

GEMs Flow Talk

Sharp outflows but positive net issuance. How can that be?

EXD remains down & LDM had its worst outflows since Oct'23. US HY & US IG still positive.

EPFR flows (% of AUM).

| | All ex CN | EXD | LDM ex CN | Blend | EM Eqty | US HY | US IG | ETF EXD | ETF LDM |
|-------|-----------|--------|-----------|--------|---------|--------|-------|---------|---------|
| 1w | -0.4% | -0.3% | -0.8% | -0.1% | -0.1% | 0.3% | 0.8% | -1.6% | 0.4% |
| YTD | -1.5% | -1.8% | -0.7% | -1.8% | 0.0% | 1.6% | 4.5% | -5.6% | 4.2% |
| 2023 | -7.2% | -9.9% | -2.9% | -1.7% | 1.9% | -0.5% | 4.0% | 1.0% | 16.7% |
| 2022 | -11.5% | -10.5% | -9.3% | -18.5% | 1.1% | -10.5% | 5.6% | -0.8% | 3.3% |
| Trend | 3↓ | 4↓ | 1↓ | 1↓ | 1↓ | 3↑ | 3↑ | 4↓ | 6↑ |

Source: BofA Global Research, EPFR. Note: Trend is # of consecutive wks up or down – shown 1w, YTD, FY 2023 & FY 2022

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Sharp outflows in dedicated funds & positive net issuance with positive returns.
How can that be? Crossover investors (especially IG) continue buying EM new issues.

A large part of the positive Feb net issuance is from Saudi Arabia. Saudi sovereign and corporates issued \$24bn and retired a mere \$2bn. KSA alone is creating much of that net issuance. KSA, Mexico, Romania & Israel are frontloading sovereign issuance, as are a handful of smaller issuers. Most of the rest of EM sovereigns are at some risk that demand will decline, with only 1/3 of forecast having been issued.

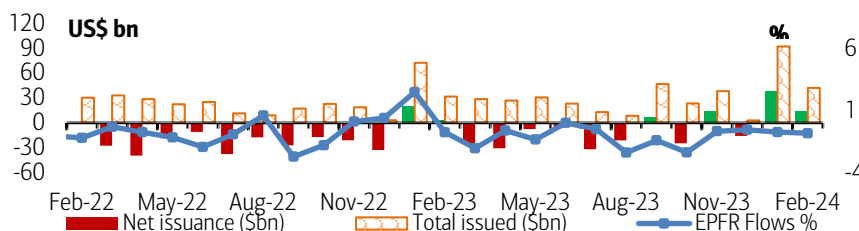
February issuance seemed so large, but it was just average in historical terms, though highest since 2021. The feeling of large issuance is more a reflection of the small issuance EM has had for over a year.

High yield is in vogue again. A surprisingly large 34% was HY, the largest in the past 10 months. **In March,** gross issuance is strong at \$14bn already, with \$8bn coming from Israel alone, now the #3 issuer YTD with \$9bn following Mex (\$10bn) & KSA (\$12bn).

Active EM EXD managers doing better than passives: YTD we have seen EM EXD active managers outperforming in terms of returns and flows on a percentage basis. This is a refreshing and welcome change from the recent past, when flows showed a rotation to ETFs. Not only are active managers outperforming passive funds on a YTD return basis, but they also outpacing the main sovereign benchmarks.

Exhibit 1: 2024 continues in positive territory

Gross and net monthly issuance (\$bn) and EPFR flows into EXD (%), as of Feb 28th. Positive net issuance in green, negative in red.



Source: BofA Global Research, Bloomberg, ICE Data indices, LLC., EPFR Global.

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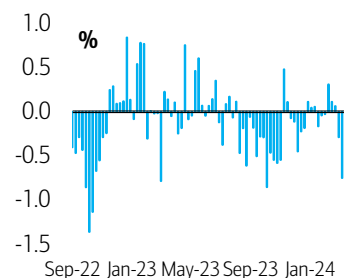
GEM Fixed Income Strategy
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LDM debt funds ex China weekly flows

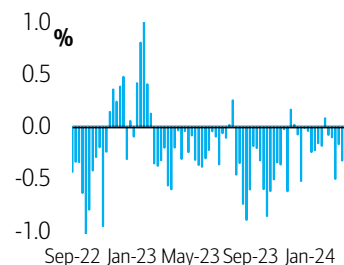
LDM flows down -0.8% of AUM



Source: EPFR Global, BofA Global Research
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EXD debt funds weekly flows

EXD flows down -0.3% of AUM



Source: EPFR Global, BofA Global Research
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Quick Links :

[<Foreign Holdings of LDM>](#) [<LDM Real Money Positioning>](#) [<China>](#)
[<EXD Issuance/Supply>](#) [<EPFR Flows>](#)
[<Ratings>](#) [<40 Flows & Issuance Charts>](#)

EM Debt Facts at your fingertips

Crossover sentiment

- End-Jan Crossover Credit investor survey indicates that US IG investors have increased their EM allocations to 13% from 8% in Nov, while HY investors have cut it to zero from 12% in Nov.
- US pension funds are fully funded, risk reduction may be coming.

LDM flows

- 2023 LDM ex-China foreign holdings flows into govt bonds are up \$26bn.
- Fleeing China: Foreign holdings of China local debt were down \$2bn in 2023 and China LDM funds AUM tracked by EPFR have fallen from a high of \$57bn to around \$13bn as of Jan 11.
- Indonesia foreign holdings share of local debt down from peak of 40% to 14%

Default statistics

- 21% total of USD sovereign debt is in default or is rated CCC or below.
- Of EUR-denominated sovereign bonds, 6% is in default or is rated CCC or below.
- Since the pandemic started, 2023 has the fewest % downgrades.

Default rates

- 18% of face value in the EMGB index in Jan 2020 has defaulted at some point between 2020 and 2023.
- 32% of face value in the DGHY index in Jan 2020 has defaulted at some point between 2020 and 2023.
- 99% of face value of EM sovereign bonds rated CCC+ or below in Jan 2020 defaulted.
- Asia: Last 12m corporate default rate by amount/count = 20.8%/7.5% for Asia HY, 36.3%/14.6% for China HY & 56.0%/28.6% for China HY property (Feb 9).

EXD Issuance / stock

- There is US\$2.7tn face of index eligible debt. \$1.2tn sovs & \$1.5tn corps.
- Our 2024 forecast total sovereign & corporate issuance is \$402bn.
- Negative net issuance since Feb 2022 (corp & sov) = -\$319n (-11.3%),
- Negative net in 18 of the last 24 months means money has come back to investors to offset some of the outflows, supporting prices.
- China EXD new issuance as % of all issuances dropped significantly from 48% in 2018 to just 15% in 2023.
- 61% of sovereign debt measured market cap is IG, and 74% of corporate debt.
- Jan is a high issuance month (monthly avg \$86bn).

ESG flows

- In 2023 EM ESG outflows were 2.9% of AUM, vs 10.0% outflows from EM non-ESG funds, 30% less outflow pressure from ESG funds.

EM TRR YTD: EXD = +0.9%, LDM = -1.5%

Foreign Holdings of Local Debt Markets

We estimate weekly and monthly flows into local currency debt markets (LDM) by tracking changes in foreign holdings of domestic bonds, adjusted to account for inflation (see Methodology for details). We track data for holdings of 19 countries.

Exhibit 2: Foreign Holdings flows improving lately

Adjusted FH, new reported #s in green and red bold (changes in current period USD bn - see note on next page for adjustment methodology)

| Weekly data | 1-Mar | 23-Feb | 16-Feb | 9-Feb | 2-Feb | 26-Jan | YTD \$ wkly avg | 2022 \$ wkly avg | 2021 \$ wkly avg | 2020 \$ wkly avg | 2019 \$ wkly avg |
|-----------------------|---------|----------|----------|---------|----------|-----------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| India | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | -0.1 | -0.1 | -0.2 | 0.0 |
| Indonesia | 0.0 | -0.3 | -0.1 | -0.1 | -0.3 | 0.0 | 0.1 | -0.2 | -0.1 | -0.1 | 0.2 |
| Hungary | 0.6 | -0.3 | 0.7 | -0.1 | -0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Türkiye | -3.5 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.1 | -0.1 | 0.1 | -0.1 | -0.1 | -0.1 | -0.1 |
| Mexico | na | 0.2 | 0.7 | -1.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | -0.1 | 0.0 | -0.3 | -0.2 | -0.1 |
| Monthly Data | January | December | November | YTD (%) | YTD (\$) | 2023 (\$) | 2022 (\$) | 2021 (\$) | Current Holdings | Foreign Holdings | Total debt (\$) |
| China | 6.3 | 13.5 | 15.9 | 2% | 6.3 | -2.2 | -30.4 | 86.7 | 326 | 8% | 4,104 |
| Korea | na | -2.2 | 1.4 | 0% | 0.0 | 13.4 | 15.9 | 34.0 | 170 | 22% | 775 |
| India | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 1% | 0.1 | -1.1 | -2.9 | -2.6 | 9 | 1% | 1,224 |
| Indonesia | -0.1 | 0.4 | 1.4 | 0% | -0.1 | 3.9 | -10.4 | -6.8 | 55 | 15% | 369 |
| Malaysia | -0.5 | -0.2 | 0.6 | -1% | -0.5 | 2.4 | -1.7 | 3.5 | 44 | 34% | 131 |
| Thailand | 0.2 | -0.5 | 0.0 | 1% | 0.2 | -1.7 | -0.7 | 2.7 | 27 | 11% | 240 |
| Asia | 5.9 | 11.1 | 19.7 | 1% | 5.9 | 14.6 | -30.2 | 117.5 | 631 | 9% | 6,844 |
| Czech Republic | -0.9 | 11.1 | -0.6 | -2% | -0.9 | 12.7 | -0.2 | -0.2 | 50 | 34% | 146 |
| Hungary | 3.1 | -3.4 | -0.2 | 18% | 3.1 | -1.1 | 1.0 | -1.4 | 20 | 19% | 106 |
| Ukraine | na | 0.0 | -0.1 | 0% | 0.0 | -0.6 | -1.5 | -0.1 | 1 | 3% | 40 |
| Poland | -0.1 | 0.5 | -0.3 | 0% | -0.1 | -6.8 | 0.7 | -4.1 | 37 | 15% | 239 |
| South Africa | 0.1 | -1.7 | 1.5 | 0% | 0.1 | 0.2 | -3.2 | 0.6 | 47 | 26% | 180 |
| Romania | na | na | na | na | 0.0 | 1.4 | 5.2 | -2.1 | 17 | 26% | 65 |
| Russia | 0.0 | -0.3 | -0.1 | 0% | 0.0 | -6.2 | -11.7 | -2.6 | 12 | 7% | 170 |
| Israel | na | -1.0 | -2.5 | 0% | 0.0 | 2.6 | -2.7 | 6.8 | 23 | 10% | 229 |
| Türkiye | 0.0 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 1% | 0.0 | 4.1 | -3.1 | -0.5 | 6 | 6% | 112 |
| EEMEA | 2.1 | 7.0 | -0.7 | 1% | 2.1 | 6.3 | -15.4 | -3.6 | 215 | 17% | 1,287 |
| Brazil | 3.4 | -2.5 | -0.3 | 3% | 3.4 | 6.8 | -16.2 | 15.5 | 128 | 10% | 1,288 |
| Mexico | -1.6 | 5.0 | 0.4 | -2% | -1.6 | -0.1 | -2.1 | -17.6 | 103 | 15% | 669 |
| Peru | -0.8 | 0.0 | -0.1 | -5% | -0.8 | -1.5 | -3.3 | -0.8 | 17 | 36% | 47 |
| Colombia | -0.9 | -0.6 | 0.1 | -3% | -0.9 | -5.3 | 3.1 | 2.4 | 29 | 21% | 137 |
| LatAm | 0.0 | 1.8 | 0.1 | 0% | 0.0 | -0.1 | -18.6 | -0.5 | 276 | 13% | 2,141 |
| China | 6.3 | 13.5 | 15.9 | 2% | 6.3 | -2.2 | -30.4 | 86.7 | 326 | 8% | 4,104 |
| Total ex China | 1.8 | 6.3 | 3.3 | 0% | 1.8 | 23.0 | -33.8 | 26.8 | 796 | | 6,168 |
| Total so far | 8.1 | 19.9 | 19.2 | 1% | 8.1 | 20.8 | -64.2 | 113.5 | 1122 | | 10,273 |

