







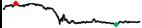






- **Markets grapple with US President's illness** ([link](#))
- **Brexit negotiations heating up** ([link](#))
- **Euro area PMIs reveal fragile recovery** ([link](#))
- **Japan services PMI contracts for eighth month** ([link](#))
- **Downgrades slow in US bond market** ([link](#))
- **ESG bond issuance hits record in third quarter** ([link](#))
- **Russian markets face dollar liquidity shortage** ([link](#))
- **Special Feature: Emerging and Frontier Markets Issuance Monitor** ([link](#))

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

Markets confront multiple challenges

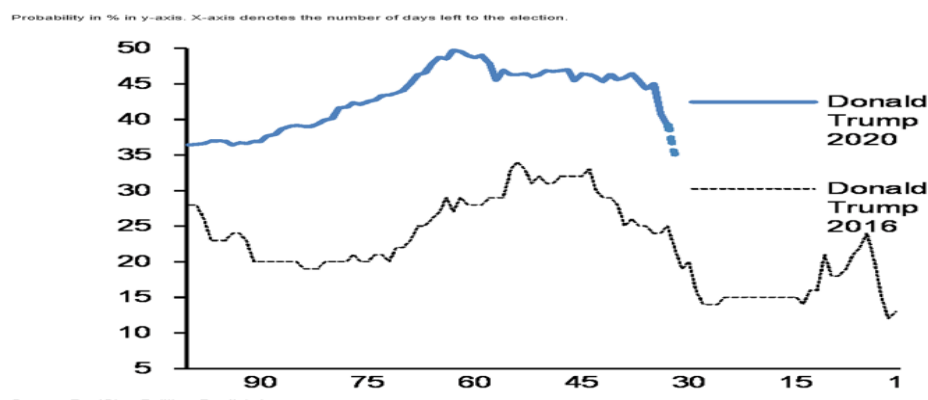
Equities in Europe and equity futures in the US are higher this morning and oil is experiencing a strong rally, but market participants are struggling with a variety of conflicting factors. Despite the early positive tone to today's trading environment, there is much uncertainty about the implications of the US President's illness. The COVID-19 crisis remains front and center, as leaders in the UK, France, Italy, Ireland, and Spain - among others - mull new and stricter measures that bode poorly for the budding recovery this Autumn. As global cases cross 35.5 mn and global deaths near 1.05 mn, several Asian countries are also fighting rising outbreaks. Brexit talks have entered an intense two-week stretch before the EU summit on Oct. 15th. Negotiations are seemingly stuck on the issue of EU fishing access to British waters - an item with an economic relevance at odds with the political capital each side is giving it.

Key Global Financial Indicators

Last updated: 10/5/20 7:48 AM	Level		Change from Market Close				YTD
	Last 12m	Latest	1 Day	7 Days	30 Days	12 M	
Equities			%				%
S&P 500		3348	-1.0	2	-2	13	4
Eurostoxx 50		3215	0.7	0	-1	-7	-14
Nikkei 225		23312	1.2	-1	0	9	-1
MSCI EM		44	-1.1	2	-1	8	-2
Yields and Spreads			bps				
US 10y Yield		0.71	1.2	6	-1	-82	-121
Germany 10y Yield		-0.54	0.0	-1	-6	5	-35
EMBIG Sovereign Spread		428	-3	-8	19	80	135
FX / Commodities / Volatility			%				
EM FX vs. USD, (+) = appreciation		54.8	0.3	1	-1	-10	-11
Dollar index, (+) = \$ appreciation		93.6	-0.3	-1	1	-5	-3
Brent Crude Oil (\$/barrel)		40.7	3.6	-4	-5	-30	-38
VIX Index (% change in pp)		28.9	1.3	3	-2	12	15

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

The coming week is likely to be busy. Although the data calendar is relatively light, markets will be watching political developments in the US and news on the both the President's health and the spread of the virus worldwide very closely. The IMF-World Bank Annual Meetings are coming up this week and companies are about to enter earnings season for Q3. The US Vice Presidential debate is scheduled for Wednesday. Markets are increasingly worried about a contested US election, and while the President is trailing in the polls, betting markets think he is doing much better than at the equivalent point of the election cycle in 2016.



Source: Real Clear Politics, Predictwise. Y-axis Probability of Victory, X-axis Days to Election

Selected Global Data Releases

Source: Bloomberg

Country	Data	Consensus Forecast
US (Monday)	Markit Services PMI	54.6
US (Wednesday)	FOMC Minutes	
EU (Monday)	PMI data, retail sales	+ 2.5% on retail sales
ECB Minutes (Thursday)		
EU (Thursday)	German industrial production	
UK (Monday)	PMI	
UK (Friday)	Industrial production	+2.6%
China (Thursday)	PMI	54.3 on services PMI
Brazil	Retail Sales	+1.5%

