

Trade the guidance from Fed, BOJ, and BOT

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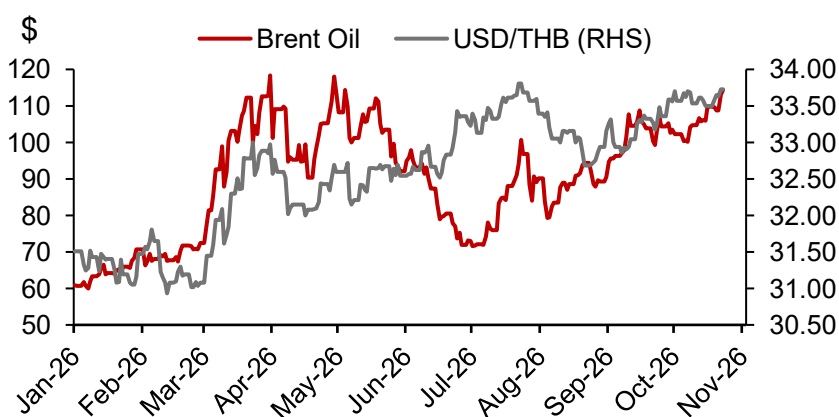
23 October 2026

MUFG Bank, Ltd.

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- Positioning matters as much as policy next week. With the Fed, BoJ and BoT broadly expected to keep policy unchanged, the bigger market catalyst is likely to be the guidance around the decisions. USD positioning has become increasingly long, while the options market has leaned toward JPY appreciation. This raises the risk of asymmetric moves: hawkish Fed guidance could extend the USD rally, but balanced guidance could trigger a positioning unwind and a broader tactical rebound in Asia FX.
- The hurdle for another broad USD leg higher is rising. Long-USD positioning has built alongside the dollar, suggesting part of the bullish US rates and USD story is already reflected in markets. A hawkish Fed and renewed rise in Treasury yields would keep USD/Asia supported. But absent a meaningful hawkish surprise, crowded positioning creates greater scope for a tactical USD pullback. We would use that reprieve selectively rather than turn broadly bullish Asia FX.
- JPY offers the clearest expression of a softer-USD scenario. USD/JPY remains below the key 160 area, while options positioning already favours downside in USD/JPY, albeit less aggressively than earlier episodes. A balanced Fed combined with a BoJ that avoids pushing back against future normalization could therefore support a USD/JPY correction.
- We remain cautious on the Thai baht. An unchanged 1% BoT policy rate would leave Thailand with limited carry support, making THB particularly sensitive to US yields. Weak domestic growth also constrains the BoT's ability to deliver materially more rate support, while Thailand's energy-import dependence leaves the currency exposed to higher oil prices.
- The broader strategy is selective across Asia FX. Let the Fed determine the USD beta, the BoJ determine the JPY expression, and the BoT sharpen relative value within Asia. We prefer currencies with stronger external buffers and structural inflows, while remaining defensive on currencies exposed to higher oil prices, weaker carry and external deficits.

