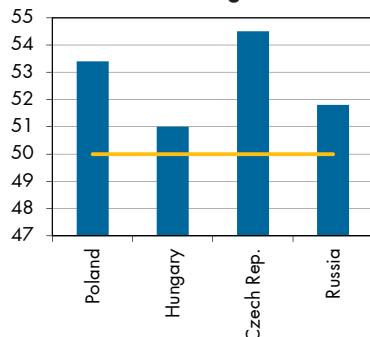


October Manufacturing PMIs



Source: Bloomberg

Market snapshot

| | curr.* | Dec-13 | Mar-14 | Jun-14 |
|-------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Poland | | | | |
| EUR/PLN | 4.19 | 4.15 | 4.10 | 4.00 |
| Key rate | 2.50 | 2.50 | 2.50 | 2.50 |
| 10y bond | 4.5 | 4.6 | 4.6 | 4.7 |
| Hungary | | | | |
| EUR/HUF | 299.7 | 300 | 305 | 300 |
| Key rate | 3.20 | 3.00 | 2.80 | 2.80 |
| 10y bond | 5.9 | 5.8 | 6.3 | 6.7 |
| Czech Rep. | | | | |
| EUR/CZK | 27.4 | 27.0 | 27.0 | 27.0 |
| Key rate | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.05 |
| 10y bond | 2.2 | 2.6 | 2.8 | 3.1 |
| Romania | | | | |
| EUR/RON | 4.44 | 4.50 | 4.45 | 4.50 |
| Key rate | 4.00 | 4.00 | 3.50 | 3.50 |
| 10y bond | 5.2 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.1 |
| Croatia | | | | |
| EUR/HRK | 7.64 | 7.60 | 7.57 | 7.48 |
| Key rate | 6.25 | 6.00 | 6.00 | 6.00 |
| 10y bond | 4.9 | 5.5 | 5.6 | 5.6 |
| Russia | | | | |
| USD/RUB | 33.2 | 32.3 | 32.5 | 33.2 |
| Key rate | 5.50 | 5.25 | 5.25 | 5.25 |
| 10y bond | 7.9 | 7.2 | 7.0 | 7.3 |
| Turkey | | | | |
| USD/TRY | 2.01 | 1.95 | 2.00 | 2.10 |
| Key rate | 4.50 | 7.75 | 8.25 | 8.75 |
| 10y bond | 9.1 | 9.2 | 9.7 | 10.0 |
| EUR/USD | 1.36 | 1.36 | 1.31 | 1.29 |

* prices as of 29 November 2013, 10:20 a.m. CET
Source: Thomson Reuters, Raiffeisen RESEARCH

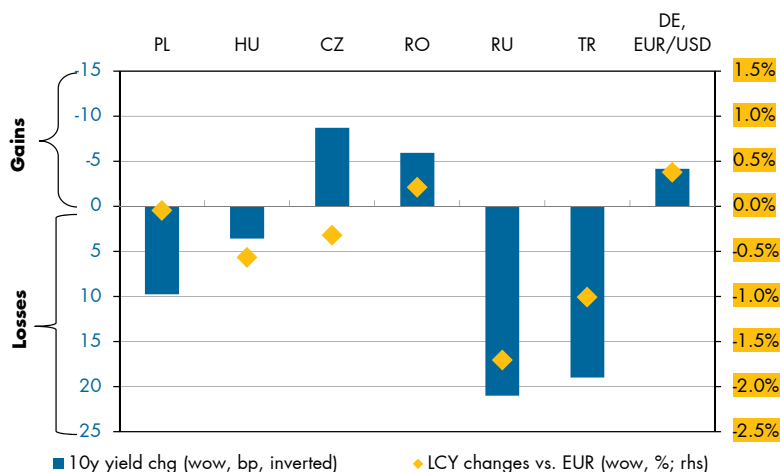
PMIs upcoming: CE recovery to be continued

Next week manufacturing PMI's will be in the spotlight, we expect the overall positive market environment to keep PMI's above the 50 mark. It might be interesting if we can see a reversal in Hungary again after a slump in October. In Poland the recovery trend should be confirmed by another uptick of the PMI from an already solid level. Furthermore, it will be interesting if Czech Republic and Russia could continue the rising trend.

The rate setting meeting in Poland is unlikely to bring any change from the key rate at 2.5%, but possibly first modestly hawkish comments afterwards. Additionally final GDP figures for the third quarter will be released in some CEE countries, indicating whether the mostly positive economic trends are confirmed. We do not expect significant changes of the GDP levels but the details regarding GDP components might be quite relevant for some countries (e.g. in terms of estimating potential up- or downsides to our 2013/2014 forecasts).

This week brought more background information with regards to the Ukrainian decision to suspend the rapprochement towards the EU. In light of most recent newsflow it becomes more and more obvious that Ukraine had expected more (direct) financial support from the EU, while de facto economic pressure from Russia increased in recent months. For details on this topic see our Ukraine Special published this week (Special Ukraine: Near-term uncertainty resolved in Russia's favor – more realistic expectations and cooperation needed going forward).

Last week's changes



Source: Bloomberg, Raiffeisen RESEARCH

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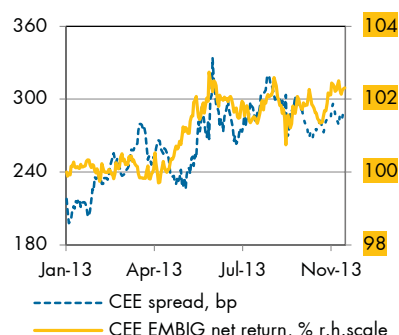
Data highlights upcoming week

| Date | Indicator | Period | est. | High | Mean | Low | Prev. |
|--------|--------------------|--------|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 02-Dec | PL PMI, points | Nov | 53.7 | 54.2 | 53.7 | 53 | 53.4 |
| 02-Dec | HU PMI, points | Nov | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 51.0 |
| 02-Dec | CZ PMI, points | Nov | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 54.5 |
| 02-Dec | RU PMI, points | Nov | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 51.8 |
| 02-Dec | TR PMI, points | Nov | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 53.3 |
| 04-Dec | PL Key rate, % yoy | Dec | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.5 |

Source: Bloomberg, Raiffeisen RESEARCH

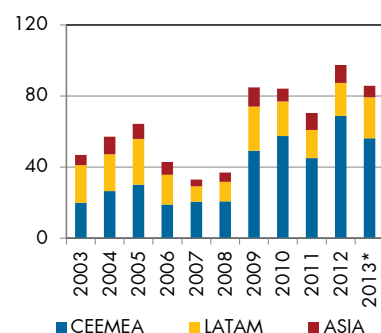
Focus on sovereign Eurobonds: primary markets stir back to life

CEE EMBIG net performance *



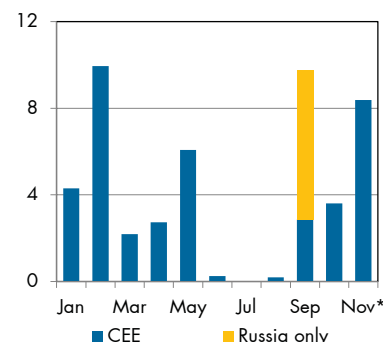
* EMBIG price and spread indices, spread in basis points, price indexed to 31/12/12=100, net return is EMBIG CEE less EMBIG EM Composite return
Source: Thomson-Reuters, Raiffeisen RESEARCH

Sovereign global issuance*



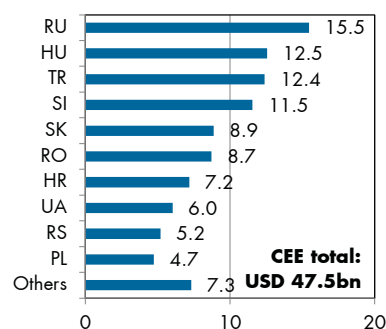
* USD bn, 2013 - year-to-date issue volume
Source: BondRadar, Bloomberg, Raiffeisen RESEARCH

CEE primary market timeline 2013*



* Sovereign only, USD bn, November - month-to-date, including government & state agencies
Source: BondRadar, Bloomberg, Raiffeisen RESEARCH

CEE sov. issuer geography, % total



* 2013 ytd, sovereign only, arranged by country, figures year-to-date, including government & state agencies
Source: BondRadar, Bloomberg, Raiffeisen RESEARCH

The international Eurobond market remains an important source of borrowing for CEE governments. The region accounts for about 55% of global EM sovereign issuance and 84% of total CEEMEA. In 2013, we witnessed three major waves of placement activity with February, May and November as the biggest months in terms of volume. The CEE primary market developed strong anti-correlation during summer months when the risk of QE tapering by Fed literally stopped any sovereign issuance in CEE. After a period of total inactivity in July and August, the CEE sovereigns slowly started coming back in September. Nevertheless, Q3 placements remained at just USD 2.7 bn, excluding Russia's 7 bn in US dollar issue, which was indeed a very low number.

