

Market snapshot

	curr.*	Sep-16	Dec-16	Mar-17
Poland				
EUR/PLN	4.295	4.35	4.35	4.30
Key rate	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50
10y bond	2.7	3.0	3.2	3.3
Hungary				
EUR/HUF	310.2	315	315	310
Key rate	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90
10y bond	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.8
Czech Republic				
EUR/CZK	27.02	27.0	27.0	27.0
Key rate	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05
10y bond	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6
Romania				
EUR/RON	4.471	4.50	4.50	4.45
Key rate	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75
10y bond	2.9	3.3	3.5	3.6
Croatia				
EUR/HRK	7.479	7.55	7.60	7.60
Key rate	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50
10y bond	3.6	3.9	3.9	3.9
Russia				
USD/RUB	63.76	65.0	67.0	67.0
Key rate	10.50	10.00	9.50	9.00
10y bond	8.3	8.6	8.8	8.5
Turkey				
USD/TRY	2.929	3.15	3.10	3.10
Key rate	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.00
10y bond	9.6	11.0	10.5	10.1
EUR/USD	1.133	1.10	1.05	1.03

* prices as of 18 August 2016, 11:59 p.m. CEST
Source: Thomson Reuters, RBI/Raiffeisen RESEARCH

Highlights

A powerful rally on CEE FX and bond markets during the last two weeks came to an end on the back of profit taking due to a more hawkish US Fed perception and exhausted positive news potential. As a potential exception from exhausted positive news we would highlight Bulgaria. The comprehensive banking sector stress test results (broad sectoral coverage, granular analysis in terms of loan portfolios, harsh assumptions within adverse scenario) presented last weekend can be considered as credible and reasonable (3 lenders out of 22 with capital shortfalls at some EUR 120-130 mn, 6 lenders have to follow some regulatory guidance). The results are definitely positive for the sovereign credit and are limiting the risk of meaningful contingent liabilities for the sovereign.

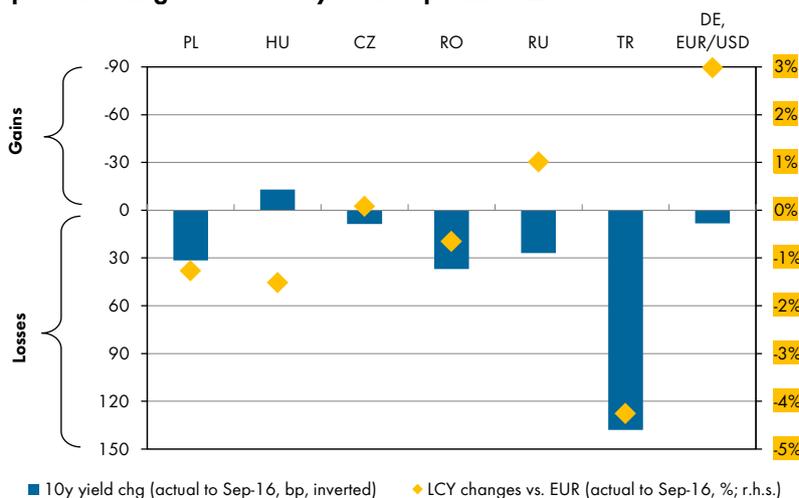
On the back of overall profit taking POLGB market euphoria apparently was winding down as the FX loan conversion proposal still lacks important details while CDS implied rating already jumped two notches in the last rally despite possible policy drawbacks. TURKGBs became another "loser" since an overly optimistic recovery rally compressed bond yields close to pre-coup levels. Ironically meanwhile Turkish politics had been developing in a negative direction, with more rifts emerging between Western countries and Turkish officials. On the rating front today Fitch is scheduled to deliver a rating review for Turkey. Although we would not expect change in the rating Fitch may decide to lower the outlook to negative.

In another story we believe that Fitch can opt for lowering Macedonia's sovereign rating by one notch (today is a regular review). The agency already maintains a negative outlook on the rating while Fitch, technically speaking, rates Macedonia two notches above comparable S&P rating. Last but not least Moody's may also revisit the positive outlook on Romania today (change to stable).

Next week, on 23 August, TCMB will consider the rate policy at its regular meeting. TCMB may be still in favor of an incremental 25bp rate cut in a quest to win back business confidence but the probability of a no cut is increasing. In Hungary we expect MNB to keep rates flat on 23 August, the policy guidance is unlikely to be changed.

Financial analysts: Gunter Deuber, Gintaras Shlyzius, RBI Vienna

Expected changes from today until September 2016



Source: Thomson Reuters, RBI/Raiffeisen RESEARCH

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Data highlights upcoming week

Date	Indicator	Period	Forecast	High	Mean	Low	Previous
22-Aug	UA: Industrial output, % yoy	Jul	n.a.	1.3	-0.4	-5.6	-3.4
23-Aug	HU: Key rate, %	Aug	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90
23-Aug	TR: Key rate, %	Aug	7.50	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	7.50

Source: Bloomberg, RBI/Raiffeisen RESEARCH

Data calendar and country coverage

Key data releases (previous and upcoming)

Indicator	Period	Actual	Forecast	Previous	Indicator	Period	Forecast	High	Mean	Low	Previous
Friday, 12 August					Friday, 19 August						
PL: C/A balance, EUR mn	Jun	-203.0	208.0	624.0	SK: Unemployment rate, %	Jul	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.5
PL: CPI, % yoy	Jul	-0.9	-0.9	-0.8	Monday, 22 August						
Monday, 15 August					UA: Industrial output, % yoy	Jul	n.a.	1.3	-0.4	-5.6	-3.4
RU: Industrial output, % yoy	Jul	-0.3	n.a.	1.7	Tuesday, 23 August						
UA: GDP, % yoy	Q2	1.3	n.a.	0.1	HR: Unemployment rate, %	Jul	13.4	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	13.6
TR: Unemployment rate, %	May	9.4	n.a.	9.3	HU: Key rate, %	Aug	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90
Tuesday, 16 August					TR: Key rate, %	Aug	7.50	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	7.50
PL: CPI core, % yoy	Jul	-0.4	-0.4	-0.2	Wednesday, 24 August						
CZ: GDP, % yoy	Q2	2.5	2.0	3.0	PL: Unemployment rate, %	Jul	8.6	8.9	8.6	8.5	8.8
CZ: PPI, % yoy	Jul	-4.0	-3.9	-4.4							
SI: Unemployment rate, %	Jun	10.8	n.a.	11.1							
BY: Industrial output, % yoy	Jul	-4.4	n.a.	-0.1							
Wednesday, 17 August											
PL: Avg gross wages, % yoy	Jul	4.8	3.7	5.3							
PL: Employment, % yoy	Jul	3.2	3.2	3.1							
BG: C/A balance, EUR mn	Jun	562.8	n.a.	-25.6							
HR: CPI, % yoy	Jul	-1.5	-1.5	-1.6							
RU: Unemployment rate, %	Jul	5.3	5.3	5.4							
RU: Retail sales, % yoy	Jul	-5.0	-5.5	-5.9							
Thursday, 18 August											
PL: Retail sales, % yoy	Jul	2.0	3.0	4.6							
PL: Industrial output, % yoy	Jul	-3.4	-1.8	6.0							
PL: PPI, % yoy	Jul	-0.4	-0.9	-0.8							
SK: CPI, % yoy	Jul	-0.9	-0.7	-0.7							
Friday, 19 August											
SI: PPI, % yoy	Jul	-1.8	n.a.	-2.0							

Source: Bloomberg, RBI/Raiffeisen RESEARCH

Croatia (HR) – The shorter week because of the holiday brought CPI readings for July. In line with our expectations, persistent deflationary pressures were confirmed. Lower prices coming from the global commodity markets paired with the government's decision on an administrative reduction in the price of gas (as of April this year) resulted in a CPI drop of 1.5% yoy in July.

