














- Lenders continue to shy away from CCC-rated firms ([link](#))
- Recovery in corporate earnings accelerated in August ([link](#))
- Eurozone inflation estimates surprise to the downside ([link](#))
- Reserve Bank of Australia kept the policy rates unchanged ([link](#))
- Reserve Bank of India stepped up measures to contain rising bond yields ([link](#))
- Argentina announces 99% of debt was restructured ([link](#))

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

Another day, another drop in the dollar

The dollar is falling for a sixth straight day, reaching a new two-year low. While the trend of dollar weakness has persisted since May, the pace has re-accelerated since the announcement at Jackson Hole that the Fed will use an average inflation targeting framework. Since peaking in March, Bloomberg's dollar index is down more than 10%. Stocks are pointing higher so far this morning after a mixed day yesterday, once again led by the technology sector. Sovereign bond yields are little changed so far, despite disappointing inflation data from Europe as the estimate for eurozone composite inflation fell into negative territory on a year-on-year basis for the first time in four years. With the weakness in the dollar, most emerging market currencies are gaining, led by South Africa after a very strong manufacturing PMI report.

Key Global Financial Indicators							
Last updated: 9/1/20 8:16 AM	Level		Change from Market Close				
	Last 12m	Latest	1 Day	7 Days	30 Days	12 M	YTD
Equities			%				%
S&P 500		3500	-0.2	2	7	20	8
Eurostoxx 50		3286	0.4	-1	4	-4	-12
Nikkei 225		23138	0.0	-1	7	12	-2
MSCI EM		45	-2.2	-1	3	12	-1
Yields and Spreads			bps				
US 10y Yield		0.72	1.5	4	19	-78	-120
Germany 10y Yield		-0.40	-0.2	3	13	30	-21
EMBIG Sovereign Spread		419	-3	0	-21	65	126
FX / Commodities / Volatility			%				
EM FX vs. USD, (+) = appreciation		55.6	0.4	1	0	-7	-9
Dollar index, (+) = \$ appreciation		91.9	-0.3	-1	-2	-7	-5
Brent Crude Oil (\$/barrel)		45.8	1.2	0	6	-24	-31
VIX Index (% change in pp)		25.8	-0.6	4	1	7	12

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

United States

[back to top](#)

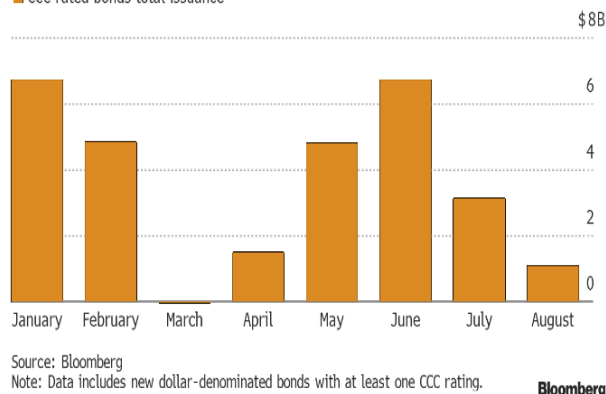
US stocks closed mixed in a relatively quiet day. A rally in big tech lifted NASDAQ by another 0.8%, while the Dow pulled back 0.6%, partly driven by a revamp of the index components. Several online brokerage firms reported trading disruptions in the open hours, including Robinhood, Charles Schwab, TD and Vanguard. The issues were related to stocks, options and cryptocurrencies. The Treasury curve flattened, as long rates rallied 3 bps on month-end index rebalancing. In a PIIIE speech, Fed Vice Chair Clarida left open the possibility of using yield curve control in the future and reiterated the rejection of negative interest rates. He also noted that the FOMC is aiming to reach a decision on potential communication changes by December, suggesting a potential change to the SEP. The Treasury's 3- and 6-month bill auction was well-received, with cover ratio at 2.71 and 3.23 respectively, both above the recent average.

Lenders continue to shy away from CCC-rated firms despite feverish high-yield issuance. CCC-rated firms issued only \$1.1 bn in August, at around 2% of total high yield issuance for the month. On the other hand, demand from some yield-seeking investors have supported pricing on the existing issuance. Since May, every new CCC-rated issue has risen in price, with an average gain of 5 cents on the dollar. In August, the CCC-rated bonds outperformed other HY tranches, with 1.6% in total returns compared to 0.8% in B and 0.5% in BB, according to Bloomberg Barclays index. Analysts expect continuing funding pressure for CCC-rated firms, as many have already borrowed against most of their assets, while investors will remain selective based on the relative strength of the industries through the pandemic.

