





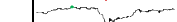








- US equities gain as resurgent tech sector outpaces downbeat banking sector ([link](#))
- Euro area services PMIs disappoint in September ([link](#))
- RBNZ maintains policy stance and signals additional easing is likely ([link](#))
- Bank of Thailand keeps policy rate unchanged and calls for more fiscal stimulus ([link](#))
- National Bank of Hungary leaves policy rate on hold but signals more hawkish stance ([link](#))
- Central Bank of Nigeria unexpectedly cuts policy rate by 100 bps ([link](#))

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Global risk assets recover as investors display more stable tone

Risk appetite is displaying some signs of recovery across financial markets as global equities are stabilizing following deep losses incurred on Monday and despite further worrying news related to virus outbreaks. Most regional equity indices rebounded over the past day with analysts citing a modest buy-the-dip attitude emerging from investors following the relatively sharp declines on Monday. The S&P 500 gained over 1% yesterday as tech and consumer discretionary stocks outperformed the lagging banking sector. While major indices in Asia were mixed overnight, European stocks are trading with a much more stable tone, gaining over 1%. The release of preliminary September PMIs was noted as a driver as it showed manufacturing continues to recover at a steady pace and despite services contracting on renewed COVID concerns. The risk-on momentum sparked little movement in core government bond yields with US Treasury and German Bund yields flat. Volatility markets have also reflected the range-bound movements in Treasury yields as the MOVE index of implied volatility of Treasury yields has trended downward since the start of the month and remains near historic lows. However, market participants have noted that headlines regarding some key issues still reinforce reasons to retain a cautious tone, such as: reports continue to suggest negotiations for further US fiscal stimulus has made little progress; the fluid backdrop of COVID-19 in various regions has remained a headwind for markets; and political uncertainties around Brexit, US-China policies and the upcoming US election are lingering.

Key Global Financial Indicators

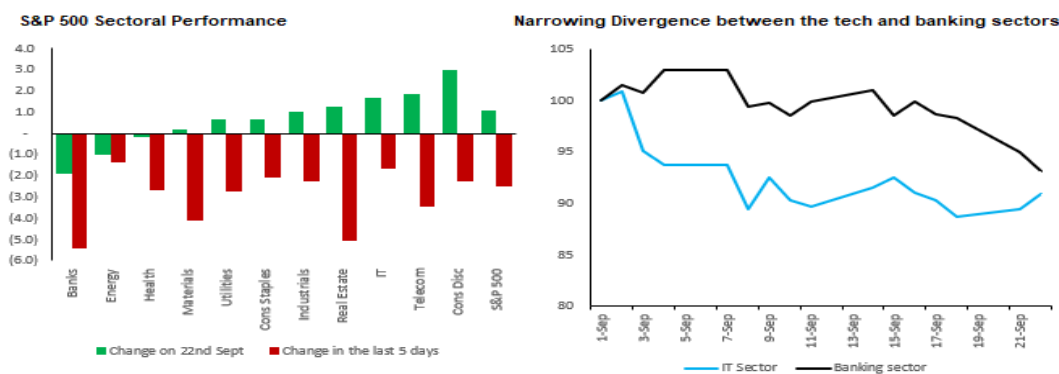
Last updated: 9/23/20 8:28 AM	Level		Change from Market Close				YTD
	Last 12m	Latest	1 Day	7 Days	30 Days	12 M	
Equities			%				%
S&P 500		3316	1.1	-3	-2	11	3
Eurostoxx 50		3206	1.3	-4	-2	-9	-14
Nikkei 225		23346	-0.1	-1	2	6	-1
MSCI EM		44	-0.7	-3	-1	6	-2
Yields and Spreads			bps				
US 10y Yield		0.68	0.7	-2	5	-105	-124
Germany 10y Yield		-0.51	0.0	-2	0	8	-32
EMBIG Sovereign Spread		429	2	29	6	93	136
FX / Commodities / Volatility			%				
EM FX vs. USD, (+) = appreciation		54.5	-0.6	-2	0	-10	-11
Dollar index, (+) = \$ appreciation		94.1	0.2	1	1	-5	-2
Brent Crude Oil (\$/barrel)		41.8	0.1	-1	-6	-35	-37
VIX Index (% change in pp)		26.5	-0.4	0	4	12	13