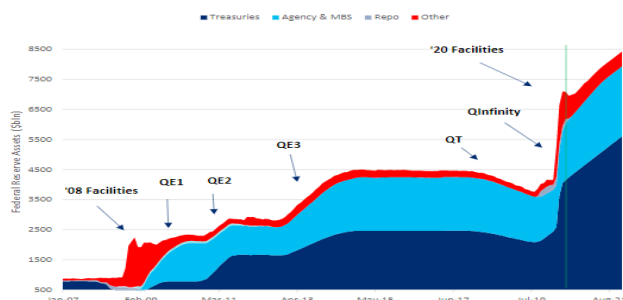
United States

[back to top](#)

Friday was a very turbulent day for markets, with stocks overcoming an early selloff triggered by news of the President's illness only to go down again as hopes of progress on the budget negotiations were dashed by several negative news stories. Speaker Pelosi and Treasury Secretary Mnuchin were reported to be in conversation during the day, but little appeared to come of it by the end of the session after her remarks that the two sides were still far apart. Minneapolis Fed President Kashkari said that the jobs report was disappointing, and that the recovery was a long way off, also calling for further fiscal support. US Treasury yields ended slightly higher, suggesting that investors may have concluded that the President's infection is not yet a source of volatility for the markets.

The Fed's balance sheet declined by \$37 bn to \$7 tn over the past week, but Citi estimates that the balance sheet could grow to \$8 tn in the weeks ahead. The Main Street Lending Program distributed \$363 mn in new loans last week, while \$8 bn of central bank liquidity swaps rolled off, leaving \$24 bn still on the books. Citi thinks the level of swaps will drop to pre-pandemic levels by the end of 2020. Meanwhile, durable goods orders were slightly better than expected, as were durable goods ex-transportation. The University of Michigan consumer sentiment survey was slightly better than expected (80.4 vs. the consensus forecast of 79), and contacts suggested that most market participants think the mixed jobs is not a major concern.

Figure 1. Fed balance sheet now at \$7 trillion but projected to go above \$8trillion

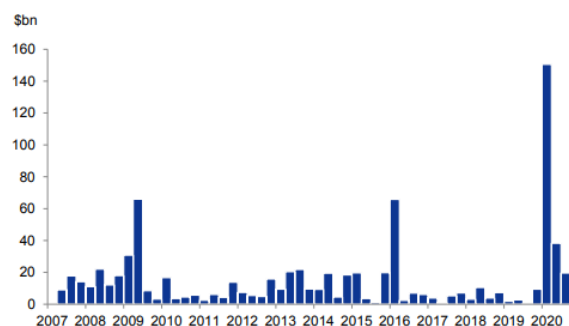


Source: Citi Research, FRB

Stress in the credit markets has eased notably as pressure from investment grade (IG) bonds being downgraded to high yield (HY) status (fallen angels) has declined after the downgrade wave of H1 2020. The damage to corporate fundamentals has been less than originally feared, and ratings agencies are more inclined to give companies the benefit of the doubt by focusing more on balance sheet liquidity than in previous credit cycles. Goldman expects continued improvement in the corporate bond market, barring a new wave of widespread virus infections or related lockdowns. However, individual companies may continue to face idiosyncratic issues. However, record high duration risk in credit risks and very tight credit spreads mean that there is still room for potential problems. A sudden rise in interest rates could lead to heavy mark-to-market losses, while there is also the risk of volatility from outflows if a large market player faces unexpected challenges.

Exhibit 1: After the heavy wave of downgrade activity in 1Q2020, fallen angel transitions over the following quarters have been more benign than we had expected in the USD market...

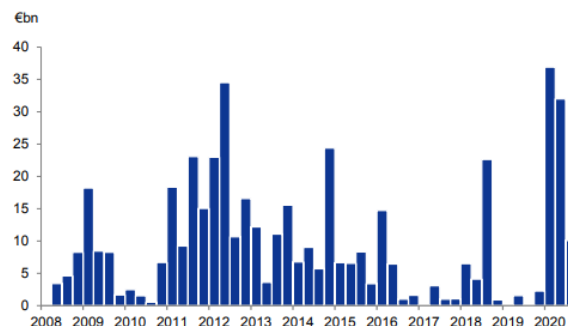
USD market: Fallen Angels Notional Amount



Source: Bloomberg, Goldman Sachs Global Investment Research

Exhibit 2: ...and also in the EUR market

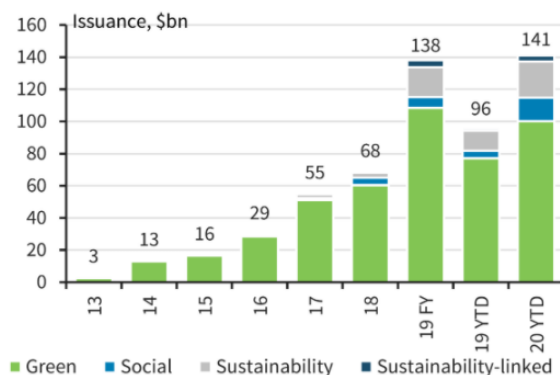
EUR market: Fallen Angels Notional Amount



