Emerging Markets View

What US-Iran tension and dollar liquidity mean for EM

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2020 has so far been a bumpy ride for EM. This has been FX driven, most notably by the geopolitical escalation between the US and Iran. The episode demonstrated that rising oil prices do not always have a positive spillover to high-beta commodity currencies such as the RUB or MXN. Despite the US-Iran situation having somewhat de-escalated in the following weeks, overall EM FX is still down YTD. But could increasing dollar liquidity injected by the Fed – by some thought to be QE4 - come to the rescue?

CNY: Taking a breather

The CNY saw a strong rebound as a result of the phase one trade deal. 2020 will be a calm year on the trade war front, but we foresee a weakening after that.

RUB: Resilient to political changes

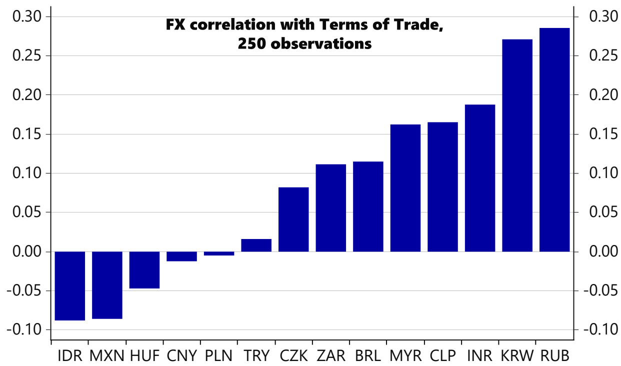
The RUB remains on a strong footing in early 2020. A positive mood in the global markets is proving to be more important than internal political uncertainty.

PLN: Reflation

2020 has started with a high inflation reading and a stronger zloty. Could this reflation story finally spill over to a more hawkish central bank?

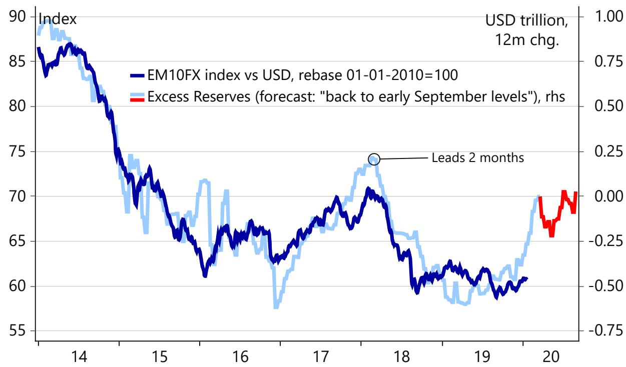
In this publication, we also cover FX hedging considerations, the EM Traffic Light and our financial forecasts.

RUB HAS HIGHEST CORRELATION WITH COMMODITIES IN EM



Source: Nordea and Macrobond

DOLLAR LIQUIDITY USUALLY LEADS EM FX



Source: Nordea and Macrobond

What US-Iran tensions and dollar liquidity mean for EM

2020 has so far been a bumpy ride for EM FX, most notably owing to the geopolitical escalation between the US and Iran. EM currencies have reacted negatively, but could increasing dollar liquidity come to the rescue?

A bumpy start to 2020

So far in 2020, the EM space has followed the same pattern as in 2019 with higher equities and weaker currencies (measured on overall indices). In short, it has been a bumpy ride. The biggest event has undoubtedly been the escalation (and subsequent slight de-escalation) of tensions between the US and Iran.

Commodity-sensitive EM currencies do not benefit from oil price spikes caused by supply-side risks

The episode offered an important lesson, in our view, that commodity-sensitive EM currencies do not benefit from these oil price spikes caused by supply-side risks. Thus, on both 3 and 6 January, when Brent oil rose approximately 7% on a cumulative basis after the US-Iran escalation, EM commodity currencies such as the RUB, ZAR and BRL had a clear negative correlation with oil and gold (measured by hourly calculations, see chart below).

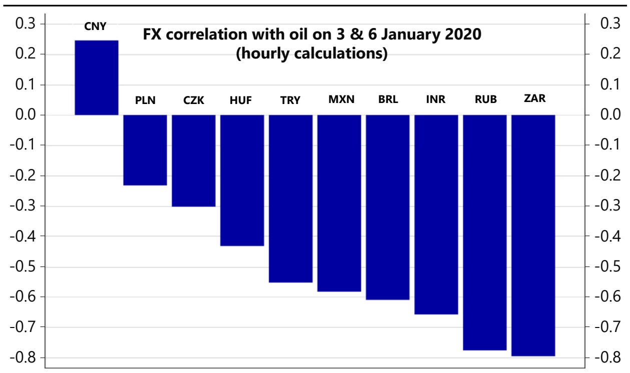
The correlation between the RUB and oil has decreased over the past few years...

This may seem counterintuitive. However, oil price increases generated by supply shortages are negative for overall economic growth and consequently for risk appetite. Moreover, some EM countries, most notably Russia, have taken measures to limit the impact from external commodity price shocks via specialised budget rules. For the RUB, this in turn means that the correlation with oil prices has declined over the past few years, whereas its correlation with equity indices has increased.