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

United States

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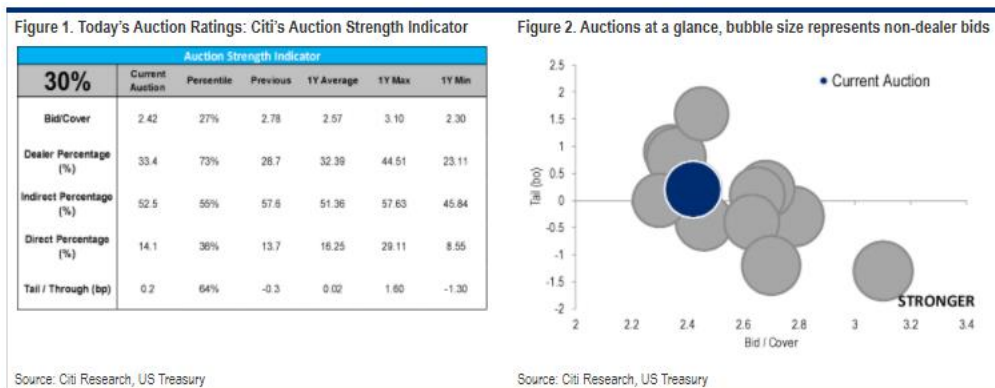
US equities closed up 1.0% after flipping between gains and losses for most of Tuesday's session. Most groups in the S&P 500 advanced, with retailers and tech companies among the biggest gainers. The Nasdaq 100 was up almost 2%, while the Dow Jones underperformed amidst persistent pressures on banks (down more than 5% this week). The divergence between the tech and banking sectors has narrowed considerably in the last few days.



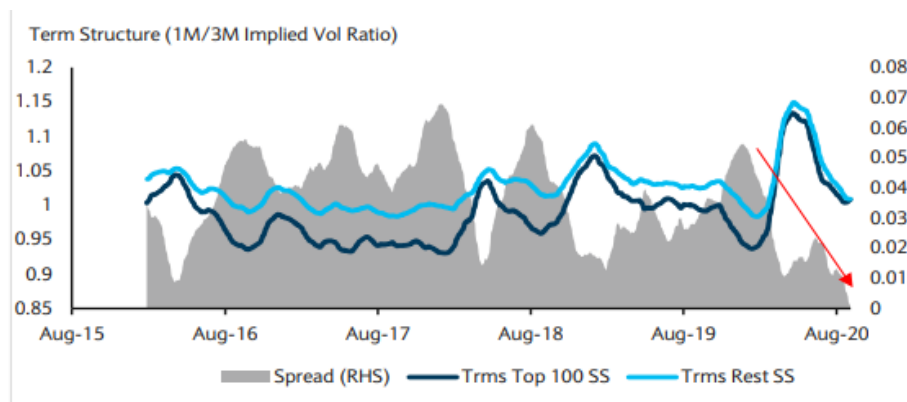
Fed Chair Powell's comments did not add much to his prepared remarks, which were released on Monday, saying the U.S. economy has a long way to go before fully recovering from the coronavirus pandemic, and while it's been resilient, it will need further support. Chicago Fed President Evans briefly sent stocks to session lows after his statement that "we could start raising rates before we start averaging 2%" was interpreted as hawkish by the markets. Market contacts highlighted that he actually meant it will be way into the decade that we'll reach an average of 2% inflation, and not that the Fed was considering tightening early, as some investors initially believed. The US dollar index appreciated by another 0.3% yesterday, extending the rally to almost 1% this week. Elsewhere, US Treasuries were little changed, while crude rallied by 0.6%.

The U.S. House passed a stopgap funding bill, late evening yesterday, to keep the government operating through Dec. 11 after both parties in Congress and officials at the White House struck a deal to provide aid to farmers and food assistance for low-income families. The 359-57 vote on Tuesday night now sends the temporary spending bill to the Senate for a vote before the fiscal year ends on Sept. 30. Final passage would avert a government shutdown just before the Nov. 3 general election.

The Treasury auctioned \$52 billion of 2-year notes yesterday, which received a weak reception. The bid/cover ratio came in at 2.42 which is at the 27th percentile of the past 12 auctions. Direct participants comprised 14.1% of the auction, which is at the 36th percentile of the past 12 auctions. Indirect participants comprised 52.5% of the auction, which is at the 55th percentile of the past 12 auctions. This left the dealer take-down to be 33.4%.



Analyst focus continues on the retail trading activity in the US equity options market. Previous GMMs have highlighted the sharp increase in shorter-dated options, a marked decline in the put-to-call option volume and a surge in small order size call options. Barclays analysts highlight that the surge in options trading has had an impact on the pricing of options across various maturities and strike prices. Furthermore, the demand for shorter-dated options especially in the stocks with highest options increase (top 100) has driven the spread between 3-month and 1-month options to decline to the lowest level in five years.



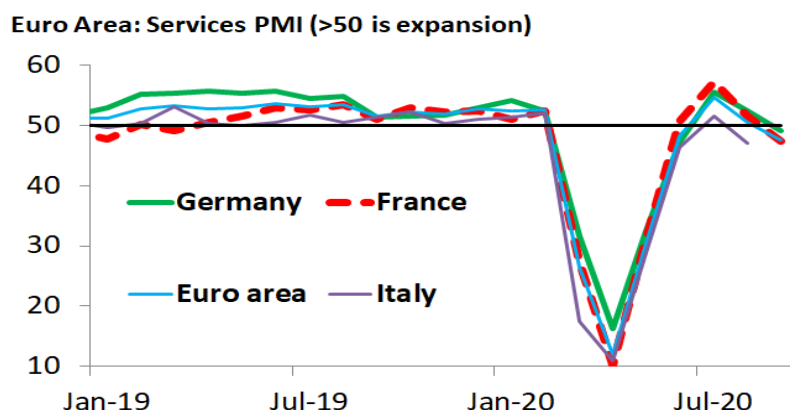
Source: Barclays Research, Bloomberg, OptionMetrics, Refinitiv

