













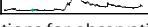
- Fed maintains policy stance; signals rates to stay near zero through 2023 ([link](#))
- BoE keeps policy steady but explores how to implement negative rates ([link](#))
- BOJ leaves policy unchanged and stresses coordination with new PM Suga ([link](#))
- Argentine bonds and equities fall sharply following tightening in FX controls ([link](#))
- Brazilian central bank keeps policy rate on hold and to maintain monetary stimulus ([link](#))
- Bank Indonesia keeps policy unchanged and reinforces central bank independence ([link](#))
- **GMM Special Feature: ESG Monitor (see attached)**

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## Risk-off tone prevails amid central bank decisions

Risk appetite has faded across markets following the Fed meeting yesterday that signaled a high degree of uncertainty about the economic recovery, while outcomes of several other central bank meetings have mostly fallen in line with expectations. The Fed was in the spotlight yesterday with the committee's median projected path of the policy rate to remain near zero through 2023, and Chairman Powell also warning that the future path of the recovery remains uncertain and stressed the importance of additional fiscal support. Alongside a lack of further guidance on asset purchases, the initial cross-market reaction was slightly hawkish with the US dollar appreciating, US Treasury yields up 1 to 3 bps at longer maturities, and modest declines in equity prices (S&P 500 -0.5%) with the tech sector continuing its underperformance (Nasdaq -1.7%). Overnight, investors have displayed more cautiousness with Asian and European equities down close to 1%, US Treasury yields now lower across the curve, S&P 500 futures down 1.5% and the VIX back up to 28. The Bank of England maintained its policy stance, but news the committee was briefed on negative rates dragged the pound down further against the US dollar; while in emerging markets, central banks in Brazil and Indonesia elected to hold their policy rates steady. Crude oil prices bounced back yesterday gaining close to 5% following data showing shrinking US inventories and concerns about hurricane impacts on US offshore production.

Key Global Financial Indicators

Last updated: 9/17/20 8:09 AM	Level		Change from Market Close				YTD
	Last 12m	Latest	1 Day	7 Days	30 Days	12 M	
<b>Equities</b>							
S&P 500		3385	-0.5	0	0	13	5
Eurostoxx 50		3306	-1.0	0	0	-6	-12
Nikkei 225		23319	-0.7	0	1	6	-1
MSCI EM		45	-0.1	2	1	8	0
<b>Yields and Spreads</b>							
US 10y Yield		0.66	-3.4	-1	-3	-114	-126
Germany 10y Yield		-0.50	-1.6	-7	-5	-3	-32
EMBIG Sovereign Spread		404	4	-13	-14	68	111
<b>FX / Commodities / Volatility</b>							
EM FX vs. USD, (+) = appreciation		55.8	-0.1	1	2	-8	-9
Dollar index, (+) = \$ appreciation		93.2	0.0	0	0	-5	-3
Brent Crude Oil (\$/barrel)		42.2	0.0	5	-7	-35	-36
VIX Index (% change in pp)		27.7	1.7	-2	6	13	14

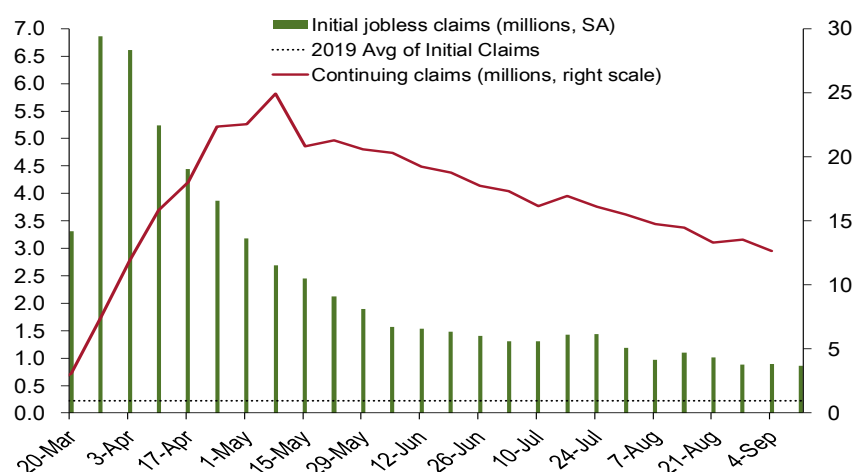
Colors denote **tightening/easing** financial conditions for observations greater than  $\pm 1.5$  standard deviations. Data source: Bloomberg.

