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Emerging Markets Calendar

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Francisco J. Larios
Chief Economist, Emerging Markets
Miami
+1 305 553 2211
flarios@decisioneconomicsinc.com

EM Data Releases and Policy Announcements

6	7	8	9	10
Argentina				Consumer Prices (Y/Y) Nov 9.5% **Jan (f) 9.7%** Dec 9.5% **Jan (c) NA**
Brazil				Inflation IPCA (Y/Y) Nov 6.6% **Jan (f) 6.3%** Dec 6.5% **Jan (c) 6.3%**
Mexico			Consumer Prices (Y/Y) Nov 3.5% **Jan (f) 3..9%** Dec 3.8% **Jan (c) 4.0%**	Trade Balance ($US Bils.) Oct -0.2 **Dec (f) 0.5** Nov 0.0 **Dec (c) NA**
Korea			Central Bank Meeting & Rate Decision **(unch)**	
Taiwan Consumer Prices (Y/Y) Nov 1.0% **Jan (f) 1.8%** Dec 2.0% **Jan (c) 2.2%**				
China		Consumer Prices (Y/Y) Nov 4.2% **Jan (f) 4.3%** Dec 4.1% **Jan (c) 4.0%**		Trade Balance ($US Bils.) Oct 14.5 **Dec (f) 10.0** Nov 16.5 **Dec (c) 10.7**
India				Industrial Production (Y/Y) Oct -4.7% **Dec (f) 4.2%** Nov 5.9% **Dec (c) NA**
Indonesia Real GDP (Y/Y) 11:Q2 6.5% **11:Q4 (f) 5.3%** 11:Q3 6.5% **11 Q4 (c) 6.5%**			Central Bank Meeting & Rate Decision **(unch)**	
Malaysia		Industrial Production (Y/Y) Oct 2.9% **Dec (f) 0.5%** Nov 1.8% **Dec (c) 1.8%**		
Russia	Consumer Prices (Y/Y) Nov 6.8% **Jan (f) 6.0%** Dec 6.1% **Jan (c) 4.3%**	Central Bank Meeting & Rate Decision **(unch)**		
Turkey		Industrial Production (Y/Y) Oct 7.4% **Dec (f) -1.1%** Nov 5.2% **Dec (c) 2.7%**		
Poland		Central Bank Meeting & Rate Decision **(unch)**		

Emerging Markets Data, Policy and Market Outlook

The most evident trend in emerging markets towards the turn of the year is a substantial slowdown. Manufacturing indicators, in particular, appear rather soft, in some cases lower than a year ago (Brazil, Taiwan, India) in others (China) moving along a still-decelerating trend. Emerging market trade flows are, unsurprisingly, reflecting the weakening of manufacturing, especially in the industrial centers of Asia. Asia ex-Japan's exports, for example grew as of November at an annual pace only comparable with the beginnings or endings of the two previous global recessions (2001, 2009. Despite the loss of steam the EM situation can hardly be called recessionary yet, as domestic demand is supported by a variety of different factors from country to country and region to region, including in many cases low unemployment rates and—lately—a turn towards neutral-to-expansionary monetary policy.

Central bankers are breathing more easily as inflation, which was fueled in recent years by rising commodity prices and fast economic activity, has eased very notably. The dark side of this positive development is, for some emerging markets, that the key source of the ongoing disinflation is lower commodity prices, which hurt export revenues for an important subset of the EM world. Still, the decline of inflation helps bring about a very important change that might, within months, push the decelerating-growth trend in reverse: a turnaround in China's macroeconomic policy as the authorities there act react to the a shift in the balance of risks in the direction of recession. That should help provide a bottom for the Chinese economy, for the key China-tied Asian EMs, and eventually for international commodity prices, which have fallen substantially but remain close to the historically high levels reached before the 2008-09 crisis.

In the meantime, however, a real GDP growth soft-patch is likely during at least the first half of 2012, and with it, increased vulnerability to the external shock that might arrive from Europe and hit EMs through trade and finance.