



- Global investors expect vaccine to propel markets even higher ([link](#))
- Brexit negotiations enter critical phase ([link](#))
- Market rally expected to continue in 2021 ([link](#))
- Credit risk flares up in China ([link](#))
- Real US interest rates forecasted to stay low next year ([link](#))
- Market pricing first rate hike end of 2023 despite Fed commitment to low rates ([link](#))
- Currency gap narrows in Argentina ([link](#))
- Zambia on the verge of default ([link](#))

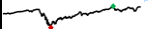
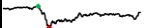


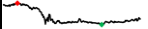


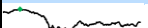



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Markets end week on a positive note

Equities are trying to reverse yesterday's selloff to restore the bullish tone seen earlier in the week.

US equity futures point to a good start and most European stocks reversed early losses to move back into green territory. Safe haven bund and Treasury yields are little changed, while the dollar resumed the weakening trend it has maintained for most of the year. Oil prices are slightly lower, while volatility remains subdued. All eyes are on the virus as the US grapples with the rising infection rate and Europe endures further lockdowns. With winter imminent, the next few weeks could be critical. Brexit negotiations are reaching a critical phase as the December 31 exit draws nearer. China was among the latest countries to congratulate the US President-Elect.

Key Global Financial Indicators

Last updated: 11/13/20 7:51 AM	Level		Change from Market Close				YTD
	Last 12m	Latest	1 Day	7 Days	30 Days	12 M	
Equities			%				%
S&P 500		3537	-1.0	1	1	14	9
Eurostoxx 50		3438	0.3	7	5	-7	-8
Nikkei 225		25386	-0.5	4	8	9	7
MSCI EM		48	-0.7	0	4	12	6
Yields and Spreads			bps				
US 10y Yield		0.88	-0.2	6	15	-101	-104
Germany 10y Yield		-0.56	-1.9	7	0	-26	-37
EMBIG Sovereign Spread		421	0	17	-10	97	128
FX / Commodities / Volatility			%				
EM FX vs. USD, (+) = appreciation		55.8	0.0	1	2	-7	-9
Dollar index, (+) = \$ appreciation		92.9	-0.1	1	-1	-6	-4
Brent Crude Oil (\$/barrel)		43.1	-1.0	9	2	-31	-35
VIX Index (% change in pp)		24.3	-1.1	-3	-2	11	11

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

United States

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Markets sold off as the US set new records for infections and the prospect of further lockdowns raised fears of more economic damage to the economy. Chicago asked its residents to stay home, and New York City is considering closing down its schools again. Press reports that the White House is stepping back from stimulus talks and leaving House Speaker Pelosi and Majority Leader McConnell to restart the stalled negotiations dashed most hopes that the current Congress might pass a relief bill. Market participants now think that a new package is unlikely to pass for several months until the new administration gets to work. Fed Chair Powell highlighted the risks to the economy from the pandemic in a virtual panel discussion hosted by the ECB, urging legislators to pass a new stimulus bill.

The highest longer maturity Treasury yields since March attracted a flood of new money into the Treasury market and sent yields lower for the first time this week, with the benchmark 10-year Treasury yield falling 6%. Banks reported heavy buying volume from both real money accounts such as bond funds and fast money accounts such as hedge funds. However, the fact that the VIX index remained relatively subdued despite the selloff led contacts to conclude that investors remain positive, and that Thursday's equity retreat should be temporary. In other news, US Senate majority leader McConnell set up a procedural vote for Judy Shelton's nomination to the Federal Reserve Board, one of President Trump's two nominations. The vote could be as early as next week.

The latest poll from Citi finds that global investors remain optimistic that a successful vaccine can push markets even higher. However, there is less confidence about whether the rotation into value stocks and cyclicals will continue. Only a small number of those polled thought a selloff is likely. This morning, headline US PPI came in at 0.3% (versus the consensus forecast of 0.2%), while core PPI came in at 0.1% (versus the consensus forecast of 0.2%). The annualized numbers were 0.5% (vs. 0.4%) and 1.1% (vs 1.2%) respectively. Markets were little changed in the immediate aftermath of the data releases.

CITI VELOCITY POLLS

November 12, 2020

What happens if the next Vaccine is approved with an efficacy level above 80%?