Europe

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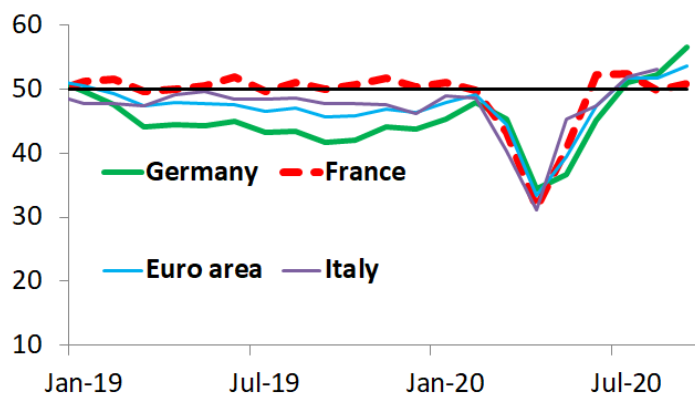
European stocks (+1.7%) gained as did bank stocks (+1.9%) even though **analysts describe disappointing euro area PMI services data as a wake-up call**. European equities have traded 1.2% lower so far in September, with euro area bank stocks 10% lower over the same period. Ten-year bund yields are little changed at -0.51%, as is the euro at \$1.171.

Euro area manufacturing PMI data was better than expected at 53.7 (51.9 expected) but **services PMI data disappointed noticeably at 47.6** (50.6 expected), resuscitating talk of a two-speed recovery across sectors. **Germany's manufacturing PMI was substantially better than expected** at 56.6 (52.5 expected) whereas the manufacturing PMI in France printed just above 50. The **German services PMI index unexpectedly fell back to contraction territory** (at 49.1 compared to 53 expected) despite the fiscal response. Optimism in the business expectations survey stemmed mainly from the belief that disruptions from COVID-19 will ease over the course of the coming year.



Source: Bloomberg, Markit and IMF staff

Euro Area: Manufacturing PMI (>50 is expansion)

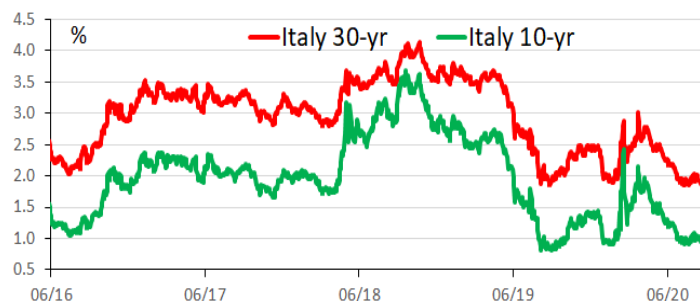


Source: Bloomberg, Markit and IMF staff

German consumer confidence is stagnating. The GfK consumer confidence is little changed at -1.6 in October (-0.8 expected), from -1.7 in September and below the -0.2 recorded in August.

Italian bond yields continue to trade lower following the elections and comments by ECB board member Panetta that the risks of a policy overreaction are much smaller than the risks of policy being too slow or too shy to react. 30-yr Italian yields fell to an historic low of 1.75% in morning trading (historic on the Bloomberg terminal at least).

Italy rates: Curve flattens as 30-yr yield fall to historic low



Source: Bloomberg and IMF staff

The ECB will accept certain sustainability-linked bonds as collateral and make them potentially eligible for the APP/PEPP from 1 Jan 2021. Analyst point out that the ECB may apply a narrow definition for sustainability as the coupon structure will need to be linked to one or more environmental objectives of the upcoming EU Taxonomy Regulation and/or the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals. The immediate impact looks limited and should be confined to corporates. Enel (Oct 19) and Novartis (last week) have so far issued the only sustainability linked euro investment-grade benchmarks.

United Kingdom

The British pound was little changed after a more than 2% depreciation in the past 5 days as the German EU presidency has urged the UK to get serious in negotiations and the U.K. government warns that in a “reasonable worst case” Brexit scenario freight flows between Dover and Calais could be reduced up to 20%.

The U.K. manufacturing PMI fell to 54.3 (54.0 expected) from 55.2 in August, while services fell to 55.1 (55.9 expected) from 58.8 in August.

JPMorgan is reportedly moving about €200 bn euros from the U.K. to Frankfurt as a result of Britain's exit from the European Union, a shift that will make it one of the largest banks in Germany. The U.S. bank plans to finish the migration of the assets by end 2020.

