



Global Markets Monitor

Monetary and Capital Markets Department
Global Markets Analysis Division

Thursday, October 18, 2018

Click [here](#) to subscribe and [here](#) to provide feedback on the GMM.












- **FOMC minutes reiterate commitment to gradual rate hikes** ([link](#))
- **US FSOC revokes SIFI designation for insurance group Prudential** ([link](#))
- **US Treasury currency report avoids labeling China as currency manipulator** ([link](#))
- **Spanish bank stocks decline sharply after court ruling on mortgage taxes** ([link](#))
- **Chinese stocks plunge amid reports of forced margin unwinds** ([link](#))
- **The Bank of Korea left its policy rate unchanged, as expected** ([link](#))
- **Peso depreciation drives significant acceleration in Argentine inflation** ([link](#))

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

Markets await further direction from political and earnings catalysts

Risk-on sentiment stalled as political uncertainty and mixed Q3 earnings releases remain front and center. In the US, the FOMC minutes reinforced the hawkish lean from the September meeting and pushed Treasury yields up 2 to 4 bps across the curve, with the odds of a December policy rate hike still about 70%. The US dollar also initially appreciated against most G-10 counterparts, while the US Treasury's semiannual report on currencies avoided naming any trading partner as a currency manipulator, as expected. Advanced economy equity markets are mixed as a varied batch of earnings provided investors with an opportunity to fade some of the strength in markets so far this week, while in Asia, Chinese equities declined close to 3% with reports that forced margin unwinds have triggered the most recent sell-off that has seen Chinese indexes fall 25% year-to-date amid trade tensions with the US.

Key Global Financial Indicators

Last updated: 10/18/18 8:08 AM	Level		Change from Market Close				
	Last 12m	Latest	1 Day	7 Days	30 Days	12 M	YTD
Equities			%				%
S&P 500		2807	0.0	3	-3	10	5
Eurostoxx 50		3239	-0.1	1	-4	-11	-8
Nikkei 225		22658	-0.8	0	-3	6	0
MSCI EM		40	-0.8	2	-4	-13	-14
Yields and Spreads			bps				
US 10y Yield		3.21	4.2	6	15	86	80
Germany 10y Yield		0.47	0.5	-5	-1	7	4
EMBIG Sovereign Spread		343	-1.0	-9	-12	63	58
FX / Commodities / Volatility			%				
EM FX vs. USD, (+) = appreciation		62.7	-0.1	1	3	-10	-10
Dollar index, (+) = \$ appreciation		95.6	0.0	1	1	4	4
Brent Crude Oil (\$/barrel)		78.9	-1.5	-2	0	36	18
VIX Index (% change in pp)		18.2	0.8	-7	5	8	7

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

United States

[back to top](#)

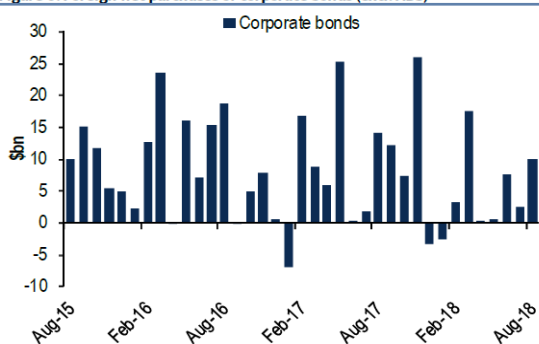
The September FOMC meeting minutes indicated that the Committee remains committed to its current policy of gradual rate hikes. The text was viewed as mildly hawkish as some members discussed the potential need to raise the policy rate beyond neutral to prevent the economy from overheating, although a few members disagreed with this course. Treasury yields were higher following the release and the dollar appreciated against its major peers, especially the euro. However, most contacts thought the minutes held no real surprises as Fed Chair Powell had expressed similar views at the Fed press conference and at a subsequent television interview. Treasuries sold off more sharply later at the end of the day, with the 10-year yield ending 4 bps higher at 3.20%, the highest since October 9th. The two-year yield increased by 3 bps to 2.89% in a slight steepening of the 2-10 Treasury curve. Stocks also lost ground after the big Tuesday rally amidst disappointing earnings from companies such as IBM and continued worries about political risks. Bank stocks outperformed the market after several days of lagging, with Goldman Sachs, Morgan Stanley and JP Morgan making especially strong gains, helping limit the declines in the broader market averages. This morning, S&P 500 futures point to a decline of 0.4% at the open.

Meanwhile, the US Financial Stability Oversight Council removed Prudential from its list of too-big-to-fail institutions which are subject to additional scrutiny from regulators. Prudential was the last non-bank on the list. AIG, MetLife and GE Capital were also put on the list after the crisis and subsequently released.