The upcoming week has nothing special to offer in terms of economic releases as only the first estimate for July's registered unemployment rate and June's average wages are on the calendar. Amid the seasonal factors (tourist season), we expect to see a further decline (to 13.4% from 13.6% in June) in the former while an upward trend in real wages should be confirmed by the latter.

As for political topics, the parliamentary election campaign for the upcoming snap elections scheduled on 11 September started officially on Tuesday. For now, the situation is still calm with the main political parties (SDP and HDZ) starting with a presentation of their economic programmes.

Financial analyst: Elizabeta Sabolek Resanovic (+385 1 4695 099), Raiffeisenbank Austria d.d., Zagreb

Czech Republic (BA) – Next week, the consumer and business confidence indices for August will be worth watching. These indicators were stable in July while the purchasing manager's index surprisingly dropped to below 50 points. Therefore, the sentiment indicators should garner more interest than usual. Last week, the flash GDP result for Q2 showed quarter-on-quarter acceleration to 0.9%, up from 0.4% in Q1 (seasonally adjusted). The market expectation was 30 bp lower. Year-on-year growth decelerated to 2.5%, down from 3.0% in Q1. However, given the very high comparative base from last year boosted by artificially high public investment, the current GDP pace is a very good result. In light of these new data, our 2.3% GDP growth forecast for the year as a whole looks slightly pessimistic, but it would be premature to project stronger performance for the year from this flash Q2 result. The above-mentioned sentiment indicators might indicate development in the Q3. With regard to GDP growth, we anticipate only gradual deceleration in H2.

Financial analyst: Michal Brozka (+420 234 40 1498), Raiffeisenbank a.s., Prague

Hungary (HU) – The data calendar is light in the coming week. The central bank's next rate setting meeting will be in the focus, although the key rate is widely expected to remain unchanged for an extended period of time. Not so the money market rates and yields, which have been falling again since July when the monetary council decided to gradually limit access to the bank's main sterilisation instrument. Three-month deposits will be capped in terms of volume and frequency from autumn this year, allowing the central bank to ease monetary policy without actually cutting rates. This underpins our expectations that the key rate will remain at 0.9% until at least 2018. Earlier this week, the government debt management agency (ÁKK) sold more bonds than planned as yields dropped to a record low. In our view, HGBs will remain attractive in the long run and therefore yields will also decline further to new historic lows. Meanwhile, EUR/HUF bounced back from the bottom of its 310–315 trading range while market activity was weak.

Financial analyst: Gergely Pálffy (+36 1 484 43 13), Raiffeisen Bank Zrt., Budapest

Poland (PL) – The flash estimate for GDP growth in Q2 disappointed slightly, coming in 0.2 pp below the consensus call of 3.3% yoy. Despite this, the qoq growth of 0.9% was in line with other results in the region and definitely showed an improving economy compared with Q1 and the data once again spurred speculations of interest rate cuts. The monthly data on industrial output (-3.4% yoy) and retail sales (+2.0% yoy) for July gave further support to such calls even though they were mainly calendar driven. J. Zyzynski, one of the most dovish MPC members, announced in response to the data that he might even place a motion for interest rate cuts after summer and sees 50 bp leeway for loosening the monetary policy. While such a scenario is likely, the majority within the council remains sceptical regarding both the need and the efficiency of interest rate cuts. Strong labour market data (wages again surprised to the upside) and the expected boost in private consumption in Q3 are strong arguments in favour of at least staying in wait-and-see mode. Thus, the potential motion would most probably fail. We expect the new wave of interest rate cut expectations to be short-lived and see the recent lows in 10-year GB yields at 2.6% as the mid-term floor. With improving monthly data for August (this time the calendar will be slightly supportive) and re-emerging fiscal issues (budget bill draft to be delivered in September), we see declining prices for Polish GBs as the most likely scenario.

Financial analyst: Marta Petka-Zagajewska (+48 22 374 75 95), Raiffeisen Polbank, Warsaw

Romania (RO) – After the close of markets on Friday, Moody's is scheduled to release its rating review on Romania. Currently, the rating for long-term FCY sovereign debt from Romania is Baa3 with a positive outlook. We recall that Moody's changed the outlook to positive in December 2015, and since then the economic outlook has not changed much. The solid economic growth balances against the increasing fiscal and external deficits, while additional risks might arise due to the parliamentary elections that will be held in November and December. Accordingly, we do not think that Moody's will make any changes now, but the possibility of an outlook revision to stable cannot be ruled out.

The week ahead is rather light in terms of macroeconomic releases. On 24 August, the central bank will release data on the dynamics of lending activity in July. Lending activity trended upwards in H1, but at a slower pace. In June, the total stock of outstanding loans (RON+FCY) went up by 1.0% yoy. Also, after 25 August, the Ministry of Finance is to publish the public budget execution for the first seven months. In H1, the public budget deficit stood at 0.5% of GDP, rather low compared with the full-year target (2.8% of GDP).

Financial analyst: Silvia Maria Rosca (+40 799 718 083), Raiffeisen BANK S.A., Bucharest

Russia (RU) – The set of July macro data signals that there are certain green shoots in internal demand development (consumption and investments). In yoy terms, the decline in retail sales slowed from -5.9% yoy in June to -5.0% yoy in July, which suggests flat mom dynamics. Although this improvement is not material for any long-term conclusions, we believe that certain prerequisites for consumer demand recovery have become visible. Nominal wage growth has remained at 6–8% for half a year already, which results in minimal but still positive real wage growth (0.5–1.5% yoy). July construction data (a proxy for investments) also came in quite positive as the pace of the decline decelerated from -9.7% yoy to -3.5% yoy, and construction output even added 3% in July in mom terms. At the same time, construction output is rather volatile and the performance during just one month is not really representative. We do not expect investment growth in 2H 2016, but a certain stabilisation is possible by year-end. Positive internal demand data was overshadowed by unexpectedly weak industrial production figures with negative growth of -0.3% yoy in July (vs. +1.7% yoy in June). In mom terms, the decline reached -1% (our estimates). The fall was a result of deterioration in the manufacturing segment (-1.5% yoy vs. +1.6% yoy in July) that was seen in many industries. A one-off calendar effect could partially explain such negative dynamics, as there were 21 working days in July 2016 vs. 23 working days in July 2015. However, the effect of such differences in working days on industrial production has not been material in the past. That is why we think that such weak performance should be a point of concern as only industrial production has driven the economy out of recession in past years. According to our estimates, GDP growth could have turned positive in July if not for the decline in industrial production. Still, we are expecting that consumer demand will recover gradually, that investment dynamics will improve, and that the persisting effect of RUB depreciation will support better performance for industrial production and the whole economy. Our forecast of GDP growth at -0.5% yoy in 2016 (-0.9% yoy in H1 2016, actual figures) remains unchanged.

Financial analyst: Anton Pletenev (+7 495 221 9801), AO Raiffeisenbank, Moscow

Serbia (RS) – As indicated in its August inflation report, the NBS projects that CPI will start to grow steadily in H2 but that it will stay below the targeted range in 2016. In July, CPI resurged to 1.2% yoy after a 0.3% yoy increase in June, supported by the base effect expiration in food and non-alcoholic beverage prices (-0.3% yoy) after they fell by 2.3% yoy in June.

The growth in regulated prices in 2016 was cut to 3.5% yoy (0.7 pp contribution to CPI growth) vs. 4% in May's report, assuming a price hike for tobacco and electricity (by 7%) – though the NBS remains unsure whether electricity prices will be corrected at all this year. If the latter scenario does not materialise, CPI will likely be 4 pp lower than the estimated level. Regulated prices should grow by 4% yoy in 2017. Lower-than-expected oil and agricultural prices on the global markets supported the NBS's decision to move its expectation on CPI entering the range from early 2017 to mid-2017 and for CPI to move within the range until June 2018 due to the low oil price base and gradual growth in aggregate demand in Serbia and the EU. The main risk to the inflation projection is oil and primary agriculture product prices, as upside and downside deviations in both are possible and would cause inflation to deviate from the projection in both directions. Overall, the NBS remains satisfied with the impact of its monetary easing on credit activity growth and with the resulting improved economic sentiment. Furthermore, the NBS kept its GDP projection for 2016 at 2.5% yoy based on investments, exports, and the recovery in private spending while projecting a current account deficit of 4.2% of GDP in 2016.