VOTES : 1457

47.36% Market rallies and rotation continues

690

26.98% Market flat but rotation continues

393

10.16% Market rallies but rotation stalls

148

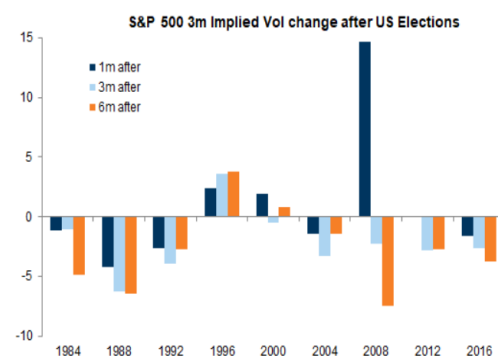
15.50% Market has already discounted the majority of the vaccine news. Market sells off and rotation trade underperforms ✓

226

Markets are expected to continue their rally into 2021 as effective vaccines restore confidence and jump start the global economy. Goldman expects global economic growth to hit 6% next year, an above-consensus forecast. With the US Presidential election concluded, market volatility has subsided, removing a key risk for global markets. This fall in volatility is what typically happens after a US election. Historically, global equity funds have seen improved flows after US elections. Goldman think conditions are very

favorable for a continued rally, as they expect at least one vaccine to be approved by January and expect the rollout to the population to follow swiftly thereafter. Their forecasts also call for a recovery in commodity prices and for US interest rates to remain fairly low, with the benchmark 10-year Treasury yield rising modestly to 1.30% by the end of 2021. The S&P 500 price target for the end of 2020 is 3700, while the target for the end of next year is 4300.

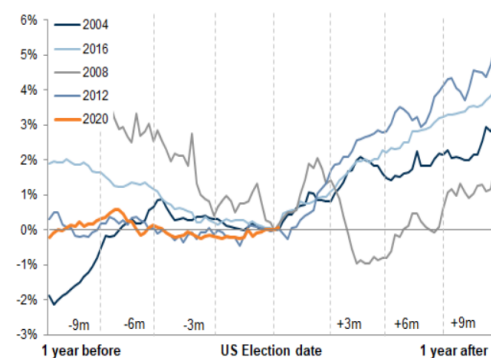
Exhibit 1 : US volatility has usually declined post elections



Source: Goldman Sachs Global Investment Research

Exhibit 2 : Global equity fund flows have improved after US elections historically

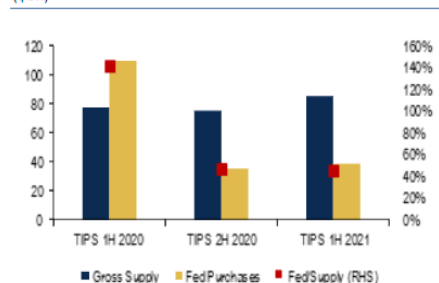
Global equity fund flows as a % of AuM



Source: EPFR, Haver, Goldman Sachs Global Investment Research

Real interest rates are expected to remain subdued in 2021, despite a planned \$10-20 bn increase in the supply of US Treasury Inflation Protected Securities (TIPS). The Fed has repeatedly called for more fiscal spending to counteract the virus-induced economic crisis, but the prospect of divided government probably means that a large stimulus package is unlikely. As a result, Bank of America analysts expect the Fed to continue its asset purchases to keep a lid on rates and support the economy. This will also apply to TIPS, where Fed purchases have helped keep real interest rates low. The analysts think the Fed will buy about 50% of new TIPS supply in 2021. In addition, strong demand from foreign buyers should also keep real interest rates restrained. Foreign buyers hold nearly half of all TIPS currently outstanding.

Chart 2: Gross supply vs Fed purchases, 10Y duration equivalent (\$bn)



Source: BofA Global Research, Bloomberg, Federal Reserve

Table 2: TIPS holdings

	June 2019		Oct 2020	
	\$bn	%	\$bn	%
TIPS Outstanding	1410	100%	1522	100%
Fed Holdings	140	10%	329	22%
Primary Dealers	13	1%	11	1%
Passive Funds	77	5%	102	7%
Active Funds	107	8%	116	8%
Foreign Official	439	31%		
Foreign Private	222	16%		
Residual	413	29%		

Source: Bloomberg, Federal Reserve, EPFR, TIC

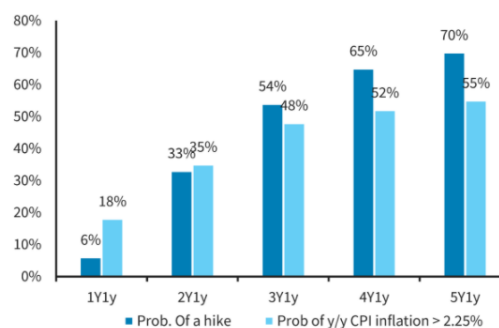
With the recent runup in Treasury yields, US markets are pricing the first Fed rate hike in late 2023. This has surprised some analysts because of the benign outlook on inflation and the Fed's repeated commitment to keep its policy rate unchanged, based on its new inflation targeting regime. The resurgence of the virus and the prospect of more lockdowns, coupled with the prospect of divided government and a smaller stimulus package, means that the possibility of a renewed slowdown in the economy seems higher than it was a few weeks ago.

