

## Market snapshot

	curr.*	Dec-16	Mar-17	Jun-17
<b>Poland</b>				
EUR/PLN	4.328	4.35	4.30	4.30
Key rate	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50
10y bond	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4
<b>Hungary</b>				
EUR/HUF	307.1	315	310	310
Key rate	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90
10y bond	3.1	2.7	2.8	2.9
<b>Czech Republic</b>				
EUR/CZK	27.02	27.0	27.0	27.0
Key rate	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05
10y bond	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.4
<b>Romania</b>				
EUR/RON	4.499	4.50	4.45	4.50
Key rate	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75
10y bond	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.3
<b>Croatia</b>				
EUR/HRK	7.514	7.60	7.60	7.50
Key rate	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50
10y bond	3.1	3.4	3.4	3.4
<b>Russia</b>				
USD/RUB	63.72	65.0	63.0	63.0
Key rate	10.00	10.00	9.50	9.00
10y bond	8.6	8.2	7.9	7.7
<b>Turkey</b>				
USD/TRY	3.115	3.10	3.10	3.10
Key rate	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50
10y bond	9.9	10.5	10.1	9.2
EUR/USD	1.109	1.08	1.07	1.02

\* prices as of 03 November 2016, 11:59 p.m. CET  
Source: Thomson Reuters, RBI/Raiffeisen RESEARCH

## Highlights

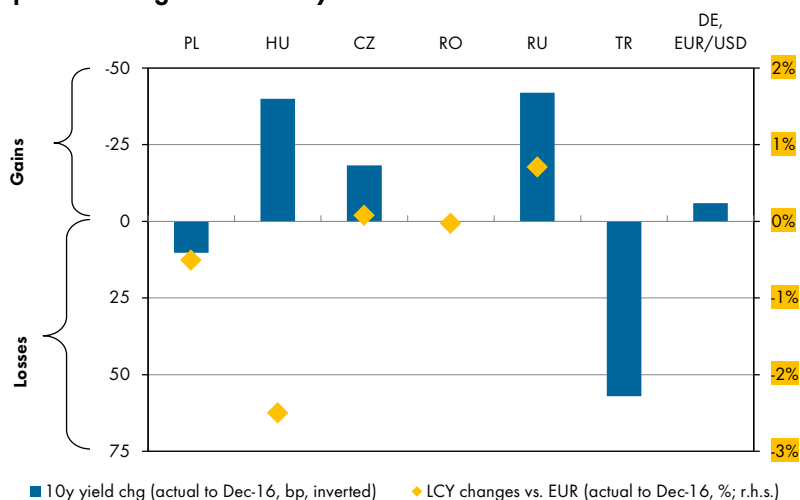
The Hungarian re-rating story is likely to become completed on Friday evening with Moody's following the two other major rating agencies suit, and lift the sovereign's I/t FX rating back to investment grade. The related broadening of the investor base should continue to increase demand for Hungarian government bonds going forward. Basically, we see room for gains concentrated in the long-end LCY segment compared to Eurobonds with the latter priced fair vs. peers and on a rating-implied basis. Temporarily, however, pressure on bond prices could increase with Hungarian CPI due next week (Czech CPI also worth monitoring). On a relative scale, finally, we maintain our call to prefer HGBs vs. ROMGBs with fiscal risks materializing in pre-election Romania (plan of public wage increases to jeopardize 2017's fiscal deficit target). In the high-yielding space we continue to believe that Turkish yields still have room for heading further North in line with TRY weakness following the downgrade to sub-investment grade. Especially, this holds true since a better than expected CPI print last week provides a sweet spot for the Turkish central bank to maintain their easing bias. For our other high-yielding market we refer to our Strategy Note "[Russia valuations are not so cheap anymore](#)" released this week.

In a surprise move, the Serbian central bank reduced its inflation mid-target by 1pp to 3% (tolerance band unchanged at +/- 1pp). Although this diminishes the chances for a last rate cut, Tuesday's substantial NBS interventions in order to stem dinar gains might balance our forecast risks. At this week's rate setting meeting the NBS has the chance to play on the benign sentiment following last week's favorable IMF review.

On the hard data front, Emerging Europe manufacturing sentiment improved this week, whilst the Polish PMI dropped sharply. The downside risks to our and the NBP's economic growth assumptions gained therefore weight and we expect these developments to be reflected in the National Bank's next Inflation Report with the key macro assumption providing new input at this week's MPC rate setting meeting. Before we would postpone the start of the rate hiking cycle – currently Q3 2017 – we would like to assess the new central bank stance and receive Q3 GDP numbers.

Financial analyst: Stephan Imre (+43 1 71707 6757), RBI Vienna

## Expected changes from today until December 2016



Source: Thomson Reuters, RBI/Raiffeisen RESEARCH

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## Data highlights upcoming week

Date	Indicator	Period	Forecast	High	Mean	Low	Previous
08-Nov	CZ: Industrial output, % yoy	Sep	4.0	5.5	4.1	2.5	13.1
08-Nov	HU: Industrial output, % yoy	Sep	2.3	3.5	3.1	2.1	3.5
09-Nov	PL: Key rate, %	Nov	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50
10-Nov	RS: Key rate, %	Nov	3.75	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	4.00

