



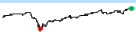
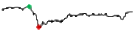






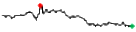


- US stocks rise to a record high – on track for best month since April ([link](#))
- Global equity funds see record inflows in November ([link](#))
- PBOC unexpectedly injects \$30 bn of liquidity into domestic market ([link](#))
- Local currency bond flows into EM continue to recover, led by Brazil ([link](#))
- HSBC rumored to be preparing exit from US retail business ([link](#))
- **GMM Special Feature: EM Asset Purchases Update**

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Markets steady as November comes to a close

Risk assets are taking a breather today following a strong performance over the past month. European stocks are trading sideways, while emerging market equities and US equity futures are trending on the weaker side. Treasury and Bund yields are also steady. This follows a month during which strong investor sentiment—buoyed by positive news about COVID-19 vaccines and the conclusion of US elections—has provided a boost to risk assets. Global equities are up by close to 13% so far in November and credit markets have performed equally well, with US and European HY spreads tightening by close to 85 bps. Although developed market sovereign bonds have remained steady, other safe haven assets, such as gold (-6%), were out of favor in such a risk-on environment, as was the US dollar which weakened by about 2.7% against other major currencies. On the oil front, and after rising by close to 22% this month, crude prices retreated slightly today on the back of an apparent lack of clear consensus among OPEC+ members on the extension of production cuts beyond January 2021. Lastly, please make sure to check out our GMM special feature today which includes an update on EM central bank asset purchases.

Key Global Financial Indicators

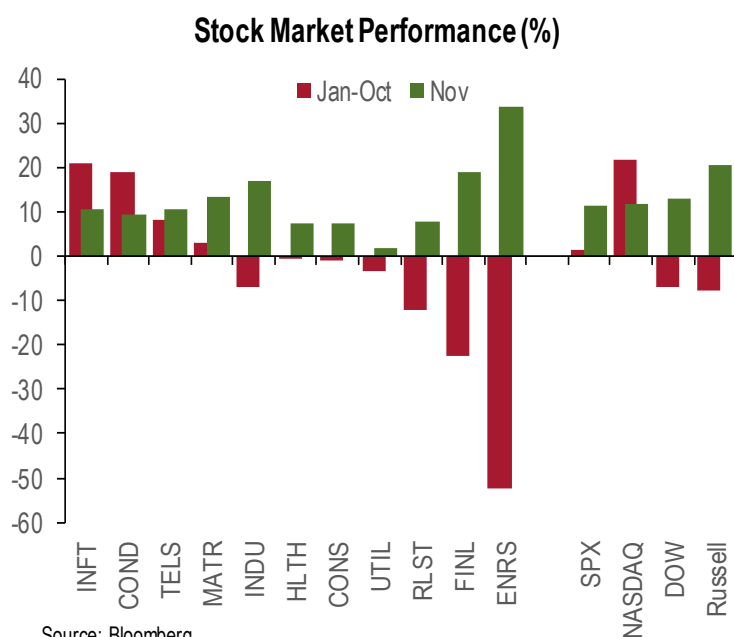
Last updated: 11/30/20 8:07 AM	Level Last 12m Latest	Change from Market Close					YTD
		1 Day	7 Days	30 Days	12 M		
Equities		%					%
S&P 500	 3638	0.2	2	11	16		13
Eurostoxx 50	 3531	0.1	2	19	-5		-6
Nikkei 225	 26434	-0.8	4	15	13		12
MSCI EM	 50	0.9	3	12	18		12
Yields and Spreads		bps					
US 10y Yield	 0.85	1.2	0	-2	-93		-107
Germany 10y Yield	 -0.58	1.0	0	5	-22		-39
EMBIG Sovereign Spread	 421	0	17	-10	97		128
FX / Commodities / Volatility		%					
EM FX vs. USD, (+) = appreciation	 56.4	0.0	0	4	-6		-8
Dollar index, (+) = \$ appreciation	 91.7	-0.1	-1	-3	-7		-5
Brent Crude Oil (\$/barrel)	 47.6	-1.2	3	27	-24		-28
VIX Index (% change in pp)	 21.9	1.1	-2	-16	9		8

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

This week will serve as an important cross-check for the strength of the US recovery with the prospective publication of a number of economic estimates including, the ISM, non-farm payrolls, factory orders and durable goods orders. Any major negative surprises could raise expectations of Fed action during the December meeting. The testimonies of Mr. Powell and Mr. Mnuchin on the CARES Act before the Senate Banking Committee will be closely watched, as will be inflation reports from the euro area which are expected to confirm continuing disinflationary pressures. The flash reading of Q3 GDP in Spain and Italy, as well as PMI reports throughout the euro area will be closely vetted to assess the rising economic cost of the second wave of COVID-19. The OPEC+ is also expected to make decision on Monday on whether to proceed with the planned output hike scheduled in January. Markets currently expect a three-month delay. Other important economic events this week include central bank meetings in Australia, Poland and India.