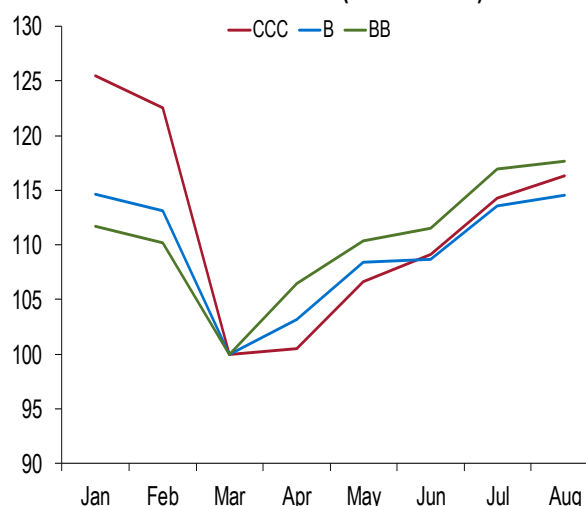
Still Struggling

Bond sales volume from riskiest companies is plunging

■ CCC rated bonds total issuance



Total Returns Index (March = 100)



The recovery in corporate earnings accelerated in August. The global earnings revision ratio (ERR) jumped to 0.99 from 0.68, with an equal number of stocks being upgraded as downgraded. The improvement was broad-based, across all sectors and regions. The US continues to lead, with ERR significantly higher to 2.2 from 1.4, compared to 0.7 in Japan, 0.8 in Europe, and 0.9 in EM. Seven sectors see ERR rising above 1 in August, with the highest in software (1.7), insurance (1.6), diversified financials (1.5) and semiconductors (1.4), while real estate (0.5) and banks (0.4) remains as the weakest sectors.



Table 3: Global Sector Earnings Revision Ratios

Sector	Jun-20	Jul-20	Aug-20	Last 3 Months
Energy	0.41	0.80	0.94	0.68
Materials	0.43	0.77	1.13	0.73
Industrials	0.41	0.52	0.85	0.58
Cons. Discretionary	0.39	0.47	0.84	0.55
Cons. Staples	0.61	0.81	0.99	0.79
Health Care	0.79	0.73	1.45	0.96
Banks	0.27	0.42	0.59	0.42
Div Financials	0.73	1.03	1.53	1.24
Insurance	0.48	0.81	1.58	0.86
Software	0.61	0.79	1.68	0.94
Tech Hardware	0.58	0.87	1.32	0.88
Semiconductors	0.83	1.59	1.43	1.23
Telecom	0.49	0.54	0.96	0.64
Media & Ent.	0.58	0.70	0.96	0.75
Utilities	0.84	0.85	0.86	0.85
Real Estate	0.44	0.53	0.48	0.48
World	0.50	0.68	0.99	0.70

Source: BofA Global Quantitative Strategy, MSCI, IBES

Europe

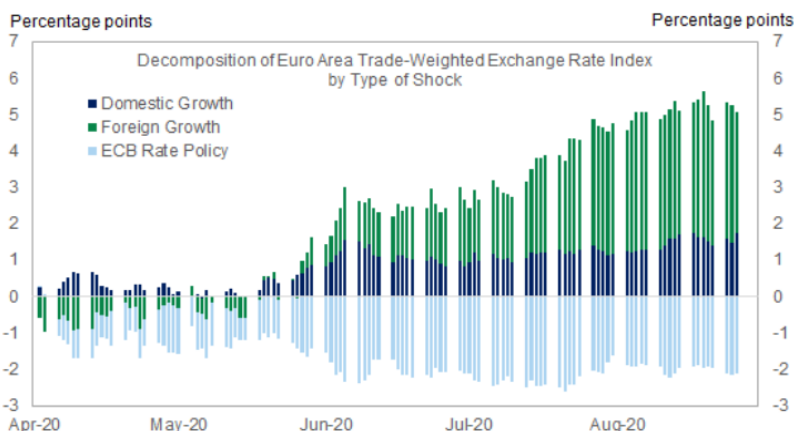
[back to top](#)

Equities in Europe are trading mostly higher with stock indices up in Germany (+0.7%) and Italy (+0.7%) but down in the UK (-1.2%).

German bund yields are unchanged despite the inflation surprise. Southern European spreads are trading mixed with Italy 3 bps tighter while Greece continuing to widen (5 bps) on the back of the ongoing tension with Turkey. The euro (+0.5%) and the sterling (+0.6%) continue to trade higher against the dollar.

