
Quarterly Credit Report

Q3/2018

Volume 8, No 2



Introduction

The Quarterly Credit Report (QCR) is an analysis of credit outlooks across regions, economies and sectors. This analysis incorporates probabilities of default (PD) generated by the Risk Management Institute - Credit Research Initiative's (RMI-CRI) default forecast model, a part of the RMI Credit Research Initiative at the National University of Singapore (NUS). The QCR provides insights on trends in credit outlooks to credit professionals, investors and researchers.

QCR Volume 8, Issue 2 covers the third quarter of 2018. We discuss the general credit outlook for a selection of economies from around the world, based on relevant indicators, and relate this discussion to forecasts provided by RMI-CRI's PD model.

The appendices in this volume include a comprehensive overview of various outputs that are produced by the operational PD system of RMI-CRI. While the PD system output default forecasts at horizons ranging from one month to five years, the QCR reports only 1-year PDs in order to allow the reader to make consistent comparisons. In addition to the PD produced by the RMI-CRI system, the appendices provide important macroeconomic, corporate credit and sovereign risk indicators. These summarize the credit situation, as well as make detailed data available for reference purposes.

The commentary in the QCR is based on median PD of *exchange-listed firms* within economies and industry sectors. Classification into economies is based on each firm's country of domicile, and classification into industry sectors is based on each firm's Level I Bloomberg Industry Classification. Exceptions are the banking and real estate sectors, where firms are included based on the Level II Bloomberg Industry Classifications. The daily frequency PD graphs in the written commentary are aggregates of firms that have a PD in both the first ten days and last ten days of the quarter. This prevents, for example, drops in the aggregate PD when high PD firms default and leave the sample.

The economies that are considered in each region are based on a selection of 87 economies covered by RMI's default forecast model.

The developed economies of Asia-Pacific include: Australia, Hong Kong, Japan, New Zealand, Singapore, South Korea and Taiwan.

The emerging economies of Asia-Pacific include: Bangladesh, China, India, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Malaysia, Pakistan, the Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Vietnam.

Latin America includes: Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Jamaica, Mexico, Peru and Venezuela.

North America includes: Canada and the US.

Eastern Europe includes: Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro, Poland, Romania, Russia, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Tunisia, Turkey and Ukraine.

Western Europe includes: Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Italy, Ireland, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the UK.

Africa & the Middle East includes: Bahrain, Botswana, Egypt, Ghana, Israel, Kenya, Kuwait, Jordan, Malawi, Mauritius, Namibia, Morocco, Oman, Nigeria, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates and the United Republic of Tanzania.

Credit Research Initiative

The QCR is a companion publication to the Weekly Credit Brief and Credit Brief on Singapore SMEs, with all three publications produced as part of the Credit Research Initiative undertaken by RMI.

These publications supplement RMI-CRI's operational Probability of Default (PD) model. The model takes financial statements and market data from a database of more than 68,000 listed firms and estimates a PD for each firm, effectively transforming big data into smart data. The outputs from the RMI-CRI PD model are available free for all users at:

www.rmicri.org

As of September 2018, the PD system covers 128 economies in Africa, Asia-Pacific, Latin America, North America, the Middle East and Europe. The probabilities of default include historical data for firms that are now delisted from exchanges or firms that have defaulted. PDs aggregated at the region, economy and sector level are also available. The full list of firms is freely available to users who can give evidence of their professional qualifications to ensure that they will not misuse the data. General users who do not request global access are restricted to a list of 5,000 firms. The PD system operates in a transparent manner, and a detailed description of our model is provided in a [Technical Report](#) available on our website.

Table of Contents

Introduction	1
Acronyms	4
BRICS	6
India	7
China	13
Asia-Pacific - Developed economies	19
Australia	20
Singapore	25
Asia-Pacific - Emerging economies	30
Indonesia	31
Malaysia	37
Europe	42
Italy	43
United Kingdom	49
Appendices	54
A PD by economies	55
B PD by regions	77
C Macroeconomic Indicators	81
D Data notes	125
About The Credit Research Initiative	127

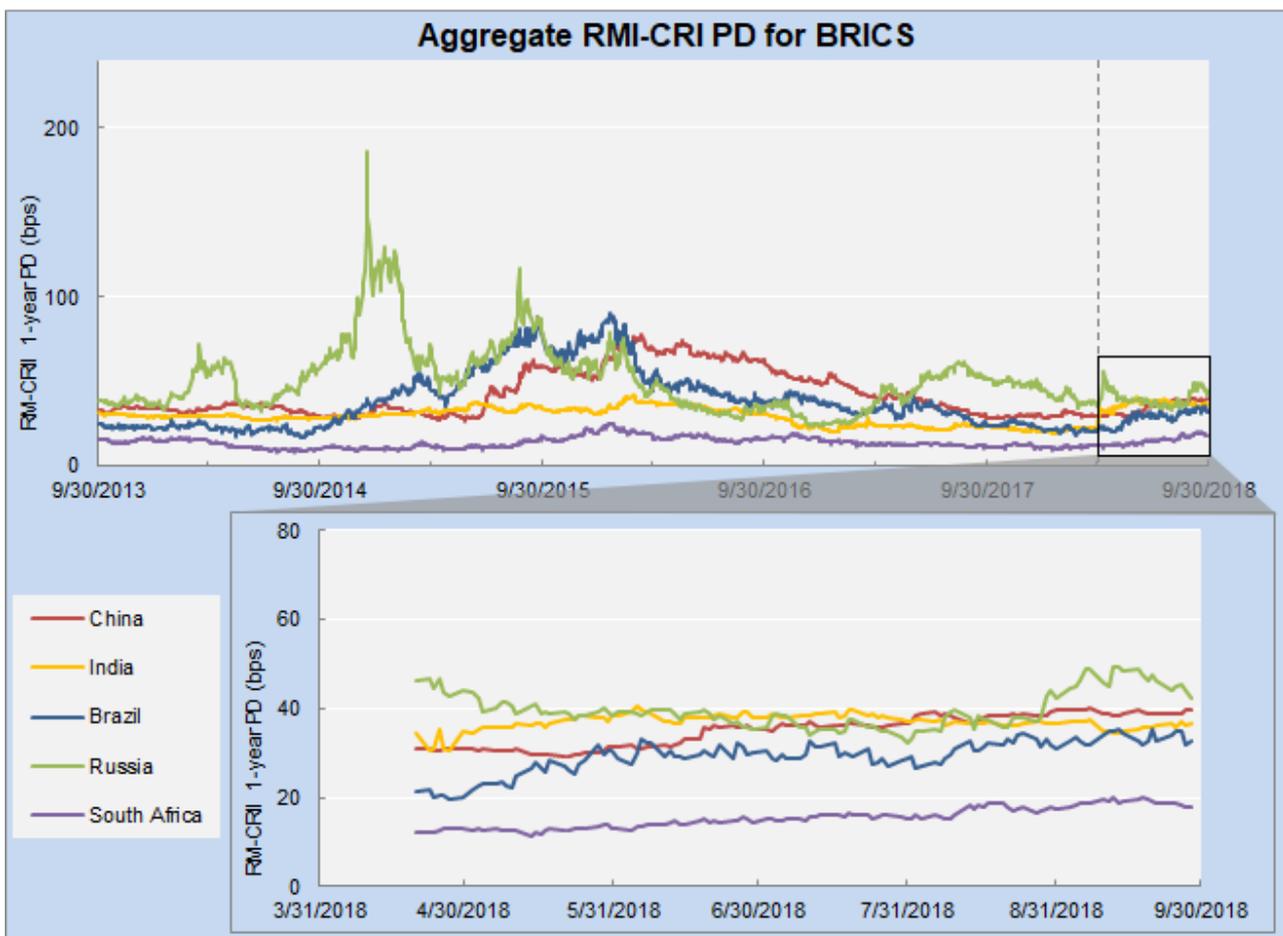
Acronyms

ADR	Average Default Rates
BI	Bank of Indonesia
BOE	The Bank of England
CAD	Current Account Deficit
CDS	Credit Default Swap
CLI	Composite Leading Indicator
CRI	Credit Research Initiative
ECB	European Central Bank
ELA	Emergency Liquidity Assistance
ESI	Economic Sentiment Indicator
ESMA	European Securities and Markets Authority
EU	The European Union
FTV	Financing-to-value
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
FX	Foreign Exchange
GFC	2008-2009 Global Financial Crisis
INR	Indian Rupee
ISTAT	Italian National Institute of Statistics
LATDB	Liquid assets to deposits and short-term borrowings ratio
LHS	Left-hand side of graph
LTV	Loan-to-value
MAS	Monetary Authority of Singapore
MIDF	Malaysian Industrial Development Finance Berhad
MLF	Medium term Lending Facility
MPC	Monetary Policy Committee
MOM	Ministry of Manpower
MoM	Month on Month

NIM	Net Interest margin
NODX	Non-oil domestic exports
NPA	Non-performing assets
NPL	Non-performing loan
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OJK	Otoritas Jasa Keuangan (Financial Services Authority of Indonesia)
OPR	Overnight Policy Rate
PBOC	The People's Bank of China
PCA	Prompt Corrective Action
PD	Probability of Default
PMI	Purchasing Managers Index
PCI	Performance of Construction Index
PSI	Performance of Services Index
PSL	Pledged Supplementary Lending facility
QCR	Quarterly Credit Report
QoQ	Quarter on Quarter
REITS	Real Estate Investment Trusts
RBA	Reserve Bank of Australia
RBI	Reserve Bank of India
RMI	Risk Management Institute
RMI-CRI	Risk Management Institute Credit Research Initiative
RHS	Right-hand side of graph
RRR	Reserve requirement ratio
Sebi	Securities and Exchange Board of India
SDF	Standing Deposit Facility
SLF	Standing Lending Facility
WAIR	Weighted average interest rate
WMP	Wealth Management Product
YoY	Year On Year

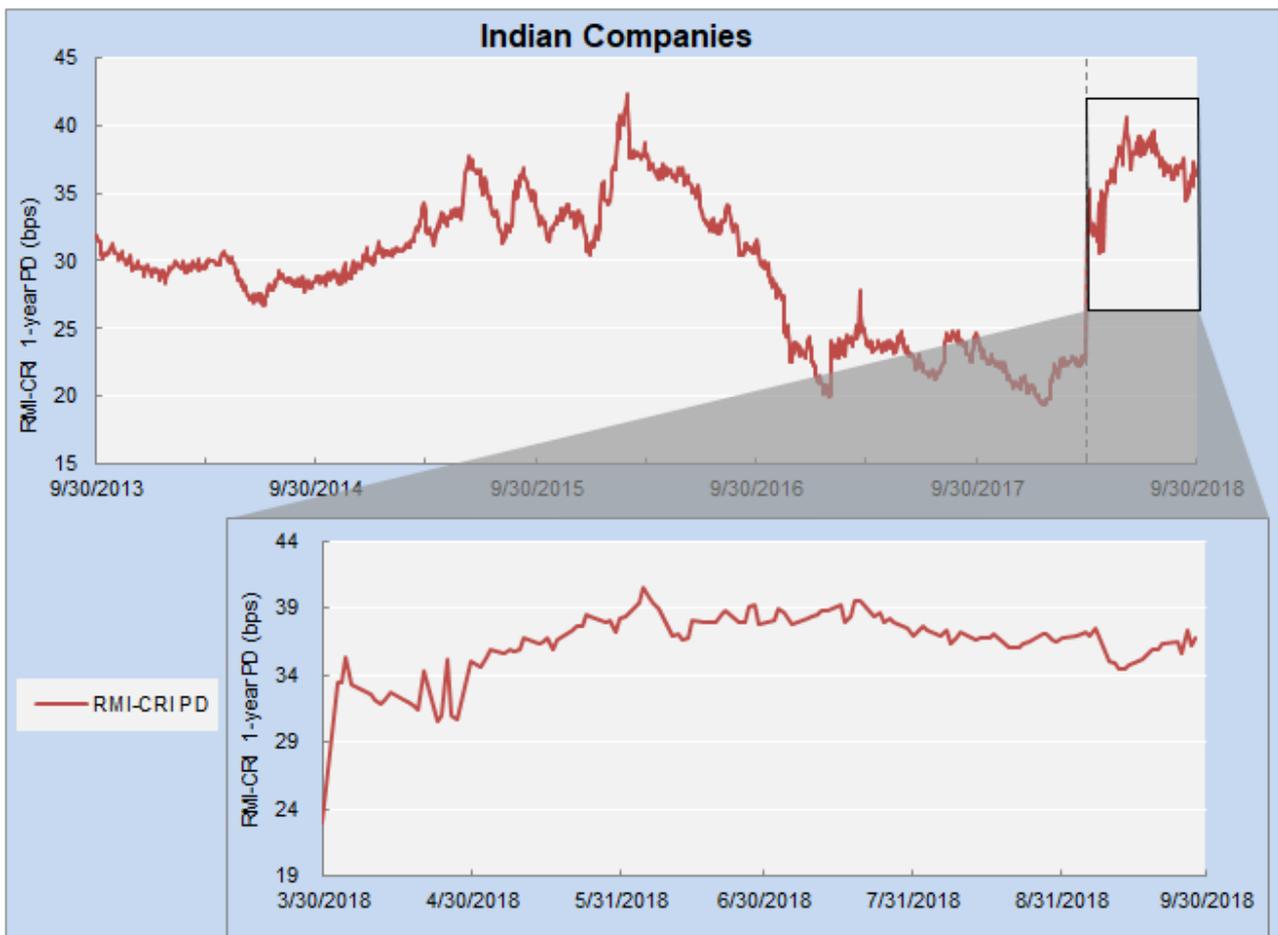
BRICS

In the third quarter of 2018, listed companies in BRICs see a worsening credit outlook other than India which was relatively similar. The RMI-CRI aggregate PDs for China, South Africa, Russia, and Brazil worsened as compared to the last quarter in line with weaker economic indicators. The weaker credit profile for Chinese companies is in line with its slower than expected 6.5% Q3 2018 GDP growth as the government continues to tackle debt risks and the trade war with the US which weigh on growth. India is likely to lodge a slower GDP growth for the July to September quarter attributed to the weak rupee and higher fuel prices which weighed on the industrial growth. South Africa's economic growth is also expected to be weak as the growing debt of state firms constrained its economic recovery plan and the trade tensions have caused a capital outflow. Brazil managed to reverse its contraction in the second quarter and expanded in the third quarter due to recovery in private demand. Brazil's economy is expected to grow for the next 2 years. Russia has seen its GDP growth grew less than expected in the third quarter with a 1.3% YoY expansion, mainly attributed to the slowing agricultural sector. It was the eighth straight quarter of growth after two years of contraction due to the slump in commodity prices.



Indian Companies

The aggregate 1-year RMI-PD for Indian companies increased during the second quarter of 2018, with a significant jump of 12.3 bps in April 2018. The economy experienced the highest growth rate since the second quarter of 2016, supported by a surge in investment. On the production side, this growth could be attributed to the growth in manufacturing, agriculture and construction sectors. Inflation rate saw a significant increase to an annual rate of 5.77% in June along with an increase in wholesale prices in light of rising prices for fuel and power. Current account deficit narrowed slightly. But on a YoY basis, the deficit is still significantly higher due to large merchandise imports. Monetary wise, RBI is monitoring liquidity conditions carefully through a purchase of Government securities under Open Market Operations (OMO).



Economy

- India’s real Gross Domestic Product for Q1 2018 grew at an annual rate of 8.2% against a 5.6% expansion in the same quarter last year. Sectors that experienced strong growth YoY include manufacturing (13.5%), public administration and defence (9.9%), construction (8.7%), and utilities (7.3%). IMF retains India’s growth forecast at 7.3% for FY19 due to global monetary tightening and soaring oil prices. However, India’s economic growth is still the fastest in the world, well ahead of China.^{1,2}

- India's manufacturing sector recorded an improvement in growth during September amid firmer gains in new orders, output, and employment. The Nikkei India Manufacturing PMI strengthened slightly in September to reach a level of 52.2 from 51.7 in August. Manufacturers benefitted from the rising new work and increased production which helped to drive the growth of buying activity during September. Meanwhile, the latest data indicated a modest rise in output prices compared to August as price pressures intensified. A strong US dollar and supply shortages had exacerbated high global prices for steel and fuel. Although manufacturers are confident that output will be higher in 12 months' time amidst the positive sentiment, confidence softened slightly in September and was at a three-month low.³
- The annual rate of inflation, based on monthly Wholesale Price Index (WPI), decreased to an annual rate of 5.13% in September from an annual rate of 5.77% for the month of June. The wholesale price index increased by 0.7% over the previous month, which was mainly due to rising prices for fuel and power. The MCX India Crude Oil Spot Index increased to 5240 from 5064 in Q2 2018 amid disruptions from several oil producing countries such as Venezuela and an increase in global demand.^{4,5}
- India's current account deficit (CAD) increased to USD 15.8bn (2.4% of GDP) in Q2 2018 from USD 13.0bn (1.9% of GDP) in Q1 2018 and was similar to the level in the same quarter last year at USD 15.0bn (2.5% of GDP). The widening of the CAD on a YoY basis is primarily due to a higher trade deficit of USD 45.7bn as compared with USD 41.9bn a year ago. Net services receipts increased on a YoY basis due to a rise in net earnings from software and financial services. Private transfer receipts, mainly representing remittances by Indians employed overseas, increased by 16.9% to USD 18.8bn as compared to the preceding year.⁶
- During Q3 2018, the Indian Rupee (INR) weakened 5.38 % against the US dollar. The Fed Fund rate hike in June contributed to the weakening of the INR together with concerns over a widening current account deficit. Foreign portfolio outflows during the quarter amounted to USD 1.81bn.⁷

Monetary

- According to the bi-monthly monetary policy statement on October 5, 2018, the RBI kept the policy rate (repo rate) unchanged at 6.50%. Consequently, the reverse repo rate under the liquidity adjustment facility remained at 6.25%. Similarly, the Bank Rate remained at 6.75%.⁸
- Systemic liquidity alternated between surplus and deficit during August-September 2018 which reflected the combined impact of an expansion of currency in circulation, Reserve Bank's forex operations and movements in government cash balances. The Reserve Bank conducted two open market purchase operations in the second half of September 2018 to inject INR 200bn of durable liquidity. Liquidity adjustment facility (LAF) absorbed INR 30bn on a daily net average basis but injected INR 406bn in September. The weighted average call rate (WACR), on an average, traded below the repo rate by 15bps in August and by 4bps in September.⁹
- The Monetary Policy Committee notes that it needs to be watchful for second-round effects on inflation especially as the output gap has virtually closed and several upside risks persist. Retail inflation, measured on a YoY basis, fell from 4.9% in June to 3.7% in August as food inflation subsides. Although fuel and light group inflation continued to rise due to a significant increase in liquefied petroleum gas prices, CPI inflation excluding food and fuel moderated due to softening in inflation in housing; pan, tobacco, and intoxicants; personal care; and transportation. RBI remains committed to achieving the medium-term target for headline inflation of 4% on a durable basis.¹⁰

- RBI has proposed a new ‘voluntary retention scheme’ (VRS) for investments by foreign portfolio investors in the debt markets to reduce the volatility of debt flows and their implications for the currency markets. Under the new scheme, FPIs will have more flexibility in terms of instrument choices and exemptions from regulatory provisions such as the cap on short-term investments. Although the purpose of this proposal is to draw in more stable and long-term debt flows, the attractiveness of this method may be limited when foreign investments are not completely used up. Furthermore, investors may be reluctant to make a long-term commitment to Indian debt with its currency currently being under pressure.¹¹

Funding & Liquidity

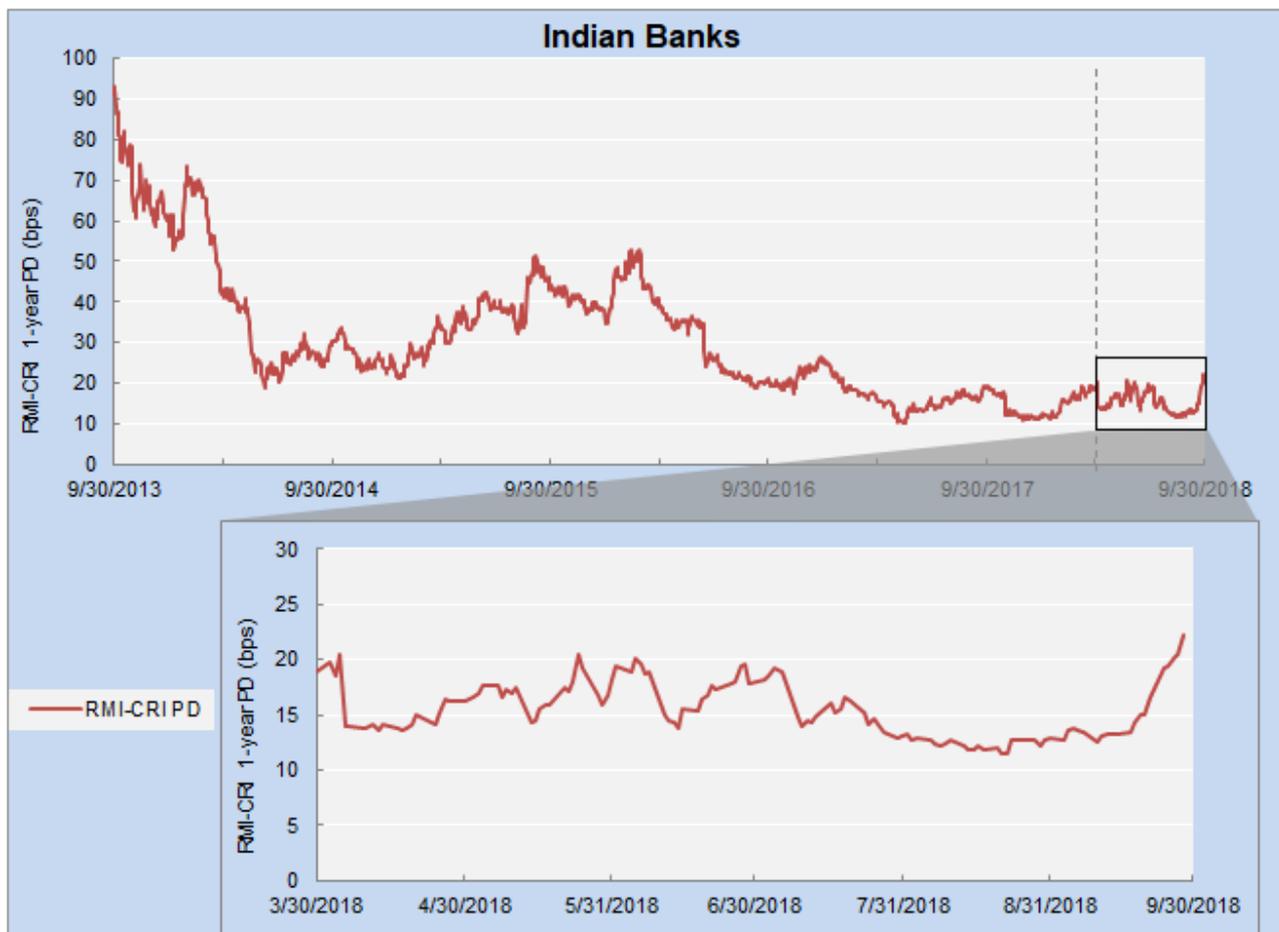
- The yield on India’s 10-year government sovereign bonds generally increased during Q3 2018 from 7.90% at the end of Q2 2018 to 8.02% at the end of Q3 2018. Its yield gradually increases from August 2018 before reaching its 1-year peak on September 11, 2018.¹²
- The RBI has announced in September 2018 that it would be infusing more liquidity into the system by purchasing government securities under the Open Market Operations (OMO) for an aggregate amount of INR 100bn. The purchase will happen through multi-security auction using the multiple price method. Furthermore, RBI stated that it has the right to decide on the quantum of purchase of individual securities and can also accept offers for less than INR 100bn.¹³

Sovereign Credit Ratings

- Fitch, S&P and Moody’s kept their ratings on the sovereign bonds of India at BBB-, BBB- and Baa2 respectively in Q3 2018, all of which have ‘stable’ outlook, unchanged from the previous quarter.

Indian Banks

The aggregate 1-year RMI PD for Indian banks slightly decreased from 5.48 bps in June 2018 to 4.28 bps in September 2018. Indian banks' asset quality showed sign of improvements as non-performing loans decreased although it remained above 10%. India's Finance Ministry also attempted to solve the bad loans problem by merging three public sector bank to provide bigger banks more leverage while underwriting loans. RBI is expected to remain cautious in regulating interest rate to mitigate the non-performing loans problem and prevent its spread to other parts of the economy.



Profitability

- Non-financial borrowings decreased 2.30% to INR 3.75tn on September 28, 2018 from INR 3.83tn on June 22, 2018. Other liabilities such as time deposits with non-financial institutions increased to INR 5.02tn in Q3 2018 from INR 4.78tn in Q2 2018.¹⁴
- The Credit-Deposit ratio for the banking system increase to 76.13% on September 28, 2018 from 75.89% on June 22, 2018. This was mainly due to the increase in bank credit from INR 86.16tn to INR 89.82tn during Q3 2018.¹⁵

- India's Finance Ministry announced the merger of three public-sector banks as the government attempts to clean-up bad loans in the banking system. The merger will create India's third-largest lender and is expected to improve operations and customer services. Furthermore, this reform is expected to give bigger banks more leverage while underwriting loans. This move came as part of a larger effort to clear India's economy of stressed assets, which total around INR 10tn. ¹⁶

Funding & Liquidity

- The weighted-average call money rate, the interest rate on short-term finance repayable on demand, increased from 6.17% as of June 29, 2018 to 6.49% as of September 28, 2018. The call money rates were generally lower than the repo rate during Q3, indicating a stable banking system. ¹⁷
- The amount of cash on the balance sheet of Indian banks increased from INR 707.2bn on June 22, 2018 to INR 725.1 on September 28, 2018. ¹⁸
- Deposit rates generally remained stable in Q3 2018. According to the Reserve Bank of India's daily call money rates, interest rates increased to 6.75% on September 15, 2018, from 6.40% in Q2 2018. ¹⁹
- During Q3 2018, the RBI withdrew a total of INR 11.15tn from the banking system via liquidity operations, with the highest figure witnessed in the month of September with a withdrawal of INR 4.91tn. The Reserve Bank of India stepped up its liquidity operations under the liquidity management framework to absorb excess liquidity in the market. ^{20,21,22}

Asset Quality

- Despite showing some signs of improvements, the fundamentals of Indian banks still remain a long way from returning to the "healthy level" according to a report published by DBS. The recent second-quarter earnings for Indian banks showed a reduction in gross non-performing loans (NPLs) although it remains above 10% while capitalization remains just above adequate (Tier 1 ratio of 9-10 per cent). Asset quality issues are unlikely to be resolved without "exceptional measures", and hence will remain a long-term issue. DBS also further cautioned that the recent improvements could slow down as recoveries from ongoing bankruptcy resolutions get more challenging once better quality assets are sold. ²³

¹Aug 31, 2018, [Quarterly Estimates of Gross Domestic Product for the First Quarter of 2018-19](#), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, [mospi.nic.in](#)

²Oct 9, 2018, [IMF retains India FY19 growth outlook at 7.3%](#), The Economic Times, <http://economictimes.indiatimes.com/>

³Oct 4, 2018, [Nikkei India Manufacturing PMI](#), Markit Economics, [markiteconomics.com](#)

⁴Oct 15, 2018, [Index Numbers of Wholesale Price in India](#), Ministry of Commerce & Industry Office of The Economic Advisor, [eaindustry.nic.in](#)

⁵Oct 1, 2018, [Crude Oil Spot Market Price](#), MCX India, [mcxindia.com](#)

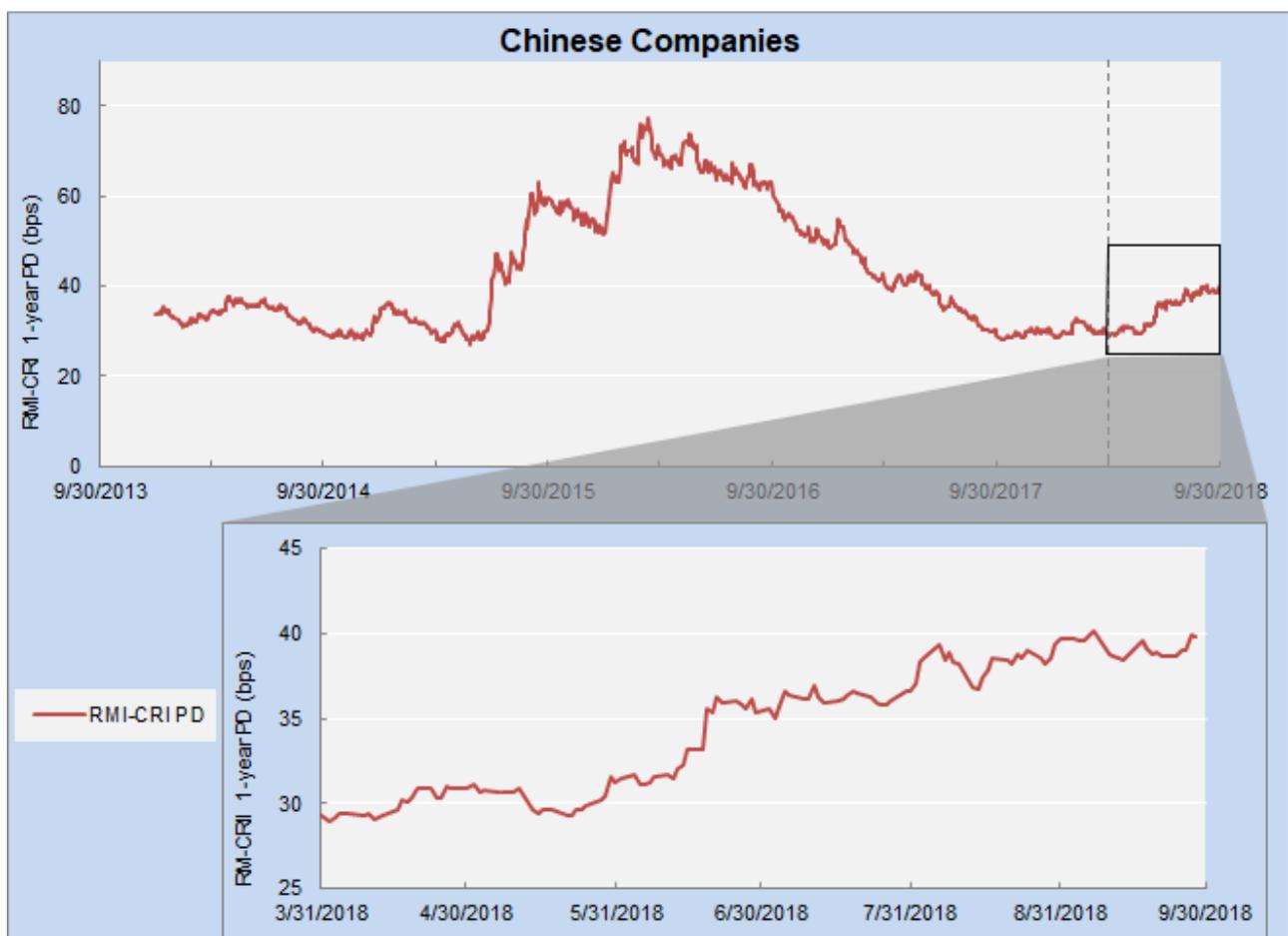
⁶Sep 7, 2018, [Developments in India's Balance of Payments during the First Quarter of 2018-19](#), Reserve Bank of India, [rbi.org.in](#)

⁷Oct 1, 2018, [Daily Trends in FPI Investments](#), National Securities Depository Limited (NSDL) [fpi.nsd.co.in](#)

- ⁸Oct 5, 2018, [Fourth Bi-monthly Monetary Policy Statement, 2018-19 Resolution of the Monetary Policy Committee](#), Reserve Bank of India, [rbi.org.in](#)
- ⁹Oct 6, 2018, [India Monetary Policy, RBI Proposes New Scheme to Boost and Retain FPI Debt Investments](#), Bloomberg Quint, [bloombergquint.com](#)
- ¹⁰Oct 5, 2018, [Fourth Bi-monthly Monetary Policy Statement, 2018-19 Resolution of the Monetary Policy Committee](#), Reserve Bank of India, [rbi.org.in](#)
- ¹¹Oct 6, 2018, [India Monetary Policy, RBI Proposes New Scheme to Boost and Retain FPI Debt Investments](#), Bloomberg Quint, [bloombergquint.com](#)
- ¹²Oct 1, 2018, [India Govt Bond Generic Bid Yield 10 Year](#), Bloomberg, [bloomberg.com](#)
- ¹³Sep 24, 2018, [RBI to conduct OMO to infuse liquidity](#), The Economic Times, <http://economictimes.indiatimes.com/>
- ¹⁴Oct 12, 2018, [Scheduled Commercial Banks - Business in India](#), Reserve Bank of India, [rbi.org.in](#)
- ¹⁵Oct 12, 2018, [Scheduled Commercial Banks - Business in India](#), Reserve Bank of India, [rbi.org.in](#)
- ¹⁶Sep 18, 2018, [Bad loans push India to consolidate 3 state-run banks](#), Nikkei Asian Review, [asia.nikkei.com](#)
- ¹⁷Oct 5, 2018, [Cash Reserve Ratios and Interest Rates](#), Reserve Bank of India, [rbi.org.in](#)
- ¹⁸Oct 6, 2018, [India Monetary Policy, RBI Proposes New Scheme to Boost and Retain FPI Debt Investments](#), Bloomberg Quint, [bloombergquint.com](#)
- ¹⁹Oct 11, 2018, [Reserve Bank of India Bulletin - October 2018](#), Reserve Bank of India, [rbi.org.in](#)
- ²⁰Oct 11, 2018, [Reserve Bank of India Bulletin - October 2018](#), Reserve Bank of India, [rbi.org.in](#)
- ²¹Sep 11, 2018, [Reserve Bank of India Bulletin - September 2018](#), Reserve Bank of India, [rbi.org.in](#)
- ²²Nov 14, 2018, [Reserve Bank of India Bulletin - November 2018](#), Reserve Bank of India, [rbi.org.in](#)
- ²³Nov 9, 2018, [Despite positive signs, fundamentals of Indian banks weak](#), The Hindu Business Line, <https://www.thehindubusinessline.com>

Chinese Companies

GDP growth rate dropped down 10bps to 6.5% compared with the previous quarter, hitting the lowest rate since 2009 Q3. Overall growth momentum continued to slow and pressures are strong. The 1-year aggregate PD for Chinese firms shows an upward trend in Q3 2018 as a wave of defaults and contraction in bond financing has hit the economy in Q3 2018. In terms of the trade war, there's no end in sight of it, keep damping exports and investment prospects. To prevent the small to median companies to collapse, who hurt most in deleveraging and trade war, a policy has tilted toward supporting growth, including a loosen monetary environment and lower cooperates tax exemption, funding constraints are still acute. Monetary policy aimed to ease the stock lending pressure, but the monthly increase in total social financing was getting smaller. It's challenging to reach the government's 6.5% target for 2018. Required Reserve Ratio has been cut fourth in 2018, to step up liquidity across the economy.



Economy

- China's economy grew at a slower than expected pace of 6.5 percent in the third quarter from a year earlier, marking the weakest rate since the global financial crisis, official data showed. The data points to a modest cooling in the world's second-largest economy, as the government's multi-year efforts to tackle debt risks begin to weigh on growth and as a trade war with the United States threatens exports. Recent economic data have pointed to weakening domestic demand with softness across factory activity to infrastructure investment and consumer spending, as a years-long crackdown on riskier lending and debt has pushed up companies' borrowing costs. On a quarterly basis, GDP in the third quarter grew 1.6 percent, compared with growth of 1.8 percent in April-June, the National Bureau of Statistics said. Analysts had expected growth of 1.6 percent on a quarterly basis. ²⁴

- Consumer prices inflation in China edged up to 2.5% YoY in September 2018 from 2.1% in June and 2.3% in July, showing an upward trend since Q2. It was mainly driven by a surge in food prices and high fuel costs. In September 2018, Producer Price Index (PPI) for manufactured goods increased 3.6 percent year-on-year and increased 0.6 percent month-on-month. The purchasing price index for manufactured goods increased 4.2 percent year-on-year, and increased 0.6 percent month-on-month. On average from January to September, the PPI increased 4.0 percent from the same period of the previous year, and the purchasing price index for manufactured goods went up by 4.5 percent. ²⁵
- Unemployment Rate in China decreased to 3.83 percent in the second quarter of 2018 from 3.89 percent in the first quarter of 2018. Unemployment Rate in China averaged 4.10 percent from 2002 until 2018, reaching an all time-high of 4.30 percent in the fourth quarter of 2003 and a record low of 3.83 percent in the second quarter of 2018. ²⁶
- China's Caixin Manufacturing Purchasing Managers' Index (PMI) for September fell more than expected to 50.0 from 50.6 in August. The neutral 50-mark divides expansion from contraction on a monthly basis. It was the first time China's factories had not seen business improve since May 2017, when activity contracted. Production rose only marginally in September amid weaker sales, dragging business confidence among Chinese manufacturers to the lowest so far this year, the survey showed. ^{27,28}
- In the first nine months of 2018, the investment in fixed assets (excluding rural households) reached CNY 48,344.2bn, up by 5.4 percent year-on-year, and the growth rate was 0.1 percentage point higher than that in the first eight months. In September, the investment in fixed assets (excluding rural households) increased 0.43 percent, month-on-month. Of which, the private investment in fixed assets reached 30,166.4 bn yuan, a year-on-year increase of 8.7 percent. ^{29,30}
- China's trade surplus widened to USD 31.69 bn in September of 2018 from USD 27.38 bn in the same month a year earlier and easily beating market consensus of USD 19.4 bn. It was the largest trade surplus since June, as exports increased at a faster 14.5 percent year-on-year to USD 226.5 bn, while imports grew by 14.3 percent to USD 195 bn. The trade surplus with the US, China's largest export market, widened to a fresh record high of USD 34.13 bn in September from USD 31.05 bn in August. Over the first nine months of the year, the trade surplus fell to USD 225.7 bn from USD 303.43 bn in the same period 2017. The nine-month period trade surplus with the US was reported at USD 225.79 bn, up 15 percent from the same period of the previous year. ³¹

Monetary

- The benchmark interest rate in China was last recorded at 4.35 percent. It was last cut by 25 basis points in October 2015. On September 27th, 2018, the People's Bank of China left interest rates for open market operations unchanged even after the Federal Reserve's decision to tighten monetary policy. The rate for 7-day reverse repurchase agreements remained at 2.55 percent, the 14-day tenor at 2.70 percent and the 28-day tenor at 2.85 percent. ³²
- China will maintain a prudent and neutral monetary policy while also assuring reasonable and ample liquidity, the People's Bank of China said in a statement on Saturday. China's overall exchange rate and market expectations are stable, the PBOC said at its third-quarter meeting. The central bank will manage the "floodgates" of money supply to maintain reasonable and ample liquidity, it said. ³³

- China's central bank announced a steep cut in the level of cash that banks must hold as reserves, stepping up moves to lower financing costs and spur growth amid concerns over the economic drag from an escalating trade dispute with the United States. Reserve requirement ratios (RRRs) - currently 15.5 percent for large commercial lenders and 13.5 percent for smaller banks - would be cut by 100 basis points effective Oct. 15, the PBOC said, matching a similar-sized move in April. ^{34, 35}
- China's foreign exchange reserves fell by USD 22.69 bn to 14-month low of USD 3.087 trillion in September 2018, compared with a decline of USD 8.23 bn in August and market expectations of a USD 5 bn drop. It was the biggest fall in reserves since February as the yuan currency weakened further against the dollar amid trade tensions with the US. Meanwhile, the value of gold reserves dropped to USD 70.327 bn at the end of September, from USD 71.228 bn at the end of August. ³⁶

Funding & Liquidity

- 10-year government bond yield rise from 3.4920% at end-June 2018 to 3.6136% at the end of September 2018. 1-year government bill yield decreased from 3.1941% to 2.9380% over the same period. ³⁷
- The 3-month 5-day average SHIBOR had decreased from 4.1550% on 29 June 2018 to 2.8470% on 30 September 2018. ³⁸
- The value of new yuan loans provided by Chinese banks increased to CNY 1.38 trillion in September of 2018 from CNY 1.28 trillion in the previous month and slightly higher than market expectations of CNY 1.28 trillion. It is the first rise in new bank loans in three months, compared with CNY1.84trillion in June 2018. ³⁹

Policy

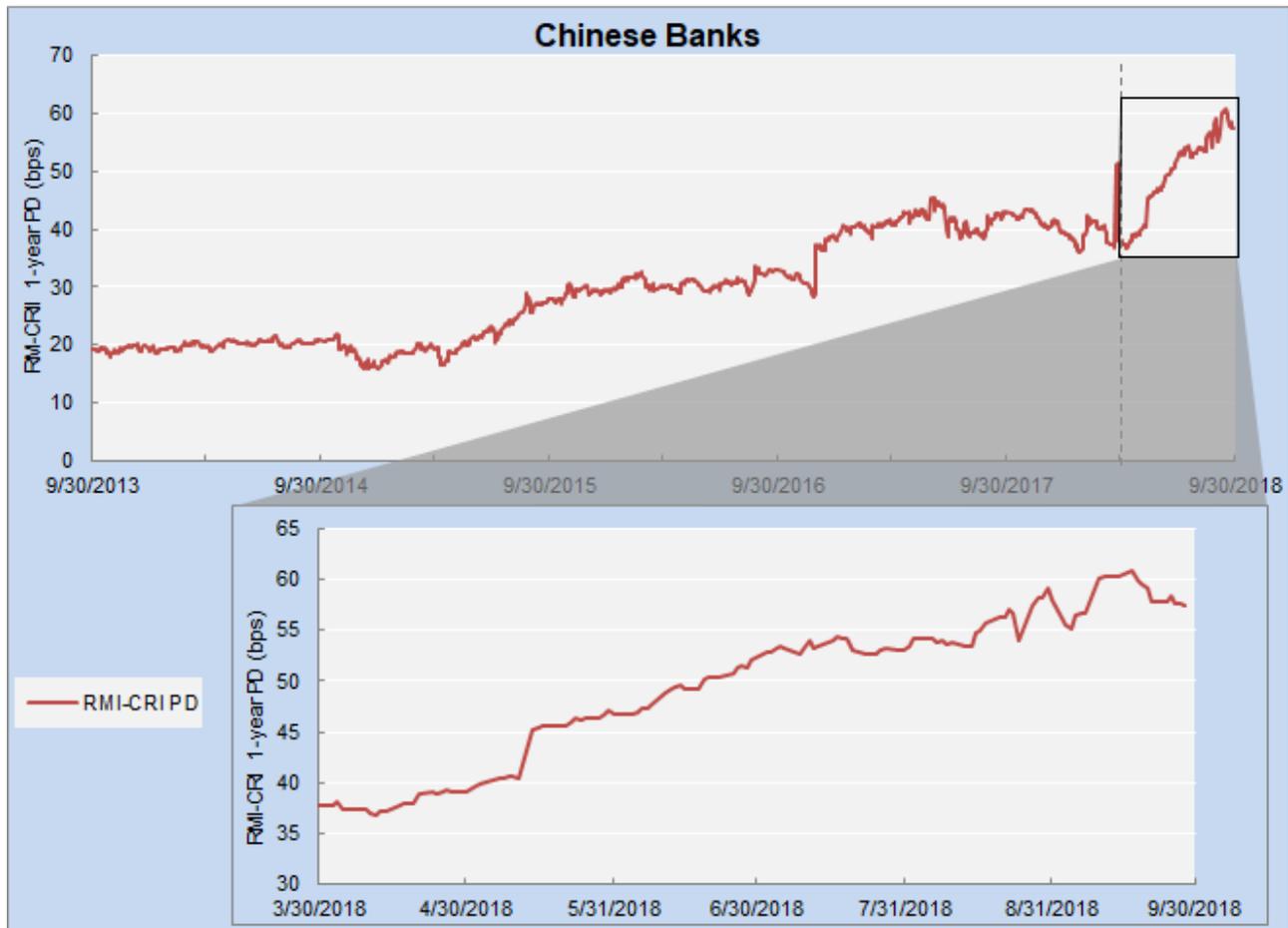
- China's economic growth eased to 6.5% in Q3 2018, expanding at the weakest pace since the depths of the global financial crisis in 2009. Government's bid to curb risky lending, clean up industry, and restrain home prices is holding firm even as growth slowed and the U.S. trade standoff threatens to deepen. Rather than reaching for the old investment spending and monetary binge playbook of 2009 or 2015, Beijing is cushioning economic blows with targeted tax cuts, investment incentives and efforts to get more credit to efficient private-sector companies. Bigger tax cuts will probably lead to a higher budget deficit. Economists estimate China's actual deficit ratio will rise to 3.8 percent in 2019. ⁴⁰
- With deleveraging and slowing economy constraints, officials have added modest policy support so far, ranging from tax cuts to regulatory relief, rather than repeating the fiscal firepower seen after a previous slowdown. The moves have significantly promoted financial deleveraging which aimed at encouraging more productive allocation of capital and reducing dependency to government support. The challenge remains in the process of encouraging the market-oriented efforts to resolve corporate debt issues without reinforcing the old image of a state-dominated financial system. Despite increasing demands from the private sector for government support, the government still promote market-oriented resolutions. In the recent interventions, authorities have mostly stopped paying off corporate debt, yet served as coordinators to establish repayment plans. ⁴¹

Sovereign Credit Ratings

- Both S&P and Fitch maintained rating A+ on the Chinese government while Moody's credit rating for China stood at A1, all with a stable outlook. ⁴²

Chinese Banks

The aggregate 1-year RMI-CRI PD grew steadily over the third quarter of 2018. As the trade conflict with the US has intensified, policymakers have sought to loosen some monetary settings and eased regulatory requirements on banks to encourage lending, lest the slow-down go too far. Reducing risk in the Chinese financial system is still of top priority for the government as it implements measures to limit financial risk.



Profitability

- China's biggest banks posted third-quarter earnings about CNY 55.82 bn (USD 8bn) in net profit, up 8.6 percent from a year earlier and above expectations. ⁴³

Funding & Liquidity

- China's outstanding medium-term lending facility (MLF) was 5383.00 bn yuan (USD 783.65bn) at end-September compared with 4420.5 bn yuan at end-July, recorded the highest since 2014. The People's Bank of China (PBOC) has pumped out a net 2.3 trillion yuan (USD 330.68bn) in liquidity this year by cutting banks' reserve requirements four times, after offsetting maturing medium-term lending facility loans. ⁴⁴
- The weighted average lending rate for non-financial firms, a key indicator reflecting corporate funding costs, fell 0.03 percent point in the third quarter to 5.94 percent, the central bank said, suggesting increased liquidity injections have gained some traction in lowering borrowing costs. The lending rate rose one basis point in the second quarter, following a rise of 22 basis points in the first quarter and a rise of 47 basis points in 2017. ⁴⁵
- The PBoC has denied that considerable funds are stuck in banks, saying the excess reserves rate of China's banking system is just about 1.5 percent. It said that most funds in banks have been channelled into the real economy. Growth in "the credit extended

by banks to non-bank institutions,” a key indicator of whether funds are indeed stuck in banks, has fallen to almost 0. ⁴⁶

Regulations

- China Banking and Insurance Regulatory Commission (CBIRC) started letting funds from products publicly sold by banks’ wealth management subsidiaries be directly invested in shares. The long-awaited announcement came as Chinese stocks traded near four-year lows amid fears of forced selling. The benchmark Shanghai Composite Index sank 30% from January through September. It seems to be about boosting market confidence at this moment. ⁴⁷
- China’s central bank said it will keep liquidity ample under its prudent monetary policy, push ahead with interest rate reforms and encourage financial institutions to support small private firms as the world’s second-largest economy slows. The central bank said it would encourage banks to lend more to private firms, which account for 60 percent of China’s gross domestic product and 80 percent of urban jobs. China’s cabinet has unveiled more financial support for private and small firms, which are vital for creating jobs, state radio said on Friday. ⁴⁸

Asset Quality

- Chinese banks’ non-performing loans (NPLs) was below 2 percent in the first three quarters, still in the generally stable range. Banks disposed of bad loans totaling 1.2 trillion yuan (USD 170bn) in the period, 230 billion yuan more than the same period last year, thanks to a series of measures implemented to mitigate financial risks. The liquidity coverage ratio was 128 percent, and the provision coverage ratio, the ratio of funds set aside to cover bad loans, was 180 percent, according to Wang. The average capital adequacy ratio, the ratio of a bank’s capital to its risk-weighted assets, reached 13.8 percent. The average solvency ratio of insurance companies came in at 245 percent at the end of Q3, and that of core assets at 234 percent, both well above the boom-bust line of 100 percent. Chinese banks and insurance companies have become more resilient to risks as major parameters are in a reasonable range. Challenges in the fourth quarter mainly comprise asset quality disturbances and margin pressure. ^{49,50}

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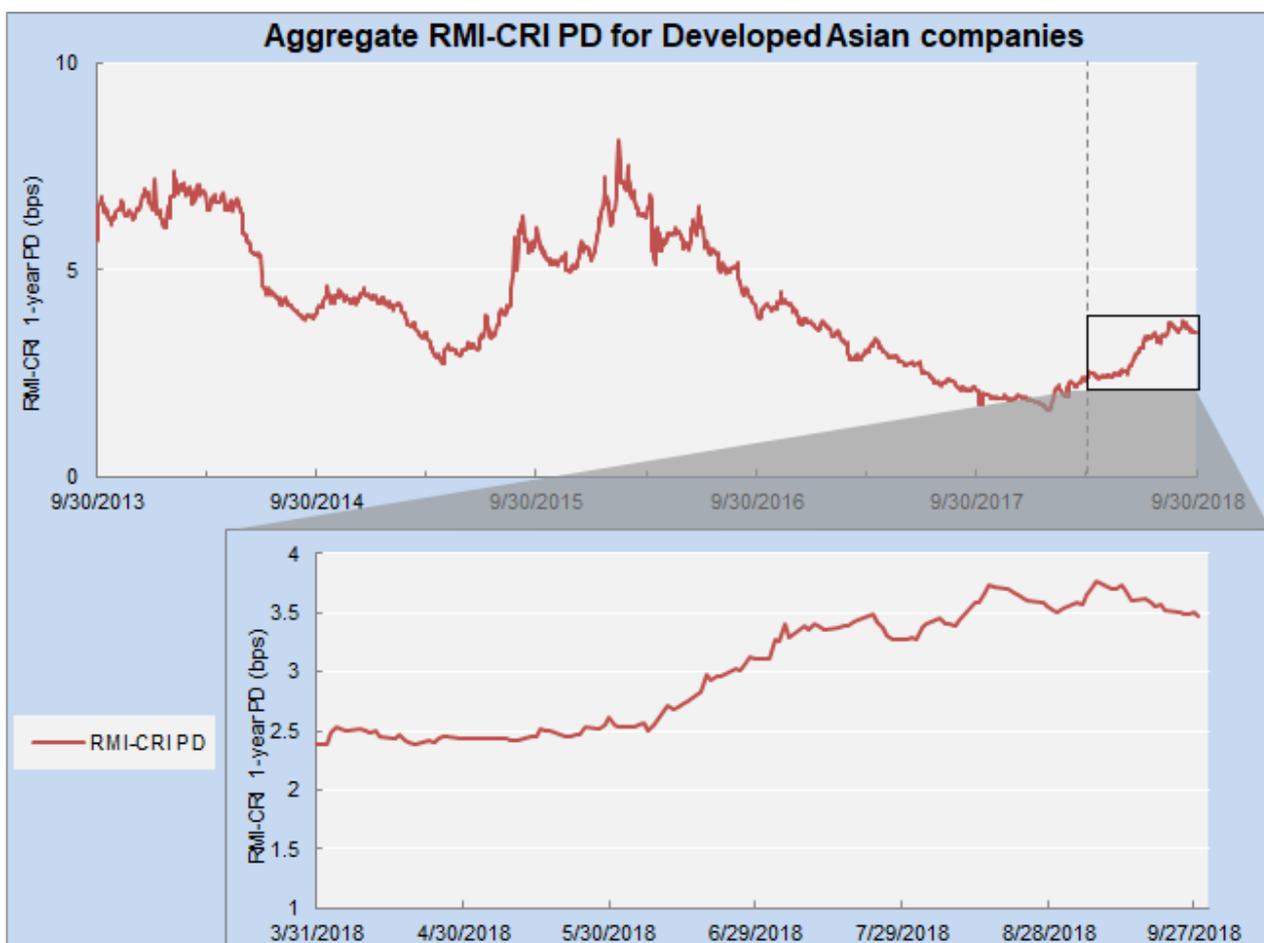
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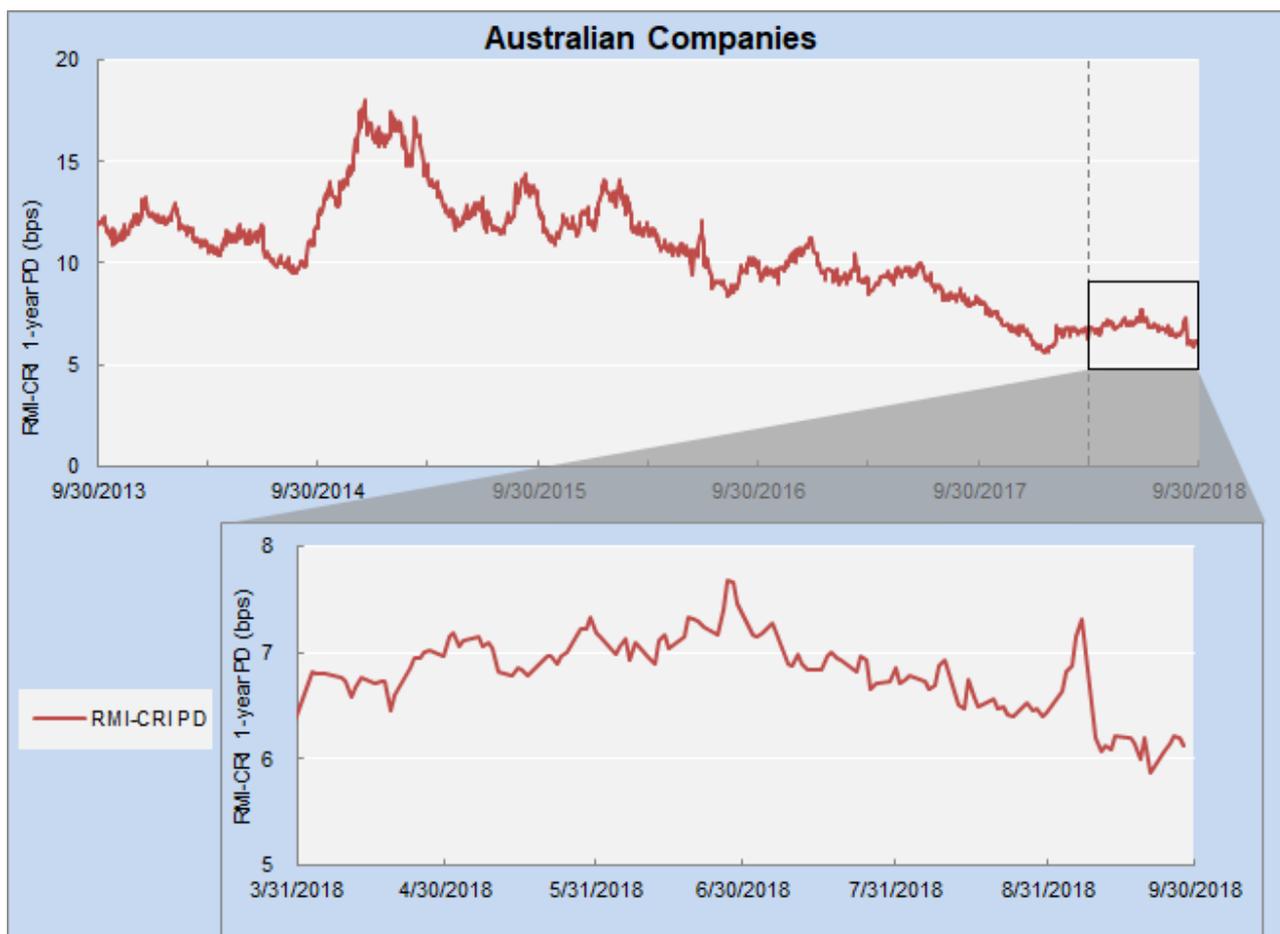
Asia-Pacific - Developed economies

The RMI-CRI aggregate 1-year PD for listed companies in the developed Asia Pacific increased during the third quarter of 2018, suggesting a poorer credit outlook. The ongoing trade war and the rising oil prices amid monetary tightening could be some of the reasons that may slow down the region’s growth. Despite the threats that may slow economic growth, most major countries have seen GDP YoY expansion in the latest quarter. Singapore’s economy grew in Q3 with a slower than expected 2.2% GDP YoY growth. Singapore grew at a slower pace due to the slowing factory activities and slowing exports with electronics facing weakness. Likewise, Taiwan also reported a slower than expected 2.8% GDP YoY growth. The slower growth was due to the slowing private consumption. Likewise, South Korea’s economy saw a slower growth of 0.6% YoY due to the plunge in local investment. However, private consumption increased which help to support overall growth. Developed Asia Pacific economies are expected to see slower growth going forward as the trade war starts to have its impact on the region’s trade.



Australian Companies

The aggregate 1-year RMI-CRI PD for Australian companies remained stable during Q3 2018. Based on Q2 data, economic growth expanded with a significant rebound in final consumption expenditure. The unemployment rate declined slightly. Going forward, the credit outlook for Australian firms remain dependent on the rebalancing of the economy as increasing household consumption, exports, construction activity and decreasing unemployment fades the concern in household debts. Credit standards have been tightened to reduce the risk profile of household borrowers. Attempts to support economic growth is also assisted by RBA's monetary policy in boosting investment and hiring. Low level of interest rates, further progress in reducing unemployment, as well as having inflation return to target are supporting the Australian economy.