No important news flow next week except that the public debt management office will auction the 53W EUR 50 mn on 24 August. The last auction was held in late June, when the yield fell to 0.85% (4 bp).

Financial analyst: Ljiljana Grubic (+381 11 220 71 78), Raiffeisenbank a.d., Belgrade

Monetary policy and money markets overview

CEE key interest and money markets outlook

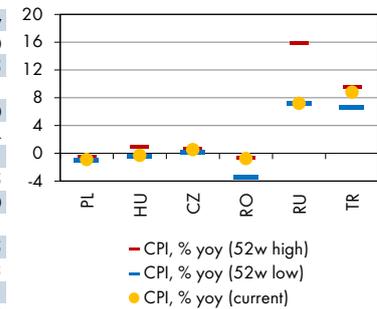
	current*	Sep-16	Dec-16	Mar-17	5y high	5y low
Poland						
Key interest rate	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	4.75	1.50
3m money market rate	1.71	1.65	1.65	1.65	5.14	1.65
Hungary						
Key interest rate	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	7.00	0.90
3m money market rate	0.84	0.90	0.85	0.80	7.65	0.84
Czech Republic						
Key interest rate	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.75	0.05
3m money market rate	0.29	0.30	0.30	0.30	1.25	0.00
Romania						
Key interest rate	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	6.25	1.75
3m money market rate	0.75	0.80	0.80	0.90	6.45	0.73
Russia						
Key interest rate	10.50	10.00	9.50	9.00	17.00	5.25
3m money market rate	10.89	10.80	10.30	9.80	29.93	4.76
Serbia						
Key interest rate	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	11.75	4.00
3m money market rate	3.53	3.45	3.55	3.70	13.13	3.26
Turkey						
Key interest rate	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.00	10.00	4.50
3m money market rate	9.48	9.80	9.80	9.20	12.44	4.85

Benchmark key rates	current	Sep-16	Dec-16	Mar-17	5y high	5y low
ECB key interest rate	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.50	0.00
Fed key interest rate	0.50	0.50	0.75	0.75	0.50	0.25

Source: Bloomberg, RBI/Raiffeisen RESEARCH

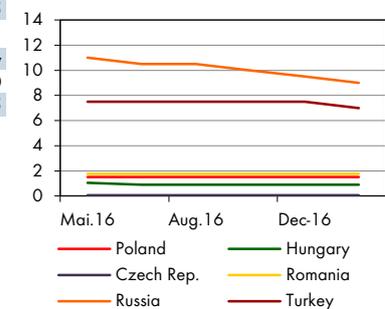
* Bid rates (for Hungary ask rates) as of 18 August 2016, 11:59 p.m. CEST

Inflation snapshot



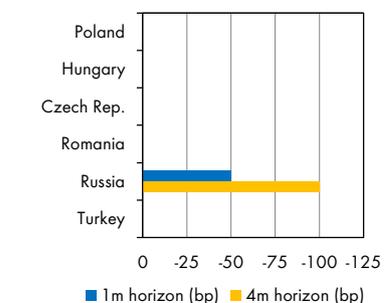
Source: Bloomberg, RBI/Raiffeisen RESEARCH

Key rate trends (%)



Source: Bloomberg, RBI/Raiffeisen RESEARCH

Key rate forecast (chg., bp)



Source: Bloomberg, RBI/Raiffeisen RESEARCH

Rate setting meetings

	Aug	Sep
Poland (NBP)		7
Hungary (MNB)	23	20
Czech Republic (CNB)	4	29
Romania (BNR)	4	30
Serbia (NBS)	11	8
Russia (CBR)		16
Turkey (TCMB)	23	22

Source: National Central Banks, RBI/Raiffeisen RESEARCH

Central bank watch

Poland (NBP) NBP disappointed by Q1 activity data, but regards it as a temporary matter amid expected fiscal slackening. This in conjunction with considerable wage pressure should help reflationing the economy. So far the majority of MPC members ruled out rate cuts pointing to likely strengthening of economic conditions and danger of excessive monetary stimulus for domestic banks and financial markets.

Hungary (MNB) The MNB confirmed its guidance that it would maintain the current base rate and maintain loose monetary conditions "for an extended period" if its current forecasts hold. The MNB is also planning to change the use of its main policy tool, the three-month deposit facility, to encourage banks to offer cheaper loans and to buy government debt by lowering the amount from HUF 1,600 bn that banks can deposit, and conduct monthly, rather than weekly, tenders. Any potential future policy fine tuning could be of "unconventional" nature.

Czech Republic (CNB) Exit from FX intervention regime keeping EUR/CZK above 27.00 floor, likely to be delayed, mainly due to stuttering reflation, to end-2017 while CNB's wording about "around mid-2017" should be taken as a bullish guidance. CNB still likely to resist an idea of negative interest rates going forward. In our view NIRP can be introduced only as the last resort measure in case of excessive capital inflows.

Romania (BNR) Fiscal/political risks warrant monetary policy cautiousness in the run-up to parliamentary elections in late-2016. However, latest inflation report stirred up a deflation scare which might be pointing to longer duration of loose monetary conditions. Still abundant liquidity in domestic banking system must demotivate the regulator from taking drastic steps. Therefore neutral stance likely but verbal interventions might point to softening stance if weaker inflation again.

Serbia (NBS) Last week, 12 August, national bank policy panel voted to leave key rate unchanged at 4.5% citing signs of strengthened demand and lending activity adding to growth and also a likely bottoming out of inflation in medium-term. The regulator sees current monetary conditions as adequate while is willing to avoid economy overheating in future.

Russia (CBR) CBR restarted rate cuts in June on stronger than expected disinflation. Private sector inflation expectations started to decline as well. However, CBR already hinted at remaining inflationary risks which should therefore warrant only gradual base rate reduction going forward with sufficient accommodative pauses in between. As expected July meeting left rates unchanged so we project next rate cut in September.

Turkey (TCMB) The upcoming rate setting meeting on 23 August will present TCMB with a painful dilemma. While weaker business confidence may require some material boost in form of rate cuts, political pressure to cut rates and long-term policy outlook may speak against the easing bias. We believe that a 25bp rate cut may still be possible in August. Last time TCMB cut o/n lending rate by 25bp to 8.75% in July shortly after the failed coup in a "confidence rebuilding" attempt.