The euro is back in focus as the economic block common currency hovers around 1.20 dollars per euro. The move in the euro lost momentum in August following the weak preliminary PMI data and the emergence of the second Covid-19 wave across the continent. However, the appreciation pressure resumed on the back of the broad dollar weakness after the Fed revealed its average inflation targeting framework in Jackson Hole. Furthermore, the European leaders pledge not to reimpose lockdown measures, has helped to reduce markets concern around the economic fallout from the increase in virus infections. **Market contacts have renewed their year-end targets of 1.25 euros per dollar.** Several sell-side analysts have also started to look at the macroeconomic implications as the euro has appreciated 5% on a trade-weighted basis since March. At this stage the dominating view is that the impact on growth and inflation remains muted and not of too much concern to the ECB, especially as the move is driven by better macro fundamentals.

Exhibit 4: The Stronger Euro Reflects a Better Outlook



Source: Goldman Sachs Global Investment Research

The Eurozone August inflation estimate surprised to the downside with headline reading in deflation zone at -0.2% y/y as compared to 0.4% growth in July and 0.2% consensus growth estimate. The core also surprised to the downside at +0.4% y/y, down from 1.2% in July and missing the 0.8% consensus estimate. The price drop in package holidays and delayed summer sales seem to have contributed to the downside surprise. The weak inflation reading is likely to further increase markets focus on the September ECB meeting.

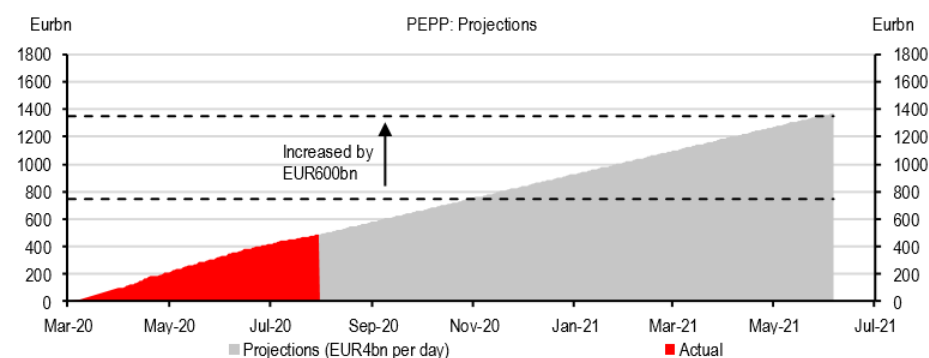
Figure 1: Core inflation at the lowest level since the start of the monetary union



Source: HSBC, Eurostat, Refinitiv Datastream

The September ECB meeting once again in ‘live’ mode as market analyst assess potential policy options as well as the inflation targeting remarks from Jackson Hole. At this stage the consensus is still leaning towards a dovish message with policy action further delayed until the end of the year. The supportive arguments here are the sufficiency of the current tools as the ECB can accelerate its asset purchases from the slow pace during the summer. This view is also supported by the recent comments of the ECB Executive Board member Isabel Schnabel who pointed out that the recent surge in the coronavirus infections was already factored into ECB's policy. **That said, market contacts have pointed out that expectations of immediate action already at the next policy meeting on the 10th September have increased following Jackson Hole as well as the latest CPI data.** Contacts further point out that an immediate action is likely to come from changes to PEPP parameters, while a later policy action may come from changes to the original APP.

4. The pace of PEPP purchases slowed over the summer months as we had anticipated



Source: ECB, HSBC

August final manufacturing PMI readings come in line with the flash estimates at 51.7 for the Eurozone and 55.2 for the UK. The country level data shows that the manufacturing recovery stalled in Spain as the country reintroduced regional lockdown measures. The final reading showed also weaker expansion in Germany, but stronger activity in both Italy and France.

Other Mature Markets

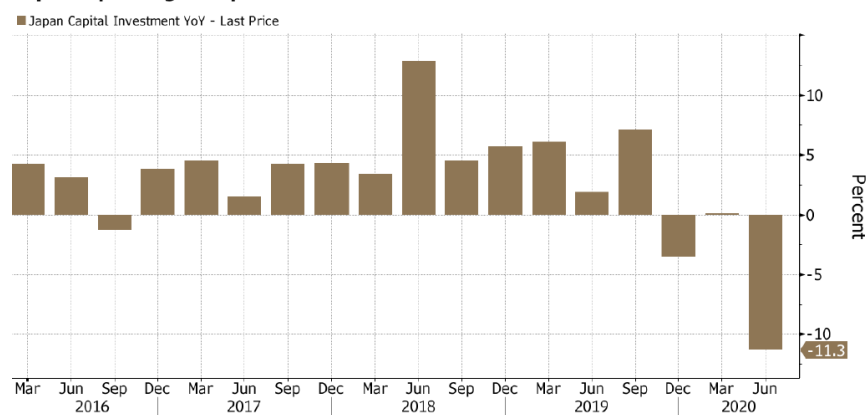
[back to top](#)