Source: Bloomberg, RBI/Raiffeisen RESEARCH

## Data calendar and country coverage

### This week, previous week: key data releases

Indicator	Period	Actual	Forecast	Previous	Indicator	Period	Forecast	High	Mean	Low	Previous
<b>Monday 31 October</b>					<b>Friday 04 November</b>						
PL: CPI, % yoy	Oct	0.5	n.a.	-0.5	RO: Key rate, %	Nov	1.75	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1.75
HR: Industrial output, % yoy	Sep	1.9	0.9	2.5	<b>Monday 07 November</b>						
RS: Retail sales, % yoy	Sep	8.1	n.a.	6.7	CZ: Retail sales, % yoy	Sep	6.6	8.0	6.0	4.4	11.1
RS: Industrial output, % yoy	Sep	5.3	n.a.	5.1	HU: Retail sales, % yoy	Sep	4.5	4.6	4.5	3.5	4.3
RS: GDP, % yoy	Q3	2.5	n.a.	2.0	RO: Retail sales, % yoy	Sep	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	13.3
<b>Tuesday 01 November</b>					<b>Tuesday 08 November</b>						
CZ: PMI, points	Oct	53.3	54.2	52.0	SK: Retail sales, % yoy	Sep	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1.9
RU: PMI, points	Oct	52.4	n.a.	51.1	CZ: Trade balance, CZK bn	Sep	22.0	21.5	20.0	17.0	13.8
<b>Wednesday 02 November</b>					<b>Wednesday 09 November</b>						
HU: PMI, points	Oct	n.a.	n.a.	57.0	CZ: Industrial output, % yoy	Sep	4.0	5.5	4.1	2.5	13.1
PL: PMI, points	Oct	50.2	n.a.	52.2	HU: CPI, % yoy	Oct	1.0	1.3	0.8	0.6	0.6
<b>Thursday 03 November</b>					<b>Thursday 10 November</b>						
CZ: Key rate, %	Nov	0.05	0.05	0.05	HU: Industrial output, % yoy	Sep	2.3	3.5	3.1	2.1	3.5
RU: CPI, % yoy	Oct	6.4	n.a.	6.7	UA: CPI, % yoy	Oct	10.4	12.0	10.2	7.8	7.9
HR: Retail sales, % yoy	Sep	4.5	4.9	5.1	BG: Retail sales, % yoy	Sep	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	5.4
TR: CPI, % yoy	Oct	7.2	n.a.	7.3	BG: Industrial output, % yoy	Sep	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2.6
					<b>Friday 11 November</b>						
					CZ: CPI, % yoy	Oct	0.6	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.5
					HU: Trade balance, EUR mn	Sep	980.0	1004.0	1000.0	888.0	591.0
					PL: Key rate, %	Nov	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50
					RO: Trade balance, EUR mn	Sep	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	-1016.1
					<b>Friday 11 November</b>						
					RO: Industrial output, % yoy	Sep	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	9.3
					RO: CPI, % yoy	Oct	-0.6	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5	-0.6
					RU: Trade balance, USD bn	n.a.	n.a.	7.9	6.7	5.5	4.9
					SK: Industrial output, % yoy	Sep	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	17.5

Source: Bloomberg, RBI/Raiffeisen RESEARCH

**Bosnia a. H. (BA)** – In terms of data, the banking sector figures for September 2016 took centre stage during the week under review. According to the B&H Central Bank, the subdued lending dynamics continued in the last month of Q3, as a plus of just 1.8% yoy was posted. Retail loans advanced by 2.9% yoy to BAM 7.98 bn (46.9% of total loans), while corporate loans lagged behind, growing by 1.9% yoy to BAM 7.88 bn (46.3% of total loans). On the other hand, total deposits of the B&H banking sector are still growing faster than total loans (a trend observed since March 2013). In September 2016 total deposits gained 7.4% yoy, driven by a retail segment which posted an increase of 6.6% yoy (up to BAM 10.25 bn or 59.6% of total deposits) and corporate deposits which advanced by 6.5% yoy (BAM 3.93 bn or 22.8% of total deposits). Thus, total loans granted by B&H banks amounted to BAM 17.02 bn versus total deposits which amounted to BAM 17.21 bn in September 2016. Consequently, the loan-to-deposit ratio has come in below 100% for the second month in a row, at 98.9% as of September 2016. The second data highlight is the retail trade index for September 2016 published by the State Agency for Statistics. This respectable index ended the third quarter of 2016 with a gain of 7.1% yoy, in line with expectations. Looking at the cumulative reading since the beginning of the year, the retail trade index is 6.6% higher compared to the same period in 2015, which clearly signals that private consumption will remain one of the most important pillars behind the expected economic upturn of 3.0% yoy in 2016 (real GDP).

*Financial analyst: Srebrenko Fatusic (+387(33) 287 916), Raiffeisen BANK d.d., Sarajevo*

**Croatia (HR)** – This week brought some relevant figures for September, which confirmed positive macroeconomic trends in Q3. The favourable performance in retail and industrial production (+4.5% yoy and +1.9% yoy respectively) imply a positive impact on GDP, strongly driven by the record-high tourist season and encouraging trends in foreign demand. Therefore we expect the upcoming data for August will show a continuation of positive growth rates in goods exports, but the high parallel dependence on imports could result in the foreign trade deficit deepening in the first eight months compared to the same period last year. We also reckon that the negative PPI in October could decelerate to 2.6% yoy, partially as a result of the high base effect. In the week ahead, tourism data for September is set to be released as well, so we expect the historical season (in terms of tourist nights and arrivals) will be confirmed. Towards the end of the year the positive trends are to continue, thus surely affecting personal disposable income. Supported by the deflationary environment as well, the positive spill-over effect on household consumption could spur GDP growth. Moreover, the same effect is expected to strengthen in the year ahead as the announced tax reform is aimed at decreasing the tax burden through many proposed tax redemptions and lower rates within the system of income and profit tax.

Nevertheless, improved fiscal and macroeconomic conditions paired with the enhanced political environment could finally result in Croatia keeping its Ba2 credit rating at Moody's, while the upgrade to a stable outlook will definitely depend on the agency's assessment of whether the new government is willing and able to press ahead with reform implementation..

*Financial analyst: Tomislava Ujević (+385 1 6174 606), Raiffeisenbank Austria d.d., Zagreb*

**Czech Republic (CZ)** – At Thursday's meeting the CNB committee decided to keep its base interest rate unchanged, and close to a technical zero. Additionally, no change in CNB monetary strategy was announced. Furthermore, Rusnok introduced a new CNB forecast, according to which the Czech economy should grow by 2.8% this year and 2.9% in 2017. Also, the inflation forecast for the period after the announced CZKExit was lowered a bit. Expected inflation for Q4 2017 has been lowered to 2.3%, and for the first quarter of 2018 to 2.4%. Rusnok also stated that the committee cannot rule out introducing negative interest rates as a monetary policy tool, but they do not see them as making a fundamental contribution to monetary policy.

Data released this week confirmed a good macroeconomic situation in the Czech Republic. The national budget displays a surplus in its record high CZK 98.3 bn figure for January to October this year. This is an increase of CZK 127.5 bn yoy. Also, the Czech PMI released on Tuesday rose for the third time in a row, indicating further growth in the Czech economy. CPI statistics will be released next week, with a rise to 0.7% anticipated.