Figure 5. Markets are pricing in the Fed to hike in late 2023...



Source: Bloomberg, Barclays Research

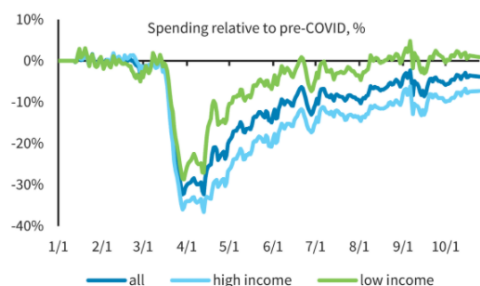
Figure 6. ...which is at odds with the inflation outlook



Source: Barclays Research

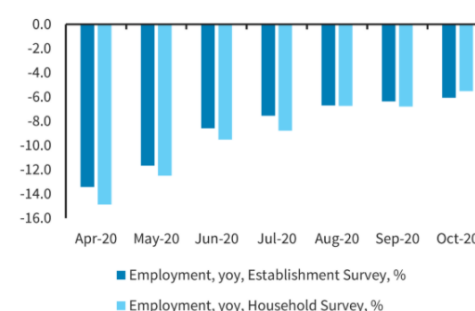
Although the economic data through the late spring, summer and autumn were strong, markets could soon be confronted by a turn in the data. Under these circumstances, Barclays expects the Fed to remain aggressive in its support for the economy and forecasts that markets are wrong about the timing of the rate hike. Consumer spending appears to have levelled off already, and job growth has slowed.

Figure 1. High frequency data suggest that consumer spending has been moving sideways



Source: Opportunity insights, Barclays Research

Figure 2. Establishment survey suggests that the pace of job gains has slowed



Source: Haver Analytics, Barclays Research

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European equities were generally higher with stocks up in Spain (+0.7%) and France (+0.4%) but down in the UK (-0.4%).

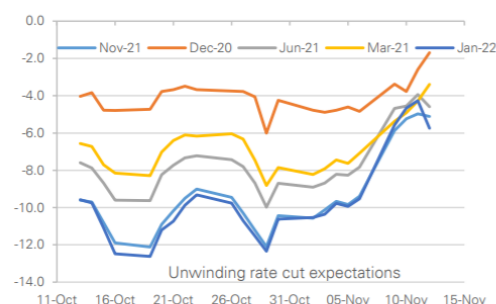
European bond yields were lower by 1-2 bps with Italy and Greece continuing to outperform. The euro (+0.1%) was little changed while the sterling (+0.4%) appreciated against the dollar.

While the Brexit trade negotiations continue, media reports suggest increased frustration by some of the European diplomats as the progress remains limited and the time is starting to slowly run out. In terms of actual deadlines, contacts point out that if no agreement is reached in the coming days, next Thursday's EU video conference will mark the point when both sides would need to intensify no-deal preparations. That said, contacts expect negotiation to continue up until mid-December even as both sides prepare for a messy Brexit scenario.

Date	Deadlines
15-Oct	EU summit: the original trade-talks deadline
15-Nov	The new post-summit target date for the conclusion of trade talks (extended)
19-Nov	EU leaders video conference: current soft target for conclusion of trade talks
26-Nov	European Parliament session: EU could ratify the agreement if such is reached
11-Dec	EU summit: a hard deadline to reach a trade agreement
17-Dec	European Parliament session : the last opportunity to ratify a trade agreement this year
31-Dec	End of Brexit transition period: the UK-EU switch to WTO trade terms

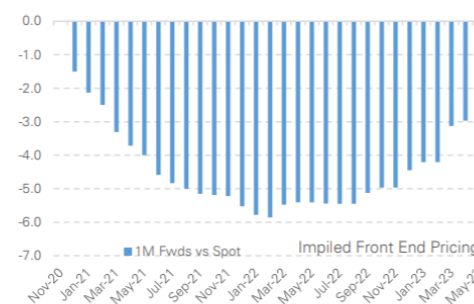
Policymakers struck somewhat more optimistic tone during the second day of the ECB's Sintra forum. The policy panel attended by Fed's Chair Powell, ECB's President Lagarde and BoE's Governor Bailey tried to balance between the optimism from a reduction of the medium-run uncertainty on the vaccine news and clear near-term risks arising from the rapidly spreading virus both in Europe and in the U.S. The policy makers seemed to agree that further policy support is required before the uncertainty around the timing, production, distribution and efficacy of the vaccine are resolved. Contacts point out that following the Sintra forum, interest rate markets have further reduced rate cut expectation in the near future.

