








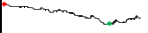





- US commercial real estate market grows to \$3.5 tn while prices march higher ([link](#))
- Global equities fall amid trade fret and passage of Hong Kong bill by US Senate ([link](#))
- China lowers loan prime rate by 5 bps for 1-year and 5-year tenors ([link](#))
- Hungarian central bank maintains policy stance; will wait to see how data evolves ([link](#))
- SARB rate cut expectations rise as inflation unexpectedly falls to multi-year low ([link](#))
- Lebanese USD sovereign bond yields move higher as uncertainty persists ([link](#))

[US](#) | [Europe](#) | [Other Mature](#) | [Emerging Markets](#) | [Market Tables](#)

Markets slip as investors grapple with political tensions and trade uncertainties

A risk-off rotation is occurring this morning as sentiment has softened following the US Senate passage of Hong Kong related legislation and ongoing trade uncertainties. Asian equities closed broadly lower, European stocks are declining, and S&P 500 futures point to a drop at the open as investors try to decipher the implications of the US Senate passing the Hong Kong Human Rights and Democracy bill and whether it darkens the outlook for a US-China trade deal. Government bonds across Europe and the US are also signaling a bit of risk aversion with yields edging 3-4 bps lower and a further flattening of yield curves. On the trade front, news outlets have speculated that the US and China are negotiating the scale of tariff rollbacks, but nothing definitive has been announced. Yesterday, the S&P 500 was up during early trading, but volatility increased as trade concerns and oil price weakness weighed on sentiment, with energy stocks the worst performing sector. Crude oil prices were down another 2% following reports that Russia is unlikely to agree to deeper production cuts. The US dollar is stronger, rising against most advanced and emerging market currencies as the JPM EM currency index is 0.4% weaker this week.

Key Global Financial Indicators

Last updated: 11/20/19 8:13 AM	Level		Change from Market Close				YTD
	Last 12m	Latest	1 Day	7 Days	30 Days	12 M	
Equities			%				%
S&P 500		3120	-0.1	1	4	18	24
Eurostoxx 50		3676	-0.5	-1	3	18	22
Nikkei 225		23149	-0.6	-1	3	7	16
MSCI EM		43	-0.3	0	3	9	10
Yields and Spreads			bps				
US 10y Yield		1.74	-3.3	-14	-1	-132	-94
Germany 10y Yield		-0.37	-3.0	-7	1	-72	-61
EMBIG Sovereign Spread		340	2	16	8	-47	-74
FX / Commodities / Volatility			%				
EM FX vs. USD, (+) = appreciation		60.0	-0.3	0	-2	-4	-4
Dollar index, (+) = \$ appreciation		98.0	0.2	0	1	1	2
Brent Crude Oil (\$/barrel)		61.2	0.5	-2	3	-2	14
VIX Index (% change in pp)		13.5	0.6	0	-1	-9	-12

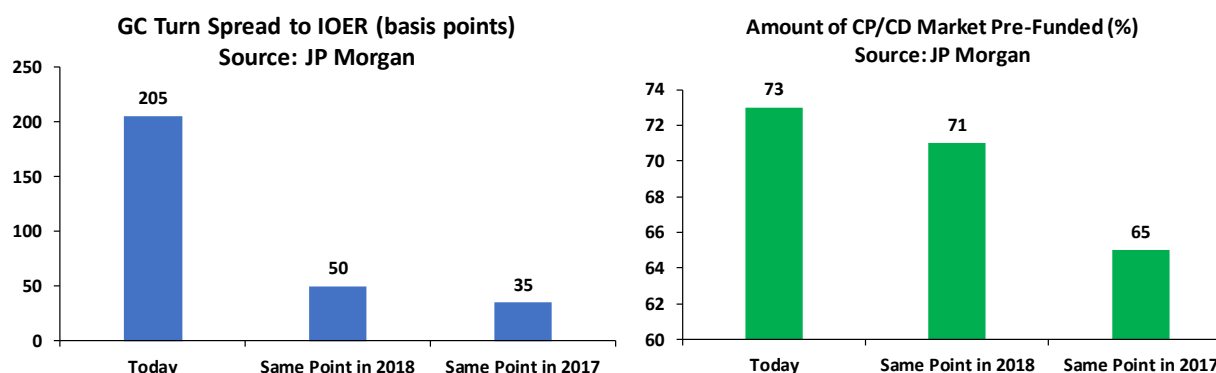
Colors denote **tightening/easing** financial conditions for observations greater than ± 1.5 standard deviations. Data source: Bloomberg.

