GLOBAL MARKETS ANALYSIS
Monetary and Capital Markets

Global Markets Monitor

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 2019

- **S&P 500 crosses 3100 threshold for first time as hopes build for trade deal** (link)
- **Fed financial stability report highlights vulnerabilities amid low interest rates** (link)
- **UK pound gains on optimism Conservatives will win election and sign Brexit deal** (link)
- **Chilean assets stabilize on constitutional reform plans and further policy actions** (link)
- **Chinese bond yields fall following PBOC surprise cut to 7-day reverse repo rate** (link)
- **Lebanese banks set to reopen with withdrawal limits on FX-denominated accounts** (link)
- **Ecuador bonds selloff after Congress rejects reform bill (**link**)**

US | Europe | Other Mature | Emerging Markets | Market Tables

Global markets mixed as investors await breakthrough on trade talks

Hints of progress in trade talks helped to underpin risk sentiment to end last week, and investor confidence has generally remained positive to start the week. On Friday, the S&P 500 closed the week with yet another record high on a sixth consecutive week of gains. Optimism on a US-China trade deal grew after US officials said negotiations between the two countries were coming down to the final stages. The optimism spread to fixed income markets with US Treasury yields rising modestly for the first time all week, though on net 10-year Treasury yields declined about 10 bps over the week to 1.85%, along with 10-year Bund yields also down 8 bps. Overnight, Asian bourses trended higher with the main focus on a surprise 5 bp cut to the PBOC's 7-day reverse repo rate, which has pushed Chinese government bond yields lower. European equities are mixed while the UK pound is appreciating against G10 counterparts aided by optimism the Conservative party has the backing for a Brexit deal. In EM, Chilean assets exhibited some stability on Friday with equities gaining 8% and the peso strengthening over 3% on news a referendum will be held on drafting a new constitution and further measures were introduced to ease liquidity strains.

Key Global Financial Indicators

Last updated:	Level		Change from Market Close				
11/18/19 8:06 AM	Last 12m	Latest	1 Day	7 Days	30 Days	12 M	YTD
Equities				%			%
S&P 500		3120	0.8	1	4	14	24
Eurostoxx 50		3711	0.0	0	4	17	24
Nikkei 225		23417	0.5	0	4	8	17
MSCI EM		43	0.3	-1	3	5	10
Yields and Spreads				bps			
US 10y Yield		1.85	1.2	-9	10	-121	-83
Germany 10y Yield		-0.32	1.0	-8	6	-69	-57
EMBIG Sovereign Spread		325	1	9	-7	-58	-89
FX / Commodities / Volatility				%			
EM FX vs. USD, (+) = appreciation		60.4	0.0	0	-1	-4	-3
Dollar index, (+) = $ appreciation		97.9	-0.1	0	1	2	2
Brent Crude Oil ($/barrel)		63.1	-0.3	1	6	-5	17
VIX Index (%, change in pp)		12.4	0.3	0	-2	-6	-13

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

The coming week is relatively light on data, with the FOMC minutes on Wednesday the main event, so the market will likely remain fixated on the trade negotiations. The consensus view is that there will be a "phase one" deal by December in which the US will call off the December 15 tariffs and partially roll back previously imposed tariffs in exchange for higher agricultural purchases and limited policy changes by China. The market is fairly confident of this outcome and falling short in any material way could have a significantly negative impact on sentiment.

In the US, PMI data and the University of Michigan consumer survey will come out on Friday. In the euro area, the main focus will be on PMI data and German GDP, which are also are due on Friday. Consumer confidence data will be released on Thursday. PMI data will also be released in the UK on Friday, while Japan reports PMIs on Thursday. Central bank meetings are scheduled for South Africa and Indonesia (Thursday) as well as Hungary (tomorrow).

United States

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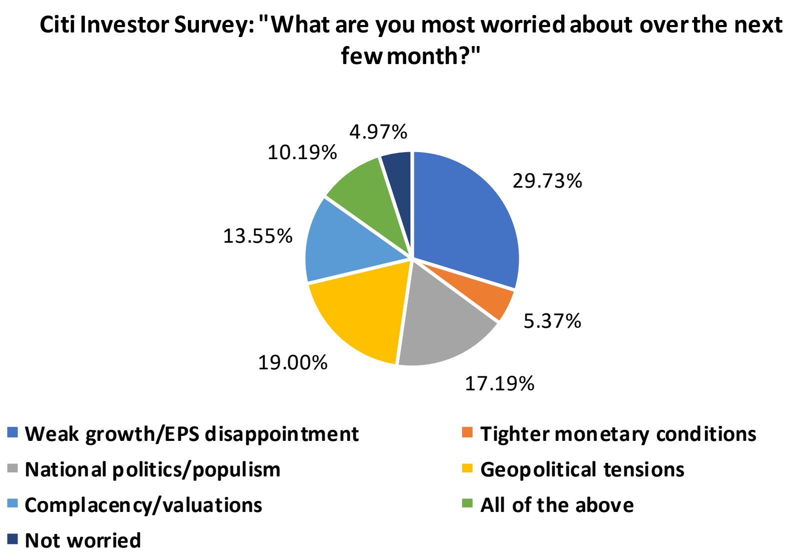
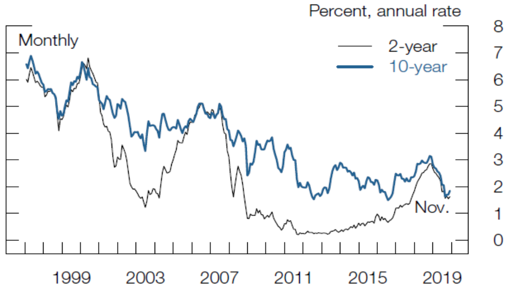
The S&P 500 closed above 3100 for the first time in history on Friday in a day of active trading driven by optimism on the trade front. Equity index volumes were nearly 20% higher than the average of the previous five sessions. However, US Treasury yields were little changed even though the economic data released during the day were uniformly weak. Empire manufacturing and industrial production came in below forecasts. Retail sales were slightly better than expected but only because of negative revisions to the prior two months. Meanwhile, the latest investor poll from Citi finds that about 36% of investors worry that either national politics/populism or geopolitical tensions pose the largest risk to the market in the near term. Nearly 30% were worried about slow growth and corporate earnings disappointments. **This morning, S&P 500 futures are up 0.2% and US Treasury yields are up 1 to 2 bps across the curve.**