Figure 1: Unwinding rate cut expectations



Source: Deutsche Bank

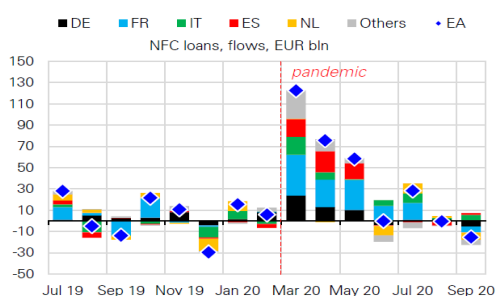
Figure 2: ... Though not completely



Source: Deutsche Bank

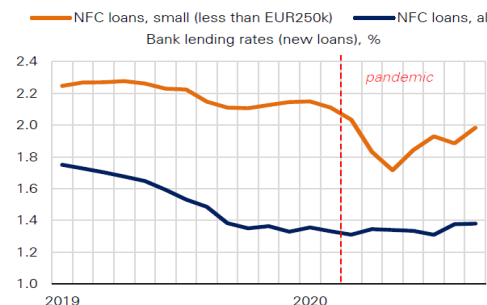
Extension of discounts on ECB's lending operations is seen as preferred policy action for the upcoming ECB meeting. Considering the recent slowdown of corporate lending as well as the increase of borrowing rates to small and medium sized enterprises (SME's), analyst at Deutsche Bank review potential policy options to increase policy transmission from the ECB to the real economy. Changes to the Targeted Longer-Term Refinancing Operations (TLTROs) in the form of extension of the discounted interest rate on TLTRO3 beyond its expiry in mid-2021, combined with changes to the lending benchmark, are seen as the most effective way to bolster margins, incentivize lending and preserve the shock absorbing capacity of the banking sector. Analysts also suggest that additional discounts targeting specific types of lending such as SME's or green projects could be also a welcome innovation.

Figure 1: The surge in corporate lending in March-May has petered out



Source: Deutsche Bank, ECB, Haver Analytics LP

Figure 2: The decline in lending rates on small corporate loans (SME loans) is reversing



Source: Deutsche Bank, ECB, Haver Analytics LP

Other Mature Markets

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Japan


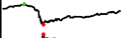

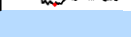







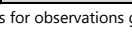


The government is considering clarifying tax regulations for fund managers. According to Bloomberg, the adjustment would involve designating gains on fund holdings as a capital gain for fund managers subject to 20% tax. At the moment, such earnings are considered as income that is subject to 55% tax. This is an effort to make Japan more attractive as an international financial hub. While shorter-end bond benefited from haven flows, market analysts noted that super-long bond yields may increase further on supply concerns. However, any increase would likely be limited given the little scope of U.S. bond yields to rise. Stocks were lower and JGB yields held steady.

Emerging Markets

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EMEA bourses traded mostly lower to close a volatile week. Currencies were mixed within a narrow range, except the Russian ruble which weakened about 0.6% against the US dollar. GDP in Romania and Bulgaria were weaker than expected, while Polish GDP was stronger than expected. Asian stock markets were mixed today, while most local currencies were stronger. **Markets in LATAM were lower across the board in step with the US selloff, reversing gains made in the earlier three trading sessions.** Currencies were also down in the range of 0.3-0.6%. According to the media reports in Brazil, the government will stop its emergency aid program in Dec 2020, without replacing it with another social program. The markets reacted positively to this new as overnight interest rates dropped, particularly in the shorter end of the curve. **President Trump signed an order prohibiting U.S. investment in Chinese firms linked to the Chinese military.**

