

## The J.P. Morgan View

### Mini-steps to Euro federalism

- **Asset Allocation** — Buy euro bank bonds as they benefit the most with the ECB as the new bank regulator and potential TARP money from the ESM.
  - **Economics** — Q2 likely the weakest quarter this recovery, at 1.4%, but Q3 still looks like sub 2% for the world. UK growth is cut by 1/4% this year and next.
  - **Fixed Income** — Long duration in EM, OW German Bunds cross-market.
  - **Equities** — Near-term upside should benefit countries and sectors where positions are more depressed, i.e. Euro area equities and banks globally.
  - **Credit** — Eurozone banks look to be the relative winner from the EU summit. We go long € financial bonds in the *GMOS* portfolio.
  - **Foreign exchange** — Dollar moves into a range post the Brussels EI summit, but we retain a number of hedges against renewed euro weakness.
  - **Commodities** — Hot weather in the US is pushing up corn and US gas prices.
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- Risk assets are up on the week on **great expectations management** by the Europeans who had led the world to expect the worst from yesterday's EU Summit. In the end, the **EU stepped back from the brink**. Euro area leaders compromised on some of their disagreements in a manner that at least temporary eases the negative economic and financial dynamic, even as it not truly reverses them.
  - **What did the EU Summit deliver?** Here is a top-level view. Our sister publications (*GDW*, *GFIMS*) provide more details. Overall, if 10 is what is needed to save EMU, and zero is where we started the week, then one could say we moved to 2 — a meaningful step, with many more to be taken, and a risk of sliding back when the details need to be filled in.
  - We argued last week that the Summit ultimately needs to be judged on whether it moves the Euro area towards **fiscal and political federalism**. The Van Rompuy Report on a *Genuine Economic and Monetary Union* spells out a vision of the federalist end point, but received no agreement, besides an invitation to try again with more concrete proposals by October. Very little progress thus, except that the issue is now at least openly on the table.
  - Some **progress towards federalism** was made by agreeing to a **single bank supervisor** under the ECB, to be implemented by year-end. The still future ESM would then be allowed to help recapitalize banks — a small move towards a much needed Euro-TARP. Also, a first step was taken towards dropping the seniority of official lending relative to the private sector in the case of the EFSF/ESM loan to Spain to recapitalize its banks. The subordination of private investors has been the main reason why official loans never stabilized the market. Northern EMU is not accepting this as a rule change, but one can argue that the cat is out of the bag.

- Equally important is that some steps are being taken towards ending the

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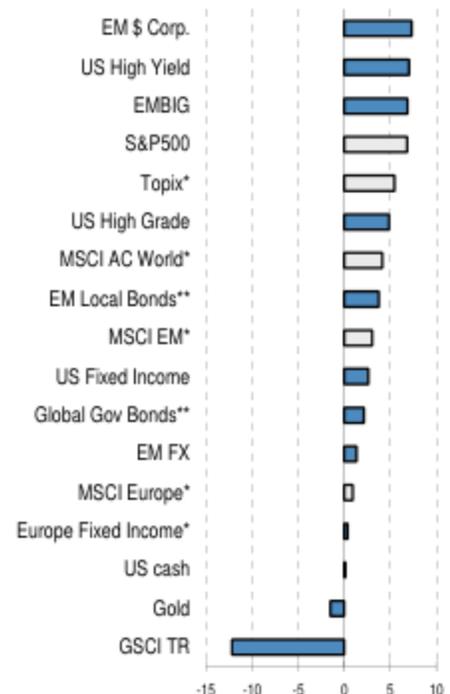
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### YTD returns through Jun 28

%, equities are in lighter colour.



Source: J.P. Morgan, Bloomberg. Returns in USD. \*Local currency. \*\*Hedged into USD. Euro Fixed Income is Iboxx Overall Index. US HG, HY, EMBIG and EM \$ Corp are JPM indices. EM FX is EUMI+ in \$.