United States

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Trade was once again the primary preoccupation for markets. The big three US indexes were mixed on conflicting trade headlines. Positive news in the morning pushed most European bourses and US indexes higher but less favorable headlines in the afternoon eroded most of the US gains. Treasury yields declined again and the 10-year yield has fallen by 16 bps over the past week. Housing data for October painted an optimistic picture for the US housing sector. Building permits were much stronger than expected (1461K vs. 1285K) and housing starts accelerated, although they were slightly below forecasts (1314K vs. 1320K). Housing starts are now at a new cycle high. **This morning, S&P 500 futures point to a 0.3% decline at the open and US Treasury yields are down 3-4 bps across the curve amid the rising geopolitical tensions and US-China trade worries.**

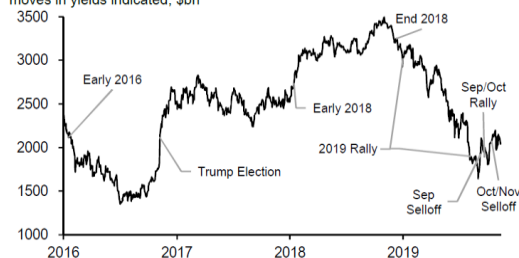
Funding costs rose sharply in US money markets over the year-end period (known as “the turn”) of 2019. There is a widespread expectation that the turn will see some level of disruption in the US money markets, as occurred at the turn of 2018 and 2017. The repo markets in particular may be especially vulnerable. Indeed, pricing for the turn of 2019 went as high as 3.6% -intra-day on Tuesday or 205 bps over the interest on excess reserves (IOER), a key benchmark for the money markets. This is much higher than at the same point in 2018 and 2017. However, many expect the volatility to be lower than in previous years and it should have little lasting impact. Banks have had a jump start at sorting out their funding for the turn, and the bank commercial paper (CP) and Certificates of Deposit (CD) markets are already pre-funded to a greater extent than 2018 and 2017. In addition, the Fed’s overnight and term repo funding should also alleviate some of the stress. However, a number of analysts think the Fed may have to increase the size of its term repo funding to about \$200 bn over the turn. Tuesday’s term offering was \$120 bn.



The increase in Treasury yields since the 2019 low in the 10-year yield of 1.46% on September 3 has caused the mortgage-backed securities (MBS) market duration to extend sharply, raising fears among some investors of volatility caused by convexity hedging. On several occasions in recent years, a significant move in interest rates has led to higher volatility due to convexity hedging. However, this time the risk is probably much less than in previous years due to the fact that the negative convexity of the MBS market has been greatly reduced, lowering the vulnerability to large changes in interest rates and therefore prepayments. Finally, very few of today’s MBS investors engage in active convexity hedging of their portfolios. JP Morgan estimates that during the current episode of higher Treasury yields, the MBS market’s duration (sensitivity to interest rate changes) increased by \$500 mn ten-year Treasury equivalents (compared to \$1 tn at the time of the 2016 election). Of this, just \$34 bn was actively hedged.

Exhibit 2: The mortgage index has extended by over \$500bn 10-year equivalents since its recent low

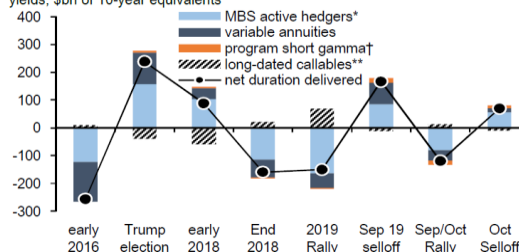
Duration of the J.P. Morgan mortgage index, in 10-year equivalents, recent large moves in yields indicated; \$bn



Source: J.P. Morgan

Exhibit 3: Large swings in yields since end of summer have led to sizeable duration moves among active convexity hedgers

Change in dollar duration for various dynamic hedgers during recent large moves in yields; \$bn of 10-year equivalents



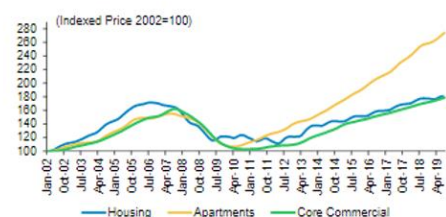
Note: We use the following date ranges: early 2016: 12/29/15-2/11/16, Trump election: 11/4/16-12/16/16, early 2018: 1/3/18-2/21/18, End 2018: 11/15/18-12/31/18, 2019 Rally: 1/1/19-8/14/19, Sep Selloff: 8/14/19-9/13/19, Sep/Oct Rally: 9/13/19-10/8/19, Oct/Nov Selloff: 10/8/19-11/13/19

See [Interest Rate Derivatives: A comprehensive look at convexity hedging in interest rates](#), J. Younger, 3/29/19 for details on methodology.

Source: J.P. Morgan, FHLMC, FNMA, Inside Mortgage Finance, Company filings

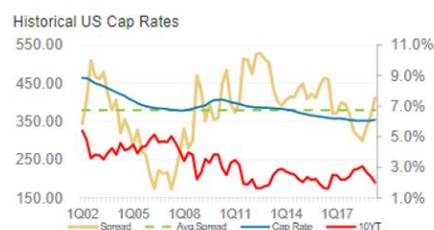
The commercial real estate (CRE) sector in the US has grown to an estimated \$3.5 tn with a cumulative annualized growth rate of 6.5%, according to research from Morgan Stanley. Multifamily projects have seen the fastest increases in valuations with prices up 78% from the prior peak in 2007, compared to 11% for core commercial property. However, valuations remain attractive by global standards with US CRE capitalization rates (cap rate, i.e. the return to the investor on a project after subtracting costs) at 6%. Given the bank's predictions that global real GDP growth will languish around 2% and that S&P 500 earnings growth will be flat in 2020, the analysts forecast that the US CRE sector will attract strong overseas interest and that CRE prices will continue their rise next year. However, relative valuations are starting to move into expensive territory with the spread of the cap rate to the 10-year Treasury now above historical standards, so the pace of increase is likely to be slower than in past years.