As we projected in the Eurobond section of our Strategy East Q4 report, activity in the primary markets resurged in Q4 owing to several factors. First and foremost, the end of September brought some relief after the US Fed delayed QE tapering, sending EM spreads lower for some time. Secondly, CEE governments seized this window of opportunity to fund the remaining plans since many of them had postponed their original plans in Q2-Q3. Last but not least, investor sentiment on CEE improved on the back of stronger fundamentals and deleveraging, helping many of them to cut their financing gaps. Rating downgrades in Ukraine and Croatia had virtually no impact on the broader CEE market and remained isolated events. Consequently, Q4 to-date issuance volumes surged to USD 11.3 bn, with six CEE and Turkey bringing new bonds.

The currency composition of issuance remained skewed towards the US dollar market, due to longer duration possibilities and higher appetite for EM risk amidst relatively low interest rates in the USD market. USD issues accounted for 67% of overall CEE placements while 31% went for EUR issues and the remaining amounts were issued in other currencies. Assuming a slow change in market bias and better liquidity in USD, we project similar currency preferences for 2014 with just small increase in the EUR segment.

Geographically Russia, Hungary, Turkey and Slovenia topped the primary market issuance. We also note higher placement from Slovakia and Romania this year. On the other hand, Ukraine had to delay its Eurobond this autumn after the rating downgrade and political uproar following Ukraine's freeze on signing the EU association agreement in November. We do not expect any sizable issues through to the end of 2013. This brings us to next year's outlook.

We expect stronger appetite for CEE risk mainly due to the better financing positions of many CEE governments, the relative weakness of CEE Eurobond market during 2013 and smaller net issuance next year after accounting for debt redemptions and interest payments. In 2014, CEE sovereign Eurobond redemptions are projected to reach just 56% of the total, with the remaining payments going for coupons. Consequently, CEE will need to issue about USD 50 bn in new debt to fund all Eurobond payments or about USD 30 bn to cover only principal, which will be broadly similar to this year's USD 48 bn issuance. The resulting net issuance is likely to reach USD 3-5 bn for next year, which should strengthen the CEE technical picture. Accordingly, we remain positive on the CEE sovereign Eurobond market, expecting market demand for new paper to strengthen while supply should remain limited.

Gintaras Shlizhyus (+43 1 71707 1343)

Data calendar and country coverage

| This week, previous week: key data releases | | | | | Upcoming week: key data releases | | | | | | | |
|---|----------------------------------|--------|--------|-------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------|------|------|------|------|-------|
| Date | Indicator | Period | Actual | Prev. | Date | Indicator | Period | est. | High | Mean | Low | Prev. |
| 22-Nov | HR Unemployment rate, % | Oct | 20.3 | 19.1 | 02-Dec | PL Inflation expectations, % yoy | Nov | 0.9 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 0.9 |
| 22-Nov | RU FDI, RUB bn | ytd | 18.6 | 12.1 | 02-Dec | PL PMI, points | Nov | 53.7 | 54.2 | 53.7 | 53 | 53.4 |
| 25-Nov | TR Foreign tourist arriv., % yoy | Oct | 11.5 | 6.9 | 02-Dec | HU PMI, points | Nov | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 51.0 |
| 25-Nov | TR Capacity utilization, % | Nov | 75.6 | 76.4 | 02-Dec | CZ PMI, points | Nov | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 54.5 |
| 26-Nov | PL Retail sales, % yoy | Oct | 3.2 | 3.9 | 02-Dec | RU PMI, points | Nov | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 51.8 |
| 26-Nov | HU Key rate, % | Nov | 3.2 | 3.4 | 02-Dec | TR PMI, points | Nov | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 53.3 |
| 27-Nov | HU Unemployment, % | Oct | 9.9 | 9.8 | 03-Dec | RO Retail sales, % yoy | Oct | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | -0.8 |
| 29-Nov | HU PPI, % yoy | Oct | 1.3 | 1.6 | 03-Dec | RO PPI, % yoy | Oct | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 0.3 |
| 29-Nov | PL GDP, % yoy | Q3 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 03-Dec | TR CPI, % yoy | Nov | n.a. | 7.9 | 7.8 | 7.6 | 7.7 |
| 29-Nov | SI GDP, % yoy | Q3 | -0.6 | -1.7 | 03-Dec | TR CPI core, % yoy | Nov | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 7.5 |
| 29-Nov | BG PPI, % yoy | Oct | -3.9 | -3.5 | 03-Dec | TR PPI, % yoy | Nov | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 6.8 |
| 29-Nov | HR GDP, % yoy | Q3 | -0.6 | -0.7 | 04-Dec | PL Key rate, % yoy | Dec | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.5 |
| 29-Nov | HR Industrial output, % yoy | Oct | -3.4 | -4.0 | 04-Dec | HU Final GDP, % yoy | Q3 | 1.7 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 0.5 |
| 29-Nov | TR Trade balance, TRY bn | Oct | -7.38 | -7.50 | 04-Dec | HU Retail sales, % yoy | Oct | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 0.3 |
| | | | | | 04-Dec | CZ Final GDP, % yoy | Q3 | -1.6 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | -1.3 |
| | | | | | 04-Dec | RO Final GDP, % yoy | Q3 | 4.1 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 1.5 |
| | | | | | 04-Dec | BG Final GDP, % yoy | Q3 | 0.8 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 0.2 |
| | | | | | 04-Dec | HR Retail trade, % yoy | Oct | -3.5 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | -0.5 |
| | | | | | 05-Dec | CZ Retail sales, % yoy | Oct | 0.5 | 0.5 | -0.4 | -1.0 | 3.7 |
| | | | | | 05-06 Dec | RU CPI, % mom | Nov | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 0.6 |
| | | | | | 05-06 Dec | RU CPI, % yoy | Nov | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 6.3 |
| | | | | | 05-06 Dec | RU CPI core, % mom | Nov | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 0.6 |
| | | | | | 06-Dec | HU Industrial output, % yoy | Oct | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 3.1 |
| | | | | | 06-Dec | CZ C/A balance, EUR mn | Q3 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | -197 |
| | | | | | 06-Dec | RO Industrial sales, % yoy | Oct | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 6.1 |
| | | | | | 06-Dec | RS PPI, % yoy | Nov | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 0.4 |
| | | | | | 06-Dec | UA Off.reserve assets, USD bn | Nov | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 20.6 |
| | | | | | 06-07 Dec | UA CPI, % mom | Nov | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 0.4 |
| | | | | | 06-07 Dec | UA CPI, % yoy | Nov | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | -0.1 |

Source: Bloomberg, Raiffeisen RESEARCH

Poland – Detailed GDP data published today were of importance to gauge the near-term and medium-term upside for the Polish economy. As expected the flash reading of 1.9% yoy was confirmed and the structure of growth showed an additional strengthening of net exports, a gradual and sustained recovery of consumption but also still negative dynamics of investments (that are expected to improve in 2014 only). Going forward we may lift our 2013 GDP forecasts by 0.1 percentage points and our 2014 GDP forecast by 0.25-0.5 percentage points. The recent uptrend of (domestic) economic indicators is already well reflected on the domestic bond market (less on the EUR/PLN exchange rate up to now). Going forward we expect the secular, but modest, yield-uptrend on the Polish LCY bond market to continue, while we also expect a certain decline in the past positive correlation of LCY yields and EUR/PLN. The upside in the Polish economy should be confirmed by another modest increase in the PMI next Monday – from already solid levels. With regards to the bond market the MPC wording following the NBP meeting next week will be of importance. Given recent positioning of NBP governor Belka we may see additional comments about the strength of the recovery in the Polish economy.