Economy

- The Australian economy expanded by 0.9% from Q1 2018 to Q2 2018, higher than the market consensus of 0.7%. The economy increased by 3.4% YoY, following an upwardly revised 1.1% growth in Q1 2018. ⁵¹
- The higher GDP growth in Q1 was driven largely by rebound in final consumption expenditure, which contributed 0.6 percentage points to Q2 2018 GDP growth. Final consumption expenditure that drives the positive growth of GDP, accelerated by 0.7% in Q2 2018. Household consumption gave a prominent contribution to the economic growth as well with 0.4 pps contribution to Q2 2018 GDP growth, followed by government spending, exports, and non-dwelling construction. ⁵²

- The Reserve Bank of Australia's (RBA) had left the cash rate unchanged at 1.5%, amid rapid above-trend economy improvement rate and low unemployment rates. The economy is growing strongly with 3.4% over 2018 and is forecasted to increase to around 3.5% in 2018 and 2019. Business conditions are positive and non-mining business investment is continuing to increase. Higher levels of public infrastructure investment are also supporting the economy. However, household income has been growing slowly and debt levels are high. Inflation remains low with a central forecast for CPI inflation to be a 1.9% in 2018.⁵³
- The unemployment rate declined to 5% in Sep 2018, from 5.3% in the previous month while market estimated 5.3%. The number of full-time jobs increased by 5,600 in September. The number of unemployed fell by 37,200 making the unemployment rate remained at the lowest level since April 2012. Furthermore, the labor force participation rate edged down to 65.4% in September from 65.6% in August and below market consensus 65.7%.⁵⁴
- The Australian Performance of Manufacturing Index (PMI), as reported by The Australian Industry Group, ended the financial year on a high note, climbed 2.3 points to 59.0 in Sep 2018. All of the seven sub-indexes expanded in September, with new orders reaching a six-month high to 62.6. The equivalent index for services (PSI) lifted by 0.3 points to 52.5 in September, indicating mild growth in a 19th consecutive month of positive conditions. However, the Australian Performance of Construction Index (PCI) fell by 2.5 points to 49.3 in September, signaling the first easing in overall construction industry conditions in 20 months, despite a strong contribution from engineering construction.^{55,56,57}
- Key export prices rose 3.7% in Q3 2018, following a rise in the last quarter of 1.9%. Gas, natural, and manufactured posted the highest increase in prices in this quarter. Through the year to Q3 2018, the export index price rose by 14%, driven by gas, natural and manufactured and coal, coke, and briquettes. On the other hand, import prices rose 1.9% in Q3 2018, following a 3.2% rise in the previous quarter. The rise was driven by higher prices in petroleum-related products. Trade surplus increased to AUD 3.02bn in Sep 2018, the largest trade surplus since February 2017. Exports expanded 1% and imports declined 1% MoM.^{58,59}

Monetary Policy

- The Reserve Bank of Australia (RBA) has maintained its benchmark interest rate unchanged at 1.5%. Meanwhile, as household income has been growing slowly and debt levels are high, some lenders have increased their standard variable mortgage rates by small amounts, while at the same time reducing mortgage rates for some new loans. Credit conditions are tighter than they have been for some time, although mortgage rates remain low and there is strong competition for borrowers of high credit quality. The low level of interest rates is continuing to support the Australian economy. Further progress in reducing unemployment and have inflation return to target is expected, although this progress is likely to be gradual.⁶⁰

Funding & Liquidity

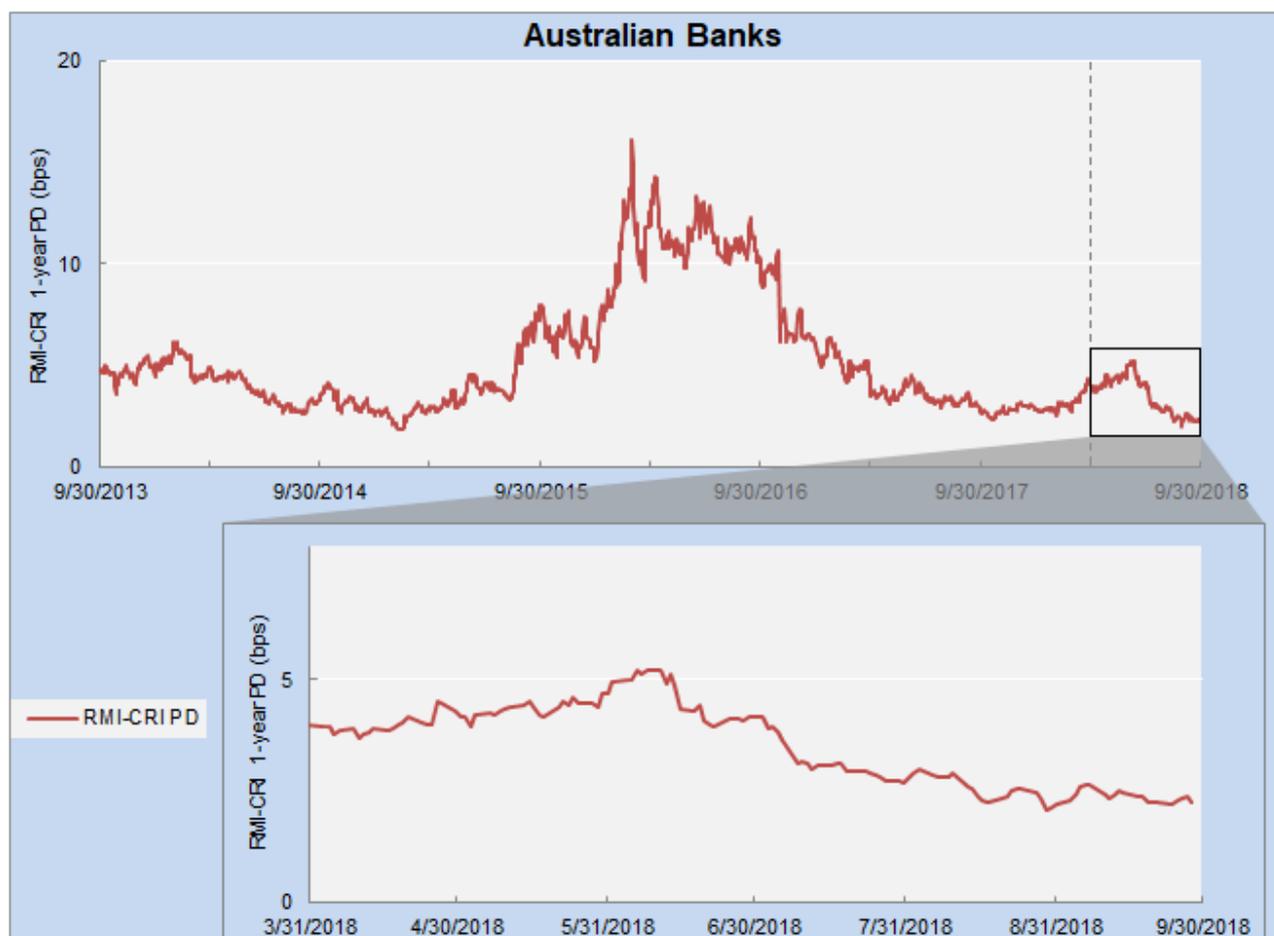
- Yields on 10-year Australian government bonds fluctuated throughout the quarter with 2.64% in July 2018, 2.59% in August 2018, and back to 2.63% in September 2018. The previous quarter reported a similar trend from the highest 2.79% in May 2018 to 2.7% in June 2018.⁶¹
- The 3-year fixed lending rates to small businesses remained unchanged at 5.30% in September quarter 2018 after it increased 5bp from 5.25% in March 2018 to 5.30% in April 2018. The lending rates for owner-occupied housing loan increases to 5.30 in September from its previous value of 5.2 since July 2017.⁶²
- Average commercial lending during the quarter increased driven mainly by lending to the business sector while total loans to financial intermediaries increases in Q3 2018. Meanwhile, total lending to individuals continues to increase over the second quarter of 2018 and total lending to government drops to USD4.8bn after an increase of USD3.9bn in July 2018.⁶³

Sovereign Credit Ratings

- Standard & Poor's and Fitch Ratings maintained their AAA ratings on Australia, while Moody's maintained their Aaa rating. All three rating agencies had stable outlooks on the government's credit.⁶⁴

Australian Banks

The aggregate 1-year RMI PD remained stable over the quarter. Earnings may come under pressure from the increasing cost of regulations as regulators attempt to increase banks' capital ratio. The profitability of banks has improved and housing credit continued to accelerate 3.3%, lower than prior year 5.3%. There is a risk related to high household leverage levels, higher lending rates, tighten credit conditions and maturity of interest-only mortgages and continued high consumer confidence may drive an uptick in delinquencies and impairments. Asset performances continue to improve as loan impairment expenses dropped 4 basis points to a low level. This will assist banks to record profit in 2018.



Profitability

- Australia's major banks, including ANZ, NAB, Westpac and Commonwealth Bank, reported a cash profit after tax of AUD 29.5bn for the 2018 full year, down 5.5% compared to the previous corresponding period. The weakening financial performance is driven by lower non-interest income and higher restructuring and regulatory costs. Aggregated net interest income increased by 2.2% while aggregated non-interest income decreased by 3.7% due to asset disposals, the removal of ATM fees and regulatory changes.⁶⁵

Funding & Liquidity

- Mortgage and deposit re-pricing has offset lower earnings in capital market's income and the impact of Major Bank Levy. The majors recorded an average net interest margin of 200 basis points (cash basis) as of the full 2018 financial year, decreased 1 basis point compared with 2017. The Liquidity Coverage Ratio of Australian banks is at an average of 134%, compared with the 100% minimum. Leverage ratio for the majors is at an average of 5.6%, higher than the currently agreed minimum requirement of 3%.⁶⁶

Asset Quality

- The Australian Prudential Regulation Authority (APRA) has been implementing the prudential cap policy on interest-only lending. Asset quality continued to improve across the majors, with aggregated impaired assets decreasing 8.0% to AUD 8.1bn. The decrease in aggregate impairment charge is mainly driven by the decline in individual impairment charges attributable to reduce risk profile, low levels of default in institutional portfolios and favorable macroeconomic conditions. The overdue accounts indicate a slight increase, with 90 days past due delinquencies up by 4 basis points from prior year. ^{67,68}
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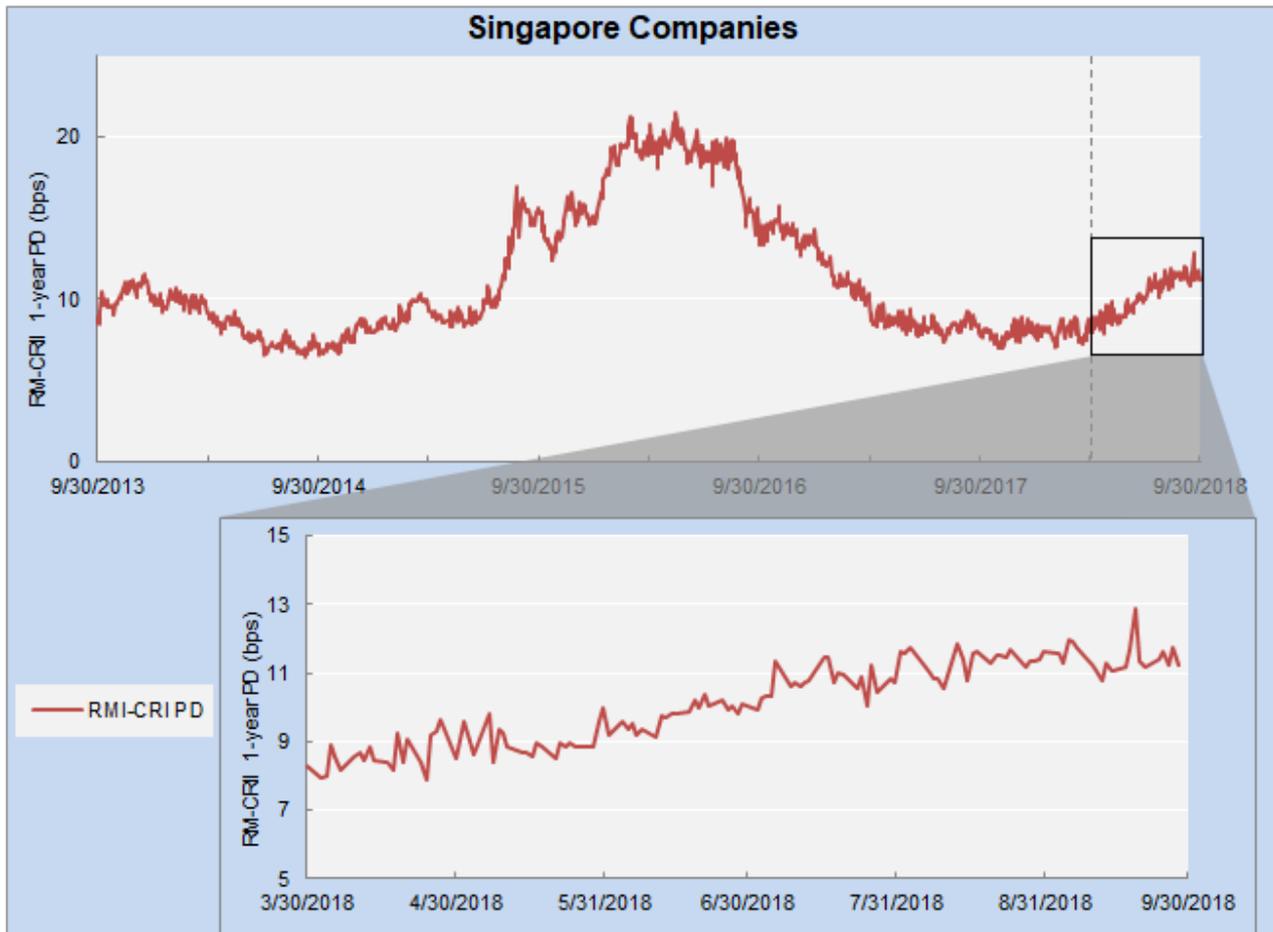
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Singapore Companies

The RMI-CRI aggregate PD for Singapore firms continued its upward path during the third quarter of 2018. The economy grew by 2.6% on a YoY basis, fueled mainly by the expansion in the manufacturing sector and offset by the contraction in the construction sector. The slower growth rate was expected to continue in the rest of the year. The unemployment rate rose slightly in Q3 due to the continued inflow of job seekers into the labor market. Furthermore, the export remained the same as the end of last quarter and manufacturing PMI remained above the benchmark 50.



Economy

- The economy grew by 2.6% on an annual basis in Q3 2018, slower than the 3.9% YoY growth rate in Q2 2018. The slower growth rate was in line with the Ministry of Trade and Industry's expectation that expansion was expected to slow in the second half of the year, amid the higher risks and uncertainties in the global economy. The manufacturing sector grew by 4.5% YoY in Q3, supported mainly by output expansions in the electronics, biomedical manufacturing, and transport engineering clusters. The services producing industries also expanded, at a 2.9% YoY growth rate supported by the finance & insurance, business services, and wholesale & retail trade sectors; The construction sector contracted by 3.1 percent on a year-on-year basis in the third quarter, extending the 4.2 percent decline in the previous quarter. ⁶⁹
- Headline inflation in Singapore increased to 0.7% YoY in September from 0.6% YoY in June. Core inflation, which excludes accommodation and private road transport costs, also climbed to 1.8% in Q3 from 1.7% in Q2, driven higher by the price of food, clothing and footwear. ⁷⁰
- The overall unemployment rate rose slightly to 2.1% in Q3 from 2.0% in Q2 and Q1, reflecting the continued inflow of job seekers into the labor market. Based on prelimi-

nary estimates, the number of retrenchments were lower in 3Q 2018 (2,500) compared to the preceding quarter (3,030) and the same period a year ago (3,400). Cumulatively for the first three quarters of 2018, retrenchment was lower than the same periods in the preceding two years.⁷¹

- Survey results released by the Singapore Institute of Purchasing and Materials Management recorded a decline of 0.1 points in the manufacturing PMI from the previous quarter from 52.5 to 52.4 and this was the 25th month of consecutive expansion although at a slower rate. This latest PMI reading was mainly attributed to lower new orders and new exports, slower factory activity and, lower inventory level.⁷²
- Retail sales increased 1.9% in the third quarter compared to Q3 last year. Sales of petrol service stations grew by 11.4% in September compared to September last year, together with sales of jewelry and medical goods which increased 7.4% and 3.3% respectively.⁷³
- Singapore's NODX remained the same as the end of last quarter at a level of SGD 15.0bn as the decline of electronic products equalled to the increase of non-electronic products. Country wise, NODX to the top 10 markets as a whole rose despite declined shipments to China, South Korea, Malaysia, Taiwan, Japan, and Hong Kong; the US, the EU 28 and Thailand were the largest contributors. On a seasonally adjusted basis, the level of total trade reached SGD 91.1bn in September, higher than that in June-SGD 90.5bn.⁷⁴

Monetary

- In October 2018, Singapore's central bank MAS tightened monetary policy for the second time this year, saying it expects the economy to continue to expand steadily and core inflation to rise. MAS decided to increase slightly the slope of the SGD NEER policy band and leave the width of the policy band and the level at which it is centered unchanged. This measured adjustment follows the slight increase in the slope of the policy band in April 2018 from zero percent previously, and is consistent with a modest and gradual appreciation path of the SGD NEER policy band that will ensure medium-term price stability.⁷⁵

Funding & Liquidity

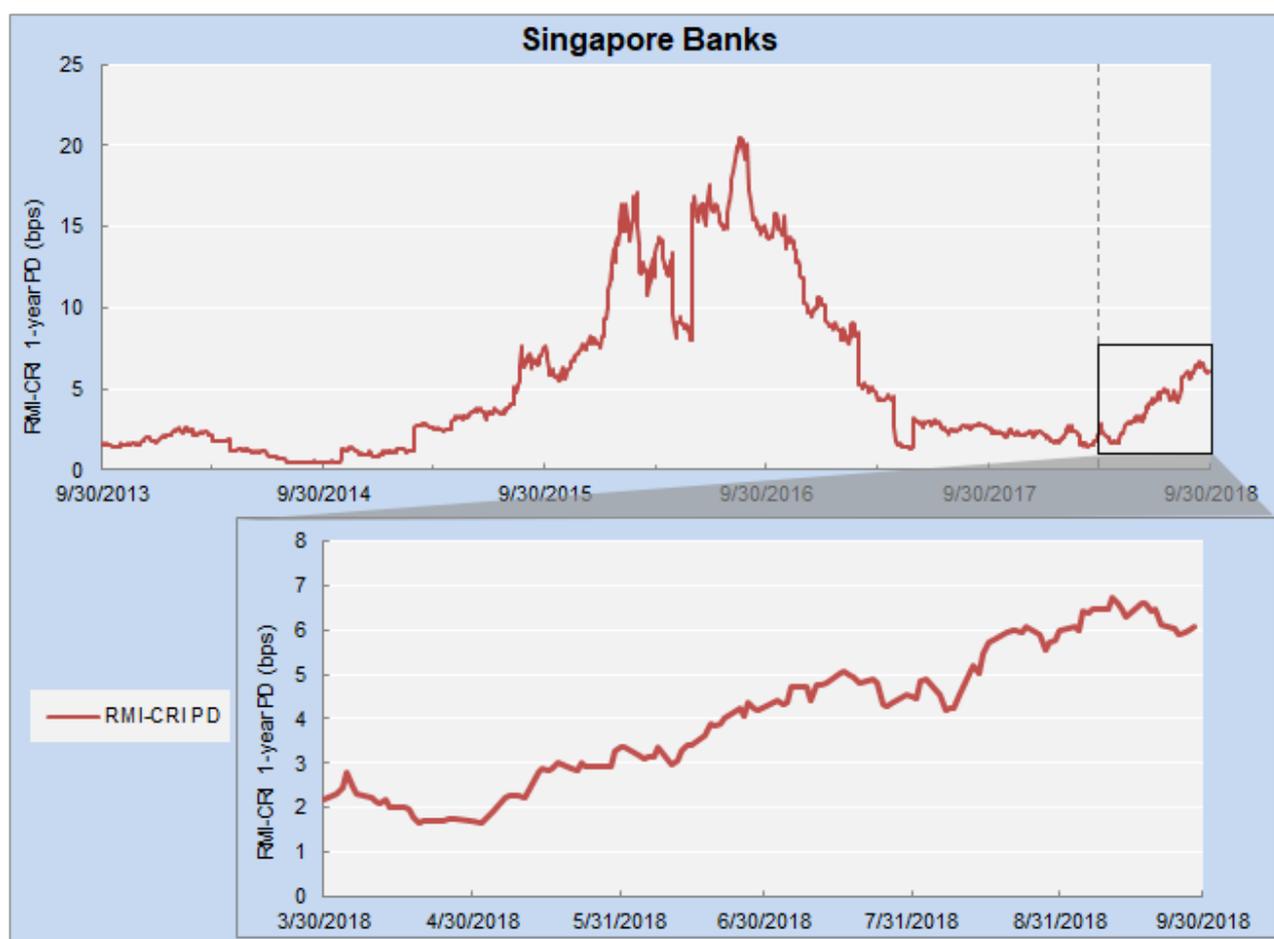
- Yields of 10-year Singapore government bonds decreased to 2.50% on Sep 28, 2018 from 2.53% on Jun 30, 2018.
- Loans and advances of domestic banking units to non-bank customers dropped from SGD 673bn in Q2 2018 to SGD 669bn in Q3 2018. Total loans to businesses declined from SGD 408.0bn in Jun 2018 to SGD 403.7bn while loans to consumers rose marginally from SGD 265.2bn in Q2 2018 to SGD 265.8bn in Q3 2018.⁷⁶
- The amount of outstanding sovereign bonds remained nearly at the same level from SGD 113.1bn in Q2 to SGD 112.2bn in Q3.⁷⁷
- The prime lending rate remained constant at 5.33% in Q3 2018.⁷⁸

Sovereign Credit Ratings

- All three major rating agencies kept their highest investment grade ratings for Singapore sovereign bonds over Q3 2018.

Singapore Banks

The RMI-CRI 1-year aggregate PD for Singapore banks slightly increased during the third quarter of 2018 but still stayed in the single-digit safe zone. UOB, OCBC, and DBS showed their strong performance compared with the previous quarter to post higher profits during Q3 2018. The profit growth continued to be driven by higher interest income. Funding & liquidity condition slightly decreased. As for capital levels and asset quality, Singapore banks remain as some of the most robust banks in the world and is compliant with all capital requirements.



Profitability

- Aggregate profits for Singapore banks rose by 2% to SGD 3.70bn in Q3 2018 from SGD 3.62bn in Q2 2018. Total quarterly net profits were higher by 32% from the same period last year, outperforming last quarter's 20%. The strong performance was mainly achieved through strong growth in net interest income.^{79,80,81}
- The amount of loans to non-financial institutions remained at SGD 302bn in Q3 2018, the same as that in Q2 2018, according to data from the Monetary Authority of Singapore. Total business loans decreased by 1% to SGD 404bn at the end of Q3 2018 from SGD 407bn in the previous quarter.⁸²

Funding & Liquidity

- Total deposits in Singapore banks rose by 1.79% to SGD 621.6bn at the end of Q3 2018, showing an upward trend after a flat in Q1 and Q2. Local currency deposits increased by SGD 11.06bn while foreign currency deposits dropped by SGD 133.50bn.⁸³
- Singapore's fixed deposit rates for 3-month, 6-month and 12-month deposits in Q3 2018 increased to 0.16%, 0.23% and 0.40% respectively.⁸⁴

Capital Levels & Regulations

- All three Singapore banks kept their Tier 1 Common Equity ratios to be well above the recommended Basel III guidelines. Banks in Singapore need to have at least a Common Equity Tier 1 Capital Adequacy Ratio of 6.5%. The three banks are all sufficiently covered in this regard with DBS, UOB, and OCBC having CET1 CARs of 13.3%, 14.1% and 13.6% respectively.

Asset Quality

- Loan quality at local banks largely remained unchanged during Q2. Loans placed under the "special mention" category went back to 1.93% of total exposure at the end of Q3 2018, after a decline to 1.92% in the previous quarter. Loans classified as doubtful increased to 0.29% of total exposure from 0.28%. Loans marked as a loss decreased to 0.22% in Q3 2018 from 0.23%.⁸⁵
- NPL ratios at DBS and OCBC saw no movements in Q3 2018 from Q2. The NPL ratio at DBS stayed at 1.6% from the previous quarter and the NPL ratio at UOB remained at 1.7% during Q3 2018. UOB had a declining NPL ratio of 1.6% in Q3 2018, compared with 1.7% in Q2 2018.^{86,87,88}

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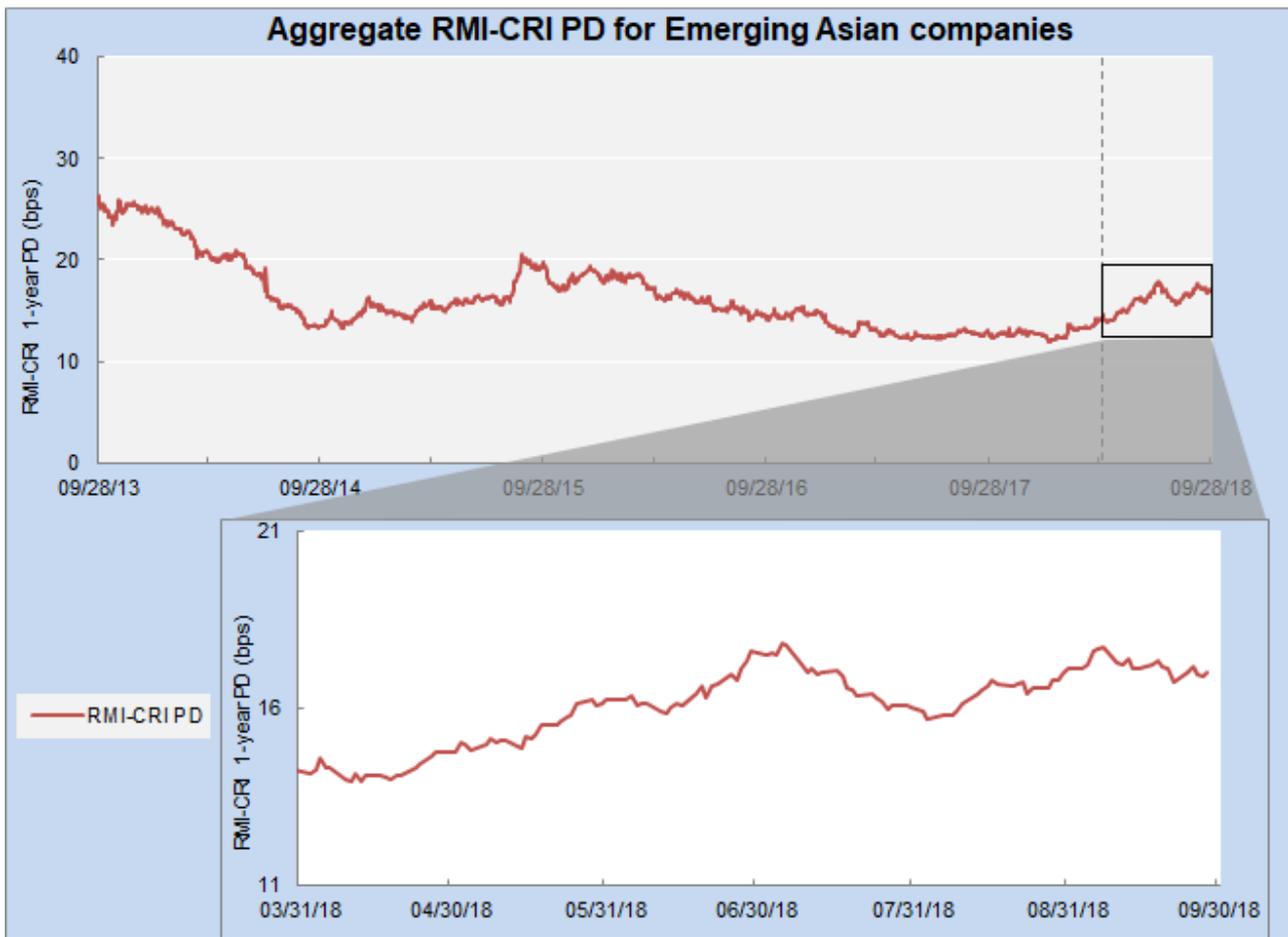
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Asia-Pacific - Emerging economies

The RMI-CRI aggregate 1-year PD for listed corporations in emerging Asia, excluding India and China, continued its upward climb during Q3 2018 as credit quality in most Asian firms weakened. Negative macroeconomic headwinds such as escalating trade tensions between the US and China, tighter monetary conditions across many parts of the world and higher energy prices exposed the credit vulnerabilities of emerging market firms. Firms domiciled in the Philippines and Vietnam however saw an improvement in aggregate credit profiles. Vietnam's GDP growth has held up and its current account balance remained healthy, thanks to strong foreign direct investment and exports. Overall, the credit outlook for emerging Asian firms remains weak in view of the uncertainty brought about by the trade tensions.



Indonesian Companies

The RMI-CRI aggregate 1-year PD for Indonesian companies increased slightly to 25.77bps at the end of September 2018 from 24.63 at the end of June 2018. Indonesia’s economy experienced a growth of 5.27% YoY in Q2 2018, higher than the market expectation of 5.16%. Indonesia’s inflation decreased for the third quarter of 2018, with a CPI of 2.88% from 3.12% in Q2. The trade balance was restored to a USD 0.23bn surplus in September 2018, despite having experienced deficits in both July and August 2018. This was mainly due to a surplus in non-oil and gas trade, along with the decreasing deficit in oil and gas trade balance. For the period from January-September 2018, Indonesia’s trade balance recorded USD3.78 billion deficit cumulatively.



Economy

- The Indonesian economy expanded by 5.27% YoY in Q2 2018, a faster pace as compared to the previous period and above market expectations of 5.16%. This marks the strongest pace of expansion since Q4 2013. Private consumption, government spending and fixed investment were the main drivers behind the growth of the economy in this quarter (at 5.14%, 5.26% and 5.87% respectively). In addition, exports rose at a faster pace (at 7.70% compared to 6.09% in Q1 2018).⁸⁹

- The Consumer Price Index (CPI) of Indonesia reached 2.88% in September. Respectively, the inflation of volatile food reached 3.75% (YoY), core inflation at 2.82% (YoY), inflation of administered prices at 2.40% (YoY). Going forward, the inflation is projected to stay at around 3.5% throughout 2018. Therefore, it is important that the central and regional governments, as well as Bank Indonesia strengthen their coordination to keep inflation at check.⁹⁰
- Indonesia's trade balance recorded a surplus of USD 0.23bn in September 2018, as compared to a trade deficit of USD1.02 billion in the previous month. This was primarily supported by non-oil and gas trade surplus and the decreasing deficit in oil and gas trade balance. The non-oil and gas trade surplus reached USD 1.30bn in September 2018 while oil and gas trade balance deficit deteriorated to USD 1.07bn. This improvement was attributable to a more moderate decline of USD0.23bn in oil and gas exports as well as the USD 0.77bn decrease in the oil and gas imports. Bank Indonesia projects further gains in the trade balance based on the measures implemented by both the government and Bank Indonesia to narrow the current account deficit.⁹¹
- According to Nikkei Indonesia Manufacturing Purchasing Managers Index (PMI), Indonesia's PMI fell from 51.9 in August to 50.7 in September. This reflected a loss of growth momentum in the manufacturing sector in September.⁹²

Monetary

- On 27th September 2018, the Bank Indonesia (BI) Board of Governors agreed to raise the BI 7-day repo rate, deposit facility rate and lending facility rate to 5.75%, 5.00%, and 6.50% respectively. The decision is consistent with Bank Indonesia's effort to lower the current account deficit within a manageable threshold while maintaining the attractiveness of the domestic financial markets, thus further strengthens Indonesia's external resilience despite widespread global uncertainty. Looking forward, Bank Indonesia will continue to coordinate with the Government to reinforce the policy mix in order to maintain macroeconomic stability, financial system stability and bolster external resilience.⁹³

Funding & Liquidity

- The yield of Indonesia's 5-year bonds increased from 7.60% at the end of June 2018 to 8.16% at the end of September 2018. Similarly, Indonesia's 10-year government bond yield increased from 7.80% at the end of Q2 2018 to 8.21% at the end of Q3 2018. This is because investors have started selling off risky emerging market assets in the environment of a rising US yield and US dollar.^{94,95}
- Indonesia's official reserve assets position stood at USD 114.8bn as of end-September 2018, lower than the end of August 2018 level registered at USD 117.9bn. The decrease was primarily attributable to government external debt repayment and its currency stabilization amidst global financial market uncertainty. Bank Indonesia considered the official reserve assets adequate in line with the upbeat outlook for the domestic economy as well as positive export performance.⁹⁶

- External debt grew 4.1% (YoY) in July 2018. Long-term external debt remained dominant in Indonesia's external debt and stood at USD 309.2bn or 86.4% of total external debt. Long-term external debt consisted of public sector external debt amounting to USD 178.8bn (57.8% of total long-term external debt) and private sector external debt amounting to USD 130.5bn (42.2% of total external debt). Short-term external debt amounted to USD 48.8bn (13.6% of total external debt), comprised of private sector external debt amounting to USD 46.7bn (95.8% of total short-term external debt) and public sector external debt amounting to USD 2.1bn (4.2% of total short-term external debt). The ratio of external debt to GDP is stable at 34%.⁹⁷

Politics

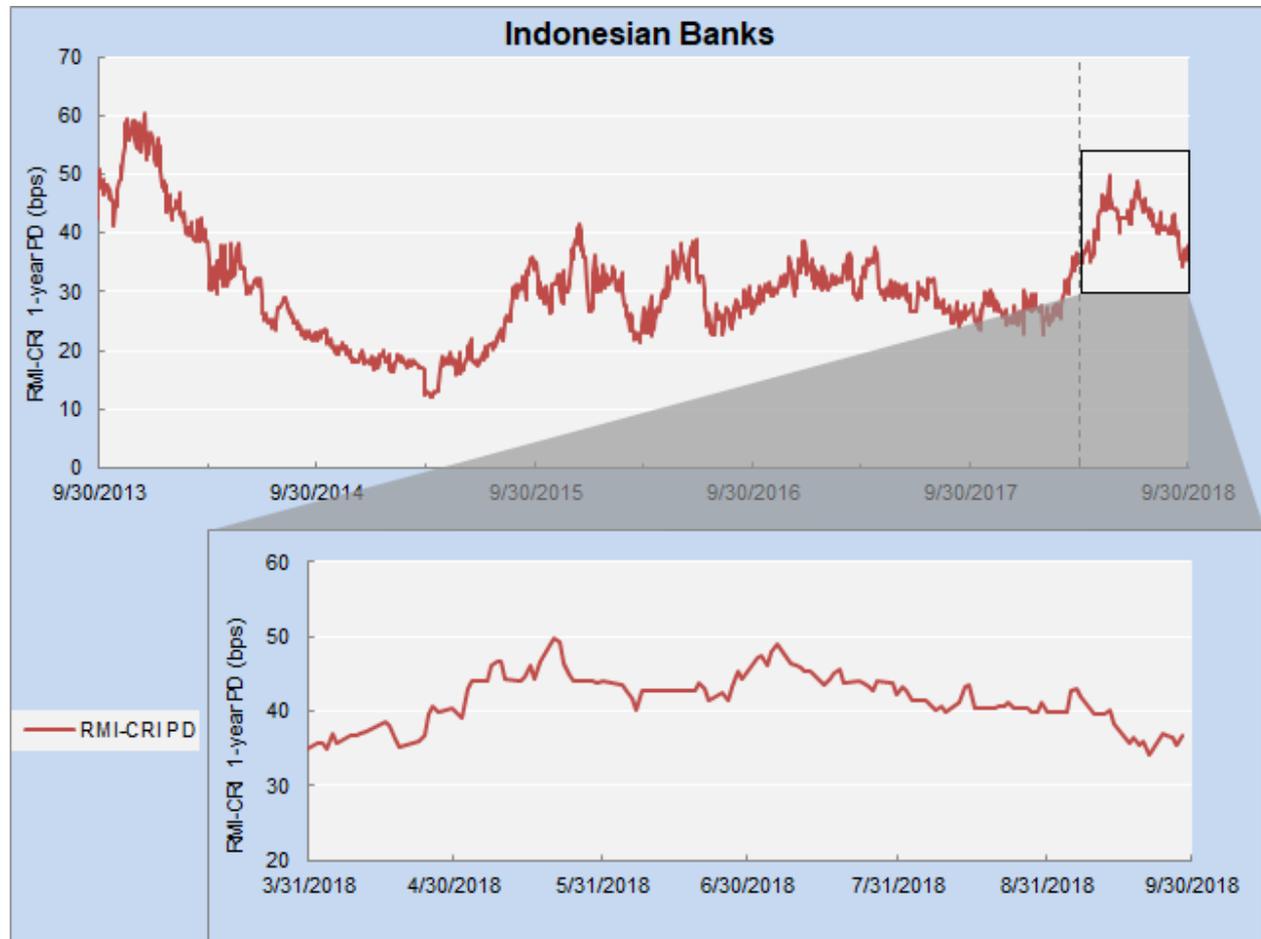
- A survey conducted from 12 August to 19 August 2018 by LSI Denny JA revealed that the incumbent president, Joko Widodo, and his vice-presidential running mate, Ma'ruf Amin, have the support of 52.2% voters. This indicates that Jokowi has a better chance to secure a second term in the office. Unlike the previous election, Jokowi now has the support of Indonesia's major media groups. However, recent issues such as the corruption scandal involving a former member of Jokowi's cabinet will give the opposition the chance to attack the president's reputation. In addition, the opposition is also keen to find fault in Jokowi's handling of the recent earthquake and tsunami disasters in Sulawesi, in their bid to swing voters for the presidential election in April next year.^{98,99}

Sovereign Credit Ratings

- S&P, Moody's and Fitch kept their ratings on the local currency long-term bonds of Indonesia at BBB-, BBB and Baa2 respectively. All three credit rating agencies have maintained their stable outlook on Indonesia's sovereign debt. This reflected the Indonesian government's consistent effort to ramp up productive spending and attract foreign investments.¹⁰⁰

Indonesian Banks

The RMI-CRI aggregate 1-year PD for Indonesian banks decreased to 30.68 at the end of September 2018 from 35.60 at the end of June 2018. Loans extended by Indonesian banks grew 12.1% in August from a year earlier. Meanwhile, non-performing loans (NPL) stood at 2.7%.¹⁰¹



Profitability

- Indonesian banks, in general saw a greater profitability in Q2 2018. The three largest majority state-owned Indonesian banks (Bank Mandiri, Bank Rakyat Indonesia, and Bank Negara Indonesia) reported a QoQ increase in net income of 7.8%, 1.1% and 4.0% respectively.^{102, 103, 104}

Funding & Liquidity

- The liquidity ratio (liquid asset/bank deposit) of Indonesian banks deteriorated from 20.3% in May 2018 to 19.8% in July 2018.¹⁰⁵
- The Jakarta 3-month interbank rate increased slightly from 7.26% at the beginning of Q3 2018 to 7.35% by the end of Q3 2018. On the other hand, the 1-month interbank rate decreased slightly from 7.09% at the beginning of Q3 2018 to 6.99% by the end of Q3 2018.¹⁰⁶

Regulation

- Indonesia's central bank will issue a new regulation allowing banks in the country to trade non-deliverable forwards in the domestic market. The contract, domestic non-deliverable forward (DNDF), have to be settled in rupiah based on Bank Indonesia's spot dollar rate (JISDOR). This regulation would provide an alternative hedging product while at the same time help stabilize the rupiah.^{107,108}

Asset Quality

- According to Bank Indonesia, the financial system remained stable. Capital adequacy ratio and liquidity of Indonesian banks, as of July 2018, stood at 22.5% and 19.8% respectively, while non-performing loans (NPL) stood at 2.7% (gross) or 1.3% (net). Bank Indonesia projects credit growth in 2018 at 10.0-12.0% (YoY), up from 8.2% (realized) in 2017. Moving forward, Bank Indonesia will continue to monitor and maintain sufficient liquidity to support financial system stability.¹⁰⁹
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⁹⁰ Oct 1, 2018, [Food Price Corrections Trigger Deeper Deflation in September 2018](http://www.bi.go.id), Bank Indonesia, <http://www.bi.go.id>

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⁹⁴ Oct 1, 2018, [Indonesia 5-Year Bond Yield](http://www.investing.com), Investing, <http://www.investing.com>

⁹⁵ Oct 1, 2018, [Indonesia 10-Year Bond Yield](http://www.investing.com), Investing, <http://www.investing.com>

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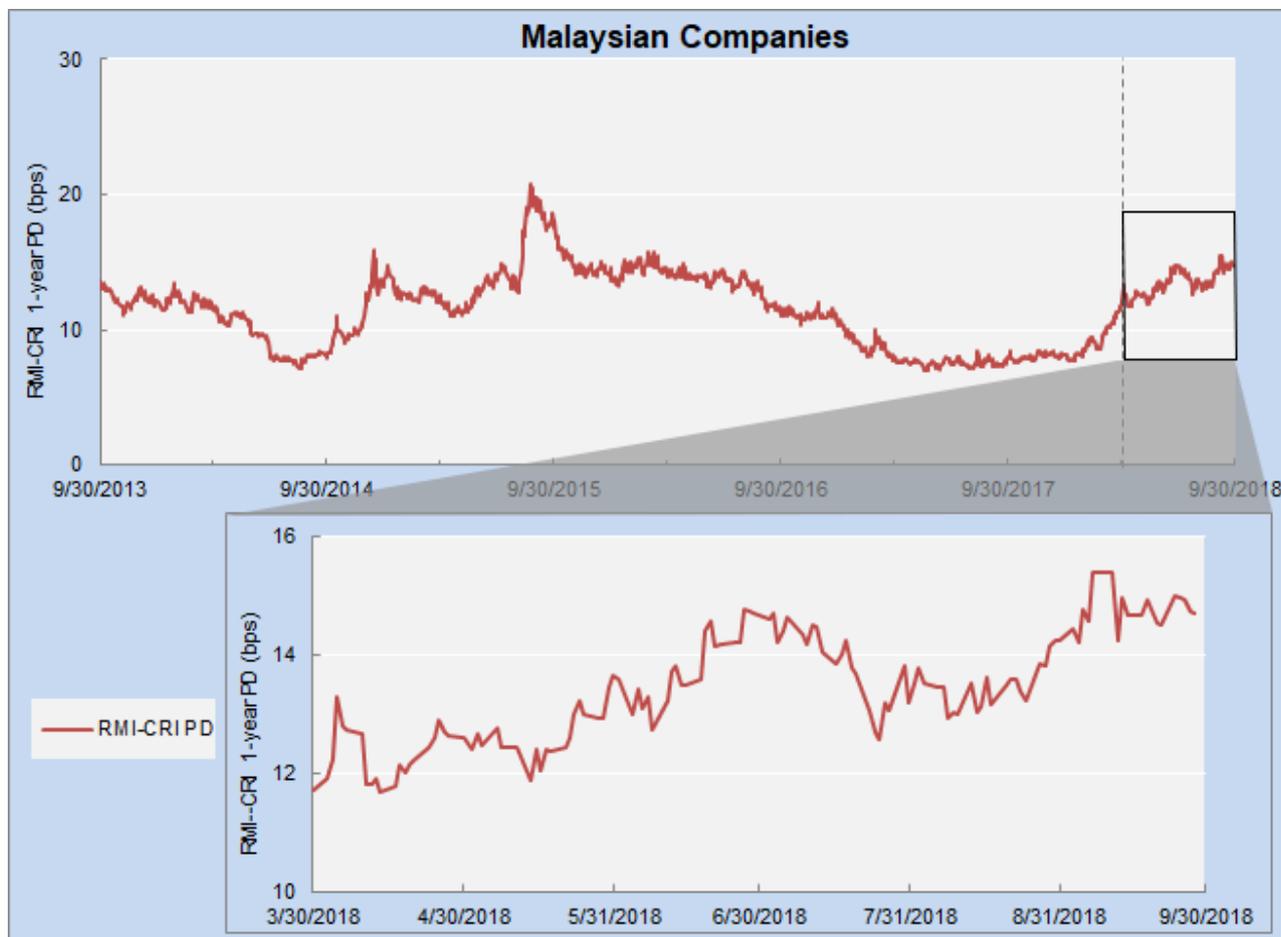
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¹⁰⁹ Sep 27, 2018, [BI 7-day Reverse Repo Rate Raised by 25 bps to 5.75%: Strengthening External Resilience, Maintaining Stability](http://www.bi.go.id), Bank Indonesia, <http://www.bi.go.id>

Malaysian Companies

The RMI-CRI aggregate 1-year PD for Malaysian companies has been steady during the third quarter of 2018. Malaysia’s economy grows at a slower pace compared to Q2 2018. Exports continue to increase mainly contributed by manufacturing exports which grew by 7.4%. The unemployment rate decreased to 3.3% YoY. ¹¹⁰



Economy

- GDP of Malaysia growth slowed to 4.4% YoY in Q3 2018 from 4.5% in Q2 2018 amid the lingering effects of supply shocks in agriculture and mining sectors. GDP growth is mainly driven by robust household spending and higher private investment to meet positive growth prospects. Private consumption increased by 9.0% while headline inflation and core inflation declined to 0.5% and 1.4% respectively. ¹¹¹

- Malaysia's CPI rose by 0.3% on a YoY basis in September 2018. Among the major groups which recorded increases were the indices for Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas & Other Fuels (+2.1 per cent), Restaurants and Hotels (+1.1 per cent), Education (+1.1 per cent), Food & Non-Alcoholic Beverages (+0.5 per cent), and Transport (+0.3 per cent). ¹¹²
- Malaysia's unemployment rate decreased to 3.3% and the labour force participation rate in Malaysia is 68.5% in September 2018. ¹¹³
- In September 2018, Malaysia exports recorded an increase of 14.8% YoY to MYR 78.3bn. Imports also increased 15.2% YoY to MYR 69.7bn. On a YoY basis, exports rose due to higher exports to China (+MYR 2.4bn), Hong Kong (+MYR 1.3bn), the European Union (+MYR 1.1bn), and Indonesia (+MYR 969.1mn). On a YoY basis, higher imports were mainly from Singapore(+MYR 2.3bn), Taiwan (+MYR 1.4bn), China (+MYR 967.2mn), and the Republic of Korea (+MYR 873.0mn). ¹¹⁴

Monetary

- Bank Negara Malaysia announced it would maintain the Overnight Policy Rate (OPR) at 3.25%, citing a continued global economic expansion, albeit with signs of a slower momentum. Despite facing some downside risks stemming from the heightened trade tensions, continued weakness in the mining agricultural and mining sectors, and uncertainties in some domestic policies, the Malaysian economy is projected to remain on the steady growth path. ¹¹⁵
- In September 2018, broad money (or M3), which measures the money supply, increased by 6.08% YoY to MYR 1.80tn. ¹¹⁶
- The ringgit depreciated by 0.8% against the USD in September. ¹¹⁷

Funding & Liquidity

- The market indicative yield on the 10-year Malaysia government securities decreased to 4.07% in September 2018, compared to 4.2% in June 2018. The same yield measure on 5-year Malaysia government securities decreased to 3.76% from 3.85% over the same period. ¹¹⁸
- Bank loans approved to finance, insurance and business activities increased to MYR 3.21bn in September 2018 from MYR 2.13bn one year ago. Meanwhile, loans approved to the manufacturing segment increased to MYR 2.95bn in September 2018 from MYR 1.85bn last year and loans approved to the wholesale, retail trade, restaurants and hotels segment increased to MYR 3.84bn, while loans approved to real estate increased from MYR 1.75bn a year ago to MYR 2.60bn in September. ¹¹⁹

Regulations and Politics

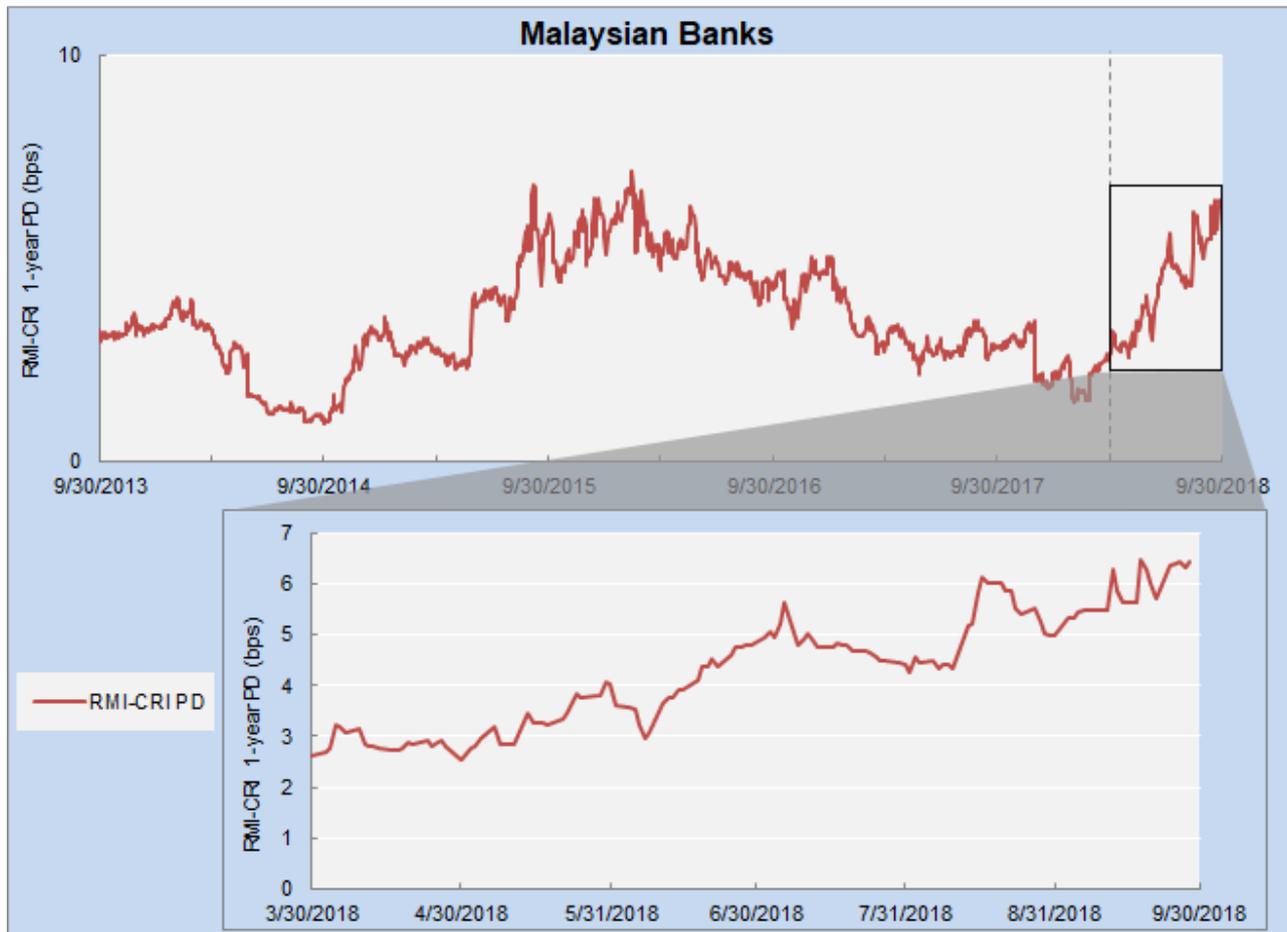
- Anwar Ibrahim is set for a triumphant return to frontline politics as he won the Port Dickson by-election contest. Despite being handpicked as Prime Minister Mahatir's successor, Anwar insisted that he did not want a role in the cabinet or to put a definitive timeline on his elevation as prime minister. He stated that he wanted the prime minister to continue to have space and to be prevented from being affected by constraints of time or pressure. Furthermore, he also stated that he planned to stay out of the government's way as he wanted to focus on parliamentary reform. ¹²⁰
- Malaysia is set to be the second country in South East Asia after Singapore imposes digital tax for foreign providers. The new scheme, which will be effective from January 1, 2020, is aimed to level the playing field between international and local businesses in the digital sector. Some business owners frown this policy as they are worried that it might create negative sentiments from the businesses towards the government. However, some other think that the government policy is consistent with the global trends on government reducing such tax loopholes. ¹²¹

Sovereign Credit Ratings

- The Malaysian government maintained its sovereign credit ratings at all three rating agencies. The country was rated at A3, A- and A- respectively by Moody's, S&P and Fitch. All three agencies assigned a stable outlook for their ratings on Malaysia.

Malaysian Banks

The RMI-CRI aggregate 1-year PD for Malaysian banks slightly increased to around 6bps in Q3 2018, as the banking system remained well capitalized. Stable total bank deposits continue to ensure liquidity in Malaysian banks. The financials of Malaysian banks remained in the safety zone.



Lending

- The amount of bank loan applications has decreased to MYR 72.75bn in September from MYR 73.12bn in June. Loan application for finance, insurance, and business activities had increased to MYR 4.51bn in September 2018 from MYR 3.74bn in June.¹²²
- The base lending rate of Malaysian commercial banks increased slightly to 6.91% in September 2018 compared to 6.90% in June 2018. The weighted base rate also increased slightly to 3.90% in September 2018 compared to 3.89% in June 2018.¹²³

Funding & Liquidity

- Total bank deposits increased to MYR 1.842tn in September 2018 from MYR 1.798tn in June. The repurchase agreement increased to MYR 21.6bn in September this year from MYR 15.2bn in June.¹²⁴
- Savings deposit in the banking system slightly decreased to MYR 155.31bn in September 2018 from MYR 156.37bn in June.¹²⁵

Capital Levels & Regulations

- The Common Equity Tier 1 Capital ratio for Malaysian banks decreased to 13.2% in September 2018 from 13.3% in June. Similarly, the Tier 1 Capital Ratio decreased to 13.9% from 14.1% in the same period.¹²⁶

Asset Quality

- The value of impaired loans at Malaysian banks had decreased to MYR 25.21bn in September 2018 from MYR 25.91bn in June 2018. The ratio of net impaired loans to net total loans decreased to 0.94% from 0.99% in the same period.¹²⁷

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¹²⁰Oct 15, 2018, [Malaysian PM-in-waiting Anwar Ibrahim insists no timeline on taking power as he makes official return to politics](https://www.scmp.com), South China Morning Post, <https://www.scmp.com>

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¹²²Oct 31, 2018, [Monthly Highlights and Statistics September 2018](http://www.bnm.gov.my), Bank Negara Malaysia, <http://www.bnm.gov.my>

¹²³Oct 31, 2018, [Monthly Highlights and Statistics September 2018](http://www.bnm.gov.my), Bank Negara Malaysia, <http://www.bnm.gov.my>

¹²⁴Oct 31, 2018, [Monthly Highlights and Statistics September 2018](http://www.bnm.gov.my), Bank Negara Malaysia, <http://www.bnm.gov.my>

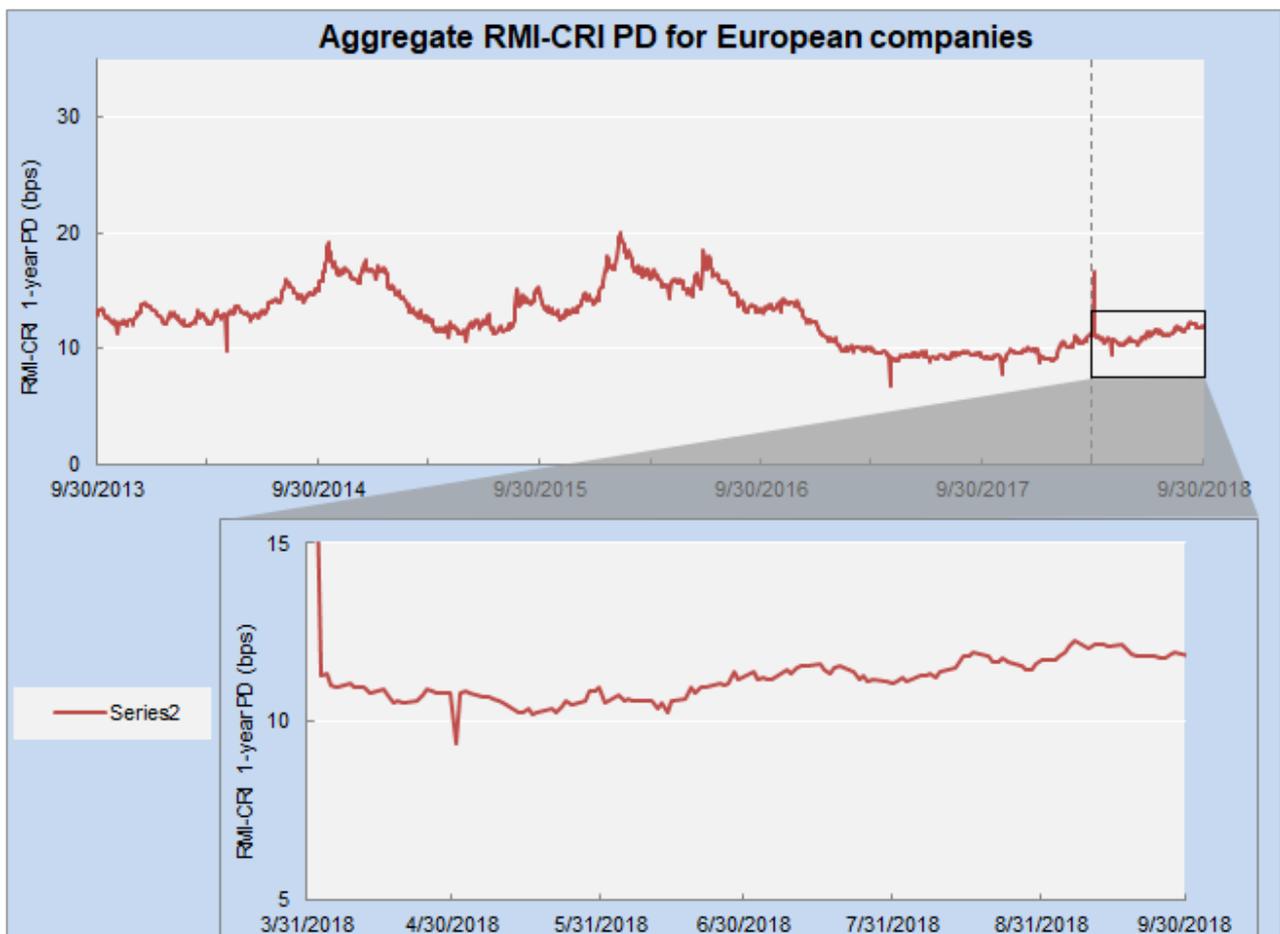
¹²⁵Oct 31, 2018, [Monthly Highlights and Statistics September 2018](http://www.bnm.gov.my), Bank Negara Malaysia, <http://www.bnm.gov.my>

¹²⁶Oct 31, 2018, [Monthly Highlights and Statistics September 2018](http://www.bnm.gov.my), Bank Negara Malaysia, <http://www.bnm.gov.my>

¹²⁷Oct 31, 2018, [Monthly Highlights and Statistics September 2018](http://www.bnm.gov.my), Bank Negara Malaysia, <http://www.bnm.gov.my>

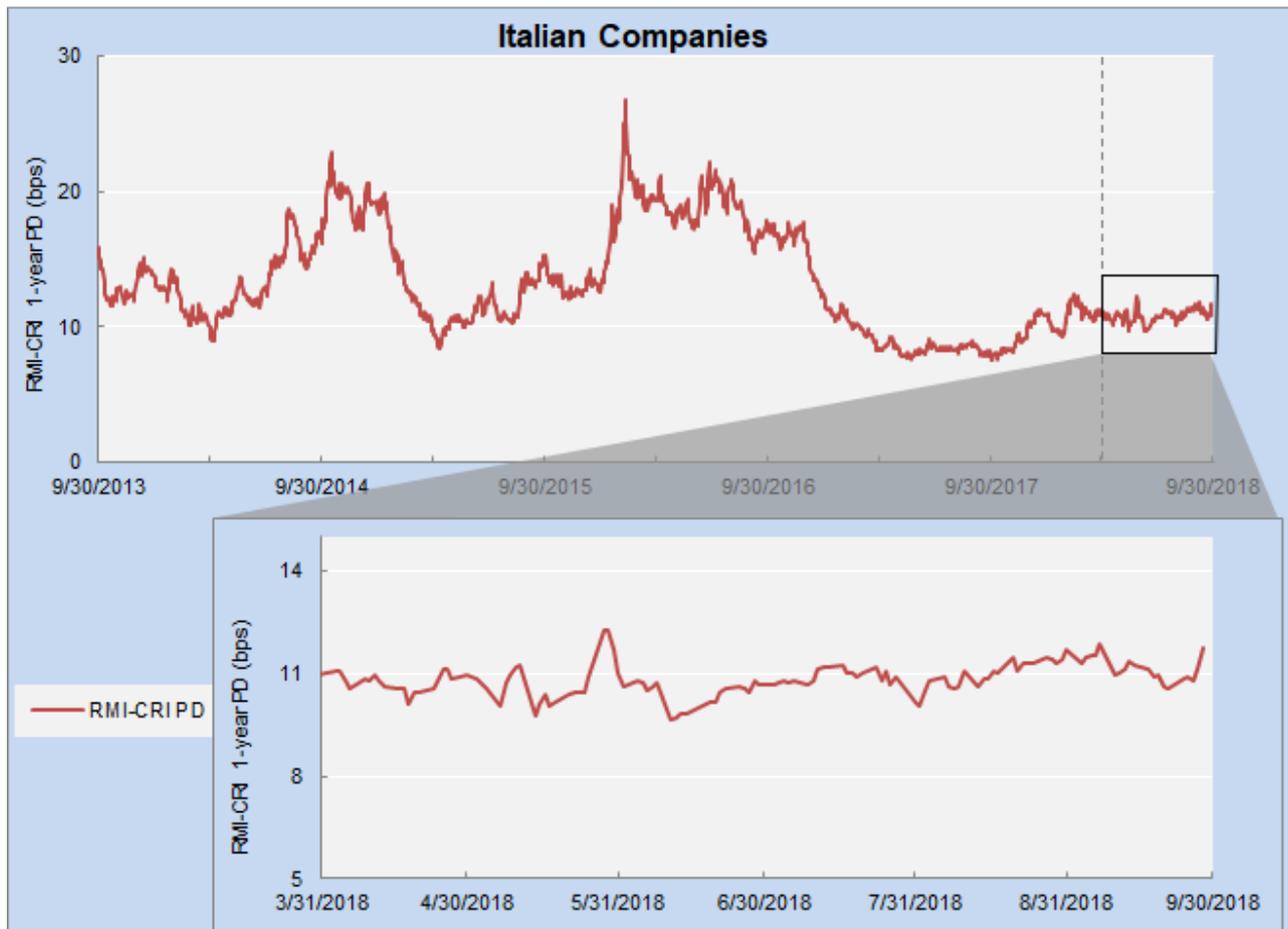
Europe

European firms ended Q3 with a higher aggregate RMI-CRI 1-year Probability of Default (PD) from the end of Q2 2018. The creditworthiness of energy and industrial firms improved while the creditworthiness of real estate and consumer staples deteriorated. The credit quality of firms that had significant exposures to Turkey, particularly lenders in Italy also dropped. Worries over trade wars and potential US tariffs on cars continue to weigh on the topline of European firms. Forward looking economic indicators continue to point towards expansion, although at a more subdued pace than at the start of 2018. The flash eurzone composite purchasing manager’s index for example decreased to a four month low at the end of Q3. Our expectation for the continued weakness in European firm credit quality to remain in Q4 and possibly extend to Q1 of next year.



Italian Companies

The aggregate 1-year RMI PD for Italian companies slightly increased during the third quarter of 2018, from 10.71 bps in last quarter to 11.70 bps by the end of September 2018. Q3 saw credit outlook of Italian companies slightly worsen amid the political uncertainty. The economy remained stagnant over the quarter, and recorded a 0.8% YoY growth. This marks the economy's worst performance since the fourth quarter of 2014 together with the increase in unemployment rate. Given the current government's ambitious expansionary budget, high public debt and political uncertainty are likely to weigh on the economy in the following quarters of 2018.