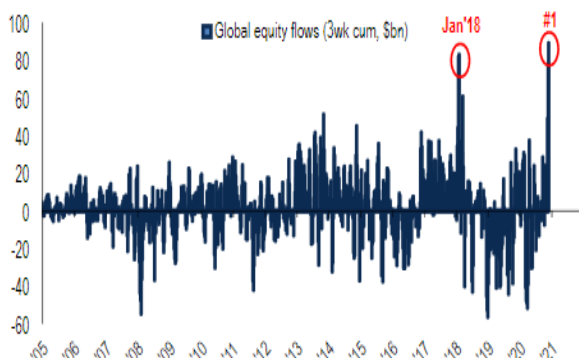
United States [back to top](#)

US stocks rose to a record high on Friday in thin post-holiday volume. The NASDAQ added 0.9% with S&P 500 up 0.2%. Both indices have risen over 11% month-to-date, with the S&P 500 set to cap the best month since April. The November rally has been broad-based and is characterized by a rotation into cyclical and value sectors, such as energy, financial, industrial and small-cap stocks. **Treasuries advanced on Friday, ahead of Monday's large month-end duration extension.** The curve fell 0.5 to 5 bps across the curve, flattening the 2-10 spread by nearly 4 bps. The duration extension on the Bloomberg Barclays Treasury index is estimated to be 0.16 years, matching August's result, which was the biggest since 2009. So far, bad spot news on the virus and the economic data is heavily discounted by good forward news on the vaccines, keeping Treasuries range bound in November.



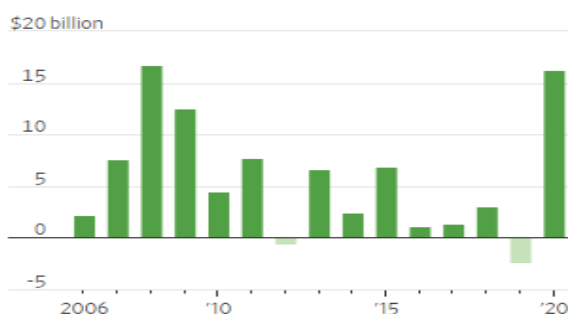
The November rally took place amid record inflows into global equity funds. Over the past 3 weeks, inflows into global equities reached \$89 bn, topping the previous record in Jan 2018. Investors favored value and small cap stocks, which attracted \$7.6 and \$9.9 bn, respectively. Meanwhile, investors have turned to risky ETFs to take advantage of the large price swings. Leveraged and inverse ETFs have attracted \$16.3 bn through the first 10 months of the year, on pace to top 2008's a record of \$16.7 bn.

Chart 2: Record 3-week inflow to global stocks



Source: BofA Global Investment Strategy, EPFR Global

Flows into leveraged and inverse exchange-traded products, annually



Note: Flows consist of leveraged and inverse equity, debt and commodity exchange-traded products. 2020 flows through October.

Source: Morningstar

The House is set to vote on a bipartisan bill that could impose restrictions on Chinese companies listed on US exchanges, following the passage of a similar bill by the Senate in May. The Holding Foreign Companies Accountable Act aims to ensure that foreign companies that are traded in the US are subject to the same independent audit requirements that apply to US firms. These include a requirement for these companies to certify that they are not under the control of a foreign government. Meanwhile, the SEC has been working on the introduction of similar regulation that could lead to the delisting of foreign companies that fail to comply with US audit rules.

Europe

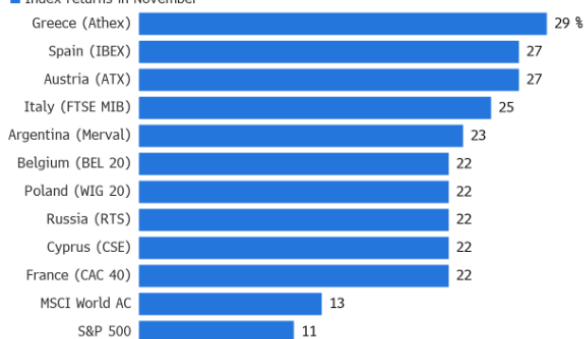
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Equity markets paused their November advance today. The DAX (+0.4%) and EuroStoxx 600 (+0.1%) posted moderate gains, while the CAC 40 (unch.), Italy's Titans 30 (-0.5%), and Spanish Ibex (-0.6%) failed to continue last week's advance. For the month, European indices have delivered a historic performance, overtaking records posted over a decade ago. By sector, the biggest gains took place in industries most affected by the lockdowns.