Other Mature Markets

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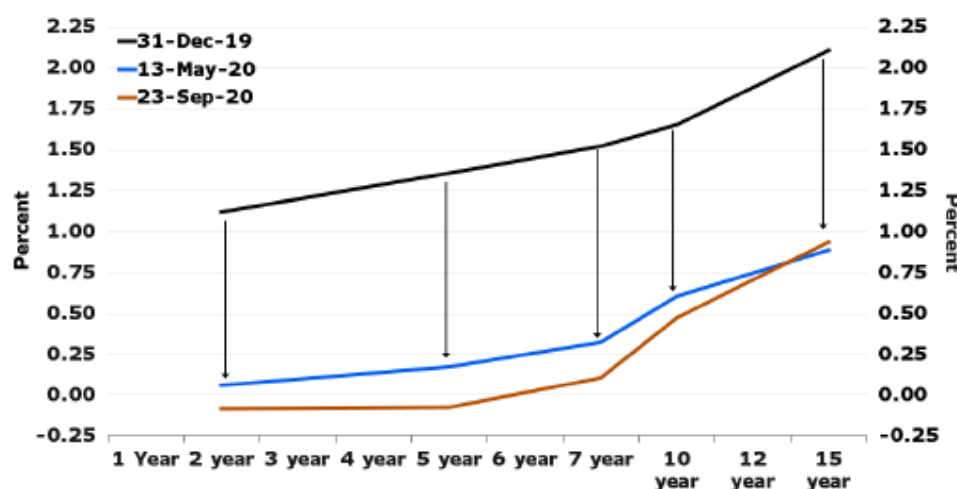
Japan

JGB yields declined at the short end and medium-term part of the curve on the back of haven flows amid concerns about the virus situation in Europe (1-year: -0.2 bp; 10-year: -0.6 bp). JGB yields at the long end of the curve were little changed ahead of a 40-year auction tomorrow. Equities and Japanese yen were little changed. **The Bank of Japan (BOJ) pledged close coordination with the government.** Prime Minister Suga and BOJ Governor Kuroda agreed to work closely together and continue policy coordination based on the 2013 statement during their first meeting. **Fujifilm said its flu drug Avigan met its primary endpoint in a phase 3 clinical trial for COVID patients.** Its share price gained 4.9%.

New Zealand

The Reserve Bank of New Zealand (RBNZ) kept its policy rate unchanged at 0.25% as expected. The size of its Large-Scale Asset Purchase program was also maintained at 100 bn New Zealand dollars (\$66 bn). The monetary policy committee noted that the economic contraction was smaller than initially expected, with a quick recovery after the initial lockdown. However, the renewed outbreak in August affected confidence, while uncertainties around the global economic recovery remain large. The committee thus agreed to launch a Funding for Lending program by year-end and signaled that additional monetary easing is forthcoming. Additional measures could include negative interest rates and foreign asset purchases. Equities gained (+0.8%); New Zealand dollar depreciated (-0.6%); long-term government bond yields declined (10-year: -4 bps).

Bond Purchases and Negative Rates Guidance Have Driven Down Yields







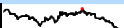


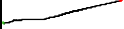

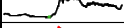



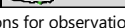
Source: Bloomberg.

Emerging Markets

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Equities in Asian markets were mixed today, declining in Malaysia (-0.6%) and India (-0.3%), while Chinese stock markets advanced (CSI 300: +0.4%). **Most Asian currencies depreciated**, led by Malaysian ringgit (-0.6%) and Thai baht (-0.4%) as the US dollar continued strengthening. **Malaysian markets underperformed** on increased political uncertainty. Opposition leader Anwar Ibrahim said that he has the backing of lawmakers to form a government, increasing the likelihood of a snap national election. **EMEA equities continued to recover** with Russia (+2.5%) and South Africa (2.3%) outperforming. **EMEA currencies were mostly weaker against the dollar** with the South African rand (-0.9%) the Russian ruble (-0.7%) depreciating. The Turkish lira (-0.3%) is approaching the 7.7 mark against the dollar. **In, Latin American stocks were mixed on Tuesday, while currencies depreciated across the region** amid concerns that a second round of coronavirus lockdowns could weigh on the economic growth. Stocks in Mexico (+1%), Argentina (+0.5%) and Brazil (+0.3%) outperformed, while Colombia (-0.8%) and Chile (-0.3%) suffered losses. Amongst regional currencies, the Mexican peso (-1.6%) depreciated the most against the dollar, followed by weakening of the Brazilian real (-1%), Colombian peso (-1%) and the Chilean peso (-0.4%).

