

The new regime: equities up, Dollar down; equities down, Dollar down.

By Gustavo Medeiros and Ben Underhill

- The US Court of International Trade ruled Trump's 'Liberation Day' tariffs illegal. But tariffs will stay in place until the US government's appeal is heard by 9 June.
- US Defence Secretary Pete Hegseth reaffirmed Washington's commitment to its Asian allies, raising tensions with China.
- OPEC+ agreed to raise oil production for a third straight month in July, adding 411k bpd.
- China's April data showed a 21% yoy drop in total cell phone exports, despite the tariff pause.
- Argentina placed USD 1bn of 2030 ARS Eurobonds, settling the coupon at 29.5%.
- Mexico's judicial elections took place on Sunday, with a very low 13% voter turnout.
- Nationalist Karol Nawrocki defeated centrist Rafał Trzaskowski in Poland's presidential run-off.
- Moody's upgraded Nigeria; Ukraine and Georgia's ratings unchanged.

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Last Week Performance and Comments

| EM Debt | Yield | Change (bp) | Spread | 5 day Change | EM Equity* | PE 1yr BF | 5 day Change | Comments |
|--------------------|--------|-------------|---------|--------------|-------------------|-----------|--------------|---|
| GBI-EM GD | 6.07% | -3 | – | 0.0% | MSCI EM | 12.2 | -1.1% | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EM local currency bonds were flat on the week, with yields and EMFX both marginally lower. • EM USD sovereign bonds returned 0.6%, as IG yields fell 10bps, and HY down 7bp. • EM stocks fell 1.1%, driven by China. |
| GBI-EM FX Spot | – | – | – | -0.4% | MSCI EM ex-China | 12.8 | -0.4% | |
| ELMI+ | 5.82% | 68 | – | -0.3% | MSCI EMEA | 10.2 | -0.6% | |
| EMBI GD | 7.82% | 1 | 336 bps | 0.6% | MSCI Latam | 9.3 | -1.4% | |
| EMBI GD ex-default | 7.14% | -8 | 269 bps | 0.6% | MSCI EM Asia | 13.0 | -1.0% | |
| EMBI GD IG | 5.85% | -10 | 128 bps | 0.8% | MSCI China | 11.0 | -2.7% | |
| EMBI GD HY | 10.11% | -7 | 577 bps | 0.4% | MSCI India | 22.5 | -0.6% | |
| EMBI HY ex-default | 8.38% | -6 | 404 bps | 0.4% | MSCI EM Growth | 16.8 | -1.6% | |
| CEMBI BD | 6.94% | -11 | 271 bps | 0.4% | MSCI EM Value | 9.4 | -0.6% | |
| CEMBI BD IG | 5.74% | -10 | 152 bps | 0.5% | MSCI EM Small Cap | 14.4 | 0.8% | |
| CEMBI BD HY | 8.58% | -11 | 435 bps | 0.2% | MSCI Frontier | 8.9 | 1.4% | |
| Global Debt | Yield | Change (bp) | Spread | 5 day Change | Global Backdrop* | PE 1yr BF | 5 day Change | Comments |
| 2yr UST | 3.91% | -9 | – | 0.2% | MSCI ACWI | 18.3 | 1.3% | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UST yields fell around 10bps across the curve, driven by softer data and lower issuance in Japan. • US stocks rose 1.2% on the week, after US court ruled 'Liberation Day' tariffs illegal. • The DXY index failed to stay above 100. |
| 5yr UST | 3.97% | -11 | – | 0.5% | MSCI World (DM) | 19.4 | 1.6% | |
| 10yr UST | 4.42% | -10 | – | 1.0% | S&P 500 | 21.6 | 1.2% | |
| 30yr UST | 4.95% | -9 | – | 2.0% | VIX Fut.** | 20.5% | -1.5% | |
| 10yr Germany | 2.50% | -6 | – | 1.5% | DXI Index** | 99.2 | 0.1% | |
| 10yr Japan | 1.51% | -1 | – | 1.8% | EUR* | 1.138 | -0.3% | |
| Global Agg.*** | 3.57% | -7 | 34 bps | 0.5% | JPY* | 143.4 | -0.5% | |
| US Agg. IG*** | 5.21% | -14 | 83 bps | 0.9% | CRY Index** | 290.4 | -2.1% | |
| EU Agg. IG*** | 3.10% | -6 | 85 bps | 0.5% | Brent** | 64.3 | -0.7% | |
| US Corp HY*** | 7.46% | -23 | 315 bps | 0.6% | Gold** | 3,321 | -0.7% | |
| EU Corp HY*** | 6.03% | -14 | 334 bps | 0.5% | Bitcoin** | 104,777 | -2.4% | |