The US Treasury did not label China a currency manipulator in its latest official six-month review on exchange rate policies of foreign countries. Treasury Secretary Mnuchin did assert that "China's lack of currency transparency" was a "particular concern." The report called on China to disclose more information on its FX market interventions. The news was not entirely unexpected as press reports from last week indicated that Treasury staff had decided against the manipulation charge. Analysts noted that the report does intensify its language against China. Other countries on the monitoring list include Japan, South Korea, India, Germany and Switzerland.

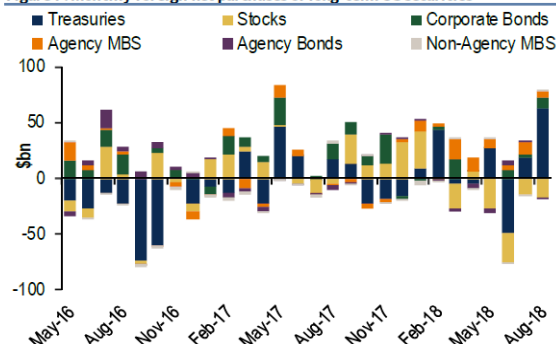
Foreign investors were net buyers of US bonds in August, according to the Treasury's latest TIC data report. Foreigners purchased \$63 bn of Treasuries, \$4.5 bn of agency mortgage backed securities (MBS) and \$2.4 bn of non-agency MBS. Foreigners also bought \$9.9 bn of corporate bonds, up from \$2.6 bn the month before. Japan and China slightly reduced their aggregate Treasury holdings but swapped their short-maturity T-Bills for coupon bonds with maturities of two or more years, adding to the duration of their holdings. Foreigners hold approximately 40% of the \$15.3 tn of US Treasury debt outstanding. Some analysts worry that the worsening US twin deficits and higher dollar funding costs could suppress foreign demand for Treasuries at the very moment when a large new supply of Treasuries is due to come to market to fund the growing deficit.

Figure 6: Foreign net purchases of corporate bonds (excl. ABS)



Source: TIC system, BofA Merrill Lynch Global Research

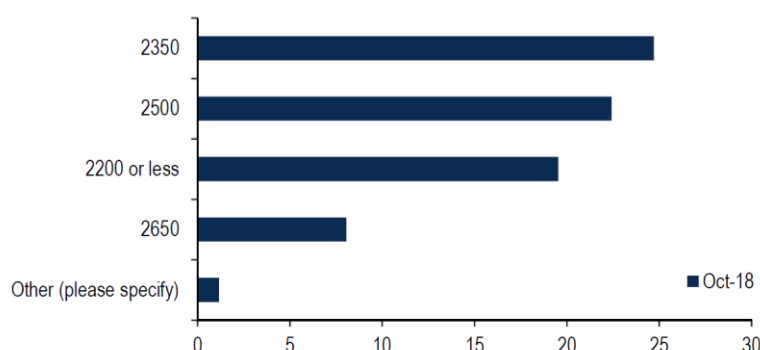
Figure 7: Monthly foreign net purchases of long-term US securities



Source: TIC system, BofA Merrill Lynch Global Research

According to the latest Bank of America Fund Manager Survey, investors think the Fed is unlikely to stop rate hikes in response to a falling stock market unless the decline is very severe. The average predicted level for the Fed to stop hiking was 2390 for the S&P 500, or roughly 15% below the current market level. The survey also found that on average, investors will not begin to rotate out of equities and into Treasuries until the 10-year yield hits 3.70%. This predicted rate has drifted higher during the year and is now 20 bps above the April level. Investors also believe that the US dollar is highly overvalued versus emerging market currencies.

Exhibit 11: What level on the S&P 500 do you think would cause the Fed to stop hiking rates?



Source: BofA Merrill Lynch Global Fund Manager Survey

Banks, money managers and foreign investors have been the biggest buyers of MBS this year. However, their appetite for these bonds may be tested as the Fed gradually steps back from the MBS market. The Fed's MBS portfolio shrank by \$83 bn through Q3 and Barclays estimates that it could shrink by a further \$52 bn in Q4. The Fed's purchase cap steps up to \$20 bn in October and prepayments and maturities from its MBS holdings have fallen below this level. Consequently, the Fed could be absent from some sections of the market such as the MBS TBA (to-be-announced) primary issuance sector in Q4, leaving other investors to take up the slack.