BAHT FACES GROWING HEADWINDS FROM HIGHER BRENT PRICE



Source: Bloomberg, MUFG GMR

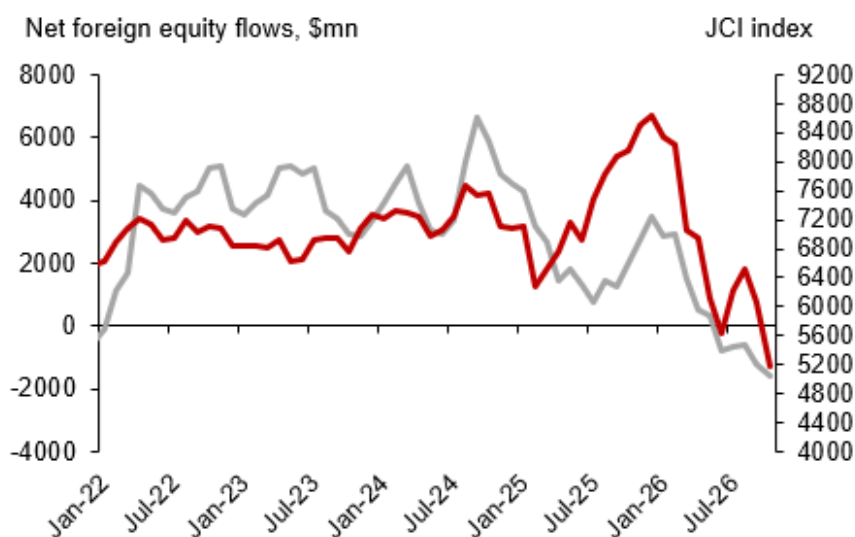
FX views

Lower US yields should give Asia FX some breathing room into next week's Fed, BoJ and BoT meetings, but we would not turn broadly bullish on the region yet. Oil, domestic policy buffers and external vulnerabilities are increasingly driving differentiation. This leaves us relatively more constructive on CNY and SGD, while being cautious about the outlook for INR, PHP, IDR, and THB.

IDR remains a key concern following MSCI announcement to downgrade Indonesian equities from emerging market to standalone market. The combination of higher oil prices, weaker external buffers and MSCI-related portfolio-flow risks leaves the rupiah particularly vulnerable, while BI's measures should help slow rather than reverse depreciation pressure. Moreover, Bank Indonesia has chosen not to raise the policy rate, turning to other non-rate measures such as hedging discounts and FX intervention to stabilize the currency.

We are also cautious on THB and PHP: an unchanged BoT next week implies continued limited rate support for the baht, while the BSP's aggressive tightening provides greater carry protection for PHP but at the cost of additional pressure on domestic growth.

WEAK FOREIGN SENTIMENT TOWARDS INDONESIA EQUITIES



Source: Bloomberg, MUFG GMR

FX PERFORMANCE

Country / Region	Currency Inde	23-Oct	%WTD	%MTD	%QTD	%YTD	%2025	%2024	%2023
China	USDCNY	6.6748	-0.2	-0.5	-0.5	-4.5	-4.3	2.8	2.9
Hong Kong	USDHKD	7.8378	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.7	0.2	-0.5	0.1
Taiwan	USD TWD	32.544	0.5	2.2	2.2	3.58	-4.2	6.8	0.0
South Korea	USD KRW	1322.30	-0.9	-2.5	-2.5	-8.2	-2.2	14.3	1.8
India	USD INR	94.826	-0.1	-1.0	-1.0	5.5	5.0	2.9	0.6
Indonesia	USD IDR	18050.00	0.2	1.0	1.0	8.1	3.7	4.6	-1.1
Malaysia	USD MYR	4.0815	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	-9.2	-2.7	4.3
Philippines	USD PHP	63.528	0.9	1.4	1.4	8.0	1.7	4.4	-0.6
Singapore	USD SGD	1.2764	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	-0.7	-5.9	3.4	-1.4
Thailand	USD THB	33.725	0.7	0.5	0.5	7.0	-7.6	-0.1	-1.3
Vietnam	USD VND	25845	-0.2	-0.5	-0.5	-1.7	3.2	5.0	2.7
US	Dollar Index	101.52	-0.3	0.1	0.1	3.3	-9.4	7.1	-2.1
Japan	USD JPY	156.16	-1.2	-0.8	-0.8	-0.4	-0.3	11.5	7.6
Europe	EUR USD	1.1225	-0.1	-0.9	-0.9	-4.4	13.4	-6.2	3.1

Source: Bloomberg, MUFG GMR | Note: Data retrieved at HKT4:00PM on 23 October 2026

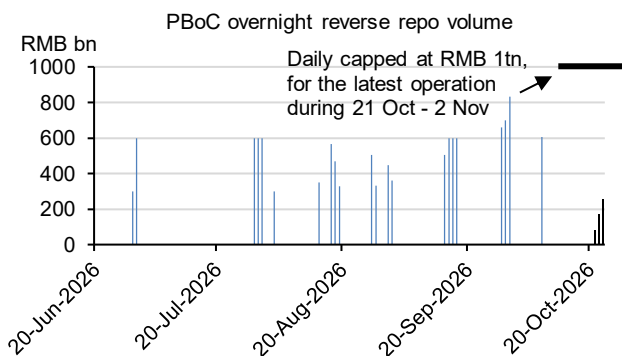
USD/CNY: Incremental policies likely to provide support for CNY