Source & Notations: See end of document.

Global Macro

A US federal trade court ruled the Trump administration's "Liberation Day" tariffs exceeded presidential authority under the International Emergency Economic Powers Act, ordering almost all duties to be lifted within 10 days. However, the Court of Appeals paused that order until 9 June while it reviews the case. Although roughly 60% of imports would have to be untaxed under the lower court decision, Executive officials said they can quickly re-impose many levies using other statutes, preserving most of the annual tariff revenue generated by the current 15% average rate. At current levels, tariffs have already begun to bite. US goods imports dropped 20% in April month-on-month, led by a 32% slide in consumer goods.

Another US policy set to cause significant noise over the coming weeks is 'Section 899' of the current budget bill. The provision foresees an increase on U.S. federal income tax rates by 5-20% on US securities and investments made by non-U.S. persons or entities who pay tax in jurisdictions designated as "discriminatory foreign countries". This includes undertaxed profits rules, digital services taxes, and diverted profits taxes, that the US considers unfair or extraterritorial.

The full scope of the bill is unclear as there are exemptions in place for tax on fixed income in the US. These will need to be clarified by the Senate. However, if approved, this would present a significant disincentive for foreign investors to deploy capital into US assets and adds to the dollar negativity currently running through markets. Last month, the Dollar Index failed to stay above 100 despite the strong recovery on global equity and credit that followed easing tariff tensions. The US administration sees a weaker dollar as key to reviving domestic manufacturing, and recent confirmation from foreign policymakers that they are discussing currencies with the US supports the thesis of a structurally weaker dollar. A persistent dollar downswing would favour gold, emerging market (EM) assets and international equities.

Speaking at the Bank of Korea conference, US Federal Reserve (Fed) Governor Christopher Waller noted that the 15% trade-weighted tariff was still his base case. He re-emphasised his more dovish outlook than the Fed median. In his view, we are very far from the 2021-22 period as the labour market is not tight, supply chains are running smoothly, monetary policy is already tight (the balance sheet is USD 2trn smaller, and the policy rate is above 4%) and there is no additional fiscal stimulus planned. Thus, the Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC) should "look through" any temporary, tariff-induced price bumps. He will favour cuts later this year if tariffs remain moderate and inflation keeps drifting toward the 2% target.

Elon Musk formally resigned from the 'Department of Government Efficiency' (DOGE). DOGE claimed annual efficiency savings of USD 165bn, though many figures are unverified. Confirmed measures included the dismissal of 75k federal employees, projected to save around USD 10bn annually from next year. However, critics have warned that slashing enforcement staff at the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) could reduce tax collections and offset some, if not all of those gains. Another major measure was a cut in monthly targeted foreign aid spending from USD 2.4bn to USD 1.4bn.

Nvidia's results highlighted that artificial intelligence (AI) adoption is widespread across industries, representing a key macro trend from the current generation. The company's revenues rose 67% in yoy terms, despite a USD 8bn hit from export controls on China. Lower margins mean net income rose by 'only' 26% yoy. Bulls note that the share price surge of 343% over two years has been accompanied by a fall in the forward price-to-earnings (P/E) from 69x to 31x, while bears argue that demand for graphics processing units (GPUs) is partly reflexive and could fade if speculative buyers retrench. For now, insatiable data centre demand is holding, but margins are sliding toward their long-term average and revenue growth, though still exponential, is decelerating, leaving the stock price below its pre-earnings level. Nvidia CEO Jensen Huang cautioned that tighter US controls are accelerating Chinese rivals such as Huawei, rather than hindering them, forcing Nvidia to innovate domestically.