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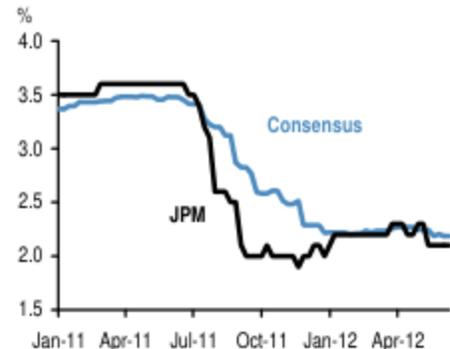
**fixation with austerity** as the solution to the EMU crisis. The €120bn growth compact would appear too small to pull the region out of recession. Instead we note the agreement that the ESM can buy bonds without extra conditionality – read “austerity” – beyond what all EMU members have to deliver already anyway. Yes, countries that have borrowed too much should cut back, but not all at the same time, please, as you then run into the Paradox of Thrift. This **Paradox of Austerity**, as we have renamed it, makes countries with funding problems cut spending and raise taxes, thus worsening tax revenues, their deficit and, in turn, funding access. Hence, the cry across Europe that austerity is not working. This minor change in conditionality is, by itself, not enough to reverse austerity, but, here again, a precedent is set and the cat is out of the bag.

- **What is missing?** The list is long, but to mention the important ones: For one, the ESM got a bigger mandate, but not more money. It will thus run out sooner. On the positive side, with a greater mandate, there is more reason than before to raise its capacity. In addition, the ECB does not yet get the signing up to fiscal union that is really needs to unleash QE and the SMP. But near term, the modest progress towards federalism provides some comfort to the ECB and should make it more willing to provide support. Finally, tensions are rising in the Euro area, with Germany feeling it has given up most, even as most economists would argue that Northern EMU’s fixation with austerity, inflation risk, and joint bond issuance could doom the EMU project. The main risks for markets in coming weeks are thus efforts by Northern EMU to regain what it perceived it lost in Brussels.
- **How long with the rally in risk assets last?** The last two weekends’ attempts at providing support — Greek elections, EFSF funding for Spanish banks — bought less than a day’s worth of rally in risk assets. This one should last a bit longer, as it achieved a lot more, but will likely over the next month run into resistance from weak economic data and some back sliding on the EMU summit as official haggle over the details.
- **Investment strategy.** We have been close to home with a defensive bias, focused on dollar longs, Cyclical UWs, Europe UWs, and duration longs. Our main longs in risk are outright longs in corporate bonds and EM FX funded in euros. These produce good value and carry, and we believe fit neatly into the yield and carry focus of most investors. Notice how, despite huge macro uncertainty, our p. 1 YTD return chart neatly has zero-yielding assets (cash and commodities) at the bottom, while the top has high-yield, and EM corporates and sovereigns in USD. We like to **add risk through outright longs in euro bank bonds**, as their acquisition of the ECB as top regulator — one that also prints money — as well as the possibility that the ESM will be able to provide equity capital, are huge supports, in our view, even as neither the EMU crisis nor the European recession are over.

## Fixed income

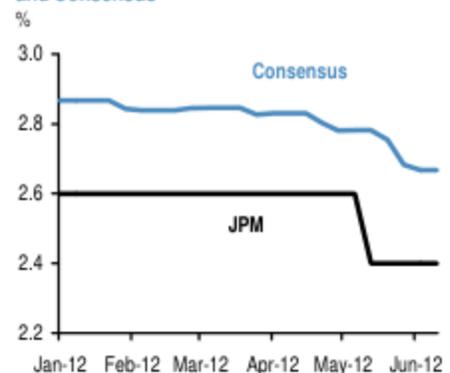
- The EU summit has brought the sharpest one-day rally of the year in Euro area peripheral bonds, albeit only reversing the underperformance earlier this week. The prospective recapitalisation of banks by the ESM, rather than their own sovereign, is an important step towards removing the banking sector tail risk that has dogged peripheral government bonds. This could materially shift the

2012 global GDP growth forecasts: JPMorgan and Consensus



Source: J.P. Morgan, Consensus Economics. Consensus Economics forecasts are for regions and countries that we averaged using the same 5-year rolling USD GDP weights that we use for our own global growth forecast.

