Global Markets Monitor

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 31, 2019

- FOMC cuts rates by 25 bps as expected (link)
- Bank of Japan keeps monetary policy on hold but tweaks forward guidance (link)
- Bank of Canada kept rates on hold as expected (link)
- Brazil's central bank cut its benchmark Selic policy rate by 50 bps (link)
- Mexican GDP contracts for the second consecutive quarter on an annual basis (link)
- Advance estimates show that Hong Kong is entering recession (link)
- South African budget disappoints (link)

<u>US</u> | <u>Europe</u> | <u>Other Mature</u> | <u>Emerging Markets</u> | <u>Market Tables</u>

Risks rise on increased trade worries

Sovereign bond yields are extending their decline this morning as trade worries have risen once again. Reports that Chinese authorities are skeptical a trade deal can be reached with the current US administration has caused risk aversion to rise modestly. European equities and US index futures are both lower this morning. These latest reports build on the news that Chile is canceling its APEC summit due to domestic unrest. It had been hoped that a planned Trump/Xi meeting there would build progress toward a near term trade deal. US equities had rallied yesterday on a dovish reception to yesterday's FOMC decision. While the initial reaction to the statement was hawkish based on changes in the text, Chair Powell's comments at the press conference were seen as indicating a more dovish stance. Markets largely expect the Fed to remain on hold for the new future, with the implied probability of a cut at the next meeting of just 25%.

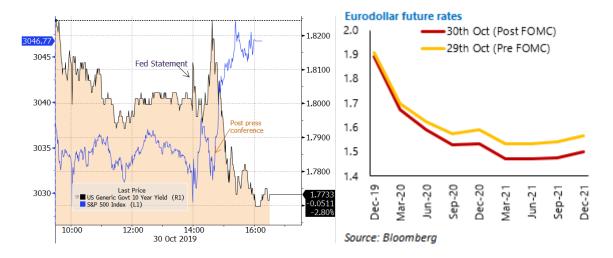
Key Global Financial Indicators

Last updated:	Leve	l	Ch				
10/31/19 8:30 AM	Last 12m	Latest	1 Day	7 Days	30 Days	12 M	YTD
Equities				9	%		%
S&P 500	and and a second	3047	0.3	1	2	12	22
Eurostoxx 50	and the same	3617	-0.1	0	1	13	21
Nikkei 225	and an amount	22927	0.4	1	5	5	15
MSCI EM	Married Marrie	43	-0.1	1	5	10	10
Yields and Spreads							
US 10y Yield	-	1.73	-6.7	-3	7	-141	-95
Germany 10y Yield		-0.40	-5.0	0	17	-79	-65
EMBIG Sovereign Spread	manne	328	-7	-5	-10	-37	-86
FX / Commodities / Volatility				9	%		
EM FX vs. USD, (+) = appreciation	many of the same	61.1	-0.1	0	1	-1	-2
Dollar index, (+) = \$ appreciation	was when we have the	97.3	-0.4	0	-2	0	1
Brent Crude Oil (\$/barrel)	man man	60.4	-0.4	-2	-1	-20	12
VIX Index (%, change in pp)	whenever	12.9	0.6	-1	-3	-8	-13

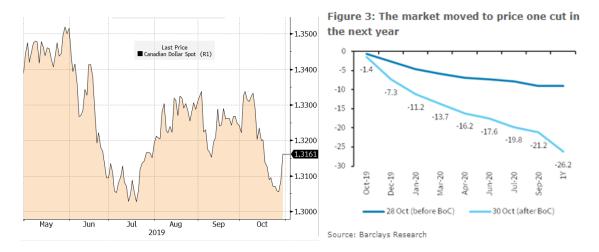
Colors denote tightening/easing financial conditions for observations greater than ±1.5 standard deviations, Data source: Bloomberg,

United States back to top

The FOMC lowered the funds rate target range to 1.5-1.75%, as widely expected. Eight of ten officials voted to lower the rate, while two officials preferred to hold the rate steady. Changes to the post-meeting statement were perceived as hawkish, with the 'act as appropriate' guidance replaced by the more balanced 'as it assesses the appropriate path'. However, Chair Powell's press conference comment that 'serious' inflation is required to push them to raise rates was perceived highly dovish by the market. 10-year yields closed down 7 bps, and 2-year yields declined by 4 bps, although most of the decline occurred earlier in the day on Wednesday. The market implied policy curve also repriced down, with the Eurodollar rates lowering by a few bps over the next few quarters. The statement's growth and inflation characterizations were essentially unchanged. Chair Powell also noted that the risks associated with trade tensions and Brexit show signs of improving.