## United States

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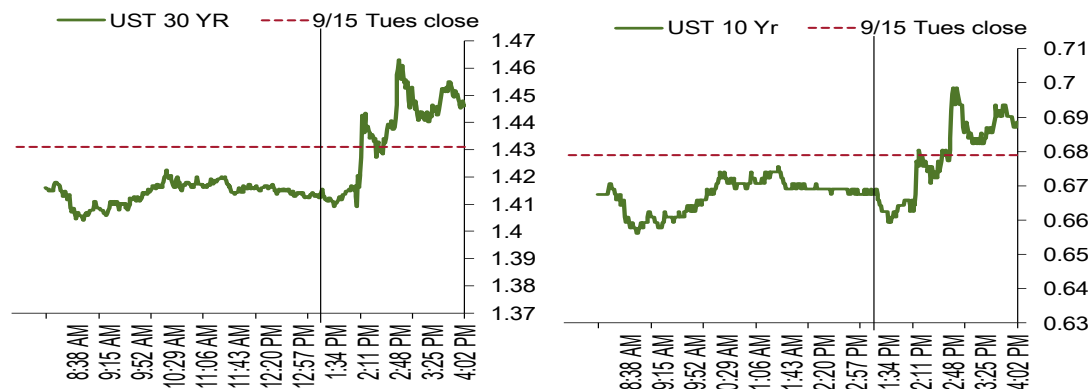
**US equities dipped lower after the FOMC meeting and mixed economic data.** The S&P 500 fell 0.5% after a late afternoon sell off, while the Nasdaq closed 1.7% lower. Retail sales for August missed expectations at 0.6% m/m (vs 1.0% consensus), though they have surpassed pre-COVID volumes, while the NAHB homebuilder index hit a record high at 83 (vs 78) for September. There also appeared to be some movement on further fiscal stimulus, with the White House now supporting a larger \$1.5 tn bill, though Senate Republicans have been less enthusiastic. Meanwhile, US officials offered slightly conflicting views of when a COVID-19 vaccine would be widely available, with the CDC highlighting late Q2 or Q3 (2021), while the Health and Human Services Dept targeted April.

**In data released this morning, initial jobless claims for the week ending September 12 came in just above expectations at 860k** (vs 850k consensus) compared to a revised 893k the previous week. Continuing claims were 12.6 mn (vs 13 mn), down from 13.5 mn. US Treasuries extended their morning rally, with the 10-year yield down another 1 bp following the release and were down nearly 5 bps from yesterday. S&P 500 futures remained negative, down 1.5%.



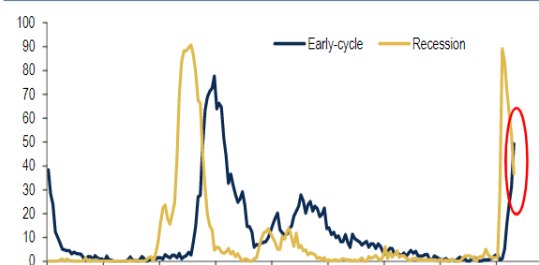
Source: BLS, Bloomberg Note: date axis corresponds to measurement period, not release date

**The FOMC meeting disappointed on operational specifics, but the policy rate is expected to be on hold through 2023.** Markets were hoping for more specifics on how the Fed will approach its new framework, such as over what time period average inflation will be calculated, and how fast the Fed would try to make up for past differences. Nevertheless, the FOMC voted to leave rates unchanged, and the dot plot showed 13 of 17 Fed officials expect rates to be on hold through 2023, with the policy rate settling at 2.5% over the longer term. Maintaining current policy rates in 2023 would coincide with 4.0% unemployment and 2% inflation, based on Fed projections. Treasuries sold off following the statement, with 10- and 30-year yields up 4-5 bps from their intraday lows before paring some of their losses. Market commentators focused on the language that the FOMC “will maintain this target range until...inflation has risen to 2 percent and is on track to moderately exceed 2% for some time.” The Fed also reemphasized that it will maintain near-zero rates until the labor market has tightened to levels consistent with maximum employment. Powell also noted that the Fed will continue its asset purchases of Treasuries (~\$80 bn per month) and MBS (~\$40 bn net per month) at least at the current pace. Otherwise, Powell offered few surprises, and reiterated the Fed’s view that while economic conditions have improved, risks to the outlook and the health situation remain significant.



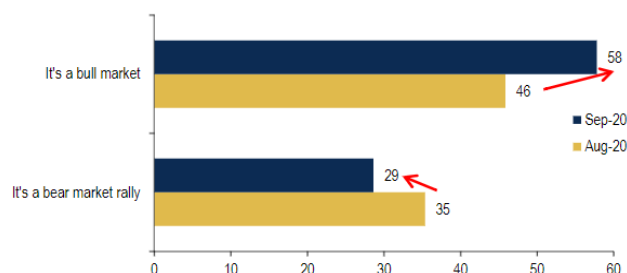
**Investors have become more optimistic about market rally and business cycle.** For the first time since February, more fund managers believe the economy is in early cycle expansion instead of a recession, according to the Bank of America fund manager survey. Moreover, a majority of investors now believe the rally constitutes a bull market, instead of a bear market rally, up from 46% in August. Notably, the survey period (9/3 – 9/10) largely came after the heaviest portion of the recent sell off on September 3, when markets fell 3.5%.