Source: RBI/Raiffeisen RESEARCH

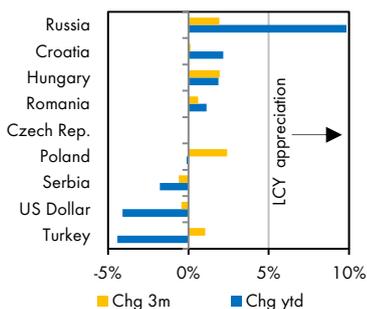
Foreign exchange market overview

FX forecasts

EUR vs	current*	Sep-16	Dec-16	Mar-17	5y high	5y low	Comment
PLN	4.295	4.35	4.35	4.30	4.46	4.08	After initial positive response to the FX loan conversion plan the zloty has since moved back in the direction of EUR/PLN 4.30; we would project EUR/PLN to move back above 4.30 in the near term with only moderate appreciation potential for 2017 when political uncertainties slowly decline
HUF	310.2	315	315	310	316	291	EUR/HUF remains in the old 310-315 trading range; overall volatility in HUF remains moderate
CZK	27.02	27.0	27.0	27.0	27.7	25.1	Monetary policy meeting did not bring any changes as expected, leaving FX regime unchanged; we project EUR/CZK to remain near intervention level of 27.0 until H2 2017
RON	4.471	4.50	4.50	4.45	4.52	4.33	Uncertainty related to the parliamentary elections by the end of 2016 is likely to result in some depreciation pressure for the leu after the summer months
HRK	7.479	7.55	7.60	7.60	7.66	7.52	Next week EUR/HRK could stay within the range 7.48-7.50 kuna per euro.
RSD	123.5	123	124	123	124	106	NBS kept key rate unchanged; RSD stable against EUR, which is usual for the summer months, otherwise central bank would intervene to stabilise EUR/RSD at the level of 123
RUB	72.22	71.5	70.4	69.0	79.3	40.3	see USD/RUB below
UAH	28.54	29.7	30.5	29.9	30.5	10.4	see USD/UAH below
BYN	2.230	2.31	2.36	2.34	2.36	1.09	see USD/BYR below
TRY	3.318	3.47	3.26	3.19	3.26	2.35	see USD/TRY below
USD	1.133	1.10	1.05	1.03	1.38	1.05	Expectation on further US Fed rate hikes to support USD against euro
USD vs	current*	Sep-16	Dec-16	Mar-17	5y high	5y low	
RUB	63.76	65.0	67.0	67.0	73.0	30.5	Russian rouble is supported by improving oil prices; for now negative effects due to re-emergence of conflict with Ukraine not visible in RUB; volatility in USD/RUB continued to decline over recent months, reaching levels last seen in end-2014
UAH	25.19	27.0	29.0	29.0	29.0	8.01	Renewed tensions with Russia could put pressure on UAH if escalation continues; further loosening of FX administrative restrictions likely over the coming months, but speed and magnitude of UAH depreciation will continue to depend on central bank
BYN	2.008	2.10	2.25	2.27	2.25	0.84	From July 2016 the old Belarusian rouble (BYR) was replaced by a new BYN at a ratio of 10,000:1; it is the third denomination of the local currency after 1994 and 2000; overall depreciation trend in BYN expected to continue on weak fundamentals
TRY	2.929	3.15	3.10	3.10	3.10	1.78	Political uncertainty (and comments by Erdogan) keeping investors cautious, risks for weaker TRY throughout the third quarter 2016; rating review later today by Fitch is not expected to bring a downgrade; TRY currently profits from weaker USD

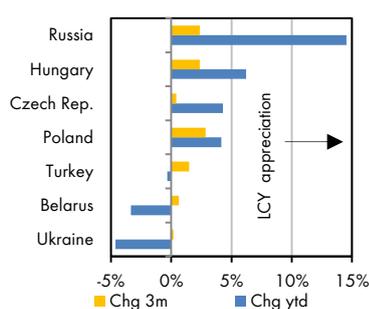
* as of 18 August 2016, 11:59 p.m. CEST
Source: Bloomberg, RBI/Raiffeisen RESEARCH

Change of LCY value to EUR (%)



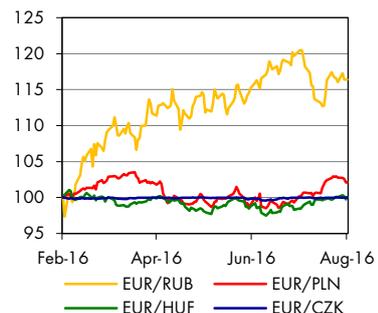
Source: Thomson Reuters, RBI/Raiffeisen RESEARCH

Change of LCY value to USD (%)



Source: Thomson Reuters, RBI/Raiffeisen RESEARCH

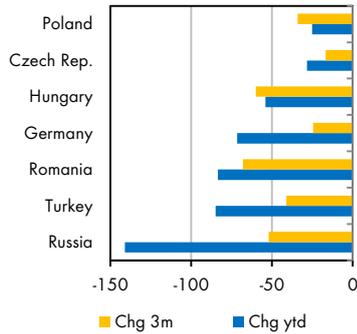
Exchange rate comparison



Indexed 18 Feb-16 = 100
Source: Thomson Reuters, RBI/Raiffeisen RESEARCH

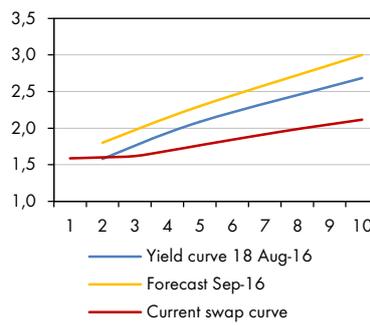
Local currency bond market overview and forecasts

Change of LCY 10y bond yields (bp)



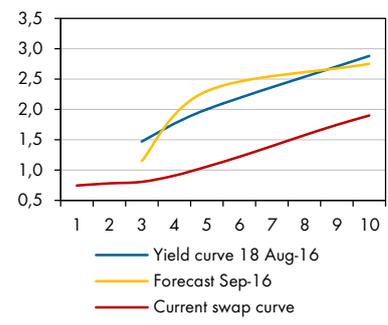
Source: Thomson Reuters, RBI/Raiffeisen RESEARCH

PLN yield curve



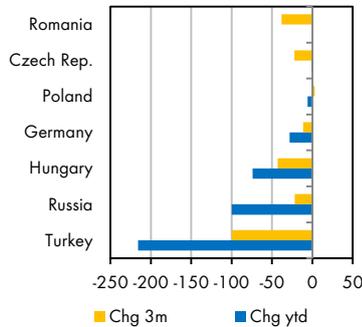
Source: Bloomberg, Thomson Reuters, RBI/Raiffeisen RESEARCH

HUF yield curve



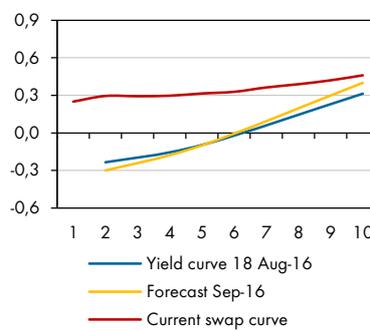
Source: Bloomberg, Thomson Reuters, RBI/Raiffeisen RESEARCH

Change of LCY 2y bond yields (bp)



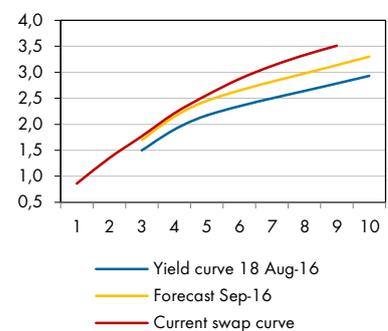
Source: Thomson Reuters, RBI/Raiffeisen RESEARCH

CZK yield curve



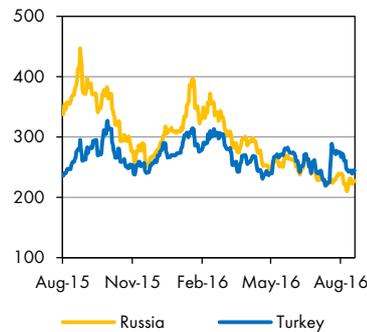
Source: Bloomberg, Thomson Reuters, RBI/Raiffeisen RESEARCH

RON yield curve



Source: Bloomberg, Thomson Reuters, RBI/Raiffeisen RESEARCH

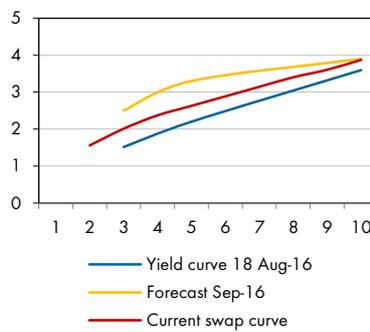
5y USD CDS spreads



Turkey 5y high 343.7, 5y low 111.7;
Russia 5y high 628.7, 5y low 119.4

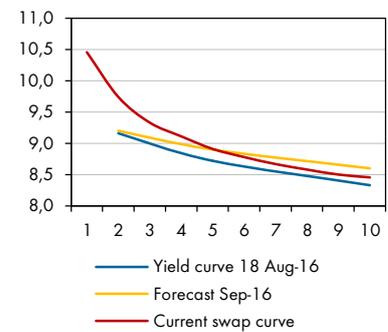
Source: Bloomberg, RBI/Raiffeisen RESEARCH