FIGURE 10
Estimated MBS demand technicals in 2018

Entity	2016 Full Year	2017 Full Year	Q1 18	Q2 18	Q3 18 (Est)	2018 YTD (Est)	Q4 18 (Est)
Federal Reserve	0	-2	-11	-33	-40	-83	-52
Banks	116	110	5	35	8	48	12
GSEs	-43	-4	1	2	-3	0	-5
Overseas	43	2	28	25	30	83	17
REITS	-2	42	-5	3	12	10	10
Money Mgrs & Others	116	167	37	21	82	140	100
Total	230	315	56	53	89	198	82

Note: Overseas demand in August and September has been estimated based on recent buying patterns in 2018. Q3 REIT demand has been estimated based on capital raises in the quarter. Source: Barclays Research

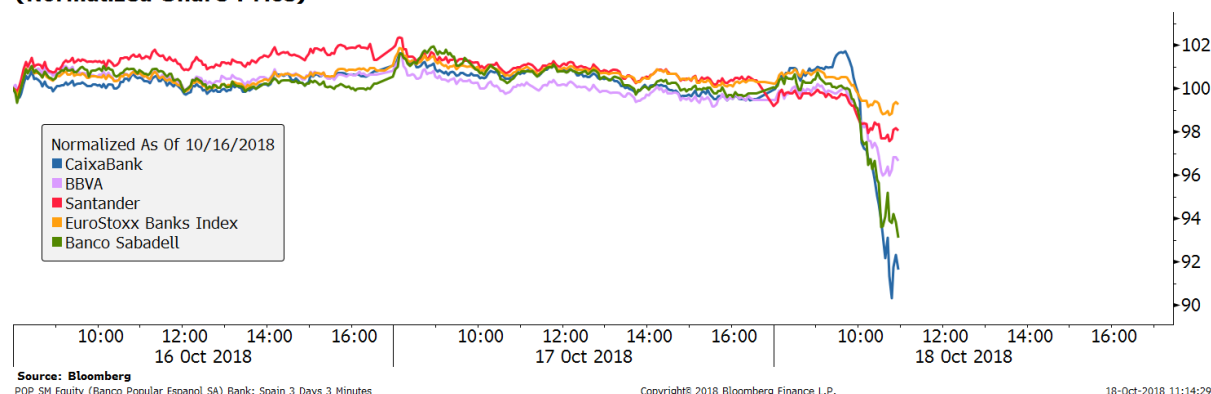
Europe

[back to top](#)

Sovereign debt markets traded steady: German 10-yr bond at 0.47% (+2 bps), French at 0.83% (+2 bps), and Italian at 3.55% (flat).

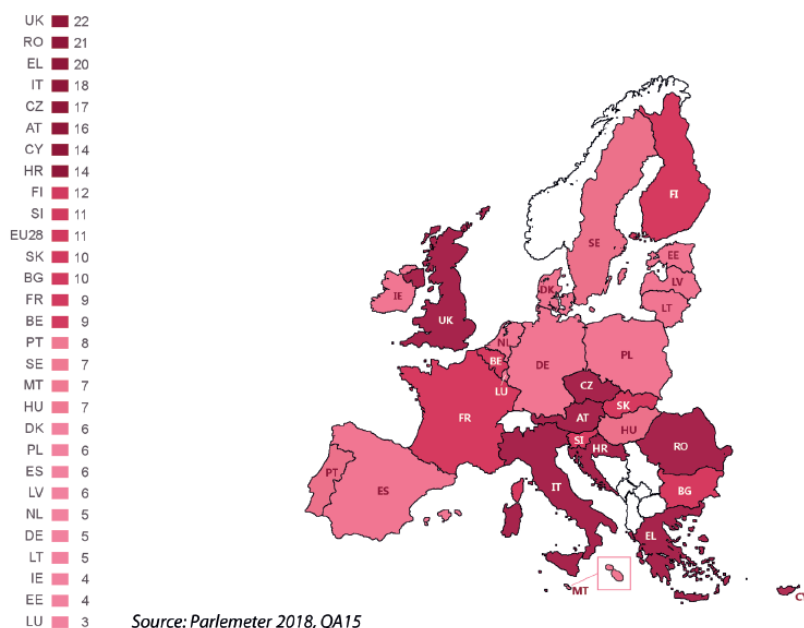
European equities are slightly higher: DAX, CAC 40, and EuroStoxx have all gained 0.4% this morning. **Bank stocks (-1.3%) are heavily underperforming, dragged down by Spanish lenders:** BBVA (-2.6%), Santander (-1.4%), Sabadell (-5.3%), Bankis (-3.9%), and CaixaBank (-7.3%). Spanish bank stocks declined following the ruling by the Spanish supreme court that they must pay mortgage-documentation taxes, not the borrower.