*Financial analyst: Monika Junicke (+420 234 40 1070), Raiffeisenbank a.s., Prague*

**Hungary (HU)** – The trend of an improving credit rating is expected to continue after Friday's (4 November) decision by Moody's. As a next step, Fitch Ratings might change its stable outlook to positive (while leaving the current rating unchanged at BBB-) on 18 November. Clearly, stable economic growth above 2% coupled with a contained budget deficit results in a further decline in the debt-to-GDP ratio, while debt re-financing risks have been reduced in light of the continued demand from local investors (households and banks) and the consequent decline in reliance on foreign investors. Upcoming economic data (retail sales, industry output, foreign trade) should underpin our call for a pick-up in economic growth in 2016 H2, which is supported by the recently strong PMI data as well (September: 57.2 points; October: 57.0 points). The government's supplementary tax cut decisions are in the focus of attention, Economy Minister Varga mentioned a tangible cut in social security tax (currently 27%), though the final announcement is not expected to come in the next couple of weeks; further guidance by policymakers is very likely.

*Financial analysts: Zoltán Török (+36 1 484 48 43), Raiffeisen Bank Zrt., Budapest*

**Poland (PL)** – The PMI Manufacturing Index declined in October to 50.2 points, falling significantly below market expectations. While we do not expect a sustainable decline in the PMI below 50 points in the very near future, we do not see much scope for a rise either, as the data will most probably be burdened by the less favourable local environment. So we do not interpret the data as indicating any risk of the Polish economy stagnating so far. However, in the short run, the rising uncertainty regarding economic perspectives in Poland might dominate the markets, especially as we expect a disappointing industrial output result for October (to be published on 21 November), and we assume that GDP for the third quarter (flash reading to be published on 15 November) will show no rebound in GDP growth compared to the second quarter. This might spur the market to price in the probability of interest rate cuts again, even if such a view will not be supported by MPC comments. At the MPC meeting next week, the new inflation report will attract the most attention. While a downward revision of the GDP forecast for 2016 is obvious, the key question is if and how strongly will the new forecasts downgrade the so far optimistic view for 2017 (3.5% previously assumed). Although we expect a downward revision of the GDP path, the CPI scenario could be revised upwards. The revision should be triggered by the already announced absence of the VAT base rate cut next year, and because of the improved oil price prospects. While the inflation report will help to assess Polish macro perspectives, we do not expect this will significantly influence the views of MPC members. The Council will most probably remain highly reluctant to cut interest rates, and will still suggest that it might start the process of monetary tightening over a 1-1.5y horizon.

*Financial analyst: Marta Petka-Zagajewska (+48 22 585 24 61), Raiffeisen Polbank, Warsaw*

**Romania (RO)** – During this week the Special Committees of the Chamber of Deputies discussed and approved additional wage hikes in the public sector. Among others, starting from January 2017 wages for all public servants in education should be increased by 15%, while some categories of employees in health care should also receive a 25% raise. We recall that several measures aimed at raising wages for all categories of employees in the public sector were enforced starting from Q4 2015. As a result, wages in the public sector advanced by more than 23% compared to the previous year (as of August). According to the Ministry of Finance, the enforcement of such measures will generate a negative budgetary impact of almost RON 5 bn, equivalent to around 0.5% of GDP. The Chamber of Deputies, which is the decision-making body in this case, should give its final vote on these measures next week. However, the Government might challenge the law at the Constitutional Court, as some of its officials hinted.

At the last monetary policy meeting in 2016, scheduled for 4 November, we expect the National Bank of Romania (NBR) will remain on hold, keeping the key interest rate as well as its other monetary policy instruments unchanged. Moreover, in the upcoming week the NBR should release the latest inflation rate forecast, as the NBR Board will approve the Inflation Report at the meeting.

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

**Russia (RU)** – The State Duma accepted the changes to the federal budget in the second reading. The headline parameters remained the same as in the first reading: revenues at RUB 13.37 tn, spending at RUB 16.4 tn. The major revisions touched the redistribution of funds between means of expenditure, though some changes affected the situation with Rosneft's privatisation income. Recently, according to the media, there was a risk that this income would be transferred to the federal budget by Rosneftgaz (a parent company) only at the beginning of 2017 (not in 2016). That is why the MinFin made a proposal to be ready to spend an additional RUB 1 tn of the Reserve Fund this

year (totalling RUB 3.1tn of Reserve Fund spending in 2016) to “hedge” this possible income drop-off. Consequently, two positive changes have been made after the second reading: 1) now Rosneftegas is obliged to transfer Rosneft’s privatisation income (if the privatisation happens) to the budget in 2016; 2) the possible cap of additional Reserve Fund spending is now reduced to RUB 705 bn, which does not exceed Rosneft’s privatisation income.

*Financial analyst: Stanislav Murashov (+7 495 221 9845), AO Raiffeisenbank, Moscow*

**Serbia (RS)** – The International Monetary Fund (IMF) mission wrapped up its 6th review this week under the 3y stand-by arrangement, confirming its satisfaction with the economy and the fiscal over-performance, resulting in another round of budget deficit/GDP downward revisions for 2016 and 2017 to levels we could not have imagined a few years ago: 2.1% and 1.7% respectively. Again, the institution recommended structural and public sector reforms be accelerated to support the decline in the public debt trajectory. Overall, the positive IMF assessments not only under this review but also under the previous reviews performed this year paint a positive picture for the market, most likely being translated into the stable EUR/RSD and further descending yields.

The National Bank of Serbia (NBS) will hold its key rate-setting meeting on Thursday (10 November). Though the market has more or less adopted a common position – no rate change on the grounds of the long-anticipated Fed rate hike at the December meeting – there is also an equal chance the NBS might make a 25bp cut to 3.75%. The probability of a rate cut, in our view, has emerged amidst this week’s surprising NBS decision to lower the inflation target range from 4% +/- 1.5pp to 3% +/- 1.5pp, supported by the better economic performance, improved macroeconomic stability, lowered inflationary expectations and the repeatedly weak CPI. That said, the successful completion of the IMF’s 6th review coupled with a stable EUR/RSD and weak inflation reading might open the doors for a rate cut.