As concerns over global debt levels heighten, a Japanese 40-year bond issuance drew the lowest demand in 10 months, with the bid-to-cover ratio of the USD 3.5bn issue falling to 2.2. A weak 20-year government bond auction the week before had already contributed to a surge in long bond yields as part of a sell-off in developed market bonds. However, with Japan's debt exceeding 200% of GDP, it is particularly vulnerable to rising interest costs, as the economy moves further away from deflation.

Global Macro (continued)

Geopolitics: At the 2025 Shangri-La Dialogue in Singapore, US Defence Secretary Pete Hegseth reaffirmed Washington's commitment to its Asian allies, criticised Beijing for not sending a senior defence delegate, and urged regional partners to lift defence spending toward 5% of GDP in view of a possible Chinese assault on Taiwan. The US also accused China of breaching recent agreements, and China immediately counter-accused the US of breaching the same agreements.

Meanwhile, Russian and Ukrainian representatives met in Türkiye for ceasefire talks. Kyiv claims that 117 drones destroyed over 40 Russian warplanes, including long-range bombers stationed deep inside Russia. Moscow launched an unprecedented strike of 500 drones, 80% of which Ukraine says it shot down. President Volodymyr Zelenskyy said he expects the war to end by June 2026, and ruled out additional territorial concessions, while Russia continues to demand control over further parts of Donetsk, Kherson and Zaporizhzhya, in addition to the areas it already occupies.

Commodities: OPEC+ will raise crude oil production for a third consecutive month in July, adding 411k barrels per day. Oil prices advanced by roughly 3% during Monday's Asian session because the increment matched or undershot most forecasts.

US President Donald Trump ordered his tariff on steel and aluminium imports to be doubled to 50% with effect from 4 June. The European Commission announced that, failing a compromise, both its existing and additional counter-tariffs will take effect no later than 14 July.

EM Asia

Economic data

India's GDP surprised to the upside, and April data suggests further growth ahead.

| Country | Event | Period | Actual | Survey | Prior/Revised | Comments |
|-------------|------------------------------------|--------|---------|--------|---------------|--|
| China | Industrial Profits (YoY) | Apr | 3.0% | – | 2.6% | • Profit increase driven by gov. trade-in programme and still strong demand for products. |
| | Industrial Profits YTD (YoY) | Apr | 1.4% | – | 0.8% | |
| India | Industrial Production (YoY) | Apr | 2.7% | 1.0% | 3.9% | • Growth gained momentum in April on liquidity surplus, RBI's 50bps cut and lower inflation lifting households' purchasing power. |
| | GDP (YoY) | 1Q | 7.4% | 6.8% | 6.2% | |
| | Bank Credit (YoY) | Apr | 10.3% | – | 11.0% | |
| South Korea | Consumer Confidence | May | 101.8 | – | 93.8 | • BOK cut to support growth. Impact of political instability still weighing on activity. Growth now a priority, but BOK cautious to avoid cutting too much, to avoid reigniting housing debt issues. |
| | Industrial Production (YoY) | Apr | 4.9% | 4.0% | 4.4% | |
| | Industrial Production SA (MoM) | Apr | -0.9% | 0.5% | 2.9% | |
| | Department Store Sales (YoY) | Apr | -2.9% | – | -2.1% | |
| | BOK Base Rate | 29-May | 2.5% | 2.5% | 2.8% | |
| Taiwan | GDP (YoY) | 1Q P | 5.5% | 5.4% | 5.4% | |
| Thailand | Customs Imports (YoY) | Apr | 16.1% | 7.3% | 10.2% | • Exports remain robust at around USD 25bn, imports rose in April to USD 26bn, pushing current account into deficit, although trade balance remains positive. |
| | Customs Exports (YoY) | Apr | 10.2% | 12.2% | 17.8% | |
| | BoP Current Account Balance (USD) | Apr | -1,545m | -200m | 2328m | |
| | Exports (YoY) | Apr | 9.9% | – | 17.7% | |
| | Gross International Reserves (USD) | 23-May | 257.9bn | – | 254.7bn | |
| | Trade Balance (USD) | Apr | -1,398m | – | 3405m | |

Source information is at the end of the document.