...but the relationship is still significant

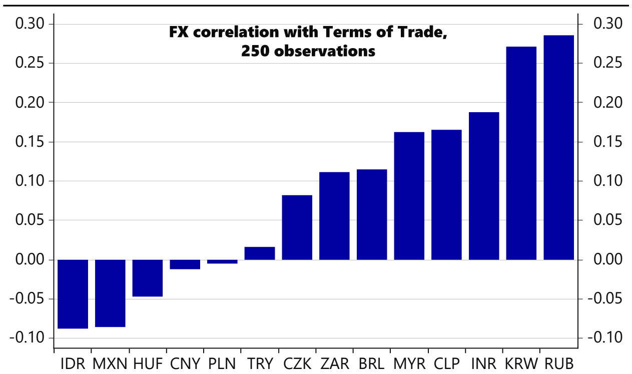
This does not mean that the positive relationship between these EM currencies and commodity prices is broken; it is just weaker. Over a longer time horizon, where demand-side effects come more into play, there is still a positive correlation – with the RUB being the most commodity-sensitive EM currency (see chart below). Hence, the RUB still has a clear positive correlation with oil of around 0.2-0.3, but in 2015-16 it was clearly higher at 0.5-0.6.

EM COMMODITY CURRENCIES HAD NEGATIVE CORRELATION WITH OIL WHEN US-IRAN TENSIONS ESCALATED...



Source: Macrobond and Nordea

...BUT OVER A LONGER TIME HORIZON, CURRENCIES SUCH AS THE RUB AND BRL CLEARLY BENEFIT FROM HIGHER PRICES



Source: Nordea and Macrobond

A long-term risky scenario could be if China becomes more active in supporting Iran

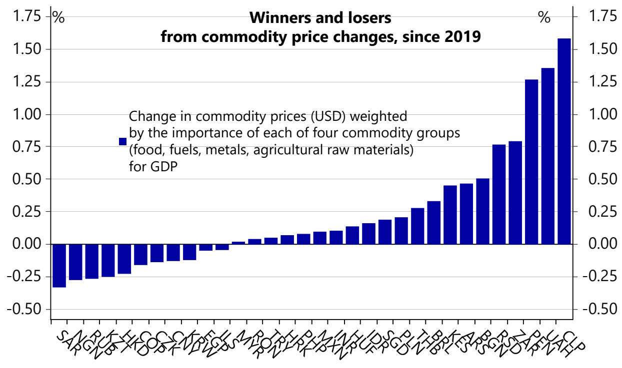
Looking ahead, we believe tensions between the US and Iran will be in a kind of "steady-state mode" and be less of a market driver, although similar episodes cannot be completely ruled out. However, such possible incidents will probably only be short-lived again with small spikes and hiccups. Over a longer horizon, a more risky scenario could be if China becomes more active in supporting Iran or importing more Iranian oil. This would create new tensions between the US and China.

Besides geopolitics, another key topic for EM in Q1 could be dollar liquidity. The Fed's liquidity injections via purchases of T-bills and by offering repo operations for the first time since the global financial crisis have spurred global risk appetite, as illustrated by equities reaching new record-high levels (the phase one trade war deal has been another key driver).

Dollar liquidity tends to lead EM FX...

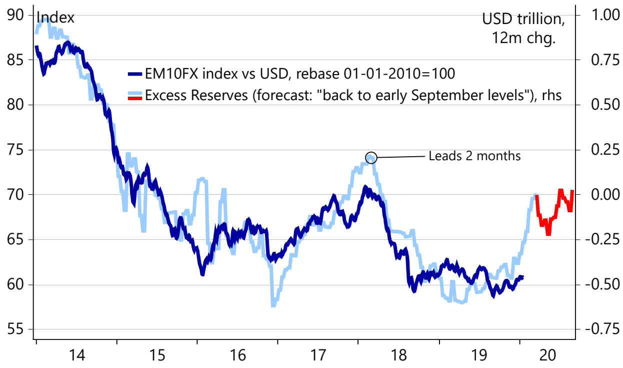
But what is the pattern between dollar liquidity and EM FX? In the chart below, we illustrate how dollar liquidity tends to lead EM FX by roughly two months. The primary reason for this is that whenever electronic dollars are injected into the US commercial banking system, it usually weakens the dollar, which in turn has a positive implication for the many dollar-dependent EM currencies.

CHILE HAS BEEN THE BIGGEST COMMODITY WINNER SINCE 2019



Source: Nordea and Macrobond

USD LIQUIDITY USUALLY LEADS EM FX BY TWO MONTHS



Source: Nordea and Macrobond

...but perhaps it will be different this time

Judging solely by this pattern, we should expect EM currencies to strengthen in Q1. The question is, though, whether this link still holds – at least THAT closely.

One argument for why things could be different this time is that new dollar liquidity currently pays 1.55% (the Fed's IOER rate), which is a big difference compared to, for instance, the 0.25% interest rate during QE3. Moreover, we do not see the Fed's liquidity injections as QE4, and as we are not completely out of the woods in terms of geopolitical uncertainty, we still expect a relatively strong dollar in the coming months.

We are only cautiously optimistic on EM FX

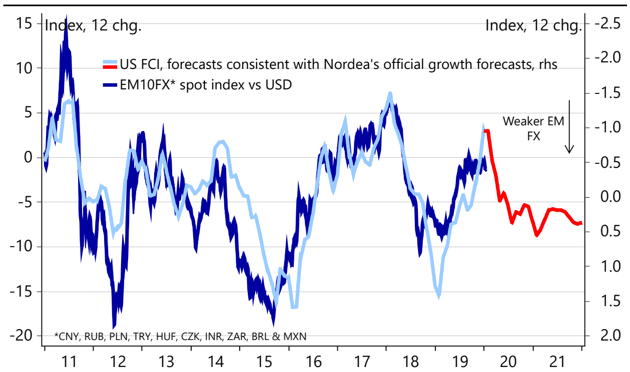
Another argument for why we are only cautiously optimistic on EM FX in Q1 is the global growth outlook. Most of our leading indicators are still pointing downwards, with potential spillover from the already weak manufacturing sector to services.