Selected Spanish Bank Equities (Normalized Share Price)



The latest **Eurobarometer** shows citizen's support for the euro at its highest since 2004, but reveals an increase in dissatisfaction with the EU in various countries. Although most of the results are supportive of EU membership, the survey also shows that about 50% of respondents believe that the EU is "heading in the wrong direction", compared to 42% in April 2018. Separately, **Italy's deputy PM Mr. Salvini is considering running for president of the European Commission**. Mr. Salvini – who has acknowledged to be toying with the idea – has suggested that he would have the support of Hungary's president Orban and French FN leader Marine Le Pen, both vocal euroskeptics.

Q Generally speaking, do you think that (OUR COUNTRY)'s membership of the EU is...?
(% - A bad thing)



On **Brexit news**, PM May acknowledged last night that her cabinet is considering the EU's plan to extend the transition period by a few months. EU leaders concluded yesterday that progress in negotiations has not been enough to warrant calling a one-off summit in November to sign off on a divorce bill. Instead, the December summit is now considered as the next – and possibly the last, according to some leaders – chance to avoid a no-deal outcome.

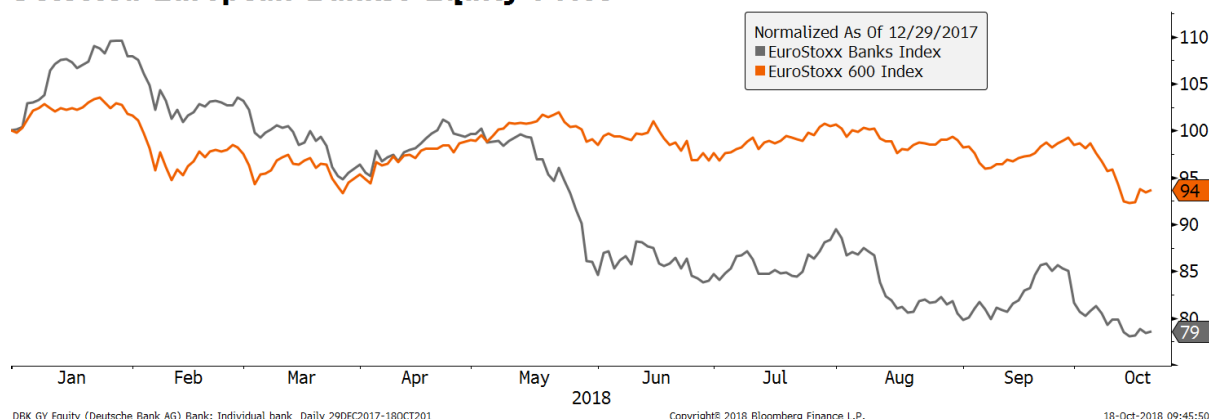
The US Commodity Futures Trading Commission has warned that it could respond with “blunt and strong tools” if the EU proceeds with plans to oversee foreign clearing houses post Brexit. Mr. Giancarlo, chairman of the CFTC, [explained](#) that the EU proposal would place US firms in the “untenable position of having to choose between violating domestic laws and regulations or violating foreign laws and regulations.”

As the Q3 earnings reporting season gains momentum, **the gap between bullish and bearish bets on European banks continues to widen.** Year to date, however, bank equity performance has lagged substantially that of the broader economy, as shown by a drop in the EuroStoxx Bank index of about 20%.

Outstanding Bullish Bets on European Banks to Bearish Ones



Selected European Banks: Equity Price



Other Mature Markets [back to top](#)

Japan

Equities declined (Topix -0.5%, Nikkei -0.8%) and the yen was little changed. Commodity stocks underperformed after the slide in crude oil, and industrials were weak due to potential anti-dumping

measures from China. The investigation by China's Ministry of Commerce was announced on October 16, but investors reacted only after analysts warned of repercussions of the year-long investigation. Meanwhile, defensive stocks outperformed alongside banks as **ten-year JGB yields rose 0.6 bps to 0.142%**. Yields on 30-year JGBs rose 0.7 bps to 0.9%. According to analysts, at these yield levels it is increasingly attractive for Japanese insurers to move out of US Treasuries and into JGBs, especially after taking hedging costs into account. Japanese investors have already sold \$72 bn US Treasuries this year.