*Financial analyst: Ljiljana Grubic (+381 11 2207178), Raiffeisenbank a.d., Belgrade*

# Monetary policy and money markets overview

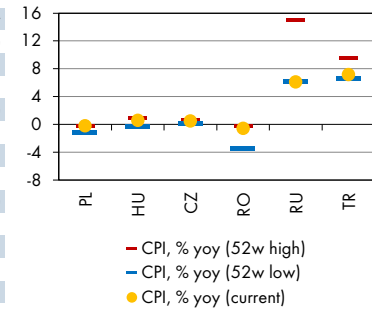
## CEE key interest and money markets outlook

	current*	Dec-16	Mar-17	Jun-17	5y high	5y low
<b>Poland</b>						
Key interest rate	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	4.75	1.50
3m money market rate	1.72	1.65	1.65	1.65	5.14	1.65
<b>Hungary</b>						
Key interest rate	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	7.00	0.90
3m money market rate	0.78	0.85	0.80	0.80	7.65	0.78
<b>Czech Republic</b>						
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
<b>Romania</b>						
Key interest rate	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	6.00	1.75
3m money market rate	0.73	0.70	0.85	1.00	6.45	0.68
<b>Russia</b>						
Key interest rate	10.00	10.00	9.50	9.00	17.00	5.25
3m money market rate	10.58	10.80	10.10	9.60	29.93	6.65
<b>Serbia</b>						
Key interest rate	4.00	3.75	3.75	3.75	11.75	4.00
3m money market rate	3.50	3.55	3.60	3.60	13.13	3.26
<b>Turkey</b>						
Key interest rate	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	10.00	4.50
3m money market rate	9.24	9.80	9.20	8.30	12.44	4.85

Benchmark key rates	current	Dec-16	Mar-17	Jun-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	0.75	0.75	1.00	0.50	0.25

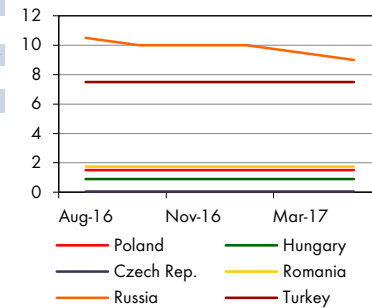
Source: Bloomberg, RBI/Raiffeisen RESEARCH  
 \* Bid rates (for Hungary ask rates) as of 03 November 2016, 11:59 p.m. CET

## Inflation snapshot



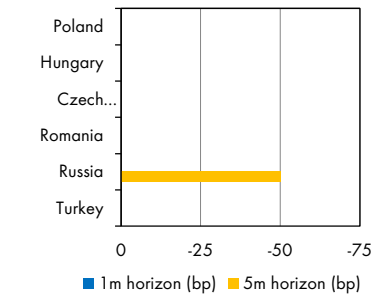
Source: Bloomberg, RBI/Raiffeisen RESEARCH

## Key rate trends (%)



Source: Bloomberg, RBI/Raiffeisen RESEARCH

## Key rate forecast (chg., bp)



Source: Bloomberg, RBI/Raiffeisen RESEARCH

## Central bank watch

<b>Poland (NBP)</b>	Hawkish tone introduced in August was retained due to easing deflation and hopes of accelerating GDP growth in H2. However, downside risks for full-year GDP projections should be reflected in NBP's November Inflation Report. Dovish tones could therefore revive in the MPC which could mean that MP tightening is set to come later than reflected by our forecasts.
<b>Hungary (MNB)</b>	MNB cap to the main interest rate tool (3m deposit facility) became effective this month aimed at encouraging banks to offer cheaper loans and to buy HGBs. Moreover, this main sterilization instrument is offered only once a month (earlier weekly tenders). In addition, MP easing is flanked by considerable liquidity injections through FX swap tenders and lower MRR.
<b>Czech Republic (CNB)</b>	Exit from FX intervention regime - keeping koruna above EUR/CZK 27.00 floor - should be delayed to end-2017, but CNB continues sticking to its mid-2017 target (soft commitment; hard commitment shifted from end-2016 to "not earlier than Q2 2017"). Negative interest rates only an option in case of excessive capital inflows.
<b>Romania (BNR)</b>	Excess liquidity remains high and central bank fails to tighten its grip on liquidity and to set an end to procyclical policies. We expect BNR to remain defensive in the short term, but verbal interventions might point to tightening stance in 2017, especially if FX volatility was to increase.
<b>Serbia (NBS)</b>	NBS lowered inflation target range by 1pp to 3% +/- 1.5 pp. The regulator remained on hold last time highlighting Fed and ECB monetary policy uncertainty as the major obstacle to cutting rates further. Our call of a last 25bp cut is at risk.
<b>Russia (CBR)</b>	Long awaited 50bp rate cut in September, but CBR said no more cuts this year. We expect three key rate cuts of each 50bp in 2017 beginning in Q1, but see upward risks to CBR inflation forecasts for next year.
<b>Turkey (TCMB)</b>	Following another cut to the o/n lending rate in September, CB remained on hold in October due to elevated local financial market stress. However, symmetrisation of o/n corridor - currently at 7.25%-8.25% - almost accomplished. We assume that the TCMB wants to align weighted average costs of funding, hovering around 7.8% currently, with the 1w repo before switching to a single-rate policy.

Source: RBI/Raiffeisen RESEARCH  
 Financial analyst: Stephan Imre, RBI Vienna

## Rate setting meetings

	Nov	Dec
<b>Poland (NBP)</b>	9	7
<b>Hungary (MNB)</b>	22	20
<b>Czech Republic (CNB)</b>	3	22
<b>Romania (BNR)</b>	4	-
<b>Serbia (NBS)</b>	10	8
<b>Russia (CBR)</b>	-	16
<b>Turkey (TCMB)</b>	24	20

