
Quarterly Credit Report

Q4/2017

Volume 7, No 3



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 7, Issue 3 covers the fourth quarter of 2017. 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. An exception is 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 66,000 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 2017, the PD system covers 127 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.

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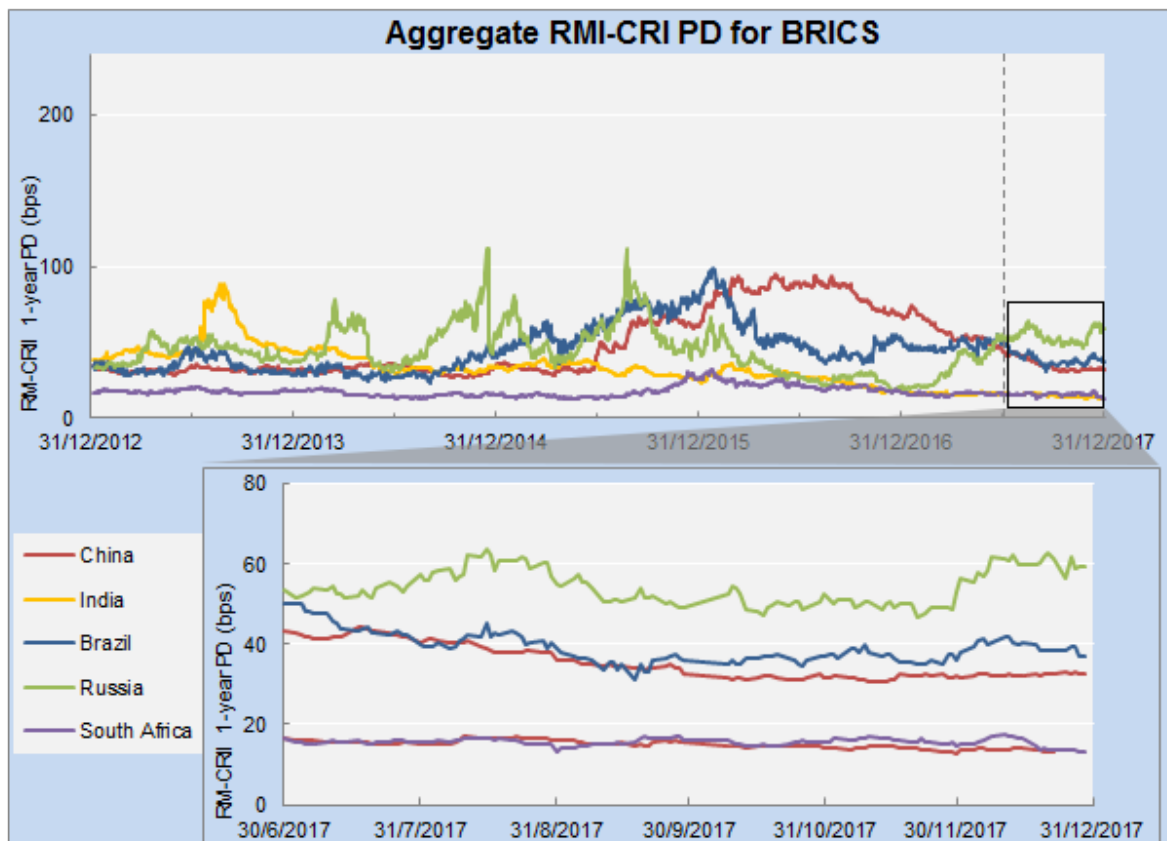
Acronyms

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

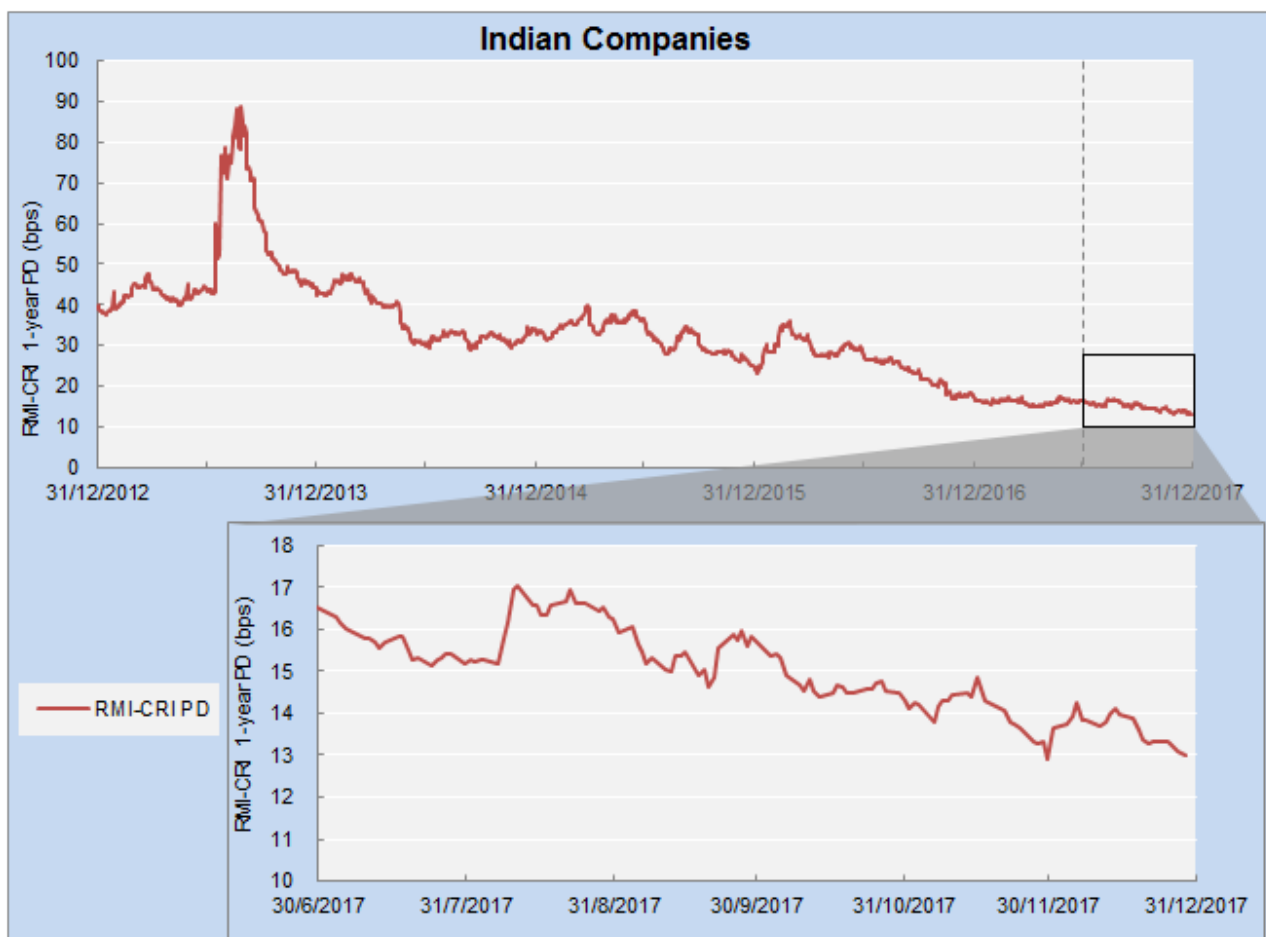
BRICS

The momentum of credit improvement in Q3 failed to continue in Q4. In the fourth quarter, the RMI-CRI aggregate PDs for China, Brazil, and India stay almost at the same level as last quarter. Russia drew the most attention among the fourth economies as its RMI-CRI aggregate PD increased significantly, in contradiction with the current views of market consensus. The commodity prices tumbled in 2014, causing Russia's economy to shrink and its currency to depreciate for years. With years of the government's efforts, the inflation rate has been well controlled, a sign that the government could start to cut interest rate to stimulate the economy. Followed by positive GDP YoY growth since Q4 2016, the market perspective on Russia has turned optimistic. S&P Global Rating even raised Russian sovereign debt's credit rating to investment grade in Feb 2018. Nevertheless, the RMI-CRI aggregate PD for Russia suggested that an opposing view, showing the credit concerns about the geopolitical risk and the turbulent oil market that Russia falls back on remain.



Indian Companies

The aggregate 1-year RMI PD for Indian companies has remained relatively stable with a slight downtrend during the fourth quarter of 2017. The calendar year has seen large involvement by the Indian government to tackle the bad debts problem faced by Indian banks. Significant reforms and implementation are taking its shape as the market adjusts to them. Inflation rate saw a huge spike in 2017 Q4 at the back of regulatory changes and higher crude oil prices. Current account deficit narrowed slightly but on a YoY basis the deficit is still significantly higher due to large merchandise imports.



Economy

- India's real Gross Domestic Product for Q3 2017 grew at an annual rate of 6.3% against a 6.1% expansion in the same quarter last year. Sectors that experienced strong growth YoY include manufacturing (7.0%), trade, hotels, transport and communication (9.9%), and electricity, gas, water supply and other utility services (7.1%). IMF lowered India's growth forecast 7.4% for 2018 as compared to the earlier forecast of 7.7% due to the expected impact of note ban and GST. However, medium term growth forecast is still optimistic at 8.0%.^{1,2}

- The manufacturing sector ended the year positively with operating condition being at the strongest rate in five years. This was supported by sharp rise in output, bringing the growth to a five-year high. The Nikkei India Manufacturing PMI rose to 54.7 from 52.6 in November, signalling an upturn in sector fuelled by higher order book volume and improved underlying demand conditions. Indian manufacturers upped their staffing levels to cope with the demands, which led to a job creation level being at its strongest since August 2012. The implementation of the Goods and Services Tax (GST) continued to push up the cost burdens in December, especially so when input purchases rose within good producers. The Future Output Index exhibited the highest level of confidence in three months, with expectations of improvement of economic conditions cited as the key reason.³
- The annual rate of inflation, based on monthly Wholesale Price Index (WPI), increased to an annual rate of 3.58% in December from an annual rate of 2.60% for the month of September. The wholesale price index declined by 1.2%, which was mainly due to falling prices for primary articles. The MCX India Crude Oil Spot Index increased to 3848 from 3391 in Q3 2017 due to tighter supplies and health demand.⁴
- India's current account deficit (CAD) narrowed to USD 7.2bn (1.2% of GDP) in Q3 2017 from USD 15.0bn (2.5% of GDP) in Q2 2017 but was substantially higher than USD 3.4bn (0.6% of GDP) in the same quarter last year. The widening of the CAD on a YoY basis is primarily due to a higher trade deficit of USD 32.8bn brought about by a larger increase in merchandise imports relative to exports. Net services receipts increased on a YoY basis due to a rise in net earnings from software services and travel receipts. Private transfer receipts, mainly representing remittances by Indians employed overseas, increased as compared to the preceding year to USD 17.4bn.⁵
- During Q4, the Indian Rupee (INR) strengthened 2.48% against the US dollar. The Fed Fund rate hike in December did not have a significant impact on the INR with the INR continuing its appreciation, finishing the year stronger than it was at the end of Q3. Foreign portfolio inflows during the quarter amounted to USD 55.0bn.⁶

Monetary

- According to the bi-monthly monetary policy statement on December 7th 2017, the RBI kept the policy rate (repo rate) at 6.00%. The reverse repo rate under the liquidity adjustment facility remained at 5.75%. Similarly, the Bank Rate remained at 6.25%.⁷
- Surplus liquidity continued to decline during October and November. Currency in circulation increased by INR 736bn (as of December 1, 2017) over end-September on festival demand. Net average daily absorption of liquidity under the liquidity adjustment facility declined from INR 2.239tn in September to INR 1.40tn in October 2017 and further to INR 718bn in November. RBI conducted open market sales of INR 300bn in October and November. RBI revised its estimate band for inflation from 4.20%-4.60% to 4.30%-4.70%, attributing the inflation path to key factors such as the increase in house rent allowance and crude oil prices. Given the higher inflation, it is unlikely that there would be any rate cuts proposed by RBI in the near future.^{8,9}
- The Monetary Policy Committee indicated that the uptrend of CPI needs to be carefully monitored. Food and fuel inflation edged up in November. Rising input cost conditions points towards a higher risk of pass-through to retail prices in the near term. Implementation of farm waivers in select states and tax reforms impacts may contribute to the rising inflation rate with, global financial instability on a global level carrying an impact as well. However, seasonal moderation in prices of vegetation and lowering GST rates may be able to mitigate upside pressures. RBI continues to be committed to keeping headline inflation close to 4.00%.¹⁰

- Following the empowerment of the RBI to fight loan delinquencies, India looks to continually enforce such deterrence so as to improve the country's credit culture. The Indian government also proposed to improve the corporate governance of public sector banks through strengthening their boards, encouraging objectivity, and decentralising decisions to the professional board.¹¹

Funding & Liquidity

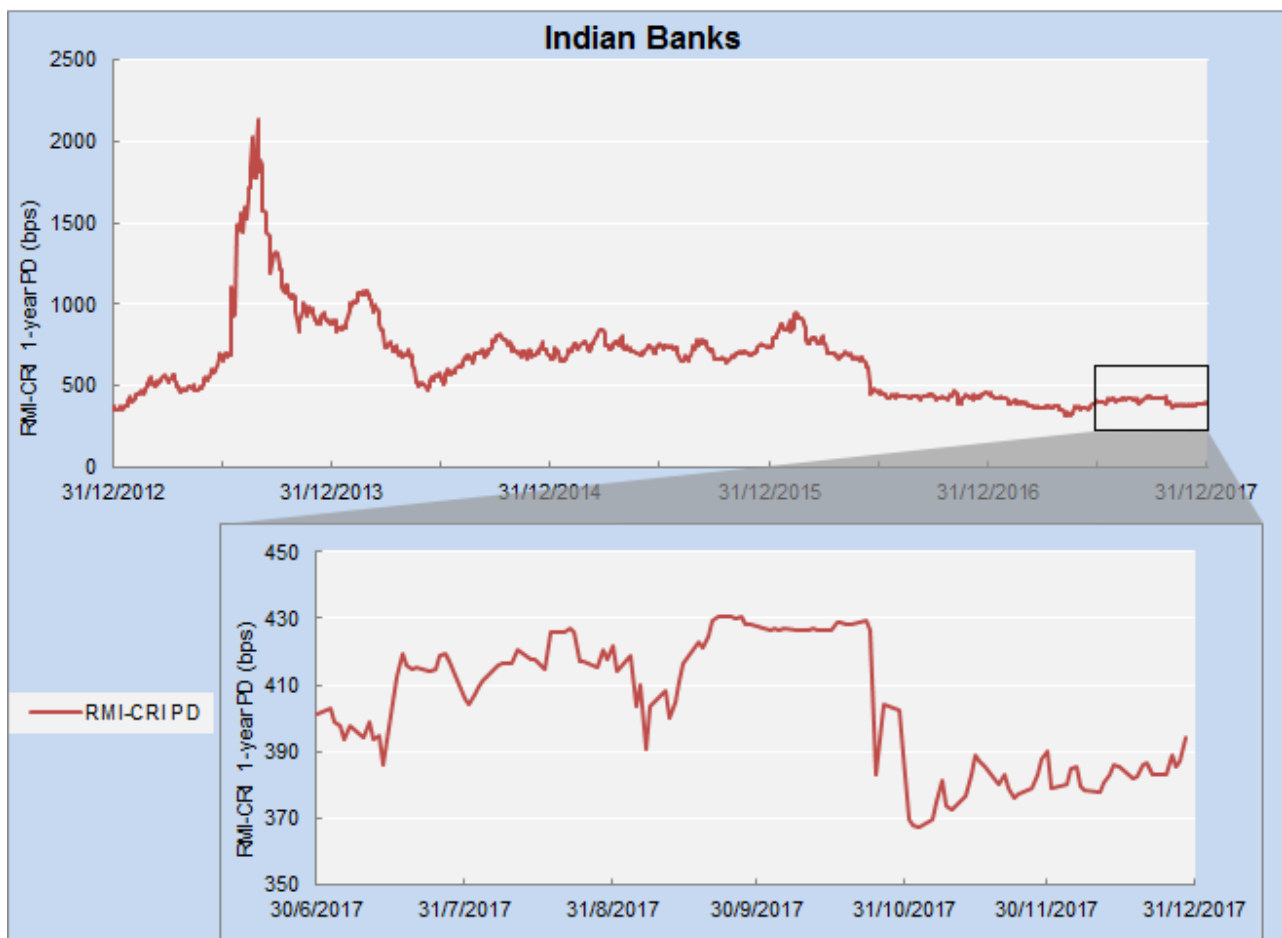
- Yields on India's 10-year government sovereign bonds increased to 7.326% at the end of Q4 from 6.662% as of December 29, 2017, in the midst of a transition to the GST.
- Fiscal deficit in the first eight months of the financial ending March 2018 is already at 112% of the full-year goal, prompting the Indian government to announce that it would look to borrow additional INR 500bn through March 2018. The RBI also had to trim a planned auction to help contain their mark-to-market losses. Indian banks are holding more government bond than the RBI requires, which is approaching USD 200bn in excess. Due to mark to market practices for excess government securities inventory, banks might find it a good time to dump them so as to improve their balance sheet position.¹²

Sovereign Credit Ratings

- Fitch and S&P kept their ratings on the sovereign bonds of India at BBB- and BBB- respectively in Q4 2017. Moody's, on the other hand, upgraded their ratings to Baa2 from Baa3 previously.
- Moody's upgrade is supported by their expectation that continued progress on economic and institutional reforms will enhance India's high growth potential. Moody's believes that the reforms gives greater confidence that the high level of public indebtedness would remain stable and ultimately decline in the long run. The enforcement of the Bankruptcy and Insolvency Act 2016 is showing signs of addressing India's weak credit profile. Moody's positive forecast is an attestation of the Indian government's efforts to stabilize the debt problem in its push for future economic growth.¹³

Indian Banks

The aggregate 1-year RMI PD for Indian banks remained stable with a slight deterioration from October to December 2017. Non-performing loans continue to plague both the private and public banks and is depressing the profitability of Indian banks. Continuous aids and reforms by the RBI like the PSU bank capital injection and liquidity absorption tool. Lowering bond yields have also emerged as another factor, hampering growth within the India banks sector. However, with various measures taken and capital injections by the RBI, the Indian bank sector outlook could change for the better in the longer term. RBI is expected to remain cautious in regulating interest rate so that the bad loan problem does not spread out to other parts of the economy.



Profitability

- As banks in India try to resolve their bad accounts, the finance ministry continues its recapitalisation plan with the announcement of a capital infusion of INR 2.11tn, which will be done over the next 2 years. With non-performing loans causing friction to growth, the recapitalisation, hand in hand with other banking sector reforms, can enable Indian banks to be able to lend more freely and help revive private investment.¹⁴
- Non-financial borrowings increased 4.00% to INR 3.22tn on December 22, 2017 from INR 3.09tn at the end of Q3 2017. Other liabilities such as time deposits with non-financial institutions increased to INR 4.99tn in Q4 from INR 4.86tn in Q3.¹⁵
- Non-financial borrowings increased 6.19% to INR 3.09tn on Sep 29 from INR 2.91tn at the end of Q3 2017. Other liabilities such as time deposits with non-financial institutions decreased to INR 4.86tn in Q3 from INR 4.94tn in Q2.¹⁶
- The Credit-Deposit ratio for the banking system increase to 74.38% on December 22, 2017 from 73.02% on September 29, 2017. This was due to the increase in bank credit

from INR 80.1tn to INR 81.0tn and a decrease in deposits from INR 109.7tn to INR 108.9tn during the fourth quarter.¹⁷

Funding & Liquidity

- The weighted-average call money rate, the interest rate on short-term finance repayable on demand, increased from 5.88% as of September 29, 2017 to 5.99% as of December 29, 2017. The call money rates were generally lower than the repo rate during Q4, indicating a stable banking system.¹⁸
- The amount of cash on the balance sheet of Indian banks decreased from INR 824.0bn in September 2017 to INR 715.8bn on December 22, 2017. The RBI is trying to absorb excess liquidity in the market and the decrease in amount of cash might mean that the liquidity level is gradually adjusting. This reflects a small success in the trying to remove extra cash the market.¹⁹
- Deposit rates generally increased in Q4 2017. According to the Reserve Bank of India's daily call money rates, interest rates decreased to 6.40% on Dec 15, 2017, from 6.35% in Q3 2017.²⁰
- During Q4 2017, the RBI withdrew a total of INR 11.30tn from the banking system via liquidity operations, with the highest figure witnessed in the month of October with a withdrawal of INR 5.40tn. The Reserve Bank of India stepped up its liquidity operations under the liquidity management framework to absorb excess liquidity in the market. Surplus liquidity has been aggressively taken out of the market and liquidity has returned to normal standards as seen from the cash balance.^{21,22,23}

Asset Quality

- India's soured bank loans shrank slightly in the quarter for the quarter ended 30 September 2017 as compared to that of the previous quarter. In accordance to data from Reuters, this is the first time there is a drop in bad loans figure since 2015. The positive news has been associated to the bank recapitalisation plan which come as a positive move to help state banks absorb losses.²⁴
- Private sector banks in India are turning in subpar performances with the Nifty PSU Bank Index down by 14% over the past three years. Despite the index having a spike of 30% during October 2017, this was largely credited to the capital infusion of the Indian government. Non-performing asset (NPA) continues to be a worry for these PSU banks. Several of them such as Indian Overseas Bank, Uco Bank, United Bank of India and Bank of Maharashtra with gross NPAs of 22.7%, 19.7%, 18.8% and 18.5% respectively have to make huge provisions. Recent jump in bond yields is another factor that is troubling PSU banks, leading to significant write-downs which affects their financial positions.²⁵

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²Jan 8, 2018, [IMF lowers Indias growth forecast to 6.7% in 2017](#), The Hindu Business Line, <http://www.thehindubusinessline.com/>

³Jan 2, 2018, [Nikkei India Manufacturing PMI](#), Markit Economics, markiteconomics.com

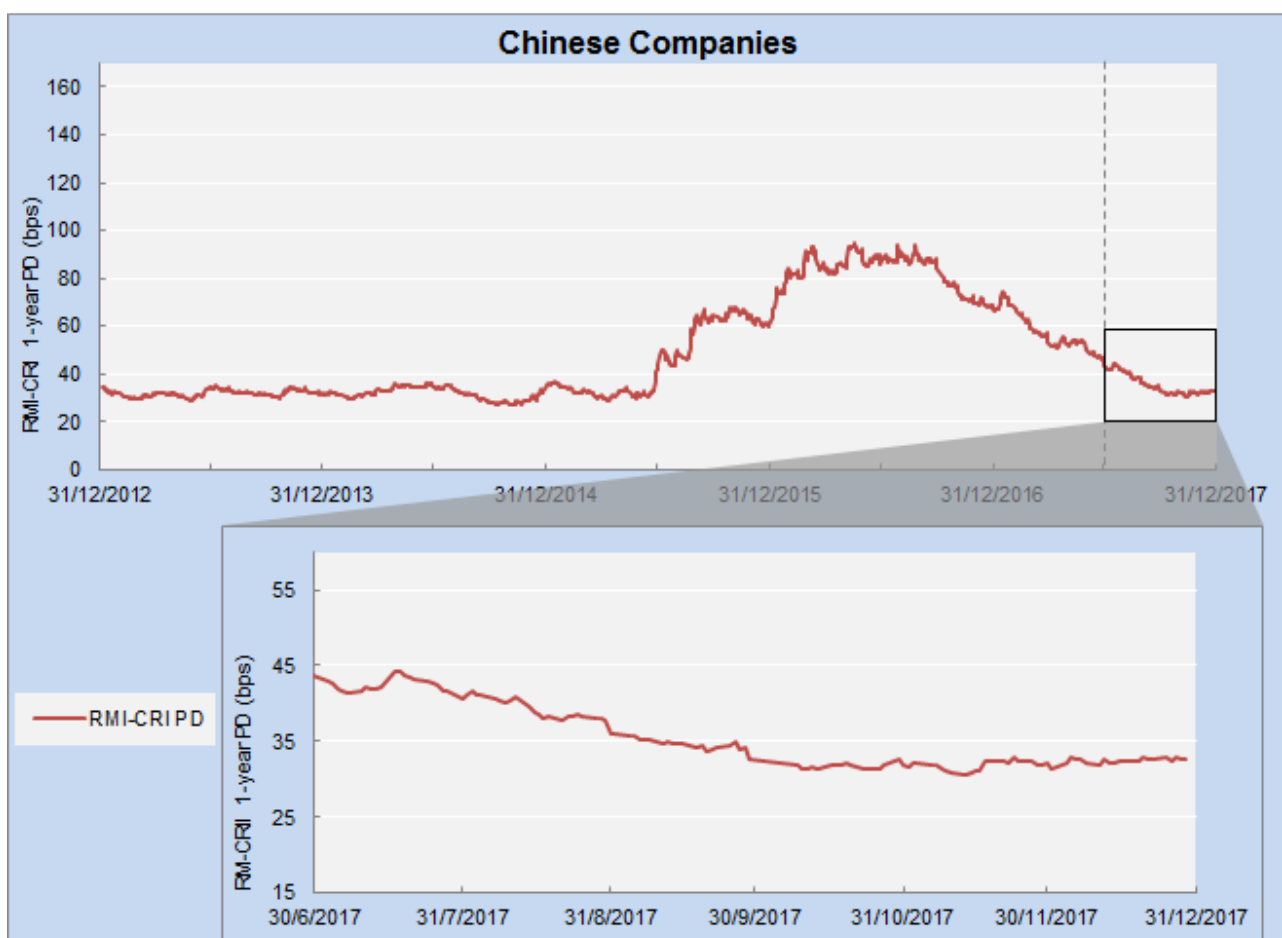
⁴Jan 17, 2017, [Index Numbers of Wholesale Price in India](#), DIPP eaindustry.nic.in

⁵Dec 13, 2017, [Developments in Indias Balance of Payments during the Second Quarter \(July-September\) of 2017-18](#), The Reserve Bank of India, rbi.org.in

- ⁶ Jan 8, 2018, [Foreign Portfolio Investors Investment Details \(Calendar Year\)](#), National Securities Depository Limited (NSDL), fpi.nsdl.co.in
- ⁷ Dec 6, 2017, [Fifth Bi-monthly Monetary Policy Statement, 2017-18 Resolution of the Monetary Policy Committee \(MPC\)](#) Reserve Bank of India, The Reserve Bank of India, rbi.org.in
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- ⁹ Dec 13, 2017, [RBIs concerns about rising inflation play out: A rate cut seems far away](#), Financial Express, <http://www.financialexpress.com/>
- ¹⁰ Dec 6, 2017, [Fifth Bi-monthly Monetary Policy Statement, 2017-18 Resolution of the Monetary Policy Committee \(MPC\)](#) Reserve Bank of India, The Reserve Bank of India, rbi.org.in
- ¹¹ Dec 17, 2017, [PSB recapitalisation will ensure non-stop funds flow to productive sectors: Urjit Patel](#), The Hindu Business Line, <http://www.thehindubusinessline.com/>
- ¹² Jan 2, 2018, [Indias bond market has a 2018 message for Narendra Modi](#), Livemint, <http://www.livemint.com/>
- ¹³ Nov 16, 2017, [Rating Action: Moody's upgrades India's government bond rating to Baa2 from Baa3; changes outlook to stable from positive](#), Moody's, <https://www.moody's.com/>
- ¹⁴ Oct 24, 2017, [2.11 lakh crore for public sector banks banks to boost lending](#), The Hinhu, <http://www.thehindu.com/>
- ¹⁵ Jan 5, 2018, [Scheduled Commercial Banks - Business in India](#), Reserve Bank of India, rbi.org.in
- ¹⁶ Jan 5, 2018, [Scheduled Commercial Banks - Business in India](#), Reserve Bank of India, rbi.org.in
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- ¹⁸ Jan 5, 2018, [Cash Reserve Ratio and Interest Rates](#), Reserve Bank of India, rbi.org.in
- ¹⁹ Jan 5, 2018, [Scheduled Commercial Banks - Business in India](#), Reserve Bank of India, rbi.org.in
- ²⁰ Jan 10, 2018, [Reserve Bank of India Bulletin - January 2018](#), Reserve Bank of India, rbi.org.in
- ²¹ Jan 10, 2018, [Reserve Bank of India Bulletin - January 2018](#), Reserve Bank of India, rbi.org.in
- ²² Dec 11, 2017, [Reserve Bank of India Bulletin - December 2017](#), Reserve Bank of India, rbi.org.in
- ²³ Feb 10, 2018, [Reserve Bank of India Bulletin - February 2017](#), Reserve Bank of India, rbi.org.in
- ²⁴ Jan 25, 2018, [Indias bank bad loans shrink from record peak](#), Livemint, <http://www.livemint.com/>
- ²⁵ Feb 5, 2018, [Limited investment opportunities among PSU bank stocks](#), The Economic Times, <http://economictimes.indiatimes.com/>

Chinese Companies

China managed to exceed market expectation by lodging 6.8% GDP growth YoY in the last quarter of 2017 as Chinese firms' credit quality improved during the same period. The 1-year aggregate PD for Chinese firms remained flat in Q4 2017. The growth in GDP was supported by the growth in industrial output and manufacturing. However, increase in financial risks in the economy over the past quarters has prompted the government to implement measures to control risk and leverage in the system while maintaining growth. New rules have been published in the first week of 2018 to increase scrutiny on investments in commercial lenders and tighten regulation on the entrusted loans market, a segment of the country's shadow banking. Deleveraging in the financial system continue to be the focus of the central bank especially in the area of shadow banking activities such as wealth management products and off-balance sheet businesses. Preventing and controlling financial risk in the financial sector continue to be a priority for policymakers.



Economy

- The Chinese economy expanded 6.8% YoY in the last quarter of 2017, the same as the previous three months, and beating market expectations of 6.7%. Considering full 2017, the economy grew 6.9%, well above the official target of near 6.5%. The growth was supported by the increase in industrial output and manufacturing while fixed asset investment rose the least in nearly 18 years. Industrial output grew by 6.6% while manufacturing rose by 7.2%. Fixed asset investment increased by 7.2%, 0.9% lower than in 2016 and the lowest growth rate since 1999. Investment grew faster in the high-tech industry and equipment manufacturing while investment in energy-intensive manufacturing decreased by 1.8%. ²⁶
- Consumer prices in China rose 1.8% YoY in December 2017, higher than the 1.6% growth in September 2017. Politically sensitive food prices declined by 0.4% while

non-food cost rose 2.4%. Cost of consumer goods went up by 1.1% while services went up by 3.0%.²⁷

- China's official unemployment rate decreased to 3.90% in the fourth quarter of 2017 from 3.95% in the third quarter of 2017, the lowest since 2002. The Ministry of Human Resources and Social Security mentioned that China created a "record-high" 13.51mn new jobs in 2017, a growth of 370,000 compared with the previous year. According to a spokesperson at the ministry, employment prospects will become more complicated in 2018 due to "still abundant" economic uncertainties.²⁸
- The China's Caixin manufacturing purchasing managers index (PMI) increased to 51.5 in December 2017 from 50.8 in the prior month, above market consensus of 50.6. Manufacturing PMI in China averaged 49.57 from 2011 until 2016, reaching an all-time high of 52.30 in January of 2013 and a record low of 47.20 in September of 2015.^{29,30}
- Investment in fixed assets, a crucial driver of the economy, went up by 7.2% YoY reaching CNY 63.17tn in 2017 and the growth rate remained unchanged from the first eleven months. Real estate investment continued to deliver strong growth rate as it went up by 7.0% YoY in 2017. The investment in residential buildings, which accounted for 68.4% of real estate investment, went up by 9.4%.^{31,32}
- " China's exports and imports grew in December due to sustained global demand. Exports rose 10.9% from a year ago while imports increased by 4.5%, weakest growth in inbound shipments since December 2016. Trade surplus for the month surged to USD 54bn, the highest since January 2016, compared to forecasts for a USD 37bn surplus in December from November's USD 40.21bn.³³

Monetary

- " China's central bank continued to maintain its interest rate at 4.35% for 27 months. The central banks cut interest rates on 23 October 2015 for the sixth time in less than a year. The central bank continues to use various policy tools to maintain liquidity and ensure reasonable growth in credit financing.³⁴
- " China's primary rates dropped as demand for funds eased after peak cash demand at the end of 2017. Liquidity conditions loosened in the first week of 2018 as cash demand fell sharply due to seasonal factors. The volume-weighted average rate of the benchmark seven-day repo was about 41bps lower than the previous week's closing average rate of 3.0912%. The central bank will let some commercial banks temporarily keep fewer required reserves to help them cope with the heavy demand for cash ahead of the Lunar New Year holidays, which fall in mid-February in 2018.³⁵
- The required reserve ratio (RRR) continued to remain at 17% in Q4 2017 after cutting 0.5% in March 2016. In a series of reductions, the central bank has brought the reserve ratio down from its 2011 peak of 21.5%. The central bank has also been relying on market-based policy tools such as the short- and medium-term facility and reverse repos operations to adjust liquidity and market interest rates.^{36,37}

- " China's foreign exchange reserves increased by USD 21bn MoM to USD 3.14tn in December 2017, slightly more than market had expected. This was the eleventh consecutive month of increase in foreign exchange reserves after declining for the second half of 2016 bringing the reserves to the lowest level since February 2011 as the central bank slow the CNY depreciation. Meanwhile, gold reserves value had increased from USD 75.83bn in November 2017 to USD 76.47bn in December 2017. Foreign Exchange Reserves in China averaged USD 919bn from 1980 until 2017, reaching an all-time high of USD 3.99tn in June of 2014 and a record low of USD 2.26bn in December of 1980. ^{38,39}

Funding & Liquidity

- " 10-year government bond yield rose from 3.61% in September to 3.89% at the end of December 2017. 1-year government bill yield increased from 3.40% to 3.76% over the same period. ⁴⁰
- " The 3-month 5-day average SHIBOR had increased from 4.36% on 30 September 2017 to 4.91% on 29 December 2017. ⁴¹
- " The value of new yuan loans provided by the Chinese banks fell to CNY 584.4bn in December 2017 as compared to CNY 1.12tn in November 2017, defeating market expectation of CNY 1tn. Banks Balance Sheet in China averaged CNY 631.35bn from 2004 to 2017, reaching an all-time high of CNY 2.51tn in January 2016 and a record low of CNY -32.10bn in July 2005. ⁴²

Policy

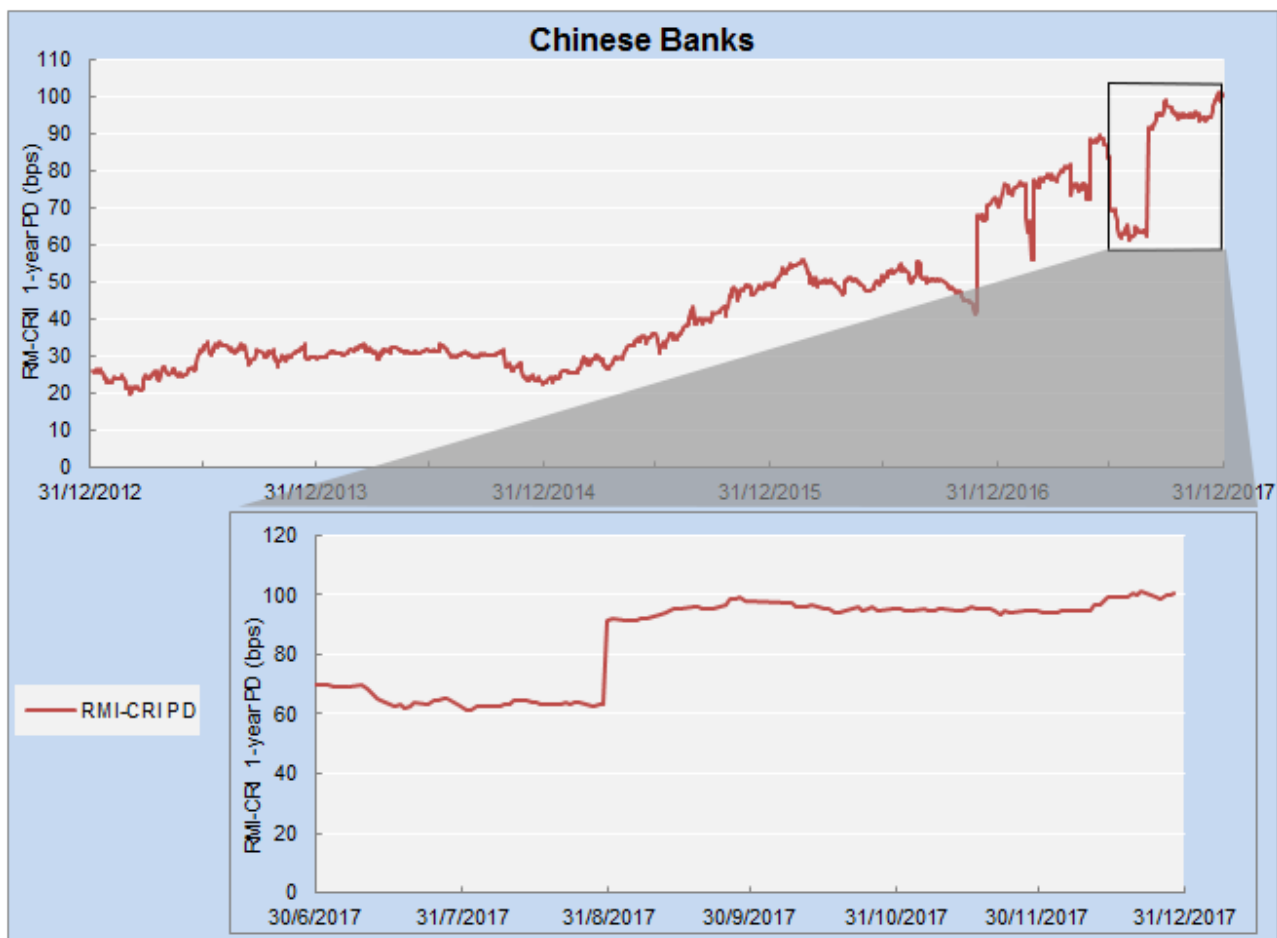
- " China's economic grew faster than expected at 6.8% in Q4 2017, due to a rebound in the industrial sector, a resilient property market and strong export growth. Controlling risk and deleveraging continues to be China's top financial policy in 2017. Chinese policymakers have been trying to contain financial risks and slow an explosive build-up in debt without stunning economic growth. Despite the strong overall growth, weakening signs still appear in the economy as firms face higher borrowing costs and the government tries to rein in credit. China's economy is expected to cool down this year as a government-led crackdown on debt risks and factory pollution drag on overall activity. Target for economic growth will be kept at around 6.5% in 2018, unchanged from 2017. People's Bank of China (PBOC) is expected to keep its benchmark lending rate unchanged at 4.35% through at least the Q2 2019. While a resilient real estate market, which has slowed due to curbs on risky lending practices, could be a drag on the economy in 2018. ^{43,44}

Sovereign Credit Ratings

- Fitch and Moody's maintained its rating credit rating for China assigning rating A+ with a stable outlook and A1 with a stable outlook respectively, while S&P's credit rating for China stood at A+ with stable outlook.

Chinese Banks

The credit quality of big Chinese banks improved in the fourth quarter of 2017 due to the increasing scrutiny on investments and the disposal of bad debts. Non-performing loans of the big commercial lenders remain steady in the fourth quarter of 2017 amid the government's strengthened efforts to rein in risks. Tighter credit conditions have increased banks' pricing power on loans, expanding banks' margins. The net interest margin, a measure of the difference between what banks pay for deposits and what they earn on loans, has risen for four straight quarters following five years of consistent declines. Reducing risk in the Chinese financial system is still of top priority for the government as it implement measures to limit financial risk. While the government will continue to tighten its oversight on the financial systems, banks will likely face more challenges in 2018.



Profitability

- Net profit in Chinese commercial banks remained flat in the fourth quarter. Aggregate net income for commercial banks was CNY 320.3bn in the three month period ended December 2017, compared with CNY 320bn YoY. Efforts to deleverage have slowed the growth of banks' balance sheets, but in other respects they have boosted profitability. Net interest margin stood at 21%, rising for four straight quarters following years of consistence declines. The rebounded profitability was in part thanks to the country's two interest rate hikes and a pickup in loan growth. However, some analysts warn that optimism may be fleeting, as China's economy is likely to slow in 2018 following last year's unexpectedly strong growth. ⁴⁵

Funding & Liquidity

- China's central bank injected a net CNY 212.36bn into financial institutions via its short- and medium-term lending facility (MLF) and lent CNY 476bn via its standing lending facility (SLF) in September. The outstanding amount of MLF and SLF were CNY 4.52tn and CNY 130.42bn respectively at the end of December. The central bank would let some commercial banks temporarily keep fewer required reserves to help them cope with the heavy demand for cash ahead of the Lunar New Year holiday. ⁴⁶

Regulations

- In recent months, Chinese regulators have introduced a series of measures to control risk and leverage financial system. The China Banking Regulatory Commission (CBRC) published regulations in the first week of 2018 that put limits on the number of commercial banks that single investors can have major holdings in and request major shareholders to disclose their ownership structures up to the ultimate beneficial holder. The rules are aimed at increasing scrutiny on investments in commercial lenders and tighten regulation on the entrusted loans market, a segment of the country's shadow banking. Under the new regulations, a single investor can hold 5% or more of no more than two commercial banks, any stake purchase of more than 5% must be approved by CBRC. ⁴⁷
- China's banking regulator has put new curbs on the country's CNY 13.8tn entrusted lending business, a sign that the crackdown on shadow banking launched by Beijing in 2017 will extend to 2018. Shadow banking continue to grow in 2017. Its assets hit CNY 64.7tn at the end of June 2017, about 27% of total banking assets. Meanwhile, the CBRC has issued draft measures for amending its licensing and oversight of some foreign-funded bank activities, a move that aims at promoting investment in the country's fast-growing financial sector. A notification system also will be installed for four types of activities, including securities fund custody business and the provision of wealth management services for foreign customers. ⁴⁸
- China's banking regulator has penalized 13 financial institutions for providing funds to China Guangfa Bank, imposing fines and confiscating illegal income totalling CNY 1.34bn by the end of December 2017. Guangfa Bank provided illegal guarantees for corporate bonds issued by Chinese phone maker Cosun Group, and sought to conceal the extent of the bank's debts. In addition, the People's Bank of China (PBOC) will start to include negotiable certificates of deposit (NCDs) in its quarterly risk assessments from 1Q 2018. NCD issuance has exploded in recent years as lenders use the once loosely-regulated short-term debt instrument to fund longer-term investments, often through shadow banking. Outstanding NCDs exceeded CNY 8tn in 2017, compared with around CNY 3tn at the end of 2015. To reduce borrowing risks, China's central bank will move to restrict the issuance of NCDs in 2018. Banks looking to issue NCDs in any given year must apply for permission from the PBOC around the start of the year, specifying a maximum amount, or annual quota. ⁴⁹

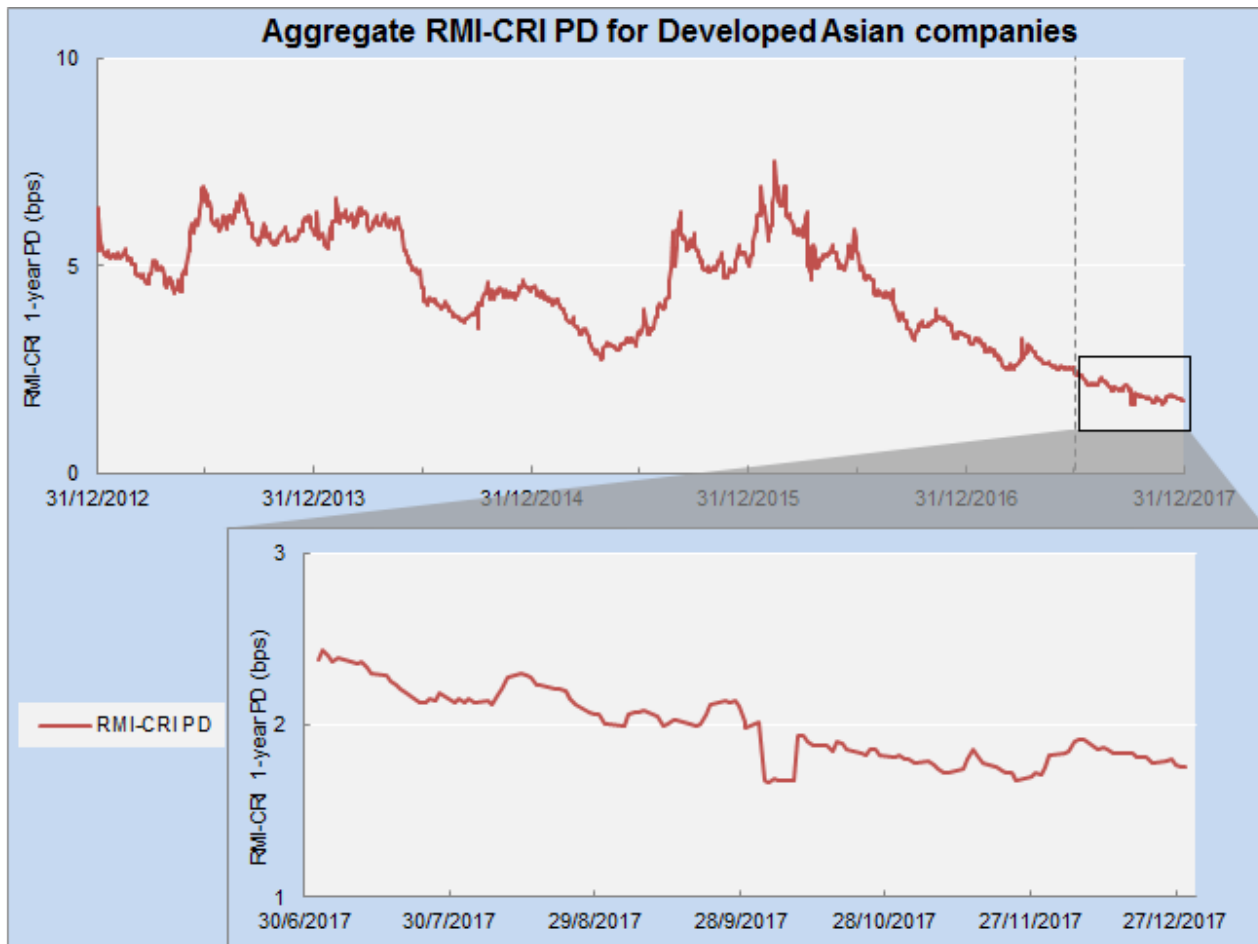
Asset Quality

- The China Banking Regulatory Commission announced that the non-performing loan ratio of commercial banks in China steadied at 1.74% amid the government's strengthened efforts to rein in risks. Outstanding bad loans from commercial banks amounted to CNY 1.71tn at the end of 2017. As the government tried to guide more funds to the needy sectors, banks have extended more loans to help micro-sized companies and agricultural business. ⁵⁰
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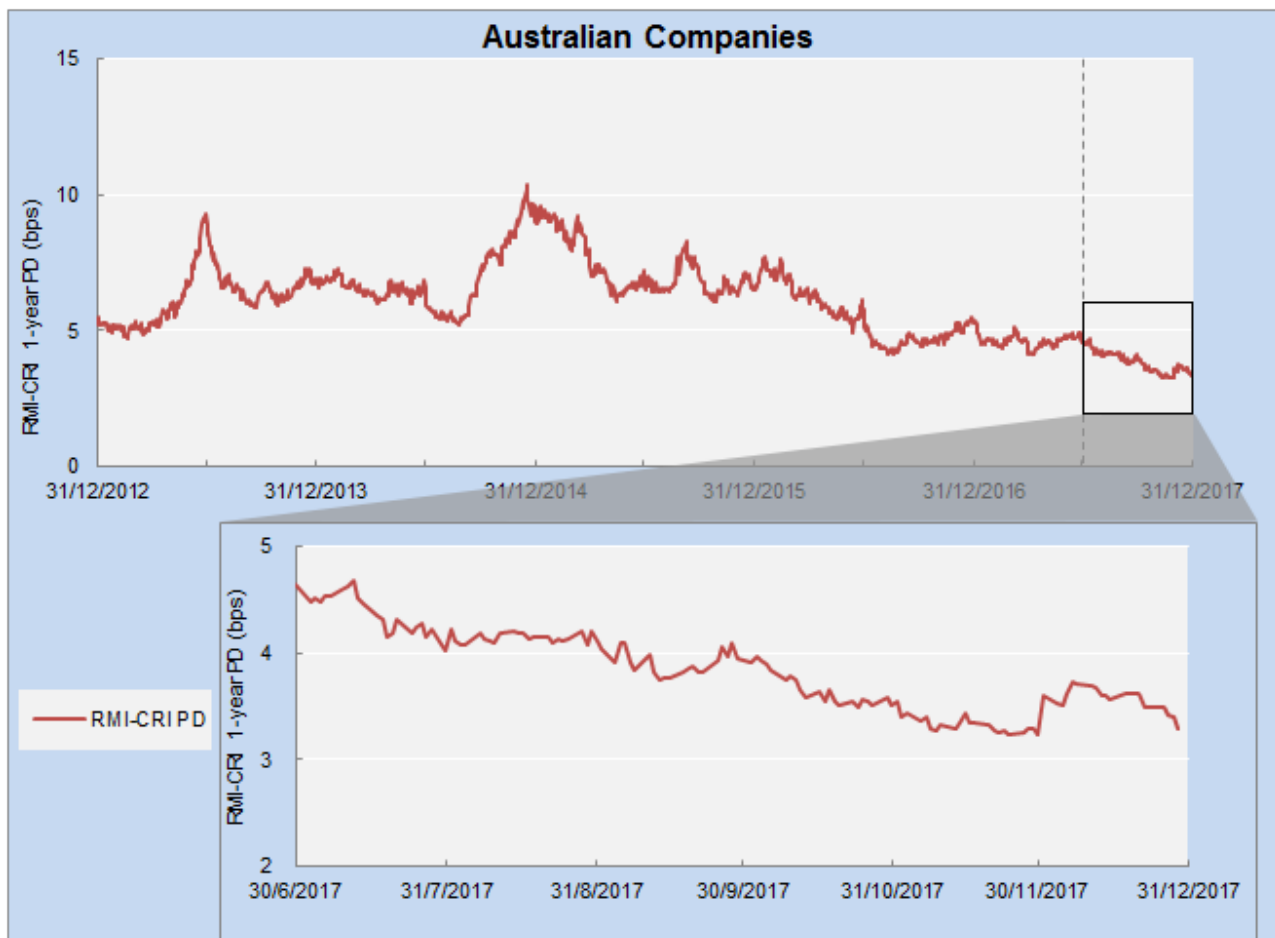
Asia-Pacific - Developed economies

The RMI-CRI aggregate 1-year PD for listed companies in the developed Asia Pacific slightly declined during the fourth quarter of 2017, suggesting stable and robust credit profile. Most major countries have seen GDP YoY expansion. Singapore’s economy grew better than expected during Q4 with 3.1% GDP YoY growth. This is mainly due to the robust manufacturing sector and the improvement in services sector despite the poor performance in the construction sector. Likewise, Taiwan also reported a 3.28% GDP YoY growth, the fastest quarterly growth in almost 3 years for the October to December period. The strong growth was supported by strong exports as it grew by 10.5% YoY. However, South Korea’s economy saw a quarterly contraction of 0.2% YoY after expanding at its fastest pace in seven years during Q3. A dip in exports and a slowdown in the manufacturing sector were some of the causes for the contraction in Q4. For the full-year GDP growth for 2017, South Korea managed to increase its annual growth rate from 2.8% to 3.1%. Developed Asia Pacific economies are expected to do well for 2018 due to strong global growth momentum.



Australian Companies

The aggregate 1-year RMI PD for Australian companies remained stable during Q4 2017. Based on Q4 data, economic growth expanded with a surge in private sector investment and government consumption. Unemployment rate dropped to a four-year low rate in December while the consumer spending and household consumption grew at a lower speed. Going forward, the credit outlook for Australian firms remain dependent on the rebalancing of the economy as the mining sector slows and the continuous concern of household incomes and debt levels. Credit standards have been tightened to reduce the risk profile of borrowers. Attempts to support economic growth is also assisted by RBA's loose monetary policy.



Economy

- The Australian economy expanded by 0.6% from Q2 2017 to Q3 2017, lower than the 0.8% growth from Q1 2017 to Q2 2017. The economy increased by 2.8% YoY, short of forecasts for 3% growth but is higher than its 2.5% growth in 2016.⁵¹
- The lower GDP growth in Q3 was driven largely by weak consumer spending and slow household consumption. The consumer spending component of GDP rose 0.1% from Q2 2017 to Q3 2017, below forecasts of 0.4% growth, representing a "major surprise" that was the weakest since 2008. Household consumption was weak, growing at only 0.1% quarter to quarter and 2.2% YoY.⁵²
- The Reserve Bank of Australia's (RBA) had left the cash rate unchanged at 1.5%, amid improvements in the global economy although uncertainties remain. The Australian economy is in transition, with moderate economic growth and inflation expected to remain low, but expected to rise as the economy strengthens. Australia is expected to grow at 3% over the next few years.⁵³

- The unemployment rate dropped to a four-year low rate at 5.4% in December, 0.3% lower than a year before. The number of full-time jobs rose in November with 41,000 jobs added. Meanwhile, the labour force participation rate increased to 65.4%, the highest level since October 2011.⁵⁴
- The Australian Performance of Manufacturing Index (PMI), as reported by The Australian Industry Group, stood at 56.2 in December, a decrease of 1.1 points on the previous month. Recovery in manufacturing activity is continuing, with all seven activity sub-index in the PMI expanded in December. Production, stocks (inventories) and supplier deliveries grew at an accelerated pace while new orders, employment, exports and sales all moderated. The equivalent index for services (PSI) lifted by 0.3 points to 52.0 in December, indicating a marginal acceleration in growth from November. Also, the Australian Performance of Construction Index (PCI) was at 52.8 points in December, eased by 0.6 points from November.^{55 56 57}
- Key export prices rose 2.8% in Q4 2017, following a fall in last quarter of 3.0% and 2.4% increase from the corresponding 2016 quarter. Petroleum, petroleum products and related materials posted the highest increase in prices in this quarter. Through the year to Q4 2017, the 2.4% rise in export prices was driven by non-ferrous metals.^{58 59}

Monetary Policy

- The Reserve Bank of Australia (RBA) last lowered its benchmark interest rate to a record low of 1.5% in August 2016 to stimulate economic activity, and has since maintained the rate. Amid a sustainable growth in the economy, monetary policy is largely seen to be on hold for the near future.^{60 61}

Funding & Liquidity

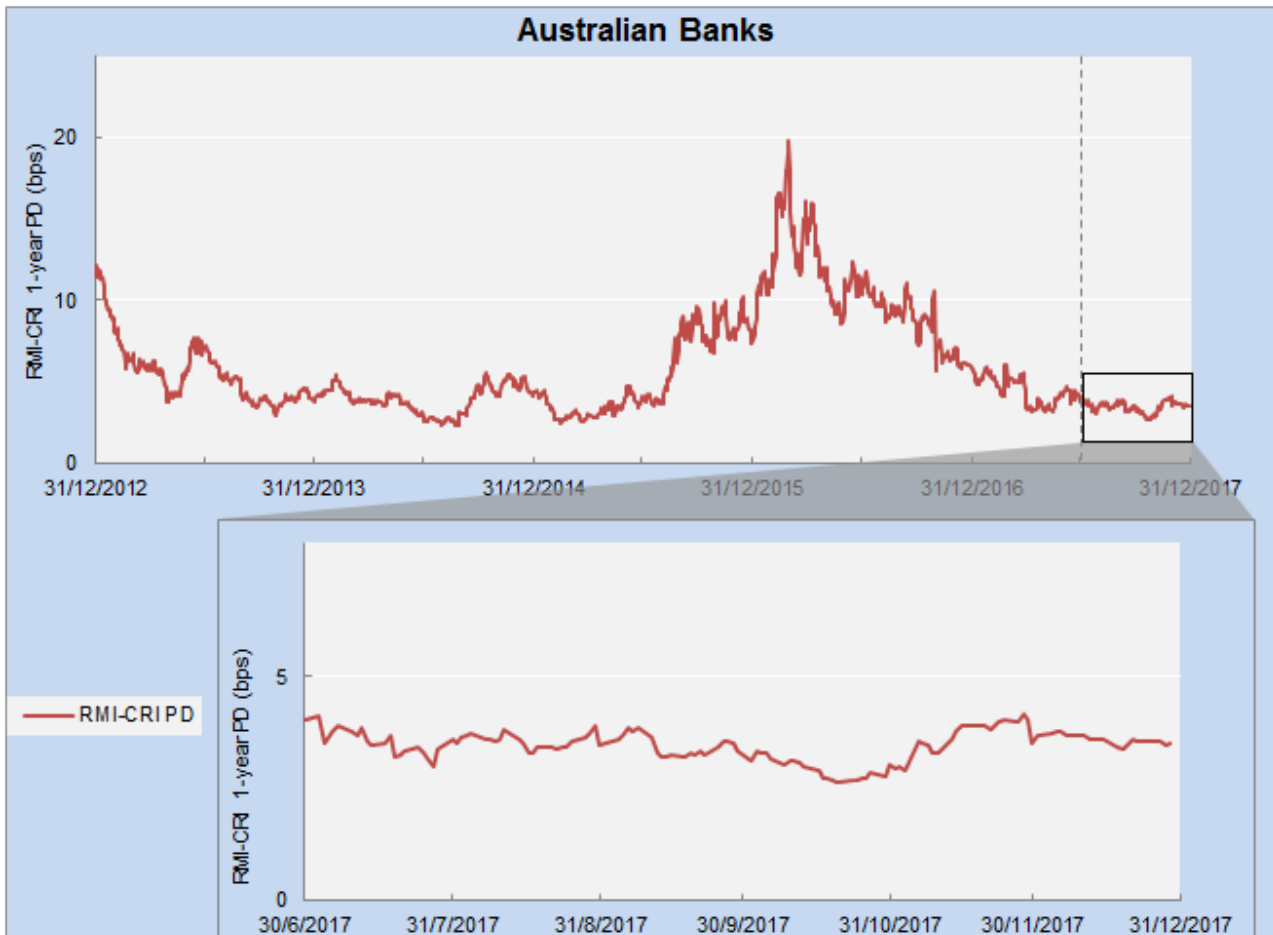
- Yields on 10-year Australian government bonds dipped throughout the quarter. The previous quarter reported a high of 2.7% in September 2017, while yields in December was 2.58
- The 3-year fixed lending rates to small businesses decreased to 5.25% in December 2017, a drop from 5.35% in September 2017. While lending rates for owner-occupied housing loan remained unchanged at 5.20
- Average commercial lending during the quarter is driven mainly by lending to business sector as total loans to financial intermediaries remain flat in Q4 2017. Meanwhile, total lending to individuals was higher by 1.31

Sovereign Credit Ratings

- S&P'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, with the exception of S&P, which had a negative outlook.⁶²

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 continued to be the main profit driver. However, household debt continued to rise, increasing to over 180% of household's disposable income. The future headwind will be the eventual rise in interest rate. Asset performances continue to improve as loan impairment expenses dropped to a low level. This will assist banks to report record profit in 2017.



Profitability

- Australia's major banks, including ANZ, NAB, Westpac and Commonwealth Bank, reported a cash profit after tax of USD 31.5bn for the 2017 full year, up 6.4% compare to 2016. Earnings per share rose 15.6 cents to 325.1 cents on average across the majors. Rising regulatory capital requirements and operating expenses will continue to challenge the banks as they strive to maintain shareholders' expectation for high returns on equity.

Funding & Liquidity

- Increasing funding and capital costs have resulted in net interest margins of 2.01%, down 5bps from previous year. Currently, banks' Liquidity Coverage Ratio, the amount of high quality liquid assets held that can be used to meet the banks' liquidity needs for a 30 day calendar liquidity stress scenario, is running at an average of 127.7%, compared with the 100% minimum. Leverage ratio for the majors is at an average of 5.4%, higher than the currently agreed minimum requirement of 3%. ⁶³

Asset Quality

- Loan losses continue to remain low and the quality of the banks' lending portfolios improved with the level of commercial troublesome and impaired assets reducing over the year. Combined loan impairment expense was USD 4bn in 2017, down 22.5% YoY, while the impaired assets decreased by 15.2% to USD 11.08bn. The future headwind to the current low loss is the eventual rise in interest rates, which will push the banks to balance their pursuit of future volume growth. ⁶⁴ ⁶⁵

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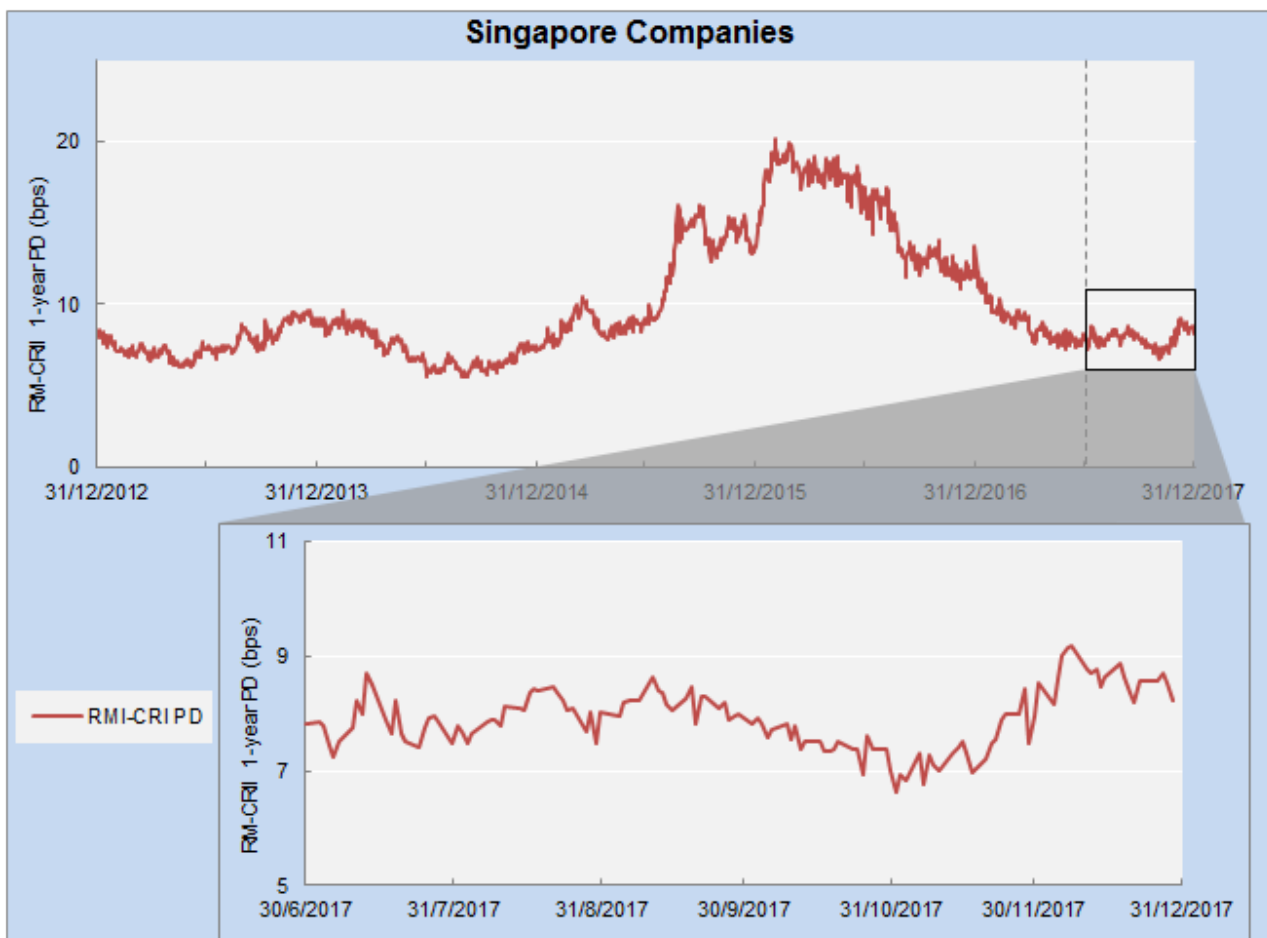
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Singapore Companies

The RMI-CRI aggregate PD for Singapore firms was largely unchanged during the fourth quarter of 2017, hovering around 7bps during the fourth quarter. The economy grew by 3.5% on a YoY basis. The reversal was mainly fueled by recovery in the manufacturing and services sector. The positive economic momentum likely carried over into 2018. Data for December shows that the unemployment rate declined in December, boding well for household spending. Private consumption could also be benefiting from a wealth effect associated with recovering real estate prices. Furthermore, the export increased and manufacturing PMI recorded a multi-year high, pushed up by faster expansions in factory output and new orders. Business expectations in the services sector also improved, as firms expected more favorable business conditions in 2018 compared to 2017.



