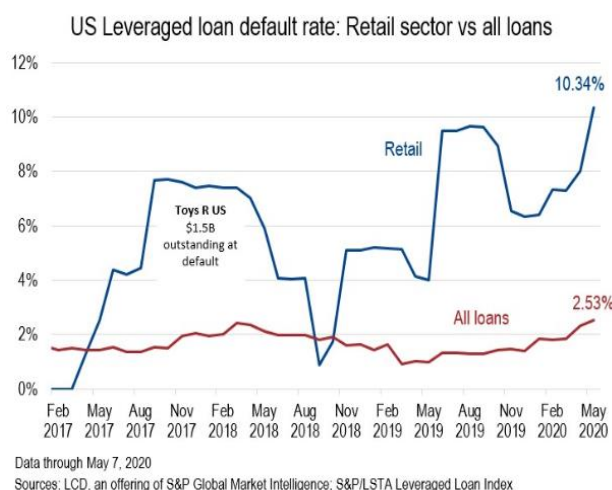
Chart 7: 50% of guidance suspenders are in Discretionary & Industrials

S&P 500 companies which have suspended earnings guidance around COVID-19



Source: Bloomberg, BofA US Equity & US Quant Strategy

**Retail is the unloved sector in the fragile leveraged loan universe.** The recent bankruptcy filings of well known retailers J. Crew and Neiman Marcus helped pushed the the leverage loan default rate for the retail sector over 10%, compared to just 2.5% for broader universe. Retail has been hammered by the social lockdown measures and longer term shift to e-commerce, with over 50% of its loans rated B- or lower. Among major sectors, the retail loan distress ratio has spiked to nearly 40% and lags only air transport and oil and gas. S&P analysts note that should all eight (from the benchmark index) CCC+ rated retailers default, the sector default rate would jump to at least 31%. While the larger loan universe and S&P/LSTA market index price has recovered from the recent trough (from 76 to 86), retail has lagged considerably in the low 70s as of late. However, retail makes up less than 10% of the leveraged loan index, limiting its effect. Of broader macro-financial concern is how the underlying leveraged loan universe in the US and a flurry of downgrades will filter through to securitized products like CLOs, which grew from about \$330 billion in 2007 to around \$700 billion heading into the coronavirus crisis.



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**European equities (-2%) traded lower in line with global markets.** Risk sentiment soured on persistent concerns about the growth outlook, further escalation of geopolitical tensions between the U.S. and China, rising infection rates in several countries and concerns about long-term valuations raised by big-name investors. Equities fell 3.5% in the past 5 trading days, with bank stocks 6.5% lower over the same period.

The euro (-0.2%) and German bund yields (-1 bps to -0.54%) were little changed.

**Southern European sovereign spreads are little changed today** after ECB Executive Board member Panetta said that the Bundesbank is discussing the ruling of the German Constitutional Court (GCC) on its sovereign QE program with German authorities. The comments are in line with previous ECB communication that the ECB does not intend to engage directly with the GCC. Yesterday, **Chancellor Merkel told German parliamentarians that she wants to ensure that the Bundesbank can participate in the ECB's QE program.** The Chancellor said that the ruling gives a push for Eurozone political integration, and that treaty change is "not a taboo."

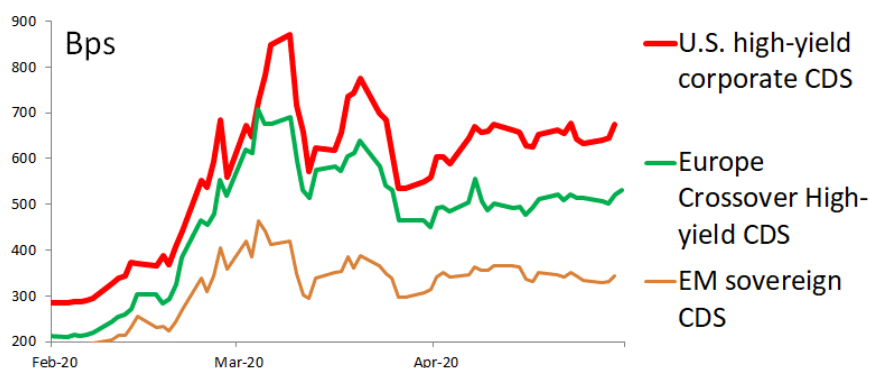
ECB Vice President De Guindos said that the euro area economy may have bottomed but warned that it would take two years for the economy to fully recover.