Chair Powell recapitulated his guidance on Fed reserve management policy, stressing that the recently announced \$60 billion / month of T-bill purchases do not represent QE, but that together with temporary open market operations the increased supply of reserves should stabilize funding markets.

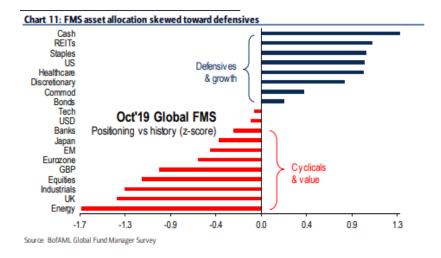


Fallen angel volumes in the US have remained low at \$10bn ytd, the lowest absolute level in the post-crisis era and a record low in terms of the percent of the overall investment grade universe they represent (less than 0.2% of all IG debt has been downgraded to high yield). At the same time, \$56bn of rising stars so far this year have helped keep the size of the BB universe effectively flat with last year, despite elevated

BB supply and net upgrades from the B-rated cohort. The credit optimism is also reflected in the market pricing with IG and HY spreads down 16 and 36 bps respectively, ytd.



BAML fund manager survey highlights that investors are positioned highly defensive in global assets. Investors are overweight assets that perform well in a recession (cash, staples, bonds) and underweight assets that perform well when growth & interest rates rise (energy, equities, Eurozone). This could create conditions for a bullish overshoot in equities and credit over the next few months, per the analysts.



Europe back to top

Euro area bonds rallied in line with U.S. treasuries as macro data was mixed. German 10-yr bunds fell 6 bps to -0.41%. French 10-yr OAT yields were 6 bps lower at -0.11%, and Italian 10-yr BTP yield fell 7 bps to at 0.92%. The euro traded 0.2% higher to 1.117, in line with broader USD weakness. **European equities (-0.6%) fell in line with broader weakness. Bank stock (-1.6%) underperformed.** Deutsche Bank stocks fell 2.2% (down 7.2% in past 5 days).

Euro area headline inflation fell to 0.7%yoy in October, as expected. Core inflation rose to 1.1% yoy (1.0% expected). Yesterday, German inflation data was slightly better than expected. Headline inflation fell to 1.1% yoy (1.0% expected). Germany's harmonized HICP inflation rate was unchanged at 0.9% (0.8% expected). In contrast, French inflation was weaker than expected today, with the

harmonized HICP rate at 0.9% yoy (1.1% expected). Euro area GDP increased 0.2% qoq in Q3 (0.1% expected).

Incoming ECB President Lagarde said that the negative interest rate policy has been introduced to stimulate activity and investment but that there will be a moment when the positive and negative effects will be assessed. Yesterday, she described euro area growth as fragile and called on Germany and the Netherlands to use fiscal space to support growth.

United Kingdom

In line with other markets, **10-yr gilt yield fell 6 bps and the pound edged higher against the USD** (at \$1.295 per pound). U.K. equities fell 1%.

Polls put support for the Conservatives around 38%, Labour gets 24%, the Lib Dems 17%, the Brexit Party 12% and Greens 4%. These numbers suggest a Conservative majority, but analysts continue to point to the volatility of the electoral base and the historical importance of these elections as complicating factors in any forecast.

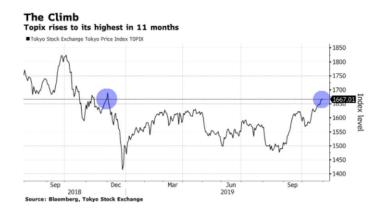
U.K. GfK consumer confidence fell to a six-year low.

Other Mature Markets

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Japan

The Bank of Japan (BoJ) kept monetary policy steady as expected but offered a stronger signal that it may cut interest rates in the future. The BoJ kept interest rates steady at -0.1%, 10-year bond yields were capped at about 0% and purchases of government bonds remained at a theoretical pace of ¥80tn (\$736bn) a year. At the same time, the BoJ tweaked its forward guidance with an explicit hint that it is willing to cut interest rates further into negative territory as part of a new effort to achieve its 2% inflation target. Equities recovered earlier losses after the BoJ announcement closing 0.1% higher. The yen appreciated 0.5% and 10-year JGB yields fell 2bps to -0.15%.