Economy

- Based on the advance estimates released by the Ministry of Trade and Industry, for the whole of 2017, the economy grew by 3.5%, more than double initial forecasts and much faster than 2% growth in 2016. The outperformance is mainly due to an upswing in global growth. The economy grew by 3.1% YoY in the fourth quarter, easing from the 5.4% growth in the previous quarter. The economy expanded at a slower pace of 2.8% in Q4 compared to the 9.4% growth in the preceding quarter. The manufacturing sector expanded by 6.2% YoY in the fourth quarter, moderating from the 19.2% growth in the previous quarter. Growth was supported primarily by robust output expansions in the electronics and precision engineering clusters, which outweighed output declines in the biomedical manufacturing and transport engineering clusters. But the manufacturing sector shrank by 11.5% in the fourth quarter following the 38.0% surge in the third quarter. The construction sector contracted by 8.5% YoY in the fourth quarter, extending the 7.7% decline in the previous quarter. The contraction was largely

due to the weakness in private sector construction activities. Easing from the 5.5% contraction in the preceding quarter, the construction sector only shrank by 3.6%. The services producing industries expanded by 3.0% YoY in the fourth quarter, moderating slightly from the 3.2% growth in the previous quarter. Growth was primarily driven by the finance and insurance, wholesale and retail trade together with transportation and storage sectors. The services producing industries expanded at a seasonally adjusted annualized rate of 7.5%, faster than the 3.4% growth in the third quarter.⁶⁶

- CPI-All Items inflation and MAS Core Inflation came in at 0.4% and 1.3% respectively in December 2017. Food inflation dipped to 1.4% in December from 1.5% in the preceding month, as a smaller increase in the prices of non-cooked food items more than offset slightly higher food services inflation. Private road transport inflation slowed to 2.6% in December from 4.1% the month before mainly due to the dissipation of base effects associated with the increase in parking fees in December 2016, as well as a smaller year-ago increase in petrol prices. Services inflation fell to 1.3% in December from 1.6% in November, largely reflecting a decline in airfares and holiday expenses, in addition to a smaller year-ago increase in telecommunication services fees. CPI less imputed rentals on owner-occupied accommodation fell to 1.4% in December largely on account of slower private road transport and services inflation.⁶⁷
- The overall unemployment rate including foreigners decreased slightly from 2.2% in September 2017 to 2.1% in December 2017. The unemployment rate for residents decreased to 2.9% from 3.1% in September 2017 while unemployment rate for citizens also showed a slight decline from 3.2% to 3.0%. In 2017, total employment (excluding foreign domestic workers) was estimated to have declined by 0.3%, a first since 2003. This was due to a contraction in foreign employment of 2.8%, even though local employment grew by an estimated 0.9% in 2017, nearly double the growth in 2016. The increase occurred in most services sectors, including community, social and personal services, financial and insurance services, transportation and storage and administrative and support services. On the other hand, the foreign employment decline was mainly due to the decrease in Work Permit Holders in construction and marine.⁶⁸
- Survey results released by the Singapore Institute of Purchasing and Materials Management posted a slight dip of 0.1 point from the previous month to record an expansion at 52.8. The Singapore manufacturing PMI has recorded its 16th month of consecutive expansion. The marginal lower reading was attributed to a slower rate of expansion in factory output and inventory, but supported by a slightly faster rate of expansion in new orders, new exports, and employment.⁶⁹
- The seasonally adjusted retail sales in December 2017 decreased by 0.2% on a MoM basis and increased 4.6% on a YoY basis compared to December 2016. Excluding motor vehicles, retail sales decline 2.6% MoM while rising by 0.6% YoY. The total retail sales value in December 2017 was estimated at SGD 4.3bn, higher than SGD 4.2bn in December last year. The seasonally adjusted sales of food&beverage services in December 2017 decreased 0.9% MoM and increased 3.1% YoY. The total sales value of food&beverage services in December 2017 was estimated at SGD 748mn, higher than the SGD 726mn last September.⁷⁰
- Singapore's NODX rose by 3.1% YoY in December 2017, due to the growth in non-electronic exports which outweighed the decline in electronics. The growth was slower than the 9.1% increase in November 2017. Country wise, NODX to the top 10 markets as a whole grew in December 2017, although shipments to Hong Kong, Taiwan, China, Thailand and Indonesia declined; growth was led by the EU 28, South Korea and Malaysia. Growth in both imports and exports also led to the slight increase in total

trade over the year in December 2017.⁷¹

Monetary

- MAS has maintained its stance on the exchange rate-based monetary policy after its semi-annual review in October. The rate of appreciation of the Singapore dollar nominal effective exchange rate will be maintained at zero percent and the width of its exchange rate policy band will be unchanged. Despite economic growth being above expectations and core inflation being stable, MAS has decided to continue adopting a dovish approach. The neutral stance suggests that monetary policies in Singapore are unlikely to tighten anytime soon, especially when economic indicators like the labour market data remains weak.⁷²

Funding & Liquidity

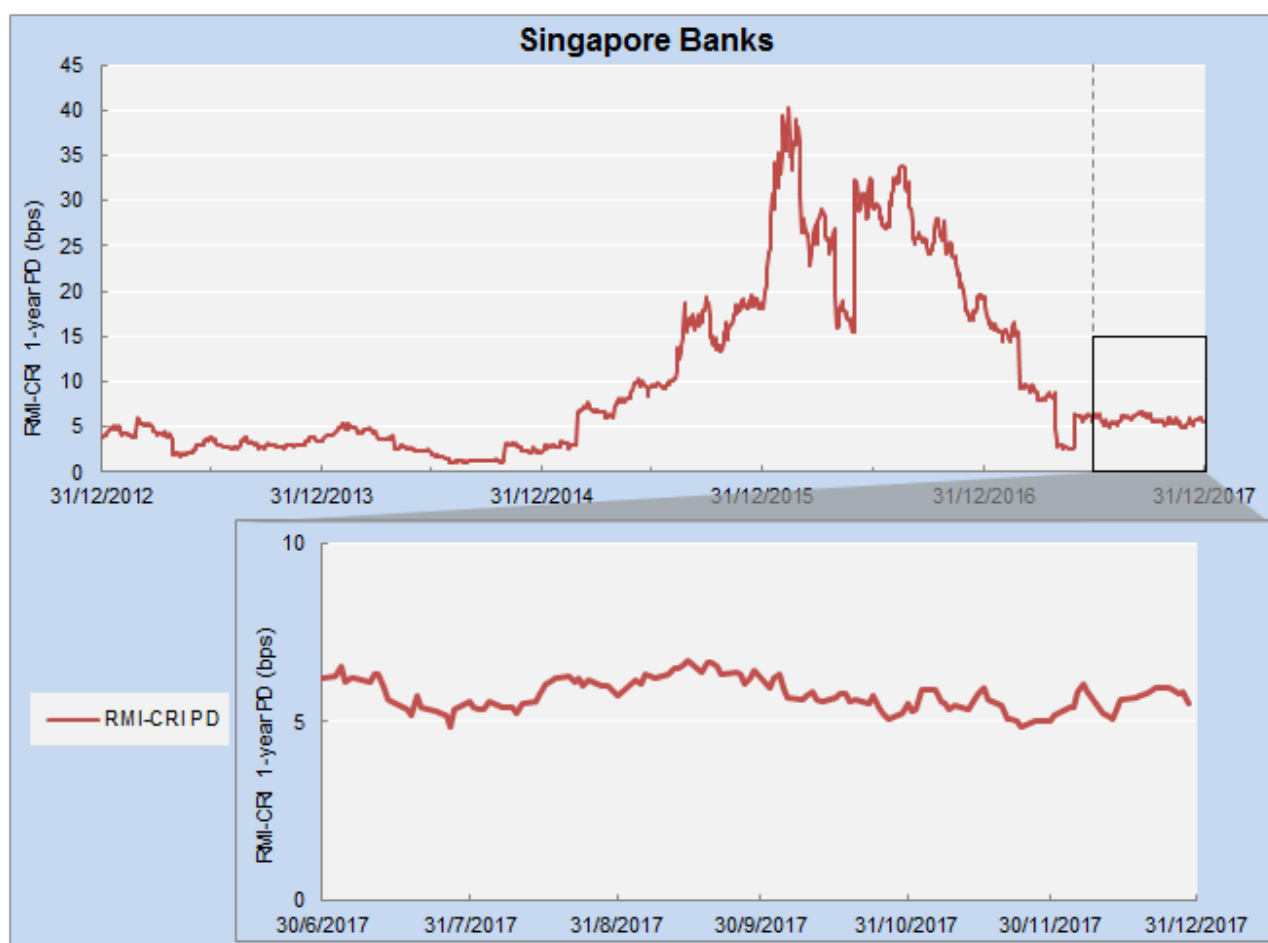
- Yields of 10-year Singapore government bonds decreased to 2.00% on 29 Dec 2017 from 2.15% on 29 Sep 2017.
- Lending to non-bank customers rose from SGD 640bn in Q3 2017 to SGD 651bn in Q4 2017. Total loans to businesses rose by more than SGD 6bn from a quarter ago while loans to consumers rose from SGD 257bn in Sep 2017 to SGD 262bn in December 2017.⁷³
- The amount of outstanding sovereign bonds increased by SGD 0.9bn to SGD 106.5bn in Q4 2017.⁷⁴
- The prime lending rate remained constant at 5.28% in Q4 2017.⁷⁵

Sovereign Credit Ratings

- All three major rating agencies kept their highest investment grade ratings for Singapore sovereign bonds over Q4 2017.

Singapore Banks

The RMI-CRI 1-year aggregate PD for Singapore banks remained roughly constant during the fourth quarter of 2017. UOB, OCBC and DBS showed their strong performance compared with the previous quarter to post higher earnings during Q4. Earnings of Singapore banks continue to be driven by higher interest income and fees from wealth management and loan growth. Funding & liquidity condition slightly decreased after great increase in the previous quarter. 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. Asset quality is improving as banks are recognizing more bad loans instead of putting them under doubtful or special mention. We witnessed an relatively stable NPL ratios in Singapore banks over the fourth quarter.



Profitability

- Singapore banks reported increase in profits in the fourth quarter of 2017. Quarterly net profits in DBS, OCBC, and UOB increased by 33%, 19%, and 16% from the same period last year. The strong performance was mainly attributed to sustained growth momentum across the banking, wealth management and insurance businesses and healthy growth in net interest income, fee and commission income and net trading income. In Q4 2017, the allowances for loans and other assets for DBS increased by 8% while the allowances for loans and other assets for OCBC and UOB decreased by 7%, and 36% YoY respectively from Q4 2016.^{76,77,78}
- Data from the Monetary Authority of Singapore showed that the amount of corporate loans issued to non-bank customers increased marginally by 1.76% to SGD 651.9bn at the end of Q4 2017 from the previous quarter.⁷⁹

Funding & Liquidity

- Total deposits in Singapore banks decreased slightly by SGD 0.5bn in Q4 2017. Local currency deposits decreased by SGD 1.03bn, after an increase of SGD 1.49bn in Q3 2017. Foreign currency deposits increased by about SGD 0.57bn during Q4 2017.⁸⁰
- Singapore's fixed deposit rates remained the same during Q4 2017 for both 3-month, 6-month and 12-month deposits. Current fixed deposit rates are at 0.14%, 0.20% and 0.33% respectively. The prime lending rate was also unchanged at 5.28% during the fourth quarter.⁸¹

Capital Levels & Regulations

- All three Singapore banks kept their Tier 1 Common Equity ratios to be well above the recommended Basel III guidelines, making them some of the most well-capitalized banks in the world. The three banks are expected to maintain this capital position to comply with the upcoming International Accounting Standards Board IFRS9, which will become effective in 2018.

Asset Quality

- Loans placed under the "special mention" category declined to 2.11% of total exposure at the end of Q4 2017, from 2.14% in the quarter before. Loans classified as doubtful lowered to 0.24% of total exposure. Loans marked as a loss grew to 0.24% in Q4, which is the highest in a year. Overall, Singaporean banks are trying to improve their asset quality by recognizing more exposures as losses and cutting back on the exposures that are doubtful or under special mention.⁸²
- NPL ratios at DBS, UOB and OCBC saw little movements in Q4 2017. Overall NPL ratio at DBS was unchanged from the previous quarter at 1.7% and the bank added SGD 552mn of specific allowances for NPLs. NPL ratio at UOB stood at 1.8% as at 31 December 2017, and the bank indicates that its NPL coverage remained strong at 91%, or 195% after taking collateral into account. NPL ratio for OCBC increased to 1.45% from 1.26% in 2016 mainly due to the downgrade of exposures related to the offshore support services and vessels sector where operating conditions remained challenged.^{83,84,85}

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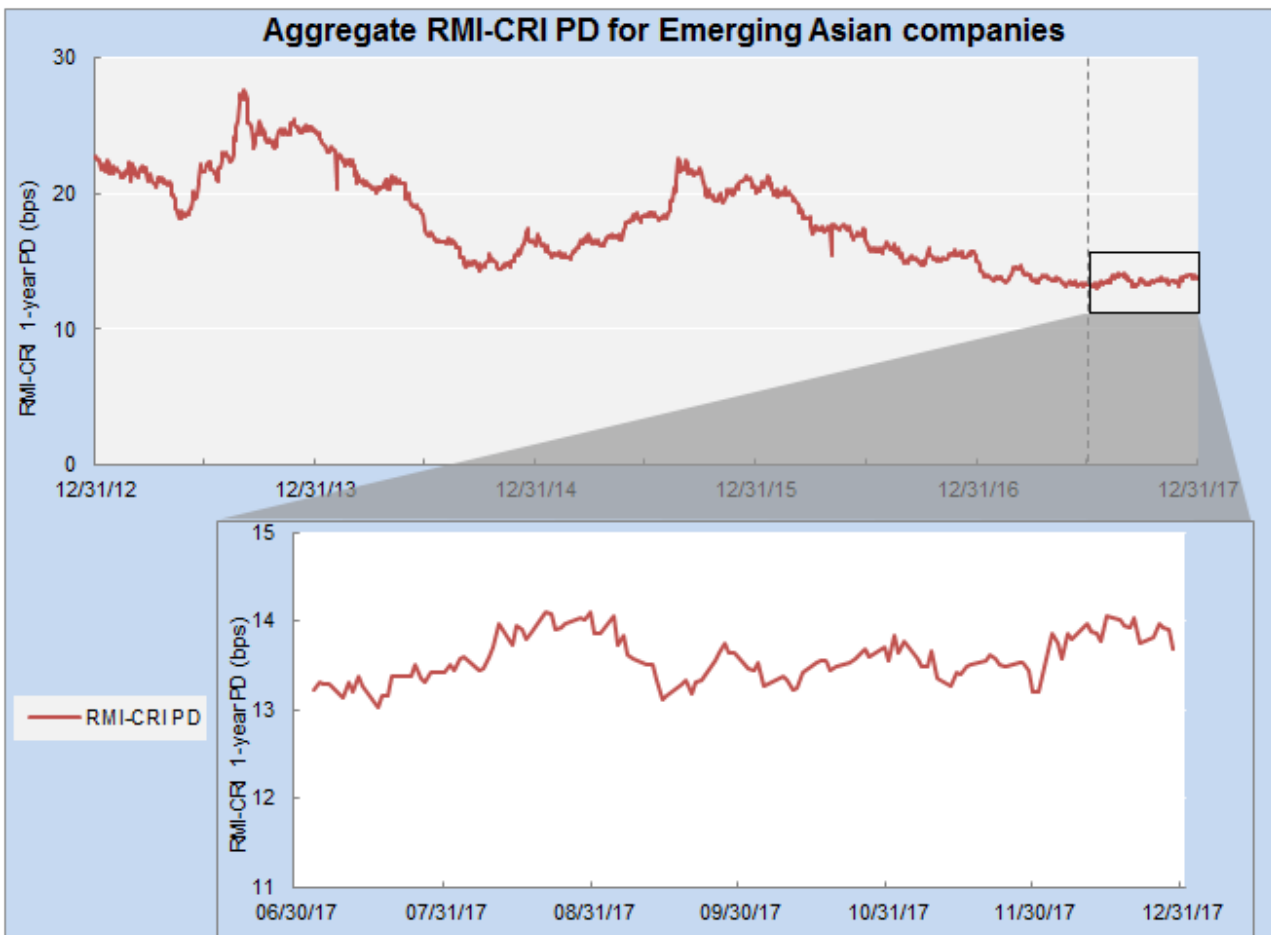
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- ⁸²Dec 2017, [Banks: Classified Exposures](https://secure.mas.gov.sg/), MAS, https://secure.mas.gov.sg
- ⁸³Feb 14, 2018, [UOB Group Reports Full Year 2017 Earnings at S\\$3.39 billion](http://www.uob.com.sg), UOB, www.uob.com.sg
- ⁸⁴Feb 14, 2018, [OCBC Group Full Year 2017 Net Profit rose 19% to S\\$4.15 billion](http://www.ocbc.com), OCBC Group, <http://www.ocbc.com>
- ⁸⁵Feb 8, 2018, [DBS full-year 2017 net profit rises 4% to record SGD 4.39 billion](http://www.dbs.com.sg), DBS www.dbs.com.sg

Asia-Pacific - Emerging economies

The RMI-CRI aggregate 1-year PD for listed corporations in emerging Asia, excluding India and China, was mostly stable during Q4, albeit at a higher level overall compare to the end of Q3. In terms of economic growth, emerging economies in Asia Pacific such as Indonesia, Thailand and Malaysia has performed well, helped by a combination of strong exports, infrastructure projects and increasing domestic consumption. Indonesia’s economic acceleration continued in 2017 as supported by rising commodity exports which led to increased non-construction investment by commodity-based corporations. Meanwhile, fiscal stimulus for infrastructure projects also encouraged building investment. The Malaysian economy, as measured by gross domestic product (GDP), expanded 5.9% in the fourth quarter of 2017 from a year earlier, driven mainly by private sector demand with support from the external sector. Thailand economy posted its strongest growth in five years in 2017 while the economy grew slightly less than expected at 4% YoY in the fourth quarter as state spending slowed. The growth was supported by a strong external sector throughout the year, and in Q4 the manufacturing sector rose 3% supported by export demand and the non-agricultural sector grew 4.6%.



Indonesian Companies

The RMI-CRI aggregate 1-year PD for Indonesian companies slightly increased to about 19bps at the end of Q4 2017 from 16.17bps at the end of Q3. Indonesia’s economy experienced a growth of 5.19% YoY in Q4 2017, higher than that in Q3 2017. Indonesia’s inflation decreased for the fourth quarter of 2017, with a CPI of 3.61% from 3.72% in Q3. Trade surplus in 2017 increased YoY to USD 11.83bn, where most of which was derived from non-oil and gas trade, despite the monthly deficit in December 2017 of USD 0.27bn.



Economy

- The Indonesian economy expanded by 5.19% YoY in Q4 2017, a faster pace as compared to the previous period and above market expectations of 5.12%. Private consumption and fixed investment were the main drivers behind the growth of the economy in this quarter (at 4.97% and 7.27% respectively). In addition, exports rose at a slower pace (at 8.50% compared to 17.01% in Q3 2017) and government spending rose.⁸⁶

- The Consumer Price Index (CPI) of Indonesia reached 3.61% in December. Respectively, the inflation of volatile food reached 0.71% (YoY), core inflation at 2.95% (YoY), inflation of administered prices at 8.70% (YoY). Going forward, 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.⁸⁷
- Wages of Indonesian workers likely increased in Q4 2017. Nominal wage of farmers per day increased by 0.45% during Q4 2017 from IDR 50,339 in October 2017 to IDR 50,568 in December 2017.⁸⁸
- Indonesia's trade balance recorded a deficit in December 2017, as compared to a trade surplus of USD 1.76bn in September 2017. The deficit in December 2017 was attributable to the lower non-oil and gas trade balance surplus than the oil and gas trade balance deficit. The non-oil and gas trade surplus decreased to USD 0.77bn in December 2017 while oil and gas trade balance deficit deteriorated to USD 1.04bn. The decrease in non-oil and gas import is driven by the reduction in import of machinery and mechanical devices, vehicles and spare parts, and organic chemicals. Bank Indonesia maintained a positive outlook on the national account performance.⁸⁹
- According to Nikkei Indonesia Manufacturing Purchasing Managers' Index (PMI), Indonesia's PMI fell from 50.4 in November to 49.3 in December. This reflected a marginal deterioration in the overall health of the goods-producing sector.⁹⁰

Monetary

- On January 17th and 18th 2018, the Bank Indonesia (BI) Board of Governors agreed to hold the BI 7-day repo rate, deposit facility rate, and lending facility rate at 4.25%, 3.50% and 5.00% respectively. The decision is consistent with Bank Indonesia's efforts to maintain macroeconomic and financial system stability, while also building domestic economic recovery momentum. 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 strengthen fundamentals of Indonesia's economy.⁹¹

Funding & Liquidity

- Yield on Indonesia's 5-year bonds dropped to 5.91% in end December 2017 from 6.11% in the first business day of October. The drop in yield might be attributed to the continuous after-effects of S&P sovereign credit rating upgrade, the recent Fitch sovereign credit rating upgrade, and President Jokowi's stance on accommodating foreign investments and boosting fiscal spending on value-adding sectors such as infrastructures. The relatively decent performance in the export and household spending sectors during the fourth quarter might also kept yields low.

- Indonesia's official reserve assets position stood at USD 130.2bn as of end-December 2017, higher than the end of November 2017 level registered at USD 126.0bn. The increase was primarily attributable to foreign exchange receipts, among others from tax revenues, government oil and gas export proceeds, and auction of Bank Indonesia foreign exchange bills. Bank Indonesia considered the official reserve assets as able to strengthen the resilience of the external sector and maintain the sustainability of Indonesian economic growth.⁹²
- Long-term external debt grew 7.9% (YoY) in November 2017. Long-term external debt remained dominant in Indonesia's external debt and stood at USD 297.7bn or 85.7% of total external debt in November 2017. Long-term external debt consisted of public sector external debt amounting to USD 173.8bn (58.4% of total long-term external debt) and private sector external debt amounting to USD 123.9bn (41.6% of total long-term external debt). Meanwhile, short-term external debt grew 15.3% (YoY). Short-term external debt amounted to USD 49.6bn (14.3% of total external debt), comprised of private sector external debt amounting to USD 46.8bn (94.4% of total short-term external debt) and public sector external debt amounting to USD 2.8bn (5.6% of total short-term external debt).⁹³

Politics

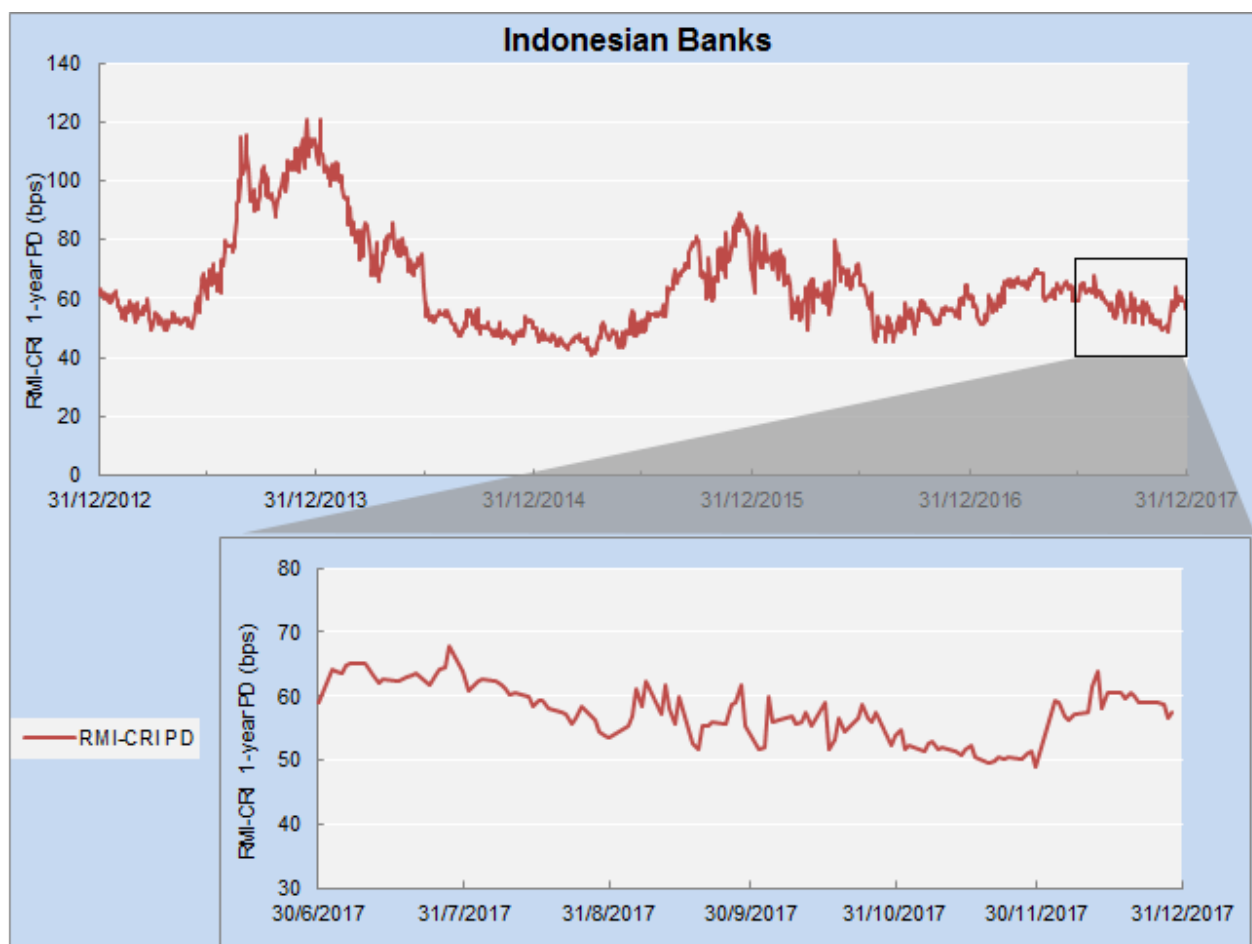
- On 16th October 2017, Jakarta's newly-installed governor Anies Baswedan came under fire over his choice of words in his racially tinged inauguration speech. Only hours after he was sworn in, Anies Baswedan said in a speech that "pribumi" (native or indigenous Indonesians) should take back control of the country from "colonial" influences. Some took Baswedan's words to single out Chinese Indonesians—a minority that has faced long-running resentment for their control of trade and wealth in Indonesia. Some residents and politicians warned that the speech could stoke ethnic and religious tension, adding to the headwinds already facing Southeast Asia's largest economy.⁹⁴

Sovereign Credit Ratings

- Moody's and S&P kept their ratings on the local currency long term bonds of Indonesia at Baa3 with a positive outlook and BBB- ratings with a stable outlook respectively in Q4. Fitch upgraded its outlook on Indonesia's sovereign bond at BBB with a stable outlook, keeping it at investment grade level. This reflected the Indonesian government's consistent effort to ramp up productive spending and attract foreign investments.⁹⁵

Indonesian Banks

The RMI-CRI aggregate 1-year PD for Indonesian banks decreased to around 42.77bps in the end of December from 49.15 bps in end September 2017. Loans extended by Indonesian banks grew 8.35 percent in November from a year earlier, versus 8.16 percent in October. Meanwhile, non-performing loans (NPL) stood at 2.9% (gross) or 1.3% (net).⁹⁶



Profitability

- Indonesian banks in general saw a slower increase in profitability amid soft loan demand. Among the three largest majority state-owned Indonesian banks, Bank Rakyat Indonesia reported a QoQ increase in net income of 19.8% in Q4 2017, whereas Bank Mandiri and Bank Negara Indonesia reported a QoQ decrease in net income of 0.6% and 7.6% respectively in Q4 2017.⁹⁷

Funding & Liquidity

- The liquidity ratio (liquid asset/bank deposit) of Indonesian banks deteriorated from 22.6% at end of Q3 2017 to 22.3% in November 2017.⁹⁸
- The Jakarta 3-month interbank rate increased from 5.20% at the beginning of Q4 2017 to 5.44% by the end of Q4 2017. Similarly, the 1-month interbank rate increased from 4.78% at the beginning of Q4 2017 to 5.46% by the end of Q4 2017.⁹⁹

Regulation

- On 12th October 2017, Indonesia issued a new circular that stipulated the format, arrangement, and procedure for submission of reports on application of good corporate governance for guarantor institutions. The aim of this regulation was to ensure application of good corporate governance, which includes transparency, accountability, responsibility, independence, justice.¹⁰⁰

Asset Quality

- According to Bank Indonesia, the financial system remained stable. Capital adequacy ratio and liquidity ratio of Indonesian banks, as of November 2017, stood at 23.2% and 22.3% respectively, while non-performing loans (NPL) stood at 2.9% (gross) or 1.3% (net). The potential growth of deposit and credit are likely to improve in line with the lower reference rate and macroprudential policy easing, combined with the progress made in terms of banking and corporate sector consolidation. Furthermore, economic financing through the capital market is expected to increase in line with financial market deepening efforts.¹⁰¹

⁸⁶Feb 5, 2018, [Indonesia GDP Annual Growth Rate](http://www.tradingeconomics.com/), Trading Economics, <http://www.tradingeconomics.com/>

⁸⁷Jan 2, 2018, [Inflation in 2017 Controlled at Bank Indonesia's Inflation Target](http://www.bi.go.id), Bank Indonesia, <http://www.bi.go.id>

⁸⁸Dec 20, 2017, [Real and Nominal Wage for Farmworker in Indonesia \(IDR\)](http://www.bps.go.id/index.php), Indonesian Statistics Bureau (BPS), <http://www.bps.go.id/index.php>

⁸⁹Jan 15, 2018, [Indonesias Trade Balance Records Surplus](http://www.bi.go.id), Bank Indonesia, <http://www.bi.go.id>

⁹⁰Jan 2, 2018, [Operating conditions deteriorate during December](https://www.markiteconomics.com), Markit Economics, <https://www.markiteconomics.com>

⁹¹Jan 18, 2018, [Bank Indonesia Holds Policy Rate: Economic Resilience Improves, Recovery Prospect Continues](http://www.bi.go.id), Bank Indonesia, <http://www.bi.go.id>

⁹²Jan 8, 2018, [Official Reserve Assets Amounted to USD130.20 Billion as at end-December 2017](http://www.bi.go.id), Bank Indonesia, <http://www.bi.go.id>

⁹³Jan 15, 2018, [External Debt Statistics of Indonesia - January 2018](http://www.bi.go.id), Bank Indonesia, <http://www.bi.go.id>

⁹⁴Oct 17, 2017, [New Jakarta governor faces backlash for racially tinged speech](https://www.reuters.com/), Reuters, <https://www.reuters.com/>

⁹⁵Dec 21, 2017 [Indonesian Sovereign Rating: Market Data and Info](http://www.bi.go.id), Bank Indonesia, <http://www.bi.go.id>

⁹⁶Jan 18, 2018, [Indonesia's Dec loan growth at 8.35 pct -regulator](https://www.reuters.com), Reuters, <https://www.reuters.com>

⁹⁷Dec 7, 2017 [Soft loan demand continues to plague Indonesian banks](https://www.dbs.com/default.page), DBS <https://www.dbs.com/default.page>

⁹⁸Jan 18, 2018, [Bank Indonesia Holds Policy Rate: Economic Resilience Improves, Recovery Prospect Continues](http://www.bi.go.id), Bank Indonesia, <http://www.bi.go.id>

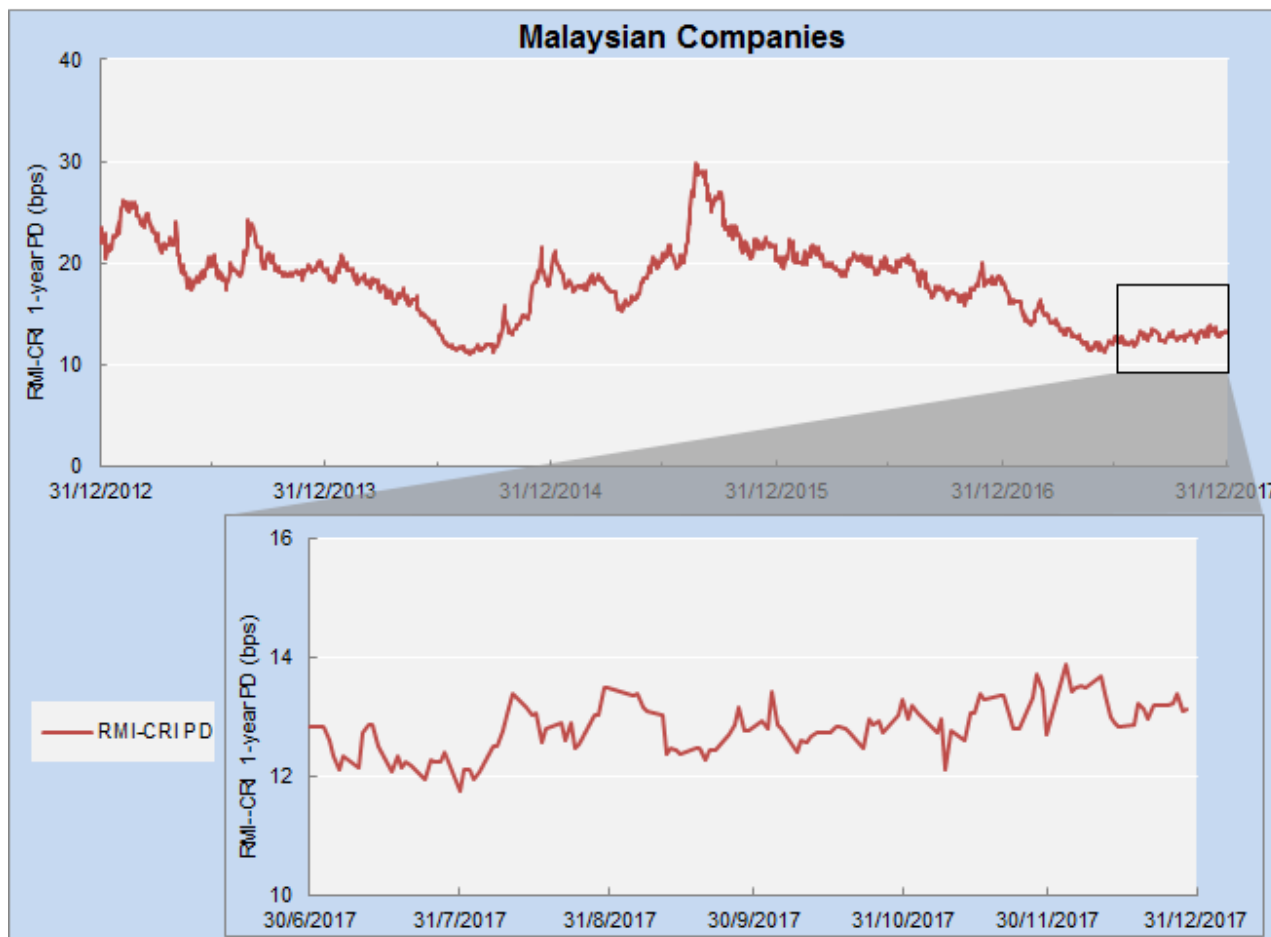
⁹⁹Nov 10, 2017, [Jakarta Interbank Offered Rate \(JIBOR\)](http://www.bi.go.id), Bank Indonesia, <http://www.bi.go.id>

¹⁰⁰Dec 15, 2017, [New Financial Services Authority \(OJK\) & Banking Regulations](https://www2.deloitte.com/id/en.html), Deloitte <https://www2.deloitte.com/id/en.html>

¹⁰¹Jan 18, 2018, [Bank Indonesia Holds Policy Rate: Economic Resilience Improves, Recovery Prospect Continues](http://www.bi.go.id), Bank Indonesia, <http://www.bi.go.id>

Malaysian Companies

The RMI-CRI aggregate 1-year PD for Malaysian companies remained around 12-14bps over Q4 2017. Malaysia’s economy has been improving over the fourth quarter of 2017 as exports continue to increase and strong domestic demand contributes to economic growth, reflected by the rising CPI on a YoY basis. Unemployment rate remained at 3.4%.¹⁰²



Economy

- GDP of Malaysia increased by 5.9% YoY to MYR 289.8bn in Q4 2017 on the back of domestic demand and investment. Domestic demand increased 6.2% YoY. Private consumption expanded by 7.0% YoY on the back of better labor market conditions. On the supply side, private investment registered a stronger growth of 9.2% YoY and the manufacturing and services sectors remained the key drivers. Public consumption expanded by 6.9% YoY, following higher spending on supplies and services by the Federal Government. Public investment deteriorated and registered negative growth of 1.4% during Q4 compared to a positive growth of 4.1% in Q3.¹⁰³

- Malaysia's CPI rose by 3.5% on a YoY basis in December 2017. Among the major groups which recorded increases were the indices for Transport (+11.5 per cent), Food & Non-Alcoholic Beverages (+4.1 per cent), Furnishings, Household Equipment & Routine Household Maintenance (+2.4 per cent), Restaurants and Hotels (+2.6 per cent), Health (+2.3 per cent), and Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas & Other Fuels (+2.2 per cent).¹⁰⁴
- Malaysia's unemployment rate decreased to 3.3%. The labour force participation rate in Malaysia is stable between 67% and 68% during the fourth quarter of 2017.¹⁰⁵
- In December 2017, Malaysia's export expanded MYR 3.5bn, up by 4.7% YoY to MYR 79.3bn. Imports also recorded an increase of MYR 5.2bn (+7.9%) to MYR 72.1bn. Exports increased due to the higher exports to Hong Kong (+MYR 1.6bn), China (+MYR 1.3bn), the European Union (+MYR 853.0mn), Vietnam (+MYR 589.7mn), and the Republic of Korea (+MYR 512.5mn). Higher imports were mainly from European Union (+MYR 2.6bn), Singapore (+MYR 1.6bn), Taiwan (+MYR 668.1mn), India (+MYR 519.9mn), and Saudi Arabia (+MYR 447.0mn).¹⁰⁶

Monetary

- As of November 2017, Bank Negara Malaysia announced that it decided to maintain the Overnight Policy Rate (OPR) at 3%, citing global economic growth sustained momentum, Malaysia's growth in 2018 will remain strong, headline inflation level continued its moderating trend and strong capital and liquidity buffers in the banking system.¹⁰⁷
- In November 2017, broad money (or M3), which measures the money supply, increased by 4% YoY to MYR 1.72tn.¹⁰⁸
- The ringgit appreciated by 0.6% against the USD in December, supported by improved investor sentiments amid an upward revision in Malaysia's growth outlook by the IMF and World Bank, and expectations of monetary policy normalisation by Bank Negara Malaysia that led to increased demand for ringgit assets by non-residents. The international reserves of Bank Negara Malaysia amounted to USD 102.4bn as of 29 December 2017.¹⁰⁹

Funding & Liquidity

- The market indicative yield on the 10-year Malaysia government securities stabled at 3.91% in December, similar to that in September. The same yield measure on 5-year Malaysia government securities decreased to 3.53% from 3.57% over the same period.
- Bank lending to finance, insurance and business activities decreased to MYR 3.10bn in December 2017 from MYR 4.13bn one year ago. Meanwhile, loans disbursed to the manufacturing segment over the last quarter decreased to MYR 3.79bn, while loans disbursed to the wholesale, retail trade, restaurants and hotels segment over the last quarter increased to MYR 4.59bn.¹¹⁰

Regulations and Politics

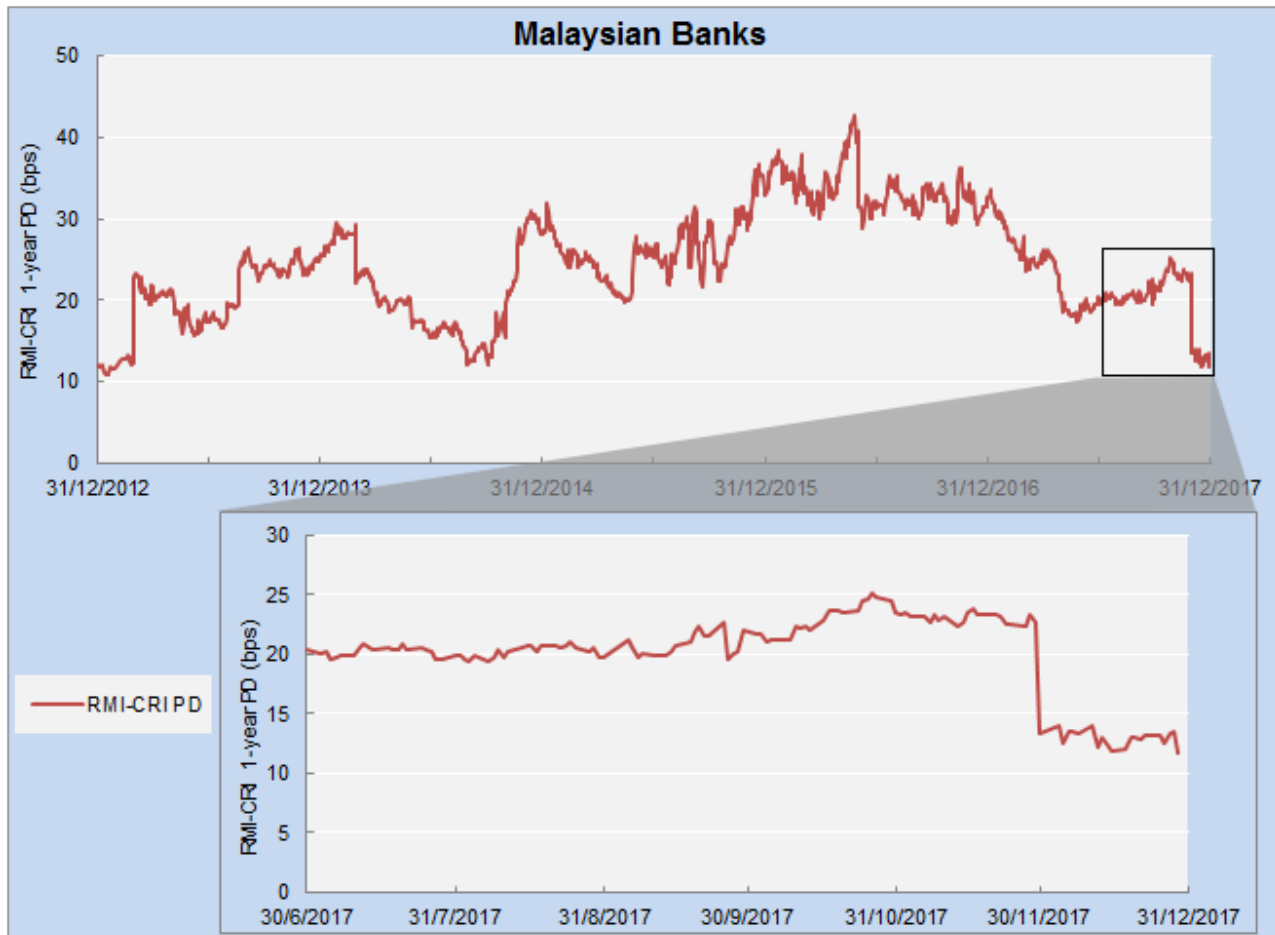
- Former Law Minister Datuk Zaid Ibrahim said he would continue to speak out against dangerous ideologies despite the threat of a legal suit by the controversial preacher, Zamihan Mat Zin. Datuk Zaid alleged that recent remarks made by Zamihan during his speech on why Muslim-only laundrettes were necessary incited hatred against others of different faiths, and were dangerous to the community and country. ¹¹¹
- The UMNO General Assembly, which would be the party's last gathering before the next general election, began on December 7, 2017, Malaysian Prime Minister Najib Razak's opening address at this year's UMNO General Assembly conveyed messages on loyalty and unity, and also sought to portray UMNO as a multiracial party. Even though the UMNO General Assembly was primarily a chance for Mr Najib to consolidate his position within the party before the elections, he also seemed to be using it as a platform to reach out to voters, especially minorities. ¹¹²

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 decreased to around 10bps in the end of December from about 20bps in end September 2017, as the banking system remained well capitalized despite a decrease in loan application for finance, insurance and business activities. Stable total bank deposits continue to ensure liquidity in Malaysian banks. Though asset quality worsened slightly, the financials of Malaysian banks remained in the safety zone.



Lending

- The amount of bank loan applications has decreased to MYR 57.11bn in December 2017 from MYR 68.57bn in September. Loan application for finance, insurance and business activities had decreased to MYR 3.10bn in December 2017 from MYR 3.47bn in September 2017. ¹¹³
- The base lending rate of Malaysian commercial banks remained stable at 6.68% in December. The weighted base rate also increased to 3.64% in December 2017 from 3.63% in Q3 2017. ¹¹⁴

Funding & Liquidity

- Total bank deposits increased to MYR 1.746tn in December from 1.737tn in September 2017. The repurchase agreement increased to MYR 18.3bn in December 2017 from MYR 15.2bn in September 2017.¹¹⁵
- Savings deposit in banking system slightly decreased to MYR 150.51bn in December 2017 from MYR 150.86bn in September.¹¹⁶

Capital Levels & Regulations

- The Common Equity Tier 1 Capital ratio for Malaysian banks increased to 13.3% in December 2017 from 13.2% in September 2017. Similarly, the Tier 1 Capital Ratio increased to 14.3% from 14.1% in the same period. Notes Dec 31, 2017, [Monthly Highlights and Statistics December 2017](http://www.bnm.gov.my), Bank Negara Malaysia, <http://www.bnm.gov.my>

Asset Quality

- The value of impaired loans at Malaysian banks had decreased slightly to MYR 24.28bn in December from MYR 26.02bn in September 2017. The ratio of net impaired loans to net total loans decreased to 1.1% on a QoQ basis.¹¹⁷

¹⁰²Feb 14, 2018, [Economic and Financial Developments in the Malaysian Economy in the Fourth Quarter of 2017](http://www.bnm.gov.my), Bank Negara Malaysia, <http://www.bnm.gov.my>

¹⁰³Feb 14, 2018, [Economic and Financial Developments in the Malaysian Economy in the Fourth Quarter of 2017](http://www.bnm.gov.my), Bank Negara Malaysia, <http://www.bnm.gov.my>

¹⁰⁴Jan 24, 2018, [Consumer Price Index Malaysia December 2017](https://www.statistics.gov.my), Department of Statistics Malaysia, <https://www.statistics.gov.my>

¹⁰⁵Feb 09, 2018, [Key Statistics of Labour Force in Malaysia, December 2017](https://www.statistics.gov.my), Department of Statistics Malaysia, <https://www.statistics.gov.my>

¹⁰⁶Feb 07, 2018, [Monthly External Trade Statistics December 2017](https://www.statistics.gov.my), Department of Statistics Malaysia, <https://www.statistics.gov.my>

¹⁰⁷Nov 09, 2017, [Monetary Policy Statement](http://www.bnm.gov.my), Bank Negara Malaysia, <http://www.bnm.gov.my>

¹⁰⁸Dec 31, 2017, [Broad Money, M3](http://www.bnm.gov.my), Bank Negara Malaysia, <http://www.bnm.gov.my>

¹⁰⁹Jan 30, 2018 [MONTHLY HIGHLIGHTS C DECEMBER 2017](http://www.bnm.gov.my), Bank Negara Malaysia, <http://www.bnm.gov.my>

¹¹⁰Dec 31, 2017, [Monthly Highlights and Statistics December 2017](http://www.bnm.gov.my), Bank Negara Malaysia, <http://www.bnm.gov.my>

¹¹¹Oct 13, 2017, [Zaid ignores Zamihan lawsuit threat, says will continue to speak up](https://www.thestar.com.my/), The Star Online, <https://www.thestar.com.my/>

¹¹²Dec 15, 2017, [Commentary: UMNO turns inclusive, in the last leg toward Malaysias general election](https://www.channelnewsasia.com/), Channel NewsAsia, <https://www.channelnewsasia.com/>

¹¹³Dec 31, 2017, [Monthly Highlights and Statistics December 2017](http://www.bnm.gov.my), Bank Negara Malaysia, <http://www.bnm.gov.my>

¹¹⁴Dec 31, 2017, [Monthly Highlights and Statistics December 2017](http://www.bnm.gov.my), Bank Negara Malaysia, <http://www.bnm.gov.my>

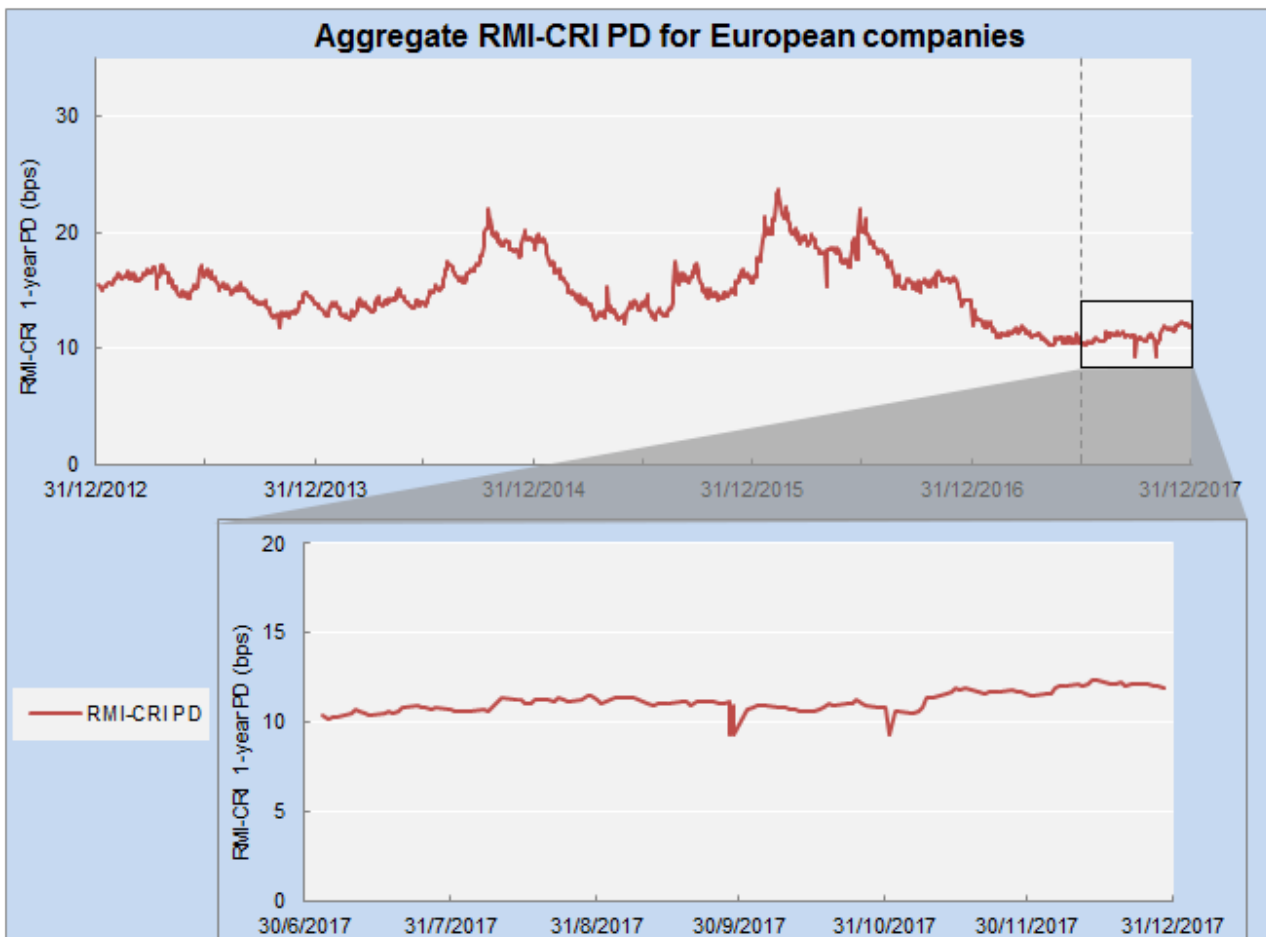
¹¹⁵Dec 31, 2017, [Monthly Highlights and Statistics December 2017](http://www.bnm.gov.my), Bank Negara Malaysia, <http://www.bnm.gov.my>

¹¹⁶Dec 31, 2017, [Monthly Highlights and Statistics December 2017](http://www.bnm.gov.my), Bank Negara Malaysia, <http://www.bnm.gov.my>

¹¹⁷Dec 31, 2017, [Monthly Highlights and Statistics December 2017](http://www.bnm.gov.my), Bank Negara Malaysia, <http://www.bnm.gov.my>

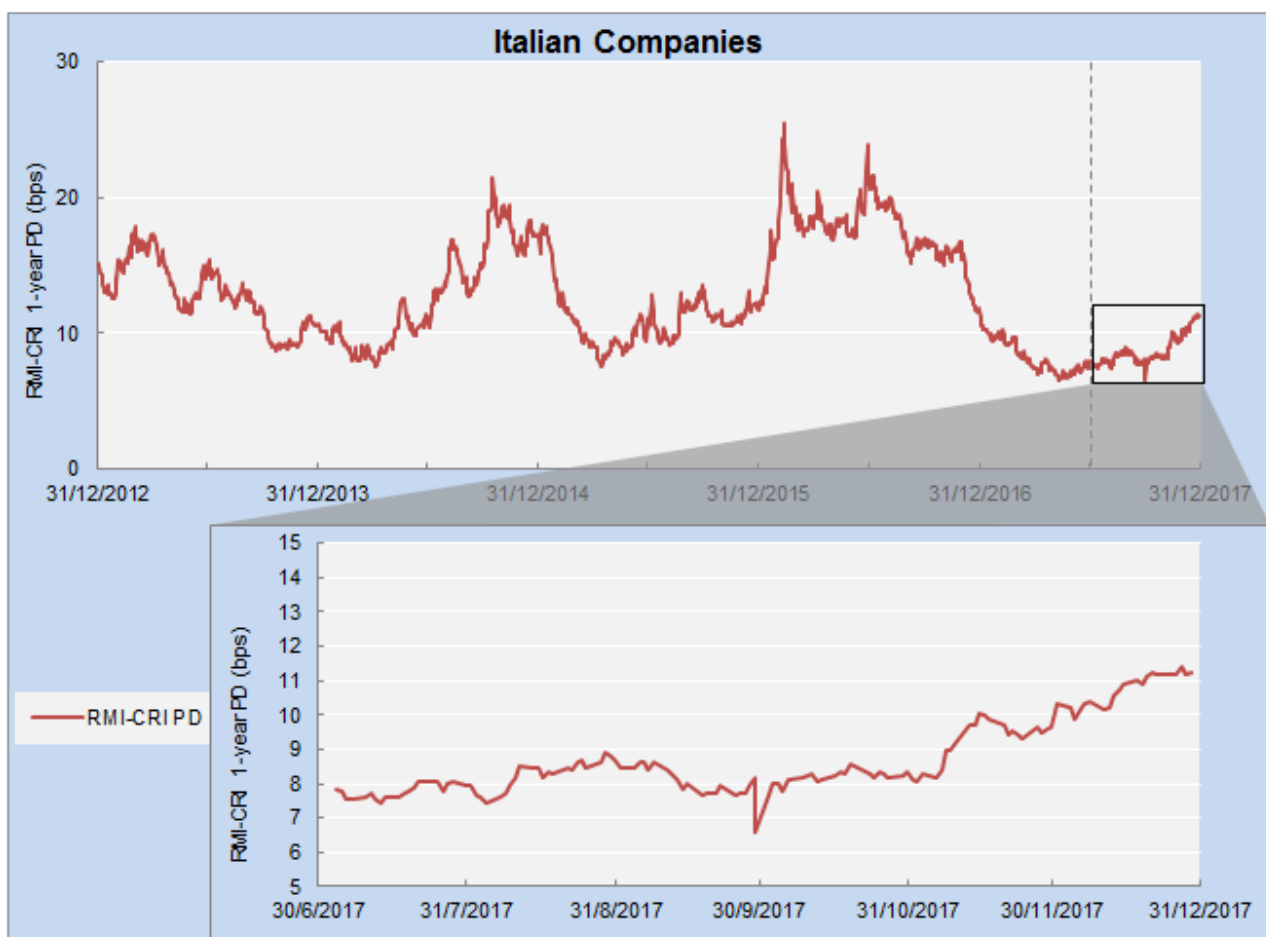
Europe

European firms ended Q4 on a negative note as the aggregate 1-year probability of default edged higher from the end of Q3. A stronger euro and lower market values were among the reasons for the lower credit outlook. Default risk benchmarks tracking the credit quality of European healthcare, telecoms and financial companies deteriorated as firms reported lower sales during Q4. The ECB has signaled to reduce quantitative easing, lowering the pace of bond purchases to EUR 30bn per month before possibly ending the program by the end of the year. Economic data showed that the European economy expanded at a slower pace although unemployment continued to head downwards. Government plans to lower corporate taxes could lift credit profiles but also increase the companies' cost of debt financing. France for example, plans to cut corporate taxes to 25% while the UK announced plans to lower corporate tax rates to 17% by 2020. Credit quality tends to have a positive correlation with market values which suggest that a drop in market values could lead to higher default risks for European companies in Q1.



Italian Companies

The aggregate 1-year RMI PD for Italian companies reversed its downward trend during Q4 2017 and increased to 11.12bps on December 29, 2017 from 8.05bps on September 30, 2017. Q4 saw credit outlook of Italian companies slightly worsen with the Italian politics demonstrating great uncertainty. The economy grew by 0.3% over the quarter, and recorded a 1.6% YoY growth in 2017. Italy's economy is in much better shape than before the last general election in 2013. GDP has been expanding for three years, unemployment is declining and banks are healthier. Yet Italy's growth remains among the slowest in Europe. The Italian government is also expected to make significant progress in reducing its high sovereign debt. However, political uncertainties are still threats that may disrupt Italy's road to recovery. Bond yields unruffled a lot by impending election on March 4, 2018. The uncertain change to Italy's political structure and the upcoming general elections can threaten to destabilize the Italian economy. Watchful eyes still need to be placed on the continuous development of Italy politics. Slow bank reform, high public debt and political uncertainty are likely to weigh in the economy in 2018.



Economy

- The GDP of Italy is estimated to increase by 0.3% moving from Q3 2017 to Q4 2017. The economy expanded 1.6% year-over-year as Italy continues to rebound from Eurodebt crisis back in 2011. The economy's recovery from its worst recession since World War II has gained pace and Italy's public debt stabilized at around 132% of gross domestic product, the highest in the euro zone after Greece's. The Italian government targeted it to fall to 131.6% in 2017. According to European Central Bank Governing Council, the virtuous circle of supply and demand is gaining momentum: the rise in households' disposable income and the decline in firms' spare capacity mean that the improved outlook is increasingly translating into higher consumption and investment.

In January the Bank of Italy forecast GDP growth of 1.4% for 2018 and 1.2% for the following year. The ECB plans to publish new guidelines requiring lenders to better protect against loans that turn sour, a move that makes additional bad debt reduction necessary to lower banks' risks and funding.^{118,119}

- Italy's unemployment rate was 10.8% in December 2017, -0.2% over November 2017. The country ended the quarter with 23.067mn people employed. 2.791mn people were unemployed, an 1.7% decrease from the previous quarter. Youth unemployment (aged 15-24) was 32.2%, down 0.2% over the previous month.¹²⁰
- Italy's manufacturing Purchasing Managers' Index (PMI) - an index of sentiment in the manufacturing sector - recorded 57.4 for December, down on November's 58.3, which was the best reading in over six-and-a-half years. The Italian manufacturing sector enjoyed a strong end to 2017, with output, new orders and employment all recording historically marked growth. Capital goods producers, in particular, again recorded the strongest gains in production, new orders and export work during December. Positive projections also prompted manufacturers to increase their capacity as capacity pressures built up.¹²¹
- Italy's services PMI improved to a level of 55.4 in December, which was up from November's 54.7 and the best reading since July. Growth has now been recorded for 19 months in a row. Staffing levels were raised to the strongest degree since March as a number of companies grappled with capacity pressures at their units. However, the input price inflation was accelerated to a three-month high, whilst output charges remained under pressure. Service providers are nonetheless positive about the future outlook. The gain in new work was the best recorded since June 2006 amid reports of positive market conditions. Increased promotional and marketing activities also helped firms to secure new business. On the price front, average operating costs rose to the greatest degree since September amid reports of higher supplier prices and increased fuel costs.¹²²
- 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 112.1 in December, 112.1 in November and 111.9 in October. These figures are notably higher than the 108.5 average reported over Q3 2017.¹²³
- The confidence climate index increased in December 2017 from 114.4 to 116.6. The personal and current components of the index improved from 105.7 to 106.9, and 110.1 to 112.0 respectively. The balance concerning expectations on unemployment decreased from 19.3 to 11.1, while outlook of the expectations on inflation was negative, lowered from -1.5 to -14.7.¹²⁴
- Retail sales, indexed by the Markit Retail PMI recorded a level of 49.5 during December. That was up from 49.2 in the previous survey period and marked a second consecutive marginal monthly decline in retail sales. Although growth is relatively positive, retail sector has registered a disappointing end to 2017, with sales down on both monthly and annual measures despite ongoing promotional discounting. This led to another marked deterioration of margins, whilst expectations for January were also subdued. Nonetheless, retailers still increased their purchasing activity at a notable rate which led to another marked increase in stocks of goods for resale. Staffing levels also rose in December, albeit slightly.¹²⁵

Funding & Liquidity

- Yields on 10-year Italian bonds fluctuated widely during Q4 2017, from the 2.195% high on 4th October 2017 to the 1.651% low on 8th December 2017. The fluctuations are

largely a result of the mixed signals sent out by the ECB during the quarter, uncertainty in Italy's politics and upcoming election in 2018.