When we look both at positioning in US financial conditions (chart below to the left) and global macro indicators (chart below to the right), EM FX looks somewhat vulnerable. As such, one could argue that the above-mentioned dollar liquidity injections are merely a prerequisite for underpinning EM FX. In other words, what happens if the Fed decides to tighten liquidity conditions just a tad (as it, at least officially, intends to do at some point)?

Overall, while we do see more upside risks for EM FX in Q1 compared to most of 2019, we still think a slightly defensive EM view for now is warranted. Looking further ahead, however, the lagging effects from easier monetary conditions should lead to a better growth picture, increased capital inflows and stronger currencies in the second half of 2020.

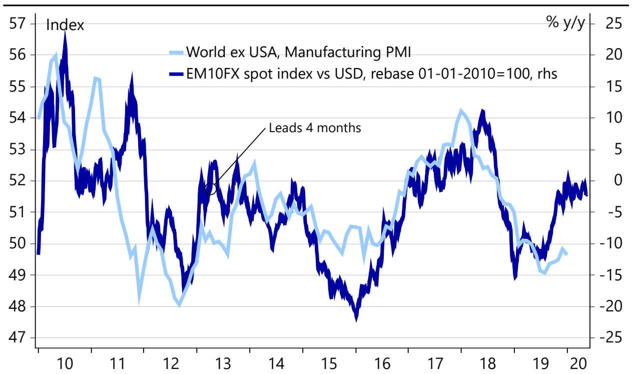
By Morten Lund

EM FX VS US FINANCIAL CONDITIONS



Source: Nordea and Macrobond

IS EM FX TOO EXPENSIVE OR WILL PMIs SURGE?



Source: Nordea and Macrobond

CNY: Taking a breather

The CNY saw a strong rebound as a result of the phase one trade deal. We expect 2020 to be a calm year on the trade war front, but we foresee weakening after that.

Rallying CNY at the start of the year

The run-up to the agreement and the recent signing of the phase one deal has led to a strong run for the CNY since the start of the year. The currency had gained 1.5% to the dollar year-to-date, before the outbreak of the Wuhan virus caught headlines and erased parts of the gains in a strong market reaction. Admittedly, most weakening risks have been removed by the phase one deal, but there are still factors at play that lead us to our forecast of a higher USD/CNY by the end of 2021.

We are not optimistic about phase two

The trade war is far from over. The phase one deal falls short of solving fundamental problems in the bilateral relationship, and we expect the US to continue to implement more restrictions on Chinese investments and exports of high-tech goods at a minimum. The negotiations on phase two may start soon, but we expect a calm 2020 as Trump will not take huge risks ahead of the presidential elections in November.

Currency clause will have no big impact on CNY

On the same day as the signing of the phase one deal, the US Treasury dropped the "currency manipulator" label from China, causing the currency to climb even higher. In the agreement, the reported currency component includes a promise not to manipulate and to disclose monthly foreign exchange data and forward positions. We do not expect this to have any meaningful impact on the PBoC's practices around the exchange rate.

Seasonal factors are strengthening the CNY

Apart from trade war optimism, there are also temporary driving factors behind the recent CNY appreciation. We have seen CNY strengthening against USD for four Januaries in a row, the reason being that companies convert their foreign currency holdings to yuan to pay their workers' bonuses ahead of the Chinese New Year. This demand will fade soon.

Less weakening expected this year

We maintain a weakening bias on the CNY based on monetary policy easing and high tariffs still in place, but given that the risk of further tit-for-tat in the trade war has reduced markedly for this year, we shifted our forecast to stronger levels.

By Inge Klaver

RISK FACTORS

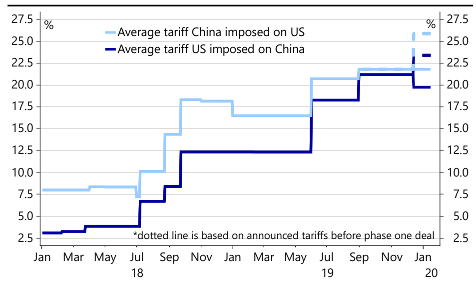
- Phase one deal cracks
- Overly loose monetary policy
- Spread of the Wuhan virus

EM TRAFFIC LIGHT

- Risk level: 11% (green, +1 pp from the previous month)

JANUARY USUALLY A STRONG CNY MONTH

NO MAJOR ROLL-BACK OF TARIFFS AGREED



FINANCIAL FORECASTS – CHINA

We revise our CNY forecast, taking down the trajectory in 2020 as the main weakening risks have been removed by the phase one trade deal, and we expect this to be a calmer year. Thereafter, we continue to see weakening based on frictions between the US and China flaring up again.

Forecasts	Spot	3M	Mid-2020	End-2020	End-2021
Policy rate	4.35	4.10	3.60	3.60	3.60
USD/CNY	6.89	6.90	6.95	6.95	7.10

Source: Nordea estimates

USD/CNY FORECASTS

RUB: Resilient to political changes

The RUB remains on a strong footing in early 2020. A positive mood in the global markets is proving to be more important than internal political uncertainty.