Gunter Deuber (+431 71707 5707)

Hungary – On Tuesday, the central bank lowered the main interest rate to 3.2%, as was widely expected. However, the market sees the rate-cutting cycle nearing its ending, and judging from FRAs only one more cut is priced in. Mr. Matolcsy sent a message this week on Thursday: more small cuts are to be expected in the interest rate. The central bank Governor added that the market is wrong to speculate that the main rate might have to be increased next year.

Next week features some of the more important real economy figures. Trade figures (Tuesday) are expected to show the highest export volume on record with a decent surplus in the balance. On the back of this, we expect industrial production (Friday) to show another robust increase. Retail sales (Wednesday) might post some small growth, but the picture is still somewhat gray as real household net income is growing at a relatively high pace (5% yoy), and only a small fraction of that is spent on additional purchases.

Adam Keszeg (+36 1 484 4313)

Czech Republic – Although the CNB introduced the FX floor at EUR/CZK 27.0, the exchange rate has been around EUR/CZK 27.30 over the last couple of days. The most probable reason was the CNB communication, which admitted that there might be eventually some further intervention and more weakening of the domestic currency. In such an environment where the floor is at EUR/CZK 27.0 and there is no ceiling, this kind of psychological threat is keeping the exchange rate above the floor. Such behaviour represents a slight upward risk to our exchange rate forecast. Little by little, the three parties – ANO (led by Czech billionaire Andrej Babis), Social Democrats and Christian Democrats – are moving closer to forming a government. By mid-December it could be clear whether these negotiations will be successful. Nevertheless, the uncertainties surrounding the Czech politics remain high.

Michal Brožka (+420 234 40 1489)

Slovenia – Today, the reading for preliminary Q3 GDP came out much better than projected at -0.6% yoy (0.0% qoq). Q2 GDP data was revised upwards from -1.7% yoy to -1.5%. Details of the GDP figures are not yet available. Given the better than expected GDP figure we will stick to our GDP projection for the entire year 2013 of -2% yoy. The Slovenian government passed an amendment on public financing for the banking sector and thereby increased the amount with which it plans to fix its banking sector from EUR 1.2 bn to 1.4 bn. Nevertheless, while this increase is probably also aimed at calming investors regarding the financing capabilities, the move is obviously once again only a very small step in the right direction. The true amount could be three times as high according to calculations by some analysts. We regard the increase to EUR 1.4 bn as too small an adjustment to really calm investors.

Wolfgang Ernst (+43 1 71707 1500)

Romania – Local yields were quite stable over the past week, while the Finance Ministry fully completed its ambitious debt issuance plan for November (due to long tenors), without putting any visible upside pressures on yields. This week the government approved an extension of the existing Medium Term Programme (EUR 8 bn for period 2011-2013) by another three years (2014-2016) and with another EUR 7 bn. This can be seen as a target for Eurobond issuance over the next three years. The second estimate of GDP dynamics in Q3 and the release of details for growth components are the most important events next week. The first estimate showed real GDP increasing by 1.6% qoq and 4.1% yoy in Q3, and we expect the second estimate to be close to the first one. As GDP dynamics in Q3 were inflated by the agriculture (temporary development), the focus should remain on real GDP growth excluding agriculture. We think the rate of growth for this aggregate remained modest in Q3 (0.3-0.5% qoq and close to 1.0% yoy). All sectors (industry, construction, services) probably made a positive, albeit small contribution to quarterly GDP growth in Q3. Also, household consumption expenditure growth should have been strong in Q3 as this aggregate includes the self-consumption of agricultural products by households living in rural areas.

Nicolae Covrig (+40 21 306 1000)

Croatia – Today's first release of the Croatian GDP data for Q3 2013 confirmed our expectations of continued decline on annual basis, but at a slightly slower pace than in Q2. Real GDP declined by 0.6% yoy. At the very beginning of the week, the CNB presented to the leading bankers a new measure to strengthen corporate lending and thus to stimulate an economic recovery. In the last three years, the CNB has taken three measures to increase lending to the corporate and SME segments, all based on the lowering of the reserve requirement rate and direction of the released funds to the banks via the CBRD. But the target has not been fully realised. Now, the CNB plans to launch a fourth measure for the same purpose, but without the involvement of CBRD. Lowering the reserve requirement from 13.5% to 12% (around HRK 4.7 bn) will be aimed directly to the banks, but conditional on the realised increase in corporate and SMEs loans. This decision becomes effective in the next new reserve requirement period (11 December). From the ideas presented, we can forecast that banks will show greater willingness to lend to corporate clients, which would reduce the cost of financing for the best ranked clients. At the same time, the cost of financing in the retail segment could rise.

In the last few days we have seen an increase in activity on the domestic bond market, with more pronounced demand for HRK paper. We see that in relation to the new Eurobond issue, which should increase HRK liquidity even further. Long EUR linked bonds are traded at a premium to the Eurobond market. EUR-linked maturity 2024 is at 5.50% while a similar Eurobond issue in USD is traded at 6.20%.

Elizabeta Sabolek-Resanovic (+385 1 46 95 099)

Serbia – Given that the government is keen on signing a precautionary arrangement with the IMF in 2014 rather than the stand-by arrangement, another IMF technical mission visit to Belgrade next week has been organised. This time, the government will present the Fiscal Strategy 2014-2016, the Budget Law 2014 and the second fiscal consolidation package. The IMF visit comes after the fourth, very successful, Eurobond placement last week (5Y, USD 1 bn bid to cover 2.5) that lifted the total amount raised under the four Eurobond issues in the Sep/12-Nov/13 period to USD 5.25 bn and after the Fiscal Council report on the new measures and the budget. The FS shared its subdued view on the new budget, emphasising the main criticism of the fact that the effects of the new measures (EUR 583 mn) will be channelled to the financing of the bankrupt state-owned banks and patching the holes in the major public-owned companies, in particular the natural gas producer Srbijagas, the steel producer Zelezara Smederevo and the railway system (EUR 599 mn). In the meantime, the government is making an effort to solve the issue of the 179 companies in restructuring and has launched another tender sale for the loss-making pharmaceutical Galenika. Moreover, it is seeking a potential investor for the steel producer Zelezara Smederevo, whereas the tender for sale of the 76.74% in Cacanska banka has been opened whose largest shareholders are: the state (28.5%), EBRD (24.99%) and the IFC (19.98%).

There has been news that works on the South Stream gas pipeline construction will be launched. The project value of the Serbia part will total at EUR 1.9 bn and Serbia expects to raise EUR 200 mn in transit fees annually after the pipeline is finished.

Ljiljana Grubic (+381 11 2207178)

Russia – More recently, the o/n Mosprime rate climbed to around 6.6%, which means that it exceeded the upper boundary of the CBR's corridor (6.5%). Our concerns that after reaching the threshold of RUB 2.5 trn of repo banks will switch to more expensive foreign currency swaps with the CBR became a reality. However, the interbank interest rates should not stay at this level for too long, as the tax period which leads to upward pressure on rates is over. Nonetheless, the fact that the interest rates were higher than the CBR's upper boundary even in November (when we expected a stable situation) is a sign that their increase could be more dramatic in December, against a backdrop of a more serious shortage of rouble liquidity. In our view, the regulator's measures will depend on whether the CBR will consider the gap between actual and target o/n interbank rate in 1 p.p. or even more crucial or not. As possible solutions to the problem (at the next CBR meeting in December), we see the introduction of an auction for loans secured by non-marketable assets or lowering the rate for foreign currency swaps, while direct cuts of key rates are very unlikely, in our opinion. This view is supported by the recent statement of K. Yudaeva, that CPI in 2013 could exceed the CBR's target of 6%.

