

Market snapshot

	curr.*	Jun-17	Sep-17	Dec-17
Poland				
EUR/PLN	4.263	4.35	4.30	4.25
Key rate	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50
10y bond	3.6	3.9	4.2	4.3
Hungary				
EUR/HUF	309.5	315	310	315
Key rate	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90
10y bond	3.6	3.8	4.1	4.3
Czech Republic				
EUR/CZK	27.02	26.0	26.5	25.9
Key rate	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05
10y bond	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.3
Romania				
EUR/RON	4.555	4.50	4.45	4.45
Key rate	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75
10y bond	4.0	4.3	4.4	4.7
Croatia				
EUR/HRK	7.419	7.40	7.45	7.50
Key rate	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50
10y bond	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.7
Russia				
USD/RUB	57.41	60.0	60.0	62.0
Key rate	9.75	9.50	9.00	9.00
10y bond	8.0	8.7	8.5	8.4
Turkey				
USD/TRY	3.625	3.90	3.80	4.10
Key rate	8.00	8.00	8.00	10.00
10y bond	10.6	11.5	11.7	11.0
EUR/USD	1.079	1.03	1.02	1.02

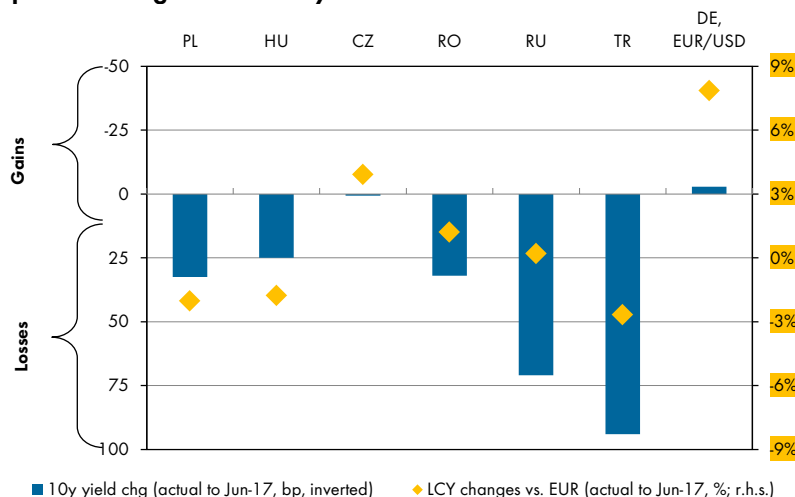
* prices as of 23 March 2017, 11:59 p.m. CET
Source: Thomson Reuters, RBI/Raiffeisen RESEARCH

Highlights

CEE financial markets got a positive lift from the UST market amid the US Fed rhetoric suggesting a “measured pace” tightening will remain in place which helped to tame earlier market worries about more aggressive tightening stance. Nearly all CEE markets government debt yields tightened during the week whereas in Russia the most tightening occurred only in the long-end while the 5-year belly OFZ yields swelled on the week. In CEE HGB and POLGB markets championed the rally this week while in FX market the only local currency posting meaningful gains vs. EUR was PLN. In a surprise move, the Russian central bank cut the key rate on Friday by 25bp, resuming the rate cutting cycle that started in September. Next week’s calendar is full with economic data and key rate setting meetings. In Czech Republic the policy setters will be expected to leave interest rates unchanged while the market focus will be on CZKexit data. Recently CNB stressed no rush for the policy exit while highlighting inflation priority, which increased the timing uncertainty as the “hard commitment” ends on 31 March. The regulator also left counter-cyclical buffer requirements unchanged at 0.5%. In Hungary, during its MPC meeting on 28 March, the national bank would be expected to announce a further reduction of the 3m deposit cap. More exciting, however, will be the extent to which the bank will up its average CPI forecast for 2017. We assume that they will fall significantly short of our expectations (3.3%) and deliver only a 0.3pp hike to 2.7%, which might be to less to omit their propensity for additional easing from the communiqué. In next week’s macro calendar February unemployment data for Hungary and Romania as well as industrial output for Croatia and Serbia will be the agenda. Particularly Croatia awaits a confirmation of positive economic trend from February statistics. Meanwhile parliamentary elections in Bulgaria on 26 March would be unlikely to generate any market volatility despite a tight preselection race between the major contenders. For more on Bulgaria elections and markets please see “Focus on” section of this report.

Financial analyst: Gintaras Shlizhyus (+43 1 71707 1343), RBI Vienna

Expected changes from today until June 2017



Source: Thomson Reuters, RBI/Raiffeisen RESEARCH

Content

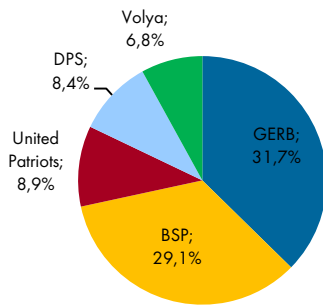
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Data highlights upcoming week

Date	Indicator	Period	Forecast	High	Mean	Low	Previous
28-Mar	HU: Key rate, %	Mar	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90
30-Mar	CZ: Key rate, %	Mar	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05
31-Mar	PL: CPI, % yoy	Mar	2.5	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2.2

Source: Bloomberg, RBI/Raiffeisen RESEARCH

Latest opinion polls*



* % of all respondents in poll
Source: Alfa Research, RBI/Raiffeisen RESEARCH

Focus on: Bulgaria parliamentary elections

- Parliamentary elections are marked by fierce rivalry between GERB and BSP
- Both GERB and BSP tend to prioritise the social policy issues, ERM 2

The early parliamentary elections on 26 March are marked by fierce rivalry between GERB (Citizens for European Development of Bulgaria) and the BSP (Bulgarian Socialist Party) for the leading political position. Their results, however, are forecast to be very close to each other. Most likely, the other small parties and coalitions surpassing the 4 percent barrier for entry into the National Assembly will be the United Patriots, the DPS (Movement for Rights and Freedoms), and the newly established Volya (Will) party. Generally, the campaigns are focusing on patriotic and populist topics. The latter centre around competing promises for more public spending - increasing pensions, salaries, family and other benefits, along with tackling corruption, more justice within society, etc. All parties are to leave taxes unchanged, except for the BSP that promises a tax on the wealthiest (20% tax on annual income above EUR 60,000). GERB priorities include increasing the minimum wage, entering ERM 2, continuing infrastructure development, improving tax collection and reforming education. They point out, however, that all promises need to be financeable, which can happen only based on real economic growth.

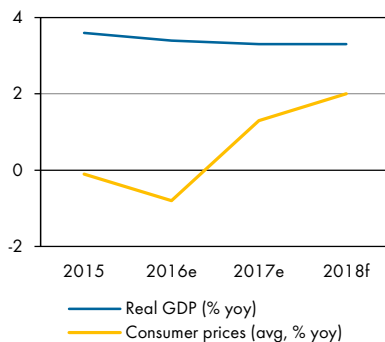
In turn, the BSP is behind "fully free healthcare for every insured person", tax exemptions for young families, children, and young entrepreneurs, government support for the development of the "Belene" nuclear power plant project and the "Burgas-Alexandropolis" gas pipeline, along with the setting up of two new funds, "Industry" (EUR 250 mn) and "Innovation" (EUR 75 mn). These are supposed to bolster regionally balanced economic development, the creation of new trademarks, and jobs.