2013 global GDP growth forecasts: JPMorgan and Consensus



Source: J.P. Morgan, Consensus Economics. Consensus Economics forecasts are for regions and countries that we averaged using the same 5-year rolling USD GDP weights that we use for our own global growth forecast.

### More details in ...

*Global Data Watch*, Bruce Kasman and David Hensley

*Global Markets Outlook and Strategy*, Jan Loeys, Bruce Kasman, et al.

*US Fixed Income Markets*, Terry Belton and Srin Ramaswamy

*Global Fixed Income Markets*, Pavan Wadhwa and Fabio Bassi

*Emerging Markets Outlook and Strategy*, Joyce Chang

*Key trades and risk: Emerging Market Equity Strategy*, Adrian Mowat et al.

*Flows and Liquidity*, Nikos Panigirtzoglou et al.

debt trajectories of Ireland and Spain in particular. As yet, though, the full scope of ESM bank recaps is unclear, while the experience of past EU summits suggests a bumpy road to implementation. Against the backdrop of what remains a very difficult supply-demand balance, that keeps us **negative on peripheral bonds**.

- We have been inclined to oppose the recent cross-market underperformance of **German Bunds**, on the view that fears of debt socialisation in the near term are overblown. Even though Germany essentially acquiesced overnight to limited fiscal transfers with little extra conditionality in return, we hold to this view, expressed via longs on Bunds vs US Treasuries, and 5s/10s flatteners on the German curve. **In US Treasuries, we favour long end steepeners**, motivated by upcoming supply, elevated positions, and a shift in pension regulations.
- In keeping with the bullish tilt of our DM positions, we are **long duration in EM**. As in DM, weakening growth and loosening monetary policy bullets are supportive, and EM central banks have not run out of conventional monetary policy bullets. Meanwhile, modest outflows from local bond funds have turned to modest inflows in the past two weeks.

## Equities

- Equities rebounded sharply following the results of the EU summit. We view the decisions made at the summit as positive for the near term, and we see **most upside on countries and sectors where positions are more depressed, i.e. Euro area equities and banks globally**. Open an OW in banks globally.
- The MSCI AC World Bank index is still down 12% from its March peak and not far from the bottom of its range seen last September. The decision to use the ESM for bank recaps is equivalent to a Euro TARP. The introduction of the US TARP post Lehman, led eventually to a bank rally but admittedly not immediately. Bank credit was a more immediate beneficiary than bank equities at the time.
- For investors willing to chase the rally, we believe the best way is via the **capitulation baskets** we described in the *JPMView* on June 15. Our delta one team constructed three baskets that are likely to benefit from a rebound in equity markets, one for each major region. The objective is to select stocks that underperformed the most over the past months, but possess high quality at the same time, i.e. they have high P/E, P/B and ROE.
- Each of the baskets contains 50 stocks with the highest combined factor rankings within their respective regional universe and can be found on Bloomberg under tickers JPUSCLNG (US basket), JPEUCLNG (Europe basket) and JPHACLNG (Asia Pacific basket). **Our European basket, JPEUCLNG, is up by 6% since June 15.**

## Credit

- Whilst spreads were unchanged leading into the EU summit, its results bettered expectations and a strong risk rally followed today, particularly in those assets closest to the problem. The Summit does not pull Europe out of recession, but the move to a single bank regulator — the ECB — that also happens to control the printing press, and permitting the ESM to help recapitalise banks, should be major positives for bank credit. TARP was

### More details in ...

*EM Corporate Outlook and Strategy*, Warren Mar et al.  
*US Credit Markets Outlook and Strategy*, Eric Beinstein et al.  
*High Yield Credit Markets Weekly*, Peter Acciavatti et al.  
*European Credit Outlook & Strategy*, Steven Dulake et al.  
*Emerging Markets Cross Product Strategy Weekly*, Eric Beinstein et al.

followed by a sustained rally in US bank bonds and **we see this as an opportunity to go outright long liquid € financial bonds**. The combination of a safe asset and a risky asset — bunds + spread — offers good diversification for the end investor and is one major reason why spread product has been the best asset class so far this year (chart on p. 1).