Exhibit 4: Core commercial is 11% higher and multifamily 78% higher than prior 2007 peaks...



Source: Real Capital Analytics, Morgan Stanley Research

Exhibit 7: The cap rate spread to Treasuries has moved back above the historical average



Source: NCREIF, Morgan Stanley Research

Europe

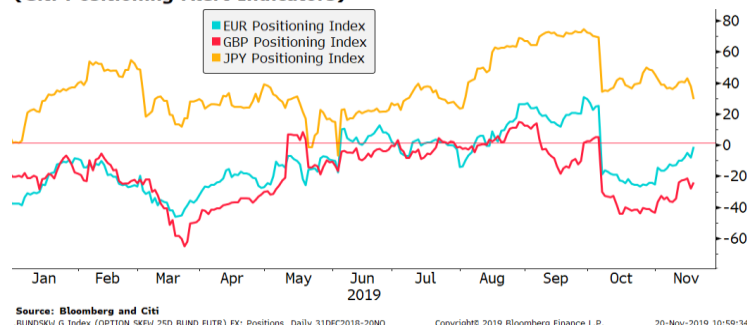
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European equities reversed recent gains as trade optimism soured. The main indices shed about 1% following the passage by the US Senate of the so-called Hong-Kong bill yesterday. Investors are concerned that such bill could make the signing of a US-China trade deal more difficult. DAX (-1.0%), CAC 40 (-0.7%), EuroStoxx 600 (-0.8%). Bank stocks (-1.1%) slightly underperformed.

Sovereign debt yields came down about 2-4 bps across countries and tenors: German 10-year yields at -0.37% (-4 bps); French OATs at -0.06% (-4 bps); Italy at 1.18% (-6 bps); Spain at 0.39% (-3 bps).

Major global currencies traded sideways today, with the euro at \$1.11 (-0.1%), sterling at \$1.29 (-0.1%), and the yen at ¥108.4 (+0.1%). According to data compiled by Citi, currency traders' net positioning is close-to-neutral for the euro, short for the pound and long for the yen.

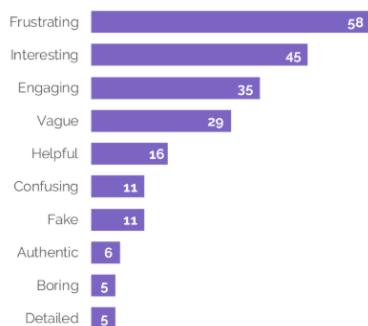
Positioning in FX Markets (Citi Positioning Alert Indicators)



UK financial assets performed in line with continental peers today. Equities dropped by similar magnitude (FTSE 100 -1.2%, FTSE 250 -0.5%), gilt yields shed 4 bps, and the pound was little changed at \$1.29 (-0.1%). Opinion polls are largely unaffected by last night's Corbyn-Johnson televised debate, which most viewers found frustrating.

Most viewers come away from the ITV debate feeling frustrated

Which of the following words, if any, would you use to describe the debate? Please pick up to three. % of 1,646 people who watched the debate

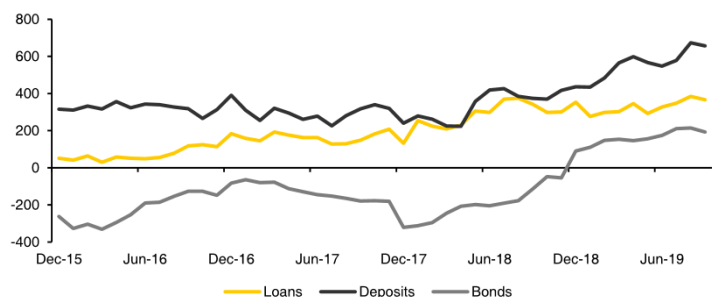


YouGov

19 November 2019

European banks drawings from the TLTRO III are expected to be lower than from TLTRO II, according

Deposit growth outstrips lending and bond issuance
Euro area banks YoY change in outstandings, €bn



to Commerzbank research. Banks' current funding from the TLTRO II stands at around €660 bn, maturing between June 2020 and March 2021. Given the stronger deposit growth relative to organic loan growth, banks will likely not have a strong need to access the ECB's facility. Commerzbank research estimates that net reduction in TLTRO drawing of about €100 bn to €200 bn.