Commentary

China: April's data show a 21% yoy drop in total cell phone exports and a 70% collapse in smartphone shipments to the US, despite the partial tariff exemptions still in place. Apple intends to relocate most iPhone production to India by 2026, yet Trump's threat to impose a 25% duty on any model assembled outside the US clouds the timing of that move.

While Vice Foreign Minister Ma Zhaoxu and US Deputy Secretary of State Christopher Landau conferred on 22 May, Beijing is hedging its bets elsewhere: it has launched an all-transaction Yuan-Rupiah settlement scheme with Indonesia and will host Chinese and EU trade ministers in early June as relations warm in the run-up to their 50th-anniversary summit.

Latin America

Economic data

Lower inflation and current account deficit in Brazil. Chilean IP stalled.

| Country | Event | Period | Actual | Survey | Prior/Revised | Comments |
|----------|-----------------------------------|--------|---------|---------|---------------|---|
| Brazil | Current Account Balance (USD) | Apr | -1,347m | -1,900m | -2,644m | • Current account deficit now significantly narrower than at beginning of the year, when it was over USD 8bn monthly. |
| | Foreign Direct Investment (USD) | Apr | 5,491m | 4,900m | 5,990m | |
| | IBGE Inflation IPCA-15 (YoY) | May | 5.4% | 5.5% | 5.5% | |
| | Central Govt Budget Balance (BRL) | Apr | 17.8bn | 18.0bn | 1.1bn | • Inflation fell below estimates, rising just 0.36% mom which annualises to 4.4%, within BCB's tolerance band of 3%, +/- 1.5%. |
| | IBGE Inflation IPCA-15 (MoM) | May | 0.36% | 0.44% | 0.43% | |
| | Personal Loan Default Rate | Apr | 5.9% | – | 5.6% | |
| | Total Outstanding Loans (BRL) | Apr | 6,597bn | – | 6,555bn | • GDP slightly slower than expected, but strong pick up in investment and exports. Investment running 9.0% higher in yoy terms and consumer spending at 2.6%. |
| | Net Debt % GDP | Apr | 61.7% | 61.7% | 61.6% | |
| | GDP (QoQ) | 1Q | 1.4% | 1.5% | 0.2% | |
| | GDP (YoY) | 1Q | 2.9% | 3.1% | 3.6% | |
| | GDP 4Qtrs Accumulated | 1Q | 3.5% | 3.5% | 3.4% | |
| Chile | Unemployment Rate | Apr | 8.8% | 8.6% | 8.7% | |
| | Manufacturing Production (YoY) | Apr | 0.0% | 2.3% | 5.4% | |
| | Retail Sales (YoY) | Apr | 4.5% | 4.4% | 6.9% | |
| | Copper Production Total | Apr | 4,636 | – | 477,049 | |
| Colombia | Urban Unemployment Rate | Apr | 8.7% | 9.6% | 9.3% | • Significant drop in Colombian unemployment rate as job market tightens further, with both urban and rural rates falling. |
| | National Unemployment Rate | Apr | 8.8% | – | 9.6% | |

Source information is at the end of the document.

Commentary

Argentina: The Treasury placed USD 1.0bn of its 2030 bond against demand of USD 1.7bn, settling the coupon at 29.5%, above local expectations. The deal met the authorities' objectives, as Argentina regained market access and immediately boosted foreign exchange (FX) reserves. Although the strong real effective exchange rate would normally encourage spot-market purchases of dollars, policy makers remain of the view that they should intervene only if the currency were to breach either band of the crawling peg.