Key Emerging Market Financial Indicators

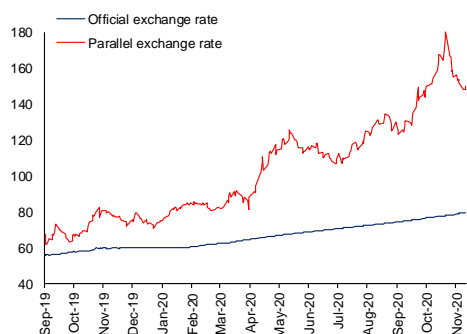
Last updated: 11/13/20 8:04 AM	Level		Change				
	Last 12m	index	1 Day	7 Days	30 Days	12 M	YTD
Major EM Benchmarks			%				%
MSCI EM Equities		47.66	0.2	0	4	12	6
MSCI Frontier Equities		27.42	-0.4	2	3	-4	-10
EMBIG Sovereign Spread (in bps)		421	0	17	-10	97	128
EM FX vs. USD		55.82	-0.1	1	2	-7	-9
Major EM FX vs. USD			%, (+) = EM currency appreciation				
China Renminbi		6.61	0.1	0	2	6	5
Indonesian Rupiah		14170	0.0	0	4	-1	-2
Indian Rupee		74.60	0.1	-1	-2	-3	-4
Argentina Peso		79.64	-0.1	-1	-3	-25	-25
Brazil Real		5.47	-0.2	-2	2	-24	-26
Mexican Peso		20.55	0.4	0	4	-6	-8
Russian Ruble		77.61	-0.4	0	-1	-17	-20
South African Rand		15.60	0.3	0	6	-4	-10
Turkish Lira		7.73	-0.5	10	2	-26	-23
EM FX volatility		10.68	0.0	0.0	-0.7	3.3	4.1

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

Argentina

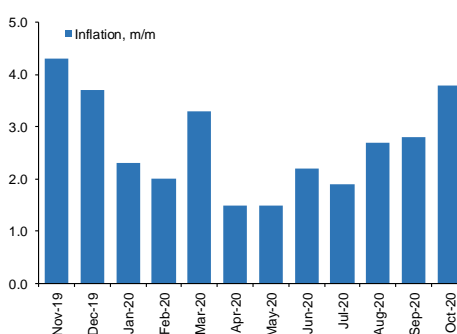
The gap between the Argentine Peso and its parallel exchange rate narrowed. After reaching a record high of 130% on Oct 22, the gap between the Argentine Peso and Argentina's unofficial exchange rate fell to 87% on Thursday. This was driven by recent policy measures, like interest rate hikes, treasury bond sales, and dollar bond sale by the country's central bank. Since Oct 1st, the central bank has increased the policy rates five times. This includes yesterday's hike of 2 pp to 38%, which came immediately after October inflation was reported to have increased from 2.8% in Sept to 3.8%. However, analysts think a devaluation of the currency is the only way to decisively narrow the gap.

Gap between official and parallel exchange rates narrower but still quite large.



Source: Bloomberg

The central bank announced policy rate hike again yesterday due to inflation pressure.

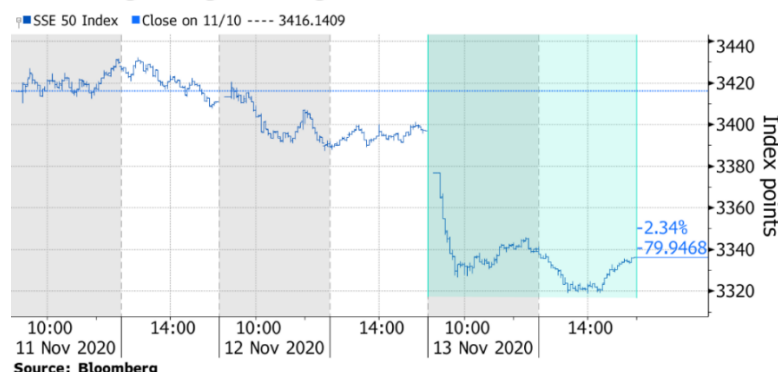


China

Stress in credit market spilled over to financial stocks. The default of a Chinese coal miner, Yongcheng Coal & Electricity, earlier this week has triggered concerns over the health of state-owned firms and their lenders. Shanghai's largest stocks plummeted as much as 2.3% intra-day, led by banks and insurers. Prices of bonds of commodity producers have fallen, and coal miners are canceling planned sales of local bonds. **Chinese banks are reducing their corporate bond exposures due to the concern about corporate defaults.** Reportedly, six banks, including one of the four largest lenders, have reduced their holdings of corporate bonds, with additional bond purchases requiring senior executive approval. Banks have been major buyers of debt from state-run firms but are now forced to reassess the credit risk of these companies. Confidence has been shaken following defaults by other firms with ties to the state. Three banks reportedly decided not to accept high-rated corporate bonds as collateral for repo. **There are also growing concerns about a liquidity crunch at a prominent chipmaker Tsinghua Unigroup.** Reportedly, local officials were sent to review the finance of the company.