Oil price spikes caused by supply-side factors are not that important for the RUB

An escalation of the tensions between the US and Iran in early 2020 offered yet further confirmation that the RUB is much more dependent on risk appetite than on oil prices. The RUB appreciated with other risky assets as tensions started to de-escalate, causing oil prices to fall. Going forward, in the event of supply-side oil market shocks, a positive oil price impact on the RUB will be partly neutralised by a risk-off mood in the markets.

Seasonality pattern is positive for the RUB in Q1

As usual, the first quarter is offering some seasonal support to the RUB because of higher hydrocarbon exports and a higher current account surplus. Since 2005, the RUB has appreciated against the USD in 11 out of 15 cases in Q1. We expect this pattern to be confirmed in 2020, which gives the RUB some 1-2% upside potential.

Budget rule serves as an anchor at a time of government reshuffle

The government resignation should not be a big game changer for the RUB, as the macroeconomic framework with the budget rule as its key element remains intact for the time being. This serves as a guarantee of public finance health for foreign investors. If the budget rule is relaxed (the oil price above which hydrocarbon revenues are saved shifts upwards), this could imply a stronger RUB over a longer horizon, as this would imply structurally lower FX purchases by the CBR.

Foreigners' demand for OFZ may weaken in response to less dovish CBR

The President has announced a new package of social support measures (0.3-0.5% of GDP). The CBR will likely take a break in the easing cycle to assess the impact on inflation of rate cuts already made, a stronger RUB and additional fiscal stimulus to demand. This may cool foreigners' demand for Russian RUB-denominated sovereign debt (OFZ), which we have previously seen as a support factor for the RUB.

By Tatiana Evdokimova

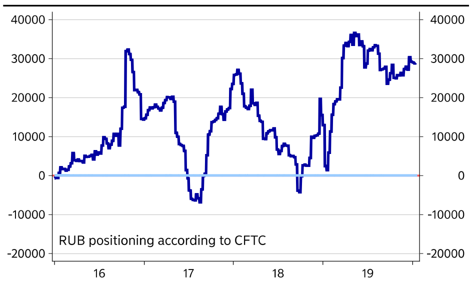
RISK FACTORS

- Global risk appetite deteriorates
- Foreign investors start quitting OFZ market
- Sanction risks re-emerge

EM TRAFFIC LIGHT

- Risk level: 9% (green; -4 pp from the previous month)

INVESTORS REMAIN RUB-BULLISH



Source: Nordea and Macrobond

RUB SEASONALITY IS STRONG IN Q1

	RUB vs USD		RUB vs EUR	
	Appreciation by more than	Depreciation by more than	Appreciation by more than	Depreciation by more than
Q1	67%	20%	60%	27%
Q2	47%	40%	47%	33%
Q3	47%	40%	33%	53%
Q4	33%	33%	33%	47%

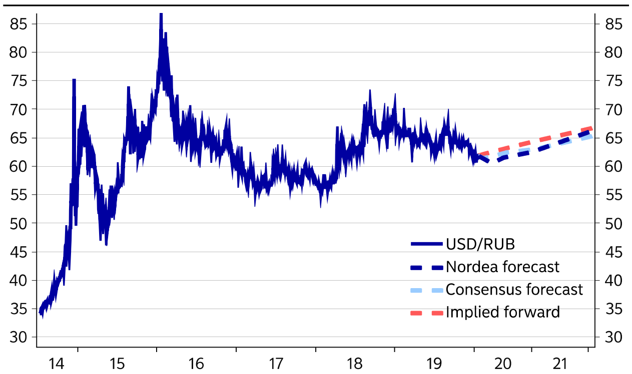
FINANCIAL FORECASTS FOR RUSSIA

We revise our RUB forecasts and now expect stronger levels throughout 2020 than previously. Seasonal patterns give reason for us to expect further strengthening in Q1. A clear risk for Q2 and onwards is potential tapering of the Fed T-bill purchases that seem to have been so positive for risk appetite since Q4 2019. We see high risk for the RUB in 2021 amid a potential re-escalation of trade tensions after the presidential elections in the US.

Forecasts	Spot	3M	Mid-2020	End-2020	End-2021
Policy rate	6.25	6.25	6.00	6.00	6.00
USD/RUB	61.6	60.5	61.5	62.5	66.0

Source: Nordea estimates

USD/RUB FORECASTS



Source: Nordea estimates and Macrobond

PLN: Reflation

2020 has started with a high inflation reading and a stronger zloty. Could this reflation story finally spill over to a more hawkish central bank?

In contrast to the overall EM indices, the Polish zloty has had a strong start to 2020. This is despite EUR/USD moving lower, which otherwise is the biggest explanatory variable of the zloty.

Domestic factors have driven EUR/PLN lower

CPI at its highest since 2012

A clear driver of the PLN has instead been domestic factors. The PMI figures for December jumped from 46.7 to 48.0 and while this is still in the recession area, leading indicators suggest that we may have seen the bottom. For instance, the German New Export Orders PMI has improved (see chart). Moreover, inflation has increased with a December reading at 3.4% y/y – up from 2.6% in November. This is the highest reading since 2012 – even with a big negative contribution from energy prices (see chart).

Markets no longer price in a rate cut

In turn, this has spurred some speculation that the NBP could take a more hawkish shift, with both the swap curve and FRA market no longer pricing in rate cuts. However, the NBP still firmly rejects the idea of an upcoming policy shift, with Governor Glapiński reiterating his forecast of keeping interest rates unchanged until the end of 2022.