Brazil: Moody's affirmed its credit rating at 'Ba1', but the outlook was reduced from positive to stable.

Mexico: The country's judicial elections – where voters elect more than 2,600 judges and magistrates across federal, state, and local tribunals, as well as the Supreme Court – took place on Sunday. This represents half of the total judiciary, and, in 2027, Mexicans will vote for the other half. President Claudia Sheinbaum celebrated the election as a success, despite the mere 13% voter turnout, having said previously that even a 5% turnout would be deemed successful. The low turnout may have been influenced by opposition party calls for citizens to boycott elections they had vehemently opposed.

In other news, Banco de México's quarterly report cut the 2025–26 growth projection by 50bps to just 0.1%. The revision confirms the near-stagnation most private forecasters already expect for next year and underscores a weaker macro backdrop.

Central and Eastern Europe

Economic data

Softer GDP in Czech. Lower CPI, but strong retail sales in Poland.

| Country | Event | Period | Actual | Survey | Prior/Revised | Comments |
|----------------|----------------------------|--------|--------|--------|---------------|---|
| Czech Republic | Money Supply M2 (YoY) | Apr | 3.2% | – | 4.4% | |
| | GDP (QoQ) | 1Q P | 0.8% | 0.5% | 0.5% | • GDP fell on a non seasonally adj. basis qoq, however was stronger than expected. |
| | GDP (YoY) | 1Q P | 2.2% | 2.0% | 2.0% | |
| Hungary | Central Bank Rate Decision | 27-May | 6.50% | 6.50% | 6.50% | • Central bank kept cautious outlook, 8th consecutive hold, warning that the fight against inflation is not over, citing upside risks. |
| | Trade Balance (USD) | Apr | 1,378m | 1,520m | 1,825m | |
| | PPI (YoY) | Apr | 7.9% | – | 7.3% | |
| Poland | Retail Sales (YoY) | Apr | 7.9% | 3.9% | 0.6% | • Retail sales much stronger than expected, driven by strong spending on food and drink as well as household goods. CPI fell mom, driven by declining fuel costs. |
| | Unemployment Rate | Apr | 5.2% | 5.2% | 5.3% | |
| | CPI (MoM) | May P | -0.2% | 0.1% | 0.4% | |
| | CPI (YoY) | May P | 4.1% | 4.3% | 4.3% | |

Source information is at the end of the document.

Commentary

Georgia: Fitch reaffirmed Georgia's sovereign rating at 'BB' with a negative outlook, matching Moody's (negative outlook) and S&P (stable outlook).

Poland: Conservative historian Karol Nawrocki defeated centrist Warsaw mayor Rafal Trzaskowski in the presidential run-off, winning 50.9% of the vote to Trzaskowski's 49.1%. Nawrocki, aged 42, is a Eurosceptic nationalist and enjoyed the backing of Donald Trump, whereas Trzaskowski was supported by former President and current Prime Minister Donald Tusk. Nawrocki's election will have implications for the Tusk government's ability to implement its ambitious reform agenda. Beyond veto powers, the President has mandates on defence and foreign policy. The outcome was not surprising, given the narrow gap between candidates already highlighted by polls, and the price action has been muted, with a small underperformance of the Polish Zloty, which started at the end of February.

Ukraine: Moody's affirmed Ukraine's 'Ca' rating with a stable outlook. The action carries limited market relevance as attention is centred on the second round of Istanbul peace talks scheduled for Monday.