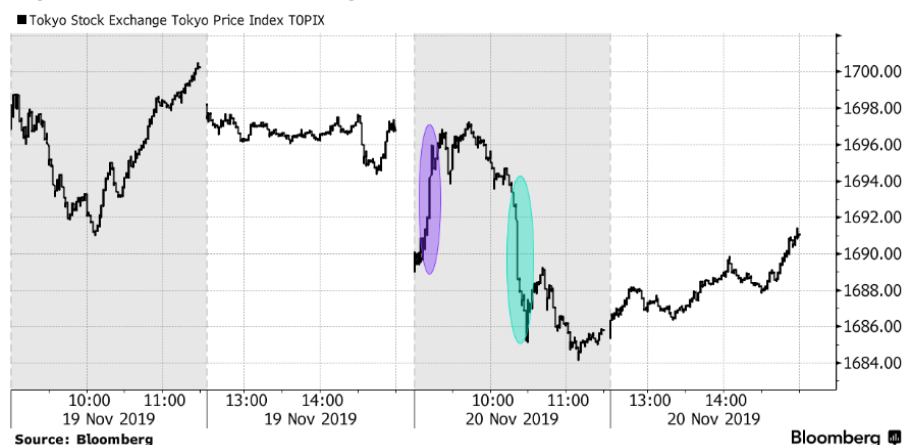
Other Mature Markets

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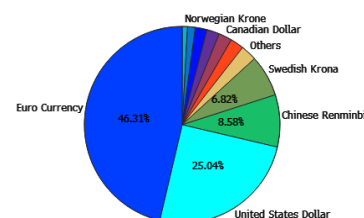
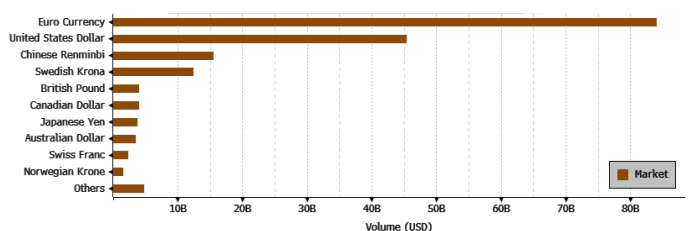
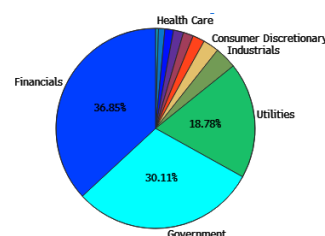
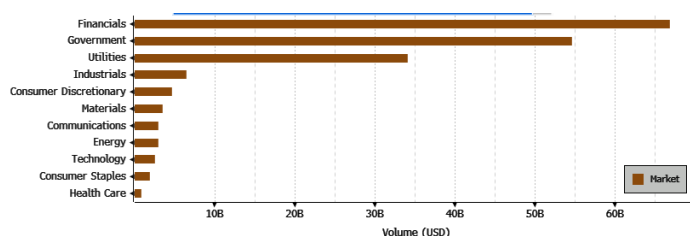
Japan

Equities (-0.3%) fell following a volatile session, with electronics and banks underperforming. Japanese exports meanwhile clocked in their biggest drop in three years, falling -9.2% y/y in October from -5.2% y/y in September. The fall was driven by double-digit declines of exports to China (-10.3% y/y) and the US (-11.4% y/y) and by sector, auto and steel shipments were major drags. **10-year JGB yields fell -2.6 bps to -0.12% while the yen appreciated 0.1%.**

Topix fluctuates amid uncertainty over U.S.-China trade talks



Japanese companies Tokyo Electric Power and Nidec Corp have announced the issuance of new green bonds this Friday. The combined issuance could top \$1 bn, according to analysts. **Green bond issuance has surged to \$181 bn so far in 2019, a 52% increase from 2018.** Yen-denominated green bonds account for only 2.1% of all green bond issuance. Japanese green bonds offer a spread of about 40-60 bps over sovereign yields.



Singapore

The Monetary Authority of Singapore (MAS) has just announced a flurry of new climate finance initiatives including a green loan subsidy scheme, support for green fintech, and launching a \$2 bn Green Investments Program, among other measures. MAS will issue Environmental Risk Management (ENRM) guidelines across banking, insurance, and asset management sectors. These guidelines will set standards on governance, risk management, and disclosure.

Emerging Markets [back to top](#)

Asian equities (-0.8%) fell on trade uncertainty and the US senate passing the Hong Kong democracy bill. Korea (-1.3%), China, Hong Kong, and Vietnam (all -0.8%) posted the largest declines with only India (+0.5%) closing higher. Despite today's losses, Asian equities have rallied this year as earnings are slowly recovering. **Turkish equities (+0.4%) continue to outperform on little news even though regional equities generally traded lower in EMEA.** The Turkish lira (+0.2%) also gained as the South African rand (-0.5%) and Russian ruble (-0.3%) depreciated. **Latin America equities behaved mixed, while currencies declined or remained stable.** Equities declined in Colombia (-1.2%), Chile (-0.5%) and Brazil (-0.4%), stood flat in Peru and registered gains in Argentina (+1.3%) and Mexico (+0.5%). The Chilean (-1.8%) and Argentine peso (-0.4%) depreciated. In Brazil, Colombia, Mexico and Peru currencies were largely unchanged. **Following the lead of Ecuador, sovereign debt spreads relative to the US predominantly increased across Latin America. Notable exceptions included 2-yr and 5-yr Chilean peso debt, with the 2-yr spread narrowing 33 bps to 13 bps.** The steepest relative increase unfolded for Brazil's 10Y \$-debt for which spreads increased 12 bps. 5Y CDS spreads widened for most of the region's economies, while the Argentine spread fell by 401 bps.