Economy

- The GDP of Italy is estimated to be unchanged moving from Q2 2018 to Q3 2018. The economy expanded 0.8% year-over-year. This is the economy's worst performance since the fourth quarter of 2014. The third quarter was marked by volatility for Italian sovereign debt as investors paid close attention to the new government's fiscal plan and its standoff with the European Union Commission over its proposed budget.^{128,129}
- Italy's unemployment rate was 10.1% in September 2018, a slight increase over August 2018. The country ended the quarter with 23.308mn people employed. 2.613mn people were unemployed, a 0.3% increase over the previous month. Youth unemployment (aged 15-24) was 31.6%, up 0.2% over the previous month.¹³⁰
- Italy's manufacturing Purchasing Managers' Index (PMI) – an index of sentiment in the manufacturing sector – decreased very slightly to 50.0 in September from 50.1 in August, indicating no change in operating conditions. This marks the first time in over two years that the sector has failed to expand. Both output and new orders fell marginally whilst business sentiment remained positive amid positive projection for foreign demand.¹³¹

- Italy's services PMI reported faster growth of the service sector, as the PMI rose to 53.3 in September, up from 52.6 in August. On the overall, the growth in staffing numbers is still solid, reaching its highest level since May. Growth in employment has now been recorded for two years in succession, with companies reporting that jobs had been added in line with positive projection for growth. Although input prices rise at the strongest pace since May 2015, business confidence remains positive as service providers forecast further demand (and sales) gains over the coming year.¹³²
- The European Commission Italy Economic Sentiment Indicator (ESI), which assesses the economic outlook of EU countries as a weighted average of the industrial, services, construction, retail and consumer sectors, reported a reading of 109.0 in July, 108.2 in August and 108.0 in September. These figures are lower than the 109.1 average reported over Q2 2018.¹³³
- The confidence climate in September 2018 increased from 115.3 to 116.0. All components improved: economic from 136.7 to 137.8, personnel from 108.5 to 109.3, current from 112.8 to 114.1 and future component from 119.3 to 120.2. The balance concerning expectations on unemployment decreased from 23.5 to 18.5. The balance on inflation perceptions referring to the last 12 months decreased from -5.6 to -7.8, while the balance on inflation expectations for the next 12 months improved from -14.8 to -12.1.¹³⁴

Funding & Liquidity

- The yield on 10-year Italian bonds generally increased during Q3 2018, from the 2.784% high on 2nd July 2018 to the 3.142% low on 29th September 2018. The increase is largely a result of the uncertainty regarding Italy's 2019 budget talks and the turbulent world market which prompted investors to sell off the bonds.¹³⁵
- Interest rates on loans (other than bank overdrafts) to non-financial corporations fell during Q3 2018, down from 2.11% in June 2018 to 2.07% in September 2018. Bank interest rates (including revolving loans, overdrafts and extended credit card credit) to corporations rose for July and August 2018 before decreasing to 2.84% in September 2018. Loans for house purchases remained at 1.79% in the third quarter.^{136,137,138}
- Preliminary estimates for outstanding loans to non-financial institutions stood at 709436. Total outstanding loans overall decreased by 1.13% from the previous quarter.¹³⁹

Politics

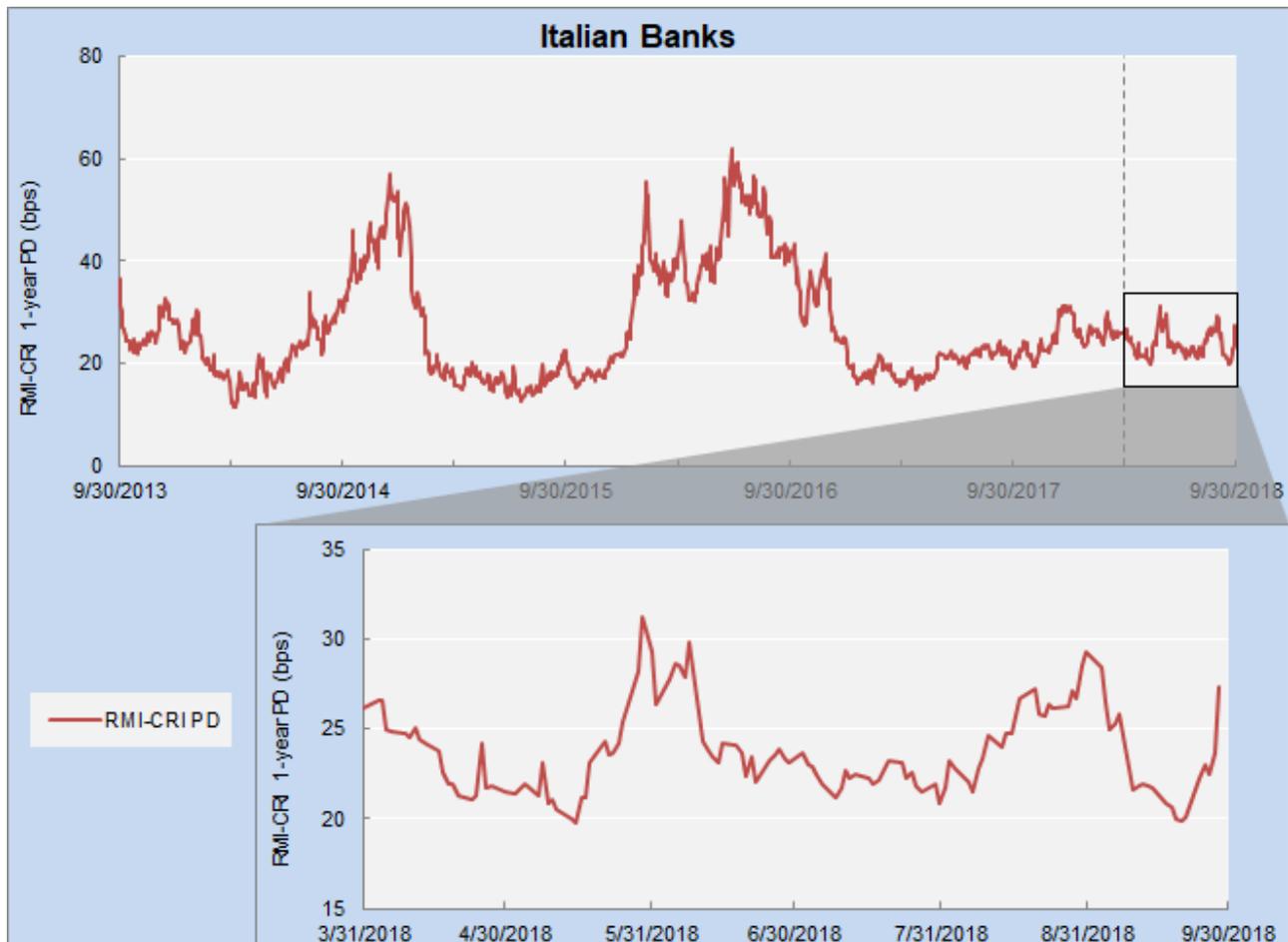
- After rejecting Italy's new populist government's 2019 fiscal budget, the European Union commission gave the government a deadline to submit further details on its plan decrease the country's debt. Despite this, Italy's administration still insists that the expansionary budget or deficit is necessary to avoid a recession. Analyst believes that the political instability surrounding the budget talks have affected households' and firms' spending decisions, as reflected in the unexpected stagnation of Italy's third-quarter GDP. In addition, the instability has also affected the financial market, as reflected in the increasing yields of Italian bonds.¹⁴⁰
- Italy's latest published public accounts were that of Q2 2018. Total revenues for General government grew by 2.2% while total expenditures decreased by 1.2% as compared to the same quarter of the previous year. The growth of total revenues results from an increase in current revenues (+2.3%) and a decrease in total capital revenues (-17.2%). The trend in expenditure results by an increase in current expenditures (+2.2%) and a fall in capital expenditures (-30.0%). The General government deficit (net borrowing) to GDP ratio was -0.5% in the second quarter of 2018, compared with the -2.1% in the second quarter of 2017. Italy's debt-to-GDP ratio is set to stand at 133.1% based on the latest data in Q2 2018.^{141,142}

Sovereign Credit Ratings

- Moody's downgraded Italy's rating of Baa2 to Baa3 with a stable outlook. Fitch revised its ratings to BBB with a negative outlook while S&P retained its rating of BBB but lowered its outlook to negative from stable.¹⁴³

Italian Banks

The aggregate 1-year RMI PD for Italian banks increased slightly over Q3 2018 amid the challenging political uncertainties. Funding and liquidity has been adequate for Italian banks over Q3, with the increasing credit demand by businesses. In the meantime, asset quality at Italian banks continues to improve with the ratio of new non-performing loans to outstanding loans decreasing. Coverage ratio for Italian banks, however decreased which signified that the Italian bank system is still facing challenges.



Profitability

- Italy's biggest bank Unicredit missed third-quarter profit forecasts as it saw its third quarter net profit fall by 99% as compared to a year ago due to one-off provisions to cover any settlement for alleged U.S. sanctions violations in Iran and a write-down on its Turkish unit. Its gross non-performing exposure ratio improved to 8.3% with a coverage ratio of 60.9% while its CET1 ratio deteriorated to 12.11% from 12.51% in Q2 2018. For Intesa Sanpaolo, another major Italian bank, its net interest income is up 0.9% as compared to a year ago while its CET1 ratio improves to 13.7% from 13.6% in June. Intesa's loans loss provisions decrease to EUR 519mn in Q3 2018 from EUR 694mn in Q2 2018. Intesa's third-quarter income beats the highest analyst estimate. [144](#), [145](#), [146](#)

Funding & Liquidity

- The 12-month percentage change in deposits of funds by Italian residents was 3.11% in September 2018, while total deposits of non-domestic residents 9.07%. Bank funding from Eurosystem decreased by 3.67% compared to September 2017, while debt securities issued by banks fell 17.34% compared to the same period last year.¹⁴⁷
- Interest charged on business loans (other than bank overdrafts) of over EUR 1mn to non-financial institutions was 1.01% in September 2018, down from the 1.12% reported in June 2018. Similar loans with collateral and/or guarantees were charged with an interest rate of 1.24% down from 1.29% charged during June 2018. Bank interest rate on loans to sole proprietors was 3.007% in September 2018, up/down from 2.91% in June 2018.¹⁴⁸
- The Bank of Italy's liabilities to Euro-area financial counterparties totaled EUR 90.524bn in September 2018.¹⁴⁹
- Italian bank liabilities towards the Eurosystem decreased to EUR 245bn in August 2018 from EUR 248bn in May 2018. Lenders decreased their funds held at the ECB by 3.9% YoY in August 2018 while capital and reserves decreased to EUR 400bn during the three months ending August 2018.¹⁵⁰
- According to the latest bank lending survey, Italian banks reported that in the second quarter of 2018 credit supply conditions remained accommodative for both business and household loans. The demand for business lending continued to grow moderately in the second quarter of 2018. The main contributory factors were low cost of credit and funding requirements for inventories and working capital.¹⁵¹

Asset Quality

- The Bank of Italy said that the ratio of new non-performing loans to outstanding loans fell to 1.5% in the second quarter of 2018 from 1.7% in the previous quarter. The non-performing ratio for loans to firms declined to approximately 2.2% from 2.6% in Q1 while a similar measure for loans to households held stable at 1.2%.¹⁵²
- The share of non-performing loans to total loans fell from 10.8% to 9.7% in Q2 2018. The coverage ratio at Italian banks fell to 54.4% from 55.4%.¹⁵³

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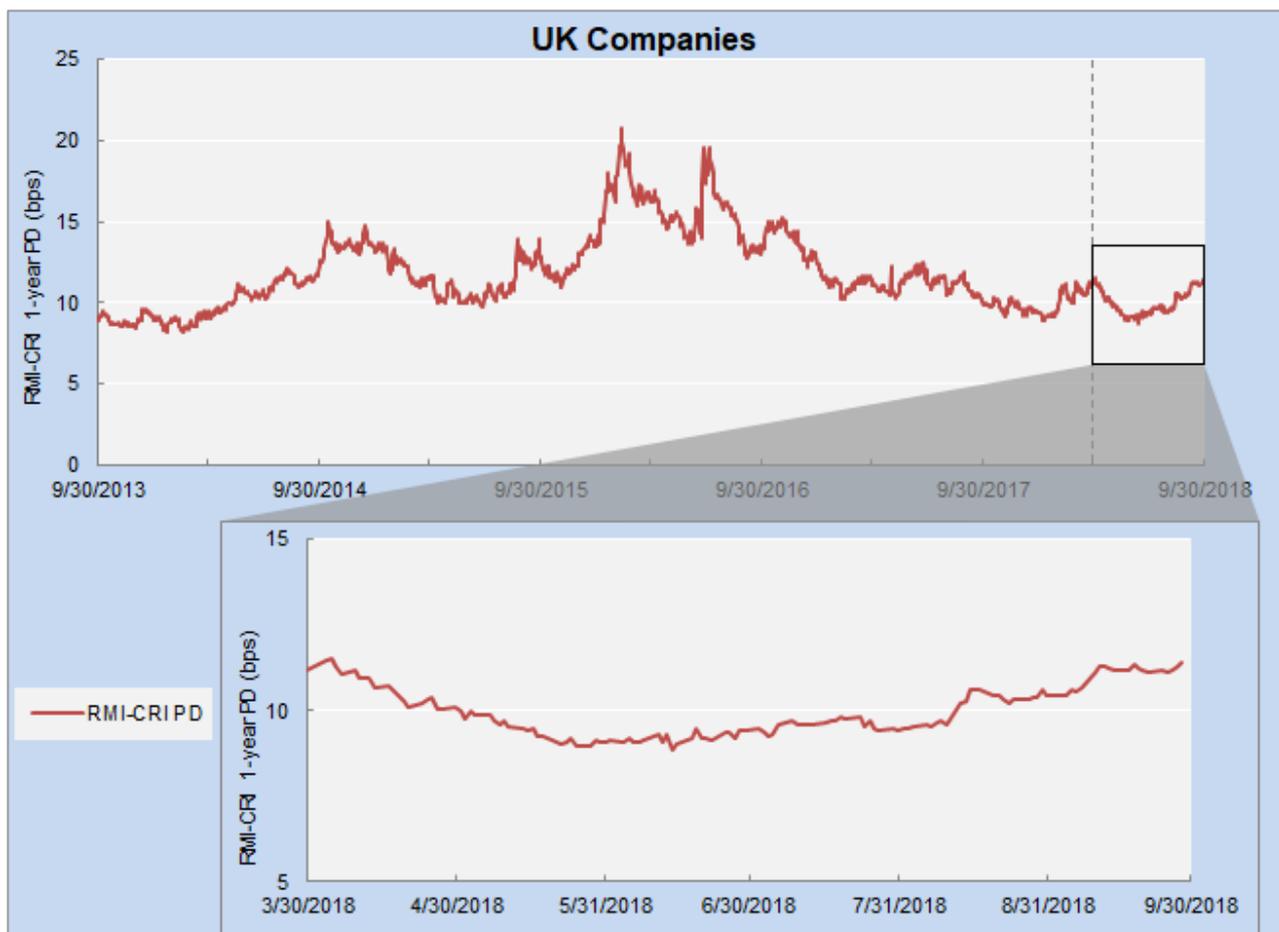
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UK Companies

The aggregate RMI-CRI 1-year PD for companies in the UK remained stable in Q3 but displayed a subtle uptrend since Q2 this year. GDP growth increased to 0.6% QoQ in Q3 2018, the third consecutive expansion this year. Consumer spending for the quarter increased after the weakest spend performance since 2012 during last quarter. Trade deficit further narrowed on the account of rising export. The UK continues to be hassled by the uncertainty brought about by Brexit and its complex dealings on various areas, such as trade, migration, etc.



Economy

- The UK's Q3 2018 GDP was estimated to have grown by 0.6% QoQ, up from 0.4% in Q2 2018. The growth was mainly because construction sector strengthened, largely due to more favorable weather conditions and a supportive base effect, and manufacturing sector rebounded from a contraction in Q2, held by a greater output of motor vehicles. However, the economy is unlikely to maintain this solid momentum in the fourth quarter, as Brexit uncertainty mounts. ¹⁵⁴
- The unemployment rate was 4.1% for Q3 2018, slightly higher than for Q2 2018 (4.0%) but lower than for a year earlier (4.3%). The employment rate was 75.5%, little changed compared with April to June 2018 but higher than for a year earlier (75.0%). Latest estimates show that average weekly earnings for employees in Great Britain in real terms (adjusted for price inflation) increased by 0.9% excluding bonuses, and by 0.8% including bonuses, compared with a year earlier. ¹⁵⁵
- Consumer spending likely increased during the quarter following Visa's UK Consumer Spending Index. Overall spending declined to 0.9% YoY in July, but back to positive territory later with 0.4% YoY in August and 0.2% YoY in September. Data signaled a

continuing increase in Face-to-Face expenditure while a consecutive decline in eCommer-
ce category in Q3 2018. On a sectoral basis, Hotels, Restaurants & Bars signaled
the strongest increase in spend (+7.7% compared to September 2017), followed by
Food, Beverages & Tobacco registered a solid increase in expenditure (+3.2%).¹⁵⁶

- In the 3 months to September 2018, the total trade deficit (goods and services) nar-
rowed GBP 3.2bn to GBP 2.9bn, fueled mainly by an improving goods balance. Rising
exports was the main factor for the goods deficit narrowing with both EU and non-EU
countries, and the total trade deficit narrowed GBP 7.6bn in the 12 months to Septem-
ber 2018, due mainly to a widening of the trade in services surplus.¹⁵⁷
- The Markit/CIPS Purchasing Managers' Index (PMI) for the manufacturing sector con-
tinued to fall as it hit 53.6 in September, down from 54.1 in June. The index remained
above the 50-point threshold that indicates an expansion but at a slower pace. The
softer growth patch of the UK manufacturing sector continued at the start of the fourth
quarter. The manufacturing sector is expanding at only a moderate rate and has lost
notable momentum since the turn of the year.¹⁵⁸
- In the construction sector, the PMI index declined to 52.1 for Sep 2018 from 53.1 for
June 2018, signaling the weakest upturn in output for six months. UK construction
companies experienced softer output growth during September, with weak momentum
in house building, commercial and civil engineering. The latest survey also indicated
overall confidence about the year-ahead business outlook was among the lowest seen
since the start of 2013. Construction companies continued to note that political uncer-
tainty acted a key drag on decision making, with Brexit worries encouraging a wait-and-
see approach to spending among clients.¹⁵⁹

Monetary

- In its meeting on November 1, 2018, the Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) of the
Bank of England unanimously voted to raise the Bank Rate to 0.75%. The Committee
also voted unanimously to maintain the stock of sterling non-financial investment-grade
corporate bond purchases at GBP 10bn and the stock of UK government purchases
at GBP 435bn. The purchasing activities would be financed by the issuance of central
bank reserves. The labour market remains tight and regular pay growth has been
stronger than expected, rising to over 3%.¹⁶⁰
- CPI 12-month rate remained at 2.4% in September as in June, after peaking at 2.7% in
August. The rising costs for nonalcoholic beverages, alcoholic beverages, housing and
utilities, health, communications, recreation and culture are offset by the significantly
falling price of goods, food, tobacco, clothing and footwear, furniture and household in
Q3.¹⁶¹

Politics

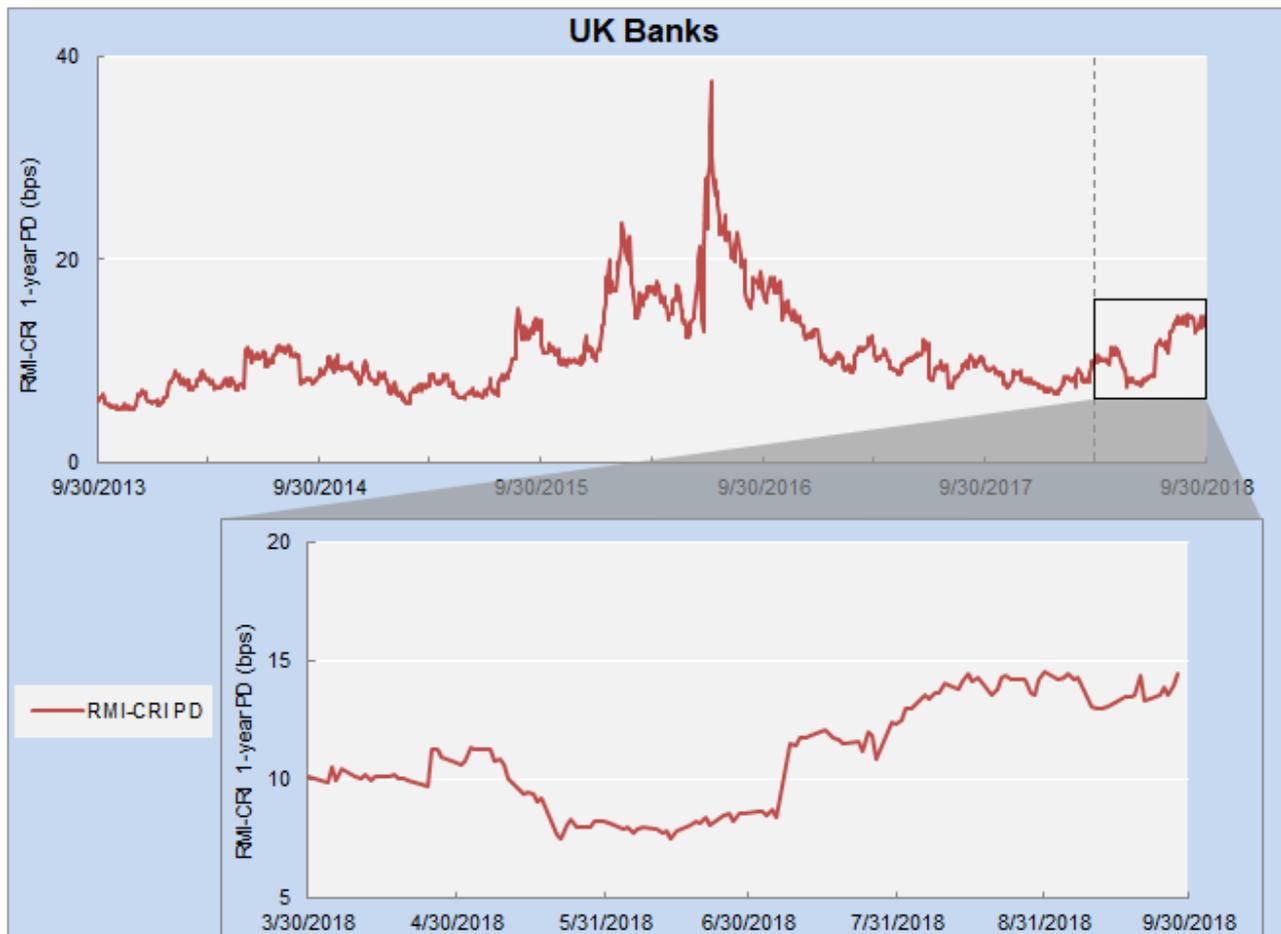
- The UK is due to leave the EU in March 2019 and the UK and the EU have spent more than a year trying to agree on how the divorce will work in practice. So far a 585-page draft agreement on Britain's withdrawal has been approved by the cabinet, including how much money will be paid to the EU, a 21-month transition period after Brexit day next March and commitments on the rights of EU citizens in the UK and UK citizens living in the EU. However, it is not a trade deal- the details of a trade deal will be worked out during the transition period with both the EU and UK hoping to have an agreement in place by December 2020. An emergency EU summit is due to be held on 25 November, where EU leaders are expected to sign off on the withdrawal agreement and future relationship declaration. ¹⁶²

Sovereign Credit Ratings

- Moody's long-term rating on the UK remains at Aa2, two notches below the highest possible Aaa rating. Meanwhile, S&P's rating kept unchanged on the country's foreign and local currency long-term debt at AA, one notch below the coveted AAA. Fitch Ratings also kept the sovereigns long term debt rating at AA, one rank from its highest rating of AAA.

UK Banks

The RMI-CRI aggregate 1-year PD for banks in the United Kingdom increased slightly in Q3 2018, reaching 15bps. The FTSE 350 Banks Index showed a fall of 6.0% over the quarter.



Profitability

- HSBC reported a revenue of USD 13.8bn in the third quarter due to cost cut, an 8.8 per cent increase compared with a year ago. The CEO said a “normalisation of monetary policy, especially in the dollar area” had helped the bank expand its net interest margin. ¹⁶³
- Royal Bank of Scotland said that the bank has set aside GBP 100mn as an impairment provision, in order to account for economic uncertainties- Brexit. The bank posted a lower-than-expected net profit of GBP 448mn for Q3 2018, on the back of a highly competitive market and an uncertain economic outlook. ¹⁶⁴
- Barclays posted GBP 1bn in net income for Q3 2018, best quarterly figures in more than three years, despite difficult market conditions and lingering concerns over Brexit. The bank reported its core capital ratio stood at 13.2 percent at the end of the third quarter. ¹⁶⁵

Funding & Liquidity

- According to the Bank Liabilities Survey produced by the Bank of England, UK banks and building societies reported that their total funding volumes increased significantly in the three months to end-August 2018 (Q3). Funding was reported to have increased and retail deposit funding was reported to have increased as well. Lenders expected total funding volumes to increase slightly in 2018 Q4, but ‘other’ funding was expected to decrease significantly. ¹⁶⁶

- Lenders reported that their total capital levels increased significantly in Q3, due to the direct effects of profits, losses, deductions, and charges. The total level of capital was expected to remain unchanged in Q4.
- Lenders reported that the internal price charged to business units to fund the flow of new loans had increased significantly in Q3. This was reported to have been driven by an increase in long-term unsecured wholesale funding spreads and an increase in swaps or other reference rates. Lenders expected an increase in the transfer price in Q4.

Asset Quality

- The total write-offs of sterling denominated loans decreased from GBP 1076mn in Q1 2018 to GBP 1049mn in Q2, attributed in part to a decline in non-financial loan write-offs to businesses from GBP 462mn in Q1 to GBP 361mn in Q2. Write-offs to individuals increased from GBP 567mn to GBP 618mn and write-offs to unincorporated businesses increased slightly from GBP 27mn to GBP 46mn.¹⁶⁷
 - Write-offs on loans denominated in foreign currency increased from GBP 98mn in Q1 2018 to GBP 146mn in Q2, driven by a 7 fold increase in the write-offs on loans to non-residents, which constituted the largest share of the total write-offs.
-

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Appendices

The appendices provide readers with a comprehensive overview of various outputs that are produced by RMI-CRI's operational PD system. While the PD system provides default forecasts at horizons ranging from one month to five years, here only RMI-CRI 1-year PDs are reported. In addition to the PD produced by the RMI-CRI system, important macroeconomic, corporate credit and sovereign risk indicators are provided. These summarize the credit situation at a glance, as well as provide detailed data for reference purposes.

Appendix [A](#) and Appendix [B](#) give RMI-CRI 1-year aggregate PD where the aggregations are by region, economy and sector. In these sections, the RMI-CRI 1-year aggregate PD is based on the median PD of active listed firms. These are given as month-end data, and are based on RMI's default forecast model calibrated on October 15, 2018, using data up to September 30, 2018. For a detailed description of RMI-CRI's default forecast model, the [Technical Report](#) is available on our website.

Appendix [A](#) provides 1-year aggregate PD by economy and sector. For each economy, the graph on the left shows the time series of 1-year aggregate PD for all exchange-listed firms within the economy (thick blue, left axis), and the time series of the number of firms with PD (thin orange, right axis). The table on the right provides the median and standard deviation of PDs for firms within ten industry sectors at the end of Q2 2018 and Q3 2018. Note that the statistics are for firms that have a PD at both dates so that consistent comparisons can be made. The median and standard deviation of the difference of individual PD is also given. The industry sectors are based on the Level I Bloomberg Industry Classification.

Appendix [B](#) gives 1-year aggregate PD by the seven regions of Asia-Pacific developed, Asia-Pacific emerging, North America, Latin America, Eastern Europe, Western Europe and Africa & the Middle East. The 12 graphs in each region show the time series of RMI-CRI 1-year aggregate PD for all exchange-listed firms in the region, all non-financial firms in the region, and firms in each of the ten industry sectors in the region. Each graph shows the PD in thick blue on the left axis and the number of firms with PD in thin orange on the right axis.

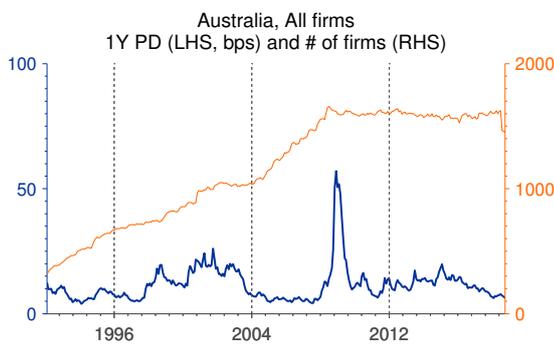
Appendix [C](#) provides common macroeconomic, corporate credit and sovereign risk indicators for each economy along with the RMI-CRI 1-year aggregate PD for financial and non-financial firms. The graphs on the left give historical context to the values, and the table on the right gives the data from the previous five quarters. For variables that are more frequent than quarterly, the last value in the quarter is used. But if a variable is available at a monthly frequency and the end of March data was not available at the time this report was compiled, the previous month's data is given with an asterisk.

Appendix [D](#) gives a more detailed description of the data in Appendix [C](#)

A PD by economies



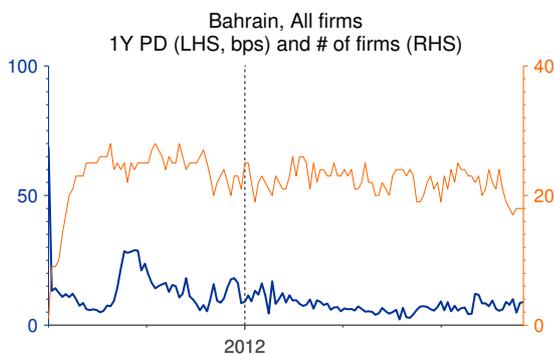
Argentina	2018Q2			2018Q3		Q3-Q2	
	#	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.
Financials	13	20.0	29.3	22.2	27.2	2.9	11.9
Basic Materials	6	140.0	214.3	75.4	81.0	-64.6	136.1
Communications	5	9.1	107.2	57.6	109.3	2.2	161.4
Consumer Cyclical	5	48.5	162.0	77.2	40.9	7.3	144.8
Consumer Non-cyclical	20	16.6	51.9	17.3	81.8	-0.5	56.2
Diversified	1	74.6	-	100.6	-	26.0	-
Energy	2	55.0	72.9	40.0	52.5	-15.0	20.3
Industrial	9	28.3	36.8	21.5	40.8	0.6	17.3
Technology	1	0.0	-	0.0	-	-0.0	-
Utilities	13	51.3	92.9	42.3	72.1	-3.3	22.7



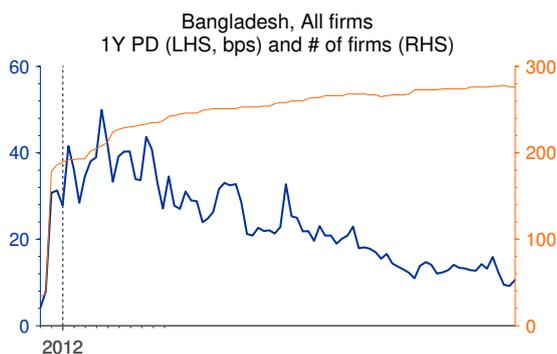
Australia	2018Q2			2018Q3		Q3-Q2	
	#	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.
Financials	161	1.6	21.6	0.6	17.2	-0.2	9.8
Basic Materials	503	8.6	85.1	8.1	102.7	-0.1	41.3
Communications	91	11.1	57.1	10.5	43.0	-1.3	38.0
Consumer Cyclical	83	5.8	41.4	3.5	55.1	-0.7	26.2
Consumer Non-cyclical	219	5.9	93.3	4.1	81.9	-0.6	29.6
Diversified	5	0.2	26.1	0.4	9.2	-0.0	17.0
Energy	131	12.5	192.8	10.9	118.6	-1.9	96.9
Industrial	110	7.1	32.6	5.5	33.2	-1.0	18.6
Technology	122	12.3	80.1	10.4	46.3	-0.7	45.4
Utilities	13	5.4	77.0	5.2	50.6	-0.1	42.0



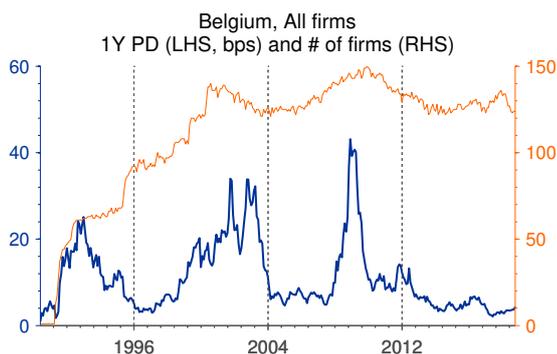
Austria	2018Q2			2018Q3		Q3-Q2	
	#	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.
Financials	22	2.6	13.0	1.4	12.4	-0.0	5.2
Basic Materials	3	4.3	2.7	4.4	2.5	0.0	0.2
Communications	1	5.4	-	6.8	-	1.4	-
Consumer Cyclical	10	12.1	68.6	15.4	59.9	0.2	13.9
Consumer Non-cyclical	5	14.9	14.7	14.6	16.8	0.7	7.4
Energy	3	9.0	10.5	10.5	8.7	1.4	2.3
Industrial	16	11.8	27.7	11.0	33.1	-0.1	13.1
Technology	4	18.1	22.1	12.3	28.4	-1.8	8.0
Utilities	2	2.2	1.2	2.2	2.4	0.1	1.2



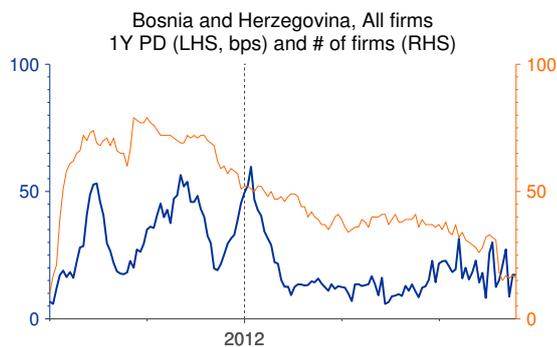
Bahrain	2018Q2			2018Q3		Q3-Q2	
	#	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.
Financials	11	16.2	24.6	15.1	24.6	-1.0	8.1
Basic Materials	1	3.4	-	2.9	-	-0.5	-
Communications	1	3.3	-	1.4	-	-1.9	-
Consumer Cyclical	2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	-0.0	0.0
Industrial	1	94.2	-	82.1	-	-12.2	-



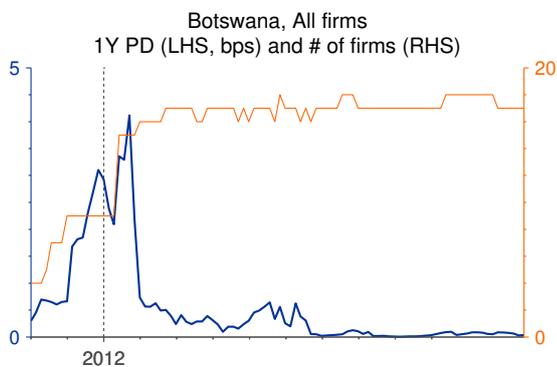
Bangladesh	2018Q2			2018Q3		Q3-Q2	
	#	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.
Financials	99	23.1	29.0	17.0	28.1	-2.8	9.5
Basic Materials	18	7.0	27.9	6.4	33.4	0.0	10.3
Communications	7	1.8	5.7	1.6	4.1	-0.9	1.9
Consumer Cyclical	63	18.9	48.2	15.9	54.4	0.2	17.8
Consumer Non-cyclical	41	4.3	29.4	6.8	40.4	0.7	15.5
Diversified	1	58.0	-	62.6	-	4.6	-
Energy	5	10.8	29.0	9.1	24.8	-2.7	4.2
Industrial	32	9.8	32.4	9.9	27.3	-0.3	22.0
Technology	1	1.9	-	1.3	-	-0.7	-
Utilities	8	5.2	18.0	5.5	10.5	-1.0	7.6



Belgium	2018Q2			2018Q3		Q3-Q2	
	#	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.
Financials	36	0.3	17.4	0.3	10.9	0.0	6.9
Basic Materials	6	3.5	28.8	7.7	91.7	2.1	71.8
Communications	7	6.3	33.8	7.0	24.0	0.7	14.0
Consumer Cyclical	7	8.2	34.9	7.2	13.1	0.4	30.4
Consumer Non-cyclical	26	7.3	13.8	7.6	24.5	-0.1	14.6
Diversified	5	0.1	1.4	0.1	1.8	0.0	0.5
Energy	1	20.6	-	9.8	-	-10.7	-
Industrial	27	10.7	29.1	11.2	29.9	-0.0	8.7
Technology	4	9.7	12.2	6.6	40.1	0.5	30.0
Utilities	2	2.6	2.3	1.5	1.3	-1.1	1.1



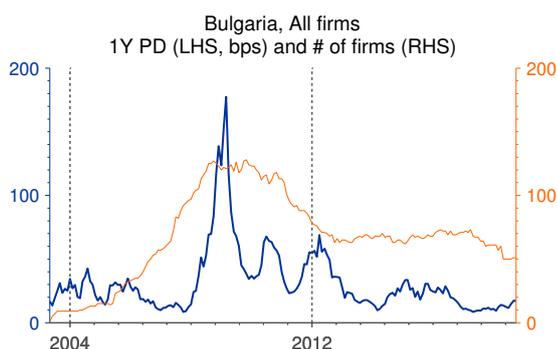
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2018Q2			2018Q3		Q3-Q2	
	#	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.
Financials	2	27.1	6.6	14.2	1.0	-12.8	7.7
Basic Materials	2	15.4	0.3	15.3	5.9	-0.1	6.3
Communications	2	2.9	2.6	2.7	2.9	-0.2	0.3
Consumer Cyclical	1	27.3	-	5.1	-	-22.1	-
Consumer Non-cyclical	3	28.0	15.4	21.8	10.9	-1.5	7.5
Industrial	1	85.1	-	84.9	-	-0.3	-
Utilities	4	40.3	25.5	25.2	34.1	-10.0	10.9



Botswana	2018Q2			2018Q3		Q3-Q2	
	#	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.
Financials	10	0.1	5.8	0.2	5.8	0.0	0.3
Consumer Cyclical	3	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.1	0.0	1.0
Consumer Non-cyclical	3	1.2	0.8	0.0	66.0	-0.0	65.5
Energy	1	0.0	-	0.0	-	-0.0	-



Brazil	#	2018Q2		2018Q3		Q3-Q2	
		Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.
Financials	56	17.8	54.5	19.1	72.0	0.2	38.7
Basic Materials	21	34.7	245.9	32.4	273.0	-0.1	93.0
Communications	8	38.6	531.3	97.3	286.2	4.1	287.4
Consumer Cyclical	50	28.5	415.6	36.7	417.9	1.7	46.3
Consumer Non-cyclical	47	44.3	234.0	47.1	194.8	1.1	86.4
Diversified	8	59.6	217.0	17.5	286.9	-8.8	118.5
Energy	13	59.4	207.8	65.6	159.2	1.5	92.3
Industrial	23	68.1	503.5	74.1	427.2	-0.8	107.3
Technology	6	33.6	787.6	5.4	393.5	-1.0	400.4
Utilities	27	22.3	81.6	22.9	54.2	0.1	48.5



Bulgaria	#	2018Q2		2018Q3		Q3-Q2	
		Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.
Financials	12	10.0	8.7	13.3	12.1	3.1	10.0
Basic Materials	3	9.4	6.0	10.6	11.8	1.2	17.1
Communications	1	138.9	-	114.3	-	-24.6	-
Consumer Cyclical	2	10.1	1.3	24.6	19.1	14.5	17.8
Consumer Non-cyclical	8	38.2	95.8	41.3	84.0	1.4	24.8
Diversified	8	32.6	36.0	20.6	38.9	1.0	14.4
Energy	1	37.0	-	36.1	-	-0.9	-
Industrial	14	17.1	54.8	16.7	58.6	1.0	10.7
Utilities	1	16.8	-	24.4	-	7.7	-



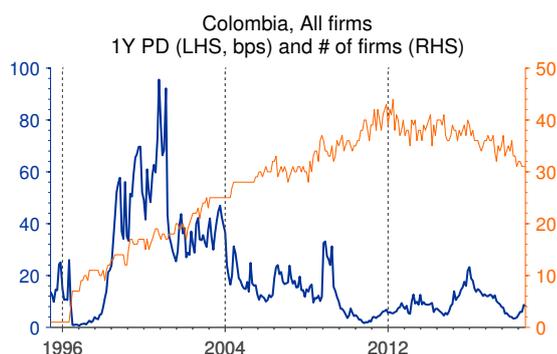
Canada	#	2018Q2		2018Q3		Q3-Q2	
		Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.
Financials	145	0.4	133.2	0.5	29.4	-0.0	110.1
Basic Materials	261	19.5	194.6	18.6	181.8	0.1	168.3
Communications	44	19.1	280.6	11.3	584.7	-0.0	349.0
Consumer Cyclical	62	1.1	177.1	2.2	443.1	-0.0	270.1
Consumer Non-cyclical	126	10.3	430.5	9.6	226.2	0.0	406.6
Diversified	4	58.2	2006.2	85.9	1074.5	7.0	932.4
Energy	121	16.6	256.4	13.0	270.8	-0.1	216.6
Industrial	71	4.7	232.3	4.2	389.2	-0.0	187.3
Technology	46	53.7	318.9	54.7	222.0	-0.0	175.0
Utilities	16	0.3	33.4	0.3	43.7	0.0	10.5



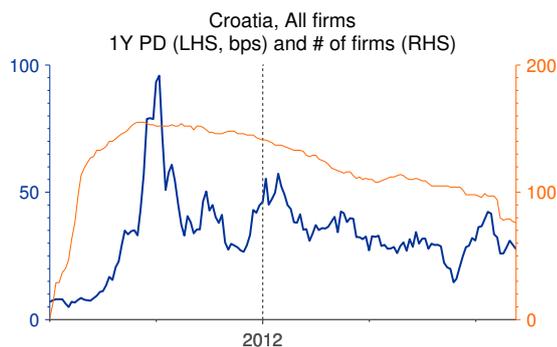
Chile	#	2018Q2		2018Q3		Q3-Q2	
		Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.
Financials	26	1.1	4.3	1.3	6.3	0.2	2.2
Basic Materials	15	9.6	320.9	4.2	51.4	0.1	274.4
Communications	2	11.4	5.6	16.1	8.5	4.6	2.9
Consumer Cyclical	14	11.8	36.4	14.1	38.7	0.7	7.7
Consumer Non-cyclical	27	4.7	34.0	2.9	31.1	0.0	19.6
Diversified	5	5.8	25.0	8.7	25.1	1.1	1.2
Energy	2	1.3	1.8	1.7	2.3	0.4	0.5
Industrial	19	8.5	22.3	8.8	18.6	0.0	14.4
Technology	1	3.1	-	2.5	-	-0.6	-
Utilities	13	2.8	19.3	3.8	23.4	0.1	7.1



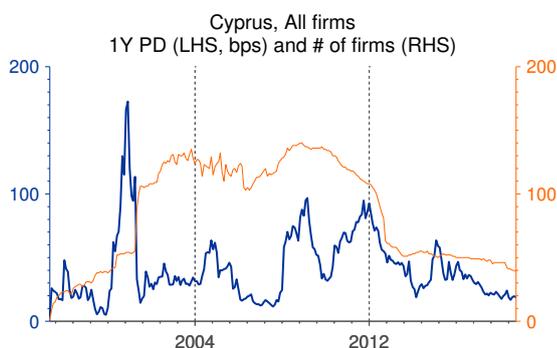
China	2018Q2			2018Q3		Q3-Q2	
	#	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.
Financials	313	44.3	92.6	53.5	99.8	5.5	31.9
Basic Materials	419	34.3	117.9	38.3	127.5	0.9	54.9
Communications	238	25.1	124.5	31.3	154.0	2.6	63.9
Consumer Cyclical	649	31.4	123.8	38.4	134.5	2.6	41.9
Consumer Non-cyclical	647	12.7	97.7	16.5	154.5	1.4	92.7
Diversified	19	50.5	64.3	55.7	74.3	0.9	21.7
Energy	123	37.0	94.3	37.5	119.6	0.2	61.0
Industrial	1126	36.9	72.4	42.0	94.1	2.3	53.1
Technology	273	23.1	85.4	26.4	104.7	1.5	69.4
Utilities	102	50.1	107.5	54.1	104.1	0.3	29.5



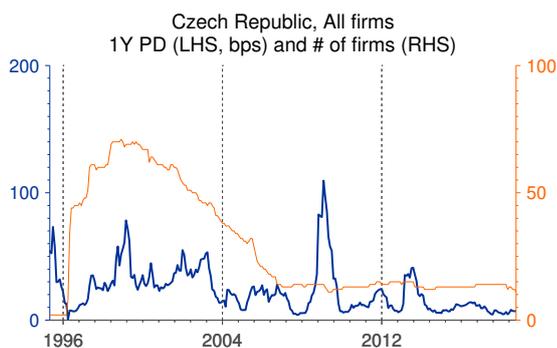
Colombia	2018Q2			2018Q3		Q3-Q2	
	#	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.
Financials	9	2.2	4.0	3.2	7.3	1.0	3.8
Basic Materials	2	13.1	16.2	18.3	20.6	5.2	4.3
Communications	1	5.6	-	9.4	-	3.7	-
Consumer Cyclical	2	71.2	26.3	76.6	23.7	5.4	2.6
Consumer Non-cyclical	1	0.0	-	0.1	-	0.0	-
Diversified	1	52.8	-	49.8	-	-2.9	-
Energy	4	8.9	3.4	10.8	5.3	0.9	4.2
Industrial	8	6.7	6.6	10.3	18.2	2.6	18.6
Utilities	3	3.9	6.6	5.1	8.5	1.2	1.9



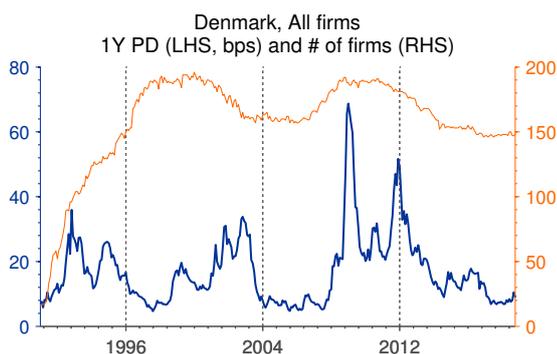
Croatia	2018Q2			2018Q3		Q3-Q2	
	#	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.
Financials	8	10.6	21.8	11.9	27.2	1.0	6.4
Basic Materials	2	625.8	770.9	397.1	453.8	-228.7	317.1
Communications	3	16.3	77.2	25.4	96.1	9.1	19.0
Consumer Cyclical	26	10.3	55.4	21.1	102.3	0.8	57.2
Consumer Non-cyclical	18	53.2	321.6	41.7	451.5	0.5	173.8
Energy	2	0.6	0.9	0.8	1.1	0.1	0.2
Industrial	15	53.6	225.1	77.9	352.6	24.3	130.1
Technology	1	5.9	-	4.7	-	-1.1	-



Cyprus	2018Q2			2018Q3		Q3-Q2	
	#	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.
Financials	15	14.0	82.6	14.7	36.6	-0.3	49.3
Basic Materials	4	42.6	45.7	33.3	36.5	-9.2	10.1
Consumer Cyclical	6	51.7	38.6	57.9	38.5	1.0	14.7
Consumer Non-cyclical	6	33.0	27.2	29.3	45.7	4.1	30.1
Energy	4	11.1	36.5	14.0	66.4	3.0	29.9
Industrial	2	6.5	3.8	7.5	3.4	1.0	0.4
Technology	2	99.8	121.6	88.5	100.7	-11.3	20.9



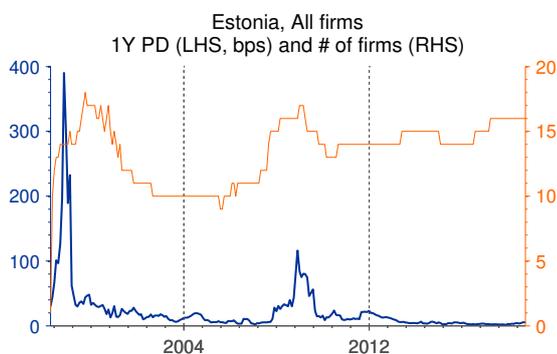
Czech Republic	2018Q2			2018Q3		Q3-Q2	
	#	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.
Financials	2	5.0	2.2	5.4	2.3	0.4	0.1
Communications	1	0.7	-	1.9	-	1.2	-
Consumer Cyclical	1	8.0	-	5.7	-	-2.3	-
Consumer Non-cyclical	2	7.7	6.9	11.3	11.5	3.7	4.6
Energy	2	10.5	11.3	10.1	12.7	-0.5	1.4
Industrial	1	10.1	-	10.7	-	0.6	-
Utilities	2	7.1	3.9	9.2	0.3	2.1	4.1



Denmark	2018Q2			2018Q3		Q3-Q2	
	#	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.
Financials	38	4.8	15.1	6.5	14.7	0.7	9.9
Basic Materials	1	0.1	-	0.1	-	-0.1	-
Communications	8	21.8	22.9	28.1	65.6	3.2	46.3
Consumer Cyclical	17	23.5	24.3	19.0	27.9	-1.8	15.7
Consumer Non-cyclical	31	2.7	59.9	4.4	60.6	0.1	41.2
Energy	3	6.6	17.5	31.2	17.8	-3.5	19.9
Industrial	37	13.0	59.8	21.2	39.9	1.2	47.7
Technology	9	14.1	34.9	28.7	64.6	5.6	33.6
Utilities	1	2.4	-	2.8	-	0.4	-



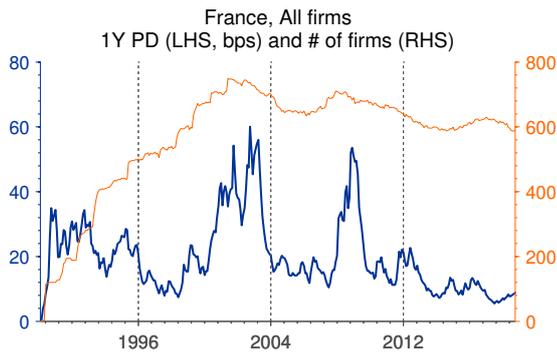
Egypt	2018Q2			2018Q3		Q3-Q2	
	#	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.
Financials	68	23.7	43.5	42.1	87.2	13.2	49.9
Basic Materials	25	33.1	101.1	28.8	103.6	-0.1	32.4
Communications	7	98.4	128.7	114.2	175.7	5.2	85.1
Consumer Cyclical	26	41.3	48.8	33.6	64.5	-0.3	28.0
Consumer Non-cyclical	53	34.0	74.2	28.0	96.6	1.0	39.2
Diversified	1	395.6	-	290.6	-	-105.0	-
Energy	1	89.0	-	118.1	-	29.0	-
Industrial	34	52.4	65.5	47.7	85.5	2.0	42.8
Technology	1	4.3	-	3.6	-	-0.7	-
Utilities	1	167.6	-	149.3	-	-18.4	-



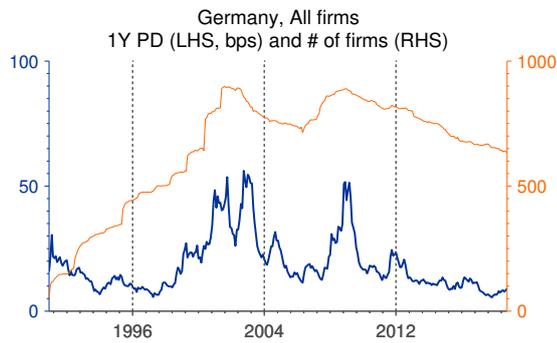
Estonia	2018Q2			2018Q3		Q3-Q2	
	#	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.
Financials	4	8.1	3.9	5.9	4.2	-1.1	2.3
Communications	1	1.9	-	4.9	-	3.0	-
Consumer Cyclical	5	0.6	31.3	2.0	28.2	0.1	3.3
Consumer Non-cyclical	1	23.1	-	33.9	-	10.8	-
Industrial	4	3.1	5.1	4.6	8.4	1.4	3.4
Utilities	1	2.0	-	2.8	-	0.8	-



Finland	2018Q2			2018Q3		Q3-Q2	
	#	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.
Financials	20	2.4	3.4	1.5	4.2	-0.3	2.4
Basic Materials	5	6.7	15.9	7.9	12.9	0.0	5.2
Communications	14	3.3	36.1	2.7	32.4	-0.2	3.8
Consumer Cyclical	15	4.1	17.2	6.3	17.7	-0.1	11.2
Consumer Non-cyclical	30	7.2	151.8	7.6	69.4	0.2	97.5
Energy	2	114.9	161.4	46.9	65.0	-68.0	96.4
Industrial	31	6.0	29.9	7.0	39.5	0.5	24.2
Technology	18	7.7	12.0	4.6	10.1	-2.5	4.8
Utilities	1	1.5	-	1.5	-	-0.0	-



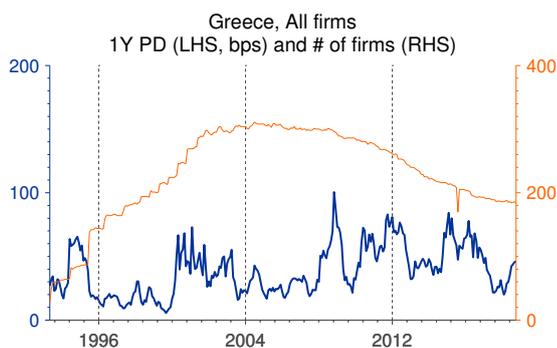
France	2018Q2			2018Q3		Q3-Q2	
	#	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.
Financials	88	1.4	10.9	1.3	10.7	0.0	3.6
Basic Materials	18	13.8	104.1	14.2	53.5	-0.3	76.3
Communications	55	11.0	44.5	14.0	50.6	0.0	36.3
Consumer Cyclical	84	10.1	43.2	10.4	50.5	0.2	25.4
Consumer Non-cyclical	136	9.9	34.9	10.8	38.9	-0.1	18.6
Diversified	3	4.6	218.0	1.6	187.2	-2.9	30.9
Energy	13	10.5	27.3	10.7	36.3	-0.0	22.4
Industrial	107	8.9	52.1	11.4	69.1	0.2	43.9
Technology	68	9.3	57.6	11.4	64.1	0.0	39.3
Utilities	11	4.8	17.5	5.8	15.6	-0.6	10.5



Germany	2018Q2			2018Q3		Q3-Q2	
	#	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.
Financials	147	3.3	31.2	3.7	39.9	0.0	33.5
Basic Materials	29	9.3	356.7	10.5	474.8	0.3	128.0
Communications	65	19.4	182.2	17.0	205.0	0.1	182.9
Consumer Cyclical	73	10.7	35.1	9.5	42.1	0.2	35.4
Consumer Non-cyclical	91	9.5	58.2	12.0	39.7	0.1	36.8
Diversified	4	36.9	26.9	34.0	19.8	-0.5	14.3
Energy	18	20.1	53.4	15.2	95.3	-0.4	48.3
Industrial	117	9.8	164.2	10.8	119.3	0.1	52.4
Technology	68	12.7	158.9	13.0	59.6	0.4	118.7
Utilities	11	6.5	31.7	4.0	42.1	-0.0	13.6



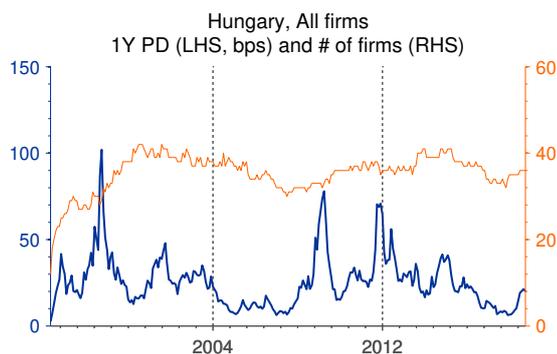
Ghana	2018Q2			2018Q3		Q3-Q2	
	#	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.
Financials	7	20.1	8.3	27.3	17.7	7.2	17.6
Basic Materials	2	8.1	7.6	34.8	44.9	26.7	37.3
Consumer Non-cyclical	7	4.6	356.6	3.2	483.9	0.1	152.0
Energy	2	31.5	35.3	29.1	11.8	-2.5	23.5



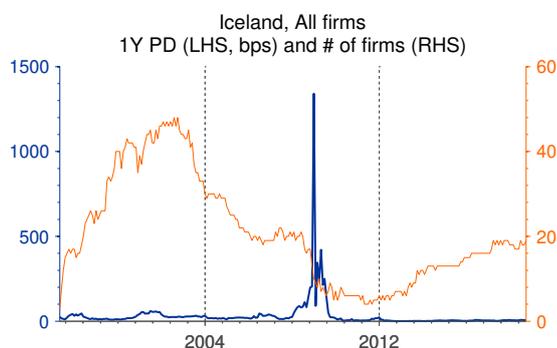
Greece	2018Q2			2018Q3		Q3-Q2	
	#	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.
Financials	20	15.1	56.9	16.2	59.0	-0.2	16.6
Basic Materials	12	26.5	281.0	23.1	100.8	-1.8	193.8
Communications	9	174.0	358.3	175.9	260.8	1.4	313.3
Consumer Cyclical	37	51.7	127.4	57.7	91.1	-0.7	78.0
Consumer Non-cyclical	35	36.5	156.2	46.7	219.1	2.8	95.8
Diversified	1	13.8	-	13.6	-	-0.2	-
Energy	8	23.8	801.4	22.9	262.4	-2.1	551.3
Industrial	44	84.1	218.7	95.3	280.2	0.0	200.2
Technology	12	21.0	25.6	22.0	37.2	0.8	16.8
Utilities	4	1.6	61.7	1.7	96.7	0.2	35.0



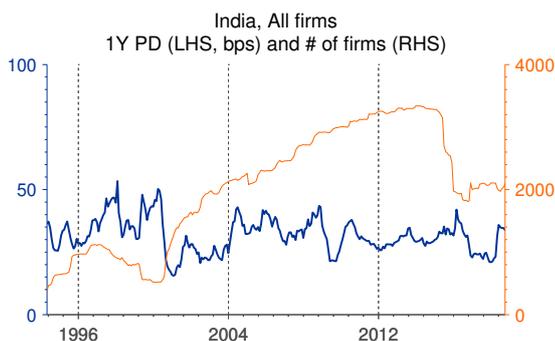
Hong Kong	2018Q2			2018Q3		Q3-Q2	
	#	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.
Financials	319	9.1	33.8	11.5	40.3	0.2	20.4
Basic Materials	58	16.3	120.0	20.3	193.3	1.3	194.1
Communications	82	6.1	50.1	9.8	96.4	0.8	57.6
Consumer Cyclical	307	6.1	35.8	8.2	46.0	1.2	26.7
Consumer Non-cyclical	198	5.8	39.6	8.9	57.8	0.9	31.1
Diversified	24	8.4	30.4	5.2	49.1	-0.1	23.1
Energy	54	26.1	255.3	22.1	315.5	2.8	112.4
Industrial	231	9.2	107.3	13.2	111.3	1.7	36.2
Technology	62	7.7	39.9	13.9	45.8	1.3	25.5
Utilities	26	8.0	44.3	10.4	50.8	2.7	19.4



Hungary	2018Q2			2018Q3		Q3-Q2	
	#	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.
Financials	12	13.3	9.3	12.8	12.4	2.4	7.8
Communications	5	22.9	15.9	45.6	19.5	19.3	6.4
Consumer Cyclical	3	91.7	51.1	134.5	67.4	18.5	23.7
Consumer Non-cyclical	6	14.3	48.9	7.8	87.4	0.6	50.9
Energy	1	16.4	-	18.8	-	2.4	-
Industrial	4	48.9	9.3	84.8	45.8	32.0	44.6
Technology	1	40.4	-	31.2	-	-9.2	-
Utilities	4	12.4	9.6	11.8	8.0	0.1	2.1



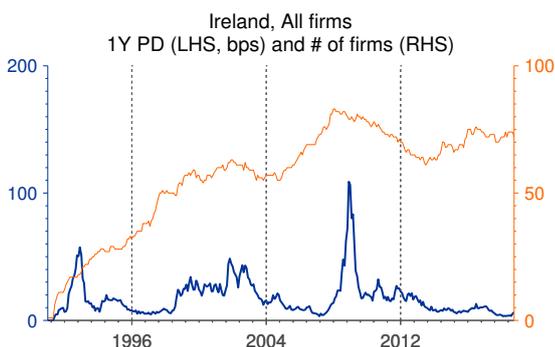
Iceland	2018Q2			2018Q3		Q3-Q2	
	#	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.
Financials	6	3.6	2.5	4.8	1.8	0.4	2.1
Communications	2	18.7	20.8	29.4	34.8	10.7	14.0
Consumer Cyclical	2	22.0	26.3	94.3	130.3	72.3	104.1
Consumer Non-cyclical	3	4.8	7.6	3.6	2.6	0.2	6.7
Energy	2	14.9	6.3	10.9	0.7	-4.0	7.0
Industrial	2	6.4	6.7	9.6	10.8	3.2	4.0
Technology	1	14.7	-	17.2	-	2.5	-



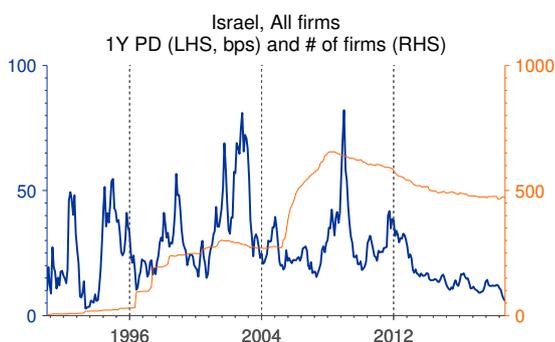
India	2018Q2			2018Q3		Q3-Q2	
	#	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.
Financials	252	1.3	47.7	1.4	23.8	0.0	40.4
Basic Materials	260	56.1	615.8	60.3	622.2	-0.0	333.3
Communications	78	39.0	402.0	47.3	328.6	0.3	121.3
Consumer Cyclical	393	52.5	515.3	52.6	477.0	0.1	127.6
Consumer Non-cyclical	317	31.1	413.7	33.6	468.0	0.0	179.1
Diversified	13	103.4	522.9	135.4	718.4	0.2	247.6
Energy	35	78.4	773.3	54.8	709.6	-9.4	90.2
Industrial	451	57.8	700.1	61.3	656.7	0.8	303.2
Technology	95	27.3	465.3	32.2	887.1	0.1	473.5
Utilities	33	162.3	1540.7	238.2	1332.6	0.0	578.2