Europe on Top

European equity markets dominate world's index chart in November

■ Index returns in November

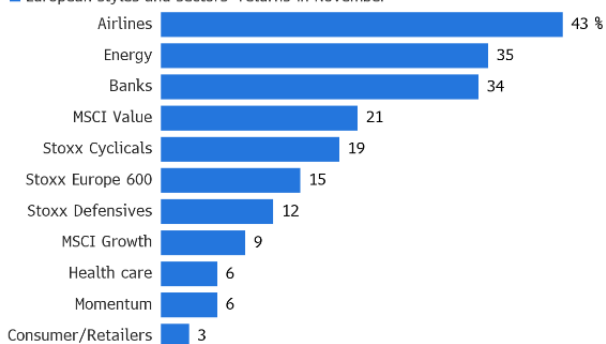


Source: Bloomberg

Power Switch

Pandemic laggards drive market performance in November

■ European styles and sectors' returns in November



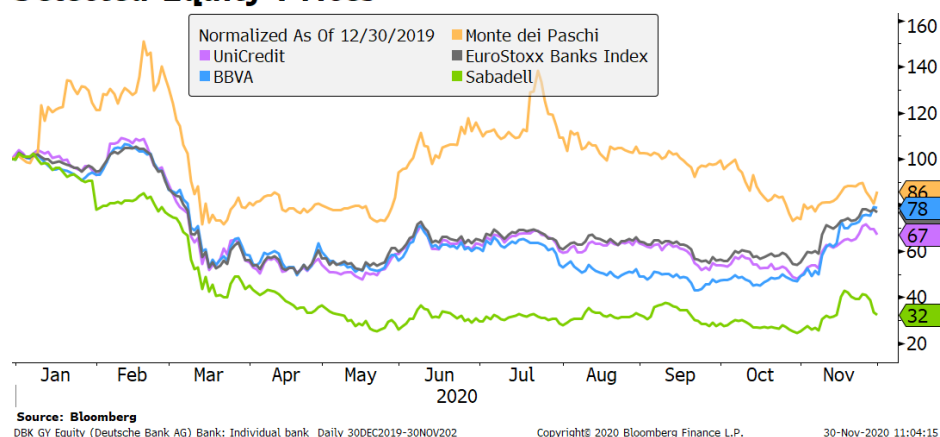
Source: Bloomberg

E

Bank stocks (-1.5%) are underperforming today. Unicredit (-4.1%) dropped the most as its board is expected to continue discussing the bank's future strategy and a potential replacement of CEO Mr. Mustier who reportedly opposed a merger with Monte dei Paschi (MPS). **MPS** equities, on the other hand, surged 6% as markets consider the implications of Mustier's dismissal from Unicredit.

In Spain, **Sabadell's** equities dropped 2.6% after talks of a potential merger with **BBVA (-0.7%)** were dismissed last week. Separately, news emerged that Sabadell is looking to sell its British unit TSB Banking.

Selected Equity Prices



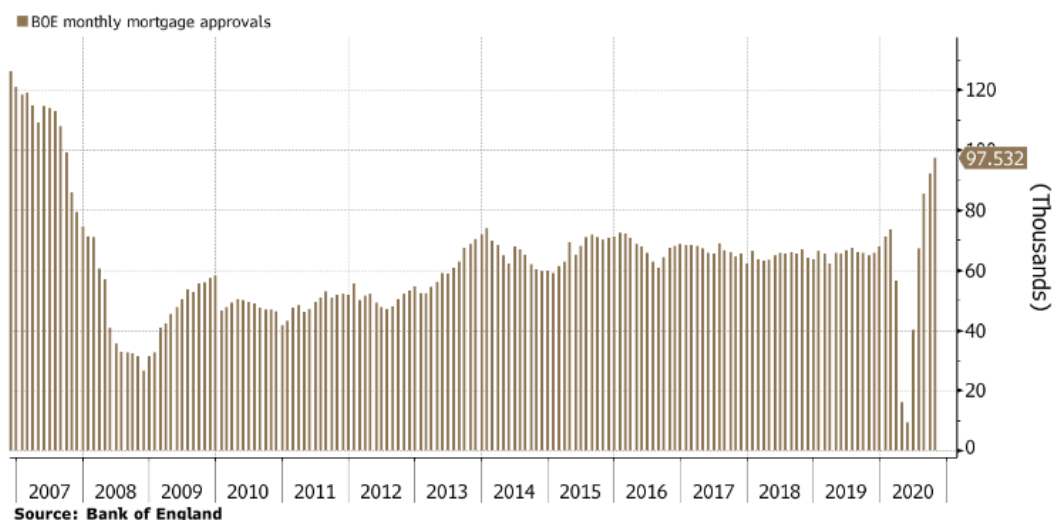
HSBC (-2.0%) also retreated on the back of unconfirmed reports that the bank is considering a complete exit from its US retail business. HSBC USA has generated losses of \$518 mn in 2020 following losses in the past two years. Management is reportedly considering options to dispose of the business as part of a group-wide cost-cutting program, a move that would end a forty-year presence in US retail banking. HSBC would retain corporate and investment banking in the US.

Sovereign markets opened the week flat. German 10-year yields at -0.58% (+1 bps); French OATs are at -0.34% (+1 bps); Italian at 0.59% (unch); and Spanish at 0.06% (+1 bps).

In rating news, **Standard & Poor's affirmed Ireland's sovereign rating at AA-/stable** on Friday. The yield on the 10-year Irish bond moved in line with peers today at -0.28% (+1 bps).