- Interest rates on loans (other than bank overdrafts) to non-financial corporations fell during Q4 2017, down from 2.29% in September 2017 to 2.23% in December 2017. Bank interest rates (including revolving loans, overdrafts and extended credit card credit) to corporations rose in October to 3.10% before falling to 2.99% in December 2017. Loans for house purchases decreased from 2.01% to 1.91% in the fourth quarter.^{126,127,128}
- Preliminary estimates for outstanding loans to non-financial institutions stood at 737406. Total outstanding loans overall slightly decreased by 0.46% from the previous quarter.¹²⁹

Politics

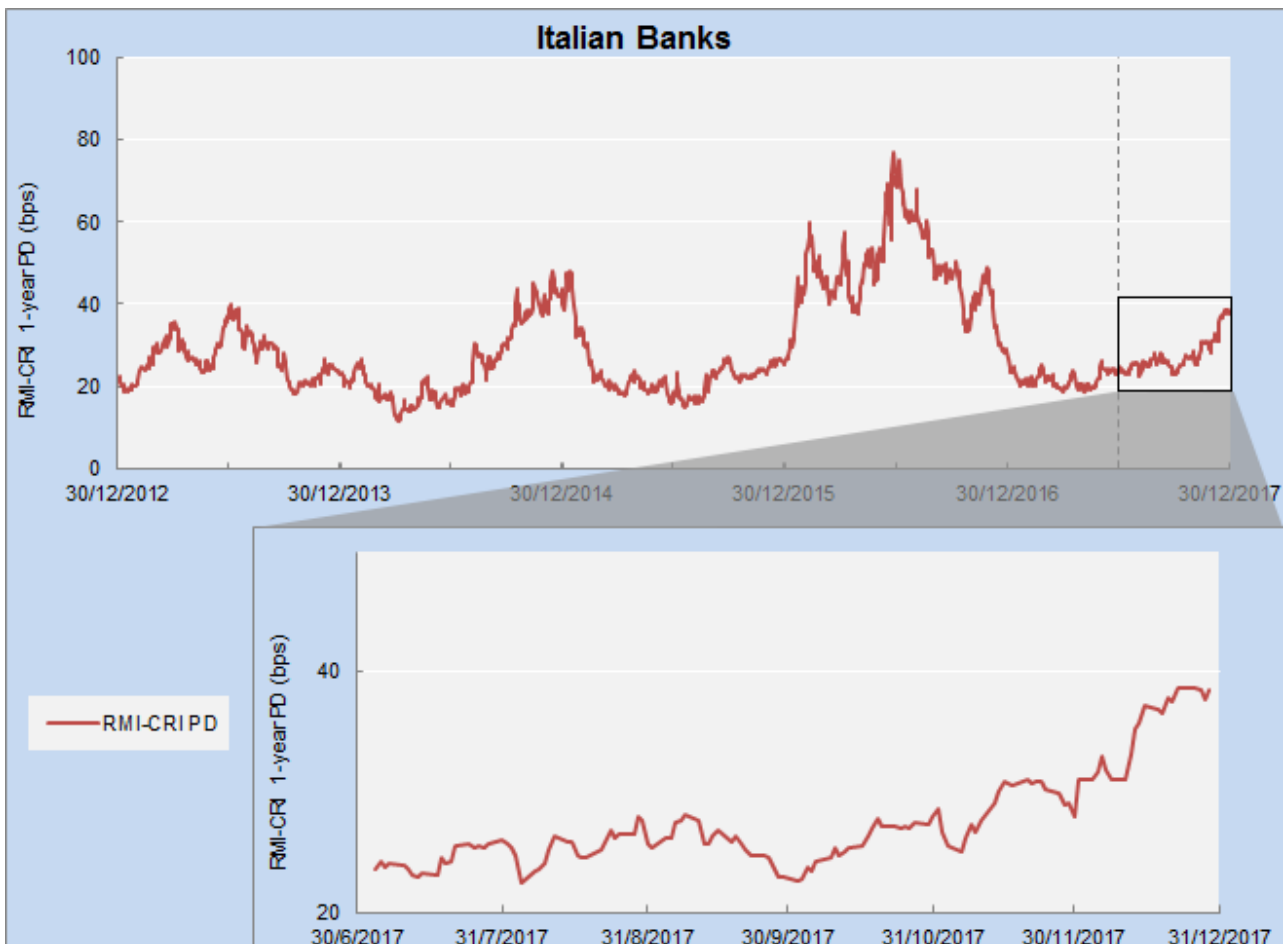
- Italian banks' bad loans fall sharply as economy rebounds. The stock of bad debts held by Italian banks fell by a record amount in July, in a sign that Italy's struggling financial sector is starting to benefit from stronger economic growth and greater investor interest. Italy's stock of non-performing loans has weighed on banks over recent years, making it more difficult for them to extend new credit to customers. This has held back the country's economic recovery, prompting concerns from domestic and European policymakers. The recent reduction in volumes comes alongside evidence of improving economic conditions in Italy, contributing to wider confidence in the eurozone's return to economic health.¹³⁰
- Italy's latest published public accounts were that of Q3 2017. Total expenditures and total revenues for Q3 grew respectively by 1.1% and 1.5% compared with the third quarter of the previous year. The increase in total expenditures results from an increase in current expenditures (+0.5%) and in total capital expenditures (+8.2%). Increases in total revenues is mainly due to taxes on production and imports, social contributions and other current revenues. The Government deficit to GDP ratio was 2.1%, a slight decrease compared with 2.4% in the second quarter of 2017. Italy's debt-to-GDP ratio is set to stand at 134.1% based on latest data in Q3 2017.^{131,132}
- The European Commission has granted Italy more flexibility In fear of fueling certain right in the Italian election. The European Commission has revealed Italy will not face any procedural consequences for failing to tackle the country's high levels of public debt. MIGRATION, debt and air pollution are all divisive issues the European Commission is avoiding before the Italian election in a bid to stop a eurosceptic backlash which could hand victory to populist or right wing parties in Italy.¹³³

Sovereign Credit Ratings

- Moody's retained its rating of Baa2 with a negative outlook due to uncertain prospects of the Italian economy and its ongoing negotiations with the European Commission. Fitch did not revise its ratings after downgrading Italy from BBB+ to BBB on 21 April. S&P retained its rating of BBB after upgraded Italy's rating from BBB- to BBB on 27 October with a stable outlook. S&P's justifies the upgrade by citing a strengthening economic outlook, signs of a pickup in employment and improvements in the heavily indebted banking sector.¹³⁴

Italian Banks

The aggregate 1-year RMI PD for Italian banks remained relatively constant over Q4 2017 as Italian banks began to stabilize but Italian banks are still facing challenges under uncertain politics. Investors remain doubtful of Italian banks' profitability as they lag behind their European competitors in terms of modernization and technology. To improve its profitability, Italian banks embarked on a push towards innovation and transform its business model. The new emphasis has been put on developing IT systems to better serve customers and capture a bigger share of the market. Funding and liquidity has been adequate for Italian banks over Q4, with credit supply to medium sized and large manufacturing continue to be favorable. In the meantime, asset quality at Italian banks continue to improve with NPL ratios decreasing due to the transfer of non-performing assets from banks to asset management firms specializing in loan recovery. The liquidation of Banca Popolare di Vicenza and Veneto Banca proved to be an effective solution to the high levels of NPL in Italy. But coverage ratio decreased in Q4 and Interest charged on business loans increased, which means Italian bank system is still facing challenges.



Profitability

- As concerns of a meltdown subside, Italian banks can be said to have overcome the systematic risk in general. However, Italian banks are still having a hard time trying to raise capital as investors remain unsure about their profitability. After the completion of bailouts and reforms in the Italian banking system, the new focus of Italian banks is to rebuild investors' confidence through proving that they are profitable. The profitability of Italian banks is very much dependent on the economic growth of Italy as well as the interest rate charged. As the Italian economy starts to recover, profit forecast and outlook for Italian banks are increasingly favorable. Shares of Italian banks decreased by 0.1% compared to the slightly decrease of 0.02% in the Europe STOXX 600 Banks

Index. UniCredit, Italy's biggest lender, also posted a net profit of EUR 708mn excluding one-off items in Q4 2017. The substantial jump in earnings compared to the same period in 2016 sent a strong signal to investors on the future profitability of Italian banks.¹³⁵

Funding & Liquidity

- Coupons on new 5-year euro-denominated Italian bank bond issuances increased to 1.02% during Q4 while 3-month Euribor rate fluctuated slightly during the quarter.
- The 12-month percentage change in deposits of funds by Italian residents was 3.63% in December 2017, while total deposits of non-domestic residents decreased by 2.24%. Bank funding from the Eurosystem grew by 23.2% compared to December 2016, while debt securities issued by banks fell 16.11% compared to the same period last year. Total deposits and postal savings by residents and non-financial corporations was EUR 235.62bn, based on latest data published in Q1 2017.¹³⁶
- Interest charged on business loans (other than bank overdrafts) of over EUR 1mn to non-financial institutions was 1.159% in December 2017, up from the 0.969% reported in September 2017. Similar loans with collateral and/or guarantees were charged with an interest rate of 1.587%, down from 1.858% charged during December 2016. Bank interest rate on loans to sole proprietors was 2.938% in December 2017, slightly down from 3.234% in the same period last year.¹³⁷
- The Bank of Italy's liabilities to Euro-area financial counterparties totaled EUR 142.6bn in December 2017.¹³⁸
- Italian bank liabilities towards the Eurosystem slightly decreased to EUR 252bn in November 2017 from EUR 255bn in August 2017. Lenders increased their funds held at the ECB by 36.2% YoY in November 2017 while capital and reserves increased to EUR 441bn during the three months ending November 2017.¹³⁹
- According to the latest bank lending survey, Italian banks reported that in the third quarter of 2017, credit supply policies remained unchanged for firms and eased slightly for households. The demand for business lending remained substantially unchanged in the third quarter. The heightened demand for lending, attributed to low interest rates and the favorable performance of fixed investment, was offset by the negative contribution provided by the ample availability of internal funds.¹⁴⁰

Asset Quality

- The Bank of Italy said that the ratio of new non-performing loans to outstanding loans fell during Q4 to 1.7% from 2.0% in the previous quarter. The non-performing ratio for loans to firms fell to approximately 2.6% from 3.1% in Q3 while a similar measure for loans to households also witnessed a drop to 1.2% from 1.4% in Q3.¹⁴¹
- Share of non-performing loans to total loans fell from 8.2% to 7.8% in Q4 mainly due to the completion of transactions for the sale of bad loans. In the meantime, coverage ratio at Italian banks has fell from 55.3% to 53.3%.¹⁴²

¹¹⁸Feb 14, 2017, [Preliminary estimate of GDP](#), Italian National Institute of Statistics, [istat.it](#)

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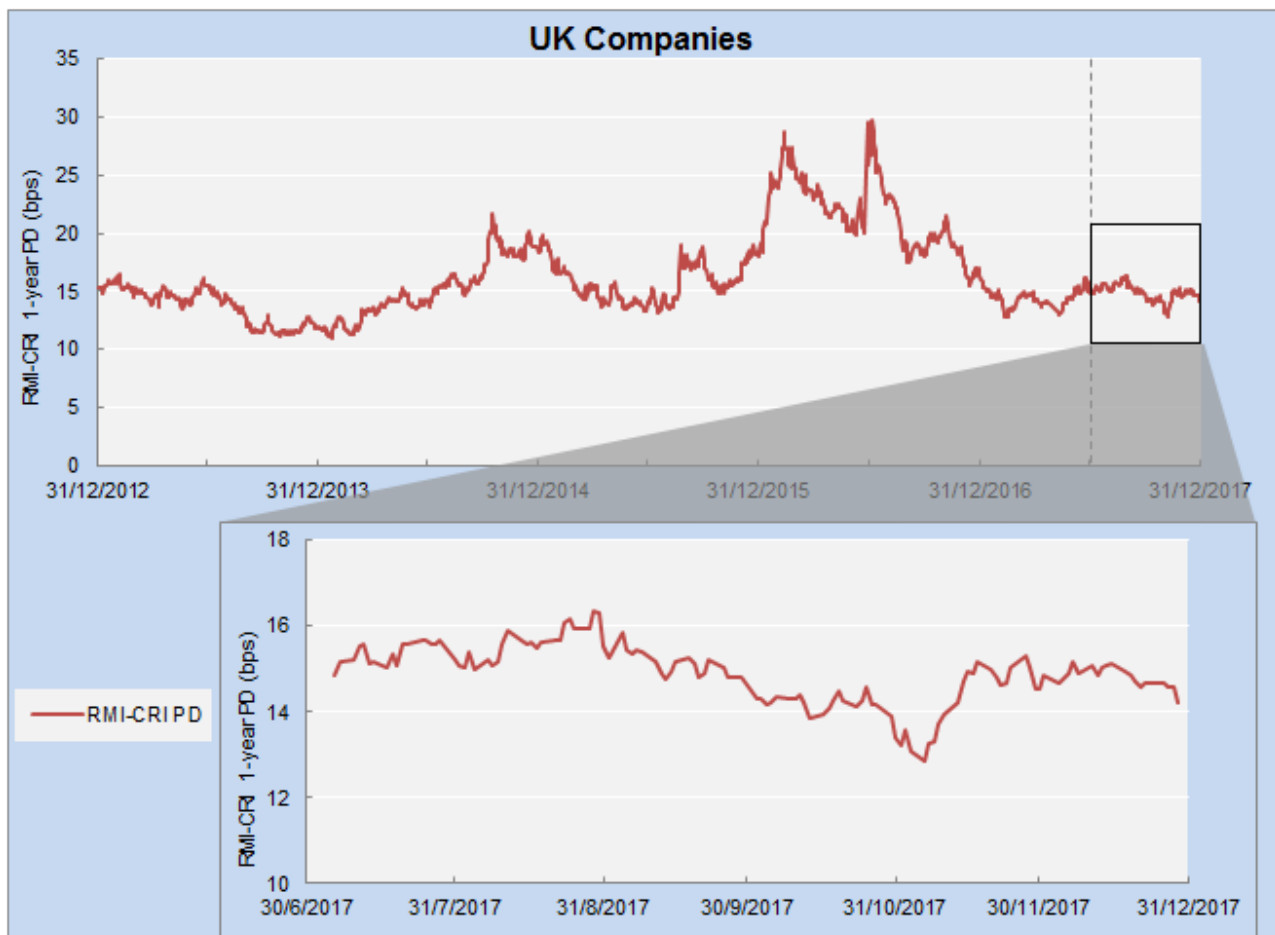
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¹²¹Jan 2, 2018, [Manufacturing sector continues to expand markedly at end of 2017](#), Markit, <https://www.markiteconomics.com/>

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- ¹³⁴ Feb, 2018, [Rating: Italy Credit Rating](https://countryeconomy.com), CountryEconomy <https://countryeconomy.com>
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- ¹³⁶ Feb 2018, [\[TSC40600\] Bank funding \(12-month percentage changes\)](https://infostat.bancaditalia.it), Banca Italia, <https://infostat.bancaditalia.it>
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UK Companies

The aggregate RMI-CRI 1-year PD for companies in the UK maintained relatively stable. GDP growth exceeded forecasts, growing by 0.5% QoQ, while unemployment continued to dip. Consumer spending for the quarter was pessimistic despite the festive period, resulting in the weakest spend performance for any year since 2012. Trade deficit narrowed on the account of an increase in goods export volumes. UK continues to be hassled by the uncertainty brought about by Brexit and its complex dealings on various areas, such as trade, migration, etc. will be challenges that Britain will face in the near term.



Economy

- The UK's Q4 2017 GDP exceeded forecasts, growing by 0.5% QoQ, up from 0.3% in Q3 2017. Q4 2017 growth was primarily driven by services, which grew by 0.6% compared to 0.4% growth in Q3 2017 with employment activities and warehousing and support activities being the top contributors of growth. Largest contributor to GDP growth was due to employment activities which increased by 3.6% and contributed 0.04 percentage points. Transportation, storage and communication grew by 0.8% during Q4 2017 following a weak Q3. Warehousing and support activities were the main driver with growth of 3.6% and contributing 0.04 percentage points to GDP. Agriculture contracted by 0.4%, while government services and financial services grew by 0.4% and 0.8% respectively.¹⁴³
- The unemployment rate was 4.3% for the period of September 2017 to November 2017, down from 4.8% recorded during this same period one year ago, matching the rate recorded in the preceding three months of June 2017 to August 2017. The employment rate was 75.3%, 0.2 percentage points higher than the previous three months, and the highest since comparable records started in 1971. Estimates indicate that average

weekly earnings for employees in real terms increased by 0.5% excluding bonuses, compared to last year. 79.9% of men aged 16 to 64 were in work, while 70.8% of women were in work.¹⁴⁴

- Consumer spending showed pessimistic performance in Q4 2017 based on Visa's UK Consumer Spending Index, rounding off the weakest spend performance of any year since 2012. High Street spending declined again while E-commerce remained on an upward trajectory. Face-to-face spending fell further by 2.7%, which meant that spending in this category has now fallen continuously since May 2016. E-commerce, despite clocking growth, saw its spending growth rate decrease from 2.4% in November to 2.0% in December, signaling a weaker rate of expansion. The quickest reduction was seen for Transport & Communication (-4.4%), while marked declines were also seen in Household Goods (-3.4%) and Clothing & Footwear (-2.4%). Recreation & Culture meanwhile saw expenditure decline for the fourth month in a row (-1.8%). However, Hotels, Restaurants & Bars remained a bright spot, with spending up 4.7% on the year in December, which constitutes to a five-month high.¹⁴⁵
- In the 3 months up to November 2017, the deficit on trade in goods and services narrowed by GBP 1.2bn to GBP 6.1bn for the 3 months to November 2017. The narrowing deficit is attributed to an increase in exports including works of art and cars, and a GBP 0.9bn widening of the trade in services surplus due to increases in exports. The value of goods exported to non-EU countries continue to be higher than those exported to EU countries. Exports of goods to non-EU countries increased by 5.3% which was a larger increase as compared to that of imports, narrowing the deficit with non-EU countries. Exports to EU countries remained relatively unchanged while imports increased 0.3%, widening the deficit with EU countries.¹⁴⁶
- The Markit/CIPS Purchasing Managers' Index (PMI) for the manufacturing sector stood at 55.3 in January 2018, down from August's four-month high of 56.7, but well above its long-run average of 51.7. Manufacturing output continued to rise at a solid pace, although the rate of expansion eased to a six-month low. This reflected rising new orders which increased through robust demand from both domestic and export clients. A consequence of the uptown was an upsurge in price pressures. Purchase prices rose at the fastest rate in 11 months and to one of the greatest extents in the survey history, with companies reporting increase in prices for a wide range of raw materials and commodities.¹⁴⁷
- In the construction sector, the PMI index read 50.2 for January 2018, down from 52.2 in December. A return to contraction in residential building activity was accompanied by near-stagnant commercial and civil engineering activity. New orders declined, linked by many companies to market uncertainty. Confidence towards future growth prospects improved, with many firms anticipating an increase in new project wins later in the year. Meanwhile, intense cost pressures continued across the UK construction sector. The rate of job creation eased to an 18-month low in line with the reduced growth of building activity. Whilst some firms hired additional staff in anticipation of future new project wins, others reported job shedding in response to lower workloads.¹⁴⁸

Monetary

- In its most recent meeting on December 13th 2017, the Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) of the Bank of England unanimously voted to maintain the Bank Rate at 0.5% to meet its 2% inflation target. The Committee also voted unanimously to maintain the stock of sterling non-financial investment-grade corporate bond purchases at GBP 10bn and maintain the stock of UK government purchases at GBP 435bn. The purchasing activities would be financed by the issuance of central bank reserves. CPI inflation was 3.1% in November 2017 which remains the case that inflation has been pushed above the target of 2% by the boost to import prices that resulted from past depreciation of GBP. The MPS judges that inflation is likely to be close to its peak, and will decline towards the 2% target in the medium term.¹⁴⁹
- CPI grew by 3.0% year-on-year in December 2017, down from 3.1% in November 2017. This marked its first fall since April 2016 though it remained higher than the rates generally seen since mid-2013. The downward effect came mainly from air fares, along with a fall in the prices of a range of recreational goods, particularly games and toys. The rise in price of petrol and diesel partially offset the decrease in CPI. In light of the increase in tobacco duty effected after the Autumn Budget, tobacco prices increased as well which also helped to offset the decrease in CPI.¹⁵⁰

Politics

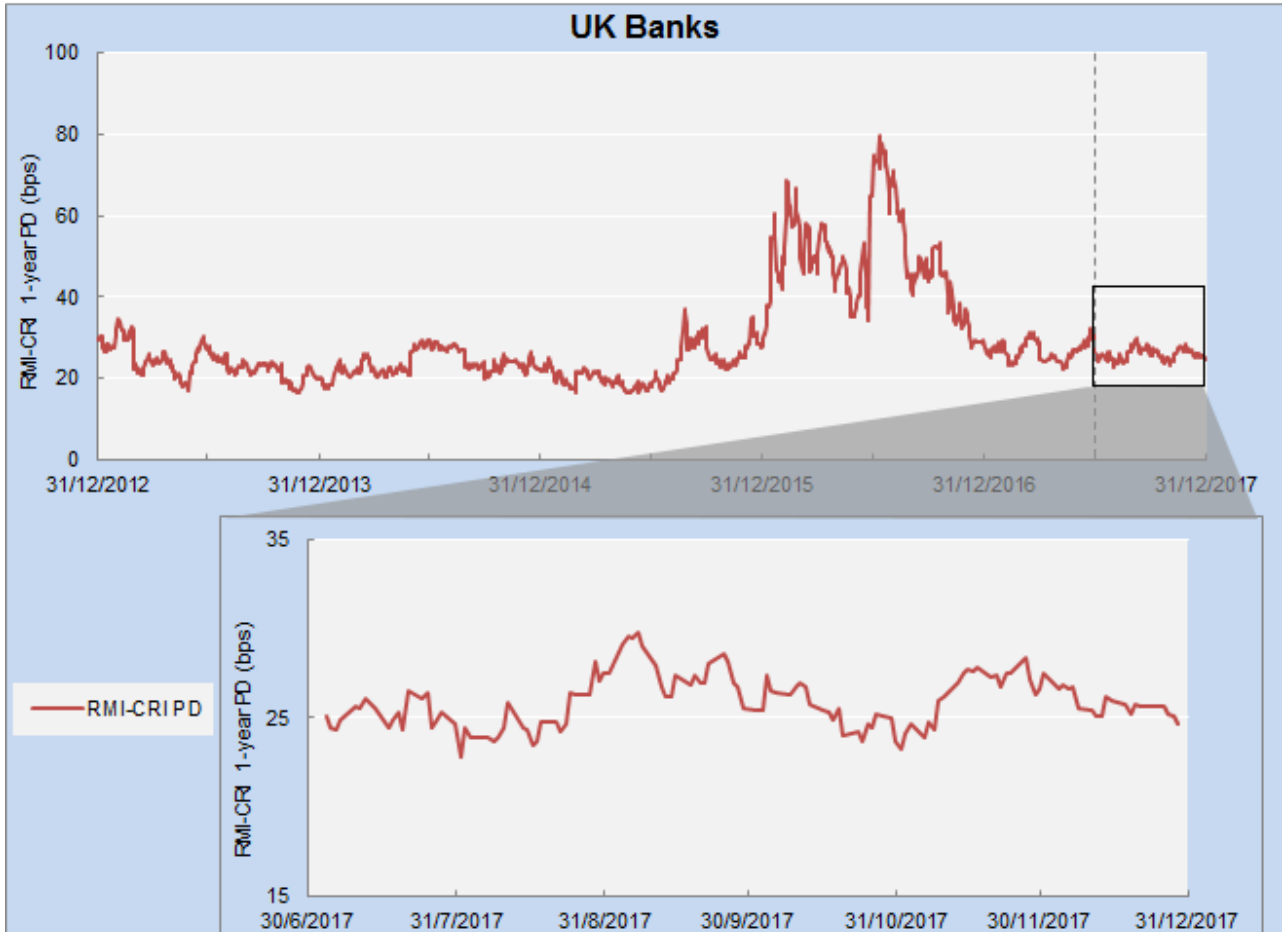
- PM Theresa May insisted that she provides the "calm leadership" the country needed after speculation on her leadership ever since her decision to call a snap election which backfired resulting with the Conservatives losing their majority. Environmental Secretary Michael Gove defended PM Theresa May and claims that she has the backing of majority of the MPs and the cabinet. However, there are still some, for instance former minister Ed Vaizey who are adamant that PM Theresa May should resign.¹⁵¹
- PM Theresa May's Brexit plans are disrupted after an amendment to the EU Withdrawal Bill is voted against. The House of Commons voted 309-305 to insert Parliament into the Brexit process with several lawmakers from the Conservative Party also siding with the opposition to give lawmakers a veto on Brexit. The vote was the government's first defeat in Parliament on its Brexit legislation and reinforces perceptions that PM Theresa May lacks authority. With Britain due to leave the bloc in March 2019, the Brexit deal will have to be agreed by fall of 2018 to give national parliament time to approve it.¹⁵²
- The Bank of England have stated that Brexit-related constrains on investment and labor supply appeared to have been reinforcing the marked slowdown, with necessary real adjustment needed as the UK moved towards new international trading arrangements. The Bank noted that monetary policy could not prevent weaker real income growth that would accompany the adjustment but rather it could only support the economy during the process. Britain's GDP growth over time have already been showing a declining trend particularly after the EU Referendum.¹⁵³

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 AAu, 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. Both S&P and Fitch maintained a negative outlook on the UK, while Moody's kept a stable outlook on the UK after the downgrade.

UK Banks

The RMI-CRI aggregate 1-year PD for banks in the United Kingdom remained relatively unchanged in Q3 2017 but is showing a slight upward trend after a dip in October 2017. In terms of fundamentals, however, profitability in terms of net income showed some sign of concern as a number of banks reported falling net income in Q3 2017, as we await the publication of results for Q4 2017. The FTSE 350 Banks Index showed an improvement by 3.47% over the quarter.



Profitability

- According to the Monetary financial institutions quarterly income and expenditure tables released by the Bank of England, the net interest receivable decreased from GBP 16.35bn in Q2 2017 to GBP 16.43bn in Q3 2017. Interest receivable was GBP 32.78bn, while interest payable was GBP 16.35bn. While interest payable on deposits increased by almost 7%, interest receivable from loans and advances increased by slightly over 4
- Banks reported an increase in net fees and commissions, up to GBP 5.37bn across Q2 2017 from GBP 4.97bn in Q2 2017. Dividends paid by banks remained relatively unchanged at GBP 4.61bn in Q3 2017, similar to that of Q2 2017.
- In terms of net income, Barclays reported a net profit of GBP 648.6mn in Q3 2017, down from GBP 662.5mn in Q2 2017. On the other hand, Lloyds reported a net profit of GBP 1.57bn in Q3 2017, up from GBP 742.9mn in Q2 2017. HSBC reported a decrease in net profit to USD 3.53bn in Q3 2017 from USD 4.38bn in Q2 2017. The Royal Bank of Scotland (RBS) also similarly reported a lower net income at GBP 698.2mn in the third quarter of 2017 compared to GBP 1.05bn in Q2 2017, marking the first fall in 2017 ever since net profit has been increasing over the quarters starting from the beginning of the year.

Funding & Liquidity

- According to the Bank Liabilities Survey produced by the Bank of England, UK banks and building societies reported that total funding volumes increased in the three months to mid-December 2017. More specifically, within the total, both retail deposit funding (which includes deposits from households and from private non-financial firms) and 'other' funding, which includes wholesale deposits and wholesale debt funding, saw an increase. Lenders expected total funding volumes to increase further in Q1 2018.¹⁵⁴
- Investor demand for wholesale debt increased slightly in Q4 2017, with demand from retail investors increasing by 1.0%. Lenders expect demand for wholesale debt to decrease slightly in Q1 2018.
- Wholesale debt funding from commercial paper increased by 12.4% in Q4 2017 and is expected to rise by 5.1% in the next quarter. Funding from short-term repo/securities lending increased by 5.4% but is expected to drop by 0.3% in the next quarter.

Asset Quality

- The total write-offs of sterling denominated loans dropped from GBP 955mn in Q2 2017 to GBP 816mn in Q3 2017, attributed in part to credit-card write-offs to individuals, which decreased from GBP 386mn to GBP 361mn. Write-offs to private non-financial corporations decreased significantly from GBP 306mn to GBP 159mn from Q2 2017 to Q3 2017. Write-offs to non-residents decreased from GBP 76mn to GBP 51mn.¹⁵⁵
- Write-offs on loans denominated in foreign currency decreased from GBP 162mn in Q2 2017 to GBP 50mn in Q3 2017, driven by a 67% drop in the write-offs on loans to non-residents, which constitute 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 January 15, 2018, using data up to December 31, 2017. 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 2017 and Q3 2017. 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 count of firms with PD in thin orange on the right axis.

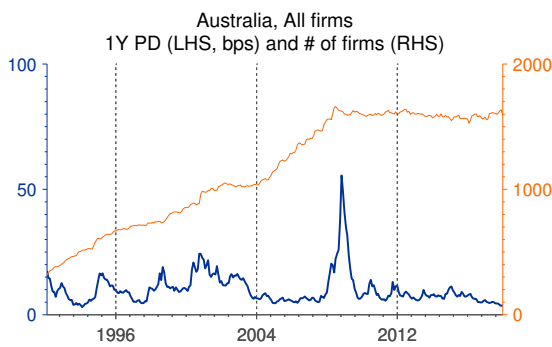
Appendix [C](#) provides common macroeconomic, corporate credit and sovereign risk indicators for each economy along with the RMI-CRI 1-year aggregate PD for financial and non-financial firms. The graphs on the left give historical context to the values, and the table on the right gives the data from 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](#)

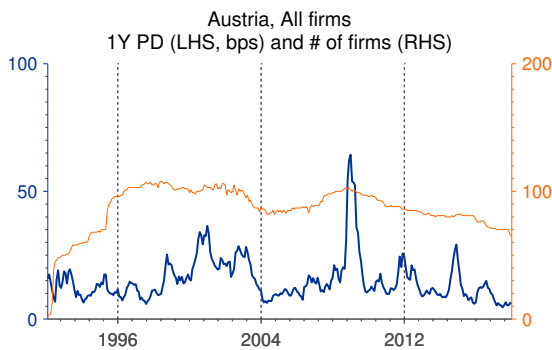
A PD by economies



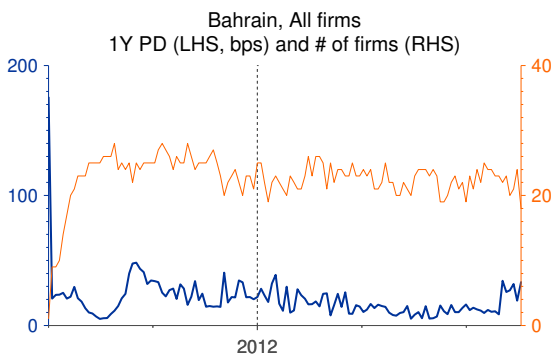
Argentina	2017Q3			2017Q4		Q4-Q3	
	#	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.
Financials	11	26.3	42.6	18.2	31.3	-0.7	24.3
Basic Materials	7	75.0	53.5	32.1	56.8	-0.3	34.9
Communications	3	1.4	0.8	1.3	45.8	0.1	45.2
Consumer Cyclical	6	14.0	40.8	11.6	23.6	-3.3	17.7
Consumer Non-cyclical	16	5.9	26.8	5.0	31.9	0.0	9.5
Diversified	2	20.7	23.1	11.9	12.7	-8.9	10.4
Energy	4	20.3	18.0	17.9	18.7	-1.6	2.9
Industrial	7	5.7	4.1	3.7	4.2	-0.2	2.2
Technology	1	0.2	-	0.2	-	0.0	-
Utilities	11	3.1	7.6	3.4	10.6	0.3	6.2



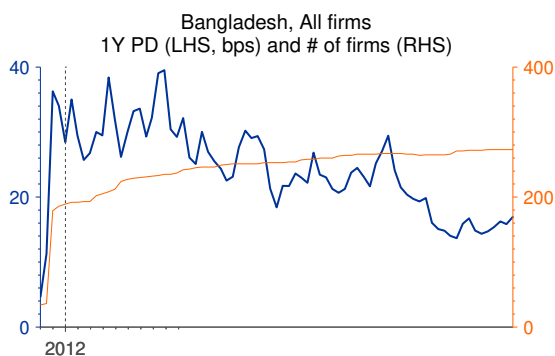
Australia	2017Q3			2017Q4		Q4-Q3	
	#	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.
Financials	164	1.0	32.6	1.4	26.9	0.0	27.9
Basic Materials	529	5.7	33.0	5.1	37.7	-0.0	21.0
Communications	100	4.8	23.6	4.4	27.5	0.1	20.4
Consumer Cyclical	84	1.8	9.3	1.8	10.8	0.1	4.6
Consumer Non-cyclical	246	2.6	60.8	3.2	45.6	0.1	37.3
Diversified	7	1.9	6.7	1.9	13.6	0.0	7.0
Energy	169	9.6	64.1	9.0	56.4	-0.0	37.1
Industrial	110	4.7	29.7	4.8	30.6	0.0	16.8
Technology	120	5.7	33.3	5.4	37.2	0.0	36.2
Utilities	13	3.4	15.8	4.1	33.8	0.8	25.3



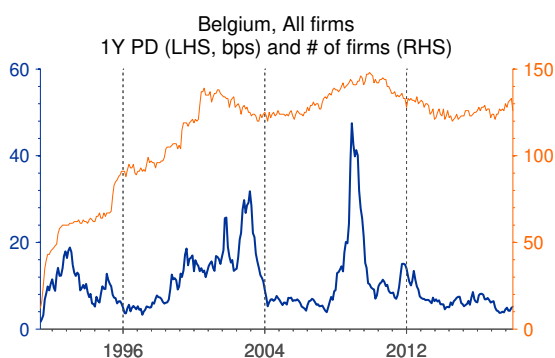
Austria	2017Q3			2017Q4		Q4-Q3	
	#	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.
Financials	22	5.4	18.6	9.5	25.1	0.2	12.5
Basic Materials	3	2.2	1.5	2.1	2.6	-0.1	2.4
Communications	1	0.9	-	0.8	-	-0.1	-
Consumer Cyclical	10	5.1	21.1	7.0	32.6	1.0	13.0
Consumer Non-cyclical	6	7.8	8.6	9.5	9.8	0.1	4.7
Energy	4	5.2	2.9	4.6	4.5	0.0	2.0
Industrial	17	2.7	12.5	3.3	10.1	-0.3	4.9
Technology	4	7.0	5.3	5.6	5.8	-0.2	2.1
Utilities	2	1.2	1.5	0.8	0.8	-0.5	0.7



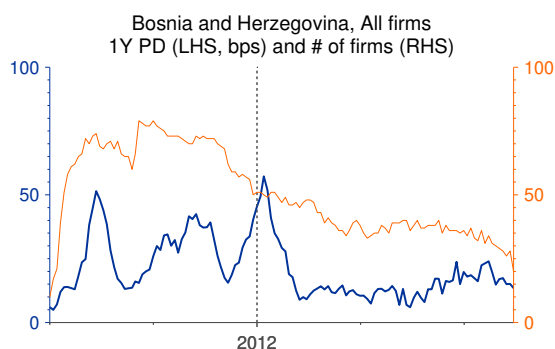
Bahrain	2017Q3			2017Q4		Q4-Q3	
	#	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.
Financials	10	36.9	54.0	30.9	62.3	1.3	12.6
Basic Materials	1	5.6	-	5.6	-	0.1	-
Communications	1	1.5	-	2.7	-	1.2	-
Consumer Cyclical	3	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	-0.4	0.4
Industrial	1	13.8	-	21.4	-	7.6	-



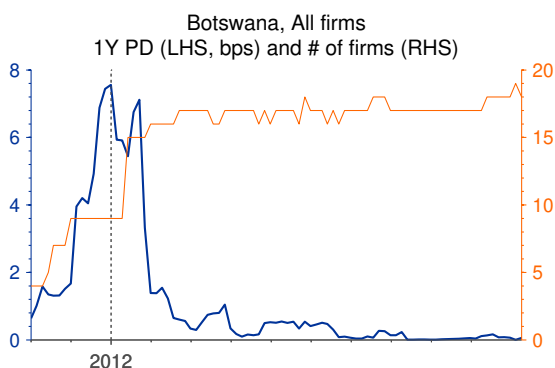
Bangladesh	2017Q3			2017Q4		Q4-Q3	
	#	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.
Financials	98	19.0	32.3	17.6	28.4	-0.2	15.6
Basic Materials	16	3.9	19.2	4.4	22.6	1.2	6.1
Communications	7	1.3	6.7	1.6	4.5	0.1	3.0
Consumer Cyclical	60	9.7	36.2	10.5	33.4	0.6	10.6
Consumer Non-cyclical	41	5.6	19.7	7.6	20.6	0.2	6.8
Diversified	1	20.1	-	13.6	-	-6.4	-
Energy	5	8.2	6.3	8.3	8.3	1.0	2.4
Industrial	31	7.7	13.5	7.2	13.8	0.1	6.0
Technology	1	1.8	-	2.1	-	0.3	-
Utilities	7	3.2	27.0	2.7	28.0	0.3	1.4



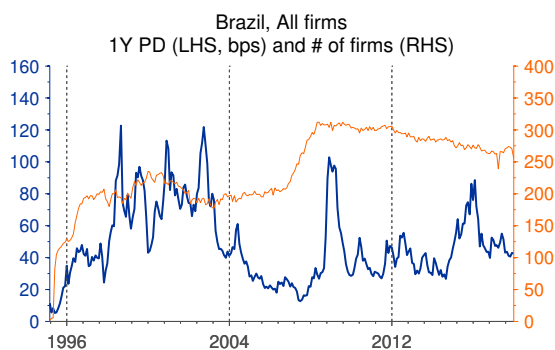
Belgium	2017Q3			2017Q4		Q4-Q3	
	#	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.
Financials	35	1.9	40.0	1.7	42.8	-0.1	6.8
Basic Materials	8	2.9	14.8	1.9	11.2	-0.4	8.0
Communications	7	3.0	30.1	5.0	29.1	0.6	4.5
Consumer Cyclical	6	3.5	3.2	4.6	2.8	-0.1	1.6
Consumer Non-cyclical	29	2.7	8.9	2.7	10.2	0.3	7.0
Diversified	6	0.3	0.8	0.2	2.4	-0.1	1.8
Energy	2	19.9	20.3	22.7	12.9	2.8	7.4
Industrial	23	4.9	17.2	4.6	20.2	0.4	3.9
Technology	4	1.4	1.4	2.4	2.6	0.5	1.6
Utilities	2	0.8	0.4	0.6	0.2	-0.2	0.6



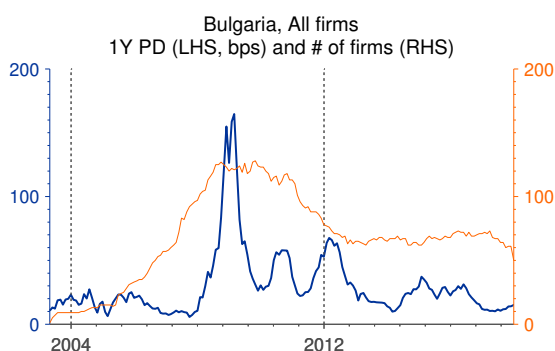
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2017Q3			2017Q4		Q4-Q3	
	#	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.
Basic Materials	3	24.1	10.4	28.1	18.5	1.8	9.7
Communications	2	3.2	3.7	0.9	1.0	-2.3	2.7
Consumer Cyclical	1	75.5	-	67.0	-	-8.4	-
Consumer Non-cyclical	2	5.6	4.3	13.3	13.7	7.7	9.4
Energy	1	10.4	-	22.1	-	11.7	-
Industrial	2	81.6	60.1	70.9	45.3	-10.7	14.8
Utilities	4	59.5	26.9	65.5	31.6	2.4	8.2



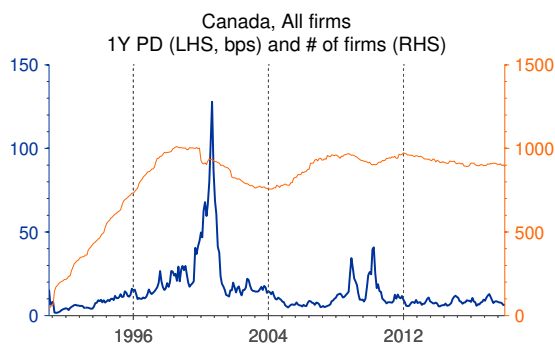
Botswana	2017Q3			2017Q4		Q4-Q3	
	#	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.
Financials	10	0.2	9.2	0.1	23.1	-0.0	13.9
Consumer Cyclical	4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.0	0.0
Consumer Non-cyclical	2	3.3	4.7	3.9	5.5	0.6	0.8
Energy	1	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	-
Industrial	1	0.1	-	0.3	-	0.2	-



Brazil	2017Q3			2017Q4		Q4-Q3	
	#	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.
Financials	54	36.0	184.7	39.8	194.5	0.7	68.1
Basic Materials	19	62.4	80.2	65.4	111.2	0.3	53.9
Communications	6	6.4	78.1	4.4	84.1	-0.7	12.4
Consumer Cyclical	48	40.3	296.9	27.3	347.1	-0.2	150.7
Consumer Non-cyclical	42	16.9	282.2	18.7	174.6	-0.3	133.7
Diversified	6	24.3	140.0	5.7	155.1	0.7	23.1
Energy	11	18.6	356.4	25.8	417.7	0.5	354.1
Industrial	26	84.6	486.7	69.1	588.6	-0.8	239.3
Technology	6	30.7	356.0	35.1	340.8	0.1	26.8
Utilities	26	23.4	58.5	45.7	53.6	-0.6	24.7



Bulgaria	2017Q3			2017Q4		Q4-Q3	
	#	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.
Financials	11	11.4	5.9	10.7	8.4	1.0	4.7
Basic Materials	3	10.4	2.1	8.2	3.6	1.4	4.1
Communications	1	31.2	-	36.3	-	5.0	-
Consumer Cyclical	1	5.4	-	7.0	-	1.6	-
Consumer Non-cyclical	8	9.8	11.8	11.7	24.8	1.1	14.7
Diversified	9	13.7	9.7	15.5	13.7	0.5	11.1
Energy	2	53.7	57.2	40.7	43.0	-13.0	14.2
Industrial	12	3.5	8.3	5.0	9.0	1.3	2.8
Utilities	1	5.1	-	7.3	-	2.2	-



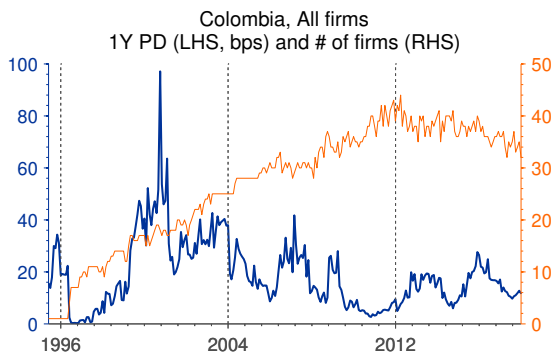
Canada	2017Q3			2017Q4		Q4-Q3	
	#	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.
Financials	140	2.2	214.0	2.2	183.7	-0.0	50.8
Basic Materials	250	17.6	192.5	14.8	453.8	-0.3	423.8
Communications	45	6.8	339.1	6.2	286.5	-0.0	182.0
Consumer Cyclical	59	1.9	105.4	1.6	41.2	-0.0	93.4
Consumer Non-cyclical	107	7.5	189.4	9.5	234.3	-0.0	94.8
Diversified	4	88.3	116.5	23.5	50.8	-57.5	74.5
Energy	129	20.3	245.9	18.2	352.6	-0.5	205.1
Industrial	70	5.9	130.4	4.5	144.2	-0.0	65.5
Technology	39	14.8	139.4	21.8	150.4	0.0	90.5
Utilities	16	3.5	49.2	4.3	39.2	-0.0	23.9



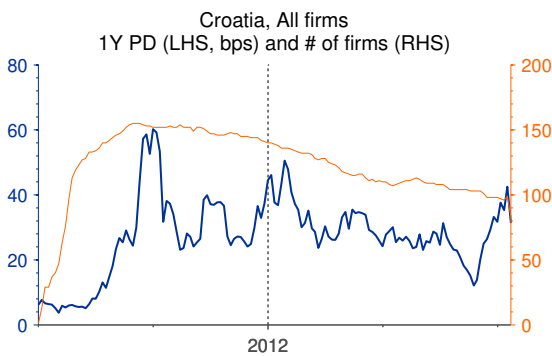
Chile	2017Q3			2017Q4		Q4-Q3	
	#	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.
Financials	26	3.9	37.0	3.3	17.9	-0.4	23.4
Basic Materials	13	2.7	29.1	2.3	13.7	-0.4	19.6
Communications	3	12.5	2.3	11.6	7.8	-0.9	5.9
Consumer Cyclical	11	3.8	29.9	2.0	23.5	-0.4	6.8
Consumer Non-cyclical	23	1.2	25.3	2.3	21.0	0.1	10.6
Diversified	5	3.1	6.2	3.0	7.8	-0.2	2.4
Energy	2	4.3	6.1	4.7	6.6	0.3	0.5
Industrial	23	2.2	7.2	2.1	10.2	0.2	4.7
Technology	1	0.9	-	0.9	-	-0.0	-
Utilities	12	1.4	31.1	1.0	7.2	-0.1	26.6



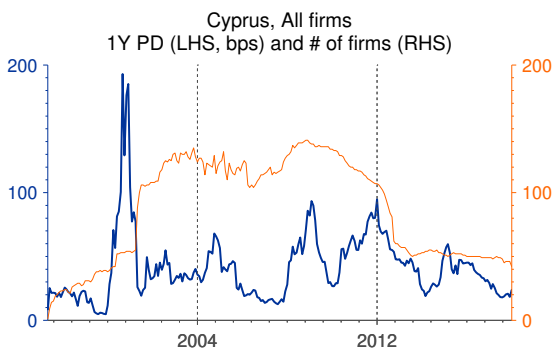
China	2017Q3		2017Q4		Q4-Q3		
	#	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.
Financials	276	31.8	90.8	26.6	80.8	-1.9	26.7
Basic Materials	413	45.6	68.5	33.0	59.9	-9.8	26.1
Communications	209	22.1	93.9	14.7	96.7	-2.8	28.5
Consumer Cyclical	645	31.9	82.9	24.5	119.1	-3.7	88.7
Consumer Non-cyclical	605	15.9	91.3	12.4	73.7	-2.4	28.1
Diversified	31	63.8	92.4	52.4	77.3	-9.8	31.5
Energy	116	48.9	61.3	39.8	56.1	-6.7	26.7
Industrial	1111	40.4	90.0	31.0	81.6	-5.1	33.7
Technology	242	23.1	47.8	15.7	47.0	-4.4	19.6
Utilities	89	40.1	64.3	36.1	57.8	-3.4	18.6



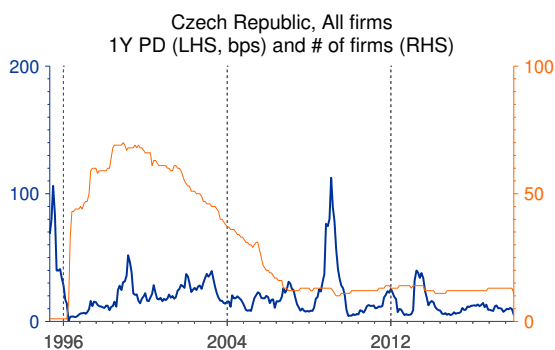
Colombia	2017Q3		2017Q4		Q4-Q3		
	#	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.
Financials	9	23.7	23.3	24.1	18.5	-0.1	10.1
Basic Materials	2	5.4	4.3	7.5	8.2	2.1	3.9
Communications	1	0.8	-	2.2	-	1.4	-
Consumer Cyclical	2	81.1	68.6	66.0	24.2	-15.1	44.5
Consumer Non-cyclical	1	0.1	-	0.1	-	-0.0	-
Diversified	2	51.2	38.4	49.0	35.1	-2.2	3.4
Energy	4	13.6	59.4	6.7	14.7	-7.0	44.7
Industrial	8	7.4	10.7	5.7	17.2	0.3	9.1
Utilities	3	9.6	5.5	10.1	6.9	-0.0	2.8



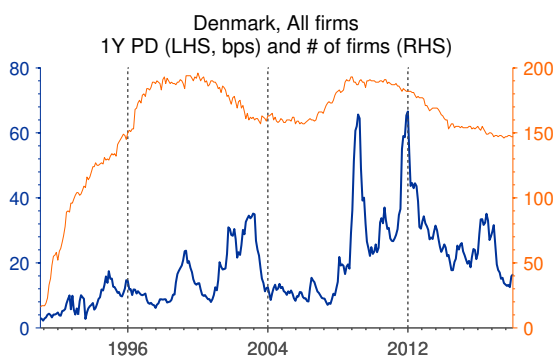
Croatia	2017Q3		2017Q4		Q4-Q3		
	#	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.
Financials	9	28.7	68.4	35.4	69.1	2.6	16.2
Basic Materials	2	73.6	38.5	100.3	73.3	26.7	34.9
Communications	4	11.3	96.3	16.5	83.0	0.8	14.5
Consumer Cyclical	28	7.4	51.2	12.3	58.4	1.7	11.4
Consumer Non-cyclical	22	51.9	93.6	54.1	142.9	9.5	83.9
Diversified	1	42.1	-	40.9	-	-1.2	-
Energy	2	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.8	0.3	0.2
Industrial	15	22.1	54.7	35.9	1204.2	4.1	1157.2



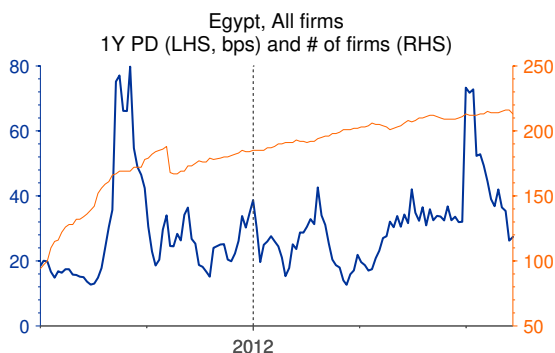
Cyprus	2017Q3		2017Q4		Q4-Q3		
	#	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.
Financials	14	31.9	90.9	25.8	78.9	-1.9	24.5
Basic Materials	3	28.3	5.3	19.3	5.0	-9.1	9.3
Consumer Cyclical	6	22.8	20.4	30.1	17.3	0.5	8.6
Consumer Non-cyclical	5	27.1	29.5	13.3	14.1	-11.1	21.9
Energy	2	78.5	53.5	102.2	31.2	23.6	84.7
Industrial	3	7.1	25.3	6.8	13.1	-0.5	12.4
Technology	2	54.9	72.2	66.5	88.0	11.7	15.8



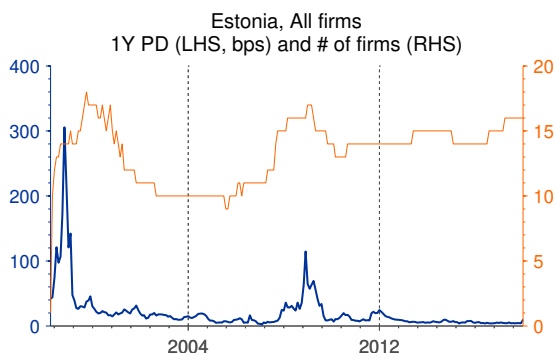
Czech Republic	2017Q3			2017Q4		Q4-Q3	
	#	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.
Financials	2	7.1	0.7	7.1	0.8	0.0	1.5
Communications	1	1.7	-	1.2	-	-0.4	-
Consumer Cyclical	2	0.9	0.2	2.2	0.3	1.3	0.6
Consumer Non-cyclical	2	1.4	0.8	1.9	2.1	0.4	1.3
Diversified	1	6.7	-	7.6	-	0.9	-
Energy	2	3.8	4.3	3.8	3.4	0.0	1.0
Utilities	1	8.2	-	4.6	-	-3.6	-



Denmark	2017Q3			2017Q4		Q4-Q3	
	#	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.
Financials	41	21.6	32.6	22.7	131.5	-1.1	108.0
Basic Materials	1	1.8	-	0.6	-	-1.1	-
Communications	7	9.8	29.5	9.8	24.5	-0.7	5.2
Consumer Cyclical	16	17.7	43.4	18.7	39.3	-0.1	11.3
Consumer Non-cyclical	34	5.0	15.8	4.1	18.7	-0.0	10.2
Diversified	1	51.4	-	3.0	-	-48.3	-
Energy	2	13.3	11.0	13.3	8.9	-0.0	2.2
Industrial	31	12.7	77.1	10.7	60.2	-0.7	22.7
Technology	10	13.4	31.5	9.6	57.8	-2.0	34.0
Utilities	2	31.2	40.4	21.3	28.5	-9.9	11.9



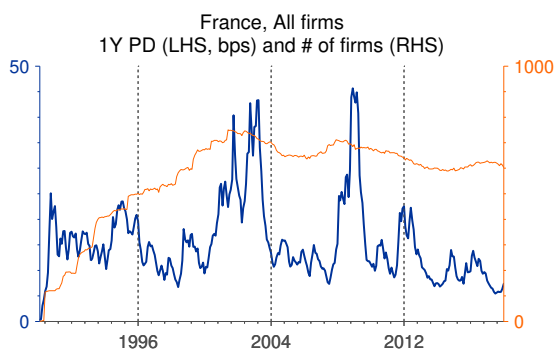
Egypt	2017Q3			2017Q4		Q4-Q3	
	#	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.
Financials	68	33.3	46.1	25.0	27.3	-5.0	22.8
Basic Materials	23	17.1	35.1	12.6	20.1	-3.6	20.3
Communications	7	49.5	37.5	25.1	32.7	0.1	37.5
Consumer Cyclical	23	31.8	30.5	26.8	20.2	-2.2	16.0
Consumer Non-cyclical	48	17.3	22.8	15.6	16.7	-0.1	11.9
Diversified	1	1.8	-	1.6	-	-0.3	-
Energy	1	104.0	-	79.3	-	-24.7	-
Industrial	37	19.7	29.9	18.9	24.2	-0.2	16.8
Technology	1	19.6	-	20.3	-	0.7	-
Utilities	1	26.0	-	17.1	-	-8.9	-



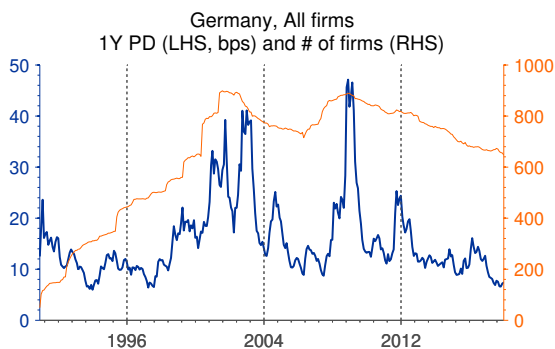
Estonia	2017Q3			2017Q4		Q4-Q3	
	#	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.
Financials	4	10.0	17.7	11.8	13.9	0.2	4.5
Communications	1	2.0	-	1.5	-	-0.5	-
Consumer Cyclical	5	1.3	16.5	1.3	17.7	-0.0	1.4
Consumer Non-cyclical	1	2.6	-	2.4	-	-0.2	-
Industrial	4	1.9	4.0	1.5	4.7	0.2	1.0
Utilities	1	0.4	-	0.2	-	-0.2	-



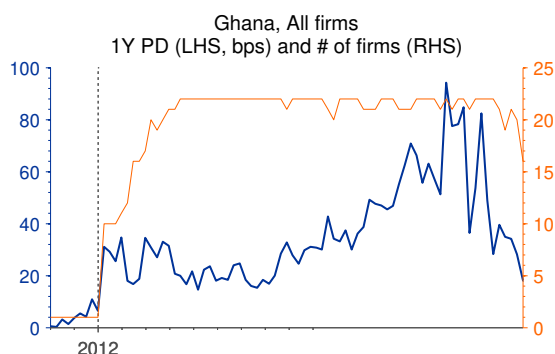
Finland	2017Q3			2017Q4		Q4-Q3	
	#	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.
Financials	19	5.7	6.3	7.4	7.6	-0.4	6.8
Basic Materials	7	2.9	4.6	2.9	4.2	-0.1	3.2
Communications	15	3.2	24.3	3.8	18.5	-0.1	6.5
Consumer Cyclical	13	4.1	4.5	3.8	6.5	0.6	5.7
Consumer Non-cyclical	25	2.2	54.5	4.1	62.6	0.3	8.5
Energy	2	15.4	18.2	30.7	40.7	15.3	22.5
Industrial	35	3.5	16.1	3.6	27.7	0.9	12.3
Technology	15	2.2	6.3	4.6	5.4	0.2	2.3
Utilities	1	1.7	-	0.6	-	-1.0	-



France	2017Q3			2017Q4		Q4-Q3	
	#	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.
Financials	91	2.7	20.7	3.4	22.0	-0.0	13.5
Basic Materials	19	6.8	51.0	12.6	57.4	0.1	10.5
Communications	55	5.6	16.9	4.9	20.7	0.0	12.4
Consumer Cyclical	86	5.1	45.1	5.1	17.0	0.2	43.2
Consumer Non-cyclical	131	4.7	10.8	5.2	12.2	0.0	9.3
Diversified	8	4.1	39.4	4.6	43.6	0.5	5.0
Energy	12	3.9	8.2	4.2	11.0	-0.4	9.9
Industrial	109	3.3	19.5	4.1	28.3	0.1	11.9
Technology	68	3.8	33.2	4.8	30.7	-0.1	8.3
Utilities	10	4.9	7.9	4.2	3.9	-0.1	5.8



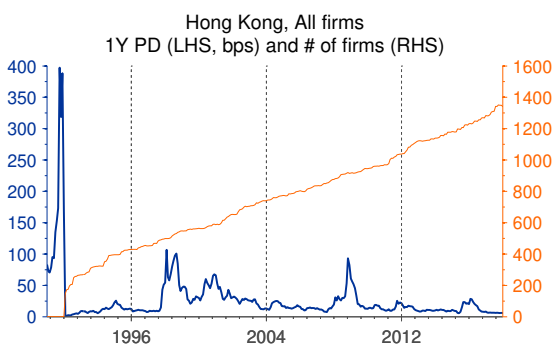
Germany	2017Q3			2017Q4		Q4-Q3	
	#	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.
Financials	141	6.7	27.4	6.3	48.1	0.0	35.7
Basic Materials	27	4.3	14.4	3.9	33.5	-0.4	20.7
Communications	62	6.0	24.0	8.9	26.0	0.3	15.6
Consumer Cyclical	77	4.1	73.0	4.3	48.9	-0.2	53.2
Consumer Non-cyclical	96	4.6	49.5	4.6	35.0	0.1	24.9
Diversified	4	24.5	24.6	18.6	30.4	1.1	14.0
Energy	17	9.5	284.3	12.7	227.5	0.4	68.3
Industrial	119	4.4	66.8	3.6	64.0	-0.2	44.3
Technology	65	3.1	30.3	4.1	304.4	-0.0	277.2
Utilities	11	4.1	14.6	3.5	22.8	-0.5	9.3



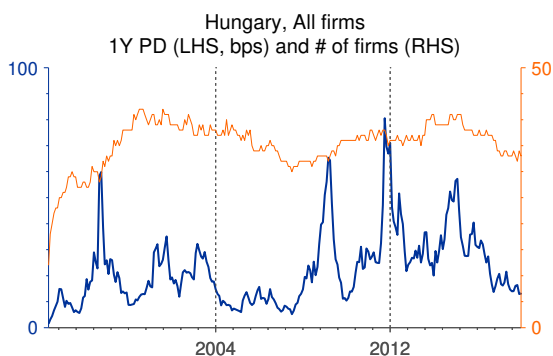
Ghana	2017Q3			2017Q4		Q4-Q3	
	#	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.
Financials	8	16.3	14.6	10.7	15.9	-0.4	7.1
Basic Materials	2	25.4	27.1	26.4	29.6	1.0	2.5
Consumer Non-cyclical	7	1.7	23.7	1.7	25.2	-0.0	2.0
Energy	2	14.1	0.2	3.1	2.9	-11.0	3.1



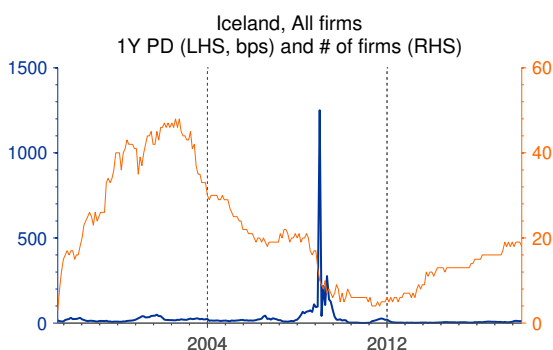
Greece	2017Q3			2017Q4		Q4-Q3	
	#	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.
Financials	18	21.3	54.3	23.0	66.6	1.5	17.4
Basic Materials	10	13.1	44.7	20.2	26.1	0.0	24.4
Communications	10	37.8	133.6	29.6	45.2	-1.9	142.4
Consumer Cyclical	34	22.6	53.8	18.0	50.8	-0.1	29.3
Consumer Non-cyclical	35	19.9	31.7	15.2	58.2	-0.0	42.8
Diversified	1	16.4	-	12.0	-	-4.5	-
Energy	5	3.8	16.2	4.2	11.6	-0.3	4.9
Industrial	49	58.5	1358.6	51.0	1387.5	0.1	1448.3
Technology	9	9.1	18.1	12.1	20.5	3.2	15.5
Utilities	4	3.1	23.1	4.5	23.1	0.1	2.1



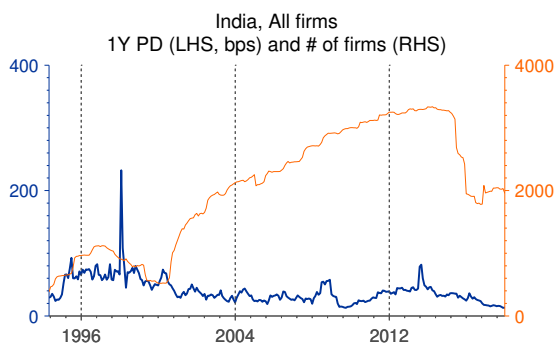
Hong Kong	2017Q3			2017Q4		Q4-Q3	
	#	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.
Financials	302	7.0	50.1	8.5	76.0	0.0	43.1
Basic Materials	57	14.4	83.6	16.0	66.0	0.2	31.9
Communications	83	5.0	19.1	6.1	38.3	0.1	30.1
Consumer Cyclical	283	3.5	47.6	3.7	54.9	0.0	18.8
Consumer Non-cyclical	170	4.2	58.2	5.1	185.6	0.1	166.4
Diversified	35	2.8	114.6	5.9	151.0	0.1	41.4
Energy	48	14.1	80.0	16.5	180.2	-0.1	135.8
Industrial	234	8.9	53.1	9.0	59.3	0.0	45.7
Technology	55	7.6	54.1	7.4	83.4	0.7	60.9
Utilities	19	3.9	6.1	4.7	8.1	0.0	6.1