Central Asia, Middle East & Africa

Economic data

| Country | Event | Period | Actual | Survey | Prior/Revised | Comments |
|--------------|-----------------------------------|--------|-----------|----------|---------------|--|
| Saudi Arabia | SAMA Net Foreign Assets (SAR) | Apr | 1,559.5bn | – | 1,617.1bn | |
| | M3 Money Supply (YoY) | Apr | 9.3% | – | 8.2% | |
| South Africa | PPI (YoY) | Apr | 0.5% | 0.0% | 0.5% | |
| | Trade Balance (ZAR) | Apr | 14.1bn | 17.2bn | 24.8bn | |
| | Money Supply M3 (YoY) | Apr | 6.1% | – | 5.8% | |
| | SARB Announced Interest Rate | May | 7.3% | 7.3% | 7.5% | • Central bank says policy now in a 'neutral zone', rate cut into growth risks, markets bounced. |
| Türkiye | Trade Balance (USD) | Apr | -12.09bn | -12.00bn | -7.19bn | |
| | GDP (YoY) | 1Q | 2.0% | 2.3% | 3.0% | • Türkiye current account deficit widens further, weaker external accounts contributing to undershoot in Q1 GDP. |
| | Foreigners Net Stock Invest (USD) | May | 13m | – | 245m | |

Source information is at the end of the document.

Commentary

Bahrain: The 2024 fiscal deficit widened to BHD 941m (5.3% of GDP), six times the budget target, pushing public debt above 130% of GDP after heavy issuance. Hydrocarbon revenue fell 8.5% on softer prices and downtime for the Abu Sa'afa offshore oil field, offsetting stronger non-oil receipts. Debt service rose 13%, consuming one-quarter of expenditure and three-quarters of non-oil revenue and nearly eliminating the primary surplus. With USD 2.6bn in external redemptions due and reserves at USD 2.8bn, Bahrain remains dependent on Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) support and refinery expansion is the sole material upside risk.

Nigeria: Upgraded from 'Caa1' to 'B3' by Moody's and kept the outlook stable. Moody's rating is now in line with S&P's 'B-' rating but still one notch below Fitch's B.

Türkiye: Net reserves excluding swaps rose USD 8bn last week to USD 28.4bn, although daily data show a USD 1.1bn drop so far this week. Usable FX reserves for intervention (excluding gold) climbed to USD 49bn, up from USD 30bn three weeks earlier, but still below the USD 70bn held before the political crisis. After pausing the previous week, bank lending growth accelerated again to 43% (13-week moving average, annualised and FX-adjusted). Despite better reserve numbers, the TRY became a less interesting position since the beginning of the year given the lower carry and increased political risks.

Developed Markets

Economic data

The US had better sentiment and consumer prices close to target, but housing market remains soft and jobless claims ticked up. Inflation surprised to the upside again in Japan.