Japan

Japan's economic data showed continued weak activity. Capital spending dropped 11.3% y/y in 2020Q2, compared with a 4% decline forecast. Investment data will be used to revise GDP figures due next week. With disappointing results, a downgrade to preliminary GDP, which was already dismal, is expected. Furthermore, the unemployment rate increased to 2.9% in July, up from 2.8% in June. Corporate profits declined 47% y/y in 2020Q2, down from 28% in the last quarter. Manufacturing PMI increased to 47.2 in August from 46.6 in July, still pointing to a contraction. Equities were little changed; Japanese yen appreciated (+0.2%).

Capex Crunch

Capital spending collapsed amid Covid



Australia

The Reserve Bank of Australia (RBA) kept policy rates unchanged. The RBA maintained the cash rate and the 3-year government bond yield target at 0.25%. The RBA purchased government bonds worth 10 billion Australian dollar (USD\$7.4 billion) in August after a three-month pause, and reiterated its preparedness to purchase more bond to achieve its yield target. The RBA expanded its Term Funding Facility by a further 57 billion Australian dollar (USD\$42.1 billion; 2% of total deposit-taking institutions' credit outstanding) and extended the deadline for assessing the facility until end-June 2021. Governor Lowe noted that the RBA is committed to do what it can to support jobs, incomes and businesses. The expansion of the Term Funding Facility aimed at keeping funding costs low and assisting with the supply of credit to households and businesses. Equities fell (-1.8%) and the Australian dollar appreciated (+0.2%).

Emerging Markets

[back to top](#)

Asian stock markets did not have a clear direction today. Indonesian (+1.4%) and Indian equities (+0.9%) gained, while Philippine share prices fell (-1.4%). **Currencies mostly appreciated**, led by the Indian rupee (+1.0%), Malaysian ringgit (+0.5%), and Thai baht (+0.5%), on the back of weakening US dollar. The **Indonesian rupiah underperformed**, depreciating (-0.1%), on the news that parliament will consider possible sweeping changes to laws that could give the government more authority over the central bank. A draft bill envisaged a 5-member monetary board, chaired by the finance minister to help Bank Indonesia determine monetary policy. Equities were mixed. Stocks traded lower in Hungary (-0.4%) and Poland (-0.9%) in contrast to gains in Russia (+0.5%) and a sharp rise in South Africa (+1.7%). The rand (+1.7%) outperformed as manufacturing PMI data jumped to 57 in August. The ruble (+0.6%) also appreciated against the U.S. dollar. **Latin American equity markets** were mostly lower on Monday. Chile and Brazil's equity market underperformed, with equity indices declining 2.8% and 2.7%, respectively,

followed by Mexico (-2.5%). Local currencies were mixed but mainly traded in thin ranges, except for the Brazilian real (-2%). 10-year government bond yields dropped 16 bps in Colombia and were mixed in other countries.

Key Emerging Market Financial Indicators

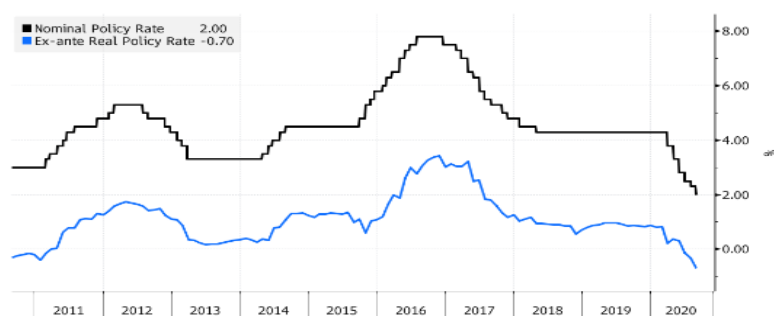
Last updated: 9/1/20 8:20 AM	Level		Change				YTD
	Last 12m	index	1 Day	7 Days	30 Days	12 M	
Major EM Benchmarks			%				%
MSCI EM Equities		44.54	-1.2	-1	3	12	-1
MSCI Frontier Equities		25.54	1.0	2	7	-11	-16
EMBIG Sovereign Spread (in bps)		419	-3	0	-21	65	126
EM FX vs. USD		55.66	0.4	1	0	-7	-9
Major EM FX vs. USD			%, (+) = EM currency appreciation				
China Renminbi		6.82	0.4	1	2	5	2
Indonesian Rupiah		14573	-0.1	1	0	-3	-5
Indian Rupee		72.87	1.0	2	3	-2	-2
Argentine Peso		74.18	-0.2	-1	-3	-24	-19
Brazil Real		5.44	1.1	1	-2	-23	-26
Mexican Peso		21.72	0.8	1	4	-7	-13
Russian Ruble		73.54	0.6	2	-1	-9	-16
South African Rand		16.64	1.8	1	3	-8	-16
Turkish Lira		7.36	-0.2	0	-6	-21	-19
EM FX volatility		11.07	0.0	0.0	0.8	2.2	4.5