Hungary	2017Q3			2017Q4		Q4-Q3	
	#	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.
Financials	10	7.5	20.7	12.8	16.5	1.0	13.5
Communications	3	45.3	208.0	8.8	15.2	-36.5	193.0
Consumer Cyclical	2	14.0	16.6	13.7	12.8	-0.4	3.8
Consumer Non-cyclical	6	11.1	39.3	22.6	24.1	0.4	27.8
Diversified	1	5.7	-	7.1	-	1.4	-
Energy	3	10.3	7.5	8.2	5.5	-2.1	2.2
Industrial	2	10.4	0.4	8.5	0.6	-2.0	0.9
Technology	1	21.4	-	40.9	-	19.6	-
Utilities	3	1.0	5.3	0.5	2.9	-0.4	2.4



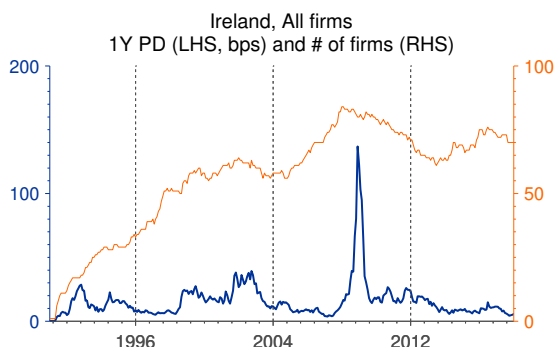
Iceland	2017Q3			2017Q4		Q4-Q3	
	#	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.
Financials	6	4.4	0.7	11.5	3.7	7.0	3.7
Communications	2	2.1	0.6	5.5	1.7	3.4	1.1
Consumer Cyclical	2	18.4	23.0	18.8	17.8	0.4	5.2
Consumer Non-cyclical	3	3.4	1.8	7.3	1.7	3.5	0.3
Energy	2	9.4	2.4	17.7	2.5	8.3	0.1
Industrial	2	1.6	0.8	3.0	1.3	1.4	2.2
Technology	1	3.6	-	6.6	-	3.0	-



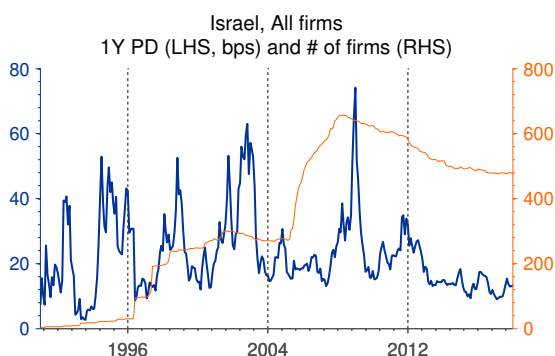
India	2017Q3			2017Q4		Q4-Q3	
	#	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.
Financials	233	25.7	166.6	27.6	186.7	-0.0	72.1
Basic Materials	238	14.8	63.3	13.1	111.5	-0.1	60.6
Communications	77	14.5	67.5	14.2	82.9	-0.1	23.9
Consumer Cyclical	373	12.8	122.1	13.6	168.4	-0.0	75.9
Consumer Non-cyclical	306	9.7	68.6	8.4	74.1	-0.0	30.3
Diversified	21	15.2	103.0	14.9	127.9	0.5	38.3
Energy	40	29.9	92.4	26.2	134.4	-0.3	49.2
Industrial	423	14.4	82.2	14.1	97.9	-0.0	40.9
Technology	97	9.1	82.5	8.1	108.1	-0.1	51.4
Utilities	32	51.3	150.2	54.0	146.6	-0.1	65.3



Indonesia	2017Q3			2017Q4		Q4-Q3	
	#	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.
Financials	129	26.0	46.9	27.3	42.4	0.5	18.8
Basic Materials	46	22.3	57.0	22.8	49.2	1.7	24.6
Communications	29	19.5	60.4	21.1	59.8	0.0	27.0
Consumer Cyclical	72	15.5	32.9	17.0	57.4	0.8	33.8
Consumer Non-cyclical	80	9.1	93.6	14.1	71.5	0.1	53.0
Diversified	2	35.5	46.5	24.2	32.2	-11.3	14.4
Energy	34	8.9	85.2	10.7	103.1	-0.4	91.5
Industrial	80	19.9	65.6	17.8	105.5	0.6	49.1
Technology	7	3.1	53.8	5.7	56.0	1.2	4.9
Utilities	3	14.7	18.3	16.6	28.9	9.2	12.6



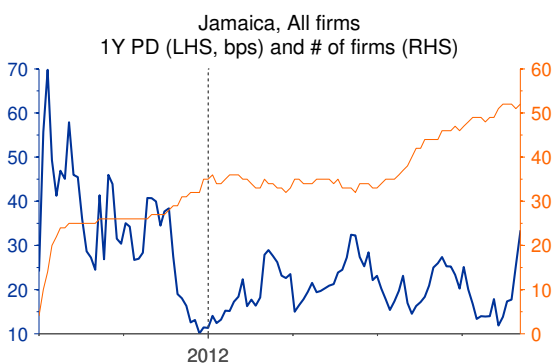
Ireland	2017Q3			2017Q4		Q4-Q3	
	#	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.
Financials	8	4.9	18.9	3.4	28.8	-0.9	14.8
Basic Materials	10	20.1	27.4	16.6	12.3	-5.1	19.1
Communications	4	26.3	333.7	30.5	99.7	1.9	236.1
Consumer Cyclical	7	4.4	32.4	1.2	1.4	-1.4	32.8
Consumer Non-cyclical	25	4.2	78.1	3.2	119.4	-0.1	41.7
Energy	8	39.8	52.4	76.0	88.0	17.3	55.4
Industrial	6	2.9	9.4	1.8	5.3	-0.6	4.2
Technology	2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3



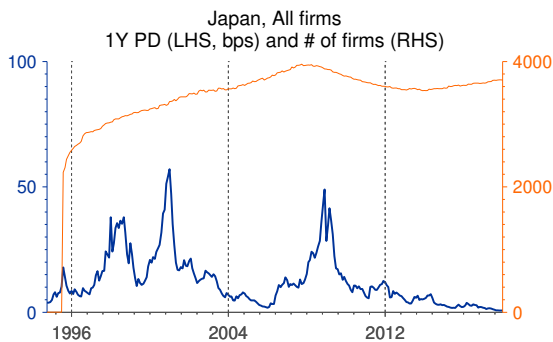
Israel	2017Q3			2017Q4		Q4-Q3	
	#	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.
Financials	118	9.3	52.9	13.3	39.2	1.3	27.9
Basic Materials	14	6.7	26.0	6.9	17.6	0.2	11.9
Communications	34	8.4	110.0	7.6	130.0	0.6	50.4
Consumer Cyclical	47	8.4	18.8	13.6	39.5	2.9	30.7
Consumer Non-cyclical	97	7.5	59.1	7.7	61.2	0.1	68.6
Diversified	9	8.3	5.8	11.4	6.4	1.3	4.2
Energy	28	6.0	27.8	14.4	35.4	6.4	21.5
Industrial	82	6.1	36.7	8.4	50.4	0.7	20.1
Technology	35	4.4	42.7	6.9	119.6	0.1	83.6



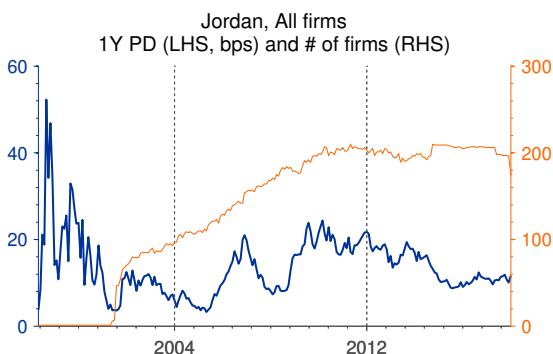
Italy	2017Q3		2017Q4		Q4-Q3		
	#	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.
Financials	59	15.7	56.8	15.2	54.6	-1.4	13.8
Basic Materials	4	3.8	4.3	3.8	0.8	-0.1	3.8
Communications	37	11.5	14.3	11.2	14.7	-0.1	9.9
Consumer Cyclical	50	6.4	7.6	4.8	13.7	-0.1	9.4
Consumer Non-cyclical	38	3.9	12.8	3.0	13.1	-0.3	3.6
Diversified	2	9.4	0.1	6.9	0.6	-2.5	0.8
Energy	18	8.5	18.5	12.6	18.4	-0.5	13.6
Industrial	48	5.0	10.7	4.5	12.2	-0.2	5.4
Technology	15	8.4	6.8	9.2	6.9	0.0	4.0
Utilities	14	4.0	33.9	2.6	22.8	-1.1	11.4



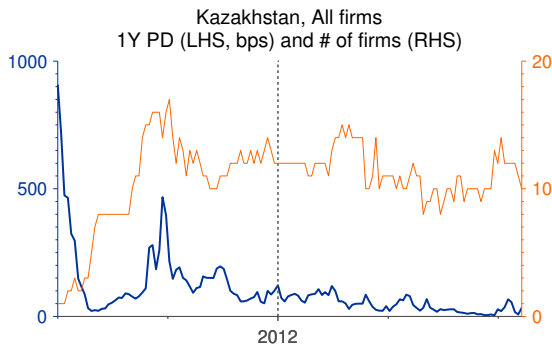
Jamaica	2017Q3		2017Q4		Q4-Q3		
	#	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.
Financials	15	14.6	40.3	16.4	43.8	3.9	13.9
Basic Materials	2	36.8	49.3	7.5	2.2	-29.3	47.1
Communications	3	114.3	68.6	121.1	57.2	11.7	45.7
Consumer Cyclical	6	4.7	19.4	6.2	10.9	0.2	8.9
Consumer Non-cyclical	13	17.5	24.0	17.5	22.0	0.1	16.1
Diversified	3	42.6	25.3	20.0	46.3	0.8	40.0
Industrial	5	7.8	57.5	13.6	12.1	-3.4	47.0
Technology	1	0.2	-	0.8	-	0.6	-



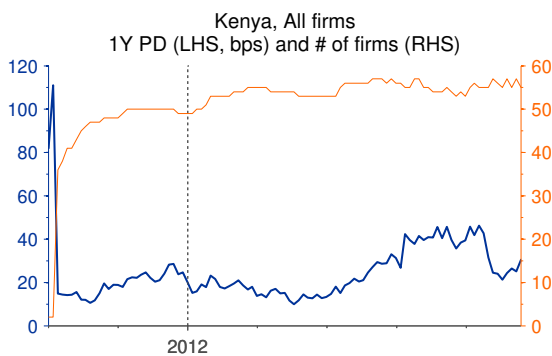
Japan	2017Q3		2017Q4		Q4-Q3		
	#	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.
Financials	350	6.2	26.5	3.6	26.4	-0.7	14.4
Basic Materials	233	1.8	5.2	1.0	4.1	-0.6	2.3
Communications	280	1.0	7.3	0.5	7.7	-0.2	4.6
Consumer Cyclical	852	1.4	55.3	0.7	55.4	-0.4	4.3
Consumer Non-cyclical	621	0.5	4.6	0.3	3.6	-0.1	2.7
Diversified	2	20.1	13.7	21.2	27.1	1.2	13.4
Energy	17	4.1	12.5	2.3	12.1	-0.4	8.8
Industrial	964	1.8	9.5	0.9	68.7	-0.5	63.1
Technology	304	1.0	7.9	0.5	9.5	-0.2	3.0
Utilities	21	4.0	16.6	2.7	14.9	-1.4	2.3



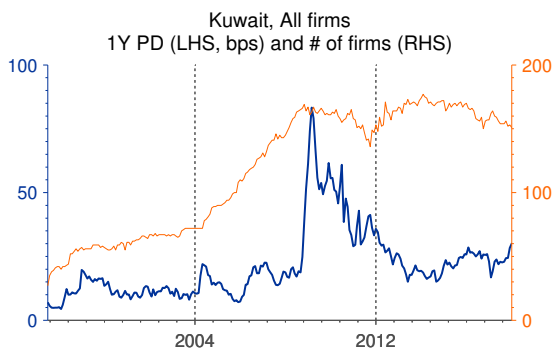
Jordan	2017Q3		2017Q4		Q4-Q3		
	#	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.
Financials	88	6.6	20.2	9.2	21.0	0.1	8.8
Basic Materials	16	13.5	37.2	15.2	39.5	0.0	11.2
Communications	2	41.6	19.3	42.2	28.7	0.6	9.4
Consumer Cyclical	13	11.0	53.9	11.1	53.8	0.0	10.8
Consumer Non-cyclical	26	12.4	62.6	9.8	88.5	0.0	34.4
Diversified	2	24.3	33.9	43.1	59.5	18.8	25.6
Energy	2	6.8	9.6	8.4	11.9	1.6	2.3
Industrial	21	14.9	65.0	14.4	68.3	0.3	9.1
Technology	1	144.7	-	181.6	-	36.9	-
Utilities	2	35.3	31.2	43.3	38.3	8.0	7.1



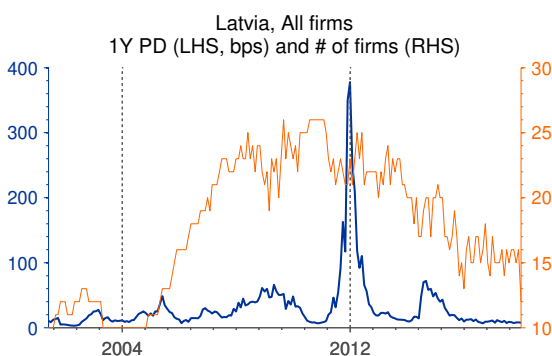
Kazakhstan	#	2017Q3		2017Q4		Q4-Q3	
		Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.
Financials	4	83.9	562.9	212.9	189.0	64.4	412.1
Basic Materials	1	1.7	-	3.4	-	1.7	-
Communications	2	68.3	93.8	42.4	57.3	-25.9	36.6
Energy	1	2.3	-	3.1	-	0.8	-
Utilities	1	1.3	-	1.3	-	0.1	-



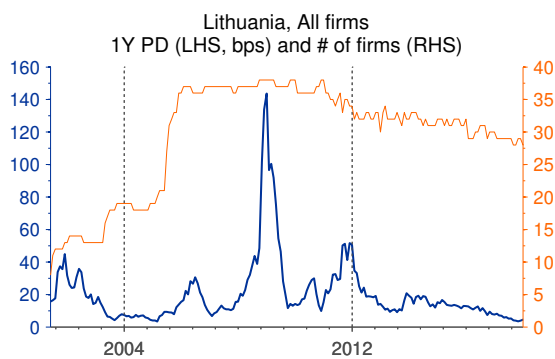
Kenya	#	2017Q3		2017Q4		Q4-Q3	
		Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.
Financials	20	68.0	51.1	47.6	44.4	-12.2	16.3
Basic Materials	3	18.6	118.4	10.5	174.5	-0.5	56.4
Communications	5	9.0	16.1	9.9	8.7	-0.1	10.7
Consumer Cyclical	6	93.0	167.5	63.5	162.8	-16.9	21.3
Consumer Non-cyclical	10	6.9	156.4	5.9	120.2	-1.2	54.7
Diversified	4	22.5	70.2	17.7	48.8	-4.9	21.6
Energy	2	66.6	79.6	55.2	61.9	-11.4	17.7
Industrial	5	34.2	49.1	29.6	52.2	-0.9	4.3
Utilities	1	262.9	-	164.6	-	-98.4	-



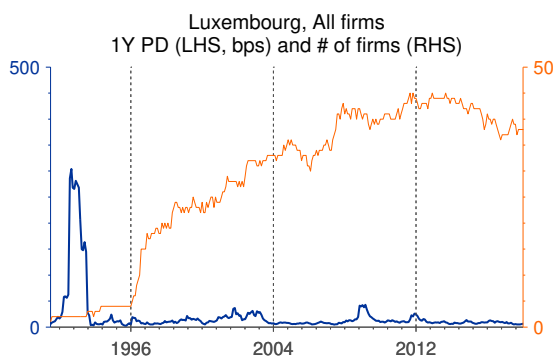
Kuwait	#	2017Q3		2017Q4		Q4-Q3	
		Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.
Financials	83	21.0	33.6	21.3	31.9	-1.1	15.0
Basic Materials	4	3.1	15.3	4.6	14.4	-0.1	1.8
Communications	6	8.1	19.6	7.5	27.2	0.1	12.9
Consumer Cyclical	11	6.6	46.1	11.8	39.2	-0.2	8.1
Consumer Non-cyclical	10	4.5	30.8	5.4	33.0	1.5	7.0
Diversified	4	10.2	6.5	9.9	6.9	-0.0	0.8
Energy	6	54.0	60.5	53.2	75.0	5.2	16.5
Industrial	22	26.8	23.2	27.1	21.8	0.9	9.1
Technology	1	0.7	-	1.7	-	1.0	-



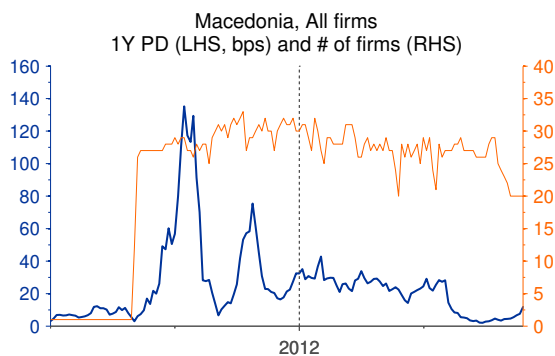
Latvia	#	2017Q3		2017Q4		Q4-Q3	
		Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.
Communications	1	0.5	-	0.6	-	0.2	-
Consumer Cyclical	2	62.7	19.1	34.4	20.4	-28.3	1.3
Consumer Non-cyclical	3	3.7	2.3	3.6	3.5	0.3	1.6
Industrial	3	17.8	19.6	18.2	18.3	-0.7	1.7
Utilities	1	6.1	-	6.5	-	0.3	-



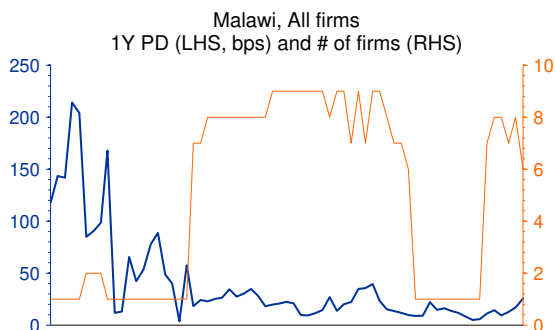
Lithuania	2017Q3			2017Q4		Q4-Q3	
	#	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.
Financials	6	2.5	12.3	1.5	12.6	-0.0	1.8
Basic Materials	1	2.1	-	1.4	-	-0.8	-
Communications	1	0.2	-	0.0	-	-0.2	-
Consumer Cyclical	5	9.5	23.7	17.4	28.7	7.9	5.7
Consumer Non-cyclical	7	4.7	33.4	6.7	25.6	0.8	9.8
Energy	1	1.5	-	0.5	-	-1.0	-
Industrial	2	43.6	3.3	29.1	32.3	-14.4	29.0
Utilities	5	2.1	8.4	1.1	8.6	-0.0	3.8



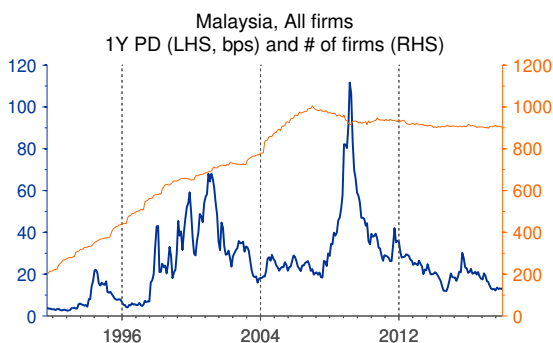
Luxembourg	2017Q3			2017Q4		Q4-Q3	
	#	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.
Financials	12	3.5	62.5	4.0	25.6	-0.1	39.4
Basic Materials	5	6.6	6.0	4.7	6.3	-0.6	1.8
Communications	4	13.5	272.8	14.2	109.2	-1.0	163.8
Consumer Cyclical	2	30.0	37.7	3.5	3.1	-26.5	34.6
Consumer Non-cyclical	4	0.8	5.5	0.8	4.9	-0.2	0.7
Industrial	7	9.7	47.1	3.9	135.3	-0.6	89.1
Technology	3	0.8	1.1	0.8	1.9	0.1	0.8
Utilities	1	18.7	-	2.3	-	-16.4	-



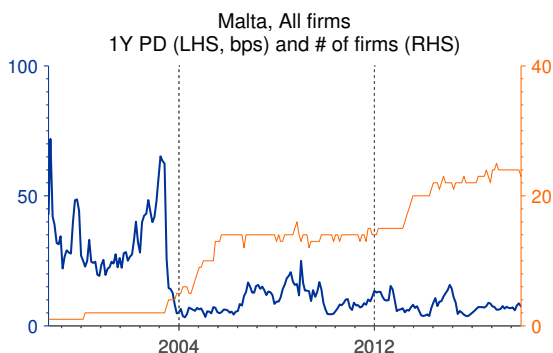
Macedonia	2017Q3			2017Q4		Q4-Q3	
	#	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.
Financials	6	15.3	32.5	19.8	20.1	1.2	20.3
Basic Materials	2	8.6	4.4	12.3	5.9	3.7	1.6
Communications	1	0.9	-	1.4	-	0.5	-
Consumer Cyclical	2	4.4	6.2	3.9	5.2	-0.4	0.9
Consumer Non-cyclical	4	0.2	1.4	1.8	1.3	0.5	1.1
Energy	1	23.3	-	19.0	-	-4.3	-
Industrial	3	4.1	3.0	3.8	13.9	0.6	11.5



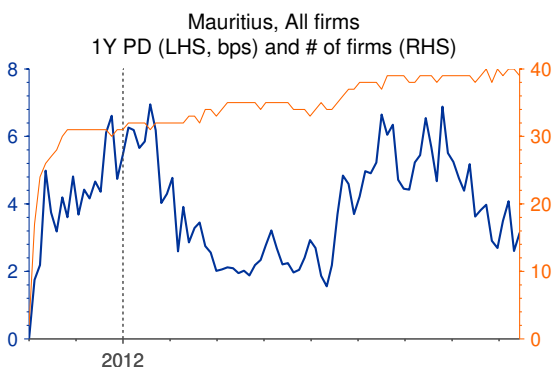
Malawi	2017Q3			2017Q4		Q4-Q3	
	#	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.
Communications	1	4.9	-	5.8	-	0.8	-



Malaysia	2017Q3			2017Q4		Q4-Q3	
	#	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.
Financials	129	11.6	79.5	16.4	58.6	0.4	33.0
Basic Materials	64	13.2	104.2	15.5	240.0	0.1	161.5
Communications	37	8.7	60.6	11.2	73.0	0.5	29.4
Consumer Cyclical	117	9.7	35.9	13.3	44.6	0.5	24.4
Consumer Non-cyclical	148	2.9	169.5	2.7	98.9	0.0	98.7
Diversified	23	10.7	77.8	12.3	54.7	0.4	41.9
Energy	32	38.2	409.4	27.5	312.7	-1.1	221.8
Industrial	277	9.7	64.1	11.4	89.0	0.3	40.8
Technology	64	14.0	59.3	10.9	66.8	0.0	34.0
Utilities	6	6.9	15.5	7.7	16.9	0.8	1.6



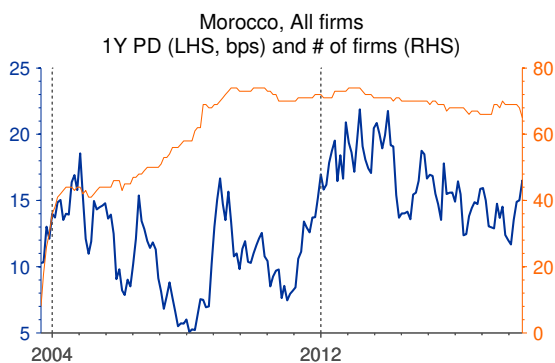
Malta	2017Q3			2017Q4		Q4-Q3	
	#	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.
Financials	12	5.1	9.8	5.9	10.7	0.4	9.3
Communications	3	19.7	10.2	35.0	21.1	15.3	11.0
Consumer Cyclical	5	2.7	4.1	4.7	3.3	-0.9	3.4
Consumer Non-cyclical	2	4.0	5.6	3.3	4.7	-0.6	0.9
Energy	1	25.0	-	14.9	-	-10.1	-
Industrial	1	0.0	-	0.0	-	-0.0	-



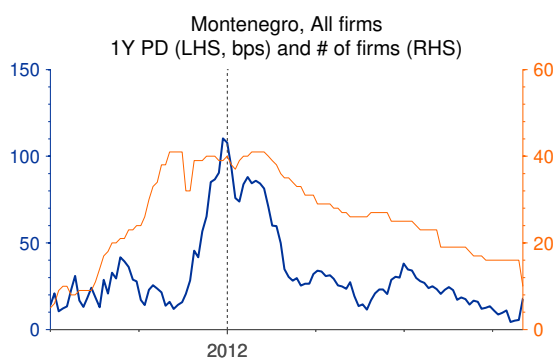
Mauritius	2017Q3			2017Q4		Q4-Q3	
	#	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.
Financials	15	7.2	22.9	4.3	25.3	0.0	9.8
Basic Materials	1	1.8	-	1.3	-	-0.5	-
Consumer Cyclical	8	2.0	16.4	2.2	13.1	-0.1	7.2
Consumer Non-cyclical	6	2.9	5.6	1.6	7.1	-0.2	2.5
Diversified	4	1.6	1.0	1.7	1.1	0.4	0.7
Energy	1	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	-
Industrial	3	3.2	7.5	3.7	5.0	0.0	2.6



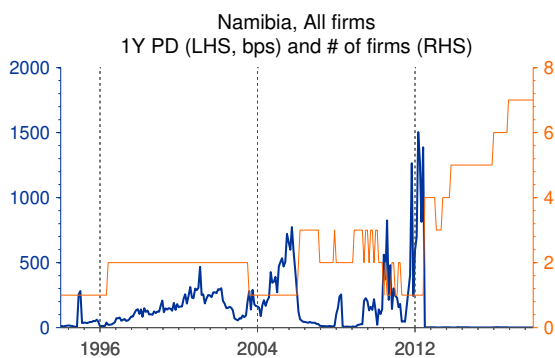
Mexico	2017Q3			2017Q4		Q4-Q3	
	#	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.
Financials	30	6.6	27.2	6.7	34.5	0.0	13.0
Basic Materials	10	8.3	19.9	7.5	27.0	0.2	8.5
Communications	8	6.7	46.1	5.4	30.0	-1.5	28.1
Consumer Cyclical	24	4.4	33.1	5.8	37.5	0.2	8.7
Consumer Non-cyclical	16	0.8	6.6	1.4	6.7	-0.0	1.6
Diversified	4	5.2	8.5	5.4	10.9	0.6	2.7
Industrial	19	6.6	226.3	9.1	203.7	0.6	60.0
Utilities	2	9.8	12.9	16.8	23.0	7.0	10.1



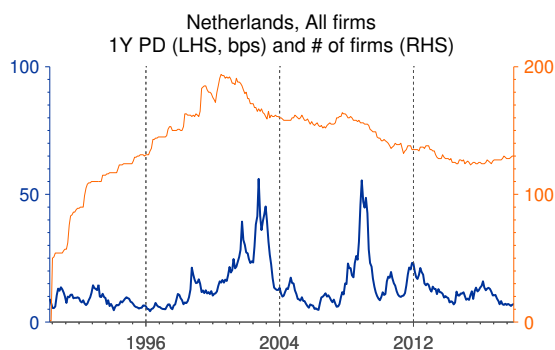
Morocco	2017Q3			2017Q4		Q4-Q3	
	#	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.
Financials	19	25.8	53.8	22.6	53.8	0.1	6.0
Basic Materials	9	13.8	25.4	6.4	19.2	-4.8	9.6
Communications	1	0.1	-	0.1	-	0.0	-
Consumer Cyclical	7	24.1	24.0	21.2	19.9	-1.4	4.9
Consumer Non-cyclical	9	2.9	5.5	3.9	5.6	0.3	1.6
Diversified	1	18.8	-	10.1	-	-8.8	-
Energy	1	1.3	-	1.3	-	0.1	-
Industrial	11	39.8	63.0	23.8	59.2	-0.2	7.0
Technology	5	8.4	46.3	8.2	23.1	-0.2	23.3
Utilities	3	4.6	18.8	5.6	19.4	1.0	0.7



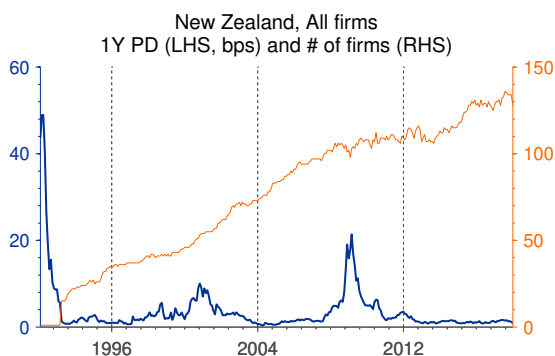
Montenegro	2017Q3			2017Q4		Q4-Q3	
	#	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.
Communications	1	14.2	-	15.5	-	1.3	-
Consumer Cyclical	3	16.9	17.3	12.9	17.5	-0.3	2.2
Consumer Non-cyclical	4	22.4	8.1	23.9	7.4	0.7	1.1
Energy	1	19.5	-	20.3	-	0.8	-
Utilities	2	13.2	0.2	19.5	4.2	6.3	4.4



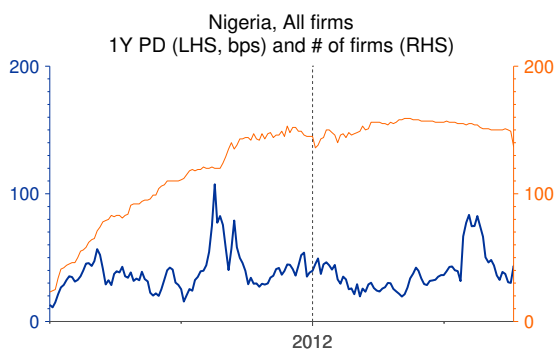
Namibia	2017Q3			2017Q4		Q4-Q3	
	#	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.
Financials	3	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.3	-0.0	0.0
Consumer Non-cyclical	3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	-0.0	0.2
Diversified	1	36.6	-	39.6	-	3.0	-



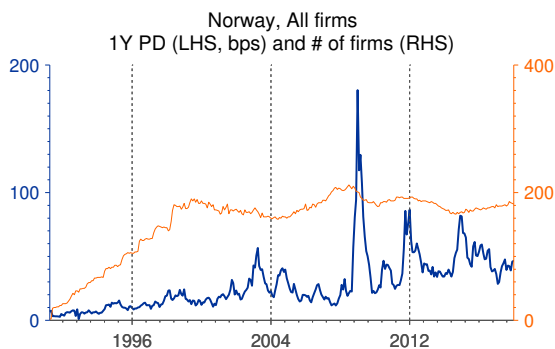
Netherlands	2017Q3			2017Q4		Q4-Q3	
	#	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.
Financials	23	7.0	42.3	7.6	41.9	-0.3	23.3
Basic Materials	6	1.6	31.8	1.3	10.8	-0.3	21.4
Communications	10	7.0	75.0	5.8	12.9	-0.1	71.8
Consumer Cyclical	12	4.9	74.3	4.1	81.9	-0.1	10.8
Consumer Non-cyclical	33	3.9	23.5	2.7	20.6	-0.1	15.6
Energy	8	7.9	19.4	3.9	20.8	-0.2	4.6
Industrial	21	6.6	101.4	5.9	112.9	-0.3	42.1
Technology	14	3.2	13.3	2.9	14.4	0.0	4.2



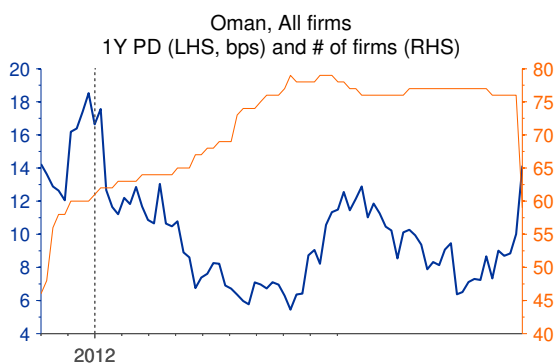
New Zealand	2017Q3			2017Q4		Q4-Q3	
	#	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.
Financials	22	0.2	63.1	0.5	167.4	0.0	126.8
Basic Materials	1	11.0	-	1.7	-	-9.3	-
Communications	8	5.7	56.2	6.2	83.0	-0.1	33.2
Consumer Cyclical	16	1.2	29.9	1.3	24.2	-0.0	11.6
Consumer Non-cyclical	35	0.8	570.5	0.8	613.9	0.0	43.5
Energy	5	6.0	9.5	5.1	6.8	-1.7	9.3
Industrial	17	3.3	133.0	4.1	320.0	0.0	187.6
Technology	11	3.6	16.4	2.7	17.1	0.0	4.7
Utilities	6	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	-0.0	0.2



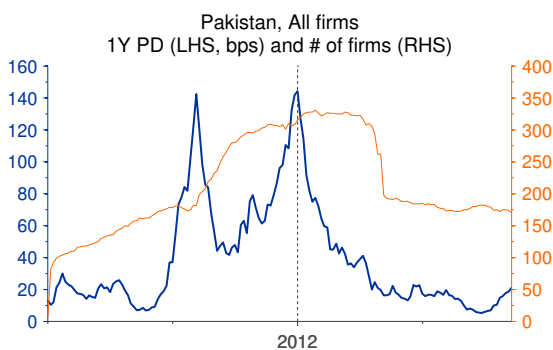
Nigeria	2017Q3			2017Q4		Q4-Q3	
	#	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.
Financials	49	27.8	62.0	34.3	86.3	3.8	36.9
Basic Materials	9	32.9	36.5	20.0	44.1	0.5	10.4
Communications	5	30.1	17.3	44.3	38.5	5.4	25.8
Consumer Cyclical	13	46.0	75.2	48.0	109.2	11.0	40.1
Consumer Non-cyclical	31	14.3	55.0	18.2	73.3	-0.0	38.6
Energy	9	56.3	63.3	44.6	86.8	15.3	31.7
Industrial	19	27.3	101.5	20.5	137.9	0.9	42.7
Technology	3	39.1	7.4	39.1	19.5	8.1	15.3



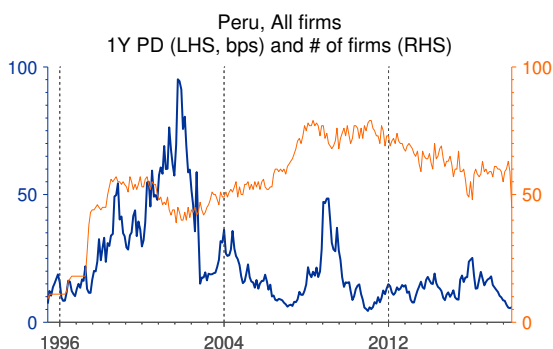
Norway	2017Q3			2017Q4		Q4-Q3	
	#	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.
Financials	40	24.8	31.7	22.9	41.5	-0.1	16.2
Basic Materials	5	6.6	24.3	3.4	28.1	-1.3	6.5
Communications	7	13.9	32.5	18.5	32.0	4.6	9.1
Consumer Cyclical	7	6.9	62.3	11.2	103.2	0.9	43.6
Consumer Non-cyclical	24	10.4	34.1	10.3	35.3	0.3	14.2
Diversified	1	9.0	-	10.8	-	1.9	-
Energy	28	49.9	72.5	46.1	128.4	-2.7	72.6
Industrial	46	28.8	67.6	24.7	90.4	-1.0	39.4
Technology	9	25.5	33.4	49.8	71.8	20.4	44.7
Utilities	1	13.8	-	7.1	-	-6.7	-



Oman	2017Q3			2017Q4		Q4-Q3	
	#	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.
Financials	23	17.0	23.7	29.7	26.8	3.7	18.0
Basic Materials	3	10.9	10.7	7.8	7.8	-3.1	2.8
Communications	2	1.8	2.3	1.6	1.7	-0.2	0.6
Consumer Non-cyclical	6	5.1	6.7	3.9	7.0	-0.1	1.0
Diversified	1	0.0	-	0.0	-	-0.0	-
Energy	5	3.4	115.5	4.2	107.4	0.3	9.0
Industrial	10	0.5	24.9	0.6	22.1	-0.0	3.5
Utilities	9	3.7	13.9	5.4	11.2	0.0	6.4



Pakistan	2017Q3			2017Q4		Q4-Q3	
	#	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.
Financials	33	48.0	75.7	63.3	91.1	5.2	50.7
Basic Materials	22	9.4	74.9	12.1	61.2	4.7	16.0
Communications	5	58.3	69.4	68.7	87.8	8.1	25.0
Consumer Cyclical	30	12.5	89.9	22.7	82.0	4.3	13.8
Consumer Non-cyclical	26	1.5	19.4	3.5	26.9	0.5	11.4
Energy	10	3.7	15.0	11.0	18.9	1.9	5.1
Industrial	28	1.8	17.1	5.1	16.4	1.3	6.6
Technology	1	8.4	-	9.3	-	0.8	-
Utilities	9	14.9	11.2	16.4	14.4	0.3	11.5



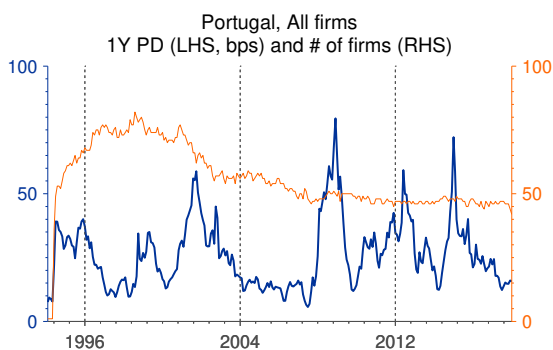
Peru	2017Q3			2017Q4		Q4-Q3	
	#	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.
Financials	8	9.3	6.5	9.7	7.9	-0.6	4.5
Basic Materials	13	6.8	9.1	3.1	8.6	-2.4	3.5
Communications	1	37.2	-	28.2	-	-9.0	-
Consumer Cyclical	1	1.0	-	0.6	-	-0.4	-
Consumer Non-cyclical	10	11.8	41.3	9.7	32.4	-1.2	12.4
Diversified	1	165.6	-	99.9	-	-65.7	-
Energy	2	67.9	94.4	61.7	85.9	-6.2	8.5
Industrial	3	17.4	42.9	9.3	15.0	-8.1	27.9
Utilities	4	1.3	3.8	1.6	4.1	0.3	0.4



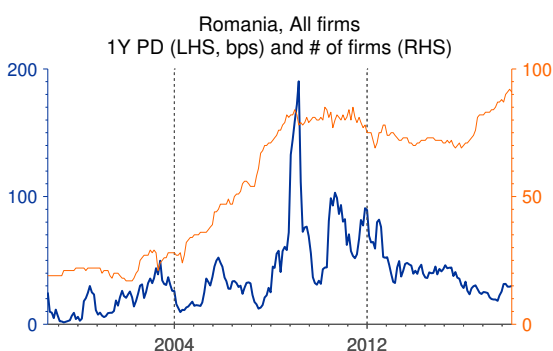
Philippines	2017Q3			2017Q4		Q4-Q3	
	#	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.
Financials	77	10.1	22.2	11.1	21.9	0.0	11.6
Basic Materials	26	5.6	30.2	4.4	35.5	-0.0	15.8
Communications	16	5.6	13.0	6.9	13.1	-0.0	4.0
Consumer Cyclical	29	4.0	14.3	5.4	15.1	-0.0	3.4
Consumer Non-cyclical	33	4.5	21.9	7.2	25.9	0.5	13.6
Diversified	15	2.6	16.3	1.7	27.8	0.0	13.9
Energy	13	4.0	14.0	4.7	11.5	-0.1	13.2
Industrial	13	3.1	16.0	7.3	41.7	0.2	26.4
Technology	3	4.6	0.5	8.8	3.6	5.0	3.7
Utilities	14	3.2	6.7	3.7	8.0	0.7	2.6



Poland	2017Q3			2017Q4		Q4-Q3	
	#	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.
Financials	85	20.3	63.5	26.5	58.7	1.6	23.8
Basic Materials	23	10.0	21.3	13.4	30.0	1.9	12.1
Communications	32	15.8	228.2	22.3	348.8	0.9	273.3
Consumer Cyclical	54	13.6	101.6	15.8	90.1	1.4	21.5
Consumer Non-cyclical	59	15.0	96.4	22.5	259.0	1.8	166.3
Energy	16	46.4	258.8	46.2	262.8	0.6	18.3
Industrial	124	17.9	86.9	24.6	231.1	3.7	176.7
Technology	40	15.4	75.6	14.1	98.6	1.1	58.2
Utilities	9	16.9	16.7	11.5	26.6	-3.0	10.8



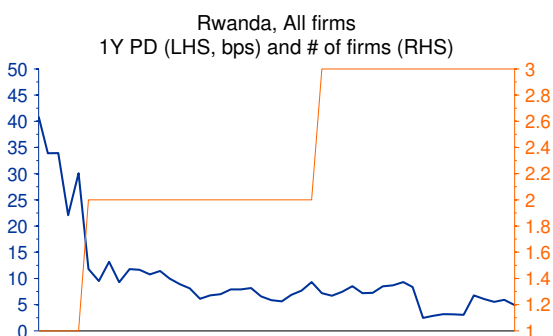
Portugal	#	2017Q3		2017Q4		Q4-Q3	
		Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.
Financials	3	27.0	32.8	28.0	28.1	0.2	5.2
Basic Materials	6	5.3	15.1	3.0	19.5	-0.5	4.7
Communications	5	3.6	2.9	2.6	8.0	-1.0	8.2
Consumer Cyclical	7	17.1	27.6	20.8	23.6	-3.6	7.0
Consumer Non-cyclical	5	6.0	54.4	7.5	111.0	1.6	56.7
Diversified	2	7.0	6.1	11.2	7.9	4.1	1.8
Energy	1	1.9	-	1.3	-	-0.6	-
Industrial	7	27.0	34.4	26.4	19.5	0.1	15.8
Technology	3	24.1	74.1	35.1	74.6	3.7	6.1
Utilities	2	6.2	4.1	3.5	0.4	-2.7	3.8



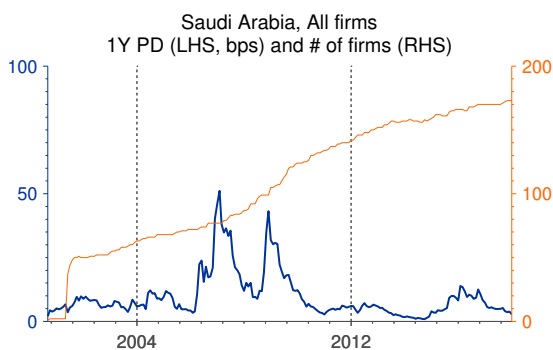
Romania	#	2017Q3		2017Q4		Q4-Q3	
		Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.
Financials	10	16.8	29.2	23.4	21.3	4.8	14.5
Basic Materials	9	37.3	21.6	38.6	15.4	-0.9	10.7
Communications	1	14.2	-	15.6	-	1.4	-
Consumer Cyclical	12	18.5	29.4	16.3	24.4	-0.9	12.8
Consumer Non-cyclical	10	14.1	43.0	9.3	39.6	0.3	10.2
Energy	8	15.3	74.1	15.3	107.1	0.4	36.1
Industrial	26	27.5	49.5	32.5	43.4	-1.0	13.4
Utilities	4	2.4	2.2	2.8	1.1	-0.3	2.1



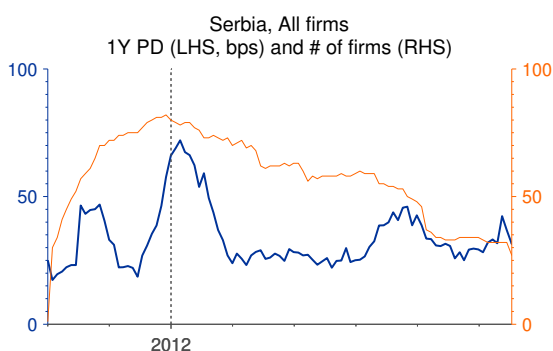
Russia	#	2017Q3		2017Q4		Q4-Q3	
		Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.
Financials	21	56.0	44.0	69.3	58.9	4.7	44.6
Basic Materials	33	22.1	41.4	18.8	54.5	-2.3	27.2
Communications	12	26.7	67.7	20.7	62.7	5.5	86.5
Consumer Cyclical	17	50.4	368.9	67.9	2035.9	-6.8	1669.6
Consumer Non-cyclical	25	27.3	66.9	30.2	294.1	-3.7	247.9
Diversified	2	107.2	86.3	102.7	44.7	-4.5	41.6
Energy	21	25.6	42.4	31.1	33.9	3.9	27.1
Industrial	21	41.4	590.7	39.4	803.1	-0.3	221.3
Technology	3	69.1	23.8	26.1	50.2	-23.0	35.3
Utilities	53	82.4	141.4	63.7	218.5	-11.7	95.0



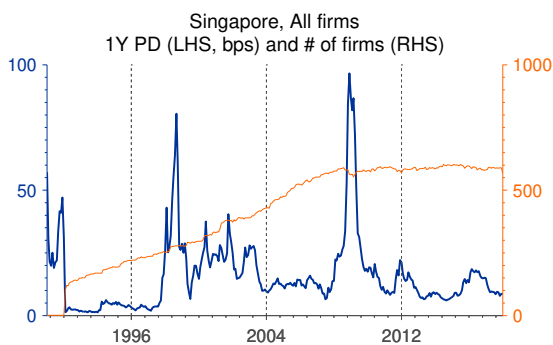
Rwanda	#	2017Q3		2017Q4		Q4-Q3	
		Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.
Financials	2	0.8	1.1	1.4	2.0	0.6	0.9
Consumer Non-cyclical	1	6.8	-	6.1	-	-0.6	-



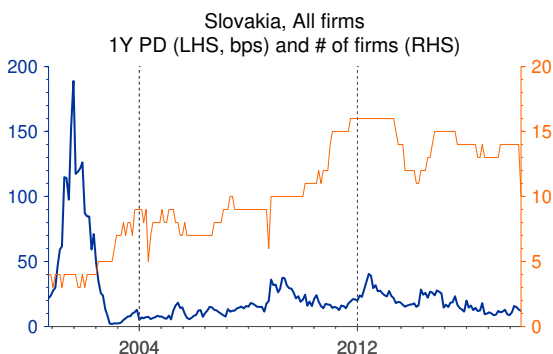
Saudi Arabia	2017Q3			2017Q4		Q4-Q3	
	#	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.
Financials	60	0.9	7.4	0.6	7.0	-0.1	3.6
Basic Materials	19	16.4	214.1	10.4	114.1	-1.3	100.5
Communications	7	38.0	48.5	33.1	24.6	-0.8	38.8
Consumer Cyclical	19	3.1	17.8	1.9	17.0	-0.7	2.6
Consumer Non-cyclical	25	4.0	10.5	4.2	8.0	-0.7	3.4
Diversified	3	19.5	26.1	15.1	21.1	-4.4	5.1
Energy	2	22.9	10.2	18.2	7.6	-4.7	2.6
Industrial	34	2.4	16.6	2.9	12.3	-0.4	6.0
Utilities	1	44.5	-	49.4	-	4.8	-



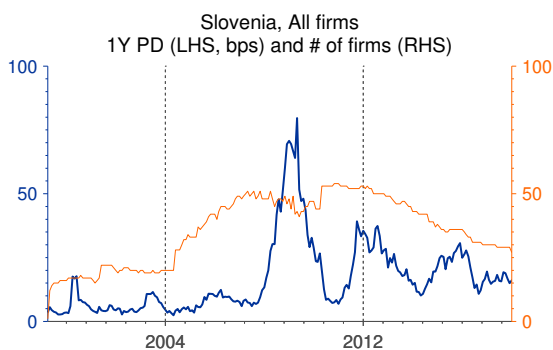
Serbia	2017Q3			2017Q4		Q4-Q3	
	#	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.
Financials	4	35.5	24.2	41.0	22.5	-3.3	14.0
Basic Materials	3	4.6	7.3	17.6	12.8	3.2	11.2
Consumer Cyclical	2	25.2	31.9	24.2	29.3	-1.0	2.6
Consumer Non-cyclical	5	72.6	51.9	45.3	57.3	-25.1	39.0
Diversified	2	65.4	78.7	177.2	206.9	111.8	128.2
Energy	1	7.9	-	5.3	-	-2.6	-
Industrial	9	35.1	40.5	32.9	33.2	-0.2	27.7



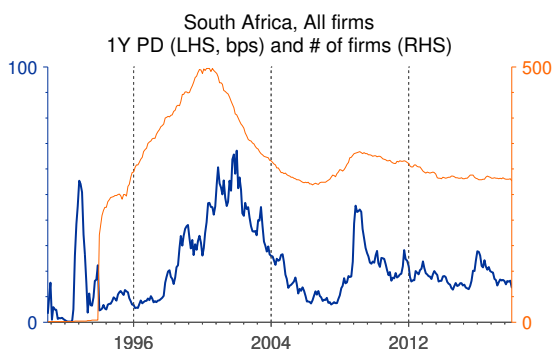
Singapore	2017Q3			2017Q4		Q4-Q3	
	#	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.
Financials	120	1.9	91.5	1.9	96.2	-0.0	26.4
Basic Materials	27	16.9	65.8	13.0	112.1	-0.2	74.7
Communications	25	15.2	119.6	14.8	56.8	0.1	68.1
Consumer Cyclical	78	11.2	145.1	8.5	181.5	-0.0	106.0
Consumer Non-cyclical	79	5.8	66.3	6.7	84.7	0.0	32.2
Diversified	10	2.6	24.9	2.4	24.5	-0.4	2.8
Energy	27	49.0	429.2	91.6	217.4	-1.3	388.2
Industrial	169	13.7	67.7	14.9	85.4	-0.0	48.9
Technology	23	5.9	150.1	4.3	91.1	-0.0	86.6
Utilities	3	28.2	98.6	30.0	135.5	1.8	37.1



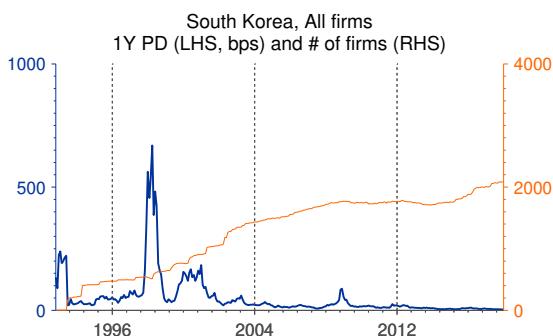
Slovakia	2017Q3			2017Q4		Q4-Q3	
	#	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.
Financials	4	68.2	151.4	54.1	146.8	-7.7	11.8
Basic Materials	1	29.8	-	45.5	-	15.7	-
Consumer Cyclical	1	0.2	-	0.4	-	0.3	-
Consumer Non-cyclical	2	11.1	7.5	14.3	14.1	3.3	6.6
Energy	1	8.8	-	12.1	-	3.3	-
Industrial	1	10.4	-	11.6	-	1.2	-
Technology	1	27.2	-	28.3	-	1.1	-



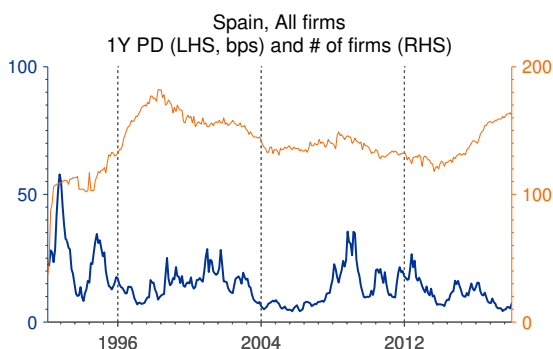
Slovenia	#	2017Q3		2017Q4		Q4-Q3	
		Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.
Financials	6	16.0	25.3	14.7	25.2	0.3	4.6
Basic Materials	3	8.4	6.5	6.7	5.8	-1.2	1.0
Communications	1	3.3	-	4.1	-	0.8	-
Consumer Cyclical	6	13.6	9.5	8.6	8.0	-0.5	3.9
Consumer Non-cyclical	8	15.6	52.9	13.9	47.6	-0.5	7.2
Diversified	1	97.4	-	94.7	-	-2.7	-
Energy	1	1.2	-	0.9	-	-0.3	-
Industrial	3	16.3	43.1	18.0	31.9	1.1	11.2
Technology	1	25.0	-	17.6	-	-7.4	-



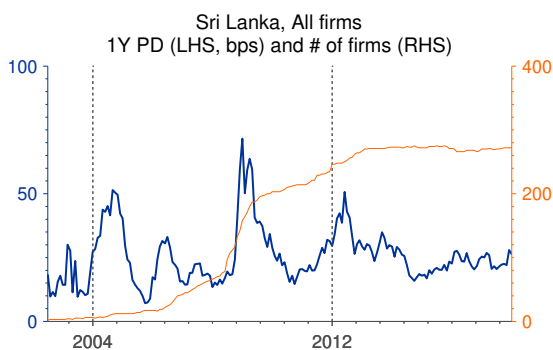
South Africa	#	2017Q3		2017Q4		Q4-Q3	
		Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.
Financials	81	15.7	219.9	15.2	202.9	0.1	40.7
Basic Materials	36	27.3	138.7	21.1	160.3	-1.2	47.2
Communications	13	11.9	295.1	6.6	88.4	-0.5	210.8
Consumer Cyclical	34	6.8	1101.0	9.1	796.1	-0.0	307.3
Consumer Non-cyclical	39	12.3	96.2	11.0	134.6	0.3	57.5
Diversified	10	6.1	34.6	10.1	33.4	-0.0	19.6
Energy	8	23.3	276.0	23.9	157.4	-1.1	119.7
Industrial	42	27.9	106.7	26.5	141.5	0.3	92.8
Technology	11	5.6	311.3	6.7	21.0	-0.0	302.6



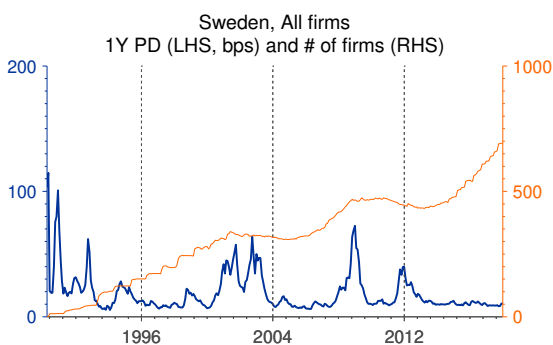
South Korea	#	2017Q3		2017Q4		Q4-Q3	
		Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.
Financials	81	14.9	40.0	18.1	47.5	1.7	17.8
Basic Materials	188	4.6	28.2	3.9	109.3	-0.0	89.4
Communications	201	3.7	182.8	4.2	197.6	0.0	19.3
Consumer Cyclical	314	7.0	30.1	7.3	102.7	0.2	87.0
Consumer Non-cyclical	355	3.0	44.5	2.5	50.1	-0.0	32.7
Diversified	39	0.0	8.8	0.0	10.6	-0.0	2.0
Energy	14	9.1	33.1	7.0	23.0	-1.3	12.8
Industrial	550	6.9	109.6	8.3	121.3	0.3	28.8
Technology	264	4.0	118.3	4.1	141.5	-0.0	42.7
Utilities	17	10.9	38.4	13.3	14.3	-0.4	30.0



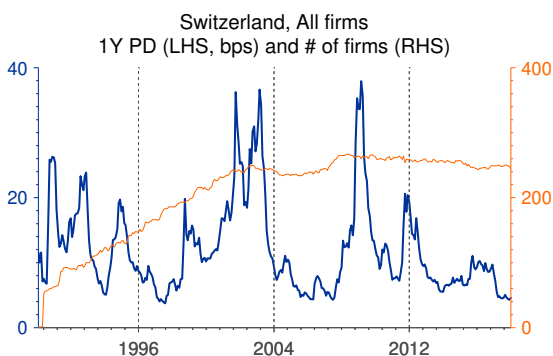
Spain	#	2017Q3		2017Q4		Q4-Q3	
		Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.
Financials	32	9.3	224.6	8.3	120.2	-0.0	106.5
Basic Materials	9	2.4	12.6	4.0	12.5	0.1	4.8
Communications	18	8.1	16.9	8.3	14.0	0.5	12.0
Consumer Cyclical	14	4.3	23.8	6.9	33.8	-0.3	21.4
Consumer Non-cyclical	33	3.9	26.1	4.8	42.2	0.3	21.1
Energy	5	4.1	5.2	3.8	23.4	0.2	19.3
Industrial	30	6.3	19.9	7.3	24.7	0.2	9.1
Technology	5	1.1	3.1	2.8	22.9	1.3	20.5
Utilities	7	2.2	5.5	2.2	6.7	-0.4	1.5



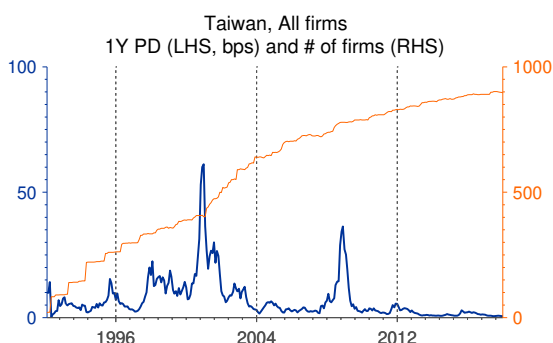
Sri Lanka	#	2017Q3		2017Q4		Q4-Q3	
		Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.
Financials	87	37.3	70.6	50.5	68.6	1.8	24.4
Basic Materials	14	8.8	66.9	14.8	47.9	1.1	20.4
Communications	4	1.8	7.9	2.7	11.5	0.9	3.6
Consumer Cyclical	61	12.0	33.6	14.9	47.8	2.0	19.4
Consumer Non-cyclical	55	13.6	46.8	12.3	38.1	0.0	21.0
Diversified	13	16.7	48.0	19.8	52.4	1.5	16.3
Energy	3	1.4	3.9	1.8	6.5	0.4	2.6
Industrial	23	8.1	129.5	10.1	116.7	0.5	73.4
Technology	2	15.8	10.4	15.9	7.9	0.1	2.4
Utilities	5	10.8	11.4	10.8	11.8	0.0	1.5



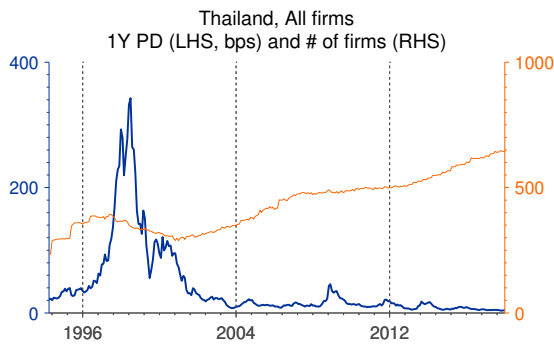
Sweden	#	2017Q3		2017Q4		Q4-Q3	
		Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.
Financials	89	8.1	230.7	9.3	125.7	0.2	162.3
Basic Materials	27	15.8	99.9	11.2	106.6	-0.1	85.9
Communications	59	22.4	48.1	18.4	46.9	1.2	35.9
Consumer Cyclical	72	7.6	42.8	7.5	31.2	0.1	27.7
Consumer Non-cyclical	175	12.1	39.2	10.4	50.8	0.2	33.2
Diversified	5	5.3	10.6	7.7	18.1	0.0	7.8
Energy	17	11.5	16.2	14.9	18.6	1.6	5.3
Industrial	121	9.8	58.7	11.8	49.7	1.0	48.2
Technology	55	12.1	31.3	11.7	126.8	0.9	100.9
Utilities	2	8.4	0.8	7.5	1.8	-0.9	1.0



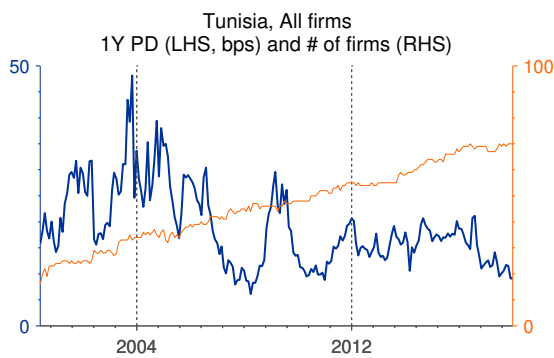
Switzerland	#	2017Q3		2017Q4		Q4-Q3	
		Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.
Financials	69	5.3	32.0	4.0	16.2	-0.1	19.6
Basic Materials	14	1.5	12.5	1.0	9.5	-0.2	3.8
Communications	10	2.2	17.8	2.2	12.0	-0.8	6.2
Consumer Cyclical	19	3.8	27.3	3.6	39.5	-0.2	16.9
Consumer Non-cyclical	44	1.8	132.3	1.9	87.0	-0.1	78.8
Diversified	3	2.9	23.5	1.7	13.6	-1.2	9.9
Energy	5	116.1	85.3	35.9	70.9	-28.4	44.0
Industrial	62	1.8	18.4	1.9	16.6	-0.1	6.1
Technology	11	7.3	45.2	8.4	27.1	0.9	23.6
Utilities	5	1.2	9.5	1.3	9.0	-0.5	2.9