Source: BofA Global Research, Local government websites. See notes in page 3. Note: % FH face change since 2/29 is in local currency. For this column, a cpn reinvested is counted as an increase in face value

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Ex-China flows

- Jan ex-China flows are at ↗\$1.8bn, with ↗\$3.4bn into Brazil and ↗\$3.1bn into Hungary, and ↘\$1.6bn out from Mexico. 14/18 countries reported.
- Dec ex-China flows are at ↗\$6.3bn, with ↗\$11.1bn into Czech Republic, ↗\$5.0bn into Mexico and ↘\$3.5bn out from Hungary. 17/18 countries reported.

Including China

- Jan flows are at ↘\$2.5bn so far with ↗\$6.3bn into China.
- Dec flows are at ↗\$19.9bn so far with ↗\$13.8bn into China.

Flows winners: Thailand

- Jan: Thailand (+\$0.2bn).

Flows losers: Czech Republic, Malaysia and Poland

- Jan: Czech Republic (-\$0.9bn), Malaysia (-\$0.5bn) and Poland (-\$0.1bn).



Methodology: What makes our FH approach different?

Foreign holdings show true local bond flows

Our Foreign Holdings (FH) statistics track investments denominated in local currency. Since countries with higher inflation rates tend to pay higher coupons, we believe that FH flows should be adjusted by inflation levels to avoid overestimating their growth in the long term. We grow the prior month's holdings by annual inflation divided by 12 and compare that to the current holdings in local currency. The net foreign purchase is that difference converted to USD, applying FX rate at the end of the period. Current holdings are converted at current FX at the end of each period; YTD year-to-date growth is the sum of monthly net purchases divided by holdings at the end of last year converted to USD at the year-end FX rate.

LDM Real Money Positioning Tracker (02/15)

Our tracker compares the holdings of 38 large local currency debt funds (\$33bn AUM) to benchmark weights to estimate overweight and underweight positioning in bonds and FX. The funds are benchmarked to the GBI-EM local market benchmark, not Libor.

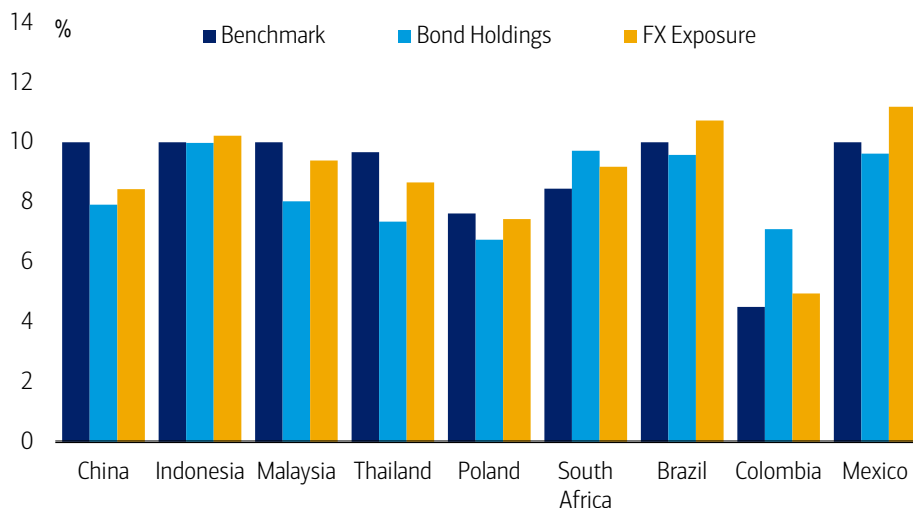
In our monthly real money positioning tracker, reporting end December positioning, we found that:

- **Cash levels increased in December** (at 5.5 from 5.0 in November).
- **Duration** was up in December (at 5.65 from 5.59 in November).
- **Bonds exposure:** Colombia (2.60% overweight) bonds continued to be most favoured by funds we track followed by South Africa (1.27% overweight). In December, funds continued to remain underweight in China, Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand, Poland, Brazil and Mexico.
- **FX exposure:** In December, MXN (1.18% overweight) continued to be the most favored currency by GBI-EM indexed funds we track followed by ZAR. Funds continued to be overweight in IDR, BRL and COP and remained underweight in CNY, MYR, THB and PLN.

[GEMs FI & FX Strategy Watch: Real Money Tracker – Playing defense 15 February 2024](#)

Exhibit 3: South Africa bonds and COP most favored in the EM

Emerging Markets Bond holdings and FX exposure in Dec-23



Source: BofA Global Research, Fund factsheets

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Our view of large real money fund limitations to reduce bond exposure

- Their benchmark is long bonds and thus also long FX exposure.
- Liquidity declines when there is increased volatility, making it hard to trade size even if managers wanted to lighten up or hedge. There are fewer dealers and with smaller balance sheets prepared to provide bond liquidity,
- Large money managers have become even larger, and assets are concentrated so they need more liquidity to move their positions,
- Real money fund managers have more long-term money, which is “sticky” with investors who don’t close out when markets decline.
- FX is far more liquid than the bond market and 2013 demonstrated that the FX is a quick, easy and better hedge than selling bonds.
- Cash buildup hurts returns in a rally → investors need to put money to work quickly.

Sentiment survey of crossover investors

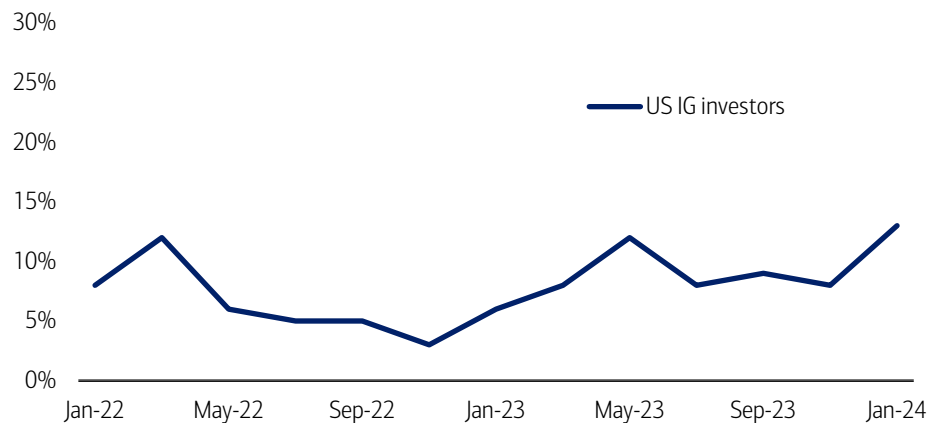
We publish a periodic report consolidating six crossover investor surveys in credit, equities and FX, [What do crossover investors think of EM? 26 February](#)

From Crossover US credit bi-monthly investor survey (Jan 22-26, 2024)

- When asked what was their largest allocation outside of their primary focus, 0% of the HY participants chose EM vs 12% in Nov.
- **The view from US IG investors = 13%, up from 8% in Nov.**
- Geopolitical risk is #1 concern, Recession #2, Commercial Real Estate #3.

Exhibit 4: US Credit investors: EM allocation history

IG investors rose to 13% invested in EM, while HY went down to 0%



Source: BofA US Credit Investor Survey

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[Credit Market Strategist: Jan '24 Credit Investor Survey: Optimistic investors 26 January 2024](#)



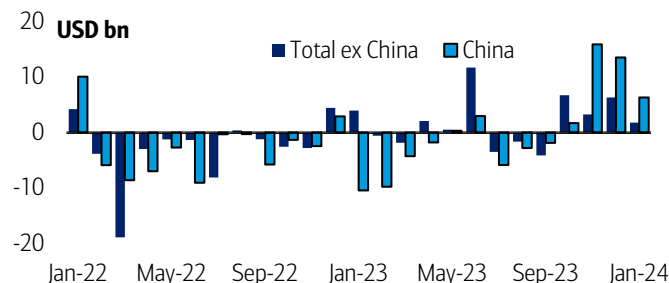
China (big inflows) vs ex-China

- EM EXD Corp index face ex-China** was lost -\$6.8bn in the last 12m (-1% decline), due to negative net issuance & defaulting bonds removed. China is 20% of EM Corp Index.
- China LDM flows** up +\$6.3bn (Jan) vs +\$13.8bn (Dec), posting its 4th inflow in a row. FH up to 7.9% from 7.8%.
- Year end 2023 foreign CGB flows turned to inflows after almost 2 years of consistent outflows.

As of Feb 9 '24 the [LTM default rate of China HY property bonds](#) was 56%/ 29% (by count/ amount). BofA Asian analysts are [expecting more outflows](#).

Exhibit 6: China got good inflows again in Jan

Foreign Holdings change Total ex-China and China.



Source: BofA Global Research, Local governments' websites.
Note: Mar'20 ex-China was -\$45bn; Foreign holders include central banks.

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Exhibit 8: China corps are 15% of all 2023, down vs 2018 peak of 48%.