Source: National Central Banks, RBI/Raiffeisen RESEARCH



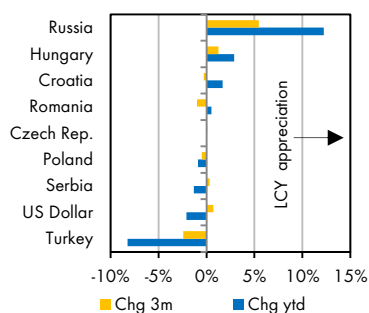
# Foreign exchange market overview

## FX forecasts

EUR vs	current*	Dec-16	Mar-17	Jun-17	5y high	5y low	Comment
PLN	4.328	4.35	4.30	4.30	4.46	4.08	PLN seems to have found some stability just above 4.30 against the euro for now, but with the expected US rate hike in December we would expect renewed pressure on the zloty with domestic political circumstances equally weighing on PLN
HUF	307.1	315	310	310	316	291	Ongoing monetary easing by the MNB (while keeping the interest rate unchanged) should contribute to moderate HUF depreciation against the EUR; we continue to expect a return of EUR/HUF towards its old trading range of 310-315
CZK	27.02	27.0	27.0	27.0	27.7	25.1	CNB reiterated its view on an end to the FX regime by mid-2017; given our assumption that the ECB will extend its bond buying program into H2 2017 and that inflation will remain below the official 2% yoy target we would project an end to the FX regime only later in H2 2017
RON	4.499	4.50	4.45	4.50	4.52	4.33	Despite parliamentary elections later in 2016 and the CHF loan conversion plan EUR/RON remains stable; we would expect the leu to trade around current levels for Q4 2016
HRK	7.514	7.60	7.60	7.50	7.66	7.52	Calm week on the market is expected to continue.
RSD	122.9	124	123	123	124	106	We expect EUR/RSD to remain stable with only moderate interventions by the central bank
RUB	70.70	70.2	67.4	64.3	79.3	40.3	see USD/RUB below
UAH	28.41	31.3	31.0	29.6	31.3	10.4	see USD/UAH below
BYN	2.230	2.36	2.37	2.24	1.01	2.51	see USD/BYN below
TRY	3.456	3.35	3.32	3.16	3.35	2.35	see USD/TRY below
USD	1.109	1.08	1.07	1.02	1.38	1.08	Expectation on further US Fed rate hikes to support USD against euro
USD vs	current*	Dec-16	Mar-17	Jun-17	5y high	5y low	
RUB	63.72	65.0	63.0	63.0	73.0	30.5	Setback on the oil price leaves RUB under pressure, we continue to expect oil/ruble correlation to remain high thus projecting additional depreciation potential for the ruble towards USD/RUB 65 during Q4
UAH	25.61	29.0	29.0	29.0	29.0	8.01	With the IMF having cleared the way for the payout of the next tranche the hryvnia remained stable; for the coming months we nevertheless expect additional UAH depreciation on weak fundamentals, conflict with Russia and slow reform efforts
BYN	2.008	2.25	2.27	2.29	0.77	2.22	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	3.115	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	1.78	Indications by the Turkish Central Bank governor that the central bank wants to continue with its rate overhaul has contributed to a weaker Turkish lira; we project continued elevated TRY volatility

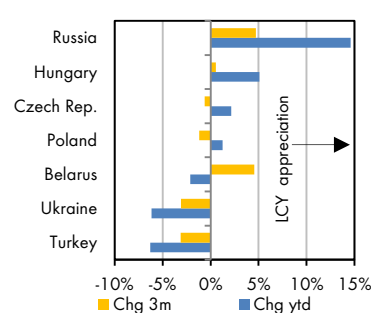
\* as of 03 November 2016, 11:59 p.m. CET  
Source: Bloomberg, RBI/Raiffeisen RESEARCH

### Change of LCY value to EUR (%)



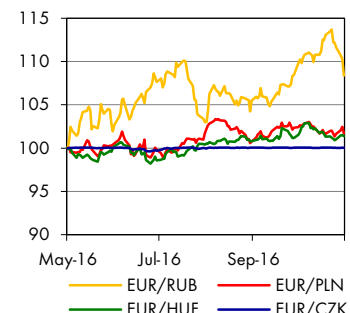
Source: Thomson Reuters, RBI/Raiffeisen RESEARCH

### Change of LCY value to USD (%)



Source: Thomson Reuters, RBI/Raiffeisen RESEARCH

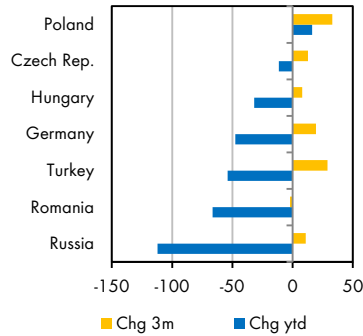
### Exchange rate comparison



Indexed Q3 May-16 = 100  
Source: Thomson Reuters, RBI/Raiffeisen RESEARCH

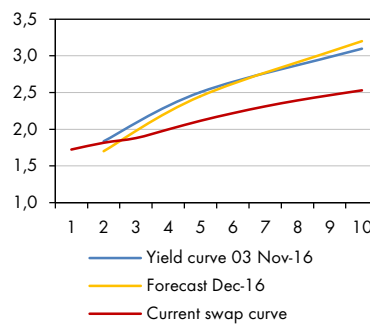
# Local currency bond market overview and forecasts

**Change of LCY 10y bond yields (bp)**



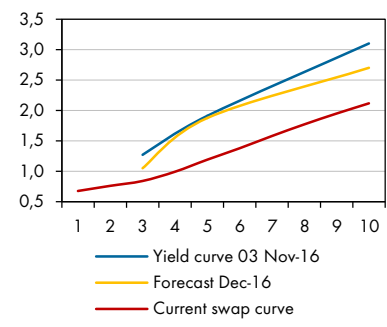
Source: Thomson Reuters, RBI/Raiffeisen RESEARCH

**PLN yield curve**



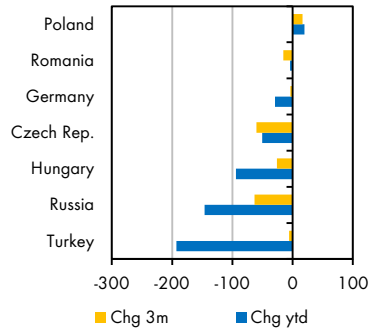
Source: Bloomberg, Thomson Reuters, RBI/Raiffeisen RESEARCH

**HUF yield curve**



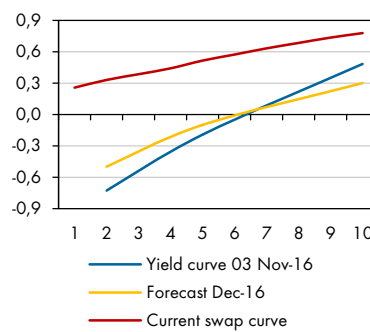
Source: Bloomberg, Thomson Reuters, RBI/Raiffeisen RESEARCH

**Change of LCY 2y bond yields (bp)**



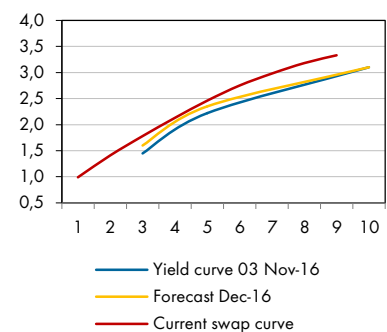
Source: Thomson Reuters, RBI/Raiffeisen RESEARCH

**CZK yield curve**



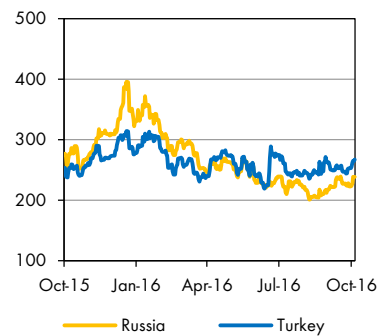
Source: Bloomberg, Thomson Reuters, RBI/Raiffeisen RESEARCH