Indonesia	2018Q2			2018Q3		Q3-Q2	
	#	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.
Financials	136	21.6	30.2	20.9	27.3	-0.2	13.8
Basic Materials	50	28.2	99.0	37.5	108.2	2.5	50.3
Communications	29	36.7	152.4	42.0	117.1	0.1	51.1
Consumer Cyclical	79	24.2	67.3	26.4	78.6	0.0	55.0
Consumer Non-cyclical	84	22.7	105.3	21.1	142.9	-0.0	84.2
Diversified	2	50.8	38.4	55.5	41.0	4.8	2.6
Energy	32	14.0	102.3	15.4	93.3	0.5	56.0
Industrial	89	46.0	210.7	43.1	192.6	0.0	44.0
Technology	8	21.4	108.2	11.7	80.1	-1.2	32.8
Utilities	6	32.9	33.4	34.1	87.0	-1.1	63.6



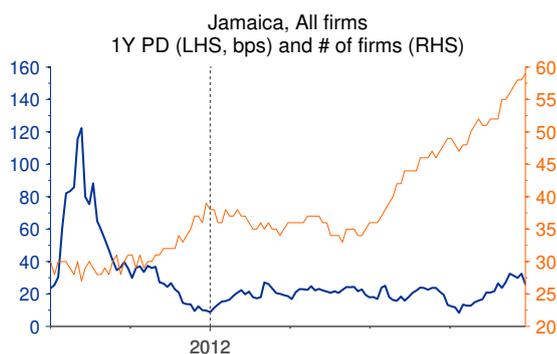
Ireland	2018Q2			2018Q3		Q3-Q2	
	#	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.
Financials	11	2.1	5.8	1.6	4.4	0.1	3.4
Basic Materials	11	22.0	39.6	21.2	59.3	-0.3	26.9
Communications	2	13.9	15.1	16.4	18.3	2.5	3.1
Consumer Cyclical	8	1.3	3.3	1.9	3.8	0.8	1.4
Consumer Non-cyclical	24	8.6	60.0	7.3	102.9	-0.2	68.4
Energy	7	101.4	192.2	75.8	104.1	-26.1	119.9
Industrial	7	0.5	3.7	4.4	3.8	0.1	4.2
Technology	1	3.8	-	5.3	-	1.5	-



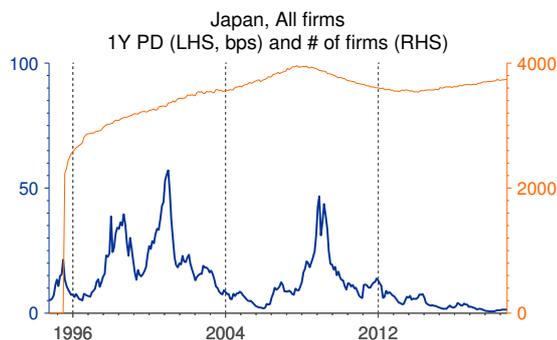
Israel	2018Q2			2018Q3		Q3-Q2	
	#	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.
Financials	116	5.5	17.8	3.3	10.2	-2.3	9.4
Basic Materials	13	7.2	61.8	4.5	39.7	-2.7	24.5
Communications	36	13.9	415.4	11.5	446.9	-0.2	54.3
Consumer Cyclical	49	18.0	45.1	10.8	31.6	-6.1	20.1
Consumer Non-cyclical	88	12.0	35.7	7.9	37.9	-2.9	27.5
Diversified	8	10.7	22.0	5.4	19.9	-4.1	4.6
Energy	29	18.2	33.9	7.8	22.4	-9.7	16.6
Industrial	81	11.5	120.5	8.1	62.5	-2.4	62.6
Technology	40	8.4	35.3	5.0	76.2	-1.1	52.9
Utilities	2	21.7	14.7	24.3	10.9	2.7	3.7



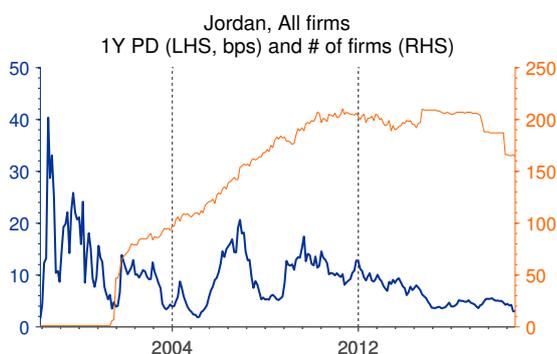
Italy	2018Q2			2018Q3		Q3-Q2	
	#	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.
Financials	63	11.9	21.6	15.6	21.7	0.4	8.9
Basic Materials	4	5.4	12.4	5.0	13.1	1.3	1.7
Communications	41	18.7	36.9	19.6	34.4	0.1	18.7
Consumer Cyclical	54	11.0	24.8	9.7	34.3	-0.0	21.6
Consumer Non-cyclical	42	4.9	22.0	8.0	17.6	0.3	10.9
Diversified	3	0.0	28.9	0.0	22.5	-0.0	6.4
Energy	18	13.2	94.6	18.7	52.4	0.5	60.4
Industrial	51	8.6	39.5	10.6	67.9	0.3	39.8
Technology	16	6.5	13.2	9.2	17.2	0.3	6.4
Utilities	12	5.1	12.0	6.8	17.2	0.0	15.8



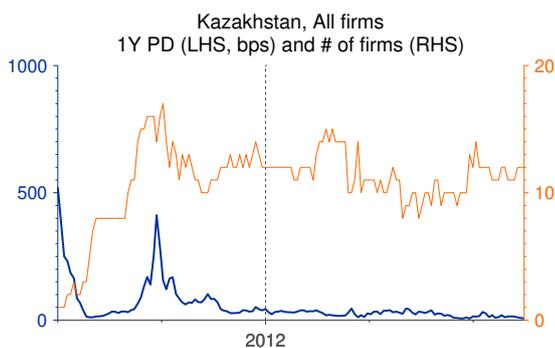
Jamaica	2018Q2			2018Q3		Q3-Q2	
	#	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.
Financials	18	27.1	23.1	20.6	26.3	-0.1	11.5
Basic Materials	1	38.0	-	29.3	-	-8.8	-
Communications	2	125.9	56.4	141.1	50.8	15.2	5.6
Consumer Cyclical	9	12.8	32.4	16.0	27.6	-4.6	13.7
Consumer Non-cyclical	17	40.0	39.0	36.7	42.6	0.0	16.3
Diversified	3	20.9	24.6	39.4	14.7	4.0	13.9
Industrial	5	40.7	53.8	26.4	49.4	-6.2	45.0
Technology	2	20.3	28.7	12.2	17.2	-8.2	11.6



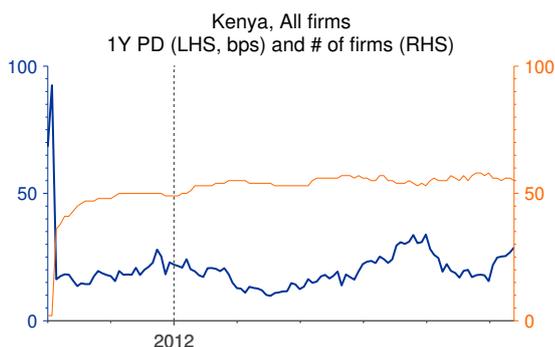
Japan	2018Q2			2018Q3		Q3-Q2	
	#	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.
Financials	361	2.9	15.6	2.7	10.8	-0.1	9.8
Basic Materials	233	2.0	6.4	2.0	6.9	-0.0	3.5
Communications	294	1.0	9.2	0.9	8.0	-0.0	4.7
Consumer Cyclical	860	1.4	6.8	1.5	7.4	0.0	3.7
Consumer Non-cyclical	632	0.6	4.6	0.6	4.7	0.0	2.8
Diversified	2	19.6	23.9	19.7	25.1	0.1	1.2
Energy	18	4.0	12.6	3.3	17.2	0.0	7.6
Industrial	964	1.8	8.9	1.8	8.8	0.0	4.3
Technology	324	0.9	6.7	0.7	7.0	-0.0	2.3
Utilities	21	2.0	5.6	2.0	5.8	0.0	1.8



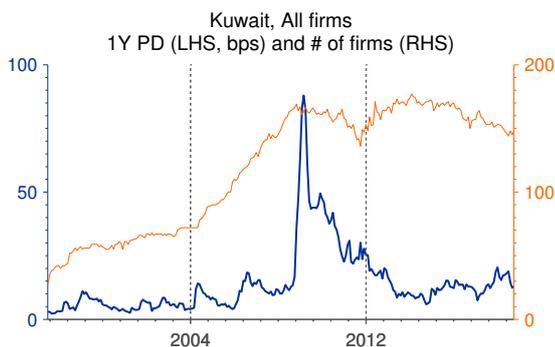
Jordan	2018Q2			2018Q3		Q3-Q2	
	#	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.
Financials	85	1.7	4.8	1.2	3.8	-0.2	1.9
Basic Materials	14	20.7	34.5	11.8	40.9	-1.8	15.2
Communications	2	90.9	115.1	153.1	185.8	62.2	70.7
Consumer Cyclical	12	8.0	93.8	8.7	62.9	-0.5	33.5
Consumer Non-cyclical	24	12.9	24.0	12.9	30.2	0.6	10.3
Diversified	2	112.4	146.3	68.5	89.2	-43.9	57.1
Energy	1	47.3	-	49.9	-	2.6	-
Industrial	19	20.1	51.9	21.4	61.3	1.4	16.7
Technology	1	102.2	-	58.8	-	-43.4	-
Utilities	2	71.7	50.3	74.7	50.6	3.0	0.3



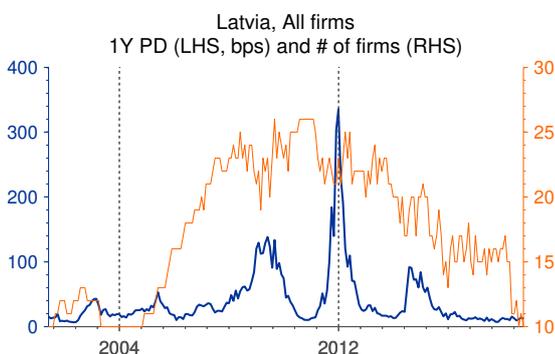
Kazakhstan	#	2018Q2		2018Q3		Q3-Q2	
		Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.
Financials	5	30.5	15.4	38.2	19.9	7.7	4.8
Basic Materials	1	25.2	-	8.5	-	-16.7	-
Communications	2	3.8	1.7	3.3	0.2	-0.4	1.5
Energy	2	1.7	0.5	1.9	1.2	0.2	0.7
Utilities	1	1.0	-	0.4	-	-0.6	-



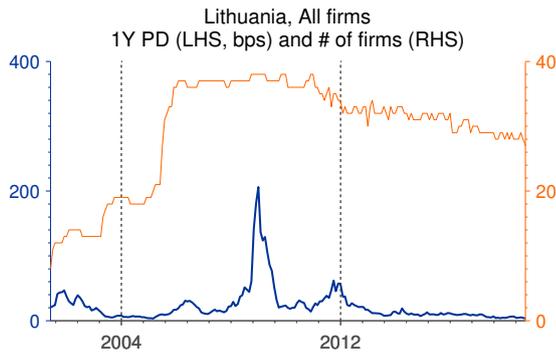
Kenya	#	2018Q2		2018Q3		Q3-Q2	
		Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.
Financials	21	10.5	48.9	12.1	34.4	0.9	25.9
Basic Materials	2	25.4	6.8	48.0	27.1	22.5	33.9
Communications	5	46.2	48.7	16.9	33.0	-2.7	19.5
Consumer Cyclical	6	189.6	105.2	172.2	152.9	10.2	62.2
Consumer Non-cyclical	9	16.5	487.2	19.3	577.4	-0.1	90.5
Diversified	3	105.7	61.4	53.3	75.4	0.6	50.6
Energy	2	27.0	32.3	25.0	30.2	-2.0	2.1
Industrial	5	61.5	137.2	125.2	133.9	24.0	31.6
Utilities	1	401.3	-	565.5	-	164.2	-



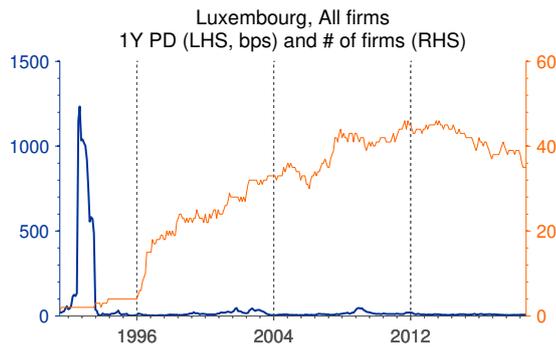
Kuwait	#	2018Q2		2018Q3		Q3-Q2	
		Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.
Financials	86	15.9	53.8	9.3	14.1	-5.9	50.2
Basic Materials	3	6.0	8.3	1.5	7.7	-3.3	2.3
Communications	6	35.5	164.0	35.8	86.5	-16.6	80.1
Consumer Cyclical	11	53.9	67.0	29.3	74.4	-4.9	63.3
Consumer Non-cyclical	6	13.3	94.9	6.2	104.5	-1.2	12.4
Diversified	4	31.4	148.6	24.2	131.6	-7.2	17.9
Energy	6	76.8	61.2	55.7	57.8	-8.6	50.9
Industrial	20	51.2	86.2	44.6	71.4	-5.0	24.2
Technology	2	90.4	85.6	61.3	54.3	-29.0	31.3



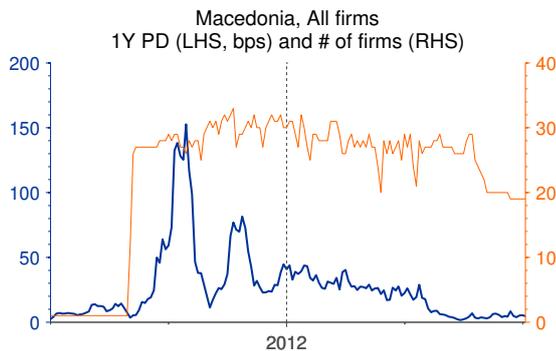
Latvia	#	2018Q2		2018Q3		Q3-Q2	
		Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.
Communications	1	2.5	-	11.0	-	8.5	-
Consumer Cyclical	3	70.1	27.9	82.8	53.8	48.4	46.6
Consumer Non-cyclical	4	4.4	5.4	5.6	3.8	-0.0	2.3
Industrial	2	120.0	162.7	131.6	167.7	11.6	5.0



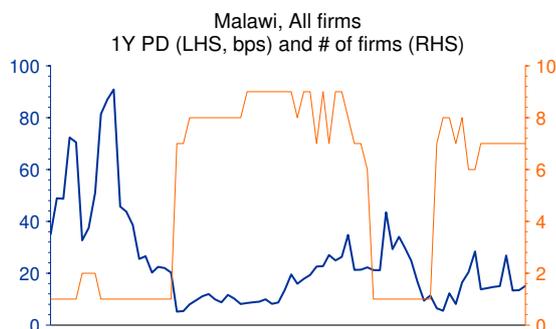
Lithuania	#	2018Q2		2018Q3		Q3-Q2	
		Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.
Financials	5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.7	-0.1	0.2
Communications	1	0.0	-	0.1	-	0.0	-
Consumer Cyclical	4	25.2	40.8	25.5	36.7	-0.8	4.4
Consumer Non-cyclical	7	6.2	21.5	8.8	32.8	-0.5	15.7
Energy	1	1.3	-	1.3	-	-0.0	-
Industrial	3	28.2	25.4	18.4	20.3	-9.9	5.7
Utilities	5	1.4	9.5	1.0	17.8	-0.0	14.6



Luxembourg	#	2018Q2		2018Q3		Q3-Q2	
		Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.
Financials	13	3.3	25.3	2.6	25.0	-0.0	2.0
Basic Materials	4	4.5	4.8	11.1	8.0	6.6	3.8
Communications	4	17.3	14.0	16.2	11.1	-2.9	8.6
Consumer Non-cyclical	4	4.6	10.7	3.9	7.8	-0.8	3.2
Industrial	8	4.8	13.9	5.8	20.6	0.4	9.0
Technology	2	3.2	3.6	6.3	7.7	3.1	4.2



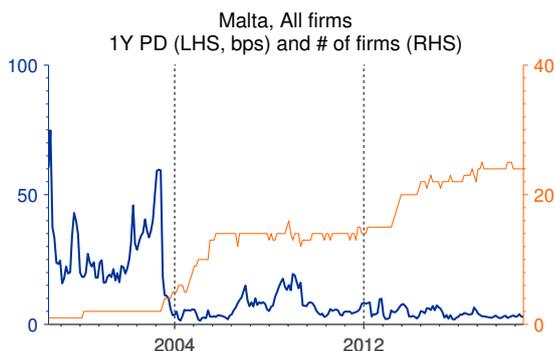
Macedonia	#	2018Q2		2018Q3		Q3-Q2	
		Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.
Financials	5	8.7	8.5	8.7	5.0	0.5	6.7
Basic Materials	2	21.4	28.7	18.0	23.8	-3.4	4.9
Communications	1	1.7	-	1.2	-	-0.5	-
Consumer Cyclical	2	1.3	1.8	3.0	4.2	1.6	2.4
Consumer Non-cyclical	5	3.4	6.1	1.2	4.1	-0.3	2.3
Energy	1	14.4	-	15.0	-	0.6	-
Industrial	3	7.2	4.1	10.3	7.0	2.6	3.4



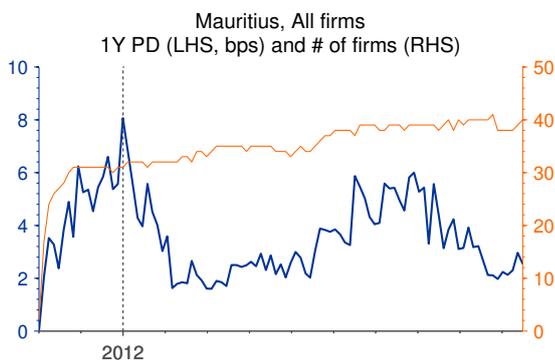
Malawi	#	2018Q2		2018Q3		Q3-Q2	
		Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.
Financials	5	38.6	87.7	17.2	43.3	-23.5	63.7
Communications	1	12.4	-	3.0	-	-9.4	-
Consumer Non-cyclical	1	15.8	-	12.1	-	-3.6	-



Malaysia	#	2018Q2		2018Q3		Q3-Q2	
		Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.
Financials	141	6.0	30.0	6.4	19.7	0.2	15.6
Basic Materials	64	32.8	673.1	29.8	631.1	-0.1	52.4
Communications	43	19.9	99.2	17.5	127.7	-0.0	59.3
Consumer Cyclical	124	16.0	150.3	17.5	100.4	0.0	57.8
Consumer Non-cyclical	139	4.8	98.3	5.2	57.0	0.0	60.8
Diversified	17	14.2	43.6	22.0	34.5	-0.0	16.1
Energy	32	65.8	306.5	59.7	387.8	-0.0	143.7
Industrial	274	26.5	157.7	29.9	157.4	0.6	37.1
Technology	58	18.1	70.7	12.8	74.8	-0.7	36.6
Utilities	6	30.1	26.1	19.0	24.3	-0.8	9.2



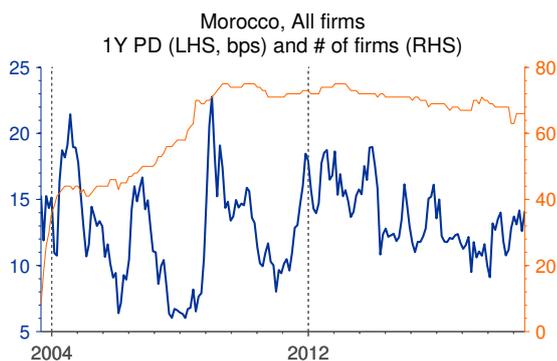
Malta	#	2018Q2		2018Q3		Q3-Q2	
		Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.
Financials	12	3.4	6.0	2.8	3.4	-0.2	5.4
Communications	4	16.4	9.2	29.5	21.9	10.5	15.5
Consumer Cyclical	4	2.9	3.2	2.9	5.0	0.2	2.0
Consumer Non-cyclical	2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.1
Energy	1	34.6	-	30.3	-	-4.3	-



Mauritius	#	2018Q2		2018Q3		Q3-Q2	
		Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.
Financials	15	1.3	8.9	0.5	8.9	0.0	2.0
Basic Materials	2	5.3	4.6	5.9	5.2	0.5	0.6
Consumer Cyclical	7	2.9	4.7	2.5	6.2	-0.3	2.4
Consumer Non-cyclical	7	1.5	33.1	5.6	52.5	0.1	22.5
Diversified	2	3.8	5.4	1.3	1.8	-2.5	3.6
Energy	1	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	-
Industrial	4	43.9	117.4	43.9	134.1	0.9	17.3



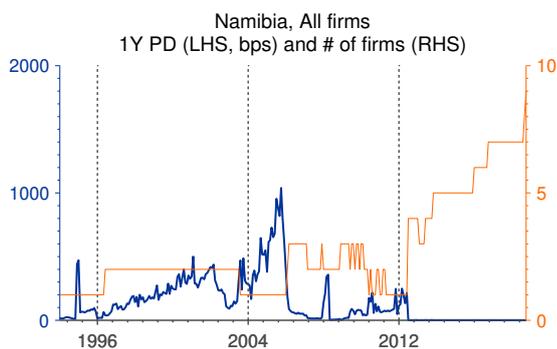
Mexico	#	2018Q2		2018Q3		Q3-Q2	
		Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.
Financials	32	1.5	6.3	1.6	5.3	-0.0	1.9
Basic Materials	10	7.1	23.6	8.5	27.1	1.3	4.2
Communications	7	7.5	35.9	8.9	39.5	1.4	4.9
Consumer Cyclical	23	2.8	75.2	3.4	89.0	0.2	51.5
Consumer Non-cyclical	16	3.0	11.6	3.8	8.6	0.2	4.5
Diversified	3	1.6	15.6	3.4	12.4	1.5	3.2
Industrial	21	6.3	303.2	6.5	284.4	-0.1	71.6
Utilities	2	5.3	5.5	5.7	5.9	0.5	0.4



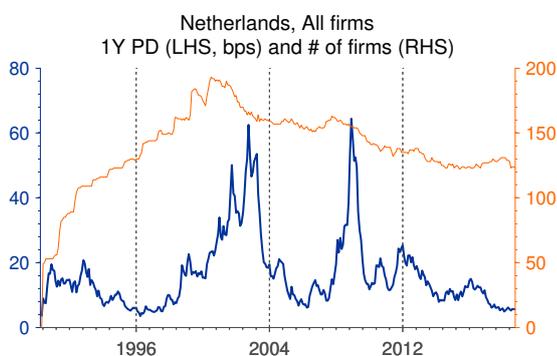
Morocco	#	2018Q2		2018Q3		Q3-Q2	
		Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.
Financials	19	12.4	25.6	13.9	8.5	2.3	25.2
Basic Materials	10	11.0	46.2	17.2	37.3	3.0	9.9
Communications	1	0.0	-	0.1	-	0.1	-
Consumer Cyclical	6	34.0	19.4	37.6	29.0	6.3	12.4
Consumer Non-cyclical	10	6.7	10.1	6.6	11.4	-0.2	4.2
Energy	1	10.1	-	13.1	-	3.0	-
Industrial	11	51.7	193.7	38.6	173.2	-0.4	22.6
Technology	5	15.8	176.2	18.0	161.5	2.8	15.3
Utilities	3	13.9	33.5	10.1	36.2	1.2	4.0



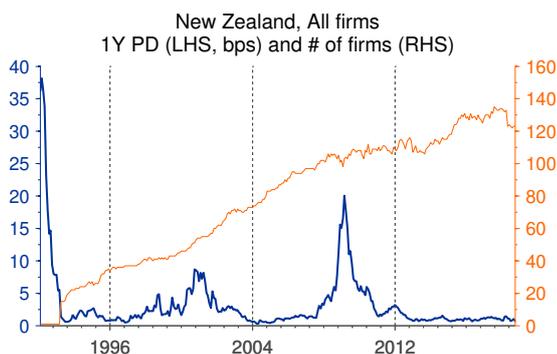
Montenegro	#	2018Q2		2018Q3		Q3-Q2	
		Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.
Communications	1	27.3	-	21.3	-	-6.1	-
Consumer Cyclical	3	35.1	26.9	4.5	40.8	2.0	25.7
Consumer Non-cyclical	3	35.8	14.2	28.6	12.2	-7.3	9.7
Energy	1	13.4	-	21.0	-	7.6	-
Utilities	2	23.7	0.4	20.5	4.6	-3.2	5.0



Namibia	#	2018Q2		2018Q3		Q3-Q2	
		Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.
Financials	4	0.8	5.5	1.6	7.5	0.8	2.1
Consumer Non-cyclical	3	0.9	6.0	0.1	7.2	-0.0	1.3



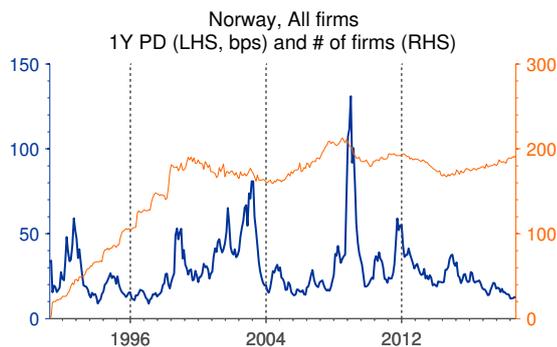
Netherlands	#	2018Q2		2018Q3		Q3-Q2	
		Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.
Financials	26	4.1	17.3	4.6	21.4	0.2	8.9
Basic Materials	5	1.4	33.2	1.2	32.1	-0.3	9.2
Communications	9	16.3	167.3	12.5	155.8	-0.7	33.7
Consumer Cyclical	12	7.5	22.7	6.9	30.2	-0.2	18.9
Consumer Non-cyclical	30	2.4	47.4	2.4	59.2	0.1	29.5
Energy	9	7.2	30.6	4.9	21.2	-0.4	10.7
Industrial	17	8.2	63.9	11.8	65.2	0.4	6.7
Technology	14	6.3	41.1	6.4	30.1	0.0	14.5



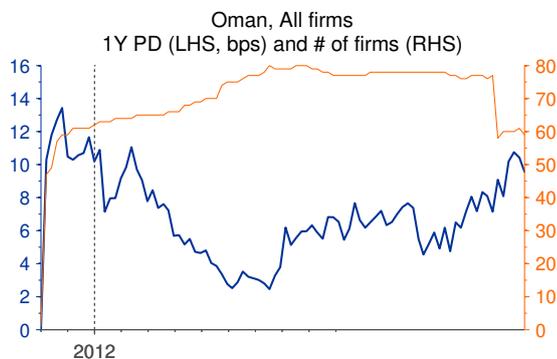
New Zealand	2018Q2			2018Q3		Q3-Q2	
	#	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.
Financials	17	0.0	10.9	0.0	12.8	0.0	4.8
Basic Materials	2	14.3	18.1	14.4	19.4	0.1	1.3
Communications	8	2.4	18.9	2.6	32.1	-0.0	19.6
Consumer Cyclical	18	1.2	22.3	0.8	28.3	0.0	9.4
Consumer Non-cyclical	39	0.6	12.5	1.1	16.6	0.1	4.9
Energy	6	0.4	13.0	0.3	7.8	-0.1	5.2
Industrial	14	2.5	27.1	1.9	29.8	-0.2	24.6
Technology	12	7.1	23.1	6.0	26.6	0.0	14.2
Utilities	5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	-0.0	0.1



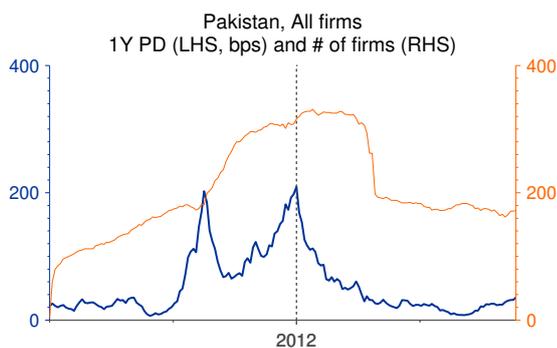
Nigeria	2018Q2			2018Q3		Q3-Q2	
	#	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.
Financials	45	49.9	91.6	77.9	125.6	18.0	50.5
Basic Materials	8	15.8	234.4	19.5	189.5	-0.9	85.4
Communications	3	28.9	16.7	32.5	25.3	3.6	10.4
Consumer Cyclical	13	81.7	197.2	73.0	319.4	-5.6	135.2
Consumer Non-cyclical	31	32.2	167.8	49.7	178.1	8.2	49.6
Energy	9	96.0	143.4	108.4	174.4	12.7	33.5
Industrial	18	40.4	170.4	44.0	222.5	2.8	69.5
Technology	2	81.2	86.2	88.0	115.1	6.8	28.9
Utilities	1	118.2	-	222.6	-	104.3	-



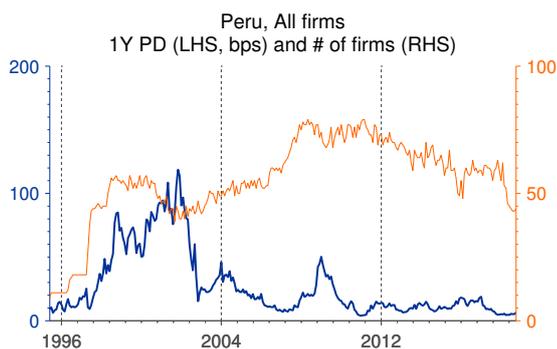
Norway	2018Q2			2018Q3		Q3-Q2	
	#	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.
Financials	50	5.8	19.0	5.6	14.5	0.0	14.6
Basic Materials	5	4.7	21.3	4.9	44.5	1.0	23.2
Communications	6	24.9	61.8	27.3	75.8	2.4	17.6
Consumer Cyclical	7	10.0	19.7	15.9	29.6	3.9	14.6
Consumer Non-cyclical	28	8.3	23.0	11.6	16.7	0.2	13.9
Energy	28	16.7	67.5	24.4	520.3	6.9	460.7
Industrial	47	24.7	194.7	30.6	405.1	4.1	322.5
Technology	16	21.1	50.8	29.5	53.6	0.4	48.6
Utilities	1	11.2	-	14.3	-	3.2	-



Oman	2018Q2			2018Q3		Q3-Q2	
	#	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.
Financials	25	9.9	8.9	14.5	14.0	1.9	7.2
Basic Materials	3	8.8	8.1	5.6	8.0	-0.6	1.7
Communications	2	85.8	114.0	70.9	96.4	-14.9	17.6
Consumer Non-cyclical	4	9.3	11.2	6.4	10.3	-1.9	1.8
Diversified	1	0.0	-	0.0	-	-0.0	-
Energy	4	23.7	165.6	14.9	205.4	-4.0	40.3
Industrial	11	10.8	14.4	10.2	14.5	-0.6	3.7
Utilities	8	15.6	11.2	9.1	9.3	-4.5	3.8



Pakistan	2018Q2			2018Q3		Q3-Q2	
	#	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.
Financials	35	36.5	51.9	70.9	103.4	26.4	65.9
Basic Materials	21	26.2	225.9	30.3	138.5	-0.2	94.4
Communications	5	111.8	181.1	101.0	209.4	1.5	38.8
Consumer Cyclical	27	38.2	235.2	38.6	178.9	-2.4	66.7
Consumer Non-cyclical	28	7.3	43.3	7.3	37.5	0.0	17.3
Energy	10	33.9	66.4	40.8	113.7	2.1	48.5
Industrial	26	28.6	22.8	30.6	25.4	1.2	6.3
Technology	2	3.4	3.2	3.1	2.9	-0.3	0.3
Utilities	8	43.3	72.5	57.0	99.3	10.1	35.4



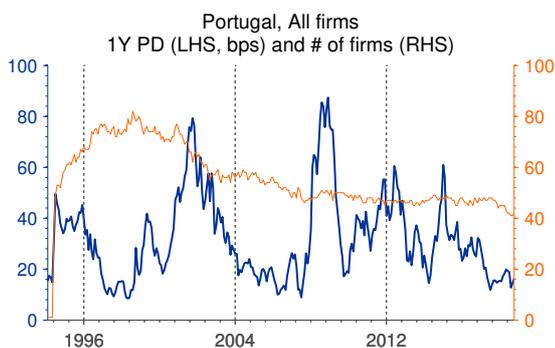
Peru	2018Q2			2018Q3		Q3-Q2	
	#	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.
Financials	10	2.4	2.6	2.8	4.0	0.8	2.0
Basic Materials	14	6.6	44.7	10.3	36.4	1.8	12.7
Consumer Cyclical	1	6.8	-	5.6	-	-1.1	-
Consumer Non-cyclical	7	13.0	81.0	15.0	101.3	1.5	28.7
Diversified	1	150.9	-	158.3	-	7.4	-
Energy	2	72.6	101.0	105.9	148.7	33.3	47.7
Industrial	3	5.7	1.2	8.8	1.4	1.2	1.2
Utilities	4	2.8	2.8	2.0	2.1	-0.8	0.9



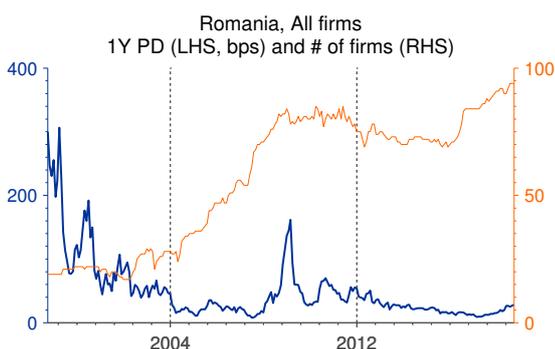
Philippines	2018Q2			2018Q3		Q3-Q2	
	#	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.
Financials	84	6.0	31.2	6.6	25.5	-0.0	9.5
Basic Materials	25	6.1	50.8	6.1	66.6	0.2	18.7
Communications	15	6.7	15.9	6.3	14.7	-0.0	7.1
Consumer Cyclical	30	12.0	51.0	9.1	61.2	-0.2	38.3
Consumer Non-cyclical	33	13.8	39.3	19.2	34.2	0.4	20.9
Diversified	9	5.5	11.7	6.9	10.8	-0.2	3.9
Energy	14	6.8	34.2	6.2	34.5	-0.2	8.3
Industrial	17	26.0	56.9	19.9	39.1	4.2	32.2
Technology	5	30.6	41.3	54.8	43.4	1.2	28.6
Utilities	14	25.4	55.2	31.1	35.8	-3.4	20.9



Poland	2018Q2			2018Q3		Q3-Q2	
	#	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.
Financials	91	21.9	61.0	24.5	158.1	0.5	148.2
Basic Materials	25	19.0	27.8	21.1	311.0	3.4	290.8
Communications	39	22.6	254.7	30.7	274.1	4.0	52.2
Consumer Cyclical	56	32.7	274.7	46.7	642.4	5.8	465.7
Consumer Non-cyclical	63	32.3	133.0	36.6	155.1	3.8	101.6
Energy	14	39.5	79.7	36.9	62.3	-0.0	45.8
Industrial	107	41.1	295.6	42.1	220.3	2.2	116.8
Technology	42	18.9	139.5	23.4	92.1	2.8	62.7
Utilities	8	50.7	66.8	50.7	74.6	7.9	10.9



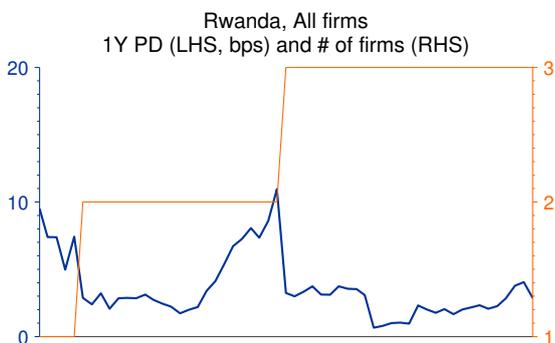
Portugal	#	2018Q2		2018Q3		Q3-Q2	
		Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.
Financials	4	11.2	7.4	12.0	10.1	0.8	3.1
Basic Materials	6	1.5	23.1	4.8	25.9	1.3	5.0
Communications	6	8.7	50.5	12.2	37.7	-1.5	14.3
Consumer Cyclical	6	94.0	57.5	103.3	69.3	3.2	36.9
Consumer Non-cyclical	6	28.3	149.8	26.6	210.8	2.5	61.8
Diversified	2	20.3	21.5	19.0	7.3	-1.2	14.2
Energy	1	0.7	-	0.6	-	-0.1	-
Industrial	5	31.2	30.2	33.6	33.8	6.0	15.4
Technology	3	47.5	120.0	41.7	94.5	-5.7	25.6
Utilities	2	5.6	2.4	7.4	1.4	1.8	1.1



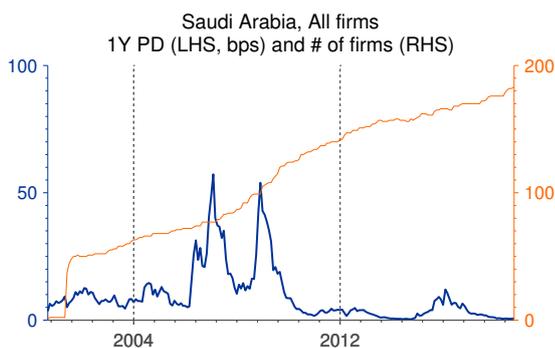
Romania	#	2018Q2		2018Q3		Q3-Q2	
		Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.
Financials	13	7.4	22.1	7.1	17.1	-1.2	9.7
Basic Materials	11	53.0	82.8	66.6	155.1	11.8	93.9
Communications	2	6.0	3.1	11.2	7.1	5.3	4.0
Consumer Cyclical	14	18.3	37.4	28.7	24.1	3.7	21.8
Consumer Non-cyclical	11	14.3	37.1	11.6	33.6	-0.5	12.3
Energy	8	13.3	155.6	12.3	131.6	-0.1	30.4
Industrial	27	38.0	105.1	35.3	130.6	2.2	39.3
Utilities	4	4.4	6.4	5.4	4.1	-0.1	3.1



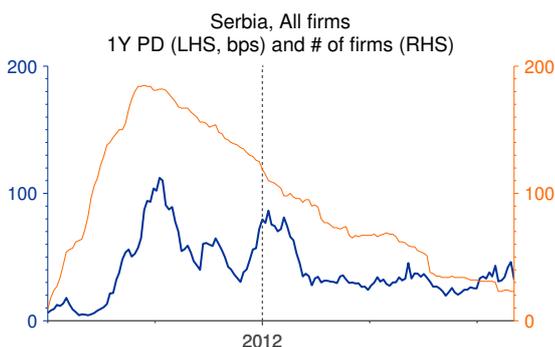
Russia	#	2018Q2		2018Q3		Q3-Q2	
		Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.
Financials	23	27.6	19.2	34.7	21.4	2.3	11.4
Basic Materials	34	20.5	51.9	23.2	74.2	0.0	60.3
Communications	10	17.5	70.9	17.4	88.8	0.7	71.4
Consumer Cyclical	18	53.0	81.6	92.8	52.5	10.6	70.5
Consumer Non-cyclical	20	37.8	44.9	38.8	52.8	-1.5	42.9
Diversified	2	105.2	62.0	160.0	199.2	54.8	137.3
Energy	17	14.8	38.9	19.0	51.4	-0.6	19.6
Industrial	21	35.5	63.3	44.1	114.8	0.3	71.9
Technology	3	23.6	10.9	26.0	58.8	-0.2	59.2
Utilities	53	83.8	96.9	65.1	93.9	-9.6	46.9



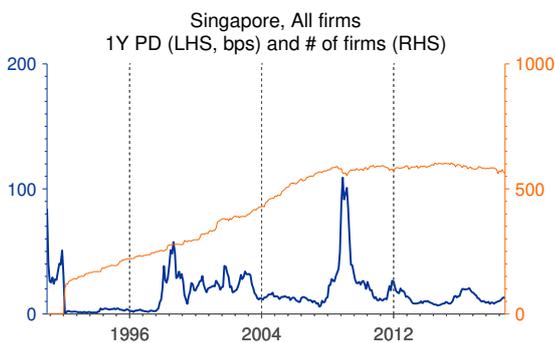
Rwanda	#	2018Q2		2018Q3		Q3-Q2	
		Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.
Financials	2	1.4	2.0	1.4	2.0	0.0	0.0
Consumer Non-cyclical	1	8.8	-	3.0	-	-5.7	-



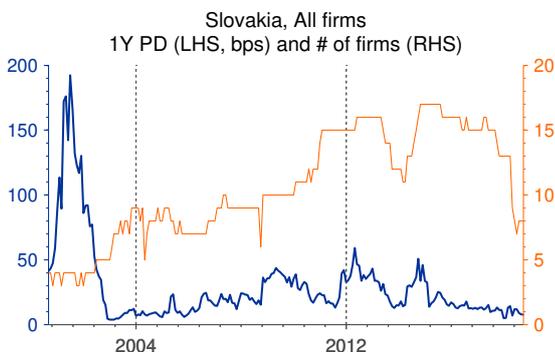
Saudi Arabia	#	2018Q2		2018Q3		Q3-Q2	
		Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.
Financials	59	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.2	-0.0	0.1
Basic Materials	19	5.5	11.4	3.6	14.1	-0.1	4.7
Communications	6	30.9	85.3	21.3	56.0	-12.4	30.1
Consumer Cyclical	26	3.8	9.5	6.0	10.9	-0.0	5.3
Consumer Non-cyclical	27	1.9	6.6	1.5	5.5	-0.2	3.2
Diversified	4	15.3	4.7	18.3	4.0	2.1	6.3
Energy	2	11.6	4.0	9.8	0.7	-1.8	3.2
Industrial	36	2.5	13.4	2.2	28.2	-0.1	17.8
Technology	1	16.2	-	17.8	-	1.6	-
Utilities	1	86.9	-	99.0	-	12.1	-



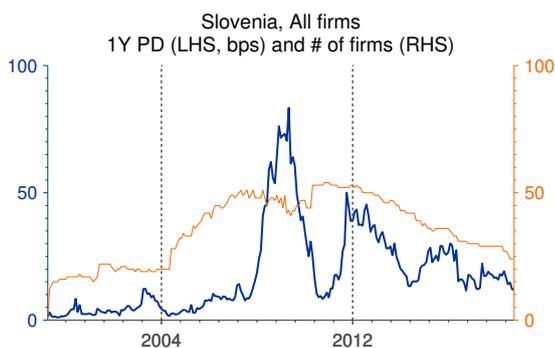
Serbia	#	2018Q2		2018Q3		Q3-Q2	
		Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.
Financials	3	17.2	8.7	9.8	13.0	1.1	7.5
Basic Materials	3	0.8	18.5	0.9	18.5	0.1	0.0
Consumer Cyclical	2	27.4	37.3	55.4	76.8	27.9	39.5
Consumer Non-cyclical	3	194.2	109.8	225.0	148.7	27.9	47.8
Diversified	2	144.8	123.8	124.8	121.6	-20.1	2.2
Energy	1	3.4	-	3.0	-	-0.4	-
Industrial	9	48.2	73.3	51.4	69.5	12.3	46.0



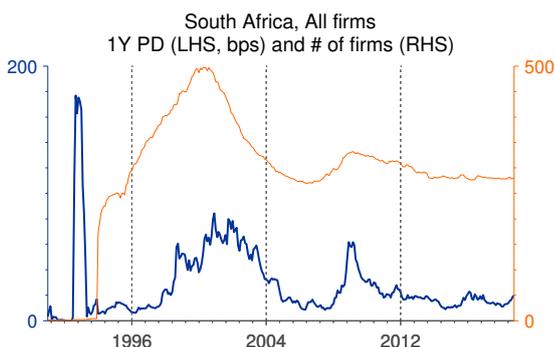
Singapore	#	2018Q2		2018Q3		Q3-Q2	
		Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.
Financials	124	1.9	26.3	2.6	16.0	0.1	20.2
Basic Materials	25	14.8	240.2	19.7	185.1	0.0	59.6
Communications	24	13.2	80.0	11.8	66.3	-0.1	30.6
Consumer Cyclical	80	9.7	83.4	13.5	47.9	0.0	65.4
Consumer Non-cyclical	69	4.3	49.5	5.7	54.1	0.1	24.3
Diversified	8	2.7	23.9	2.6	36.5	0.1	14.4
Energy	27	35.5	263.0	62.8	407.0	2.8	159.6
Industrial	164	23.9	133.9	28.0	140.7	0.3	50.5
Technology	26	9.4	71.0	8.6	66.1	-0.3	18.8
Utilities	4	45.0	138.8	64.9	285.8	21.5	147.9



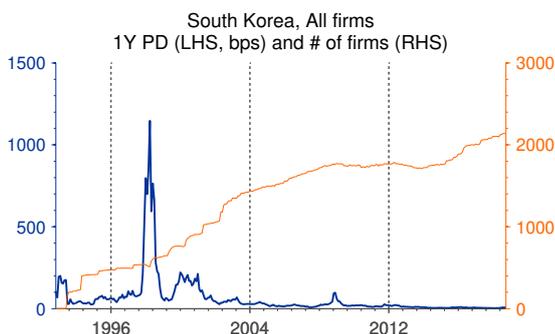
Slovakia	#	2018Q2		2018Q3		Q3-Q2	
		Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.
Financials	2	5.6	1.6	4.1	0.6	-1.5	1.1
Basic Materials	1	13.5	-	12.2	-	-1.3	-
Consumer Cyclical	1	0.4	-	0.0	-	-0.4	-
Consumer Non-cyclical	2	12.5	1.0	14.8	5.3	2.2	4.3
Energy	1	22.4	-	13.3	-	-9.1	-



Slovenia	2018Q2			2018Q3		Q3-Q2	
	#	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.
Financials	5	2.7	8.0	3.1	10.0	0.8	2.3
Basic Materials	2	8.1	10.9	10.0	13.5	1.9	2.6
Communications	1	1.0	-	12.6	-	11.5	-
Consumer Cyclical	5	25.5	62.6	27.2	63.5	4.9	6.2
Consumer Non-cyclical	6	16.4	43.8	7.9	85.5	1.6	46.5
Diversified	1	18.5	-	27.0	-	8.5	-
Energy	1	2.5	-	11.0	-	8.4	-
Industrial	2	25.8	3.2	27.5	4.1	1.7	1.0
Technology	1	11.1	-	11.5	-	0.4	-



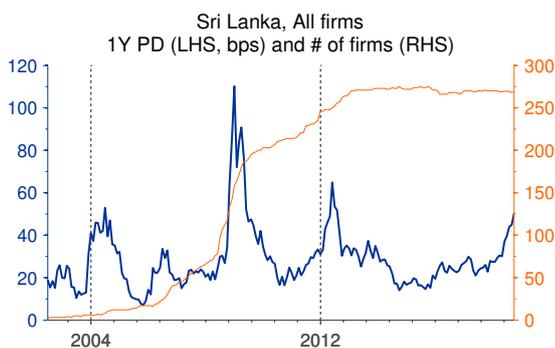
South Africa	2018Q2			2018Q3		Q3-Q2	
	#	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.
Financials	83	5.7	28.2	9.0	45.7	2.4	24.0
Basic Materials	32	34.9	231.9	35.0	144.7	-1.6	97.8
Communications	13	24.7	33.0	26.3	77.6	4.9	46.6
Consumer Cyclical	36	25.4	420.0	31.2	405.6	1.2	424.5
Consumer Non-cyclical	40	13.6	160.5	18.4	134.4	2.0	42.2
Diversified	7	1.8	13.8	2.3	15.1	0.5	3.5
Energy	7	17.6	181.3	20.2	60.4	0.2	124.6
Industrial	46	43.6	610.5	43.1	609.0	0.5	564.4
Technology	12	26.1	75.0	25.6	490.6	0.8	448.0



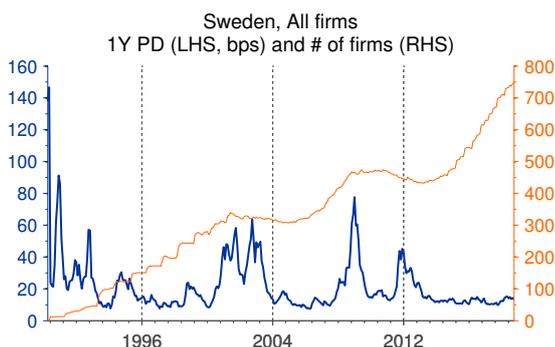
South Korea	2018Q2			2018Q3		Q3-Q2	
	#	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.
Financials	88	14.3	23.3	21.2	37.4	6.1	21.1
Basic Materials	188	2.6	18.7	5.6	32.0	1.8	15.2
Communications	198	2.7	12.0	3.3	28.1	0.8	22.4
Consumer Cyclical	329	5.2	17.2	8.6	43.9	1.8	34.4
Consumer Non-cyclical	378	1.6	28.1	3.3	120.7	0.9	95.9
Diversified	30	0.0	5.9	0.0	6.5	0.0	3.3
Energy	17	3.5	18.8	7.8	39.2	4.7	20.6
Industrial	567	4.8	22.6	9.4	41.8	2.8	33.7
Technology	277	2.8	21.5	4.6	18.8	1.0	17.5
Utilities	17	8.8	25.8	9.4	22.7	2.4	7.9



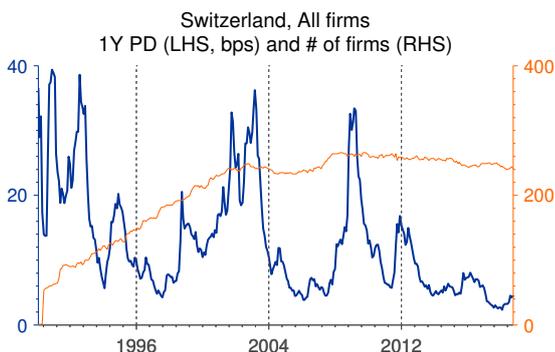
Spain	2018Q2			2018Q3		Q3-Q2	
	#	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.
Financials	32	1.5	5.8	2.4	5.0	0.0	1.8
Basic Materials	9	4.0	60.7	3.3	41.9	-0.0	19.2
Communications	16	14.1	20.0	14.2	35.3	0.2	22.4
Consumer Cyclical	21	6.5	42.4	7.6	96.2	0.5	60.3
Consumer Non-cyclical	33	6.8	37.6	6.4	19.7	0.0	23.7
Energy	3	8.6	5.1	10.0	12.2	1.4	7.8
Industrial	31	7.5	97.4	9.4	76.0	0.1	43.6
Technology	5	6.0	6.5	10.5	6.2	0.1	2.9
Utilities	6	1.1	0.6	1.1	1.1	-0.0	1.3



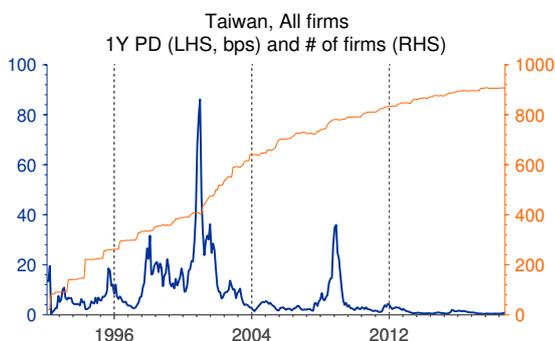
Sri Lanka	2018Q2			2018Q3		Q3-Q2	
	#	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.
Financials	87	61.3	62.0	81.4	93.4	17.1	43.1
Basic Materials	11	27.1	37.3	39.7	35.1	4.4	18.1
Communications	4	6.4	25.0	6.4	43.2	3.4	19.1
Consumer Cyclical	63	31.2	116.3	46.4	118.5	6.2	56.9
Consumer Non-cyclical	61	31.4	95.6	41.2	116.3	3.9	34.7
Diversified	7	35.2	143.5	39.6	131.6	0.5	13.7
Energy	3	9.9	8.5	8.9	4.9	-1.0	4.2
Industrial	25	42.6	277.9	52.2	246.1	9.2	156.4
Technology	2	15.0	8.1	19.4	8.8	4.4	0.7
Utilities	5	27.1	57.6	26.7	81.7	-0.1	24.9



Sweden	2018Q2			2018Q3		Q3-Q2	
	#	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.
Financials	98	3.2	16.1	2.5	44.3	-0.2	42.1
Basic Materials	27	19.8	78.2	10.9	44.4	-1.0	54.3
Communications	70	36.1	271.2	34.9	147.0	0.7	247.5
Consumer Cyclical	90	20.3	79.7	20.1	69.1	-0.3	59.7
Consumer Non-cyclical	206	13.1	60.0	10.4	43.8	-0.1	45.4
Diversified	4	19.4	27.0	14.8	21.5	-0.0	12.4
Energy	22	32.4	78.8	31.3	109.0	-2.9	73.6
Industrial	136	18.3	92.8	16.8	61.3	-0.4	59.5
Technology	73	20.1	93.8	22.8	78.8	0.7	75.2
Utilities	2	4.4	5.6	3.3	2.6	-1.1	3.1



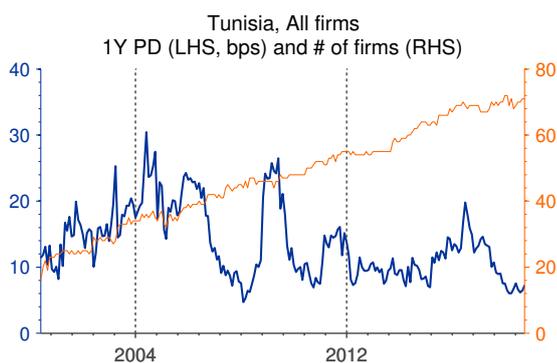
Switzerland	2018Q2			2018Q3		Q3-Q2	
	#	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.
Financials	66	1.9	11.5	2.4	15.1	0.2	4.3
Basic Materials	13	4.4	172.3	4.0	193.3	0.8	21.1
Communications	11	5.5	37.8	7.8	94.1	0.2	64.3
Consumer Cyclical	20	7.9	63.7	7.5	95.4	1.6	36.8
Consumer Non-cyclical	47	7.1	374.1	4.3	114.5	0.0	285.9
Diversified	3	2.2	23.1	4.3	39.2	3.0	16.2
Energy	4	66.7	83.4	76.8	89.8	5.7	19.4
Industrial	59	4.4	49.8	5.6	50.9	0.4	12.0
Technology	9	6.6	24.1	6.9	34.1	1.8	15.7
Utilities	6	7.0	73.3	13.6	88.6	0.3	20.2



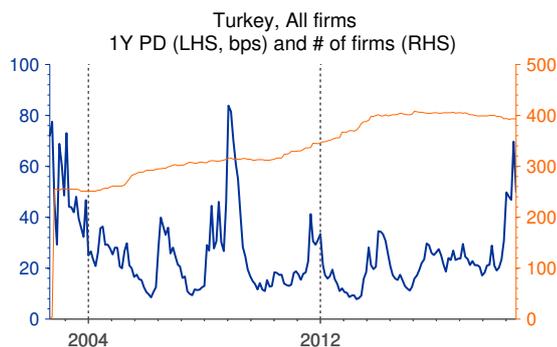
Taiwan	2018Q2			2018Q3		Q3-Q2	
	#	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.
Financials	89	0.2	3.1	0.3	4.8	0.0	2.3
Basic Materials	76	0.2	2.9	0.3	4.6	0.0	2.4
Communications	42	0.4	6.0	1.0	7.0	0.3	1.9
Consumer Cyclical	154	0.4	7.1	0.5	5.5	0.1	5.5
Consumer Non-cyclical	62	0.0	1.5	0.1	3.1	0.0	1.7
Diversified	1	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	-
Energy	11	3.6	5.3	4.3	6.4	1.7	1.5
Industrial	312	0.7	12.0	1.4	12.0	0.3	4.0
Technology	148	0.7	3.9	1.6	7.1	0.5	3.5
Utilities	5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0



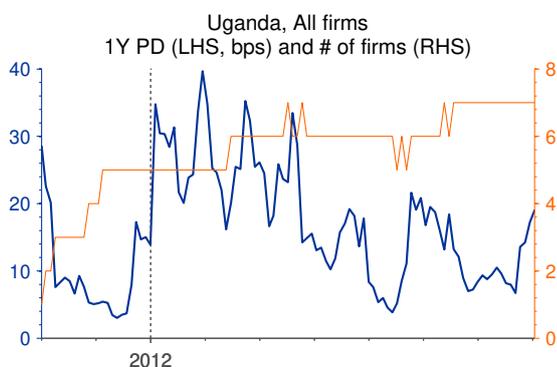
Thailand	2018Q2			2018Q3		Q3-Q2	
	#	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.
Financials	150	0.9	7.3	0.5	3.8	-0.2	5.4
Basic Materials	57	9.3	101.7	7.5	104.5	-0.6	12.8
Communications	46	21.6	73.1	13.8	56.0	-1.0	29.9
Consumer Cyclical	139	5.0	40.6	4.5	43.1	-0.2	24.8
Consumer Non-cyclical	107	2.7	57.8	2.1	81.3	-0.0	29.5
Diversified	6	2.4	81.9	3.9	84.7	0.2	6.2
Energy	24	6.0	26.3	5.1	20.9	-0.5	8.7
Industrial	144	8.6	48.5	6.6	52.9	-0.5	27.6
Technology	13	14.1	161.9	11.4	118.3	-0.3	61.3
Utilities	20	2.4	19.5	2.7	15.2	-0.0	17.1



Tunisia	2018Q2			2018Q3		Q3-Q2	
	#	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.
Financials	23	6.6	23.0	7.0	22.0	0.7	4.1
Basic Materials	3	2.4	48.3	1.4	43.1	-1.0	5.2
Communications	4	31.3	26.9	46.4	38.0	15.1	11.9
Consumer Cyclical	11	5.3	74.9	6.5	109.1	1.2	34.2
Consumer Non-cyclical	10	11.9	270.3	13.1	228.9	0.1	51.2
Diversified	1	3.7	-	4.9	-	1.2	-
Energy	1	0.3	-	0.3	-	0.0	-
Industrial	15	10.3	145.9	15.8	155.1	1.4	34.9
Technology	2	87.2	120.8	98.9	137.0	11.7	16.3



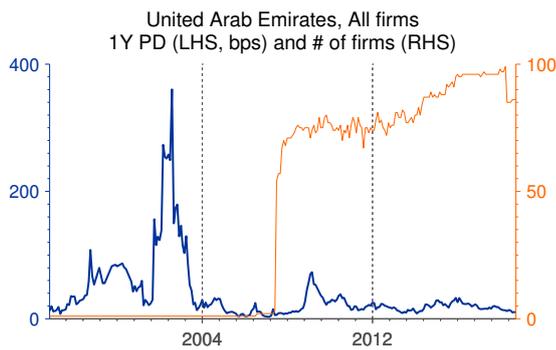
Turkey	2018Q2			2018Q3		Q3-Q2	
	#	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.
Financials	105	46.6	111.0	50.0	195.0	4.3	113.6
Basic Materials	34	28.0	37.0	32.1	47.1	0.7	22.7
Communications	13	48.4	33.9	52.9	37.4	7.6	24.1
Consumer Cyclical	92	61.6	130.3	66.1	135.3	8.3	44.4
Consumer Non-cyclical	52	39.3	61.5	50.2	88.9	2.5	38.6
Diversified	5	84.4	842.0	112.3	1096.8	6.8	256.5
Energy	5	29.9	39.1	23.4	74.0	0.7	43.4
Industrial	71	29.6	84.2	35.5	142.4	3.7	76.5
Technology	5	9.5	34.2	13.0	41.0	3.5	7.3
Utilities	9	102.8	75.6	70.5	115.0	40.1	50.3



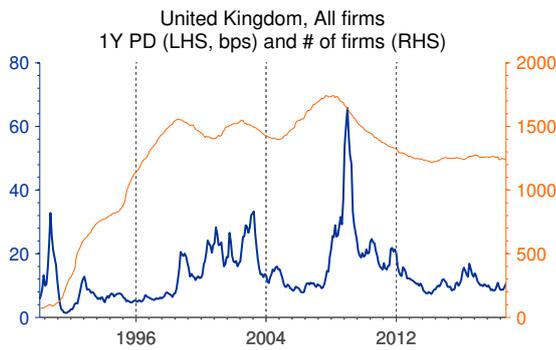
Uganda	2018Q2			2018Q3		Q3-Q2	
	#	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.
Financials	4	11.4	6.8	17.5	7.9	3.3	3.2
Communications	1	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	-
Industrial	1	30.2	-	32.8	-	2.5	-
Utilities	1	48.7	-	70.3	-	21.6	-



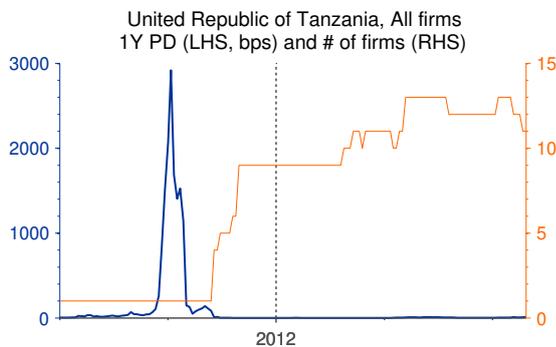
Ukraine	2018Q2			2018Q3		Q3-Q2	
	#	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.
Financials	1	86.9	-	31.3	-	-55.6	-
Consumer Non-cyclical	9	33.8	90.4	18.9	121.5	-2.9	36.8
Energy	1	544.4	-	295.7	-	-248.7	-
Industrial	3	129.1	74.3	10.7	181.0	-0.3	154.2
Utilities	1	58.3	-	13.6	-	-44.7	-



