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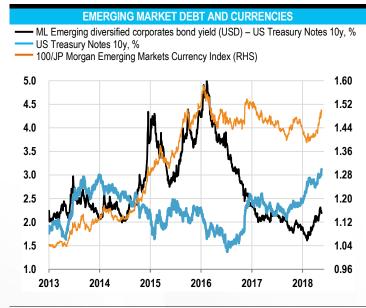
No. 18-20, 18 May 2018

Emerging markets: a sudden chill

In recent years, emerging market issuers, in particular corporates, have raised huge amounts of USD debt, thereby increasing their sensitivity to an appreciation of the dollar Rising US treasury yields, a sudden strengthening of the dollar and country-specific issues have triggered considerable portfolio outflows and a weakening of emerging currencies

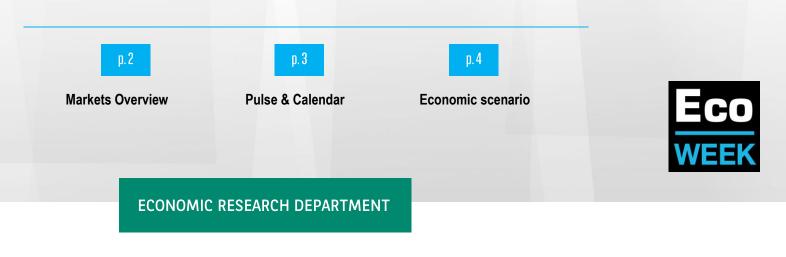
Emerging markets have gone through rough times in the past four months. This is quite a change from last year when, as reported by the BIS, there was an unprecedented 22% increase in debt issuance in USD.

Since 2013, debt in USD contracted by emerging market issuers, in particular corporates, has risen considerably so as to benefit from low US rates but at the risk of creating problems further down the road if the dollar were to rise. This is exactly was has happened as of late and the sudden strengthening of the dollar (as shown by the rise of the orange line) has become the proverbial straw that broke the camel's back. Interestingly, rising US treasury yields as of the fall of 2017 initially did not cause a spread widening (black line). Sentiment started to deteriorate when market volatility in general picked up in February. More recently, the combination of dollar strength, rising US yields, concern about trade wars and specific issues in several countries (Turkey, election uncertainty in Brazil and Mexico, Russia, Argentina) created a kind of perfect storm, including contagion effects to other emerging countries. However it is worth emphasizing that the emerging corporate bond spread is still below the level reached after the taper tantrum in May 2013 when Ben Bernanke mentioned that at some point QE would need to be scaled back. The 2013 experience also reminds us that after a number of months, things calmed down. Whether history will repeat itself will depend on five factors: 1) US



Source: Thomson Reuters, BNP Paribas

rates. Our base scenario of 3 more hikes this year and one in 2019 is benign because it would limit the rise in US treasury yields and sustain investor appetite for carry strategies such as emerging debt; 2) The dollar. We expect a renewed weakening of the dollar versus the euro, which should be beneficial for emerging currencies and will alleviate the debt burden of USD-indebted countries; 3) A weaker dollar should support commodity prices which is good news for commodity exporters (though the net gain may be negative); 4) The growth environment in emerging markets (although the PMIs in general have softened a bit, certain countries did see an improvement recently); 5) Policy credibility in individual emerging markets (sustainability of public finances, central bank autonomy). Based on these points one would expect that calm will return.





Markets overview

The essentials

Week 11-5 18 >	17-5-18				
7 CAC 40	5 542	►	5 622	+1.4	%
🔰 S&P 500	2 728	►	2 720	-0.3	%
Volatility (VIX)	12.7		13.4	+0.8	pb
7 Euribor 3M (%)	-0.33	►	-0.33	+0.1	bp
🔰 Libor \$ 3M (%)	2.34	►	2.33	-1.7	bp
🔊 OAT 10y (%)	0.79	►	0.88	+8.7	bp
Bund 10y (%)	0.56		0.64	+7.6	bp
7 US Tr. 10y (%)	2.98		3.13	+14.3	bp
Euro vs dollar	1.19	►	1.18	-1.3	%
Gold (ounce, \$)	1 321		1 288	-2.5	%
Oil (Brent, \$)	77.5	►	80.5	+3.9	%