The Patriots want to renew infrastructure with EU funds whilst striving to achieve a balance between northern and southern Bulgaria, whereas the Volya party would break the fuel monopoly, leading to lower prices in the local market. They are expected to stimulate growth of SMEs by reducing their energy costs. For young families, including young doctors and policemen, interest-free mortgage loans (only the first 10 years) are foreseen, but only if they refuse to emigrate and stay to work in Bulgaria.

According to the most recent polls, (even though they were conducted by agencies who are allegedly associated with some of the political contenders), the next government will be backed by a coalition in Parliament, consisting of more than two parties, although GERB and the BSP still have not explicitly identified their possible partners. Meanwhile, if GERB wins, they are expected to form a new coalition with the Patriots and the Volya party. If the BSP gains the most votes, they would also try to attract the same partners. Of course, a "grand coalition", GERB and BSP, e.g. in the name of the Bulgarian Presidency of the Council of the EU, is also theoretically possible. In any case, economic policy will be marked by increased public spending, together with either forcing entry into ERM 2 and large energy projects.

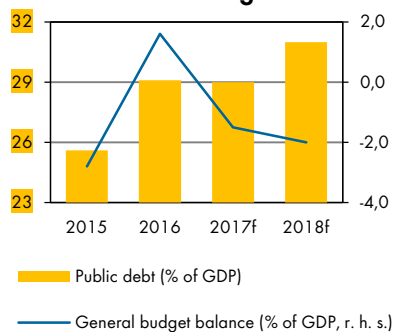
Financial analyst: Emil Kalchev (+359 2 91985426), Raiffeisenbank (Bulgaria) EAD, Sofia

Real GDP and inflation



Source: national sources, RBI/Raiffeisen RESEARCH

Public debt and budget balance



Source: national sources, RBI/Raiffeisen RESEARCH

Tight race between two parties implies no market risk

- Election outcome unlikely to trigger any big change in politics and markets
- Tight valuations of Bulgarian Eurobonds warrant a Hold recommendation

Despite the tight race, the market expects no risk from the election outcome as the major competing parties all prioritise public finances, social spending and ERM 2. It is likely that the new government will show responsible commitment to a low budget deficit and fiscal prudence, which are important for Bulgaria’s currency board and also for its ERM 2 ambitions. Interestingly, the rating agencies still have diverging opinions, as S&P rates Bulgaria one notch below investment grade, BB+/stable outlook, while Moody’s rating is Baa2/stable, which is two notches above S&P’s on a relative scale. Fitch has Bulgaria at BBB-/stable.

Fundamentally, Bulgarian debt metrics remain pretty strong with public debt at only 29.1% of GDP and a fiscal deficit projected to remain below 2% of GDP in 2017, despite increased spending. Meanwhile, Bulgaria’s foreign debt is expected to shrink further, slightly below 70% of GDP or nearly 6% down from 2015. Bulgaria also has high international reserves owing to the needs of the currency board commitment. Although S&P’s stern reaction to Bulgaria’s banking crisis prompted a rating downgrade back in 2015, we believe the strengthening macro outlook could warrant a one-notch upgrade. The fairly strong growth outlook at 3.3% for 2017 should help the new government implement its spending pledge whilst keeping the fiscal deficit target on track below 2% of GDP in 2017, and 2% next year. Still, S&P may want to wait for the new government policy blueprint before deciding on Bulgaria’s rating, so any change here may only be possible during H2 2017.

From a CDS market standpoint, Bulgaria trades at BBB-, flat on a CDS implied rating basis, and offers no extra value. Similarly to the CDS market, Bulgarian Eurobonds appear to be valued fairly compared to their closest peers. The pretty steep slope curvature leaves nearly no value in the short-end maturities, while the likely strengthening of tapering talk through H2 2017 could trigger bearish market movements, driving up yields on longer maturities first.

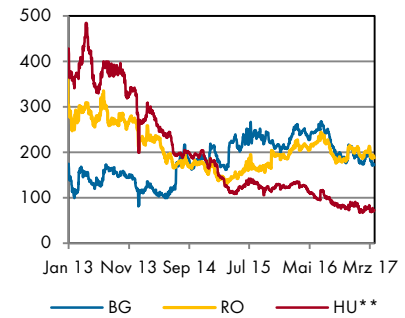
We also see no relative value opportunities which could favour Bulgaria. For comparison, we use Romania and Hungary, both are EU members and have the same BBB-/stable average rating scores as Bulgaria. Unfortunately, Hungary has only very short-dated Eurobonds outstanding in the EUR segment so we use the EUR/USD swap interpolated curve. The Eurobond spread differential suggests only a smallish spread pick-up on Bulgaria 2035 compared to the hypothetical long-end Hungary. Also, EUR Bulgaria due in 2035 trades 42bp tighter than comparable Romania, while a historical mean for the BG/RO 2035 EUR spread would be closer to -10bp. In this regard, we would argue that 2035 Bulgaria is 25-30bp more expensive than the Romanian Eurobond of the same maturity.

A comparison with EU peripheral government bonds just confirms the tight valuations of Bulgaria as the yield differential between EUR Bulgaria due in 2022 and the comparable 5-year Spain paper is only 26bp, which we believe is too small taking Spain’s euro area membership into account. As a result, we see no particular buying opportunities in Bulgarian Eurobonds, while we also see no negative implications from the political elections.

So far we maintain a Hold recommendation on Bulgaria’s EUR Eurobond market, and prefer defensive positioning in the curve belly up to a maximum duration of six years.

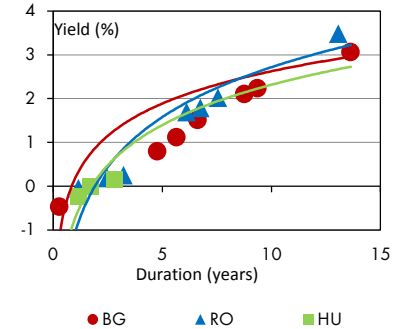
Financial analyst: Gintaras Shlizhyus (+43 1 71707 1343), RBI Vienna

EUR Eurobond comparison*



* duration weighted average spread for particular EUR Eurobond market
 ** Hungary - much shorter duration in comparison to peer group distorts average spread
 Source: Bloomberg, RBI/Raiffeisen RESEARCH

Bulgaria Eurobonds vs. Peers*



* yield curve derived from Eurobond sample
 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
Monday 20 March					Tuesday 28 March						
RU: Unemployment rate, % yoy	Feb	5.6	n.a.	5.6	HU: Key rate, %	Mar	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90
RU: Retail sales, % yoy	Feb	-2.6	n.a.	-2.3	Wednesday 29 March						
RU: Real wages, % yoy	Feb	1.3	n.a.	3.1	HU: Unemployment rate, % yoy	Feb	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	4.3
UA: Retail sales, % yoy	Feb	0.5	n.a.	3.1	Thursday 30 March						
BY: Retail sales, % yoy	Feb	-3.7	n.a.	-4.6	HR: Retail sales, % yoy	Feb	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2.6
Tuesday 21 March					CZ: Key rate, %	Mar	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05
SI: Industrial output, % yoy	Feb	3.3	n.a.	10.2	Friday 31 March						
BG: C/A balance, EUR mn	Jan	-9.7	n.a.	-494.1	RO: Unemployment rate, % yoy	Feb	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	5.4
Thursday 23 March					SI: CPI, % yoy	Mar	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2.2
HU: C/A balance, EUR mn	Q4	688.0	n.a.	1529.0	SI: Retail sales, % yoy	Feb	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	15.4
PL: Unemployment rate, % yoy	Feb	8.5	8.5	8.6	HR: Industrial output, % yoy	Feb	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	4.0
HR: Unemployment rate, % yoy	Feb	15.3	n.a.	15.4	RS: Retail sales, % yoy	Feb	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	4.1
UA: Industrial output, % yoy	Feb	-4.6	n.a.	5.6	RS: Industrial output, % yoy	Feb	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2.8
Friday 24 March					PL: CPI, % yoy	Mar	2.5	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2.2
RU: Key rate, %	Mar	9.8	n.a.	10.0	RU: C/A balance, USD mn	Q4	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	7800.0
					BG: Key rate, %	Mar	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.00