In an assessment of its negative interest rate policy (NIRP), the [ECB writes that negative rates still largely benefit the macroeconomic outlook and price stability](#). The ECB argues that lending volumes have expanded, and the creditworthiness of borrowers has improved thanks to NIRP, mitigating the impact of lower interest margins on overall bank profitability. Meanwhile, the first order and tangible effect of NIRP on financial stability has been that it was enhanced by improving the sustainability of outstanding debt.

Yesterday, the European Commission gave its recommendation to open borders for tourists between countries with a similar pandemic risk profile.

**Investment-grade CDS spreads (+2 bps to 90 bps) ticked higher** after sales of new bonds set another record yesterday. **Crossover high-yield spreads widened 11 bps to 533 bps.** Analysts remain concerned about the implications of the German Court Ruling for ECB programs. HSBC warns that the ruling should give the ECB a pretty strong incentive to tilt purchases towards private sector programs and support European investment-grade bonds, but the tail risk of the market questioning PEPP still exists and would affect both European credit and non-investment-grade sovereigns.

### Global CDS Credit spreads (Corporate and EM)



Note: Europe Crossover high-yield index comprises 75 equally weighted credit default swaps on the most liquid sub-investment grade European corporate entities.

U.S. high-yield is composed of 100 non-investment grade corporates (B and BB).

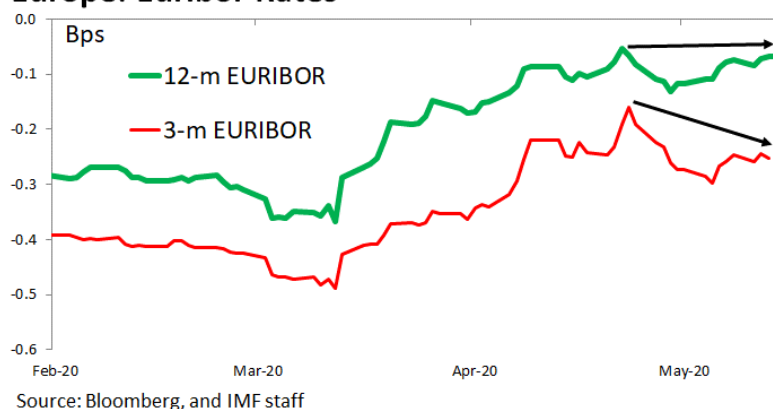
EM CDS covers 18 sovereign issuers.

Source: Bloomberg, and IMF staff

**In money markets, 3m Euribor rates fixed about 10 bps below their recent high of -16 bps but 12m Euribor rates remain relatively elevated.** The most recent data from the Banque de France, shows that volumes in high-grade commercial paper (CP) remained robust but that CP rates have risen (6m and 12m

rates printed at positive yield levels of 0.07% and 0.20%, respectively, up from -0.13% and -0.05% the week before).

### Europe: Euribor Rates



### United Kingdom

The British pound (-0.5% to \$1.21) fell after comments by Governor Bailey that the BoE can help spread costs of pandemic over time, firming the consensus that the BoE will expand QE purchases in June.

Contacts point to QE as the BoE's preferred tool and see a negative policy rate unlikely at this stage but point out that swaps curve are pricing a negative policy rate of around -1 bps in 2021 (compared to Bank Rate at 10 bps currently). 10-yr gilts were little changed at 0.21%.