Money & Bond Markets

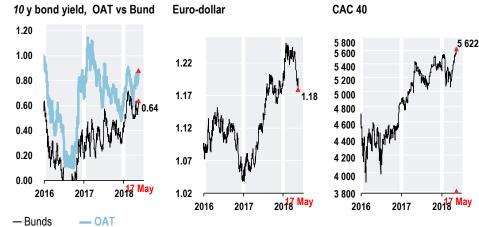
Interest Rates			high	' 18	lowest' 18				
€	ECB	0.00	0.00	at	01/01	0.00	at	01/01	
	Eonia	-0.37	-0.35	at	01/01	-0.37	at	02/01	
	Euribor 3M	-0.33	-0.33	at	10/05	-0.33	at	01/01	
	Euribor 12M	-0.19	-0.19	at	01/01	-0.19	at	19/02	
\$	FED	1.75	1.75	at	22/03	1.50	at	01/01	
	Libor 3M	2.33	2.37	at	04/05	1.69	at	01/01	
	Libor 12M	2.76	2.78	at	27/04	2.11	at	01/01	
£	BoE	0.50	0.50	at	01/01	0.50	at	01/01	
	Libor 3M	0.63	0.79	at	19/04	0.52	at	04/01	
	Libor 12M	0.93	1.06	at	17/04	0.76	at	03/01	
A	t 17-5-18								

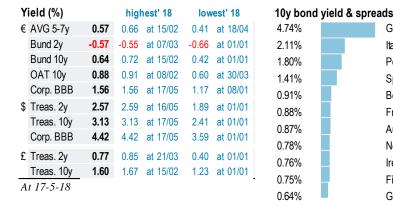
Commodities

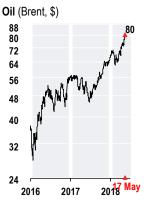
Spot price in do	low	2018(€)					
Oil, Brent	80.5	62.2	at	13/02	+23.1%		
Gold (ounce)	1 288	1 288	at	17/05	+0.7%		
Metals, LMEX	3 346	3 184	at	26/03	-0.3%		
Copper (ton)	6 857	6 556	at	26/03	-3.1%		
CRB Foods	354	335	at	04/04	+7.2%		
wheat (ton)	181	155	at	16/01	+16.2%		
Corn (ton)	144	126	at	08/01	+15.4%		
At 17-5-18 Variations							

Exchange Rates

l€ =		high	est'	18	lowest' 18			2018	
USD	1.18	1.25	at	25/01	1.18	at	16/05	-1.8%	
GBP	0.87	0.89	at	02/03	0.86	at	17/04	-1.6%	
CHF	1.18	1.20	at	19/04	1.15	at	27/02	+1.0%	
JPY	130.68	137.29	at	02/02	129.50	at	08/05	-3.4%	
AUD	1.57	1.61	at	26/03	1.53	at	09/01	+2.2%	
CNY	7.51	7.92	at	25/01	7.51	at	16/05	-4.0%	
BRL	4.35	4.36	at	15/05	3.87	at	08/01	+9.1%	
RUB	72.92	79.12	at	11/04	68.06	at	09/01	+5.5%	
INR	79.83	81.39	at	25/04	75.92	at	08/01	+4.2%	
At 17-5	5-18						Var	iations	







At 17-5-18



CRB Foods 384 376 368 360 352 344 336 328 320

2016

2017

Greece

Portugal

Belgium

France

Austria

Ireland

Finland

Germany

Netherlands 13 pb

Spain

Italy

410 pb

147 pb

116 pb

77 pb

27 pb

24 pb

23 pb

12 pb

11 pb

2018 May

Equity indices Index highest' 18 lowest' 18 2018 2018(€) CAC 40 5 622 5 622 17/05 5 066 +5.8% +5.8% at at 26/03 S&P500 2 720 2 873 at 26/01 2 581 at 08/02 +1.7% +3.6% DAX 13 560 23/01 26/03 13 115 at 11 787 at +1.5% +1.5% Nikkei 22 838 24 124 at 23/01 20 618 at 23/03 +0.3% +3.8% China* 93 101 at 26/01 88 at 09/02 +5.1% +6.7% India* 567 642 at 29/01 563 at 23/03 -1.5% -5.5% Brazil* 1 988 +9.2% +0.1% 2 3 9 3 at 26/01 1 988 at 17/05 16/04 +10.4% +5.6% Russia* 627 707 at 26/02 571 at