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

Colombia

Colombia cut its policy rate by 25 bps to 2% yesterday in a unanimous vote, in line with market expectations. The central bank didn't rule out the possibility of further rate cuts but emphasized that room for further monetary easing is limited, signaling this easing cycle may end soon. The central bank reiterated concerns on economic contractions and labor-market deteriorations, while pointing out the improvements in external financing conditions. Colombian risky assets were quiet on Monday, with domestic equities slightly lower (-0.8%), and the peso was unchanged.

Colombia Monetary Policy Interest Rate



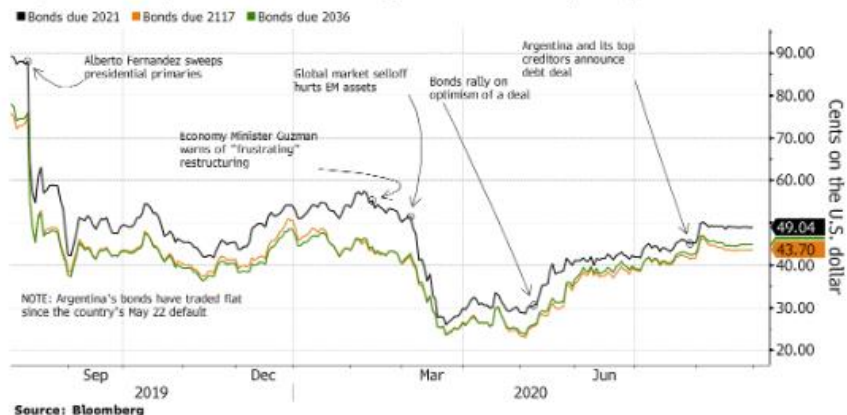
Source: Banco de la Republica, Bloomberg Economics

Argentina

Argentina announced that 99% of sovereign debt was restructured, putting an end to its ninth sovereign debt default. The deal enabled bondholders to swap their old bonds for new securities, with a 3.07% average coupon rate. According to Argentina's Economy Minister, the deal would save the government about \$38 bn debt over the next decade. In other news, Argentina will deliver the new budget bill targeting a primary deficit of 4.5% of GDP to congress on Sep.15, meanwhile seeking congress approval on the IMF deal. Domestic equities were up 0.9% yesterday, and the peso was little changed.

Rubber Stamp

Argentina bond prices were little changed ahead of deal participation announcement



Ecuador

Ecuador announced the completion of \$17.4 bn debt restructuring on Monday after the IMF agreed to lend Ecuador \$6.5 bn last Friday. According to reports, 98.5% of creditors have accepted the offer to exchange their old securities for new ones, while those holdouts will receive \$270 mn in bonds maturing in 2040. Ecuador bond markets rallied yesterday, with new bonds trading more than 100 bps tighter on Monday, compared to the implied level from the old bonds last Friday.

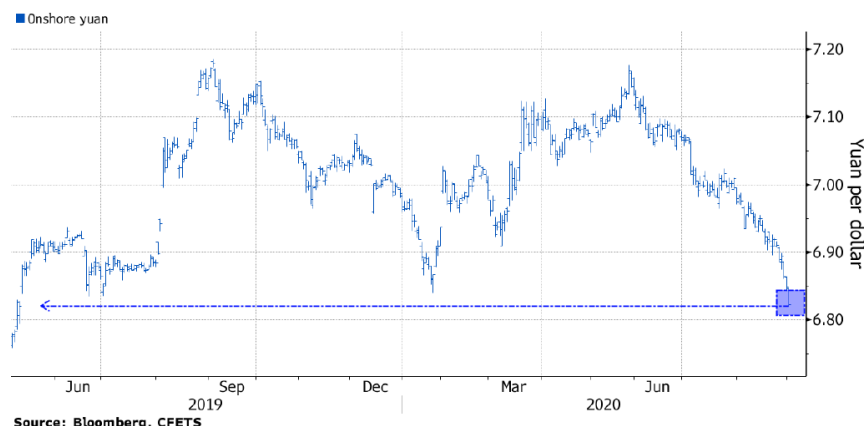
China

Caixin manufacturing PMI rose to 53.1 in August, up from 52.8 in July. The August reading, which was stronger than expected (consensus forecast: 52.5), indicated that exports are playing a key role in driving a recovery in the manufacturing sector, consistent with the signal from the official PMI. New export orders jumped, with a reading above 50 marking the first expansion this year. Some market analysts noted that the extent and duration of external demand is less clear as new COVID-19 outbreaks have led to a tightening of containment measures in many major economies. Hence, they expected that policy support will remain in place to ensure that domestic demand can pick up the slack. Equities gained (CSI 300: +0.5%)