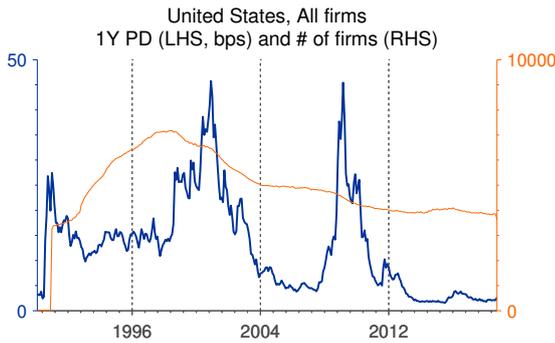
United Arab Emirates	2018Q2			2018Q3		Q3-Q2	
	#	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.
Financials	45	7.8	10.4	5.3	9.1	-1.8	3.8
Communications	3	0.9	179.9	0.3	105.9	-0.8	74.0
Consumer Cyclical	4	72.9	64.2	50.6	78.6	-6.3	40.8
Consumer Non-cyclical	10	42.6	135.7	38.6	198.1	2.0	69.3
Energy	6	23.5	15.0	26.7	26.4	1.8	18.2
Industrial	15	44.0	89.1	37.9	169.2	-0.2	95.5
Utilities	1	85.3	-	82.6	-	-2.7	-



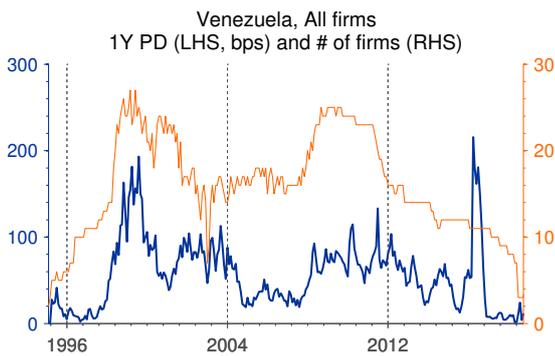
United Kingdom	2018Q2			2018Q3		Q3-Q2	
	#	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.
Financials	244	1.9	13.9	2.7	21.3	0.2	16.2
Basic Materials	93	23.0	283.2	31.3	290.5	2.2	41.7
Communications	98	18.2	386.1	20.2	465.8	1.6	138.6
Consumer Cyclical	162	9.7	52.5	13.4	114.4	1.0	100.8
Consumer Non-cyclical	247	7.7	81.6	9.5	109.2	0.2	80.1
Diversified	4	0.5	6.7	1.3	11.0	0.9	4.4
Energy	96	29.5	110.7	30.9	114.7	1.6	52.0
Industrial	163	12.1	54.6	13.1	64.2	0.2	29.3
Technology	99	8.3	62.7	11.7	62.2	0.5	26.1
Utilities	14	6.7	1422.5	10.1	1532.4	2.0	111.8



United Republic of Tanzania	2018Q2			2018Q3		Q3-Q2	
	#	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.
Financials	3	36.3	14.1	42.9	19.5	6.6	5.5
Basic Materials	1	0.0	-	0.0	-	-0.0	-
Communications	1	45.2	-	30.7	-	-14.5	-
Consumer Non-cyclical	2	1.0	1.3	1.0	1.4	0.1	0.2
Energy	1	13.1	-	15.8	-	2.7	-
Industrial	3	2.4	63.7	4.1	5.8	0.5	57.9



United States	#	2018Q2		2018Q3		Q3-Q2	
		Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.
Financials	860	0.7	21.9	0.7	21.4	0.0	12.5
Basic Materials	112	3.5	352.3	2.9	353.6	0.0	123.4
Communications	236	5.2	298.5	4.8	347.0	-0.0	212.1
Consumer Cyclical	422	4.2	305.1	5.0	381.3	0.0	221.6
Consumer Non-cyclical	853	8.9	233.9	8.9	323.6	0.0	210.5
Diversified	10	0.0	173.1	0.0	126.6	-0.0	56.9
Energy	263	12.0	463.4	12.7	500.8	0.3	590.0
Industrial	436	2.1	147.3	2.0	253.1	0.0	145.6
Technology	295	1.9	100.3	2.0	252.7	0.0	180.7
Utilities	55	0.2	14.5	0.2	17.1	0.0	8.5



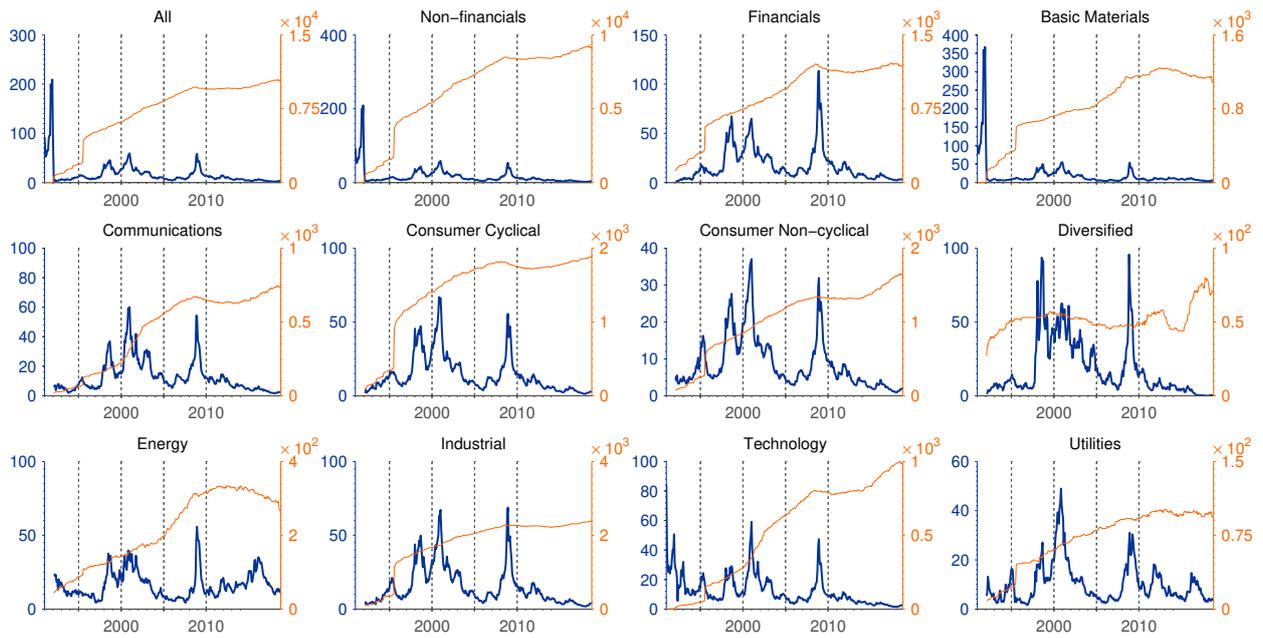
Venezuela	#	2018Q2		2018Q3		Q3-Q2	
		Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.
Financials	2	6.2	7.4	7.4	5.2	1.2	2.2
Basic Materials	1	233.5	-	221.3	-	-12.2	-



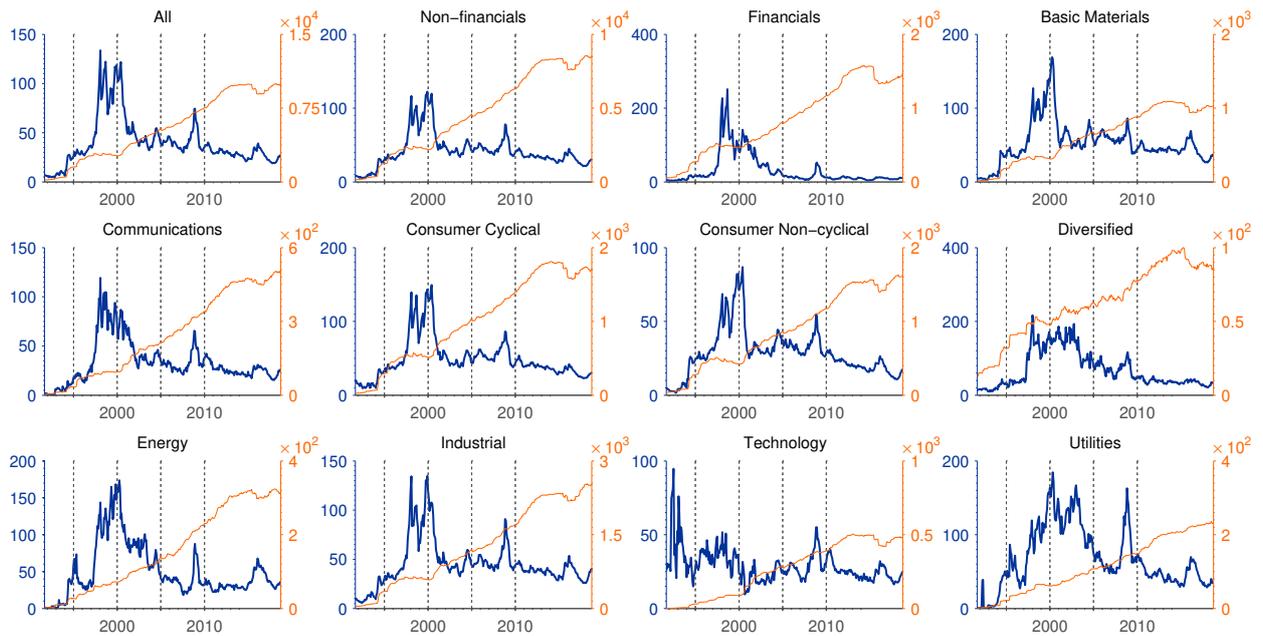
Vietnam	#	2018Q2		2018Q3		Q3-Q2	
		Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.
Financials	93	21.9	28.4	19.6	23.6	-1.9	11.8
Basic Materials	69	46.2	113.8	38.3	104.1	-1.7	47.7
Communications	21	77.4	104.0	83.6	72.9	-10.7	59.7
Consumer Cyclical	74	44.0	63.7	34.7	66.9	-1.8	31.2
Consumer Non-cyclical	108	32.5	93.1	25.3	83.0	0.0	47.2
Diversified	10	51.6	69.1	36.0	97.5	-1.5	32.9
Energy	25	109.9	114.1	94.6	99.5	-5.5	25.1
Industrial	244	54.2	77.3	55.9	89.2	0.0	55.9
Technology	5	9.5	52.8	7.0	49.5	-0.4	7.9
Utilities	23	18.3	39.4	22.1	42.1	0.9	9.7

B PD by regions

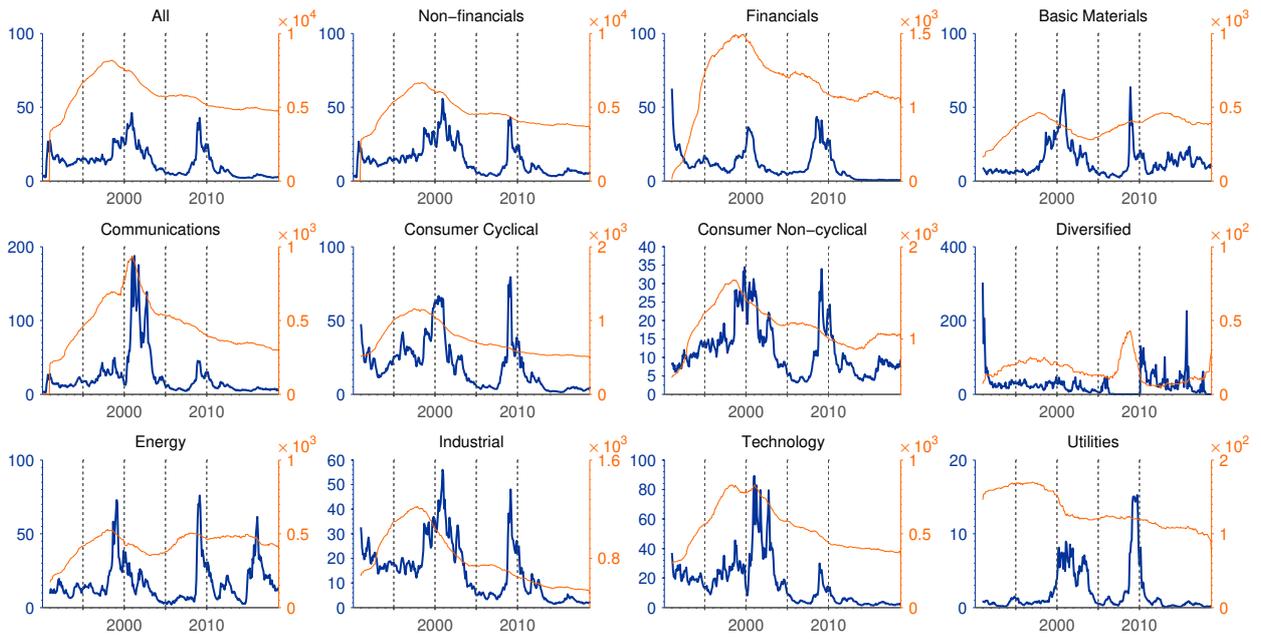
Asia Pacific - developed economies



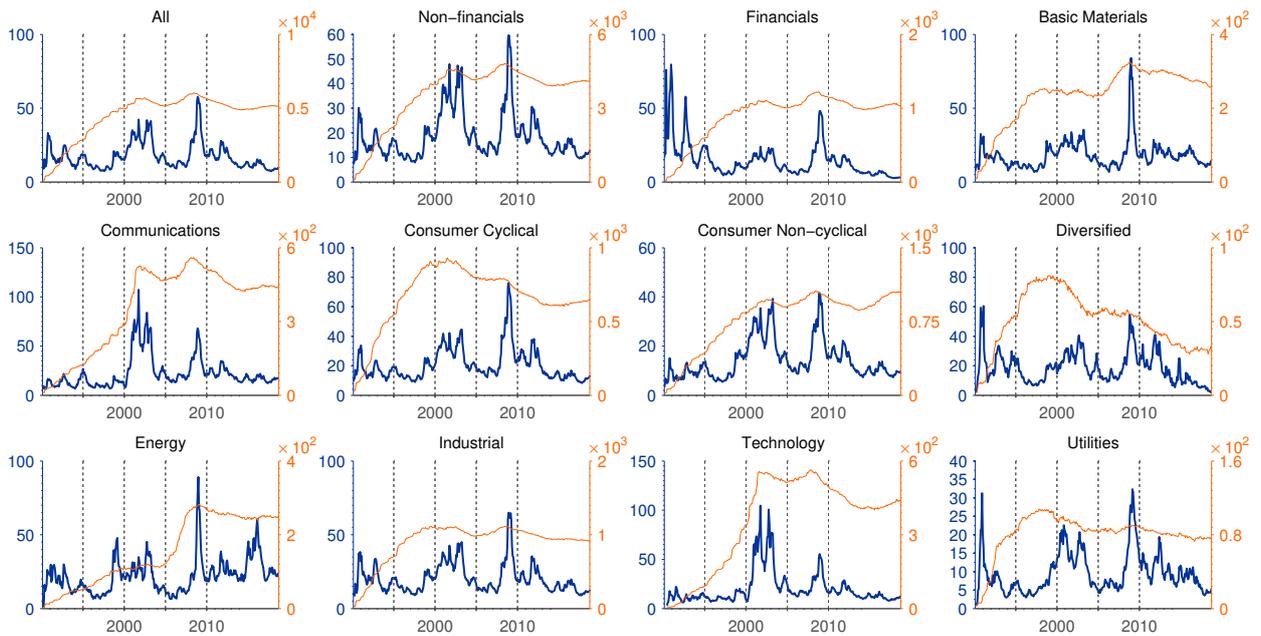
Asia Pacific - emerging economies



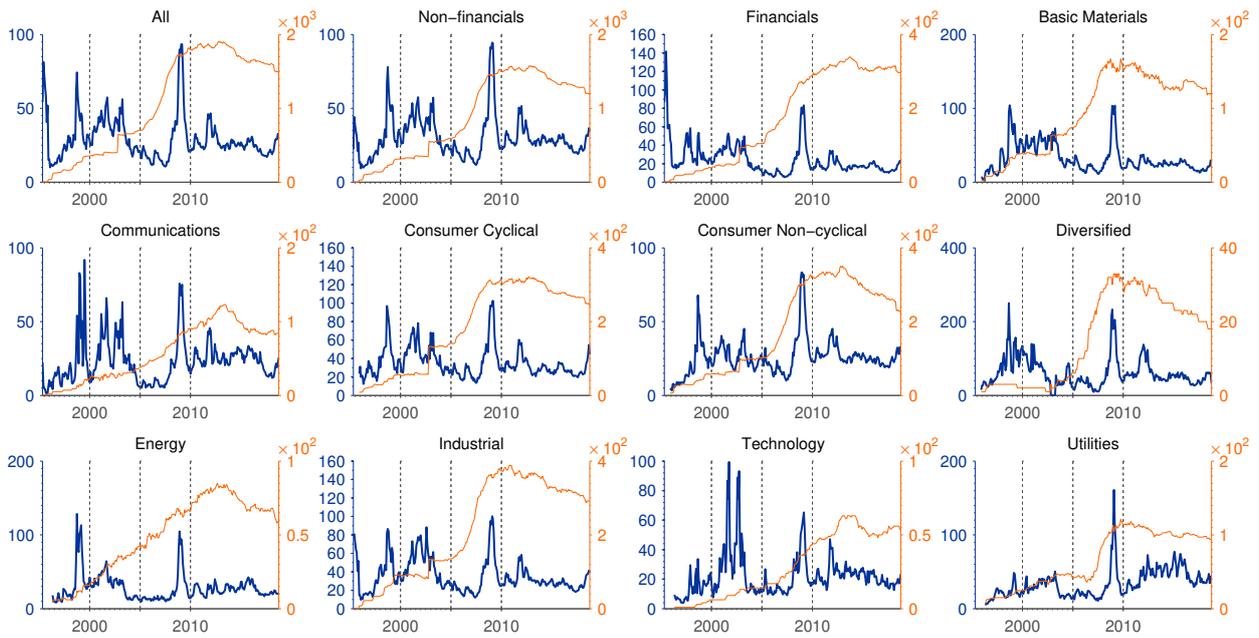
North America



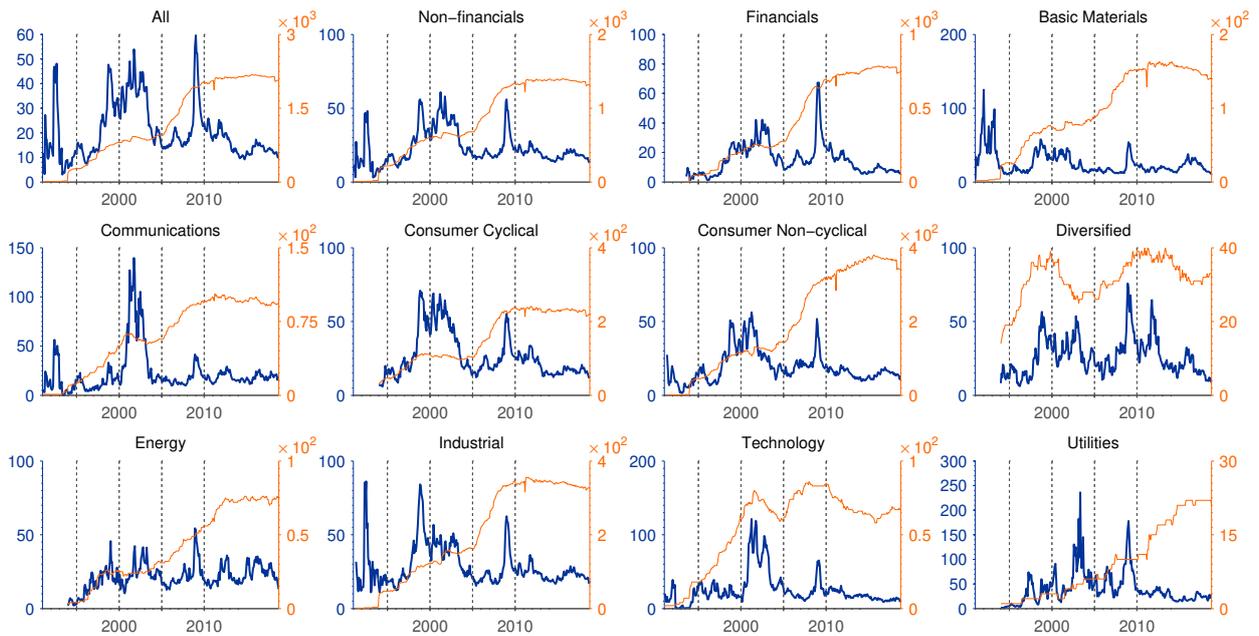
Western Europe



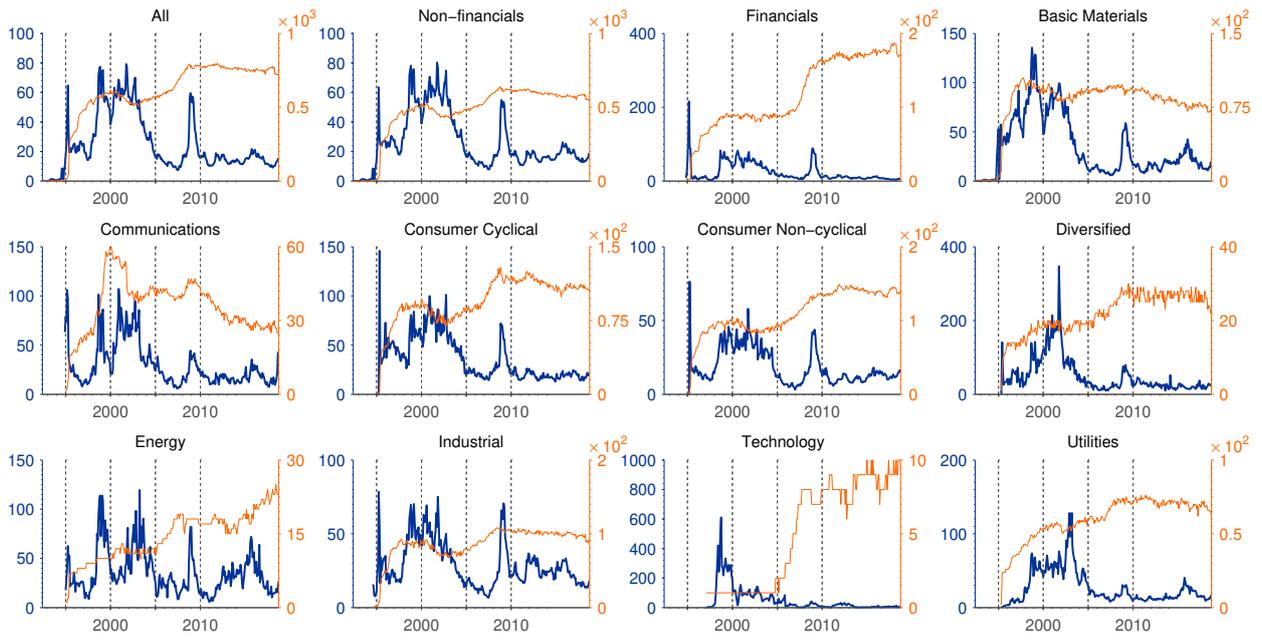
Eastern Europe



Africa ME

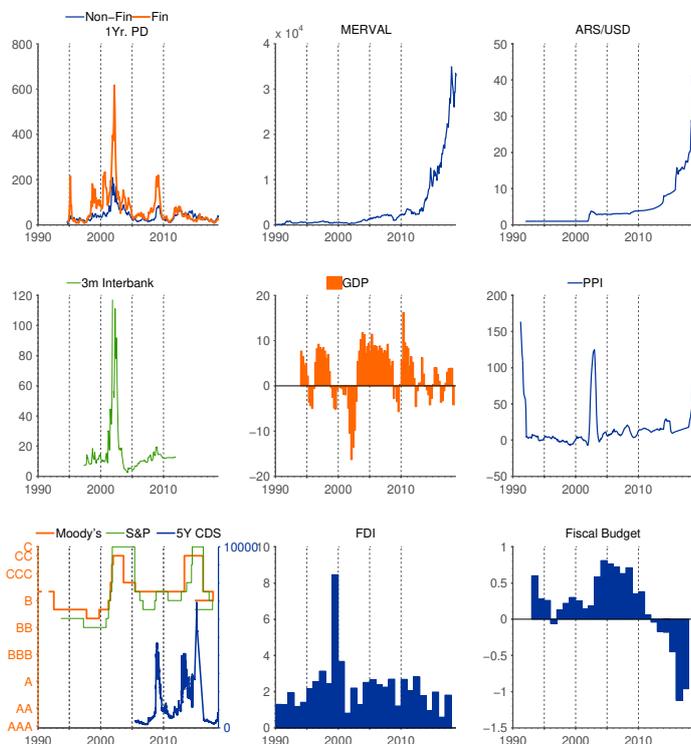


Latin America

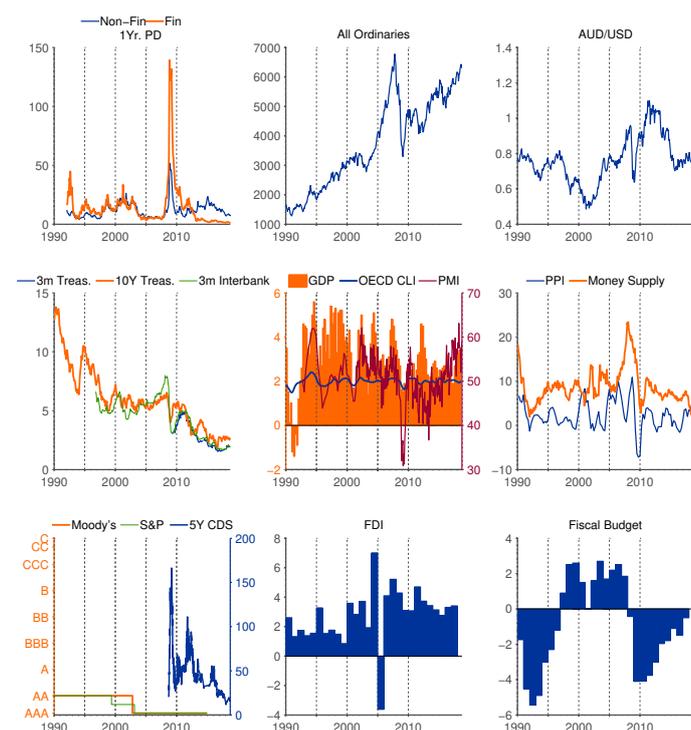


C Macroeconomic Indicators

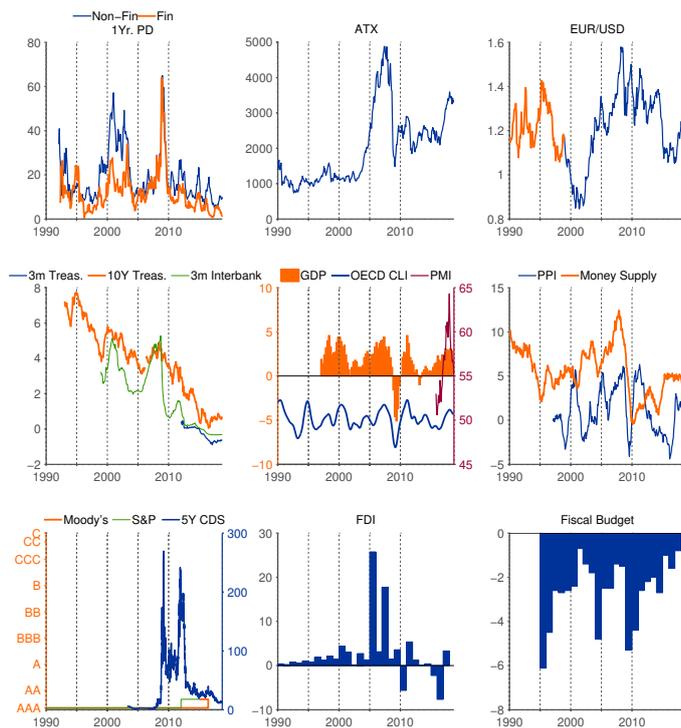
Descriptions of the data contained in this section are provided in Appendix D.



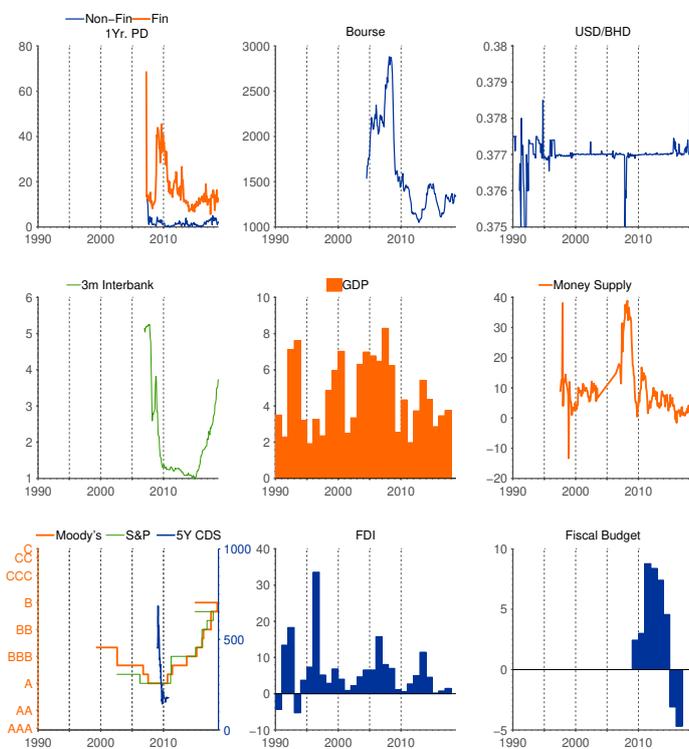
Argentina	2017		2018		
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
1Yr. PD, Non-Fin. (bps)	20.20	14.09	16.36	28.32	35.67
1Yr. PD, Fin.	13.05	10.34	11.65	20.01	22.20
MERVAL	26078	30066	31115	26037	33462
ARS/USD	17.32	18.62	20.14	28.93	41.31
GDP (YoY%)	3.8	3.9	3.9	-4.2	-
PPI (YoY%)	-	17.9	29.9	32.4*	77.8
Sov. Rating, Moody's	B2	B2	B2	B2	B2
Sov. Rating, S&P	B+	B+	B+	B+	B+
5Y CDS (bps)	283.87	232.25	272.14	450.36	586.17
FDI (%GDP)	-	1.81	-	-	-
Fiscal Budget (%GDP)	-	-0.96	-	-	-



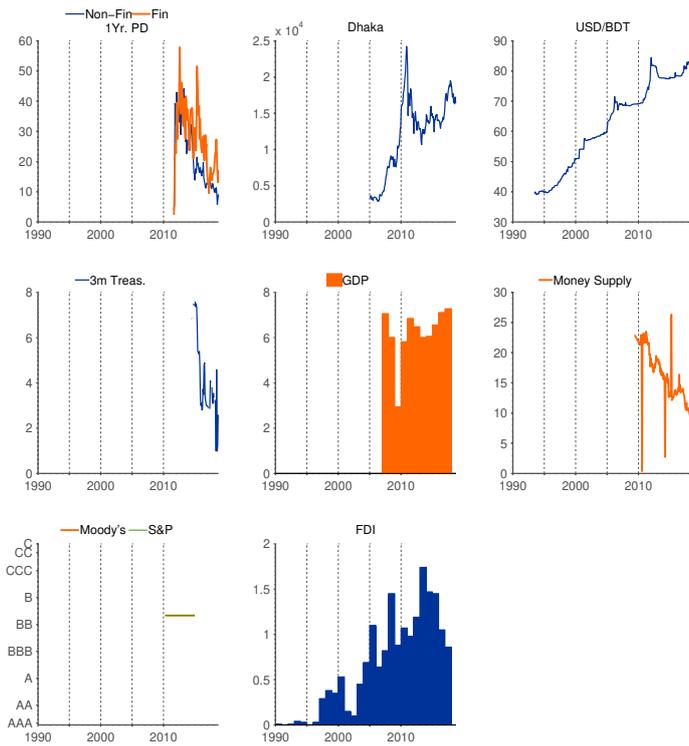
Australia	2017		2018		
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
1Yr. PD, Non-Fin. (bps)	10.33	7.53	7.82	8.78	7.19
1Yr. PD, Fin.	1.52	1.21	1.89	1.70	0.63
All Ordinaries	5745	6167	5869	6290	6326
AUD/USD	0.78	0.78	0.77	0.74	0.72
3m Treas. Yield (%)	1.71	1.74	2.03	1.92	1.89
10Y Treas. Yield (%)	2.84	2.63	2.60	2.63	2.67
3m Interbank (%)	1.71	1.78	2.02	2.10	1.93
GDP (YoY%)	2.7	2.4	3.2	3.4	-
OECD CLI	100.07	99.87	99.70	99.81	99.96*
PMI	54.2	56.2	63.1	57.4	59.0
PPI (YoY%)	2.0	3.5	3.3	5.2	-
Money Supply (YoY%)	6.8	4.5	3.7	1.9	2.5*
Sov. Rating, Moody's	Aaa	Aaa	Aaa	Aaa	Aaa
Sov. Rating, S&P	AAA	AAA	AAA	AAA	AAA
5Y CDS (bps)	23.10	17.60*	14.48	-	16.60
FDI (%GDP)	-	3.41	-	-	-
Fiscal Budget (%GDP)	-	-0.50	-	-	-



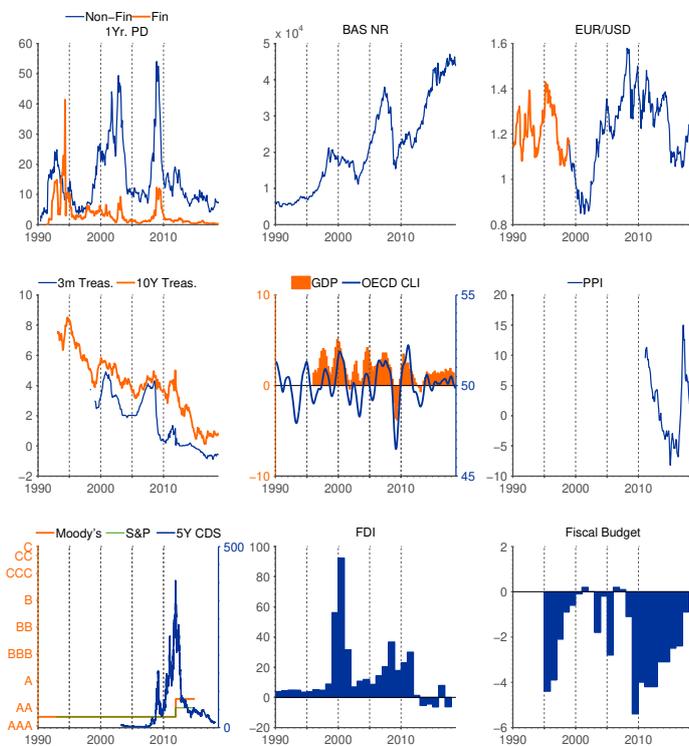
Austria	2017		2018		
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
1Yr. PD, Non-Fin. (bps)	6.02	6.72	8.37	10.41	9.38
1Yr. PD, Fin.	5.52	6.17	4.16	2.63	1.44
ATX	3316	3420	3429	3256	3344
EUR/USD	1.18	1.20	1.23	1.17	1.16
3m Treas. Yield (%)	-0.73	-0.70	-0.69	-0.69	-0.63
10Y Treas. Yield (%)	0.63	0.58	0.70	0.58	0.68
3m Interbank (%)	-0.33	-0.33	-0.33	-0.32	-0.32
GDP (YoY%)	3.0	2.9	3.1	2.9	-
OECD CLI	100.97	101.18	101.09	100.80	100.65*
PMI	59.4	64.3	58.0	56.6	55.0
PPI (YoY%)	1.8	1.5	1.7	3.6	4.4*
Money Supply (YoY%)	5.2	4.7	3.8	4.5	3.5
Sov. Rating, Moody's	Aa1	Aa1	Aa1	Aa1	Aa1
Sov. Rating, S&P	AA+	AA+	AA+	AA+	AA+
5Y CDS (bps)	18.5	13.1	12.1	14.0	13.4
FDI (%GDP)	-	3.30	-	-	-
Fiscal Budget (%GDP)	-	-0.80	-	-	-



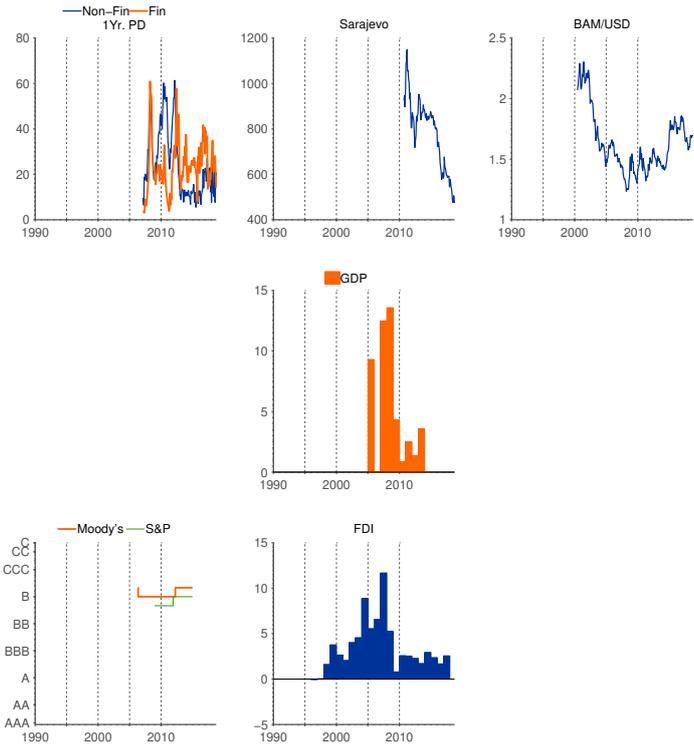
Bahrain	2017		2018		
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
1Yr. PD, Non-Fin. (bps)	0.88	4.10	3.89	1.75	2.13
1Yr. PD, Fin.	13.91	14.85	10.22	16.21	12.62
Bourse	1283	1332	1318	1311	1339
USD/BHD	0.38	0.38	0.38	0.38	0.38
3m Interbank (%)	2.45	2.73	3.05	3.50	3.73
GDP (YoY%)	-	3.75	-	-	-
Money Supply (YoY%)	1.66	4.15	0.64	0.19	-0.79*
Sov. Rating, Moody's	B2	B2	B2	B2	B2
Sov. Rating, S&P	B+	B+	B+	B+	B+
FDI (%GDP)	-	1.47	-	-	-



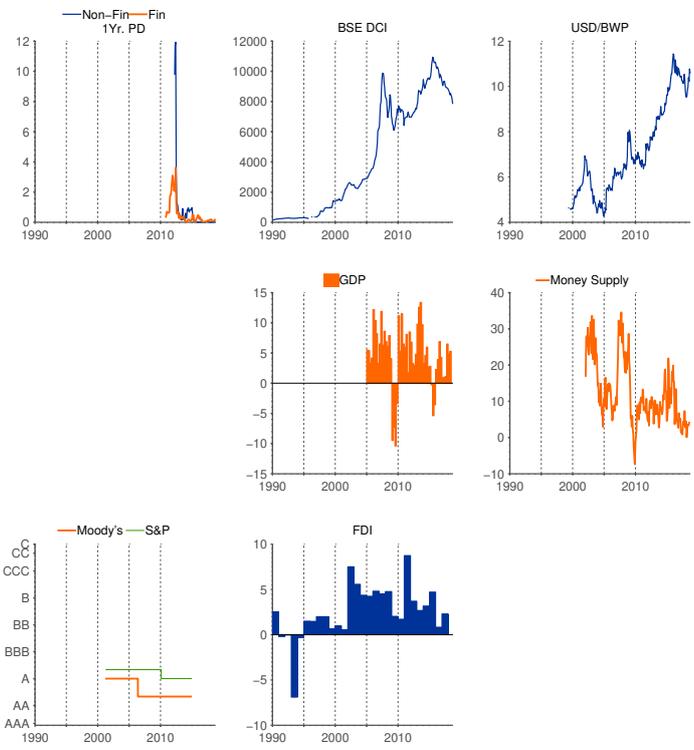
Bangladesh	2017		2018		
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
1Yr. PD, Non-Fin. (bps)	12.08	11.11	11.03	9.36	9.07
1Yr. PD, Fin.	13.90	16.67	22.89	23.07	16.95
Dhaka	18882	19268	17252	16540	16483
USD/BDT	82.31	82.69	83.22	83.78	83.97
3m Treas. Yield (%)	3.80	3.54	3.25	4.58	2.59
GDP (YoY%)	-	7.3	-	-	-
Money Supply (YoY%)	10.4	10.7	9.3	9.2	9.0*
Sov. Rating, Moody's	Ba3	Ba3	Ba3	Ba3	Ba3
Sov. Rating, S&P	BB-	BB-	BB-	BB-	BB-
FDI (%GDP)	-	0.86	-	-	-



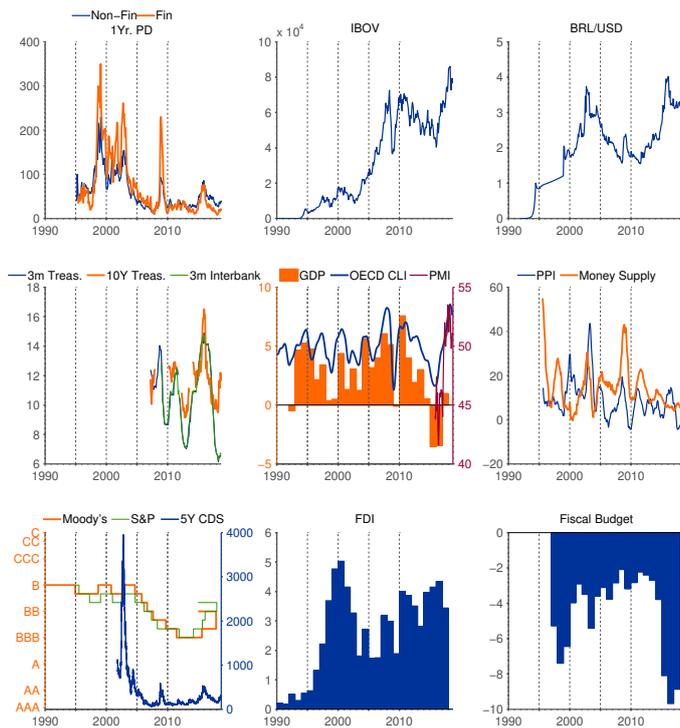
Belgium	2017		2018		
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
1Yr. PD, Non-Fin. (bps)	4.94	5.70	8.52	7.29	7.16
1Yr. PD, Fin.	0.43	0.54	0.32	0.25	0.32
BAS NR	45780.7	45177.2	44075.4	44656.8	43923.4
EUR/USD	1.18	1.20	1.23	1.17	1.16
3m Treas. Yield (%)	-0.64	-0.77	-0.61	-0.61	-0.58
10Y Treas. Yield (%)	0.73	0.64	0.77	0.69	0.83
GDP (YoY%)	1.6	1.9	1.5	1.4	-
OECD CLI	100.33	100.51	100.25	99.99	99.84*
PPI (YoY%)	6.4	4.1	2.6	7.1	7.5*
Sov. Rating, Moody's	Aa3	Aa3	Aa3	Aa3	Aa3
Sov. Rating, S&P	AA	AA	AA	AA	AA
5Y CDS (bps)	18.38	13.55	14.05	-	-
FDI (%GDP)	-	-6.31	-	-	-
Fiscal Budget (%GDP)	-	-0.90	-	-	-



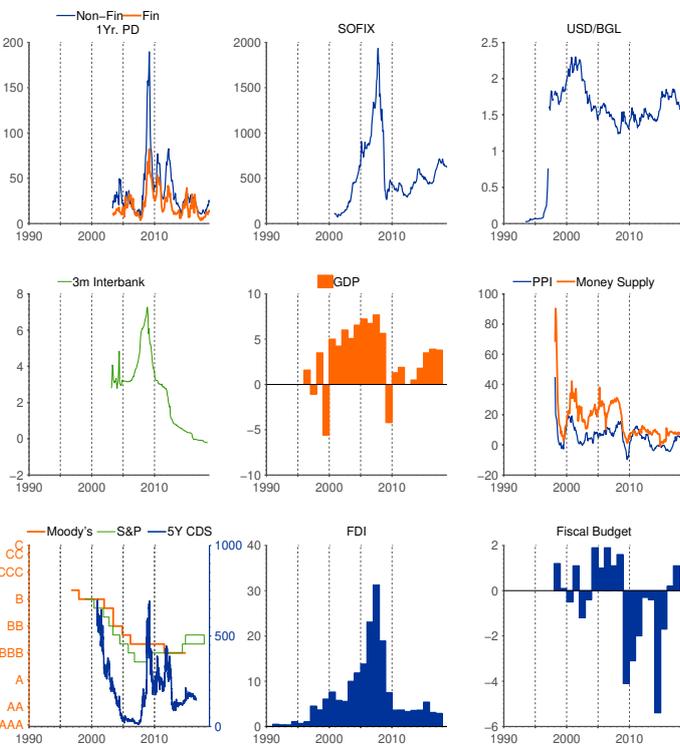
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2017		2018		
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
1Yr. PD, Non-Fin. (bps)	22.83	7.66	11.63	27.25	20.52
1Yr. PD, Fin.	14.88*	25.40	27.65	27.08	14.23
Sarajevo	592	545	545	476	482
BAM/USD	1.65	1.63	1.59	1.69	1.69
Sov. Rating, Moody's	B3	B3	B3	B3	B3
Sov. Rating, S&P	B	B	B	B	B
FDI (%GDP)	-	2.55	-	-	-



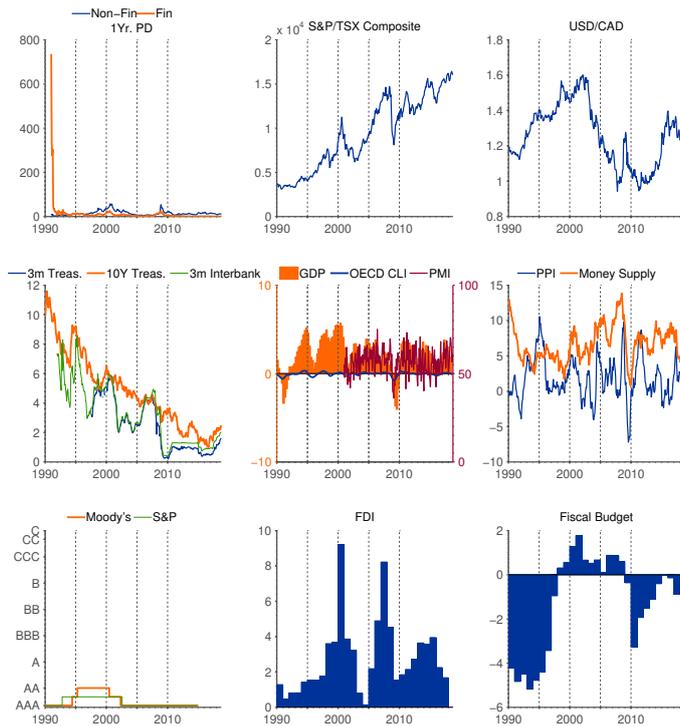
Botswana	2017		2018		
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
1Yr. PD, Non-Fin. (bps)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01
1Yr. PD, Fin.	0.11	0.19	0.10	0.09	0.16
BSE DCI	8930	8860	8590	8403	7837
USD/BWP	10.30	9.83	9.56	10.39	10.59
GDP (YoY%)	1.1	6.5	4.8	5.3	-
Money Supply (YoY%)	3.4	2.7	2.1	3.4	4.4*
Sov. Rating, Moody's	Aa3	Aa3	Aa3	Aa3	Aa3
Sov. Rating, S&P	A	A	A	A	A
FDI (%GDP)	-	2.30	-	-	-



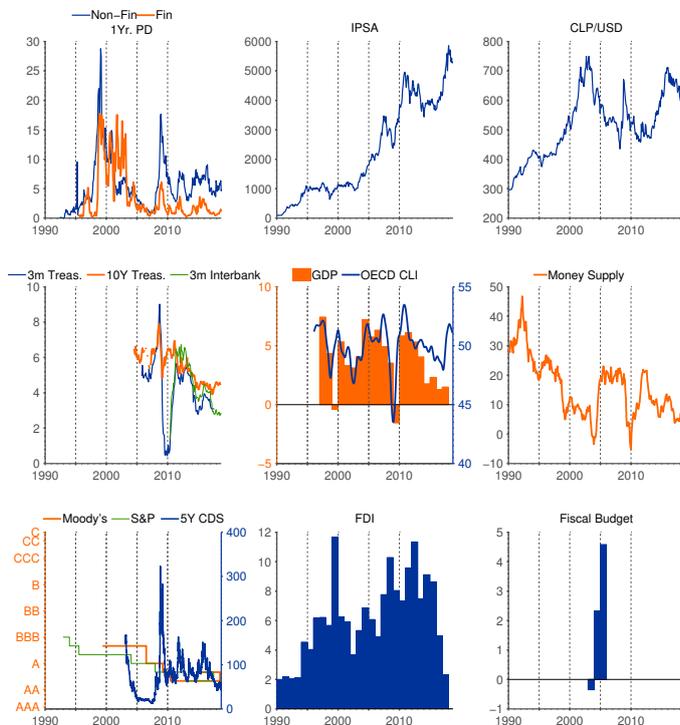
Brazil	2017		2018		
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
1Yr. PD, Non-Fin. (bps)	32.60	32.17	28.36	37.38	39.96
1Yr. PD, Fin.	15.73	10.26	11.43	17.83	18.08
IBOV	74293.5	76402.1	85365.6	72762.5	79342.4
BRL/USD	3.16	3.31	3.31	3.88	4.05
3m Treas. Yield (%)	7.42	6.76	6.49	6.45	6.58
10Y Treas. Yield (%)	9.73	10.26	9.49	11.68	11.76
3m Interbank (%)	7.53	6.78	6.31	6.52	6.69
GDP (YoY%)	-	1.0	-	-	-
OECD CLI	101.80	102.87	103.53	103.21	102.60*
PMI	50.9	52.4	53.4	49.8	50.9
PPI (YoY%)	-3.9	-2.5	-1.2	8.7	13.3
Money Supply (YoY%)	7.6	5.5	8.2	7.6	8.5
Sov. Rating, Moody's	Ba2	Ba2	Ba2	Ba2	Ba2
Sov. Rating, S&P	BB-	BB-	BB-	BB-	BB-
5Y CDS (bps)	195.91	161.97	164.20	269.96	262.96
FDI (%GDP)	-	3.44	-	-	-
Fiscal Budget (%GDP)	-	-8.87	-	-	-



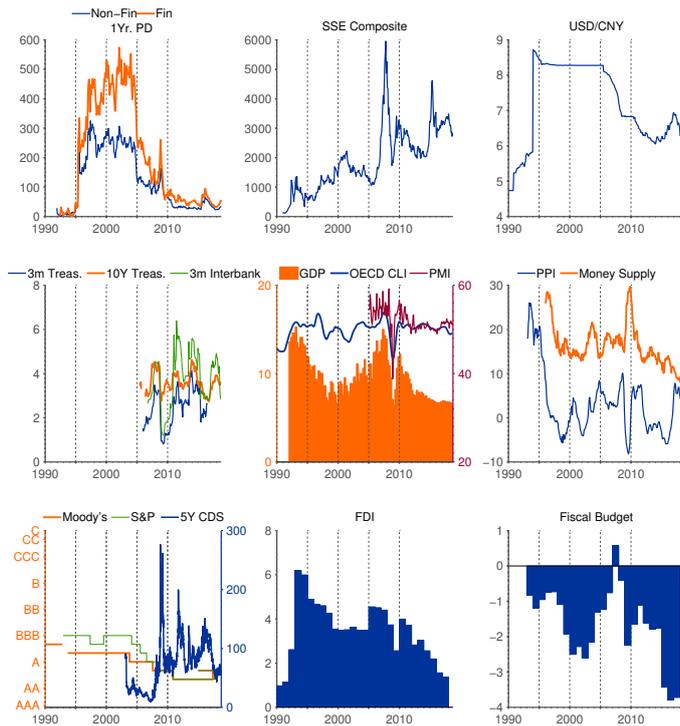
Bulgaria	2017		2018		
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
1Yr. PD, Non-Fin. (bps)	15.21	11.18	14.36	21.13	24.43
1Yr. PD, Fin.	5.18	7.11	12.84	10.00	13.33
SOFIX	688	677	649	634	624
USD/BGL	1.66	1.63	1.59	1.67	1.69
3m Interbank (%)	-0.08	-0.18	-0.19	-0.23	-
GDP (YoY%)	-	3.8	-	-	-
PPI (YoY%)	6.0	5.1	3.0	5.7	3.1*
Money Supply (YoY%)	8.2	7.7	8.3	9.9	9.2
Sov. Rating, Moody's	Baa2	Baa2	Baa2	Baa2	Baa2
Sov. Rating, S&P	BBB-	BBB-	BBB-	BBB-	BBB-
FDI (%GDP)	-	2.91	-	-	-
Fiscal Budget (%GDP)	-	1.10	-	-	-



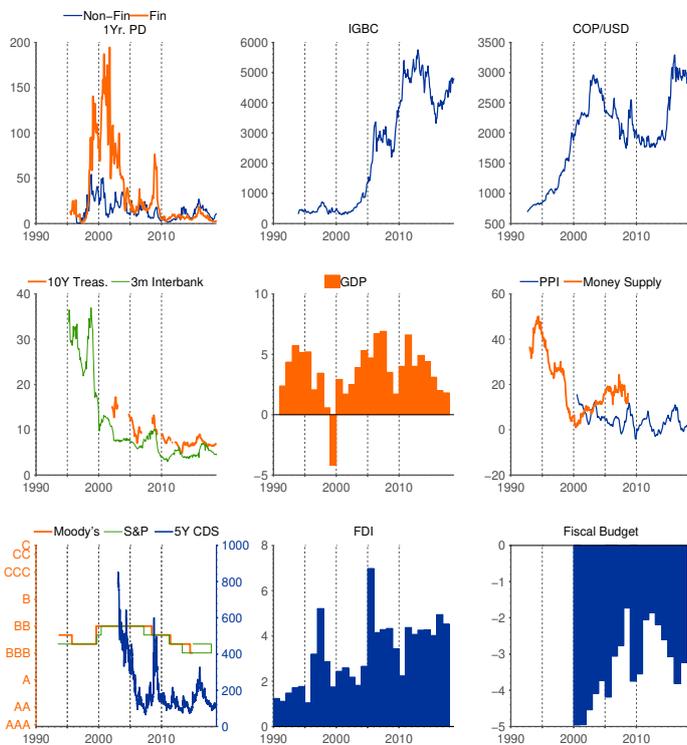
Canada	2017		2018		
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
1Yr. PD, Non-Fin. (bps)	11.94	8.32	9.01	12.30	10.88
1Yr. PD, Fin.	0.30	0.24	0.39	0.43	0.48
S&P/TSX Composite	15635	16209	15367	16278	16073
USD/CAD	1.25	1.26	1.29	1.31	1.29
3m Treas. Yield (%)	1.00	1.06	1.15	1.26	1.58
10Y Treas. Yield (%)	2.10	2.04	2.09	2.17	2.43
3m Interbank (%)	1.42	1.54	1.73	1.77	2.02
GDP (YoY%)	3.1	3.0	2.3	1.9	-
OECD CLI	100.47	100.41	100.05	99.74	99.54*
PMI	68.6	49.3	64.7	65.1	56.5
PPI (YoY%)	1.4	2.3	2.4	5.4	5.8*
Money Supply (YoY%)	4.6	4.8	4.7	4.3	5.5*
Sov. Rating, Moody's	Aaa	Aaa	Aaa	Aaa	Aaa
Sov. Rating, S&P	AAA	AAA	AAA	AAA	AAA
FDI (%GDP)	-	1.67	-	-	-
Fiscal Budget (%GDP)	-	-0.87	-	-	-



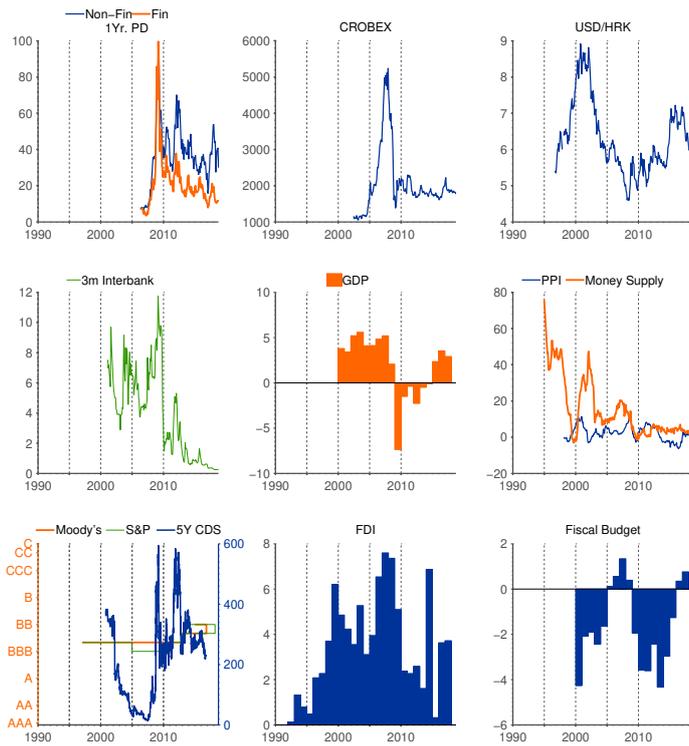
Chile	2017		2018		
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
1Yr. PD, Non-Fin. (bps)	4.54	5.76	5.46	5.89	4.64
1Yr. PD, Fin.	0.43	0.56	0.79	1.07	1.31
IPSA	5341.9	5564.6	5542.2	5301.3	5283.5
CLP/USD	639.0	615.4	603.9	654.4	656.9
3m Treas. Yield (%)	3.09*	-	-	-	-
10Y Treas. Yield (%)	4.32	4.62	4.49	4.58	4.50
3m Interbank (%)	2.78	3.04	2.81	2.83	2.83
GDP (YoY%)	-	1.5	-	-	-
OECD CLI	100.95	101.63	101.80	101.39	101.10*
Money Supply (YoY%)	5.28	4.62	7.41	10.57	10.02
Sov. Rating, Moody's	A1	A1	A1	A1	A1
Sov. Rating, S&P	A+	A+	A+	A+	A+
5Y CDS (bps)	58.78	48.90	51.06	60.78	44.23
FDI (%GDP)	-	2.32	-	-	-



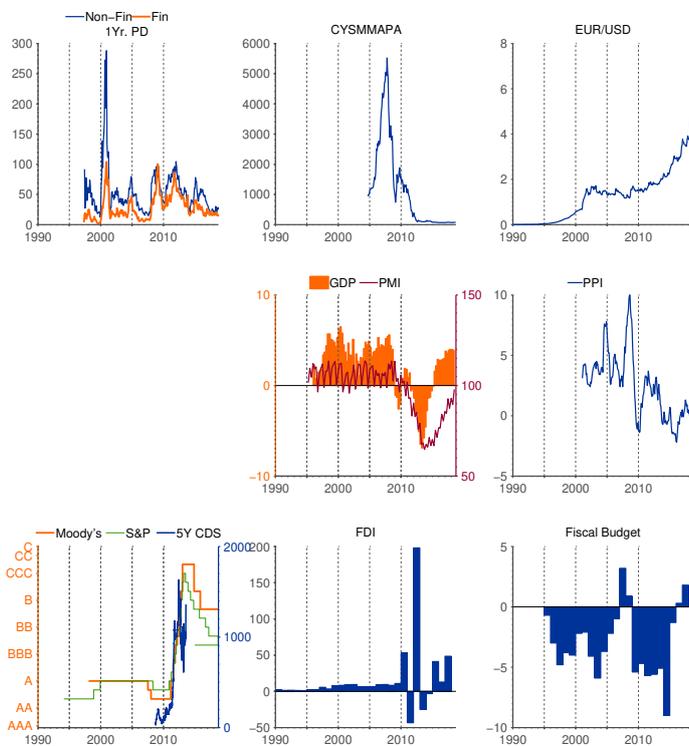
China	2017		2018		
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
1Yr. PD, Non-Fin. (bps)	23.41	23.64	24.10	29.62	33.72
1Yr. PD, Fin.	32.14	31.75	36.24	44.93	54.89
SSE Composite	3349	3307	3169	2847	2821
USD/CNY	6.65	6.51	6.28	6.62	6.87
10Y Treas. Yield (%)	3.62	3.90	3.75	3.48	3.63
3m Interbank (%)	4.36	4.91	4.46	4.16	2.85
GDP (YoY%)	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.7	6.5
OECD CLI	100.07	99.32	98.91	99.00	99.16*
PMI	52.4	51.6	51.5	51.5	50.8
PPI (YoY%)	6.90	4.90	3.10	4.70	3.60
Money Supply (YoY%)	9.00	8.10	8.20	8.00	8.30
Sov. Rating, Moody's	A1	A1	A1	A1	A1
Sov. Rating, S&P	A+	A+	A+	A+	A+
5Y CDS (bps)	62.00	50.09	63.80	67.64	55.96
FDI (%GDP)	-	1.37	-	-	-
Fiscal Budget (%GDP)	-	-3.72	-	-	-