Variations * MSCI index

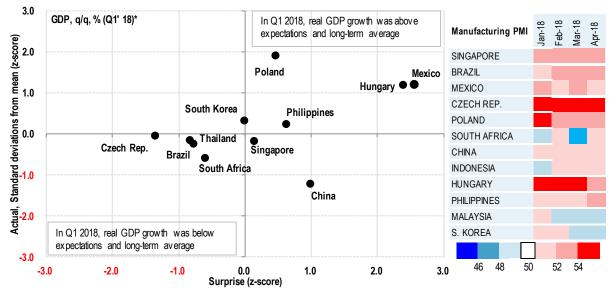




Pulse

Mexico: A good start to the year

Preliminary data for Mexico's growth in 1Q 2018 surprised to the upside, with real GDP expanding 1.1% q/q, the highest level since 3Q 2016. It was driven by the good performance of services and a pick-up in industrial production supported by a recovery in the construction sector. Nonetheless, on a yearly basis GDP growth has maintained its downward trend over the past year (+1.2% in Q1).



* Except: Brazil, Singapore, Thailand, South Africa

Note: z-score is a score which indicates how many standard deviations an observation is from the mean: $z=(x-\mu)/\sigma$ where x: observation, μ : mean, σ : standard deviation. On the X-axis, x corresponds at the last known surprise for each indictor represented on the graph, μ and σ corresponds respectively to the mean and the standard deviation of the last 24 value for monthly data and the last 8 quarters for quarterly data. On the Y-axis, x corresponds at the last known value of indicator, μ and σ corresponds respectively to the mean and the standard deviation for this indicator since 2000 (for China since 2011).

Indicators preview

An important week ahead of us: Markit PMIs in several countries; consumer confidence for the eurozone, France, Germany, the US; IFO business climate in Germany, business confidence in France. These data will allow a first assessment of the cyclical momentum for the month of May so as to check whether the softening of sentiment indicators in previous months continues. From that perspective the updated OECD forecasts for the eurozone will also be interesting. Given the recent rise in US bond yields, markets will pay particular attention to the FOMC minutes.

Date	Country	Event	Period
05/23/18	France	Markit France Manufacturing PMI	May
05/23/18	France	Markit France Composite PMI	May
05/23/18	Eurozone	Markit Eurozone Manufacturing PMI	May
05/23/18	Eurozone	Markit Eurozone Composite PMI	May
05/23/18	United Kingdom	Retail Price Index	April
05/23/18	United States	New Home Sales	April
05/23/18	Eurozone	Consumer Confidence	May
05/23/18	United States	FOMC Meeting Minutes	May 2
05/24/18	Germany	GDP SA QoQ	1Q
05/24/18	Germany	GfK Consumer Confidence	June
05/24/18	France	Business Confidence	May
05/24/18	United Kingdom	Retail Sales Ex Auto Fuel MoM	April
05/25/18	France	Consumer Confidence	May
05/25/18	Germany	IFO Business Climate	May
05/25/18	United Kingdom	GDP QoQ	1Q
05/25/18	United States	Cap Goods Orders Nondef Ex Air	April
05/25/18	United States	U. of Mich. Sentiment	May
05/25/18-06/06/18	Eurozone	OECD Economic Forecasts	

Sources: Bloomberg, BNP Paribas



Economic scenario

UNITED STATES

• GDP growth is accelerating along with the recovery in the emerging countries and reinforcing world trade. However the fiscal outlook remains uncertain. Tax cuts would add +0.5 pp to the GDP growth this year, that would trend near 3%.

- The labour market is as buoyant as ever, showing its first signs of tension (participation rates and real wages are up).
- Fed Funds rates: 1.75% in Q1 2018, 2% by mid-2018.

CHINA

• Economic growth will decelerate in 2018. Despite the slowdown, the central bank will have to continue to act to encourage the deleveraging of financial institutions and corporates and reduce financial instability risks. Fiscal policy should remain expansionist.

• The outlook for exports and household spending is rather favourable in the short term, but the tightening of domestic credit conditions, restructuring measures in the industry and less buoyant property market will weigh on economic activity.