Stabilization

Estimates for Asia earnings bottomed and are slowly recovering



Key Emerging Market Financial Indicators

Last updated: 11/20/19 8:18 AM	Level		Change				YTD
	Last 12m	index	1 Day	7 Days	30 Days	12 M	
Major EM Benchmarks			%				%
MSCI EM Equities		43.15	-0.3	0	3	9	10
MSCI Frontier Equities		28.71	0.2	1	2	6	10
EMBIG Sovereign Spread (in bps)		340	2	16	8	-47	-74
EM FX vs. USD		60.04	-0.3	0	-2	-4	-4
Major EM FX vs. USD			%, (+) = EM currency appreciation				
China Renminbi		7.03	-0.1	0	1	-1	-2
Indonesian Rupiah		14095	0.0	0	0	3	2
Indian Rupee		71.82	-0.1	0	-1	0	-3
Argentine Peso		59.71	0.0	0	-2	-39	-37
Brazil Real		4.20	-0.1	-1	-2	-10	-8
Mexican Peso		19.42	-0.4	0	-2	5	1
Russian Ruble		64.00	-0.3	1	0	3	9
South African Rand		14.80	-0.2	1	0	-5	-3
Turkish Lira		5.70	0.0	1	3	-6	-7
EM FX volatility		7.17	0.0	-0.3	-0.6	-3.0	-2.6

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

China

Equities (Shanghai -0.8%; Shenzhen -0.7%) fell amid uncertainty over US-China trade talks, alongside the passage of the Hong Kong democracy bill by the US senate. US Secretary of Commerce Wilbur Ross told Fox Business that negotiations are in the “fine-tuning” stage and the Trump administration was optimistic. Bloomberg meanwhile reported that the two countries are using the May proposal as a benchmark to decide how much tariffs should be rolled back. The Chinese reportedly demand the removal of all tariffs imposed after May and a gradual lifting of tariffs imposed before that. The duties in discussion for potential rollback include the initial tariffs on \$250 bn worth of Chinese goods. However, **the unanimous passage of the Hong Kong Human Rights and Democracy Bill by the US Senate is seen by investors as a source of tension between China and the US.** China’s foreign ministry criticized the US, reiterating its threat to impose unspecified retaliation should the bill become law and added that the bill interferes in China’s domestic affairs. Hong Kong’s government expressed “extreme regret” and said that the legislation would negatively impact relations with the US. US Vice President Pence said Tuesday that it would be tough for the US to sign a trade agreement with China if the demonstrations in Hong Kong are met with violence. **The onshore (-0.1%) and offshore (-0.2%) RMB weakened.**

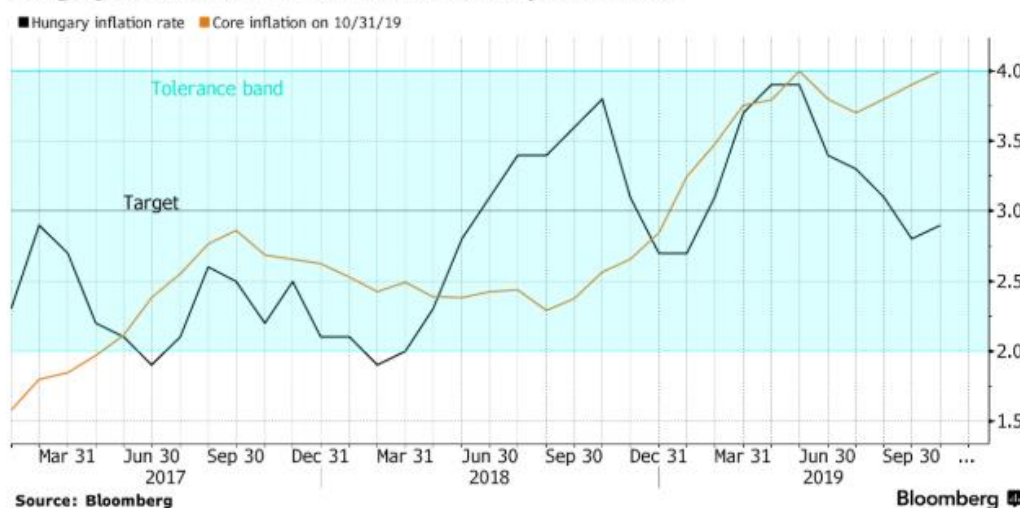
China’s one-year and five-year loan prime rates (LPRs) were lowered by 5bps to 4.15% and 4.80%, respectively. The reduction followed from the People’s Bank of China (PBoC)’s 5bps cut to the 1-year medium-term lending facility (MLF) rate – the benchmark for the LPR – on November 5. Analysts view the move as in line with the Chinese authorities’ long-standing view to lower financing costs for the economy amid slowing growth. **The 10-year government bond yield was little changed.**

Hungary

Yesterday, the central bank left its benchmark rate and overnight deposit rate unchanged at 0.90% and -0.05% respectively (as expected). Communication was in line with a wait-and-see attitude ahead of the quarterly inflation report in December.