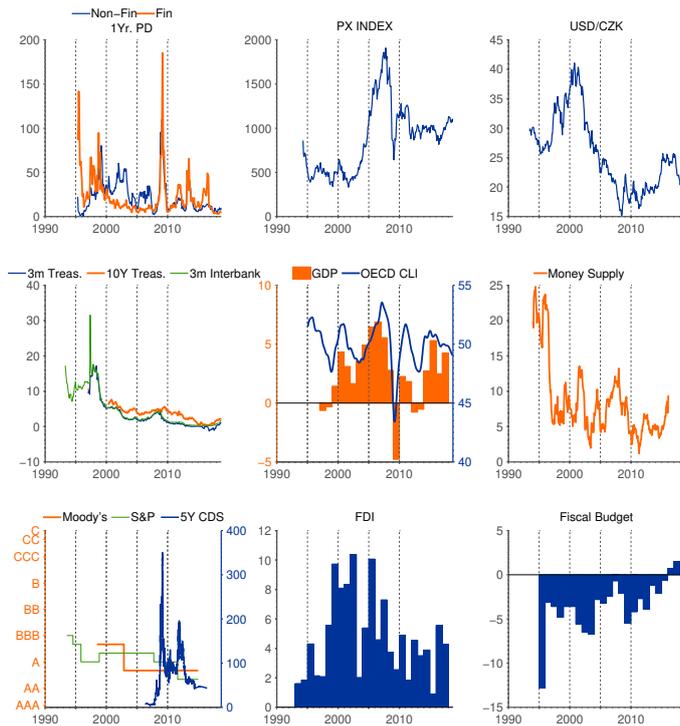
Colombia	2017		2018		
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
1Yr. PD, Non-Fin. (bps)	7.80	6.44	4.63	8.25	10.78
1Yr. PD, Fin.	3.67	2.90	2.19	2.20	3.15
IGBC	4413	4493	4340	4832	4777
COP/USD	2939	2987	2795	2931	2972
10Y Treas. Yield (%)	6.57	6.48	6.51	6.58	6.89
3m Interbank (%)	5.45	5.34	5.04	4.52	4.66
GDP (YoY%)	-	1.8	-	-	-
PPI (YoY%)	1.18	1.86	1.65	3.08	3.77
Sov. Rating, Moody's	Baa2	Baa2	Baa2	Baa2	Baa2
Sov. Rating, S&P	BBB-	BBB-	BBB-	BBB-	BBB-
5Y CDS (bps)	122.2	104.7	106.7	125.2	110.1
FDI (%GDP)	-	4.53	-	-	-
Fiscal Budget (%GDP)	-	-3.23	-	-	-



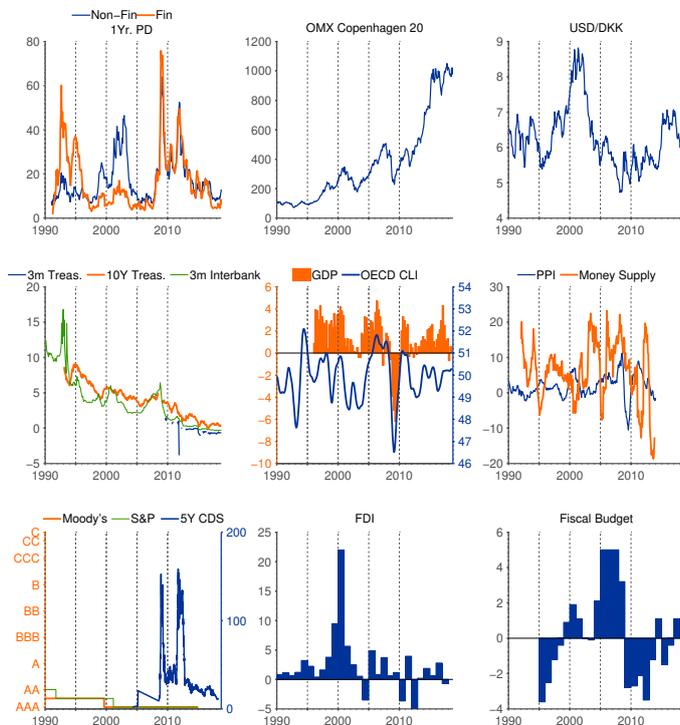
Croatia	2017		2018		
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
1Yr. PD, Non-Fin. (bps)	41.43	53.85	44.41	39.13	30.23
1Yr. PD, Fin.	21.18	19.47	11.06	10.62	11.89
CROBEX	1811	1843	1805	1816	1782
USD/HRK	6.34	6.19	6.03	6.32	6.41
3m Interbank (%)	0.36	0.30	0.25	0.25	0.26
GDP (YoY%)	-	2.9	-	-	-
PPI (YoY%)	1.9	1.7	1.3	3.5	3.4
Money Supply (YoY%)	3.3	2.1	4.4	4.7	5.3*
Sov. Rating, Moody's	Ba2	Ba2	Ba2	Ba2	Ba2
Sov. Rating, S&P	BB+	BB+	BB+	BB+	BB+
FDI (%GDP)	-	3.72	-	-	-
Fiscal Budget (%GDP)	-	0.76	-	-	-



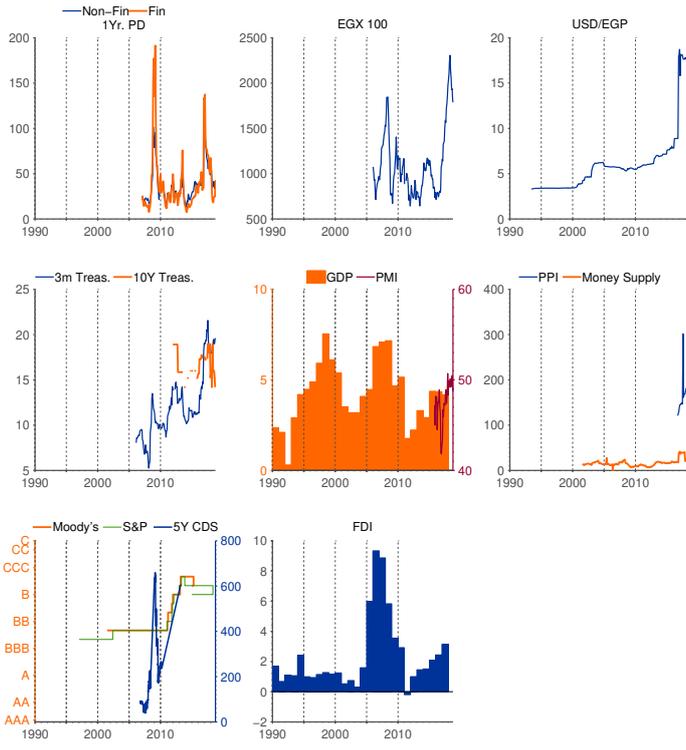
Cyprus	2017		2018		
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
1Yr. PD, Non-Fin. (bps)	25.86	20.39	22.41	19.70	28.28
1Yr. PD, Fin.	14.97	18.95	19.56	15.31	14.69
CYSMMAPA	74.1	69.5	66.9	75.0	72.6
EUR/USD	3.56	3.80	3.96	4.59	6.06
GDP (YoY%)	3.90	4.00	4.00	3.90	-
PMI	87.5	92.9	89.6	97.9	-
PPI (YoY%)	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.4*
Sov. Rating, S&P	BBB-	BBB-	BBB-	BBB-	BBB-
FDI (%GDP)	-	48.55	-	-	-
Fiscal Budget (%GDP)	-	1.80	-	-	-



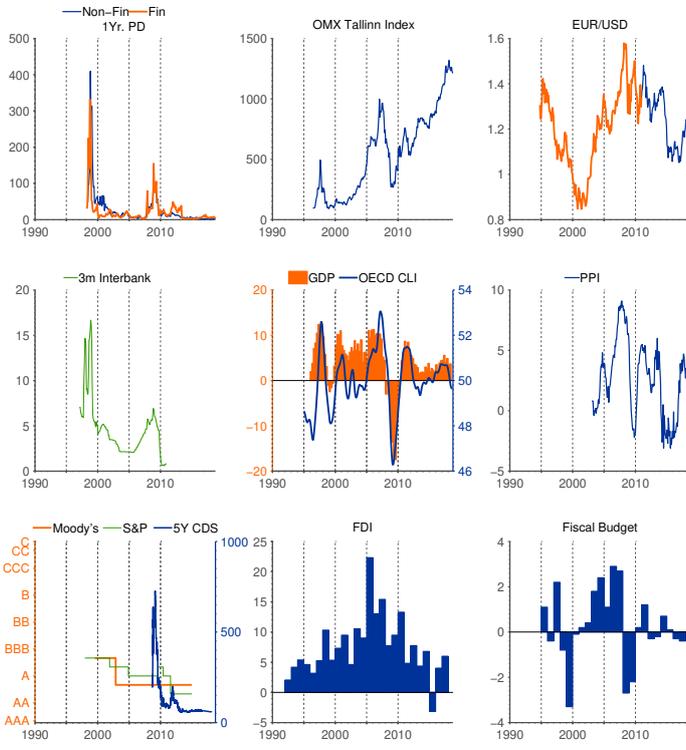
Czech Republic	2017		2018		
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
1Yr. PD, Non-Fin. (bps)	9.43	5.92	8.32	9.87	9.04
1Yr. PD, Fin.	3.92	3.60	3.48	4.98	5.37
PX INDEX	1045	1078	1124	1064	1102
USD/CZK	22.00	21.29	20.56	22.24	22.21
3m Treas. Yield (%)	-0.67	0.32	0.46	0.66	1.06
10Y Treas. Yield (%)	1.24	1.61	1.85	2.20	2.19
3m Interbank (%)	0.47	0.76	0.90	1.16	1.70
GDP (YoY%)	-	4.3	-	-	-
OECD CLI	99.87	99.82	99.57	99.24	99.05*
Sov. Rating, Moody's	A1	A1	A1	A1	A1
Sov. Rating, S&P	AA-	AA-	AA-	AA-	AA-
FDI (%GDP)	-	4.27	-	-	-
Fiscal Budget (%GDP)	-	1.50	-	-	-



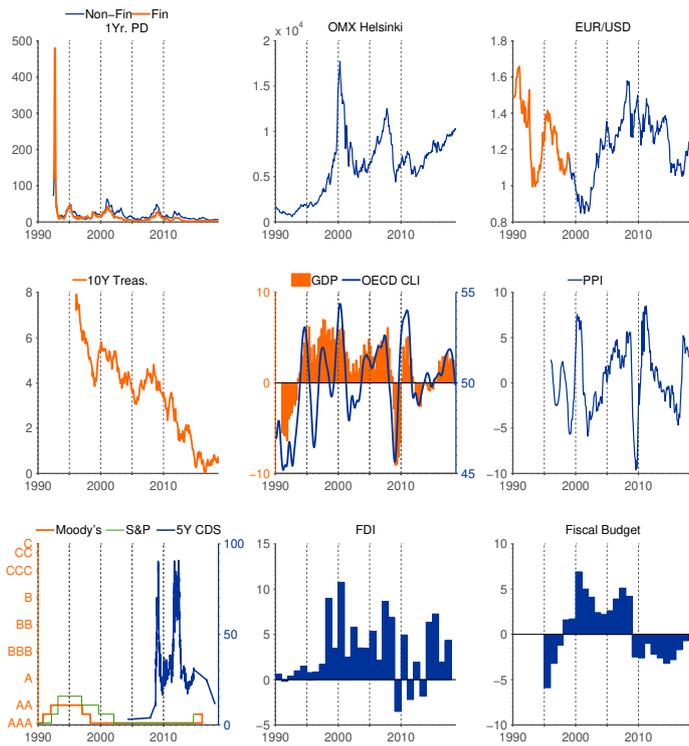
Denmark	2017		2018		
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
1Yr. PD, Non-Fin. (bps)	8.02	8.18	8.71	9.69	12.69
1Yr. PD, Fin.	4.73	4.36	6.59	4.55	6.45
OMX Copenhagen 20	1024.1	1024.2	976.6	961.8	978.9
USD/DKK	6.30	6.21	6.05	6.38	6.43
3m Treas. Yield (%)	-0.68	-0.84	-0.68	-0.65	-0.66
10Y Treas. Yield (%)	0.55	0.48	0.55	0.32	0.41
3m Interbank (%)	-0.31	-0.31	-0.30	-0.30	-0.30
GDP (YoY%)	1.1	1.3	-0.7	0.6	-
OECD CLI	100.21	100.22	100.19	100.27	100.25*
Sov. Rating, Moody's	Aaa	Aaa	Aaa	Aaa	Aaa
Sov. Rating, S&P	AAA	AAA	AAA	AAA	AAA
5Y CDS (bps)	15.39	12.86	11.47	-	-
FDI (%GDP)	-	-0.70	-	-	-
Fiscal Budget (%GDP)	-	1.10	-	-	-



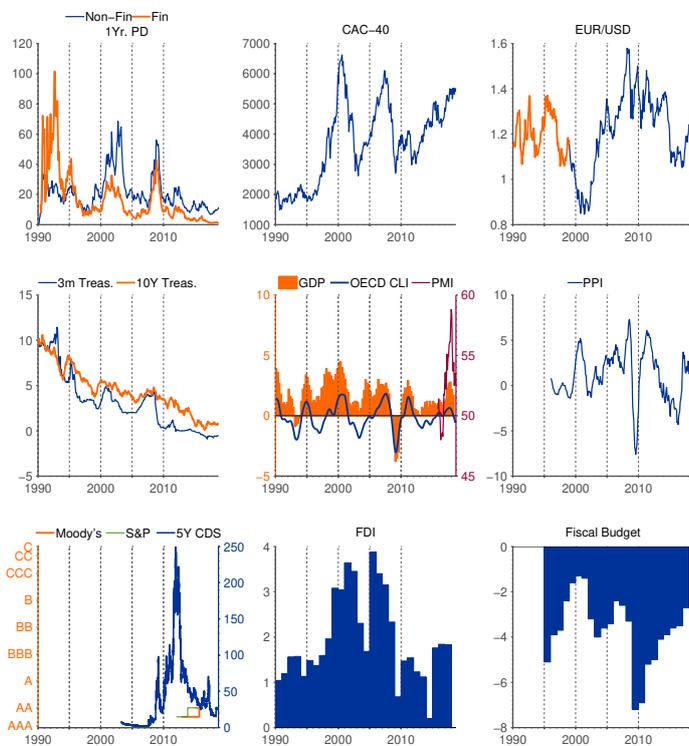
Egypt	2017		2018		
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
1Yr. PD, Non-Fin. (bps)	58.45	54.24	34.82	41.37	34.17
1Yr. PD, Fin.	54.16	67.27	21.17	23.80	42.09
EGX 100	1723.8	1971.8	2238.3	2062.1	1810.8
USD/EGP	17.64	17.81	17.65	17.92	17.91
3m Treas. Yield (%)	18.46	18.77	18.00	19.47	19.62
10Y Treas. Yield (%)	18.00	15.25	14.18	16.00	14.18
GDP (YoY%)	-	4.2	-	-	-
PMI	47.4	48.3	49.2	49.4	48.7
PPI (YoY%)	167.0	176.1	180.5	196.6	184.6*
Money Supply (YoY%)	39.7	20.9	21.9	19.9	14.5
Sov. Rating, Moody's	B3	B3	B3	B3	B3
Sov. Rating, S&P	B	B	B	B	B
FDI (%GDP)	-	3.14	-	-	-



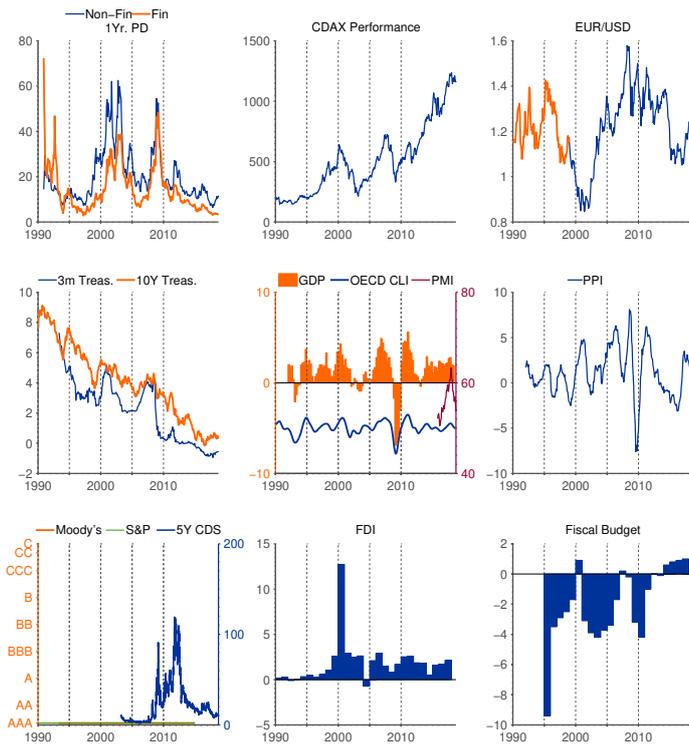
Estonia	2017		2018		
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
1Yr. PD, Non-Fin. (bps)	1.94	1.34	1.59	1.94	3.83
1Yr. PD, Fin.	4.69	6.91	5.28	8.14	5.91
OMX Tallinn Index	1226	1242	1269	1262	1216
EUR/USD	1.18	1.20	1.23	1.17	1.16
GDP (YoY%)	4.0	4.9	3.6	3.7	-
OECD CLI	100.68	100.47	100.02	99.68	99.65*
PPI (YoY%)	4.5	2.7	2.9	2.9	2.9
Sov. Rating, Moody's	A1	A1	A1	A1	A1
Sov. Rating, S&P	AA-	AA-	AA-	AA-	AA-
5Y CDS (bps)	-	-	58.2	-	-
FDI (%GDP)	-	6.00	-	-	-
Fiscal Budget (%GDP)	-	-0.40	-	-	-



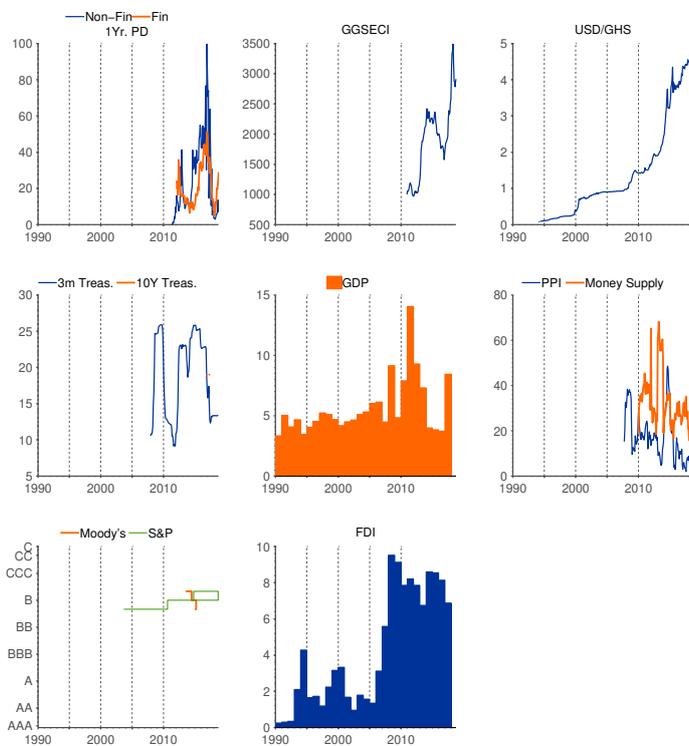
Finland	2017		2018		
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
1Yr. PD, Non-Fin. (bps)	5.61	6.22	6.95	6.48	6.58
1Yr. PD, Fin.	2.43	2.17	2.24	2.01	1.53
OMX Helsinki	9652	9472	9590	9996	10212
EUR/USD	1.18	1.20	1.23	1.17	1.16
10Y Treas. Yield (%)	0.62	0.60	0.60	0.48	0.72
GDP (YoY%)	2.3	2.6	2.7	2.5	-
OECD CLI	101.87	101.75	101.29	100.44	99.87*
PPI (YoY%)	4.0	3.0	3.4	6.3	6.0
Sov. Rating, Moody's	Aa1	Aa1	Aa1	Aa1	Aa1
Sov. Rating, S&P	AA+	AA+	AA+	AA+	AA+
5Y CDS (bps)	-	-	11.9	-	-
FDI (%GDP)	-	4.31	-	-	-
Fiscal Budget (%GDP)	-	-0.70	-	-	-



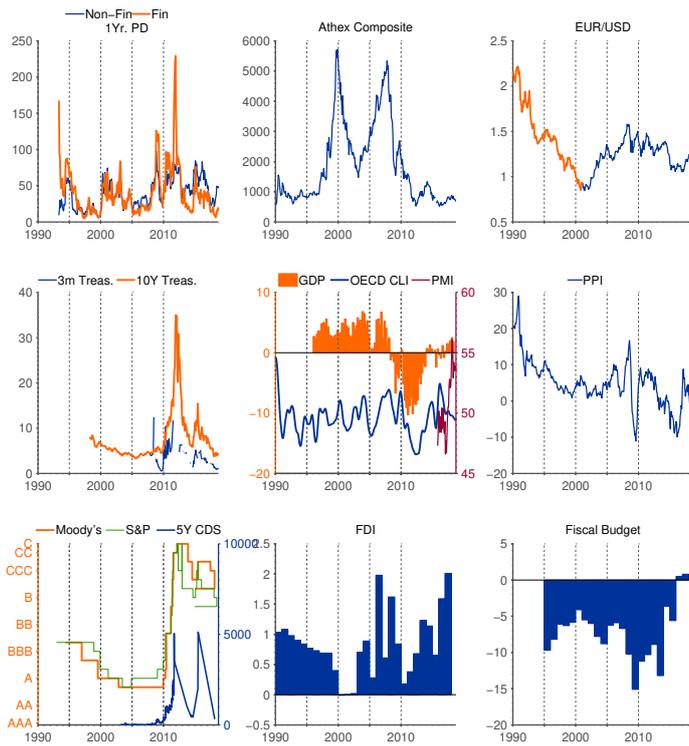
France	2017		2018		
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
1Yr. PD, Non-Fin. (bps)	7.13	8.79	9.62	9.65	11.11
1Yr. PD, Fin.	1.08	1.40	1.39	1.42	1.24
CAC-40	5330	5313	5167	5324	5493
EUR/USD	1.18	1.20	1.23	1.17	1.16
3m Treas. Yield (%)	-0.59	-0.78	-0.58	-0.63	-0.56
10Y Treas. Yield (%)	0.74	0.79	0.72	0.67	0.80
GDP (YoY%)	2.7	2.8	2.2	1.7	-
OECD CLI	100.64	100.53	100.17	99.76	99.41*
PMI	56.1	58.8	53.7	52.5	52.5
PPI (YoY%)	2.1	2.2	2.2	3.3	3.6
Sov. Rating, Moody's	Aa2	Aa2	Aa2	Aa2	Aa2
Sov. Rating, S&P	AA	AA	AA	AA	AA
5Y CDS (bps)	20.42	17.35	17.34	26.67	25.17
FDI (%GDP)	-	1.83	-	-	-
Fiscal Budget (%GDP)	-	-2.70	-	-	-



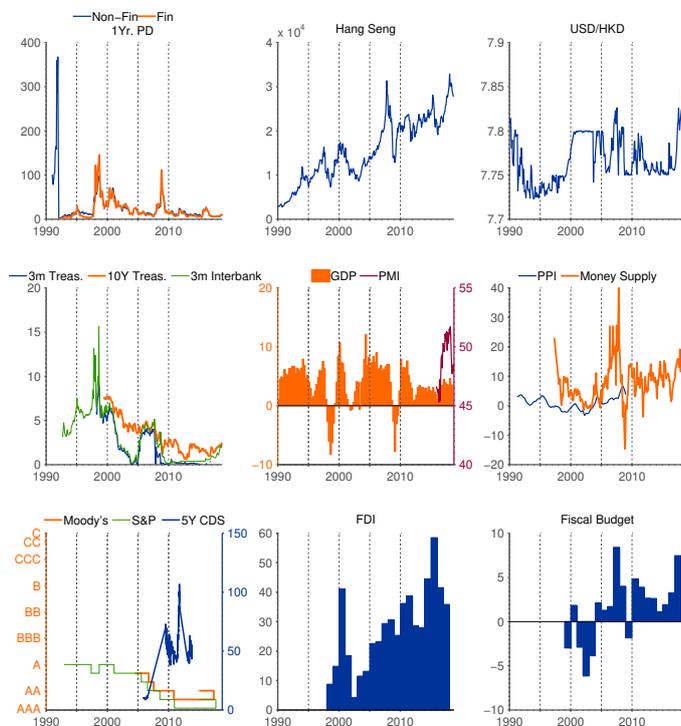
Germany	2017		2018		
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
1Yr. PD, Non-Fin. (bps)	7.27	7.76	9.28	11.26	11.31
1Yr. PD, Fin.	3.30	3.60	3.94	3.64	3.52
CDAX Performance	1190	1210	1145	1162	1160
EUR/USD	1	1	1	1	1
3m Treas. Yield (%)	-0.70	-0.69	-0.75	-0.59	-0.56
10Y Treas. Yield (%)	0.46	0.43	0.50	0.30	0.47
GDP (YoY%)	2.7	2.8	2.0	1.9	-
OECD CLI	100.97	100.98	100.54	100.09	99.92*
PMI	60.6	63.3	58.2	55.9	53.7
PPI (YoY%)	3.1	2.4	1.8	2.9	3.2
Sov. Rating, Moody's	Aaa	Aaa	Aaa	Aaa	Aaa
Sov. Rating, S&P	AAA	AAA	AAA	AAA	AAA
5Y CDS (bps)	12.5	9.5	10.5	11.6	10.6
FDI (%GDP)	-	2.12	-	-	-
Fiscal Budget (%GDP)	-	1.00	-	-	-



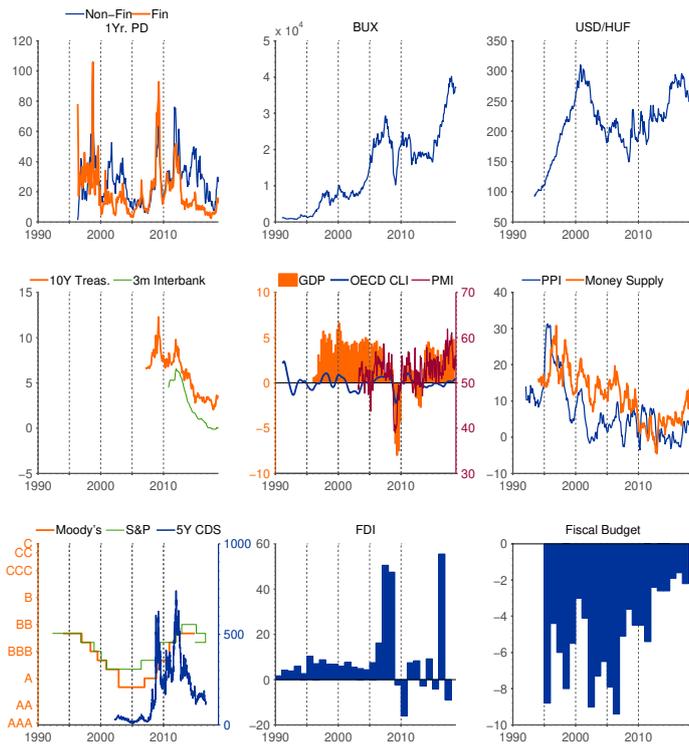
Ghana	2017		2018		
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
1Yr. PD, Non-Fin. (bps)	5.34	3.72	2.89	5.55	6.88
1Yr. PD, Fin.	13.69	11.55	7.41	20.07	27.25
GGSECI	2326	2580	3367	2879	2883
USD/GHS	4.41	4.50	4.34	4.73	4.84
3m Treas. Yield (%)	13.15	13.31	13.32	13.33	13.41
GDP (YoY%)	-	8.4	-	-	-
PPI (YoY%)	7.5	8.7	3.7	7.7	5.6
Money Supply (YoY%)	25.4	19.8	20.2	16.6	24.6*
Sov. Rating, Moody's	B1	B1	B1	B1	B1
Sov. Rating, S&P	B	B	B	B	B
FDI (%GDP)	-	6.88	-	-	-



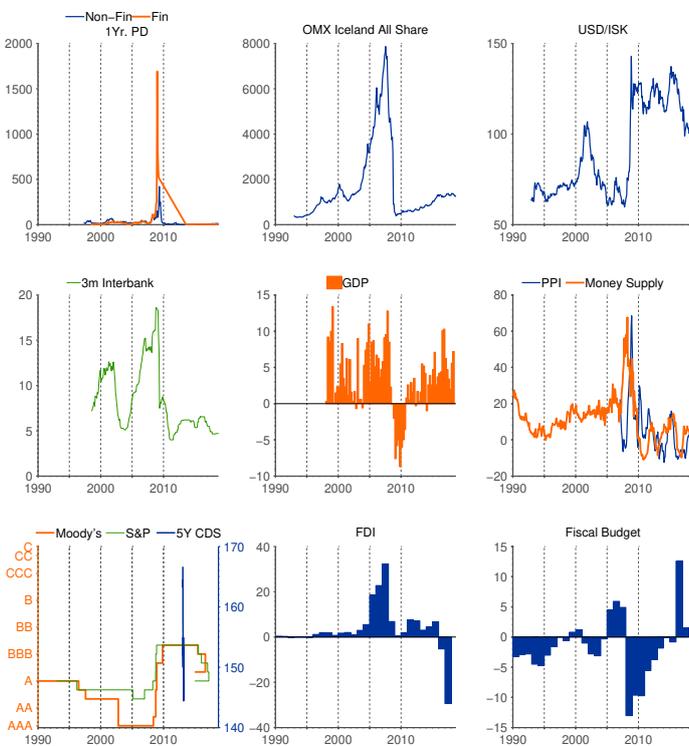
Greece	2017		2018		
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
1Yr. PD, Non-Fin. (bps)	27.36	28.36	30.49	49.26	48.73
1Yr. PD, Fin.	15.63	10.57	6.72	15.11	16.21
Athex Composite	755.6	802.4	780.5	757.6	691.7
EUR/USD	1.18	1.20	1.23	1.17	1.16
3m Treas. Yield (%)	2.02	1.93	1.30	1.04	1.12
10Y Treas. Yield (%)	5.66	4.12	4.32	3.96	4.18
GDP (YoY%)	1.5	2.0	2.5	1.8	-
OECD CLI	99.94	99.79	99.73	99.53	99.36*
PMI	52.8	53.1	55.0	53.5	53.6
PPI (YoY%)	4.1	1.7	-0.2	6.2	6.1*
Sov. Rating, Moody's	B3	B3	B3	B3	B3
Sov. Rating, S&P	B+	B+	B+	B+	B+
5Y CDS (bps)	-	-	317.43	-	-
FDI (%GDP)	-	2.01	-	-	-
Fiscal Budget (%GDP)	-	0.80	-	-	-



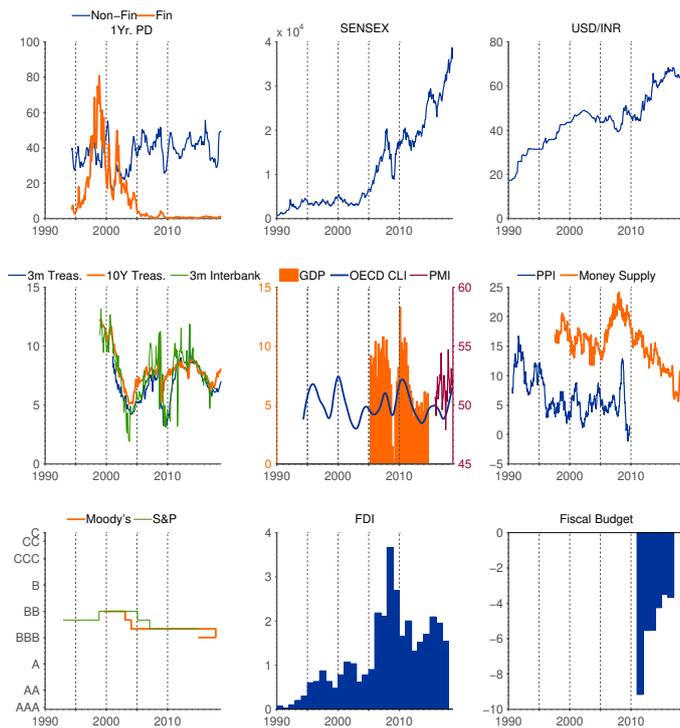
Hong Kong	2017		2018		
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
1Yr. PD, Non-Fin. (bps)	5.65	5.47	6.25	7.75	10.39
1Yr. PD, Fin.	6.06	7.17	7.34	9.07	11.31
Hang Seng	27554	29919	30093	28955	27789
USD/HKD	7.81	7.81	7.85	7.85	7.83
10Y Treas. Yield (%)	1.71	1.83	1.99	2.25	2.47
3m Interbank (%)	0.78	1.31	1.21	2.10	2.28
GDP (YoY%)	3.6	3.4	4.6	3.5	-
PMI	51.2	51.5	50.6	47.7	47.9
Money Supply (YoY%)	13.20	11.60	9.60	6.30	5.10*
Sov. Rating, Moody's	Aa2	Aa2	Aa2	Aa2	Aa2
Sov. Rating, S&P	AA+	AA+	AA+	AA+	AA+
FDI (%GDP)	-	35.85	-	-	-
Fiscal Budget (%GDP)	-	7.47	-	-	-



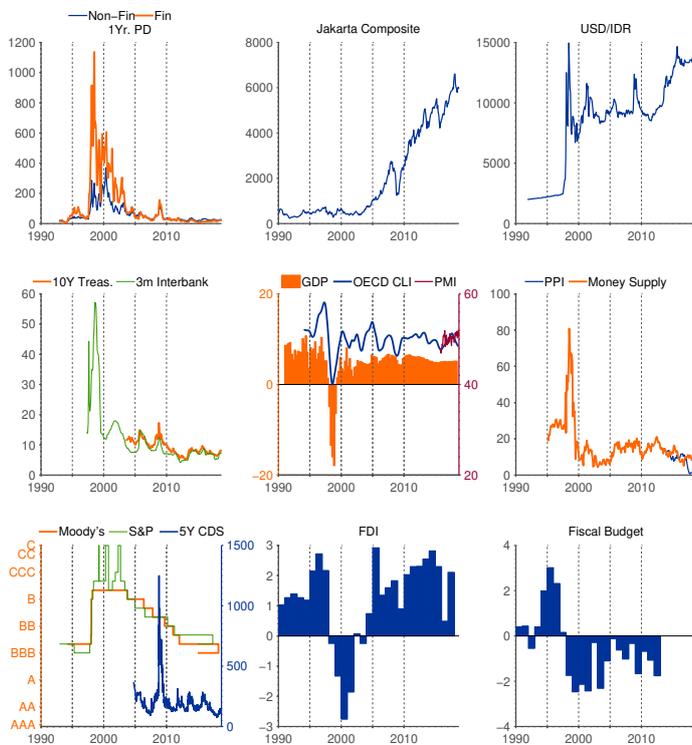
Hungary	2017		2018		
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
1Yr. PD, Non-Fin. (bps)	13.70	7.47	13.64	22.42	26.49
1Yr. PD, Fin.	6.23	5.11	7.03	13.31	12.78
BUX	37291	39377	37259	36128	37171
USD/HUF	263.74	258.91	253.55	281.79	278.82
10Y Treas. Yield (%)	2.62	2.03	2.39	3.62	3.54
3m Interbank (%)	-0.11	-0.12	-0.13	0.05	0.02
GDP (YoY%)	3.90	4.40	4.40	4.80	-
OECD CLI	100.37	100.26	100.32	100.66	100.95*
PMI	59.3	60.5	56.6	52.9	53.8
PPI (YoY%)	4.1	3.9	3.5	7.5	8.1*
Money Supply (YoY%)	12.74	7.83	13.73	15.74	15.62*
Sov. Rating, Moody's	Ba1	Ba1	Ba1	Ba1	Ba1
Sov. Rating, S&P	BBB-	BBB-	BBB-	BBB-	BBB-
FDI (%GDP)	-	-8.91	-	-	-
Fiscal Budget (%GDP)	-	-2.20	-	-	-



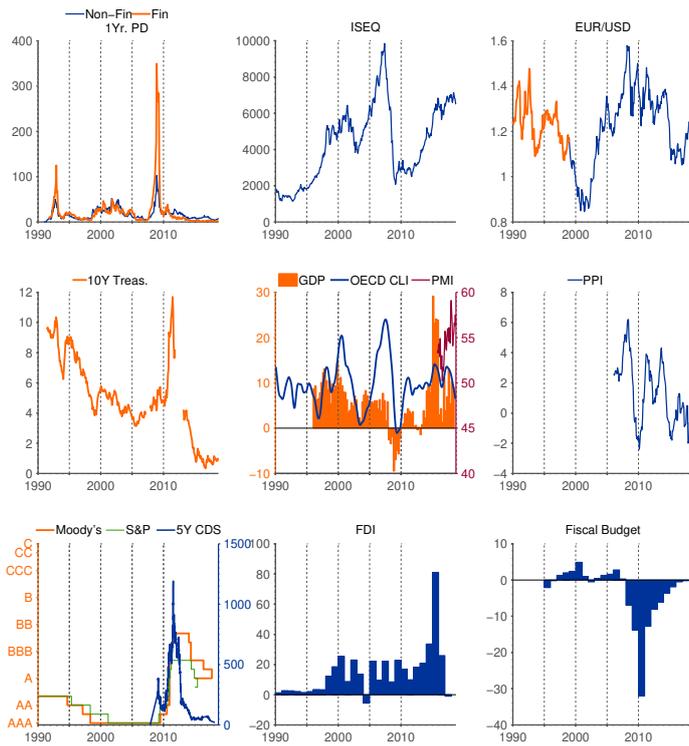
Iceland	2017		2018		
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
1Yr. PD, Non-Fin. (bps)	10.91	9.25	8.11	10.51	7.83
1Yr. PD, Fin.	4.88	3.86	2.45	3.63	4.84
OMX Iceland All Share	1286	1290	1361	1325	1252
USD/ISK	106.11	103.56	98.61	105.45	110.87
3m Interbank (%)	4.90	4.65	4.65	4.70	4.70
GDP (YoY%)	3.4	2.0	5.6	7.2	-
PPI (YoY%)	-1.40	2.40	3.70	11.70	6.70*
Money Supply (YoY%)	7.48	5.03	0.57	5.01	7.32
Sov. Rating, Moody's	A3	A3	A3	A3	A3
Sov. Rating, S&P	A	A	A	A	A
FDI (%GDP)	-	-29.37	-	-	-
Fiscal Budget (%GDP)	-	1.51	-	-	-



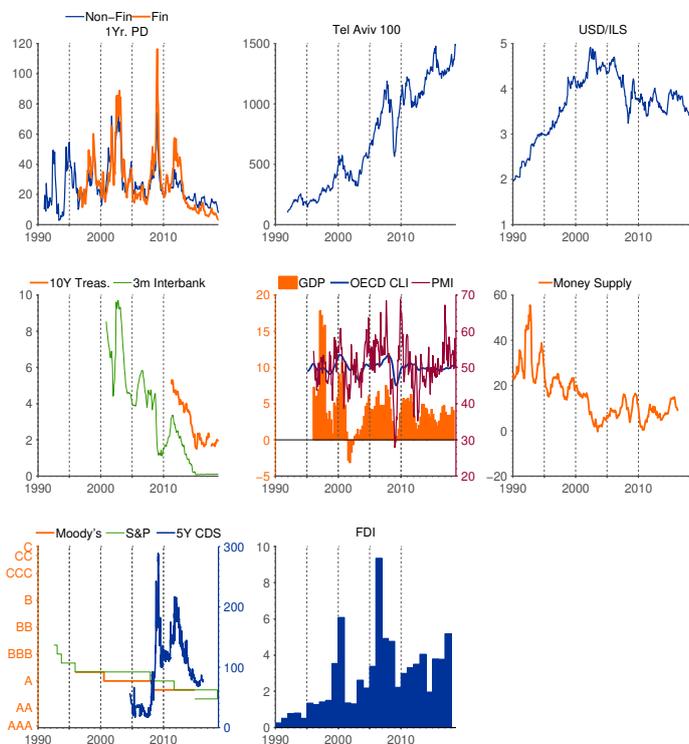
India	2017		2018		
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
1Yr. PD, Non-Fin. (bps)	33.55	28.87	33.10	48.60	49.19
1Yr. PD, Fin.	0.67	0.48	0.55	1.20	1.03
SENSEX	31284	34057	32969	35423	36227
USD/INR	65.28	63.87	65.18	68.47	72.49
3m Treas. Yield (%)	6.08	6.20	6.11	6.46	6.99
10Y Treas. Yield (%)	6.66	7.33	7.40	7.90	8.02
3m Interbank (%)	6.38	6.42	-	-	-
OECD CLI	99.41	99.93	100.51	101.08	101.45*
PMI	51.2	54.7	51.0	53.1	52.2
Money Supply (YoY%)	5.6	10.5	9.6	9.8	9.4
Sov. Rating, Moody's	Baa2	Baa2	Baa2	Baa2	Baa2
Sov. Rating, S&P	BBB-	BBB-	BBB-	BBB-	BBB-
FDI (%GDP)	-	1.54	-	-	-



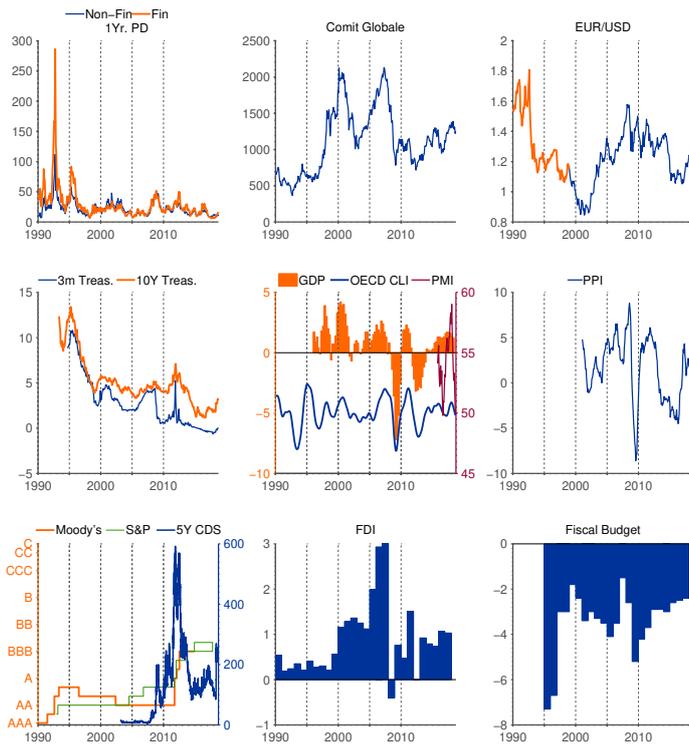
Indonesia	2017		2018		
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
1Yr. PD, Non-Fin. (bps)	26.22	23.54	21.57	26.40	27.03
1Yr. PD, Fin.	18.41	18.54	17.55	21.58	20.90
Jakarta Composite	5901	6356	6189	5799	5977
USD/IDR	13472.00	13555.00	13728.00	14330.00	14903.00
10Y Treas. Yield (%)	6.50	6.32	6.67	7.80	8.12
3m Interbank (%)	5.20	5.48	5.36	7.10	7.35
GDP (YoY%)	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.2	-
OECD CLI	101.13	100.29	99.41	98.75	98.38*
PMI	50.4	49.3	50.7	50.3	50.7
PPI (YoY%)	0.5	1.3	1.6	3.5	4.3*
Money Supply (YoY%)	10.9	8.3	7.5	5.9	5.9*
Sov. Rating, Moody's	Baa2	Baa2	Baa2	Baa2	Baa2
Sov. Rating, S&P	BBB-	BBB-	BBB-	BBB-	BBB-
5Y CDS (bps)	104.39	85.25	102.01	136.20	130.12
FDI (%GDP)	-	2.11	-	-	-



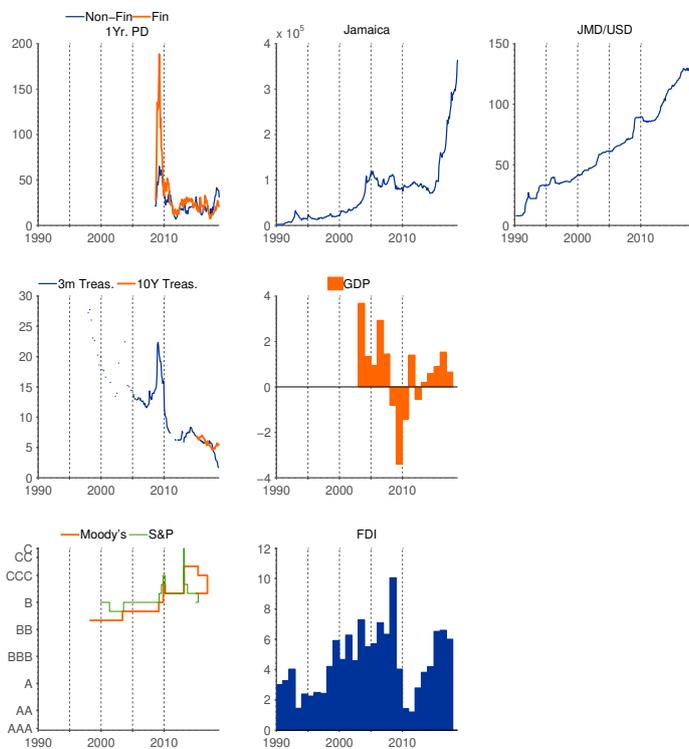
Ireland	2017		2018		
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
1Yr. PD, Non-Fin. (bps)	4.84	5.03	3.89	6.11	7.86
1Yr. PD, Fin.	1.93	0.49	1.41	2.13	1.58
ISEQ	6882	7038	6594	6983	6522
EUR/USD	1.18	1.20	1.23	1.17	1.16
10Y Treas. Yield (%)	0.74	0.67	0.91	0.81	0.99
GDP (YoY%)	13.0	5.4	10.2	9.1	-
OECD CLI	101.37	100.81	99.89	98.95	98.24*
PMI	55.4	59.1	54.1	56.6	56.3
PPI (YoY%)	0.5	-1.9	-1.6	-2.5	-2.7
Sov. Rating, Moody's	A2	A2	A2	A2	A2
Sov. Rating, S&P	A+	A+	A+	A+	A+
5Y CDS (bps)	31.72*	25.25*	19.99	-	-
FDI (%GDP)	-	-1.03	-	-	-
Fiscal Budget (%GDP)	-	-0.20	-	-	-



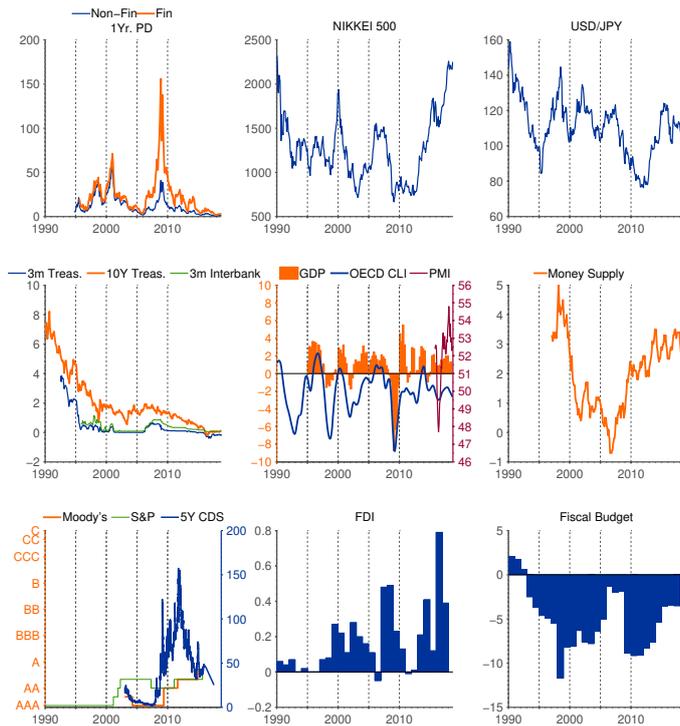
Israel	2017		2018		
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
1Yr. PD, Non-Fin. (bps)	15.90	14.96	14.81	13.10	8.08
1Yr. PD, Fin.	8.83	7.76	7.39	5.48	3.28
Tel Aviv 100	1292	1364	1310	1363	1485
USD/ILS	3.54	3.48	3.49	3.66	3.64
10Y Treas. Yield (%)	1.76	1.70	1.65	1.99	2.00
3m Interbank (%)	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.12
GDP (YoY%)	3.3	3.4	4.5	4.0	-
OECD CLI	99.81	100.26	100.49	100.28	100.05*
PMI	57.2	53.4	54.7	52.6	50.0
Sov. Rating, Moody's	A1	A1	A1	A1	A1
Sov. Rating, S&P	AA-	AA-	AA-	AA-	AA-
FDI (%GDP)	-	5.18	-	-	-



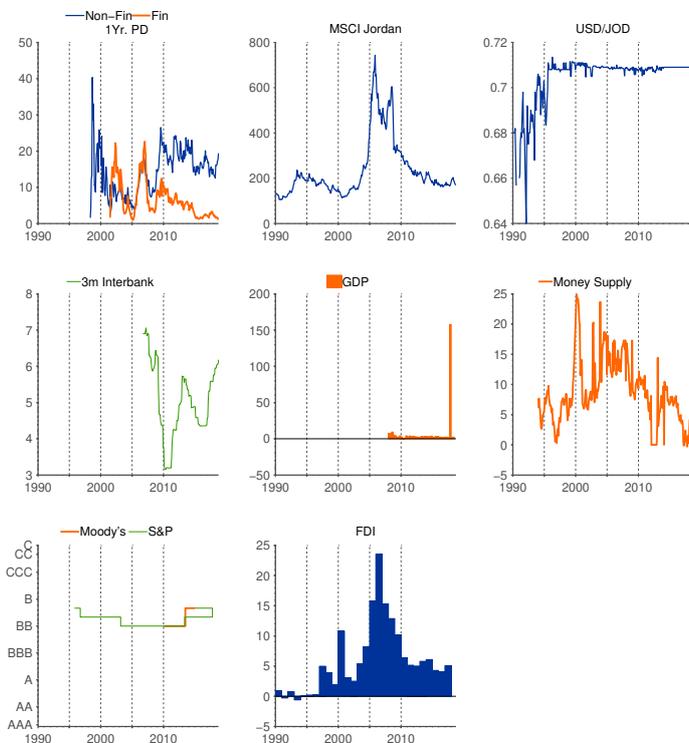
Italy	2017		2018		
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
1Yr. PD, Non-Fin. (bps)	8.91	12.11	11.51	10.30	10.66
1Yr. PD, Fin.	7.10	7.51	8.32	11.86	15.08
Comit Globale	1319	1297	1308	1284	1243
EUR/USD	1.18	1.20	1.23	1.17	1.16
3m Treas. Yield (%)	-0.41	-0.60	-0.43	-0.12	0.01
10Y Treas. Yield (%)	2.11	2.02	1.79	2.68	3.15
GDP (YoY%)	1.7	1.6	1.3	1.2	-
OECD CLI	100.56	100.89	100.66	100.16	99.81*
PMI	56.3	57.4	55.1	53.3	50.0
PPI (YoY%)	1.6	2.2	2.2	3.2	5.1*
Sov. Rating, Moody's	Baa2	Baa2	Baa2	Baa2	Baa2
Sov. Rating, S&P	BBB	BBB	BBB	BBB	BBB
5Y CDS (bps)	138.29	117.37	102.31	229.00	221.22
FDI (%GDP)	-	1.03	-	-	-
Fiscal Budget (%GDP)	-	-2.40	-	-	-



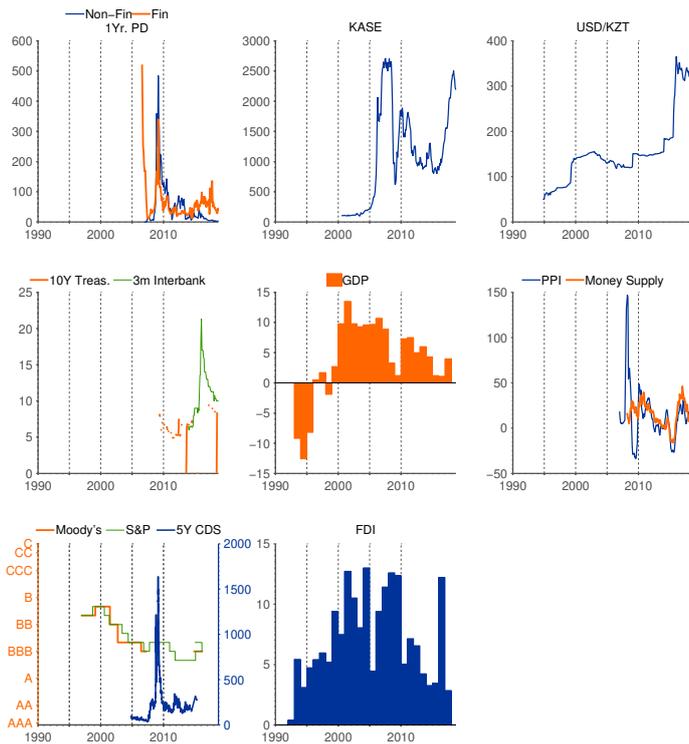
Jamaica	2017		2018		
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
1Yr. PD, Non-Fin. (bps)	20.36	27.02	35.38	39.05	30.85
1Yr. PD, Fin.	11.58	15.99	16.67	27.12	20.52
Jamaica	262729	288382	294533	305736	358320
JMD/USD	129.55	124.58	126.22	130.15	134.54
3m Treas. Yield (%)	4.98	4.18	2.98	2.54	1.71
10Y Treas. Yield (%)	4.78	4.96	5.20	5.72	5.46
GDP (YoY%)	-	0.7	-	-	-
Sov. Rating, Moody's	B3	B3	B3	B3	B3
Sov. Rating, S&P	B	B	B	B	B
FDI (%GDP)	-	6.01	-	-	-



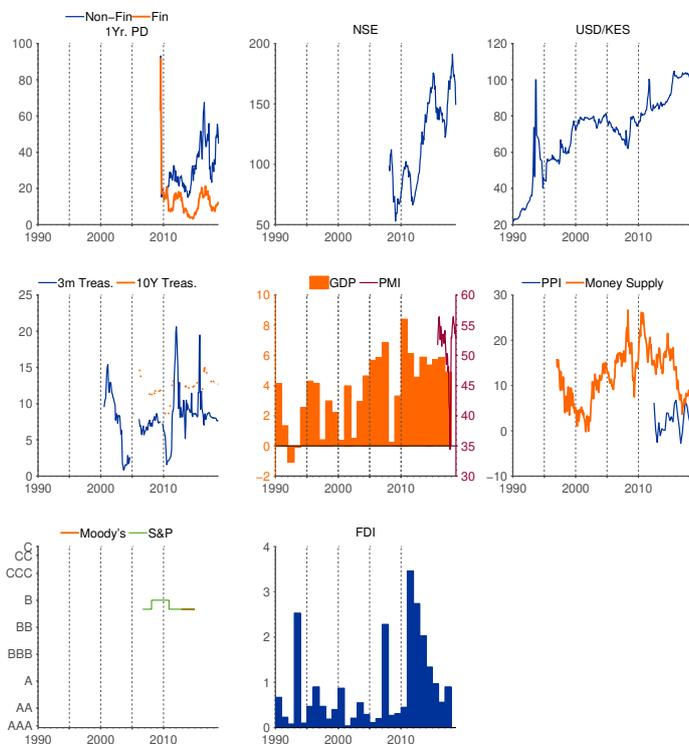
Japan	2017		2018		
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
1Yr. PD, Non-Fin. (bps)	0.70	0.64	1.07	1.27	1.33
1Yr. PD, Fin.	2.36	1.95	2.73	2.92	2.85
NIKKEI 500	2007	2208	2165	2174	2246
USD/JPY	112.51	112.69	106.28	110.76	113.70
3m Treas. Yield (%)	-0.17	-0.16	-0.16	-0.14	-0.13
10Y Treas. Yield (%)	0.07	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.13
3m Interbank (%)	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07
GDP (YoY%)	2.0	2.0	1.1	1.3	-
OECD CLI	100.22	100.18	99.98	99.81	99.68*
PMI	52.9	54.0	53.1	53.0	52.5
Money Supply (YoY%)	3.40	3.10	2.60	2.70	2.50
Sov. Rating, Moody's	A1	A1	A1	A1	A1
Sov. Rating, S&P	A+	A+	A+	A+	A+
5Y CDS (bps)	25.17*	-	-	-	-
FDI (%GDP)	-	0.39	-	-	-
Fiscal Budget (%GDP)	-	-3.52	-	-	-



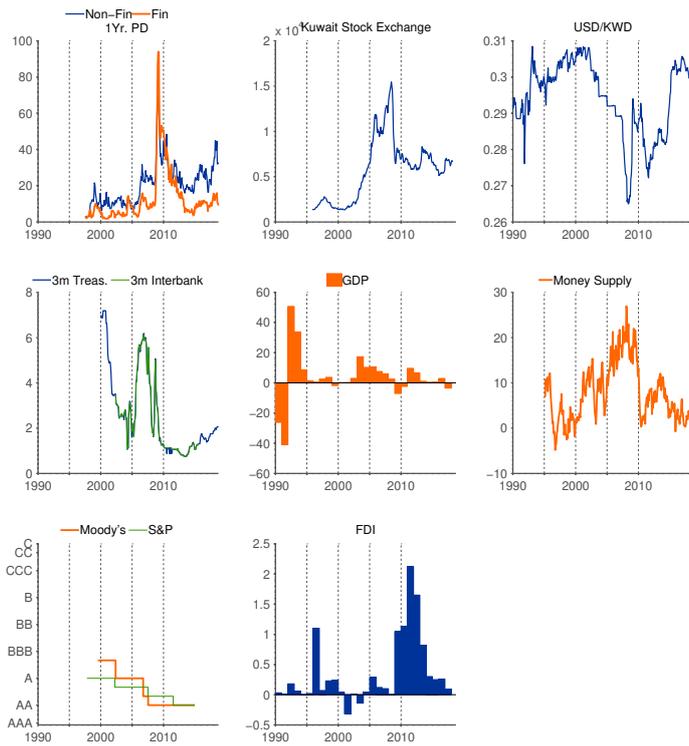
Jordan	2017		2018		
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
1Yr. PD, Non-Fin. (bps)	13.59	13.43	12.55	16.10	19.29
1Yr. PD, Fin.	3.30	2.14	1.80	1.74	1.20
MSCI Jordan	167	179	199	187	171
USD/JOD	0.71	0.71	0.71	0.71	0.71
3m Interbank (%)	5.59	5.76	5.95	6.03	6.09
GDP (YoY%)	2.0	157.7	2.0	2.3	-
Money Supply (YoY%)	-0.31	0.25	4.36	2.09	2.56*
Sov. Rating, Moody's	B1	B1	B1	B1	B1
Sov. Rating, S&P	B+	B+	B+	B+	B+
FDI (%GDP)	-	5.07	-	-	-



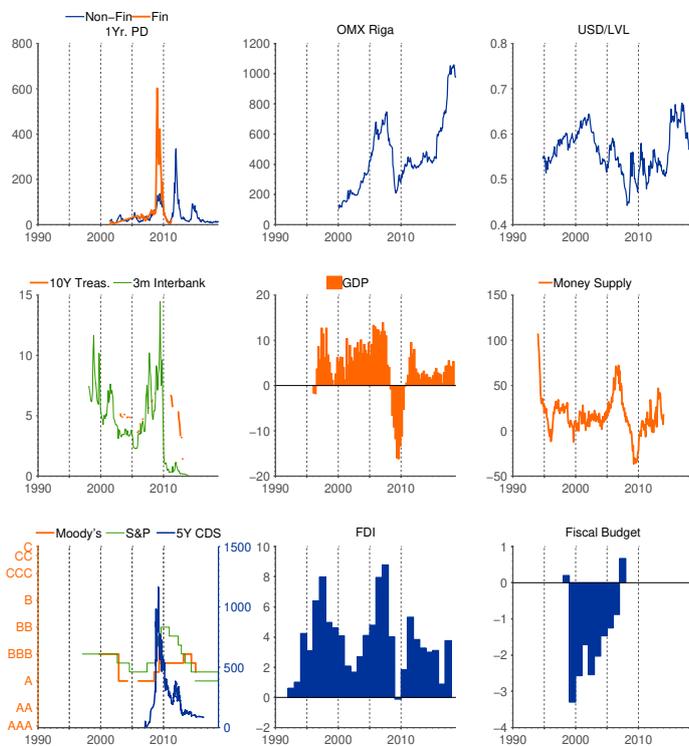
Kazakhstan	2017		2018		
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
1Yr. PD, Non-Fin. (bps)	5.44	3.23	2.21	2.32	2.73
1Yr. PD, Fin.	135.56	56.53	41.35	30.52	38.23
KASE	2049	2163	2437	2412	2195
USD/KZT	340.68	332.85	318.73	341.28	363.11
10Y Treas. Yield (%)	-	8.97*	8.52	0.00	8.43*
3m Interbank (%)	11.25	11.25	10.50	10.00	10.00
GDP (YoY%)	-	4.0	-	-	-
PPI (YoY%)	9.5	17.6	13.5	22.2	23.9
Money Supply (YoY%)	26.15	7.54	4.75	6.03	-2.97
Sov. Rating, S&P	BBB-	BBB-	BBB-	BBB-	BBB-
FDI (%GDP)	-	2.85	-	-	-