**RON yield curve**



Source: Bloomberg, Thomson Reuters, RBI/Raiffeisen RESEARCH

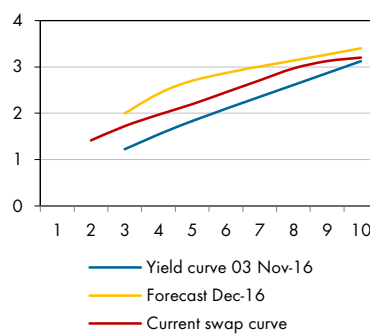
**5y USD CDS spreads**



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

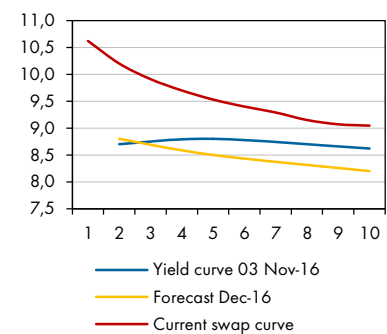
Source: Bloomberg, RBI/Raiffeisen RESEARCH

**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*	Dec-16	Mar-17	Jun-17	5y high	5y low		current*	Dec-16	Mar-17	Jun-17	5y high	5y low
Poland	1.84	1.7	1.8	2.0	4.9	1.6	Poland	3.10	3.2	3.3	3.4	5.9	2.5
Hungary **	1.27	1.1	1.0	1.2	9.2	1.1	Hungary	3.10	2.7	2.8	2.9	9.9	2.7
Czech Republic	-0.73	-0.5	-0.3	-0.4	1.8	-0.5	Czech Republic	0.48	0.3	0.5	0.4	3.6	0.3
Romania	0.68	1.0	1.1	1.2	7.3	1.0	Romania	3.10	3.1	3.2	3.3	7.5	3.1
Croatia	1.22	1.7	1.7	1.7	6.1	1.4	Croatia	3.12	3.4	3.4	3.4	7.2	3.4
Russia	8.70	8.8	8.4	8.3	15.8	6.2	Russia	8.62	8.2	7.9	7.7	14.1	6.9
Turkey	9.04	10.0	9.5	8.5	11.5	6.1	Turkey	9.93	10.5	10.1	9.2	10.5	6.6
Germany	-0.64	-0.7	-0.7	-0.7	0.2	-0.7	Germany	0.08	0.1	0.3	0.3	1.9	0.1
USA	0.82	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.0	0.2	USA	1.81	1.9	1.9	2.1	3.0	1.8

\* Bid yields as of 03 November 2016, 11:59 p.m. CET; \*\* 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.	Comment
<b>Poland</b>							
PLN 2y Gov. Bond	25/10/2018	0.00	96.53	1.82	245	2.0	POLGBs felt moderate headwinds recently in line with developed core market moves. In addition re-intensifying political/fiscal risks are set to keep upward pressure on yields intact. As expected, HU-PL 10y spread is in negative territory and should widen going forward.
PLN 5y Gov. Bond	25/10/2021	5.75	115.16	2.47	289	4.5	
PLN 10y Gov. Bond	25/07/2026	2.50	95.45	3.05	290	8.7	
<b>Hungary</b>							
HUF 3y Gov. Bond	30/10/2019	2.00	102.30	1.21	183	2.9	HGB market likely to remain well bid as bond-market-supporting CB measures should bring more impact in the upcoming period through increasing local demand. Favorable rating drift, in addition, pulls non-residents back to HGB market following a prolonged period of portfolio outflows.
HUF 5y Gov. Bond	27/10/2021	2.50	102.96	1.87	229	4.7	
HUF 10y Gov. Bond	27/10/2027	3.00	99.45	3.06	291	9.5	
<b>Czech Republic</b>							
CZK 2y Gov. Bond	11/04/2019	5.00	113.94	-0.68	-4	2.3	CZGB yields inched upwards recently due to upward inching Bund yields. Due to our reflation skepticism, we expect EUR/CZK cap policy exit likely to be delayed till the end of 2017. Setback potential, especially for short-end CZGBs which trade within Bunds currently, very high once the FX cap is abolished.
CZK 5y Gov. Bond	29/09/2021	3.85	119.83	-0.18	24	4.6	
CZK 10y Gov. Bond	26/06/2026	1.00	104.97	0.47	33	9.2	
<b>Croatia</b>							
HRK 2y Gov. Bond	10/07/2018	5.25	106.42	1.35	177	1.6	Relatively high volumes of intensive trading are expected to continue.
HRK 10y Gov. Bond	14/12/2026	4.25	109.96	3.09	295	8.2	
<b>Romania</b>							
RON 2y Gov. Bond	17/01/2018	3.25	102.73	0.94	156	1.2	ROMGB curve looks overpriced with long-end yields in our view too close to peers like HU or PL. We would warn of market correction risk growing, due to elevated fiscal risks in view of the December parliamentary elections.
RON 5y Gov. Bond	22/03/2021	3.25	104.23	2.23	265	4.1	
RON 10y Gov. Bond	24/02/2025	4.75	111.74	3.13	298	6.9	
<b>Russia</b>							
RUB 2y Gov. Bond	27/02/2019	7.50	97.87	8.71	935	2.1	Our mildly bullish stance on OFZs remains intact due to likely resumption of rate cuts in 2017 and stable RUB vs. EUR outlook. As witnessed recently, biggest risks are international politics/revived Ukraine conflict fears.
RUB 5y Gov. Bond	18/08/2021	7.50	95.71	8.79	921	4.1	
RUB 10y Gov. Bond	03/02/2027	8.15	98.15	8.60	845	6.9	
<b>Turkey</b>							
TRY 2y Gov. Bond	11/07/2018	8.70	99.13	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	Latest TRY weakness legitimates our ongoing bearish stance on TURKGBs. Given the rising odds for Fed tightening in December, we expect that there is still ample way to go north for TURKGB yields. (Geo)political risks add to the precarious mix of risks.
TRY 5y Gov. Bond	22/09/2021	9.20	97.15	9.96	1038	4.1	
TRY 10y Gov. Bond	11/02/2026	10.60	103.00	10.09	994	5.9	