Bank of Canada kept rates on hold at 1.75%, inline with consensus expectations. However, the growth outlook was downgraded on lower exports and investment, along with an emphasis on the risks from global trade conflicts and uncertainty. Analyst reports highlighted that the changes to the statement suggested officials have become less confident in their holding pattern, amid a weakening global economy. These include removing explicit references to Canadian rates being stimulative and to the nation's economy

operating close to potential. Wednesday's statement also referred to the recent gain in the country's dollar. The market increased its pricing of BoC easing and now expects a 25bp cut in one year, from only 9 bps before the October meeting. **The Canadian dollar depreciated by 0.6% against the US Dollar.**

Global Banks

Global USD credit growth rebounded, driven by bank lending. US dollar credit to non- bank borrowers outside the United States grew 4% yoy to \$11.9 trillion at end-June 2019, according to the most recent BIS 'global liquidity indicators' statistical release. USD credit continues to dominate global foreign currency intermediation – euro-denominated credit outside the euro area is equivalent to USD 3.8 trillion, and yendenominated credit outside Japan amounts to USD 0.5 trillion --, though it has recently grown more slowly than credit in other major currencies. Significantly, the growth of dollar credit is driven by a rebound in bank lending (to +5% yoy, from +1% yoy in 3Q18), which has outpaced debt securities for the second straight quarter. By borrower region, USD credit is growing fastest in Africa (+9% yoy, to USD0.9 trillion) and has been decelerating (to -1% yoy) in emerging Asia, driven by a -6% yoy contraction in China (from +8% yoy at end-2018).

Emerging Markets back to top

Asian equities were mixed with a slight net gain for the region. Malaysia (+1.1%) and Hong Kong (+0.9%) outperformed, while Indonesia (-1.1%) and China led losses. Asian currencies broadly strengthened against the dollar with the Korean won leading the pack (+0.4%). In EMEA, investors focus on South Africa after the budget announcement disappointed and ahead of tomorrow's ratings review by Moody's. The rand is 1% weaker today even though equities gained. Eastern European equities fell. Latin American markets were mixed, with Brazilian equities and the real outperforming alongside the widely expected central bank rate cut on Wednesday. Chilean assets continued to sell off, after Chile opted to cancel its hosting of the APEC summit on November 16-17 due to domestic unrest. The Chilean peso was down 1.6% on the day and equities fell 2.8%, though long-dated bond yields ended the day little changed after initially rising around 5 bps. Argentine equities jumped 4.1%, while other regional markets were fairly quiet.

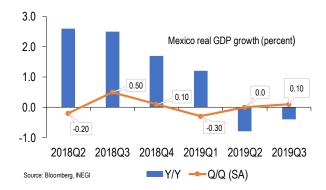
Key Emerging Market Financial Indicators

Last updated:	Lev	el					
10/31/19 8:32 AM	Last 12m	index	1 Day	7 Days	30 Days	12 M	YTD
Major EM Benchmarks				Ç	%		%
MSCI EM Equities	m, m	42.92	-0.1	1	5	10	10
MSCI Frontier Equities	~~~~~	28.38	0.7	1	1	5	9
EMBIG Sovereign Spread (in bps)	mymme	328	-7	-5	-10	-37	-86
EM FX vs. USD	month of the	61.08	-0.2	0	1	-1	-2
Major EM FX vs. USD	•		%, (ition			
China Renminbi	manufacture of the same of the	7.04	0.2	0	2	-1	-2
Indonesian Rupiah	hamman	14043	-0.1	0	1	8	2
Indian Rupee	manne	70.93	0.0	0	0	4	-2
Argentine Peso		59.70	-0.4	-1	-4	-38	-37
Brazil Real	and make the same	3.98	0.3	2	4	-6	-2
Mexican Peso	munn	19.12	-0.2	0	3	6	3
Russian Ruble	whenmore	64.06	-0.4	0	1	3	8
South African Rand	www	15.16	-1.0	-3	0	-2	-5
Turkish Lira	man to the man	5.72	-0.2	1	-1	-2	-7
EM FX volatility	mountedan	7.16	0.0	-0.2	-1.0	-3.1	-2.6