Source: Bloomberg, RBI/Raiffeisen RESEARCH

Croatia (HR) – Next week, three high-profile releases are on the agenda: industrial production and retail for February, and the balance of payments for the whole of 2016. Amidst the improved consumer confidence, real retail turnover is expected to deliver modest but stable growth, close to 3% yoy. The positive sentiment is also supported by the slight improvement on the labour market, the lower tax burden, positive expectations regarding the tourist season, and the still subdued inflation. Good economic indicators in Europe and the strengthening of domestic demand point to 3.6% yoy growth in industrial production. Energy and capital goods are supposed to be the main drivers of positive developments.

We expect to see a surplus in the current account (at 3% of GDP), even after the effects of the CHF loan conversions wear away. A deterioration is seen in the goods account, caused by stronger growth of imports and better results by foreign companies (which thus increase expenses on the primary income account), but this will be softened by an expected increase in the surplus on the services account and higher income on the secondary income account, where allocated funds received from EU funds are registered. FCY inflows from tourism may exceed EUR 8.5 bn for 2016, which is nominally an all-time high, while in 2017 we expect the positive trends to continue, but at a more moderate pace.

Financial analyst: Zrinka Zivkovic-Matijevic (+385 1 6174 338), Raiffeisenbank Austria d.d., Zagreb

Czech Republic (CZ) – The focus of last week was on the CNB Board members, who released several interesting statements regarding the upcoming “CZKExit”. On 31 March, the “hard commitment” officially ends, and after this date – according to CNB Governor J. Rusnok – anything can happen. On Saturday, Mr. Rusnok stated that the CNB may abandon the commitment at any time after the “hard commitment” ends, and it does not necessarily have to happen at the regular CNB meeting. The CNB will announce its decision to abandon the FX cap as soon as it happens, but the decision will also be seen immediately in the system by the decreased demand for euros. Furthermore, V. Benda, a member of the CNB Board, stated that the Board does not know the exact day when the CNB will end the FX commitment. In line with Mr. Rusnok’s statements, Mr. Benda reassured the market that the CNB will communicate CZKExit as soon as it happens. He added that the volumes of foreign exchange intervention do not inevitably have to impact on the timing. More importantly, the CNB Board wants to be sure that the inflation trend is consistent with the CNB target, and there will be no need to return to the FX commitment later.

As we indicated earlier, it is likely that the CNB will end the FX commitment in Q2 2017. Given the recent economic developments in the Czech Republic, we changed our forecast and expect the FX cap to end in Q2 2017.

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

Hungary (HU) – Economic data signals a strong start to the year. In January, industrial output increased by 6.5% yoy, the construction industry grew by almost 20% yoy, retail sales increased by 4.8% yoy, the unemployment rate dropped further (4.3%), and wage growth was 10% yoy. At the same time, the trade balance produced a surplus of EUR 659 mn vs. a surplus of EUR 616 mn in January 2016. Most surprisingly, the public budget accumulated an unprecedentedly large surplus in the first two months of the year (0.5% of GDP), despite the tax cuts. The VAT on selected products and services was reduced, corporate income tax was cut from 19% and 10% to 9%, and social security tax was cut from 27% to 22%. It is very likely that the government will announce some auxiliary spending measures before the end of the year, therefore the budget deficit target (i.e. 2.4% of GDP) is likely to be met.

The Q4 2016 current account data was released: Hungary posted a EUR 688 mn surplus. For the whole year, the current account surplus reached an all-time high (EUR 5.5 bn; nearly 5% of GDP).

Next week, the Monetary Council will have its rate-setting meeting (28 March) and the new Inflation Report will be released (30 March). We expect the cap on the 3-month deposit facility will be further reduced from HUF 750 bn (end of Q1) to HUF 600 bn (end of Q2). We expect the central bank will increase its 2017 inflation forecast from 2.4% to 2.7%.

Financial analyst: Zoltán TÖRÖK (+36 1 484 4684), Gergely Pálffy (+36 1 484 43 13), Raiffeisen Bank Zrt., Budapest

Poland (PL) – The “hard” macroeconomic data, weaker than a month ago, has been driven mostly by statistical effects. Retail sales amounted to 7.3% against the average of 8.3%. Industrial output slowed to 1.2% yoy against 9.1% yoy in January and expectations of 2.7% yoy. Meanwhile, construction output noted another decline to -5.4% yoy. However, the significantly worse outcomes in February could be partially justified. Colder than in previous years, February impacted on the worse performance of construction, while the negative calendar effect of -1 working day compared to +2 in January curbed industrial output. So we believe that the readings for the first two months of 2017 should be considered together. Such an approach leads to the conclusion that the data recently released still confirms an acceleration of economic activity at the beginning of this year – industrial output up on average by 5.1% yoy, while construction output limited its decline to -1.6% yoy compared to -13.6% yoy in Q4 2016.

The PPI index rose further to 4.4% yoy this month (4.1% in January), indicating a continued upwards trend for CPI in the coming months. The CPI may reach the NBP target of 2.5% yoy in March already. Flash data will be published on 31 March.

Financial analyst: Aleksandra Pikala (+48 22 585 2000), Raiffeisen Polbank, Warsaw

Romania (RO) – As part of Article IV Consultations, an IMF team visited Romania in order to evaluate the policies implemented by the Romanian authorities. According to IMF estimates, the public budget deficit is expected to reach 3.7% of GDP in 2017 and 3.9% of GDP in 2018. This is close to our estimates (3.6% of GDP in 2017, and 3.8% of GDP in 2018), but well above the targets set by the government (3.0% of GDP in both 2017 and 2018). Meeting the public deficit targets will be difficult, especially given that supplementary fiscal easing measures are planned in the coming period. Such measures (tax cuts, wage increases in the public sector, higher pensions) were estimated by the IMF’s experts to have a first-round gross impact on the public budget deficit amounting to 5.5% of GDP during 2017-2020. While the final impact will be lower as the measures will also result in higher public revenues, it will still be consistent. However, estimating the final impact is not possible at present given that the timing for implementing the measures is not known. The public budget execution for February to be released in the coming days will provide additional clues as to the intensity of drivers pushing up the fiscal gap this year.

Financial analyst: Nicolae Covrig (+40 799 718 476), Raiffeisen BANK S.A., Bucharest

Russia (RU) – In February, retail sales' dynamics remained at the levels seen in January (-2.6% yoy vs -2.3% yoy in January). An improvement was achieved only in the non-food segment (-0.6% yoy vs -1.3% yoy in January) while the food segment's decline accelerated (-4.7% yoy vs -3.3% yoy in January). The services segment's performance was also weaker (-3.0% yoy vs -2.2% yoy in January). We note that the relatively good figures in January were primarily driven by a one-off payment to pensioners (RUB 222 bn of the respective budget spending) so we could have expected a deeper decline in retail sales in February.