Source: Bloomberg, Goldman Sachs Global Investment Research

Corporate ESG bond issuance hit a new record of \$71 bn in Q3 after a surge in green bond issuance. Companies have flocked to issue in the market for environmental, social and governance related bonds. The ESG market is dominated by green bonds, which directly finance environment-related activities, but there has also been an uptick in sustainability and sustainability-linked bonds which finance sustainability related projects, and there have also been bonds to finance societal projects. Dollar bonds make up 47% of the supply, a new development in a market usually dominated by euro denominated bonds. Financial firms were the biggest issuers of ESG bonds, but there has also been supply from car companies, pharmaceutical companies and luxury goods manufacturers.

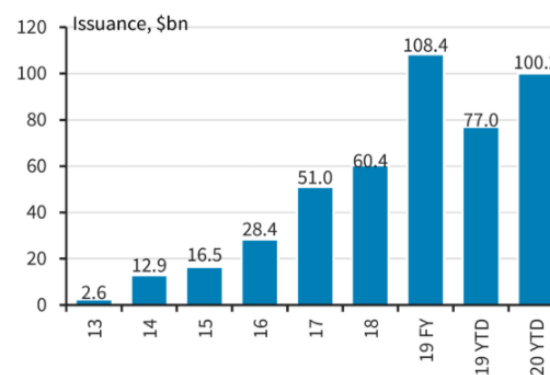
Figure 1. Corporate ESG Bond Issuance, by Type



Corporate issuers only. DM hard currency bonds only.

Source: Dealogic, Bloomberg, Barclays Research

Figure 2. Annual and Year-to-Date Corporate Green Bond Issuance



Corporate issuers only. DM hard currency bonds only.

Source: Dealogic, Barclays Research

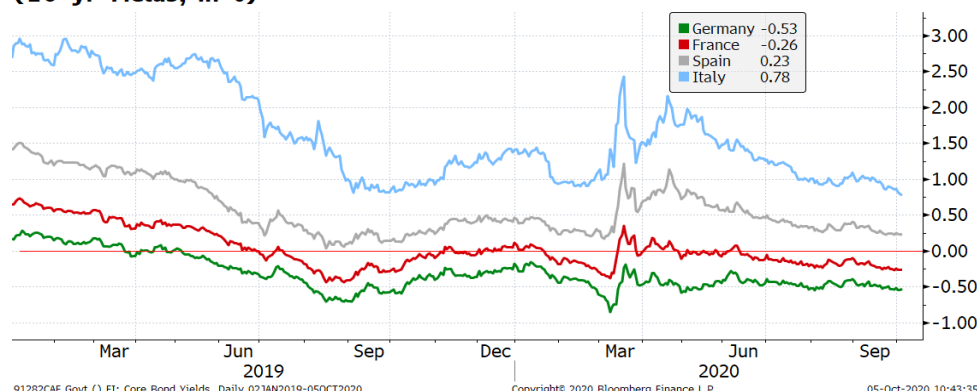
Europe

[back to top](#)

Equity markets opened the week with moderate gains. Indicative markets: DAX (+0.7%), CAC 40 (+0.9%), EuroStoxx 600 (+0.7%), Italy's Titans 30 (+0.8%), and Spanish Ibex (+1.3%). Bank stocks (+2.5%) outperformed the main indices with broad-based gains across countries.

Sovereign yields were steady: German 10-year yields at -0.53% (flat); French OATs are at -0.26% (flat); Italian at 0.78% (-1 bp); and Spanish at 0.23% (+1 bp). French 10-yr yields have trended deeper into negative territory since early summer this year.

Selected Government Bond Yields (10-yr Yields, in %)



91282CAE Govt () FI: Core Bond Yields Daily 02JAN2019-05OCT2020

Copyright© 2020 Bloomberg Finance L.P.

05-Oct-2020 10:43:35

The EU and the UK have entered an intense two-week negotiation period to resolve key remaining Brexit disagreements. Although the end of the transition period is not until Dec. 31st 2020, both sides are trying to have clarity on the shape of the final outcome by Oct. 15th, the date of the next EU leaders summit in Brussels following this weekend's call between EC president von der Leyen and British premier Johnson. EU chief negotiator Mr. Barnier is expected to confer with chancellor Merkel on potential concessions from the bloc to reach an agreement in time. Two of the main remaining disagreements concern fishing rights and state aid. The UK has, reportedly, rejected a proposal to grant access quotas to EU ships, a measure seen as of critical importance to France. Some analysts note that the standstill on fishing—which represents a relatively small fraction of the UK and French economies—could be read as proxy for negotiations on access to financial services.