| Country | Event | Period | Actual | Survey | Prior/Revised | Comments |
|---------------|---------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|---------------|--|
| Eurozone | Consumer Confidence | May F | -15.2 | – | -15.2 | |
| | M3 Money Supply (YoY) | Apr | 3.9% | 3.7% | 3.7% | |
| Japan | Jobless Rate | Apr | 2.5% | 2.5% | 2.5% | |
| | Job-To-Applicant Ratio | Apr | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 | |
| | Tokyo CPI (YoY) | May | 3.4% | 3.4% | 3.4% | • CPI remains hot driven by surigng food costs, BOJ likely to hike rates again. Food price hikes are now pushing real wages lower, government taking measures to increase food supply. |
| | Tokyo CPI Ex-Fresh Food (YoY) | May | 3.6% | 3.5% | 3.4% | |
| | Industrial Production (MoM) | Apr P | -0.9% | -1.4% | 0.2% | |
| | Industrial Production (YoY) | Apr P | 0.7% | 0.1% | 1.0% | |
| | Retail Sales (YoY) | Apr | 3.3% | 3.0% | 3.1% | |
| | | | | | | |
| United States | Durable Goods Orders | Apr P | -6.3% | -7.8% | 7.6% | |
| | FHFA House Price Index (MoM) | Mar | -0.1% | 0.1% | 0.0% | |
| | Conf. Board Consumer Confidence | May | 98 | 87.1 | 85.7 | • US consumer sentiment staging a notable recovery led by future expectations of personal finances, as tariff stance has softened, and tax cuts look likely to pass. |
| | Durables Ex Transportation | Apr P | 0.2% | 0.0% | -0.2% | |
| | Dallas Fed Manf. Activity | May | -15.3 | -23.1 | -35.8 | |
| | U. of Mich. Sentiment | May | 52.2 | 51.5 | 50.8 | |
| | GDP Annualized (QoQ) | 1Q S | -0.2% | -0.3% | -0.3% | |
| | Personal Consumption | 1Q S | 1.2% | 1.7% | 1.8% | |
| | GDP Price Index | 1Q S | 3.7% | 3.7% | 3.7% | |
| | Core PCE Price Index (QoQ) | 1Q S | 3.4% | 3.5% | 3.5% | |
| | Initial Jobless Claims | 24-May | 240k | 230k | 226k | • First notable rise in initial jobless claims for a number of weeks, indicating increasing layoffs, matched by higher continuing claims showing softer job markets. |
| | Continuing Claims | 17-May | 1,919k | 1,893k | 1,893k | |
| | Personal Income | Apr | 0.8% | 0.3% | 0.5% | |
| | Pending Home Sales (MoM) | Apr | -6.3% | -1.0% | 5.5% | |
| | PCE Price Index (YoY) | Apr | 2.1% | 2.2% | 2.3% | • Core PCE softer than CPI, prices rose moderately in tariff exposed areas, but full effect not visible yet due to large frontloading inventory buildups. |
| | Core PCE Price Index (MoM) | Apr | 0.1% | 0.1% | 0.0% | |
| | Personal Spending | Apr | 0.2% | 0.2% | 0.7% | |
| | Core PCE Price Index (YoY) | Apr | 2.5% | 2.5% | 2.6% | • US consumers slowed spending in April, with goods imports plunging by 20% due to higher tariffs. |
| | Wholesale Inventories (MoM) | Apr P | 0.0% | 0.4% | 0.4% | |

Source information is at the end of the document.

Benchmark Performance

| Emerging Markets | Month to date | Quarter to date | Year to date | 1 year | 3 years | 5 years |
|-------------------|---------------|-----------------|--------------|--------|---------|---------|
| MSCI EM | 4.3% | 5.6% | 8.7% | 13.0% | 5.1% | 7.1% |
| MSCI EM ex-China | 4.9% | 9.0% | 7.1% | 8.5% | 5.9% | 11.2% |
| MSCI EMEA | 1.3% | 3.0% | 11.3% | 18.9% | 4.4% | 5.7% |
| MSCI Latam | 1.6% | 8.6% | 22.4% | 0.4% | 2.8% | 10.9% |
| MSCI Asia | 5.3% | 6.0% | 8.0% | 14.8% | 5.5% | 6.9% |
| MSCI China | 2.7% | -1.7% | 13.1% | 26.5% | 4.0% | 0.0% |
| MSCI India | 1.1% | 6.0% | 2.9% | 4.7% | 11.9% | 19.0% |
| MSCI EM Growth | 4.5% | 6.5% | 8.2% | 15.1% | 4.2% | 5.1% |
| MSCI EM Value | 4.1% | 4.8% | 9.3% | 10.8% | 6.1% | 9.1% |
| MSCI EM Small Cap | 7.9% | 10.8% | 4.8% | 5.8% | 7.7% | 14.5% |
| MSCI Frontier | 6.6% | 5.4% | 13.7% | 17.4% | 6.8% | 8.4% |
| GBI-EM-GD | 1.4% | 4.7% | 9.2% | 9.5% | 5.9% | 1.4% |
| GBI-EM China | 0.7% | 1.9% | 1.7% | 6.0% | 1.9% | 3.6% |
| EM FX spot | 0.7% | 2.4% | 4.6% | 0.2% | -1.8% | -1.4% |
| ELMI+ (1-3m NDF) | 1.7% | 4.7% | 8.0% | 7.3% | 5.2% | 2.5% |
| EMBI GD | 1.1% | 0.9% | 3.2% | 8.0% | 5.7% | 2.0% |
| EMBI GD IG | -0.1% | 0.1% | 2.9% | 4.8% | 2.2% | -1.3% |
| EMBI GD HY | 2.3% | 1.7% | 3.4% | 11.2% | 9.3% | 5.7% |
| CEMBI BD | 0.6% | 0.2% | 2.6% | 7.3% | 6.0% | 3.3% |
| CEMBI BD IG | 0.2% | 0.2% | 2.7% | 6.5% | 4.2% | 1.4% |
| CEMBI BD HY | 1.2% | 0.1% | 2.4% | 8.5% | 8.5% | 5.9% |

