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# EM Data Releases and Policy Announcements

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| 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 1 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Brazil** | | Central Bank Meeting & Rate Decision **(-50 bps)** | | Real GDP (Y/Y)<br>11:Q3 2.1% **12:Q1 (f) 1.5%**<br>11:Q4 1.4% **12:Q1 (c) 1.3%**<br>Trade Balance ($US Bils.)<br>Mar 2.0 **May (f) 1.8**<br>Apr 0.9 **May (c) NA** |
| **South Korea** | | Industrial Production (Y/Y)<br>Feb 14.3% **Apr (f) 2.4%**<br>Mar 0.3% **Apr (c) 0.5%** | Consumer Prices (Y/Y)<br>Mar 2.6% **May (f) 2.5%**<br>Apr 2.5% **May (c) 2.5%** | |
| **India** | | | Real GDP (Y/Y)<br>11:Q3 6.9% **12:Q1 (f) 5.5%**<br>11:Q4 6.1% **12:Q1 (c) 6.0%** | |
| **Indonesia** | | | | Consumer Prices (Y/Y)<br>Mar 4.0% **May (f) 4.7%**<br>Apr 4.5% **May (c) NA** |
| **Philippines** | | Real GDP (Y/Y)<br>11:Q3 3.6% **12:Q1 (f) 2.9%**<br>11:Q4 3.7% **12:Q1 (c) 4.4%** | | |
| **Thailand**<br>Industrial Production (Y/Y)<br>Feb -3.2% **Apr (f) -0.7%**<br>Mar -3.2% **Apr (c) 3.5%** | | | | Consumer Prices (Y/Y)<br>Mar 3.5% **May (f) 2.8%**<br>Apr 2.5% **May (c) 2.4%** |
| **Turkey** | Central Bank Meeting & Rate Decision **(unch.)** | | | |
| **Poland** | | | Real GDP (Y/Y)<br>11:Q3 4.2% **12:Q1 (f) 4.2%**<br>11:Q4 4.4% **12:Q1 (c) 3.5%** | |
| **Hungary** | Central Bank Meeting & Rate Decision **(unch.)** | | | |
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## Emerging Markets Data, Policy and Market Outlook

A soft-landing scenario is gradually—but not yet fully—materializing across emerging markets. Economic activity has *cooled*, particularly on the manufacturing side, but conditions cannot be called recessionary even stretching the meaning of the term. With few exceptions, consumer and investment spending remains well-supported, unemployment rates low; borrowing costs have diminished modestly as a disinflationary trend takes hold.

Whether trends in the developed world will support the EM's soft-landing is still an unanswered question. On the positive side, there is a consolidation of healthy consumer-driven dynamics in the United States. But the European recession, and the lingering possibility of a full-fledge debt crisis there, is a clear negative on EM growth and risk.

From current perspective, it is reasonable to expect that if a full-fledged financial crisis is avoided in Europe, emerging markets as a whole would likely experience a *moderate* rebound later this year and into 2013, on the basis of easier money, stronger US demand, plus a bottoming and modest re-acceleration of growth in China.

China is central to the EM soft-landing scenario. Emerging markets will probably replicate, more or less closely depending of size, economic structure and location, China's near-term growth pattern: further deceleration through the middle months of 2012, followed, later in the year and into next, by a moderate up-turn.

China is also a key piece of the puzzle as regards risks to the EM soft-landing. Should the Asian giant slip into recession (or a recession-like stage, say 5%-to-6% growth), the pace of economic activity would be hurt significantly not just in manufacturing-oriented Asia but in commodity driven EMS there and elsewhere, as commodity markets would be heavily impacted. There is a reasonable expectation that such Chinese-recession scenario will be avoided, but Chinese policymakers' failure to shift towards easing creates some concern.