Exhibit 3: FMS investors think early-cycle rather than recession for first time since February



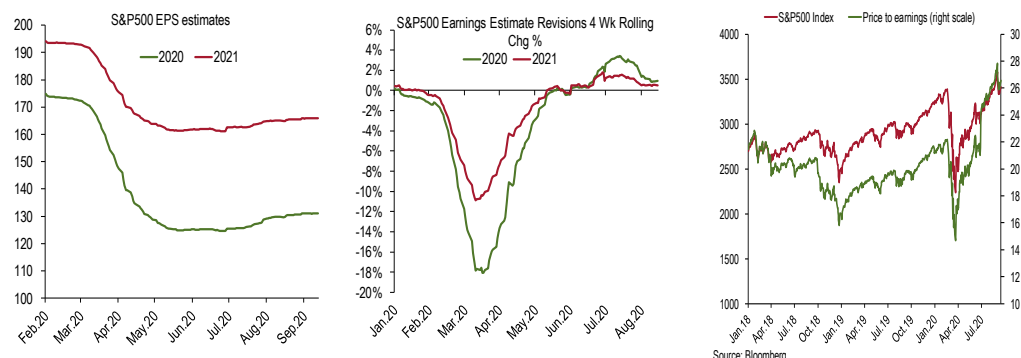
Source: BofA Global Fund Manager Survey

Exhibit 1: FMS investors believe we are in a bull market



Source: BofA Global Fund Manager Survey

**Earnings forecast revisions have stalled just as US valuations have soared.** The rally in equity prices in recent months may have outpaced optimism on underlying corporate earnings, as upward revisions have slowed. The 4-week rolling change in EPS estimates for the S&P500 has slipped below 1% for 2020 and 2021 in recent weeks, with estimated annual earnings still far below pre-COVID expectations even for 2021. An ambitious equity rally could potentially be justified on expectations of a rapid rebound in earnings, and hopes that estimate revisions are lagging behind the reality of an improving outlook, particularly after such a severe shock, but bottom-up analyst estimates are pointing in the wrong direction. Valuations were already stretched, and the diminishing hope that earnings would “catch up” to prices may have contributed to the recent soft patch according to some analysts.



Source: Bloomberg

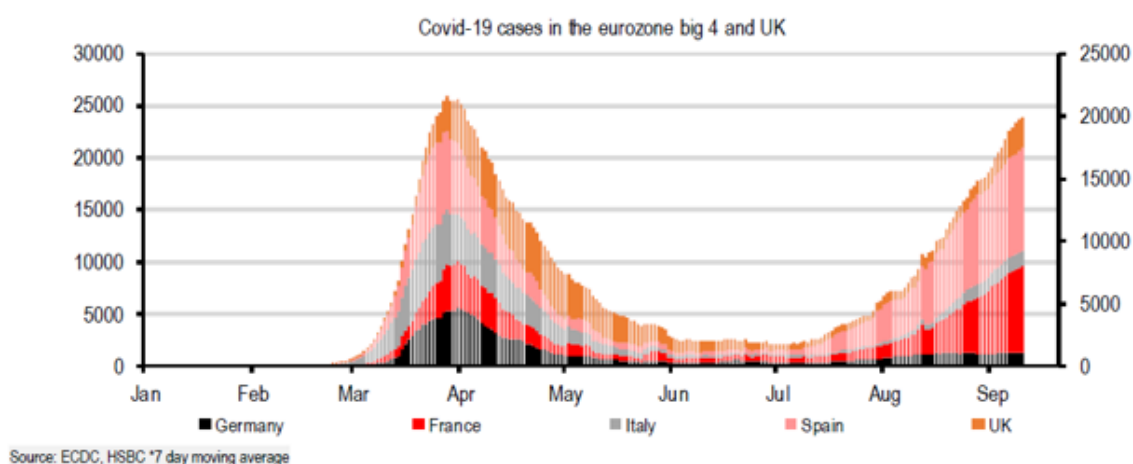
## Europe

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European stocks (-0.7%) traded lower. Bank stocks (-1.5%) underperformed **after the ECB announced that exceptional circumstances justify leverage ratio relief**, allowing the temporary exclusion of certain central bank exposures from the leverage ratio. 10-yr bund yields are little changed as the euro (-0.1% to \$1.18) edged lower. Southern European spreads are little changed.