We think that last month's consumer activity was supported by two factors. Firstly, apparently, the one-off pension payment was not fully utilised in January, some was spent in February. According to our estimates, pensioners spent roughly RUB 130 bn in January and RUB 80bn in February. Secondly, the dynamics of this consumer expenditure was supported by the indexation of pensions in February. Going forward, the recovery of consumption is likely to be weak, as after an active round of social spending there will be fewer factors for an increase in household expenditure.

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

Serbia (RS) – As the regular presidential elections are approaching (2 April), polling has been more frequent. The latest one (Ipsos Strategic Marketing) shows that Aleksandar Vucic has steady support of “over 50%”, followed by the former Ombudsman Sasa Jankovic (12%), Luka Maksimovic, better known as spoof character Ljubisa Preletacevic Beli (11%), ex-foreign minister Vuk Jeremic and the Serbian Radical Party (SRS) leader Vojislav Seselj, with 7% each. If the first-listed candidate does not manage to collect the majority of the votes, the second round will follow at Easter (16 April).

The exchange rate is quite steady amidst the presidential campaigns, supported by the recent country rating upgrade by rating agency Moody's, up one notch to Ba3, which rejuvenated appetite for local debt issuances and obviously helped the sound economic sentiment. Consequently, there were no FX interventions during March following the heavy NBS FX intervention during the first two months of 2017 (EUR 330 mn).

Next week the heavyweights for February will be published: industrial production, retail trade and foreign trade. Public Debt Management will auction the benchmark MinFin issue (3y, RSD 110 bn), of which RSD 30 bn will be allocated this time, though higher demand could certainly be accepted. Although there will be appetite for this maturity, we reckon investors will seek higher premiums.

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

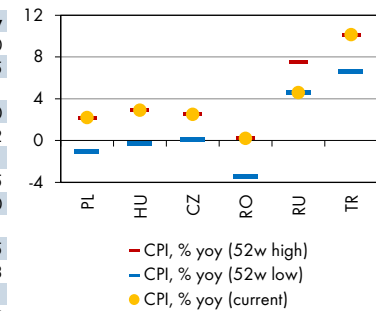
	current*	Jun-17	Sep-17	Dec-17	5y high	5y low
Poland						
Key interest rate	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	4.75	1.50
3m money market rate	1.73	1.73	1.73	1.73	5.14	1.65
Hungary						
Key interest rate	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	7.00	0.90
3m money market rate	0.22	0.30	0.40	0.50	7.27	0.22
Czech Republic						
Key interest rate	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.75	0.05
3m money market rate	0.28	0.30	0.30	0.35	1.25	0.00
Romania						
Key interest rate	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	5.25	1.75
3m money market rate	0.84	1.00	1.15	1.55	6.30	0.68
Russia						
Key interest rate	9.75	9.50	9.00	9.00	17.00	5.25
3m money market rate	10.27	10.00	9.50	9.50	29.93	6.65
Serbia						
Key interest rate	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	11.75	4.00
3m money market rate	3.53	3.60	3.60	3.60	13.13	3.26
Turkey						
Key interest rate	8.00	8.00	8.00	10.00	10.00	4.50
3m money market rate	12.39	12.50	12.70	11.50	12.44	4.85

Benchmark key rates	current	Jun-17	Sep-17	Dec-17	5y high	5y low
ECB key interest rate	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00
Fed key interest rate	1.00	1.25	1.50	1.75	1.00	0.25

Source: Bloomberg, RBI/Raiffeisen RESEARCH

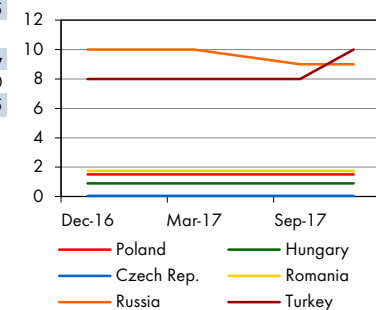
* Bid rates (for Hungary ask rates) as of 23 March 2017, 11:59 p.m. CET

Inflation snapshot



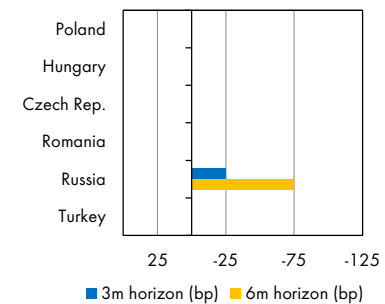
Source: Bloomberg, RBI/Raiffeisen RESEARCH

Key rate trends (%)



Source: Bloomberg, RBI/Raiffeisen RESEARCH

Key rate forecast (chg., bp)



Source: Bloomberg, RBI/Raiffeisen RESEARCH

Rate setting meetings

	Mar	Apr
Poland (NBP)	8	5
Hungary (MNB)	28	25
Czech Republic (CNB)	30	/
Romania (BNR)	/	5
Serbia (NBS)	14	11
Russia (CBR)	24	28
Turkey (TCMB)	16	26

Source: National Central Banks, RBI/Raiffeisen RESEARCH

Central bank watch

Poland (NBP)	MPC remains sanguine in terms of reflation dynamics and flags a flat base rate trajectory at least for 2017. This is in line with our call, but we tend to believe that they will finally not tolerate a protracted period of negative real rates and will start tightening monetary conditions in 2018.
Hungary (MNB)	MNB will adjust upwards its inflation path next week. It remains to be seen to what amount which could prompt them to drop their easing bias. Basically, however, MNB will try to maintain overall ultra-loose MP stance as long as possible and we do not expect rate hikes in 2017.
Czech Republic (CNB)	CZKexit likelihood in Q2 increased significantly, although CPI headline levels is going to moderate in the upcoming period. Nevertheless, heavy positioning and very healthy fundamentals might finally prompt the CNB to abandon its intervention regime rather earlier than later.
Romania (BNR)	BNR lowered CPI inflation forecasts mainly due to changing economic policy framework. Only after liquidity tightening happens forcefully, rate hikes could start as early as 2018.
Serbia (NBS)	NBS to maintain prudent MP stance, i.e. sufficient rate differential, amidst global and election uncertainties.
Russia (CBR)	CBR is expected to cut the base rate further once disinflation gets more sustainable and private sector inflation expectations improve sufficiently.
Turkey (TCMB)	Weighted average costs of funding (WACF) continued creeping up during the week reaching 11.20% (+40bp wtd). At the end of the day, however, we assume that the CB's balancing act will not work out and a return to more conventional policies will be inevitable, especially against the backdrop of increasingly hawkish global central banks.