The MPC is however not that worried about inflation (yet)

The Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) does not (yet) appear to be too worried about inflation overshooting the target (it is however within the +/- 1 percentage point band). Governor Glapiński said that the MPC thinks inflation would peak in Q1, driven by external "non-monetary policy" factors such as the US-Iran tensions, before falling again. We, however, see upside risks to the NBP's inflation forecast, as leading indicators from the tight labour market still point at domestic cost pressure. Moreover, Polish minimum wages are set to increase significantly in 2020-21.

We lower our EUR/PLN forecast slightly

As the ECB has also switched away from "rate-cutting mode" (at least according to market pricing), we therefore still see risks tilted towards a hawkish turn from the Polish National Bank in H2 2020. For EUR/PLN, this should combined with a better global growth outlook lead to a lower EUR/PLN towards the end of 2020. Consequently, we also lower our 2020 EUR/PLN forecast slightly.

By Morten Lund

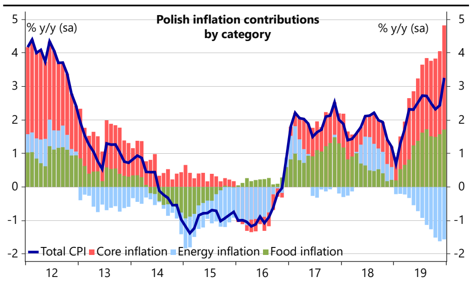
RISK FACTORS

- Weak EM sentiment
- European industrial cycle
- Potential banking headwind from FX loans

EM TRAFFIC LIGHT

- Risk level: 15% (green, +3 pp from previous month)

POLISH WAGES TO DRIVE INFLATION HIGHER



Source: Nordea Markets and Macrobond

THE WEAK EA INDICATES EUR/PLN UPSIDE

Source: Nordea and Macrobond

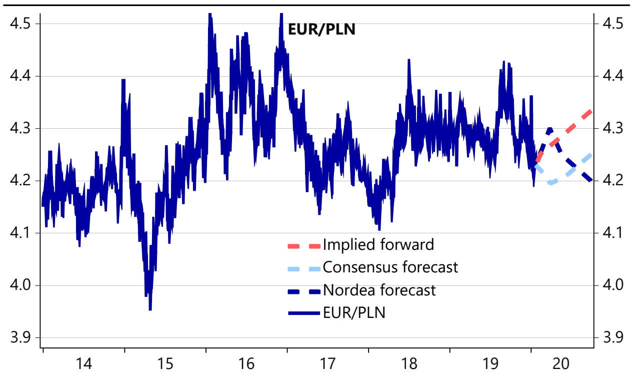
FINANCIAL FORECASTS – POLAND

Owing to a combination of lukewarm market sentiment and a weak European industrial cycle, we expect EUR/PLN to keep testing levels up to 4.30 in the short term. In H2 2020, we expect a mild PLN appreciation as the NBP turns more hawkish and the global economy rebounds.

Forecasts	Spot	3M	Mid-2020	End-2020	End-2021
EUR/PLN	4.23	4.30	4.25	4.20	4,20
Policy rate	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.75	1.75

Source: Nordea estimates

EUR/PLN FORECASTS



Source: Nordea estimates and Macrobond

Hedging considerations

CNY vs EUR

Income

Nordea expects EUR/CNY to move lower in the short term due to a weaker EUR versus the USD. Hence, we recommend a low hedge ratio for CNY revenues in the short term using zero-cost option strategies as hedging instruments. In the long term, we recommend a high hedge ratio, as we expect EUR/CNY to move higher. As EUR/CNY forwards are well below Nordea's EUR/CNY forecasts (12-24-month), we recommend FX forwards.

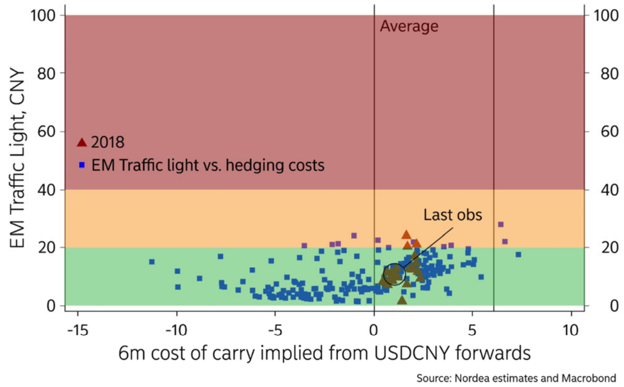
Expenses

A high hedge ratio in the short term, using mainly FX forwards. A low hedge ratio in the long term, and if hedging is required, use mainly zero-cost option strategies, eg participating forwards, as FX forwards are trading much lower than our long-term spot forecast.

Forecasts	Spot	3M	Mid-2020	End-2020	End-2021
Policy rate	4.35	4.10	3.60	3.60	3.60
EUR/CNY	7.66	7.52	7.72	7.99	8.66

Source: Nordea estimates

COST OF CARRY VS RISK LEVEL



Implied ATM vol (6M)	25D RR (6M)	Forward (6M)
4.35	0.89	7.81

Source: Bloomberg

RUB vs EUR

Income

We expect EUR/RUB to move lower in the short term due to a weaker EUR versus the USD and a stronger RUB versus the USD. Hence, we recommend a low hedge ratio in the short term using zero-cost option strategies. In the long term (12-18 months), we recommend a high hedge ratio and we would suggest a mix of FX forwards and zero-cost option strategies.