Annual USD & EUR Corporate New Issuance (\$mn) for selected years

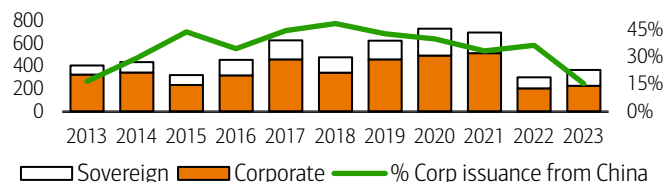
| Country | 2018 | 2020 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 YTD |
|------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------|
| China | 165,332 | 196,978 | 74,152 | 34,855 | 5,824 |
| Rest of EM | | | | | |
| corp | 178,063 | 295,206 | 129,348 | 192,444 | 65,029 |
| Total | 343,394 | 492,856 | 203,500 | 227,298 | 70,854 |
| % China | 48% | 40% | 36% | 15% | 8% |

Source: BofA Global Research, EMDL on Bloomberg

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Exhibit 10: China EXD issuance = 15% of all EXD corporate issuance

EXD issuance: 2013-23, China share down to the lowest point since '12



Source: BofA Global Research, Bloomberg. We believe that Central banks (CBs) may contribute about 20%-40% offshore flows and considering most of CBs only trade CGBs and that they are more stable buyers compared to others, we estimate that perhaps 60% of the flow is CBs

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Exhibit 5: China got huge inflows in Dec

LDM China foreign holdings (FH) growth as of 31 Jan- in US\$

| | FH Jan | Holdings USD (bn) | Changes in US\$ | | | | % of YTD flows |
|----------|--------|-------------------|-----------------|----|----|---------|----------------|
| | | | 1m | 3m | 6m | YTD '23 | |
| China | 6.3 | 325 | 6 | 36 | 33 | 4 | 14% |
| FH ex-CN | 3.2 | 780 | 3 | 13 | 14 | 26 | 86% |
| Total FH | 9.5 | 1105 | 10 | 49 | 47 | 30 | 100% |

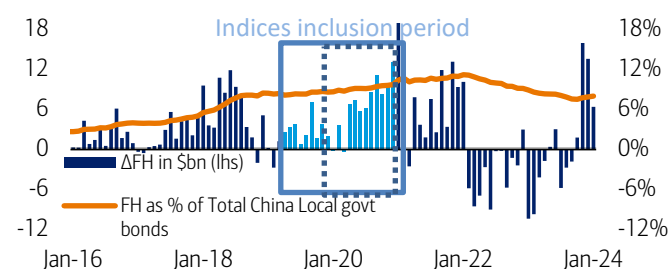
Source: BofA Global Research, Local government websites; Note: We think some FH may be from Central Banks, not only investors

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- China local debt was added to 3 large benchmark indices starting in mid-2019: 1) the GBI-EM, 2) Blmbg Barclays Global Agg and 3) FTSE Russell WGBI Oct 2021-Oct 2024 (see [FTSE Russell China report](#)).

Exhibit 7: Jan ΔFH +\$6.3bn, FH at 7.9% of China GCB bonds

China Foreign Holdings. Inclusion in WGBI from Oct 2021 to Oct 2024

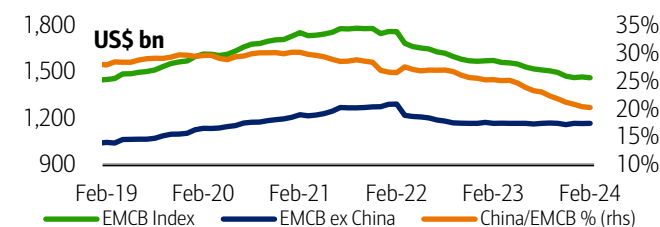


Source: BofA Global Research, Local governments' websites. Period of light blue bars was entry into the Bloomberg Barclays Agg (solid box) and inclusion of JPM GBI EM (dotted box).

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Exhibit 9: China represents 20% of corporate index-eligible debt

EM Corp Index (EMCB) market value with & without China (peak 30%), Russia removed at a price of zero on 3-31-2022

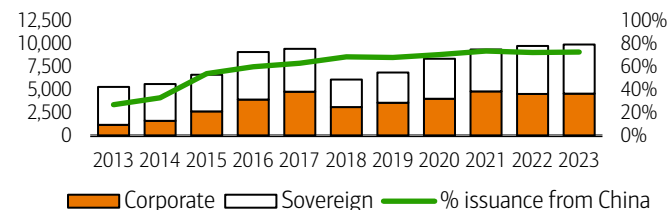


Source: BofA Global Research, Bloomberg, ICE Data indices, LLC

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Exhibit 11: China LDM issuance = 73% of all EM LDM issuance YTD

LDM issuance: 2012-22 China grew from 25% of 2012 LDM issuance



Source: BofA Global Research, Bloomberg

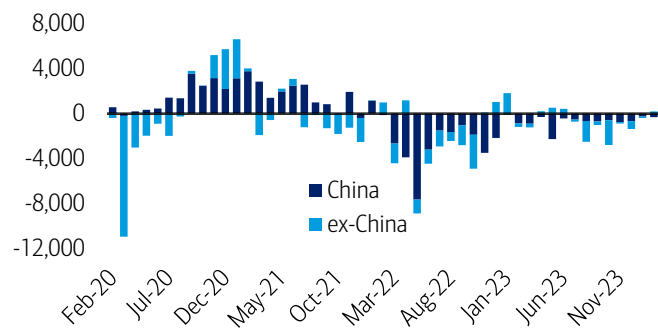
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LDM ex-China posted outflows in '23, but '24 is up YTD

- **LDM ex-China EPFR reported funds showed smaller outflows in 2023 (-\$3bn) vs 2022 (-\$8bn).** 2024 YTD is slightly positive at +\$63mn.
- **China funds also showed smaller 2023 outflows than those in 2022. And posted outflows in Jan too.**
- **Foreign holdings data** shows foreign investors sold China consistently in 2023.
- **China ETFs also show receding outflows in 2023** but they have not turned positive yet. Around 30% of the China flows reported by EPFR are via ETFs and the ETFs appear to be representative of the total flows. ETF flows can be observed via various Bloomberg tools.
- **China funds tracked by EPFR lost over half** of their assets due to outflows since the peak in Feb'22. They were added to many benchmarks beginning in 2019.

Exhibit 12: Outflows from China vs small inflows into ex-China in Feb

EPFR flows into and out of China and ex-China funds, by month (in \$mn).

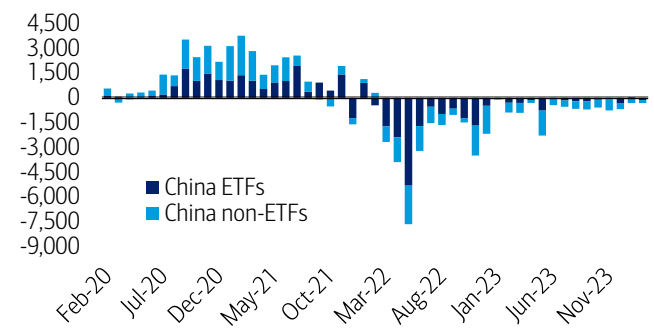


Source: BofA Global Research, EPFR Global.

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Exhibit 13: The Feb China LDM outflows were mostly via non-ETFs

EPFR flows into & out of China ETFs and non-ETFs, by month (in \$mn).

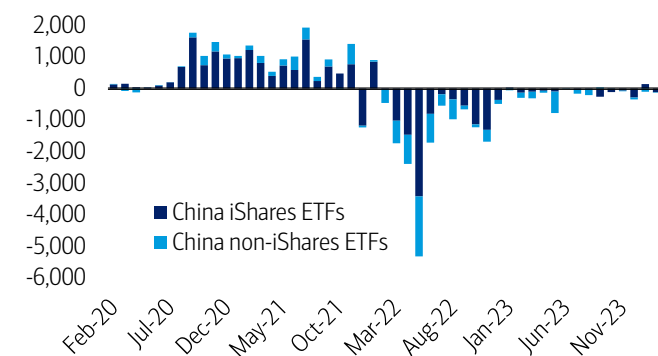


Source: BofA Global Research, EPFR Global.

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Exhibit 14: Of the China LDM ETFs, small Feb outflows were mostly from iShares ETFs

EPFR flows into China iShares ETFs & non-iShares ETFs, by month (in \$mn).

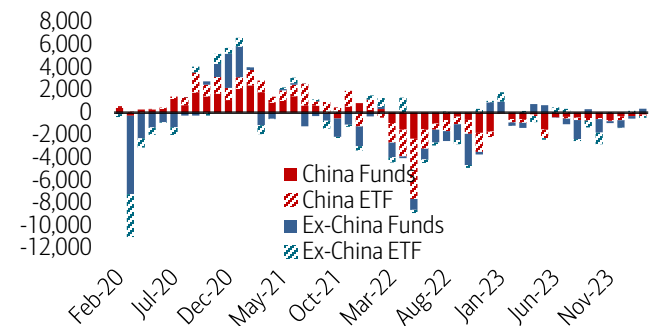


Source: BofA Global Research, EPFR Global.

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Exhibit 15: China ETFs had become a large contributor to the EPFR headline LDM flows, although outflows have been quite big for a while

EPFR flows into China & ex-China funds, ETFs & non-ETFs, by mo (in \$mn).



Source: BofA Global Research, EPFR Global.

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Issuance: Tracker, debt service, forecasts

We track primary market issuance of external sovereign and corporate EM bonds on a gross and net basis (i.e. gross issuance minus debt service). Newly issued bonds can be purchased with cash from debt service or fund inflows. When net issuance is positive, fund inflows are required into the asset class. When net issuance is negative and fund inflows are positive, there could be higher demand for bonds in the secondary market.

Our 2024 forecast total issuance is \$402bn (\$158bn sov, \$244bn corp) vs peak pf \$707bn in 2020. Forecasted gross issuance is 13% of the outstanding \$1.2tn EM sovereign external debt, offset with 6% principal coming due and 5% coupons being paid. Then just around 2% inflows of this would be needed in 2024 to cover the new issuance.

Feb gross & net issuance were at \$42bn and \$14bn. Net issuance by region: EEMEA +\$19bn, LatAm -\$1bn & Asia -\$4bn.

Regular Feb: gross issuance was \$42bn, in line with its \$42bn 5y avg. 34% HY, almost 2x last 4y avg share. 11 sovs issued: Israel (\$8bn), Romania (€4bn), Panama (\$3.1bn), Türkiye (\$3bn), Bahrain (\$2bn), Kenya (\$1.5bn), Paraguay (\$1bn), Sharjah (\$0.75bn), Benin (\$0.75bn), Montenegro (\$0.75bn) & HK (\$0.2bn & €0.08bn). 63% came from EEMEA, 19% Asia & 18% LatAm.

EM scheduled debt payments for 2024 will be \$444bn. \$314bn from Corps & \$130bn from Sovs. Total by region: Asia \$226bn, EEMA \$147bn and LatAm \$ 71bn.