Source: RBI/Raiffeisen RESEARCH

Foreign exchange market overview

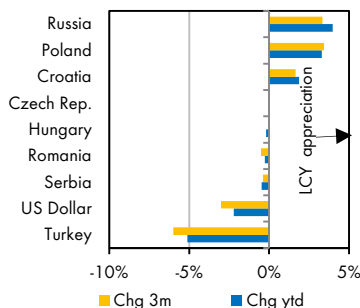
FX forecasts

EUR vs	current*	Jun-17	Sep-17	Dec-17	5y high	5y low	Comment
PLN	4.263	4.35	4.30	4.25	4.40	4.08	Zloty might have exploited its short-term appreciation potential and a moderate setback can be expected due to USD strengthening risks
HUF	309.5	315	310	315	316	291	Forint hovers just below the strong end of its 310-315 trading range to the euro, we expect it to remain in the aforementioned trading range for the coming months
CZK	27.02	26.0	26.5	25.9	27.7	25.1	After February CPI again came in well above the CNB mid-target, CZKexit becomes likely in Q2; we have adjusted our CZK projection accordingly
RON	4.555	4.50	4.45	4.45	4.54	4.45	EUR/RON currently under moderate pressure given risk to fiscal policy
HRK	7.419	7.40	7.45	7.50	7.66	7.50	We expect the EUR/HRK trading could be retained within the last two weeks' range.
RSD	124.0	123	124	125	125	112	Uncertainty over presidential elections weigh on RSD going forward; central bank ready to intervene in case of elevated volatility
RUB	61.93	61.8	61.2	63.2	79.3	40.3	see USD/RUB below
UAH	29.24	27.8	27.5	28.6	28.6	10.6	see USD/UAH below
BYN	2.031	2.09	2.18	2.28	2.28	1.13	see USD/BYN below
TRY	3.910	4.02	3.88	4.18	4.18	2.35	see USD/TRY below
USD	1.079	1.03	1.02	1.02	1.38	1.02	Despite US Fed rate hike USD witnessed setback versus EUR; we project USD strengthening that could put some pressure on CEE currencies

USD vs	current*	Jun-17	Sep-17	Dec-17	5y high	5y low	
RUB	57.41	60.0	60.0	62.0	73.0	30.5	Disinflation is spurring rate cut expectations and projection for stronger USD likewise would weigh on RUB; oil price expected to counterbalance these RUB negative effects
UAH	27.11	27.0	27.0	28.0	28.0	8.05	UAH supported by the administrative central bank measures but risk potential remains elevated for UAH setbacks
BYN	1.883	2.03	2.14	2.24	2.24	0.86	Latest weakening after some strength early this year; cautious outlook given fundamental weaknesses
TRY	3.625	3.90	3.80	4.10	4.10	1.78	Despite recent support from a weaker USD, faster US rate hikes and related USD strengthening to weigh on the lira, with political turmoil adding to further uncertainty

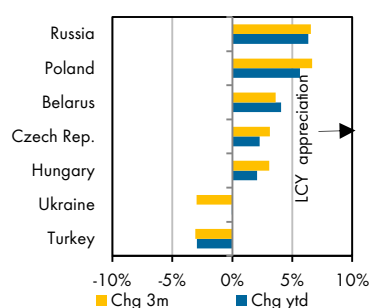
* as of 23 March 2017, 11:59 p.m. CET
Source: Bloomberg, RBI/Raiffeisen RESEARCH

Change of LCY value to EUR (%)



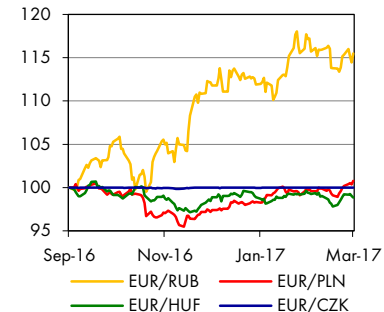
Source: Thomson Reuters, RBI/Raiffeisen RESEARCH

Change of LCY value to USD (%)



Source: Thomson Reuters, RBI/Raiffeisen RESEARCH

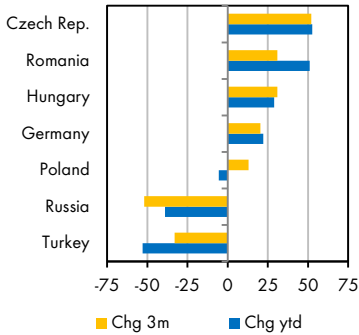
Exchange rate comparison



Indexed 23 Sep-16 = 100
Source: Thomson Reuters, RBI/Raiffeisen RESEARCH

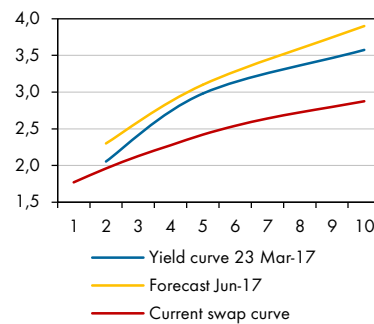
Local currency bond market overview and forecasts

Change of LCY 10y bond yields (bp)



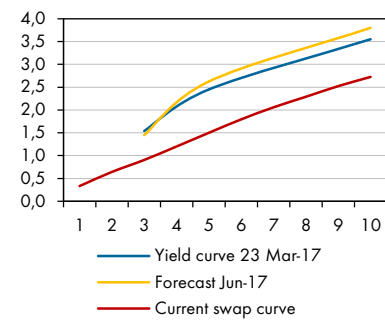
Source: Thomson Reuters, RBI/Raiffeisen RESEARCH

PLN yield curve



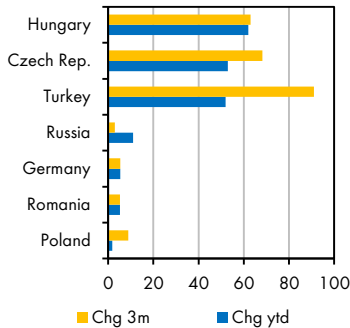
Source: Bloomberg, Thomson Reuters, RBI/Raiffeisen RESEARCH

HUF yield curve



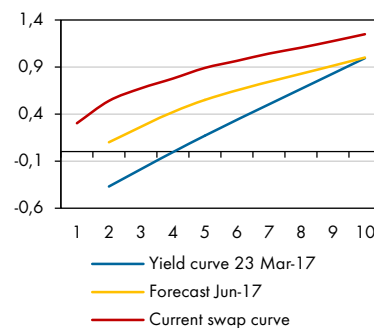
Source: Bloomberg, Thomson Reuters, RBI/Raiffeisen RESEARCH

Change of LCY 2y bond yields (bp)



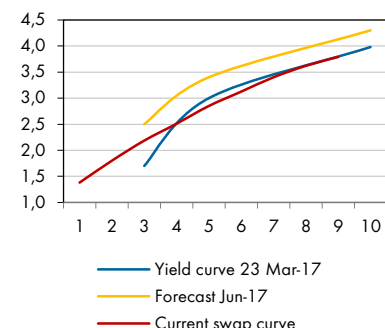
Source: Thomson Reuters, RBI/Raiffeisen RESEARCH

CZK yield curve



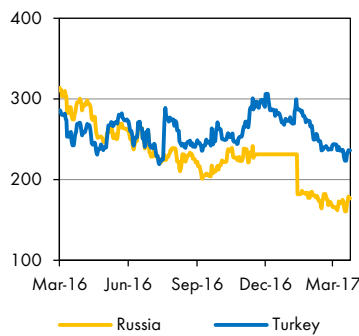
Source: Bloomberg, Thomson Reuters, RBI/Raiffeisen RESEARCH

RON yield curve



Source: Bloomberg, Thomson Reuters, RBI/Raiffeisen RESEARCH

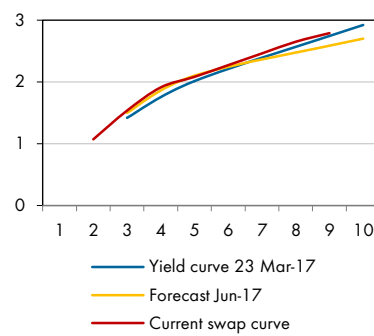
5y USD CDS spreads



Turkey 5y high 327.1, 5y low 111.7; Russia 5y high 628.7, 5y low 119.4

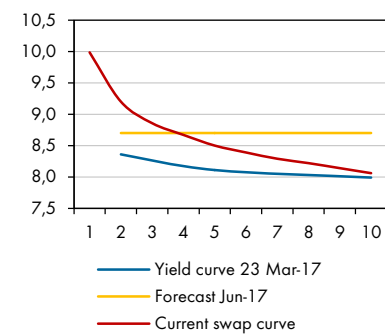
Source: Bloomberg, RBI/Raiffeisen RESEARCH