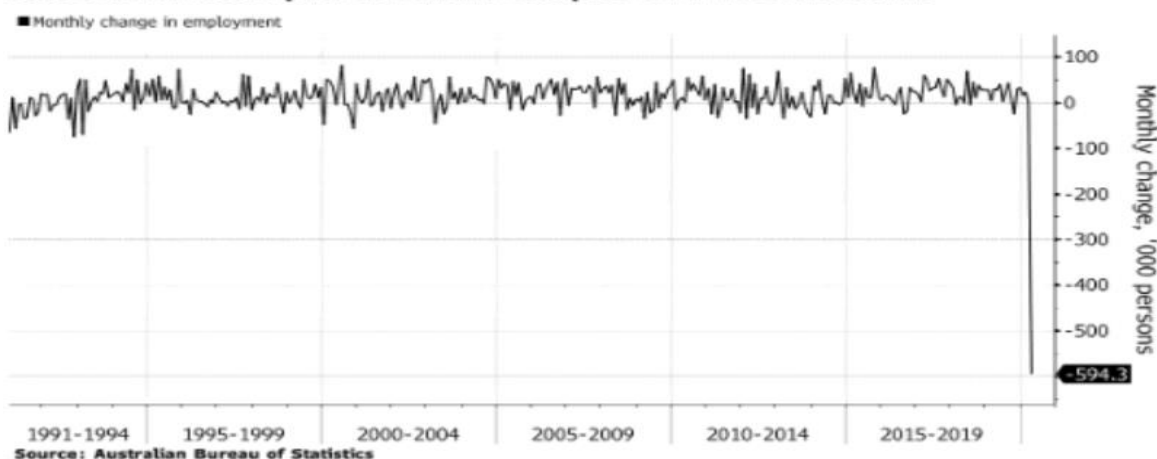
### Other Mature Markets

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#### Australia

Employment fell at a record pace of 594,300 in April amid the lockdown. This was worse than expectations of 575,000. The unemployment rate rose 1 percentage point (pp) to 6.2%. The underemployment rate meanwhile increased by 4.9 pp to a record high of 13.7%. Separately, **China is set to impose tariffs on Australian barley and suspended some Australian meat imports**. Some analysts linked the trade measures to Australia's call for a probe into the origins of COVID-19, but the Chinese Foreign Ministry denied the issues were connected. **Equities fell -1.7%, the Australian dollar weakened -0.2% and 10-year bond yield declined -6bps.**

#### Jobs shed at record pace as demand collapses amid virus shutdowns





## Japan

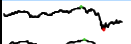

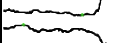


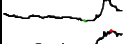
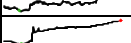
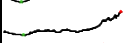
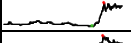
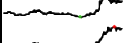

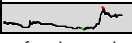
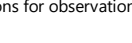

**The government will inject cash into large and mid-sized corporations that are hit by the virus,** according to Nikkei Asian Review. The funding for the measures would be incorporated in the second supplementary budget. The government plans to provide subordinated loans through state-backed institutions like the Development Bank of Japan and the Japan Finance Corp. For companies whose finances have rapidly declined, the purchase of preferred stocks with no voting rights will also be considered. **Prime Minister Abe is set to announce the end of the state of emergency for 39 out of 47 prefectures later today.** The state of emergency was originally planned to end on May 31. The emergency in other areas, including Tokyo and Osaka, will be reviewed in a week's time. The daily increase of infections in Japan has fallen to 81 yesterday. Tokyo confirmed 10 new infections yesterday, the lowest since March 22. **Equities (-1.9%) fell for a third day led by electronics.** The yen and JGB yields were little changed.

## Emerging Markets

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**Latin American equities followed the global risk-off trend, while currencies were mixed.** Latin American equities mostly followed the global risk-off mood and shed up to 3.5% in value. Currencies appreciated in Mexico (+0.9%) and Chile (+0.6%) but depreciated in Colombia (-0.8%). Spreads of local currency and USD-denominated debt to US yields predominantly widened, in particular for longer maturities (for example spreads on Mexico's sovereign 10-year peso- and USD-denominated debt widened by 17 and 15 bps respectively). **EMEA bourses traded downwards, mirroring a negative session across Asia earlier in the day.** By country: Russia (-0.4%); Turkey (-0.1%); Poland (-1.1%); Czech Republic (-1.4%). Currencies moved within a narrow  $\pm 0.2\%$  corridor, except the Czech koruna which weakened 0.4% to the dollar. The Turkish lira strengthened to the dollar by 0.2%. **Asian equities fell (-1.3%) and currencies weakened against the dollar.**