In the UK, economic data released today point to weakness in October. Although the number of mortgage approvals rose to 97,500 in October, net mortgage borrowing fell 12%, from £4.9 bn to £4.3 bn. Consumer credit also contracted, by 5.6% in October, following September's 4.6% contraction. Looking ahead, the Lloyd's Business Barometer for November fell further to -21 from -18 the month prior.

U.K. mortgage approvals jump



Other Mature Markets

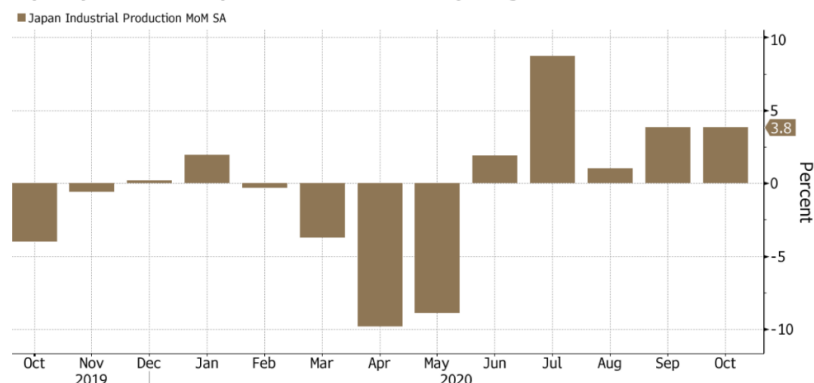
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Japan

October data showed a continued economic recovery. Industrial production increased 3.8% m/m, stronger than the market-expected 2.4%. The strong industrial output was led by automobiles and general machinery thanks to overseas demand. Retail sales increased 0.4% m/m, in contrast to a 0.1% decline in September. The decline in housing starts moderated to 8.3% y/y, better than the drop of 9.9% in September.

Ongoing Recovery

A pickup in industrial production has been a key for growth



Source: Japan's economy ministry

Source: Bloomberg.

New Zealand

The Exchange Settlement Account System (ESAS) was temporarily down for three hours today. The Reserve Bank of New Zealand (RBNZ)'s ESAS enables banks and other approved financial institutions to settle their obligations on a real-time gross settlement basis. The ESAS was back online, but the earlier outage caused some disruption, with financial wholesale and retail transactions unable to be processed between banks. The RBNZ is investigating on what caused the outage and working to ensure that all pending transactions are processed. Equities were up today (+1.0%); New Zealand dollar was little changed; government bond yields declined (10-year: -4 bps).

Emerging Markets




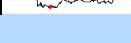

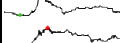
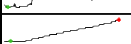





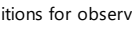

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In **Asia**, stock markets retreated today, led by Indonesia (-3.0%), Malaysia (-2.8%) and Hong Kong (-2.1%). Asian currencies also generally weakened against the US dollar, led by the Korean won (-0.3%) and Indonesian rupiah (-0.2%). The Singaporean dollar was an exception, appreciating (+0.1%). In Indonesia, authorities extended movement restrictions in cities surrounding Jakarta to contain the spread of the virus.

In **Latin America**, the Brazilian real has been outperforming all other EM currencies in November; appreciating by 7.6% against the dollar. The strong performance continued last week with the local equity index rising by 4.3% and the real appreciating by 1% as hard data releases for October came in stronger than expected. This signaled to investors that the recovery may be gaining pace in Q4. This week investors will have their eyes on the Brazilian Congress to see if the debate on fiscal spending reforms will resume following the conclusion of the municipal elections.

In **EMEA**, equities are trading mostly lower today, with stocks down in Turkey (-2.0%), South Africa (-1.7%) and Russia (-0.9%). Currencies were generally little changed, except for the Turkish lira (+0.8%) and the Hungarian forint (+0.8%) that appreciated against the US dollar.

Key Emerging Market Financial Indicators

Last updated: 11/30/20 8:10 AM	Level		Change				
	Last 12m	index	1 Day	7 Days	30 Days	12 M	YTD
Major EM Benchmarks			%				%
MSCI EM Equities		50.04	-1.5	3	12	18	12
MSCI Frontier Equities		28.15	-0.2	2	7	-4	-7
EMBIG Sovereign Spread (in bps)		421	0	17	-10	97	128
EM FX vs. USD		56.38	0.0	0	4	-6	-8
Major EM FX vs. USD			%, (+) = EM currency appreciation				
China Renminbi		6.58	0.0	0	2	7	6
Indonesian Rupiah		14120	-0.2	0	4	0	-2
Indian Rupee		74.04	-0.2	0	0	-4	-4
Argentine Peso		81.20	-0.2	-1	-3	-26	-26
Brazil Real		5.32	0.3	2	8	-21	-24
Mexican Peso		20.08	-0.2	0	6	-3	-6
Russian Ruble		76.07	-0.3	0	6	-16	-19
South African Rand		15.37	-0.8	0	6	-5	-9
Turkish Lira		7.77	0.8	1	8	-26	-23
EM FX volatility		10.21	1.2	-0.1	-1.4	3.4	3.6

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

EM dedicated bond fund flows

Developments regarding the COVID-19 vaccine have boosted risk sentiment and investor flows into EM dedicated bond funds with \$3.3 bn of flows recorded over the past week. Of these, \$1.5 bn of inflows were into EM local currency bond funds, while EM hard currency bond funds saw \$1.25 bn of inflows. Local currency flows have outpaced hard currency flows over the last several weeks, but they continue to lag substantially year to date (see table).