The Fed warned that very low interest rates could threaten financial stability. It noted in its latest semiannual financial stability report that with rates at their lowest level in decades, market participants could expose themselves to excessive risks by pushing the search for yields to extreme levels. Spreads on high-yield debt, leveraged loans and other risky assets have been driven down sharply to very low levels in past years by investors to eke out additional return by moving down the credit scale. Other risks arising from the low rate environment include the erosion of lending standards among banks and insurance companies being drawn into to more illiquid and opaque asset classes in order to meet their long term liabilities. Bank profitability could be squeezed if the market continues to be dominated by low rates and a flat yield curve.

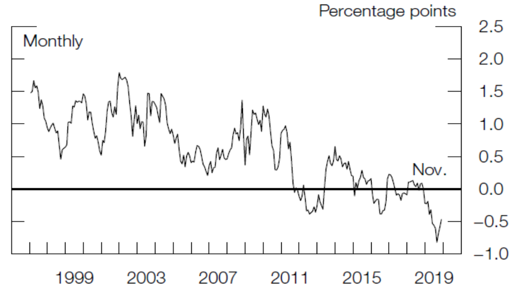
Investors might be tempted to enter more complex markets in which they have less expertise. These problems could be exacerbated by the low level of liquidity prevailing in today's markets.

1-1. Yields on Nominal Treasury Securities



Source: Federal Reserve Board, Statistical Release H.15, "Selected Interest Rates."

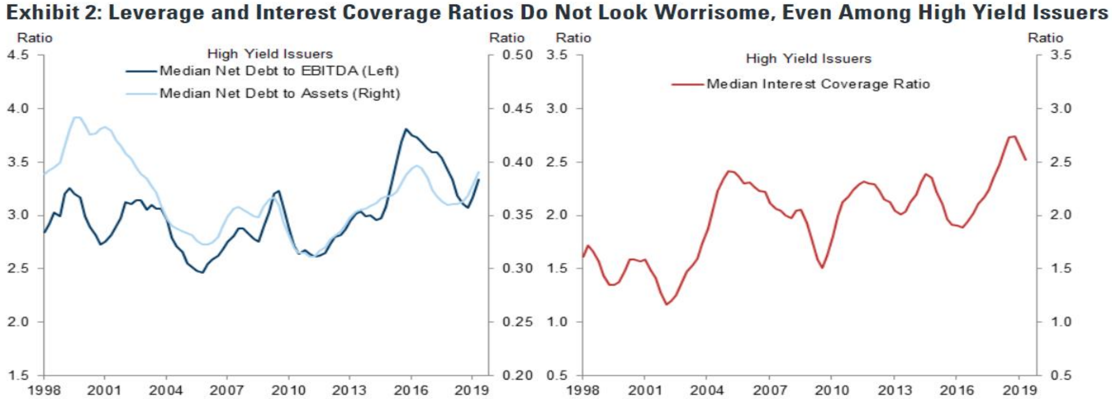
1-2. Term Premium on 10-Year Nominal Treasury Securities



Source: Department of the Treasury; Wolters Kluwer, Blue Chip Financial Forecasts; Federal Reserve Bank of New York; Federal Reserve Board staff estimates.

In contrast, Goldman Sach's analysts think that risks emanating from financial sector exposure to credit markets remains contained. While stretched by historical standards, leverage and interest coverage ratios remain within moderate ranges for investment grade as well as high yield issuers. Sectors such as subprime auto loans are still too small to have an impact on the wider economy, and interest rates are set high enough so that lenders can still make a profit even with very high default rates. Leveraged loans are a bigger concern, but the great majority are held in collateralized loan obligations (CLOs) for which investors are reportedly less reliant on short term funding, as many mortgage-backed security (MBS) holders were during the global financial crisis, and therefore less exposed to liquidity mismatches and potential funding stress.