The **number of reported new daily infections of COVID-19 continues to rise across the euro area**. Infections appear to have stabilized in Spain but not in France and new cases are rising rapidly in the Netherlands. Low hospitalization and death rates mean there has been not much discussion of a return to full national lockdowns and the stringency of policy responses are well below April levels.

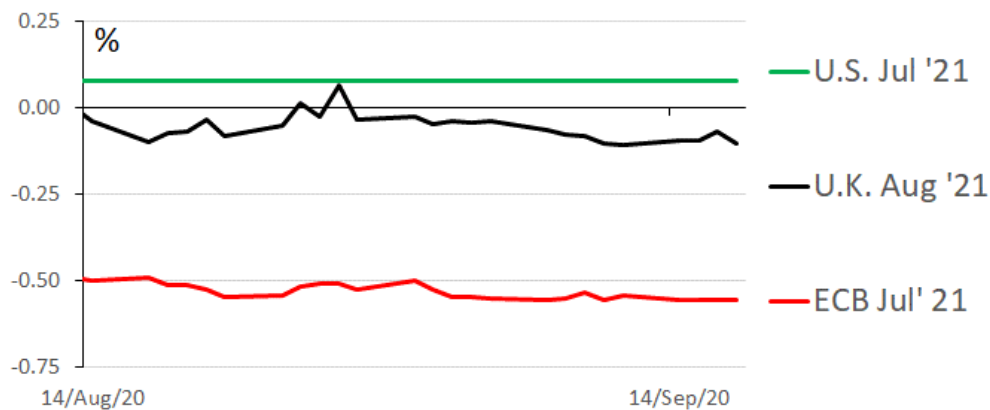
## Covid-19 cases in 4 biggest euro area economies and U.K.



## United Kingdom

As expected, the BoE left the Bank rate (at 0.10%) and QE (at £745 bn) unchanged, but **the British pound fell 0.6% to 1.289 after the MPC statement clarified that the MPC had been briefed on BoE plans to explore how a negative Bank Rate could be implemented effectively**. The market is now pricing in a negative policy rate -10 bps by August 2021 (compared to -8 bps before the meeting).

### G-3 Policy Rates at mid 2020 (from swaps, %)



Source: Bloomberg WIRP and IMF staff

In response to domestic opposition to the U.K. Internal Market Bill, PM Johnson has agreed to give the House of Commons a vote over whether the government can exercise its proposed powers to override parts of the divorce treaty. PM Johnson is also expected to struggle to pass his Internal Market Bill in the House of Lords after former Tory leader Michael Howard promised a “rough passage”, adding that parliament should not be asked to use its sovereignty to break international law. The European Union has threatened with legal action in response to the U.K. Internal Market Bill.

U.S. presidential candidate Biden said that he will not let Northern Ireland's peace accord become "a casualty of Brexit" if elected president. Members of U.S. Congress have also expressed their unease about the impact of the U.K. Internal Market Bill on the Good Friday Agreement.

Most analysts do not have a no-trade deal as baseline, except for Societe Generale (SocGen). SocGen argues that the negotiating strategy of PM Johnson will not leave enough time to settle on a new agreement and sees an 80% probability of a No Deal.

#### Potential key event dates in EU-UK discussions in 2020

Date	Event
Coming week	U.K. Internal Market Bill to be sent to House of Lords
24/25 Sep	Special European Council
15/16 Oct	European Council
Late Oct	Soft deadline for a deal based on media reports
10/11 Dec	European Council
14 Dec	Last European Parliament Plenary Session for 2020
31 Dec	End of Brexit transition period

Source: SG and IMF

## Other Mature Markets

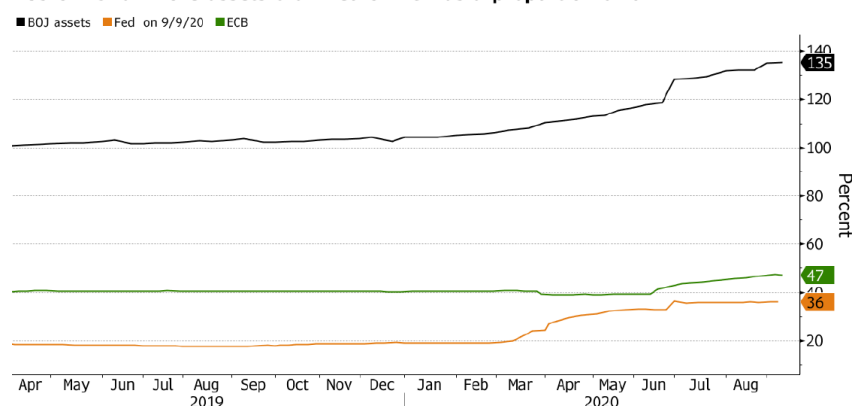
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### Japan

The Bank of Japan (BOJ) kept its monetary policy stance unchanged, in line with market expectations. The BOJ upgraded its assessment of Japan's economy for the first time since the pandemic started, signaling a bottoming of the economic slump. The BOJ maintained its monetary policy stimulus, keeping the policy rate, the 10-year JGB yield target, and asset purchases unchanged. BOJ Governor Kuroda emphasized the continuity of monetary policy under the new Prime Minister Suga, mentioning no need to change the 2% inflation target. Equities declined (NIKKEI: -0.7%); Japanese yen appreciated (+0.2%); long-term JGB yields declined marginally (10-year: - 0.4 bp).