The U.K. currently must share its fishing waters with European neighbors

■ Exclusive economic zone ■ Territorial seas (12 nautical miles from coastline)



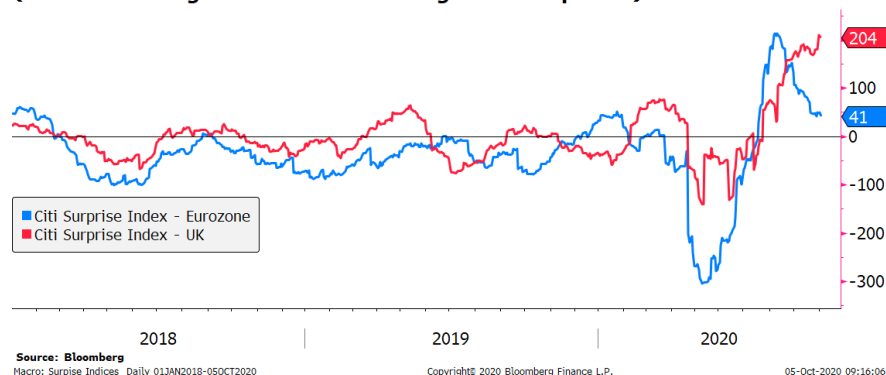
Source: Flanders Marine Institute

Bloomberg

In macro data, European PMIs broadly matched expectations and reveal a fragile recovery. Germany's composite PMI was the strongest among eurozone countries at 54.7 (vs. 53.7 expected), while the same gauge for France and Spain printed still in contractionary territory; Italy improved marginally: France at 48.5 vs 48.5 prior; Italy at 50.4 vs 49.2 prior; Spain at 44.3 vs 47.7 prior. Overall, European macroeconomic data continue to surprise on the upside but with decreasing momentum (chart). The UK's composite PMI surprised on the upside, at 56.5 vs. 55.1 expected.

Economic Surprise Indices

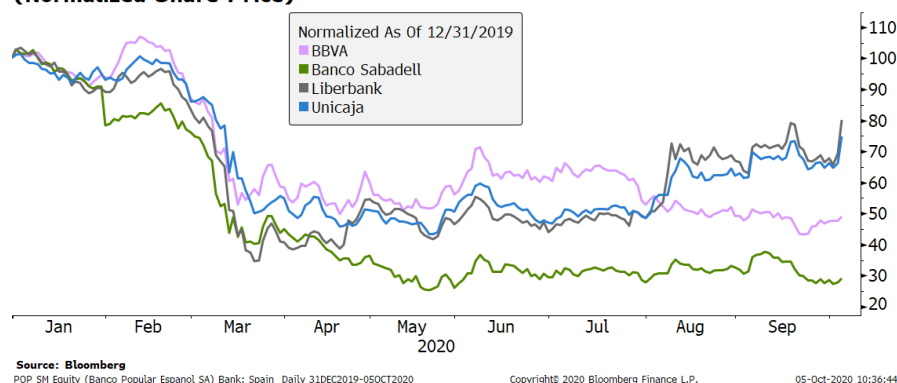
(Positive reading = data releases stronger than expected)



Spanish Unicaja and Liberbank have resumed talks of a possible merger. The two banks had already considered tying up together last year to create Spain's 7th largest lender. Talks broke down over

disagreements about the new entity's shareholder structure and the ECB's call for higher capital. **The renewed negotiations have been welcomed by the market, pushing Unicaja's stock 13% and Liberbank's by 15% this morning.** Separately, rumors have emerged of a potential merger between Sabadell (+4.3%) and either BBVA (+2.5%) or Kutxabank (equities not listed).

Selected Spanish Bank Equities (Normalized Share Price)



News also emerged this morning of **Intesa's plans to acquire a 69% stake of Swiss banks Reyl.** Separately, Unicredit's CEO, Mr. Mustier, told attendees at a conference that mergers and acquisitions are not the solutions to European banks' low profitability and high costs. He reiterated Unicredit's strategy of not engaging in M&A for the foreseeable future. Intesa stocks are 1.1% higher and Unicredit's 1.6%.

In **rating news**, on Friday S&P affirmed Germany at AAA/stable and France at AA/stable. Fitch affirmed Belgium at AA-/neg and Cyprus at BBB-/stable. DBRS affirmed Ireland at A (High)/stable. Moody's upgraded Slovenia to A3/stable from Baa1/positive.

Other Mature Markets

[back to top](#)

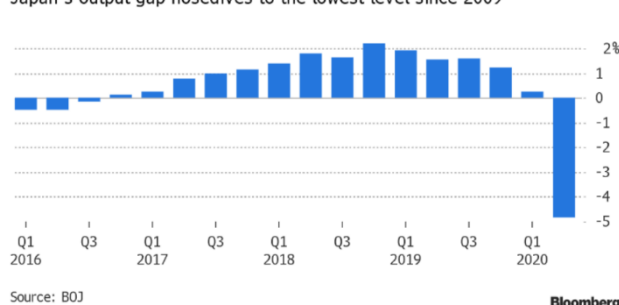
Japan

Equities (+1.7%) rose, rising the most in eight weeks amid broad-based gains. The September services purchasing managers' index (PMI) was revised up to 46.9 in its final print versus the flash number of 45.6. The index has remained in contraction for the eighth straight month. A Bank of Japan report showed that the output gap turned negative for the first time since Q3 2016, falling to -4.8% in Q2 from +0.2% in Q1. **The yen depreciated -0.4% and 10-year JGB yield rose +0.6bps.**