Exhibit 2: Leverage and Interest Coverage Ratios Do Not Look Worrisome, Even Among High Yield Issuers



Source: FactSet, Goldman Sachs Global Investment Research

Year-end funding conditions in 2019 may not be as disruptive as they were in previous years due to better management of GSIB scores, some contacts have argued. Year-end cross currency basis swap disruptions got steadily worse in 2015, 2017 and 2017, with benchmarks such as the euro-dollar basis swap spread widening out to -54 bps in 2015, -78 bps in 2016 and -96 bps in 2017. However, condition were benign over year end 2018 (+5 bps) and remain relatively contained today (-16 bps). One theory is that the funding stresses were at least partly caused by the big banks pulling back sharply from the market as they grappled with the new process of managing their GSIB scores, which are based on year-end positions. At year-end 2018, GSIBS cut their scores much more in aggregate than they were able to do in 2017. As the banks become more proficient in the process, they may be more willing to engage in market-making in the funding market over year-end as their positions allow more regulatory headroom. However, others point out that a countervailing force could come into play due to the sharp rise in stock prices in 2019 because higher equity levels increase the GSIB scores in several ways. For example, a rise in the bank's own stock price increases its score through the interconnectedness channel, while increases in the value of the bank's equity holdings push up the score through the complexity channel. How these countervailing factors ultimately play out remains unclear.

Figure 5. Deeper decomposition of the changes in G-SIB scores, 2017 Q4 and 2018 Q4

2018 YE Aggregate QoQ GSIB Score Drop (Top 10 Components)			
Indicator Category	Line Item	Drop in GSIB Score	% of Drop
Complexity	Trading And AFS Securities Meeting Definition Of Lvl 1 Liquid Assets (-)	-45	32
Complexity	OTC Derivatives Cleared Through A Central Counterparty (+)	-22	16
Interconnectedness	Common Equity (+)	-22	16
Complexity	OTC Derivatives Settled Bilaterally (+)	-15	11
Cross-Jurisdictional Activity	Foreign Liabilities: Any Foreign Liabilities To Related Offices (-)	-12	9
Complexity	Trading Securities (+)	-12	8
Short Term Wholesale Funding	All Other Components (non 1st/2nd/3rd Tier) Of Short-Term Wholesale Funding: Remaining Maturity <= 30 Days (+)	-11	8
Complexity	Assets Valued For Accounting Purposes Using Lvl 3 Measurements Inputs (+)	-8	5
Interconnectedness	OTC Derivatives With Other Financial Institutions That Have A Net Negative Fair Value: Potential Future Exposure (+)	-7	5
Size	Securities Financing Transaction (Sft) Exposures: Gross Value Of Offsetting Cash Payables (-)	-6	4

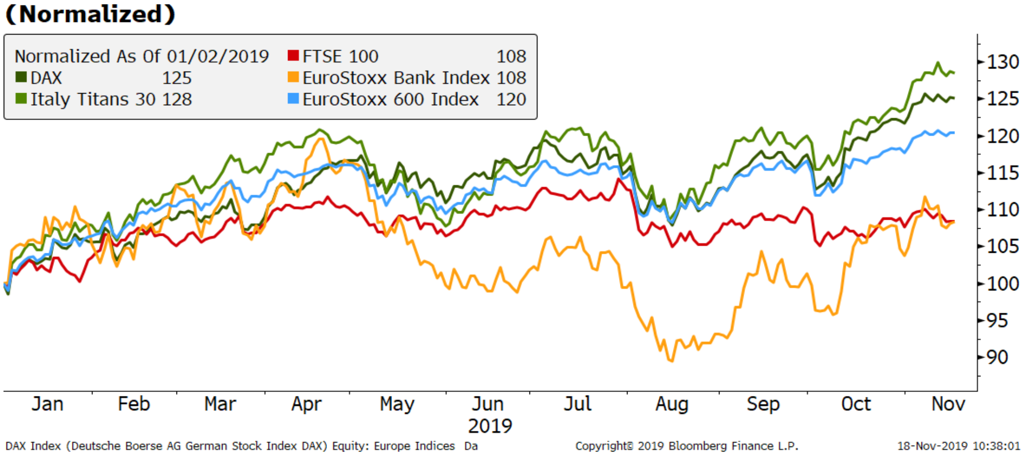
2017 YE Aggregate QoQ GSIB Score Drop (Top 10 Components)			
Indicator Category	Line Item	Drop in GSIB Score	% of Drop
Short Term Wholesale Funding	3rd Tier: Unsecured Wholesale Funding Obtained Within The Financial Sector: Remaining Maturity <= 30 Days (+)	-30	29
Complexity	OTC Derivatives Cleared Through A Central Counterparty (+)	-23	22
Complexity	Trading Securities (+)	-23	22
Complexity	OTC Derivatives Settled Bilaterally (+)	-13	13
Interconnectedness	Deposits Due To Other Financial Institutions: Deposits Due To Non-Depository Financial Institutions (+)	-12	12
Interconnectedness	OTC Derivatives With Other Financial Institutions That Have A Net Positive Fair Value: Potential Future Exposure (+)	-9	9
Size	Derivative Exposure: Effective Notional Amount Of Written Credit Derivatives (+)	-7	7
Complexity	Assets Valued For Accounting Purposes Using Level 3 Measurements Inputs (+)	-6	6
Cross-Jurisdictional Activity	Foreign Claims On An Ultimate Risk Basis (+)	-6	5
Cross-Jurisdictional Activity	Foreign Liabilities: Any Foreign Liabilities To Related Offices (-)	-3	3

Source: Citi Research, Federal Reserve; Note: (+)/(-) indicate positive/negative impact of line items on GSIB scores.