China's Q3 GDP and September data point to signs of economy bottoming out toward the end of Q3. The headline GDP growth printed better than expected at 4.5%yoy, up by 0.2ppts from prior quarter. Net exports drove the rebound, with their contribution to headline growth rising by 0.9ppts to 1.8ppts whereas the investment dragged sizably and consumption remained soft though recovered somewhat. While the GDP deflator remained decent at 1.5%yoy, we are not convinced that the economy is firmly back on reflationary trend as the surge in prices are mostly imported. For instance, the GDP deflator for services industry actually declined by 0.6ppts to 0.7%yoy and that the CPI prints have remained soft, signalling a muted consumption recovery. Nevertheless, the positive takeaway from September data is the (mild) stabilization of FAI, which ended a six-month consecutive decline. We expect the incremental policies introduced since late September including the allocation of RMB 250bn local government unused special bond quota for project funding to help stabilize investment further especially the infrastructure sector. With exports growth likely to remain strong through year end and investment growth expected to pick up slightly from here, Q4 GDP growth is likely to improve further, albeit modestly, putting the government firmly on track to meet its annual growth target of 4.5–5.0% (currently YTD 4.6%yoy). That said, the property-sector downturn and continued household deleveraging will likely limit the extent of the recovery.

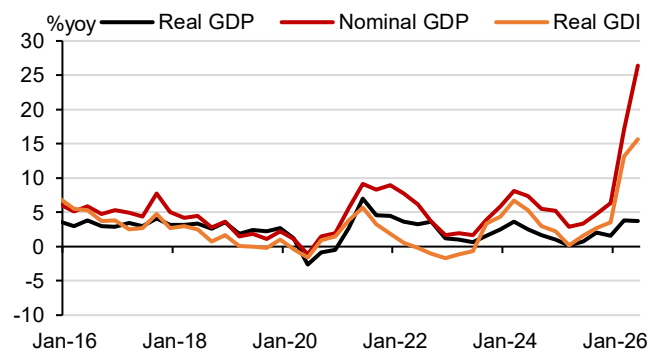
Meanwhile, PBoC's plan to replace the current 7-day reverse repo rate with an overnight rate as its policy rate "at an appropriate time" announced at the Financial Street Forum on Monday, has led markets to view the shift as effectively a rate cut. In our view, we see it more as an ongoing effort to refine monetary policy toolkits to improve the transmission to the real economy, especially with the introduction of a new loan-pricing benchmark linked to interbank overnight repo rate (DR001) for financially sound corporates. Meanwhile, the PBoC is carrying out the latest round of overnight reverse repo operation between 21 Oct – 2 Nov while still keeping the overnight reverse repo rate confidential. On currency, the CNY ended the week up 0.2% against the US dollar, outperforming most Asian FX.

USD/KRW: Hawkish hold, next hike in November likely

While the BoK kept the policy rate steady at 3.00% as expected, the policy statement and Governor Shin's remarks all point to further policy tightening. The governor pointed to firmer semi-led exports and investment momentum, expecting growth to considerably exceed August's projection for this year and next year and the inflation to only return to policy target in 2028. He also flagged the possibility of a higher neutral rate. That said, he cited external uncertainties including the US mid-term election outcome and the need to assess the impact of previous back-to-back rate hike as the reasons for the rate hold this time. Overall, we think higher-for-longer Korean rates will be supportive of KRW, on top of Korea's robust fundamentals.

INCREASED OVERNIGHT REVERSE REPO OPERATIONS

Source: CEIC, Bloomberg, PBoC, MUFG GMR

AWAITING KOREA'S 3Q GDP DATA NEXT WEEK

Source: CEIC, MUFG GMR

USD/INR: RBI's support measures support rupee near term, but hedging costs have risen

USD/INR ranged between the 94.3 to the 95.2 level this past week, highlighting some difficulty in sustaining INR gains, but RBI's recent support measures for the rupee remained an important domestic driver this week. Nonetheless, elevated oil prices continued to constrain the recovery, reinforcing the distinction between policy-driven stabilisation and an improvement in underlying FX flows.