Topix gains by most in 8 weeks on U.S. stimulus prospects



Japan's output gap nosedives to the lowest level since 2009










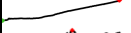

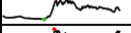



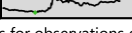
Emerging Markets

[back to top](#)

EMEA equities are starting the week with moderate gains with the main indices up in Poland (+1.6%), Turkey (+1%) and Israel (+1%). **EMEA currencies are mostly stronger against the dollar** apart from the

Russian ruble (-0.4%). **Asian equities rose +1.2% on net with gains in all major markets, and most currencies appreciated.** However, Sri Lankan stocks (-7.1%) plunged following the detection of the first COVID-19 community infection in several months, prompting school closures and advice to avoid non-essential travel over the next 72 hours. Curfews were imposed indefinitely on two provincial towns in the suburbs of capital city Colombo since Sunday. Thailand has appointed Arkhom Termpittayapaisith as finance minister, effective immediately. Arkhom was a former transport minister under Prime Minister Prayuth Chan-Ocha's military government from 2015 to 2019. In **Latin America**, the **Mexican** peso outperformed all EM currencies (+1.0% against the dollar) capping three days of strong gains (+3.9% in total). Analysts highlight that there is no clear driver of the recent strong performance. One potential driver could be Banxico's recent communication indicating that the rate cutting cycle might have ended. In **Brazil**, asset prices continued to trade poorly on Friday. Early last week the revival of plans to launch a social program in 2021 reignited fiscal concerns among investors. The real was the worst performing EM currency, depreciating by 2.2% against the dollar last week.

Key Emerging Market Financial Indicators

Last updated: 10/5/20 7:53 AM	Level		Change				YTD
	Last 12m	index	1 Day	7 Days	30 Days	12 M	
Major EM Benchmarks			%				%
MSCI EM Equities		43.99	-0.1	2	-1	8	-2
MSCI Frontier Equities		25.70	-0.4	-1	0	-9	-15
EMBIG Sovereign Spread (in bps)		428	-3	-8	19	80	135
EM FX vs. USD		54.76	0.3	1	-1	-10	-11
Major EM FX vs. USD			%, (+) = EM currency appreciation				
China Renminbi		6.79	0.4	0	1	5	3
Indonesian Rupiah		14800	0.4	1	0	-4	-6
Indian Rupee		73.29	-0.2	1	0	-3	-3
Argentine Peso		76.95	-0.9	-1	-3	-25	-22
Brazil Real		5.68	-0.6	-2	-6	-27	-29
Mexican Peso		21.47	0.7	4	1	-9	-12
Russian Ruble		78.70	-0.6	0	-4	-17	-21
South African Rand		16.39	0.8	4	2	-7	-15
Turkish Lira		7.77	0.1	0	-4	-25	-23
EM FX volatility		11.77	0.9	-0.3	0.5	3.8	5.2

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

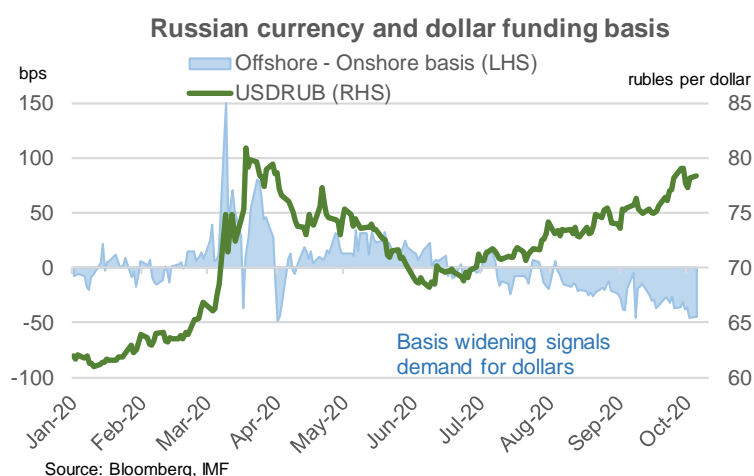
Argentina

Last Thursday authorities announced a new package of measures including a new exchange rate policy, an increase in the overnight repo, and new export levies. BCRA dropped the FX crawling peg and announced it will allow more volatility. This caused a 0.9% announced depreciation last Friday. BCRA also hiked the overnight rate by 500 bps to 24%. The policy (Leliq) rate - where the majority of local currency remuneration happens - remained unchanged at 38%. Analysts highlight that **the latest measures are not enough to narrow the gap between the official spot rate and the various parallel exchange rates.** In their view, for that to happen authorities have to provide fiscal consolidation plans that ensure less monetary financing going forward, as well as a medium-term framework for FX reserve stabilization. On the economic front JP Morgan highlights that the announced reduction in export taxes is marginal considering the wide parallel FX gap. They expect that these changes in levies will have a small impact in terms of export inflows.