Maria Pomelnikova (+7 495 221-9845)

Turkey – The long end of the Turkish local currency (LCY) yield curve saw another week of elevated market pressure. With the 10y yield climbing to around 30bp during the week, Turkey even underperformed other EM peers such as South Africa and Brazil. On Thursday, however, lira markets felt some relief from IMF comments which backed the Turkish central bank's (TCMB) moves to signal more tightening of day-to-day monetary policy. At the same time, the IMF's article IV concluding statements highlighted that more monetary tightening is required, which is in line with our assessment. With Fed tapering coming closer, Turkey must increase the attractiveness of the local financial markets for (international) investors, which in turn would lend support to the ailing lira. Moreover, credit growth could be brought to more reasonable levels, which in turn would relieve pressure on the country's current account deficit. A more stable currency in conjunction with less demand-driven price pressure could also bring inflation closer to the official mid-target of 5%, which is far from being realistic in the short term. That said CPI inflation numbers due next week should demonstrate again that November was another high inflation month (consensus estimate at 7.8% yoy). Given the expectation that the effective costs of funding should approach the upper boundary of the interest rate corridor soon, the current real interest in the Turkish economy will be close to zero (and not deep in the red anymore). Stephan Imre (+43 1 71707 6757)

Stephan Imre (+43 1 71707 6757)

Monetary policy and money markets overview

CEE key interest and money markets outlook

| Poland | current* | Dec-13 | Mar-14 | Jun-14 | Sep-14 |
|------------------------------------|----------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Key interest rate (% eop) | 2.50 | 2.50 | 2.50 | 2.50 | 2.75 |
| 1m money market rate (% eop) | 2.40 | 2.63 | 2.63 | 2.64 | 2.88 |
| 3m money market rate (% eop) | 2.45 | 2.73 | 2.75 | 2.80 | 3.10 |
| 6m money market rate (% eop) | 2.50 | 2.75 | 2.90 | 3.00 | 3.35 |
| Hungary | | | | | |
| Key interest rate (% eop) | 3.20 | 3.00 | 2.80 | 2.80 | 2.80 |
| 1m money market rate (% eop) | 3.20 | 3.00 | 2.90 | 2.90 | 2.90 |
| 3m money market rate (% eop) | 3.18 | 3.10 | 3.10 | 3.10 | 3.10 |
| 6m money market rate (% eop) | 3.15 | 3.20 | 3.37 | 3.40 | 3.47 |
| Czech Republic | | | | | |
| Key interest rate (% eop) | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.05 |
| 1m money market rate (% eop) | 0.03 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.05 |
| 3m money market rate (% eop) | 0.06 | 0.20 | 0.20 | 0.20 | 0.20 |
| 6m money market rate (% eop) | 0.49 | 0.30 | 0.33 | 0.33 | 0.33 |
| Romania | | | | | |
| Key interest rate (% eop) | 4.00 | 4.00 | 3.50 | 3.50 | 3.50 |
| 1m money market rate (% eop) | 1.44 | 2.85 | 2.70 | 2.80 | 2.85 |
| 3m money market rate (% eop) | 2.20 | 3.00 | 2.90 | 2.90 | 2.95 |
| 6m money market rate (% eop) | 2.43 | 2.80 | 2.75 | 2.75 | 2.95 |
| Russia | | | | | |
| Key interest rate (% eop) | 5.50 | 5.25 | 5.25 | 5.25 | 5.25 |
| 1m money market rate (% eop) | 6.65 | 6.70 | 6.50 | 6.65 | 6.75 |
| 3m money market rate (% eop) | 6.90 | 7.10 | 6.95 | 7.10 | 7.20 |
| 6m money market rate (% eop) | 7.07 | 7.40 | 7.15 | 7.35 | 7.45 |
| Turkey | | | | | |
| Key interest rate (% eop) | 7.75 | 7.75 | 8.25 | 8.75 | 8.75 |
| 1m money market rate (% eop) | 7.60 | 7.50 | 7.80 | 7.90 | 7.90 |
| 3m money market rate (% eop) | 7.95 | 7.90 | 8.10 | 8.20 | 8.20 |
| 6m money market rate (% eop) | 8.10 | 8.00 | 8.20 | 8.30 | 8.30 |
| Benchmark key rates (% eop) | | | | | |
| ECB key interest rate (% eop) | 0.25 | 0.25 | 0.25 | 0.25 | 0.25 |
| Fed key interest rate (% eop) | 0.07 | 0.25 | 0.25 | 0.25 | 0.25 |

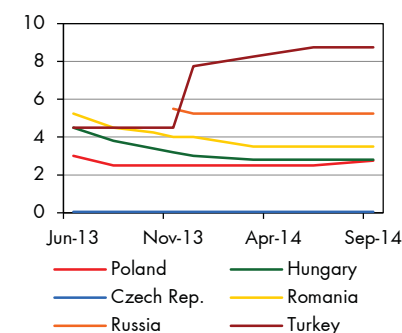
* Bid rates (for Hungary ask rates) as of 29 November 2013, 10:21 a.m. CET
Source: Bloomberg, Raiffeisen RESEARCH

Central bank watch

| | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| Poland (NBP) | Recent positioning of NBP governor (pointing at strength of recovery and low imbalances of economy) makes extension of forward guidance beyond H1 2014 very unlikely |
| Hungary (MNB) | Interest rate cutting cycle to continue to below 3% in Q1 2014 |
| Czech Republic (CNB) | FX intervention used as additional tool for monetary policy |
| Romania (BNR) | Latest 25bp rate cut ends interest rate cutting cycle for 2013. Continuation in Q1 2014 expected with two more 25bp cuts |
| Serbia (NBS) | Favourable inflationary development supports further rate cuts |
| Russia (CBR) | New auctions for secured loans or rate cuts for swaps with the CBR more likely than direct rate cuts |
| Turkey (TCMB) | New key interest rate tool, the overnight lending rate, expected to be hiked in Q1/Q2 2014, triggered by materialisation of Fed tapering in April 2014 |

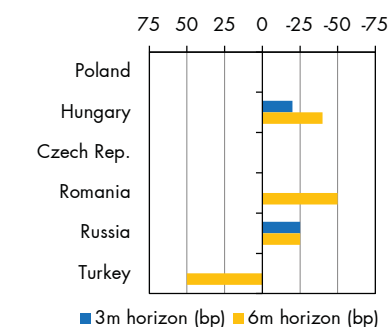
Source: Bloomberg, Reuters, Raiffeisen RESEARCH

Key rate trends (%)



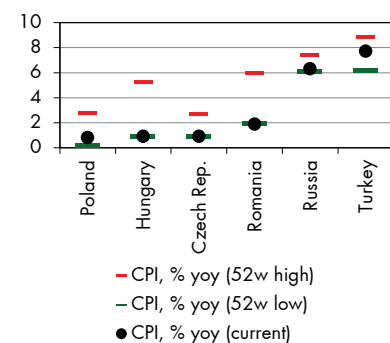
Source: Bloomberg

Key rate forecast (chg., bp)



Source: Bloomberg

Inflation snapshot



Source: Bloomberg, Raiffeisen RESEARCH

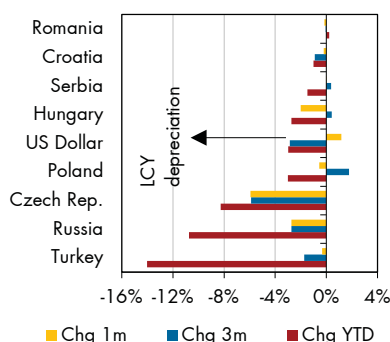
Rate setting meetings

| | Nov | Dec |
|------------------|-----|----------|
| Poland (NBP) | 6 | 4 |
| Hungary (MNB) | 26 | 17 |
| Czech Rep. (CNB) | 7 | 17 |
| Romania (BNR) | 5 | |
| Serbia (NBS) | 7 | 12 |
| Russia (CBR) | 8 | 1st half |
| Turkey (TCMB) | 19 | 17 |

Source: National Central Banks, Raiffeisen RESEARCH

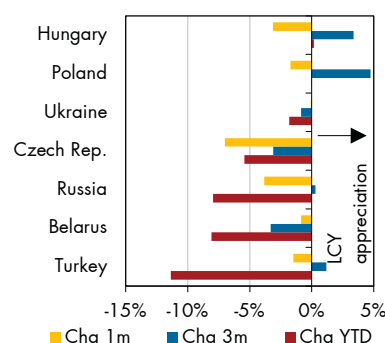
Foreign exchange market overview

Change of LCY value to EUR (%)



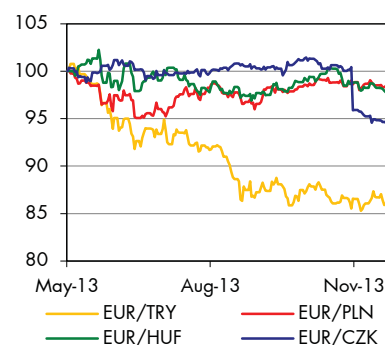
Source: Bloomberg

Change of LCY value to USD (%)