Exhibit 16: Forecast 2024 \$402bn vs \$347bn in 2023, \$293bn in 2022, \$688bn in 2021
2023-2024 monthly gross issuance (\$bn) and 2024 Forecast

| | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun | Jul | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec | 2023 | Jan | Feb | Mar | 2024F |
|-----------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| Sovereign | 46 | 7 | 14 | 11 | 11 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 11 | 4 | 21 | 1 | 131 | 45 | 17 | 9 | 158 |
| Corporate | 27 | 25 | 14 | 16 | 20 | 18 | 12 | 8 | 36 | 20 | 19 | 2 | 217 | 47 | 26 | 6 | 244 |
| Total | 73 | 32 | 29 | 27 | 31 | 23 | 13 | 9 | 47 | 23 | 40 | 3 | 347 | 92 | 42 | 14 | 402 |

Source: BofA Global Research, Bloomberg

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Exhibit 17: Net issuance positive in Feb, interrupting its neg trend of 18 out of 24m w/ neg net issuance
Total negative net issuance since Feb 2022 = -11.3%

Net issuance of USD & EUR debt (gross issuance less debt service paid, including coupons)

| Date | Scheduled | | Net | | Net | | Date | Scheduled | | Net | | Net | |
|----------------|---------------------|---------------------|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------|---------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------------|
| | Total issued (\$bn) | Debt service (\$bn) | Total paid (\$bn) | Net issuance (\$bn) | Total outstanding (\$bn) | issuance as % of total outstanding | | Total issued (\$bn) | Debt service (\$bn) | Total Net paid (\$bn) | Net issuance (\$bn) | Total outstanding (\$bn) | issuance as % of total outstanding |
| Jan-22 | 70 | 42 | 51 | 19 | 3,044 | 0.6% | Jan-23 | 73 | 50 | 52 | 20 | 2,826 | 0.7% |
| Feb-22 | 30 | 24 | 30 | 0 | 3,051 | 0.0% | Feb-23 | 32 | 20 | 28 | 3 | 2,826 | 0.1% |
| Mar-22 | 33 | 56 | 61 | -27 | 2,928 | -0.9% | Mar-23 | 29 | 44 | 54 | -25 | 2,815 | -0.9% |
| Apr-22 | 29 | 50 | 68 | -39 | 2,890 | -1.4% | Apr-23 | 27 | 47 | 58 | -31 | 2,826 | -1.1% |
| May-22 | 23 | 30 | 41 | -19 | 2,886 | -0.6% | May-23 | 31 | 31 | 38 | -7 | 2,807 | -0.3% |
| Jun-22 | 25 | 23 | 36 | -11 | 2,883 | -0.4% | Jun-23 | 23 | 18 | 28 | -4 | 2,789 | -0.2% |
| Jul-22 | 11 | 43 | 49 | -37 | 2,853 | -1.3% | Jul-23 | 13 | 34 | 45 | -32 | 2,775 | -1.1% |
| Aug-22 | 9 | 19 | 27 | -17 | 2,838 | -0.6% | Aug-23 | 9 | 20 | 30 | -21 | 2,763 | -0.8% |
| Sep-22 | 17 | 43 | 44 | -27 | 2,812 | -1.0% | Sep-23 | 47 | 36 | 40 | 7 | 2,756 | 0.2% |
| Oct-22 | 23 | 38 | 40 | -17 | 2,800 | -0.6% | Oct-23 | 26 | 37 | 48 | -22 | 2,740 | -0.8% |
| Nov-22 | 19 | 36 | 40 | -21 | 2,801 | -0.7% | Nov-23 | 38 | 23 | 24 | 14 | 2,733 | 0.5% |
| Dec-22 | 3 | 28 | 36 | -33 | 2,792 | -1.2% | Dec-23 | 3 | 14 | 19 | -16 | 2,728 | -0.6% |
| FY 2022 | 293 | 433 | 522 | -230 | 2,792 | -8.2% | FY 2023 | 347 | 373 | 464 | -117 | 2,728 | -4.3% |
| | | | | | | | Jan-24 | 91 | 52 | 54 | 37 | 2,759 | 1.3% |
| | | | | | | | Feb-24 | 42 | 25 | 28 | 14 | 2,758 | 0.5% |

Note: Total outstanding is in face value of EMCB & EMGB BofA indices. Source: BofA Global Research, Bloomberg, ICE Data indices, LLC.

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Exhibit 18: Issuance trends – investors want higher quality. Corp issuance in 2023 was heavily IG @76%. GCC & LatAm are higher % than historical, Asia is lower.

Issuance by category 2021-2024 YTD

| | IG | HY | Xover/NR | Asia | EEMEA | GCC | LatAm | Total |
|------------------|-----|-----|----------|------|-------|-----|-------|-------|
| Sovereign | | | | | | | | |
| 2021 | 62% | 33% | 5% | 22% | 32% | 17% | 29% | 100% |
| 2022 | 68% | 27% | 5% | 14% | 45% | 10% | 31% | 100% |
| 2023 | 70% | 25% | 6% | 15% | 46% | 16% | 23% | 100% |
| 2024 YTD | 76% | 23% | 1% | 3% | 48% | 21% | 28% | 100% |
| Corporate | | | | | | | | |
| 2021 | 60% | 29% | 11% | 60% | 14% | 11% | 15% | 100% |
| 2022 | 75% | 8% | 17% | 70% | 7% | 10% | 12% | 100% |
| 2023 | 76% | 15% | 9% | 50% | 18% | 19% | 13% | 100% |
| 2024 YTD | 73% | 18% | 9% | 37% | 17% | 28% | 18% | 100% |

Source: BofA Global Research, Bloomberg, Bond Radar

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Exhibit 19: Debt service - \$444bn in 2024, Feb will drop to \$25bn

Scheduled debt service payments expected of USD & EUR debt for next months

| Month | Total pymts | Corporates | Sovereigns | Maturities | Coupons | LatAm | EEMEA | Asia | as % of Total |
|----------------|-------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-----------|------------|------------|---------------|
| Jan-24 | 52 | 29 | 23 | 35 | 16 | 10 | 19 | 23 | 12% |
| Feb-24 | 25 | 17 | 8 | 17 | 8 | 7 | 7 | 11 | 6% |
| Mar-24 | 46 | 31 | 16 | 36 | 11 | 6 | 22 | 18 | 10% |
| Apr-24 | 49 | 40 | 9 | 36 | 13 | 7 | 18 | 24 | 11% |
| May-24 | 31 | 24 | 6 | 22 | 8 | 5 | 9 | 17 | 7% |
| Jun-24 | 38 | 30 | 9 | 32 | 6 | 4 | 12 | 22 | 9% |
| Jul-24 | 44 | 32 | 12 | 29 | 15 | 11 | 9 | 24 | 10% |
| Aug-24 | 18 | 11 | 7 | 11 | 7 | 4 | 6 | 9 | 4% |
| Sep-24 | 40 | 26 | 13 | 30 | 10 | 4 | 13 | 22 | 9% |
| Oct-24 | 38 | 27 | 10 | 26 | 12 | 5 | 12 | 20 | 8% |
| Nov-24 | 42 | 31 | 11 | 34 | 8 | 4 | 16 | 22 | 9% |
| Dec-24 | 22 | 17 | 5 | 16 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 14 | 5% |
| FY 2024 | 444 | 314 | 130 | 325 | 120 | 71 | 147 | 226 | 100% |

Source: BofA Global Research, Bloomberg, ICE Data indices, LLC

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Exhibit 20: 1/3rd of Gross issuance forecast for 2024 is done. Forecast \$158bn, net of amortizations is \$86bn, and net of amort & coupons is \$28bn. Compare to 2023 gross issuance which was \$131bn, net of amortizations \$74bn, and net also of coupons \$16bn.

External debt issuance forecasts - foreign currency, foreign law (in USD bn). Largest issuers left for 2024: Poland, Mexico, China,, Romania, Philippines,

| | Main Countries | 2024 Gross EXD fcst | 2024 YTD | Left to go in 2024 | Remaining 2024 EXD Prin Due | Remaining 2024 net Issuance | | Main Countries | 2024 Gross EXD fcst | 2024 YTD | Left to go in 2024 | Remaining 2024 EXD Prin Due | Remaining 2024 net Issuance |
|----------------------|----------------|---------------------|-----------|--------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|----------------|---------------------|-----------|--------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Total | Non-G10 | 158 | 71 | 87 | 43 | 36 | | | | | | | |
| Asia | | 22 | 2 | 20 | 11 | 9 | MEAF/GCC | | 44 | 25 | 19 | 13 | 5 |
| | China | 8.6 | 0.0 | 8.6 | 4.6 | 4.0 | | Abu Dhabi | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| | Indonesia | 8.0 | 2.1 | 6.0 | 4.1 | 1.8 | | Bahrain | 4.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| | Hong Kong | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 1.0 | -1.0 | | Dubai | 2.0 | 0.0 | 2.0 | 0.0 | 2.0 |
| | Philippines | 5.0 | 0.0 | 5.0 | 1.1 | 3.9 | | Egypt | 1.5 | 0.0 | 1.5 | 2.6 | -1.1 |
| CEE | | 43 | 20 | 23 | 8 | 7 | | Iraq | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | -0.3 |
| | Hungary | 4.1 | 4.1 | 0.0 | 1.0 | -1.0 | | Israel | 8.7 | 8.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| | Poland | 14.4 | 4.1 | 10.3 | 2.7 | 7.6 | | Jordan | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| | Romania | 11.0 | 8.3 | 2.7 | 3.1 | -0.5 | | Kuwait | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| | Kazakhstan | 2.0 | 0.0 | 2.0 | 1.5 | 0.5 | | Lebanon | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| | Serbia | 1.0 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 1.0 | | Morocco | 1.1 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 0.0 |
| | Türkiye | 10.0 | 3.0 | 7.0 | 8.9 | -1.9 | | Nigeria | 1.0 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 1.0 |
| LatAm | | 37 | 19 | 18 | 2 | 16 | | Oman | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.8 | -1.8 |
| | Brazil | 4.5 | 4.5 | 0.0 | 1.0 | -1.0 | | Qatar | 5.0 | 0.0 | 5.0 | 2.0 | 3.0 |
| | Chile | 4.0 | 1.7 | 2.3 | 0.0 | 2.3 | | Saudi Arabia | 12.0 | 12.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| | Colombia | 3.0 | 0.0 | 3.0 | 0.7 | 2.3 | | South Africa | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| | Costa Rica | 1.0 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 1.0 | | Tunisia | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | -0.3 |
| | Dom Rep | 2.5 | 0.0 | 2.5 | 0.0 | 2.5 | | Kenya | 1.5 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 0.6 | -0.6 |
| | Panama | 3.5 | 3.1 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.0 | | UAE | 4.0 | 0.0 | 4.0 | 3.8 | 0.3 |
| | Mexico | 16.7 | 9.7 | 7.1 | 0.0 | 7.1 | | Sharjah | 3.0 | 0.8 | 2.3 | 0.0 | 2.3 |
| | Peru | 1.5 | 0.0 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 1.5 | | | | | | | |
| All Frontiers | | | | | | | | | 13 | 5 | 8 | 8 | 0 |

Note: Frontier Markets include: **Other LatAm:** Argentina, Aruba, Bahamas, Bolivia, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Jamaica, Ecuador, Paraguay, Suriname, Trinidad, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Other EE: Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Georgia, Macedonia, Armenia, Albania, Azerbaijan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, Srpska, Ukraine, Montenegro.

Other MEAF/GCC: Angola, Benin, Cameroon, Gabon, Ghana, Rwanda, Ethiopia, Senegal, Namibia, Tanzania, Zambia, Ivory Coast.