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

Mexico

Mexican GDP disappointed at 0.1% q/q; contracts for the second consecutive quarter on an annual basis at -0.4% y/y, according to preliminary estimates. While industrial sectors continued to struggle (-1.8% y/y, -0.1% q/q), analysts highlighted the slowdown in services growth (-0.1%y/y, 0.0% q/q), which had been a bright spot in previous quarters. The 0.1% q/q figure was below the median estimate of 0.2%. Consensus forecasts estimates economic growth at 0.5% in 2019, before an acceleration to 1.3% and 2.0% in 2021. The Mexican central bank has appeared reluctant to pursue more aggressive policy easing—in part due to sticky core inflation that remains above target around 3.7%—though markets are pricing in 75 bps of cuts over the next 3 months after the weak GDP report.



Brazil

Brazil's central bank cut its benchmark Selic policy rate by 50 bps for the third straight meeting. Consumer price inflation slowed to 2.9% y/y in September—in context of the 3.5% inflation target—and the central bank survey puts inflation expectations at 3.3% and 3.6% in 2019-2020 respectively. Following the unanimous decision, the monetary policy committee highlighted its view of a gradual recovery that justifies an accommodative policy framework given ongoing slack. In comparison to its September statement, the committee appeared more cautious with regards to further stimulus. Markets currently price in just under 100 basis points in additional cuts over the next 6 months.

China

Chinese equities slid for the third consecutive day, as weaker-than-expected PMI readings pointed to still fragile business activities. The official manufacturing PMI fell from 49.8 in September to 49.3 in October, the lowest since February this year, driven by a marked slowdown in output and contraction in new orders. The non-manufacturing PMI also declined, from 53.7 to 52.8. The Shanghai and Shenzhen Composite dipped 0.4% and 0.8% respectively, with the technology segment underperforming. In the currency market, CNY strengthened by 0.2% against the US dollar in the onshore market, while CNH was little changed in the offshore market.

Hong Kong SAR

Advance estimates show that the Hong Kong economy is technically entering recession. On a q/q basis, real GDP declined by 3.2% in Q3 after shrinking 0.5% in Q2, as the economy is double hit by prolonged social unrest and US-China trade tensions. On a y/y comparison, GDP growth turned negative to -2.9% in Q3 from 0.4% in Q2, the worst since Q2 2009 during the midst of global financial crisis. The sharp economic downturn is mainly driven by marked decline in private consumption and business investment. Exports of goods and services shrank 7% and 14% from a year ago, respectively, reflecting a slowdown in shipments to the US and China and a sharp decline in inbound tourists. Nonetheless, equities advanced 0.9% on the day.

South Africa

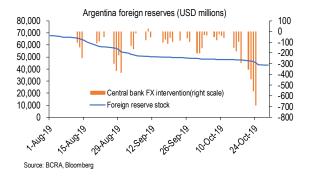
The rand (-1.1%) underperformed today and closed 2.6% lower yesterday after FM Mboweni presented a significantly-worse-than-expected Medium-Term Budget. The budget deficit will rise from 4.2%GDP to 5.9% this fiscal year and then 6.5%GDP next year. Debt service is expected to continue growing sharply, from an estimated 3.9%GDP to 4.8%GDP in FY22/23, absorbing 18% of estimated gross tax revenues. South Africa's 5-yr CDS swap rose 14 bps on the budget announcement and 6 bps today (currently at 188 bps). Equities are up 1%. Investors have been relatively cautious on South Africa this year, selling \$2 bn of local bonds ytd (compared to inflows of e.g. \$12 bn ytd in local Russian bonds).

Argentina

Analysts highlight changing Argentina monetary policy landscape even as broader government policy remains unclear following the Presidential election. Since Sunday night, the central bank (BCRA) has announced three policy changes, including limiting the monthly retail dollar limit to \$200 (from \$10,000) for individuals and only \$100 if the transaction is cash. The BCRA then announced regulatory changes to allow banks to double their exposure to all levels of government credit, provided it relates to wage payments, which JP Morgan analysts note will allow public banks to extend credit lines for end of year worker compensation. The third regulatory change, effective November 1, banks will no longer be allowed to use Leliqs (short-term central bank peso notes) to meet reserve requirements, which coincides with the decline in the stock of Leliqs back down to levels seen in January 2019. JPM analysts noted further policy changes are likely, with a drive towards reducing real interest rates. Following the election on Sunday (10/27), official foreign reserves data remains limited, but Bloomberg reports that reserve holdings slipped to \$43.3 billion on October 29, down about \$200 million compared to Friday. In the week leading up to the election, central bank foreign purchases picked up to an average of around \$500 million per day.



