

## Timely insights from portfolio managers and industry experts on key financial, economic and political issues.

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OCTOBER 12, 2021

### Emerging Markets Debt

## Worries over a More Hawkish Fed and Regulatory Tightening in China Spark 3Q EM losses

**Boston** - Emerging markets (EM) debt followed a very strong second quarter, with a general sell-off during the third quarter, albeit with differentiation across segments. Concerns about the Delta variant of COVID-19, regulatory crackdowns in China and a more hawkish U.S. Federal Reserve than anticipated all contributed to weigh on investor sentiment.

Commodity performance was mixed. Energy prices were boosted thanks to supply chain disruptions and weather in both Europe and China, while much of the metals complex was weaker, with concerns over the property sector in China.

Inflationary pressures remain elevated in most EM countries, as was the case in much of the world. Perhaps in contrast to most developed market (DM) central banks, many EM central banks have been reacting with more orthodox monetary policy. This combination has led to relatively steep yield curves in many countries and also provided additional support to currencies.

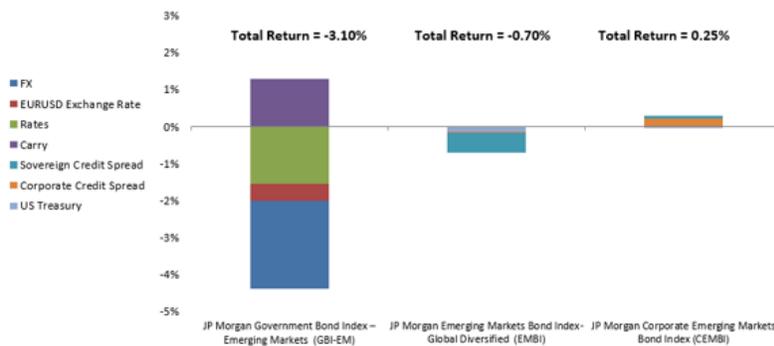
- EM local-currency debt lost 3.10%, mostly driven by the prospect of rising U.S. interest rates and concern over the China/Evergrande situation.
- Dollar-denominated, hard-currency debt dropped a modest 0.70%, as U.S. Treasury yields rose and sovereign credit spreads widened late in the quarter.
- Corporate EM debt eked out a 0.25% gain, as the average spread tightened further during the quarter within the corporate segment, despite notable widening in China. However, the rise in U.S. Treasury yields weighed on performance.

### Corporate Debt Was Best in a Tough Quarter for EM Sector



**Emerging Markets  
Team**  
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"EM fundamentals are broadly solid as the global economy continues to expand, albeit at a slower rate of growth than earlier in the year. Primary risks stem from COVID-19, Evergrande/China and the pace of 'tapering' chosen by the U.S. Federal Reserve. We feel that markets are pricing these risks appropriately and valuations generally appear fair."



Sources: JP Morgan, Eaton Vance as of 9/30/21. The vertical axis reflects the amount contributed by each factor to total return – adding the bars above 0% and below 0% (negative numbers) results in the total return in the headline. **FX** is the gain or loss in the GBI-EM from currency changes relative to the U.S. dollar. **EURUSD** reflects the portion of currency movement in the GBI-EM that is explained by the change of the euro versus the U.S. dollar. **Rates** refers to the contribution of change in local-currency interest rates in the GBI-EM. **Carry** refers to the risk-free returns in each GBI-EM country that cannot be attributed to FX, EURUSD or rates. **Sovereign credit spread** refers to the spread above U.S. Treasury in the EMBI paid by a country. **Corporate credit spread** is the spread above the sovereign spread paid by an EM corporate issuer. **US Treasury** refers to the contribution to return in the EMBI and CEMBI (both dollar-denominated indexes) due to interest-rate changes on the U.S. Treasury.

## A Look Ahead

As we head toward the end of the year, we are cautiously optimistic on the asset class, given that the balance of fundamentals and valuations appears reasonable.

EM fundamentals are broadly solid, as the global economy continues to expand, albeit at a slower rate of growth than earlier in the year. Primary risks stem from COVID-19, Evergrande/China and the pace of "tapering" chosen by the Fed. Fiscal balances are also a concern in many spots. However, we feel that markets are pricing these risks appropriately and valuations generally appear fair.

As noted, inflationary pressures continue, and we are closely watching the effectiveness of monetary policies implemented by many EM central banks.

**Bottom line:** We believe the case for active management of EM debt portfolios through careful due diligence of individual issuers is stronger than ever, as markets increasingly differentiate among countries and credits. This is especially true as the world continues to grapple with the challenges of recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic.



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