Key Emerging Market Financial Indicators

Last updated: 5/14/20 8:05 AM	Level		Change				YTD
	Last 12m	index	1 Day	7 Days	30 Days	12 M	
<b>Major EM Benchmarks</b>			%				%
MSCI EM Equities		36.39	-2.0	2	0	-11	-19
MSCI Frontier Equities		21.96	-1.2	-3	-1	-21	-28
EMBIG Sovereign Spread (in bps)		587	6	-5	5	226	294
EM FX vs. USD		52.54	-0.3	0	-2	-15	-14
<b>Major EM FX vs. USD</b>			%, (+) = EM currency appreciation				
China Renminbi		7.10	-0.1	0	-1	-3	-2
Indonesian Rupiah		14885	-0.1	1	5	-3	-7
Indian Rupee		75.57	-0.1	0	1	-7	-6
Argentina Peso		67.55	-0.1	-1	-3	-33	-11
Brazil Real		5.94	-0.9	-2	-13	-33	-32
Mexican Peso		24.32	-0.5	-1	-4	-21	-22
Russian Ruble		74.28	-0.4	0	-2	-13	-17
South African Rand		18.68	-1.0	0	-2	-24	-25
Turkish Lira		6.96	0.1	2	-2	-13	-15
EM FX volatility		11.74	0.0	-0.3	0.7	2.8	5.1

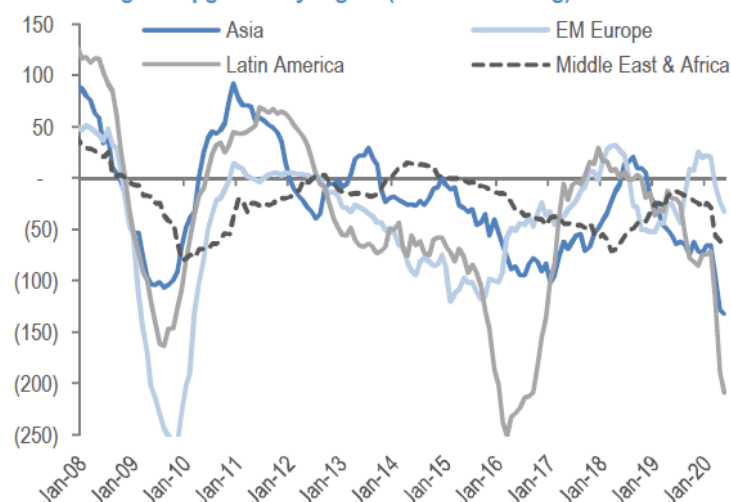
Colors denote **tightening/easing** financial conditions for observations greater than  $\pm 1.5$  standard deviations. Data source: Bloomberg.

## Latin America

**Regional corporates look vulnerable compared to other EM regions.** With a total return of -10% year-to-date, the JP Morgan index for dollar-denominated corporate EM debt for the region underperformed most of its peers from other EMs (Asia -1.5%, EM Europe -3.6%, Middle East -3% and Africa -11.3%). Increasing rating pressures, the region's reliance on commodities and dismal macroeconomic performance –

according to JP Morgan the region contracted by nearly 10% in GDP since January 2019, more than other peer regions – added to this trend. Consequently Latin American USD corporate HY debt saw its spread to US HY debt widening by 48 bps year-to-date, a stark contrast to reduced spreads for the other EM regions. JP Morgan analysts expect Latin America to face in 2020 the highest numbers of fallen angels and the highest default risks among EM corporates.

Credit rating net upgrades by region (12-month rolling)



Sources: S&P, Moody's, Fitch, combined by J.P Morgan.

## Chile

**Chilean stock markets were burdened by the quarantine imposed on Santiago.** According to Bloomberg reports the Chilean government imposed a quarantine for the greater Santiago de Chile region as new infections surged overnight to 2660. Chilean equities reacted immediately, starting to slide down to total losses of 3.5% over the day. The peso followed initially, depreciating by 0.3%, but managed to retrace its losses throughout the day, closing with an appreciation of 0.6%.

Chilean intra-day data: IPSA stock index (lhs), CLP/USD (rhs)



Source: Bloomberg.

## Brazil

**March retail sales data helped to limit stock losses in a global risk-off environment.** Brazil's stock index initially reacted positively yesterday to retail sales prints above market consensus: retail sales

decreased by 2.5% y/y, less than the expected loss of 5.5%, while broad retail sales, which include vehicles and construction materials, decreased by 6.3% vs expected -7.4%. As the global trend in equities turned lower during the day, equities lost their early gains and finished 0.1% lower than the previous close. The *real* did not share the mood, giving up its overnight gains and closing the day virtually at par with yesterday's print, as many consumer goods are imports.