Key Emerging Market Financial Indicators

Last updated: 9/23/20 8:30 AM	Level		Change				YTD
	Last 12m	index	1 Day	7 Days	30 Days	12 M	
Major EM Benchmarks			%				%
MSCI EM Equities		43.78	0.7	-3	-1	6	-2
MSCI Frontier Equities		25.73	0.6	-1	4	-9	-15
EMBIG Sovereign Spread (in bps)		429	2	29	6	93	136
EM FX vs. USD		54.51	-0.6	-2	0	-10	-11
Major EM FX vs. USD			%, (+) = EM currency appreciation				
China Renminbi		6.80	-0.3	-1	2	5	2
Indonesian Rupiah		14815	-0.2	0	-1	-5	-6
Indian Rupee		73.57	0.0	0	1	-4	-3
Argentina Peso		75.64	-0.1	-1	-3	-25	-21
Brazil Real		5.52	-0.9	-5	2	-25	-27
Mexican Peso		22.08	-1.7	-5	0	-12	-14
Russian Ruble		76.90	-1.0	-2	-3	-17	-19
South African Rand		17.07	-1.6	-5	-1	-13	-18
Turkish Lira		7.69	-0.4	-2	-4	-26	-23
EM FX volatility		11.72	0.0	0.5	0.5	3.5	5.1

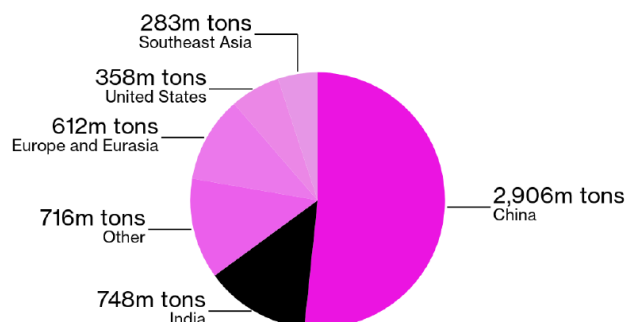
Colors denote **tightening/easing** financial conditions for observations greater than ± 1.5 standard deviations. Data source: Bloomberg.

China

President Xi Jinping announced that China plans to go carbon-neutral by 2060. In his speech to the United Nations, he said that China would scale up its Paris Agreement commitments through more vigorous measures without providing details. China is currently the world's largest energy user and greenhouse gas emitter. Non-fossil fuels account for about 15% of the country's primary energy mix. Opinions from market analysts on the news is split. One noted that what China is contemplating has never been done before, and the transition within a few decades could cost \$5.5 tn. Another commented that China could achieve this target through its strong state support and coordination.

Coal Dependence

China slated to make up nearly half of global coal demand in 2024



Source: International Energy Agency

Bloomberg Green

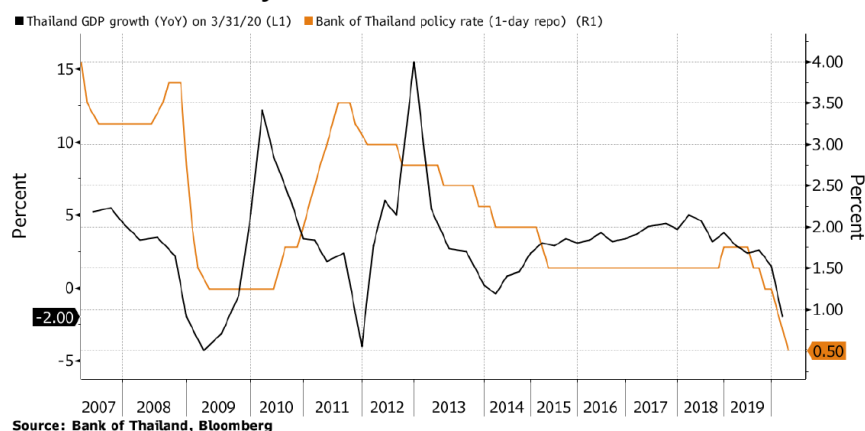
Source: Bloomberg.

Thailand

The Bank of Thailand (BOT) kept its policy rate unchanged at 0.5% as expected. In the press briefing, the BOT said that the monetary policy stance remains accommodative but fiscal policy should be the driving force in a recovery, with a focus on jobs and economic restructuring. The BOT upgraded its growth forecast, expecting an economic contraction of 7.8% (from -8.1%) in 2020. In an earlier interview, BOT Governor Veerathai noted that the BOT has studied unconventional policy measures, but he did not view that they are necessary at the moment. He noted that targeted policies that get funds to certain sectors would be more effective. He is stepping down at the end of September after completing his 5-year term. Sethaput Suthiwart-Narueput, a member of the monetary policy committee, was appointed as the new BOT governor. Thai baht depreciated (-0.5%); share prices dropped (-0.1%); long-term bond yields were little changed.

Way Down

Thai GDP could follow key rate to record low

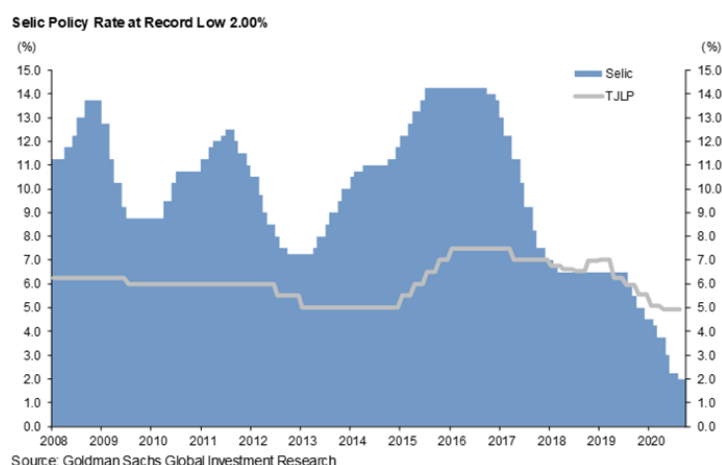


Source: Bank of Thailand, Bloomberg

Source: Bloomberg.