RMB appreciated 0.4%, reaching the strongest level since May 2019. The Chinese currency's strength came as the greenback weakened. The advance continued even after the People's Bank of China set its daily fixing for the currency at levels weaker than traders and analysts had expected for three sessions through Monday. Those moves could be taken as a sign that Beijing hoped to slow the rally.

Dollar-Driven Rally

Yuan advances to strongest in more than a year as greenback drops

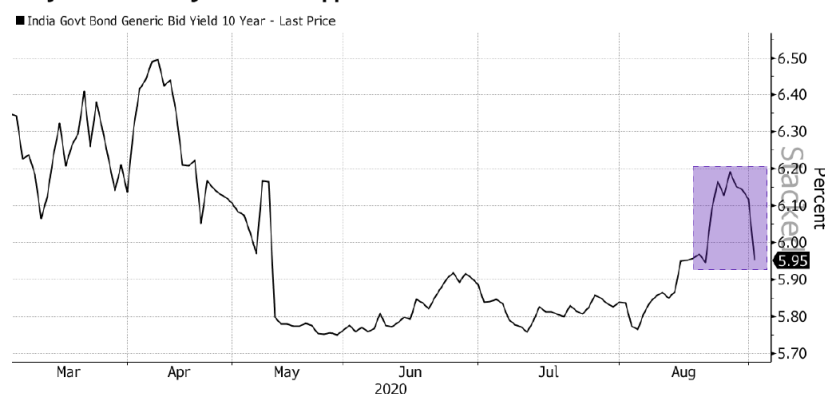


India

Reserve Bank of India (RBI) stepped up measures to address rising bond yields following a series of weak debt auctions in recent weeks. The RBI will conduct 1.2 tn rupees (\$16.3 billion) worth of repurchase operations and Federal Reserve-style Operation Twists, while relaxing rules on bank ownership of debt. Markets have been concerned that the government will exceed its borrowing targets to stimulate the economy severely hit by the pandemic. 10-year government bond yields declined 17 bps today but is still 11 bps higher than a month ago.

RBI's Heavy Hand

10-year bonds rally on RBI's supportive measures



India's real GDP shrank 23.9% y/y in 2020Q2, a larger decline than market expectations. This was the sharpest decline since the country started publishing the quarterly GDP figures in 1996. Economic activity in the consumption-driven economy remains subdued after lockdown restrictions were eased in May. India reported more than 78,000 new infections in recent days, the most by any country, with total cases nearing 4 million in a nation of 1.3 billion. A recent surge in coronavirus infections continues weighing on the outlook. Equities gained today (+0.7%), reversing some losses from yesterday on the news of the clash of Chinese and Indian troops along the Himalayan border.

Record Fall

India's economy saw its worst performance last quarter



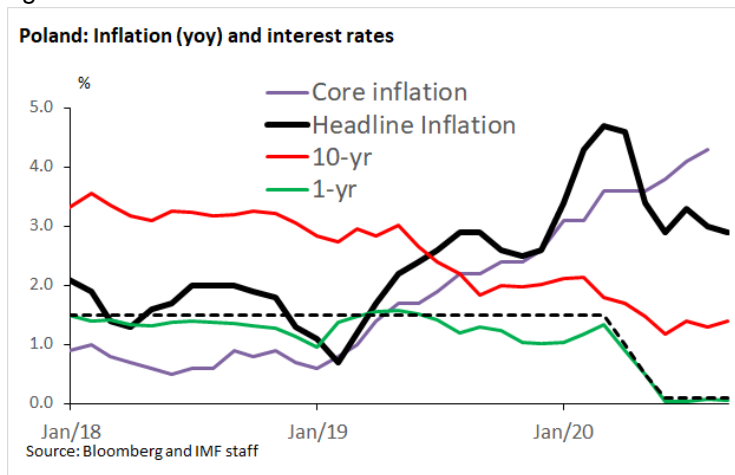
Hungary

Stocks (-0.4%) are lower after **Hungary reclosed its borders to foreign nationals starting today in response to a rise in Covid-19 infections.** However, the corridor to transit through the country will continue to be functional, and there will be some exemptions in the reintroduced ban, such as for diplomatic

visits and other emergency cases. The forint appreciated 0.3% against the euro today as the **manufacturing PMI index rose to 52.8 (51 expected) in August**.