HRK yield curve



Source: Bloomberg, Thomson Reuters, RBI/Raiffeisen RESEARCH

RUB yield curve



Source: Bloomberg, Thomson Reuters, RBI/Raiffeisen RESEARCH

Yield forecasts

2y T-bond yields (%)							10y T-bond yields (%)						
	current*	Sep-16	Dec-16	Mar-17	5y high	5y low		current*	Sep-16	Dec-16	Mar-17	5y high	5y low
Poland	1.58	1.8	1.9	2.0	4.9	1.6	Poland	2.68	3.0	3.2	3.3	5.9	2.5
Hungary **	1.47	1.2	1.1	1.0	9.2	1.1	Hungary	2.88	2.8	2.7	2.8	9.9	2.7
Czech Republic	-0.24	-0.3	-0.4	-0.4	1.8	-0.4	Czech Republic	0.31	0.4	0.5	0.6	3.6	0.5
Romania	1.50	1.1	1.2	1.3	7.3	1.2	Romania	2.93	3.3	3.5	3.6	7.5	3.5
Croatia	1.51	1.9	1.9	2.0	6.1	2.6	Croatia	3.59	3.9	3.9	3.9	7.2	3.8
Russia	9.16	9.2	8.8	8.5	15.8	6.2	Russia	8.33	8.6	8.8	8.5	14.1	6.9
Turkey	8.81	10.0	10.0	9.5	11.5	6.1	Turkey	9.62	11.0	10.5	10.1	10.5	6.6
Germany	-0.61	-0.6	-0.5	-0.5	0.2	-0.5	Germany	-0.14	0.0	0.3	0.5	1.9	0.3
USA	0.70	0.8	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.2	USA	1.54	1.8	2.1	2.3	3.0	1.8

* Bid yields as of 18 August 2016, 11:59 p.m. CEST; ** 3y yield
Source: Thomson Reuters, RBI/Raiffeisen RESEARCH

Local currency bond market overview

CEE local currency bond market snapshot

	Maturity	Coupon (%)	Bid Price	YTM (%)	Spread to Bunds (bp)	MDur.	Maturity
Poland							
PLN 2y Gov. Bond	25/07/2018	2.50	101.53	1.69	232	1.9	POLGB market well recovered on strong market reaction on FCY loan conversion proposal, now POLGB 10y trade again inside HGB yield wise. We still see some smaller potential left in 5y POLGB as opposed to very tight 10y.
PLN 5y Gov. Bond	25/07/2021	1.75	98.09	2.16	269	4.8	
PLN 10y Gov. Bond	25/07/2026	2.50	98.35	2.69	278	8.9	
Hungary							
HUF 3y Gov. Bond	30/10/2019	2.00	101.87	1.40	205	3.1	HGB post-Brexit rally led to strong yield tightening. We see little room for further gains at the long-end of the curve. Still HGB market appears relatively expensive currently in light of emerging signs of broader market correction.
HUF 5y Gov. Bond	27/10/2021	2.50	102.74	1.94	247	4.9	
HUF 10y Gov. Bond	27/10/2027	3.00	101.51	2.84	293	9.5	
Czech Republic							
CZK 2y Gov. Bond	17/03/2018	0.85	101.66	-0.20	43	1.6	CZGB yields are likely to remain near their historical lows, so slightly into negative territory, as EUR/CZK cap policy exit is likely to be delayed till the end of 2017.
CZK 5y Gov. Bond	29/09/2021	3.85	120.21	-0.09	45	4.7	
CZK 10y Gov. Bond	26/06/2026	1.00	106.61	0.32	40	9.5	
Croatia							
HRK 2y Gov. Bond	10/07/2018	5.25	106.55	1.72	225	1.9	The return of investors from summer holidays is likely to bring descent increase in trading volumes, while political elections and likely delay of the reform agenda can also impose loss making situation on domestic bond market.
HRK 10y Gov. Bond	14/12/2026	4.25	104.73	3.69	378	8.4	
Romania							
RON 2y Gov. Bond	17/01/2018	3.25	103.25	0.93	158	1.4	Abundant domestic market liquidity and deflation topic drove ROMGB yields substantially lower. 5y5y ROMGB/POLGB spread closed in near zero this week, which hinted on relative overpricing of ROMGB. We find more sell-off risk in ROMGB.
RON 5y Gov. Bond	22/03/2021	3.25	104.58	2.19	272	4.3	
RON 10y Gov. Bond	24/02/2025	4.75	113.53	2.93	302	7.2	
Russia							
RUB 2y Gov. Bond	15/03/2018	7.50	97.93	9.12	975	1.5	Further rate cuts and likely more stable albeit a bit too strong RUB can be good for adding RUB OFZ bonds, as curve steepening likely also to drive long-end rates. However international politics and Ukraine may bring some higher volatility to OFZ market too.
RUB 5y Gov. Bond	18/08/2021	7.50	96.00	8.68	921	4.0	
RUB 10y Gov. Bond	03/02/2027	8.15	100.20	8.29	838	7.1	
Turkey							
TRY 2y Gov. Bond	11/07/2018	8.70	99.50	8.98	961	1.8	TURKGB already profited from a "reversal" rally after the July coup so tighter yields point to likely exhausted downside potential. We anticipate more weakness in TURKGB ahead of TCMB policy meeting - we believe in a 25bp rate reduction.
TRY 5y Gov. Bond	17/02/2021	10.70	105.68	9.14	967	3.7	
TRY 10y Gov. Bond	11/02/2026	10.60	107.15	9.44	953	6.2	

Data as of 19 August 2016, 11:02 a.m. CET
Source: Bloomberg, RBI/Raiffeisen RESEARCH

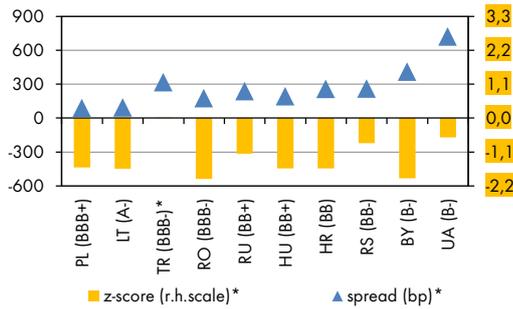
Bond auctions

		ISIN	Coupon	Maturity	Volume
22 August 2016					
RO	4y T-bonds	RO1620DBN017	2.25%	26 Feb-20	RON 500 mn
23 August 2016					
TR	5y T-bonds	n.a.	10.70%	2021	n.a.
24 August 2016					
CZ	4y T-bonds	CZ0001004717	0.00%	17 Jul-19	CZK 6 bn
CZ	8y T-bonds	CZ0001004600	0.45%	25 Oct-23	CZK 6 bn
CZ	11y T-bonds	CZ0001004469	1.00%	26 Jun-26	CZK 6 bn
RU	T-bonds	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
25 August 2016					
HU	T-bonds	n.a.	floating	n.a.	n.a.
RO	8y T-bonds	RO1624DBN027	3.25%	29 Apr-16	RON 500 mn

Source: Bloomberg, Thomson Reuters, RBI/Raiffeisen RESEARCH

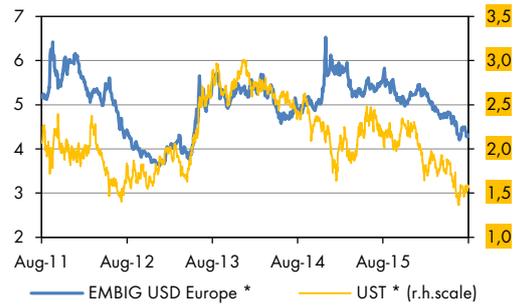
Eurobond market overview

CEE USD EMBIG spread valuation*



* z-score – EMBIG USD country spread deviation from mean normalised by 1 standard deviation, score at or below minus 1 = expensive, at or above 1 = cheap
Source: Thomson Reuters, RBI/Raiffeisen RESEARCH