Core Pressures

Hungary's headline inflation fails to reveal price tension

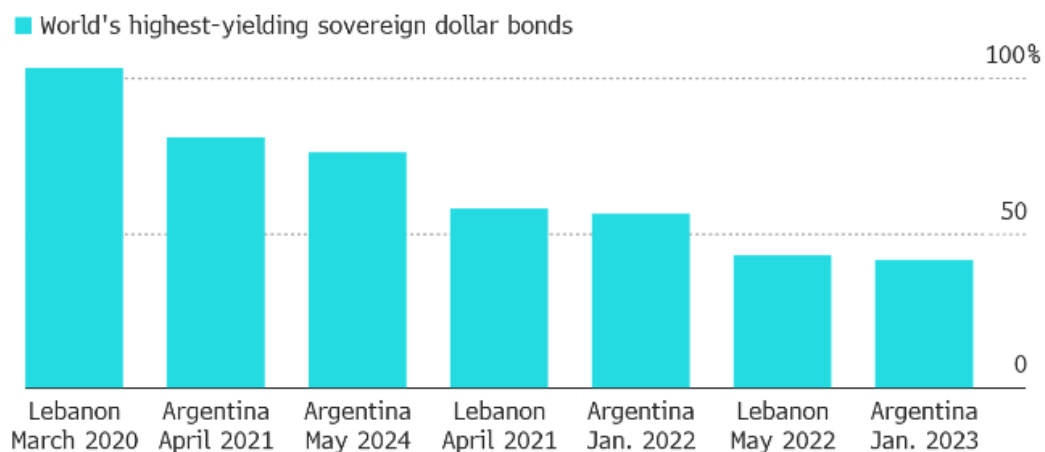


Lebanon

USD bonds continue to edge lower after sharp drops earlier this week. Yesterday protesters prevented parliament from reopening and political turmoil is expected to persist. **Central bank governor Riad Salameh said that Lebanon has the money to repay \$1.5 bn of securities maturing at end November 2019.** These bonds due in 2019 are currently trading at 98 cents. The USD bond due in 2021 fell 0.7 points to 56 cents today after dropping a total of 7 points on Monday and Tuesday.

Sky-High

Lebanon and Argentina have the world's highest-yielding dollar bonds



Source: Bloomberg Barclays Indexes; excludes Venezuela, which is in default

Bloomberg

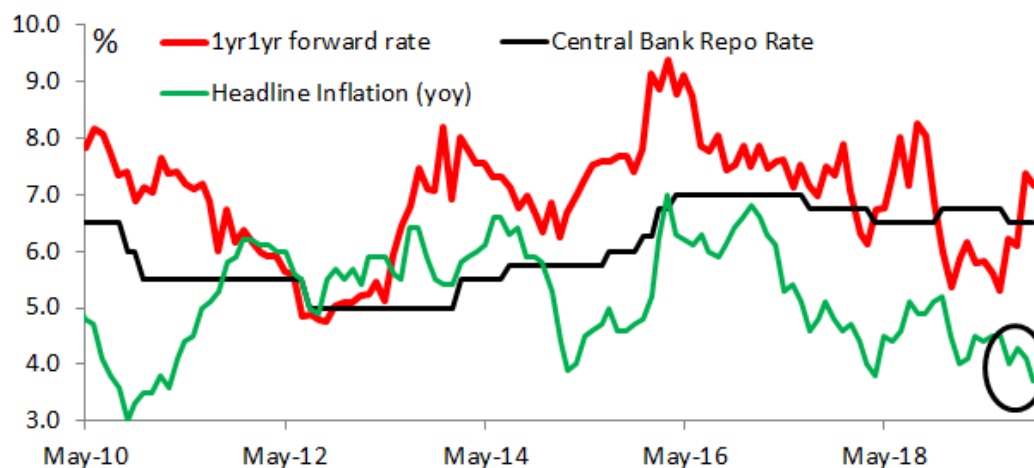
Poland

Yesterday, PM Morawiecki won the confidence vote for his new government with 237 out of 460 votes. Analyst at Citi point out that generous promises were absent from the PM's speech, unlike previous announcements in 2015-19 when the government announced and introduced major social spending projects. **10-yr sovereign rates fell 5 bps to 2.05%, in line with global rate markets. Equities are 1% lower today, somewhat underperforming European equities.**

South Africa

Forward rates fell 13 bps after headline inflation unexpectedly fell to a multi-year low of 3.7% y/y in October (compared to 3.9% expected). Core inflation was in line with expectations at 4.0% y/y. Consensus has been that the South African Reserve Bank (SARB) will leave rates unchanged at 6.50% tomorrow but some contacts believe that the SARB may ease given inflation at the lower end of the SARB's 3-6% range. The rand weakened 0.6% and equities are 0.6% weaker as sentiment remains poor.