| Global Backdrop | Month to date | Quarter to date | Year to date | 1 year | 3 years | 5 years |
|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|--------------|--------|---------|---------|
| MSCI ACWI | 5.7% | 6.7% | 5.3% | 13.7% | 12.3% | 13.4% |
| MSCI World (DM) | 5.9% | 6.9% | 4.9% | 13.7% | 13.2% | 14.2% |
| S&P 500 | 6.3% | 5.6% | 1.1% | 13.5% | 14.4% | 15.9% |
| DXY Index** | -0.1% | -4.8% | -8.5% | -5.2% | -0.9% | 0.3% |
| EUR* | 0.0% | 4.6% | 8.7% | 2.3% | 0.0% | -1.1% |
| JPY* | 0.4% | 3.8% | 7.7% | 3.9% | -7.8% | -8.2% |
| CRY Index** | 0.0% | -6.1% | -2.1% | 0.1% | -3.5% | 16.7% |
| Brent** | 0.6% | -14.0% | -13.9% | -21.3% | -18.2% | 10.2% |
| Gold** | 1.0% | 6.3% | 26.5% | 41.3% | 21.1% | 14.0% |
| Bitcoin** | -0.1% | 27.1% | 11.8% | 55% | 51.3% | 61.5% |
| 1-3yr UST | -0.2% | 0.6% | 2.2% | 5.7% | 3.0% | 1.2% |
| 3-5yr UST | -0.6% | 0.7% | 3.4% | 6.6% | 2.4% | 0.0% |
| 7-10yr UST | -1.2% | -0.2% | 3.7% | 6.0% | 0.3% | -2.7% |
| 10yr+ UST | -2.9% | -3.9% | 0.6% | 0.7% | -5.0% | -8.6% |
| 10yr+ Germany | -1.0% | 2.6% | -4.0% | 1.0% | -5.6% | -7.9% |
| 10yr+ Japan | -2.9% | -3.3% | -7.6% | -7.1% | -7.0% | -5.3% |
| Global Agg.*** | -0.4% | 2.6% | 5.3% | 7.0% | 1.0% | -1.4% |
| US Agg. IG*** | -0.7% | -0.3% | 2.4% | 5.5% | 1.5% | -0.9% |
| EU Agg. IG*** | 0.2% | 1.8% | 0.9% | 5.2% | 0.7% | -1.5% |
| US Corp HY*** | 1.7% | 1.7% | 2.7% | 9.3% | 6.8% | 5.8% |
| EU Corp HY*** | 1.5% | 1.5% | 2.1% | 8.4% | 6.7% | 5.1% |

Source and notations for all tables in this document: Source: Bloomberg, JP Morgan, Barclays, Merrill Lynch, Chicago Board Options Exchange, Thomson Reuters, MSCI. As at latest data available on publication date. *EMBI GD and EMBI GD HY Yield/Spread ex-default yields and spreads calculated by Ashmore. Defaulted EMBI securities includes: Ethiopia, Ghana, Lebanon, Sri Lanka, and Venezuela. **Price only. Does not include carry. ***Global Indices from Bloomberg. Price to Earnings: 12 months blended-forward. Index Definitions: VIX Index: Chicago Board Options Exchange SPX Volatility Index. DXI Index: The Dollar Index. CRY Index: Thomson Reuters/CoreCommodity CRM Commodity Index. Figures for more than one year are annualised other than in the case of currencies, commodities and the VIX, DXI and CRY which are shown as percentage change.

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