### Outsized Stimulus

BOJ owns far more assets than Fed or ECB as a proportion of GDP



Source: Data compiled by Bloomberg

## Australia














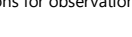
**The unemployment rate dropped to 6.8% in August, from 7.5% in July.** The labor market performance was much stronger than expected, with consensus expecting an increase in the unemployment rate to 7.7%. There is a stark difference between virus-affected Victoria and the remaining part of the country, with a decline in employment in the former against the nation-wide improving trend. Equities declined (-1.2%) similar to other Asian markets; Australian dollar depreciated slightly (-0.1%).

## Emerging Markets

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**In Asia, stock markets retreated**, led by Hong Kong (-1.6%) and Korea (-1.2%). **In Hong Kong SAR**, the unemployment rate remained at 6.1% in August as businesses continued to struggle. **In Korea**, Moon Jae-in's presidency was shaken by another favoritism scandal connected to Justice Minister Choo Mi-ae. **Most Asian currencies depreciated**, led by Philippine peso (-0.3%) and Thai baht (-0.3%), as the U.S. dollar rebounded following the FOMC meeting. **In EMEA, equities are trading mostly lower** with stocks down in South Africa (-1.5%), Israel (-1.5%) and Russia (-0.7%). EMEA currencies are depreciating with the South African rand (-0.7%) and the Turkish lira (-0.7%) underperforming this morning. **In Latin America, regional currencies outperformed yesterday** led by the Brazilian real and the Mexican peso both appreciating by ~0.8% against the dollar. Brazilian local rates continued their climb higher with the 2-5y segment of the DI futures rising by 8 bps as the central bank kept rates on hold and signaled a pause in its easing cycle going forward.

Key Emerging Market Financial Indicators

Last updated: 9/17/20 8:12 AM	Level		Change				YTD
	Last 12m	index	1 Day	7 Days	30 Days	12 M	
<b>Major EM Benchmarks</b>			%				%
MSCI EM Equities		45.05	-2.7	2	1	8	0
MSCI Frontier Equities		25.64	-0.9	2	4	-9	-16
EMBIG Sovereign Spread (in bps)		405	5	-12	-13	69	112
EM FX vs. USD		55.76	-0.1	1	2	-8	-9
<b>Major EM FX vs. USD</b>			%, (+) = EM currency appreciation				
China Renminbi		6.77	-0.2	1	2	5	3
Indonesian Rupiah		14833	0.1	0	0	-5	-7
Indian Rupee		73.66	-0.2	0	2	-3	-3
Argentine Peso		75.25	-0.1	-1	-3	-25	-20
Brazil Real		5.27	-0.6	1	5	-23	-23
Mexican Peso		21.08	-0.7	2	5	-8	-10
Russian Ruble		75.15	-0.2	0	-2	-14	-18
South African Rand		16.34	-0.5	3	7	-10	-14
Turkish Lira		7.55	-0.6	-1	-2	-24	-21
EM FX volatility		11.18	0.0	-0.2	0.0	3.0	4.6

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

## Argentina

**Argentina's FX denominated sovereign and corporate yields rose substantially after authorities tightened capital controls further.** JP Morgan highlights that the decision comes on the back of a large decline in net reserves ex gold to \$2.9 bn, down by \$7.2 bn from year-end 2019. Among the measures announced, BCRA established a 40% maximum threshold for dollar purchases in the official FX market for debt servicing for corporates. Analysts highlight that corporates will now face larger currency mismatches and leverage, given that 60% of their debt will be tied to the parallel exchange rate while their income will be either peso denominated or tied to the official FX rate. Given the new FX restrictions, corporates with near term debt maturities were asked by BCRA to present liability management proposals. Analysts expect that these measures will have a very negative impact on corporate credit spreads that so far have fared better than the sovereign. Several corporates have been trading at over 90s cash price while sovereign



USD bonds have now declined back to low 40s. Following the new regulations, notes from state oil producer YPF due in March lost 8 points declining to 89. Shopping mall operator IRSA and clean-energy producer Genneia were also hit as investors sold securities that mature over the next six months. **Yields on the new USD sovereign global bonds rose by 60-100 bps across the curve to over 12.5% and local equities declined 5.5%**