Source: BCRA and J.P. Morgan



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Global Financial Indicators

Last updated:	Leve	el		Cha	inge		
10/31/19 8:30 AM	Last 12m	Latest	1 Day	7 Days	30 Days	12 M	YTD
Equities				9	6		%
United States	ary and a	3047	0.3	1	2	12	22
Europe	and a second	3617	-0.1	0	1	13	21
Japan	and recommendant	22927	0.4	1	5	5	15
China	my Manual	2929	-0.3	0	1	13	17
Asia Ex Japan	Markethan	70	0.3	1	5	10	9
Emerging Markets	MANA CALL	43	-0.1	1	5	10	10
Interest Rates				basis	points		
US 10y Yield	and more and a second	1.73	-6.7	-3	7	-141	-95
Germany 10y Yield		-0.40	-5.0	0	17	-79	-65
Japan 10y Yield	and the same of th	-0.13	-2.4	1	8	-26	-14
UK 10y Yield	annual market	0.64	-4.7	1	15	-80	-64
Credit Spreads				basis	points		
US Investment Grade	~~~~~	120	0.2	1	-8	13	-27
US High Yield	mann	454	3.3	2	-9	79	-67
Europe IG	war.	51	0.0	0	-4	-23	-36
Europe HY	and the same of th	239	2.0	7	7	-59	-114
EMBIG Sovereign Spread	mounder	328	-7.0	-5	-10	-37	-86
Exchange Rates				9	6		
USD/Majors	manhannen	97.28	-0.4	0	-2	0	1
EUR/USD	many many many	1.12	0.1	1	2	-1	-3
USD/JPY	and warman	108.2	0.6	0	0	4	1
EM/USD	Margaret Com	61.1	-0.1	0	1	-1	-2
Commodities				9	6		
Brent Crude Oil (\$/barrel)	many	60	-0.4	-2	-1	-20	12
Industrials Metals (index)	my my	118	-0.8	0	2	4	8
Agriculture (index)	my many maker	39	-0.1	0	1	-8	-5
Implied Volatility				9	6		
VIX Index (%, change in pp)	whenever	12.9	0.6	-0.8	-3.3	-8.3	-12.5
10y Treasury Volatility Index	whiteholder	4.3	0.0	-0.4	-0.9	-0.1	-0.2
Global FX Volatility	months and man	6.3	0.0	0.0	-0.9	-2.1	-2.7
EA Sovereign Spreads			10-Year spread vs. Germany (bps)				
Greece	and a second	157	1.3	-8	-35	-229	-259
Italy	Marray Marris	133	-1.4	2	-6	-171	-117
Portugal	Many Many	57	-0.1	-2	-17	-92	-91
Spain	manne	63	-0.3	-1	-8	-53	-54