Europe back to top

Equity markets were mixed with small moves: DAX (-0.2%), CAC 40 (-0.2%), EuroStoxx 600 (+0.1%). Bank stocks (unchanged) performed largely in line with main indices. Year-to-date, European stocks have gained about 20%, whereas UK equities are only 8% higher.

European Stock Indices
(Normalized)



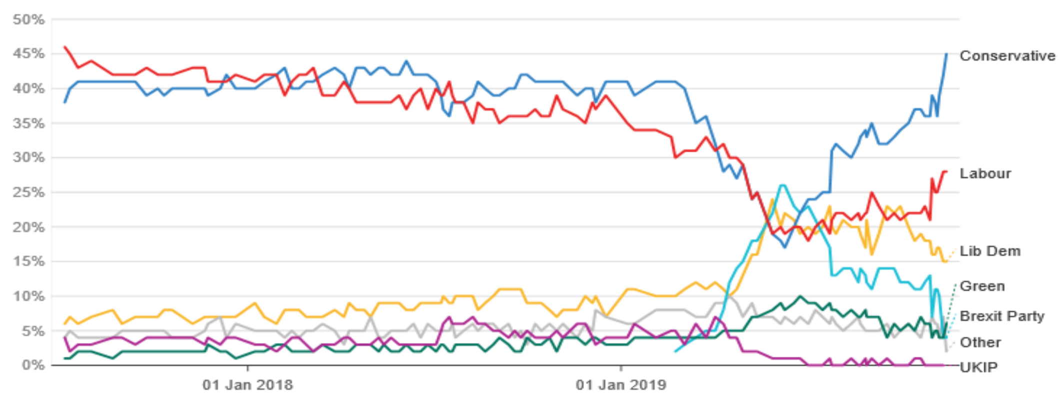
Core sovereign debt markets are steady: German 10-year yields -0.32% (+1 bp); French OATs are at -0.01% (+1 bp); Italy 1.22% (-1 bp); Spain 0.43% (unch.).

The EU intends to extend the equivalence regime for UK-based derivatives clearing houses beyond March 2020. EC vice-president Mr. Dombrovskis has argued that an extension of equivalence was needed as “the risk to financial stability has not yet been fully removed, because industry has not so far fully prepared for a no-deal Brexit.” Although a new date for the extension has not been announced, it is expected that the prorogation will be for another year and that it can be enacted on short notice. Clearing houses, however, have repeatedly warned that they need at least a 3-month warning period to avoid being force to require clients to close out positions if there is legal uncertainty regarding equivalence.

In **sovereign rating news**, Fitch affirmed Ireland at A+/stable on Friday; DBRS affirmed Italy at BBB and Finland at AA, and upgraded Cyprus’ trend to positive from stable with a BBB rating.

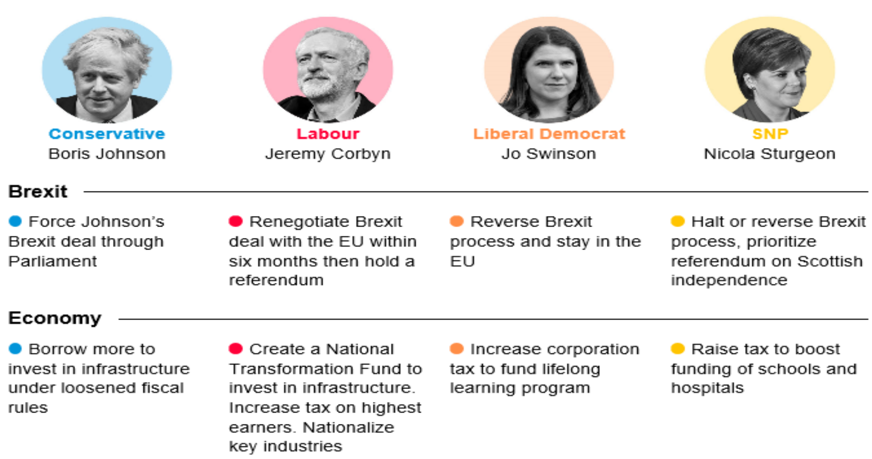
United Kingdom

The British Conservative party continues to widen its lead over Labour ahead of the Dec. 12th general election. The gap in voters’ support stands now at 17 percentage points, with Brexit and the degree of state intervention in the economy being the two top most contentious issues. Over the weekend, news outlets claim that Conservative candidates have signed a pledge to vote for Johnson’s Brexit deal in case of a Tory victory. This has reduced doubts that the next parliament will ratify Johnson’s Brexit deal if his Conservative party wins a majority of the seats; in response, the sterling is appreciating 0.5% this morning to close to $1.30. Messrs. Johnson and Corbyn will come head-to-head in a televised debate tomorrow.