Poland

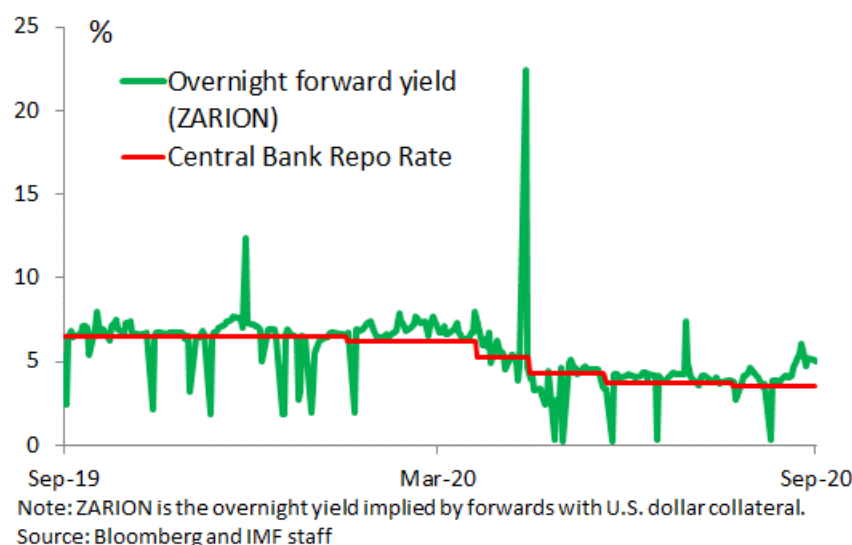
10-yr Polish rates were little changed at 1.40% as **headline inflation slowed to 2.9% yoy in August** (from 3.0% in July). In contrast, equities (-0.9%) traded lower as **manufacturing PMIs unexpectedly fell to 50.6 (52.9 expected)**. Food prices in Poland slowed from 3.9% to 3.0% yoy, while electricity and gas prices stabilized around 4.5% yoy. **Details on core inflation are not available yet but ING estimates that core inflation could be around 4.1% yoy, from 4.3% in July**. The bank also believes that domestic holiday spending boosted demand in 2020Q3, but that effect will wane in 2020Q4. The zloty was little changed against the euro.



South Africa

The rand (+1.7% at \$16.65) appreciated and equities (+1.7%) gained as **the Absa's manufacturing PMI jumped to 57 in August** (50.9 expected and from 51.2 in July). The **overnight yield implied by FX forwards has stabilized around 5% in the past trading days** (compared to SARB's policy rate at 3.5%). This overnight yield has been relatively volatile in recent weeks and some contacts argue that the higher yield could have been driven by offshore demand for rand exposure. Interestingly, locals have reportedly been unwilling or unable to deploy cash in the FX funding market.

South Africa: Overnight forward yield and policy rate



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Global Financial Indicators

Last updated: 9/1/20 8:18 AM	Level		Change				YTD
	Last 12m	Latest	1 Day	7 Days	30 Days	12 M	
Equities							
			%				%
United States		3512	-0.2	2	7	20	9
Europe		3286	0.4	-1	4	-4	-12
Japan		23138	0.0	-1	7	12	-2
China		3411	0.4	1	3	18	12
Asia Ex Japan		78	-1.9	0	4	19	6
Emerging Markets		45	-2.2	-1	3	12	-1
Interest Rates							
			basis points				
US 10y Yield		0.72	1.5	4	19	-78	-120
Germany 10y Yield		-0.40	-0.2	3	13	30	-21
Japan 10y Yield		0.05	-0.4	1	3	32	6
UK 10y Yield		0.33	2.1	7	23	-15	-49
Credit Spreads							
			basis points				
US Investment Grade		127	-1.1	-3	-5	-7	30
US High Yield		505	-0.7	-10	-29	23	111
Europe IG		53	-1.3	-2	-5	4	9
Europe HY		314	-10.6	-16	-45	61	106
EMBIG Sovereign Spread		419	-3.0	0	-21	65	126
Exchange Rates							
			%				
USD/Majors		91.87	-0.3	-1	-2	-7	-5
EUR/USD		1.20	0.4	1	2	9	7
USD/JPY		105.9	0.0	0	0	0	3
EM/USD		55.6	0.4	1	0	-7	-9
Commodities							
			%				
Brent Crude Oil (\$/barrel)		46	1.2	0	6	-24	-31
Industrials Metals (index)		121	1.3	4	8	5	6
Agriculture (index)		38	0.2	3	6	3	-7
Implied Volatility							
			%				
VIX Index (% change in pp)		25.8	-0.6	3.7	1.3	6.8	12.0
US 10y Swaption Volatility		56.9	-0.2	-0.9	5.8	-29.1	-5.1
Global FX Volatility		9.2	0.0	0.2	0.8	1.0	3.2
EA Sovereign Spreads							
			10-Year spread vs. Germany (bps)				
Greece		155	5.1	2	-7	-78	-10
Italy		146	-3.1	0	-8	-24	-14
Portugal		82	-0.2	-2	-6	-1	19
Spain		80	-0.4	-1	-6	0	15