South Africa: Inflation, central bank forward rates

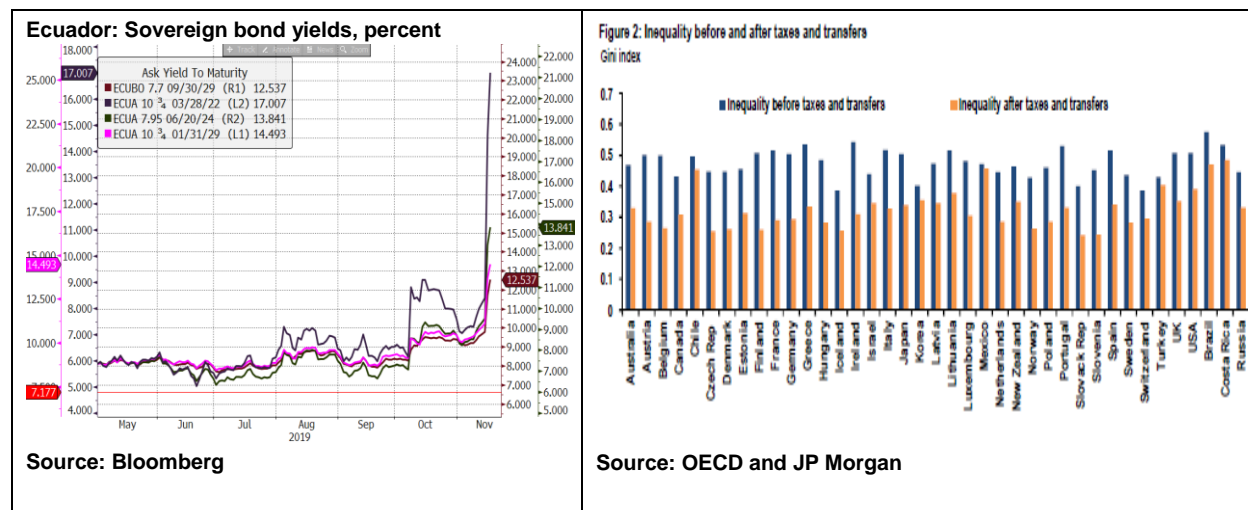


Note: Forward rate is the 1-yr rate in 1 year (190).

Source: Bloomberg and IMF staff

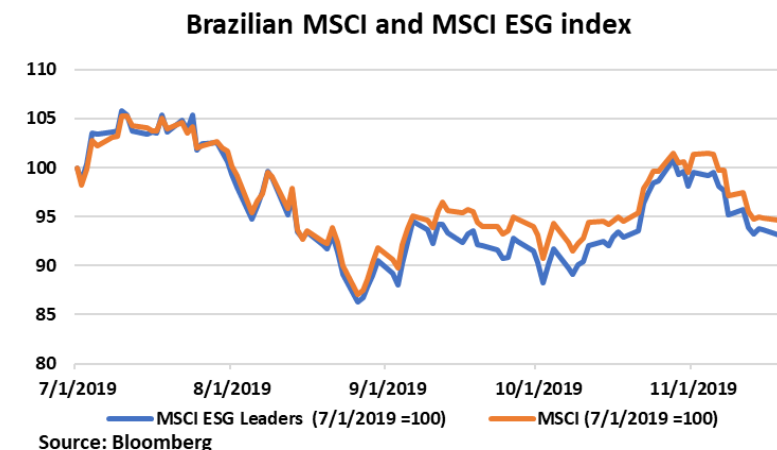
Chile and Ecuador

Financial market stress has persisted in Southern Andean economies. Chilean markets remained under pressure, with the currency further depreciating (-1.8%) and equities retreating (-0.5%), despite a rise in copper prices (+1.4%). Economic impacts of the social unrest are expected to kick in soon, with insurance claims due to the protests, estimated to be at least \$2 bn as reported by S&P, providing a first glimpse. JP Morgan expects more pain ahead, further reducing real GDP growth projections from their early November levels by 30 bps to 1.8% for 2019 and to 2% for 2020. As the country's potential for income redistribution remains substantive, potential inefficiencies in respective policies anticipated by JP Morgan analysts could add to this burden in the long run. Ecuadorian sovereign yields moved up yesterday once again: by 85 bps to 12.5% for local and by 83 bps to 14.5% for international 10Y bonds.



Brazil

Brazil's plans for sugarcane cultivation in Amazonian regions could imperil the EU-Mercosur trade pact and weigh on the country's attractiveness to ESG investors. According to the Financial Times, Brazilian president Bolsonaro's decision to allow the cultivation of sugarcane in Amazonian regions could delay the ratification of the trade pact with EU member states. With the negotiations on the pact completed in June 2019, a widening of the spread between Brazil's MSCI ESG index and its national MSCI peer since then highlights investors' doubts over Brazil's environmental reputation.










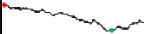
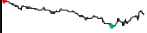






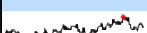






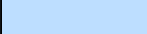



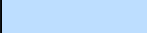


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Global Financial Indicators

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	Last 12m	Latest	1 Day	7 Days	30 Days	12 M	YTD
Equities			%				%
United States		3120	-0.1	1	4	18	24
Europe		3676	-0.5	-1	3	18	22
Japan		23149	-0.6	-1	3	7	16
China		2911	-0.8	0	-1	10	17
Asia Ex Japan		71	0.5	0	4	10	11
Emerging Markets		43	-0.3	0	3	9	10
Interest Rates			basis points				
US 10y Yield		1.74	-3.3	-14	-1	-132	-94
Germany 10y Yield		-0.37	-3.0	-7	1	-72	-61
Japan 10y Yield		-0.11	-2.6	-6	3	-21	-11
UK 10y Yield		0.70	-3.7	-6	-1	-69	-58
Credit Spreads			basis points				
US Investment Grade		121	0.4	3	1	-1	-26
US High Yield		474	3.9	18	22	50	-47
Europe IG		51	1.2	1	0	-30	-37
Europe HY		237	3.6	1	12	-93	-116
EMBIG Sovereign Spread		340	2.0	16	8	-47	-74
Exchange Rates			%				
USD/Majors		98.01	0.2	0	1	1	2
EUR/USD		1.11	-0.2	0	-1	-3	-4
USD/JPY		108.5	0.1	0	0	4	1
EM/USD		60.0	-0.3	0	-2	-4	-4
Commodities			%				
Brent Crude Oil (\$/barrel)		61	0.5	-2	3	-2	14
Industrials Metals (index)		113	-0.4	-2	-3	-2	3
Agriculture (index)		39	0.2	-1	-1	-8	-6
Implied Volatility			%				
VIX Index (% change in pp)		13.5	0.6	0.5	-0.8	-9.0	-12.0
10y Treasury Volatility Index		4.3	-0.1	-0.3	-1.0	0.0	-0.3
Global FX Volatility		6.2	0.0	-0.2	-0.4	-2.4	-2.8
EA Sovereign Spreads			10-Year spread vs. Germany (bps)				
Greece		177	-1.3	6	7	-257	-239
Italy		158	-1.0	3	27	-169	-93
Portugal		73	1.4	6	14	-91	-75
Spain		77	-0.1	2	14	-53	-41