Home Bound

Rising super-long yields may lure funds back to Japan



Emerging Markets

[back to top](#)

Key Emerging Market Financial Indicators

Last updated: 10/18/18 8:01 AM	Level		Change				YTD
	Last 12m	index	1 Day	7 Days	30 Days	12 M	
Major EM Benchmarks			%				%
MSCI EM Equities		40.36	0.1	2	-4	-13	-14
MSCI Frontier Equities		27.31	-1.0	-1	-2	-14	-18
EMBIG Sovereign Spread (in bps)		344	0.0	-8	-11	64	59
EM FX vs. USD		62.74	0.1	1	3	-10	-10
Major EM FX vs. USD			%, (+) = EM currency appreciation				
China Renminbi		6.94	-0.2	-1	-1	-4	-6
Indonesian Rupiah		15194	-0.3	0	-2	-11	-11
Indian Rupee		73.61	-0.2	1	-1	-12	-13
Argentine Peso		36.22	-0.8	3	9	-52	-49
Brazil Real		3.69	1.0	2	12	-14	-10
Mexican Peso		18.92	-0.2	0	-1	0	4
Russian Ruble		65.55	-0.1	1	3	-12	-12
South African Rand		14.24	0.0	3	5	-5	-13
Turkish Lira		5.54	0.8	7	15	-34	-31
EM FX volatility		9.48	0.0	-1.2	-2.3	1.4	1.6

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

Chinese equities dropped almost 3% this morning. Analysts cited forced margin unwinds as one of the reasons, while the yuan fell to a 21-month low after the US Treasury's report on currencies was released. Equities were little changed in EMEA this morning. Most bourses were in the +0.3% to -0.3% region. South Africa (-1.2%) saw some of the largest losses. Currencies also saw modest moves, apart from Turkey which gained 0.8% against the dollar. Yesterday, Latin American markets were mostly lower except for Brazil which continued its upward trend for the week. Ibovespa rose very slightly (0.05%) while Mexbol and Merval went down by 0.6% and 2.4% respectively. The Argentinian peso depreciated by 0.8% versus the USD. The EMBIG spread narrowed a further 4 bps to 343, continuing a 5-day streak of tightening.

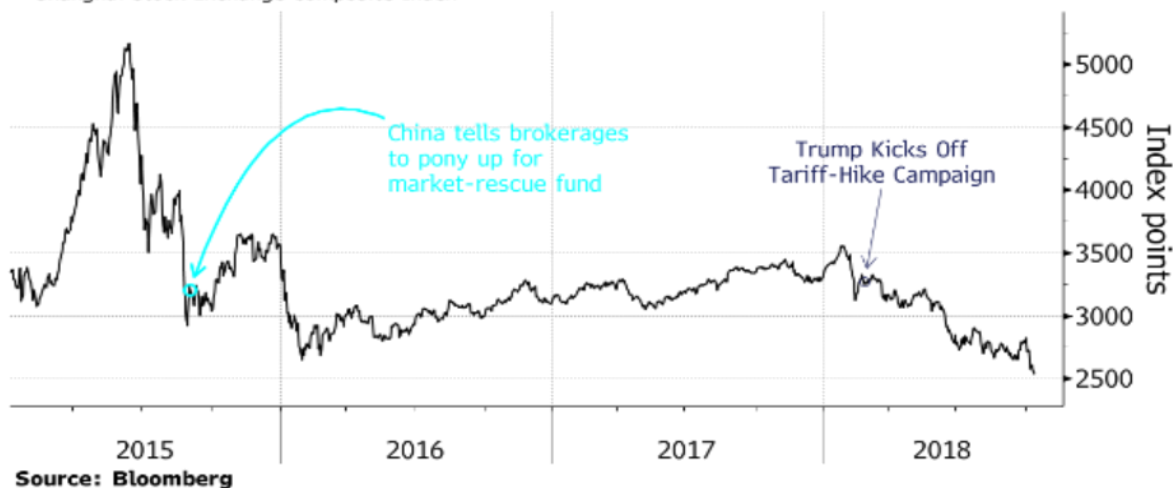
China

Chinese equities declined sharply, and the yuan reached fresh lows last seen in January 2017. The Shanghai index plunged 2.9% closing below the psychologically important 2500 level, while the tech-heavy Shenzhen index declined 2.7%. According to analysts, forced margin unwinds added to selling pressure. Resource stocks underperformed as investors sold recent safe havens, possibly to raise cash to meet margins calls. **Chinese authorities appeared to provide targeted support in the equity market, rather than broad-based stock buying as in 2015.** According to Chinese news, local authorities in Shenzhen have allocated funds to support liquidity and reduce risks related to share pledging as loan collateral for local firms. Similar action is reportedly being taken by other local governments.

Where's the Bailout?