#### Brazilian intra-day data: BRL/USD (lhs), Ibovespa index (rhs)

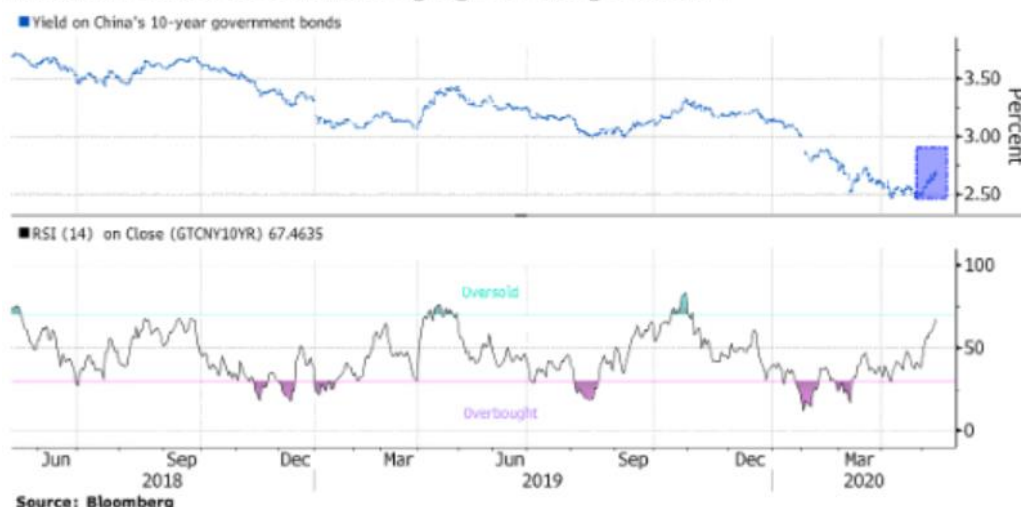


Source: Bloomberg.

#### China

**10-year government bond yields reached a two-month high.** Analysts ascribed the rise in yields to concerns that the People's Bank of China (PBC) will not ease as much as expected. In addition, banks which are the main buyers of government bonds have partially switched to absorbing increased issuance of higher yielding local government debt. **Today, the PBC surprised by allowing RMB200 bn (\$28 bn) of one-year lending facility funds to mature.** Analysts had expected the authorities to roll over at least some of the funds and to cut the lending rate. The PBC also did not inject liquidity through its short-term reverse repurchase agreements for a 30<sup>th</sup> successive day. Some observers speculated that the one-year lending injection was merely delayed as part of a shift to regularizing such operations to the 15<sup>th</sup> day of the calendar month, i.e. tomorrow. **Equities (-1%) fell while the RMB was little changed.**

#### A rout in Chinese bonds is flashing signs of being excessive



Source: Bloomberg



## Mexico

**Plans to reopen the economy did not impress equity investors but help lift the peso.** Mexico is pushing forward with a gradual reopening of the economy despite yesterday's increases in new COVID-19 infections and fatalities. Municipalities free of infections, currently some 11% of the total, will resume education and labor activities on May 18, after implementing so-called "sanitary fences". In the remaining majority of municipalities, schools will remain closed and outdoor and non-essential labor activities will be limited or prohibited, contingent on the spread of the contagion within each municipality. Limitations will be continuously reevaluated with the target to lift all limitations, if possible, by June 1. A set of industries including vehicle production and transportation will be recategorized as essential activities. The plan did not impress stock markets, as equities followed the global downward trend, but may have supported the peso, which appreciated by 0.7%, as resuming vehicle production promises prospects for a revival of exports to the US.