Source: Bloomberg

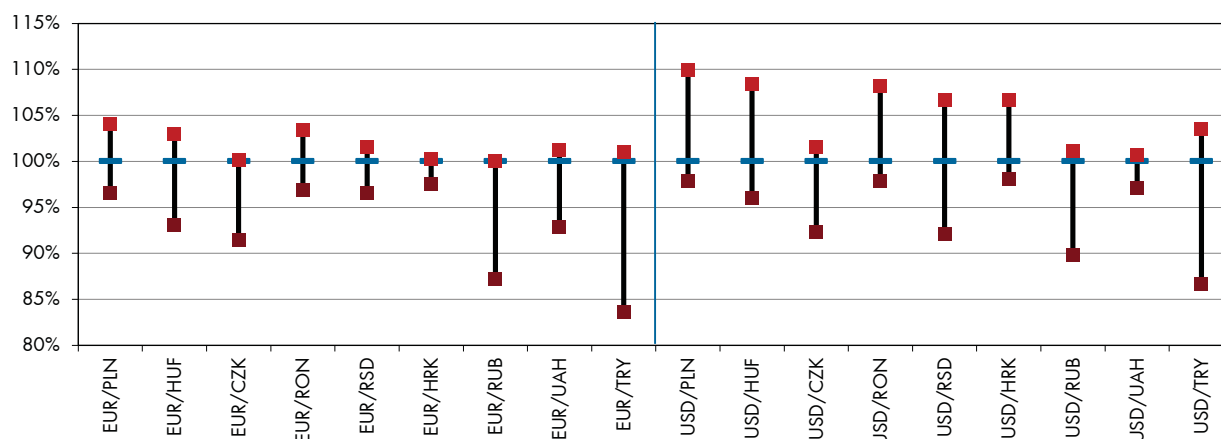
Exchange rate comparison



Indexed May 2013 = 100

Source: Bloomberg

CEE FX trading range*



* 365 day high and low, 100% is current value; value of above 100% is depreciation, below 100% appreciation

Source: Bloomberg

FX forecasts

| EUR vs | current ¹ | Dec-13 | Mar-14 | Jun-14 | Sep-14 | Comment |
|--|----------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---|
| PLN | 4.20 | 4.15 | 4.10 | 4.00 | 4.05 | Up to now PLN constrained by negative yield-trend on LCY market |
| HUF | 300.1 | 300.0 | 305.0 | 300.0 | 305.0 | HUF depreciated towards 300 level on central bank comments; we see it trading around 300 until year end |
| CZK | 27.37 | 26.97 | 26.97 | 26.97 | 26.00 | EUR/CZK 1% above CNB FX floor |
| RON | 4.44 | 4.50 | 4.45 | 4.50 | 4.50 | Limited appreciation potential, sideways trading most likely |
| HRK | 7.64 | 7.60 | 7.57 | 7.48 | 7.52 | Trading between 7.62 and 7.65 expected |
| RSD | 114.0 | 115.0 | 113.0 | 112.0 | 114.0 | NBS to limit fluctuations to hold EUR/RSD stable around 114 |
| RUB | 45.16 | 43.89 | 42.54 | 42.79 | 42.63 | see rouble basket below |
| UAH | 11.17 | 11.15 | 10.74 | 10.71 | 10.75 | see USD/UAH below |
| BYR | 12,722 | 13,300 | 13,500 | 13,900 | 14,600 | see USD/BYR below |
| TRY | 2.75 | 2.65 | 2.62 | 2.71 | 2.62 | see USD/TRY below |
| USD | 1.36 | 1.36 | 1.31 | 1.29 | 1.28 | Current strong EUR supports a lot of CEE currencies |
| USD vs | | Dec-13 | Mar-14 | Jun-14 | Sep-14 | Comment |
| RUB | 33.19 | 32.27 | 32.47 | 33.17 | 33.30 | see rouble basket below |
| UAH | 8.22 | 8.20 | 8.20 | 8.30 | 8.40 | Pressure in coming weeks on the rise given political uncertainty |
| BYR | 9,366 | 9,800 | 10,300 | 10,800 | 11,400 | We further increased our depreciation expectation on weakening fundamentals |
| TRY | 2.02 | 1.95 | 2.00 | 2.10 | 2.05 | Lira under continued pressure, Fed tapering postponement only short-term relief |
| RUB basket | 38.57 | 37.50 | 37.00 | 37.50 | 37.50 | Relative neutral short term view |
| 1 as of 29 November 2013, 10:15 a.m. CET | | | | | | |
| * under revision | | | | | | |
| Source: Bloomberg, Raiffeisen RESEARCH | | | | | | |

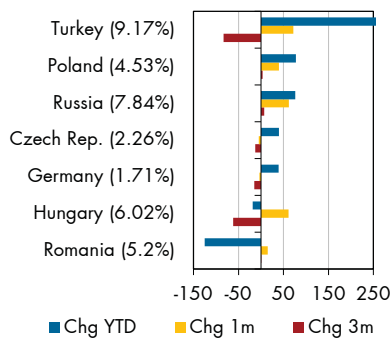
¹ as of 29 November 2013, 10:15 a.m. CET

* under revision

Source: Bloomberg, Raiffeisen RESEARCH

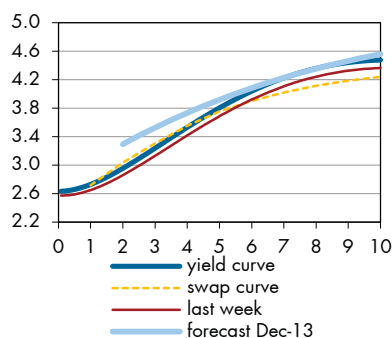
Local currency bond market overview

Change of LCY 10y bond yields (bp)



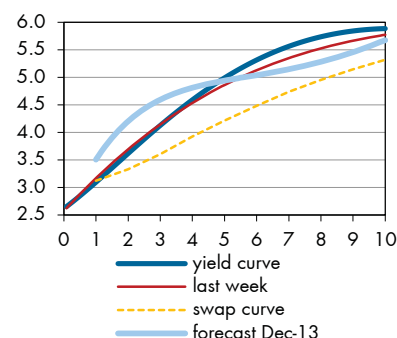
Source: Bloomberg

PLN yield curve



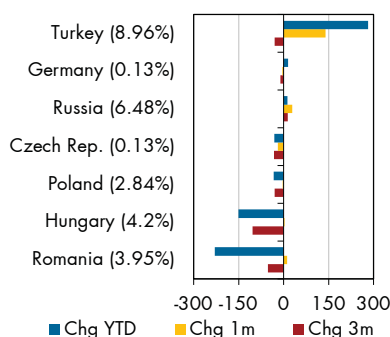
Source: Bloomberg

HUF yield curve



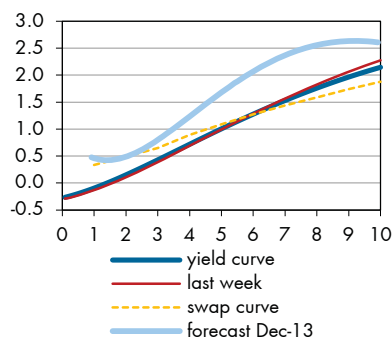
Source: Bloomberg

Change of LCY 2y bond yields (bp)



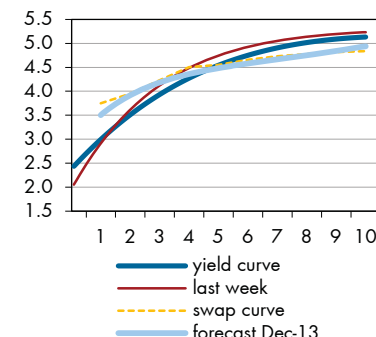
Source: Bloomberg

CZK yield curve



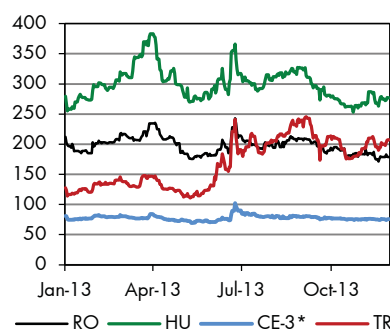
Source: Bloomberg

RON yield curve



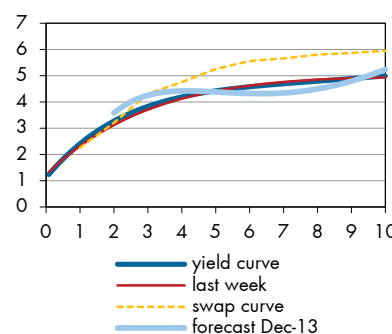
Source: Bloomberg

5y USD CDS spreads



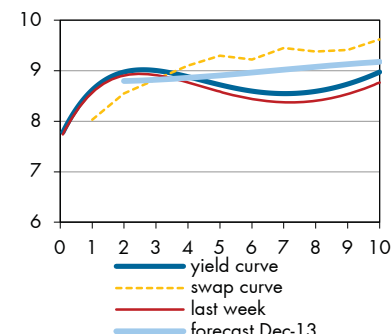
* CE-3: CZ, PL, SK
Source: Bloomberg, Raiffeisen RESEARCH