Data as of 04 November 2016, 10:29 a.m. CET

Source: Bloomberg, RBI/Raiffeisen RESEARCH

Financial analyst: Stephan Imre, RBI Vienna

## Bond auctions

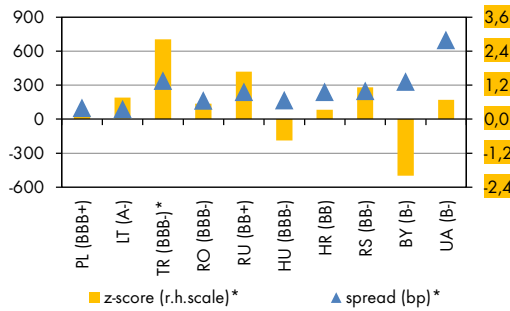
		ISIN	Coupon	Maturity	Volume
<b>08 November 2016</b>					
AL	12m T-bills	AL1771TB1Y17	n.a.	09.11.2017	ALL 7.2 bn
UA	T-bills	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
UA	2y T-bonds	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
<b>09 November 2016</b>					
RU	T-bonds	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
CZ	3y T-bonds	n.a.	zero	09.11.2019	Max. CZK 6 bn
CZ	11y T-bonds	n.a.	FRN	09.11.2027	Max. CZK 3 bn
CZ	10y T-bonds	n.a.	1.00%	09.11.2026	

Source: Bloomberg, Thomson Reuters, RBI/Raiffeisen RESEARCH



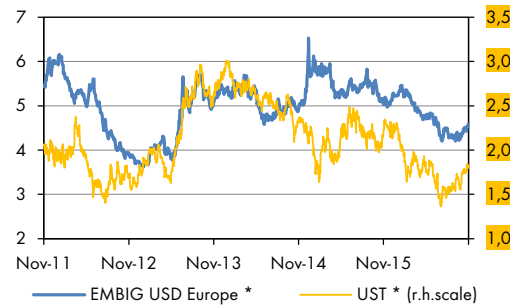
# Eurobond market overview

**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
<b>EUR</b>									
BGARIA 4 1/4 07/09/17	102.8	102.9	-0.24	111.8	100.3	-0.03	65	0.7	XS0802005289
CROATI 5 7/8 07/09/18	109.5	109.7	-0.07	112.1	88.8	0.11	75	1.6	XS0645940288
REPHUN 3 7/8 02/24/20	112.1	112.6	0.00	113.1	69.3	0.11	69	3.1	XS0212993678
REPHUN 4 3/8 07/04/17	103.0	103.1	0.00	108.0	77.3	-0.31	37	0.7	XS0284810719
REPHUN 5 3/4 06/11/18	108.8	109.1	-0.25	115.1	79.7	0.12	77	1.5	XS0369470397
REPHUN 6 01/11/19	112.6	112.8	-0.06	118.4	86.4	0.16	79	2.0	XS0625388136
LITHUN 4.85 02/07/18	106.2	106.6	-0.01	114.3	94.5	-0.26	39	1.2	XS0327304001
POLAND 5 5/8 06/20/18	109.3	109.8	-0.14	122.6	102.1	-0.24	40	1.6	XS0371500611
POLAND 1 5/8 01/15/19	103.4	103.8	-0.13	105.5	98.0	0.00	63	2.1	XS0874841066
POLAND 3 3/4 01/19/23	120.6	121.5	-0.15	125.5	99.9	0.31	63	5.5	XS0794399674
POLAND 3 3/8 07/09/24	119.8	120.5	-0.21	125.6	99.6	0.67	82	6.9	XS0841073793
ROMANI 4 7/8 11/07/19	113.9	114.3	-0.09	117.8	99.3	0.16	76	2.9	XS0852474336
TURKEY 5 7/8 04/02/19	109.1	109.5	-0.31	118.9	100.9	1.87	250	2.2	XS0285127329
TURKEY 5 1/8 05/18/20	108.7	109.1	-0.56	115.9	95.2	2.45	301	3.2	XS0503454166
<b>USD</b>									
BELRUS 8.95 01/26/18	104.8	105.6	-0.27	111.2	78.0	4.50	383	1.1	XS0583616239
CROATI 6 3/8 03/24/21	111.1	111.5	0.14	117.8	86.7	3.56	239	3.8	XS0607904264
CROATI 5 1/2 04/04/23	108.8	109.4	-0.21	111.7	94.4	3.88	239	5.4	XS0908769887
REPHUN 5 3/8 02/21/23	113.7	114.0	0.75	115.4	93.1	2.94	149	5.3	US445545AH91
REPHUN 7 5/8 03/29/41	152.2	153.0	0.73	157.5	79.5	4.17	181	13.4	US445545AF36
LITHUN 7 3/8 02/11/20	117.3	117.7	-0.03	130.7	104.8	1.81	80	2.9	XS0485991417
LITHUN 6 5/8 02/01/22	121.0	121.4	-0.02	128.6	101.0	2.30	99	4.5	XS0739988086
LATVIA 2 3/4 01/12/20	103.7	104.2	0.10	104.5	91.4	1.48	48	3.0	XS0863522149
LATVIA 5 1/4 06/16/21	115.0	115.5	0.05	117.2	90.9	1.78	57	4.1	XS0638326263
POLAND 6 3/8 07/15/19	112.5	112.9	-0.14	125.9	107.4	1.52	61	2.5	US731011AR30
POLAND 3 03/17/23	102.7	103.2	-0.02	105.1	87.6	2.49	103	5.7	US731011AT95
ROMANI 6 3/4 02/07/22	118.7	119.0	-0.12	124.4	99.2	2.85	156	4.4	US77586TAA43
ROMANI 4 3/8 08/22/23	108.6	108.9	0.03	111.1	90.8	2.94	141	5.9	US77586TAC09
RUSSIA 4 1/2 04/04/22	105.0	105.5	-0.45	114.7	82.0	3.43	209	4.8	XS0767472458
RUSSIA 7 1/2 03/31/30	121.0	121.2	0.00	128.6	99.6	2.44	49	4.0	XS0114288789
RUSSIA 5 5/8 04/04/42	108.9	109.5	-1.00	124.9	76.0	4.98	256	13.9	XS0767473852
SERBIA 5 1/4 11/21/17	102.8	103.2	-0.05	107.1	96.8	2.31	167	1.0	XS0856951263
SERBIA 4 7/8 02/25/20	103.4	103.9	0.07	105.4	89.6	3.68	267	3.0	XS0893103852
TURKEY 6 1/4 09/26/22	107.9	108.4	-0.94	127.0	101.0	4.66	327	4.9	US900123BZ27
TURKEY 6 7/8 03/17/36	111.5	112.1	-1.99	139.6	99.2	5.85	368	11.0	US900123AY60
TURKEY 6 3/4 05/30/40	110.2	110.9	-2.53	139.4	97.3	5.91	358	12.0	US900123BG46
UKRAIN 7 3/4 09/01/19	99.5	100.0	-0.30	101.3	88.0	7.84	690	2.5	XS1303918269
UKRAIN 7 3/4 09/01/23	96.6	97.1	-0.39	99.9	84.6	8.36	680	5.1	XS1303921487
UKRAIN 7 3/4 09/01/27	94.6	95.0	-0.46	98.4	81.2	8.49	664	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 04 Nov 2016, 10:12 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
<b>CE</b>									
Poland	A-	BBB+	negative	A2	A2	negative	A	A-	stable
Hungary	BBB-	BBB-	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	positive	A-	A-	stable
<b>SEE</b>									
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
<b>EE</b>									
Russia	BBB-	BB+	stable	Ba1	Ba1	negative	BBB-	BBB-	stable
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	Ba1	Ba1	stable	BBB-	BBB-	negative