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*	Jun-17	Sep-17	Dec-17	5y high	5y low		current*	Jun-17	Sep-17	Dec-17	5y high	5y low
Poland	2.05	2.3	2.4	2.4	3.1	1.6	Poland	3.58	3.9	4.2	4.3	4.3	2.5
Hungary**	1.54	1.5	1.6	1.7	5.7	0.9	Hungary	3.55	3.8	4.1	4.3	6.2	3.3
Czech Republic	-0.37	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	-0.9	Czech Republic	0.99	1.0	1.2	1.3	2.5	0.5
Romania	1.70	2.0	2.1	2.4	6.4	1.5	Romania**	3.98	4.3	4.4	4.7	6.9	3.5
Croatia**	1.42	1.5	1.5	1.6	4.4	0.9	Croatia	2.92	2.7	2.7	2.7	5.2	2.7
Russia	8.36	8.7	8.5	8.3	15.8	6.2	Russia	7.99	8.7	8.5	8.4	14.1	6.9
Turkey	11.22	11.7	11.7	10.9	11.0	6.1	Turkey	10.56	11.5	11.7	11.0	11.1	6.6
Germany	-0.76	-0.8	-0.7	-0.7	0.2	-0.8	Germany	0.42	0.4	0.6	0.8	1.9	0.1
USA	1.25	1.5	1.8	1.9	1.9	0.2	USA	2.42	2.6	2.9	3.0	3.0	1.8

* Bid yields as of 23 March 2017, 11:59 p.m. CET; ** HU, HR: 3y yield; RO: 8y yield
Source: Bloomberg, 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
Poland							
PLN 2y Gov. Bond	25/04/2019	0.00	95.83	2.07	280	2.1	Recent rally on local debt market due to overall favourable global sentiment, which could, however, sour going forward in case of disappointments from US politics. We lifted our yield forecasts for the longer-term.
PLN 5y Gov. Bond	25/04/2022	2.25	96.59	2.98	328	4.8	
PLN 10y Gov. Bond	25/07/2027	2.50	90.72	3.59	316	9.0	
Hungary							
HUF 3y Gov. Bond	23/09/2020	1.00	98.51	1.44	205	3.4	In line with global EMs, HGBs also posted gains during the week due to the overall risk-on mode on better anchored Fed expectations. Increasingly bearish oil price moves also helped global bond markets due to related speculation on weaker global deflation dynamics. We lifted our yield forecasts for the longer-term.
HUF 5y Gov. Bond	26/10/2022	1.75	96.79	2.37	266	5.3	
HUF 10y Gov. Bond	27/10/2027	3.00	95.88	3.47	304	9.1	
Czech Republic							
CZK 2y Gov. Bond	11/04/2019	5.00	110.67	-0.22	51	2.0	Spreads vs. Bunds remained at elevated levels during the week amidst ongoing positioning for CZKexit which we expect for Q2. Given the current, more normal spread levels versus Bunds CZGBs regained some attractiveness and we are long 10y CZGBs.
CZK 5y Gov. Bond	29/09/2021	3.85	116.32	0.20	50	4.2	
CZK 10y Gov. Bond	26/06/2026	1.00	100.26	0.97	54	8.8	
Croatia							
HRK 2y Gov. Bond	10/07/2018	5.25	105.68	0.80	110	1.2	A calm week is expected without any significant changes in prices.
HRK 10y Gov. Bond	14/12/2026	4.25	111.84	2.85	241	8.2	
Romania							
RON 2y Gov. Bond	29/04/2019	2.50	101.67	1.68	229	2.0	ROMGBs also took part in the recent EM rally but US political implementation risks could sour the current favorable EM sentiment significantly. We lifted our yield forecasts for the longer-term.
RON 5y Gov. Bond	08/03/2022	3.40	102.09	2.94	324	4.6	
RON 10y Gov. Bond	26/07/2027	5.80	114.96	4.00	357	8.0	
Russia							
RUB 2y Gov. Bond	27/02/2019	7.50	98.78	8.36	909	1.9	Long-end Russian OFZs remained well bid amidst a favorable EM sentiment. However, any souring of the latter could jeopardise the heavy issuance plans of the MinFin next Wednesday. Regardless, we maintain our short-term cautious stance on OFZs mainly due to short-term RUB weakening risks.
RUB 5y Gov. Bond	18/08/2021	7.50	98.38	8.10	840	3.7	
RUB 10y Gov. Bond	03/02/2027	8.15	102.10	7.99	756	7.1	
Turkey							
TRY 2y Gov. Bond	11/07/2018	8.70	97.05	11.15	1188	1.2	TURKGBs responded optimistically to TCMB tightening in line with a stable lira thanks to the further increasing funding costs. Possibly souring EM sentiment bears correction risks and we therefore sell long-end TURKGBs.
TRY 5y Gov. Bond	02/03/2022	11.00	100.40	10.90	1120	4.0	
TRY 10y Gov. Bond	24/02/2027	11.00	102.80	10.57	1014	6.5	

Data as of 24 March 2017, 10:00 p.m. CET
Source: Bloomberg, RBI/Raiffeisen RESEARCH

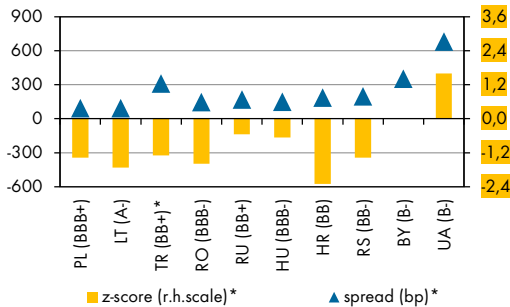
Bond auctions

		ISIN	Coupon	Maturity	Volume
30 March					
RS	3y T-bonds	n.a.	4.50%	n.a.	n.a.
HU	T-bonds	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Source: Bloomberg, Thomson Reuters, RBI/Raiffeisen RESEARCH