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:	Exchange Rates							Local Currency Bond Yields (GBI EM)							
10/31/2019	Level			Change				Level		Change (in basis points)					
8:32 AM	Last 12m	Latest	1 Day	7 Days	30 Davs	12 M	YTD	Last 12m	Latest	1 Day	7 Days	30 Davs	12 M	YTD	
		vs. USD	(-	(+) = EM appreciation					% p.a.						
China	man market	7.04	0.2	0.4	2	-1	-2	man	3.3	2.9	7	13	-17	13	
Indonesia	Mumman	14043	-0.1	0.1	1	8	2	manyan	7.1	-3.1	-6	-27	-157	-105	
India	Manymorphon	71	0.0	0.1	0	4	-2	- www	6.8	-0.9	0	-4	-114	-62	
Philippines	Mary May May	51	0.4	1.2	2	5	4	and a second	4.3	0.4	0	-4	-228	-198	
Thailand	and when the same	30	0.2	0.3	1	10	7	and the same	1.6	-1.2	1	8	-133	-104	
Malaysia	my was	4.18	0.1	0.2	0	0	-1	and the same	3.5	2.5	7	9	-66	-61	
Argentina	and the same	60	-0.4	-1.2	-4	-38	-37	^	57.2	-440.9	103	-897	3645	3418	
Brazil	James Janes	3.98	0.3	1.5	4	-6	-2	armound mark	5.7	-2.9	-9	-60	-287	-240	
Chile	War war sand	740	-0.2	-2.2	-2	-6	-6		3.4	7.0	27	55	-145	-108	
Colombia	mmanma	3389	-0.3	0.1	3	-5	-4	and the same	5.8	0.7	1	11	-108	-74	
Mexico	Mundanna	19.12	-0.2	0.1	3	6	3	a promonent many and a second	6.9	-5.5	-5	-11	-183	-183	
Peru	many the	3.3	-0.2	0.0	1	1	1	arraman where	4.5	3.4	14	6	-149	-127	
Uruguay		37	0.0	-0.3	-1	-12	-14	~~~~~	11.1	-5.9	3	51	32	42	
Hungary	Walley John John John	295	0.2	0.6	4	-3	-5	armore market	1.1	0.9	0	-1	-153	-113	
Poland	many man man man has been sent to	3.82	0.1	1.0	5	1	-2	and the same	1.8	1.0	4	1	-73	-47	
Romania	momment	4.3	0.1	0.5	2	-3	-5	where	3.8	0.0	2	8	-74	-41	
Russia	mannethe	64.1	-0.4	0.0	1	3	8	and a second	6.3	1.7	-5	-58	-208	-213	
South Africa	wwwww	15.2	-1.0	-3.0	0	-2	-5	the the party was a second	9.5	20.8	21	12	-33	-6	
Turkey	lamen of the second	5.72	-0.2	0.9	-1	-2	-7	way have	12.7	3.0	-47	-49	-626	-414	
US (DXY; 5y UST) was from the way of the company	97	-0.4	-0.4	-2	0	1	and the same of th	1.58	-2.9	-1	3	-140	-93	

	Equity Markets							Bond Spreads on USD Debt (EMBIG)						
	Level			Chang	e (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	man production and the same of	2929	-0.3	0	1	13	17	My Manuson	177	-8	-10	-9	-4	-17
Indonesia	many many	6228	-1.1	-2	1	7	1	ang sur you have	182	3	4	-5	-33	-54
India	way hand may by	40129	0.2	3	4	17	11	- American	129	2	-3	-2	-43	-67
Philippines	Mary way way	7977	-0.5	0	3	12	7	anghionhymler.	85	1	5	5	-28	-36
Malaysia	who who was	1598	1.1	2	1	-7	-5	morning	121	1	-41	-2	-11	-41
Argentina	~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~	33889	4.1	3	17	15	12		2274	21	159	143	1624	1459
Brazil	my may my to	108408	0.8	1	3	24	23	and many hour	232	3	3	-10	-25	-41
Chile	- maringan farmy and	4744	-2.8	-3	-6	-7	-7	or of the same	140	4	5	0	1	-26
Colombia	ang property of the same	1634	0.0	1	4	17	23	mmm	182	2	8	-4	-3	-46
Mexico	home	43742	-0.2	0	2	0	5	My may may by	320	26	20	2	13	-34
Peru	and the same	19691	-0.1	1	0	4	2	when	132	3	7	-3	-22	-36
Hungary	and the state of t	42476	-0.7	0	5	14	9	a refuger and any house	100	2	4	1	-23	-48
Poland	Maryon	57972	-0.8	0	1	5	0	wither many harding in	33	2	0	0	-28	-52
Romania	- January	9588	-0.6	0	0	13	30	mondage	187	7	1	-7	-11	-34
Russia	man man	2912	0.0	1	6	24	23	and annual market	181	0	-1	-12	-40	-71
South Africa	Marray Value	56677	1.4	2	3	8	7	my your you	346	19	29	16	11	-19
Turkey	and make and a	98633	-0.1	-1	-6	9	8	man man way	454	0	-6	-12	17	25
Ukraine	Mondayounder	522	0.0	0	-1	-8	-7	mannam	464	-1	3	-47	-139	-323
EM total	WWW.	43	-0.1	1	5	10	10	mymmen	328	-7	-5	-10	-37	-86

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

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