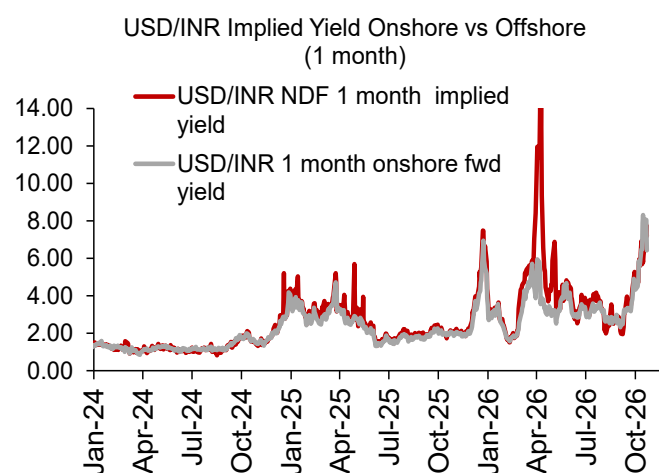
Greater stability in spot INR has come alongside some pressure elsewhere in the market. Tighter domestic liquidity and strong short-dated hedging demand pushed short-tenor USD/INR forward premia higher this week, with 1-month and 3-month implied INR yields rising to around 8.00% and 6.50% respectively in both the onshore and NDF markets. This suggests that pressure has partly shifted from spot FX into funding and hedging costs. The RBI's measures have helped contain immediate dollar demand, but markets will continue to monitor on how it can potentially affect India's broader capital-flow inflows. For INR to further strengthen, relief from elevated commodity costs and stronger underlying capital inflows remain important for a more durable recovery.

Meanwhile, India's October flash PMIs pointed to resilient domestic activity, with the composite PMI rising to a four-month high of 56.7 from 55.9 in September. The improvement was driven by services activity, which accelerated to 56.2 from 55.2, while manufacturing eased marginally to 54.9 from 55.1. Encouragingly, overseas orders grew at their fastest pace in six months, while input-cost inflation eased for a seventh consecutive month.

Despite these positive domestic signals, we remain cautious on INR despite the recent spot improvement. Our latest regional assessment continues to favour INR underperformance on domestic grounds, although conviction in regional FX dispersion has moderated.

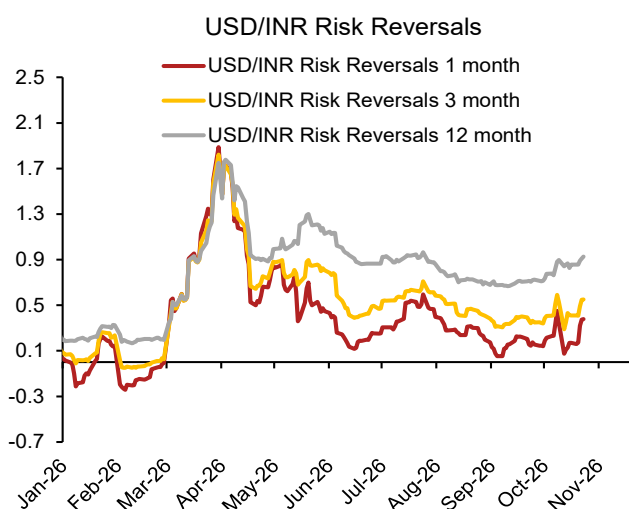
We expect one further 25bps RBI hike in February 2027, bringing the repo rate to 5.75%, but do not think the central bank's communication validates the more aggressive tightening embedded in market rates pricing. We maintain our forecasts for USD/INR at 96.00 by end-2026 and 97.50 by 3Q2027. The central bank's substantial intervention capacity should limit disorderly depreciation, rather than necessarily deliver sustained INR appreciation.

ONE-MONTH IMPLIED INR YIELDS RISE SHARPLY ONSHORE AND OFFSHORE



Source: Bloomberg, MUFG GMR

MORE INVESTORS HAVE RETURNED TO HEDGING ON SOME INR DOWNSIDE IN THE SHORT-TERM



Source: Bloomberg, MUFG GMR

Lloyd Chan

We remain cautious on the rupiah into the week ahead, even as lower US yields and a potential pause at next week's Fed meeting create scope for some near-term relief. The key distinction is between the tactical global backdrop and Indonesia's increasingly challenging domestic cross-asset story. A softer Fed message or further decline in Treasury yields could temporarily support the rupiah, particularly given the broader market positioning for USD strength. However, we would view such a move primarily as a tactical reprieve rather than the beginning of a sustained IDR recovery.