Credit Spillover

Banks drag Shanghai's largest stocks lower

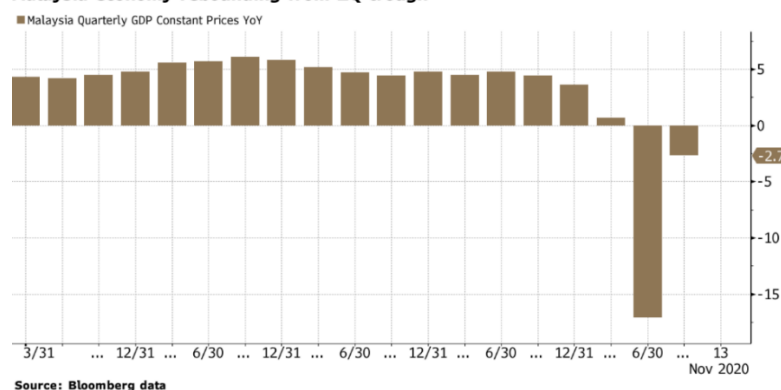


India

CPI inflation accelerated more than expected. CPI increased 7.6% y/y in October, more than a 7.3% expected increase. Inflation thus remained above the Reserve Bank of India (RBI)'s target at 6% for seven consecutive months. The main drivers for inflation included a further rise in food prices due to heavy rain and a hike in fuel taxes. Core CPI also increased to 5% y/y in October, up from 4.8% in September. Market analysts expected the RBI to hold the policy rate unchanged in its December meeting. **The spread of government bonds over repo rates is currently near the decade high.** RBI Deputy Governor Patra is of the view that the term premium in India is closely associated with liquidity conditions. This underpinned the RBI's decision to introduce liquidity measures and purchase bonds in an attempt to bring down borrowing costs. **Government bond yields declined (10-year: -2 bps); equities gained (+0.2%); the Indian rupee was little changed.**

Decade High**Spread of government bonds over repo rate has remained wide****Malaysia**

The economy rebounded in 2020Q3 stronger than expected. Real GDP grew 18.2% q/q, beating expectations (+16%), recovering from the 16.5% collapse in the previous quarter. On an annual basis, real GDP contracted 2.7% y/y. The government has adopted a fiscal stimulus of \$73 billion, while the central bank has cut the benchmark rate by 125 bps. One analyst noted that the economic outlook depends heavily on the COVID-19 situation. New restrictions in many states could affect the recovery momentum. While mentioning that expansionary fiscal policy is necessary to support the economy during the crisis, **Central Bank Governor Yunas saw no need for the central bank to undertake large purchases of government bonds.** Equities were little changed; Malaysian ringgit appreciated (+0.1%); government bond yields were mixed (10-year: -4 bps; 30-year: +2bps).

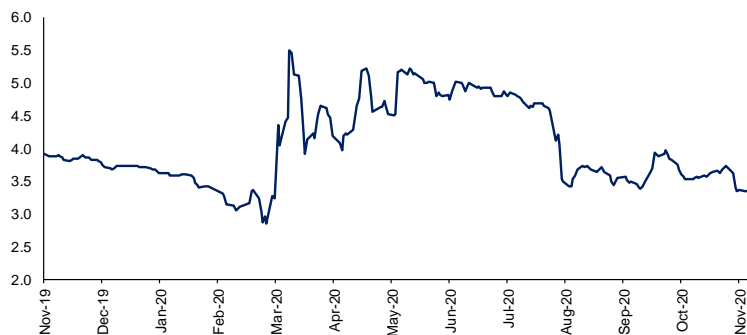
Clawing Back**Malaysia economy rebounding from 2Q trough**

Source: Bloomberg.

Mexico

The central bank takes note of inflation pressure and paused monetary loosening. The central bank of Mexico, Banxico, left the target policy rate unchanged at 4.25% on Thursday in a split vote. Indicating that the rate cut has been put on hold to bring the inflation within the target range, Banxico, termed its decision as a “pause”. However, analysts believe another rate cut will not happen before 2H2021, as inflation is expected to increase during 1H2021 due to the base effect. The market’s expectations for a rate cut had been divided, and hence the response to Banxico’s announcement yesterday was tepid. The Mexican peso closed marginally weaker (0.6%) at 20.63, while the yields on the dollar bonds remained unchanged.