Economic measures	
Agro-industrial sector	Compensation to small soy producers and cooperatives: public investment of up to AR\$11.5bn. Export taxes scheme temporarily reduced for soybeans and main derivatives. In the case of soybeans, export taxes go down to 30% in October (from 33% currently), and gradually up to 31.5% in November, 32% in Dec and back to 33% in January.
Industrial sector	Modification of the scheme of export duties and refunds. Lower export duties for industrial final goods to 0% and industrial processed inputs to 3%. Raise export refund floor based on added value.
Mining sector	Regulation of the Law of Social Solidarity and Productive Reactivations that established a ceiling of 8% for metal export duties.
Construction	Working on two bills, (1) tax benefits to foster investments in new projects (3 year exemption on personal goods taxes on financial assets applied to new construction, and deferral of income taxes), and (2) creation of a Fiduciary fund to provide sustainability to the Mortgage Credit System.
Other sector- related	Launching export plans and generating foreign exchange savings for specific sectors with export potential and with the possibility of substituting imports (sectors include meat, wine, automotive, oil and gas, among others).
Financial measures	Treasury to issue dollar linked instruments. First auction next week, details to be communicated. Bill to be sent to Congress to eliminate taxes on financial assets such as ONs.
Monetary policy/FX measures	
Overnight repo rate	Increase the overnight repo rate to 24% from 19%. Simultaneously, the BCRA "will administer the stock of Leliq so as to minimize the impact of this decision on the sterilization cost".
FX framework	Abandon the mechanism of uniform devaluation, granting greater volatility and maintaining the competitive level of the real exchange rate. As part of the managed floating strategy, the daily rate of depreciation will be adjusted in a gradual manner according to market context.
Yuan-peso currency swaps/futures	Authorizations will be processed in Rofex so as to allow the purchase of yuan renminbi against the Argentine peso for foreign trade operations through MAE (Mercado Abierto Electronico). It will also open the possibility of entering into future contracts denominated in renminbi yuan. The BCRA will use its reserves in that currency to respond for these operations, while clarifying that the activation of the China swap line is not planned.
FDI	New FDI will be facilitated, by allowing free access to the official market to repatriate investments since the first year investments are made.
USD purchases from public sector officials	High ranking public officials, national legislators and directors of public banks (including BCRA) will not be allowed to purchase foreign currency for saving purposes.
Source: BCRA, MinEcon and local press.	

Russia

The currency and money market dynamics point to deteriorating dollar funding liquidity. The Russian ruble depreciated by 7% in September and underperformed the majority of emerging market currencies. While there were several geopolitical developments that have dampened investor sentiment around the ruble, multiple contacts suggest that the dollar buying was emanating from a handful of domestic financial institutions. Contacts also point out that exporters are now selling fewer dollars even around the tax period. **According to local media reports, the government has recently issued a directive that asks some of the state-owned exporters to adjust their net dollar holdings to October 2018 levels.** While the exact details remain unclear, market participants are drawing parallels with a similar government order issues in 2014 when Russia experienced a similar sharp deterioration of dollar liquidity as a result of sanctions.



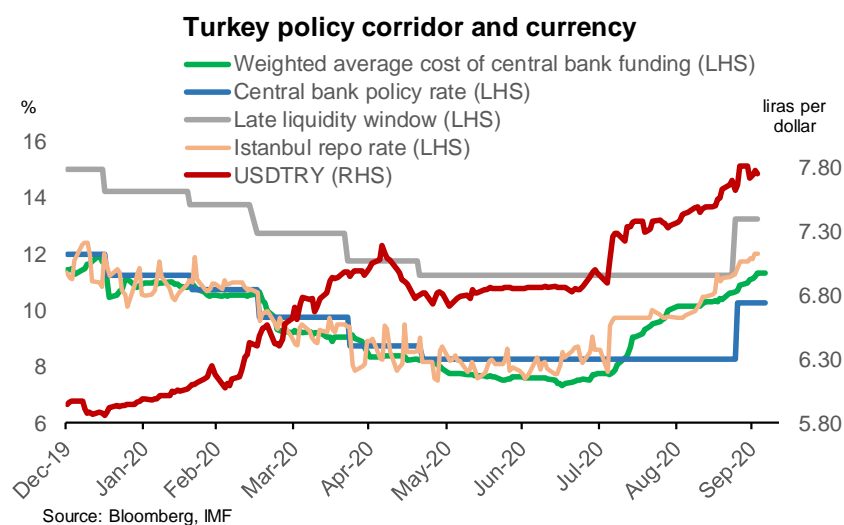
Singapore

Singapore banks will extend debt moratoria for individuals and small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) beyond end-2020. The measures will now progressively end over 2021 according to the Monetary Authority of Singapore (MAS). Individuals who suffered a significant impact on their incomes due to COVID

can apply to their banks to reduce monthly instalments for property loans, extend the loan tenure for renovation and student loans, and convert outstanding unsecured revolving credit facilities to term loans at lowered interest rates. SMEs in sectors that require the most help can also apply to their lenders to defer 80% of their principal repayment for as long as until June 2021. **Equities rose +0.7% while the Singapore dollar was little changed.**