Brazil

The central bank meeting minutes reiterated that forward guidance will be used as an additional policy tool; long-term inflation remains anchored and that the interest rates will not be raised but could be reduced, if necessary. The meeting minutes state that the forward guidance would be conditional on inflation expectations, as well as on the inflation projections of its baseline scenario, for the relevant monetary policy horizon, which currently includes 2021 and, to a lesser extent, 2022. Whenever they become sufficiently close to the inflation target for the corresponding horizon, they would indicate the end of the intention/guidance. The minutes also state that the inflation expectations and projections are significantly below the inflation target for the relevant horizon. The current fiscal regime has not been changed and the long-term inflation expectations remain well anchored. Recent spikes in inflation are discounted as being temporary and short-term in nature.

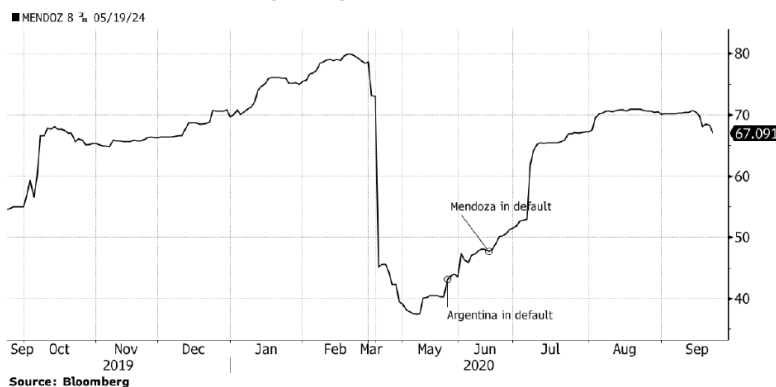


Argentina

The Mendoza province reached a debt deal for \$500 mn of bonds due in 2024 with a haircut of 40%, the first province to reach a deal after the government restructured its overseas debt. The Mendoza province defaulted on its payment in June. More than half a dozen provinces, including the country's largest, Buenos Aires, have been in talks with creditors to delay their own payments. The economic minister of the province said that the deal represents a net present value of 72.7 cents on the dollar assuming a 12% exit yield. The step-up coupon will now be 5% on average, down from about 8.4% before the deal. This is a haircut of 40% on the coupon payments.

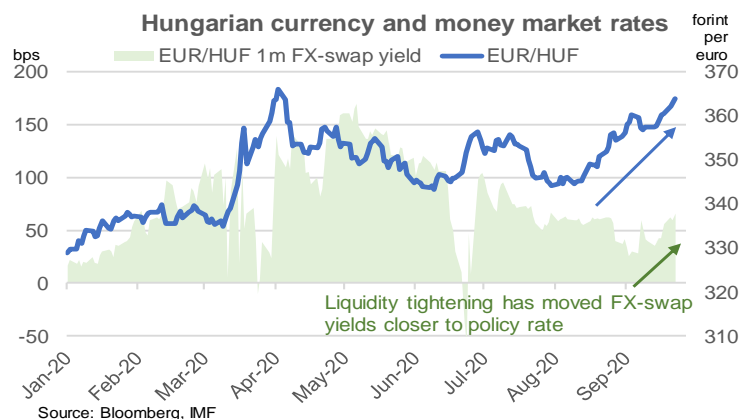
Malbec Bonds

Mendoza bonds take off slowly after province default



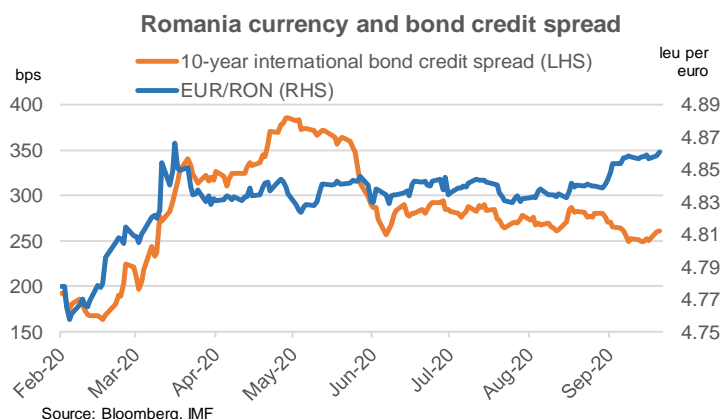
Hungary

The National Bank of Hungary (NBH) left its policy rate unchanged at 0.6% as expected but adopted a more hawkish stance in response to the recent spike in inflation as well as weakening of the forint. Meanwhile, central bank continued its government bond purchases at HUF 40 bn per week with total purchases now at HUF 354 bn (0.8% of GDP and 5.5% of outstanding issuance stock). MPC also announced an upsize to its corporate bond purchase program as well as the corporate lending scheme. **The Hungarian forint depreciated 3.5% against the euro since the last monetary policy meeting and prompted NBH to introduce FX-swap operations** where it drains forint liquidity against providing euros. Contacts expect further depreciation of the forint and as a result tightening of the liquidity conditions by the NBH through FX-swap operations and potentially a hike to the 1-week deposit rate.