10-yr Dollar denominated sovereign bond yields, percent

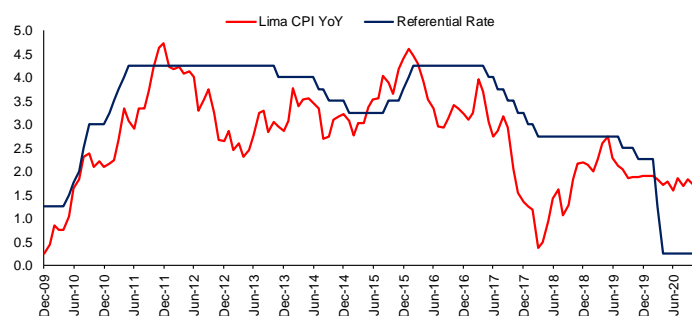


Source: Bloomberg

Peru

The central bank kept the policy rate at 0.25%, the lowest in the region, as expected. The bank also maintained its dovish tone and stated that its policy will remain “strongly expansionary” to counter the economic challenges Peru is facing due to the pandemic. On the political front, Peru’s interim president appointed Jose Artisa, a technocrat, as the finance minister. This appointment is seen as an attempt by the new administration to assuage investors’ concerns over the ongoing political crisis. However, Peru’s 5-year CDS spreads increased by 5 bps and the sol depreciated another 0.5%, on Thursday.

Central bank holds rates at 0.25%

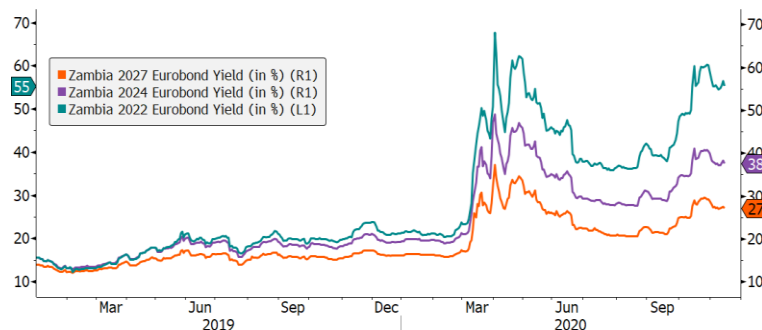


Sources: Peru central bank, national statistical agency

Zambia

Zambian Eurobonds are on verge of default as the 30-day grace period ends today. Investors in Zambia’s \$3bn worth of international debt rejected the government’s request for a debt moratorium/restructuring. As COVID-19 ravaged the global economy, the African nation missed an interest payment in October. Zambia has until the end of today to make payment, or it is in danger of becoming Africa’s first COVID-19 default victim.

Zambia



Source: Bloomberg

UNQ54344 Corp (ZAMBEN 6.97 07/30/27) EH: Zambia Eurobonds Daily 013AN2019-13NOV

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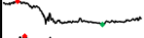





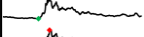


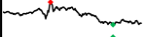







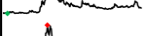


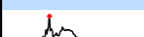


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Global Financial Indicators

Last updated: 11/13/20 7:58 AM	Level		Change				YTD
	Last 12m	Latest	1 Day	7 Days	30 Days	12 M	
Equities			%				%
United States		3537	-1.0	1	1	14	9
Europe		3437	0.2	7	5	-7	-8
Japan		25386	-0.5	4	8	9	7
China		3310	-0.9	0	-1	14	9
Asia Ex Japan		83	-0.5	-1	3	19	13
Emerging Markets		48	-0.7	0	4	12	6
Interest Rates			basis points				
US 10y Yield		0.88	-0.7	6	15	-101	-104
Germany 10y Yield		-0.56	-2.1	6	0	-26	-37
Japan 10y Yield		0.03	-0.5	0	-1	7	4
UK 10y Yield		0.33	-2.2	5	9	-43	-50
Credit Spreads			basis points				
US Investment Grade		117	3.2	-2	-10	0	19
US High Yield		461	18.7	-21	-43	13	68
Europe IG		53	0.3	0	1	3	9
Europe HY		297	-2.0	-18	-19	63	91
EMBIG Sovereign Spread		421	0.0	17	-10	97	128
Exchange Rates			%				
USD/Majors		92.88	-0.1	1	-1	-6	-4
EUR/USD		1.18	0.1	0	1	7	5
USD/JPY		104.9	0.2	-1	1	4	4
EM/USD		55.8	-0.1	1	2	-7	-9
Commodities			%				
Brent Crude Oil (\$/barrel)		43	-1.1	9	1	-31	-35
Industrials Metals (index)		124	0.1	1	5	8	9
Agriculture (index)		43	0.0	2	6	9	4
Implied Volatility			%				
VIX Index (%, change in pp)		24.3	-1.0	-3.3	-1.7	11.3	10.6
US 10y Swaption Volatility		56.7	0.0	1.9	-10.3	-15.7	-5.4
Global FX Volatility		7.9	0.0	-0.3	-0.7	1.4	1.9
EA Sovereign Spreads			10-Year spread vs. Germany (bps)				
Greece		131	-2.7	-12	-3	-40	-34
Italy		121	-0.8	-5	0	-33	-39
Portugal		64	0.1	-6	-6	-2	1
Spain		66	-0.8	-6	-4	-9	1