EUROZONE

• The recovery is getting stronger and broader: the dispersion of economic performances among member states is receding.

• Despite the cyclical recovery, core inflation still shows no sign of a convincing upward trend. For the recovery to enter its inflationary phase the economy has to improve further, until the point at which wages will tend to increase. The ECB is expected to remain cautious. Possible extension of APP after Sept. no rates hike before mid-2019.

FRANCE

• A clear growth acceleration is underway. Households' consumption is supported by the jobs recovery but restrained by the upturn in inflation. Investment and exports dynamics are favourable.

 A slight rise in inflation is appearing but remains to be confirmed.

INTEREST RATES AND FX RATES

In the US, ongoing strong growth and a very low unemployment rate pave the way for several rate hikes (we expect 4 this year and 1 next). This will put upward pressure on bond yields in 2018. The ECB is expected to stop its QE programme at the end of 2018 and to hike its rates by the middle of 2019. As a consequence, bond yields should follow a rising trend, including in 2019. No change expected in Japan

• The narrowing bond yield differential between the US and the eurozone should cause a strengthening of the euro, all the more so considering it is still below its long-term fair value (around 1.34).

	GDP Growth			Inflation			
%	2017	2018 e	2019 e	2017	2018 e	2019 e	
Advanced	2.2	2.6	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.8	
United-States	2.3	3.1	2.1	2.1	2.3	2.1	
Japan	1.7	1.3	0.6	0.5	0.9	0.9	
United-Kingdom	1.8	1.5	1.8	2.7	2.6	2.1	
Euro Area	2.5	2.6	2.1	1.5	1.7	1.7	
Germany	2.5	2.4	2.0	1.7	1.8	1.9	
France	2.0	2.3	1.9	1.2	1.6	1.7	
Italy	1.5	1.5	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	
Spain	3.1	2.8	2.2	2.0	1.6	1.6	
Netherlands	3.3	2.3	1.7	1.3	1.7	1.8	
Emerging							
China	6.9	6.4	6.4	1.6	2.3	2.5	
India	6.6	7.4	7.6	3.6	4.5	4.2	
Brazil	1.0	3.0	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.8	
Russia	1.5	1.8	1.7	3.7	3.0	4.0	
		_					

Source : BNP Paribas Group Economic Research (e: Estimates & forecasts)

INTEREST RATES & FX RATES

SUMMARY

Intere	est rates, %	2018						
End of	period	Q1e	Q2e	Q3e	Q4e	2017	2018e	2019e
US	Fed Funds	1.75	2.00	2.25	2.50	1.50	2.50	2.75
	Libor 3m \$	2.01	2.15	2.35	2.55	1.69	2.55	2.55
	T-Notes 10y	3.00	3.10	3.20	3.25	2.41	3.25	3.00
Ezone	ECB Refi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.25
	Euribor 3m	-0.33	-0.33	-0.33	-0.33	-0.33	-0.33	0.07
	Bund 10y	0.70	0.85	1.20	1.50	0.42	1.50	1.80
	OAT 10y	1.00	1.10	1.40	1.70	0.66	1.70	2.05
UK	Base rate	0.50	0.75	0.75	1.00	0.50	1.00	1.50
	Gilts 10y	1.55	1.65	1.75	1.90	1.23	1.90	2.25
Japan	BoJ Rate	-0.10	-0.10	-0.10	-0.10	-0.04	-0.10	-0.10
	JGB 10y	0.06	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.05	0.08	0.00

Exch	ange Rates	2018						
End of	f period	Q1e	Q2e	Q3e	Q4e	2017	2018e	2019e
USD	EUR / USD	1.26	1.27	1.28	1.28	1.20	1.28	1.34
	USD / JPY	106	105	104	102	113	102	98
	GBP / USD	1.38	1.41	1.44	1.45	1.35	1.45	1.52
	USD / CHF	0.93	0.93	0.93	0.94	0.97	0.94	0.93
EUR	EUR / GBP	0.91	0.90	0.89	0.88	0.89	0.88	0.88
	EUR / CHF	1.17	1.18	1.19	1.20	1.17	1.20	1.25
	EUR / JPY	134	133	133	131	135	131	131

Source: GlobalMarkets BNP Paribas (e: estimates & forecasts)





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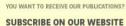
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