Latest update: 14-15 Nov 2019

Chart: YouGov • Source: YouGov • Get the data • Created with Datawrapper



Other Mature Markets back to top

Japan

Equities (+0.2%) rose, with tech stocks outperforming. An announcement by SoftBank that it would combine its internet unit Z Holdings Corp (formerly Yahoo Japan) with messaging app operator Line to create a $30 billion firm buoyed sentiment for tech stocks. The deal is expected to be completed in October 2020. **The yen and JGB yields were little changed.**

Emerging Markets back to top

Asian equities (+0.5%) rose as the PBOC unexpectedly cut the 7-day repo rate. The HK Hang Seng has climbed 1.3% today, thus partly reversing last week's 4.8% loss. The Philippines (-0.7%) and Vietnam (-0.7%) meanwhile lagged. Regional currencies were little changed. **Turkish equities (+1.5%) rallied to a 19-month high on little news as shares also gained in Hungary (+1.2%) and South Africa (+0.9%).** The Turkish lira (+0.3%) also gained as the South African rand (-0.3%) underperformed**. On Friday, equities closed sharply higher in Chile (8.1%) and Argentina (2.7%) and in between 0.3% and 0.8% in Brazil, Colombia, Mexico and Peru.** Currencies appreciated across the region: 3.2% in Chile, 0.8% in Colombia and 0.7% in Peru and Mexico. The Argentine peso remained flat and the Brazilian real depreciated by 0.3%. Sovereign debt yields decreased on the longer end, especially for 10Y Chilean (-42 bps) and 30Y Mexican (-9 bps) local currency debt.

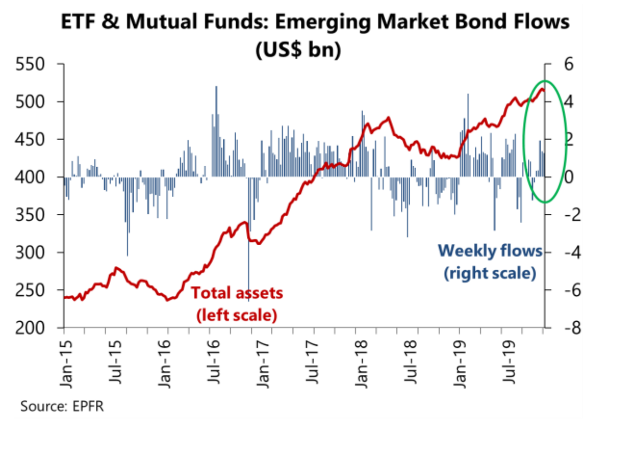
Key Emerging Market Financial Indicators

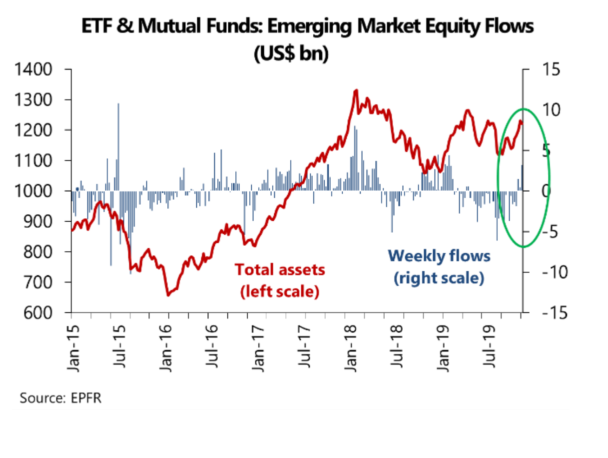
Last updated: 11/18/19 8:11 AM	Level: Last 12m	Level: index	Change: 1 Day	Change: 7 Days	Change: 30 Days	Change: 12 M	YTD
Major EM Benchmarks			%				%
MSCI EM Equities		43.13	0.3	-1	3	5	10
MSCI Frontier Equities		28.74	0.2	1	2	6	10
EMBIG Sovereign Spread (in bps)		325	1	9	-7	-58	-89
EM FX vs. USD		60.39	0.0	0	-1	-4	-3
Major EM FX vs. USD			%, (+) = EM currency appreciation				
China Renminbi		7.02	-0.1	0	1	-1	-2
Indonesian Rupiah		14081	0.0	0	0	4	2
Indian Rupee		71.85	-0.1	-1	-1	0	-3
Argentine Peso		59.61	0.1	0	-2	-40	-37
Brazil Real		4.18	0.3	-1	-2	-10	-7
Mexican Peso		19.25	-0.4	-1	-1	6	2
Russian Ruble		63.86	-0.2	0	0	3	9
South African Rand		14.78	-0.4	1	0	-5	-3
Turkish Lira		5.72	0.4	1	1	-7	-8
EM FX volatility		7.29	1.0	0.0	-0.5	-2.8	-2.5

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

Emerging Market Fund Flows

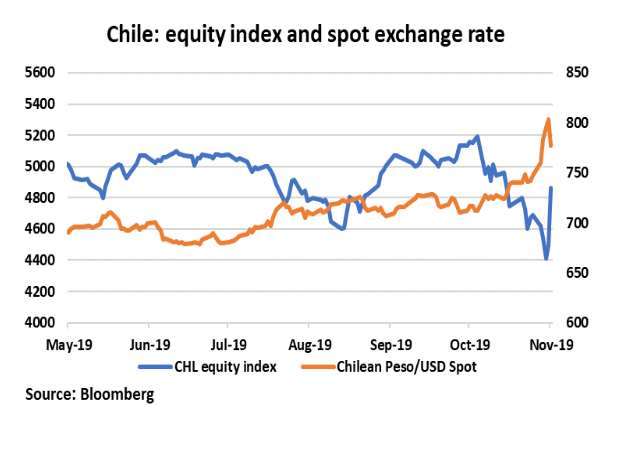
Bond funds saw another week of inflows dominated by flows into local-currency funds, while EM equity funds saw a sharp acceleration of inflows to the highest level since January. EM bond and equity funds experienced overall continued inflows of $1.3 bn and $3.2 bn respectively during the week. ETFs were preferred over mutual funds, registering new capital of $1 bn in bond and $3 bn equity funds. Domestic currency bond funds attracted investors, while hard currency funds, experienced outflows, signaling some perception of appreciation opportunities for EM currencies.