- Given investor positioning towards European credit, our colleagues in European Credit Derivatives Strategy explored a number of ways to be long Europe vs US credit yesterday, through indices, curves, options and tranches (see Saul Doctor et al, *CD Player*). They saw room for a reversal of recent trends and today's outcomes appear to support their hypothesis.

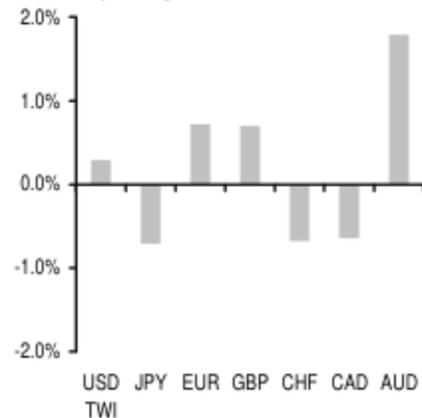
## Foreign Exchange

- Although Q3 begins with a potentially watershed EU summit agreement around banking union which presents the test case for fiscal union, the policy backdrop across Europe, the US and China looks more consistent with consolidation in currencies rather than a trend USD sell-off. European parliaments face a huge commitment test in coming months in approving debt mutualization; the US will only move closer to the edge of the fiscal cliff in the wake of a divisive Supreme Court ruling on Obama-care; and China's fiscal easing cycle may not lift activity data for another month or two. Forecasts are, therefore, unchanged but **risks are now definitely more balanced post-summit**. Target ranges: JPMQUSD 82-85, DXY 81-84, EUR/USD 1.22-1.27, AUD/USD 0.99 – 1.04 and VXY Global 9.5%-11%.
- In terms of trades, the EU leaders' summit has neutralised yet another near-term tail risk, but questions around willingness to pool sovereignty and debt still justify a **handful of hedges** (EUR/USD 1.25-1.20 put spread, bearish EUR/CHF seagull, long USD/CAD cash). Buy a 3-mo EUR/NOK range binary (7.382-7.6835) to capitalize on brief stability. Take profits on GBP/USD 1.55 at-expiry digital and focus sterling bearishness on the crosses (short GBP/NOK cash). Stopped out of short GBP/USD at a profit. Short EUR/SEK and EUR/NOK calls expired with small gains.

## Commodities

- Commodities are up around 2% this week with agriculture the notable outperformer, up almost 9%. **Corn prices are now up 26% over the last two weeks** as very dry weather in the US has led to fears of lower yields. Conditions in key corn producing states have declined from “moderate” and “extreme” drought to “exceptional” drought. **Our corn crop conditions index has now had the second largest decline in more than two decades**. If weather conditions do not improve significantly in the coming days, and weather forecasts currently suggest that they will not, there is significant downside risk to our US corn yield estimate, and thus upside risk to our price forecasts. We await confirmation of yield damage before adjusting our forecasts (see *Agriculture Weekly*, Henri et al., Jun 28).
- US natural gas is up another 4% this week**, as the same unusually hot weather that is affecting the corn crop is resulting in much higher gas demand. In the past week, close to a thousand temperature records were broken in cities across the US and the heat is forecast to continue. Additionally, we have seen a recent fall in gas production and the shutting of a nuclear power plant.

FX weekly change vs USD



Source: J.P. Morgan

### More details in ...

*FX Markets Weekly*, John Normand et al.

*Commodity Markets Outlook & Strategy*, Colin Fenton et al.

*Oil Markets Monthly*, Fenton et al.

*Daily Metals Note*, Fenton et al.

*Agriculture Weekly*, Dietz et al.