CEE EMBIG USD vs. UST YTM*



* YTM – yield to maturity EMBI Global USD, UST – 10 year US Treasury note
Source: Thomson Reuters, RBI/Raiffeisen RESEARCH

Issuer/rate/due	Market price			YTM		Spread	Mdur	ISIN	
	Bid	Ask	wow, %	5y high	5y low	% p. a.	bp		years
EUR									
BGARIA 4 1/4 07/09/17	103.9	104.0	0.02	111.8	100.3	-0.13	47	0.9	XS0802005289
CROATI 5 7/8 07/09/18	110.0	110.3	0.31	112.1	88.8	0.49	112	1.8	XS0645940288
REPHUN 3 7/8 02/24/20	112.1	112.8	0.39	113.1	69.3	0.32	97	3.3	XS0212993678
REPHUN 4 3/8 07/04/17	104.1	104.5	-0.04	108.0	77.3	-0.49	11	0.9	XS0284810719
REPHUN 5 3/4 06/11/18	110.1	110.5	0.00	115.1	79.7	0.08	71	1.8	XS0369470397
REPHUN 6 01/11/19	113.4	113.8	0.12	118.4	86.4	0.33	97	2.2	XS0625388136
LITHUN 4.85 02/07/18	107.5	107.6	-0.02	114.3	94.5	-0.24	38	1.4	XS0327304001
POLAND 5 5/8 06/20/18	110.8	111.3	0.00	122.6	102.1	-0.31	32	1.8	XS0371500611
POLAND 1 5/8 01/15/19	103.9	104.4	0.00	105.5	98.0	-0.08	57	2.4	XS0874841066
POLAND 3 3/4 01/19/23	121.5	121.9	0.00	125.5	99.9	0.33	83	5.8	XS0794399674
POLAND 3 3/8 07/09/24	120.8	121.5	0.62	125.6	99.6	0.62	99	7.1	XS0841073793
ROMANI 4 7/8 11/07/19	114.9	115.3	0.27	117.8	99.3	0.19	85	3.0	XS0852474336
TURKEY 5 7/8 04/02/19	110.0	110.5	0.22	118.9	100.9	1.86	251	2.4	XS0285127329
TURKEY 5 1/8 05/18/20	109.7	110.0	0.54	115.9	95.2	2.35	299	3.4	XS0503454166
USD									
BELRUS 8.95 01/26/18	105.0	105.9	0.40	111.2	70.0	4.99	435	1.3	XS0583616239
CROATI 6 3/8 03/24/21	111.2	111.9	0.42	117.8	86.7	3.63	253	3.9	XS0607904264
CROATI 5 1/2 04/04/23	109.5	110.4	0.92	110.0	94.4	3.78	242	5.5	XS0908769887
REPHUN 5 3/8 02/21/23	113.0	113.3	0.67	113.9	93.1	3.13	179	5.4	US445545AH91
REPHUN 7 5/8 03/29/41	149.9	150.8	1.13	151.9	79.5	4.29	222	13.2	US445545AF36
LITHUN 7 3/8 02/11/20	118.0	118.3	0.10	130.7	104.8	1.96	102	3.1	XS0485991417
LITHUN 6 5/8 02/01/22	122.5	122.9	0.21	128.6	101.0	2.18	97	4.7	XS0739988086
LATVIA 2 3/4 01/12/20	103.8	104.3	0.10	104.4	91.4	1.52	60	3.2	XS0863522149
LATVIA 5 1/4 06/16/21	115.6	116.2	0.10	117.2	90.9	1.80	67	4.3	XS0638326263
POLAND 6 3/8 07/15/19	113.9	114.2	-0.07	125.9	107.4	1.43	58	2.7	US731011AR30
POLAND 3 03/17/23	104.8	105.0	0.25	105.0	87.6	2.20	85	5.9	US731011AT95
ROMANI 6 3/4 02/07/22	120.3	120.5	0.43	124.4	99.2	2.72	151	4.7	US77586TAA43
ROMANI 4 3/8 08/22/23	109.7	110.1	0.73	109.9	90.8	2.81	141	6.0	US77586TAC09
RUSSIA 4 1/2 04/04/22	107.0	107.5	0.11	114.7	82.0	3.09	185	4.9	XS0767472458
RUSSIA 7 1/2 03/31/30	122.2	122.4	-0.07	128.6	99.6	2.18	49	4.0	XS0114288789
RUSSIA 5 5/8 04/04/42	113.6	114.4	-0.33	124.9	76.0	4.68	256	14.0	XS0767473852
SERBIA 5 1/4 11/21/17	103.4	103.9	0.20	107.1	96.8	2.30	170	1.2	XS0856951263
SERBIA 4 7/8 02/25/20	103.7	104.2	-0.05	104.6	89.6	3.67	273	3.2	XS0893103852
TURKEY 6 1/4 09/26/22	111.2	111.8	0.95	127.0	101.0	4.11	282	5.0	US900123BZ27
TURKEY 6 7/8 03/17/36	120.9	121.4	2.49	139.6	99.2	5.15	326	11.3	US900123AY60
TURKEY 6 3/4 05/30/40	120.6	121.4	2.85	139.4	97.3	5.20	316	12.7	US900123BG46
UKRAIN 7 3/4 09/01/19	99.7	100.2	-0.43	101.0	88.0	7.76	688	2.6	XS1303918269
UKRAIN 7 3/4 09/01/23	98.5	98.9	-0.01	99.9	84.6	8.00	658	5.1	XS1303921487
UKRAIN 7 3/4 09/01/27	97.2	97.6	-0.40	98.4	81.2	8.11	652	7.0	XS1303927179

YTM mid - yield to maturity based on mid market price, bmk - benchmark, Mdur - modified duration, ISIN - international security identification number; prices as of 19 Aug 2016, 9:42 AM CET
Source: Bloomberg, RBI/Raiffeisen RESEARCH

Summary: Ratings & macro data

Country ratings: CE, SEE, EE

	LCY	S&P FCY	Outlook	LCY	Moody's FCY	Outlook	LCY	Fitch FCY	Outlook
CE									
Poland	A-	BBB+	negative	A2	A2	negative	A	A-	stable
Hungary	BB+	BB+	stable	Ba1	Ba1	positive	BBB-	BBB-	stable
Czech Republic	AA	AA-	stable	A1	A1	stable	AA-	A+	stable
Slovakia *	A+	A+	stable	A2	A2	stable	A+	A+	stable
Slovenia *	A	A	stable	Baa3	Baa3	stable	BBB+	BBB+	positive
SEE									
Romania	BBB-	BBB-	stable	Baa3	Baa3	positive	BBB	BBB-	stable
Bulgaria	BB+	BB+	stable	Baa2	Baa2	stable	BBB	BBB-	stable
Croatia	BB	BB	negative	Ba2	Ba2	negative	BB+	BB	negative
Serbia	BB-	BB-	stable	B1	B1	positive	BB-	BB-	stable
EE									
Russia	BBB-	BB+	negative	Ba1	Ba1	negative	BBB-	BBB-	negative
Ukraine	B-	B-	stable	Caa3	Caa3	stable	CCC	CCC	stable
Belarus	B-	B-	stable	Caa1	Caa1	negative	B-	B-	stable
Kazakhstan	BBB-	BBB-	negative	Baa3	Baa3	negative	BBB	BBB	stable
Turkey	BB+	BB	negative	Baa3	Baa3	negative	BBB	BBB-	stable