Turkey

The headline inflation remains unchanged in September while core continues to point to underlying price pressures. Both headline (11.75% yoy) and core inflation (11.32% yoy) come 0.4% below consensus expectation as slowdown in energy and housing prices helps to offset effects from weaker exchange rate. The Turkish lira has weakened by 25% against the trade-weighted basket this year, of which 15% since the beginning of July. As a result, contacts expect inflation to peak closer to 13% in Q1 2021. The recent 200 bps policy rate hike has been partially passed through to both the weighted average cost of central bank funding (+60 bps) as well as the interbank funding rates (+100 bps). **The onshore interest rate swap market prices another 250 bps of policy tightening in the next 12 months.**



Vietnam

The US announced a Section 301 investigation of Vietnam regarding currency manipulation and the timber trade. The Section 301 investigation is the same process undertaken to impose tariffs on China. The investigation followed from the US's conclusion in August that the Vietnamese dong is undervalued by 4.2-5.2% versus the US dollar in 2019 due to policies such as currency intervention. This is the first time that the US administration has used alleged currency manipulation as a reason for such an investigation. The US also said it would investigate Vietnam's import and use of illegally harvested or traded timber. Vietnam's goods trade surplus with the US has been rising over the years, reaching \$56 bn in 2019. **The Vietnamese dong was stable and equities rose 0.5%.**







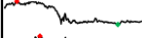


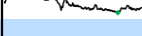




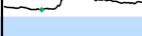

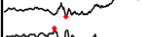












GMM Contributors

Global Markets Analysis Division, MCM Department

Anna Ilyina <i>Division Chief</i>	Reinout De Bock <i>Economist</i>	Thomas Piontek <i>Financial Sector Expert</i>
Will Kerry <i>Deputy Division Chief</i>	Dimitris Drakopoulos <i>Financial Sector Expert</i>	Patrick Schneider <i>Research Officer</i>
Evan Papageorgiou <i>Deputy Division Chief</i>	Mohamed Jaber <i>Senior Financial Sector Expert</i>	Jochen Schmittmann <i>Senior Economist</i>
Sergei Antoshin <i>Senior Economist</i>	Phakawa Jeasakul <i>Senior Economist</i>	Can Sever <i>Economist (Economist Program)</i>
John Caparusso <i>Senior Financial Sector Expert</i>	Sanjay Hazarika <i>Senior Financial Sector Expert</i>	Juan Solé <i>Senior Economist</i>
Sally Chen <i>Senior Economist</i>	Frank Hespeler <i>Senior Financial Sector Expert</i>	Jeffrey Williams <i>Senior Financial Sector Expert</i>
Yingyuan Chen <i>Financial Sector Expert</i>	Rohit Goel <i>Financial Sector Expert</i>	Akihiko Yokoyama <i>Senior Financial Sector Expert</i>
Han Teng Chua <i>Economic Analyst</i>	Henry Hoyle <i>Financial Sector Expert</i>	Piyusha Khot <i>Research Assistant</i>
Fabio Cortés <i>Senior Economist</i>	Dmitri Petrov <i>Financial Sector Expert</i>	Xingmi Zheng <i>Research Assistant</i>

Disclaimer: This is an internal document 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: 10/5/20 7:49 AM	Level		Change				YTD
	Last 12m	Latest	1 Day	7 Days	30 Days	12 M	
Equities			%				%
United States		3348	-1.0	2	-2	13	4
Europe		3214	0.7	0	-1	-7	-14
Japan		23312	1.2	-1	0	9	-1
China		3218	-0.2	-2	-6	11	6
Asia Ex Japan		77	-1.1	3	0	16	5
Emerging Markets		44	-1.1	2	-1	8	-2
Interest Rates			basis points				
US 10y Yield		0.71	1.2	6	-1	-82	-121
Germany 10y Yield		-0.54	0.0	-1	-6	5	-35
Japan 10y Yield		0.03	0.5	0	-1	24	4
UK 10y Yield		0.26	1.2	6	-1	-19	-56
Credit Spreads			basis points				
US Investment Grade		135	2.3	-2	12	5	38
US High Yield		539	-0.2	-26	40	54	146
Europe IG		58	-0.8	-2	5	0	14
Europe HY		337	-3.7	-10	13	85	131
EMBIG Sovereign Spread		428	-3.0	-8	19	80	135
Exchange Rates			%				
USD/Majors		93.60	-0.3	-1	1	-5	-3
EUR/USD		1.18	0.4	1	0	7	5
USD/JPY		105.6	-0.3	0	1	2	3
EM/USD		54.8	0.3	1	-1	-10	-11
Commodities			%				
Brent Crude Oil (\$/barrel)		41	3.7	-4	-5	-30	-38
Industrials Metals (index)		114	-0.2	-2	-4	-1	0
Agriculture (index)		40	0.3	3	3	2	-4
Implied Volatility			%				
VIX Index (% change in pp)		28.9	1.3	2.7	-1.9	11.8	15.1
US 10y Swaption Volatility		49.0	1.0	4.8	-7.8	-32.4	-13.0
Global FX Volatility		9.1	0.1	-0.4	-0.1	2.1	3.1
EA Sovereign Spreads			10-Year spread vs. Germany (bps)				
Greece		151	-1.1	-5	-10	-43	-14
Italy		131	-1.0	-10	-18	-11	-29
Portugal		75	-0.4	-4	-9	2	12
Spain		77	1.3	0	-5	5	12