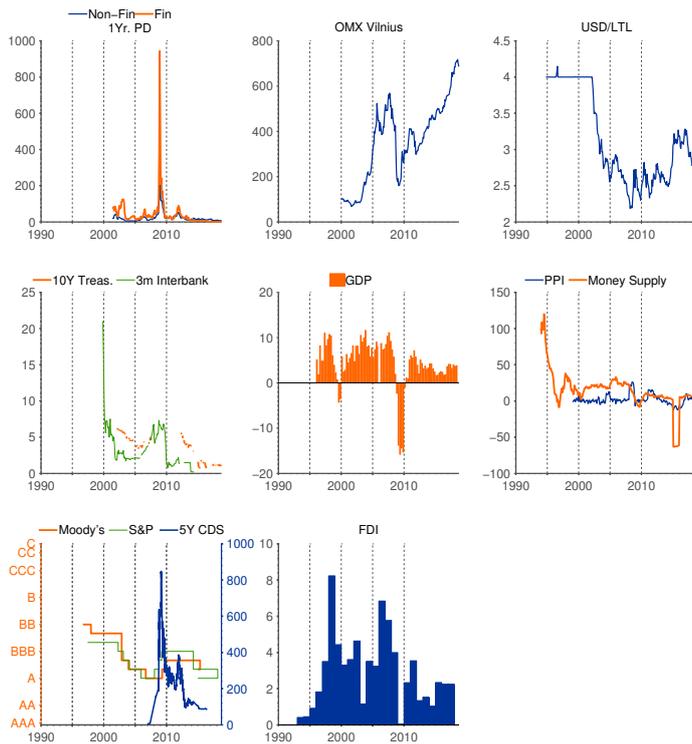
Kenya	2017		2018		
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
1Yr. PD, Non-Fin. (bps)	32.75	29.26	33.23	48.03	45.49
1Yr. PD, Fin.	7.95	9.40	8.71	10.47	12.11
NSE	162	171	191	174	150
USD/KES	103.10	103.18	101.25	101.01	100.85
3m Treas. Yield (%)	8.13	8.08	8.00	7.73	7.61
10Y Treas. Yield (%)	13.07	13.09	12.91	-	12.66
GDP (YoY%)	-	4.9	-	-	-
PMI	40.9	53.0	55.7	55.0	52.7
PPI (YoY%)	5.4	3.2	1.5	0.7	0.4
Money Supply (YoY%)	7.71	8.91	5.94	10.45	9.20*
Sov. Rating, Moody's	B1	B1	B1	B1	B1
Sov. Rating, S&P	B+	B+	B+	B+	B+
FDI (%GDP)	-	0.90	-	-	-



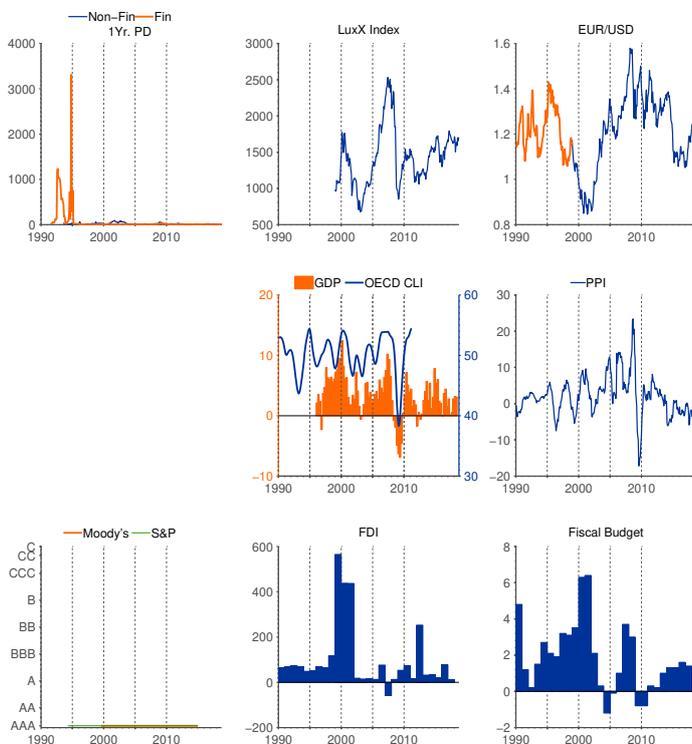
Kuwait	2017		2018		
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
1Yr. PD, Non-Fin. (bps)	30.95	32.45	44.87	44.60	32.62
1Yr. PD, Fin.	10.48	15.73	13.54	15.92	9.34
Kuwait Stock Exchange	6680	6408	6633	-	-
USD/KWD	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30
3m Treas. Yield (%)	1.75	1.88	2.00	2.00	2.06
GDP (YoY%)	-	-3.5	-	-	-
Money Supply (YoY%)	2.38	3.81	1.02	5.25	4.44*
Sov. Rating, Moody's	Aa2	Aa2	Aa2	Aa2	Aa2
Sov. Rating, S&P	AA	AA	AA	AA	AA
FDI (%GDP)	-	0.09	-	-	-



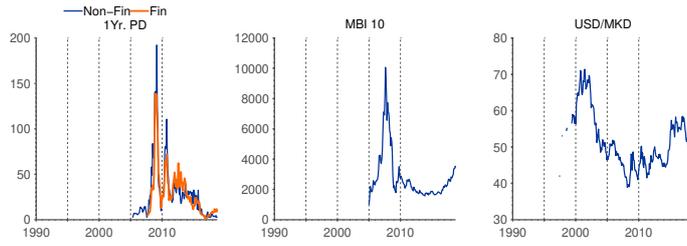
Latvia	2017		2018		
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
1Yr. PD, Non-Fin. (bps)	7.14	13.42	10.01	9.45	11.99
OMX Riga	999	996	1046	1057	978
USD/LVL	0.59	0.59	0.57	0.60	0.61
GDP (YoY%)	5.5	4.3	4.0	5.3	-
Sov. Rating, Moody's	A3	A3	A3	A3	A3
Sov. Rating, S&P	A	A	A	A	A
FDI (%GDP)	-	3.76	-	-	-



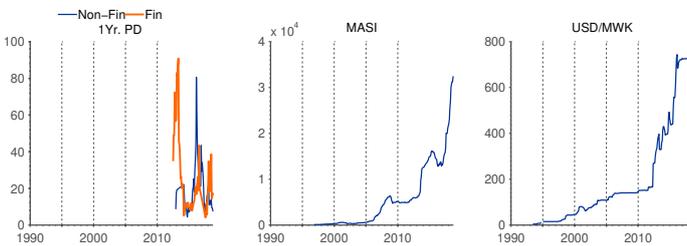
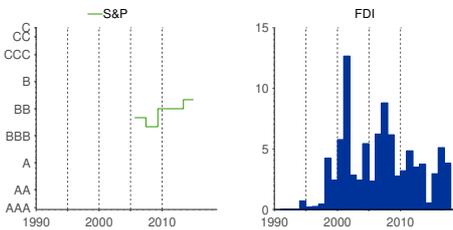
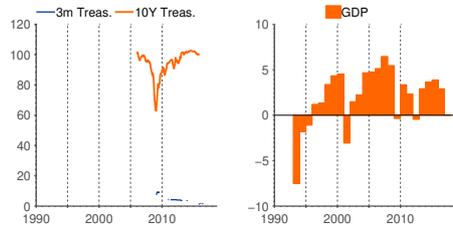
Lithuania	2017		2018		
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
1Yr. PD, Non-Fin. (bps)	8.69	9.03	9.01	6.12	7.72
1Yr. PD, Fin.	0.48	0.56	0.57	0.56	0.44
OMX Vilnius	642	653	702	710	689
USD/LTL	2.92	2.88	2.80	2.96	2.98
10Y Treas. Yield (%)	1.18*	1.10*	1.16*	1.08	1.10
GDP (YoY%)	3.2	4.0	3.7	3.8	-
PPI (YoY%)	3.9	3.5	1.3	8.8	8.9
Money Supply (YoY%)	7.50	5.90	6.50	9.30	9.50
Sov. Rating, Moody's	A3	A3	A3	A3	A3
Sov. Rating, S&P	A	A	A	A	A
FDI (%GDP)	-	2.25	-	-	-



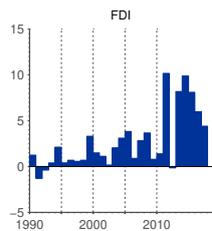
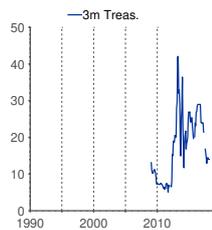
Luxembourg	2017		2018		
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
1Yr. PD, Non-Fin. (bps)	8.88	11.02	7.93	6.38	7.30
1Yr. PD, Fin.	1.78	2.24	3.27	3.27	2.63
LuxX Index	1652	1638	1506	1590	1698
EUR/USD	1.18	1.20	1.23	1.17	1.16
GDP (YoY%)	0.5	2.8	3.2	3.1	-
PPI (YoY%)	-3.1	-1.9	-2.0	-1.9	3.1
Sov. Rating, Moody's	Aaa	Aaa	Aaa	Aaa	Aaa
Sov. Rating, S&P	AAA	AAA	AAA	AAA	AAA
FDI (%GDP)	-	10.61	-	-	-
Fiscal Budget (%GDP)	-	1.40	-	-	-

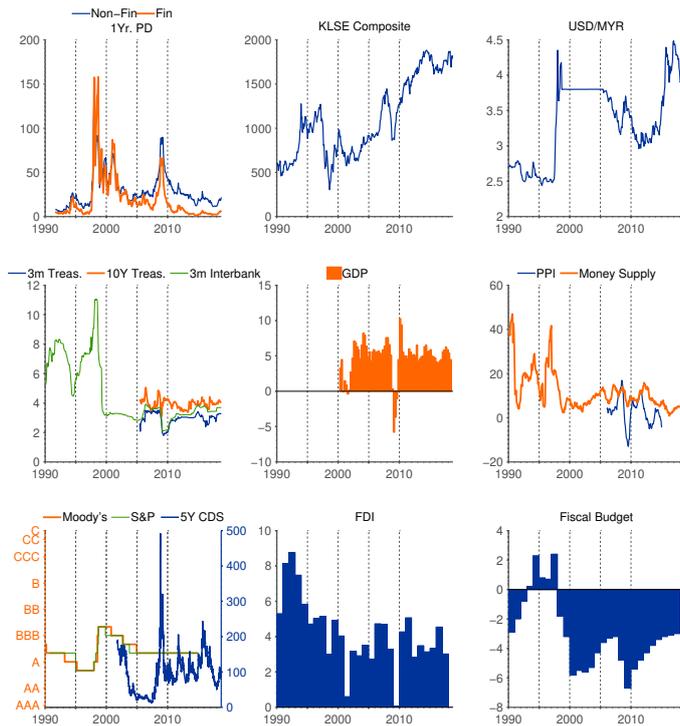


Macedonia	2017		2018		
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
1Yr. PD, Non-Fin. (bps)	3.12	5.55	3.30	2.98	2.28
1Yr. PD, Fin.	7.00	8.73	8.37	8.70	8.67
MBI 10	2689	2539	2766	3333	3530
USD/MKD	52.08	51.25	50.01	52.78	53.06
GDP (YoY%)	-	0.0	-	-	-
Sov. Rating, S&P	BB-	BB-	BB-	BB-	BB-
FDI (%GDP)	-	3.80	-	-	-

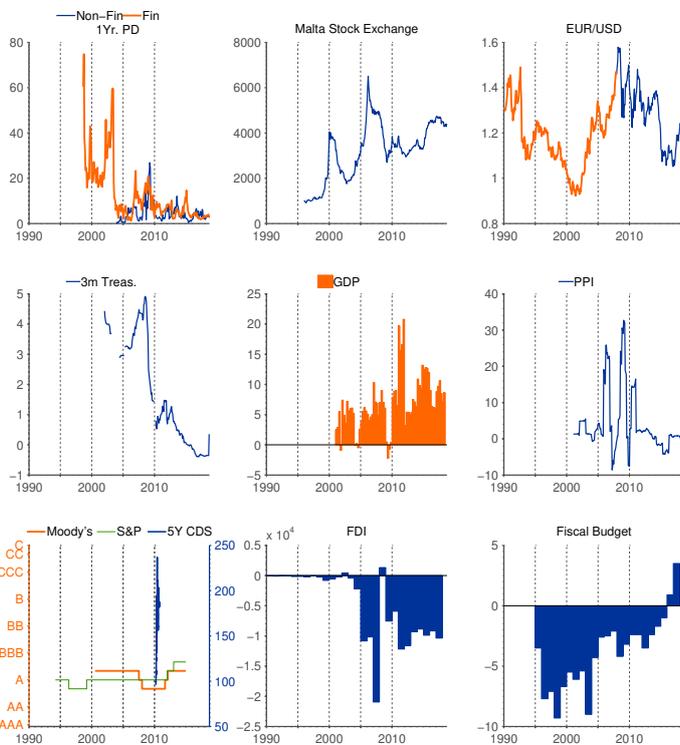


Malawi	2017		2018		
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
1Yr. PD, Non-Fin. (bps)	12.19	20.45	11.12	14.09	7.56
1Yr. PD, Fin.	12.17	19.73	18.42	38.63	17.16
MASI	19920	21598	25287	30737	32373
USD/MWK	725.50	725.52	726.50	726.28	727.78
3m Treas. Yield (%)	14.50	14.50	14.00	14.00*	-
FDI (%GDP)	-	4.40	-	-	-

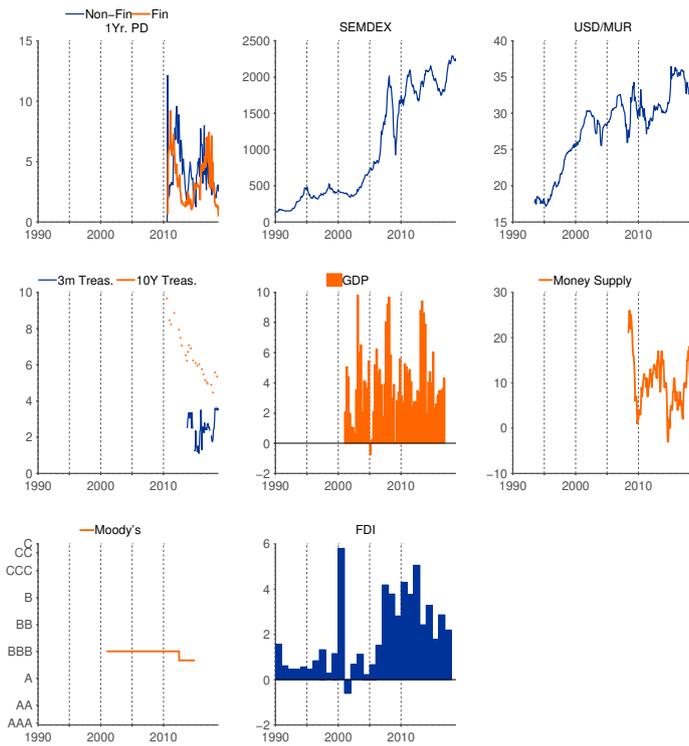




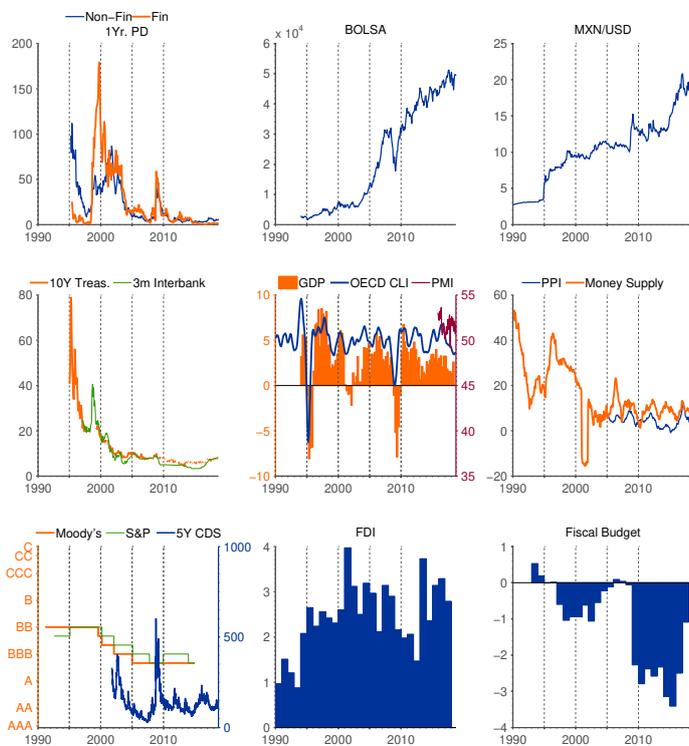
Malaysia	2017		2018		
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
1Yr. PD, Non-Fin. (bps)	11.80	11.75	15.56	19.98	21.08
1Yr. PD, Fin.	2.37	2.29	3.52	5.89	6.42
KLSE Composite	1756	1797	1863	1692	1793
USD/MYR	4.22	4.05	3.86	4.04	4.14
3m Treas. Yield (%)	2.93	2.86	3.19	3.28	3.27
10Y Treas. Yield (%)	3.93	3.91	3.95	4.20	4.07
3m Interbank (%)	3.43	3.44	3.69	3.69	3.69
GDP (YoY%)	6.2	5.9	5.4	4.5	-
Money Supply (YoY%)	5.00	4.70	5.90	5.70	6.40*
Sov. Rating, Moody's	A3	A3	A3	A3	A3
Sov. Rating, S&P	A-	A-	A-	A-	A-
5Y CDS (bps)	68.99	58.37	73.09	107.56	92.57
FDI (%GDP)	-	3.02	-	-	-
Fiscal Budget (%GDP)	-	-3.00	-	-	-



Malta	2017		2018		
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
1Yr. PD, Non-Fin. (bps)	2.53	3.25	3.10	2.91	3.06
1Yr. PD, Fin.	2.21	3.37	3.13	3.40	2.87
Malta Stock Exchange	4694	4509	4474	4361	4383
EUR/USD	1.18	1.20	1.23	1.17	1.16
3m Treas. Yield (%)	-0.36	-0.38	-0.35	-0.35	0.35
GDP (YoY%)	10.6	8.5	7.1	8.6	-
PPI (YoY%)	0.8	0.7	0.1	0.6	0.5*
Sov. Rating, Moody's	A3	A3	A3	A3	A3
Sov. Rating, S&P	BBB+	BBB+	BBB+	BBB+	BBB+
FDI (%GDP)	-	-10351.70	-	-	-
Fiscal Budget (%GDP)	-	3.50	-	-	-



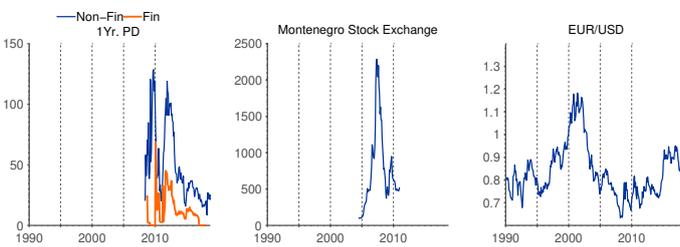
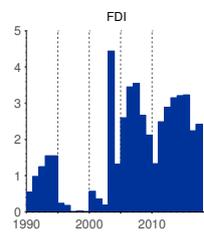
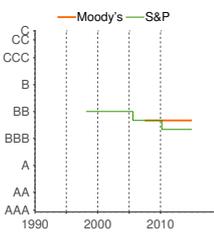
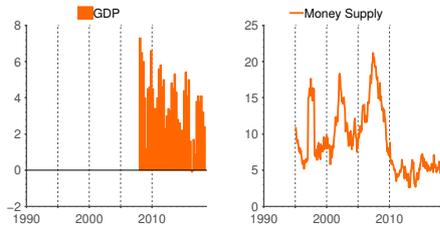
Mauritius	2017		2018		
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
1Yr. PD, Non-Fin. (bps)	3.15	3.31	2.22	2.62	2.59
1Yr. PD, Fin.	2.87	2.53	1.51	1.34	0.51
SEMDEX	2230	2202	2288	2245	2251
USD/MUR	33.92	33.57	33.45	34.56	34.37
3m Treas. Yield (%)	1.80	2.40	3.60	3.60	3.50
10Y Treas. Yield (%)	4.89*	4.47*	5.58	-	5.35*
Money Supply (YoY%)	15.00	16.00	10.00	-1.00	-4.00*
Sov. Rating, Moody's	Baa1	Baa1	Baa1	Baa1	Baa1
FDI (%GDP)	-	2.19	-	-	-



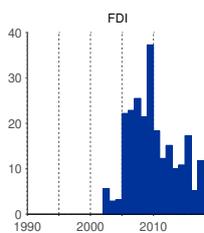
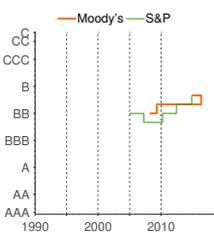
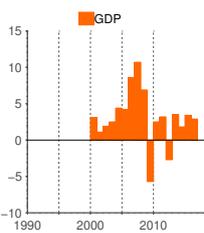
Mexico	2017		2018		
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
1Yr. PD, Non-Fin. (bps)	6.52	4.22	4.36	4.90	5.64
1Yr. PD, Fin.	0.81	1.87	1.19	1.41	1.53
BOLSA	50346	49354	46125	47663	49504
MXN/USD	18.25	19.66	18.18	19.91	18.72
10Y Treas. Yield (%)	6.79	7.53	7.52	7.88	7.83*
3m Interbank (%)	7.38	7.67	7.87	8.14	8.17
GDP (YoY%)	1.6	1.5	1.4	2.6	-
OECD CLI	99.41	99.19	98.63	98.45	98.69*
PMI	52.8	51.7	52.4	52.1	51.7
PPI (YoY%)	5.0	5.2	4.6	9.2	8.6
Money Supply (YoY%)	9.20	9.40	10.30	11.60	9.90*
Sov. Rating, Moody's	Baa1	Baa1	Baa1	Baa1	Baa1
Sov. Rating, S&P	BBB+	BBB+	BBB+	BBB+	BBB+
5Y CDS (bps)	110.31	106.11	109.35	134.23	112.97
FDI (%GDP)	-	2.79	-	-	-
Fiscal Budget (%GDP)	-	-1.09	-	-	-

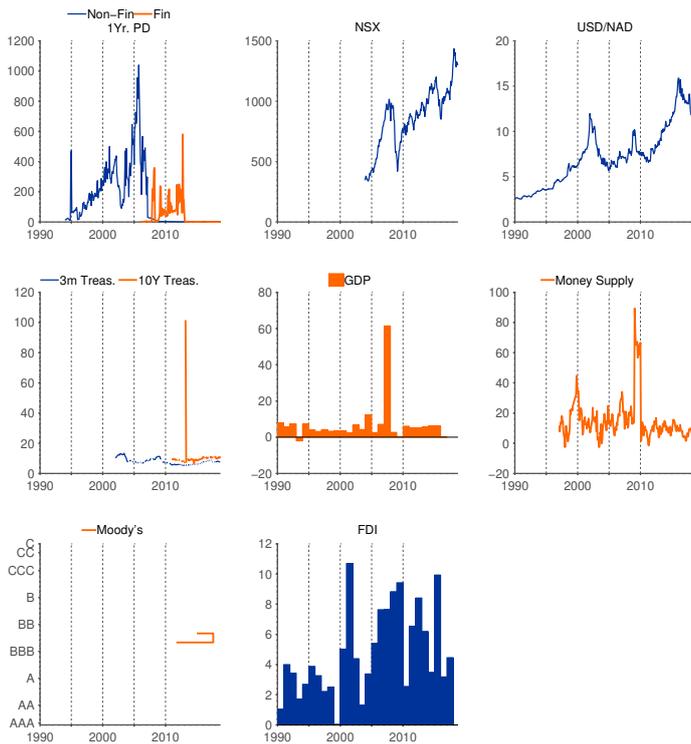


Morocco	2017		2018		
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
1Yr. PD, Non-Fin. (bps)	13.58	17.93	12.85	13.90	14.99
1Yr. PD, Fin.	7.68	9.11	9.59	12.37	13.93
CFG 25	25358	25864	27191	24763	23808
USD/MAD	9.42	9.33	9.20	9.48	9.43
GDP (YoY%)	3.8	4.1	3.2	2.4	-
Money Supply (YoY%)	5.40	5.50	5.70	4.55	4.31*
Sov. Rating, Moody's	Ba1	Ba1	Ba1	Ba1	Ba1
Sov. Rating, S&P	BBB-	BBB-	BBB-	BBB-	BBB-
FDI (%GDP)	-	2.42	-	-	-

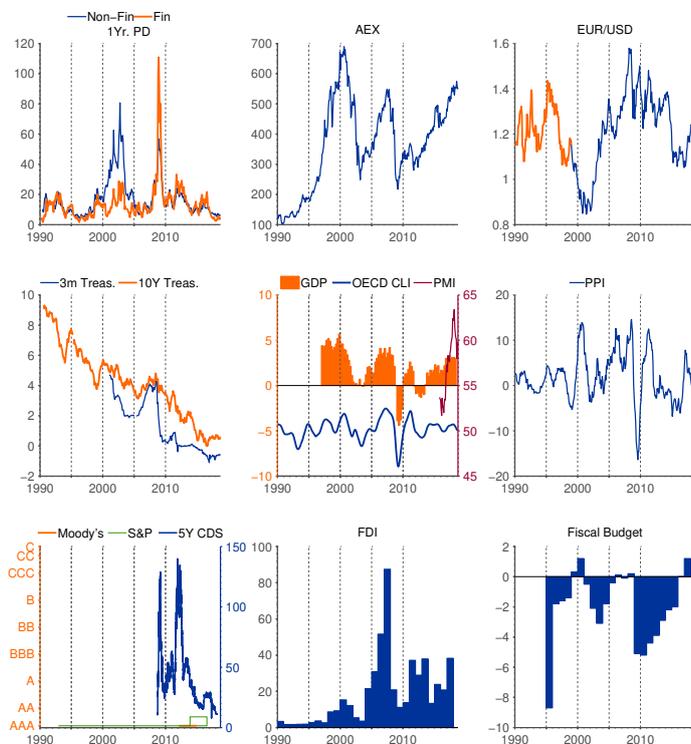


Montenegro	2017		2018		
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
1Yr. PD, Non-Fin. (bps)	15.68	18.07	8.58	25.68	21.15
1Yr. PD, Fin.	0.00	0.00	-	-	-
EUR/USD	0.85	0.83	0.81	0.86	0.86
Sov. Rating, Moody's	B1	B1	B1	B1	B1
Sov. Rating, S&P	B+	B+	B+	B+	B+
FDI (%GDP)	-	11.74	-	-	-

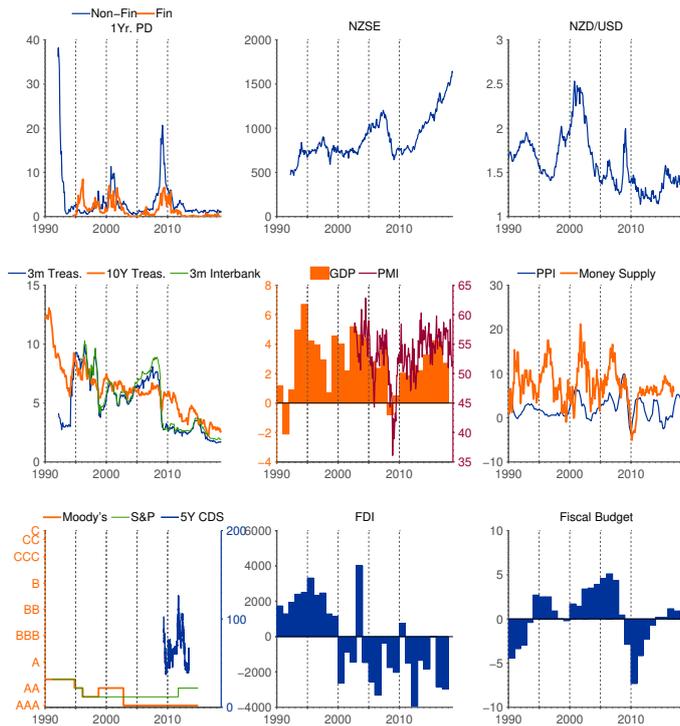




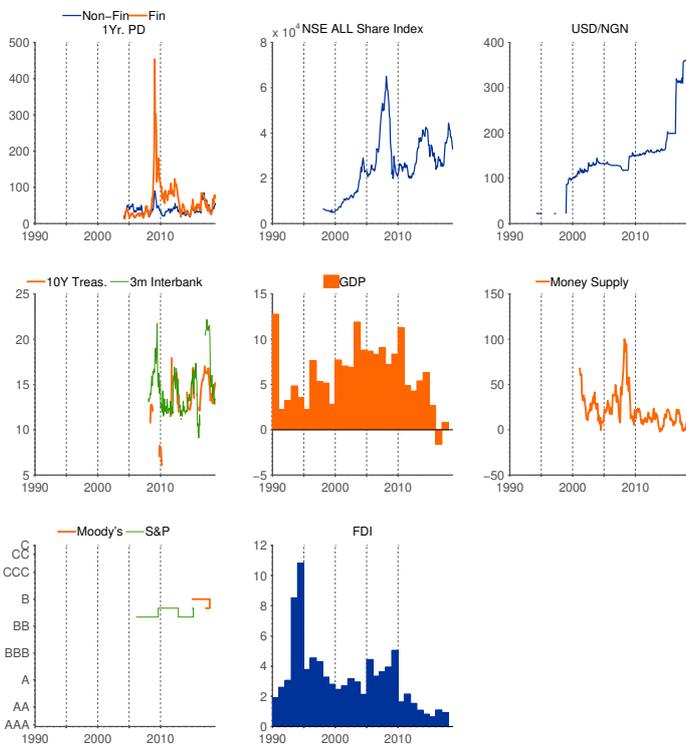
Namibia	2017		2018		
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
1Yr. PD, Non-Fin. (bps)	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.95	0.40
1Yr. PD, Fin.	0.39	0.38	0.47	0.83	0.05
NSX	1128	1300	1378	1284	1303
USD/NAD	13.56	12.38	11.84	13.73	14.14
3m Treas. Yield (%)	7.52	7.70	7.87	7.94	7.68
10Y Treas. Yield (%)	10.43*	11.07	9.75	10.72	11.19
Money Supply (YoY%)	9.23	9.53	7.67	7.04	7.99*
Sov. Rating, Moody's	Ba1	Ba1	Ba1	Ba1	Ba1
FDI (%GDP)	-	4.46	-	-	-



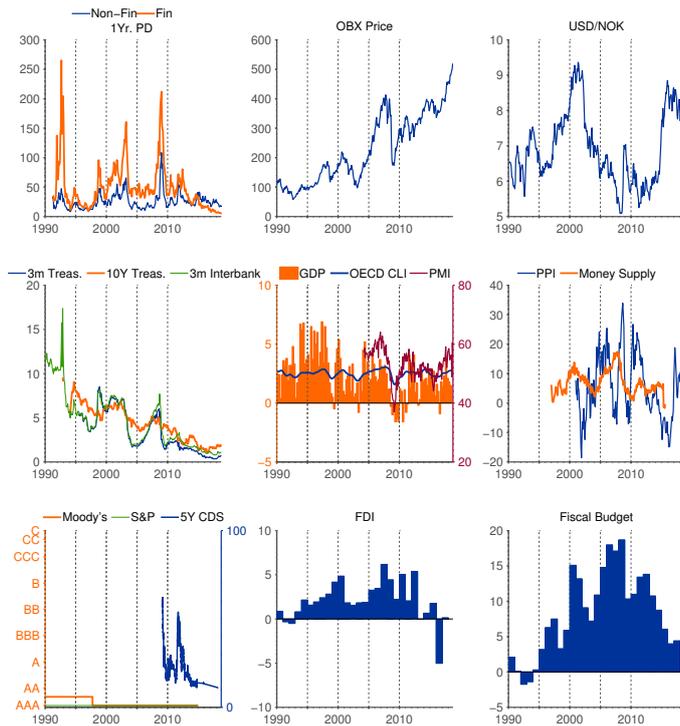
Netherlands	2017		2018		
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
1Yr. PD, Non-Fin. (bps)	7.06	6.63	6.41	6.62	6.21
1Yr. PD, Fin.	4.77	2.42	4.07	4.06	4.55
AEX	537	545	530	552	550
EUR/USD	1.18	1.20	1.23	1.17	1.16
3m Treas. Yield (%)	-0.71	-0.84	-0.62	-0.63	-0.60
10Y Treas. Yield (%)	0.58	0.53	0.64	0.46	0.58
GDP (YoY%)	2.9	3.1	3.1	3.0	-
OECD CLI	100.66	100.71	100.57	100.26	100.03*
PMI	60.0	62.2	61.5	60.1	59.8
PPI (YoY%)	3.9	1.7	1.0	4.5	5.0*
Sov. Rating, Moody's	Aaa	Aaa	Aaa	Aaa	Aaa
Sov. Rating, S&P	AAA	AAA	AAA	AAA	AAA
5Y CDS (bps)	17.21	13.27	11.11	-	-
FDI (%GDP)	-	38.31	-	-	-
Fiscal Budget (%GDP)	-	1.20	-	-	-



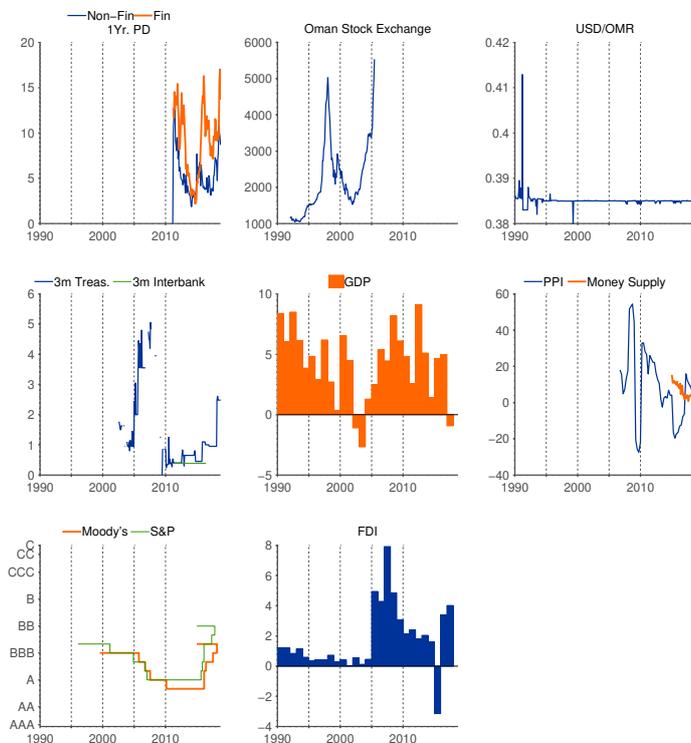
New Zealand	2017		2018		
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
1Yr. PD, Non-Fin. (bps)	1.15	0.84	1.47	0.91	0.99
1Yr. PD, Fin.	0.34	0.24	0.85	0.01	0.02
NZSE	1429	1511	1482	1583	1636
NZD/USD	1.39	1.41	1.38	1.48	1.51
3m Treas. Yield (%)	1.77	1.60	1.65	1.67	1.70
10Y Treas. Yield (%)	2.97	2.72	2.72	2.85	2.61
3m Interbank (%)	1.96	1.88	1.96	2.00	1.92
GDP (YoY%)	-	2.7	-	-	-
PMI	57.4	51.0	53.2	52.7	51.7
PPI (YoY%)	5.3	4.7	3.5	3.1	-
Sov. Rating, Moody's	Aaa	Aaa	Aaa	Aaa	Aaa
Sov. Rating, S&P	AA	AA	AA	AA	AA
FDI (%GDP)	-	-2950.60	-	-	-
Fiscal Budget (%GDP)	-	0.90	-	-	-



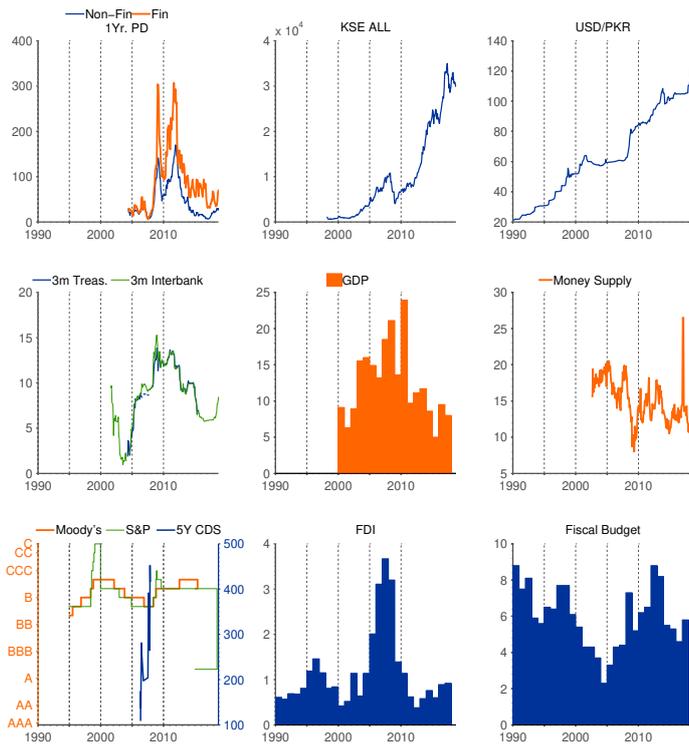
Nigeria	2017		2018		
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
1Yr. PD, Non-Fin. (bps)	51.34	31.68	39.42	40.41	54.84
1Yr. PD, Fin.	45.55	30.44	35.45	53.48	77.88
NSE ALL Share Index	35440	38243	41505	38279	32766
USD/NGN	358.99	359.99	360.00	361.24	362.79
10Y Treas. Yield (%)	15.90	13.21	13.60	13.81	15.25
3m Interbank (%)	21.21	15.39	16.01	15.00	13.47
GDP (YoY%)	-	0.8	-	-	-
Money Supply (YoY%)	-0.27	2.33	9.51	12.89	13.77*
Sov. Rating, Moody's	B2	B2	B2	B2	B2
Sov. Rating, S&P	B+	B+	B+	B+	B+
FDI (%GDP)	-	0.93	-	-	-



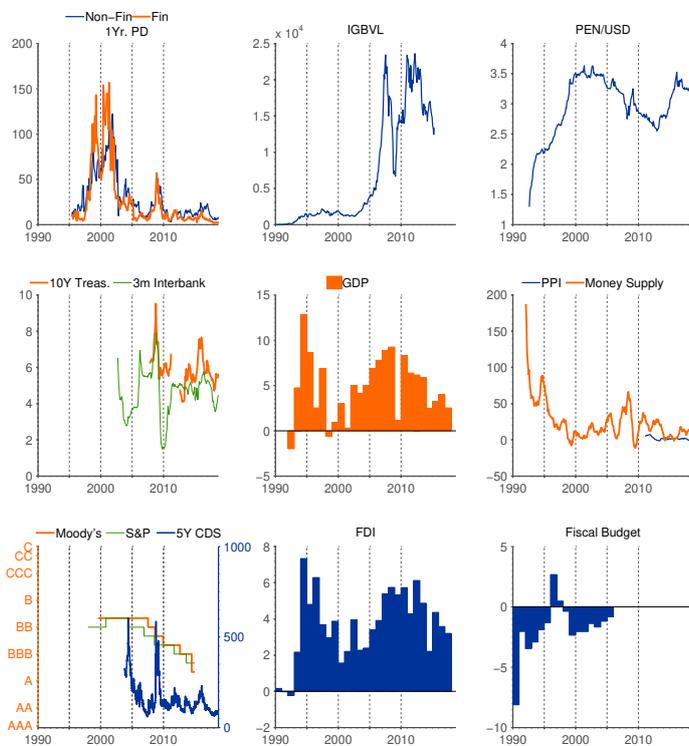
Norway	2017		2018		
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
1Yr. PD, Non-Fin. (bps)	26.23	25.33	21.82	16.44	17.28
1Yr. PD, Fin.	8.78	7.12	7.72	5.77	5.21
OBX Price	444	456	451	486	517
USD/NOK	7.96	8.20	7.84	8.15	8.15
3m Treas. Yield (%)	0.36	0.35	0.50	0.61	0.72
10Y Treas. Yield (%)	1.59	1.59	1.85	1.78	1.94
3m Interbank (%)	0.81	0.81	1.17	0.98	1.10
GDP (YoY%)	3.7	2.1	1.8	1.5	-
OECD CLI	100.36	100.75	100.98	101.02	101.01*
PMI	52.0	57.9	54.7	56.2	55.7
PPI (YoY%)	8.7	7.3	6.4	20.0	21.1
Sov. Rating, Moody's	Aaa	Aaa	Aaa	Aaa	Aaa
Sov. Rating, S&P	AAA	AAA	AAA	AAA	AAA
5Y CDS (bps)	-	-	10.71	-	-
FDI (%GDP)	-	0.15	-	-	-
Fiscal Budget (%GDP)	-	4.42	-	-	-



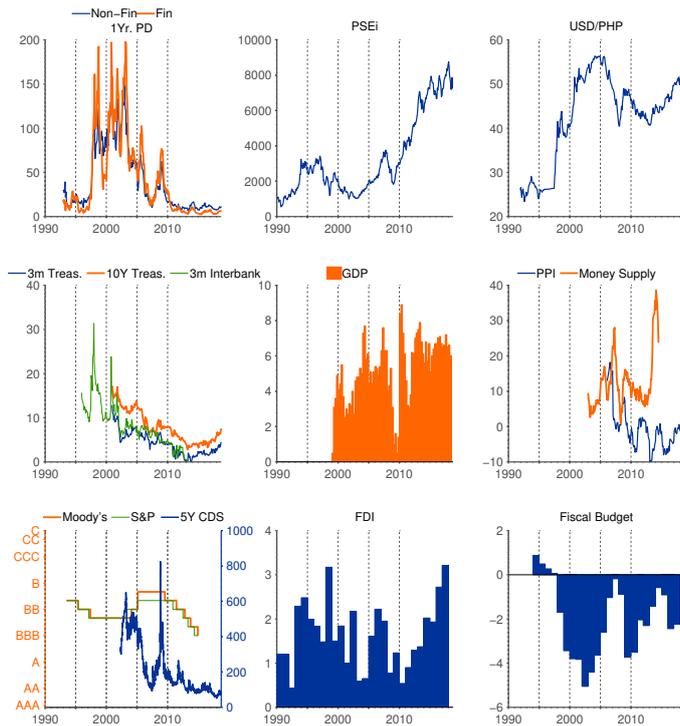
Oman	2017		2018		
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
1Yr. PD, Non-Fin. (bps)	5.33	6.89	4.74	10.80	8.71
1Yr. PD, Fin.	9.34	11.30	9.11	9.86	14.48
USD/OMR	0.38	0.38	0.38	0.38	0.38
3m Treas. Yield (%)	0.95	0.95	2.48	2.48	2.48
GDP (YoY%)	-	-0.9	-	-	-
PPI (YoY%)	10.2	8.6	6.2	14.7	-
Money Supply (YoY%)	3.66	4.18	2.77	3.02	2.40*
Sov. Rating, Moody's	Baa3	Baa3	Baa3	Baa3	Baa3
Sov. Rating, S&P	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB
FDI (%GDP)	-	4.02	-	-	-



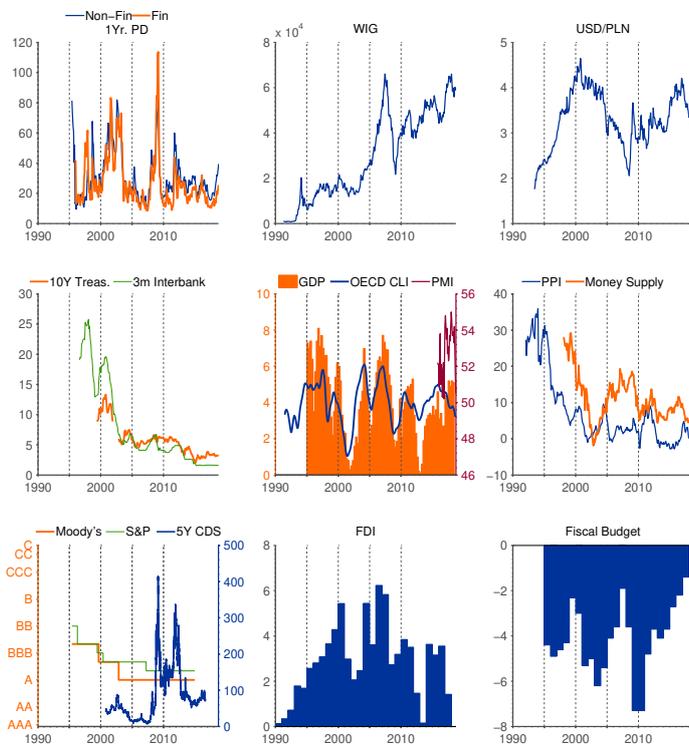
Pakistan	2017		2018		
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
1Yr. PD, Non-Fin. (bps)	18.33	24.32	22.58	29.70	29.73
1Yr. PD, Fin.	47.50	60.98	40.43	36.54	69.91
KSE ALL	30396	29774	32727	30583	29944
USD/PKR	105.42	110.45	115.58	121.51	124.25
3m Interbank (%)	5.90	5.91	6.25	6.67	8.07
GDP (YoY%)	-	8.0	-	-	-
Money Supply (YoY%)	12.70	10.70	12.50	9.70	11.20*
Sov. Rating, Moody's	B3	B3	B3	B3	B3
Sov. Rating, S&P	A-	A-	A-	A-	A-
FDI (%GDP)	-	0.92	-	-	-
Fiscal Budget (%GDP)	-	5.80	-	-	-



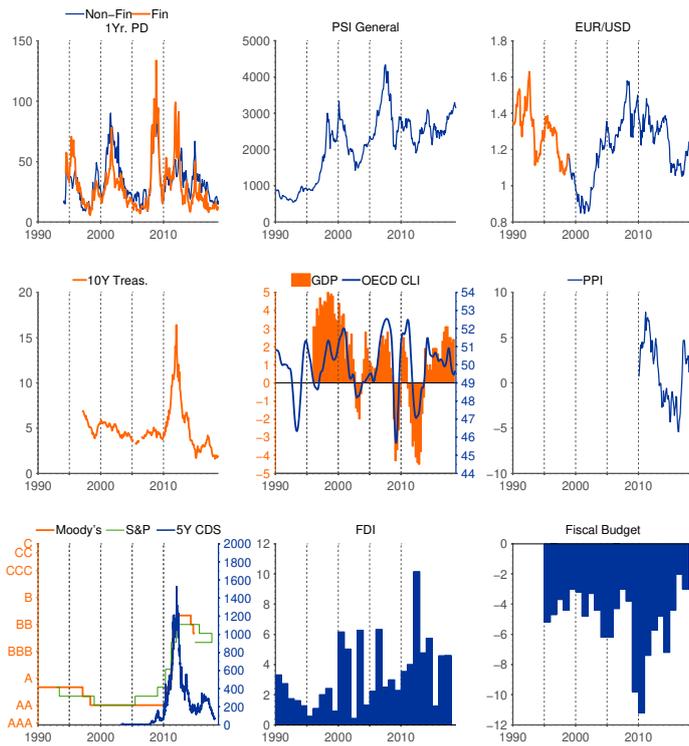
Peru	2017		2018		
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
1Yr. PD, Non-Fin. (bps)	7.29	5.89	5.22	6.94	7.86
1Yr. PD, Fin.	2.75	2.35	2.34	2.44	2.80
PEN/USD	3.27	3.24	3.23	3.28	3.30
10Y Treas. Yield (%)	5.29	5.17	4.83	5.58	5.61
3m Interbank (%)	4.68	4.16	3.55	3.97	4.44
GDP (YoY%)	-	2.5	-	-	-
PPI (YoY%)	0.8	-0.6	0.3	1.7	2.3
Money Supply (YoY%)	10.30	13.00	13.10	10.90	8.20
Sov. Rating, Moody's	A3	A3	A3	A3	A3
Sov. Rating, S&P	BBB+	BBB+	BBB+	BBB+	BBB+
5Y CDS (bps)	83.23	71.96	81.63	89.15	73.53
FDI (%GDP)	-	3.20	-	-	-



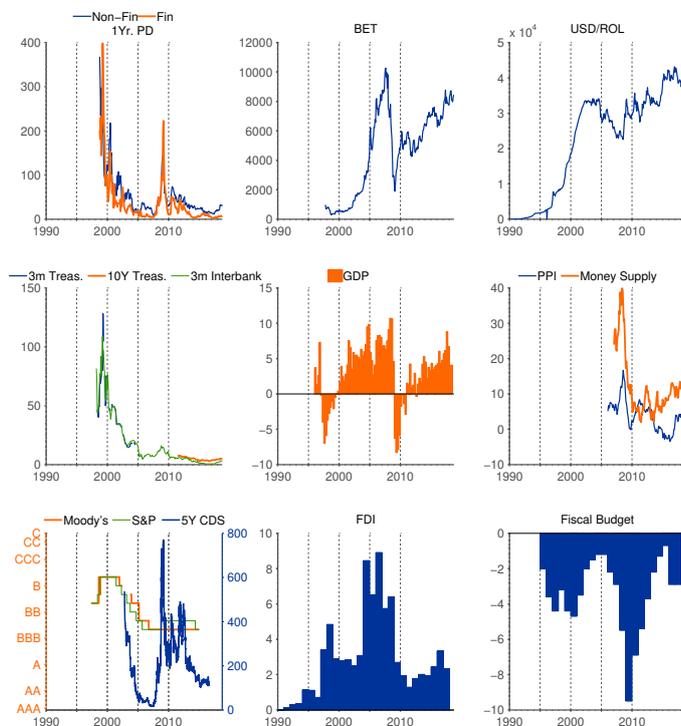
Philippines	2017		2018		
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
1Yr. PD, Non-Fin. (bps)	7.72	7.83	8.14	11.20	11.29
1Yr. PD, Fin.	2.88	3.28	4.91	6.02	6.61
PSEI	8171	8558	7980	7194	7277
USD/PHP	50.87	49.85	52.20	53.37	54.03
3m Treas. Yield (%)	2.02	2.50	3.09	3.91	4.37
10Y Treas. Yield (%)	4.61	5.70	6.00	6.41	7.39
GDP (YoY%)	7.2	6.5	6.6	6.0	-
PPI (YoY%)	-0.5	-1.1	-0.6	0.2	0.1*
Sov. Rating, Moody's	Baa2	Baa2	Baa2	Baa2	Baa2
Sov. Rating, S&P	BBB	BBB	BBB	BBB	BBB
5Y CDS (bps)	65.14	67.28	74.09	91.31	76.69
FDI (%GDP)	-	3.21	-	-	-
Fiscal Budget (%GDP)	-	-2.22	-	-	-



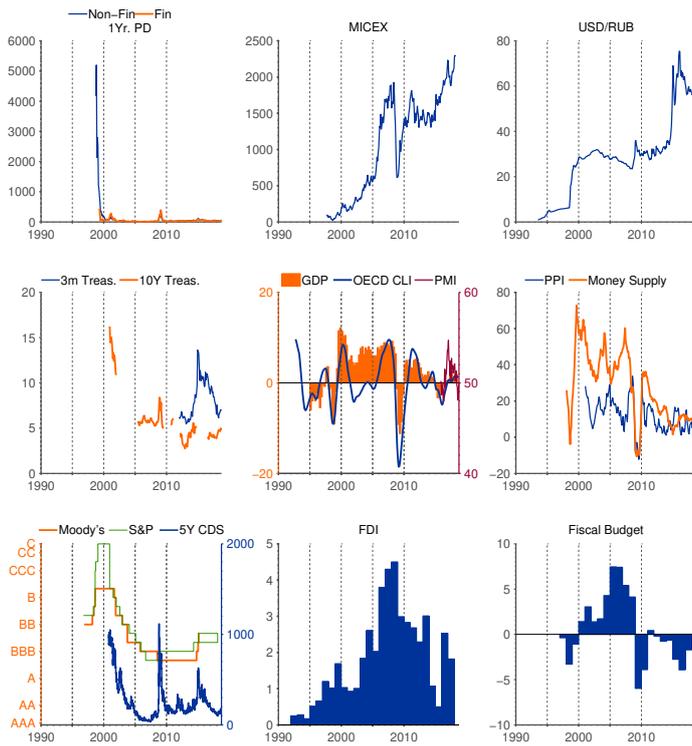
Poland	2017		2018		
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
1Yr. PD, Non-Fin. (bps)	19.45	20.18	23.60	32.14	38.34
1Yr. PD, Fin.	13.38	16.51	14.85	21.38	24.62
WIG	64290	63746	58377	55954	58975
USD/PLN	3.65	3.48	3.42	3.74	3.69
10Y Treas. Yield (%)	3.37	3.30	3.17	3.22	3.24
3m Interbank (%)	1.63	1.62	1.60	1.60	1.62
GDP (YoY%)	5.2	4.9	5.2	5.1	-
OECD CLI	99.74	99.70	99.79	99.53	99.20*
PMI	53.7	55.0	53.7	54.2	50.5
PPI (YoY%)	3.2	0.3	0.5	3.7	2.9
Money Supply (YoY%)	5.40	4.60	5.80	7.20	7.90
Sov. Rating, Moody's	A2	A2	A2	A2	A2
Sov. Rating, S&P	A-	A-	A-	A-	A-
FDI (%GDP)	-	1.42	-	-	-
Fiscal Budget (%GDP)	-	-1.40	-	-	-



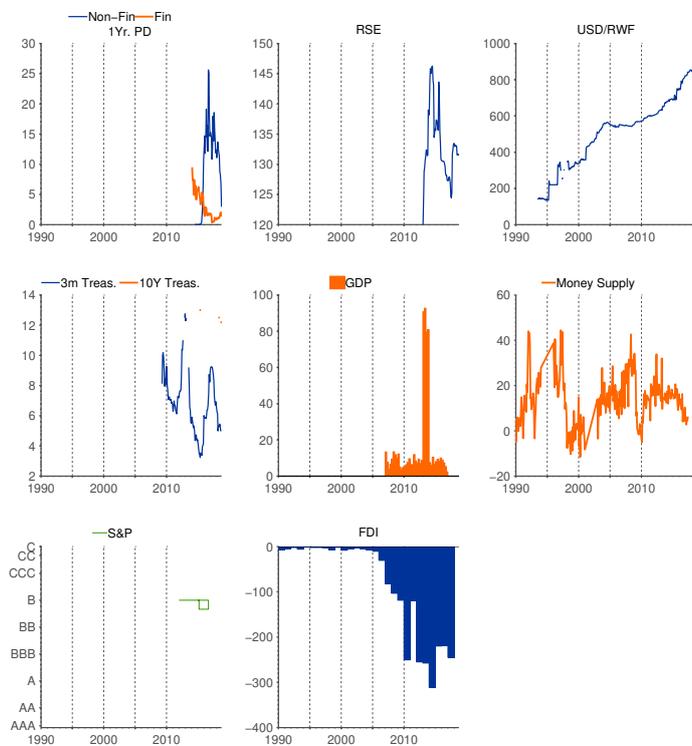
Portugal	2017		2018		
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
1Yr. PD, Non-Fin. (bps)	17.58	15.41	19.86	20.84	17.33
1Yr. PD, Fin.	11.06	12.80	14.80	11.22	12.01
PSI General	2996	2970	3008	3229	3161
EUR/USD	1.18	1.20	1.23	1.17	1.16
10Y Treas. Yield (%)	2.39	1.94	1.61	1.79	1.88
GDP (YoY%)	2.5	2.5	2.2	2.4	-
OECD CLI	100.72	99.91	99.54	99.50	99.68*
PPI (YoY%)	2.7	2.2	1.2	4.0	4.7
Sov. Rating, Moody's	Ba1	Ba1	Ba1	Ba1	Ba1
Sov. Rating, S&P	BBB-	BBB-	BBB-	BBB-	BBB-
5Y CDS (bps)	127.88	80.64	63.21	-	-
FDI (%GDP)	-	4.61	-	-	-
Fiscal Budget (%GDP)	-	-3.00	-	-	-



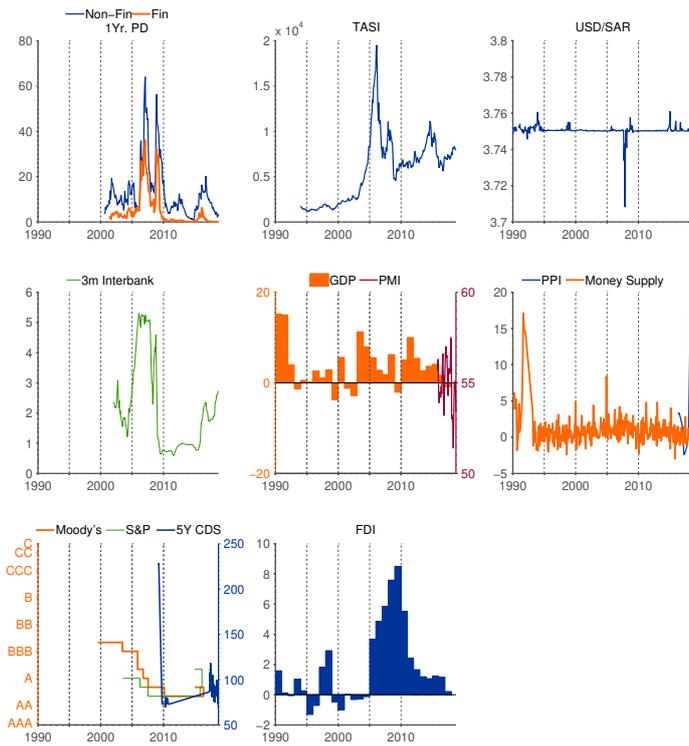
Romania	2017		2018		
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
1Yr. PD, Non-Fin. (bps)	18.32	21.16	20.68	30.13	30.93
1Yr. PD, Fin.	5.02	5.32	5.51	7.23	6.04
BET	7878	7754	8714	8087	8413
USD/ROL	38894.02	38970.50	37768.50	39913.00	40057.00
10Y Treas. Yield (%)	4.09	4.31	4.46	5.21	4.98
3m Interbank (%)	1.35	1.86	1.90	2.99	3.00
GDP (YoY%)	8.8	6.7	4.0	4.1	-
PPI (YoY%)	4.3	3.4	3.8	6.1	5.9*
Money Supply (YoY%)	12.21	11.46	11.68	12.87	10.25
Sov. Rating, Moody's	Baa3	Baa3	Baa3	Baa3	Baa3
Sov. Rating, S&P	BBB-	BBB-	BBB-	BBB-	BBB-
FDI (%GDP)	-	2.34	-	-	-
Fiscal Budget (%GDP)	-	-2.90	-	-	-



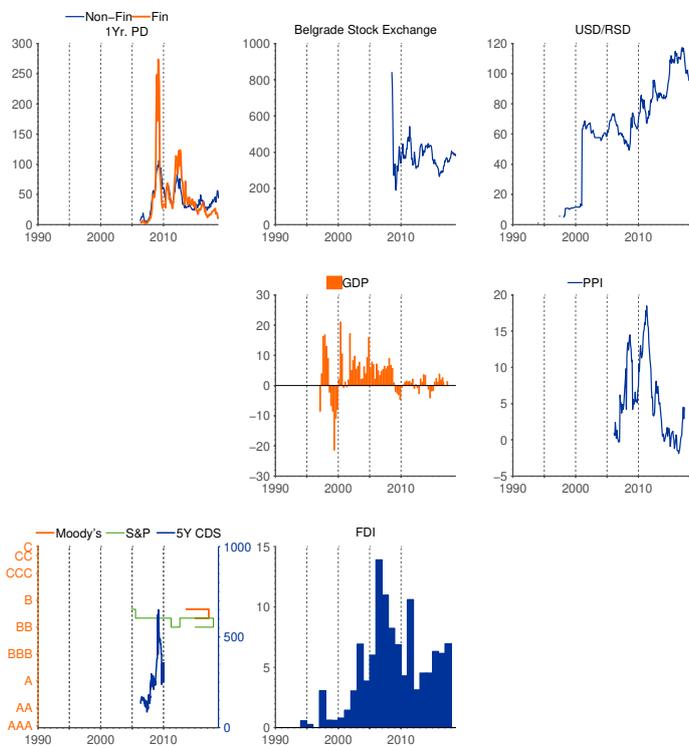
Russia	2017		2018		
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
1Yr. PD, Non-Fin. (bps)	52.88	45.68	36.54	35.20	41.67
1Yr. PD, Fin.	32.34	30.88	23.37	27.60	34.65
MICEX	2077	2110	2286	-	-
USD/RUB	57.49	57.63	57.13	62.74	65.55
3m Treas. Yield (%)	7.81	6.55	6.39	6.64	6.97
10Y Treas. Yield (%)	4.04	3.87	4.53	4.79	4.88
GDP (YoY%)	2.2	0.9	1.3	1.9	-
OECD CLI	100.29	100.67	100.79	100.68	100.60*
PMI	51.9	52.0	50.6	49.5	50.0
PPI (YoY%)	6.8	8.4	4.8	16.1	14.4
Money Supply (YoY%)	9.50	10.50	9.90	11.40	12.60*
Sov. Rating, Moody's	Ba1	Ba1	Ba1	Ba1	Ba1
Sov. Rating, S&P	BBB-	BBB-	BBB-	BBB-	BBB-
5Y CDS (bps)	142.08	127.58	123.53	141.22	143.29
FDI (%GDP)	-	1.82	-	-	-
Fiscal Budget (%GDP)	-	-1.72	-	-	-