Interest rates		Current	Sep-12	Dec-12	Mar-13	Jun-13	YTD Return*
United States	Fed funds rate	0.125	0.125	0.125	0.125	0.125	
	10-year yields	1.66	2.00	2.25	2.25	2.50	2.1%
Euro area	Refi rate	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	
	10-year yields	1.58	1.25	1.50	1.60	1.70	2.3%
United Kingdom	Repo rate	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	
	10-year yields	1.73	1.60	1.85	2.00	2.15	2.7%
Japan	Overnight call rate	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	
	10-year yields	0.83	0.85	0.95	0.95	0.95	1.5%
GBI-EM hedged in \$	Yield - Global Diversified	6.14		6.50			3.8%

Credit Markets	Current	Index	YTD Return*
US high grade (bp over UST)	219	JPMorgan JULI Portfolio Spread to Treasury	4.9%
Euro high grade (bp over Euro gov)	284	iBoxx Euro Corporate Index	3.8%
USD high yield (bp vs. UST)	667	JPMorgan Global High Yield Index STW	7.0%
Euro high yield (bp over Euro gov)	937	iBoxx Euro HY Index	10.5%
EMBIG (bp vs. UST)	374	EMBI Global	6.9%
EM Corporates (bp vs. UST)	427	JPM EM Corporates (CEMBI)	7.3%

Commodities	Current	Quarterly Averages				GSCI Index	YTD Return*
		12Q3	12Q4	13Q1	13Q2		
Brent (\$/bbl)	97	95	100	105	95	Energy	-17.1%
Gold (\$/oz)	1600	1850	1875			Precious Metals	-1.5%
Copper (\$/metric ton)	7392	8575	9000			Industrial Metals	-7.2%
Corn (\$/Bu)	6.37	5.50	5.10	5.30	5.40	Agriculture	3.9%

Foreign Exchange	Current	Sep-12	Dec-12	Mar-13	Jun-13	3m cash YTD Return*	
						Index	in USD
EUR/USD	1.27	1.22	1.24	1.25	1.25	EUR	-3.4%
USD/JPY	79.9	80	78	80	80	JPY	2.8%
GBP/USD	1.57	1.54	1.56	1.56	1.56	GBP	0.6%
USD/BRL	2.02	1.98	1.95	1.95	1.95	BRL	-6.5%
USD/CNY	6.35	6.33	6.30	6.30	6.25	CNY	-0.4%
USD/KRW	1145	1200	1150	1140	1140	KRW	1.1%
USD/TRY	1.81	1.85	1.80	1.70	1.70	TRY	7.6%

Equities	Current	YTD Return (local ccy)
S&P	1356	6.8%
Nasdaq	2927	12.3%
Topix	770	5.4%
FTSE 100	5571	2.2%
MSCI Eurozone*	126	-0.8%
MSCI Europe*	1005	0.9%
MSCI EM \$*	907	0.7%
Brazil Bovespa	54212	-5.3%
Hang Seng	19441	7.4%
Shanghai SE	2225	1.2%

\*Levels/returns as of Jun 28, 2012

Local currency except MSCI EM \$

Sector Allocation *	US	Europe	Japan	EM
	YTD	YTD	YTD	YTD (\$)
Energy	-5.3%	-7.3%	-11.3%	-8.9%
Materials	3.5%	-3.4%	-4.3%	-5.0%
Industrials	3.9%	0.7%	2.2%	3.4%
Discretionary	10.9%	8.3%	10.3%	-0.9%
Staples	6.6%	5.4%	11.4%	5.5%
Healthcare	9.0%	6.1%	6.3%	9.8%
Financials	10.8%	1.1%	20.0%	2.8%
Information Tech.	9.7%	-1.0%	-0.5%	7.2%
Telecommunications	15.4%	-3.0%	5.0%	2.6%
Utilities	4.2%	0.7%	-4.8%	2.4%
<b>Overall</b>	<b>6.8%</b>	<b>0.9%</b>	<b>5.4%</b>	<b>0.7%</b>

Source: Bloomberg, Datastream, IBES, Standard & Poor's Services, J.P. Morgan estimates