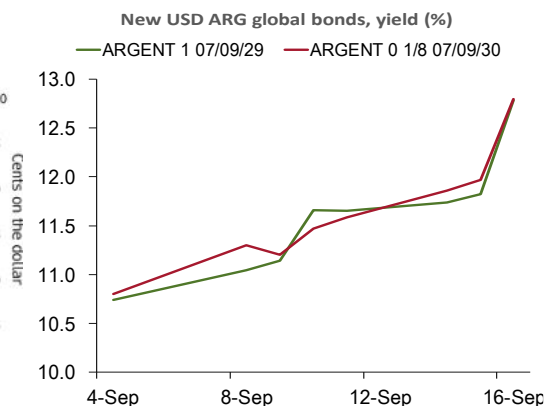
### Corporate Bummer

Short-maturity YPF, Genneia notes slump amid tighter controls

■ YPF 2021 note ■ Banco Hipotecario 2020 note ■ Genneia 2020 note



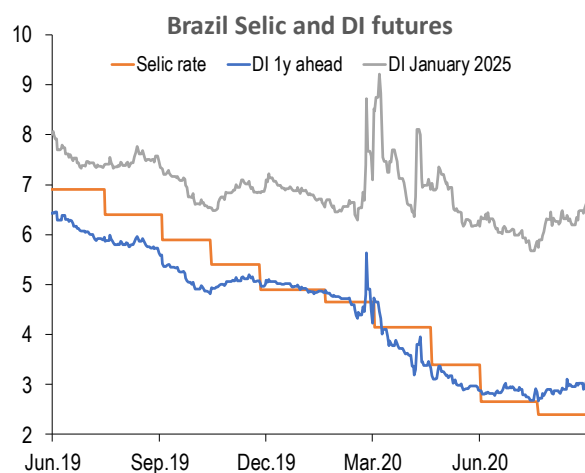
Source: Bloomberg



### Brazil

**BCB held the Selic rate at 2%, in line with expectations, pausing the easing cycle that started in July 2019 (from 6.5%).** Analysts highlighted that the monetary policy statement was slightly dovish as BCB kept

its forward guidance (e.g. "space for monetary policy stimulus, if it exists, should be small" and "[BCB] does not intend to reduce the monetary stimulus") while also maintaining its language about the balance of inflation risks being to the upside. The market (DI curve) has not responded to the BCB's forward guidance so far. In the last month, fiscal concerns have increased as the discussion about the 2021 budget began. The short end of the DI curve increased and now implies more near-term hikes compared to the August BCB meeting. Analysts highlight that this pricing reflects primarily concerns about the fiscal outlook but also a recent uptick in inflation.



Source: Bloomberg

### Indonesia

**Bank Indonesia (BI) kept its policy rate unchanged at 4%, in line with market expectations.** BI Governor Perry Wariyo saw a stronger economy in Q3 than Q2 while noting that the recovery will largely depend on how soon the government can ease containment measures. He also defended the central bank's independence amid proposals to change its mandate, mentioning that the President and Finance Minister

have made it clear that BI will remain independent. Market analysts noted that BI will need to strike a fine balance between providing more stimulus to support the economy and maintain the currency's stability. Indonesian rupiah has been under pressures recently due to concerns about monetary financing and central bank autonomy. Indonesian rupiah appreciated marginally (+0.1%); government bond yields were little changed; equities fell (-0.4%). **Indonesian property companies face record maturing debt next quarter.** At the same time, corporate bond spreads—both in U.S. dollar and local currency—have widened. According to Bloomberg, its default risk model suggested that the risk of default increased over the past 90 days for 12 out of 70 real estate firms.

### Holding Steady

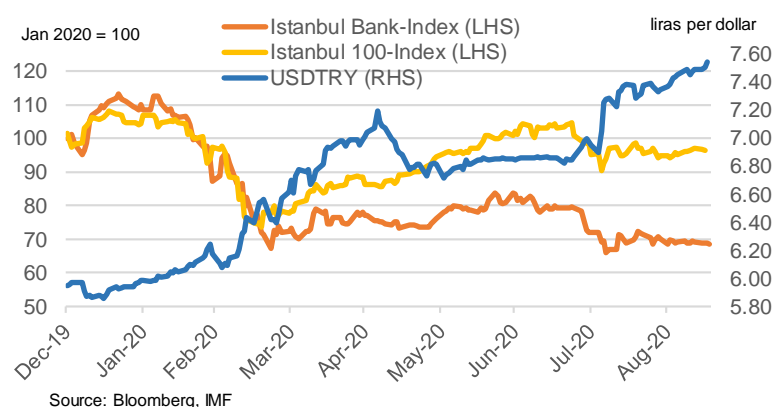
**Indonesia keeps benchmark interest rate on hold to support rupiah**



### Turkey

**The Turkish lira continues to depreciate as media reports point to further outflows out of the equity market.** After relative stability over the last two weeks, the lira (-0.7%) broke to 7.55 against the dollar. While the Turkish equity market has managed to recover to only -3.5% year to date, the banking stocks are down 35% and media reports suggest that foreign investors continue to reduce their exposure. Non-residents have been net sellers of Turkish equities every single week since the end of June for a total of \$1.8 bn of net outflow. That said, contacts suggest that broader dollar buying continues to be dominated by locals.