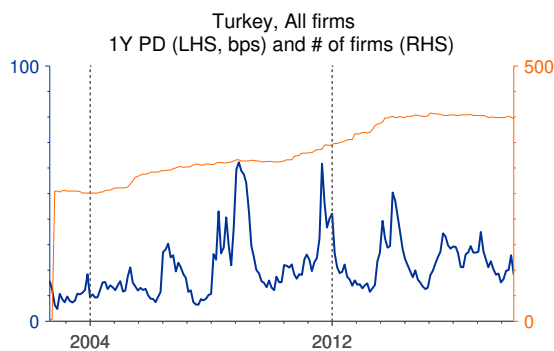
Taiwan	#	2017Q3		2017Q4		Q4-Q3	
		Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.
Financials	81	1.3	6.9	1.3	6.1	-0.0	4.3
Basic Materials	78	0.2	4.7	0.3	4.2	0.0	1.5
Communications	42	0.5	7.5	0.5	8.5	0.0	3.4
Consumer Cyclical	149	0.3	4.6	0.4	6.8	0.0	3.9
Consumer Non-cyclical	60	0.0	2.5	0.0	1.9	0.0	1.1
Diversified	1	0.1	-	0.1	-	-0.0	-
Energy	8	4.3	2.6	2.3	2.3	-1.3	1.6
Industrial	310	0.8	21.7	0.7	19.4	0.0	3.2
Technology	150	0.5	8.6	0.7	6.4	0.0	4.6
Utilities	6	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	-0.0	0.1



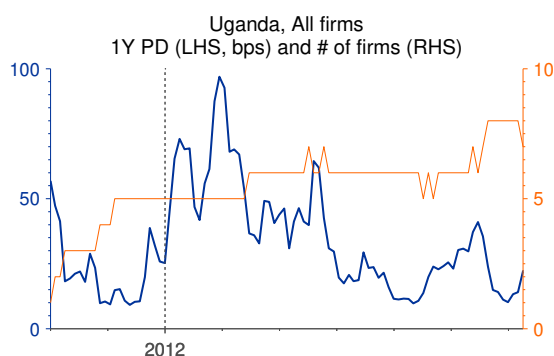
Thailand	#	2017Q3		2017Q4		Q4-Q3	
		Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.
Financials	114	7.1	15.9	6.9	16.6	-0.0	8.0
Basic Materials	55	4.5	266.9	5.1	327.0	0.3	61.8
Communications	46	4.4	28.2	4.3	34.4	0.0	10.4
Consumer Cyclical	132	2.5	16.3	2.5	15.2	0.0	6.9
Consumer Non-cyclical	97	1.4	11.5	1.4	10.3	-0.0	3.4
Diversified	6	0.9	31.6	1.1	27.3	0.0	4.4
Energy	18	3.0	17.7	2.2	17.5	-0.1	2.1
Industrial	133	3.8	14.9	3.5	17.3	0.0	6.4
Technology	14	5.3	164.9	6.6	252.3	1.1	90.8
Utilities	16	1.5	4.3	1.9	7.5	0.1	4.6



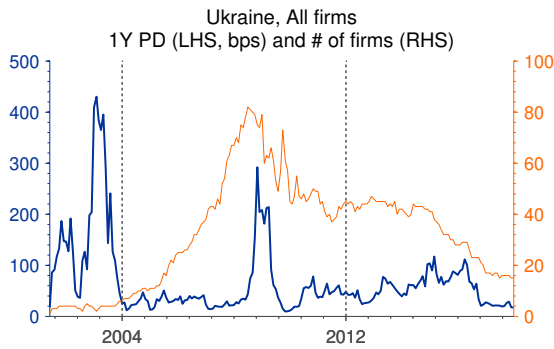
Tunisia	#	2017Q3		2017Q4		Q4-Q3	
		Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.
Financials	24	29.8	65.2	23.9	44.0	-1.8	50.5
Basic Materials	4	4.4	16.5	3.5	16.9	-0.0	1.1
Communications	4	16.0	15.2	22.4	14.9	0.6	7.7
Consumer Cyclical	10	0.5	44.0	1.0	31.2	0.1	12.9
Consumer Non-cyclical	9	5.0	25.5	6.7	30.9	3.4	9.1
Diversified	1	1.9	-	2.8	-	0.9	-
Energy	1	0.1	-	0.1	-	0.0	-
Industrial	13	9.5	43.2	10.4	33.6	-0.6	18.4
Technology	2	31.8	39.0	28.2	34.6	-3.6	4.4



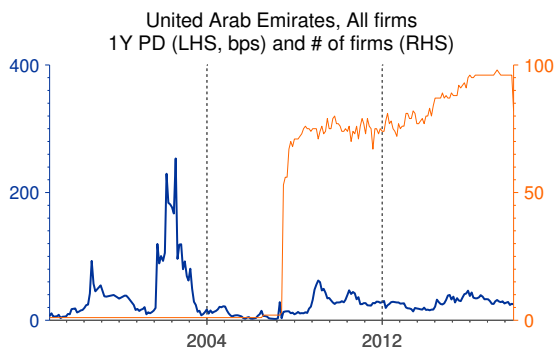
Turkey	#	2017Q3		2017Q4		Q4-Q3	
		Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.
Financials	102	24.1	34.4	24.5	33.8	-0.0	16.3
Basic Materials	37	10.6	19.6	11.1	13.9	-0.1	12.0
Communications	13	15.1	14.2	13.2	14.1	-1.7	10.6
Consumer Cyclical	94	23.0	76.0	19.4	115.9	-1.2	46.4
Consumer Non-cyclical	54	14.5	23.1	15.3	16.5	-1.1	15.0
Diversified	10	22.9	40.2	23.4	59.2	-3.2	25.1
Energy	5	13.1	21.4	3.6	15.0	-2.6	12.1
Industrial	70	13.7	19.8	13.6	19.4	-0.6	8.5
Technology	4	17.3	21.2	8.6	20.3	-2.4	6.9
Utilities	8	14.2	14.6	15.6	17.5	1.0	4.4



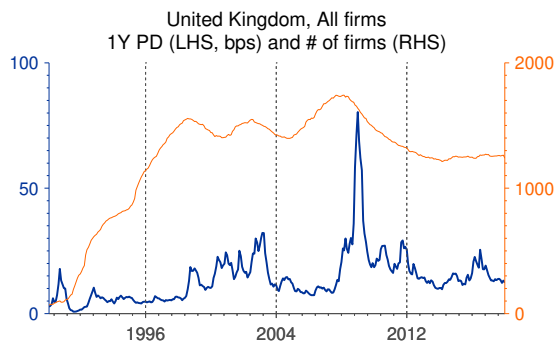
Uganda	#	2017Q3		2017Q4		Q4-Q3	
		Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.
Financials	4	27.5	12.1	16.8	12.3	-5.3	5.9
Communications	1	0.0	-	0.0	-	-0.0	-
Consumer Non-cyclical	1	0.9	-	0.5	-	-0.4	-
Industrial	1	22.7	-	8.6	-	-14.2	-
Utilities	1	48.4	-	29.4	-	-19.0	-



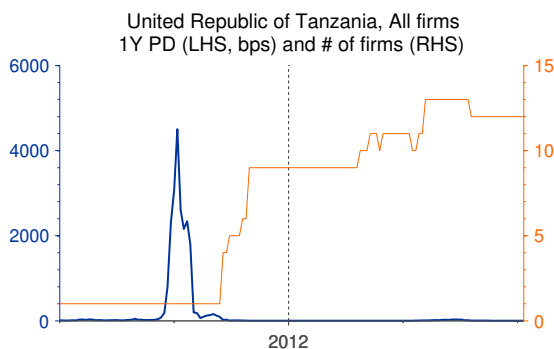
Ukraine	#	2017Q3		2017Q4		Q4-Q3	
		Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.
Financials	1	130.8	-	154.3	-	23.6	-
Consumer Non-cyclical	8	16.6	60.7	31.5	69.3	-2.3	25.5
Diversified	1	8.3	-	13.0	-	4.7	-
Energy	2	209.7	67.3	239.1	28.8	29.3	38.5
Industrial	2	10.8	12.3	10.4	9.0	-0.4	3.4
Utilities	1	18.1	-	20.1	-	2.0	-



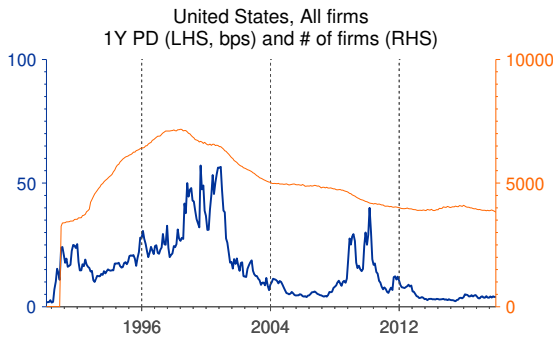
United Arab Emirates	#	2017Q3		2017Q4		Q4-Q3	
		Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.
Financials	42	16.3	24.5	19.9	26.7	0.1	19.1
Communications	3	0.4	48.4	0.5	95.3	0.1	46.9
Consumer Cyclical	5	33.2	24.6	25.8	28.7	1.9	6.9
Consumer Non-cyclical	10	8.5	24.3	15.2	24.5	0.3	15.9
Energy	4	25.0	47.8	19.3	214.4	0.5	167.0
Industrial	16	16.1	76.0	18.2	63.2	1.5	19.1
Utilities	1	226.0	-	143.8	-	-82.1	-



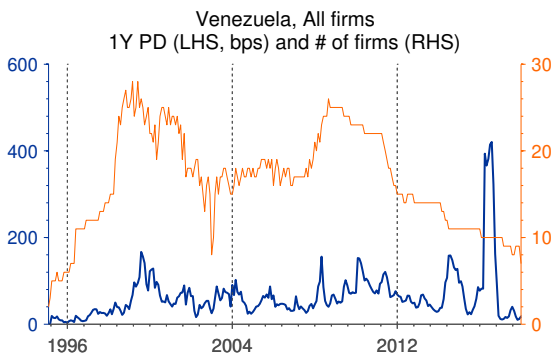
United Kingdom	#	2017Q3		2017Q4		Q4-Q3	
		Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.
Financials	227	10.9	127.7	8.1	48.1	-1.0	102.7
Basic Materials	93	25.2	66.4	21.0	63.9	-0.2	39.6
Communications	105	14.2	160.2	14.2	92.7	-1.0	101.0
Consumer Cyclical	155	12.6	61.4	8.1	227.4	-1.4	211.1
Consumer Non-cyclical	248	8.0	36.9	7.0	88.0	-0.2	83.0
Diversified	7	40.0	30.0	32.2	42.7	0.0	28.0
Energy	100	29.8	175.3	29.5	283.9	-1.3	142.0
Industrial	169	9.5	42.3	9.4	47.1	-0.6	36.9
Technology	98	8.8	33.5	7.8	45.2	-0.4	27.0
Utilities	11	6.7	17.7	6.6	48.1	-0.4	31.3



United Republic of Tanzania	#	2017Q3		2017Q4		Q4-Q3	
		Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.
Financials	4	10.2	20.4	10.5	20.6	0.2	0.7
Basic Materials	1	0.1	-	0.0	-	-0.1	-
Consumer Non-cyclical	2	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.2
Energy	2	25.6	36.2	13.8	19.5	-11.8	16.7
Industrial	3	0.7	9.1	0.6	12.3	-0.1	3.1



United States	2017Q3			2017Q4		Q4-Q3	
	#	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.
Financials	878	4.4	184.0	4.5	232.5	-0.0	90.9
Basic Materials	132	6.6	252.6	4.6	146.3	-0.1	121.8
Communications	267	4.6	308.7	4.3	324.0	0.0	114.0
Consumer Cyclical	440	3.7	313.5	3.6	191.7	-0.0	206.4
Consumer Non-cyclical	900	5.0	258.0	4.9	226.2	-0.0	142.8
Diversified	9	9.1	497.0	28.6	191.3	0.0	308.1
Energy	271	19.0	462.4	14.4	783.5	-0.6	490.3
Industrial	461	2.2	92.7	1.8	171.3	-0.0	135.6
Technology	319	1.7	177.6	1.6	124.2	-0.0	126.5
Utilities	82	0.4	29.2	0.3	17.3	-0.1	14.7



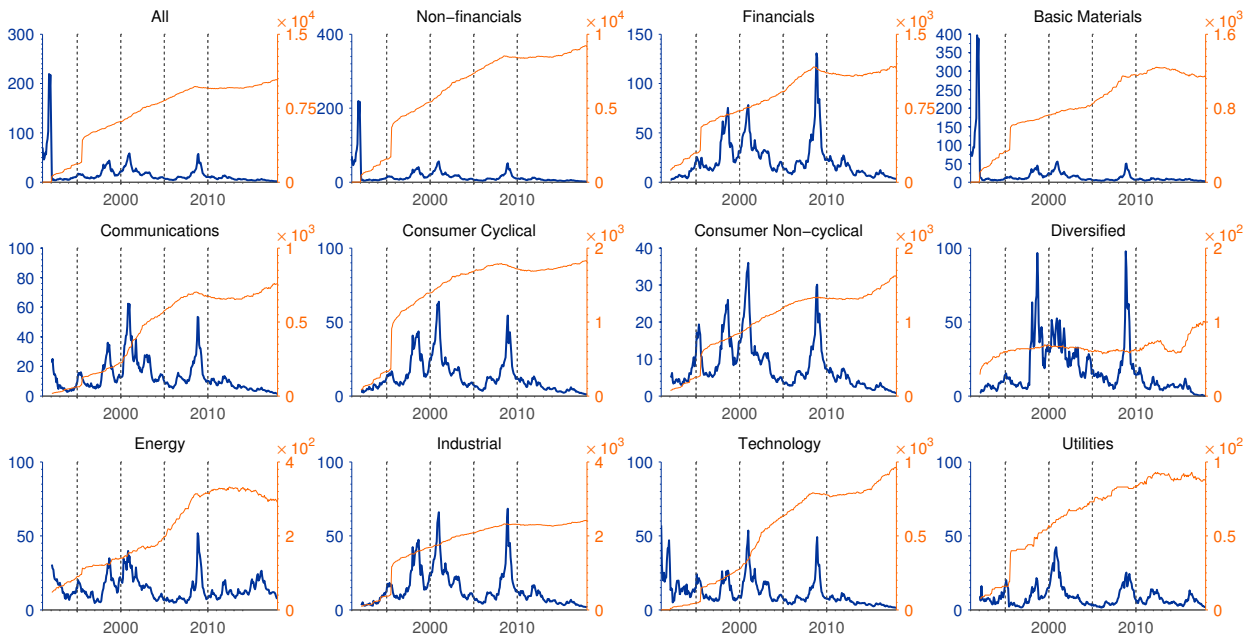
Venezuela	2017Q3			2017Q4		Q4-Q3	
	#	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.
Financials	6	0.3	0.5	0.5	1.3	0.3	0.8
Basic Materials	2	3.1	4.4	30.8	43.6	27.7	39.2
Industrial	1	0.1	-	0.0	-	-0.1	-



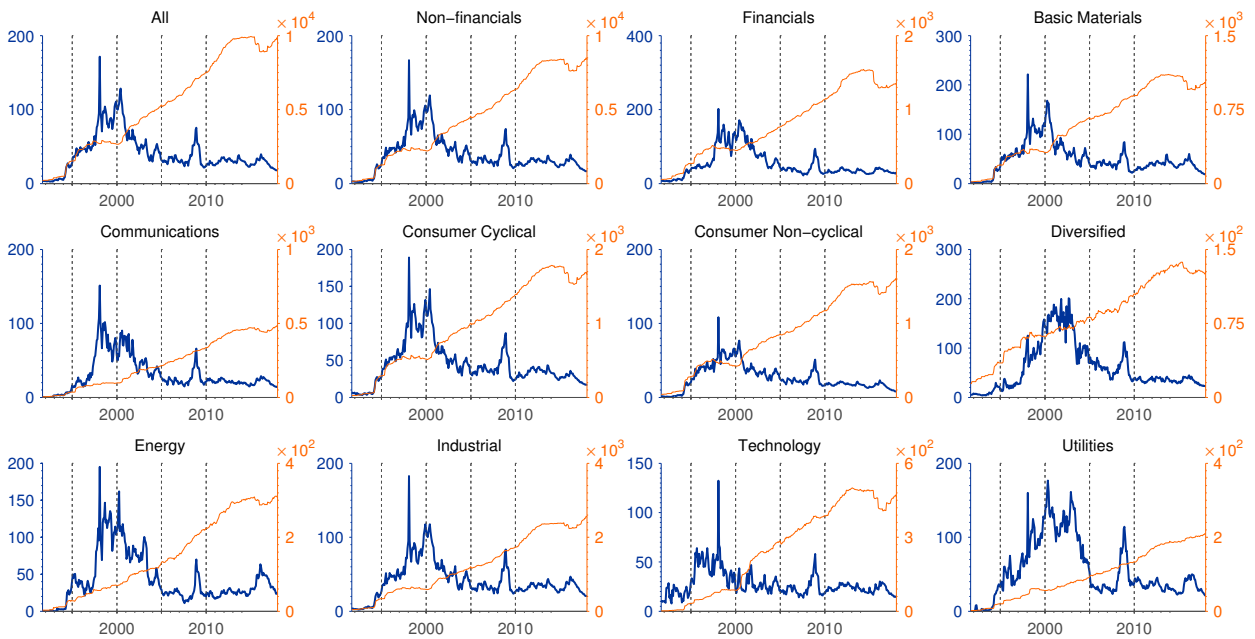
Vietnam	2017Q3			2017Q4		Q4-Q3	
	#	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.	Median	St.Dev.
Financials	87	10.9	43.6	13.5	48.3	1.9	19.2
Basic Materials	65	14.0	76.7	11.7	48.5	0.4	52.7
Communications	20	18.0	66.2	22.5	63.1	0.0	17.2
Consumer Cyclical	70	20.4	99.9	22.9	51.1	0.5	65.2
Consumer Non-cyclical	96	7.0	75.9	10.8	47.1	0.7	51.2
Diversified	15	15.1	32.2	21.1	46.5	2.8	17.9
Energy	22	57.6	71.0	45.7	100.4	0.0	64.3
Industrial	259	26.1	149.4	28.8	78.9	1.9	94.8
Technology	6	2.7	12.6	8.1	18.8	2.2	6.9
Utilities	19	4.3	15.5	3.9	14.8	0.2	6.0

B PD by regions

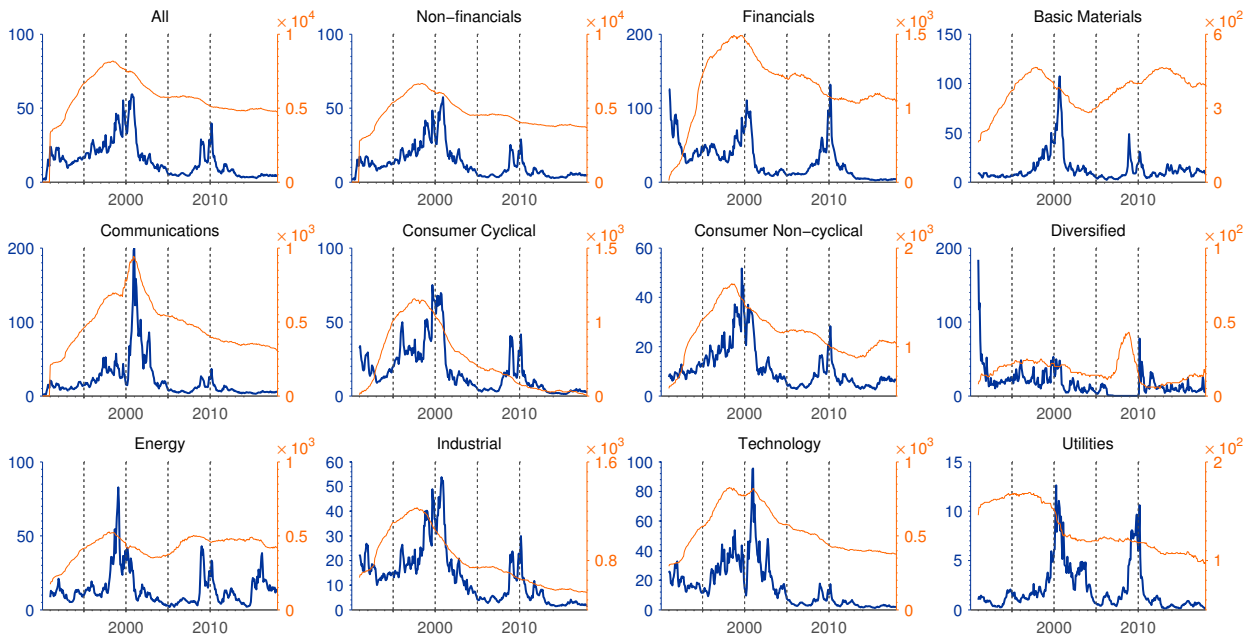
Asia Pacific - developed economies



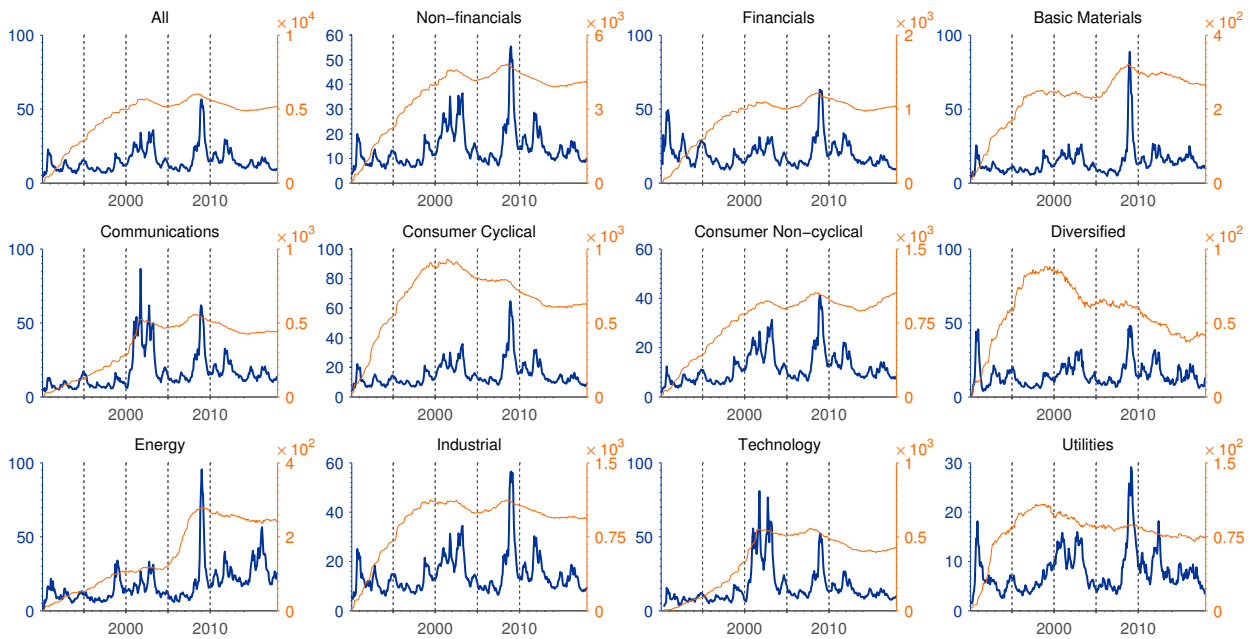
Asia Pacific - emerging economies



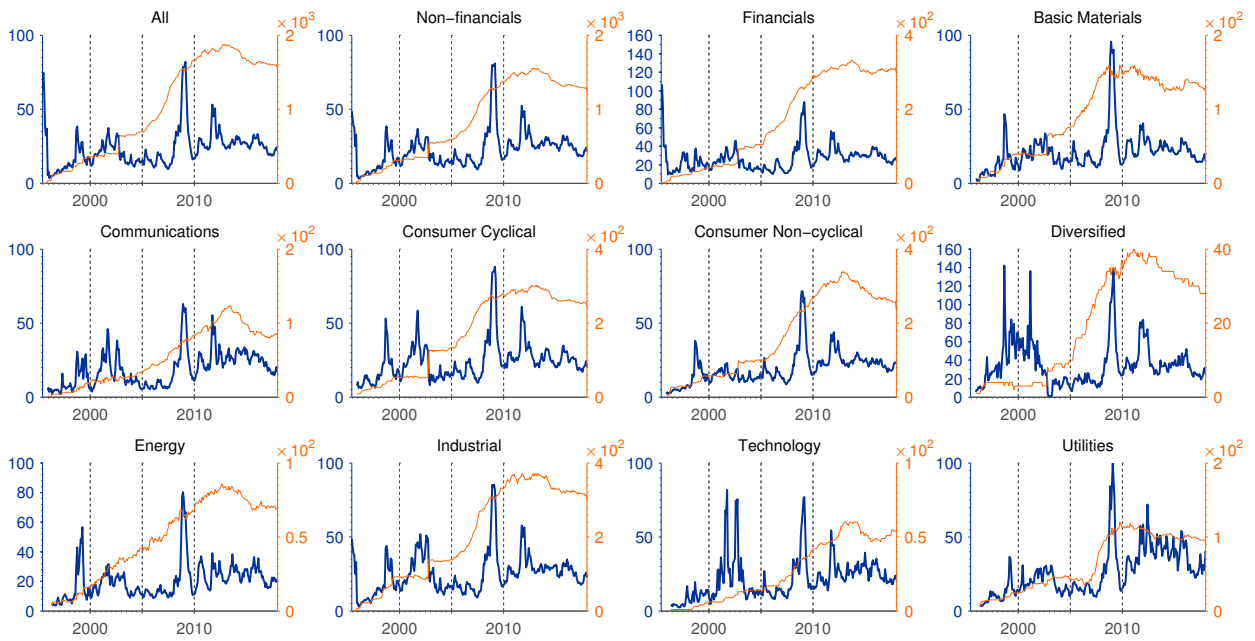
North America



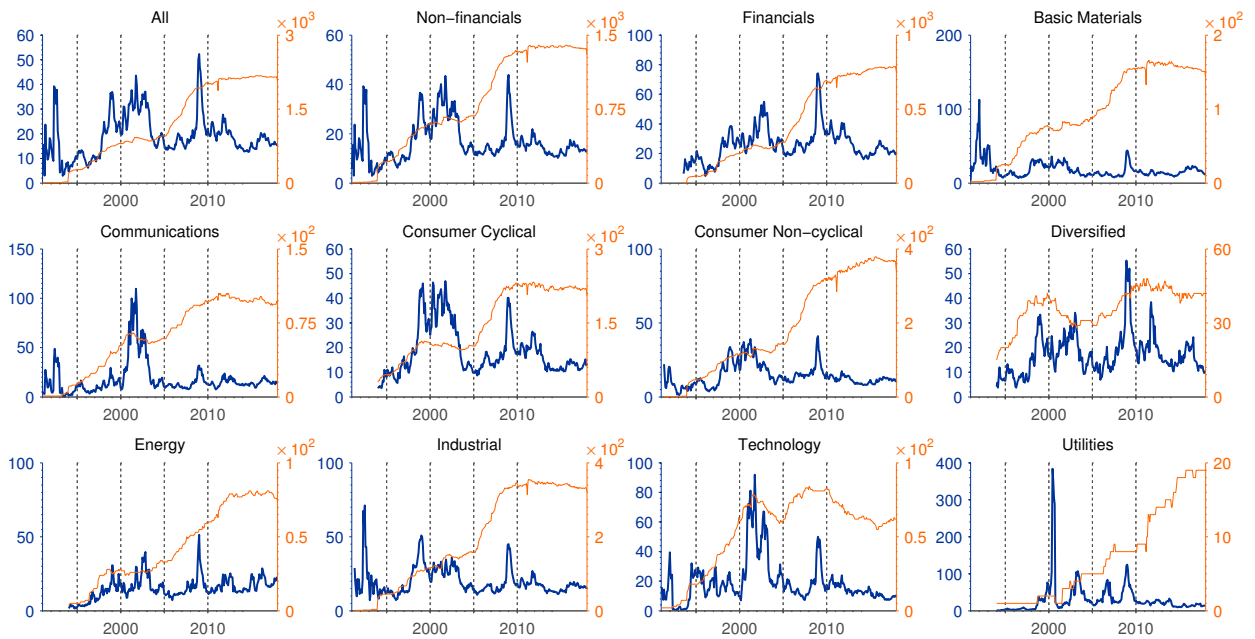
Western Europe



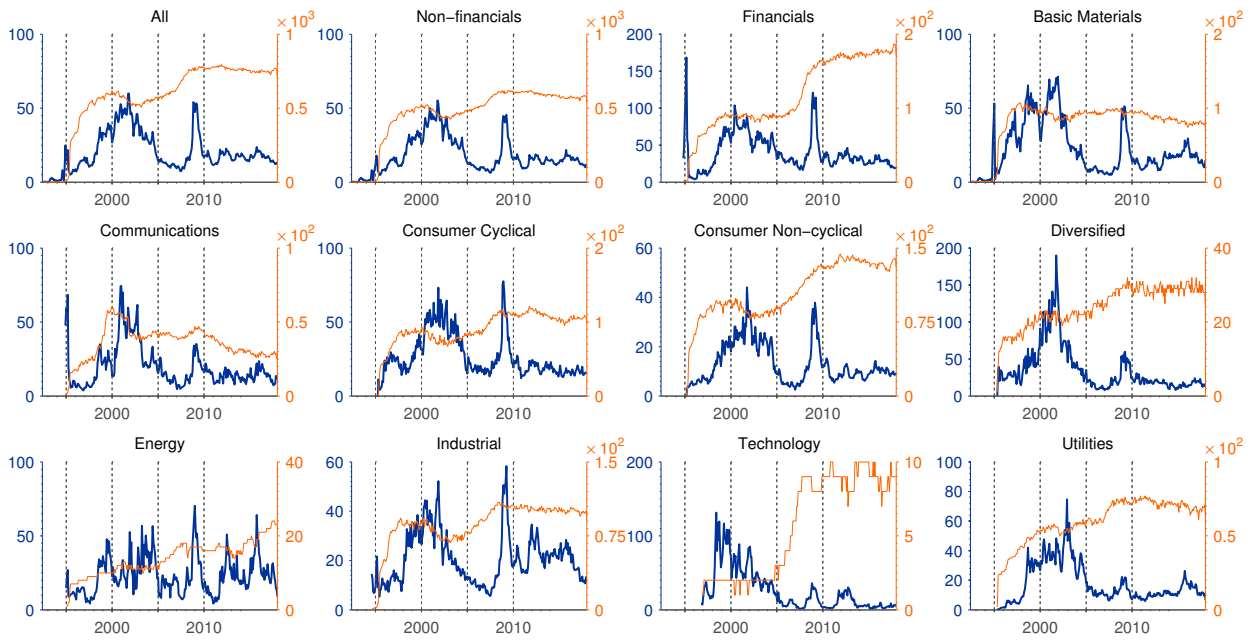
Eastern Europe



Africa ME

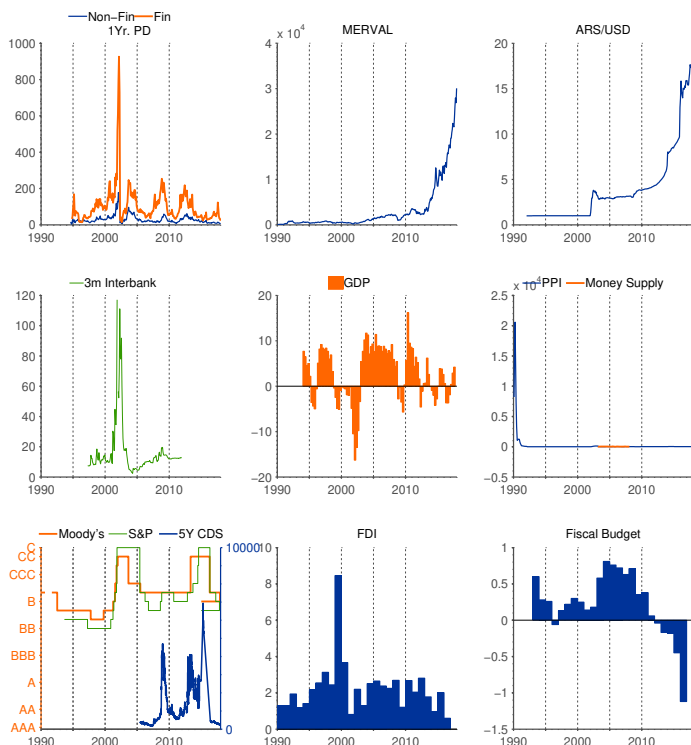


Latin America

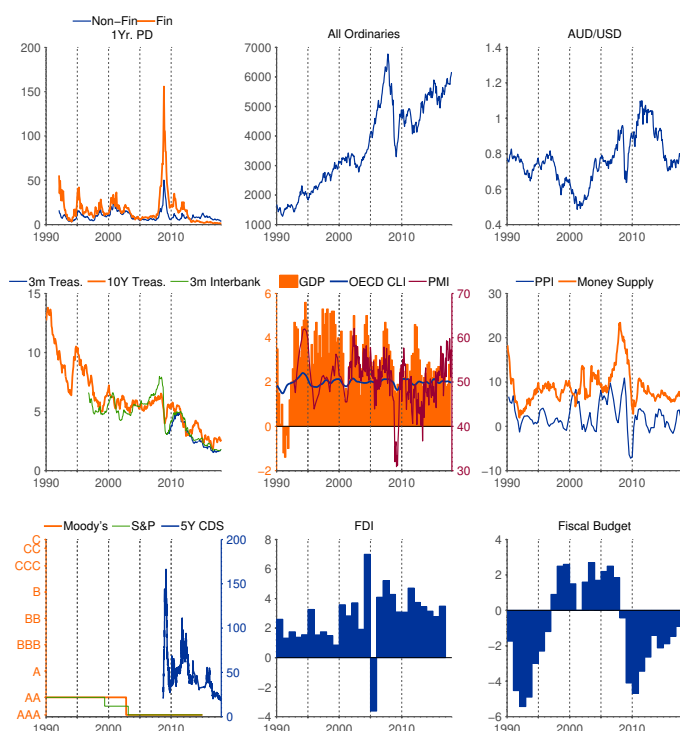


C Macroeconomic Indicators

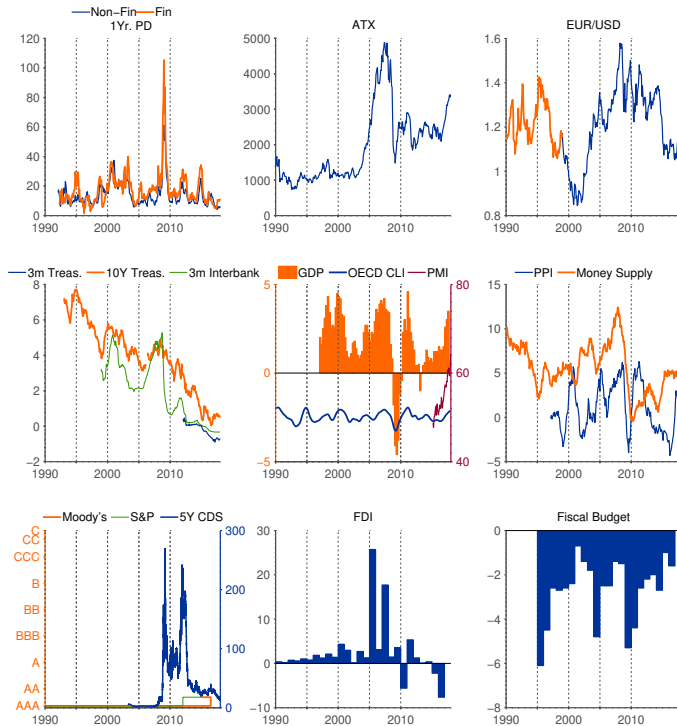
Descriptions of the data contained in this section are provided in Appendix D.



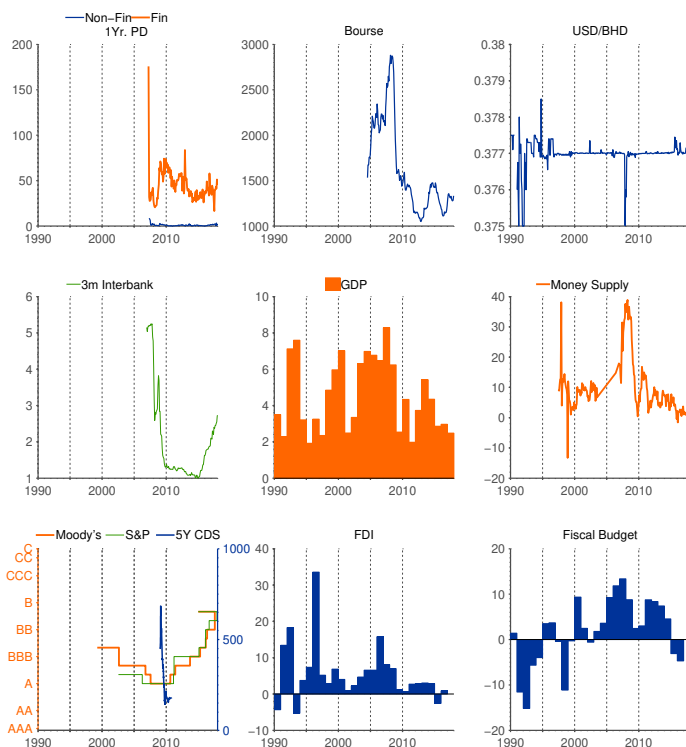
	2016		2017		
	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
1Yr. PD, Non-Fin. (bps)	13.61	9.53	10.19	11.41	7.15
1Yr. PD, Fin.	72.79	48.23	64.54	45.34	24.12
MERVAL	16918	20265	21913	26078	30066
ARS/USD	15.88	15.39	16.63	17.32	18.62
GDP (YoY%)	-1.9	0.4	2.9	4.2	-
PPI (YoY%)	-	-	-	-	17.9
Sov. Rating, Moody's	B2	B2	B2	B2	B2
Sov. Rating, S&P	B+	B+	B+	B+	B+
5Y CDS (bps)	419.36	364.20	323.12	283.87	232.25
FDI (%GDP)	0.60	-	-	-	-
Fiscal Budget (%GDP)	-1.12	-	-	-	-



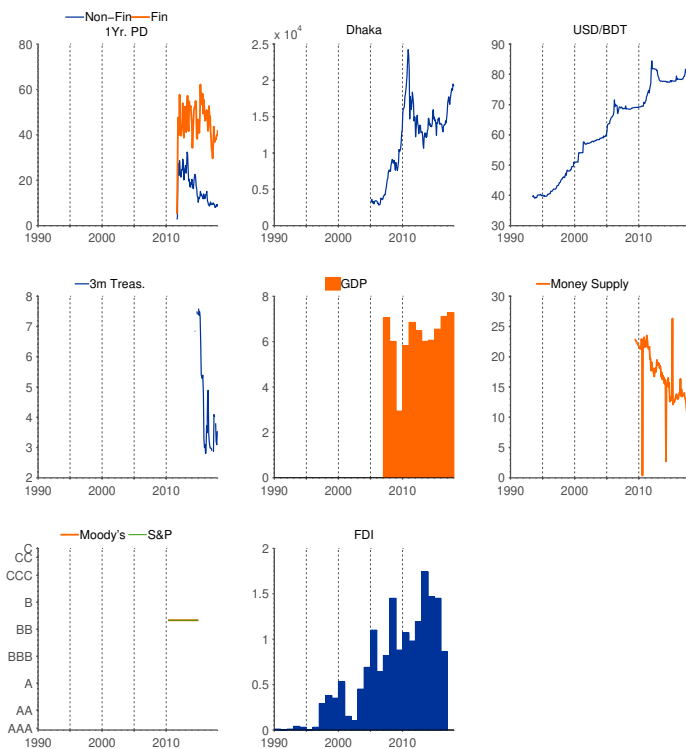
	2016		2017		
	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
1Yr. PD, Non-Fin. (bps)	6.35	5.06	5.60	5.01	4.00
1Yr. PD, Fin.	1.95	1.73	1.56	1.60	1.33
All Ordinaries	5719	5904	5764	5745	6167
AUD/USD	0.72	0.76	0.77	0.78	0.78
3m Treas. Yield (%)	1.70	1.55	1.63	1.71	1.74
10Y Treas. Yield (%)	2.77	2.70	2.60	2.84	2.63
3m Interbank (%)	1.80	1.79	1.71	1.71	1.78
GDP (YoY%)	2.4	1.8	1.9	2.8	-
OECD CLI	100.10	100.15	100.13	99.95	99.89*
PMI	55.4	57.5	55.0	54.2	56.2
PPI (YoY%)	1.1	3.5	3.7	2.0	-
Money Supply (YoY%)	6.7	6.7	7.8	6.8	4.5
Sov. Rating, Moody's	Aaa	Aaa	Aaa	Aaa	Aaa
Sov. Rating, S&P	AAA	AAA	AAA	AAA	AAA
5Y CDS (bps)	24.83	25.51	21.93	23.10	17.60*
FDI (%GDP)	3.49	-	-	-	-
Fiscal Budget (%GDP)	-1.47	-	-	-	-0.91



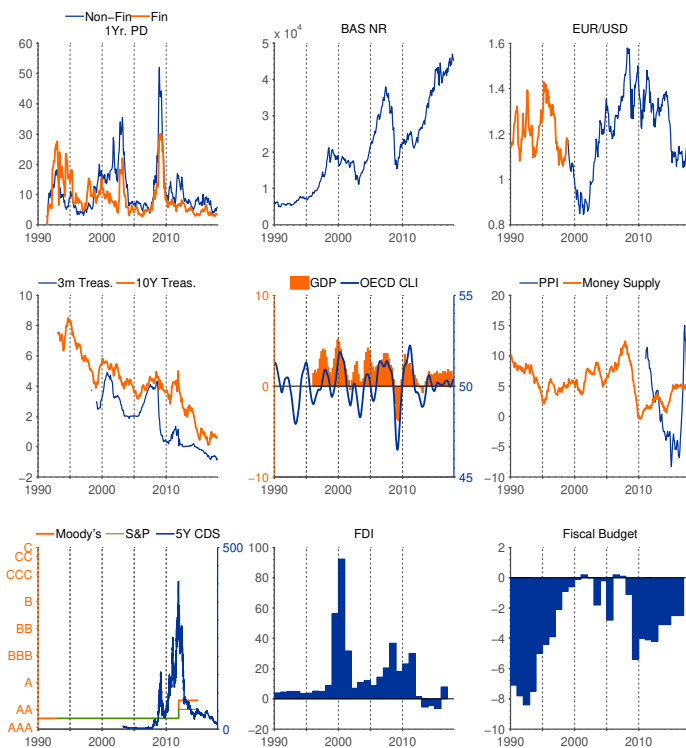
Austria	2016		2017		
	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
1Yr. PD, Non-Fin. (bps)	8.84	6.28	4.18	5.09	5.38
1Yr. PD, Fin.	6.49	4.98	7.48	10.49	11.00
ATX	2618	2829	3107	3316	3420
EUR/USD	1.05	1.07	1.14	1.18	1.20
3m Treas. Yield (%)	-0.82	-0.82	-0.66	-0.73	-0.70
10Y Treas. Yield (%)	0.43	0.54	0.71	0.63	0.58
3m Interbank (%)	-0.32	-0.33	-0.33	-0.33	-0.33
GDP (YoY%)	1.5	2.6	3.0	3.5	-
OECD CLI	100.04	100.55	100.96	101.29	101.53*
PMI	56.3	56.8	60.7	59.4	64.3
PPI (YoY%)	0.5	2.5	1.3	1.8	2.1*
Money Supply (YoY%)	5.1	5.2	4.9	5.2	4.7
Sov. Rating, Moody's	Aa1	Aa1	Aa1	Aa1	Aa1
Sov. Rating, S&P	AA+	AA+	AA+	AA+	AA+
5Y CDS (bps)	28.1	22.5	20.1	18.5	13.1
FDI (%GDP)	-7.66	-	-	-	-
Fiscal Budget (%GDP)	-1.60	-	-	-	-



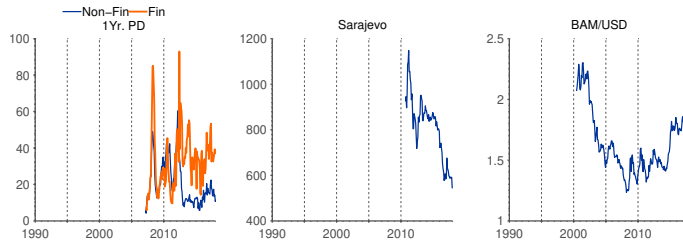
Bahrain	2016		2017		
	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
1Yr. PD, Non-Fin. (bps)	1.39	2.00	1.85	0.31	1.61
1Yr. PD, Fin.	36.16	42.06	16.49	42.94	46.53
Bourse	1220	1356	1310	1283	1332
USD/BHD	0.38	0.38	0.38	0.38	0.38
3m Interbank (%)	2.10	2.30	2.40	2.45	2.73
GDP (YoY%)	2.97	-	-	-	2.48
Money Supply (YoY%)	1.06	1.63	1.42	1.66	2.04*
Sov. Rating, Moody's	B1	B1	B1	B1	B1
Sov. Rating, S&P	B+	B+	B+	B+	B+
FDI (%GDP)	0.88	-	-	-	-
Fiscal Budget (%GDP)	-4.71	-	-	-	-



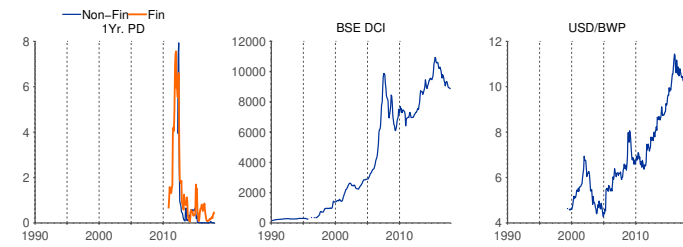
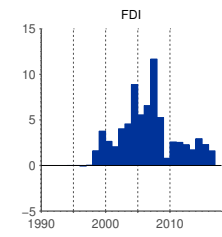
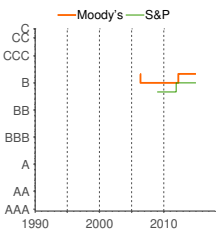
Bangladesh	2016		2017		
	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
1Yr. PD, Non-Fin. (bps)	9.23	9.29	9.45	8.54	9.39
1Yr. PD, Fin.	38.22	29.62	38.61	38.01	39.94
Dhaka	15478	17738	17517	18882	19268
USD/BDT	78.92	80.25	80.64	82.31	82.69
3m Treas. Yield (%)	2.98	2.89*	4.09	3.80	3.54
GDP (YoY%)	7.1	-	-	-	7.3
Money Supply (YoY%)	13.8	13.1	10.9	10.4	10.8*
Sov. Rating, Moody's	Ba3	Ba3	Ba3	Ba3	Ba3
Sov. Rating, S&P	BB-	BB-	BB-	BB-	BB-
FDI (%GDP)	0.86	-	-	-	-



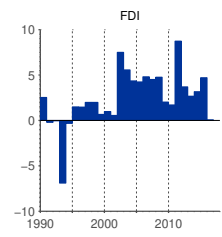
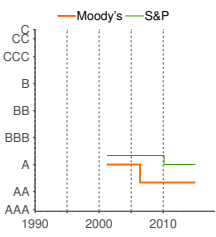
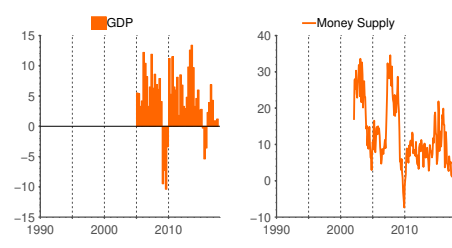
Belgium	2016		2017		
	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
1Yr. PD, Non-Fin. (bps)	5.95	3.76	4.12	4.56	5.92
1Yr. PD, Fin.	3.35	3.41	2.96	3.60	3.45
BAS NR	43085.0	44607.4	43715.0	45780.7	45177.2
EUR/USD	1.05	1.07	1.14	1.18	1.20
3m Treas. Yield (%)	-0.85	-0.66	-0.65	-0.64	-0.77
10Y Treas. Yield (%)	0.53	0.85	0.80	0.73	0.64
GDP (YoY%)	1.4	1.8	1.5	1.6	-
OECD CLI	100.30	100.10	99.96	100.19	100.40*
PPI (YoY%)	9.3	12.6	6.1	6.4	5.7*
Money Supply (YoY%)	5.10	5.20	5.00	5.10	-
Sov. Rating, Moody's	Aa3	Aa3	Aa3	Aa3	Aa3
Sov. Rating, S&P	AA	AA	AA	AA	AA
5Y CDS (bps)	33.66	27.05	19.56	18.38	13.55
FDI (%GDP)	7.91	-	-	-	-
Fiscal Budget (%GDP)	-2.50	-	-	-	-

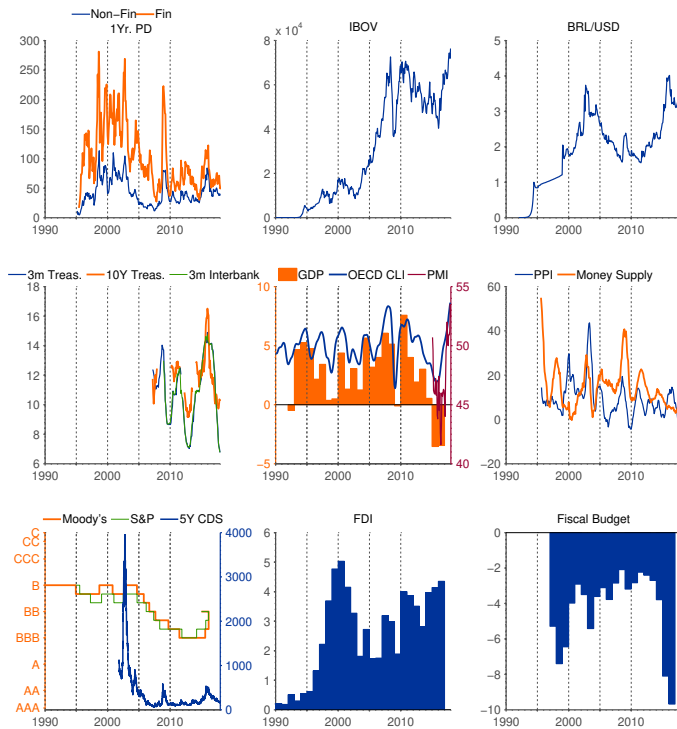


Bosnia and Herzegovina	2016	2017			
	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
1Yr. PD, Non-Fin. (bps)	15.60	20.07	17.07	17.39	10.65
1Yr. PD, Fin.	33.97	51.30	37.47	32.63*	37.09
Sarajevo	583	631	597	592	545
BAM/USD	1.86	1.83	1.71	1.65	1.63
Sov. Rating, Moody's	B3	B3	B3	B3	B3
Sov. Rating, S&P	B	B	B	B	B
FDI (%GDP)	1.61	-	-	-	-

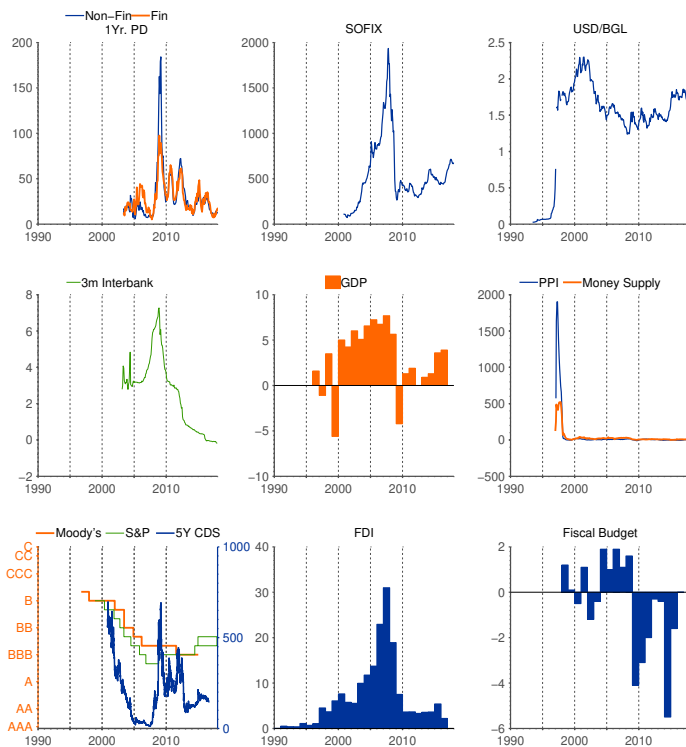


Botswana	2016	2017			
	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
1Yr. PD, Non-Fin. (bps)	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00
1Yr. PD, Fin.	0.09	0.17	0.23	0.32	0.45
BSE DCI	9401	9225	9244	8930	8860
USD/BWP	10.69	10.41	10.23	10.30	9.83
GDP (YoY%)	4.3	0.9	0.9	1.2	-
Money Supply (YoY%)	5.4	1.6	0.8	3.4	4.1*
Sov. Rating, Moody's	Aa3	Aa3	Aa3	Aa3	Aa3
Sov. Rating, S&P	A	A	A	A	A
FDI (%GDP)	0.07	-	-	-	-

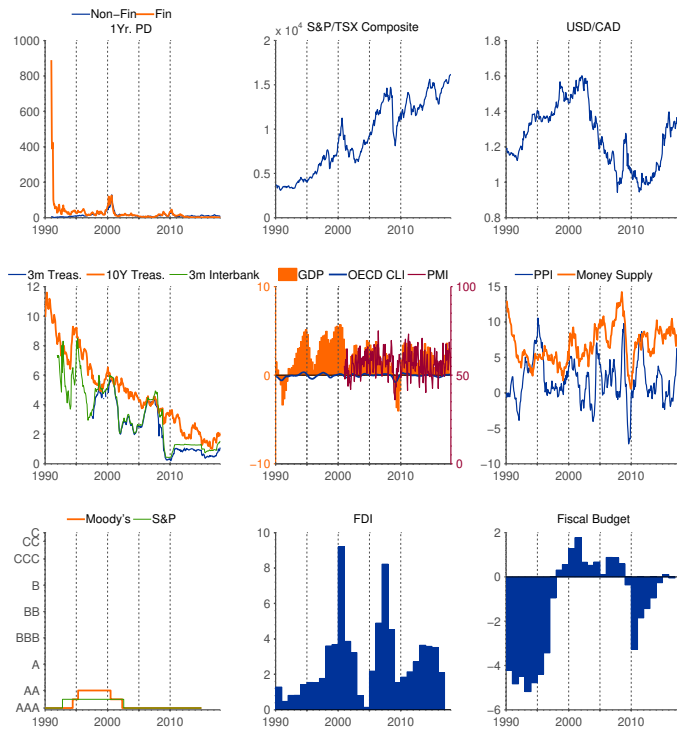




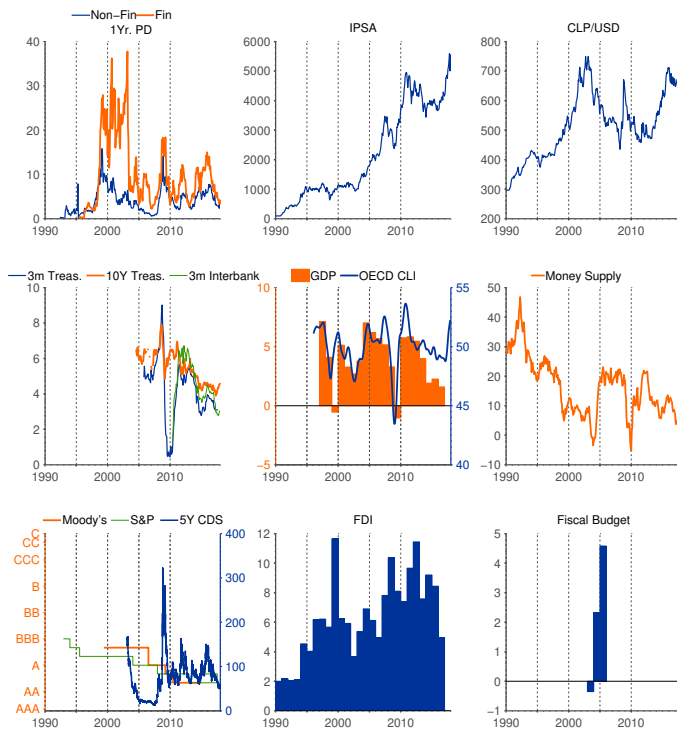
Brazil	2016		2017		
	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
1Yr. PD, Non-Fin. (bps)	47.10	44.22	47.89	38.28	38.30
1Yr. PD, Fin.	59.61	61.70	75.74	60.08	49.24
IBOV	60227.3	64984.1	62900.0	74293.5	76402.1
BRL/USD	3.25	3.12	3.31	3.16	3.31
3m Treas. Yield (%)	12.94	10.90	9.38	7.42	6.76
10Y Treas. Yield (%)	11.40	10.06	10.54	9.73	10.26
3m Interbank (%)	12.96	11.00	9.42	7.53	6.78
GDP (YoY%)	-3.5	-	-	-	-
OECD CLI	100.31	100.92	101.76	102.99	103.64*
PMI	45.2	49.6	50.5	50.9	52.4
PPI (YoY%)	7.6	4.9	-3.2	-3.9	-2.5
Money Supply (YoY%)	3.8	3.8	6.2	6.5	5.5*
Sov. Rating, Moody's	Ba2	Ba2	Ba2	Ba2	Ba2
Sov. Rating, S&P	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB
5Y CDS (bps)	280.76	226.44	242.29	195.91	161.97
FDI (%GDP)	4.35	-	-	-	-
Fiscal Budget (%GDP)	-9.68	-	-	-	-



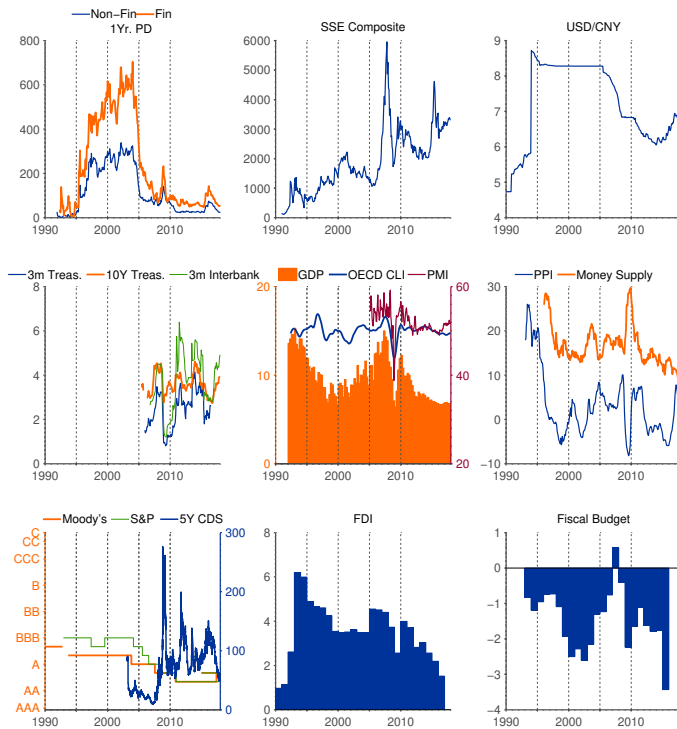
Bulgaria	2016		2017		
	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
1Yr. PD, Non-Fin. (bps)	11.88	12.35	11.03	14.11	12.11
1Yr. PD, Fin.	12.38	7.90	11.71	10.42	17.21
SOFIX	586	634	703	688	677
USD/BGL	1.86	1.84	1.71	1.66	1.63
3m Interbank (%)	-0.07	-0.10	-0.08	-0.08	-0.18
GDP (YoY%)	3.9	-	-	-	-
PPI (YoY%)	0.6	2.1	2.7	6.0	5.1
Money Supply (YoY%)	7.6	8.5	7.0	8.2	7.7
Sov. Rating, Moody's	Baa2	Baa2	Baa2	Baa2	Baa2
Sov. Rating, S&P	BBB-	BBB-	BBB-	BBB-	BBB-
FDI (%GDP)	2.21	-	-	-	-
Fiscal Budget (%GDP)	0.00	-	-	-	-



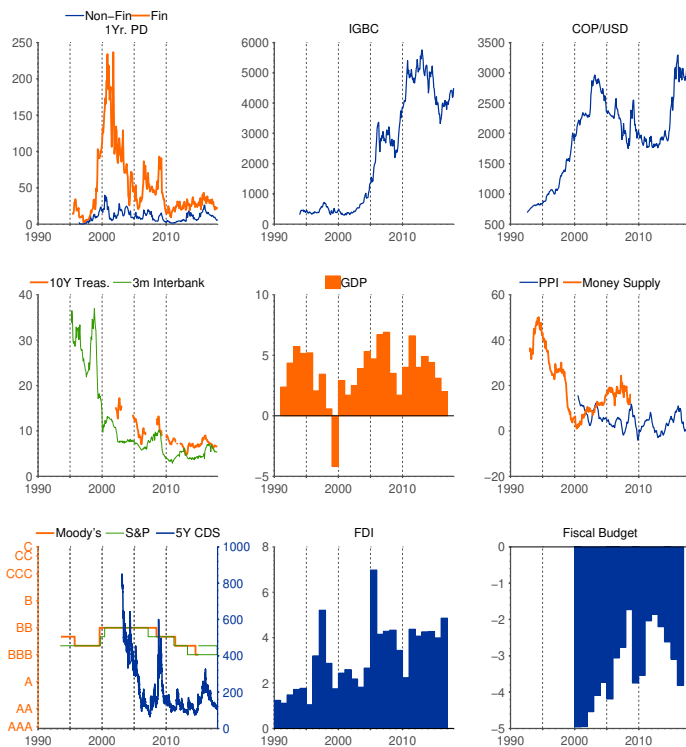
Canada	2016		2017		
	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
1Yr. PD, Non-Fin. (bps)	15.09	12.25	11.05	9.79	7.91
1Yr. PD, Fin.	3.60	2.47	2.61	2.16	1.61
S&P/TSX Composite	15288	15548	15182	15635	16209
USD/CAD	1.34	1.33	1.30	1.25	1.26
3m Treas. Yield (%)	0.46	0.55	0.71	1.00	1.06
10Y Treas. Yield (%)	1.72	1.63	1.76	2.10	2.04
3m Interbank (%)	0.94	0.94	1.07	1.42	1.54
GDP (YoY%)	2.0	2.3	3.6	3.0	-
OECD CLI	99.98	100.20	100.24	100.30	100.43*
PMI	49.4	67.6	63.9	68.6	49.3
PPI (YoY%)	2.3	5.2	3.2	1.4	2.7*
Money Supply (YoY%)	8.3	7.9	6.2	4.1	1.8
Sov. Rating, Moody's	Aaa	Aaa	Aaa	Aaa	Aaa
Sov. Rating, S&P	AAA	AAA	AAA	AAA	AAA
FDI (%GDP)	2.10	-	-	-	-
Fiscal Budget (%GDP)	-0.05	-	-	-	-