## Global Economic Outlook Summary

	Real GDP			Real GDP							Consumer prices			
	% over a year ago			% over previous period, saar							% over a year ago			
	2011	2012	2013	4Q11	1Q12	2Q12	3Q12	4Q12	1Q13	2Q13	4Q11	2Q12	4Q12	2Q13
<b>The Americas</b>														
United States	1.7	2.1	2.0	3.0	1.9	<u>2.0</u>	2.0	2.0	1.5	2.3	3.3	2.0	1.5	1.4
Canada	2.4	2.1	2.2	1.9	1.9	<u>2.0</u>	2.1	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.7	1.9	2.1	2.2
Latin America	4.2	3.3	3.8	2.5	<u>3.6</u>	2.9	3.7	3.7	3.9	3.9	7.2	6.2	6.2	6.9
Argentina	8.9	3.3	2.2	2.2	3.6	<u>-4.5</u>	8.0	6.0	0.0	1.5	9.6	10.0	10.0	11.0
Brazil	2.7	2.1	4.5	0.6	0.8	<u>4.1</u>	4.4	4.8	4.5	4.5	6.7	5.0	5.0	5.3
Chile	6.0	5.0	4.5	8.2	5.7	<u>3.5</u>	3.8	5.0	4.6	4.7	4.0	3.2	3.1	3.0
Colombia	5.9	3.5	4.5	5.1	1.1	<u>2.2</u>	3.0	3.5	5.0	6.0	3.9	3.6	3.3	3.0
Ecuador	7.8	4.0	4.0	4.1	<u>2.0</u>	3.5	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	5.5	5.1	4.2	4.0
Mexico	3.9	3.6	3.5	2.9	5.3	<u>2.1</u>	1.7	3.4	4.4	3.7	3.5	3.8	4.0	3.9
Peru	6.9	6.0	7.0	4.0	8.2	<u>5.5</u>	5.5	6.0	8.0	8.0	4.5	3.9	3.1	3.0
Venezuela	4.2	5.5	0.0	5.2	10.9	<u>6.0</u>	3.0	-6.0	-1.0	0.0	28.5	23.9	23.4	31.7
<b>Asia/Pacific</b>														
Japan	-0.7	2.5	1.2	0.1	4.7	<u>1.6</u>	1.0	0.8	1.0	1.2	-0.3	0.1	0.1	-0.1
Australia	2.1	3.2	2.8	2.5	5.3	<u>1.3</u>	1.6	2.4	4.4	3.3	3.1	1.0	1.5	2.2
New Zealand	1.3	2.9	2.7	1.8	4.7	<u>2.1</u>	3.7	3.0	0.9	3.4	1.8	1.1	2.4	2.7
Asia ex Japan	6.9	5.8	6.3	5.2	7.3	<u>5.2</u>	5.7	<b>6.0</b> ↑	6.4	6.6	4.9	3.8	3.9	4.4
China	9.2	7.7	8.4	8.8	6.8	<u>6.6</u>	8.0	8.2	8.7	8.7	4.6	3.1	3.5	4.4
Hong Kong	5.0	1.9	3.6	1.6	1.6	<u>3.0</u>	3.5	3.5	3.0	3.5	5.7	4.3	3.8	3.7
India	6.5	6.0	6.5	8.3	5.8	<u>6.3</u>	5.8	5.6	6.2	6.5	8.4	7.8	8.1	8.4
Indonesia	6.5	5.0	3.7	8.8	4.8	<u>4.0</u>	3.0	3.0	3.5	4.5	4.1	4.5	3.9	3.4
Korea	3.6	2.9	3.5	1.3	3.5	<u>2.5</u>	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	4.0	2.6	2.9	3.5
Malaysia	5.1	3.0	2.5	5.7	5.1	<u>1.0</u>	0.0	1.0	2.0	4.0	3.2	1.7	1.1	1.1
Philippines	3.8	5.3	3.4	6.9	10.2	<u>3.6</u>	1.2	1.2	4.5	4.5	4.7	2.9	2.3	2.4