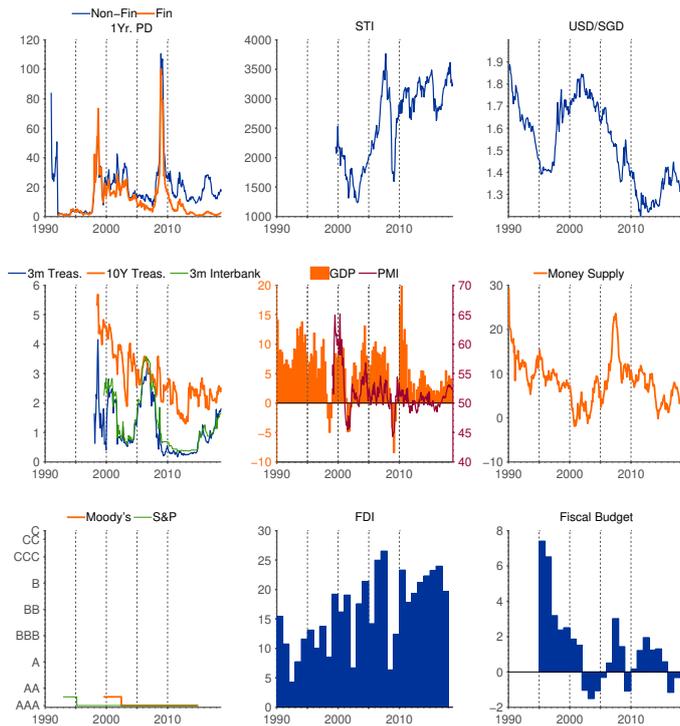
Rwanda	2017		2018		
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
1Yr. PD, Non-Fin. (bps)	13.83	11.08	12.61	8.76	3.01
1Yr. PD, Fin.	1.01	0.83	1.17	1.42	1.43
RSE	132	133	133	132	132
USD/RWF	846.30	854.00	855.00	876.45	872.70
3m Treas. Yield (%)	6.91	6.59	4.99	5.45	5.02
10Y Treas. Yield (%)	-	-	-	12.50*	12.20
Sov. Rating, S&P	B	B	B	B	B
FDI (%GDP)	-	-245.10	-	-	-



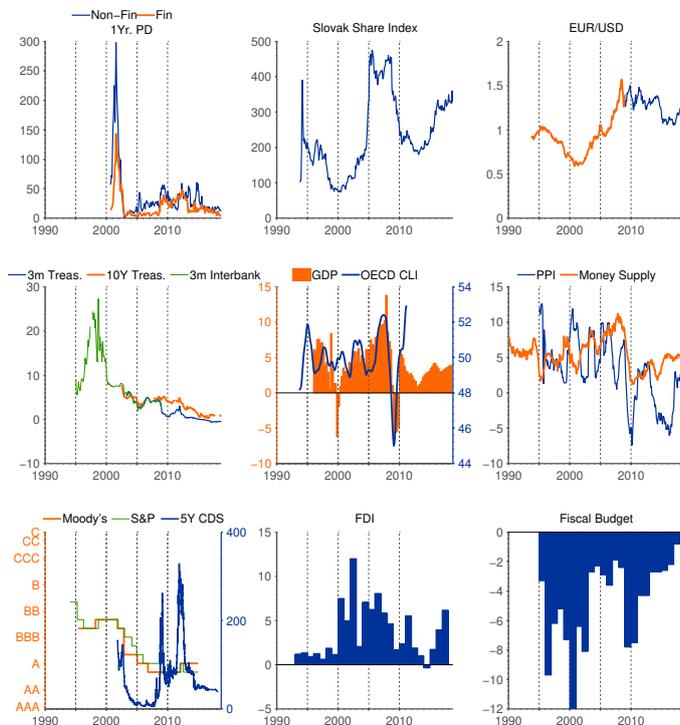
Saudi Arabia	2017		2018		
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
1Yr. PD, Non-Fin. (bps)	6.41	5.06	3.71	3.67	3.32
1Yr. PD, Fin.	0.11	0.04	0.02	0.01	0.01
TASI	7283	7226	7871	8314	8000
USD/SAR	3.75	3.75	3.75	3.75	3.75
3m Interbank (%)	1.79	1.90	2.27	2.59	2.72
GDP (YoY%)	-	-0.9	-	-	-
PMI	55.5	57.3	52.8	55.0	53.4
PPI (YoY%)	-1.1	0.4	16.5	15.4	15.8
Money Supply (YoY%)	-1.20	1.20	-0.40	1.40	1.20
Sov. Rating, Moody's	A1	A1	A1	A1	A1
Sov. Rating, S&P	A-	A-	A-	A-	A-
5Y CDS (bps)	85.54	91.94	84.56	91.02	68.22
FDI (%GDP)	-	0.21	-	-	-



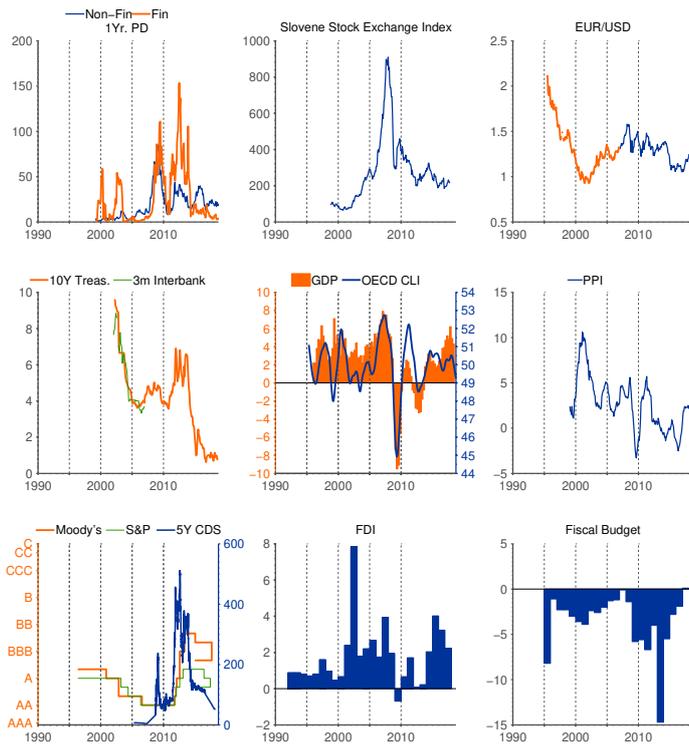
Serbia	2017		2018		
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
1Yr. PD, Non-Fin. (bps)	34.74	38.08	46.06	48.12	43.87
1Yr. PD, Fin.	21.28	24.23	26.80	19.38	9.77
Belgrade Stock Exchange	349	380	395	384	380
USD/RSD	100.87	98.49	95.91	100.99	101.87
Sov. Rating, Moody's	Ba3	Ba3	Ba3	Ba3	Ba3
Sov. Rating, S&P	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB
FDI (%GDP)	-	6.95	-	-	-



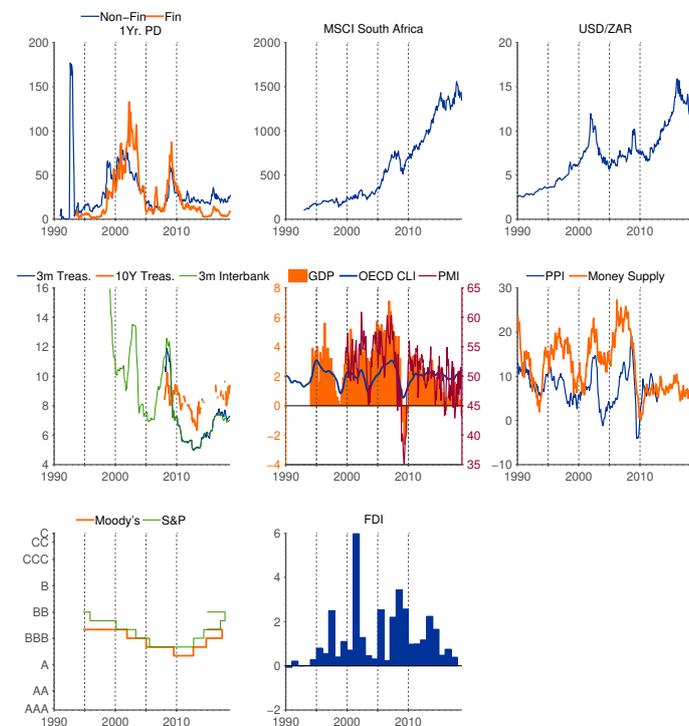
Singapore	2017		2018		
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
1Yr. PD, Non-Fin. (bps)	14.47	12.33	14.47	16.42	17.27
1Yr. PD, Fin.	1.03	1.17	1.51	1.95	2.69
STI	3220	3403	3428	3269	3257
USD/SGD	1.36	1.34	1.31	1.36	1.37
3m Treas. Yield (%)	1.19	1.79	1.63	1.74	1.81
10Y Treas. Yield (%)	2.15	2.00	2.29	2.53	2.50
3m Interbank (%)	1.12	1.50	1.45	1.52	1.64
GDP (YoY%)	5.5	3.6	4.6	4.1	2.6
PMI	52.0	52.8	53.0	52.5	52.4
Money Supply (YoY%)	5.30	3.20	2.80	2.70	3.60*
Sov. Rating, Moody's	Aaa	Aaa	Aaa	Aaa	Aaa
Sov. Rating, S&P	AAA	AAA	AAA	AAA	AAA
FDI (%GDP)	-	19.65	-	-	-
Fiscal Budget (%GDP)	-	-0.32	-	-	-



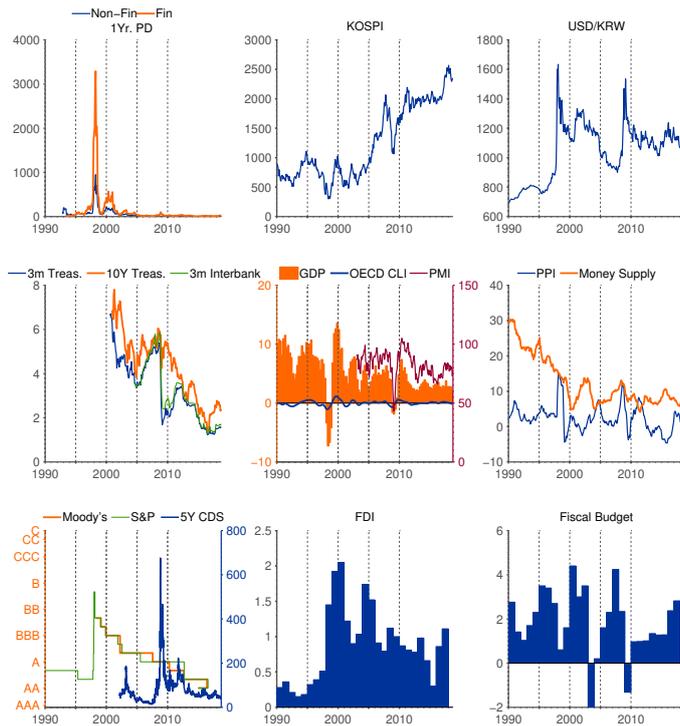
Slovakia	2017		2018		
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
1Yr. PD, Non-Fin. (bps)	19.04	16.33	16.84	13.25	12.21
1Yr. PD, Fin.	10.50	4.71	11.40	5.56	3.87
Slovak Share Index	317	326	330	326	331
EUR/USD	1.18	1.20	1.23	1.17	1.16
3m Treas. Yield (%)	-0.47	-0.64	-0.57	-0.46	-0.49
10Y Treas. Yield (%)	0.86	0.82*	-	0.87	0.94
GDP (YoY%)	3.5	3.6	3.8	3.9	-
PPI (YoY%)	2.1	2.0	3.3	5.5	6.1
Money Supply (YoY%)	5.50	5.20	4.50	4.90	4.20
Sov. Rating, Moody's	A2	A2	A2	A2	A2
Sov. Rating, S&P	A+	A+	A+	A+	A+
5Y CDS (bps)	-	43.76*	37.90	-	-
FDI (%GDP)	-	6.18	-	-	-
Fiscal Budget (%GDP)	-	-0.80	-	-	-



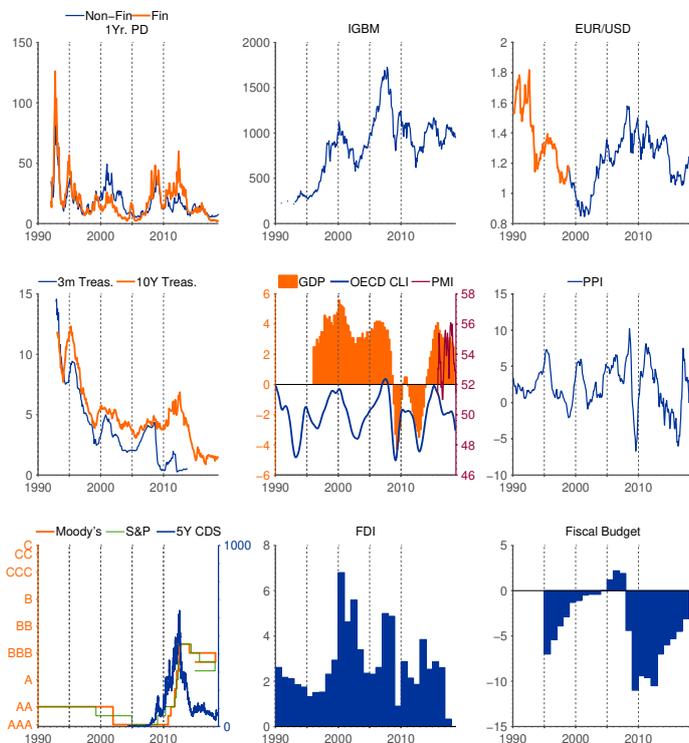
Slovenia	2017		2018		
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
1Yr. PD, Non-Fin. (bps)	24.33	20.23	19.18	18.46	19.53
1Yr. PD, Fin.	3.60	3.98	7.49	2.74	3.13
Slovene Stock Exchange Index	218	214*	-	-	-
EUR/USD	1.18	1.20	1.23	1.17	1.16
10Y Treas. Yield (%)	0.98	0.69	1.11	0.99	0.75
GDP (YoY%)	4.8	6.2	4.9	4.3	-
OECD CLI	100.28	100.52	100.32	99.83	99.23
PPI (YoY%)	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.4	2.2
Sov. Rating, Moody's	Baa1	Baa1	Baa1	Baa1	Baa1
Sov. Rating, S&P	A+	A+	A+	A+	A+
5Y CDS (bps)	65.87	-	49.88	-	-
FDI (%GDP)	-	2.22	-	-	-
Fiscal Budget (%GDP)	-	0.10	-	-	-



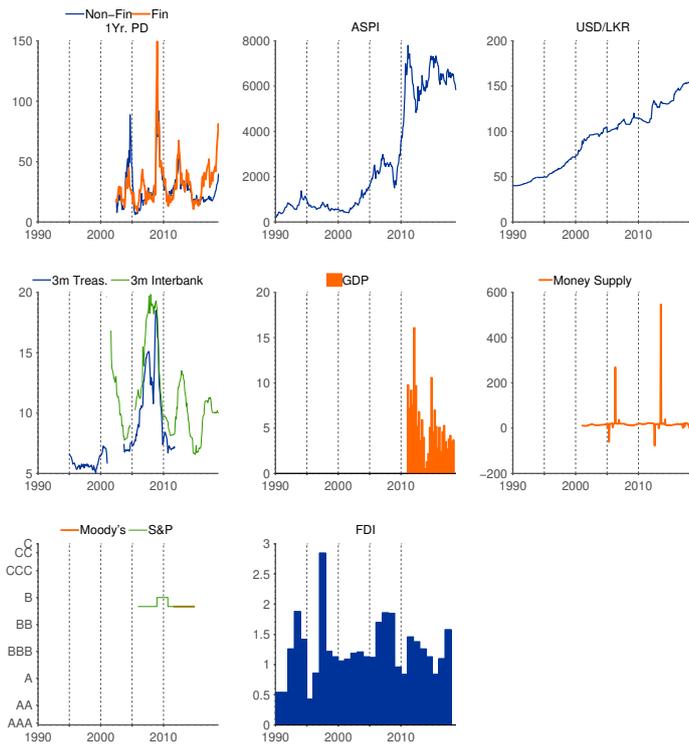
South Africa	2017		2018		
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
1Yr. PD, Non-Fin. (bps)	22.39	19.93	20.28	25.39	26.53
1Yr. PD, Fin.	3.41	4.14	3.55	5.70	8.90
MSCI South Africa	1386	1537	1402	1421	1347
USD/ZAR	13.56	12.38	11.84	13.73	14.14
3m Treas. Yield (%)	7.24	7.63	6.99	7.17	7.25
10Y Treas. Yield (%)	8.37	9.63*	8.23	9.30	9.41
3m Interbank (%)	6.99	7.16	6.87	6.96	7.00
GDP (YoY%)	1.6	1.4	0.8	0.4	-
OECD CLI	100.06	100.33	100.10	99.81	99.69*
PMI	44.9	44.9	46.9	47.9	43.2
Money Supply (YoY%)	7.13	6.42	6.43	5.77	7.00
Sov. Rating, Moody's	Baa3	Baa3	Baa3	Baa3	Baa3
Sov. Rating, S&P	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB
FDI (%GDP)	-	0.39	-	-	-



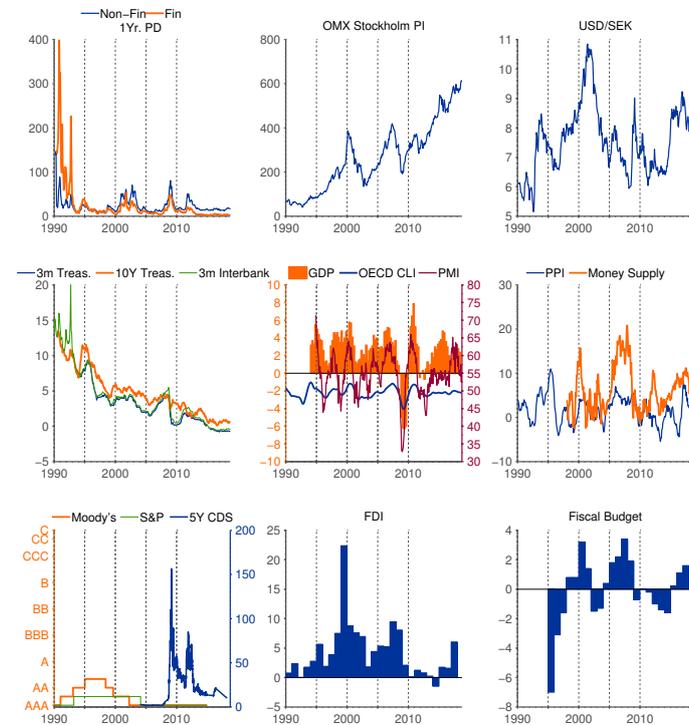
South Korea	2017		2018		
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
1Yr. PD, Non-Fin. (bps)	4.04	3.18	3.20	5.56	6.87
1Yr. PD, Fin.	13.32	15.00	14.67	22.35	21.81
KOSPI	2394	2467	2446	2326	2343
USD/KRW	1145.44	1067.40	1063.63	1114.67	1109.30
3m Treas. Yield (%)	1.28	1.51	1.52	1.58	1.57
10Y Treas. Yield (%)	2.37	2.47	2.62	2.56	2.36
3m Interbank (%)	1.37	1.70	1.65	1.68	1.71
GDP (YoY%)	3.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.0
OECD CLI	100.64	100.40	99.97	99.45	99.19*
PMI	83.0	82.0	82.0	79.0	77.0
PPI (YoY%)	3.8	2.2	1.3	2.6	2.7
Money Supply (YoY%)	5.90	6.10	6.70	6.70	7.10*
Sov. Rating, Moody's	Aa2	Aa2	Aa2	Aa2	Aa2
Sov. Rating, S&P	AA	AA	AA	AA	AA
5Y CDS (bps)	73.94	52.23	54.92	49.68	38.36
FDI (%GDP)	-	1.11	-	-	-
Fiscal Budget (%GDP)	-	2.82	-	-	-



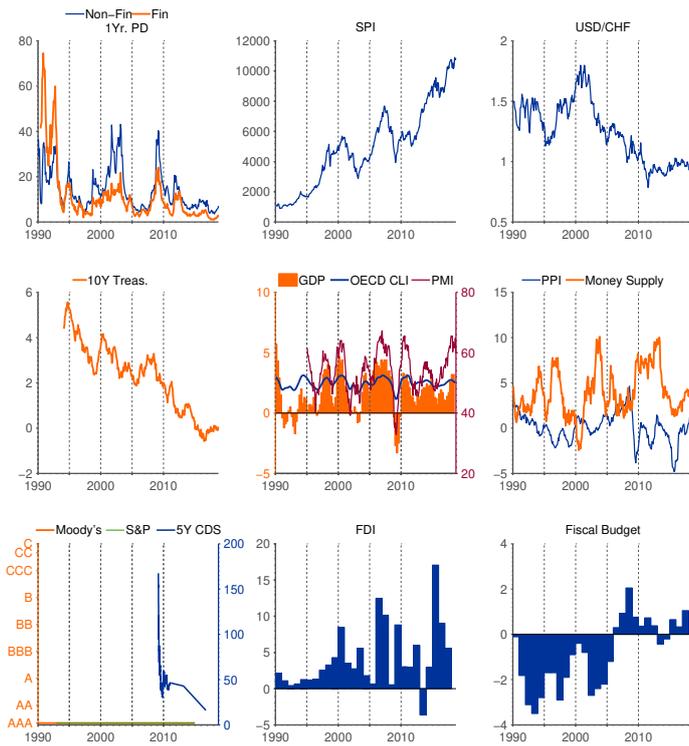
Spain	2017		2018		
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
1Yr. PD, Non-Fin. (bps)	6.84	5.80	6.32	6.58	7.52
1Yr. PD, Fin.	2.70	3.13	2.34	1.51	2.41
IGBM	1048	1015	976	975	951
EUR/USD	1.18	1.20	1.23	1.17	1.16
10Y Treas. Yield (%)	1.60	1.57	1.16	1.32	1.50
GDP (YoY%)	2.9	3.1	2.8	2.5	-
OECD CLI	100.15	100.22	100.04	99.52	98.94*
PMI	54.3	55.8	54.8	53.4	51.4
PPI (YoY%)	3.5	1.7	1.2	4.0	5.2
Sov. Rating, Moody's	Baa1	Baa1	Baa1	Baa1	Baa1
Sov. Rating, S&P	A-	A-	A-	A-	A-
5Y CDS (bps)	63.55	55.76	40.90	69.26	64.87
FDI (%GDP)	-	0.33	-	-	-
Fiscal Budget (%GDP)	-	-3.10	-	-	-



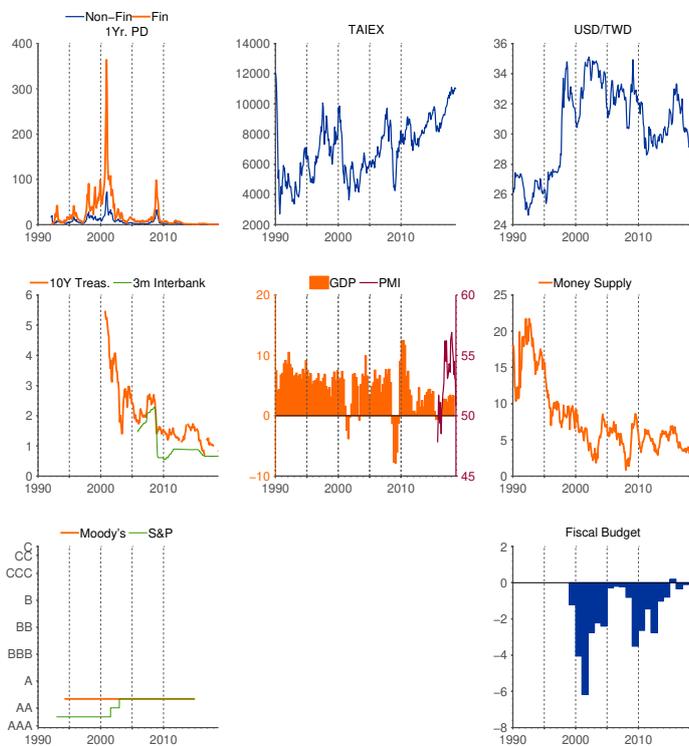
Sri Lanka	2017		2018		
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
1Yr. PD, Non-Fin. (bps)	17.31	20.35	25.12	30.92	39.66
1Yr. PD, Fin.	38.46	40.62	45.84	61.53	81.25
ASPI	6438	6369	6477	6195	5862
USD/LKR	153.08	153.50	155.70	158.30	169.15
3m Interbank (%)	10.20	10.05	10.08	10.02	10.01
GDP (YoY%)	3.8	4.2	3.5	3.7	-
Money Supply (YoY%)	20.90	17.50	17.60	15.90	15.10*
Sov. Rating, Moody's	B1	B1	B1	B1	B1
Sov. Rating, S&P	B+	B+	B+	B+	B+
FDI (%GDP)	-	1.58	-	-	-



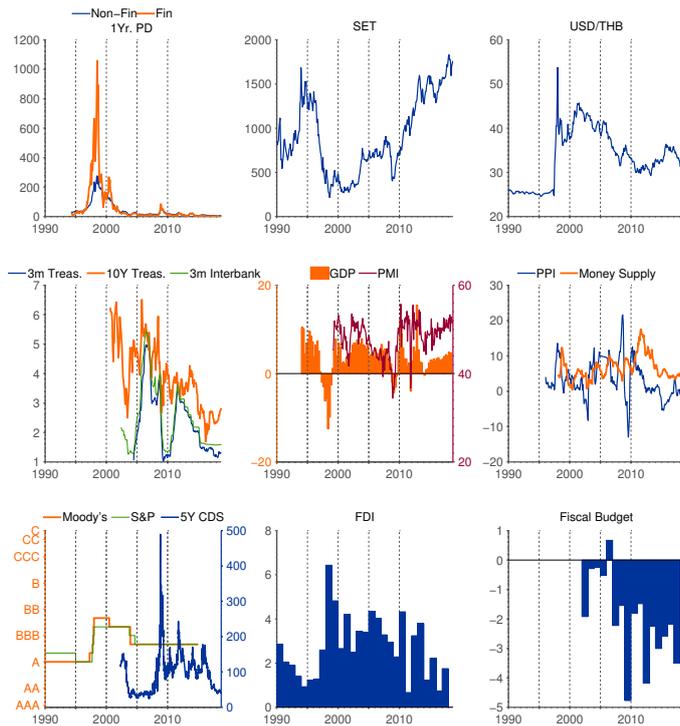
Sweden	2017		2018		
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
1Yr. PD, Non-Fin. (bps)	11.81	14.88	18.19	18.47	16.63
1Yr. PD, Fin.	3.05	3.88	3.94	3.15	2.52
OMX Stockholm PI	586	569	560	574	613
USD/SEK	8.15	8.18	8.34	8.94	8.89
3m Treas. Yield (%)	-0.70	-0.73	-0.70	-0.65	-0.70
10Y Treas. Yield (%)	0.92	0.78	0.69	0.50	0.64
3m Interbank (%)	-0.47	-0.47	-0.36	-0.35	-0.46
GDP (YoY%)	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.4	-
OECD CLI	99.95	99.78	99.63	99.56	99.38*
PMI	63.7	60.3	55.9	54.2	55.2
PPI (YoY%)	4.3	2.2	4.0	8.0	10.1
Money Supply (YoY%)	10.18	8.03	6.34	5.44	4.48
Sov. Rating, Moody's	Aaa	Aaa	Aaa	Aaa	Aaa
Sov. Rating, S&P	AAA	AAA	AAA	AAA	AAA
5Y CDS (bps)	-	-	10.55	-	-
FDI (%GDP)	-	6.05	-	-	-
Fiscal Budget (%GDP)	-	1.60	-	-	-



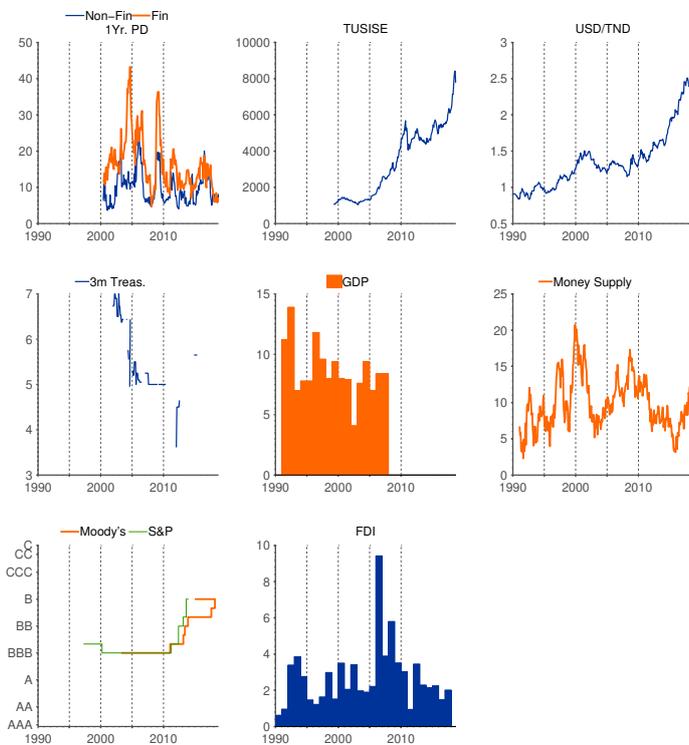
Switzerland	2017		2018		
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
1Yr. PD, Non-Fin. (bps)	4.82	4.27	4.53	5.54	6.91
1Yr. PD, Fin.	1.27	1.04	1.63	1.90	2.43
SPI	10447	10752	10190	10327	10808
USD/CHF	0.97	0.97	0.95	0.99	0.98
10Y Treas. Yield (%)	-0.02	-0.15	0.03	-0.06	0.04
GDP (YoY%)	1.7	2.6	3.2	3.2	-
OECD CLI	100.91	100.97	100.69	100.31	100.03*
PMI	62.2	65.6	60.3	61.6	59.7
PPI (YoY%)	-0.2	0.5	1.1	1.9	1.6
Money Supply (YoY%)	4.27	3.53	3.24	2.29	2.26
Sov. Rating, Moody's	Aaa	Aaa	Aaa	Aaa	Aaa
Sov. Rating, S&P	AAA	AAA	AAA	AAA	AAA
FDI (%GDP)	-	5.58	-	-	-
Fiscal Budget (%GDP)	-	1.05	-	-	-



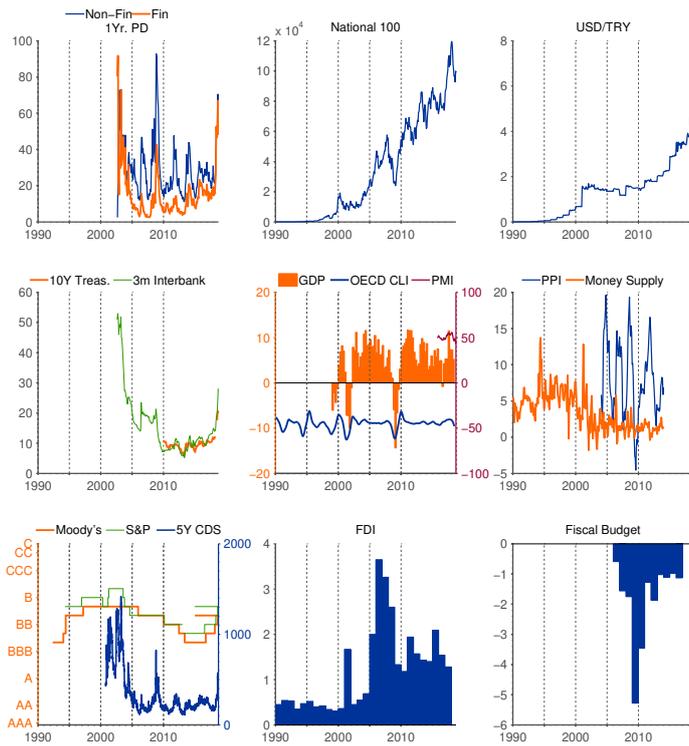
Taiwan	2017		2018		
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
1Yr. PD, Non-Fin. (bps)	0.50	0.41	0.47	0.50	0.91
1Yr. PD, Fin.	0.51	0.34	0.24	0.24	0.30
TAIEX	10384	10643	10919	10837	11006
USD/TWD	30.32	29.73	29.11	30.48	30.53
10Y Treas. Yield (%)	1.05	0.98	-	-	0.83
3m Interbank (%)	0.66	0.66	0.66	0.66	0.66
GDP (YoY%)	3.2	3.4	3.1	3.3	-
PMI	54.2	56.6	55.3	54.5	50.8
Money Supply (YoY%)	3.58	3.56	3.45	3.76	3.33
Sov. Rating, Moody's	Aa3	Aa3	Aa3	Aa3	Aa3
Sov. Rating, S&P	AA-	AA-	AA-	AA-	AA-
Fiscal Budget (%GDP)	-	-0.11	-	-	-



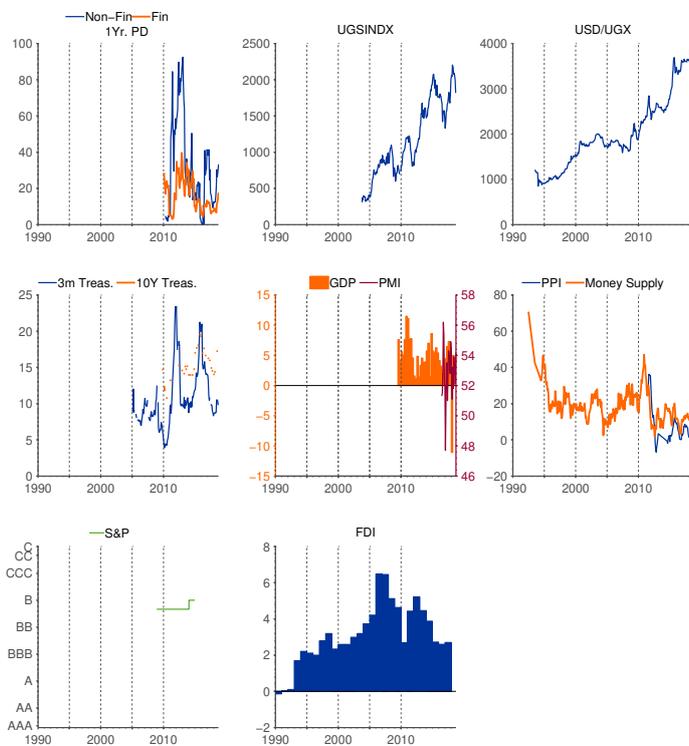
Thailand	2017		2018		
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
1Yr. PD, Non-Fin. (bps)	5.66	4.96	4.42	6.14	5.57
1Yr. PD, Fin.	1.54	1.31	0.83	0.91	0.42
SET	1673	1754	1776	1596	1756
USD/THB	33.31	32.57	31.18	33.04	32.32
3m Treas. Yield (%)	1.21	1.19	1.15	1.29	1.31
10Y Treas. Yield (%)	2.29	2.32	2.40	2.58	2.80
3m Interbank (%)	1.57	1.57	1.57	1.58	1.59
GDP (YoY%)	4.3	4.0	4.9	4.6	-
PMI	52.2	50.2	53.3	52.8	51.5
PPI (YoY%)	0.5	-0.6	-1.4	1.8	1.3
Money Supply (YoY%)	4.89	5.00	6.16	5.11	4.57*
Sov. Rating, Moody's	Baa1	Baa1	Baa1	Baa1	Baa1
Sov. Rating, S&P	BBB+	BBB+	BBB+	BBB+	BBB+
5Y CDS (bps)	50.47	45.00	47.06	49.38	41.28
FDI (%GDP)	-	1.75	-	-	-
Fiscal Budget (%GDP)	-	-3.49	-	-	-



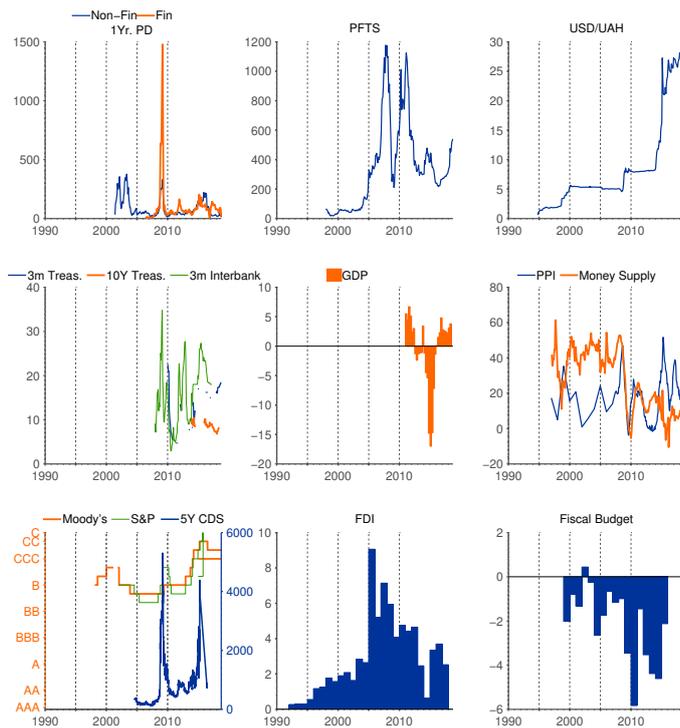
Tunisia	2017		2018		
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
1Yr. PD, Non-Fin. (bps)	5.50	8.14	6.05	7.62	7.83
1Yr. PD, Fin.	9.82	7.24	6.08	6.62	7.04
TUSISE	6181	6282	7143	8059	7802
USD/TND	2.48	2.46	2.41	2.61	2.80
Money Supply (YoY%)	9.99	11.36	12.33	9.94	9.46*
Sov. Rating, Moody's	B2	B2	B2	B2	B2
FDI (%GDP)	-	2.01	-	-	-



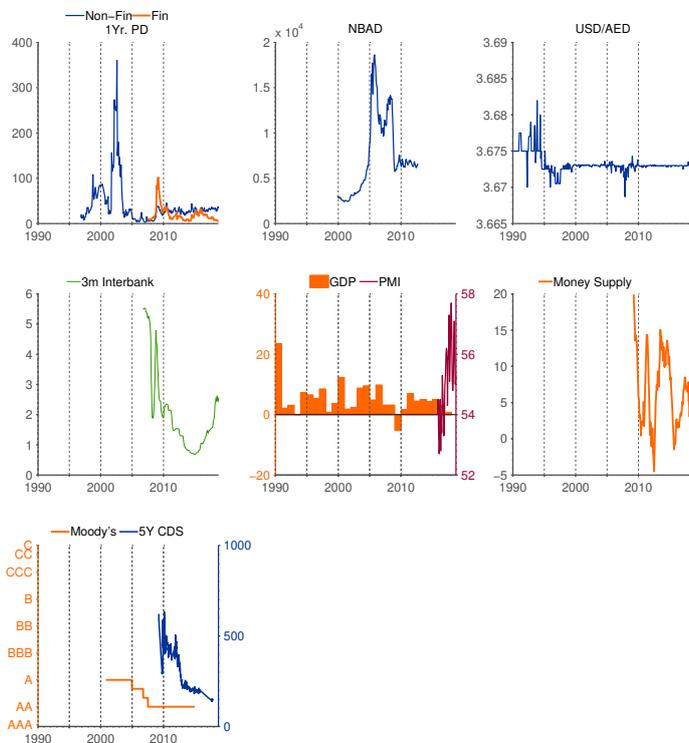
Turkey	2017		2018		
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
1Yr. PD, Non-Fin. (bps)	24.36	22.43	23.95	48.35	49.94
1Yr. PD, Fin.	17.59	14.62	20.49	46.60	49.99
National 100	102908	115333	114930	96520	99957
USD/TRY	3.56	3.80	3.96	4.59	6.06
10Y Treas. Yield (%)	10.68	11.35	12.27	-	20.03
3m Interbank (%)	13.12	14.96	13.98	19.29	27.96
GDP (YoY%)	11.5	7.3	7.3	5.2	-
OECD CLI	9.61	9.12	6.91	2.15	-
PMI	53.5	54.9	51.8	46.8	42.7
Sov. Rating, Moody's	Ba3	Ba3	Ba3	Ba3	Ba3
Sov. Rating, S&P	B+	B+	B+	B+	B+
5Y CDS (bps)	187.51	164.79	195.74	299.91	377.04
FDI (%GDP)	-	1.28	-	-	-



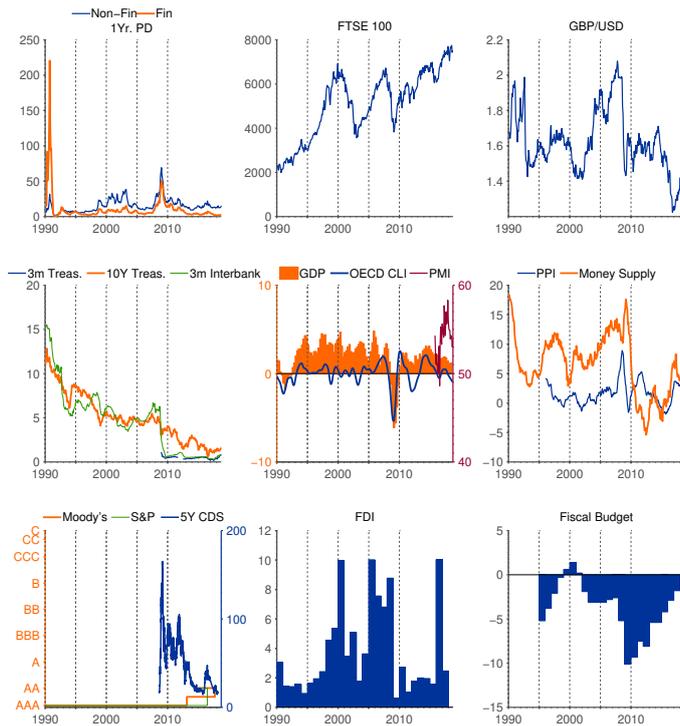
Uganda	2017		2018		
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
1Yr. PD, Non-Fin. (bps)	11.53	12.54	12.54	30.23	32.75
1Yr. PD, Fin.	7.44	7.46	7.94	11.35	17.49
UGSINDEX	1718	2001	2203	2089	1825
USD/UGX	3596.76	3643.25	3688.05	3884.15	3816.02
3m Treas. Yield (%)	9.79	8.32	8.77	10.52	9.79
10Y Treas. Yield (%)	14.92*	14.54*	14.38	-	17.25*
GDP (YoY%)	7.3	6.4	-11.1	5.0	-
PMI	53.8	54.3	53.2	53.2	54.2
PPI (YoY%)	7.0	2.1	0.2	-	-
Money Supply (YoY%)	12.70	12.78	11.14	12.74	10.34*
Sov. Rating, S&P	B	B	B	B	B
FDI (%GDP)	-	2.70	-	-	-



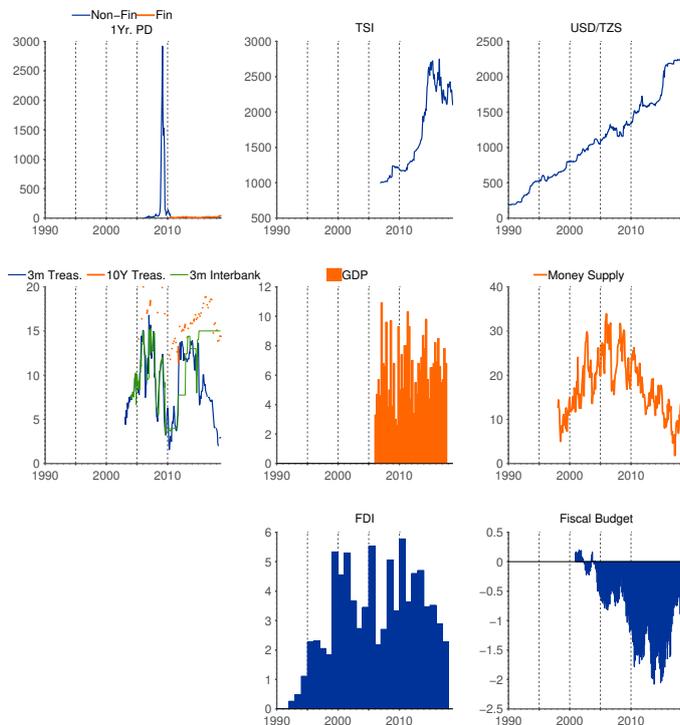
Ukraine	2017		2018		
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
1Yr. PD, Non-Fin. (bps)	32.70	22.61	18.78	46.01	16.25
1Yr. PD, Fin.	114.52	80.82	72.60	86.89	16.59
PFTS	294	315	354	463	538
USD/UAH	26.58	28.10	26.27	26.34	28.24
3m Treas. Yield (%)	-	16.00	17.33	17.35	18.50
10Y Treas. Yield (%)	7.38	7.29	7.42	8.20	-
GDP (YoY%)	2.4	2.2	3.1	3.8	-
PPI (YoY%)	22.4	16.5	15.9	18.4	18.9
Money Supply (YoY%)	6.60	9.60	8.70	9.90	11.10
Sov. Rating, Moody's	Caa2	Caa2	Caa2	Caa2	Caa2
Sov. Rating, S&P	B-	B-	B-	B-	B-
FDI (%GDP)	-	2.52	-	-	-



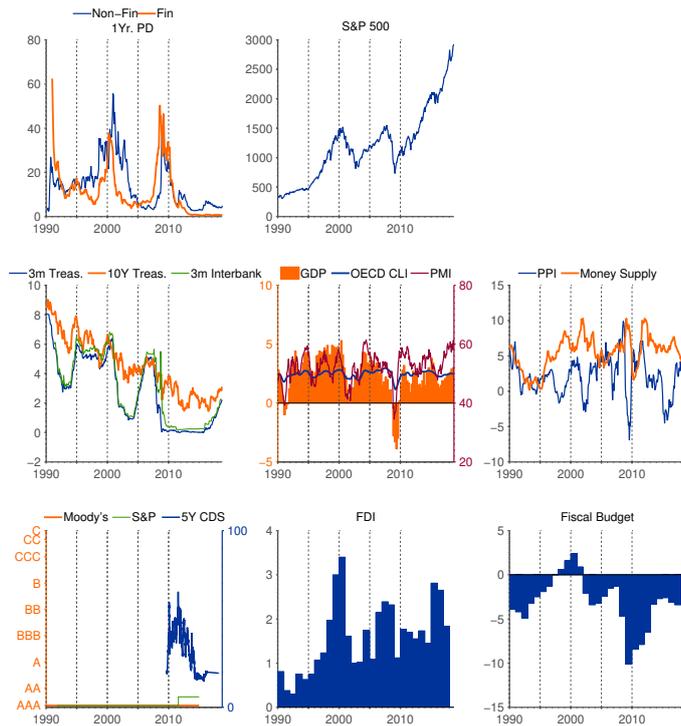
United Arab Emirates	2017		2018		
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
1Yr. PD, Non-Fin. (bps)	32.16	32.44	34.94	31.75	35.95
1Yr. PD, Fin.	14.29	8.06	7.87	7.84	5.37
USD/AED	3.67	3.67	3.67	3.67	3.67
3m Interbank (%)	1.56	1.79	2.33	2.43	2.45
GDP (YoY%)	-	0.8	-	-	-
PMI	55.1	57.7	54.8	57.1	55.3
Money Supply (YoY%)	6.53	5.36	4.15	6.19	8.35
Sov. Rating, Moody's	Aa2	Aa2	Aa2	Aa2	Aa2
5Y CDS (bps)	146.80	153.21*	-	-	-



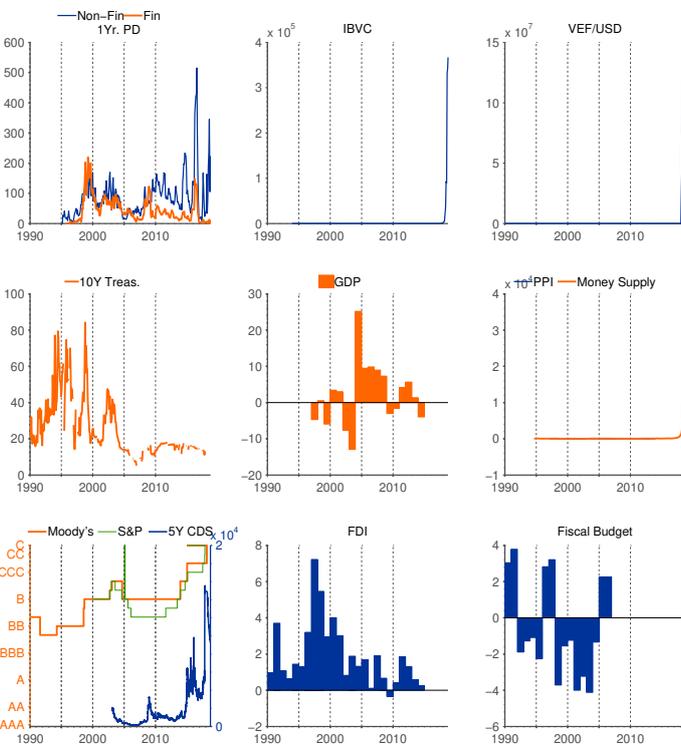
United Kingdom	2017		2018		
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
1Yr. PD, Non-Fin. (bps)	12.90	13.10	15.02	12.55	14.50
1Yr. PD, Fin.	2.36	1.68	2.09	1.96	2.70
FTSE 100	7373	7688	7057	7637	7510
GBP/USD	1.34	1.35	1.40	1.32	1.30
3m Treas. Yield (%)	0.28	0.40	0.49	0.61	0.77
10Y Treas. Yield (%)	1.37	1.19	1.35	1.28	1.57
3m Interbank (%)	0.34	0.52	0.71	0.67	0.80
GDP (YoY%)	1.8	1.4	1.1	1.2	-
OECD CLI	100.28	99.81	99.54	99.28	99.05*
PMI	55.6	56.0	54.9	54.2	53.8
PPI (YoY%)	3.3	3.1	2.5	3.3	3.1
Money Supply (YoY%)	4.80	3.80	2.30	1.70	1.20*
Sov. Rating, Moody's	Aa2	Aa2	Aa2	Aa2	Aa2
Sov. Rating, S&P	AA	AA	AA	AA	AA
5Y CDS (bps)	23.73	18.26	16.31	-	-
FDI (%GDP)	-	2.47	-	-	-
Fiscal Budget (%GDP)	-	-1.80	-	-	-



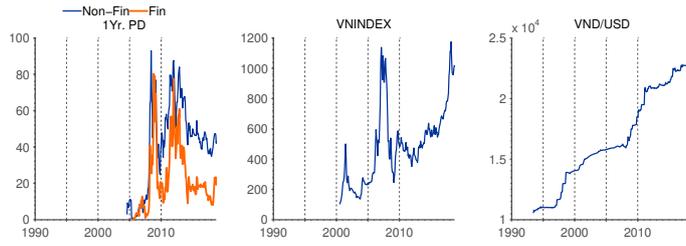
United Republic of Tanzania	2017		2018		
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
1Yr. PD, Non-Fin. (bps)	1.15	1.97	1.71	1.86	3.45
1Yr. PD, Fin.	19.22	17.82	19.11	36.32	42.94
TSI	2117	2396	2409	2281	2105
USD/TZS	2234.60	2234.63	2255.94	2270.03	2284.92
3m Treas. Yield (%)	4.10	4.00	2.25	2.85	2.99
10Y Treas. Yield (%)	15.75*	15.89*	13.86	13.94*	14.39
3m Interbank (%)	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00*
GDP (YoY%)	6.8	-	-	-	-
Money Supply (YoY%)	6.90	10.40	10.80	7.10	6.50*
FDI (%GDP)	-	2.27	-	-	-
Fiscal Budget (%GDP)	-0.59	-0.63	-0.82	-0.62*	-



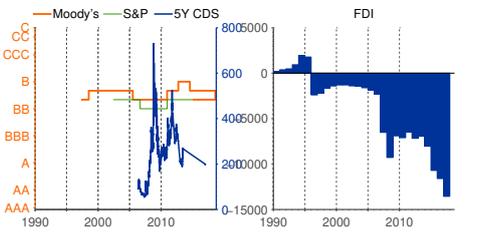
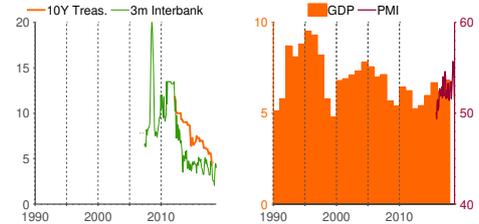
United States	2017		2018		
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
1Yr. PD, Non-Fin. (bps)	4.04	4.09	4.43	4.11	4.83
1Yr. PD, Fin.	0.69	0.70	0.81	0.64	0.73
S&P 500	2519	2674	2641	2718	2914
3m Treas. Yield (%)	1.04	1.38	1.70	1.91	2.20
10Y Treas. Yield (%)	2.33	2.41	2.74	2.86	3.06
3m Interbank (%)	1.25	1.67	1.67	2.25	2.25
GDP (YoY%)	2.3	2.5	2.6	2.9	3.0
OECD CLI	99.69	99.88	100.03	99.95	99.95*
PMI	60.2	59.3	59.3	60.2	59.8
PPI (YoY%)	3.3	3.2	3.0	4.0	3.0
Money Supply (YoY%)	5.20	4.70	4.00	4.20	3.90
Sov. Rating, Moody's	Aaa	Aaa	Aaa	Aaa	Aaa
Sov. Rating, S&P	AA+	AA+	AA+	AA+	AA+
5Y CDS (bps)	-	-	19.42	-	-
FDI (%GDP)	-	1.83	-	-	-
Fiscal Budget (%GDP)	-	-3.40	-	-	-



Venezuela	2017		2018		
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
1Yr. PD, Non-Fin. (bps)	57.56	36.78	33.77	233.47	221.28
1Yr. PD, Fin.	3.75	5.12	6.61	6.19	7.39
IBVC	489	1263	4647	92932	342658
VEF/USD	10155.80	9987.50	49415653.89	95880011.43	143820017.10*
10Y Treas. Yield (%)	13.29	13.07	-	-	-
Money Supply (YoY%)	533.90	1121.40	3011.60	8209.20	34490.20
Sov. Rating, Moody's	C	C	C	C	C
Sov. Rating, S&P	CSD	CSD	CSD	CSD	CSD
5Y CDS (bps)	5191.26	15047.35*	-	11154.47	9283.97



Vietnam	2017		2018		
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
1Yr. PD, Non-Fin. (bps)	36.16	34.89	39.96	47.05	42.06
1Yr. PD, Fin.	13.05	8.22	8.11	22.98	19.21
VNINDEX	804	984	1174	961	1017
VND/USD	22730.00	22698.00	22794.00	22938.00	23315.00
10Y Treas. Yield (%)	5.60	5.30	4.30*	4.60*	-
3m Interbank (%)	3.20	4.30	2.60	2.05	4.40
GDP (YoY%)	-	6.8	-	-	-
PMI	53.3	52.5	51.6	55.7	51.5
Sov. Rating, Moody's	Ba3	Ba3	Ba3	Ba3	Ba3
Sov. Rating, S&P	BB-	BB-	BB-	BB-	BB-
FDI (%GDP)	-	-13560.00	-	-	-



D Data notes

This appendix provides a comprehensive list of the macroeconomic and capital market data provided in Appendix C as well as their sources. Most of the data was obtained from Bloomberg. In some cases, the data was not available in Bloomberg and was obtained directly from primary sources. In either case, the primary sources for the data are listed in the tables below. The data was retrieved during October 2017 and every effort has been made to verify its accuracy.

Stock index (top-center graph) The one-year return on an economy's stock index is one input variable for RMI's default forecast model. The stock indices used in the model are the ones that are displayed in Appendix C. A list of the stock indices included in Appendix C can be found [here](#).

FX rate (top-right graph) Foreign exchange (FX) rates are quoted by market convention against the US dollar. For Eurozone countries, a fixed official rate is used to convert the domestic currency to the Euro prior to the introduction of the common currency. In the graphs, the FX rate for the domestic currency before the economy adopted the Euro is in orange, and the FX rate for the Euro after the Euro was adopted is in blue. The table below shows the conversion dates and rates. The exchange rate for the Cypriot Pound is excluded due to scaling reasons.

Conversion to Euro

Economy	Conversion Date	Conversion Rate (per Euro)	Economy	Conversion Date	Conversion Rate (Per Euro)
Austria	31/12/1998	13.7603	Italy	31/12/1998	1936.27
Belgium	31/12/1998	40.3399	Luxembourg	31/12/1998	40.3399
Estonia	31/12/2010	15.6466	Malta	31/12/2007	0.4293
Finland	31/12/1998	5.94573	Netherlands	31/12/1998	2.20371
France	31/12/1998	6.55957	Portugal	31/12/1998	200.482
Germany	31/12/1998	1.95583	Slovakia	31/12/2008	30.126
Greece	31/12/2000	340.75	Slovenia	31/12/2006	239.64
Ireland	31/12/1998	0.787564	Spain	31/12/1998	166.386

10-year treasury bond yield (middle-left graph) All 10-year treasury bond yields are based on Bloomberg indices except for the following list: Bank Negara Malaysia for Malaysia, Korea Financial Investment Association for South Korea and Philippine Dealing & Exchange Corp for Philippines.

3-month government bond yield (middle-left graph) The primary sources of the 3-month government bond yields are listed in [here](#).[†]

3-month interbank rate (middle-left graph) The primary sources of the 3-month interbank rates can be found [here](#).

GDP (middle-center graph, left axis) Real GDP YoY changes are seasonally-adjusted except for China, Hong Kong, Iceland, India, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, South Korea, Taiwan and Thailand. A list of primary sources of the GDP data can be found [here](#).

[†]The RMI CRI model uses Germany's three-month Bubbill rate for all eurozone countries after their adoption of the euro. For the period before joining the eurozone, their own interest rates are used where available.

OECD CLI (middle-center graph, right axis) The OECD Composite Leading Indicator for each economy is intended to provide early signals of turning points between different trends in the economic cycle. For forecasting purposes, peaks in CLI are candidate early signals of downturns in the economic cycle, and troughs in the CLI are candidate early signals of upturns in the economic cycle. More information can be obtained at www.oecd.org/std/clits. The OECD CLI shown in Appendix C is amplitude adjusted with a deduction of 50 for the purpose of presentation along with the PMI.

PMI (middle-center graph, right axis) The Purchasing Manager's Index or similar indices are used to reflect an economy's manufacturing activities. An index reading above 50 indicates an expansion of manufacturing activity while a reading below 50 indicates a contraction. An exception is the Business Survey Index used in South Korea, which has 100 as its benchmark. A list of primary sources of the Purchasing Managers Index data can be found [here](#).

PPI (middle-right graph) The Producers' Price Index or similar indices are presented as YoY changes. A list of primary sources of the Producers' Price Index data can be found [here](#).

Money Supply (middle-right graph) YoY growth of money supply uses M3 when it is available for an economy. The exceptions are: Brazil, Chile, China, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Indonesia, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Mexico, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Romania, Russia, Sri Lanka, Taiwan, Thailand and the US where M2 is used; and Croatia and the UK where M4 is used. For Eurozone countries, data after the adoption of the Euro represents total money supply growth of the Euro. A list of primary sources of the Money Supply data can be found [here](#).

Sovereign credit ratings (bottom-left graph, left axis) For most of the economies, the Standard & Poor's and Moody's sovereign ratings are for foreign currency long term debt. Moody's ratings for France, Germany, India, Japan, Netherlands, Singapore, Switzerland, Taiwan, United Kingdom and the United States are foreign currency long term issuer ratings instead. Among the above mentioned economies, France, Germany, Switzerland, United Kingdom and the United States ratings are cited from Moody's website directly, with the remainder of the data from Moody's and S&P retrieved from Bloomberg. For graphical purposes, selective or restricted defaults are reflected as C grades in the graphs. For example, according to S&P data, Indonesia had selective default events on March 29, 1999; April 17, 2000 and April 23, 2002, seen as C grades in the graphs above.

5Y CDS spread (bottom-left graph, right axis) 5-year Credit Default Swap spreads are for each economy's long term sovereign debt. All of the CDS data is sourced from Bloomberg.

FDI (bottom-center graph) FDI into each economy is presented as a percentage of GDP. The World Bank is the primary source of all FDI data.

Fiscal budget (bottom-right graph) Fiscal budget is presented as a percentage of GDP. A list of primary sources of the Fiscal Budget data can be found [here](#).

About The Credit Research Initiative

The Credit Research Initiative (CRI) was launched by Professor Jin-Chuan Duan in July 2009 at the Risk Management Institute of the National University of Singapore. Aiming at "Transforming Big Data into Smart Data", the CRI covers over 68,000 public firms and produces daily updated Probabilities of Default (1-month to 5-year horizon), Actuarial Spreads (1-year to 5-year contract) and Probability of Default implied Ratings on over 34,000 currently active, exchange-listed firms in 128 economies. The CRI also distributes historical time series of over 34,000 inactive firms due to bankruptcy, corporate consolidation or delisting for other reasons. In addition, the CRI produces and maintains Corporate Vulnerability Indices (CVI), which can be viewed as stress indicators, measuring credit risk in economies, regions and special portfolios.

As a further step, the CRI converts smart data to actionable data to meet the customized demands of its users and offers bespoke credit risk solutions leveraging on its expertise in credit risk analytics. A concrete example is our development of the BuDA (Bottom-up Default Analysis) toolkit in collaboration with the IMF. BuDA is an automated analytic tool based on the CRI PD system, enabling IMF economists to conduct scenarios analyses for the macro-financial linkage.

The CRI publishes Weekly Credit Brief and Quarterly Credit Report, highlighting key credit-related events, offering insights based on the CRI PD of the entities involved, and providing useful statistics on credit risk of economies and sectors.

For more information about the CRI project, please visit our main site at <http://rmicri.org>

Usage, redistribution and publication of data

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