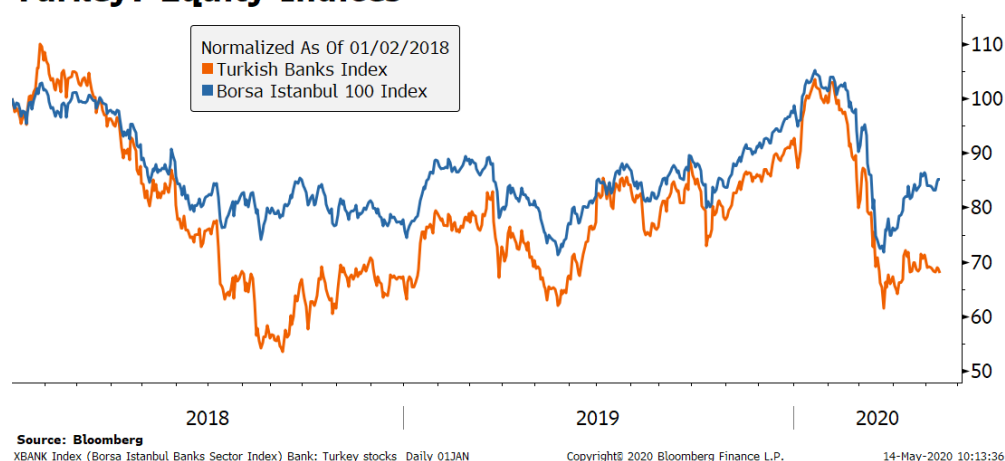
## Saudi Arabia

**Saudi Arabia and Russia issued a joint statement on increases in oil demand, driven primarily by rising consumption in Asia.** Oil ministers from the two countries noted "signs of improvements" in economic and market indicators, including a rebound in oil demand as countries begin to emerge from lockdowns. The joint statement came two days after Saudi Arabia made a surprise, unilateral production cut of 1 million barrels a day beyond its OPEC+ commitment. Meanwhile, UAE and Kuwait also announced further curbs to their oil output. OPEC+ members have pledged to reduce their aggregate output by almost 10.9 million barrels a day next month. Meanwhile, the front-month Brent crude price has risen over \$10 a barrel from its lows in late April and is currently trading at \$30.38/barrel.

## Turkey

**President Erdogan is reportedly considering how to transfer the opposition party's 28% stake at Isbank to the Treasury.** According to local press, Erdogan has ordered a study on how to carry out the transaction. Turkish stocks dropped 0.3% led by bank equities (-1.1%) following the news. Isbank stocks dropped Separately, industrial production for March came in at -2.0% y/y, vs +1.6% expected and +7.5% the month prior.

## Turkey: Equity Indices



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## Global Financial Indicators

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<b>Equities</b>			%				%
United States		2820	-1.7	-1	-1	-1	-13
Europe		2746	-2.3	-5	-6	-18	-27
Japan		19915	-1.7	1	1	-5	-16
China		2870	-1.0	0	2	0	-6
Asia Ex Japan		64	0.0	2	2	-5	-13
Emerging Markets		36	-1.9	2	0	-11	-19
<b>Interest Rates</b>			basis points				
US 10y Yield		0.63	-1.3	-1	-13	-178	-129
Germany 10y Yield		-0.53	0.3	2	-15	-46	-34
Japan 10y Yield		0.00	-0.3	-1	-3	5	1
UK 10y Yield		0.23	1.7	-1	-12	-88	-60
<b>Credit Spreads</b>			basis points				
US Investment Grade		204	-1.0	2	14	83	106
US High Yield		759	0.9	5	50	325	366
Europe IG		91	2.5	5	14	25	46
Europe HY		535	14.0	20	86	253	328
EMBIG Sovereign Spread		586	5.0	-6	4	225	293
<b>Exchange Rates</b>			%				
USD/Majors		100.41	0.2	1	2	3	4
EUR/USD		1.08	-0.3	0	-2	-4	-4
USD/JPY		107.1	-0.1	-1	0	2	1
EM/USD		52.5	-0.3	0	-2	-15	-14
<b>Commodities</b>			%				
Brent Crude Oil (\$/barrel)		30	2.9	2	1	-58	-55
Industrials Metals (index)		94	-1.1	-2	-1	-17	-18
Agriculture (index)		34	-0.1	-1	-4	-10	-17
<b>Implied Volatility</b>			%				
VIX Index (% change in pp)		36.8	1.5	5.3	-1.0	18.7	23.0
10y Treasury Volatility Index		5.0	-0.4	-0.2	-1.1	0.8	0.9
Global FX Volatility		9.0	0.0	-0.4	-0.1	1.9	3.0
<b>EA Sovereign Spreads</b>			10-Year spread vs. Germany (bps)				
Greece		258	-5.3	-18	27	-105	93
Italy		234	0.4	-13	17	-46	74
Portugal		140	2.6	-9	7	19	77
Spain		127	0.3	-10	5	23	61

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

Data source: Bloomberg.