Singapore	4.9	2.8	<b>4.1</b> ↑	-2.5	10.0	<u>2.0</u> ↓	<b>-0.8</b> ↑	<b>8.2</b> ↑	<b>4.1</b> ↓	<b>4.1</b> ↓	5.5	5.2	<b>3.1</b> ↓	<b>2.4</b> ↓
Taiwan	4.0	1.5	4.2	-2.1	2.8	<u>2.8</u>	3.6	4.0	4.5	4.6	1.4	1.3	1.8	1.6
Thailand	0.1	3.5	2.3	-36.7	52.1	<u>4.0</u>	1.0	0.0	2.0	3.0	4.0	2.5	1.7	1.0
<b>Africa/Middle East</b>														
Israel	4.8	2.9	4.4	3.2	3.0	<u>3.2</u>	6.1	7.4	4.5	2.8	2.5	2.3	2.5	2.1
South Africa	3.1	2.5	3.6	3.2	2.7	<u>2.4</u>	3.5	4.5	3.7	3.2	6.1	6.1	6.0	5.8
<b>Europe</b>														
Euro area	1.5	-0.5	0.2	-1.3	0.0	<u>-1.2</u>	-1.0	0.0	0.5	0.5	2.9	2.4	2.1	1.6
Germany	3.1	0.9	1.2	-0.7	2.1	<u>0.3</u>	0.3	1.0	1.5	1.5	2.6	2.1	1.8	1.5
France	1.7	0.0	0.6	0.3	0.2	<u>-1.0</u>	-0.3	0.5	0.8	1.0	2.6	2.3	2.0	1.6
Italy	0.5	-2.2	-1.0	-2.6	-3.2	<u>-2.5</u>	-2.5	-1.3	-0.8	-0.5	3.7	3.5	3.8	3.4
Spain	0.7	-1.4	-0.8	-1.2	-1.3	<u>-2.8</u>	-2.8	-1.5	-0.5	0.5	2.7	1.9	1.5	1.0
United Kingdom	<b>0.8</b> ↑	<b>-0.4</b> ↓	<b>1.5</b> ↓	<b>-1.4</b> ↓	-1.3	<u>-1.8</u> ↓	<b>2.0</b> ↓	<b>0.5</b> ↓	<b>1.5</b> ↓	2.0	4.6	2.9	2.5	2.2
Emerging Europe	4.8	2.5	3.3	4.1	2.7	<u>-0.9</u>	2.5	2.9	3.3	3.2	6.4	4.9	5.5	5.9
Bulgaria	1.7	1.0	2.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	1.7	-1.1	0.9	-0.7	-3.1	<u>-1.3</u>	0.2	0.9	1.5	-0.6	2.4	2.7	2.9	2.5
Hungary	1.6	-1.2	1.0	-0.1	-4.1	<u>-1.3</u>	-0.5	0.5	1.0	1.5	4.1	5.5	5.4	3.4
Poland	4.3	3.0	3.0	4.1	3.2	<u>2.0</u>	2.3	3.0	3.0	3.0	4.6	3.9	3.5	2.8
Romania	2.5	0.8	2.7	-1.0	-0.5	<u>1.3</u>	-0.4	2.8	2.5	3.0	3.4	3.3	4.4	4.0
Russia	4.3	3.6	3.4	5.9	4.6	<u>-2.0</u>	3.6	3.5	4.0	4.0	6.8	3.7	6.0	6.6
Turkey	8.5	2.5	4.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9.2	9.0	6.8	8.8
Global	2.6	2.1	2.4	1.7	<u>2.6</u>	1.4	1.9	2.1	2.3	2.6	3.6	2.7	2.5	2.5
Developed markets	1.3	1.1	1.3	0.8	1.5	<u>0.6</u>	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.5	2.8	1.9	1.6	1.4
Emerging markets	5.8	4.5	5.0	4.3	<u>5.5</u>	3.6	4.7	4.9	5.2	5.3	5.7	4.6	4.8	5.3

Source: J.P. Morgan

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