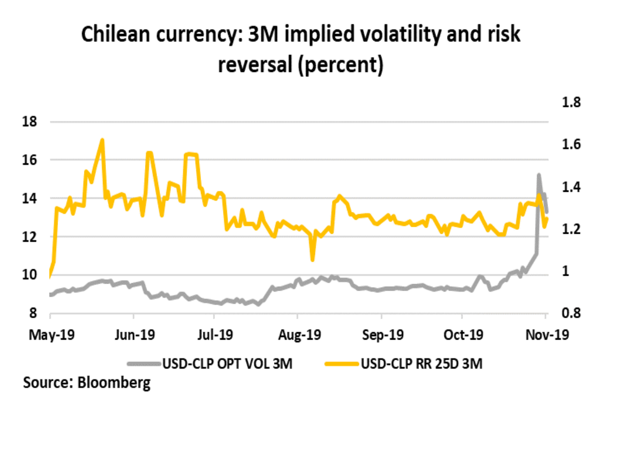




Chile

Constitutional reforms promised for April 2020 and current policy action helped to calm markets. In response to the promise and current policy measures the Chilean peso appreciated by 3.2% and the country's stock index increased by 8.1%. A decrease in 3M implied exchange rate volatility and a rise in 3M implied risk reversals indicated a further decline in risk aversion surrounding the Chilean peso. The currency appreciation translated into a 42 bps lower yield on 10Y sovereign local currency debt. On constitutional reform plans the Financial Times reported that the Chilean congress agreed to ask the electorate in April 2020 whether it would desire a new constitution and, if yes, whether current congress members should be involved in drafting the new constitution. Meanwhile, the Chilean central bank announced more frequent currency swap auctions and additional repo operations with longer term horizons to stabilize liquidity conditions. In addition, JP Morgan pointed to an increase of social expenditures in the 2020 budget worth 0.6% of GDP and to be financed through taxes on real estate and debt issuance.

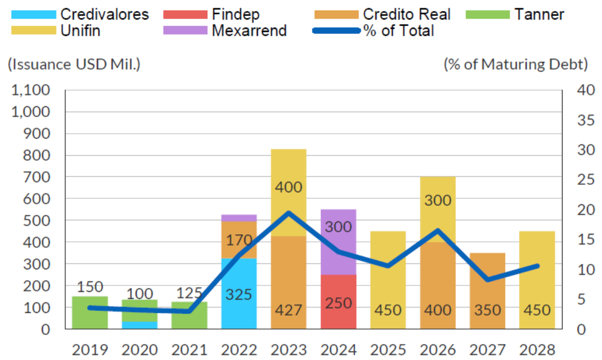




Latin American nonbank financials

Latin American nonbank financials could face medium-term liquidity risks. Fitch reported some liquidity concerns for six major nonbank financials from Chile, Mexico and Colombia, which fund an average 47% of their assets with unsecured foreign currency debt. When stressed with haircuts of 10 to 25% of their loan portfolios, contingent on their target client groups, four entities experience negative liquidity gaps in the time horizon over three years. Current pessimism around the region's economic outlook and high refinancing needs for 2022-24 highlight the relevance of such liquidity concerns.

Global Debt Issuance Maturity of Fitch-Rated LatAm NBFIs
Refinance Risk Highest in 2022/2024 when 45% of Debt Matures



Note: 13% of maturities denominated in Swiss Francs, 8% in Euros.
Source: Fitch Ratings.

Economic Indicators

	2018	2019F	2020F	2021F
Mexico				
Policy Interest Rate[a]	8.3	7.5	7.0	6.5
GDP	2.0	0.5	1.5	2.0
CPI Inflation[a]	4.9	3.4	3.5	3.5
Consumer Spending	2.2	0.8	2.2	2.4
Fixed Investment	0.6	-2.5	1.3	2.1
Chile				
Policy Interest Rate[a]	2.6	1.5	1.0	2.0
GDP	4.0	1.8	2.3	2.9
CPI Inflation[a]	2.4	2.7	2.8	3.0
Consumer Spending	4.0	2.4	2.4	2.8
Fixed Investment	4.7	3.7	2.0	3.2
Colombia				
Policy Interest Rate[a]	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3
GDP	2.6	3.0	3.2	3.5
CPI Inflation[a]	3.2	3.8	3.5	3.5
Consumer Spending	3.6	4.0	3.8	3.2
Fixed Investment	3.5	4.2	4.0	4.4

[a]Year-end number. F – Forecast.
Source: Fitch Ratings.