China stocks sink into bear market as trade tensions rise

■ Shanghai Stock Exchange Composite Index



The yuan fell to a 21-month low after a weaker than expected fixing by the PBOC in the wake of the release of the US Treasury's report on currencies. Both the onshore and offshore yuan depreciated 0.1% on the day. The **US Treasury report refrained from naming China or any other country as currency manipulators, but analysts interpreted the report's language as intensifying its rhetoric against China.** Unlike past reports, China was discussed separately in a broad context, arguing China "has a long history of pursuing a variety of economic and regulatory policies that lead to a competitive advantage in international trade, including through facilitating the undervaluation of the RMB". The report also states China recently "has shifted from a policy of gradual economic liberalization to one of reinforcing state control and increasing reliance on non-market mechanisms," which "distort China's economic relationship

with its trading partners". It also flagged that the over 7% depreciation of the RMB against the dollar since mid-June would "exacerbate China's large bilateral trade surplus with the United States".

New Low

Yuan falls to weakest since January 2017 after the Treasury report

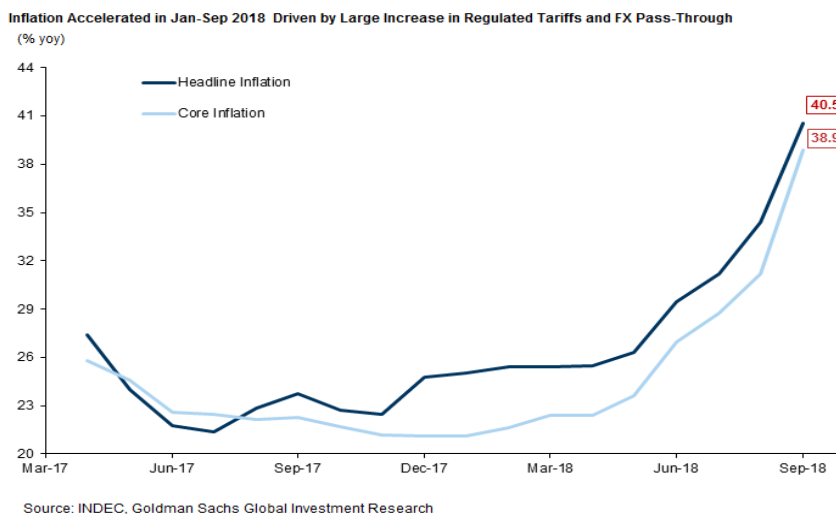


Korea

The Bank of Korea left its policy rate unchanged at 1.5%, citing an escalating US-China trade war as a key risk. Consensus expectation was for no change, but a significant minority of analysts offshore had called a rate hike. Two MPC members voted for a rate hike. Analysts interpreted BoK governor Lee's comments as hawkish, that if the economy grows at a stable pace and inflation is near target, the main focus of the BoK will be financial stability. **The won was Asia's weakest performing currency on the day, depreciating 0.7% against the dollar.**

Argentina

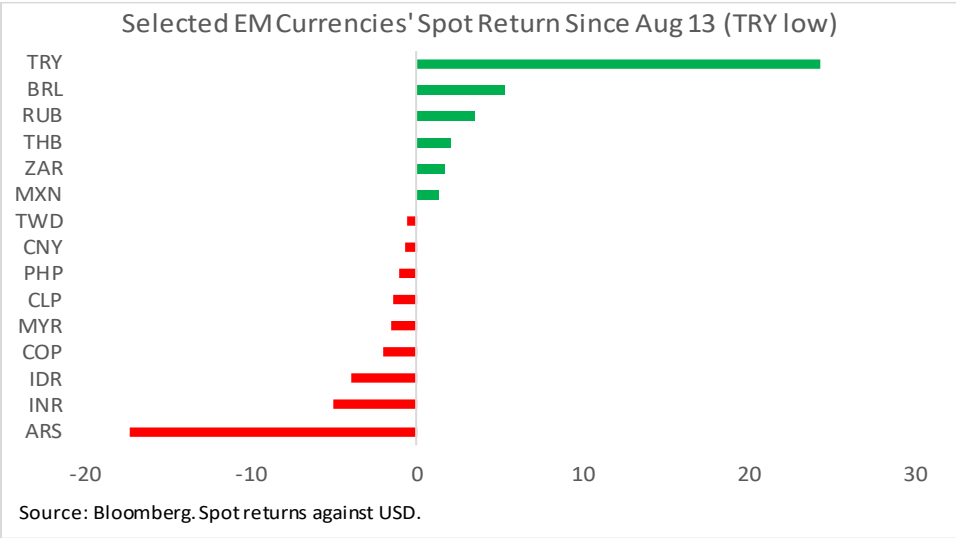
The National-CPI surged to 6.5% mom, as expected, driven by the recent peso depreciation and a roll-back of government subsidies. This is the highest increase since early 2017 as the peso weakened considerably this year. The annual inflation rate accelerated further to a new high at 40.5% in September, up from 34.4% in August. Core inflation accelerated considerably to 7.6% mom and 38.9% yoy (34.4% yoy previously). Analysts believe that there are signs that price pressures may ease



somewhat since the peso has gained 12% in October versus USD. The monetary authority is also conducting daily sales of 7-day notes to remove excess cash from the market and stabilize inflation.