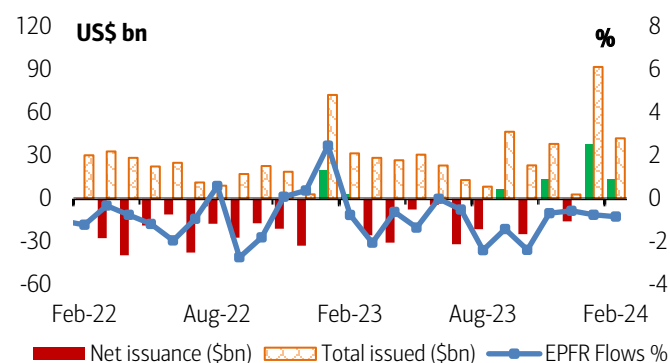
Other Asia: Fiji, Malaysia, India, Korea, Pakistan, Mongolia, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Maldives, Vietnam.

Source: BofA Global Research. **Note:** Net issuance is only net of scheduled principal payments, not buybacks/tenders nor coupons.

Source: BofA Global Research BofA GLOBAL RESEARCH

Exhibit 21: Net issuance was positive in February

Gross and net monthly issuance (\$bn) and EPFR flows into EXD (%), as of Feb 29th. Positive net issuance in green, negative in red.

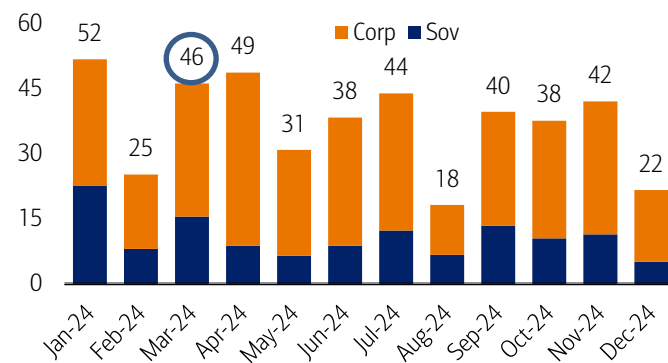


Source: BofA Global Research, Bloomberg, ICE Data indices, LLC, EPFR Global

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Exhibit 22: Mar debt service payment will be \$46bn.

Debt service payment (EM Corporate, EMCB, and Sovereign, EMGB)

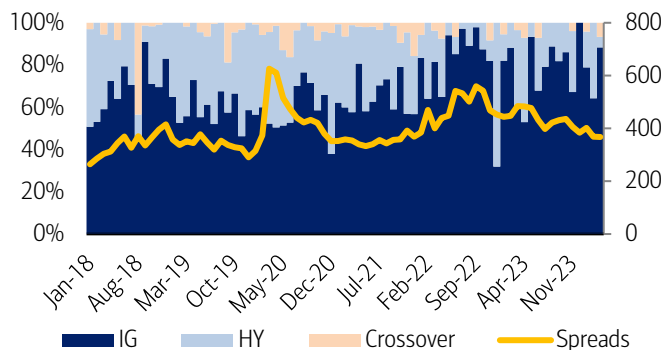


Source: BofA Global Research, Bloomberg, ICE Data indices, LLC.

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Exhibit 23: HY issuance had nearly disappeared by Sep'22, but has been recovering some since. Large Türkiye HY issuance dominated Dec

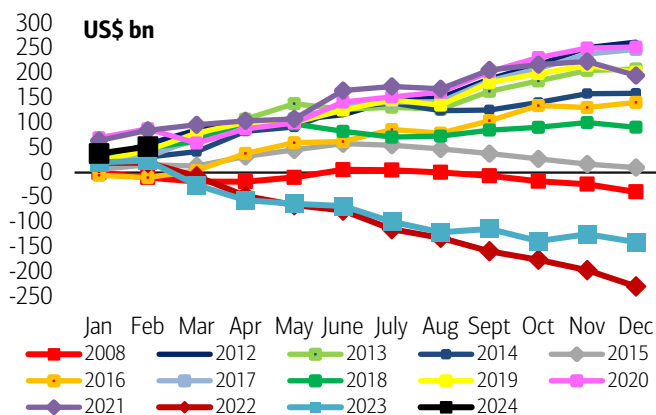
Monthly % of gross issuance by rating bucket and general sovereign spreads (without concessions, rhs) since Jan '18 – Feb '24



Source: BofA Global Research, Bloomberg Bond Radar, JPEIDISP Index (Sovereign spreads).
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Exhibit 25: 2023 was negative following the worst year ever. 2024 is up so far.

Cumulative sov & corp net issuance in USD & EUR

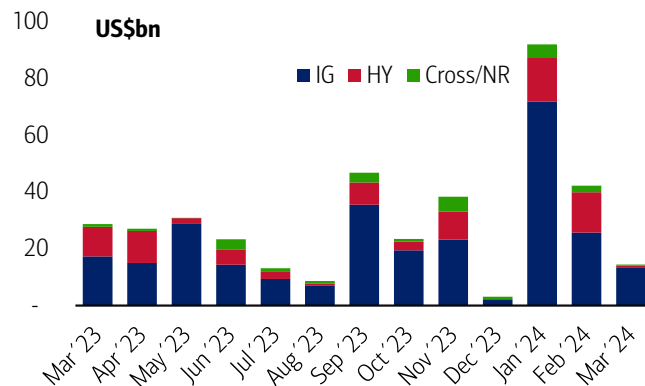


Note: Net issuance is total issuance less principal, interest and buybacks paid. Source: BofA Global Research, Bloomberg.

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Exhibit 24: Regular Feb with large HY component

Monthly gross issuance by rating since Mar '23 – Mar '24 MTD

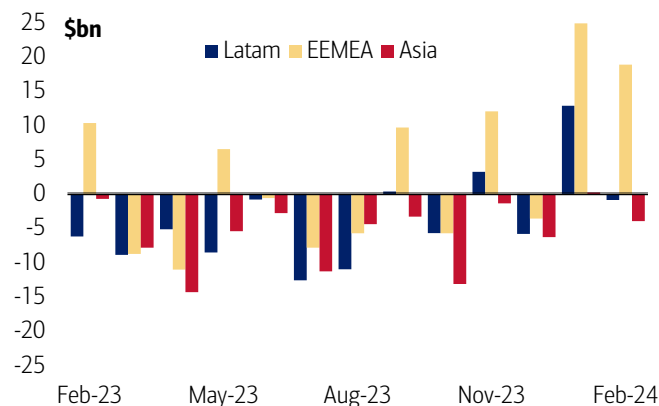


Source: BofA Global Research, Bloomberg Bond Radar.

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Exhibit 26: Net issuance positive overall in February

Monthly net issuance by region



Note: Net issuance is total issuance less principal, interest and buybacks paid. Source: BofA Global Research, Bloomberg.

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Fund Flows: EPFR data – focus on ex-China

EPFR (Emerging Portfolio Fund Research) tracks fund flows from a sample of funds that invest in external debt (EXD) and local debt markets (LDM). EPFR data is monitored by investors because it is a proxy for flows to the overall asset class. However, EPFR data requires careful interpretation due to its small sample (around 11% of the asset class, concentrated among European funds). We make our own adjustments to the data to improve its relevance (see Methodology for details).

Exhibit 27: Total EM Debt flows in 2022 were twice that of US HY flows in \$bn. Total EM flows = LDM ex-China + China LDM + EXD + Blend
EPFR fund flows (% of AUM or USD mn), omitting the 34% of the local funds that invest in the same country they were domiciled in

| | 1w (%) | 1w (USD mn) | YTD (%) | YTD (USD mn) | 2023 (%) | 2023 (USD mn) | 2022 (%) |
|-----------------------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|
| LDM Funds ex China | -0.8 | -713 | -0.7 | -650 | -2.9 | -2,802 | -9.3 |
| - LDM ETF | 0.4 | 183 | 4.2 | 1,771 | 16.7 | 5,972 | 3.3 |
| - LDM non-ETF | -1.7 | -895 | -4.5 | -2,421 | -11.4 | -8,774 | 0.0 |
| China LDM | 0.0 | -4 | -4.6 | -596 | -35.4 | -7,010 | -58.0 |
| - China ETF | 0.8 | 41 | -0.9 | -48 | -27.3 | -2,055 | -68.0 |
| - China non-ETF | -0.7 | -45 | -4.4 | -548 | -18.2 | -4,955 | 0.0 |
| EXD Funds | -0.3 | -719 | -1.8 | -4,172 | -9.9 | -23,021 | -10.5 |
| - Corp flows | 0.2 | 96 | -2.1 | -955 | -17.1 | -9,058 | -16.8 |
| - EXD ETF | -1.6 | -799 | -5.6 | -2,860 | 1.0 | 264 | -0.8 |
| - EXD non-ETF | 0.0 | 80 | -0.7 | -1,312 | -9.1 | -23,286 | 0.0 |
| Blended Funds | -0.1 | -32 | -1.8 | -944 | -1.7 | -834 | -18.5 |
| All EM debt | -0.4 | -1,467 | -1.6 | -6,362 | -8.6 | -33,667 | -16.4 |
| All EM debt ex China | -0.4 | -1,463 | -1.5 | -5,766 | -7.2 | -26,657 | -11.5 |
| EM Equity | -0.1 | -1,531 | 0.0 | 47 | 1.9 | 24,171 | 1.1 |
| US HY Corp | 0.3 | 1,072 | 1.6 | 5,052 | -0.5 | -1,420 | -10.5 |
| US IG Corp | 0.8 | 3,562 | 4.5 | 18,418 | 4.0 | 15,338 | 5.6 |

Note: We remove ~ \$61bn of the local funds that were domiciled in BG, CN, CO, IN, KR, MY, RO, RU, TH, TR and VN and of ETFs registered locally that invest in local debt (~\$6bn).

Source: BofA Global Research, Bloomberg, ICE Data indices, LLC, EPFR.

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Exhibit 28: Most of EPFR-tracked funds are European domiciled; about 65% are EXD; fund AUM is just 9% of outstanding external debt and even less of local debt, but reflects fairly well the percentage inflows

AUM in EPFR flows for three classes: Small retail, high net worth ex-ETF, ETF (\$bn), including China

| AUM (USDbn) | EXD | LDM | Total EM | EM Equity | US HY Corp | US IG Corp |
|---------------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|--------------|------------|------------|
| Small retail | 58 | 20 | 78 | - | - | - |
| High net worth ex. ETF | 118 | 64 | 182 | - | - | - |
| ETF | 50 | 23 | 73 | - | - | - |
| Total | 226 | 107 | 333 | 1,262 | 324 | 451 |
| Europe domiciled | 168 | 90 | 258 | 614 | - | - |
| US domiciled | 42 | 7 | 49 | 496 | 324 | 451 |
| Asia & Others domiciled | 15 | 11 | 26 | 152 | - | - |
| Blend | - | - | 54 | - | - | - |
| Market Value of Benchmark (in \$bn) | 2,493 | 5,904 | 8,398 | 7,092 | 1,256 | 8,250 |
| Percent of EPFR that is US-domiciled | 19% | 6% | 15% | 39% | | |
| Percent of market cap covered by EPFR | 9% | 2% | 4% | 18% | | |
| Percent of EPFR that is ETF | 22% | 21% | 22% | | | |

Note: Market Cap of Benchmark is (EMGB + EMCB) for EXD no caps, LDMP for LDM (is capped), HOAO for USHY, COAO for USIG and MXEF for equity; omitting the 34% of the local funds that invest in the same country they were domiciled in (mostly large Thai funds, and around 8% from China funds).