#### Turkey currency and equity market

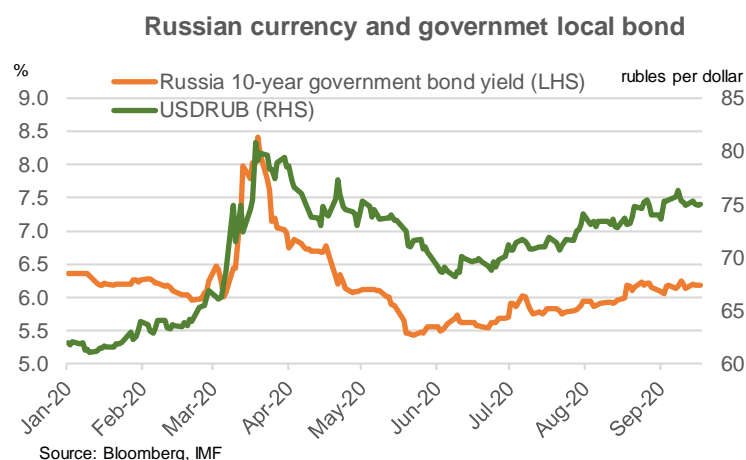


### Russia

**The government approves 2021 federal budget with a deficit of 2.4% of GDP**, down from 4.4% expected in 2020. Contacts point out that while the government projections are based on a relatively optimistic oil price assumptions of \$42-45 per barrel, the overall fiscal stance leaves enough room to



maneuver in case of a more severe macro scenario. The deficit will be financed by higher transfers from the oil fund, but also an increase of net issuance by RUB 875 bn (0.7% GDP), **boosting the total net issuance for 2020-2021 to around RUB 7 tn or 6.5% of GDP**. The issuance this year has been roughly on track, aided by investor positioning for the monetary easing cycle. However, since July there has been a notable shift in demand towards floating rate securities as the market anticipates the end of the easing cycle. **The recent geopolitical tensions have boosted 10-year fixed rate bond yields by 70 bps since July and contacts anticipate further increase in term premium as we head into the U.S. election.** Surprisingly, non-resident holdings have been rather stable in absolute terms as investors used the ruble as a tool to hedge their overall country risk exposure.



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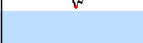




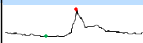


















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## Global Financial Indicators






































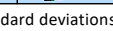
Last updated: 9/17/20 8:10 AM	Level		Change				YTD
	Last 12m	Latest	1 Day	7 Days	30 Days	12 M	
<b>Equities</b>			<b>%</b>				<b>%</b>
United States		3365	-0.5	1	-1	12	4
Europe		3306	-1.0	0	0	-6	-12
Japan		23319	-0.7	0	1	6	-1
China		3270	-0.4	1	-5	10	7
Asia Ex Japan		78	-0.2	2	1	15	7
Emerging Markets		45	-0.1	2	1	8	0
<b>Interest Rates</b>			<b>basis points</b>				
US 10y Yield		0.66	-3.4	-1	-2	-114	-125
Germany 10y Yield		-0.50	-1.6	-7	-5	-3	-32
Japan 10y Yield		0.02	-0.4	-1	-3	17	3
UK 10y Yield		0.17	-3.7	-5	-4	-52	-65
<b>Credit Spreads</b>			<b>basis points</b>				
US Investment Grade		128	0.9	-2	-2	-2	31
US High Yield		516	2.0	-4	-14	73	123
Europe IG		55	1.2	0	1	7	11
Europe HY		298	6.6	-17	-42	49	91
EMBIG Sovereign Spread		404	4.0	-13	-14	68	111
<b>Exchange Rates</b>			<b>%</b>				
USD/Majors		93.17	0.0	0	0	-5	-3
EUR/USD		1.18	-0.2	0	-1	7	5
USD/JPY		104.6	0.3	1	1	3	4
EM/USD		55.8	-0.1	1	2	-8	-9
<b>Commodities</b>			<b>%</b>				
Brent Crude Oil (\$/barrel)		42	0.0	5	-7	-35	-36
Industrials Metals (index)		118	-1.0	1	3	1	3
Agriculture (index)		39	-0.2	1	6	2	-6
<b>Implied Volatility</b>			<b>%</b>				
VIX Index (% change in pp)		27.7	1.7	-2.0	6.4	13.3	13.9
US 10y Swaption Volatility		49.0	-1.0	-3.8	-4.5	-37.1	-13.0
Global FX Volatility		9.4	0.0	0.0	0.3	2.2	3.4
<b>EA Sovereign Spreads</b>			<b>10-Year spread vs. Germany (bps)</b>				
Greece		157	1.2	0	1	-41	-8
Italy		146	0.8	2	8	7	-14
Portugal		79	1.8	-1	-1	0	16
Spain		77	2.1	-2	-1	1	11