\* 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	-1.2	14.9	1032	-2.7	86.5	25.5	2.0	97.8	30.6	9.0
	2017f	2.5	1.3	14.2	1040	-2.9	85.8	25.9	2.1	96.2	28.9	8.4
Czech Rep.	2015	4.6	0.3	6.5	970	-0.4	40.3	71.6	0.9	69.4	51.2	6.2
	2016e	2.5	0.6	5.6	1020	-0.3	39.5	72.0	1.9	73.0	63.2	8.0
	2017f	2.7	1.7	5.4	1073	-0.2	38.4	71.8	1.3	77.1	71.5	9.6
Hungary	2015	2.9	0.0	6.9	800	-2.0	75.5	83.4	4.4	107.1	26.2	4.4
	2016e	2.3	0.3	5.3	845	-2.0	74.6	84.0	4.4	98.1	23.5	3.7
	2017f	2.7	1.8	4.6	915	-2.5	74.1	82.1	4.1	88.4	22.5	3.2
Poland	2015	3.6	-0.9	10.5	932	-2.6	51.3	40.2	-0.3	70.5	29.0	6.2
	2016e	3.3	-0.6	9.1	933	-2.9	52.2	41.2	0.1	73.9	29.1	6.3
	2017f	3.7	1.3	8.5	994	-3.4	52.6	40.0	-0.7	74.2	27.9	6.2
Romania	2015	3.8	-0.6	6.8	568	-0.7	38.4	30.6	-1.1	56.7	39.2	7.5
	2016e	5.2	-1.6	6.2	631	-3.0	39.0	30.6	-2.8	52.8	40.4	7.0
	2017f	3.6	1.2	6.2	688	-3.2	39.9	30.8	-3.3	52.6	39.5	6.6
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	7.2	6.0	472	-4.4	13.5	21.4	2.0	39.7	83.5	26.3
	2017f	1.0	6.1	6.0	571	-3.3	14.0	23.3	3.9	32.2	89.3	23.4
Ukraine	2015	-9.9	48.7	9.5	172	-2.3	72.6	39.2	-0.1	131.5	11.4	4.2
	2016e	1.0	13.3	9.0	n.a.	-3.5	77.5	36.7	-1.7	135.4	13.7	5.3
	2017f	2.0	10.7	9.0	n.a.	-3.0	78.4	39.5	-2.8	137.7	14.8	5.4
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	8.0	10.0	n.a.	-2.0	32.0	21.2	-5.1	56.1	27.6	6.6
	2017f	2.5	7.6	10.3	n.a.	-2.2	33.0	21.5	-5.2	54.7	26.2	6.1

\* 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.
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## Bonds

### 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	20%
Hold	49%
Sell	31%
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
26/09/2016						
23/09/2016	Hold	Hold	Hold	Hold	Buy	Sell
26/08/2016						
25/08/2016	Hold	Buy	Hold	Hold	Buy	Sell
29/07/2016	Hold	Buy	Hold	Hold	Buy	Sell
27/07/2016						
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

Date	2Y Czech. Rep.	2Y Poland	2Y Russia	2Y Turkey	5Y Czech Rep.	5Y Hungary
26/09/2016						
23/09/2016	Hold	Hold	Buy	Sell		
26/08/2016						
25/08/2016	Hold	Hold	Buy	Sell		
29/07/2016	Hold	Hold	Buy	Sell		
27/07/2016						
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

Date	5Y Poland	5Y Romania	5Y Russia	5Y Turkey	BG EUROBOND EUR	BY EUROBOND USD
26/09/2016					Buy	
23/09/2016						
26/08/2016						
25/08/2016						
29/07/2016					Hold	
27/07/2016						
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

Date	CZ EUROBOND EUR	HR EUROBOND EUR	HR EUROBOND USD	HU EUROBOND EUR	HU EUROBOND USD	KZ EUROBOND USD
26/09/2016		Buy	Sell			
23/09/2016						
26/08/2016						Hold
25/08/2016						
29/07/2016				Hold	Hold	Buy
27/07/2016						
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

Date	LT EUROBOND EUR	LT EUROBOND USD	MK EUROBOND EUR	PL EUROBOND EUR	PL EUROBOND USD	RO EUROBOND EUR
26/09/2016				Buy		
23/09/2016						
26/08/2016						
25/08/2016				Hold	Hold	
29/07/2016						Hold
27/07/2016			Buy			
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



Date	RO EUROBOND USD	RS EUROBOND USD	RU EUROBOND EUR	RU EUROBOND USD	SI EUROBOND EUR	SI EUROBOND USD
26/09/2016		Buy				
23/09/2016						
26/08/2016		Hold	Hold	Hold	Hold	
25/08/2016						
29/07/2016	Hold		Buy	Buy		
27/07/2016						
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	

Date	SK EUROBOND EUR	TR EUROBOND EUR	TR EUROBOND USD	UA EUROBOND USD
26/09/2016		Hold	Hold	
23/09/2016				
26/08/2016	Hold			
25/08/2016				
29/07/2016	Sell			
27/07/2016				
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

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Registered Office:

Am Stadtpark 9, 1030 Vienna

Postal address:

1010 Vienna, POB 50

Phone: +43-1-71707-0

Fax: + 43-1-71707-1848

#### **Company Register Number:**

FN 122119m at the Commercial Court of Vienna

#### **VAT Identification Number:**

UID ATU 57531200

#### **Austrian Data Processing Register:**

Data processing register number (DVR): 4002771

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Editor: Stephan IMRE, RBI Vienna

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**Raiffeisen Bank International AG (Raiffeisen RESEARCH Team)**

**Global Head of Research:** Peter BREZINSCHKE

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\*(FA) = Financial Analyst