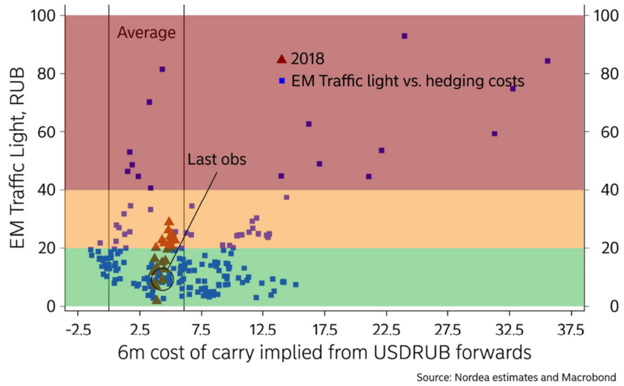
Expenses

A high hedge ratio in the short and long term, using FX forwards benefiting from forward premiums that are much higher than the current spot rate due to a large interest rate differential.

Forecasts	Spot	3M	Mid-2020	End-2020	End-2021
Policy rate	6.25	6.25	6.00	6.00	6.00
EUR/RUB	68.61	65.95	68.27	71.88	80.52

Source: Nordea estimates

COST OF CARRY VS RISK LEVEL



Implied ATM vol (6M)	25D RR (6M)	Forward (6M)
8.44	1.92	70.97

Source: Bloomberg

PLN vs EUR

Income

We doubt that the PLN will continue to strengthen in the short term but expect it to remain strong in the long term. Hence, we recommend a medium hedge ratio in the short term and a low ratio in the long term. If hedging is required in the long term, use mainly zero-cost option strategies, eg participating forwards, as FX forwards are trading much higher than our forecast. EUR/PLN volatility remains at low levels.

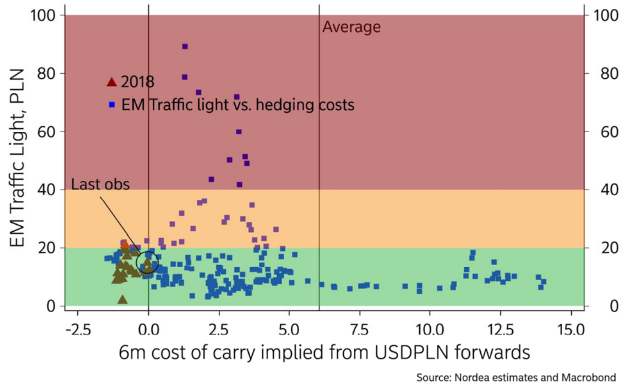
Expenses

A high hedge ratio, especially in the long term, using FX forwards to take advantage of high forward premiums. EUR/PLN volatility is falling back. Implied volatility (six-month) is now below 4% after a short spell above 5% last autumn.

Forecasts	Spot	3M	Mid-2020	End-2020	End-2021
Policy rate	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.75	1.75
EUR/PLN	4.24	4.35	4.30	4.25	4.25

Source: Nordea estimates

COST OF CARRY VS RISK LEVEL



Implied ATM vol (6M)	25D RR (6M)	Forward (6M)
3.97	0.72	4.29

Source: Bloomberg

EM Traffic Light

EM TRAFFIC LIGHT

ISO	Country	Risk level	Credits	ST external debt	Inflation	GDP	Capital flows	Rating	FX overvaluation	Commodities	Contagion
CZK	Czech Republic	21%									
NGN	Nigeria	21%									
MXN	Mexico	19%									
KES	Kenya	19%									
EGP	Egypt	19%									
CLP	Chile	17%									
THB	Thailand	17%									
SGD	Singapore	17%									
TWD	Taiwan	16%									
UAH	Ukraine	16%									
ZAR	South Africa	16%									
ILS	Israel	16%									
PLN	Poland	15%									
SAR	Saudi Arabia	15%									
PEN	Peru	14%									
KRW	South Korea	14%									
HKD	Hong Kong	14%									
INR	India	12%									
BGN	Bulgaria	11%									
RON	Romania	11%									
MYR	Malaysia	11%									
HRK	Croatia	11%									
RSD	Serbia	11%									
CNY	China	11%									
COP	Colombia	11%									
HUF	Hungary	11%									
IDR	Indonesia	10%									
TRY	Turkey	9%									
RUB	Russia	9%									
KZT	Kazakhstan	9%									
PHP	Philippines	9%									
BRL	Brazil	9%									
ARS	Argentina	5%									
	EM general	13%									

*Note: **The risk level** is the probability of extreme currency pressure in at least one of the next six months, where extreme is a 2 standard deviation weakening (2.5% event). **Credits(+, change)**: The change in the ratio of money supply (M2) to GDP. **Short-term external debt(+, change)**: The ratio of short-term foreign claims on domestic banks over FX reserves. **Inflation (+, change)**: Change in CPI inflation. **GDP (-, change):** Change in real GDP growth. **Capital flows(-, level and +, change):** The level of and change in the ratio of net foreign assets to GDP. **Rating(+, change):** The change in the sovereign rating from S&P. **FX overvaluation(+, level):** The strengthening of FX spot not explained by relative CPI inflation and relative productivity growth. **Commodities (-, change):** The change in the commodities terms of trade, ie the change in export prices less the change in import prices. **Contagion (+, level):** the number of currencies under pressure plus a recent history of pressure on the currency in question.*

Source: Nordea estimates and Macrobond

Latest EM Traffic Light:

- EM Traffic Light: December 2019 (7 January)
- New signals: CZK to yellow
- Biggest changes: KES (+7 pp), RUB (-4 pp)

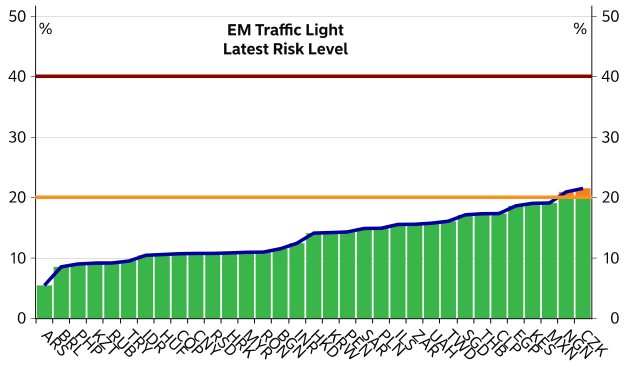
Methodology note:

- EM Traffic Light: Methodology note

Track record:

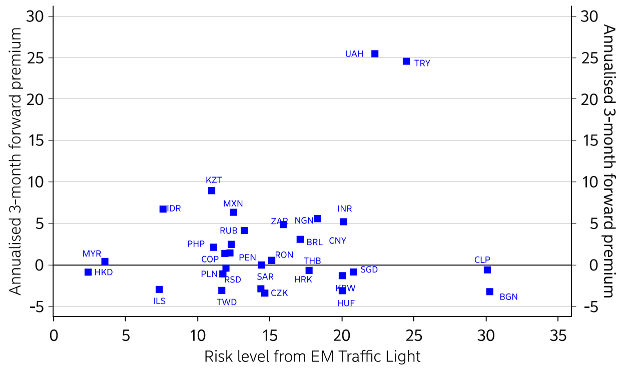
- EM Traffic Light: Track record

OVERALL RISK LEVEL



Source: Nordea estimates and Macrobond

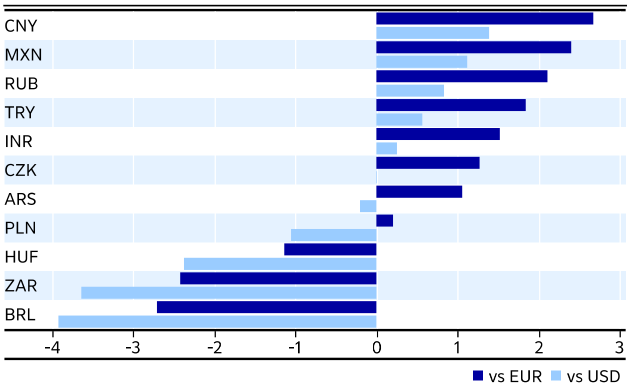
TRAFFIC LIGHT VS COST OF CARRY



Source: Nordea and Macrobond

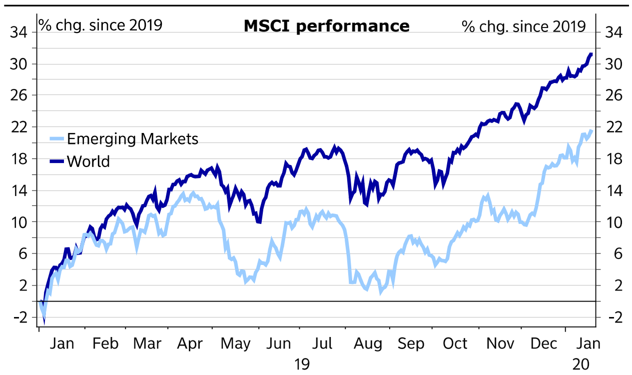
Emerging market performance

YTD EM FX PERFORMANCE (%)



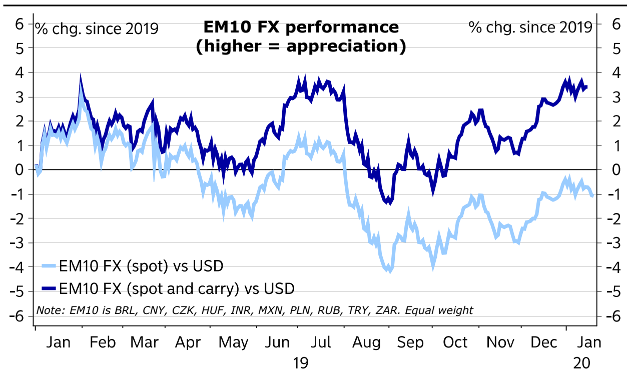
Source: Nordea and Macrobond

EQUITY PERFORMANCE (%)



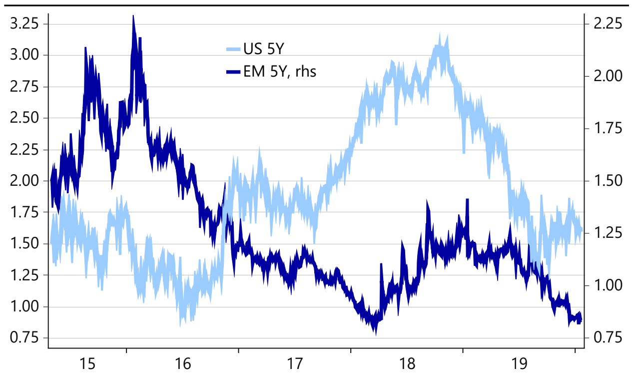
Source: Nordea and Macrobond

FX PERFORMANCE, CARRY-ADJUSTED (%)