The bigger issue is that Indonesia-specific headwinds are broadening rather than narrowing. Even before the latest MSCI consultation, IDR was facing pressure from elevated oil prices, high US yields, and pressure on FX reserves from spot intervention. The MSCI consultation adds a new portfolio-flow channel to this mix. We estimate potential passive equity selling of around USD3.1bn, with a stress scenario of up to USD5.5bn including assumed active de-risking. More importantly for FX, concerns around investability, liquidity and market accessibility could keep foreign institutional participation weaker even before a final MSCI decision in June 2027.

The equity-FX feedback loop therefore warrants close attention next week. Foreign investors did not meaningfully participate in the Q3 rebound in the Jakarta Composite Index (JCI), while net foreign equity selling has persisted. This can become self-reinforcing: equity outflows weaken IDR, rupiah depreciation discourages new portfolio inflows, and higher required risk premia weigh further on Indonesian assets. This leaves USD/IDR more sensitive to renewed increases in US yields or oil prices than would be suggested by the Fed story alone.

Oil is particularly important. Higher Brent prices are widening Indonesia's oil and gas deficit and increasing fuel-subsidy costs, creating an additional external and fiscal challenge. This means that even if the Fed provides some global relief, continued strength in oil could limit the extent of any IDR recovery. The rupiah increasingly requires both a favourable global rates backdrop and improvement in Indonesia-specific flows for appreciation to become more durable.

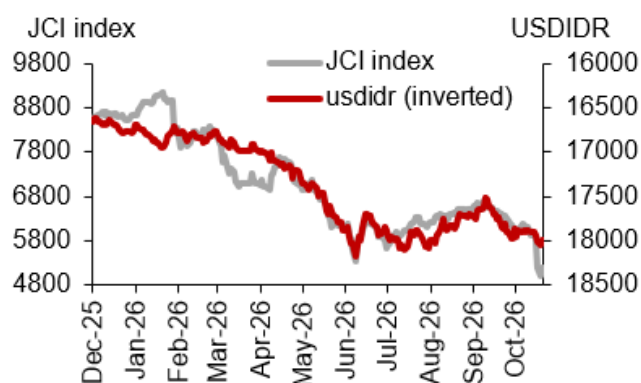
Bank Indonesia remains an important buffer, intervening in the spot and forward markets, while providing hedging discounts. But BI has stopped short of raising rates in recent months. Our strategy for the week ahead is therefore to distinguish between relief and reversal. A dovish Fed and lower Treasury yields could produce some IDR rebound, but without a sustained improvement in oil, foreign portfolio flows and the broader Indonesia risk premium, we would be reluctant to chase the rupiah stronger. For corporate clients with USD liabilities, we would use periods of IDR strength to improve hedge levels.

INDONESIA'S FOOTPRINT IN MSCI EM HAS FALLEN SHARPLY

Metric	Dec-25	Sep-26	% change
Free-float market cap (US\$bn)	119.14	53.36	-55%
Share of MSCI EM (%)	1.16	0.40	-63%
Constituents (number of stocks)	18	9	-50%

Source: MSCI, MUFG GMR

EQUITY DECLINES HURT THE RUPIAH



Source: Bloomberg, MUFG GMR

Week in review

The week's global backdrop remained challenging for Asia FX, as renewed Middle East tensions pushed oil prices higher despite a decline in US Treasury yields. The US 10-year yield fell by around 16bps to below 5.00% on Thursday, while the DXY weakened by 0.2%. However, Brent crude climbed another 4% to around \$113/bbl following fresh attacks in Saudi Arabia, adding to inflationary pressures and weighing on the external balances of Asia's oil-importing economies. The decline in US yields provided some relief for regional currencies, although the downward pressure persists particularly for IDR, PHP, TWD and THB.