HRK yield curve



Source: Bloomberg

TRY yield curve



Source: Bloomberg

Yield forecasts

| 2y T-bond yields (%) | | | | | | 10y T-bond yields (%) | | | | | |
|----------------------|----------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-----------------------|----------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | current* | Dec-13 | Mar-14 | Jun-14 | Sep-14 | | current* | Dec-13 | Mar-14 | Jun-14 | Sep-14 |
| Poland | 2.78 | 3.2 | 3.4 | 3.5 | 3.6 | Poland | 4.50 | 4.6 | 4.6 | 4.7 | 4.8 |
| Hungary | 4.13 | 4.0 | 4.4 | 4.6 | 4.8 | Hungary | 5.95 | 5.8 | 6.3 | 6.7 | 6.8 |
| Czech Rep. | 0.01 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.8 | Czech Rep. | 2.21 | 2.6 | 2.8 | 3.1 | 3.2 |
| Romania | 3.75 | 4.0 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 3.9 | Romania | 5.17 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.1 | 5.2 |
| Croatia | 4.05 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.6 | 3.7 | Croatia | 4.94 | 5.5 | 5.6 | 5.6 | 5.6 |
| Russia | 6.38 | 6.2 | 6.0 | 6.3 | 6.0 | Russia | 7.63 | 7.2 | 7.0 | 7.3 | 7.2 |
| Turkey | 8.85 | 8.8 | 9.3 | 9.2 | 9.0 | Turkey | 9.13 | 9.2 | 9.7 | 10.0 | 9.9 |
| Euro area | 0.12 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.8 | Euro area | 1.70 | 1.9 | 2.3 | 2.7 | 2.8 |
| USA | 0.29 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 1.0 | USA | 2.75 | 2.6 | 3.1 | 3.2 | 3.3 |

* Ask yields as of 29 November 2013, 10:03 a.m. CET
Source: Bloomberg, Raiffeisen RESEARCH

Local currency bond market overview

CEE local currency bond market snapshot

| | | Maturity | Coupon, % | Ask Price | YTM, % | Spread to Bunds, bp | MDur. | Comment |
|----------------|---------------|------------|--------------|-----------|-----------|------------------------|-------|---|
| Poland | | | | | | | | |
| PLN | 2y Gov. Bond | 24/10/2015 | 6.25 | 106.31 | 2.77 | 265 | 1.8 | Modest upside pressure may prevail, mostly driven by macro data; increase in volatility also likely going forward |
| PLN | 5y Gov. Bond | 25/07/2018 | 2.50 | 94.86 | 3.72 | 305 | 4.4 | |
| PLN | 10y Gov. Bond | 25/10/2023 | 4.00 | 96.15 | 4.49 | 279 | 8.3 | |
| Hungary | | | | | | | | |
| HUF | 3y Gov. Bond | 22/12/2016 | 5.50 | 104.02 | 4.07 | 387 | 2.8 | Shorter maturities are on demand because of ongoing rate cutting cycle; longer-end of yield curve inched closer to 6% |
| HUF | 5y Gov. Bond | 20/12/2018 | 5.50 | 102.52 | 4.92 | 426 | 4.3 | |
| HUF | 10y Gov. Bond | 24/11/2023 | 6.00 | 100.38 | 5.95 | 425 | 7.8 | |
| Czech Republic | | | | | | | | |
| CZK | 2y Gov. Bond | 11/04/2015 | 3.80 | 105.10 | 0.03 | -9 | 1.3 | Czech government bond prices are moving up slightly |
| CZK | 5y Gov. Bond | 18/08/2018 | 4.60 | 117.49 | 0.80 | 13 | 4.3 | |
| CZK | 10y Gov. Bond | 25/05/2024 | 5.70 | 132.43 | 2.20 | 50 | 8.3 | |
| Croatia | | | | | | | | |
| HRK | 5y Gov. Bond | 10/07/2018 | 5.25 | 103.42 | 4.42 | 375 | 4.1 | Towards the end of the year we could expect more pronounced demand for domestic papers |
| HRK | 8y Gov. Bond | 05/03/2020 | 6.75 | 109.60 | 4.94 | 324 | 5.1 | |
| Romania | | | | | | | | |
| RON | 3y Gov. Bond | 29/08/2016 | 4.75 | 102.25 | 3.86 | 366 | 2.6 | Scenario of high liquidity continuing to support short end of the yield curve |
| RON | 5y Gov. Bond | 26/07/2017 | 5.90 | 105.10 | 4.35 | 368 | 3.3 | |
| Russia | | | | | | | | |
| RUB | 2y Gov. Bond | 15/07/2015 | 6.88 | 100.90 | 6.38 | 626 | 1.6 | OFZ market is under pressure as well as other GEMs on expectations of QE3 tapering |
| RUB | 5y Gov. Bond | 03/08/2016 | 6.90 | 101.15 | 6.53 | 586 | 2.5 | |
| RUB | 10y Gov. Bond | 24/11/2021 | 7.00 | 95.00 | 7.63 | 593 | 6.3 | |
| Turkey | | | | | | | | |
| TRY | 2y Gov. Bond | 07/10/2015 | 8.30 | 99.05 | 8.85 | 873 | 1.8 | Announcement by Barclay's to include Turkey into benchmark index from end-March 2014 and latest ECB easing improves medium-term outlook for TRY bonds, while tapering risks will weigh considerably in the short to medium term (on the long end of the YC) |
| TRY | 5y Gov. Bond | 14/02/2018 | 6.30 | 91.15 | 8.85 | 818 | 3.6 | |
| TRY | 10y Gov. Bond | 27/09/2023 | 8.80 | 97.90 | 9.12 | 742 | 6.8 | |

Prices as of 29 November 2013, 10:21 a.m. CET
Source: Bloomberg, Raiffeisen RESEARCH

Bond auctions

| | | ISIN | Coupon | Maturity | Volume |
|------------------|------------|------|----------|-----------|--------|
| 02 December 2013 | | | | | |
| TR | 5y T-bond | n.a. | fixed | 14 Nov-18 | n.a. |
| TR | 7y T-bond | n.a. | fixed | 11 Nov-20 | n.a. |
| | | | | | |
| 03 December 2013 | | | | | |
| TR | 2y T-bond | n.a. | fixed | 07 Oct-15 | n.a. |
| TR | 10y T-bond | n.a. | fixed | 27 Sep-23 | n.a. |
| | | | | | |
| 04 December 2013 | | | | | |
| RU | OFZ bond | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. |
| | | | | | |
| 05 December 2013 | | | | | |
| HU | n.a. | n.a. | floating | n.a. | n.a. |