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: 9/1/2020 8:19 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		6.82	0.4	1.4	2	5	2		3.2	0.2	8	17	16	10
Indonesia		14573	-0.1	0.5	0	-3	-5		6.7	-4.6	11	-9	-71	-39
India		73	1.0	2.0	3	-2	-2		6.3	-3.0	4	32	-46	-62
Philippines		48	-0.2	0.0	1	8	4		3.6	0.0	-2	-7	-78	-70
Thailand		31	0.0	1.2	0	-1	-4		1.5	-0.7	8	16	3	-7
Malaysia		4.14	0.5	0.6	2	1	-1		2.5	-0.8	8	5	-85	-86
Argentina		74	-0.2	-0.6	-3	-24	-19		45.1	6.0	76	206	-1340	-1746
Brazil		5.44	1.1	1.4	-2	-23	-26		5.5	5.0	16	56	-129	-73
Chile		777	0.2	0.9	-2	-7	-3		2.5	-5.5	-6	1	-27	-84
Colombia		3741	0.3	3.1	0	-8	-12		5.2	-9.4	-4	2	-53	-75
Mexico		21.72	0.8	0.9	4	-7	-13		6.0	-1.7	2	11	-111	-93
Peru		3.5	-0.3	1.2	0	-4	-7		4.0	-5.0	-16	7	-38	-51
Uruguay		43	0.0	0.5	0	-13	-12		8.1	-4.2	-15	-58	-308	-274
Hungary		295	0.8	0.9	-1	2	0		1.7	-0.9	0	22	67	52
Poland		3.67	0.5	1.4	2	8	3		0.8	-3.8	1	9	-86	-105
Romania		4.0	0.3	1.3	2	7	6		3.5	0.0	-14	-23	-15	-48
Russia		73.5	0.6	2.3	-1	-9	-16		5.7	-2.3	-6	16	-125	-43
South Africa		16.6	1.8	1.3	3	-8	-16		10.1	-0.3	-3	-1	72	59
Turkey		7.36	-0.2	0.4	-6	-21	-19		13.4	1.6	-29	127	-240	171
US (DXY; 5y UST)		92	-0.3	-1.2	-2	-7	-5		0.27	0.0	-3	6	-112	-142

	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		4842	0.5	2	3	27	18		212	1	5	-1	25	36
Indonesia		5311	1.4	-1	3	-16	-16		217	-1	2	-16	31	61
India		38901	0.7	0	3	4	-6		217	-2	0	-18	78	92
Philippines		5799	-1.4	-2	-2	-27	-26		137	0	12	6	54	71
Malaysia		1521	-0.2	-3	-5	-6	-4		149	1	2	-9	25	37
Argentina		46835	0.9	0	-5	90	12		2151	1	9	-118	-382	382
Brazil		99369	-2.7	-3	-3	-2	-14		311	0	-12	-16	69	96
Chile		3767	-2.8	-3	-6	-22	-19		172	0	-1	-12	38	39
Colombia		1216	-0.8	-1	7	-22	-27		247	1	-3	-6	67	84
Mexico		36841	-2.5	-3	0	-14	-15		459	0	-13	-37	126	167
Peru		18577	0.8	2	6	-3	-9		150	1	2	-1	27	43
Hungary		34645	-0.6	-3	0	-13	-25		127	-2	4	-28	18	41
Poland		51143	-0.9	-2	1	-10	-12		30	4	2	-4	-10	12
Romania		9023	0.3	3	8	-2	-10		269	4	6	1	56	95
Russia		2991	0.8	-1	3	9	-2		195	-4	-4	-22	-14	64
South Africa		56112	1.1	0	1	2	-2		492	-3	-1	-34	172	172
Turkey		1072	-0.6	-2	-5	11	-6		598	-5	-22	-61	68	197
Ukraine		500	0.0	0	0	-5	-2		617	-12	-6	-65	110	197
EM total		45	-1.2	-1	3	12	-1		419	-3	0	-21	65	126

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

[back to top](#)