Concerns over the sustainability of AI-related investment also remained in focus. While South Korea's exports rose 66%yoy on a working-day adjusted basis in the first 20 days of October, signs of increasing financial pressures among AI infrastructure companies raised questions over the durability of the technology-led rally. Elice, a South Korean AI data centre company, fell 32% on its trading debut, while CoreWeave shares declined 20% amid concerns over rising debt burdens. The divergence between robust semiconductor demand and growing concerns over AI financing highlighted the potential for further volatility in technology-linked Asian currencies.

China's economic data pointed to signs of recovery, with the GDP growth accelerated to 4.5%yoy in 3Q from 4.3%yoy, slightly exceeding consensus of 4.4%yoy. September industrial production rose 5.5%yoy, while retail sales improved to 1.1%yoy from 0.4%yoy, above expectations of 0.5%yoy. However, property investment contracted 20.6%yoy over the first three quarters, underscoring persistent weakness in the property sector. The improvement in economic activity provided a more supportive backdrop for CNY, although the divergence between manufacturing strength and subdued domestic demand remained evident.

In Indonesia, Bank Indonesia held its policy rate at 5.75% while raising the Deposit Facility rate by 25bps to 5.00%, seeking to support IDR without tightening borrowing conditions more broadly. BI also announced a phased 200bps reduction in reserve requirements and strengthened incentives for DNDF hedging. Meanwhile, Indonesia pledged equity-market reforms to address MSCI's concerns over ownership transparency and market functioning. The planned CNY10bn panda bond issuance could help diversify sovereign funding, although elevated oil prices and persistent portfolio-flow risks continued to weigh on IDR.

Monetary policy developments elsewhere in Asia highlighted diverging responses to inflation and currency pressures. The Bank of Korea held its policy rate at 3.00% following two consecutive hikes but maintained a tightening bias amid stronger growth and persistent underlying inflation. Meanwhile, the BSP surprised markets with a larger-than-expected 50bp hike to 5.50%, as Philippines' September inflation accelerated to 7.2%yoy. However, elevated energy prices and concerns over the growth implications of tighter monetary policy continued to present challenges for PHP.

In Japan, JPY benefited from the decline in US Treasury yields, with USD/JPY falling by around 0.8% this week to below the 157 level. Domestic inflation developments also reinforced expectations for gradual BoJ policy normalisation, as September core inflation excluding fresh food and energy accelerated to 2.4%yoy from 1.9%yoy in August. Meanwhile, Rengo's target of around 6% wage increases in 2027 provided further support for the prospect of sustained wage-driven inflation. Markets continued to price one to two BoJ rate hikes over the next 12 months.

Capital Flows

ASIAN EQUITY OUTFLOWS SURGE, LED BY TAIWAN AND SOUTH KOREA

Foreign selling across Asian equity markets intensified sharply in the week ended 16 October, driven overwhelmingly by technology-heavy Taiwan and South Korea. By contrast, flows across India and ASEAN were comparatively modest, with Thailand and Indonesia recording small inflows.

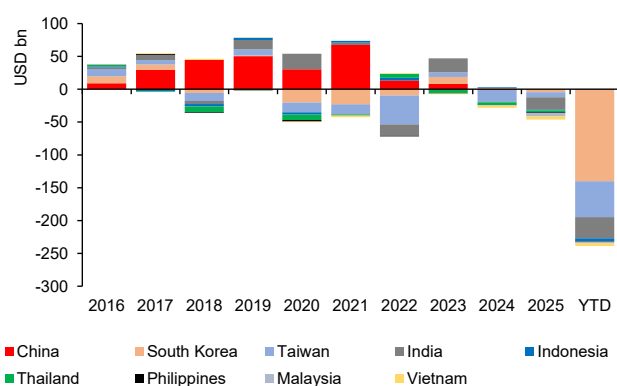
Asia equity flows: Asian equity markets recorded net foreign outflows of USD\$8.2bn in the week ended 23 October, somewhat of an easing from USD\$27.7bn a week earlier. Taiwan remained the largest source of outflows at USD\$7.6bn, while South Korea's outflows narrowed sharply to USD\$280mn from USD\$8.3bn previously. India returned to net inflows of USD\$130mn and Thailand attracted USD\$90mn, while Indonesia recorded outflows of USD\$300mn. Regional equity outflows stood at USD\$46bn month-to-date and USD\$250bn year-to-date.