Summary: Ratings & macro data

Country ratings: CE, SEE, CIS

| | S&P | | | Moody's | | | Fitch | | |
|----------------|------|------|----------|---------|------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | LCY | FCY | Outlook | LCY | FCY | Outlook | LCY | FCY | Outlook |
| CE | | | | | | | | | |
| Poland | A | A- | stable | A2 | A2 | stable | A | A- | positive |
| Hungary | BB | BB | negative | Ba1 | Ba1 | negative | BBB- | BB+ | stable |
| Czech Republic | AA | AA- | stable | A1 | A1 | stable | AA- | A+ | stable |
| Slovakia * | A | A | stable | A2 | A2 | negative | A+ | A+ | stable |
| Slovenia * | A- | A- | stable | Ba1 | Ba1 | negative | BBB+ | BBB+ | negative |
| SEE | | | | | | | | | |
| Romania | BB+ | BB+ | positive | Baa3 | Baa3 | negative | BBB | BBB- | stable |
| Bulgaria | BBB | BBB | stable | Baa2 | Baa2 | stable | BBB | BBB- | stable |
| Croatia | BB+ | BB+ | negative | Ba1 | Ba1 | stable | BBB- | BB+ | stable |
| Serbia | BB- | BB- | negative | B1 | B1 | stable | BB- | BB- | negative |
| CIS | | | | | | | | | |
| Russia | BBB+ | BBB | stable | Baa1 | Baa1 | stable | BBB | BBB | stable |
| Ukraine | B- | B- | negative | Caa1 | Caa1 | negative | B- | B- | negative |
| Belarus | B- | B- | stable | B3 | B3 | negative | not rated | not rated | not rated |
| Kazakhstan | BBB+ | BBB+ | stable | Baa2 | Baa2 | stable | A- | BBB+ | stable |
| Turkey | BBB | BB+ | stable | Baa3 | Baa3 | stable | BBB | BBB- | stable |

* Euro area (Euro currency) members; positive rating/outlook changes (in previous week) in green, negative changes in red
Source: rating agencies websites

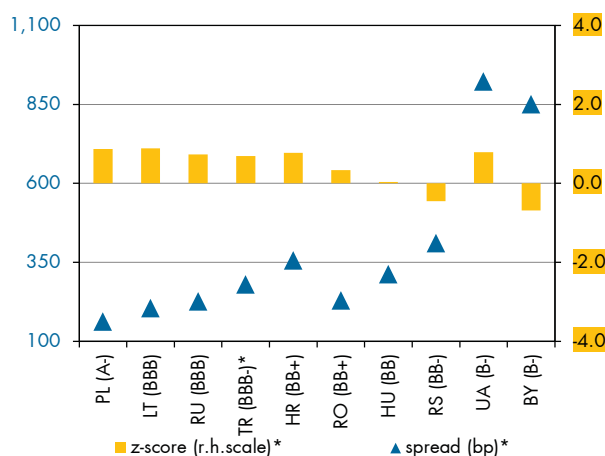
Main macro data & forecasts *

| Country | Year | GDP, % avg. yoy | CPI, % avg. yoy | Unemployment, % | Nominal wages, EUR | Fiscal balance, % GDP | Public debt, % GDP | Export**, % GDP | C/A, % GDP | Ext. debt, % GDP | FXR*** % ext. debt | Import cover, months |
|------------|-------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|-----------------|------------|------------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| Croatia | 2012 | -2.0 | 3.4 | 19.1 | 1047 | -4.1 | 53.7 | 22.3 | 0.0 | 102.3 | 25.0 | 8.5 |
| | 2013e | -0.5 | 2.5 | 19.8 | 1027 | -4.5 | 61.8 | 20.6 | -0.7 | 103.1 | 24.5 | 8.7 |
| | 2014f | 1.0 | 2.7 | 19.5 | 1024 | -3.6 | 65.4 | 19.5 | -0.9 | 99.8 | 24.7 | 8.8 |
| Czech Rep. | 2012 | -0.9 | 3.3 | 6.8 | 1000 | -4.4 | 46.2 | 66.9 | -2.4 | 50.5 | 44.0 | 4.2 |
| | 2013e | -1.0 | 1.4 | 7.6 | 976 | -2.9 | 48.6 | 68.8 | -1.0 | 51.2 | 45.8 | 4.4 |
| | 2014f | 2.3 | 1.1 | 7.3 | 975 | -2.9 | 49.7 | 71.3 | -0.7 | 50.1 | 47.9 | 4.4 |
| Hungary | 2012 | -1.7 | 5.7 | 10.9 | 771 | -1.9 | 79.2 | 82.6 | 1.9 | 126.8 | 27.6 | 5.5 |
| | 2013e | 0.5 | 1.8 | 10.6 | 783 | -2.9 | 78.7 | 84.0 | 2.6 | 119.2 | 25.9 | 4.8 |
| | 2014f | 1.5 | 2.0 | 9.9 | 802 | -2.9 | 77.2 | 84.1 | 2.8 | 110.3 | 25.5 | 4.4 |
| Poland | 2012 | 1.9 | 3.7 | 12.8 | 842 | -3.9 | 55.6 | 38.4 | -3.5 | 72.4 | 29.9 | 6.5 |
| | 2013e | 1.2 | 1.2 | 14.0 | 860 | -4.1 | 57.1 | 39.5 | -1.3 | 73.1 | 30.5 | 6.7 |
| | 2014f | 2.5 | 2.0 | 13.1 | 926 | -3.8 | 57.6 | 39.1 | -2.8 | 70.9 | 30.3 | 6.3 |
| Romania | 2012 | 0.7 | 3.3 | 7.0 | 463 | -3.0 | 37.9 | 34.2 | -4.4 | 75.2 | 31.5 | 7.1 |
| | 2013e | 2.5 | 4.1 | 7.3 | 489 | -2.8 | 38.5 | 34.5 | -1.0 | 70.9 | 33.0 | 7.3 |
| | 2014f | 2.0 | 2.2 | 7.2 | 508 | -2.5 | 38.9 | 36.2 | -2.0 | 69.6 | 30.6 | 6.2 |
| Russia | 2012 | 3.4 | 5.1 | 5.7 | 671 | 0.4 | 10.5 | 26.3 | 3.7 | 30.9 | 76.3 | 17.0 |
| | 2013e | 1.5 | 6.7 | 6.0 | 685 | -0.5 | 11.0 | 24.0 | 2.8 | 32.3 | 67.2 | 16.4 |
| | 2014f | 2.0 | 5.5 | 6.0 | 726 | -0.2 | 11.5 | 23.3 | 2.0 | 33.9 | 61.6 | 15.7 |
| Ukraine | 2012 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 7.7 | 290 | -5.5 | 36.8 | 40.0 | -8.5 | 76.3 | 17.0 | 2.9 |
| | 2013e | -1.0 | -0.2 | 7.5 | 310 | -4.0 | 37.5 | 37.2 | -6.6 | 77.3 | 11.9 | 2.3 |
| | 2014f | 1.5 | 5.0 | 7.0 | 350 | -5.0 | 39.0 | 38.4 | -6.5 | 76.5 | 11.7 | 2.2 |
| Turkey | 2012 | 2.2 | 9.0 | 9.2 | 749 | -2.4 | 36.8 | 19.4 | -6.1 | 45.2 | 27.7 | 5.0 |
| | 2013e | 3.5 | 6.0 | 9.5 | 701 | -2.2 | 35.0 | 19.0 | -6.7 | 46.3 | 19.7 | 3.6 |
| | 2014f | 3.5 | 6.7 | 9.3 | 700 | -2.5 | 33.0 | 18.8 | -6.6 | 49.5 | 17.4 | 3.6 |

* only for countries included in CEE bond market weekly, ** Export of Goods only, *** FXR - Foreign exchange reserves
Source: Thomson Financial Datastream, National Statistics

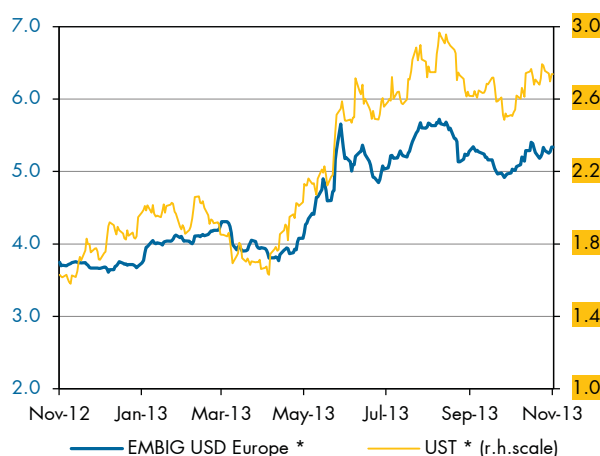
Eurobond market overview

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, Raiffeisen RESEARCH

CEE EMBIG USD vs. UST YTM*



* YTM - yield to maturity EMBI Global USD, UST - 10-year US Treasury note
Source: Thomson Reuters, Raiffeisen RESEARCH