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

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## Emerging Market Financial Indicators

Last updated: 9/17/2020 8:13 AM	Exchange Rates						YTD	Local Currency Bond Yields (GBI EM)						
	Level		Change (in %)					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		6.77	-0.2	1.0	2	5	3		3.3	-2.5	-2	13	15	13
Indonesia		14833	0.1	0.1	0	-5	-7		6.8	1.5	3	9	-56	-33
India		74	-0.2	-0.3	2	-3	-3		6.2	-1.4	1	14	-63	-71
Philippines		49	-0.3	0.1	0	8	4		3.7	0.2	1	-5	-74	-65
Thailand		31	-0.3	0.3	0	-2	-4		1.4	0.0	-7	0	-17	-16
Malaysia		4.14	-0.1	0.6	1	1	-1		2.5	0.0	7	12	-85	-82
Argentina		75	-0.1	-0.6	-3	-25	-20		41.9	-11.8	-239	-245	-2973	-2071
Brazil		5.27	-0.6	1.0	5	-23	-23		5.8	8.4	30	28	-88	-48
Chile		766	-0.6	0.7	5	-7	-2		2.6	1.6	3	10	-20	-70
Colombia		3687	0.4	0.8	3	-9	-11		4.9	6.1	-5	-33	-78	-103
Mexico		21.08	-0.7	1.7	5	-8	-10		5.9	0.0	-9	-2	-147	-107
Peru		3.5	0.6	0.3	1	-6	-6		4.1	1.8	9	2	-26	-40
Uruguay		42	0.1	0.3	1	-14	-12		7.6	2.0	-16	-57	-317	-325
Hungary		306	-0.8	-1.2	-4	-2	-4		1.7	-1.0	-3	10	60	53
Poland		3.78	-0.4	-0.3	-2	4	0		0.8	0.0	-2	3	-110	-109
Romania		4.1	-0.2	-0.2	-1	4	4		3.2	0.0	-14	-40	-48	-77
Russia		75.1	-0.2	0.1	-2	-14	-18		5.8	-0.1	-2	18	-108	-35
South Africa		16.3	-0.5	3.5	7	-10	-14		10.0	1.0	-3	-2	74	53
Turkey		7.55	-0.6	-1.3	-2	-24	-21		13.0	22.1	-35	-105	-169	128
US (DXY; 5y UST)		93	0.0	-0.1	0	-5	-3		0.26	-2.2	-1	-3	-140	-143

	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		4633	-0.5	1	-4	19	13		217	0	3	7	33	41
Indonesia		5038	-0.4	3	-4	-19	-20		230	6	12	16	59	74
India		38980	-0.8	0	2	7	-6		222	0	6	13	87	97
Philippines		5944	-0.1	1	-2	-25	-24		136	5	5	17	68	70
Malaysia		1513	-1.2	1	-3	-6	-5		152	0	5	3	31	40
Argentina		42168	-5.5	-9	-13	40	1		1205	19	-942	-941	-914	-564
Brazil		99676	-0.6	-2	0	-5	-14		302	4	-2	-16	81	87
Chile		3717	-0.1	1	-8	-27	-20		172	3	4	5	41	39
Colombia		1196	0.2	-2	4	-25	-28		246	4	-1	6	69	83
Mexico		36729	0.0	2	-6	-14	-16		473	4	7	2	154	181
Peru		18094	0.7	-1	-2	-7	-12		156	1	8	11	39	49
Hungary		33946	-0.6	-3	-7	-16	-26		120	-1	2	-7	34	34
Poland		49688	-0.4	-2	-6	-14	-14		26	-4	0	-5	5	8
Romania		9192	-0.4	0	6	-1	-8		249	-1	-1	2	67	76
Russia		2958	-0.6	2	-3	5	-3		207	4	1	14	24	76
South Africa		55044	-1.6	-2	-4	-3	-4		495	6	0	6	191	175
Turkey		1106	-0.1	1	2	9	-3		607	8	2	-39	118	206
Ukraine		500	0.0	0	0	-3	-2		648	14	17	8	181	228
EM total		45	-2.7	2	1	8	0		405	5	-12	-13	69	112

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

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