Fund Flows (US\$m)	Current Week	Last Week	Last 4w	YTD	YTD Δ '20 vs '19
Hard Currency	1,255	1,083	4,146	10,245	-23,308
ETF	253	563	1,683	8,003	2,982
NON-ETF	1,002	520	2,463	2,242	-26,290
Local Currency	1,518	1,842	5,041	-14,351	-14,776
ETF	992	792	2,419	285	-6,495
NON-ETF	527	1,050	2,622	-14,636	-8,281
Blended Currency	508	622	1,272	167	-2,337
Global	2,050	2,098	6,346	-8,793	-38,590
Regional/Country	1,231	1,450	4,113	4,919	-1,869
AxJ	1,405	1,461	4,393	5,623	-156
LatAm	-12	-88	-92	-781	-796
CEEMEA	-163	76	-188	76	-917
ETF	1,252	1,355	4,111	8,314	
Non-ETF	2,030	2,192	6,347	-12,252	
Total	3,281	3,548	10,458	-3,938	-40,421

Source: EPFR, Morgan Stanley (current week refers to week ending Nov 25)

EM local bond markets non-resident flows

Non-resident flows into local debt markets continue to show large differentiation among issuers.

For example, Mexico and India local bond markets in 2020 continue to see subdued interest from non-resident investors with Mexico even having sizeable outflows as recently as October. In contrast non-resident investors increased their holdings of Brazil local debt by \$4.4 bn in October, following large purchases in August-September.

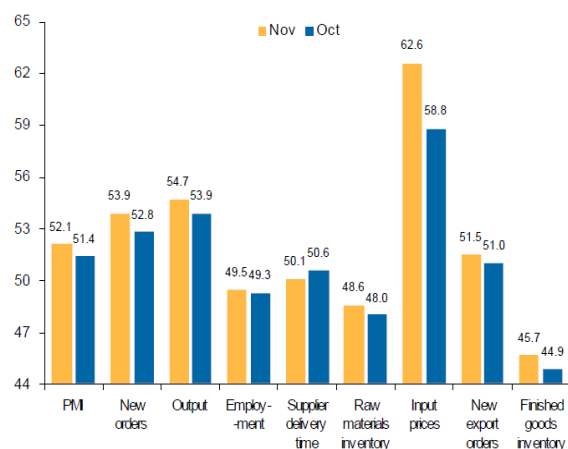
CNY	2.6	74.8	30.0	0.6	4.4	0.3	7.3	7.7	6.1	6.6	8.9	11.3	8.2	
KRW	-2.8	18.0	7.2	4.1	0.4	2.5	6.0	1.6	0.7	2.7	0.8	-0.3	-0.6	-1.5
CZK	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.8	-1.1	1.6	2.8	0.3	0.0	0.5	-0.7	-1.6		
RUB	0.3	-6.6	16.7	2.3	2.6	-3.7	1.3	0.9	0.1	-0.2	0.2	-0.6		
PEN	1.1	1.8	4.2	0.6	0.5	-0.4	-0.2	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.3		
ILS	-0.1	1.3	-0.8	-0.1	0.0	-0.5	0.3	2.0	0.8	0.9	-0.1			
COP	-0.6	3.2	-0.2	0.4	-0.3	-0.7	-0.2	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.5	1.4	0.2	
HUF	0.1	2.1	0.8	0.4	-0.2	-0.7	0.1	1.0	-1.0	1.3	-1.1	0.3	0.7	0.3
MYR	1.8	-4.9	5.1	0.9	-1.9	-2.9	-0.5	0.3	2.8	1.7	0.7	0.2	1.9	
THB	0.2	4.3	-2.3	0.3	-0.6	-2.4	-0.9	-0.2	0.7	0.4	-0.3	0.7	-0.1	1.2
PLN	-0.2	-3.1	-8.9	-0.7	0.9	-1.3	-3.2	0.7	-1.1	0.0	-0.3	-0.2		
ZAR	1.8	1.1	6.8	0.4	0.1	-3.2	-1.0	-0.7	-0.5	0.5	0.5	-0.3	0.9	
TRY	0.1	-1.9	-3.3	-0.5	-1.7	-1.8	-1.0	-1.1	-0.5	-0.2	-0.4	0.1	0.1	0.3
IDR	-0.4	4.0	12.0	1.1	-2.0	-7.4	-0.1	0.5	0.4	0.6	-0.3	-0.6	1.5	1.0
BRL	-5.6	1.6	2.9	3.7	1.4	-10.5	-4.4	-0.4	1.8	-0.9	3.7	2.1	4.4	
INR	-0.3	-4.9	1.0	-1.7	0.8	-6.1	-1.2	-2.3	-2.5	0.1	-0.1	0.2	0.2	-0.2
MXN	5.8	1.5	1.1	1.7	0.2	-7.0	-5.1	-1.6	-1.6	-1.2	0.6	-0.2	-2.6	0.2
EM	3.7	94.5	70.2	14.0	3.6	-44.9	-0.2	8.5	6.2	13.2	13.0	12.7	14.9	1.3
EM ex CNY & KRW	3.8	1.8	33.0	9.2	-1.2	-47.7	-13.5	-0.8	-0.5	3.9	3.3	1.7	7.2	2.8
	Dec-19	2018	2019	Jan-20	Feb-20	Mar-20	Apr-20	May-20	Jun-20	Jul-20	Aug-20	Sep-20	Oct-20	Nov-20