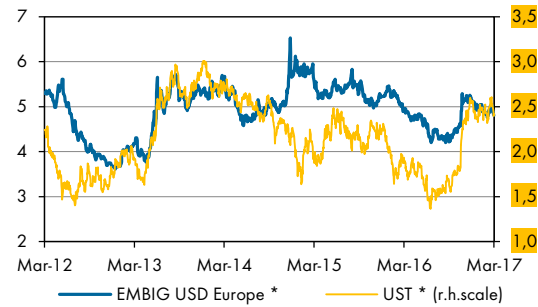
Eurobond market overview

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 mid.		Spread	Mdur.	ISIN	
	Bid	Ask	w/w %	5y max	5y min				
EUR									
BGARIA 4 1/4 07/09/17	101.1	101.5	-0.32	111.8	100.3	-0.34	32	0.3	XS0802005289
CROATI 5 7/8 07/09/18	107.2	107.6	-0.16	112.1	97.2	0.11	73	1.2	XS0645940288
REPHUN 3 7/8 02/24/20	110.6	111.0	-0.06	113.1	74.9	0.15	79	2.8	XS0212993678
REPHUN 4 3/8 07/04/17	101.3	101.4	-0.25	108.0	83.6	-0.45	22	0.3	XS0284810719
REPHUN 5 3/4 06/11/18	107.0	107.4	-0.28	115.1	86.3	-0.21	41	1.2	XS0369470397
REPHUN 6 01/11/19	110.7	110.9	-0.20	118.4	86.4	-0.01	70	1.7	XS0625388136
LITHUN 4.85 02/07/18	104.5	104.9	-0.05	114.3	100.4	-0.52	5	0.9	XS0327304001
POLAND 5 5/8 06/20/18	107.1	107.3	-0.09	122.6	102.1	-0.22	39	1.2	XS0371500611
POLAND 1 5/8 01/15/19	103.0	103.3	0.02	105.5	98.0	-0.12	60	1.8	XS0874841066
POLAND 3 3/4 01/19/23	117.9	118.6	-0.01	125.5	99.9	0.55	76	5.3	XS0794399674
POLAND 3 3/8 07/09/24	116.8	117.5	-0.05	125.6	99.6	0.93	93	6.4	XS0841073793
ROMANI 4 7/8 11/07/19	112.1	112.4	-0.16	117.8	99.3	0.17	84	2.5	XS0852474336
TURKEY 5 7/8 04/02/19	109.4	109.8	0.06	118.9	106.1	1.04	178	1.8	XS0285127329
TURKEY 5 1/8 05/18/20	109.4	109.8	0.15	115.9	100.5	1.94	254	2.8	XS0503454166
USD									
BELRUS 8.95 01/26/18	103.0	103.6	-0.04	111.2	78.0	4.80	386	0.8	XS0583616239
CROATI 6 3/8 03/24/21	110.4	110.8	0.72	117.8	91.7	3.51	176	3.5	XS0607904264
CROATI 5 1/2 04/04/23	107.9	108.4	0.89	111.7	94.4	3.96	185	5.0	XS0908769887
REPHUN 5 3/8 02/21/23	109.7	110.0	0.56	115.4	93.1	3.51	141	5.1	US445545AH91
REPHUN 7 5/8 03/29/41	144.3	145.1	1.81	157.5	87.4	4.55	168	13.1	US445545AF36
LITHUN 7 3/8 02/11/20	113.6	113.9	0.17	130.7	112.8	2.39	88	2.6	XS0485991417
LITHUN 6 5/8 02/01/22	117.0	117.4	0.24	128.6	107.4	2.80	86	4.2	XS0739988086
LATVIA 2 3/4 01/12/20	101.2	101.6	0.03	104.5	91.4	2.22	74	2.7	XS0863522149
LATVIA 5 1/4 06/16/21	110.9	111.3	0.06	117.2	96.0	2.46	66	3.8	XS0638326263
POLAND 6 3/8 07/15/19	109.7	109.9	-0.04	125.9	109.0	1.99	62	2.1	US731011AR30
POLAND 3 03/17/23	99.6	100.0	0.38	105.1	87.6	3.04	93	5.4	US731011AT95
ROMANI 6 3/4 02/07/22	115.9	116.2	0.72	124.4	99.9	3.16	121	4.2	US77586TAA43
ROMANI 4 3/8 08/22/23	105.4	105.7	1.09	111.1	90.8	3.40	123	5.6	US77586TAC09
RUSSIA 4 1/2 04/04/22	105.6	106.1	0.17	114.7	82.0	3.23	127	4.4	XS0767472458
RUSSIA 7 1/2 03/31/30	120.0	120.3	0.03	128.6	99.6	2.27	-25	3.6	XS0114288789
RUSSIA 5 5/8 04/04/42	108.4	109.0	0.64	124.9	76.0	5.01	213	13.5	XS0767473852
SERBIA 5 1/4 11/21/17	102.0	102.3	0.04	107.1	96.8	1.85	94	0.6	XS0856951263
SERBIA 4 7/8 02/25/20	103.6	104.0	0.66	105.4	89.6	3.50	198	2.7	XS0893103852
TURKEY 6 1/4 09/26/22	106.8	107.4	0.79	127.0	102.5	4.77	272	4.6	US900123BZ27
TURKEY 6 7/8 03/17/36	108.2	108.7	1.77	139.6	99.2	6.12	341	10.8	US900123AY60
TURKEY 6 3/4 05/30/40	107.2	107.8	2.51	139.4	97.3	6.14	330	11.8	US900123BG46
UKRAIN 7 3/4 09/01/19	101.2	101.5	0.17	102.3	88.0	7.13	574	2.2	XS1303918269
UKRAIN 7 3/4 09/01/23	94.3	94.8	0.17	99.9	84.6	8.89	672	4.9	XS1303921487
UKRAIN 7 3/4 09/01/27	90.8	91.2	0.62	98.4	81.2	9.10	666	6.8	XS1303927179

YTM mid - yield to maturity based on mid market price, bmk - benchmark, Mdur - modified duration, ISIN - international security identification number; prices as of dd 37 yyyy, 10:37 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+	stable	A2	A2	negative	A	A-	stable
Hungary	BBB-	BBB-	stable	Baa3	Baa3	stable	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	positive	Baa3	Baa3	positive	A-	A-	stable
SEE									
Romania	BBB-	BBB-	stable	Baa3	Baa3	positive	BBB	BBB-	stable
Bulgaria	BB+	BB+	stable	Baa2	Baa2	stable	BBB	BBB-	stable
Croatia	BB	BB	stable	Ba2	Ba2	stable	BB+	BB	stable
Serbia	BB-	BB-	positive	Ba3	Ba3	stable	BB-	BB-	stable
EE									
Russia	BBB-	BB+	positive	Ba1	Ba1	stable	BBB-	BBB-	stable
Ukraine	B-	B-	stable	Caa3	Caa3	stable	B-	B-	stable
Belarus	B-	B-	stable	Caa1	Caa1	stable	B-	B-	stable
Kazakhstan	BBB-	BBB-	negative	Baa3	Baa3	negative	BBB	BBB	stable
Turkey	BB+	BB	negative	Ba1	Ba1	negative	BBB-	BB+	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	2016	2.9	-1.1	12.8	1029	-1.5	83.9	24.3	3.1	91.4	32.4	9.0
	2017f	3.3	1.9	12.2	1056	-1.9	82.6	23.7	2.5	85.0	33.5	8.9
	2018f	2.8	1.6	11.2	1074	-2.0	80.6	23.5	2.2	83.3	33.4	8.9
Czech Rep.	2016	2.3	0.7	5.5	1020	0.0	37.9	70.3	1.1	73.2	63.8	8.4
	2017f	2.7	2.4	5.3	1088	-0.2	36.8	69.1	1.1	76.2	85.7	12.0
	2018f	2.5	1.5	5.3	1176	0.0	35.8	69.6	1.2	74.0	80.9	10.9
Hungary	2016	2.0	0.3	5.3	847	-2.0	73.9	82.8	3.5	98.3	22.2	3.5
	2017f	3.2	3.3	4.0	939	-2.5	73.2	81.4	3.2	89.1	22.2	3.2
	2018f	3.4	3.0	3.6	1010	-3.0	72.4	81.2	3.0	83.5	20.3	2.8
Poland	2016	2.8	-0.6	9.0	928	-2.6	52.8	41.5	-0.5	74.4	34.3	7.4
	2017f	3.3	1.9	8.3	981	-3.0	53.2	40.7	-0.8	74.8	32.6	7.2
	2018f	3.0	2.2	8.2	1040	-3.2	53.7	39.2	-1.0	74.2	31.1	6.9
Romania	2016	4.8	-1.5	6.0	642	-2.6	37.6	30.8	-2.4	54.7	41.0	7.4
	2017f	4.2	0.9	5.4	713	-3.6	38.7	31.1	-3.6	53.0	40.0	6.8
	2018f	3.5	2.9	5.1	760	-3.8	40.1	32.1	-3.8	52.8	38.3	6.2
Russia	2016	-0.2	7.1	5.5	495	-3.7	13.5	22.2	1.7	39.1	80.6	25.6
	2017f	1.0	4.7	5.3	628	-2.6	14.0	23.0	4.9	30.5	88.5	23.0
	2018f	1.5	4.5	5.3	641	-2.4	14.5	22.8	5.5	26.0	101.4	22.0
Ukraine	2016	2.2	13.9	9.0	n.a.	-3.0	76.5	36.9	-3.7	131.8	13.6	4.8
	2017f	2.0	10.7	9.0	n.a.	-4.0	78.4	35.7	-4.6	124.4	14.9	5.2
	2018f	3.0	7.5	8.5	n.a.	-3.0	73.0	34.6	-3.8	118.2	15.2	5.2
Turkey	2016	2.1	7.8	10.0	n.a.	-1.4	32.0	17.7	-3.8	48.3	27.1	7.0
	2017f	2.0	10.0	10.3	n.a.	-1.5	33.0	18.8	-5.8	56.3	26.4	7.2
	2018f	3.0	8.0	10.0	n.a.	-1.8	32.0	19.7	-5.0	59.2	22.9	6.3