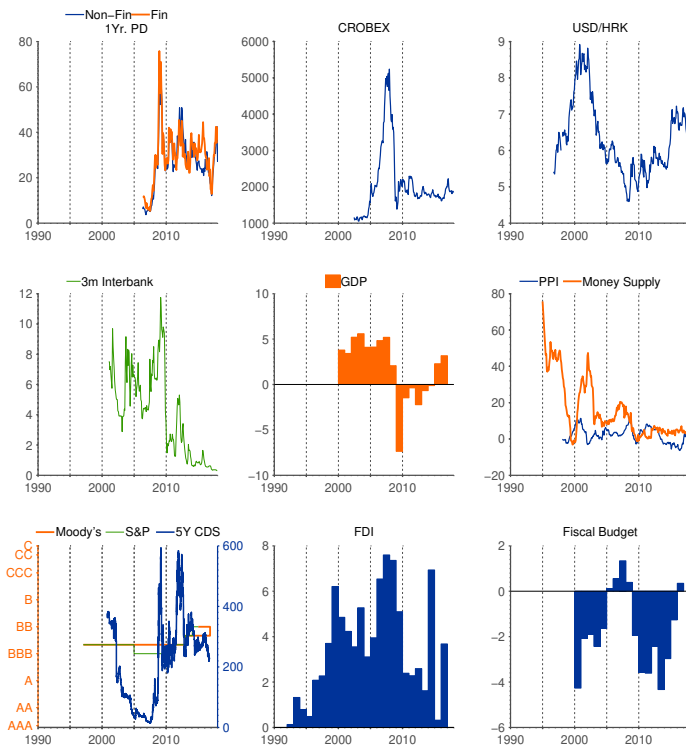
Chile	2016		2017		
	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
1Yr. PD, Non-Fin. (bps)	4.13	3.10	2.91	3.01	3.54
1Yr. PD, Fin.	7.36	5.19	5.91	3.93	3.42
IPSA	4151.4	4783.4	4747.2	5341.9	5564.6
CLP/USD	670.7	660.3	663.8	639.0	615.4
3m Treas. Yield (%)	3.35	3.09	3.09	3.09*	-
10Y Treas. Yield (%)	4.37	4.20	4.01	4.32	4.62
3m Interbank (%)	4.09	3.43	2.97	2.78	3.04
GDP (YoY%)	1.6	-	-	-	-
OECD CLI	98.89	98.91	100.29	101.72	102.25*
Money Supply (YoY%)	7.34	4.97	4.79	5.28	4.22*
Sov. Rating, Moody's	Aa3	Aa3	Aa3	Aa3	Aa3
Sov. Rating, S&P	A+	A+	A+	A+	A+
5Y CDS (bps)	83.25	72.16	65.85	58.78	48.90
FDI (%GDP)	4.95	-	-	-	-



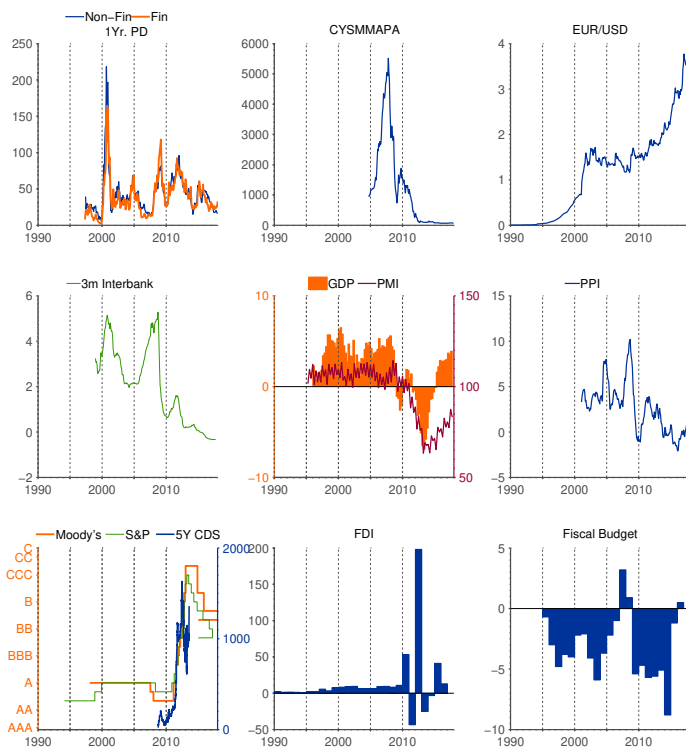
China	2016		2017		
	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
1Yr. PD, Non-Fin. (bps)	50.60	39.17	32.59	24.76	24.44
1Yr. PD, Fin.	87.49	66.71	60.62	53.25	52.76
SSE Composite	3104	3223	3192	3349	3307
USD/CNY	6.95	6.89	6.78	6.65	6.51
10Y Treas. Yield (%)	3.06	3.29	3.57	3.62	3.90
3m Interbank (%)	3.27	4.39	4.50	4.36	4.91
GDP (YoY%)	6.8	6.9	6.9	6.8	6.8
OECD CLI	99.26	99.08	99.19	99.40	99.60*
PMI	51.4	51.8	51.7	52.4	51.6
PPI (YoY%)	5.50	7.60	5.50	6.90	4.90
Money Supply (YoY%)	11.30	10.60	9.40	9.20	8.20
Sov. Rating, Moody's	A1	A1	A1	A1	A1
Sov. Rating, S&P	A+	A+	A+	A+	A+
5Y CDS (bps)	113.67	81.99	69.43	62.00	50.09
FDI (%GDP)	1.52	-	-	-	-



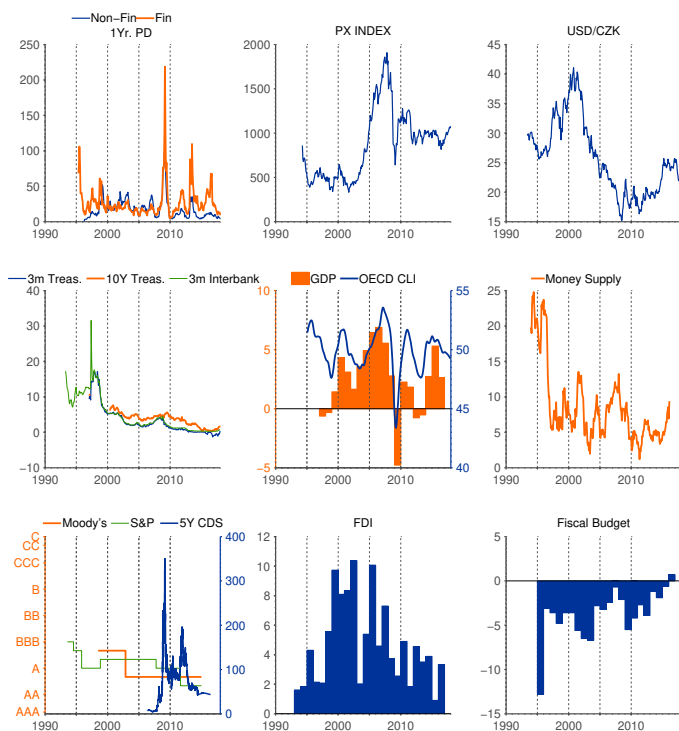
Colombia	2016		2017		
	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
1Yr. PD, Non-Fin. (bps)	12.02	11.78	9.21	6.93	5.64
1Yr. PD, Fin.	30.42	28.35	23.98	20.99	22.08
IGBC	3995	4097	4363	4413	4493
COP/USD	3001	2874	3043	2939	2987
10Y Treas. Yield (%)	7.11	6.65	6.42	6.57	6.48
3m Interbank (%)	5.43	6.22	5.85	5.45	5.34
GDP (YoY%)	2.0	-	-	-	-
PPI (YoY%)	1.62	0.55	-0.84	1.18	1.86
Sov. Rating, Moody's	Baa2	Baa2	Baa2	Baa2	Baa2
Sov. Rating, S&P	BBB-	BBB-	BBB-	BBB-	BBB-
5Y CDS (bps)	164.2	134.0	136.1	122.2	104.7
FDI (%GDP)	4.86	-	-	-	-
Fiscal Budget (%GDP)	-3.82	-	-	-	-



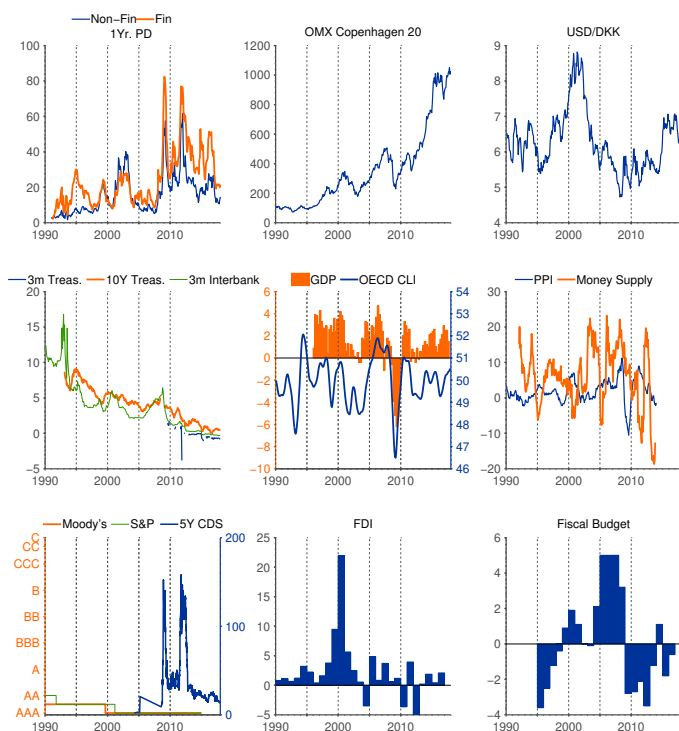
Croatia	2016		2017		
	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
1Yr. PD, Non-Fin. (bps)	15.22	19.73	29.39	35.18	27.16
1Yr. PD, Fin.	14.59	22.60	29.61	42.39	38.08
CROBEX	1995	1989	1866	1811	1843
USD/HRK	7.18	6.99	6.49	6.34	6.19
3m Interbank (%)	0.57	0.33	0.36	0.36	0.30
GDP (YoY%)	3.2	-	-	-	-
PPI (YoY%)	0.0	1.2	0.3	1.9	1.7
Money Supply (YoY%)	4.7	3.8	2.9	3.3	2.5*
Sov. Rating, Moody's	Ba2	Ba2	Ba2	Ba2	Ba2
Sov. Rating, S&P	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB
FDI (%GDP)	3.68	-	-	-	-
Fiscal Budget (%GDP)	0.35	-	-	-	-



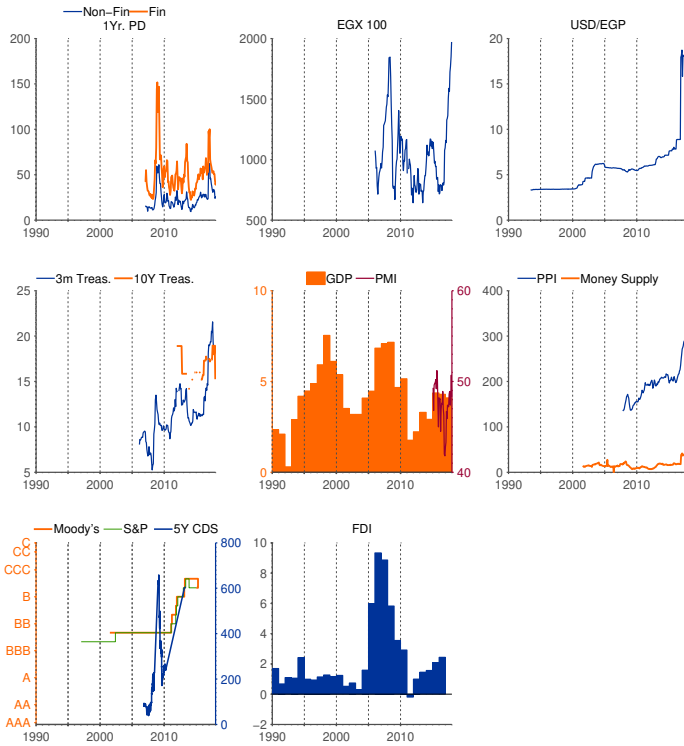
Cyprus	2016		2017		
	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
1Yr. PD, Non-Fin. (bps)	27.90	25.28	17.57	20.25	16.79
1Yr. PD, Fin.	31.76	26.80	26.39	23.57	32.24
CYSMMAPA	66.4	68.1	76.7	74.1	69.5
EUR/USD	3.52	3.64	3.52	3.56	3.80
3m Interbank (%)	-0.32	-0.33	-0.33	-0.33	-
GDP (YoY%)	3.00	3.70	3.50	3.90	-
PMI	80.6	77.4	87.5	83.2	-
PPI (YoY%)	0.2	0.0	1.0	0.6	0.3*
Sov. Rating, Moody's	Ba3	Ba3	Ba3	Ba3	Ba3
Sov. Rating, S&P	BB+	BB+	BB+	BB+	BB+
FDI (%GDP)	13.01	-	-	-	-
Fiscal Budget (%GDP)	0.50	-	-	-	-



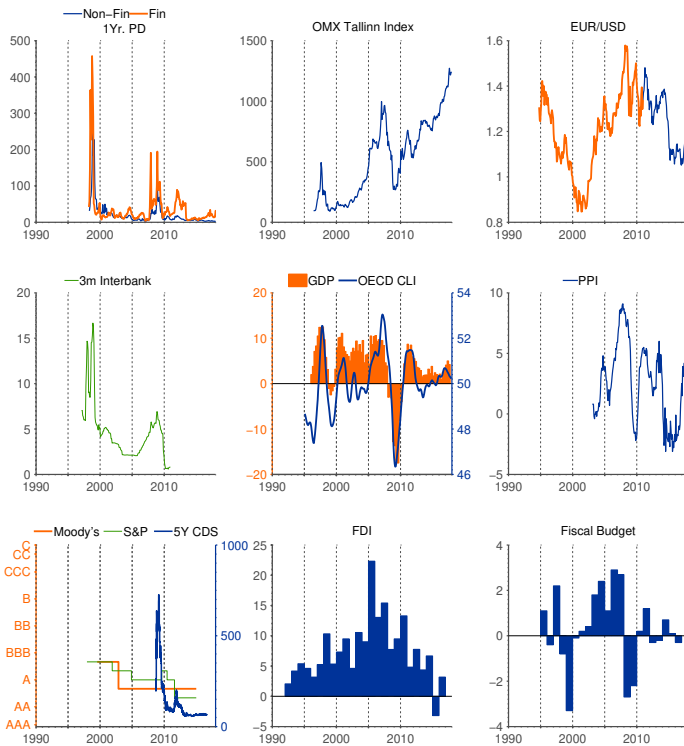
Czech Republic	2016		2017		
	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
1Yr. PD, Non-Fin. (bps)	7.22	8.95	4.82	6.65	3.90
1Yr. PD, Fin.	22.58	21.00	12.35	13.07	9.54
PX INDEX	922	981	980	1045	1078
USD/CZK	25.70	25.38	22.86	22.00	21.29
3m Treas. Yield (%)	-0.97	-0.89	-0.41	-0.67	0.32
10Y Treas. Yield (%)	0.55	1.00	0.96	1.24	1.61
3m Interbank (%)	0.28	0.28	0.30	0.47	0.76
GDP (YoY%)	2.6	-	-	-	-
OECD CLI	99.79	99.72	99.59	99.41	99.24*
Sov. Rating, Moody's	A1	A1	A1	A1	A1
Sov. Rating, S&P	AA-	AA-	AA-	AA-	AA-
FDI (%GDP)	3.33	-	-	-	-
Fiscal Budget (%GDP)	0.70	-	-	-	-



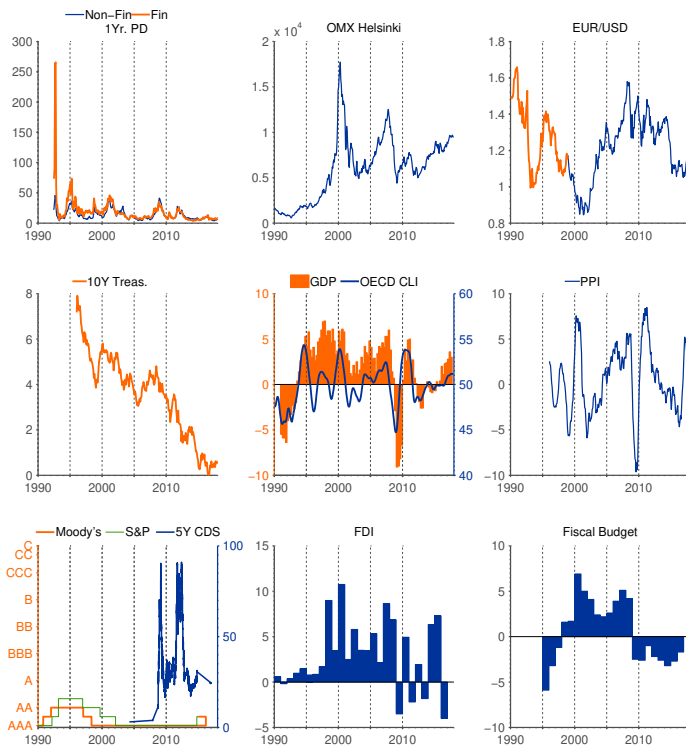
Denmark	2016		2017		
	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
1Yr. PD, Non-Fin. (bps)	22.87	13.90	13.40	11.38	14.29
1Yr. PD, Fin.	35.33	22.39	21.52	21.62	21.30
OMX Copenhagen 20	884.0	915.5	988.1	1024.1	1024.2
USD/DKK	7.07	6.98	6.51	6.30	6.21
3m Treas. Yield (%)	-0.79	-0.69	-0.68	-0.68	-0.84
10Y Treas. Yield (%)	0.33	0.60	0.67	0.55	0.48
3m Interbank (%)	-0.23	-0.26	-0.24	-0.31	-0.31
GDP (YoY%)	2.9	2.5	2.5	1.5	-
OECD CLI	100.02	100.24	100.32	100.43	100.52*
Sov. Rating, Moody's	Aaa	Aaa	Aaa	Aaa	Aaa
Sov. Rating, S&P	AAA	AAA	AAA	AAA	AAA
5Y CDS (bps)	22.69	17.04	18.35	15.39	12.86
FDI (%GDP)	2.09	-	-	-	-
Fiscal Budget (%GDP)	-0.60	-	-	-	-



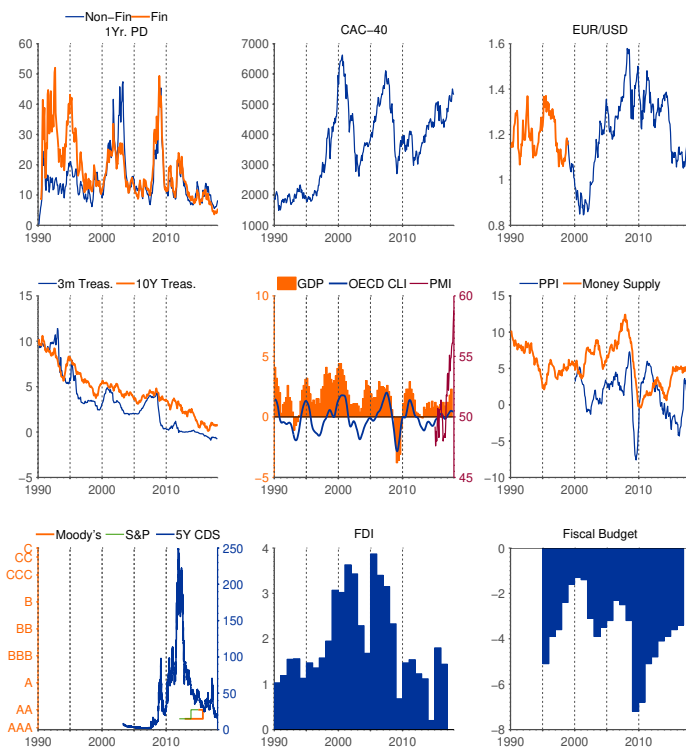
Egypt	2016		2017		
	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
1Yr. PD, Non-Fin. (bps)	58.89	46.09	33.18	33.40	25.16
1Yr. PD, Fin.	91.73	62.82	52.09	50.81	39.01
EGX 100	1096.0	1327.7	1509.2	1723.8	1971.8
USD/EGP	18.13	18.17	18.13	17.64	17.81
3m Treas. Yield (%)	19.04	19.38	20.38	18.46	18.77
10Y Treas. Yield (%)	17.40	17.40	17.40	18.00	15.25
GDP (YoY%)	4.3	-	-	-	4.1
PMI	42.8	45.9	47.2	47.4	48.3
PPI (YoY%)	259.3	278.2	291.4	166.8	169.5*
Money Supply (YoY%)	39.1	38.0	39.3	39.7	20.9
Sov. Rating, Moody's	B3	B3	B3	B3	B3
Sov. Rating, S&P	B-	B-	B-	B-	B-
FDI (%GDP)	2.44	-	-	-	-



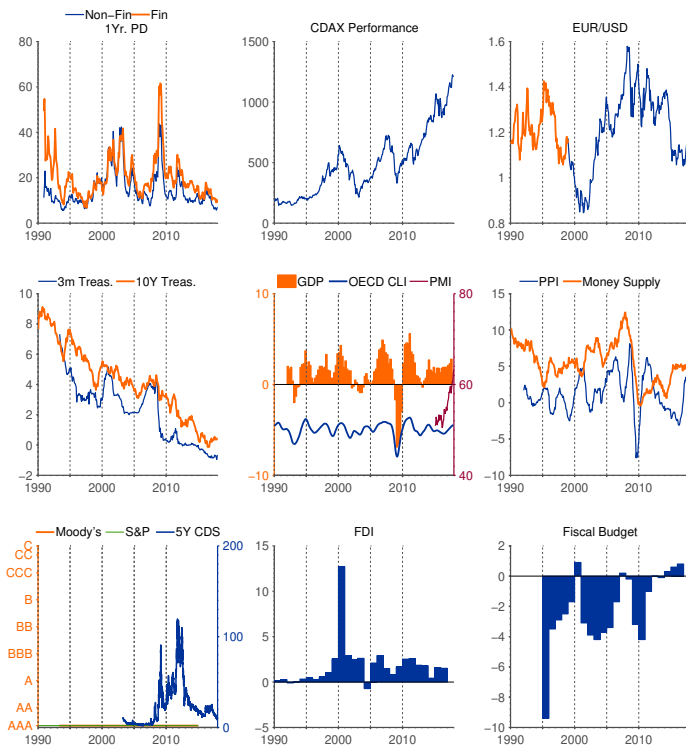
Estonia	2016		2017		
	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
1Yr. PD, Non-Fin. (bps)	4.41	3.40	3.86	3.04	2.52
1Yr. PD, Fin.	20.70	22.03	18.41	13.26	31.66
OMX Tallinn Index	1076	1122	1137	1226	1242
EUR/USD	1.05	1.07	1.14	1.18	1.20
GDP (YoY%)	3.3	4.1	5.0	4.2	-
OECD CLI	100.67	100.56	100.42	100.29	100.22*
PPI (YoY%)	2.5	3.1	3.3	4.5	2.7
Sov. Rating, Moody's	A1	A1	A1	A1	A1
Sov. Rating, S&P	AA-	AA-	AA-	AA-	AA-
FDI (%GDP)	3.18	-	-	-	-
Fiscal Budget (%GDP)	-0.30	-	-	-	-



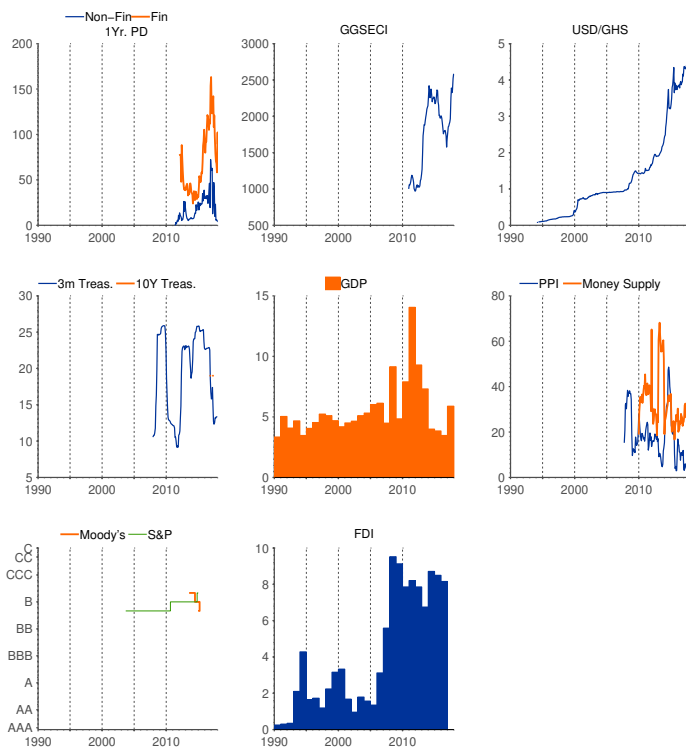
Finland	2016		2017		
	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
1Yr. PD, Non-Fin. (bps)	5.60	4.60	3.98	4.92	6.58
1Yr. PD, Fin.	7.68	6.48	6.62	6.78	8.25
OMX Helsinki	8902	9165	9568	9652	9472
EUR/USD	1.05	1.07	1.14	1.18	1.20
10Y Treas. Yield (%)	0.35	0.45	0.50	0.62	0.60
GDP (YoY%)	2.4	2.8	3.6	3.0	-
OECD CLI	100.84	101.00	101.14	101.17	101.11*
PPI (YoY%)	2.4	4.7	3.3	4.0	3.0
Sov. Rating, Moody's	Aa1	Aa1	Aa1	Aa1	Aa1
Sov. Rating, S&P	AA+	AA+	AA+	AA+	AA+
5Y CDS (bps)	24.1	-	-	-	-
FDI (%GDP)	-4.00	-	-	-	-
Fiscal Budget (%GDP)	-1.70	-	-	-	-



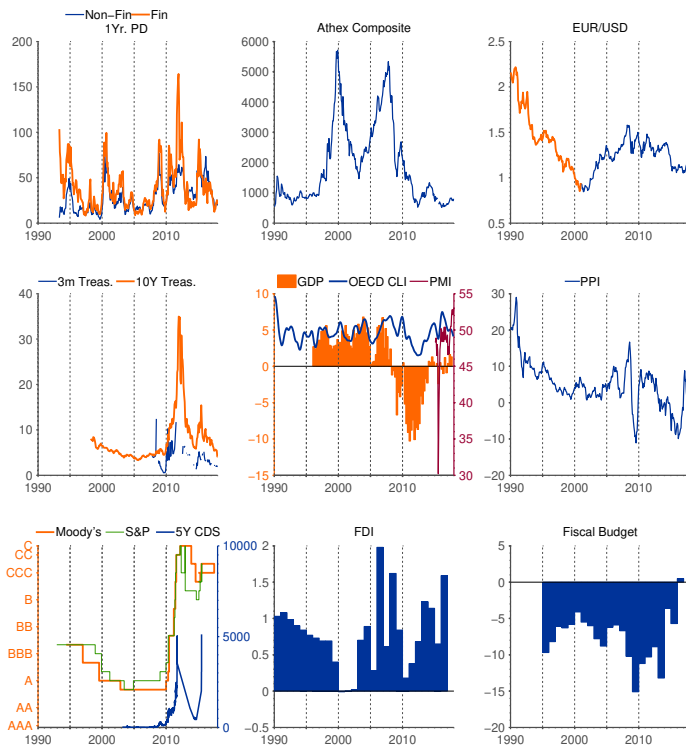
France	2016		2017		
	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
1Yr. PD, Non-Fin. (bps)	8.23	6.75	5.52	6.11	8.08
1Yr. PD, Fin.	6.72	4.54	3.58	4.33	5.26
CAC-40	4862	5123	5121	5330	5313
EUR/USD	1.05	1.07	1.14	1.18	1.20
3m Treas. Yield (%)	-0.90	-0.57	-0.60	-0.59	-0.78
10Y Treas. Yield (%)	0.69	0.97	0.81	0.74	0.79
GDP (YoY%)	1.2	1.2	1.8	2.3	-
OECD CLI	100.10	100.31	100.49	100.46	100.44*
PMI	53.5	53.3	54.8	56.1	58.8
PPI (YoY%)	1.6	2.9	1.6	2.1	2.4*
Money Supply (YoY%)	5.1	5.2	5.0	5.1	-
Sov. Rating, Moody's	Aa2	Aa2	Aa2	Aa2	Aa2
Sov. Rating, S&P	AA	AA	AA	AA	AA
5Y CDS (bps)	37.01	50.37	21.81	20.42	17.35
FDI (%GDP)	1.44	-	-	-	-
Fiscal Budget (%GDP)	-3.40	-	-	-	-



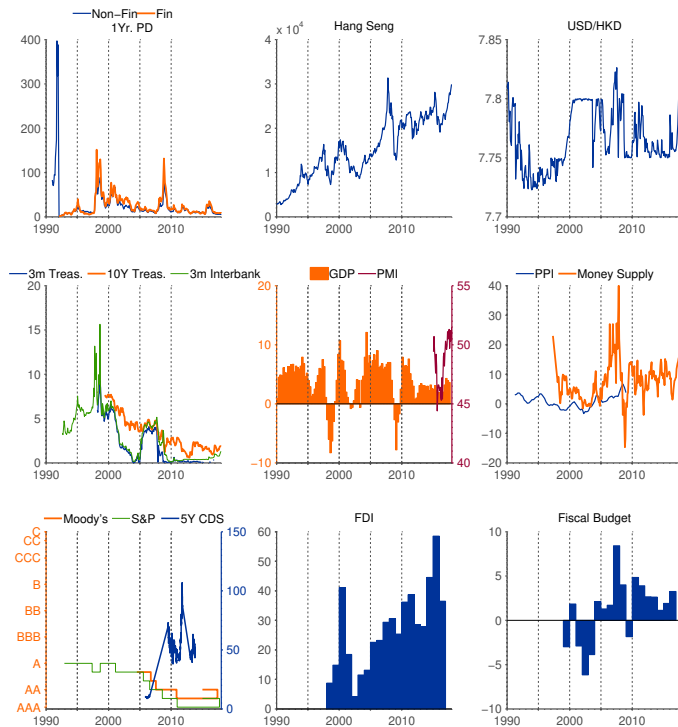
Germany	2016		2017		
	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
1Yr. PD, Non-Fin. (bps)	10.04	7.77	6.18	6.03	6.87
1Yr. PD, Fin.	13.13	11.27	11.01	9.15	9.42
CDAX Performance	1043	1121	1132	1190	1210
EUR/USD	1	1	1	1	1
3m Treas. Yield (%)	-0.85	-0.82	-0.82	-0.70	-0.69
10Y Treas. Yield (%)	0.21	0.33	0.47	0.46	0.43
GDP (YoY%)	1.9	2.1	2.3	2.8	-
OECD CLI	99.80	100.19	100.58	100.93	101.08*
PMI	55.6	58.3	59.6	60.6	63.3
PPI (YoY%)	1.0	3.1	2.4	3.1	2.4
Money Supply (YoY%)	5.1	5.2	5.0	5.1	-
Sov. Rating, Moody's	Aaa	Aaa	Aaa	Aaa	Aaa
Sov. Rating, S&P	AAA	AAA	AAA	AAA	AAA
5Y CDS (bps)	21.8	17.1	15.5	12.5	9.5
FDI (%GDP)	1.51	-	-	-	-
Fiscal Budget (%GDP)	0.80	-	-	-	-



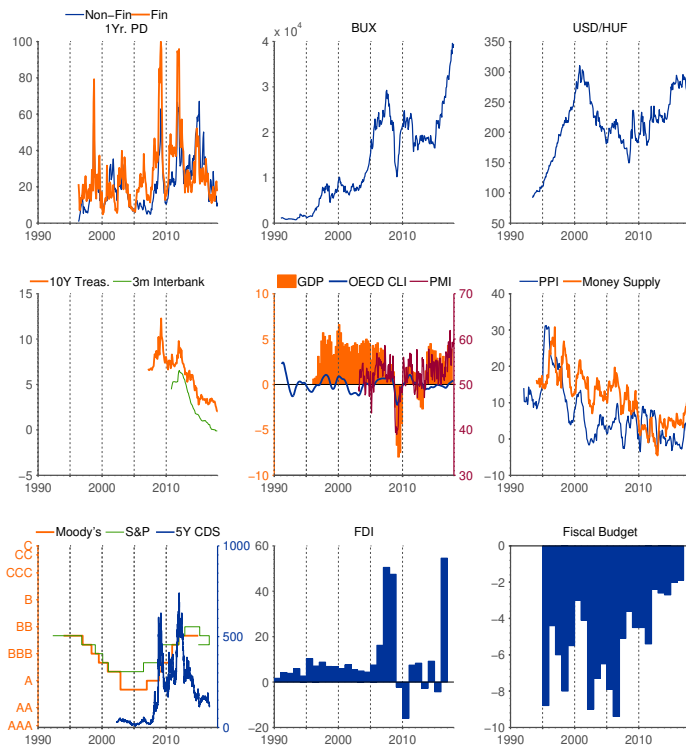
Ghana	2016		2017		
	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
1Yr. PD, Non-Fin. (bps)	61.84	12.60	39.21	5.50	4.06
1Yr. PD, Fin.	163.23	128.14	120.96	70.39	102.29
GGSECI	1689	1865	1965	2326	2580
USD/GHS	4.11	4.32	4.41	4.41	4.50
3m Treas. Yield (%)	16.75	17.39	12.32	13.15	13.31
10Y Treas. Yield (%)	19.00*	-	19.00*	-	-
GDP (YoY%)	3.5	-	-	-	5.9
PPI (YoY%)	4.8	6.0	3.2	7.5	8.9
Money Supply (YoY%)	24.6	32.5	33.0	22.4	19.8
Sov. Rating, Moody's	B1	B1	B1	B1	B1
Sov. Rating, S&P	B-	B-	B-	B-	B-
FDI (%GDP)	8.16	-	-	-	-



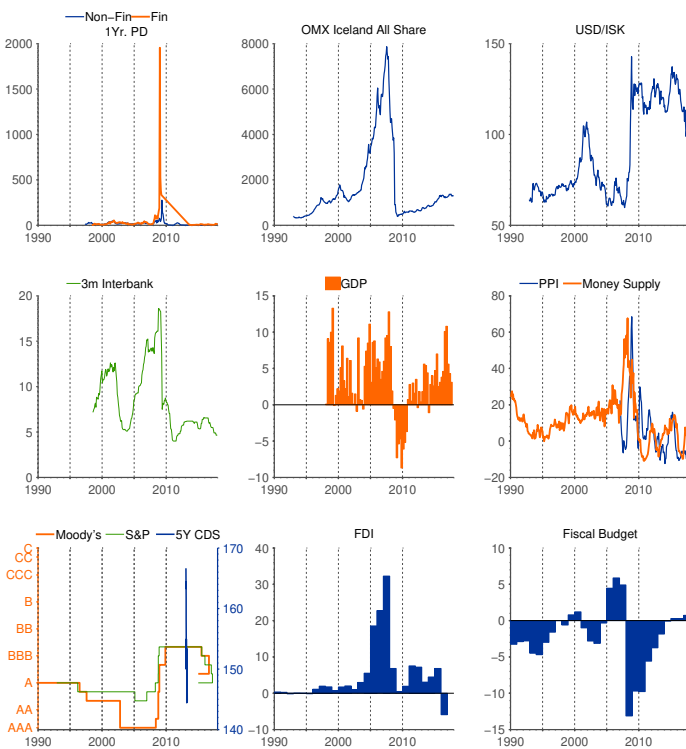
Greece	2016		2017		
	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
1Yr. PD, Non-Fin. (bps)	35.55	26.51	18.49	20.27	20.23
1Yr. PD, Fin.	32.00	27.92	12.43	21.71	21.98
Athex Composite	643.6	666.1	823.7	755.6	802.4
EUR/USD	1.05	1.07	1.14	1.18	1.20
3m Treas. Yield (%)	2.59	2.43*	-	2.02	1.93
10Y Treas. Yield (%)	7.11	6.99	5.42	5.66	4.12
GDP (YoY%)	-0.9	0.4	1.6	1.3	-
OECD CLI	100.07	99.92	100.11	99.66	99.13*
PMI	49.3	46.7	50.5	52.8	53.1
PPI (YoY%)	3.0	6.0	1.2	4.1	4.5*
Sov. Rating, Moody's	Caa2	Caa2	Caa2	Caa2	Caa2
Sov. Rating, S&P	CCC+	CCC+	CCC+	CCC+	CCC+
FDI (%GDP)	1.59	-	-	-	-
Fiscal Budget (%GDP)	0.50	-	-	-	-



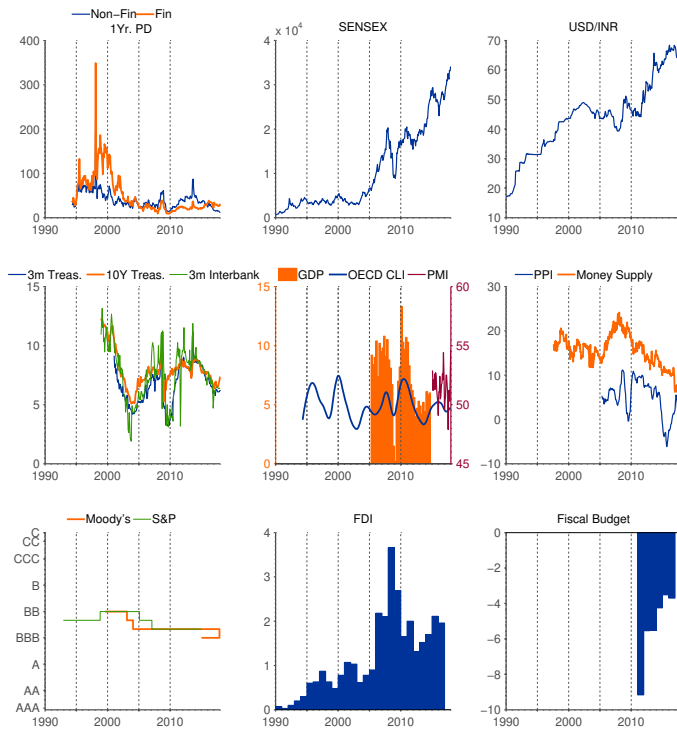
Hong Kong	2016		2017		
	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
1Yr. PD, Non-Fin. (bps)	7.71	5.84	5.89	5.72	5.39
1Yr. PD, Fin.	10.66	8.86	8.82	8.91	8.57
Hang Seng	22001	24112	25765	27554	29919
USD/HKD	7.76	7.77	7.81	7.81	7.81
3m Treas. Yield (%)	0.33*	-	-	-	-
10Y Treas. Yield (%)	1.97	1.67	1.49	1.71	1.83
3m Interbank (%)	1.02	0.94	0.78	0.78	1.31
GDP (YoY%)	3.2	4.3	3.9	3.6	-
PMI	50.3	49.9	51.1	51.2	51.5
Money Supply (YoY%)	8.90	13.70	15.90	13.20	11.60*
Sov. Rating, Moody's	Aa2	Aa2	Aa2	Aa2	Aa2
Sov. Rating, S&P	AA+	AA+	AA+	AA+	AA+
FDI (%GDP)	36.49	-	-	-	-
Fiscal Budget (%GDP)	3.26	-	-	-	-



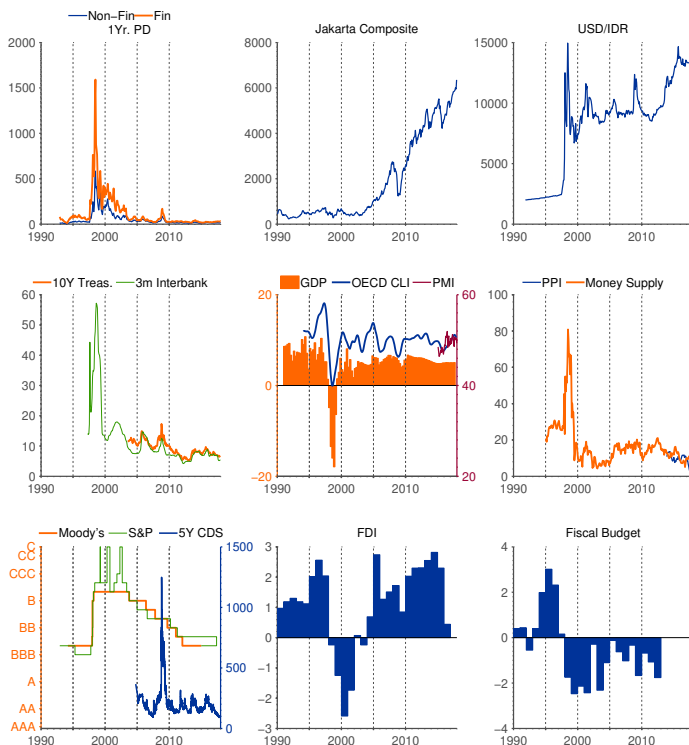
Hungary	2016		2017		
	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
1Yr. PD, Non-Fin. (bps)	22.69	16.68	18.90	15.00	10.93
1Yr. PD, Fin.	13.15	18.02	12.15	21.43	17.78
BUX	32003	31634	35205	37291	39377
USD/HUF	294.36	289.83	270.29	263.74	258.91
10Y Treas. Yield (%)	3.16	3.25	3.08	2.62	2.03
3m Interbank (%)	0.21	0.05	0.01	-0.11	-0.12
GDP (YoY%)	1.90	4.30	3.30	3.90	-
OECD CLI	99.67	100.17	100.44	100.73	100.83*
PMI	52.8	55.9	56.9	59.3	60.0
PPI (YoY%)	0.5	4.2	1.5	4.1	4.5*
Money Supply (YoY%)	7.08	7.66	10.09	13.06	12.89*
Sov. Rating, Moody's	Ba1	Ba1	Ba1	Ba1	Ba1
Sov. Rating, S&P	BBB-	BBB-	BBB-	BBB-	BBB-
FDI (%GDP)	54.61	-	-	-	-
Fiscal Budget (%GDP)	-1.90	-	-	-	-



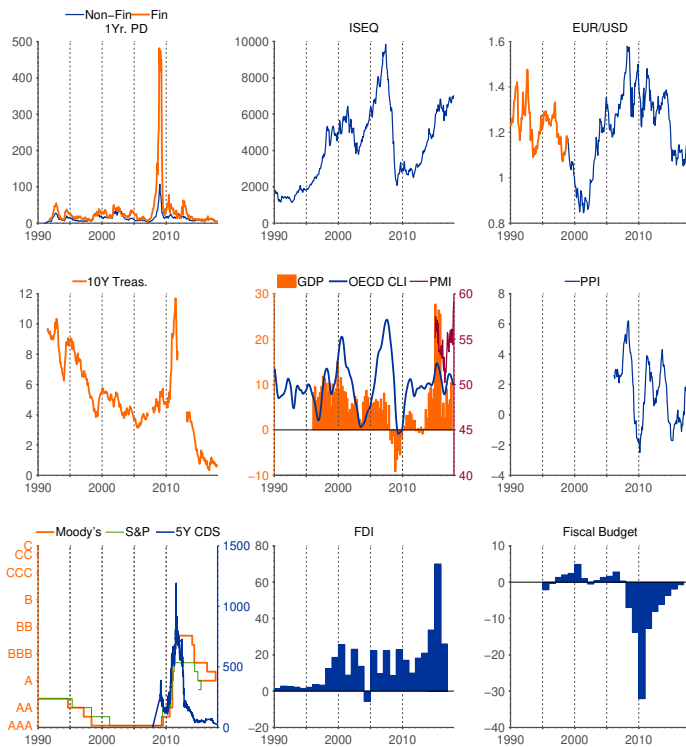
Iceland	2016		2017		
	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
1Yr. PD, Non-Fin. (bps)	6.35	6.57	4.95	12.12	10.21
1Yr. PD, Fin.	5.60	5.01	5.96	16.71	14.39
OMX Iceland All Share	1232	1291	1347	1286	1290
USD/ISK	113.34	113.49	101.81	106.11	103.56
3m Interbank (%)	5.60	5.50	4.90	4.90	4.65
GDP (YoY%)	10.8	5.6	4.3	3.1	-
PPI (YoY%)	-6.10	-7.10	-10.20	-1.40	2.40
Money Supply (YoY%)	-4.64	7.55	5.18	7.48	5.21
Sov. Rating, Moody's	A3	A3	A3	A3	A3
Sov. Rating, S&P	A	A	A	A	A
FDI (%GDP)	-5.90	-	-	-	-
Fiscal Budget (%GDP)	0.29	-	-	-	0.72



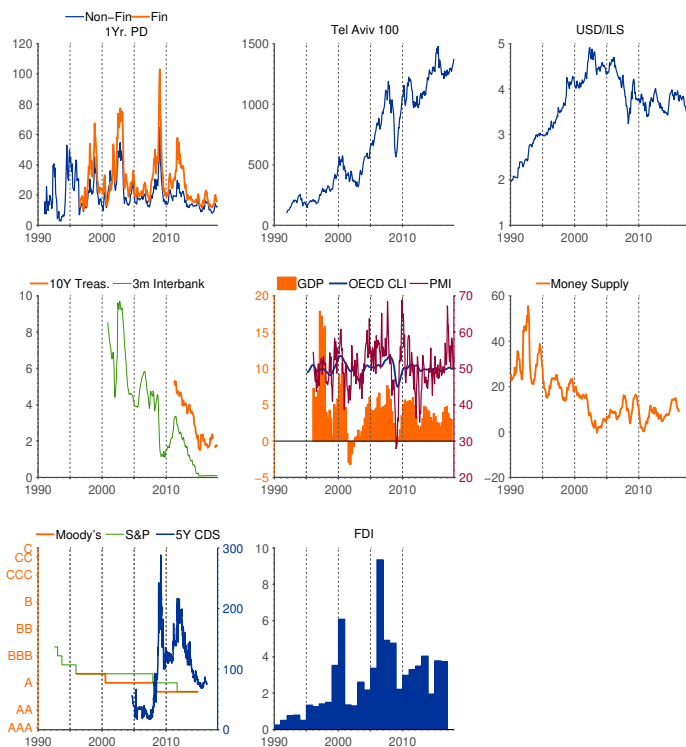
India	2016		2017		
	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
1Yr. PD, Non-Fin. (bps)	16.78	14.77	16.26	15.09	12.17
1Yr. PD, Fin.	34.27	29.15	28.87	27.94	30.98
SENSEX	26626	29621	30922	31284	34057
USD/INR	67.92	64.85	64.58	65.28	63.87
3m Treas. Yield (%)	6.20	5.78	6.29	6.08	6.20
10Y Treas. Yield (%)	6.51	6.68	6.51	6.66	7.33
3m Interbank (%)	5.36	6.14	6.47	6.38	6.42
OECD CLI	99.55	99.42	99.47	99.62	99.75*
PMI	49.6	52.5	50.9	51.2	54.7
PPI (YoY%)	2.1	5.1	0.9	2.6	-
Money Supply (YoY%)	6.2	7.3	7.4	6.0	10.5
Sov. Rating, Moody's	Baa2	Baa2	Baa2	Baa2	Baa2
Sov. Rating, S&P	BBB-	BBB-	BBB-	BBB-	BBB-
FDI (%GDP)	1.96	-	-	-	-
Fiscal Budget (%GDP)	-3.70	-	-	-	-



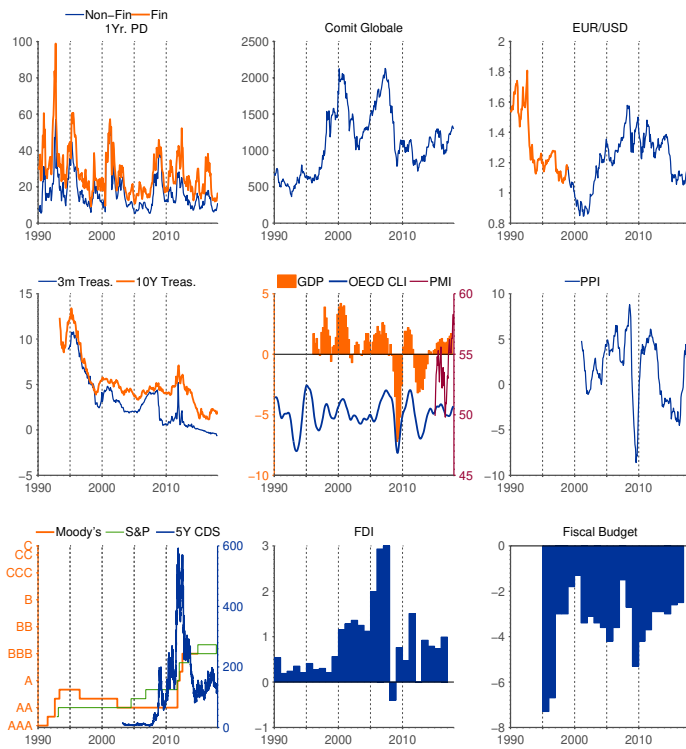
Indonesia	2016		2017		
	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
1Yr. PD, Non-Fin. (bps)	14.32	13.61	15.74	14.13	15.06
1Yr. PD, Fin.	25.39	27.19	28.36	28.48	30.69
Jakarta Composite	5297	5568	5830	5901	6356
USD/IDR	13473.00	13322.00	13348.00	13472.00	13555.00
10Y Treas. Yield (%)	7.97	7.04	6.83	6.50	6.32
3m Interbank (%)	7.46	6.87	7.01	5.20	5.48
GDP (YoY%)	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	-
OECD CLI	99.61	100.23	100.98	101.03	100.52*
PMI	49.0	50.5	49.5	50.4	49.3
PPI (YoY%)	8.7	6.8	2.5	0.5	1.3
Money Supply (YoY%)	10.0	10.0	10.3	10.9	9.3*
Sov. Rating, Moody's	Baa3	Baa3	Baa3	Baa3	Baa3
Sov. Rating, S&P	BBB-	BBB-	BBB-	BBB-	BBB-
5Y CDS (bps)	157.90	127.55	117.41	104.39	85.25
FDI (%GDP)	0.44	-	-	-	-



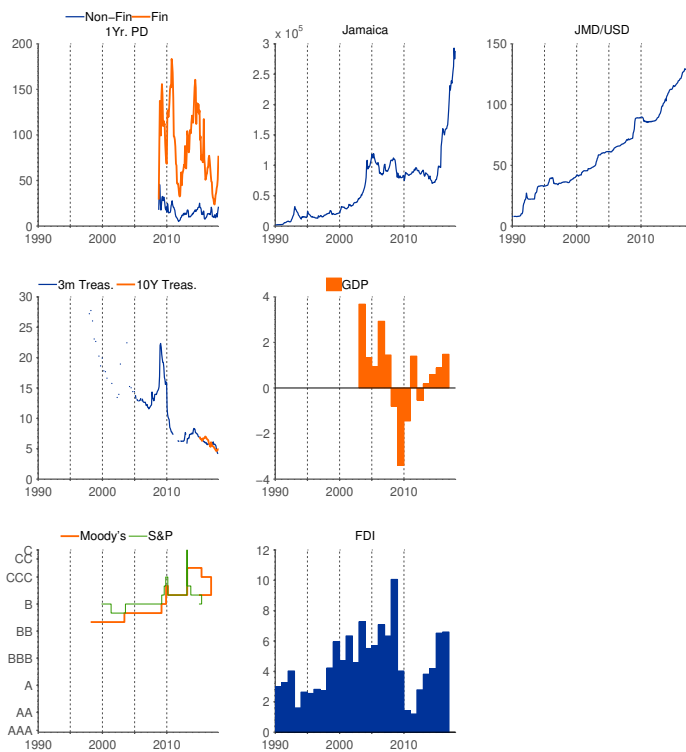
Ireland	2016		2017		
	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
1Yr. PD, Non-Fin. (bps)	11.15	9.59	6.05	4.71	5.51
1Yr. PD, Fin.	11.61	11.12	6.42	3.49	2.80
ISEQ	6517	6659	6828	6882	7038
EUR/USD	1.05	1.07	1.14	1.18	1.20
10Y Treas. Yield (%)	0.75	1.00	0.90	0.74	0.67
GDP (YoY%)	9.0	5.6	6.6	10.4	-
OECD CLI	100.54	101.14	101.02	100.44	99.90*
PMI	55.7	53.6	56.0	55.4	59.1
PPI (YoY%)	0.2	1.8	2.0	2.8	2.2
Sov. Rating, Moody's	A2	A2	A2	A2	A2
Sov. Rating, S&P	A+	A+	A+	A+	A+
5Y CDS (bps)	63.75	50.86	39.71*	31.72*	25.25*
FDI (%GDP)	25.97	-	-	-	-
Fiscal Budget (%GDP)	-0.70	-	-	-	-



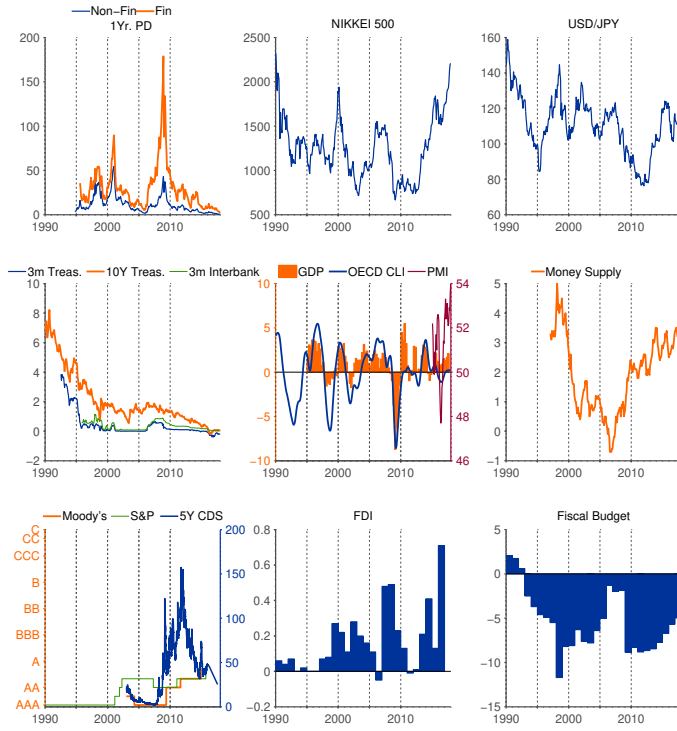
Israel	2016		2017		
	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
1Yr. PD, Non-Fin. (bps)	9.25	8.56	10.68	12.74	12.35
1Yr. PD, Fin.	12.12	12.86	15.34	17.83	15.59
Tel Aviv 100	1282	1252	1289	1292	1364
USD/ILS	3.84	3.62	3.50	3.54	3.48
10Y Treas. Yield (%)	2.06	2.36	2.13*	1.76	1.70
3m Interbank (%)	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10
GDP (YoY%)	4.7	3.8	3.1	3.0	-
OECD CLI	100.01	100.23	100.05	99.95	100.00*
PMI	67.2	54.8	50.3	57.2	53.4
Sov. Rating, Moody's	A1	A1	A1	A1	A1
Sov. Rating, S&P	A+	A+	A+	A+	A+
FDI (%GDP)	3.75	-	-	-	-



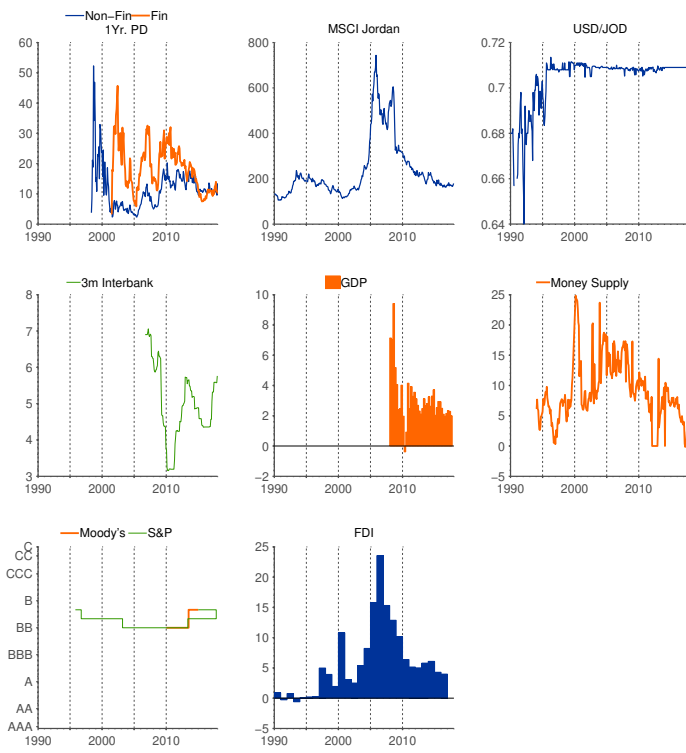
Italy	2016		2017		
	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
1Yr. PD, Non-Fin. (bps)	10.09	6.64	7.11	6.83	10.65
1Yr. PD, Fin.	19.35	12.57	13.69	12.78	16.40
Comit Globale	1124	1208	1219	1319	1297
EUR/USD	1.05	1.07	1.14	1.18	1.20
3m Treas. Yield (%)	-0.46	-0.33	-0.38	-0.41	-0.60
10Y Treas. Yield (%)	1.81	2.32	2.16	2.11	2.02
GDP (YoY%)	1.0	1.3	1.5	1.7	-
OECD CLI	99.94	99.88	100.08	100.52	100.70*
PMI	53.2	55.7	55.2	56.3	57.4
PPI (YoY%)	0.9	3.3	2.5	1.7	2.2
Sov. Rating, Moody's	Baa2	Baa2	Baa2	Baa2	Baa2
Sov. Rating, S&P	BBB	BBB	BBB	BBB	BBB
5Y CDS (bps)	157.22	170.09	145.62	138.29	117.37
FDI (%GDP)	0.99	-	-	-	-
Fiscal Budget (%GDP)	-2.50	-	-	-	-



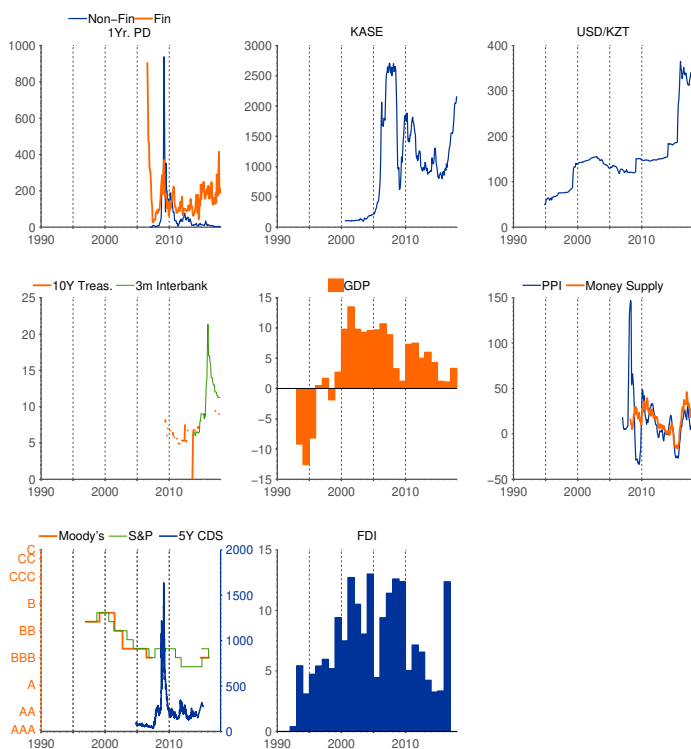
Jamaica	2016		2017		
	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
1Yr. PD, Non-Fin. (bps)	17.89	10.62	12.19	13.62	20.53
1Yr. PD, Fin.	48.25	30.10	27.20	41.68	73.93
Jamaica	192274	223834	235043	262729	288382
JMD/USD	128.85	128.13	128.34	129.55	124.58
3m Treas. Yield (%)	5.68	6.13	5.77	4.98	4.18
10Y Treas. Yield (%)	5.84	5.38	5.00	4.78	4.96
GDP (YoY%)	1.5	-	-	-	-
Sov. Rating, Moody's	B3	B3	B3	B3	B3
Sov. Rating, S&P	B	B	B	B	B
FDI (%GDP)	6.60	-	-	-	-



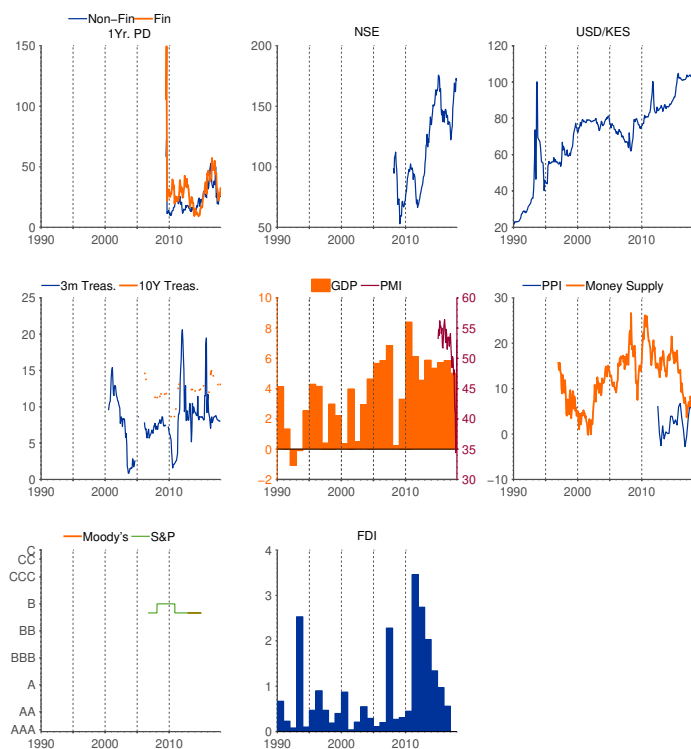
Japan	2016		2017		
	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
1Yr. PD, Non-Fin. (bps)	1.60	1.36	1.08	0.67	0.59
1Yr. PD, Fin.	6.90	7.04	5.32	3.84	3.00
NIKKEI 500	1744	1760	1910	2007	2208
USD/JPY	116.96	111.39	112.39	112.51	112.69
3m Treas. Yield (%)	-0.39	-0.20	-0.09	-0.17	-0.16
10Y Treas. Yield (%)	0.05	0.07	0.09	0.07	0.05
3m Interbank (%)	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.07
GDP (YoY%)	1.5	1.3	1.7	2.1	-
OECD CLI	99.92	100.04	100.08	100.08	100.12*
PMI	52.4	52.4	52.4	52.9	54.0
Money Supply (YoY%)	3.40	3.50	3.30	3.40	3.10
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)	0.71	-	-	-	-
Fiscal Budget (%GDP)	-5.67	-	-	-	-4.98