US IG Corp and US HY Corp are funds that invest strictly in Corporates, and do not include govts, agencies, mortgages, etc.

LDM AUM Includes China focused funds

Source: BofA Global Research, EPFR Global

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Exhibit 29: Asia focused funds represent over 11% of EPFR EXD AUM and 16% for LDM ex China

AUM by asset class by Geo Focus (in \$bn)

| Fund Focus | EXD | LDM ex CN* | Total EM |
|------------------------------------|------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| ETFs - Global Emerging Markets | 48 | 13 | 61 |
| Non-ETFs - Global Emerging Markets | 147 | 58 | 205 |
| Asia ex-Japan Regional | 24 | 15 | 40 |
| Other | 6 | 8 | 14 |
| Total | 225 | 95 | 320 |

Source: BofA Global Research, EPFR Global. Note: Based on daily data that may differ slightly from weekly or monthly data, omitting the 34% of the local funds that invest in the same country they were domiciled in (mostly large Thai funds). 20% of the GEMs LDM funds are ETFs; 30% of the GEMs LMD ETFs are iShares; 40% of the LDM ETFs are China ETFs and 80% of the China ETFs are iShares. China LDM funds AUM have fallen from a high of \$57bn to near \$12bn as of 03/07/24.

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Methodology: What makes our EPFR approach different?**EPFR data requires special care and cautious interpretations**

Although EPFR covers a small percentage of outstanding debt, investors persist in watching them, perhaps because of the larger proportionate representation in equities. It is an unreliable measure, and the flows appear small. EPFR's AUM includes a larger and larger percent of ETFs because they are growing fast, report daily and are thus accessible. EPFR base is mainly high net worth and smaller institutions. EPFR EM debt AUM is heavily weighted toward Europe, rather than US.

We clean LDM flows

We remove funds representing 34% of EPFR AUM. These are locally registered mutual funds or ETFs investing in same local debt, almost all local money market funds because they do not reflect global flows (32% are domestic local Thai mutual funds, 2% are other EM country domestic mutual funds investing in local debt).

Ratings actions, 2023 44% downgrades

- **Very positive week:** 0 down & 3 up this week, vs 0 down and 2 up last week.
- **2023 positive: 56% upgrades.**
About 44% of EM ratings or outlooks have been downgrades
- **2020 downgrades were exceptionally high at 93%**

See our [Default Primer, Sept 2022](#).

Exhibit 30: 2023 more upgrades than downgrades vs 93% downgrades March 2020 - YE 2020

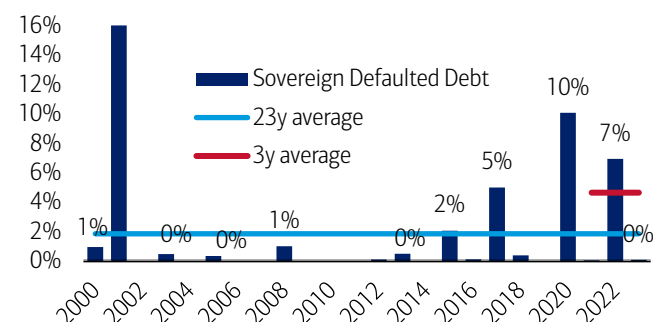
Number of sovereign ratings actions, including outlooks

| | Down | Up | % Downgrades |
|---------------|------|----|--------------|
| 1/1/20-3/4/20 | 10 | 7 | 59% |
| 3/4/00-YE2020 | 194 | 15 | 93% |
| 2021 | 57 | 58 | 50% |
| 2022 | 103 | 65 | 61% |
| 2023 | 61 | 78 | 44% |
| 2024 YTD | 6 | 8 | 43% |

Source: BofA Global Research, Bloomberg. Note: Suriname, Belize, Ecuador and Argentina were upgraded after restructurings of debt

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Exhibit 32: Sovereign defaults in 2020 hit 9% of face value of all sov bonds, (out of \$1.2tn face value). Avg 2% in 23yrs, 5% in last 4yrs. As a % of only EM sovereign high yield bonds avg 4% in 23y & 8% in 4yrs. EM sovereign default rates as % of EM sov debt (USD & EUR)

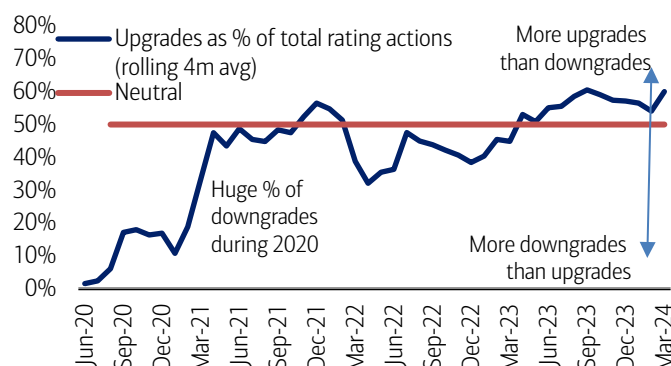


Source: BofA Global Research, Bloomberg, ICE Data indices, LLC.

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Exhibit 31: After a negative 2022, upgrades have exceeded downgrades since 2023

Upgrades in rating or outlook as % of total rating actions 3m rolling avg



Source: BofA Global Research, Bloomberg Note: Suriname, Belize, Ecuador and Argentina were upgraded after restructurings of debt.

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Exhibit 33: Defaulted debt cumulated \$196bn since '20, \$1bn in '23

Defaulted sovereign debt by country and year since 2020 (\$bn)

| Year | Country | Amt Defaulted (\$bn) |
|------|-----------|----------------------|
| 2020 | Argentina | 61.5 |
| 2020 | Ecuador | 17.4 |
| 2020 | Lebanon | 24.1 |
| 2020 | Suriname | 0.7 |
| 2020 | Zambia | 2.3 |
| 2021 | Belize | 0.6 |
| 2022 | Sri Lanka | 12.6 |
| 2022 | Russia | 36.6 |
| 2022 | Belarus | 3.3 |
| 2022 | Ukraine | 22.8 |
| 2022 | Ghana | 13.2 |
| 2023 | Ethiopia | 1.0 |

Source: BofA Global Research, Bloomberg.

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- In 2020, 6% of the 78 countries defaulted or restructured, 9% of the EMGB index face value (\$107bn/\$1.2tn).
- In 2021, only Belize defaulted and restructured, 1% of issuers.
- In 2022, 6% of the 78 countries defaulted or restructured, 7% of the EMGB index face value (\$89bn/\$1.2tn).
- In 2023, only Ethiopia defaulted (\$1bn).

Comps: 2001 Argentina \$95bn of sovereign debt, but only \$45bn of that was in the index and the index was just \$294bn back then, so Argentina was 15% of the face. 2017 Venezuela sovereign default was less than 4% of the EM sovereign index at the time, but if we include PDVSA which was a quasi, it was more. We do not include quasies in our sovereign index. In both the Argentina and Venezuela cases, they were the main defaulters in their respective years. 2020 had 3 big defaults. That is key here.

In this environment, watch those low BBBs.

- 2 BBB- and 1 lower Croatia, Cyprus, and Trinidad.
- 3 BBB- Romania and India
- 2 BBB- and 1 higher Russia, Kazakhstan, Colombia and Italy.
- 1 BBB- and rest higher Mexico, Uruguay, Hungary and Portugal.

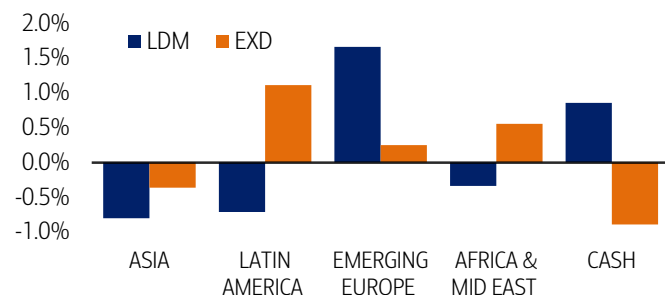
See [Default Primer Sept 2022](#) and [How sovereign fallen angels lost their wings: Mx, Col, Uru](#)

The default rate was 7% for sovereign debt in 2022, after the prior 22y average of 2%. But there are not many low rated issuers in EM anymore. **For 2023**, there are just 4 issuers that are CCC (Argentina, Ecuador, Ukraine, Bolivia) and have a price <\$50. **If they all defaulted, the face value of default would be \$85bn (7%).** The loss upon default would not be that high because the prices are already so low. The mkt value of those bonds is just \$27bn.

EM debt fund flows charts

Exhibit 34: Regional allocations – LDM & EXD into EE

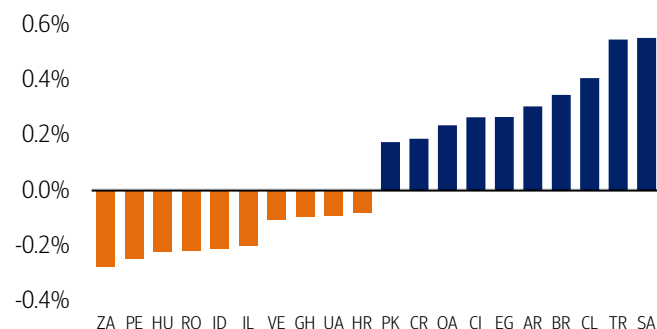
LDM and EXD 3m change in EPFR regional allocation 3m change 10/31/23-1/31/2024



Note: Reported on 2/23 for fund positions on 1/31. Source: BofA Global Research, EPFR Global
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Exhibit 36: EXD country allocations - Large losses in market value from IL & RO assets, relative growth in TR & EG

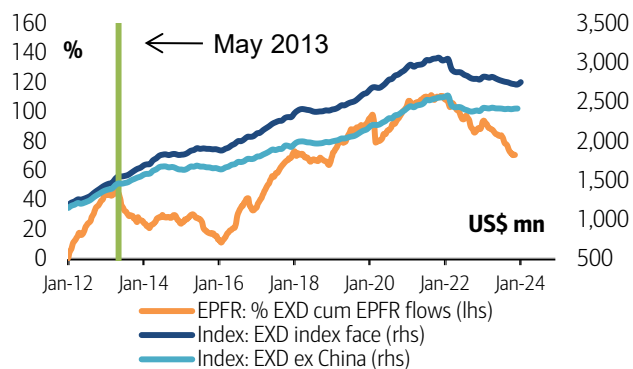
EXD EPFR 3m allocation change 10/31/23-1/31/2024



Note: Reported on 2/23 for fund positions on 1/31. Source: BofA Global Research, EPFR Global
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Exhibit 38: Size of EXD market vs. inflows - Total EM corp and sov debt both rise at a faster pace with inflows, sharp drop. Close to \$100bn Russia bonds removed at a price of 0 on 3-31-2022