Romania

The parliament reactivated the 40% pension hike, increasing the risk of a downgrade to sub-investment grade status. The opposition Social Democrats party managed to pass the pension law alongside with a 25% increase for education sector wages with a total cost of 1.7% of GDP. The government had previously reduced the pension hike to 14% as the fiscal stance was already stretched due to COVID. **All three rating agencies rate Romania one notch above speculative grade (BBB-/Baa3) and have previously warned of a downgrade risk should the fiscal stance deteriorate further. Markets reacted negatively to the initial news with international and local bond yields increasing by 15 bps.** However, markets managed to recover as investors continue to expect either a delay or a reduction to the pension hike after the December elections. Contacts are more concerned about the currency, which has depreciated only by 2% this year against the euro and hence is seen as overvalued as compared to CEE-peers.



Nigeria

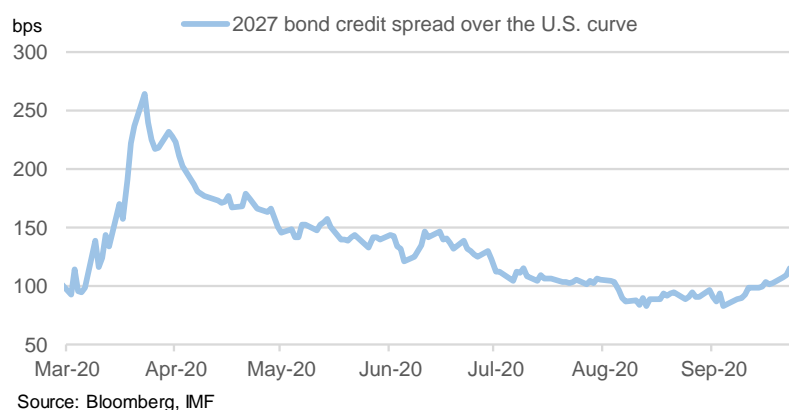
The Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) surprised the market with a 100 bp cut to its policy rate to 11.5% and signaled a more accommodative monetary policy stance going forward. Most analyst expected no change in policy given that August inflation accelerated to 13.2% as compared to the 9% upper bound of the inflation target. While the market reaction has been relative muted so far, **market contacts are concerned that the move could slow the clearing of the exchange rate backlog**. The naira traded around 465 per dollar in the parallel market having given up most of its early September gains.



Kuwait

Moody's downgraded Kuwait's credit rating to A1, the lowest among the three rating agencies. The rating agency cited liquidity risk concerns as the government has not managed to pass the necessary legislation to boost budget deficit financing either through an increase in debt issuance or from the Futures Generation Fund. Market contacts suggest that the move has been anticipated and reflected in the 30 bps of credit widening since August. **Kuwait has not tapped the international bond market since 2017.**

Kuwait international bond











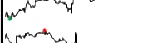


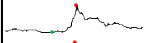





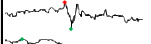









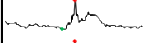

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Global Financial Indicators

Last updated: 9/23/20 8:28 AM	Level		Change				YTD
	Last 12m	Latest	1 Day	7 Days	30 Days	12 M	
Equities			%				%
United States		3313	1.1	-2	-2	11	3
Europe		3206	1.3	-4	-2	-9	-14
Japan		23346	-0.1	-1	2	6	-1
China		3280	0.2	0	-3	10	8
Asia Ex Japan		76	-0.9	-3	-1	13	4
Emerging Markets		44	-0.7	-3	-1	6	-2
Interest Rates			basis points				
US 10y Yield		0.68	0.7	-2	5	-105	-124
Germany 10y Yield		-0.51	0.0	-2	0	8	-32
Japan 10y Yield		0.01	-0.7	-1	-3	22	2
UK 10y Yield		0.20	-0.1	-1	0	-35	-62
Credit Spreads			basis points				
US Investment Grade		130	-0.1	3	0	2	33
US High Yield		543	-0.3	29	13	96	150
Europe IG		56	-1.9	2	2	1	12
Europe HY		322	-8.6	31	-4	99	115
EMBIG Sovereign Spread		429	2.0	29	6	93	136
Exchange Rates			%				
USD/Majors		94.12	0.1	1	1	-5	-2
EUR/USD		1.17	-0.1	-1	-1	6	4
USD/JPY		105.2	-0.2	0	1	2	3
EM/USD		54.5	-0.6	-2	0	-10	-11
Commodities			%				
Brent Crude Oil (\$/barrel)		42	0.1	-1	-6	-36	-37
Industrials Metals (index)		116	-1.2	-3	0	-1	1
Agriculture (index)		39	-0.5	0	6	2	-6
Implied Volatility			%				
VIX Index (% change in pp)		26.5	-0.4	0.4	3.9	11.6	12.7
US 10y Swaption Volatility		46.0	-0.4	-4.0	-7.8	-36.2	-16.0
Global FX Volatility		9.6	0.0	0.2	0.6	2.3	3.7
EA Sovereign Spreads			10-Year spread vs. Germany (bps)				
Greece		152	-4.1	-4	-8	-39	-13
Italy		136	-1.3	-9	-9	-5	-24
Portugal		75	-1.0	-2	-8	0	13
Spain		73	-1.2	-2	-8	0	7