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## Emerging Market Financial Indicators

Last updated: 5/14/2020 8:06 AM	Exchange Rates							Local Currency Bond Yields (GBI EM)							
	Level		Change (in %)					YTD	Level		Change (in basis points)				YTD
	Last 12m	Latest	1 Day	7 Days	30 Days	12 M	Last 12m		Latest	1 Day	7 Days	30 Days	12 M		
	vs. USD		(+) = EM appreciation						% p.a.						
China		7.10	-0.1	-0.3	-1	-3	-2		2.6	-1.0	13	2	-76	-59	
Indonesia		14885	-0.1	0.7	5	-3	-7		7.9	-3.1	-23	-18	-26	76	
India		76	-0.1	0.3	1	-7	-6		6.2	-3.2	6	-46	-125	-66	
Philippines		50	-0.4	0.2	0	4	0		4.6	-0.6	-19	-48	-49	31	
Thailand		32	-0.1	0.7	2	-2	-8		1.3	-2.3	-4	-31	-128	-30	
Malaysia		4.34	-0.3	-0.4	0	-4	-6		2.8	0.9	7	-44	-103	-53	
Argentina		68	-0.1	-0.7	-3	-33	-11		41.8	87.0	43	-1618	1368	-2080	
Brazil		5.94	-0.9	-1.7	-13	-33	-32		6.2	11.9	32	11	-184	-4	
Chile		818	0.6	2.6	4	-15	-8		2.6	-1.4	-10	-66	-144	-65	
Colombia		3913	-0.8	1.3	-1	-16	-16		5.7	-0.9	-29	-138	-58	-26	
Mexico		24.32	-0.5	-1.1	-4	-21	-22		6.2	12.6	-18	-92	-203	-74	
Peru		3.4	-0.1	-0.7	-2	-3	-4		4.3	-0.2	-35	-38	-103	-18	
Uruguay		44	0.2	-1.8	-1	-20	-15		11.4	-11.1	-34	-198	48	53	
Hungary		329	-0.5	-1.5	-3	-12	-10		1.7	-3.6	-8	-29	-41	46	
Poland		4.23	-0.3	-0.7	-3	-9	-10		1.0	-6.6	-13	-16	-135	-92	
Romania		4.5	-0.3	-0.6	-2	-5	-5		4.0	0.0	-12	-30	-28	-2	
Russia		74.3	-0.4	-0.3	-2	-13	-17		5.6	-2.2	-23	-90	-235	-53	
South Africa		18.7	-1.0	-0.4	-2	-24	-25		10.2	13.0	-20	-94	76	63	
Turkey		6.96	0.1	2.2	-2	-13	-15		11.8	1.1	41	-117	-1038	13	
US (DXY; 5y UST)		100	0.2	0.5	2	3	4		0.31	-0.8	0	-11	-188	-138	

	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		2870	-1.0	0	2	0	-6		252	-1	-5	9	75	76
Indonesia		4514	-0.9	-2	-4	-26	-28		338	5	-1	-7	140	182
India		31123	-2.8	-1	1	-17	-25		327	1	-3	-25	174	202
Philippines		5655	0.5	0	-2	-26	-28		188	6	5	13	98	122
Malaysia		1397	0.0	1	2	-13	-12		250	-3	-20	-43	119	138
Argentina		37843	-3.3	11	23	16	-9		3084	33	-240	-795	2159	1315
Brazil		77772	-0.1	-2	-3	-16	-33		441	2	13	79	190	226
Chile		3605	-3.5	-10	-8	-28	-23		276	4	0	-10	143	143
Colombia		1055	-3.1	-5	-13	-30	-37		368	5	1	39	178	205
Mexico		36395	-2.9	-2	5	-16	-16		637	9	8	34	328	345
Peru		15143	-2.2	1	5	-24	-26		248	3	6	-7	110	141
Hungary		34106	-1.2	-1	1	-15	-26		221	2	-1	18	120	135
Poland		44572	-1.9	0	-3	-21	-23		95	0	-3	-33	48	77
Romania		8154	-0.9	0	-2	0	-18		350	4	2	-27	157	176
Russia		2583	-0.9	-2	-2	1	-15		255	3	-8	-2	40	124
South Africa		49132	-2.0	-2	-1	-13	-14		644	3	-32	9	333	324
Turkey		99009	-1.2	1	0	12	-13		691	14	-26	-14	164	290
Ukraine		500	0.0	0	0	-12	-2		744	23	-30	-65	82	324
EM total		36	-2.0	2	0	-11	-19		587	6	-5	5	226	294

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

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