Turkey

The lira gained another 0.8% against the dollar this morning, taking its gains since August’s all-time lows to 24%. The currency has now gained for 10 straight sessions as diplomatic tensions with the US ease, as have concerns over banks' debt rollovers. Yields have similarly declined although the turnaround is less dramatic than for the currency. US Secretary of State Pompeo signaled recently that some sanctions on Turkey could now be eased after the American pastor Andrew Brunson has been released. Sentiment is also being helped by the government’s successful issuance of Eurobonds, the first one since April, as well as the recent import compression which has facilitated a dramatic turnaround in the current account. Investors are now looking to next week’s central bank meeting although expectations for a rate hike have been scaled back somewhat.



List of GMM Contributors (Global Markets Analysis Division, MCM Department)
Anna Ilyina*Division Chief***Peter Breuer***Deputy Division Chief***Will Kerry***Deputy Division Chief***Sergei Antoshin***Senior Economist***John Caparusso***Senior Financial Sector Expert***Sally Chen***Senior Economist***Fabio Cortés***Senior Economist***Mohamed Jaber***Senior Financial Sector Expert***David Jones***Senior Financial Sector Expert***Sanjay Hazarika***Senior Financial Sector Expert***Rebecca McCaughrin***Senior Financial Sector Expert***Juan Solé***Senior Economist***Jeffrey Williams***Senior Financial Sector Expert***Akihiko Yokoyama***Senior Financial Sector Expert***Dimitrios Drakopoulos***Financial Sector Expert***Tryggvi Gudmundsson***Economist***Henry Hoyle***Financial Sector Expert***Robin Koepke***Economist***Thomas Piontek***Financial Sector Expert***Jochen Schmittmann***Economist***Ilan Solot***Financial Sector Expert***Nour Tawk***Economist***Martin Edmonds***Senior Data Mgt Officer***Yingyuan Chen***Senior Research Officer***Rohit Goel***Research Officer***Piyusha Khot***Research Assistant***Xingmi Zheng***Research Assistant*

Disclaimer: This is an internal document. It is produced by the Global Markets Analysis Division (GA) of the Monetary and Capital Markets Department. It reflects GA staff's interpretation and analysis of market views and developments. Market views presented may or may not reflect a consensus of market participants. GA staff do not independently verify the accuracy of all data and events presented in this document.

Global Financial Indicators

Last updated: 10/18/18 8:09 AM	Level		Change				YTD
	Last 12m	Latest	1 Day	7 Days	30 Days	12 M	
Equities			%				%
United States		2807	0.0	3	-3	10	5
Europe		3239	-0.1	1	-4	-11	-8
Japan		22658	-0.8	0	-3	6	0
China		2486	-2.9	-4	-8	-26	-25
Asia Ex Japan		65	-1.3	1	-7	-14	-15
Emerging Markets		40	-0.8	2	-4	-13	-14
Interest Rates			basis points				
US 10y Yield		3.21	4.2	6	15	86	80
Germany 10y Yield		0.47	0.5	-5	-1	7	4
Japan 10y Yield		0.15	0.4	1	4	8	10
UK 10y Yield		1.58	0.5	-9	1	27	39
Credit Spreads			basis points				
US Investment Grade		100	-0.3	-1	-1	4	9
US High Yield		340	-2.4	-13	7	-26	-35
Europe IG		74	1.0	0	14	19	29
Europe HY		293	2.3	-4	13	50	60
EMBIG Sovereign Spread		343	-1.0	-9	-12	63	58
Exchange Rates			%				
Dollar Index (DXY)		95.60	0.0	1	1	2	4
USDEUR		1.15	0.1	-1	-1	-2	-4
USDJPY		112.4	0.2	0	0	0	0
EM FX vs. USD		62.7	-0.1	1	3	-10	-10
Commodities			%				
Brent Crude Oil (\$/barrel)		79	-1.5	-2	0	36	18
Industrials Metals (index)		118	-0.9	-1	2	-10	-15
Agriculture (index)		44	-0.3	3	9	-8	-7
Implied Volatility			%				
VIX Index (% change in pp)		18.2	0.8	-6.8	5.4	8.1	7.1
10y Treasury Volatility Index		3.7	0.0	-0.8	0.3	-0.5	0.2
Global FX Volatility		8.0	0.0	-0.4	-0.6	0.2	0.6
EA Sovereign Spreads			10-Year spread vs. Germany (bps)				
Greece		397	11.1	0	38	29	29
Italy		314	5.8	10	83	156	156
Portugal		150	1.6	0	13	-1	-1
Spain		123	3.8	10	20	9	9

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

Data source: Bloomberg.