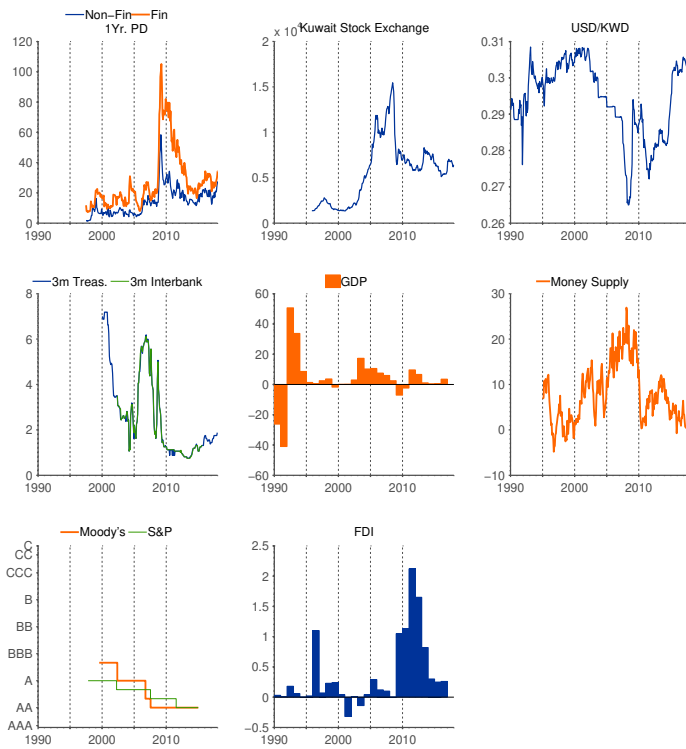
Jordan	2016		2017		
	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
1Yr. PD, Non-Fin. (bps)	11.21	10.69	11.09	11.25	13.32
1Yr. PD, Fin.	10.97	9.28	10.17	13.98	10.34
MSCI Jordan	172	182	172	167	179
USD/JOD	0.71	0.71	0.71	0.71	0.71
3m Interbank (%)	4.57	5.32	5.59	5.59	5.76
GDP (YoY%)	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.0	-
Money Supply (YoY%)	4.02	-0.16	2.38	-0.31	1.49*
Sov. Rating, Moody's	B1	B1	B1	B1	B1
Sov. Rating, S&P	B+	B+	B+	B+	B+
FDI (%GDP)	3.98	-	-	-	-



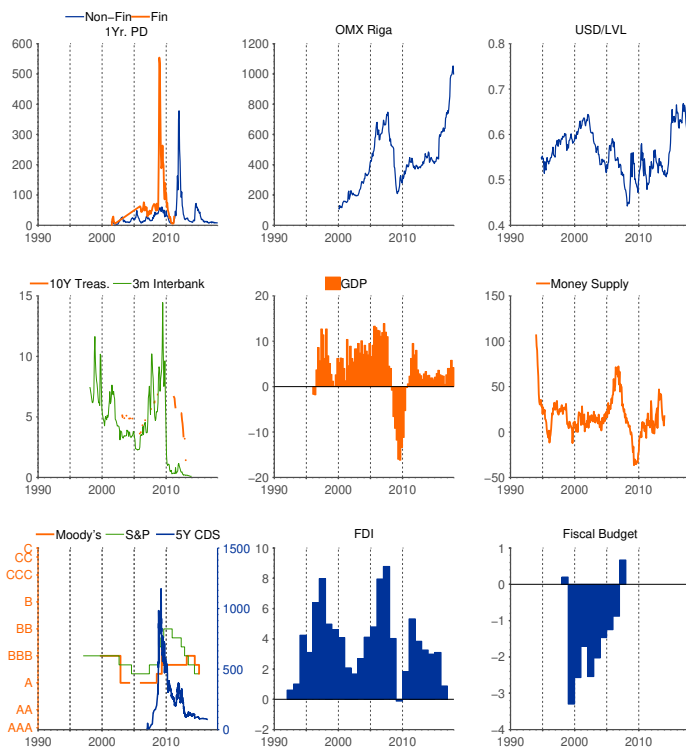
Kazakhstan	2016		2017		
	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
1Yr. PD, Non-Fin. (bps)	4.08	3.22	2.83	3.11	2.61
1Yr. PD, Fin.	142.70	185.49	217.04	414.27	194.37
KASE	1358	1554	1660	2049	2163
USD/KZT	333.69	313.65	322.18	340.68	332.85
10Y Treas. Yield (%)	-	9.40	-	-	8.97*
3m Interbank (%)	13.00	12.00	11.50	11.25	11.25
GDP (YoY%)	1.1	-	-	-	3.3
PPI (YoY%)	15.5	26.7	9.6	9.5	17.6
Money Supply (YoY%)	46.11	30.89	27.57	26.15	7.54
Sov. Rating, S&P	BBB-	BBB-	BBB-	BBB-	BBB-
FDI (%GDP)	12.37	-	-	-	-



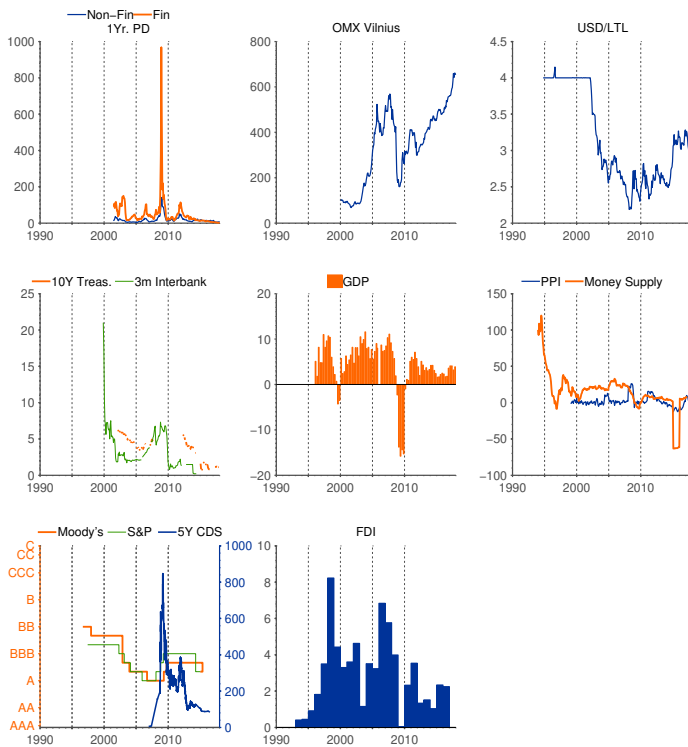
Kenya	2016		2017		
	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
1Yr. PD, Non-Fin. (bps)	38.11	49.98	19.39	24.03	30.00
1Yr. PD, Fin.	47.41	43.81	31.78	24.45	32.42
NSE	133	131	153	162	171
USD/KES	102.47	102.95	103.75	103.10	103.18
3m Treas. Yield (%)	8.55	8.76	8.28	8.13	8.08
10Y Treas. Yield (%)	14.26*	-	-	13.07	13.09
GDP (YoY%)	5.8	-	-	-	5.0
PMI	54.1	48.5	47.3	40.9	53.0
PPI (YoY%)	-0.5	3.4	6.4	5.4	3.2
Money Supply (YoY%)	3.67	6.41	6.03	7.85	8.45*
Sov. Rating, Moody's	B1	B1	B1	B1	B1
Sov. Rating, S&P	B+	B+	B+	B+	B+
FDI (%GDP)	0.56	-	-	-	-



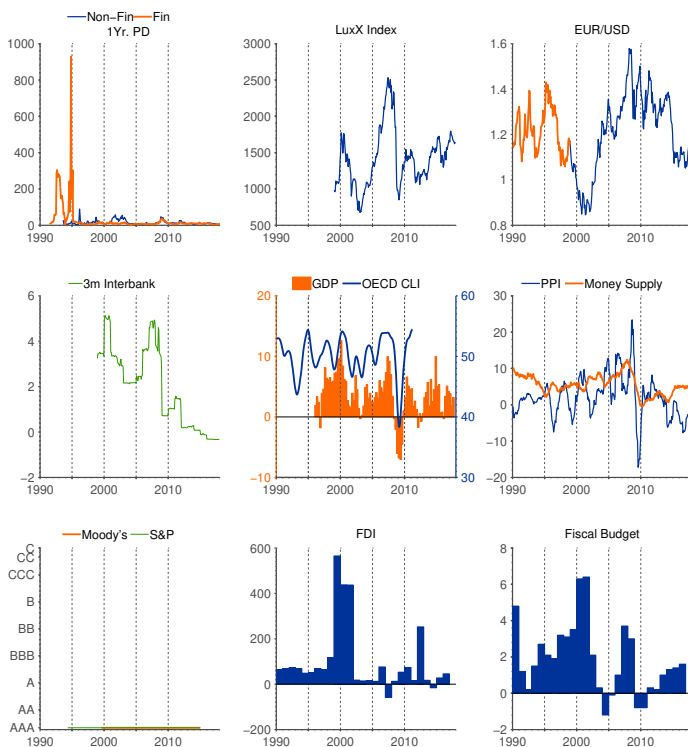
Kuwait	2016		2017		
	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
1Yr. PD, Non-Fin. (bps)	16.17	17.90	20.22	20.40	27.34
1Yr. PD, Fin.	27.83	27.11	26.84	26.94	34.20
Kuwait Stock Exchange	5748	7029	6763	6680	6408
USD/KWD	0.31	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30
3m Treas. Yield (%)	1.44	1.56	1.75	1.75	1.88
GDP (YoY%)	3.5	-	-	-	-
Money Supply (YoY%)	3.50	0.66	0.31	2.38	2.90*
Sov. Rating, Moody's	Aa2	Aa2	Aa2	Aa2	Aa2
Sov. Rating, S&P	AA	AA	AA	AA	AA
FDI (%GDP)	0.26	-	-	-	-



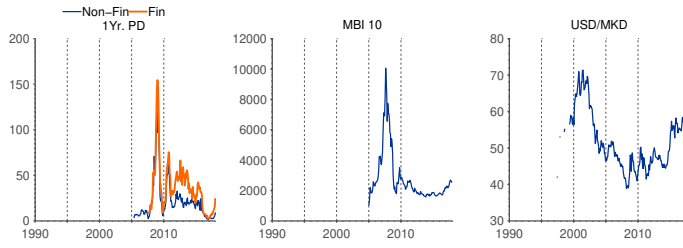
Latvia	2016		2017		
	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
1Yr. PD, Non-Fin. (bps)	11.13	10.14	7.25	7.15	7.75
OMX Riga	734	770	970	999	996
USD/LVL	0.67	0.66	0.62	0.59	0.59
GDP (YoY%)	2.6	4.0	4.0	5.8	4.2
Sov. Rating, Moody's	A3	A3	A3	A3	A3
Sov. Rating, S&P	A-	A-	A-	A-	A-
FDI (%GDP)	0.88	-	-	-	-



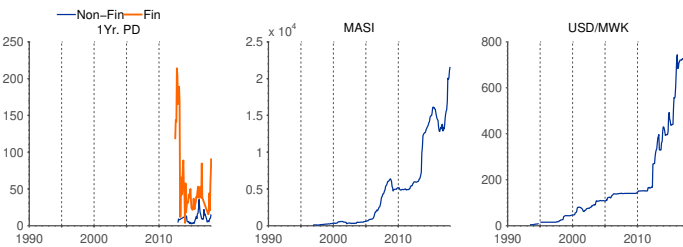
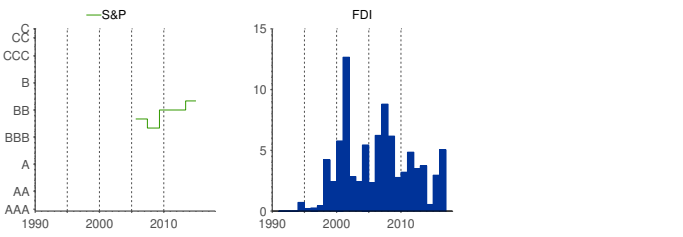
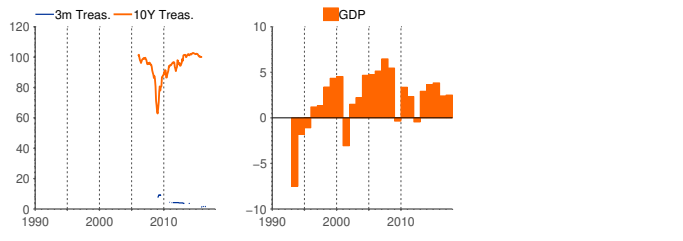
Lithuania	2016		2017		
	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
1Yr. PD, Non-Fin. (bps)	11.76	7.59	5.47	6.57	7.58
1Yr. PD, Fin.	5.36	4.30	4.17	1.99	2.44
OMX Vilnius	558	565	597	642	653
USD/LTL	3.28	3.24	3.02	2.92	2.88
10Y Treas. Yield (%)	-	-	1.15	1.18*	1.10*
GDP (YoY%)	3.6	4.1	4.1	3.2	3.9
PPI (YoY%)	5.5	8.2	1.3	3.9	3.5
Money Supply (YoY%)	7.30	8.00	-	-	-
Sov. Rating, Moody's	A3	A3	A3	A3	A3
Sov. Rating, S&P	A-	A-	A-	A-	A-
FDI (%GDP)	2.25	-	-	-	-



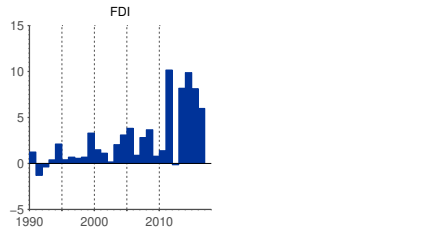
Luxembourg	2016		2017		
	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
1Yr. PD, Non-Fin. (bps)	7.77	8.44	6.27	4.56	6.46
1Yr. PD, Fin.	4.23	4.81	4.53	5.68	7.78
LuxX Index	1669	1795	1711	1652	1638
EUR/USD	1.05	1.07	1.14	1.18	1.20
3m Interbank (%)	-0.32	-0.33*	-0.33	-0.33	-0.33
GDP (YoY%)	4.2	3.8	1.9	3.2	-
PPI (YoY%)	-6.2	-3.3	-3.1	1.5	2.2*
Money Supply (YoY%)	5.10	5.20	5.00	5.10	4.60
Sov. Rating, Moody's	Aaa	Aaa	Aaa	Aaa	Aaa
Sov. Rating, S&P	AAA	AAA	AAA	AAA	AAA
FDI (%GDP)	45.81	-	-	-	-
Fiscal Budget (%GDP)	1.60	-	-	-	-

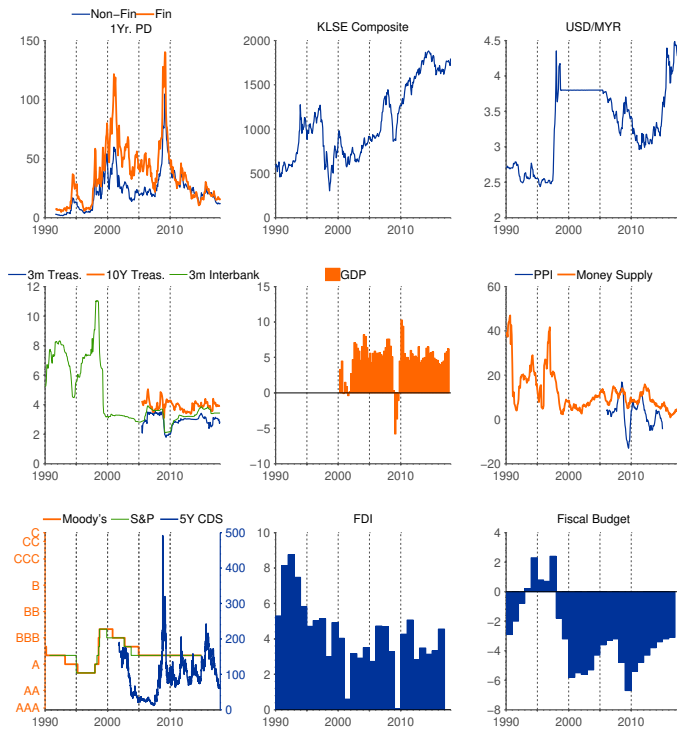


Macedonia	2016		2017		
	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
1Yr. PD, Non-Fin. (bps)	1.95	4.43	2.94	3.04	8.78
1Yr. PD, Fin.	2.99	5.90	8.43	11.45	24.11
MBI 10	2135	2251	2282	2689	2539
USD/MKD	58.46	57.78	53.84	52.08	51.25
GDP (YoY%)	2.4	-	-	-	2.5
Sov. Rating, S&P	BB-	BB-	BB-	BB-	BB-
FDI (%GDP)	5.04	-	-	-	-

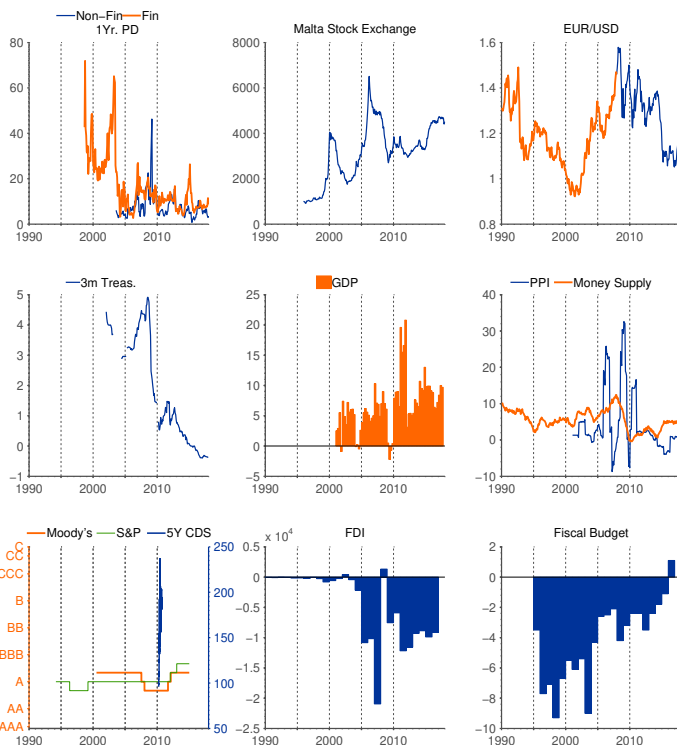


Malawi	2016		2017		
	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
1Yr. PD, Non-Fin. (bps)	14.66	11.80	5.76	7.61	15.22
1Yr. PD, Fin.	-	-	-	44.13	80.89
MASI	13321	14578	15773	19920	21598
USD/MWK	727.47	725.23	725.19	725.50	725.52
3m Treas. Yield (%)	24.00	23.93	21.30*	14.50	14.50
FDI (%GDP)	5.99	-	-	-	-

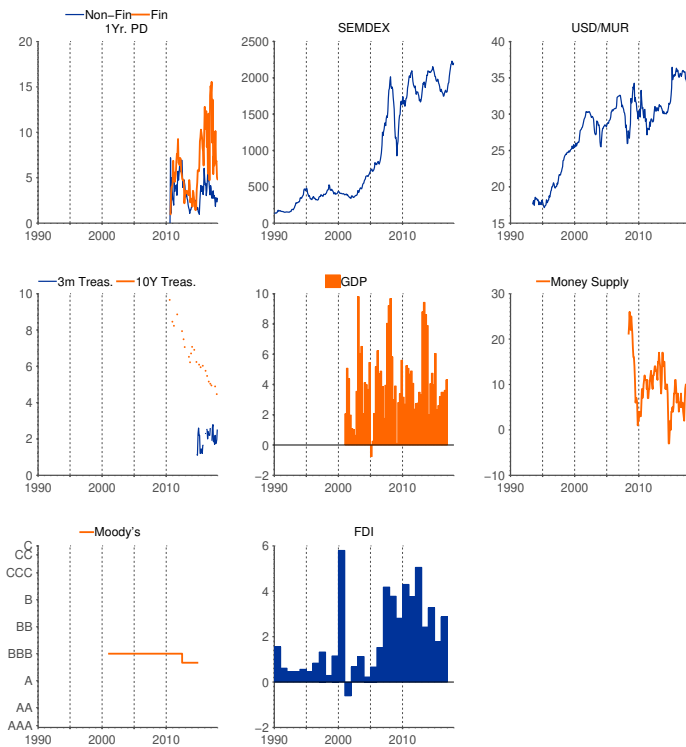




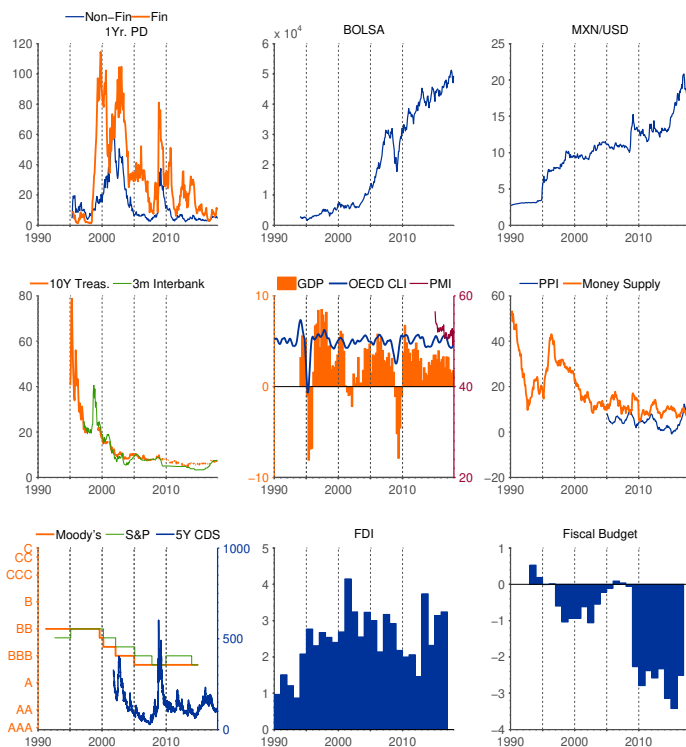
Malaysia	2016	2017			
	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
1Yr. PD, Non-Fin. (bps)	18.77	14.00	12.30	12.19	11.80
1Yr. PD, Fin.	22.53	16.38	15.37	16.84	15.92
KLSE Composite	1642	1740	1764	1756	1797
USD/MYR	4.49	4.43	4.29	4.22	4.05
3m Treas. Yield (%)	3.06	3.15	3.07	2.93	2.86
10Y Treas. Yield (%)	4.23	4.15	3.93	3.93	3.91
3m Interbank (%)	3.41	3.43	3.43	3.43	3.44
GDP (YoY%)	4.5	5.6	5.8	6.2	-
Money Supply (YoY%)	3.10	4.50	4.30	5.00	4.70
Sov. Rating, Moody's	A3	A3	A3	A3	A3
Sov. Rating, S&P	A-	A-	A-	A-	A-
5Y CDS (bps)	138.38	105.21	85.45	68.99	58.37
FDI (%GDP)	4.56	-	-	-	-
Fiscal Budget (%GDP)	-3.10	-	-	-	-



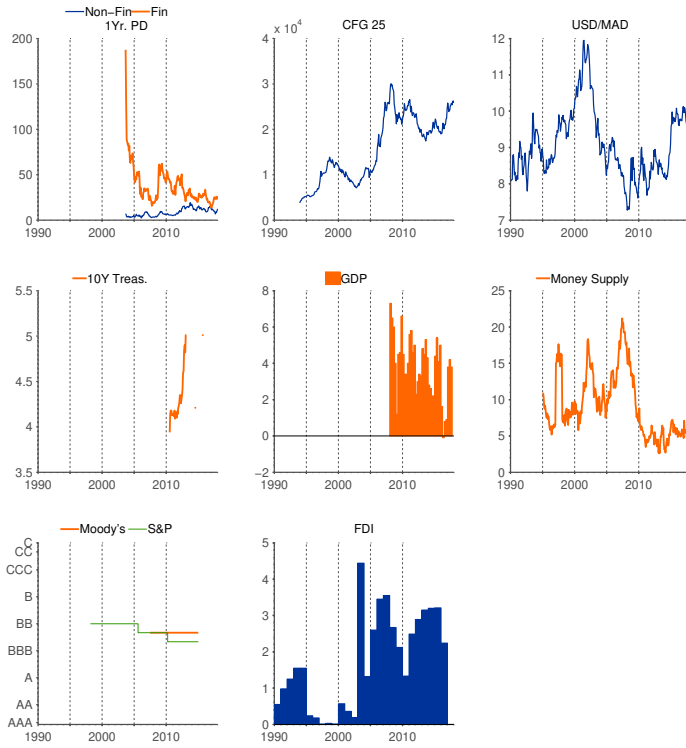
Malta	2016	2017			
	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
1Yr. PD, Non-Fin. (bps)	6.20	5.64	4.90	4.46	3.32
1Yr. PD, Fin.	6.61	8.61	7.25	7.68	9.10
Malta Stock Exchange	4631	4718	4697	4694	4509
EUR/USD	1.05	1.07	1.14	1.18	1.20
3m Treas. Yield (%)	-0.39	-0.35	-0.34	-0.36	-0.38
GDP (YoY%)	7.2	8.4	10.0	9.7	-
PPI (YoY%)	0.4	0.8	0.8	1.1	0.7
Money Supply (YoY%)	5.10	5.20	5.00	5.10	5.50
Sov. Rating, Moody's	A3	A3	A3	A3	A3
Sov. Rating, S&P	BBB+	BBB+	BBB+	BBB+	BBB+
FDI (%GDP)	-9143.00	-	-	-	-
Fiscal Budget (%GDP)	1.10	-	-	-	-



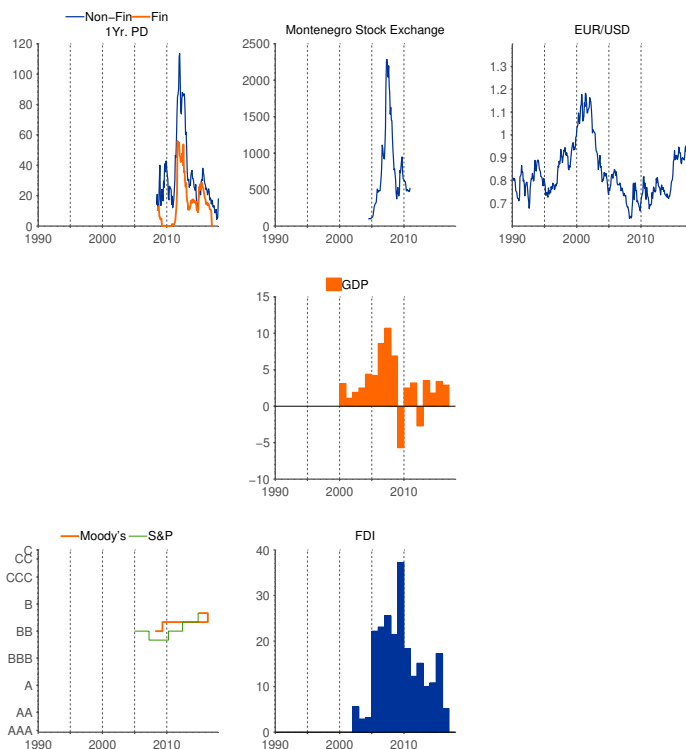
Mauritius	2016		2017		
	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
1Yr. PD, Non-Fin. (bps)	3.81	3.39	3.01	2.80	2.74
1Yr. PD, Fin.	14.47	13.59	6.34	6.68	4.80
SEMDEX	1808	1933	2123	2230	2202
USD/MUR	35.97	35.82	34.48	33.92	33.57
3m Treas. Yield (%)	2.60*	2.65	2.00	1.75	2.52
10Y Treas. Yield (%)	5.04*	4.95*	-	4.89*	4.47*
GDP (YoY%)	4.3	-	-	-	-
Money Supply (YoY%)	3.00	9.00	9.00	15.00	17.00*
Sov. Rating, Moody's	Baa1	Baa1	Baa1	Baa1	Baa1
FDI (%GDP)	2.87	-	-	-	-



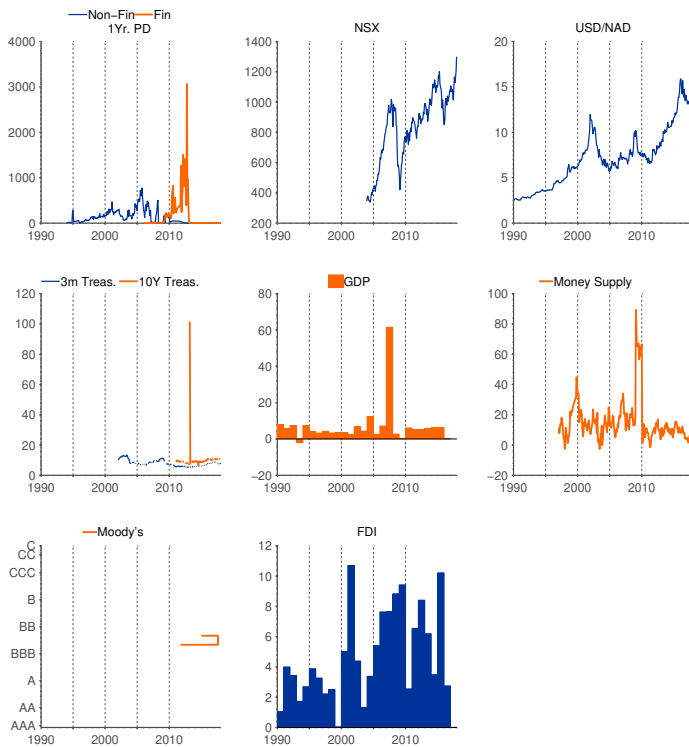
Mexico	2016		2017		
	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
1Yr. PD, Non-Fin. (bps)	4.08	5.29	5.68	5.24	4.62
1Yr. PD, Fin.	5.15	7.58	7.72	6.78	11.05
BOLSA	45643	48542	49857	50346	49354
MXN/USD	20.73	18.72	18.12	18.25	19.66
10Y Treas. Yield (%)	7.25	7.40	6.97	6.79	7.19*
3m Interbank (%)	6.19	6.93	7.40	7.38	7.67
GDP (YoY%)	3.3	3.2	1.9	1.5	1.8
OECD CLI	100.04	98.94	98.56	98.70	99.19*
PMI	50.2	51.5	52.3	52.8	51.7
PPI (YoY%)	10.3	10.7	6.5	5.0	5.1
Money Supply (YoY%)	10.60	9.10	7.80	8.60	9.30*
Sov. Rating, Moody's	Baa1	Baa1	Baa1	Baa1	Baa1
Sov. Rating, S&P	BBB+	BBB+	BBB+	BBB+	BBB+
5Y CDS (bps)	155.91	130.28	112.63	110.31	106.11
FDI (%GDP)	3.24	-	-	-	-
Fiscal Budget (%GDP)	-2.51	-	-	-	-



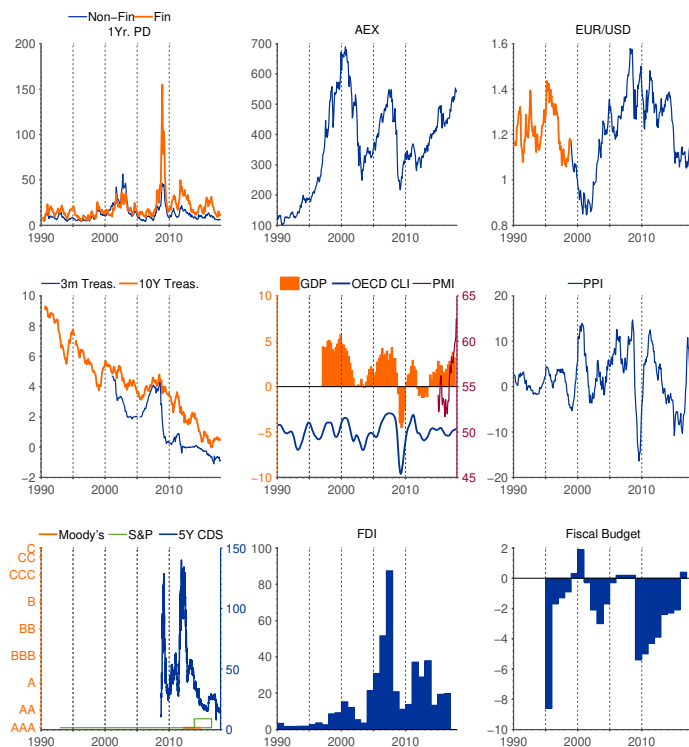
Morocco	2016		2017		
	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
1Yr. PD, Non-Fin. (bps)	12.47	11.80	9.98	8.85	11.90
1Yr. PD, Fin.	13.86	17.44	25.18	23.79	25.44
CFG 25	24464	23883	25205	25358	25864
USD/MAD	10.13	10.06	9.64	9.42	9.33
GDP (YoY%)	0.9	3.8	4.2	3.8	-
Money Supply (YoY%)	4.70	5.60	4.70	5.40	5.80
Sov. Rating, Moody's	Ba1	Ba1	Ba1	Ba1	Ba1
Sov. Rating, S&P	BBB-	BBB-	BBB-	BBB-	BBB-
FDI (%GDP)	2.24	-	-	-	-



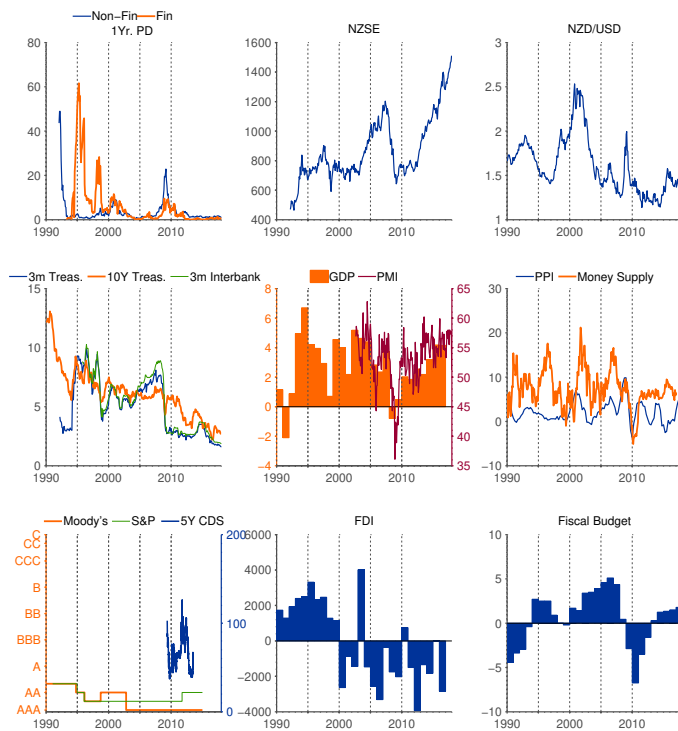
Montenegro	2016		2017		
	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
1Yr. PD, Non-Fin. (bps)	16.98	12.52	8.62	4.39	17.83
1Yr. PD, Fin.	0.00	0.00*	-	-	-
EUR/USD	0.95	0.94	0.88	0.85	0.83
GDP (YoY%)	2.9	-	-	-	-
Sov. Rating, Moody's	B1	B1	B1	B1	B1
Sov. Rating, S&P	B+	B+	B+	B+	B+
FDI (%GDP)	5.18	-	-	-	-



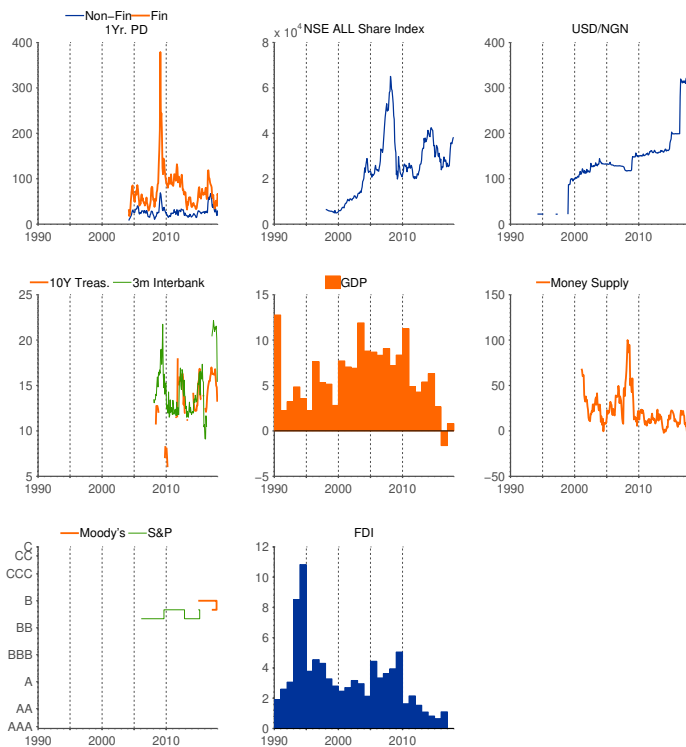
Namibia	2016		2017		
	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
1Yr. PD, Non-Fin. (bps)	0.04	0.13	0.21	0.16	2.48
1Yr. PD, Fin.	0.17	0.11	0.01	0.01	0.01
NSX	1069	1067	1014	1128	1300
USD/NAD	13.74	13.41	13.07	13.56	12.38
3m Treas. Yield (%)	8.61	8.87	7.74	7.52	7.70
10Y Treas. Yield (%)	10.28*	10.41	10.49	10.43*	11.07
GDP (YoY%)	0.2	-	-	-	-
Money Supply (YoY%)	4.90	1.54	6.63	9.23	9.20*
Sov. Rating, Moody's	Ba1	Ba1	Ba1	Ba1	Ba1
FDI (%GDP)	2.75	-	-	-	-



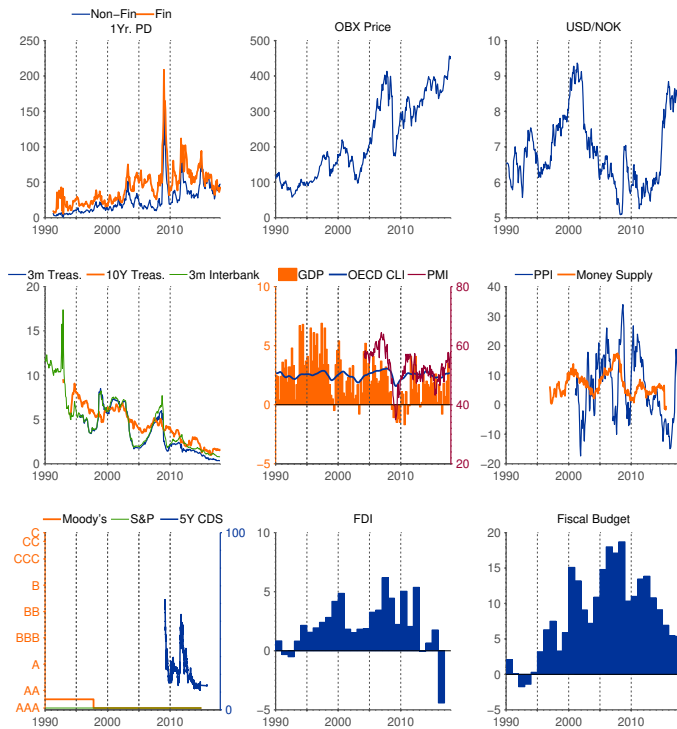
Netherlands	2016		2017		
	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
1Yr. PD, Non-Fin. (bps)	8.24	6.68	6.33	6.39	6.01
1Yr. PD, Fin.	15.45	12.26	9.15	13.97	11.18
AEX	483	517	507	537	545
EUR/USD	1.05	1.07	1.14	1.18	1.20
3m Treas. Yield (%)	-1.11	-0.78	-0.64	-0.71	-0.84
10Y Treas. Yield (%)	0.36	0.58	0.66	0.58	0.53
GDP (YoY%)	2.8	2.6	3.8	3.2	-
OECD CLI	99.79	100.06	100.19	100.28	100.36*
PMI	57.3	57.8	58.6	60.0	62.2
PPI (YoY%)	4.9	8.7	2.4	5.2	4.6*
Sov. Rating, Moody's	Aaa	Aaa	Aaa	Aaa	Aaa
Sov. Rating, S&P	AAA	AAA	AAA	AAA	AAA
5Y CDS (bps)	27.65	21.31	19.54	17.21	13.27
FDI (%GDP)	19.81	-	-	-	-
Fiscal Budget (%GDP)	0.40	-	-	-	-



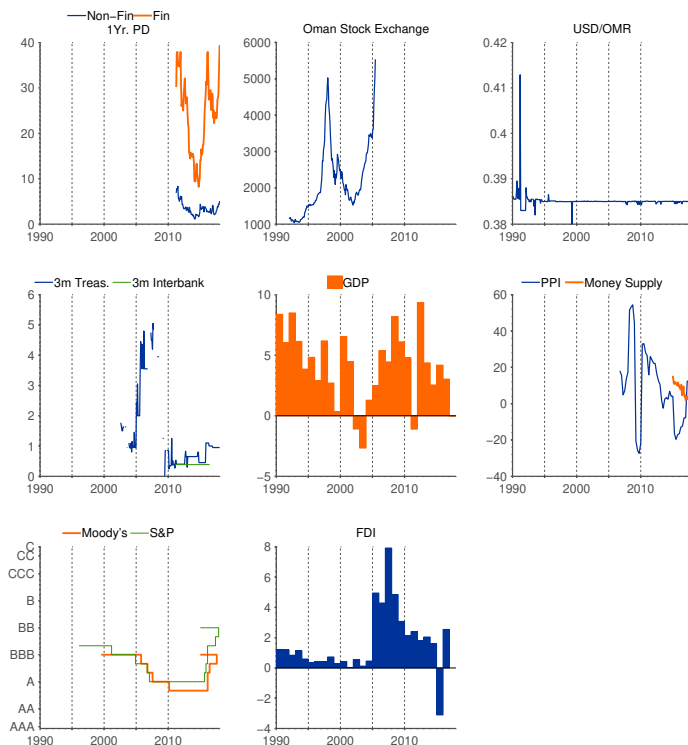
New Zealand	2016		2017		
	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
1Yr. PD, Non-Fin. (bps)	1.44	1.53	1.78	1.37	0.97
1Yr. PD, Fin.	0.51	0.94	0.32	0.64	0.38
NZSE	1281	1322	1392	1429	1511
NZD/USD	1.44	1.43	1.36	1.39	1.41
3m Treas. Yield (%)	1.75	1.77	1.84	1.77	1.60
10Y Treas. Yield (%)	3.33	3.19	2.98	2.97	2.72
3m Interbank (%)	2.00	2.00	1.99	1.96	1.88
GDP (YoY%)	4.2	-	-	-	-
PMI	54.8	57.8	56.0	57.7	51.2
PPI (YoY%)	2.5	4.1	5.2	5.3	-
Money Supply (YoY%)	6.40	6.40*	-	-	-
Sov. Rating, Moody's	Aaa	Aaa	Aaa	Aaa	Aaa
Sov. Rating, S&P	AA	AA	AA	AA	AA
FDI (%GDP)	-2835.40	-	-	-	-
Fiscal Budget (%GDP)	1.51	-	-	-	1.79



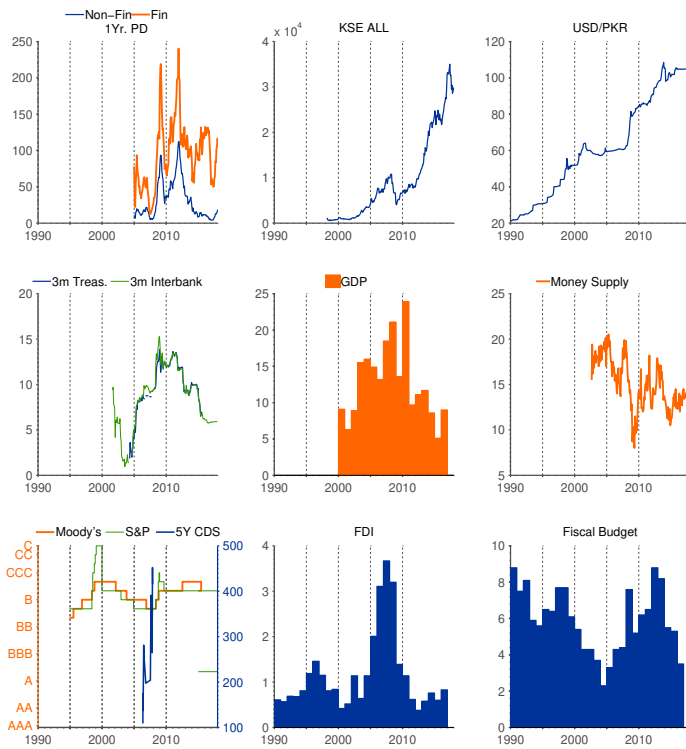
Nigeria	2016		2017		
	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
1Yr. PD, Non-Fin. (bps)	65.71	36.55	31.36	30.86	29.70
1Yr. PD, Fin.	85.19	57.42	37.95	51.52	66.62
NSE ALL Share Index	26875	25516	33117	35440	38243
USD/NGN	315.33	314.29	322.25	358.99	359.99
10Y Treas. Yield (%)	16.24	16.29	16.19	15.90	13.21
3m Interbank (%)	-	20.93	21.61	21.21	15.39
GDP (YoY%)	-1.6	-	-	-	0.8
Money Supply (YoY%)	17.78	8.96	-0.44	-0.27	1.70
Sov. Rating, Moody's	B2	B2	B2	B2	B2
Sov. Rating, S&P	B+	B+	B+	B+	B+
FDI (%GDP)	1.10	-	-	-	-



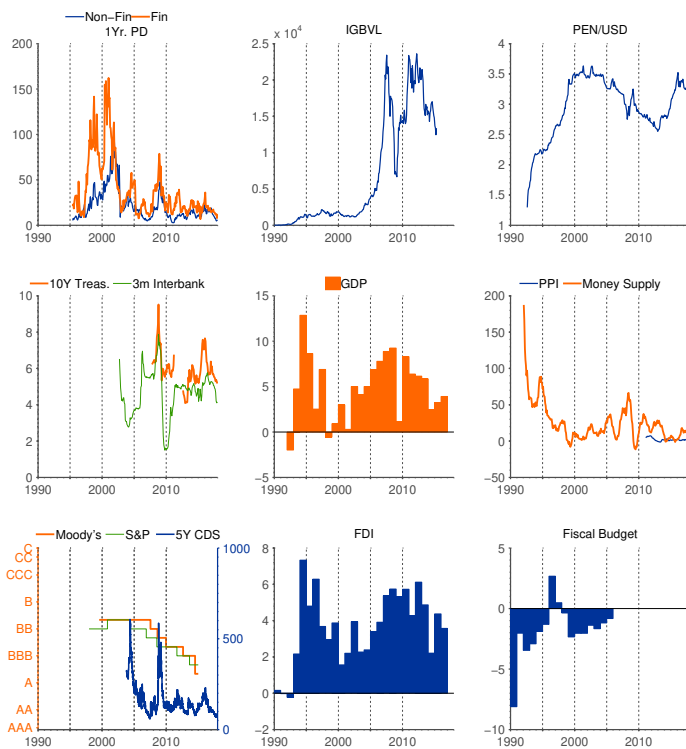
Norway	2016		2017		
	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
1Yr. PD, Non-Fin. (bps)	34.31	35.90	44.36	45.10	47.22
1Yr. PD, Fin.	37.14	42.15	53.42	39.02	42.67
OBX Price	397	396	390	444	456
USD/NOK	8.64	8.60	8.35	7.96	8.20
3m Treas. Yield (%)	0.51	0.41	0.35	0.36	0.35
10Y Treas. Yield (%)	1.65	1.64	1.65	1.59	1.59
3m Interbank (%)	1.17	0.97	0.83	0.81	0.81
GDP (YoY%)	1.8	0.7	2.0	3.5	-
OECD CLI	100.15	100.52	100.52	100.66	100.73*
PMI	52.2	55.0	55.4	52.4	57.8
PPI (YoY%)	7.2	16.1	3.2	8.7	7.3
Sov. Rating, Moody's	Aaa	Aaa	Aaa	Aaa	Aaa
Sov. Rating, S&P	AAA	AAA	AAA	AAA	AAA
FDI (%GDP)	-4.43	-	-	-	-
Fiscal Budget (%GDP)	5.48	-	-	-	5.37



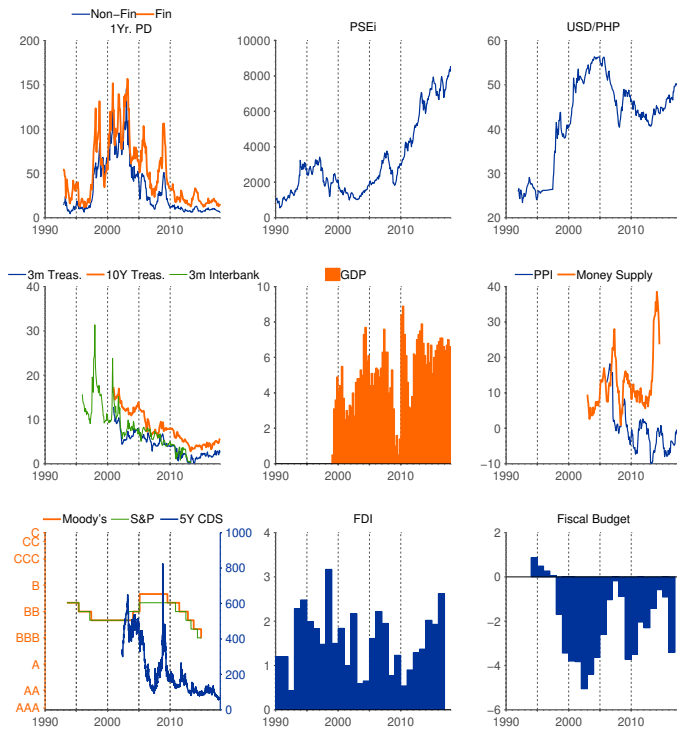
Oman	2016		2017		
	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
1Yr. PD, Non-Fin. (bps)	3.99	2.06	2.88	3.73	4.93
1Yr. PD, Fin.	23.39	23.57	23.29	27.73	39.10
USD/OMR	0.39	0.39	0.39	0.38	0.38
3m Treas. Yield (%)	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.95
GDP (YoY%)	3.0	-	-	-	-0.0
PPI (YoY%)	-7.8	12.4	12.5	10.2	-
Money Supply (YoY%)	1.83	3.06	3.77	3.66	3.48*
Sov. Rating, Moody's	Baa2	Baa2	Baa2	Baa2	Baa2
Sov. Rating, S&P	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB
FDI (%GDP)	2.54	-	-	-	-



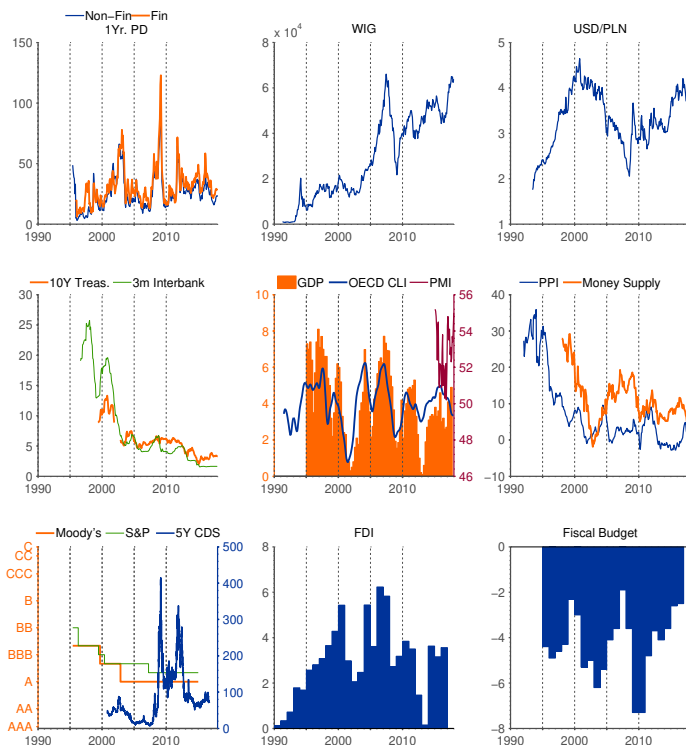
Pakistan	2016		2017		
	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
1Yr. PD, Non-Fin. (bps)	4.22	4.32	7.77	12.10	18.10
1Yr. PD, Fin.	53.28	56.77	61.78	83.67	116.51
KSE ALL	32842	32985	32494	30396	29774
USD/PKR	104.83	104.85	104.91	105.42	110.45
3m Interbank (%)	5.87	5.87	5.89	5.90	5.91
GDP (YoY%)	9.0	-	-	-	-
Money Supply (YoY%)	14.50	13.60	13.70	12.70	11.80*
Sov. Rating, Moody's	B3	B3	B3	B3	B3
Sov. Rating, S&P	A-	A-	A-	A-	A-
FDI (%GDP)	0.83	-	-	-	-
Fiscal Budget (%GDP)	3.50	-	-	-	-



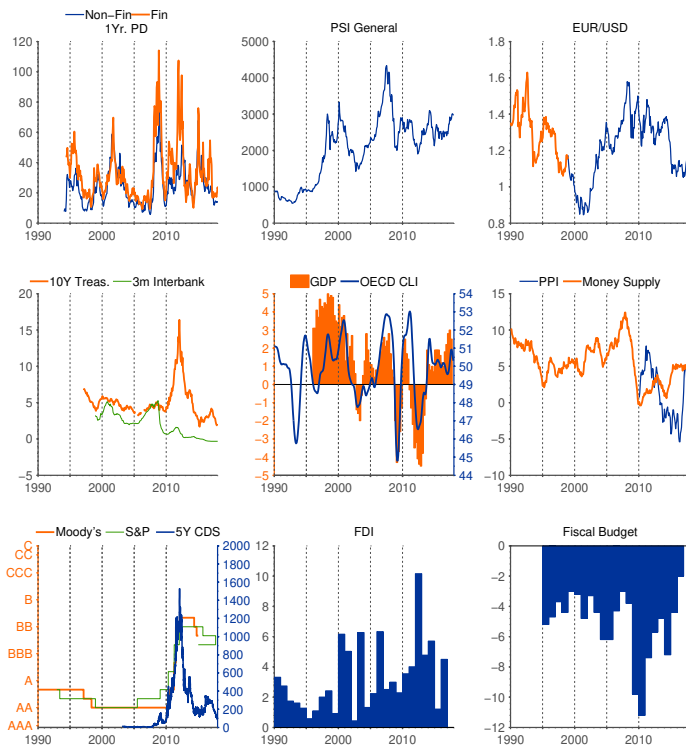
Peru	2016		2017		
	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
1Yr. PD, Non-Fin. (bps)	19.02	11.96	9.33	5.56	5.50
1Yr. PD, Fin.	14.22	15.88	14.06	11.88	10.89
PEN/USD	3.36	3.25	3.25	3.27	3.24
10Y Treas. Yield (%)	6.38	5.77	5.54	5.29	5.17
3m Interbank (%)	5.27	5.20	5.05	4.68	4.16
GDP (YoY%)	3.9	-	-	-	-
PPI (YoY%)	1.9	1.8	1.4	0.8	-0.6
Money Supply (YoY%)	11.50	14.50	12.50	10.30	13.30
Sov. Rating, Moody's	A3	A3	A3	A3	A3
Sov. Rating, S&P	BBB+	BBB+	BBB+	BBB+	BBB+
5Y CDS (bps)	108.02	102.15	85.54	83.23	71.96
FDI (%GDP)	3.57	-	-	-	-



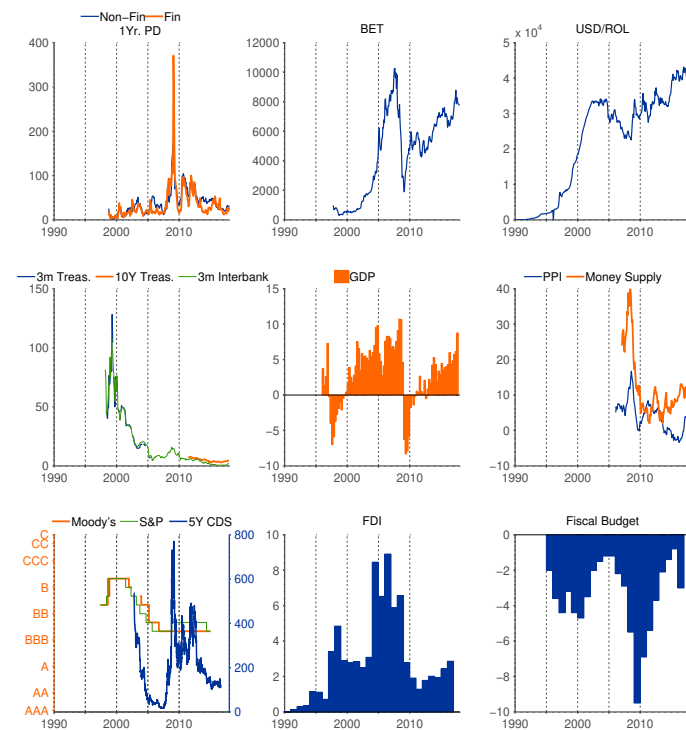
Philippines	2016		2017		
	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
1Yr. PD, Non-Fin. (bps)	10.49	9.15	8.01	7.08	6.07
1Yr. PD, Fin.	21.71	18.89	13.62	12.86	15.15
PSEI	6841	7312	7843	8171	8558
USD/PHP	49.60	50.20	50.47	50.87	49.85
3m Treas. Yield (%)	2.15	2.96	2.81	2.02	2.50
10Y Treas. Yield (%)	4.63	5.08	5.06	4.61	5.70
GDP (YoY%)	6.6	6.4	6.7	7.0	6.6
PPI (YoY%)	-4.2	-0.5	-1.9	-0.7	-1.3*
Sov. Rating, Moody's	Baa2	Baa2	Baa2	Baa2	Baa2
Sov. Rating, S&P	BBB	BBB	BBB	BBB	BBB
5Y CDS (bps)	109.67	81.80	77.37	65.14	67.28
FDI (%GDP)	2.62	-	-	-	-
Fiscal Budget (%GDP)	-3.41	-	-	-	-



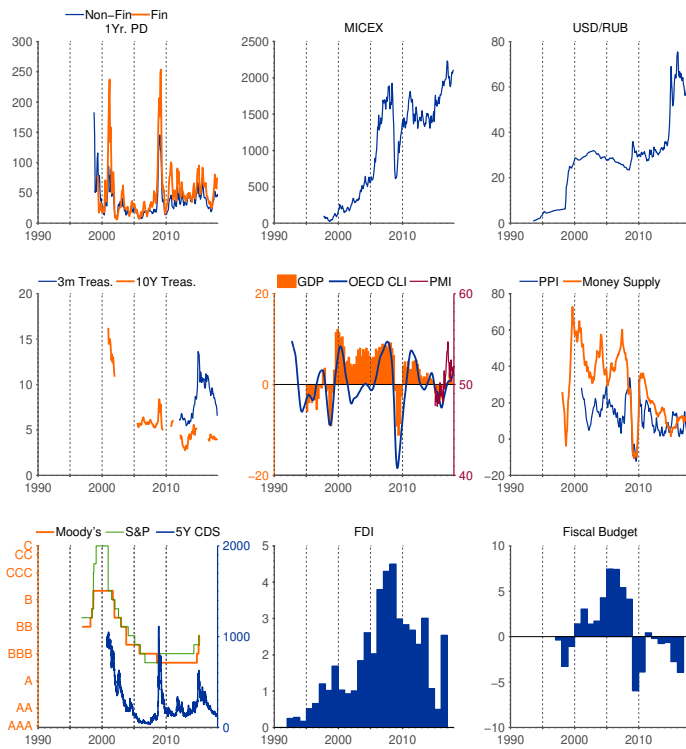
Poland	2016		2017		
	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
1Yr. PD, Non-Fin. (bps)	25.84	18.45	16.15	22.11	23.12
1Yr. PD, Fin.	32.80	23.61	24.32	28.97	28.26
WIG	51754	57911	61018	64290	63746
USD/PLN	4.19	3.97	3.70	3.65	3.48
10Y Treas. Yield (%)	3.63	3.49	3.32	3.37	3.30
3m Interbank (%)	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.62
GDP (YoY%)	2.7	4.1	4.0	4.9	-
OECD CLI	100.31	100.15	99.66	99.37	99.34*
PMI	54.3	53.5	53.1	53.7	55.0
PPI (YoY%)	3.2	4.8	1.8	3.2	0.3
Money Supply (YoY%)	9.60	7.80	5.00	5.40	4.60
Sov. Rating, Moody's	A2	A2	A2	A2	A2
Sov. Rating, S&P	A-	A-	A-	A-	A-
FDI (%GDP)	3.56	-	-	-	-
Fiscal Budget (%GDP)	-2.50	-	-	-	-



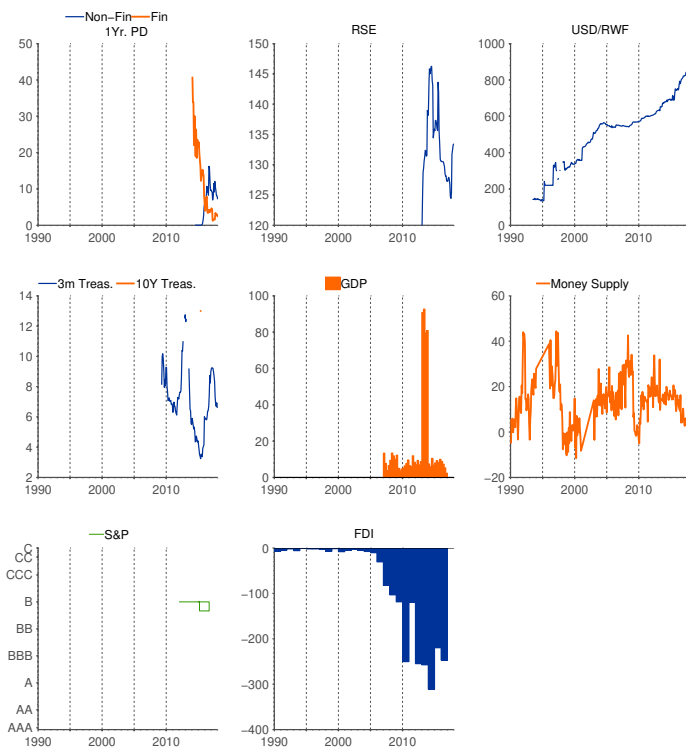
Portugal	2016		2017		
	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
1Yr. PD, Non-Fin. (bps)	22.31	17.88	11.86	14.15	13.87
1Yr. PD, Fin.	42.83	16.68	17.71	18.65	23.70
PSI General	2520	2725	2826	2996	2970
EUR/USD	1.05	1.07	1.14	1.18	1.20
10Y Treas. Yield (%)	3.76	3.98	3.03	2.39	1.94
3m Interbank (%)	-0.32	-0.33	-0.33	-0.33	-0.33
GDP (YoY%)	2.2	2.8	3.0	2.5	-
OECD CLI	99.56	99.82	100.70	100.75	100.31*
PPI (YoY%)	1.5	4.9	2.7	2.7	2.4
Money Supply (YoY%)	5.10	5.20	5.00	5.10	4.60
Sov. Rating, Moody's	Ba1	Ba1	Ba1	Ba1	Ba1
Sov. Rating, S&P	BBB-	BBB-	BBB-	BBB-	BBB-
5Y CDS (bps)	274.01	238.70	196.40	127.88	80.64
FDI (%GDP)	4.50	-	-	-	-
Fiscal Budget (%GDP)	-2.00	-	-	-	-