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: 9/23/2020 8:30 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		6.80	-0.3	-0.6	2	5	2		3.2	-2.0	-6	6	10	10
Indonesia		14815	-0.2	0.2	-1	-5	-6		6.8	4.2	2	15	-53	-33
India		74	0.0	-0.1	1	-4	-3		6.2	-0.4	-1	4	-69	-70
Philippines		48	0.0	-0.2	0	8	4		3.6	-1.2	-2	1	-74	-67
Thailand		31	-0.3	-1.1	0	-3	-5		1.5	1.2	2	1	-10	-15
Malaysia		4.15	-0.5	-0.5	1	1	-1		2.6	0.0	3	14	-92	-79
Argentina		76	-0.1	-0.6	-3	-25	-21		39.5	-39.5	-252	-521	-2883	-2311
Brazil		5.52	-0.9	-5.2	2	-25	-27		5.9	-9.5	18	43	-51	-38
Chile		781	-0.6	-2.6	0	-8	-4		2.6	1.9	2	9	-21	-70
Colombia		3829	-1.0	-3.3	1	-10	-14		5.1	4.5	26	-10	-53	-84
Mexico		22.08	-1.7	-5.1	0	-12	-14		5.9	-0.8	5	-4	-114	-102
Peru		3.5	0.0	0.0	1	-5	-7		4.2	5.0	10	2	-25	-33
Uruguay		42	0.0	0.1	1	-13	-12		7.6	8.6	-3	-63	-307	-330
Hungary		312	-0.6	-2.6	-4	-2	-5		1.8	2.7	3	7	72	57
Poland		3.85	-0.4	-2.3	-3	4	-1		0.8	1.7	-4	-4	-108	-112
Romania		4.2	-0.3	-1.3	-1	4	2		3.3	6.0	11	-40	-37	-66
Russia		76.9	-1.0	-2.5	-3	-17	-19		5.8	1.2	6	7	-101	-28
South Africa		17.1	-1.6	-4.8	-1	-13	-18		10.2	7.1	18	12	85	70
Turkey		7.69	-0.4	-2.5	-4	-26	-23		13.5	-5.1	75	-11	-98	181
US (DXY; 5y UST)		94	0.1	0.9	1	-5	-2		0.27	0.5	-1	1	-133	-142

	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		4652	0.4	0	-1	20	14		217	0	0	9	33	41
Indonesia		4918	-0.3	-3	-7	-21	-22		233	-3	9	13	66	77
India		37668	-0.2	-4	-2	-4	-9		227	4	5	10	92	102
Philippines		5893	0.0	-1	-2	-25	-25		141	0	10	13	74	75
Malaysia		1496	-0.6	-2	-5	-6	-6		158	1	6	10	38	46
Argentina		40945	0.5	-8	-14	40	-2		1386	31	200	-759	-776	-383
Brazil		97294	0.3	-3	-4	-7	-16		327	2	29	1	98	112
Chile		3635	-0.3	-2	-9	-28	-22		183	2	14	6	49	50
Colombia		1188	-0.8	-1	0	-26	-29		262	2	20	14	87	99
Mexico		35854	0.9	-3	-6	-18	-18		510	3	41	35	197	218
Peru		17777	0.5	-1	-3	-8	-13		177	6	22	24	61	70
Hungary		32809	1.6	-4	-9	-20	-29		125	4	4	-4	33	39
Poland		48845	0.2	-2	-6	-14	-16		29	4	-1	-1	2	11
Romania		9067	0.5	-2	4	-5	-9		261	2	11	-5	75	87
Russia		2955	2.4	-1	-1	6	-3		211	-2	8	12	33	80
South Africa		54557	2.4	-3	-2	-2	-4		520	0	31	18	206	200
Turkey		1105	0.8	0	0	10	-3		651	0	52	25	172	250
Ukraine		500	0.0	0	0	-4	-2		692	4	58	67	212	272
EM total		44	0.7	-3	-1	6	-2		429	2	29	6	93	136

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

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