Source: Central bank websites, HSBC

China

Composite official PMI further improved, beating expectations. Composite PMI increased to 55.7 in November from 55.3 in October. Manufacturing PMI showed the highest reading in three years at 52.1 (better than expectations at 51.5), with strong support from both output and new orders. Non-manufacturing PMI rose to a decade high at 56.4 (better than expectations at 56.0), with robust performance of both services and construction components. **Equities declined (CSI 300: -0.4%) after posting some earlier gains, while still outperforming other markets in the region. RMB was little changed.**

Fig 2 Breakdown of the official Manufacturing PMI

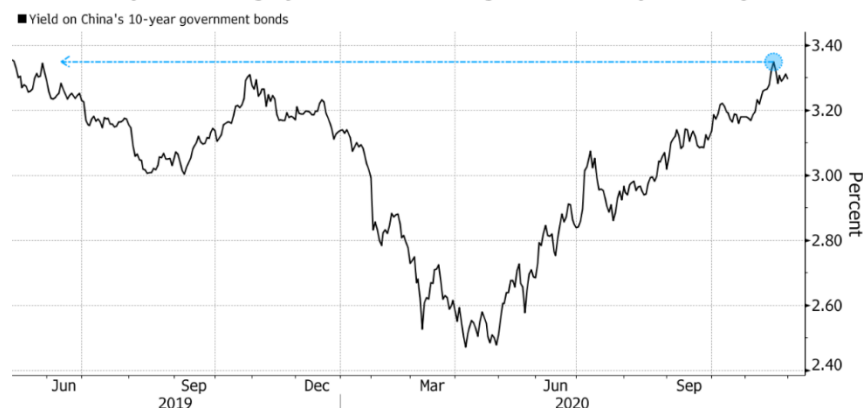


Source: NBS, WIND, Macquarie Macro Strategy, November 2020

The People's Bank of China (PBOC) unexpectedly injected liquidity of 200 bn yuan (\$30.4 bn) via the medium-term lending facility (MLF). The PBOC usually conducts MLF operations in the middle of the month. Concerns over tighter cash supply has driven up government bond yields in recent months as market participants increasingly pricing in a gradual policy normalization by the PBOC in response to the improving growth momentum. Recent corporate bond defaults have also induced some additional stress. **Government bond yields declined (1-year: -8bps; 10-year: -7bps).**

Funding Pressures

China's 10-year sovereign yield had been rising before Monday's MLF injection



China urged the United States to drop a probe that claims RMB undervaluation. The U.S. Department of Commerce investigated Chinese exports of cable or twist ties and preliminarily determined that Chinese producers get an unfair advantage because of the currency. Tariffs have been imposed on these products. Chinese authorities said that the U.S. ruling violated international rules and that there was no supportive analysis for RMB undervaluation. Last month, the United States imposed similar tariffs on Vietnamese exports of car and truck tires.

India

Real GDP contracted less than expected in 2020Q3. Real GDP declined 7.5% y/y, less than the market-expected 8.2% drop. This was a considerable improvement over the record 24% y/y contraction in Q2. In terms of sectors, agriculture and manufacturing grew 3.4% and 0.6%, respectively, while services endured a significant decline, especially those related to trade, hospitality and transport. **The fiscal deficit has already exceeded the full-year target.** The deficit widened to \$129bn during April-October, amounting to 120% of the annual budget estimate for the fiscal year ending end-March 2021. Markets were closed today.

First Timer

India enters its first recession since quarterly records started in 1996

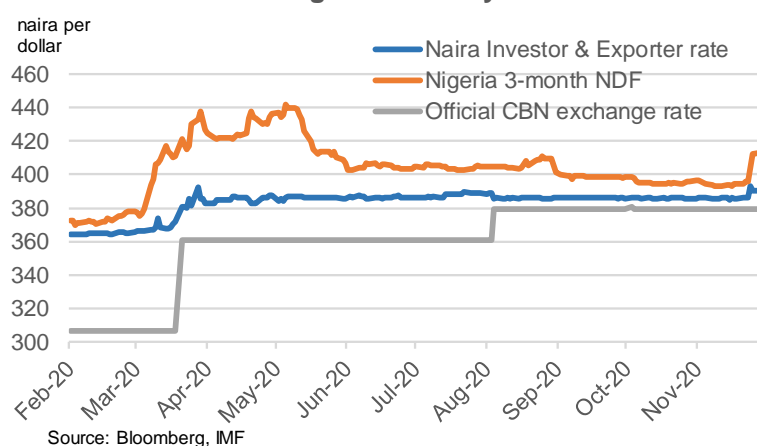


Source: Bloomberg.