China

10-year government bond yields fell 5 bps to 3.18%, after the People's Bank of China (PBoC) cut its 7-day reverse repo rate to 2.50% from 2.55%. Analysts saw this move as a surprise. The cut marked the first reduction to the rate since October 2015. At the same time, the PBoC injected CNY180 bn of cash into the financial system via open market operations. Separately, the PBoC in its third quarter monetary policy report said that it will "increase counter-cyclical adjustment" amid rising growth headwinds from a difficult external environment but also stay vigilant on rising CPI. **Equities (Shanghai +0.6%; Shenzhen +0.7%) reversed losses to close in positive territory while the yuan was little changed.**

Sri Lanka

Equities (+1.7%) rose following news that former defense secretary Gotabaya Rajapaksa won the presidential elections over the weekend. Rajapaksa secured 52.3% of the votes, beating his main contender, Sajith Premadasa, who garnered 42%. **Yields on dollar bonds due 2030 fell 15 bps to 7.22% while the currency was little changed.**

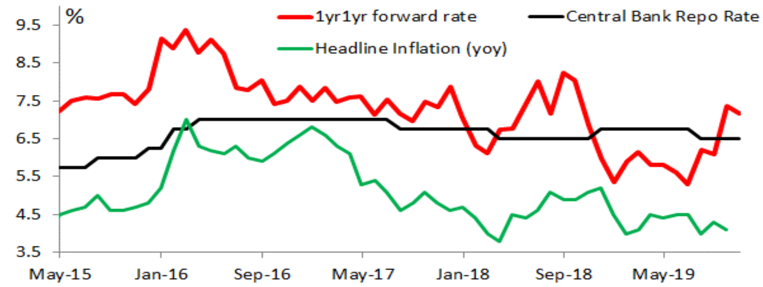
Saudi Arabia

Aramco announced that it targets a valuation of $1.6-1.7 tn in its initial public offering, and **canceled roadshows in London, U.S. and Japan** as it will target local investors.

South Africa

Consensus is that headline inflation will fall to 3.9% y/y in October (from 4.1%) with core unchanged at 4.0% y/y when data is released on Wednesday. The **South African Reserve Bank (SARB) is expected to leave rates unchanged at 6.50%** on Thursday. **Some contacts expect that the SARB may cut 25 bps this week** given that inflation data is likely to settle into the lower end of the SARB's 3-6% range and economic data has disappointed**.** Nevertheless, traders see little room for an easing cycle as the budget deficit is set to pass 7% in the next 12 months. 1yr1yr forward rates have continued to price in hikes.

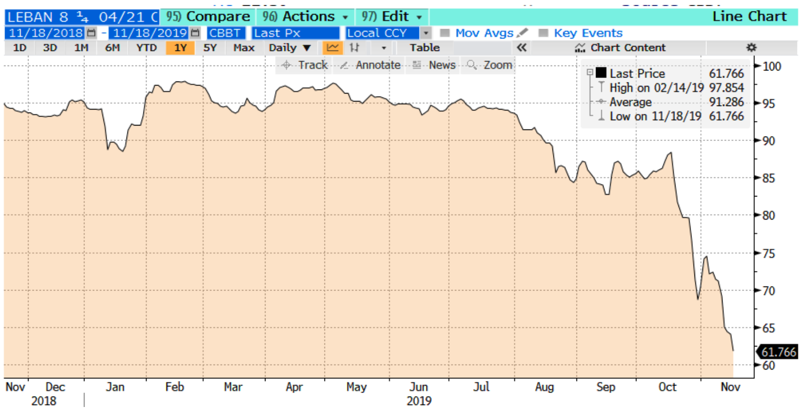
South Africa: Inflation, central bank forward rates



Note: Forward rate is the 1-yr rate in 1 year (I90).
Source: Bloomberg and IMF staff

Lebanon

Lebanese banks have agreed to set a withdrawal limit of $1,000 a week for accounts denominated in foreign currency, and may reopen as soon as Tuesday. Lenders also said that the transfer of funds outside the country will be allowed strictly for urgent personal matters. Bloomberg reiterated that the Lebanese banking system has one of the highest deposits as a share of GDP in the Middle East at 150%, and contacts expect disruptions in the financial system to continue. **The USD bond due in 2021 traded 2 points lower at a new low of 61.8 cents.** The 5-yr CDS swap on Lebanese debt rose another 200 bps today to 1900 bps.



Ecuador

Ecuador lawmakers rejected a package of economic reforms in Quito yesterday. The intended reforms aimed to improve tax collection and sought to give autonomy to the central bank. The proposals were opposed by social and business organizations. The benchmark 10-year dollar bond fell 9 points (to 90 points) in early trading (yielding over 12%).