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: 10/5/2020 7:58 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		6.79	0.4	0.3	1	5	3		3.3	0.0	3	2	9	13
Indonesia		14800	0.4	0.7	0	-4	-6		6.9	1.8	5	8	-48	-26
India		73	-0.2	0.7	0	-3	-3		6.2	0.0	-1	6	-66	-72
Philippines		48	0.1	0.2	1	7	5		3.6	5.5	-1	2	-71	-67
Thailand		31	0.7	1.0	0	-3	-5		1.5	-2.1	0	-8	-7	-15
Malaysia		4.15	0.3	0.5	0	1	-1		2.5	-3.2	-8	10	-87	-82
Argentina		77	-0.9	-1.4	-3	-25	-22		40.8	5.0	-118	-338	-2551	-2181
Brazil		5.68	-0.6	-2.1	-6	-27	-29		6.3	21.2	53	85	-4	8
Chile		789	0.0	-0.5	-2	-9	-5		2.7	-6.5	-7	15	-16	-63
Colombia		3870	-0.6	0.4	-6	-10	-15		5.2	-0.9	11	30	-41	-71
Mexico		21.47	0.7	4.4	1	-9	-12		6.1	4.1	18	11	-87	-84
Peru		3.6	-0.3	-0.9	-2	-6	-8		4.2	1.4	5	13	-22	-29
Uruguay		43	0.0	-0.1	0	-12	-12		7.4	1.4	-18	-77	-330	-348
Hungary		304	0.5	3.2	0	0	-3		1.7	-4.2	-3	3	63	55
Poland		3.82	0.5	2.8	-2	3	-1		0.7	-1.6	-2	-10	-107	-116
Romania		4.1	0.3	0.8	-1	4	3		3.3	-1.0	-6	-14	-53	-74
Russia		78.7	-0.6	0.5	-4	-17	-21		5.8	-0.6	-7	3	-108	-33
South Africa		16.4	0.8	4.1	2	-7	-15		10.3	2.0	-1	28	90	76
Turkey		7.77	0.1	0.5	-4	-25	-23		12.8	11.0	14	-22	-66	106
US (DXY; 5y UST)		94	-0.3	-0.7	1	-5	-3		0.29	0.2	3	-1	-106	-140

	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		4587	0.0	-1	-5	20	12		217	-1	-2	6	27	41
Indonesia		4959	0.7	1	-5	-18	-21		227	-8	-11	8	37	71
India		38974	0.7	4	0	2	-6		232	-1	-2	20	97	107
Philippines		5939	-1.0	1	3	-23	-24		137	-6	-10	-1	53	71
Malaysia		1512	0.8	0	0	-3	-5		167	-1	1	19	40	55
Argentina		43654	1.7	4	-3	37	5		1349	-8	5	-802	-814	-420
Brazil		94016	-1.5	-3	-7	-8	-19		329	-4	-11	26	75	114
Chile		3666	0.8	2	-4	-27	-21		177	-2	-10	11	35	44
Colombia		1165	0.2	-1	-6	-27	-30		257	-5	-10	13	69	94
Mexico		36642	0.0	0	1	-16	-16		503	-4	-8	44	179	211
Peru		17912	0.4	1	-1	-7	-13		167	-2	-6	22	37	60
Hungary		33493	0.1	1	-4	-16	-27		117	-4	-11	0	2	31
Poland		49893	1.7	0	-1	-11	-14		25	0	0	-1	-19	7
Romania		8881	0.0	-1	-1	-6	-11		251	-1	-11	-7	49	78
Russia		2867	0.5	-2	-2	6	-6		204	-4	-15	4	-2	73
South Africa		54368	0.3	-1	1	1	-5		527	-2	-12	43	184	207
Turkey		1157	1.1	3	7	12	1		608	-9	-37	10	131	207
Ukraine		500	0.0	0	0	-5	-2		718	-6	-1	97	193	298
EM total		44	0.0	2	-1	8	-2		428	-3	-8	19	80	135

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