Nigeria

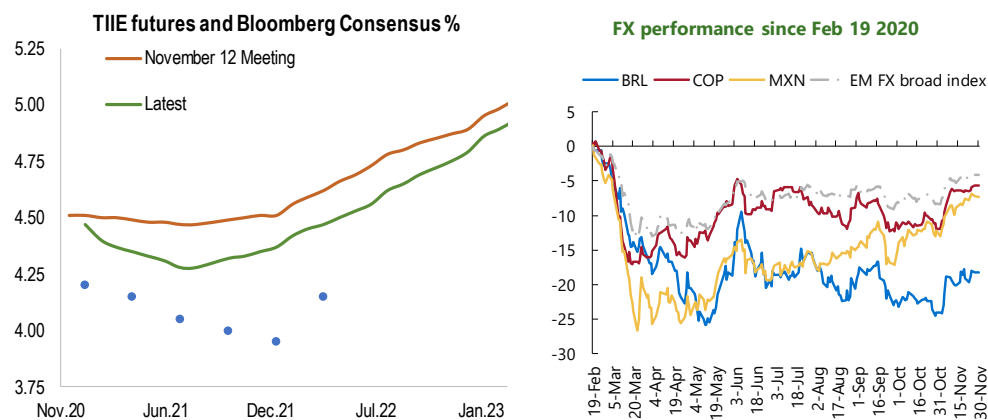
The Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) has adjusted its multiple exchange rate windows as pressure continues to grow in the parallel FX market. While the official exchange rate was kept unchanged at 380 naira per dollar, the bureau-de-change as well as investors and exporter (I&E) window rates were depreciated by around 2-3%. At the same time, the exchange rate reached 500 naira per dollar in the parallel market as seasonal factors and normalization of economic activity drove local demand for dollars. The implied yields on the non-deliverable forwards continued to increase this morning, reaching 28% as compared to 10% last week. Contacts pointed to position reduction in the offshore market as a possible cause, as well as hedging by investors who remained trapped onshore given the current backlog for the repatriation of dollars.

Nigeria currency market



Mexico

The central bank released its quarterly inflation report (QIR) and latest minutes, but neither offered much clarity to markets regarding Banxico's next steps. The QIR revised GDP and inflation estimates up but at the same time provided some additional certainty around a baseline scenario where the inflation rate declines rapidly in 2H2021 close to target. The board has been split on the timing of any potential cuts, but there was a full consensus in that the inaction in the November meeting was only a "pause" to ensure that the recent stickiness of CPI close to the upper range of the target is temporary. Over the last two weeks the market has been pricing an increasing probability of a rate cut by Q1 2021. A key driver of the downward move in rates has been the CPI data for the first half of November that declined to +3.4% y-o-y from 4.1% previously. The Mexican peso has continued to perform strongly over the last few months and is just 7% weaker compared to its mid-February 2020 level after depreciating by more than 26% in March.



Colombia

BanRep unanimously stayed on hold at 1.75% for a second month in a row. The decision was widely expected by the market. In the latest survey, economists expected the central bank to keep rates unchanged until Q3 2021 and only gradually start hiking after that. The central bank highlighted that inflation expectations remain well-behaved in 2021-23 but expressed concerns regarding a labor market that faces “severe problems of structural nature”.