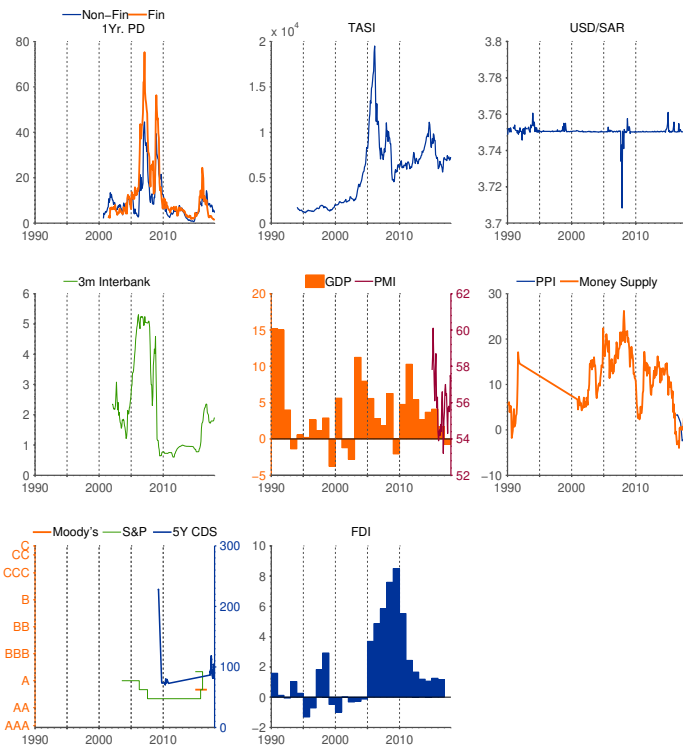
Romania	2016		2017		
	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
1Yr. PD, Non-Fin. (bps)	25.55	19.90	23.37	31.58	31.16
1Yr. PD, Fin.	14.34	13.43	18.74	26.66	27.67
BET	7085	8069	7855	7878	7754
USD/ROL	43130.51	42751.51	39947.20	38894.02	38970.50
10Y Treas. Yield (%)	3.47	3.86	3.92	4.09	4.31
3m Interbank (%)	0.68	0.66	0.65	1.35	1.86
GDP (YoY%)	4.8	5.7	6.1	8.8	-
PPI (YoY%)	0.9	3.9	2.5	4.3	4.4*
Money Supply (YoY%)	9.75	12.25	8.86	12.20	11.61
Sov. Rating, Moody's	Baa3	Baa3	Baa3	Baa3	Baa3
Sov. Rating, S&P	BBB-	BBB-	BBB-	BBB-	BBB-
FDI (%GDP)	2.86	-	-	-	-
Fiscal Budget (%GDP)	-3.00	-	-	-	-



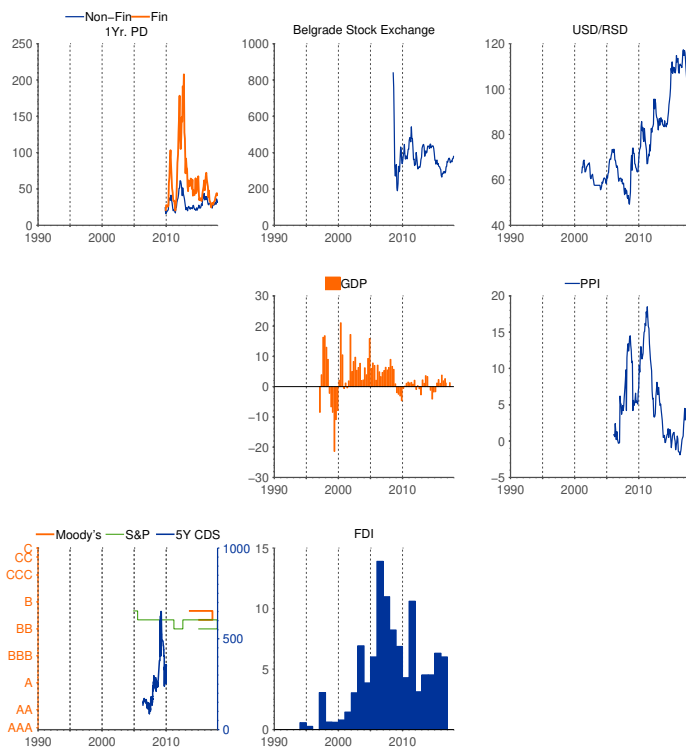
Russia	2016		2017			
	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
1Yr. PD, Non-Fin. (bps)	18.59	31.71	48.69	43.13	47.06	
1Yr. PD, Fin.	24.62	36.84	63.17	60.24	74.07	
MICEX	2233	1996	1880	2077	2110	
USD/RUB	61.27	56.26	58.94	57.49	57.63	
3m Treas. Yield (%)	8.78	9.50	8.46	7.81	6.55	
10Y Treas. Yield (%)	4.46	4.17	4.28	4.04	3.87	
GDP (YoY%)	0.3	0.5	2.5	1.8	-	
OECD CLI	100.11	100.39	100.43	100.93	101.42*	
PMI	53.7	52.4	50.3	51.9	52.0	
PMI (YoY%)	7.5	11.3	2.9	6.8	8.4	
Money Supply (YoY%)	9.20	11.10	10.50	9.50	10.10*	
Sov. Rating, Moody's	Ba1	Ba1	Ba1	Ba1	Ba1	
Sov. Rating, S&P	BB+	BB+	BB+	BB+	BB+	
5Y CDS (bps)	231.35*	166.70	169.23	142.08	127.58	
FDI (%GDP)	2.54	-	-	-	-	
Fiscal Budget (%GDP)	-3.94	-	-	-	-	



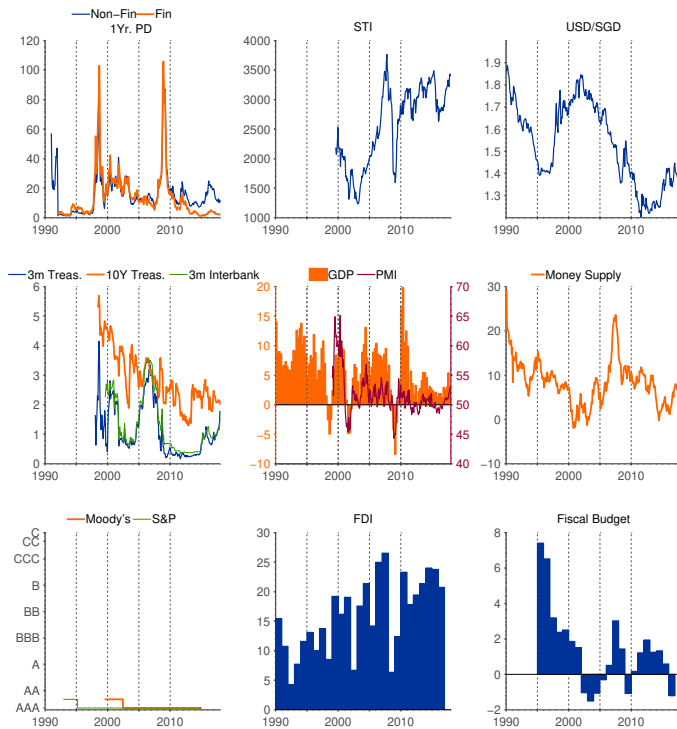
Rwanda	2016		2017			
	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
1Yr. PD, Non-Fin. (bps)	9.70	6.95	9.16	9.48	7.29	
1Yr. PD, Fin.	4.33	1.23	1.57	3.03	2.45	
RSE	127	128	125	132	133	
USD/RWF	822.00	825.00	841.15	846.30	854.00	
3m Treas. Yield (%)	8.97	9.23	8.72	6.91	6.59	
GDP (YoY%)	2.3	-	-	-	-	
Money Supply (YoY%)	5.70	5.90	6.30*	-	-	
Sov. Rating, S&P	B	B	B	B	B	
FDI (%GDP)	-246.90	-	-	-	-	



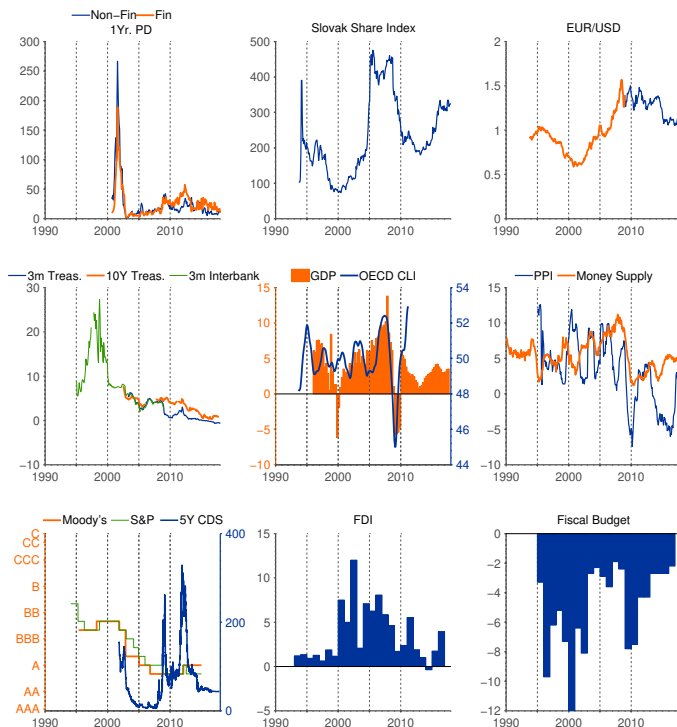
Saudi Arabia	2016		2017		
	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
1Yr. PD, Non-Fin. (bps)	8.45	8.63	7.92	4.99	4.67
1Yr. PD, Fin.	4.10	3.14	3.03	1.79	1.32
TASI	7210	7002	7426	7283	7226
USD/SAR	3.75	3.75	3.75	3.75	3.75
3m Interbank (%)	2.04	1.74	1.78	1.79	1.90
GDP (YoY%)	1.7	-	-	-	-0.7
PMI	55.5	56.4	54.3	55.5	57.3
PPI (YoY%)	1.5	-2.4	-2.0	-1.1	0.4
Money Supply (YoY%)	0.70	0.00	2.60	1.00	0.20
Sov. Rating, Moody's	A1	A1	A1	A1	A1
Sov. Rating, S&P	A-	A-	A-	A-	A-
5Y CDS (bps)	-	-	118.18	85.54	91.94
FDI (%GDP)	1.15	-	-	-	-



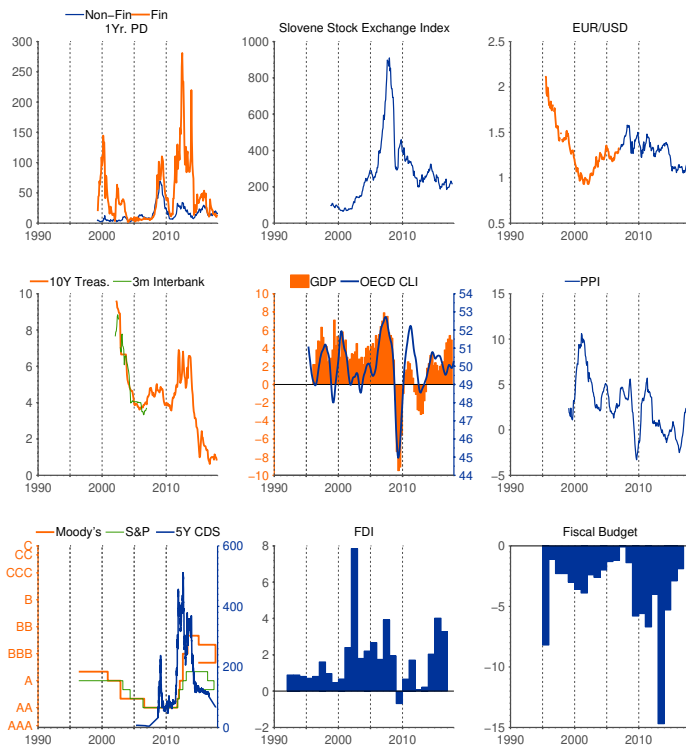
Serbia	2016		2017		
	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
1Yr. PD, Non-Fin. (bps)	25.91	26.66	28.02	28.77	31.34
1Yr. PD, Fin.	24.63	30.62	32.92	40.68	41.28
Belgrade Stock Exchange	352	368	344	349	380
USD/RSD	117.29	115.97	105.39	100.87	98.49
GDP (YoY%)	-	1.2	1.3	-	-
PPI (YoY%)	2.2	2.9	4.5*	-	-
Sov. Rating, Moody's	Ba3	Ba3	Ba3	Ba3	Ba3
Sov. Rating, S&P	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB
FDI (%GDP)	6.01	-	-	-	-



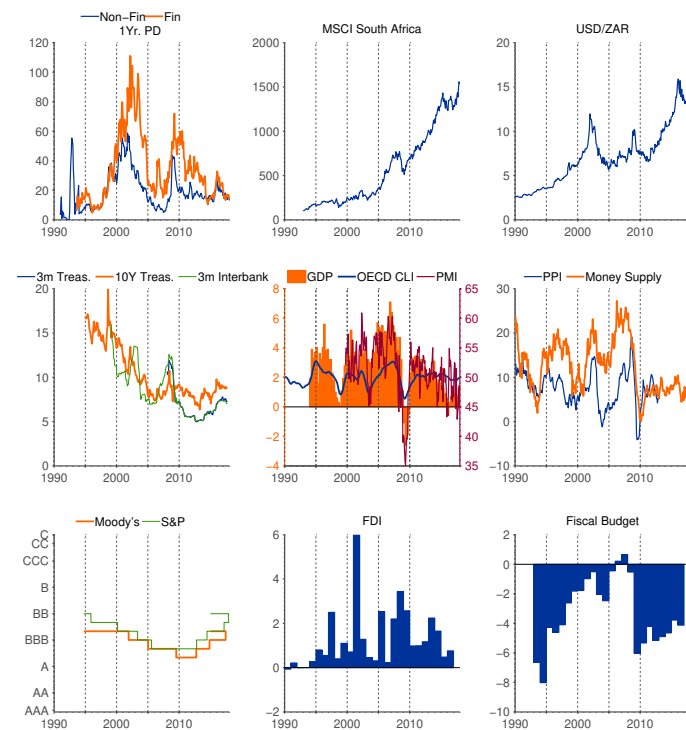
Singapore	2016		2017		
	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
1Yr. PD, Non-Fin. (bps)	19.31	12.98	11.71	12.78	10.57
1Yr. PD, Fin.	4.13	2.54	2.30	2.24	2.35
STI	2881	3175	3226	3220	3403
USD/SGD	1.45	1.40	1.38	1.36	1.34
3m Treas. Yield (%)	1.06	0.93	0.98	1.19	1.79
10Y Treas. Yield (%)	2.47	2.25	2.09	2.15	2.00
3m Interbank (%)	0.97	0.95	1.00	1.12	1.50
GDP (YoY%)	2.9	2.5	3.0	5.4	3.1
PMI	50.6	51.2	50.9	52.0	52.8
Money Supply (YoY%)	7.70	7.20	7.00	5.30	3.20
Sov. Rating, Moody's	Aaa	Aaa	Aaa	Aaa	Aaa
Sov. Rating, S&P	AAA	AAA	AAA	AAA	AAA
FDI (%GDP)	20.74	-	-	-	-
Fiscal Budget (%GDP)	-1.21	-	-	-	-



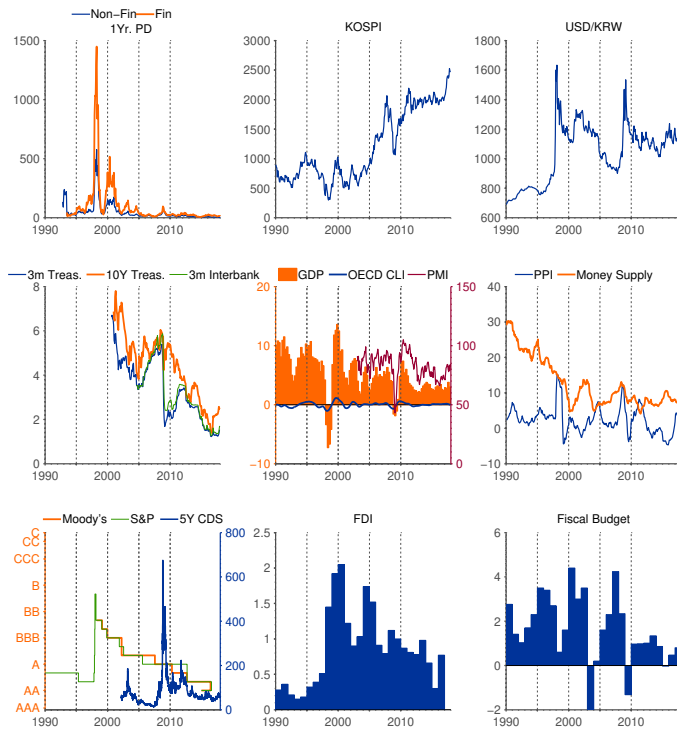
Slovakia	2016		2017		
	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
1Yr. PD, Non-Fin. (bps)	8.32	7.95	7.56	13.14	11.95
1Yr. PD, Fin.	15.19	17.64	11.88	16.55	9.75
Slovak Share Index	319	305	329	317	326
EUR/USD	1.05	1.07	1.14	1.18	1.20
3m Treas. Yield (%)	-0.34	-0.59	-0.52	-0.47	-0.64
10Y Treas. Yield (%)	0.90	1.09	1.02	0.86	0.82*
GDP (YoY%)	3.0	3.1	3.4	3.5	-
PPI (YoY%)	-1.8	3.0	1.4	2.1	2.0
Money Supply (YoY%)	4.90	5.10	5.30	5.40	5.20
Sov. Rating, Moody's	A2	A2	A2	A2	A2
Sov. Rating, S&P	A+	A+	A+	A+	A+
5Y CDS (bps)	-	-	43.46	-	43.76*
FDI (%GDP)	3.95	-	-	-	-
Fiscal Budget (%GDP)	-2.20	-	-	-	-



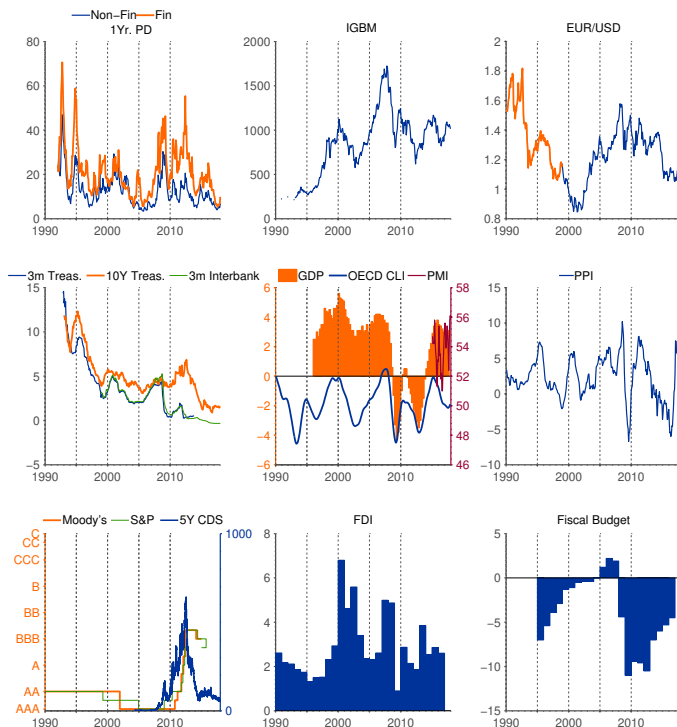
Slovenia	2016	2017			
	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
1Yr. PD, Non-Fin. (bps)	15.70	14.41	18.75	19.02	16.35
1Yr. PD, Fin.	26.30	21.27	14.25	10.73	11.90
Slovene Stock Exchange Index	192	196	218	218	214*
EUR/USD	1.05	1.07	1.14	1.18	1.20
10Y Treas. Yield (%)	0.96	0.99	0.86	0.98	0.81*
GDP (YoY%)	4.6	5.0	5.4	4.9	-
OECD CLI	99.80	100.08	99.97	99.94	100.29
PPI (YoY%)	0.5	1.9	2.2	2.3	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	-
FDI (%GDP)	3.27	-	-	-	-
Fiscal Budget (%GDP)	-1.90	-	-	-	-



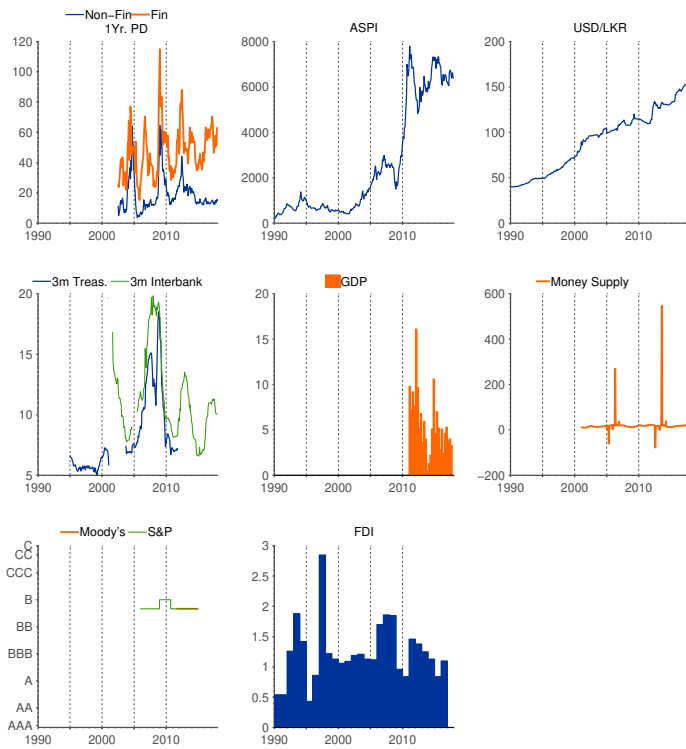
South Africa	2016	2017			
	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
1Yr. PD, Non-Fin. (bps)	16.36	15.90	16.10	16.16	13.31
1Yr. PD, Fin.	20.84	15.72	16.84	15.52	14.50
MSCI South Africa	1276	1295	1305	1386	1537
USD/ZAR	13.74	13.41	13.07	13.56	-
3m Treas. Yield (%)	7.79	7.42	7.58	7.24	-
10Y Treas. Yield (%)	9.02	8.89	8.93	8.76	-
3m Interbank (%)	7.36	7.36	7.34	6.99	-
GDP (YoY%)	0.7	1.0	1.3	0.8	-
OECD CLI	99.59	99.37	99.46	99.80	99.93*
PMI	46.7	52.2	46.7	44.9	44.9
Money Supply (YoY%)	6.07	5.59	6.09	7.13	6.41
Sov. Rating, Moody's	Baa3	Baa3	Baa3	Baa3	Baa3
Sov. Rating, S&P	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB
FDI (%GDP)	0.76	-	-	-	-
Fiscal Budget (%GDP)	-4.13	-	-	-	-



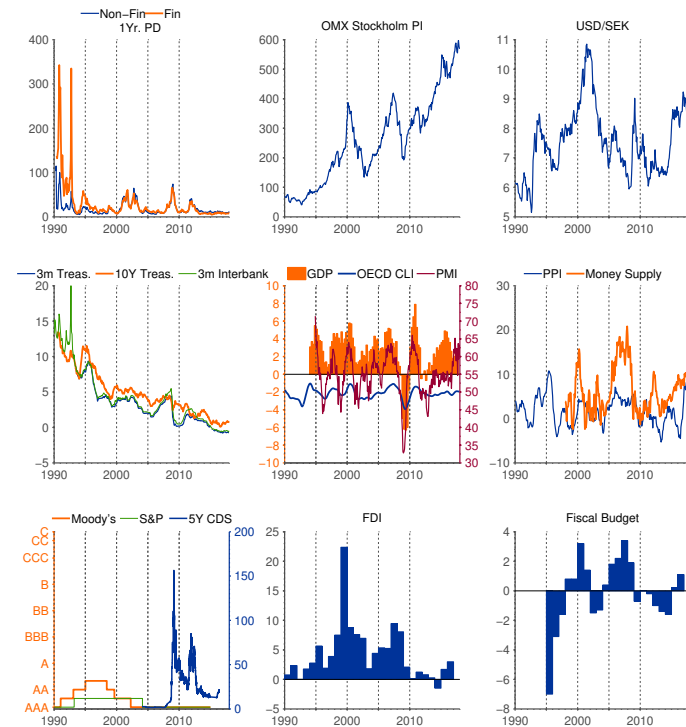
South Korea	2016		2017		
	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
1Yr. PD, Non-Fin. (bps)	5.88	5.06	3.82	4.23	3.07
1Yr. PD, Fin.	21.29	17.16	11.20	15.42	14.09
KOSPI	2026	2160	2392	2394	2467
USD/KRW	1205.83	1118.45	1144.14	1145.44	1067.40
3m Treas. Yield (%)	1.32	1.30	1.30	1.28	1.51
10Y Treas. Yield (%)	2.09	2.19	2.21	2.37	2.47
3m Interbank (%)	1.47	1.42	1.38	1.37	1.70
GDP (YoY%)	2.4	2.9	2.7	3.8	3.0
OECD CLI	100.67	100.78	100.65	100.24	99.88*
PMI	72.0	81.0	84.0	83.0	82.0
PPI (YoY%)	1.8	4.3	2.8	3.8	2.3
Money Supply (YoY%)	8.10	7.30	6.70	5.90	5.80*
Sov. Rating, Moody's	Aa2	Aa2	Aa2	Aa2	Aa2
Sov. Rating, S&P	AA	AA	AA	AA	AA
5Y CDS (bps)	44.00	50.77	52.68	73.94	52.23
FDI (%GDP)	0.77	-	-	-	-
Fiscal Budget (%GDP)	0.47	-	-	-	0.80



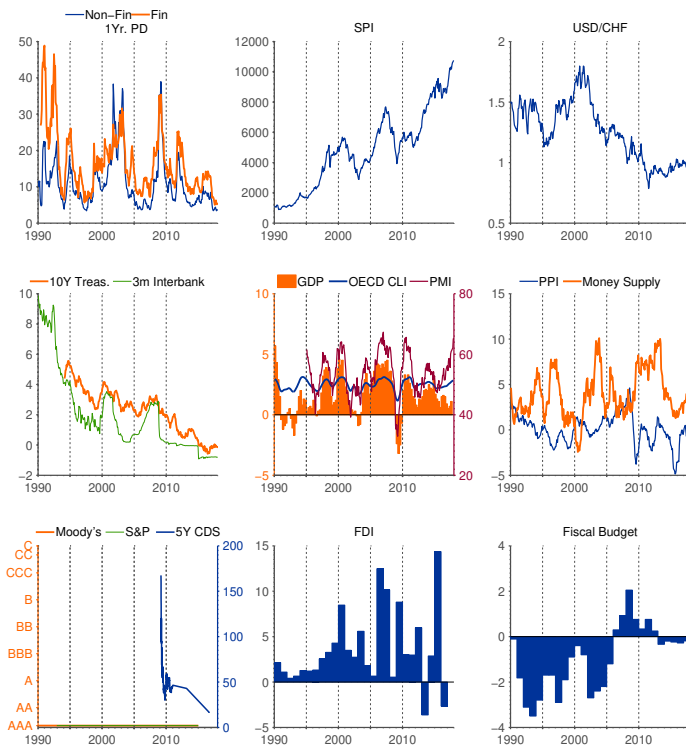
Spain	2016		2017		
	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
1Yr. PD, Non-Fin. (bps)	6.67	4.91	4.00	5.53	6.66
1Yr. PD, Fin.	10.56	6.55	6.09	6.17	9.60
IGBM	944	1055	1052	1048	1015
EUR/USD	1.05	1.07	1.14	1.18	1.20
10Y Treas. Yield (%)	1.38	1.67	1.54	1.60	1.57
3m Interbank (%)	-0.32	-0.33	-0.33	-0.33	-0.33
GDP (YoY%)	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.1	-
OECD CLI	100.07	99.97	99.86	99.93	100.10*
PMI	55.3	53.9	54.7	54.3	55.8
PPI (YoY%)	2.9	5.8	3.2	3.5	1.8
Sov. Rating, Moody's	Baa2	Baa2	Baa2	Baa2	Baa2
Sov. Rating, S&P	BBB+	BBB+	BBB+	BBB+	BBB+
5Y CDS (bps)	75.62	77.96	64.99	63.55	55.76
FDI (%GDP)	2.60	-	-	-	-
Fiscal Budget (%GDP)	-4.50	-	-	-	-



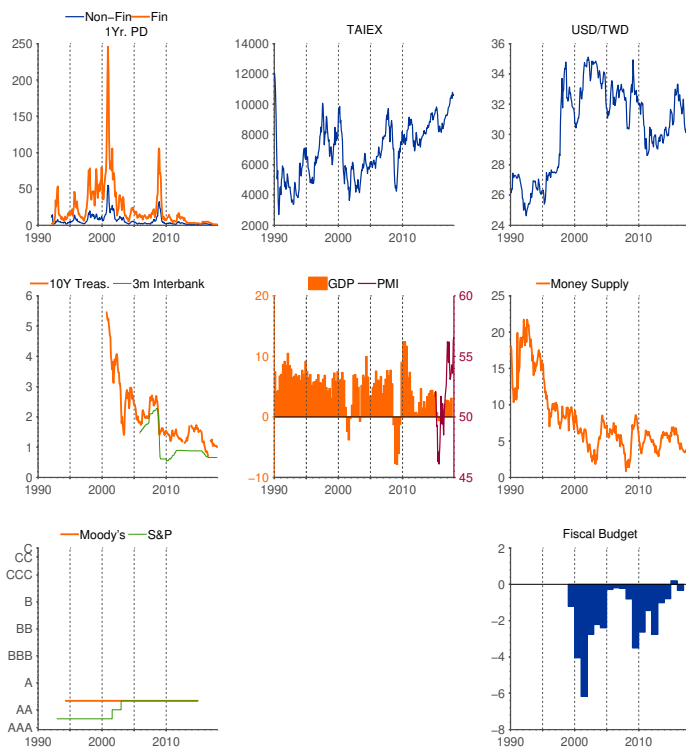
Sri Lanka	2016		2017		
	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
1Yr. PD, Non-Fin. (bps)	14.03	15.19	13.61	13.79	15.02
1Yr. PD, Fin.	63.53	67.54	51.03	55.91	63.10
ASPI	6228	6062	6747	6438	6369
USD/LKR	149.71	152.13	153.36	153.08	153.50
3m Interbank (%)	11.01	11.26	11.30	10.20	10.05
GDP (YoY%)	5.3	3.8	4.0	3.3	-
Money Supply (YoY%)	18.90	21.20	22.50	20.90	19.80*
Sov. Rating, Moody's	B1	B1	B1	B1	B1
Sov. Rating, S&P	B+	B+	B+	B+	B+
FDI (%GDP)	1.10	-	-	-	-



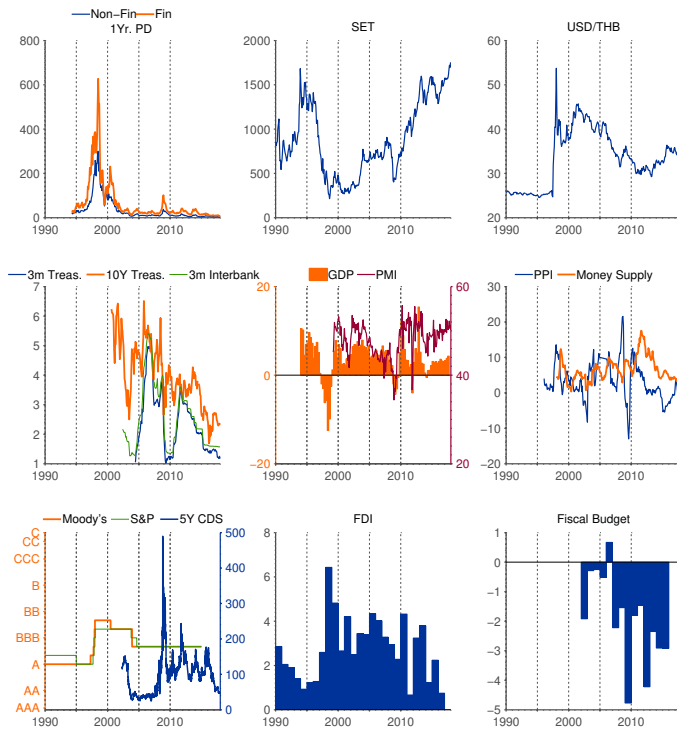
Sweden	2016		2017		
	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
1Yr. PD, Non-Fin. (bps)	10.12	9.19	9.26	8.59	11.31
1Yr. PD, Fin.	7.95	8.89	6.86	7.67	7.93
OMX Stockholm PI	535	563	577	586	569
USD/SEK	9.11	8.97	8.43	8.15	8.18
3m Treas. Yield (%)	-0.80	-0.64	-0.70	-0.70	-0.73
10Y Treas. Yield (%)	0.56	0.60	0.66	0.92	0.78
3m Interbank (%)	-0.59	-0.44	-0.50	-0.47	-0.47
GDP (YoY%)	1.8	2.0	2.7	2.9	-
OECD CLI	99.50	99.99	100.22	100.16	100.07*
PMI	60.3	65.2	62.3	63.7	60.4
PPI (YoY%)	6.5	6.5	4.8	4.3	2.3
Money Supply (YoY%)	7.48	10.35	11.17	10.17	8.02
Sov. Rating, Moody's	Aaa	Aaa	Aaa	Aaa	Aaa
Sov. Rating, S&P	AAA	AAA	AAA	AAA	AAA
FDI (%GDP)	2.98	-	-	-	-
Fiscal Budget (%GDP)	1.10	-	-	-	-



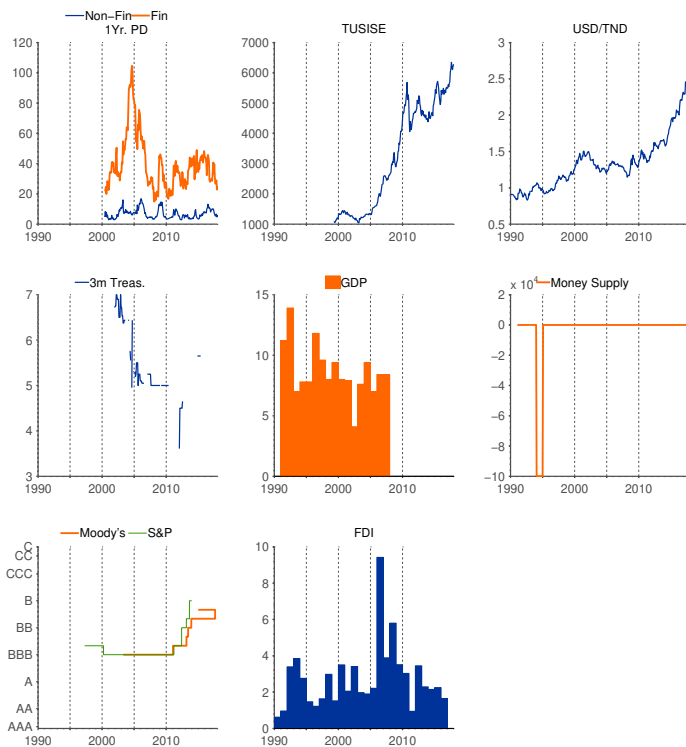
Switzerland	2016		2017		
	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
1Yr. PD, Non-Fin. (bps)	6.75	3.85	3.72	3.81	3.60
1Yr. PD, Fin.	10.66	7.28	5.72	6.26	5.36
SPI	8966	9638	10128	10447	10752
USD/CHF	1.02	1.00	0.96	0.97	0.97
10Y Treas. Yield (%)	-0.19	-0.09	-0.02	-0.02	-0.15
3m Interbank (%)	-0.79	-0.79	-0.79	-0.79	-0.81
GDP (YoY%)	0.9	0.5	0.7	1.1	-
OECD CLI	99.72	100.23	100.68	101.14	101.28*
PMI	56.2	58.6	60.1	61.7	65.2
PPI (YoY%)	-0.2	0.5	-0.6	-0.1	0.5
Money Supply (YoY%)	3.00	3.02	4.03	4.32	3.20
Sov. Rating, Moody's	Aaa	Aaa	Aaa	Aaa	Aaa
Sov. Rating, S&P	AAA	AAA	AAA	AAA	AAA
FDI (%GDP)	-2.65	-	-	-	-
Fiscal Budget (%GDP)	-0.28	-	-	-	-0.19



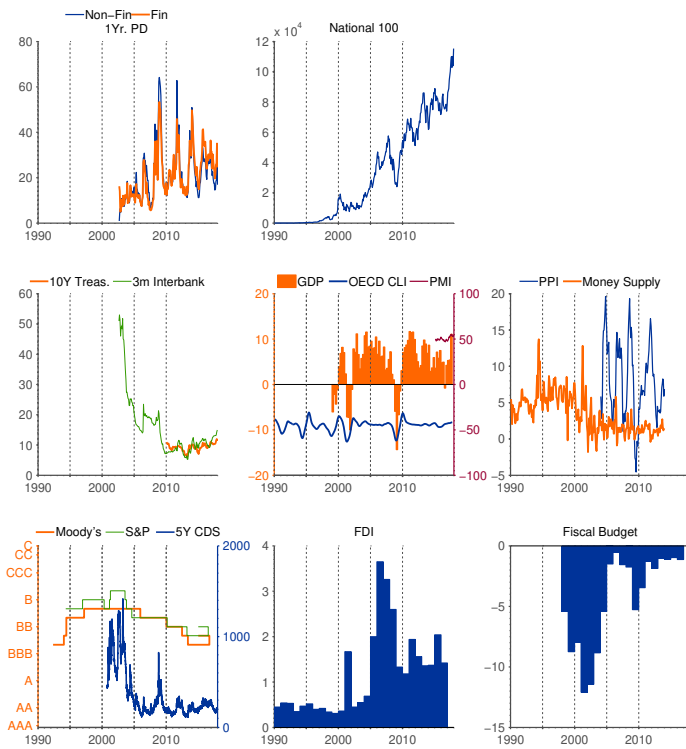
Taiwan	2016		2017		
	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
1Yr. PD, Non-Fin. (bps)	0.96	0.68	0.52	0.69	0.54
1Yr. PD, Fin.	2.81	1.52	1.19	1.53	0.96
TAIEX	9254	9812	10395	10384	10643
USD/TWD	32.33	30.35	30.43	30.32	29.73
10Y Treas. Yield (%)	1.22	1.12	1.10	1.05	0.98
3m Interbank (%)	0.66	0.66	0.66	0.66	0.66
GDP (YoY%)	2.8	2.6	2.3	3.1	-
PMI	56.2	56.2	53.3	54.2	56.6
Money Supply (YoY%)	3.55	3.59	3.57	3.58	3.55
Sov. Rating, Moody's	Aa3	Aa3	Aa3	Aa3	Aa3
Sov. Rating, S&P	AA-	AA-	AA-	AA-	AA-
Fiscal Budget (%GDP)	-0.34	-	-	-	-



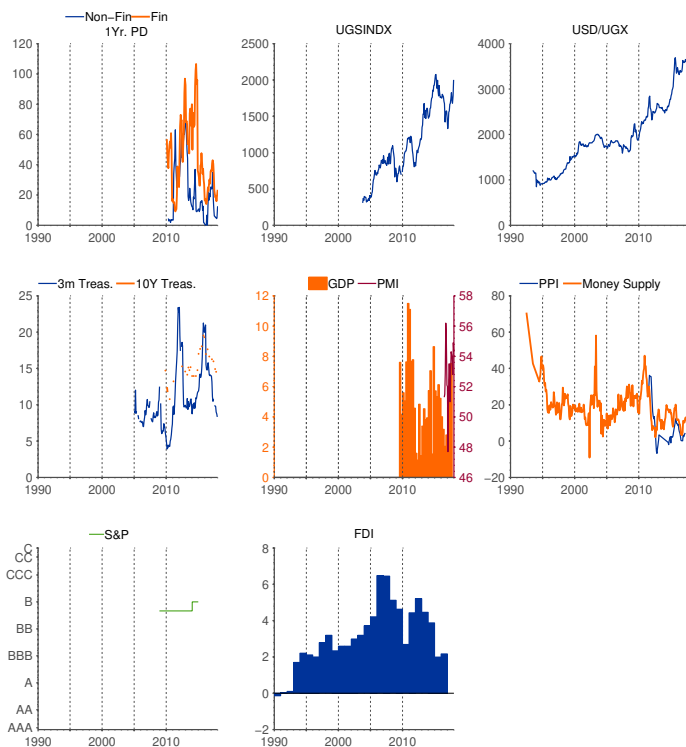
Thailand	2016		2017		
	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
1Yr. PD, Non-Fin. (bps)	4.22	3.90	4.17	3.60	3.32
1Yr. PD, Fin.	9.68	9.80	10.31	9.40	7.91
SET	1543	1575	1575	1673	1754
USD/THB	35.84	34.35	33.93	33.31	32.57
3m Treas. Yield (%)	1.50	1.48	1.40	1.21	1.19
10Y Treas. Yield (%)	2.65	2.69	2.48	2.29	2.32
3m Interbank (%)	1.59	1.59	1.59	1.57	1.57
GDP (YoY%)	3.0	3.3	3.8	4.3	-
PMI	50.3	52.6	50.7	52.2	50.2
PPI (YoY%)	1.1	2.6	-1.2	0.5	-0.6
Money Supply (YoY%)	4.20	3.25	4.31	4.88	4.62*
Sov. Rating, Moody's	Baa1	Baa1	Baa1	Baa1	Baa1
Sov. Rating, S&P	BBB+	BBB+	BBB+	BBB+	BBB+
5Y CDS (bps)	81.59	54.24	61.88	50.47	45.00
FDI (%GDP)	0.75	-	-	-	-



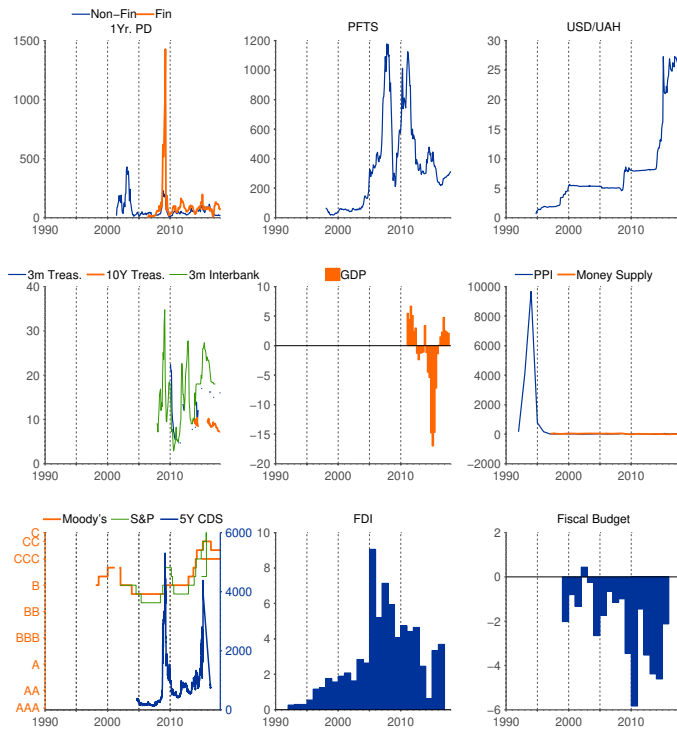
Tunisia	2016		2017		
	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
1Yr. PD, Non-Fin. (bps)	9.06	9.81	6.93	6.52	5.85
1Yr. PD, Fin.	29.51	33.44	39.70	28.21	24.43
TUSISE	5489	5543	6023	6181	6282
USD/TND	2.32	2.29	2.45	2.48	2.46
Money Supply (YoY%)	8.05	6.37	9.22	9.99	8.29*
Sov. Rating, Moody's	B1	B1	B1	B1	B1
FDI (%GDP)	1.65	-	-	-	-



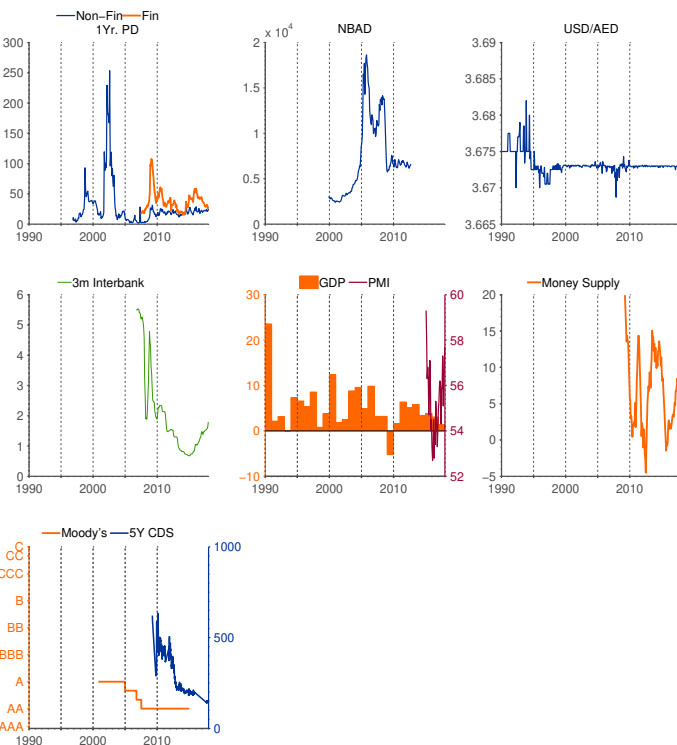
Turkey	2016		2017		
	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
1Yr. PD, Non-Fin. (bps)	26.26	22.56	17.58	18.43	17.21
1Yr. PD, Fin.	31.45	30.36	23.02	25.77	24.92
National 100	78139	88947	100440	102908	115333
10Y Treas. Yield (%)	11.08	10.65	10.27	10.68	11.35
3m Interbank (%)	10.13	12.41	13.02	13.12	14.96
GDP (YoY%)	4.2	5.3	5.4	11.1	-
OECD CLI	7.06	7.49	7.73	8.32	-
PMI	47.7	52.3	54.7	53.5	54.9
Sov. Rating, Moody's	Ba1	Ba1	Ba1	Ba1	Ba1
Sov. Rating, S&P	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB
5Y CDS (bps)	273.17	239.28	194.72	187.51	164.79
FDI (%GDP)	1.42	-	-	-	-
Fiscal Budget (%GDP)	-1.13	-	-	-	-



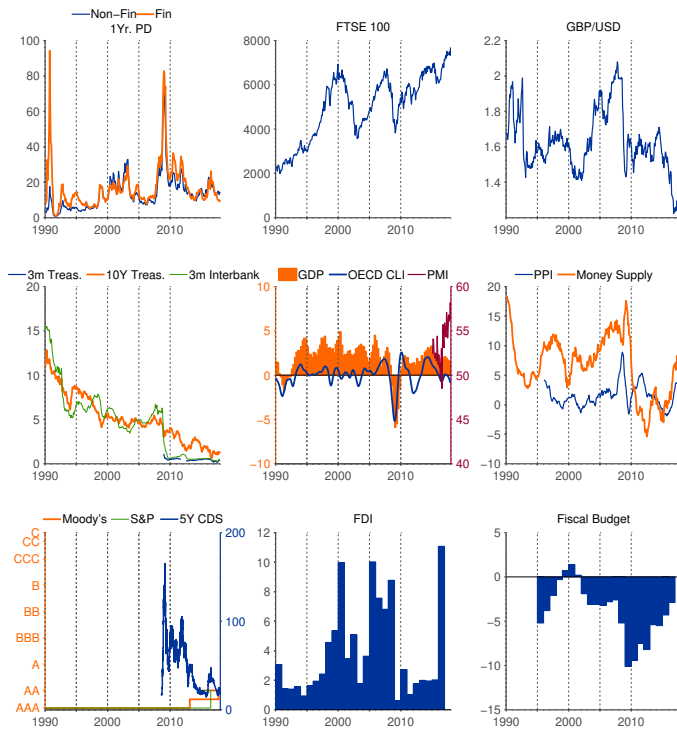
Uganda	2016		2017		
	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
1Yr. PD, Non-Fin. (bps)	25.23	34.83	6.10	5.18	12.33
1Yr. PD, Fin.	36.36	42.94	23.15	19.27	23.15
UGSINDEX	1477	1558	1678	1718	2001
USD/UGX	3596.50	3615.42	3602.25	3596.76	3643.25
3m Treas. Yield (%)	14.00	11.10	10.82*	9.79	8.32
10Y Treas. Yield (%)	-	16.26*	15.98*	14.92*	14.54*
GDP (YoY%)	2.8	4.6	6.5	7.5	-
PMI	52.0	53.5	52.8	53.8	54.3
PPI (YoY%)	2.4	4.5	-	-	-
Money Supply (YoY%)	11.14	12.60	13.55	12.70	12.12*
Sov. Rating, S&P	B	B	B	B	B
FDI (%GDP)	2.17	-	-	-	-



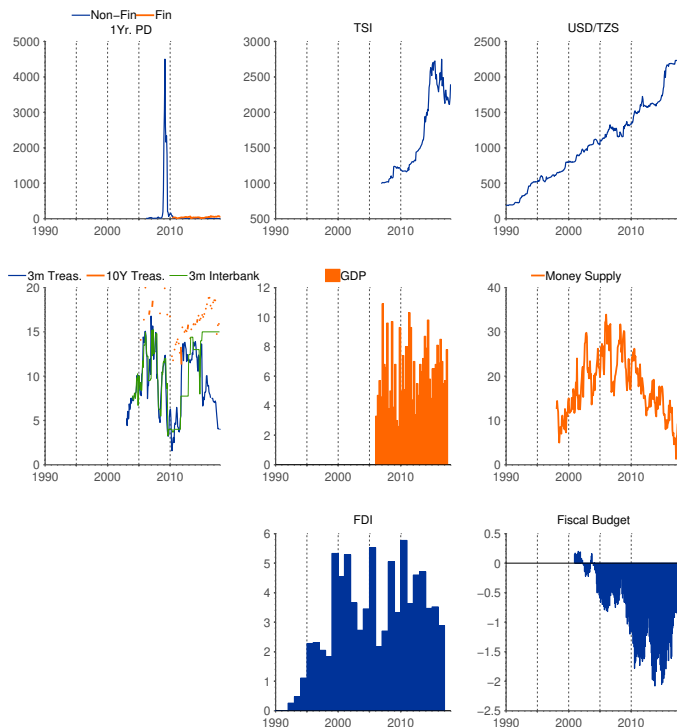
Ukraine	2016		2017		
	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
1Yr. PD, Non-Fin. (bps)	27.41	19.07	19.53	25.08	15.43
1Yr. PD, Fin.	51.36	131.07	113.45	103.51	66.70
PFTS	265	272	286	294	315
USD/UAH	27.30	27.06	26.08	26.58	28.10
3m Treas. Yield (%)	15.00	—	—	—	16.00
10Y Treas. Yield (%)	8.76	9.07	8.20	7.38	7.29
3m Interbank (%)	18.00	18.00	—	—	—
GDP (YoY%)	4.8	2.5	2.3	2.1	—
PPI (YoY%)	35.7	38.3	26.3	22.4	16.5
Money Supply (YoY%)	10.90	6.70	6.50	6.60	8.10*
Sov. Rating, Moody's	Caa2	Caa2	Caa2	Caa2	Caa2
Sov. Rating, S&P	B-	B-	B-	B-	B-
FDI (%GDP)	3.69	—	—	—	—



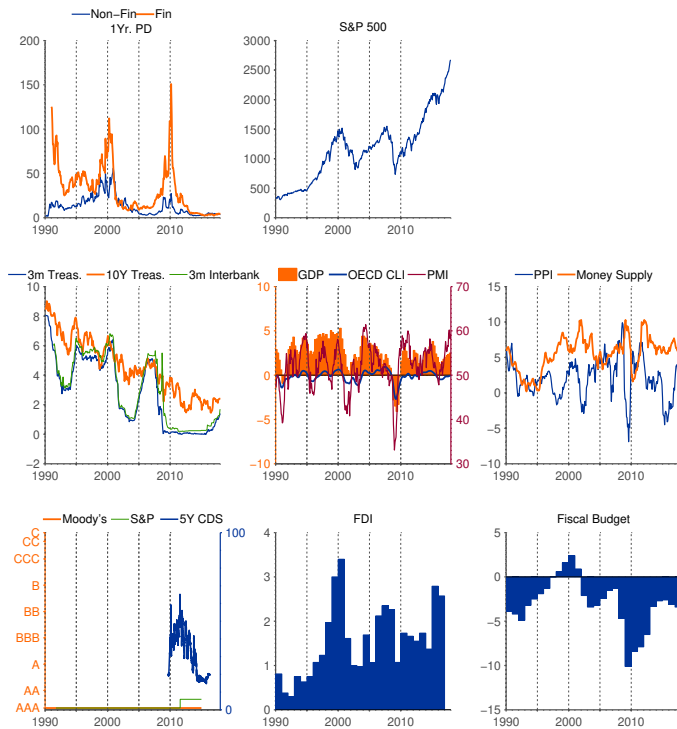
United Arab Emirates	2016		2017		
	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
1Yr. PD, Non-Fin. (bps)	20.99	21.89	22.11	21.55	24.31
1Yr. PD, Fin.	39.16	35.13	29.78	32.11	26.17
USD/AED	3.67	3.67	3.67	3.67	3.67
3m Interbank (%)	1.48	1.47	1.51	1.56	1.79
GDP (YoY%)	3.0	—	—	—	1.3
PMI	55.0	56.2	55.8	55.1	57.7
Money Supply (YoY%)	5.11	6.70	7.20	6.53	5.36
Sov. Rating, Moody's	Aa2	Aa2	Aa2	Aa2	Aa2
5Y CDS (bps)	—	—	—	146.80	153.21*



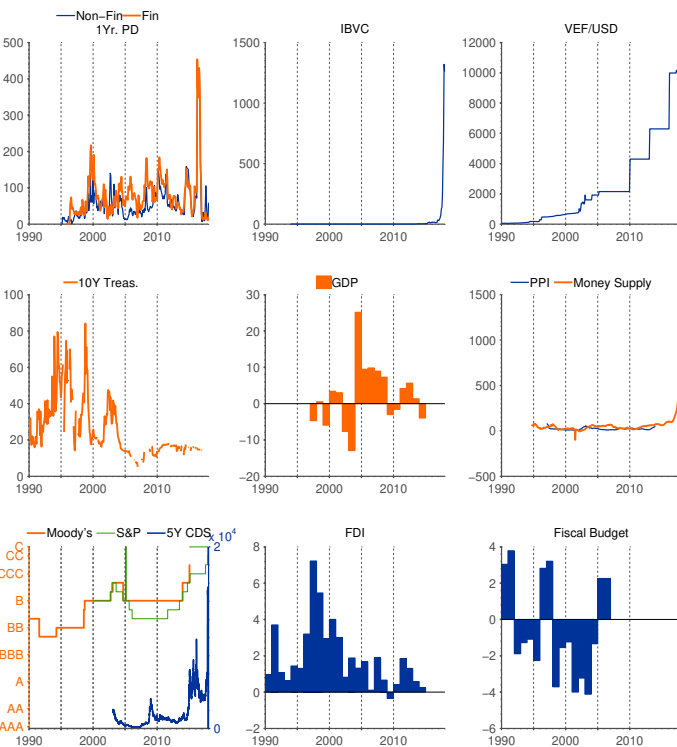
United Kingdom	2016		2017		
	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
1Yr. PD, Non-Fin. (bps)	15.05	13.16	13.84	14.48	14.31
1Yr. PD, Fin.	16.72	13.97	11.44	10.00	9.14
FTSE 100	7143	7323	7313	7373	7688
GBP/USD	1.23	1.25	1.30	1.34	1.35
3m Treas. Yield (%)	0.16	0.27	0.17	0.28	0.40
10Y Treas. Yield (%)	1.24	1.14	1.26	1.37	1.19
3m Interbank (%)	0.37	0.34	0.31	0.34	0.52
GDP (YoY%)	2.0	2.1	1.9	1.7	1.5
OECD CLI	99.98	100.08	99.90	99.57	99.14*
PMI	55.9	54.3	54.2	56.1	56.3
PPI (YoY%)	2.9	3.7	3.3	3.3	3.3
Money Supply (YoY%)	6.30	6.70	5.40	4.80	3.70
Sov. Rating, Moody's	Aa2	Aa2	Aa2	Aa2	Aa2
Sov. Rating, S&P	AA	AA	AA	AA	AA
5Y CDS (bps)	30.73	-	19.94	23.73	18.26
FDI (%GDP)	11.07	-	-	-	-
Fiscal Budget (%GDP)	-2.90	-	-	-	-



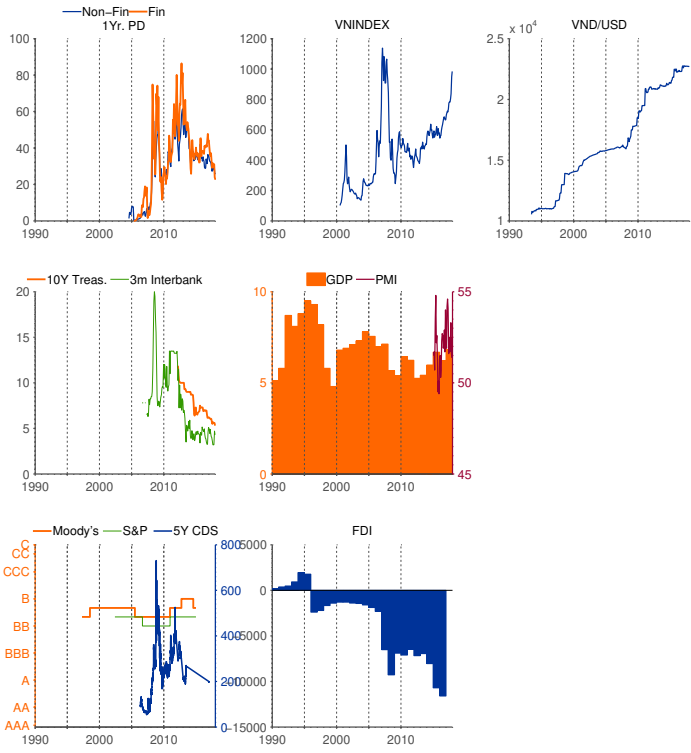
United Republic of Tanzania	2016		2017		
	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
1Yr. PD, Non-Fin. (bps)	1.51	0.54	1.03	0.76	0.69
1Yr. PD, Fin.	51.87	58.32	58.97	70.19	60.96
TSI	2198	2315	2217	2117	2396
USD/TZS	2181.00	2230.88	2227.00	2234.60	2234.63
3m Treas. Yield (%)	7.09	7.20	5.53	4.10	4.00
10Y Treas. Yield (%)	18.34*	18.56	14.76	15.75*	15.89*
3m Interbank (%)	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00*
GDP (YoY%)	5.5	5.7	7.8	-	-
Money Supply (YoY%)	4.70	6.00	9.40	6.90	7.80*
FDI (%GDP)	2.88	-	-	-	-
Fiscal Budget (%GDP)	-0.67	-0.83	-0.85	-0.62*	-



United States	2016		2017		
	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
1Yr. PD, Non-Fin. (bps)	4.01	3.86	3.75	3.49	3.59
1Yr. PD, Fin.	2.24	3.29	3.49	3.97	4.42
S&P 500	2239	2363	2423	2519	2674
3m Treas. Yield (%)	0.50	0.75	1.01	1.04	1.38
10Y Treas. Yield (%)	2.44	2.39	2.30	2.33	2.41
3m Interbank (%)	0.78	1.05	1.10	1.25	1.67
GDP (YoY%)	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.5
OECD CLI	99.50	99.70	99.70	99.79	99.86*
PMI	54.3	56.6	56.7	60.2	59.3
PPI (YoY%)	1.9	3.8	2.1	3.3	3.3
Money Supply (YoY%)	7.10	6.30	5.60	5.10	4.70
Sov. Rating, Moody's	Aaa	Aaa	Aaa	Aaa	Aaa
Sov. Rating, S&P	AA+	AA+	AA+	AA+	AA+
FDI (%GDP)	2.57	-	-	-	-
Fiscal Budget (%GDP)	-3.10	-	-	-	-3.40



Venezuela	2016		2017		
	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
1Yr. PD, Non-Fin. (bps)	7.03	25.55	50.27	26.04	57.55
1Yr. PD, Fin.	16.22	16.71	32.22	14.75	17.91
IBVC	32	44	123	489	1263
VEF/USD	9987.50	9990.05	9985.05	10155.80	9987.50
10Y Treas. Yield (%)	14.24	-	-	-	-
Money Supply (YoY%)	158.80	206.90	326.50	533.90	1121.40
Sov. Rating, Moody's	Caa3	Caa3	Caa3	Caa3	Caa3
Sov. Rating, S&P	CSD	CSD	CSD	CSD	CSD
5Y CDS (bps)	3749.67	3571.02	3562.06	5191.26	0.71



Vietnam	2016		2017			
	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
1Yr. PD, Non-Fin. (bps)	35.51	32.46	27.25	27.91	25.74	
1Yr. PD, Fin.	44.05	35.79	29.14	31.24	22.79	
VNINDEX	665	722	776	804	984	
VND/USD	22761.00	22755.00	22731.00	22730.00	22698.00	
10Y Treas. Yield (%)	6.20	6.07	5.80	5.60	5.30	
3m Interbank (%)	5.10	4.90	4.00	3.20	4.30	
GDP (YoY%)	6.2	-	-	-	6.8	
PMI	52.4	54.6	52.5	53.3	52.5	
Sov. Rating, Moody's	B1	B1	B1	B1	B1	
Sov. Rating, S&P	BB-	BB-	BB-	BB-	BB-	
5Y CDS (bps)	-	197.34*	-	-	-	
FDI (%GDP)	-11600.00	-	-	-	-	

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 Bubill 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 RMI and the Credit Research Initiative

The NUS RMI was established in August 2006 as a research institute at NUS dedicated to the area of financial risk management. The establishment of RMI was supported by the MAS under its program on Risk Management and Financial Innovation. RMI seeks to complement, support and develop Singapore's financial sector's knowledge and expertise in risk management, and thereby help to take on the challenges arising from globalization, structural change and volatile financial markets.

CRI is a non-profit project undertaken by NUS-RMI in response to the 2008-2009 GFC. The CRI takes a "public good" approach to credit ratings by providing the outputs from our default forecast system in a transparent, non-profit basis. In the current phase, the CRI model generates PDs on a daily basis for corporate entities in 127 economies in Africa, Asia-Pacific, Europe, Latin America, the Middle East and North America. Our PD can serve as a benchmark against traditional rating agencies' systems or internal credit analyses for industry analysts and business professionals. For more information about RMI and the CRI project, please visit our main site at <http://rmicri.org>

Usage, redistribution and publication of data

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