* Euro area (Euro currency) members; positive rating/outlook changes (in previous week) in green, negative changes in red
Source: rating agencies websites

Main macro data & forecasts*

Country	Year*	GDP, % avg. yoy	CPI, % avg. yoy	Unem- ployment, %	Nominal wages, EUR	Fiscal balance, % GDP	Public debt, % GDP	Export **, % GDP	C/A, % GDP	Ext. Debt, % GDP	FXR****% ext. debt	Import cover, months
Croatia	2015	1.6	-0.5	16.3	1000	-3.2	86.7	24.7	5.2	103.7	30.3	9.5
	2016e	2.3	-1.0	14.9	1031	-2.8	87.3	25.5	2.0	97.8	30.6	9.0
	2017f	2.5	1.5	14.2	1040	-2.9	86.9	25.9	2.1	96.2	28.9	8.4
Czech Republic	2015	4.6	0.3	6.5	970	-0.4	41.1	73.2	0.9	69.4	51.2	6.1
	2016e	2.3	0.7	5.6	1020	-0.3	40.3	76.4	1.4	74.6	65.6	8.1
	2017f	2.7	1.7	5.4	1070	-0.2	39.1	78.8	1.1	79.5	73.0	9.3
Hungary	2015	2.9	0.0	7.0	800	-2.0	75.5	83.4	4.4	105.7	26.5	4.4
	2016e	2.2	0.4	6.2	838	-2.2	74.9	84.8	4.5	98.5	23.6	3.6
	2017f	2.7	2.2	5.7	915	-2.7	74.5	82.1	4.1	87.2	22.9	3.2
Poland	2015	3.6	-0.9	10.5	932	-2.6	51.3	40.1	-0.2	70.1	29.1	6.2
	2016e	3.5	-0.4	9.1	933	-2.9	52.1	42.6	-0.9	73.8	29.1	6.0
	2017f	3.8	1.7	8.6	996	-3.4	52.6	42.2	-1.2	73.9	25.0	5.2
Romania	2015	3.8	-0.6	6.8	568	-0.7	38.4	30.6	-1.1	56.7	39.2	7.5
	2016e	4.0	-1.6	6.4	614	-3.0	39.2	30.8	-2.8	53.3	40.4	6.9
	2017f	3.6	1.2	6.2	656	-3.2	39.9	31.4	-3.3	52.7	39.2	6.3
Russia	2015	-3.7	15.6	5.6	499	-3.6	12.7	25.9	5.0	39.3	73.0	23.3
	2016e	-0.5	7.4	6.0	473	-4.4	13.5	23.3	4.0	38.0	82.4	26.6
	2017f	1.0	6.1	6.0	561	-3.3	14.0	25.6	4.5	31.9	87.4	22.5
Ukraine	2015	-9.9	48.7	9.5	172	-2.3	72.6	39.2	-0.1	131.5	11.4	4.2
	2016e	1.5	15.5	9.0	n.a.	-3.5	79.3	37.8	-3.3	140.0	14.5	5.4
	2017f	2.0	12.0	9.0	n.a.	-3.0	78.9	39.3	-3.4	140.4	15.5	5.5
Turkey	2015	4.0	7.7	10.3	n.a.	-1.2	34.0	21.2	-4.5	55.4	28.4	6.8
	2016e	3.0	7.3	10.0	n.a.	-2.0	32.0	21.5	-5.1	56.9	28.1	6.7
	2017f	2.5	7.6	10.0	n.a.	-1.5	33.0	21.5	-5.2	54.7	28.3	6.6

* only for countries included in CEE Weekly, ** Export of goods only, *** FXR - Foreign exchange reserves
Source: Thomson Reuters, National Statistics, RBI/Raiffeisen RESEARCH

Risk notifications and explanations

Warnings:

- Figures on performance refer to the past. Past performance is not a reliable indicator for future results and the development of a financial instrument, a financial index or a securities service. This is particularly true in cases when the financial instrument, financial index or securities service has been offered for less than 12 months. In particular, this very short comparison period is not a reliable indicator for future results.
- Performance of a financial instrument, a financial index or a securities service is reduced by commissions, fees and other charges, which depend on the individual circumstances of the investor.
- The return on an investment in a financial instrument, a financial or securities service can rise or fall due to exchange rate fluctuations.
- Forecasts of future performance are based purely on estimates and assumptions. Actual future performance may deviate from the forecast. Consequently, forecasts are not a reliable indicator for future results and the development of a financial instrument, a financial index or a securities service.

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Detailed information on sensitivity analyses (procedure for checking the stability of potential assumptions made in the context of financial analyses) is available under: www.raiffeisenresearch.com/sensitivity_analysis.

Detailed information on recommendations concerning financial instruments or issuers disseminated during a period of 12 month prior to this publication (acc. to Art. 4 (1) h) Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2016/958 of 9.3.2016) is available under: https://raiffeisenresearch.com/web/rbi-research-portal/recommendation_history

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Bonds

Financial Instruments/Companies	Initial publication date of the recommendation
10Y Czech Rep.	01/01/1997
10Y Hungary	01/01/1997
10Y Poland	01/01/1997
10Y Romania	01/01/1997
10Y Russia	01/01/1997
10Y Turkey	01/01/1997
2Y Czech. Rep.	01/01/1997
2Y Poland	01/01/1997
2Y Russia	01/01/1997
2Y Turkey	01/01/1997
5Y Czech Rep.	01/01/1997
5Y Hungary	01/01/1997
5Y Poland	01/01/1997
5Y Romania	01/01/1997
5Y Russia	01/01/1997
5Y Turkey	01/01/1997
BG EUROBOND EUR	01/01/2001
BY EUROBOND USD	01/01/2001
CZ EUROBOND EUR	01/01/2001
HR EUROBOND EUR	01/01/2001
HR EUROBOND USD	01/01/2001
HU EUROBOND EUR	01/01/2001
HU EUROBOND USD	01/01/2001
KZ EUROBOND USD	01/01/2001
LT EUROBOND EUR	01/01/2001
LT EUROBOND USD	01/01/2001
MK EUROBOND EUR	01/01/2001
PL EUROBOND EUR	01/01/2001
PL EUROBOND USD	01/01/2001
RO EUROBOND EUR	01/01/2001
RO EUROBOND USD	01/01/2001
RS EUROBOND USD	01/01/2001
RU EUROBOND EUR	01/01/2001
RU EUROBOND USD	01/01/2001
SI EUROBOND EUR	01/01/2001
SI EUROBOND USD	01/01/2001
SK EUROBOND EUR	01/01/2001
TR EUROBOND EUR	01/01/2001
TR EUROBOND USD	01/01/2001
UA EUROBOND USD	01/01/2001

Distribution of long term recommendations (preceding 12 months prior to this publication)

Recommendation	Basis: all analysed Government bonds
Buy	0%
Hold	0%
Sell	94%
Not rated	6%

Distribution of short term recommendations (preceding 3 months prior to this publication)

Recommendation	Basis: all analysed Government bonds
Buy	27%
Hold	41%
Sell	32%
Not rated	0%

History of short term recommendations (preceding 3 months prior to this publication)

Date	10Y Czech Rep.	10Y Hungary	10Y Poland	10Y Romania	10Y Russia	10Y Turkey
29/07/2016	Hold	Buy	Hold	Hold	Buy	Sell
21/07/2016						Sell
20/06/2016	Hold	Buy	Hold	Hold	Buy	Buy
31/05/2016	Hold	Buy	Hold	Hold	Buy	Buy
13/05/2016						
26/04/2016	Hold	Buy	Hold	Hold	Hold	Hold
20/04/2016						
30/03/2016						
29/03/2016						
24/03/2016	Hold	Buy	Hold	Hold	Hold	Sell
17/03/2016						
23/02/2016	Buy	Buy	Hold	Hold	Hold	Hold
11/02/2016	Buy	Buy	Hold	Hold	Hold	Hold
25/01/2016	Buy	Buy	Hold	Hold	Not rated	Hold
17/12/2015	Hold	Buy	Hold	Buy	Hold	Hold
03/12/2015						
04/11/2015	Hold	Buy	Hold	Hold	Hold	Hold
07/10/2015						
22/09/2015	Hold	Sell	Sell	Sell	Hold	Sell
03/09/2015	Hold	Sell	Sell	Sell	Hold	Sell