| Issuer/rate/due | Market Price | | | | | YTM mid. | Spread vs. | Mdur. | ISIN |
|-----------------------|--------------|-------|-------|---------|---------|----------|------------|-------|--------------|
| | Bid | Ask | w/w % | 52w max | 52w min | % p. a. | Bmk, bp | years | — |
| EUR | | | | | | | | | |
| BGARIA 4 1/4 07/09/17 | 107.9 | 108.3 | -0.07 | 110.5 | 106.7 | 1.90 | 157 | 3.3 | XS0802005289 |
| CROATI 6 1/2 01/05/15 | 104.5 | 104.8 | -0.25 | 108.5 | 104.5 | 2.13 | 200 | 1.0 | XS0431967230 |
| CROATI 5 7/8 07/09/18 | 107.3 | 107.7 | -0.31 | 111.3 | 103.6 | 4.04 | 346 | 3.9 | XS0645940288 |
| REPHUN 3 1/2 07/18/16 | 101.8 | 102.5 | -0.08 | 102.1 | 96.3 | 2.64 | 246 | 2.5 | XS0240732114 |
| REPHUN 5 3/4 06/11/18 | 106.5 | 107.3 | -0.20 | 108.1 | 99.9 | 4.04 | 348 | 3.9 | XS0369470397 |
| REPHUN 6 01/11/19 | 107.1 | 108.1 | -0.42 | 109.3 | 100.8 | 4.30 | 361 | 4.2 | XS0625388136 |
| LITHUN 4.85 02/07/18 | 110.3 | 110.6 | -0.20 | 113.0 | 107.5 | 2.21 | 174 | 3.7 | XS0327304001 |
| POLAND 3 5/8 02/01/16 | 106.4 | 106.8 | -0.24 | 108.7 | 105.9 | 0.54 | 40 | 2.1 | XS0242491230 |
| POLAND 1 5/8 01/15/19 | 100.7 | 101.2 | 0.13 | 102.3 | 98.0 | 1.44 | 74 | 4.8 | XS0874841066 |
| POLAND 3 3/4 01/19/23 | 108.6 | 109.3 | -0.08 | 113.1 | 104.5 | 2.63 | 106 | 7.5 | XS0794399674 |
| POLAND 3 3/8 07/09/24 | 104.5 | 105.3 | -0.05 | 107.4 | 99.3 | 2.83 | 104 | 8.8 | XS0841073793 |
| ROMANI 5 1/4 06/17/16 | 107.4 | 107.9 | -0.14 | 109.2 | 105.9 | 2.13 | 196 | 2.3 | XS0638742485 |
| ROMANI 4 7/8 11/07/19 | 105.3 | 105.5 | -0.14 | 109.4 | 99.7 | 3.84 | 300 | 5.1 | XS0852474336 |
| TURKEY 5 7/8 04/02/19 | 110.0 | 111.0 | -0.45 | 119.4 | 107.5 | 3.67 | 295 | 4.4 | XS0285127329 |
| TURKEY 5 1/8 05/18/20 | 106.3 | 107.0 | -0.12 | 115.9 | 102.4 | 3.93 | 297 | 5.3 | XS0503454166 |
| USD | | | | | | | | | |
| BGARIA 8 1/4 01/15/15 | 108.2 | 108.5 | -0.04 | 116.4 | 108.4 | 0.73 | 58 | 1.1 | XS0145623624 |
| BELRUS 8 3/4 08/03/15 | 98.9 | 100.7 | 0.06 | 106.1 | 94.3 | 8.88 | 865 | 1.5 | XS0529394701 |
| BELRUS 8.95 01/26/18 | 97.8 | 99.4 | 0.23 | 111.2 | 90.0 | 9.36 | 833 | 3.3 | XS0583616239 |
| CROATI 6 3/8 03/24/21 | 104.0 | 105.1 | 0.21 | 116.9 | 101.4 | 5.61 | 345 | 5.8 | XS0607904264 |
| CROATI 5 1/2 04/04/23 | 95.8 | 96.4 | -0.04 | 109.0 | 93.9 | 6.05 | 344 | 7.1 | XS0908769887 |
| REPHUN 5 3/8 02/21/23 | 97.9 | 98.3 | -0.17 | 106.0 | 93.0 | 5.64 | 306 | 7.1 | US445545AH91 |
| REPHUN 7 5/8 03/29/41 | 106.8 | 107.8 | -0.32 | 121.3 | 97.0 | 7.02 | 334 | 11.8 | US445545AF36 |
| LITHUN 7 3/8 02/11/20 | 120.7 | 121.4 | 0.18 | 131.0 | 118.0 | 3.55 | 175 | 5.0 | XS0485991417 |
| LITHUN 6 5/8 02/01/22 | 116.8 | 117.7 | 0.01 | 128.9 | 113.7 | 4.11 | 176 | 6.3 | XS0739988086 |
| LATVIA 2 3/4 01/12/20 | 95.0 | 96.0 | 0.20 | 101.2 | 91.3 | 3.57 | 180 | 5.5 | XS0863522149 |
| LATVIA 5 1/4 06/16/21 | 107.8 | 108.6 | 0.32 | 117.4 | 105.2 | 3.98 | 177 | 6.1 | XS0638326263 |
| POLAND 3 7/8 07/16/15 | 104.9 | 105.3 | 0.00 | 107.8 | 104.2 | 0.70 | 47 | 1.6 | US731011AS13 |
| POLAND 6 3/8 07/15/19 | 117.3 | 117.8 | 0.28 | 125.9 | 114.3 | 2.96 | 137 | 4.7 | US731011AR30 |
| POLAND 3 03/17/23 | 91.4 | 91.9 | 0.39 | 101.3 | 87.4 | 4.09 | 150 | 7.9 | US731011AT95 |
| ROMANI 6 3/4 02/07/22 | 113.1 | 113.6 | 0.06 | 124.4 | 108.4 | 4.76 | 240 | 6.3 | US77586TAA43 |
| ROMANI 4 3/8 08/22/23 | 96.3 | 96.7 | 0.32 | 105.5 | 90.4 | 4.83 | 214 | 7.7 | US77586TAC09 |
| RUSSIA 4 1/2 04/04/22 | 102.0 | 102.4 | -0.17 | 116.2 | 97.7 | 4.19 | 180 | 6.9 | XS0767472458 |
| RUSSIA 7 1/2 03/31/30 | 117.3 | 117.4 | -0.32 | 128.7 | 114.6 | 4.06 | 98 | 4.8 | XS0114288789 |
| RUSSIA 5 5/8 04/04/42 | 98.9 | 99.9 | -0.30 | 125.0 | 95.6 | 5.67 | 193 | 13.9 | XS0767473852 |
| SERBIA 5 1/4 11/21/17 | 99.7 | 100.6 | 0.12 | 107.1 | 95.9 | 5.22 | 426 | 3.5 | XS0856951263 |
| SERBIA 4 7/8 02/25/20 | 93.5 | 94.5 | 0.20 | 99.0 | 89.3 | 6.04 | 423 | 5.2 | XS0893103852 |
| TURKEY 6 1/4 09/26/22 | 107.0 | 107.9 | -0.36 | 127.3 | 102.4 | 5.19 | 270 | 6.7 | US900123B227 |
| TURKEY 6 7/8 03/17/36 | 105.2 | 106.2 | -0.65 | 139.9 | 98.4 | 6.39 | 299 | 11.5 | US900123AY60 |
| TURKEY 6 3/4 05/30/40 | 103.3 | 104.8 | -1.13 | 139.7 | 97.2 | 6.43 | 280 | 12.5 | US900123BG46 |
| UKRAIN 7 3/4 09/23/20 | 88.0 | 90.0 | -0.79 | 108.1 | 85.5 | 10.01 | 799 | 5.0 | XS0543783194 |
| UKRAIN 7.8 11/28/22 | 86.7 | 87.7 | -0.74 | 107.0 | 83.4 | 10.00 | 747 | 6.1 | XS0858358236 |
| UKRAIN 7 1/2 04/17/23 | 85.6 | 87.1 | -1.05 | 101.8 | 82.5 | 9.75 | 713 | 6.3 | XS0917605841 |

* w/w - week on week, 52w - 52 week, YTM mid - yield to maturity based on mid market price, Bmk - benchmark, Mdur - modified duration, ISIN - international security identification number; prices as of 29 November 2013, 09:25 a.m. CET

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