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: 11/13/2020 8:57 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		6.61	0.1	0.1	2	6	5		3.4	1.2	6	2	9	23
Indonesia		14170	0.0	0.3	4	-1	-2		6.4	1.1	-12	-39	-67	-70
India		75	0.1	-0.5	-2	-3	-4		6.0	-1.0	2	-3	-83	-85
Philippines		48	0.5	0.0	1	6	5		3.6	0.0	0	2	-70	-69
Thailand		30	0.2	1.4	4	0	-2		1.5	-0.9	1	-1	-27	-14
Malaysia		4.12	0.2	0.2	0	1	-1		2.5	1.1	-3	1	-89	-83
Argentina		80	-0.1	-0.7	-3	-25	-25		51.4	10.4	46	963	-1231	-1123
Brazil		5.47	-0.2	-1.7	2	-24	-26		6.5	7.3	6	21	41	22
Chile		766	-1.2	-1.6	4	4	-2		2.7	-0.9	9	-2	-80	-55
Colombia		3641	0.1	2.2	6	-6	-10		5.2	-1.5	-4	3	-76	-74
Mexico		20.55	0.4	0.3	4	-6	-8		6.0	2.1	0	-3	-107	-96
Peru		3.6	-0.5	-1.3	-2	-7	-9		4.1	5.6	20	5	-49	-46
Uruguay		43	0.0	0.0	-1	-12	-13		7.5	1.3	-13	16	-344	-337
Hungary		301	-0.2	0.2	2	1	-2		1.6	-1.3	1	-3	41	43
Poland		3.80	0.1	-0.2	1	3	0		0.6	-2.6	6	-6	-127	-127
Romania		4.1	0.0	-0.6	1	5	4		2.9	-1.0	2	-32	-97	-106
Russia		77.6	-0.4	-0.2	-1	-17	-20		5.5	-1.5	-7	-10	-77	-57
South Africa		15.6	0.3	0.0	6	-4	-10		9.8	1.7	-18	-52	17	24
Turkey		7.73	-0.5	10.1	2	-26	-23		12.5	-36.5	-160	-64	43	80
US (DXY; 5y UST)		93	-0.1	0.7	-1	-6	-4		0.39	-0.1	3	9	-130	-130

	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		4857	-1.1	-1	0	25	19		207	1	-1	-7	32	31
Indonesia		5461	0.0	2	6	-11	-13		192	-2	-11	-21	16	36
India		43443	0.2	4	7	8	5		170	-2	-26	-39	38	45
Philippines		6970	-0.8	5	17	-13	-11		111	-2	-4	-13	25	45
Malaysia		1590	-0.1	5	4	0	0		130	0	-14	-13	10	18
Argentina		49553	-3.7	5	8	53	19		1347	-1	-43	-21	-1147	-422
Brazil		102507	-2.2	2	4	-3	-11		271	-2	-9	-31	42	56
Chile		3933	-1.6	3	8	-11	-16		152	-1	-8	-14	5	19
Colombia		1207	-1.1	3	3	-26	-27		207	-2	-13	-26	28	44
Mexico		40336	-1.3	5	6	-6	-7		432	1	-12	-42	117	140
Peru		17805	-0.2	-1	0	-10	-13		140	-2	-4	-7	12	33
Hungary		37408	-0.8	6	12	-13	-19		102	-1	-6	-20	7	16
Poland		50644	-1.1	5	4	-14	-12		11	0	-4	-7	-14	-7
Romania		8940	-0.4	1	1	-8	-10		210	1	-16	-27	24	37
Russia		3016	-0.3	4	7	3	-1		177	-4	-11	-23	8	46
South Africa		56952	-0.1	1	3	1	0		419	-1	-27	-69	83	99
Turkey		1281	0.7	7	9	22	12		507	-6	-111	-105	81	106
Ukraine		500	0.0	0	-2	-3	-2		586	0	-35	-92	123	166
EM total		48	0.2	0	4	12	6		421	0	17	-10	97	128

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