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

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Bonds

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

Recommendation	Basis: all analysed Government bonds
Buy	17%
Hold	60%
Sell	23%
Not rated	0%

History of short term recommendations (preceding 12 months prior to this publication)

Date	10Y Czech Rep.	10Y Hungary	10Y Poland	10Y Romania	10Y Russia	10Y Turkey	2Y Czech. Rep.	2Y Poland	2Y Russia
24/03/2017	Buy	Hold	Hold	Hold	Hold	Sell	Hold	Hold	Hold
15/03/2017									
24/02/2017			Hold		Sell				Sell
25/01/2017	Hold	Buy	Buy	Hold	Hold	Hold	Hold	Hold	Hold
24/01/2017									
15/12/2016	Hold	Buy	Buy	Hold	Hold	Sell	Hold	Hold	Buy
28/11/2016									
24/11/2016					Hold				Hold
21/10/2016									
26/09/2016									
23/09/2016	Hold	Hold	Hold	Hold	Buy	Sell	Hold	Hold	Buy
26/08/2016									
25/08/2016	Hold	Buy	Hold	Hold	Buy	Sell	Hold	Hold	Buy
29/07/2016	Hold	Buy	Hold	Hold	Buy	Sell	Hold	Hold	Buy
21/07/2016						Sell			
20/06/2016	Hold	Buy	Hold	Hold	Buy	Buy	Hold	Hold	Buy
31/05/2016	Hold	Buy	Hold	Hold	Buy	Buy	Hold	Hold	Buy
13/05/2016									
26/04/2016	Hold	Buy	Hold	Hold	Hold	Hold	Hold	Hold	Hold
20/04/2016									
30/03/2016									
29/03/2016									
24/03/2016	Hold	Buy	Hold	Hold	Hold	Sell	Hold	Hold	Hold

Date	2Y Turkey	BG EURO BOND EUR	BY EURO BOND USD	CZ EURO BOND EUR	HR EURO BOND EUR	HR EURO BOND USD	HU EURO BOND EUR	HU EURO BOND USD	KZ EURO BOND USD
24/03/2017	Hold								
15/03/2017									
24/02/2017					Buy				
25/01/2017	Hold								
24/01/2017			Hold						Hold
15/12/2016	Sell					Hold			
28/11/2016		Hold			Hold				Buy
24/11/2016									
21/10/2016			Sell						
26/09/2016		Buy			Buy	Sell			
23/09/2016	Sell								
26/08/2016									Hold
25/08/2016	Sell								
29/07/2016	Sell	Hold					Hold	Hold	Buy
21/07/2016	Sell								
20/06/2016	Buy	Buy	Hold	Hold	Sell	Sell	Buy	Buy	Hold
31/05/2016	Buy								
13/05/2016		Hold	Hold	Hold	Hold	Hold	Hold	Hold	Hold
26/04/2016	Hold	Hold	Hold	Hold	Hold	Hold	Hold	Hold	Hold
20/04/2016		Buy	Hold	Hold	Hold	Hold	Hold	Hold	Buy
30/03/2016			Hold						
29/03/2016		Buy	Hold	Hold	Hold	Hold	Hold	Hold	Buy
24/03/2016	Sell	Hold	Hold	Hold	Hold	Hold	Hold	Hold	Buy

Date	LT EUROBOND		PL EUROBOND		RO EUROBOND		RS EUROBOND		RU EUROBOND	
	EUR	USD	EUR	USD	EUR	USD	EUR	USD	EUR	USD
24/03/2017										
15/03/2017	Hold	Hold			Buy	Buy				Hold
24/02/2017										
25/01/2017										
24/01/2017	Buy						Hold			
15/12/2016		Buy			Hold				Hold	
28/11/2016			Hold		Buy				Sell	Sell
24/11/2016										
21/10/2016										
26/09/2016			Buy				Buy			
23/09/2016										
26/08/2016							Hold		Hold	Hold
25/08/2016			Hold	Hold						
29/07/2016					Hold	Hold			Buy	Buy
21/07/2016										
20/06/2016	Hold	Hold	Sell	Sell	Sell	Sell	Buy		Hold	Hold
31/05/2016										
13/05/2016	Hold	Hold	Sell	Sell	Hold	Hold	Buy		Hold	Hold
26/04/2016	Hold	Hold	Sell	Sell	Hold	Hold	Buy		Hold	Hold
20/04/2016	Buy	Hold	Buy	Hold	Hold	Hold	Hold		Hold	Hold
30/03/2016										
29/03/2016	Buy	Hold	Buy	Hold	Hold	Hold	Hold		Hold	Hold
24/03/2016	Hold	Hold	Buy	Buy	Hold	Hold	Hold		Hold	Hold

Date	SI EUROBOND		SK EUROBOND		TR EUROBOND		UA EUROBOND	
	EUR	USD	EUR	USD	EUR	USD	EUR	USD
24/03/2017								
15/03/2017								
24/02/2017								
25/01/2017								
24/01/2017								
15/12/2016								Sell
28/11/2016			Hold			Hold	Hold	Hold
24/11/2016								
21/10/2016						Buy	Buy	Buy
26/09/2016						Hold	Hold	
23/09/2016								
26/08/2016		Hold		Hold				
25/08/2016								
29/07/2016					Sell			
21/07/2016						Sell	Sell	
20/06/2016		Buy		Buy	Hold	Buy	Hold	Hold
31/05/2016								
13/05/2016		Buy		Buy	Hold	Hold	Hold	Hold
26/04/2016		Buy			Hold	Buy	Buy	Hold
20/04/2016		Buy			Hold	Buy	Buy	Hold
30/03/2016								
29/03/2016		Buy			Hold	Buy	Buy	Hold
24/03/2016		Buy			Hold	Buy	Buy	Sell

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Producer of this publication

Raiffeisen Bank International AG
Am Stadtpark 9, A-1030 Vienna

Creation time of this publication: 24/03/2017 12:32 PM (CET)

First Dissemination of this publication: 24/03/2017 12:35 PM (CET)

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