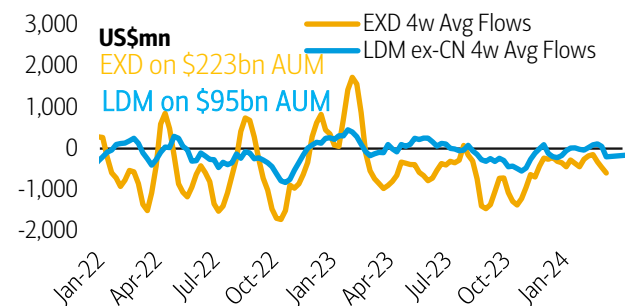
EXD total index eligible face value for EM corp and sov (face = new issues - bonds aging out of 1y maturity & retirements)



Note: EM Corp and Sov indices are EMCB and EMGB. Source: BofA Global Research, EPFR Global
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Exhibit 35: Fund flow trends - EXD flows are more volatile than LDM. EXD flows are very volatile and turning positive while LDM ex-CN flows are negative though small

EXD and LDM ex-CN 4-week average flows (\$mn)

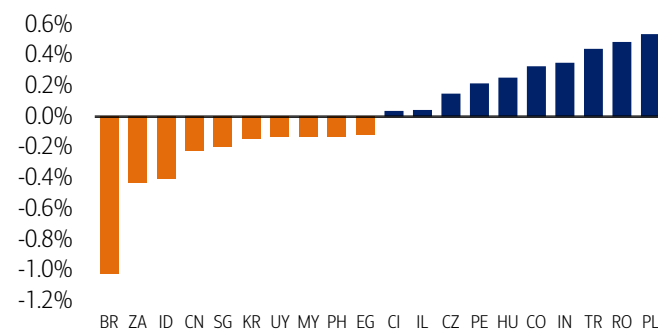


Source: BofA Global Research, EPFR Global

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Exhibit 37: LDM country allocations – Large losses in market value from BR & MX assets, relative growth into PL & RO

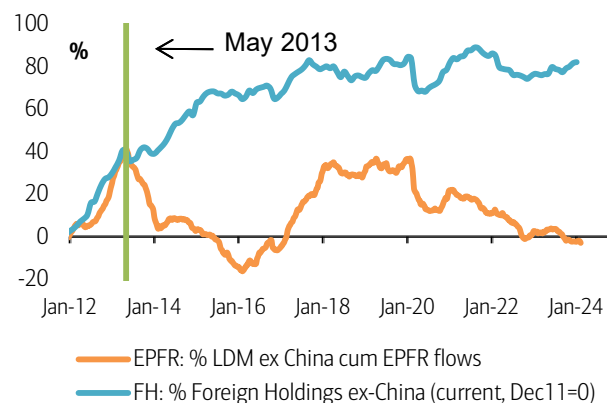
LDM EPFR 3m allocation change 10/31/23-1/31/2024



Note: Reported on 2/23 for fund positions on 1/31. Source: BofA Global Research, EPFR Global
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Exhibit 39: Two measures of inflows, EPFR funds vs foreign holdings (FH). FH ex-China growing faster than EPFR rate

LDM Foreign holdings, with EPFR reported flows (% change in foreign holdings and EPFR cum flows)

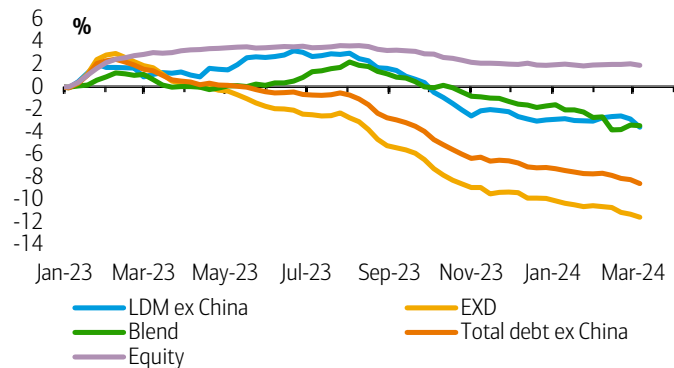


Source: BofA Global Research, local governments websites, EPFR Global

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Exhibit 40: % EM equity and debt outflows since Jan 2023

Cumulative EM debt and equity fund flows since Jan '23

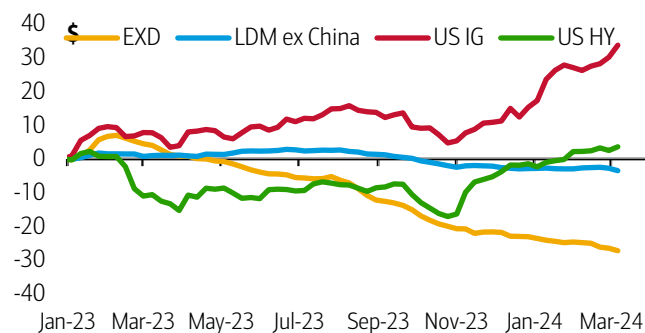


Source: BofA Global Research, EPFR Global

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Exhibit 41: USDConsistent EXD outflows. US IG & HY Corp steady inflows, IG asset class 5x larger than US HY corp

Cumulative flows by asset class since Jan '23 (in \$bn)

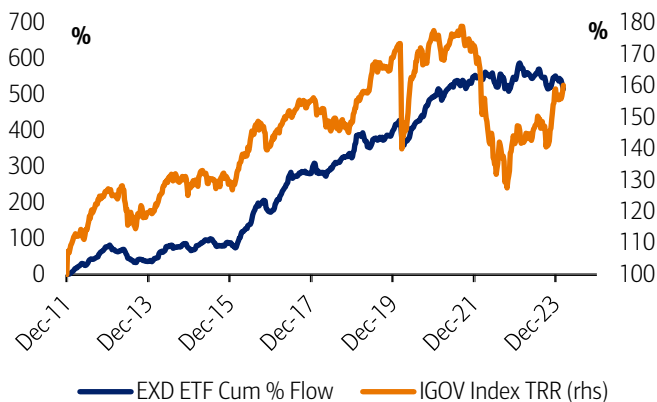


Source: BofA Global Research, EPFR Global, US Corp mkt is COAO, US HY mkt is HOAO

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Exhibit 42: ETF-only EXD flows had moved strongly with performance until 2021, but not any more

ETF-only EXD flows vs IGOV Index returns since Dec '11

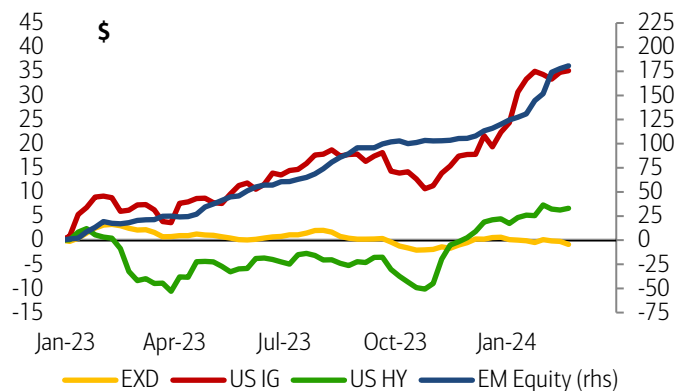


Source: BofA Global Research, Bloomberg, ICE Data indices, LLC, EPFR Global.

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Exhibit 43: ETFs in \$: EM equity (rhs) inflows increasing steadily as is trend for US IG; EXD and US HY see 2024 outflows

Cumulative flows of ETF by asset class since Jan '23 (in \$bn)



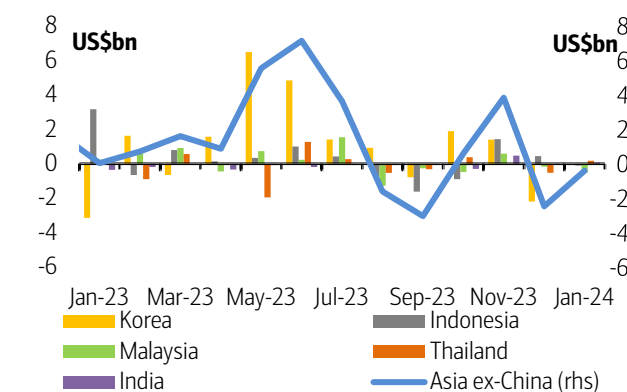
Note: This chart shows aggregate EPFR data, it names no specific ETF.

Source: BofA Global Research, EPFR Global

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Exhibit 44: Asia ex-China LDM flows peaked in May 2023

Asia ex-China foreign purchases of LDM by country in current period USDbn

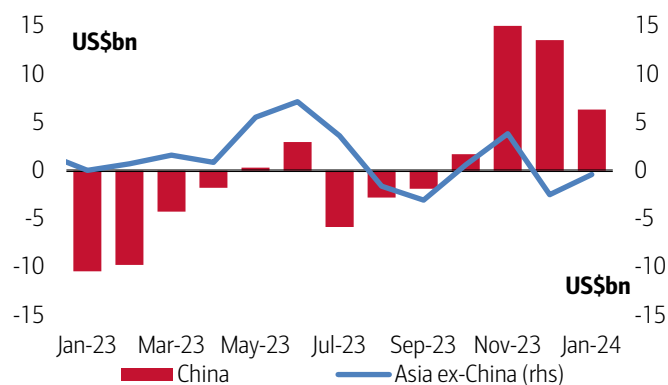


Source: BofA Global Research, local governments websites, Haver.

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Exhibit 46: Big China recovery in the last 2 months of 2023

China and Asia ex-China foreign purchases of LDM in current period USDbn

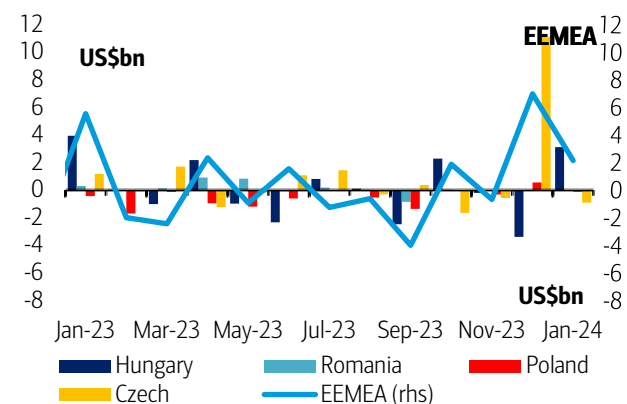


Source: BofA Global Research, local governments websites, Haver.

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Exhibit 48: EEMEA LDM flows – Weak flows overall, except CZ & HU

EEMEA foreign purchases by country in current period USDbn



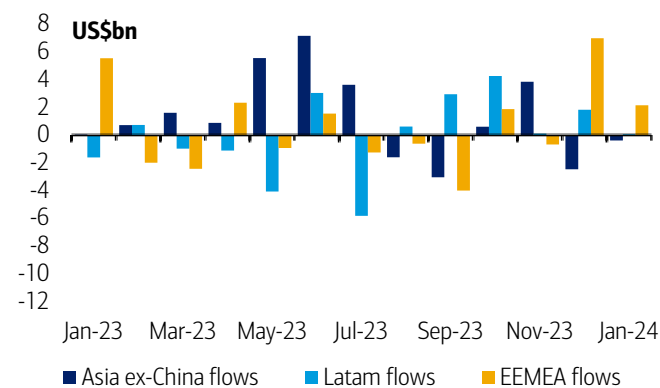
Note: EEMEA is the sum of all 8 EEMEA countries

Source: BofA Global Research, local governments websites, Haver.