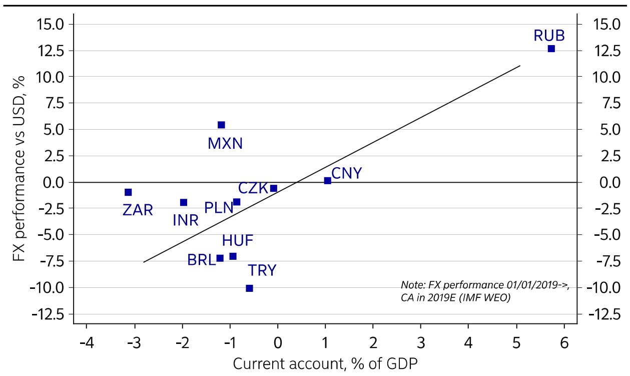
Source: Nordea and Macrobond

SWAPS



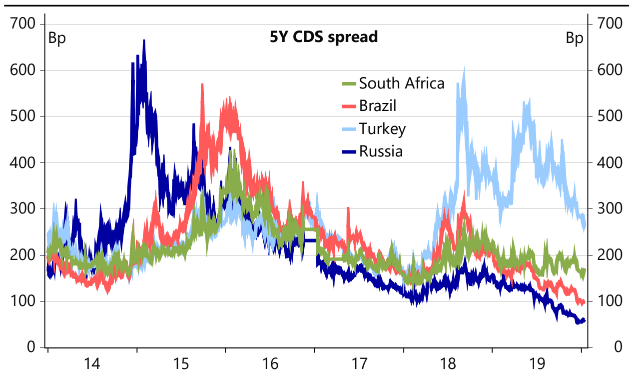
Source: Nordea and Macrobond

FX PERFORMANCE (2019) VS CURRENT ACCOUNT (%)



Source: Nordea and Macrobond

CDS SPREADS (BP)



Source: Nordea estimates and Macrobond

Forecast overview

FX FORECASTS VS EUR

	Spot	3M	Mid-2020	End-2021	End-2021
EUR/BRL	4.664	4.58	4.66	4.89	5.18
EUR/CNY	7.663	7.52	7.71	7.99	8.66
EUR/INR	79	77.4	79.9	84.0	89.0
EUR/PLN	4.229	4.30	4.25	4.20	4.20
EUR/RUB	68.62	65.9	68.3	71.9	80.5
EUR/USD	1.11	1.09	1.11	1.15	1.22
EUR/SEK	10.56	10.6	10.5	10.4	10.3
EUR/NOK	9.945	9.9	9.9	9.8	9.7
EUR/DKK	7.472	7.47	7.46	7.46	7.46

Source: Nordea estimates

FX FORECASTS VS USD

	Spot	3M	Mid-2020	End-2020	End-2021
USD/BRL	4.203	4.20	4.20	4.25	4.25
USD/CNY	6.905	6.90	6.95	6.95	7.10
USD/INR	71.19	71.0	72.0	73.0	73.0
USD/PLN	3.811	3.94	3.83	3.65	3.44
USD/RUB	61.84	60.5	61.5	62.5	66.0

Source: Nordea estimates

POLICY RATE FORECASTS, %

Policy rates	Spot	3M	Mid-2020	End-2020	End-2021
Russia	6.25	6.25	6.00	6.00	6.00
Poland	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.75	1.75
Brazil	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	5.50
China	4.35	4.10	3.60	3.60	3.60
India	5.15	4.90	4.90	4.90	4.90

Source: Nordea estimates

Brazil

We expect the Central Bank of Brazil (BCB) to make even deeper cuts to rates after the recent string of weak key figures. In accordance with both this and the recent BRL weakening, we increase our USD/BRL forecasts slightly. We keep our structurally weakening bias of the BRL.

China

We revise our CNY forecasts, taking down the trajectory in 2020, as the main weakening risks have been removed by the phase one trade deal, and we expect this to be a calmer year. Thereafter, we continue to see weakening based on friction between the US and China flaring up again.

India

No changes.

Poland

No changes.

Russia

We revise our RUB forecasts and now expect stronger levels throughout 2020 than previously. Seasonal patterns give reason for us to expect further strengthening in Q1. A clear risk for Q2 and onwards is potential tapering of the Fed T-bill purchases that seem to have been so positive for risk appetite since Q4 2019. We see high risk for the RUB in 2021 amid a potential re-escalation of trade tensions after the presidential elections in the US.

Recent research and profile descriptions

Recent Emerging Markets Research
- China: GDP growth continued to slow down (17 January)
- Russia awaiting a new government (16 January)
- Trade war: The US-China deal starts somewhat calmer 2020 (16 January)

Previous issues of Emerging Markets View
- Emerging Markets View: Trade war is a losing game (19 December)
- Emerging Markets View: Cautious optimism for 2020 (21 November)
- Emerging Markets View: Where the hot money goes, FX follows (24 October)
- Emerging Markets View: Hurdles to growth (19 September)
- Emerging Markets View: Bitter cocktail scuttles EM currencies (22 August)
- Emerging Markets View: The Fed will not save emerging markets (20 June)

Latest EM Traffic Light
- EM Traffic Light December 2019 (7 January)

Latest Financial Forecast Update
- Majors Forecasts: False start (17 January)

Latest Economic Outlook
- Nordea Economic Outlook: Time of fear (4 September)

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