[back to top](#)

Emerging Market Financial Indicators

Last updated: 10/18/2018 7:48 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		6.94	-0.2	-0.7	-1	-4	-6		3.6	-0.6	-4	-6	-21	-40
Indonesia		15194	-0.3	0.3	-2	-11	-11		8.7	-11.7	10	11	181	207
India		74	-0.2	0.8	-1	-12	-13		8.0	0.7	-9	-21	96	58
Philippines		54	-0.1	0.4	0	-5	-7		6.6	1.3	-3	29	178	175
Thailand		33	-0.2	0.5	0	2	0		2.9	-2.6	-5	-1	71	59
Malaysia		4.16	-0.1	0.0	0	2	-3		4.1	0.1	0	-2	20	19
Argentina		36	-0.8	2.7	9	-52	-49		21.4	-101.9	-167	-341	632	539
Brazil		3.69	1.0	1.9	12	-14	-10		8.8	-10.4	-40	-161	17	-22
Chile		675	-0.5	0.8	2	-7	-9		4.9	1.2	3	12	28	11
Colombia		3067	-0.5	0.9	-2	-4	-3		6.7	-0.9	3	12	45	46
Mexico		18.92	-0.2	0.3	-1	0	4		8.1	2.2	-3	8	87	44
Peru		3.3	-0.1	-0.2	-1	-3	-3		5.8	-0.1	-2	15	43	53
Uruguay		33	0.2	1.0	1	-10	-12		10.5	4.3	4	-54		196
Hungary		280	0.2	0.3	-1	-7	-7		2.7	-10.1	-17	7	131	147
Poland		3.73	0.0	-0.4	-1	-4	-7		2.6	-1.6	-11	-4	-16	-12
Romania		4.1	0.1	-0.7	-2	-4	-4		4.6	0.0	1	33	130	79
Russia		65.5	-0.1	1.1	3	-12	-12		8.3	0.9	-19	-24	92	104
South Africa		14.2	0.0	2.8	5	-5	-13		9.7	-3.3	-9	-10	28	42
Turkey		5.54	0.8	7.0	15	-34	-31		19.3	-55.9	-220	-188	805	739
US (DXY; 5y UST)		96	0.0	0.6	1	2	4		3.06	0.0	5	12	106	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		2486	-2.9	-4	-8	-26	-25		179	-2	-9	-3	42	27
Indonesia		5845	-0.4	2	1	-1	-8		194	-5	-5	0	35	28
India		34780	-1.1	0	-7	7	2		161	-4	-4	-6	51	51
Philippines		7141	0.6	4	-2	-15	-17		102	-4	-7	6	12	7
Malaysia		1738	-0.1	2	-3	-1	-3		120	-3	-10	-7	3	10
Argentina		28721	-2.4	-3	-11	10	-4		660	0	-23	5	308	310
Brazil		85764	0.1	0	10	12	12		251	0	-15	-76	21	17
Chile		5141	0.0	-2	-4	-7	-8		125	1	-2	-5	2	6
Colombia		1476	-0.2	-1	-2	0	-2		176	0	-3	1	-6	2
Mexico		47888	-0.6	-1	-4	-4	-3		254	0	-9	-11	11	9
Peru		19291	-0.4	0	2	-2	-3		141	1	-3	4	2	4
Hungary		37449	0.1	4	4	-4	-5		112	-2	-4	3	26	24
Poland		56589	-0.5	1	-2	-12	-11		57	-6	-4	11	13	10
Romania		8643	-0.3	3	4	7	11		182	-1	7	3	54	68
Russia		2387	-1.0	1	-1	14	13		214	2	-9	-16	30	36
South Africa		51779	-1.2	-1	-8	-11	-13		305	-4	-27	-22	45	51
Turkey		98830	-0.2	4	4	-8	-14		437	-5	-33	-33	150	148
Ukraine		558	0.0	2	3	88	77		557	-4	-4	6	112	102
EM total		24	-1.1	1	-5	-11	-10		344	0	-8	-11	64	59

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