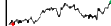

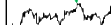



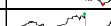
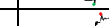










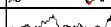
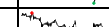

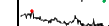







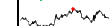




Colors denote **tightening**/**easing** financial conditions for observations greater than ± 1.5 standard deviations.

Data source: Bloomberg.

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Emerging Market Financial Indicators

Last updated: 11/20/2019 8:18 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		7.03	-0.1	-0.1	1	-1	-2		3.2	-2.4	-5	2	-10	4
Indonesia		14095	0.0	-0.1	0	3	2		7.1	0.4	0	-15	-113	-105
India		72	-0.1	0.4	-1	0	-3		6.8	-1.1	-6	-3	-103	-65
Philippines		51	0.1	-0.1	0	3	3		4.3	-0.1	0	1	-224	-198
Thailand		30	0.0	0.2	0	9	8		1.7	0.6	1	16	-110	-89
Malaysia		4.17	-0.2	-0.3	0	1	-1		3.4	-0.4	-1	-1	-77	-69
Argentina		60	0.0	0.0	-2	-39	-37		71.5	542.1	781	1492	4757	4849
Brazil		4.20	-0.1	-0.6	-2	-10	-8		6.1	0.9	8	34	-244	-200
Chile		800	-1.6	-0.6	-9	-16	-13		3.4	3.1	-11	35	-131	-104
Colombia		3458	-0.5	-0.8	0	-7	-6		6.0	0.6	2	28	-79	-51
Mexico		19.42	-0.4	-0.3	-2	5	1		7.1	7.2	1	16	-198	-166
Peru		3.4	-0.4	0.2	-1	0	0		4.5	1.2	-3	32	-127	-120
Uruguay		38	-0.1	-0.3	-1	-14	-14		11.1	9.1	13	16		35
Hungary		301	-0.3	0.7	-2	-6	-7		1.2	-1.3	-5	5	-149	-104
Poland		3.88	-0.4	0.4	-1	-2	-4		1.9	-0.5	-3	5	-74	-41
Romania		4.3	-0.3	0.1	-1	-5	-6		4.0	-2.0	10	20	-36	-23
Russia		64.0	-0.3	0.5	0	3	9		6.2	-5.2	-8	-20	-218	-218
South Africa		14.8	-0.2	0.8	0	-5	-3		9.5	-3.2	-6	19	-15	-6
Turkey		5.70	0.0	0.7	3	-6	-7		11.7	-4.5	-34	-234	-512	-515
US (DXY; 5y UST)		98	0.2	-0.4	1	1	2		1.58	-3.6	-11	2	-130	-93

	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		2911	-0.8	0	-1	10	17		176	0	1	-11	-9	-18
Indonesia		6155	0.0	0	-1	2	-1		182	-1	6	5	-43	-54
India		40652	0.4	1	3	15	13		131	-2	-1	-6	-41	-65
Philippines		7898	-0.2	-1	0	8	6		87	-2	1	12	-24	-34
Malaysia		1601	-0.3	0	2	-6	-5		120	0	0	-6	-21	-42
Argentina		32253	1.3	-4	1	9	6		2296	-69	-198	239	1624	1481
Brazil		105864	-0.4	-2	1	20	20		241	1	12	11	-27	-32
Chile		4788	-0.5	9	-8	-6	-6		155	2	8	23	2	-11
Colombia		1608	0.0	-1	2	16	21		194	1	15	18	-23	-34
Mexico		43602	0.5	0	1	4	5		331	2	16	29	-8	-23
Peru		19743	0.0	0	2	4	2		136	2	8	11	-32	-32
Hungary		43601	0.0	1	7	12	11		108	4	13	13	-34	-40
Poland		57771	-1.2	-2	1	5	0		28	-3	3	-4	-37	-57
Romania		9732	0.3	0	2	15	32		202	4	16	17	-3	-19
Russia		2938	-0.1	0	7	25	24		172	0	3	-12	-65	-80
South Africa		57063	-0.5	1	2	12	8		348	5	12	27	-5	-17
Turkey		107715	0.2	3	9	17	18		429	6	3	-53	-19	0
Ukraine		520	-0.1	0	0	-9	-7		489	15	26	6	-161	-298
EM total		43	-0.3	0	3	9	10		340	2	16	8	-47	-74

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

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