Figure 1: BanRep: Nominal and real ex-ante policy rate, and J.P. Morgan forecast



Source: BanRep and J.P. Morgan

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Global Financial Indicators

Last updated: 11/30/20 8:09 AM	Level		Change				YTD
	Last 12m	Latest	1 Day	7 Days	30 Days	12 M	
Equities			%				%
United States		3641	0.2	2	11	16	13
Europe		3530	0.0	2	19	-5	-6
Japan		26434	-0.8	4	15	13	12
China		3392	-0.5	-1	5	18	11
Asia Ex Japan		87	1.1	3	11	25	19
Emerging Markets		50	0.9	3	12	18	12
Interest Rates			basis points				
US 10y Yield		0.85	0.8	-1	-3	-93	-107
Germany 10y Yield		-0.58	0.9	0	5	-22	-39
Japan 10y Yield		0.03	0.1	2	-1	11	4
UK 10y Yield		0.29	0.4	-3	3	-41	-53
Credit Spreads			basis points				
US Investment Grade		107	-0.5	-3	-20	-9	9
US High Yield		433	-0.4	-13	-98	-32	39
Europe IG		49	0.5	-2	-13	0	5
Europe HY		267	0.1	-9	-88	41	60
EMBIG Sovereign Spread		421	0.0	17	-10	97	128
Exchange Rates			%				
USD/Majors		91.70	-0.1	-1	-2	-7	-5
EUR/USD		1.20	0.1	1	3	8	7
USD/JPY		104.1	0.0	0	1	5	4
EM/USD		56.4	0.0	0	4	-6	-8
Commodities			%				
Brent Crude Oil (\$/barrel)		48	-1.1	3	27	-24	-28
Industrials Metals (index)		134	1.3	3	12	20	17
Agriculture (index)		44	-0.5	0	7	13	7
Implied Volatility			%				
VIX Index (%, change in pp)		21.9	1.1	-1.8	-16.1	9.3	8.1
US 10y Swaption Volatility		55.1	0.6	-0.1	-22.6	-7.8	-6.9
Global FX Volatility		7.7	0.1	0.1	-1.2	1.9	1.7
EA Sovereign Spreads			10-Year spread vs. Germany (bps)				
Greece		122	-2.2	-3	-36	-59	-44
Italy		117	-0.9	-3	-21	-42	-42
Portugal		60	0.1	0	-13	-16	-3
Spain		65	0.0	-1	-12	-13	-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: 11/30/2020 8:11 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		6.58	0.0	0.1	2	7	6		3.4	0.2	-4	10	20	28
Indonesia		14120	-0.2	0.2	4	0	-2		6.3	2.5	-6	-38	-92	-88
India		74	-0.2	0.1	0	-4	-4		6.0	1.9	-1	-4	-84	-91
Philippines		48	0.0	0.3	1	6	5		3.7	-2.5	1	9	-65	-65
Thailand		30	0.1	0.1	3	0	-1		1.5	0.0	1	-1	-26	-15
Malaysia		4.07	-0.1	0.4	2	3	0		2.7	4.2	11	14	-74	-70
Argentina		81	-0.2	-1.0	-3	-26	-26		53.5	16.6	37	490	-3347	-909
Brazil		5.32	0.4	2.2	8	-21	-24		6.4	-9.0	-20	7	11	19
Chile		769	-0.2	0.2	0	4	-2		2.8	3.6	4	17	-52	-47
Colombia		3613	0.1	0.8	5	-3	-9		5.1	-0.7	1	-17	-100	-81
Mexico		20.08	-0.2	0.4	6	-2	-6		5.9	-2.1	-6	-17	-124	-104
Peru		3.6	0.0	-0.3	0	-6	-8		3.9	-3.0	-14	-23	-64	-64
Uruguay		43	0.0	0.4	0	-11	-12		7.4	6.5	1	6	-387	-344
Hungary		300	0.6	1.4	5	0	-2		1.6	-0.2	2	-10	57	43
Poland		3.73	0.5	1.2	6	4	2		0.6	1.2	4	5	-114	-125
Romania		4.1	0.1	1.2	3	6	5		2.9	1.0	1	-30	-113	-109
Russia		76.1	-0.2	0.1	6	-16	-18		5.6	0.7	2	-12	-68	-56
South Africa		15.4	-0.8	0.3	6	-5	-9		9.9	10.9	11	-27	22	35
Turkey		7.78	0.8	1.4	8	-26	-23		12.4	2.4	38	-164	33	71
US (DXY; 5y UST)		92	-0.1	-0.7	-2	-7	-5		0.37	0.8	-1	-1	-125	-132

	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		4960	-0.4	-1	6	30	21		204	-9	-11	-7	22	28
Indonesia		5612	-3.0	-1	9	-7	-11		191	-4	-1	-24	13	35
India		44150	0.0	1	11	8	7		164	-4	-7	-43	37	39
Philippines		6791	0.0	-5	7	-12	-13		113	-1	1	-10	29	47
Malaysia		1563	-2.8	-2	7	0	-2		125	-2	-2	-27	4	13
Argentina		55427	1.8	9	22	61	33		1383	6	8	-98	-890	-386
Brazil		110576	0.3	3	18	2	-4		269	1	3	-41	31	54
Chile		4140	-0.1	0	17	-9	-11		158	0	7	-18	8	25
Colombia		1262	-0.1	1	11	-22	-24		225	0	10	-19	37	62
Mexico		41674	-1.7	-1	13	-3	-4		431	6	2	-44	111	139
Peru		19601	0.0	4	12	-2	-5		160	2	11	11	33	53
Hungary		38891	-1.1	1	20	-11	-16		106	0	1	1	6	20
Poland		52807	-0.9	0	20	-8	-9		8	-1	-1	-6	-18	-10
Romania		9286	0.0	2	9	-6	-7		211	4	-1	-29	15	37
Russia		3114	-0.9	2	16	6	2		182	0	2	-19	23	51
South Africa		57011	-1.4	0	10	3	0		419	1	-2	-58	68	99
Turkey		1304	-1.9	-1	17	22	14		504	0	-4	-136	65	103
Ukraine		508	1.3	1	1	-1	0		536	1	-12	-146	41	116
EM total		50	-1.5	3	12	18	12		421	0	17	-10	97	128

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

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