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Exhibit 45: Foreign holdings of LDM – Flows turning positive

By region EM foreign purchases in current period USDbn

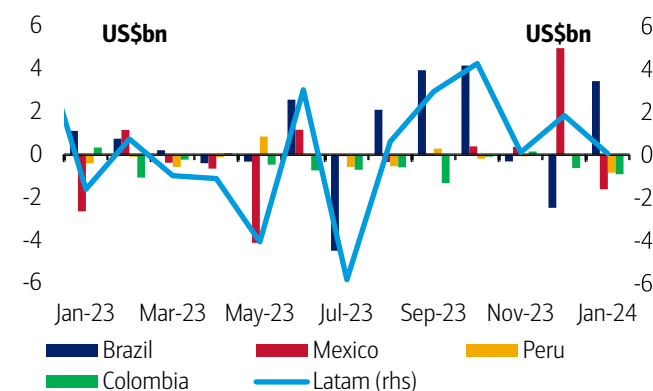


Source: BofA Global Research, local governments websites, Haver.

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Exhibit 47: LatAm LDM flows – Low flows in Jan, except BR

LatAm foreign purchases of LDM by country in current period USDbn

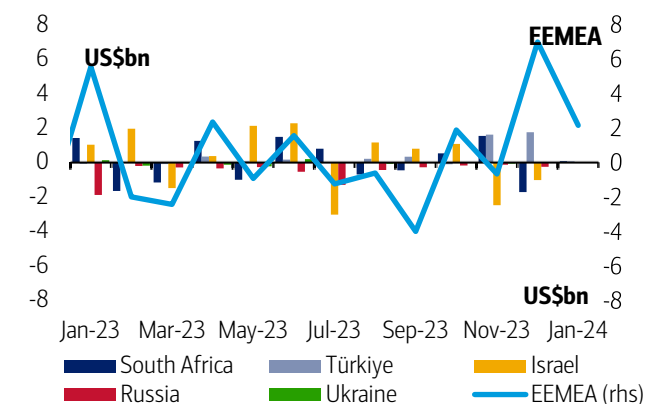


Source: BofA Global Research, local governments websites, Haver.

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Exhibit 49: EEMEA LDM flows – Weak flows overall, except TR

EEMEA foreign purchases by country in current period USDbn



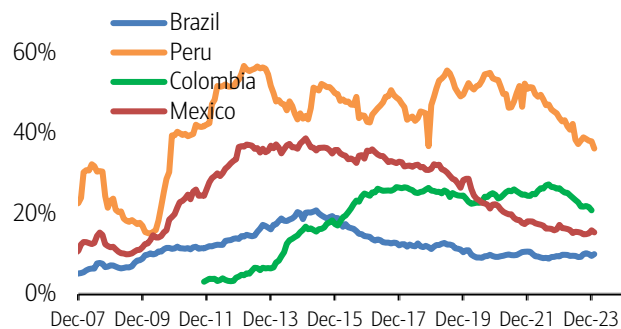
Note: EEMEA is the sum of all 8 EEMEA countries

Source: BofA Global Research, local governments websites, Haver.

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Exhibit 50: Foreign holdings share in LatAm- steepest decline is in Mex (outflows + big issuance). Peru now the largest (almost 40%)

LatAm foreign bond holdings share (% of foreign holdings)

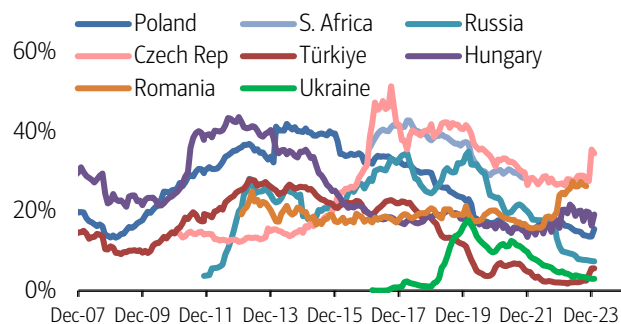


Source: BofA Global Research, local governments websites, Haver.

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Exhibit 52: Foreign holdings shares in EEMEA – All declining since mid-2020, except Romania and Czech Republic

EEMEA foreign bond holdings share (% of foreign holdings)

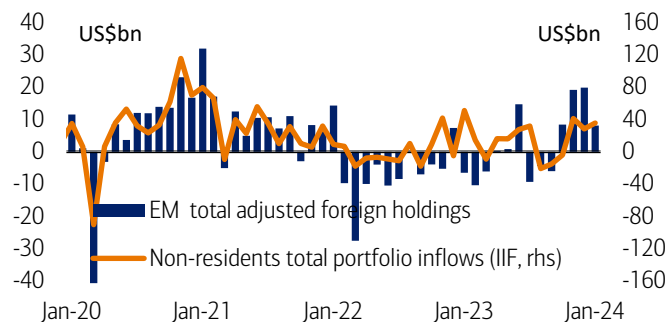


Source: BofA Global Research, local governments websites, Haver.

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Exhibit 54: IIF portfolio flows have been recovering lately

Total EM foreign purchases of local debt (including China) versus IIF portfolio flows

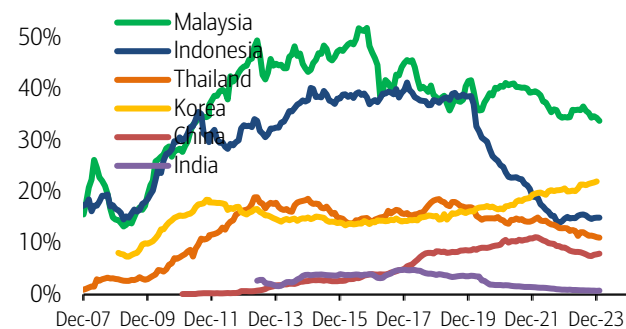


Note: Total portfolio inflows (IIF) are net non-resident purchases of EM stocks and bonds. Recent IIF points are estimates. BofA points are from countries that have already reported. Source: BofA Global Research, IIF.

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Exhibit 51: Foreign holdings share in Asia – sharp decline in Indon (due to outflows + big issuance), declined from 40% to 15%

Asia foreign bond holdings share (% of foreign holdings)

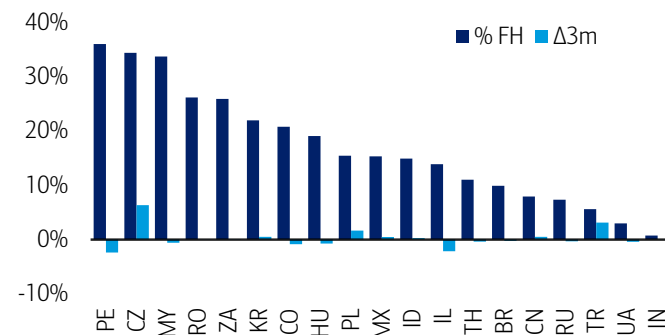


Source: BofA Global Research, local governments websites, Haver.

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Exhibit 53: Foreign holdings share and 3m change - Declined the most in IL, HU and PE

Foreign holdings share and 3m change



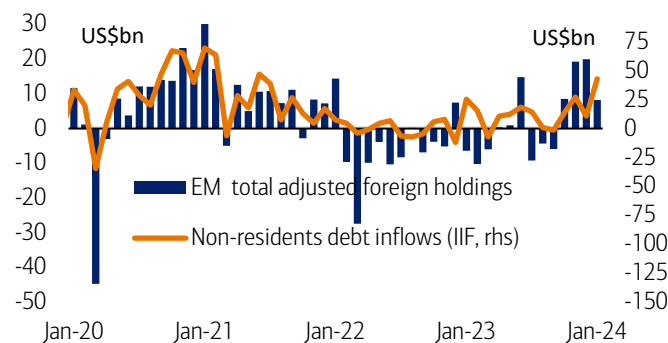
Note: Countries are ranked from highest to lowest % of foreign holding.

Source: BofA Global Research, local governments websites, Haver.

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Exhibit 55: IIF debt flows also indicate EM local debt flows have been doing better in the last few months – seen with debt flows

Total EM foreign purchases of local debt (including China) versus IIF DEBT flows



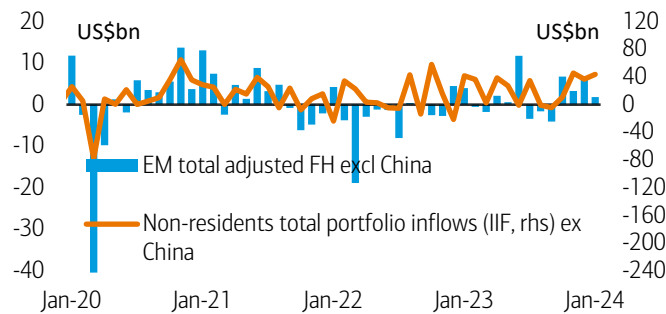
Note: Recent IIF points are estimates. BofA points are from countries that have already reported.

Source: BofA Global Research, IIF.

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Exhibit 56: Ex-China flows have been positive in the last few months seen with IIF portfolio flows

Ex-China Total EM foreign purchases of local debt versus IIF portfolio flows ex-China

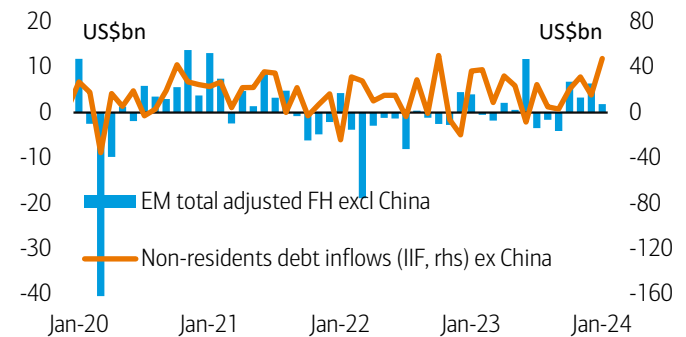


Note: Total portfolio inflows (IIF) are net non-resident purchases of EM stocks and bonds. Recent IIF points are estimates. BofA points are from countries that have already reported. **Source:** BofA Global Research, IIF.

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Exhibit 57: Ex-China flows have been positive lately seen with IIF debt flows

Ex-China Total EM foreign purchases of local debt versus IIF DEBT flows ex-China



Note: Recent IIF points are estimates. BofA points are from countries that have already reported. **Source:** BofA Global Research, IIF.

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Acronyms

EM: Emerging Markets // **DM:** Developed Markets // **EXD:** External debt // **LDM:** Local debt markets // **ESG:** Environmental, Social & Governance // **AUM:** Assets under management // **Sov:** Sovereign // **Corp:** Corporate // **GCC:** Gulf Cooperation Council (political and economic alliance of countries: Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, United Arab Emirates, Qatar, Bahrain and Oman) // **MEAF:** Middle East & Africa // **EEMEA:** Eastern Europe, Middle East & Africa // **EMTA:** Emerging Markets Trader Association // **FH:** Foreign Holdings //

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