Date	2Y Czech. Rep.	2Y Poland	2Y Russia	2Y Turkey	5Y Czech Rep.	5Y Hungary
29/07/2016	Hold	Hold	Buy	Sell		
21/07/2016				Sell		
20/06/2016	Hold	Hold	Buy	Buy		
31/05/2016	Hold	Hold	Buy	Buy		
13/05/2016						
26/04/2016	Hold	Hold	Hold	Hold		
20/04/2016						
30/03/2016						
29/03/2016						
24/03/2016	Hold	Hold	Hold	Sell		
17/03/2016						
23/02/2016	Hold	Hold	Hold	Hold		
11/02/2016	Hold	Buy	Hold	Hold		
25/01/2016	Hold	Buy	Not rated	Hold	Not rated	Not rated
17/12/2015	Hold	Buy	Buy	Hold	Hold	Buy
03/12/2015						
04/11/2015	Hold	Hold	Hold	Hold	Hold	Buy
07/10/2015						
22/09/2015	Hold	Hold	Hold	Sell	Hold	Sell
03/09/2015	Hold	Hold	Hold	Hold	Hold	Sell

Date	5Y Poland	5Y Romania	5Y Russia	5Y Turkey	BG EUROBOND EUR	BY EUROBOND USD
29/07/2016					Hold	
21/07/2016						
20/06/2016					Buy	Hold
31/05/2016						
13/05/2016					Hold	Hold
26/04/2016					Hold	Hold
20/04/2016					Buy	Hold
30/03/2016						Hold
29/03/2016					Buy	Hold
24/03/2016					Hold	Hold
17/03/2016					Hold	
23/02/2016					Hold	Hold
11/02/2016						
25/01/2016	Not rated	Not rated	Not rated	Not rated	Hold	Hold
17/12/2015	Buy	Buy	Buy	Hold	Hold	Hold
03/12/2015					Hold	Hold
04/11/2015	Hold	Hold	Hold	Hold	Hold	Hold
07/10/2015					Hold	
22/09/2015	Sell	Sell	Hold	Sell	Hold	Sell
03/09/2015	Sell	Sell	Hold	Sell	Hold	Sell

Date	CZ EUROBOND EUR	HR EUROBOND EUR	HR EUROBOND USD	HU EUROBOND EUR	HU EUROBOND USD	KZ EUROBOND USD
29/07/2016				Hold	Hold	Buy
21/07/2016						
20/06/2016	Hold	Sell	Sell	Buy	Buy	Hold
31/05/2016						
13/05/2016	Hold	Hold	Hold	Hold	Hold	Hold
26/04/2016	Hold	Hold	Hold	Hold	Hold	Hold
20/04/2016	Hold	Hold	Hold	Hold	Hold	Buy
30/03/2016						
29/03/2016	Hold	Hold	Hold	Hold	Hold	Buy
24/03/2016	Hold	Hold	Hold	Hold	Hold	Buy
17/03/2016	Hold	Hold	Hold	Buy	Buy	Buy
23/02/2016	Hold	Hold	Hold	Buy	Buy	Buy
11/02/2016						
25/01/2016	Hold	Hold	Hold	Hold	Hold	Hold
17/12/2015	Hold	Sell	Sell	Buy	Buy	Buy
03/12/2015	Hold	Sell	Sell	Buy	Buy	Buy
04/11/2015	Hold	Sell	Sell	Buy	Buy	Hold
07/10/2015	Hold	Sell	Sell	Buy	Buy	Hold
22/09/2015	Hold	Sell	Sell	Hold	Hold	Buy
03/09/2015	Hold	Sell	Sell	Hold	Hold	Buy

Date	LT EUROBOND EUR	LT EUROBOND USD	MK EUROBOND EUR	PL EUROBOND EUR	PL EUROBOND USD	RO EUROBOND EUR
29/07/2016			Buy			Hold
21/07/2016						
20/06/2016	Hold	Hold	Hold	Sell	Sell	Sell
31/05/2016						
13/05/2016	Hold	Hold	Hold	Sell	Sell	Hold
26/04/2016	Hold	Hold	Hold	Sell	Sell	Hold
20/04/2016	Buy	Hold	Hold	Buy	Hold	Hold
30/03/2016						
29/03/2016	Buy	Hold	Buy	Buy	Hold	Hold
24/03/2016	Hold	Hold	Buy	Buy	Buy	Hold
17/03/2016	Hold	Hold	Buy	Buy	Buy	Hold
23/02/2016	Hold	Hold	Buy	Buy	Buy	Hold
11/02/2016						
25/01/2016	Hold	Hold	Buy	Buy	Buy	Hold
17/12/2015	Hold	Hold	Hold	Buy	Buy	Buy
03/12/2015	Buy	Hold	Hold	Buy	Buy	Buy
04/11/2015	Buy	Hold	Hold	Buy	Buy	Buy
07/10/2015	Hold	Hold		Buy	Hold	Buy
22/09/2015	Hold	Hold	Hold	Buy	Hold	Buy

03/09/2015	Hold	Hold	Hold	Hold	Hold	Hold
Date	RO EUROBOND USD	RS EUROBOND USD	RU EUROBOND EUR	RU EUROBOND USD	SI EUROBOND EUR	SI EUROBOND USD
29/07/2016	Hold		Buy	Buy		
21/07/2016						
20/06/2016	Sell	Buy	Hold	Hold	Buy	Buy
31/05/2016						
13/05/2016	Hold	Buy	Hold	Hold	Buy	Buy
26/04/2016	Hold	Buy	Hold	Hold	Buy	
20/04/2016	Hold	Hold	Hold	Hold	Buy	
30/03/2016						
29/03/2016	Hold	Hold	Hold	Hold	Buy	
24/03/2016	Hold	Hold	Hold	Hold	Buy	
17/03/2016	Hold	Hold	Hold	Hold	Buy	
23/02/2016	Hold	Hold	Buy	Buy	Buy	
11/02/2016						
25/01/2016	Hold	Sell	Buy	Buy	Buy	
17/12/2015	Buy	Sell	Buy	Hold	Hold	
03/12/2015	Buy	Sell	Hold	Hold	Hold	
04/11/2015	Buy	Sell	Buy	Buy	Hold	
07/10/2015	Buy	Sell	Hold	Hold	Hold	
22/09/2015	Buy	Sell	Hold	Hold	Hold	
03/09/2015	Hold	Sell	Hold	Hold	Hold	
Date	SK EUROBOND EUR	TR EUROBOND EUR	TR EUROBOND USD	UA EUROBOND USD		
29/07/2016	Sell					
21/07/2016		Sell	Sell			
20/06/2016	Hold	Buy	Hold	Hold		
31/05/2016						
13/05/2016	Hold	Hold	Hold	Hold		
26/04/2016	Hold	Buy	Buy	Hold		
20/04/2016	Hold	Buy	Buy	Hold		
30/03/2016						
29/03/2016	Hold	Buy	Buy	Hold		
24/03/2016	Hold	Buy	Buy	Sell		
17/03/2016	Hold	Buy	Buy	Sell		
23/02/2016	Hold	Buy	Buy	Sell		
11/02/2016						
25/01/2016	Hold	Buy	Buy	Sell		
17/12/2015	Hold	Buy	Hold	Sell		
03/12/2015	Hold	Hold	Hold	Sell		
04/11/2015	Hold	Hold	Hold	Hold		
07/10/2015	Hold	Sell	Sell	Hold		
22/09/2015	Hold	Sell	Sell	Hold		
03/09/2015	Hold	Hold	Hold	Hold		

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