Back in Distress
Ecuador's bonds are reflecting doubts over repayment capacity

Source: Bloomberg

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Global Financial Indicators

Last updated: 11/18/19 8:08 AM	Level		Change				
	Last 12m	Latest	1 Day	7 Days	30 Days	12 M	YTD
Equities				%			%
United States		3120	0.8	1	4	14	24
Europe		3711	0.0	0	4	17	24
Japan		23417	0.5	0	4	8	17
China		2909	0.6	0	-1	9	17
Asia Ex Japan		70	0.6	-2	3	6	10
Emerging Markets		43	0.3	-1	3	5	10
Interest Rates				basis points			
US 10y Yield		1.85	1.2	-9	10	-121	-83
Germany 10y Yield		-0.32	1.0	-8	6	-69	-57
Japan 10y Yield		-0.08	-0.9	-1	5	-18	-8
UK 10y Yield		0.76	2.9	-5	5	-65	-52
Credit Spreads				basis points			
US Investment Grade		118	0.2	2	-2	2	-29
US High Yield		459	-0.4	12	6	45	-62
Europe IG		48	-0.6	0	-5	-32	-39
Europe HY		229	-3.5	-1	-4	-98	-124
EMBIG Sovereign Spread		325	1.0	9	-7	-58	-89
Exchange Rates				%			
USD/Majors		97.94	-0.1	0	1	2	2
EUR/USD		1.11	0.1	0	-1	-3	-4
USD/JPY		109.0	-0.2	0	-1	3	1
EM/USD		60.4	0.0	0	-1	-4	-3
Commodities				%			
Brent Crude Oil ($/barrel)		63	-0.3	1	6	-5	17
Industrials Metals (index)		113	-0.5	-3	-2	-3	4
Agriculture (index)		39	-0.1	0	-1	-9	-6
Implied Volatility				%			
VIX Index (%, change in pp)		12.4	0.3	0.3	-1.9	-5.8	-13.1
10y Treasury Volatility Index		4.3	-0.2	-0.7	-1.0	0.1	-0.3
Global FX Volatility		6.4	0.1	0.0	-0.2	-2.2	-2.6
EA Sovereign Spreads				10-Year spread vs. Germany (bps)			
Greece		177	-3.3	16	8	-243	-238
Italy		153	-3.7	2	22	-159	-97
Portugal		70	-1.0	10	11	-91	-78
Spain		76	-1.4	9	13	-51	-41

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: 11/18/2019 8:13 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		7.02	-0.1	-0.1	1	-1	-2		3.3	0.4	-1	7	-9	9
Indonesia		14081	0.0	-0.1	0	4	2		7.1	-3.7	5	-20	-119	-107
India		72	-0.1	-0.5	-1	0	-3		6.8	-0.7	-2	2	-97	-62
Philippines		51	0.0	0.4	1	4	4		4.3	-0.1	-1	0	-236	-199
Thailand		30	-0.1	0.3	0	9	8		1.7	-0.6	1	19	-116	-90
Malaysia		4.16	-0.1	-0.3	1	1	-1		3.4	-0.2	1	-1	-77	-69
Argentina		60	0.1	0.4	-2	-40	-37		66.1	101.2	352	759	4197	4307
Brazil		4.18	0.3	-0.7	-2	-10	-7		6.1	0.0	7	6	-266	-208
Chile		770	1.0	-1.2	-7	-13	-10		3.4	-57.6	16	58	-133	-104
Colombia		3429	-0.1	-2.6	0	-7	-5		5.9	-2.5	9	21	-86	-57
Mexico		19.25	-0.4	-0.7	-1	6	2		7.0	-5.9	2	9	-207	-173
Peru		3.4	0.7	-0.1	0	1	0		4.5	-5.6	9	34	-131	-119
Uruguay		38	0.1	-0.5	-1	-13	-14		11.0	5.6	12	15		33
Hungary		303	-0.1	-0.1	-2	-7	-8		1.2	2.7	-5	7	-152	-103
Poland		3.88	-0.3	-0.2	-1	-3	-4		1.9	3.2	-4	8	-74	-41
Romania		4.3	0.0	0.0	-1	-6	-6		4.0	0.0	11	20	-37	-22
Russia		63.9	-0.2	0.0	0	3	9		6.3	-1.8	5	-24	-212	-213
South Africa		14.8	-0.4	0.7	0	-5	-3		9.5	-2.5	-6	20	-23	-7
Turkey		5.72	0.4	0.8	1	-7	-8		11.9	-5.1	-21	-338	-483	-495
US (DXY; 5y UST)		98	-0.1	-0.3	1	2	2		1.67	1.8	-8	10	-121	-85

	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		2909	0.6	0	-1	9	17		176	0	1	-11	-11	-18
Indonesia		6123	-0.1	0	-1	2	-1		175	-2	5	-2	-50	-61
India		40284	-0.2	0	3	14	12		132	-1	2	0	-37	-64
Philippines		7881	-0.7	-2	0	11	6		83	-3	3	8	-32	-38
Malaysia		1604	0.6	0	2	-6	-5		121	0	2	-5	-22	-41
Argentina		31852	2.7	-7	0	2	5		2444	-1	5	387	1786	1629
Brazil		106557	0.0	-1	2	24	21		229	-2	4	-1	-32	-44
Chile		4888	8.1	6	-6	-6	-4		145	-1	4	13	-6	-21
Colombia		1627	0.8	-1	3	13	23		180	-1	7	4	-28	-48
Mexico		43392	0.5	-1	0	3	4		316	-1	6	14	-13	-38
Peru		19701	0.6	-1	2	1	2		126	-1	2	1	-39	-42
Hungary		43858	1.1	2	7	12	12		99	0	9	4	-43	-49
Poland		58861	0.2	-1	3	6	2		26	0	3	-6	-44	-59
Romania		9725	0.3	0	2	13	32		195	0	12	13	-4	-26
Russia		2933	-0.1	-1	7	24	24		167	-1	2	-17	-71	-85
South Africa		56565	0.9	1	2	9	7		331	-2	5	10	-15	-34
Turkey		106975	1.5	4	9	14	17		412	-3	-16	-70	-28	-17
Ukraine		519	0.0	0	0	-11	-7		454	-1	3	-29	-184	-333
EM total		43	0.3	-1	3	5	10		325	1	9	-7	-58	-89

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