NET FOREIGN INSTITUTIONAL INVESTMENTS INTO ASIAN EQUITIES (USD MN)

Country / Region	23-Oct	16-Oct	9-Oct	2-Oct	25-Sep	MTD	QTD	YTD	2025
China									0
South Korea	-276	-8,329	-4,857	-6,202	-473	-13,419	-13,419	-140,101	-4,485
Taiwan	-7,591	-18,897	-762	-243	1,705	-26,537	-26,537	-63,460	-7,800
India	132	-216	-2,991	-3,508	-427	-4,042	-4,042	-32,304	-18,792
Indonesia	-299	-176	-137	-281	-176	-696	-696	-5,362	-1,063
Thailand	89	114	-282	-796	-107	-210	-210	604	-3,211
Philippines	-155	-23	-21	-73	-13	-241	-241	-777	-883
Malaysia	-45	-66	-88	-196	-116	-262	-262	-1,788	-5,204
Vietnam	-19	-111	-535	-189	-110	-793	-793	-4,427	-4,754
Total flows	-8,165	-27,704	-9,672	-11,488	283	-46,201	-46,201	-247,616	-46,192

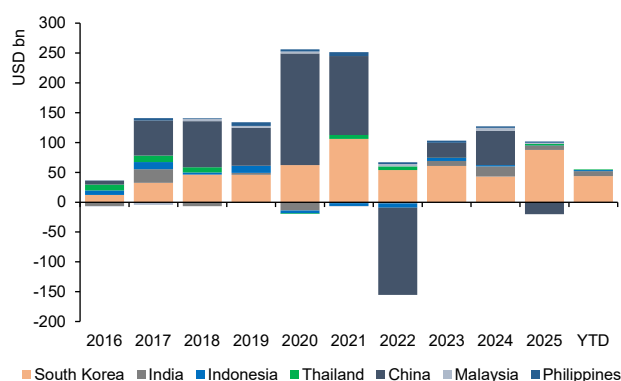
Source: Bloomberg, MUFG GMR Note: China stopped publishing buy and sell transaction data for Northbound flows since August 2024; Data as of 23 October 2026 HKT4:00PM with a two-day lag for India and one-day lag for other countries

ANNUAL NET FOREIGN INSTITUTIONAL INVESTMENTS INTO ASIA EQUITIES



Source: Bloomberg, MUFG GMR. Note: Data is provided by respective countries' stock exchanges; *2025 data is the sum of flows between 1 Jan to 23-Oct-26 with a two-day lag for India and one-day lag for other countries. China stopped publishing Northbound flows since August 2024

ANNUAL NET FOREIGN INSTITUTIONAL INVESTMENTS INTO ASIA BONDS



Source: Bloomberg, MUFG GMR. Note: Data is provided by respective countries' Ministry of Finance and/or bond market association; *2025 data is the sum of flows between 1 Jan to 23-Oct-26 with a one-day lag for India and a three-day lag for Indonesia. China data reflects flows from Bond Connect.

Asia bond flows: Foreign demand for Asian local-currency bonds remained positive in the week ended 23 October, with the four markets covered recording combined inflows of \$1.5bn, down from \$1.9bn in the preceding week. South Korea attracted the largest inflow at \$1.6bn, followed by Thailand at \$270mn and India at \$50mn. Indonesia recorded outflows of \$420mn, reversing the previous week's \$500mn inflow.

NET FOREIGN INSTITUTIONAL INVESTMENTS INTO BONDS FOR KOREA, INDIA, THAILAND & INDONESIA (USD MN)

Country / Region	23-Oct	16-Oct	9-Oct	2-Oct	25-Sep	MTD	QTD	YTD	2025
South Korea	1,577	1,277	1,474	-1,192	-108	4,086	4,086	43,765	87,632
India	53	-33	340	-717	-292	351	351	8,298	7,472
Indonesia	-419	496	18	255	-237	390	390	1,954	189
Thailand	268	172	173	-299	13	604	604	1,136	2,346
Total flows	1,478	1,912	2,004	-1,954	-623	5,430	5,430	55,152	97,639

Source: Bloomberg, MUFG GMR; Data as of 23 October 2026 with a one-day lag for Thailand, two day lag for South Korea and India, and a three-day lag for Indonesia.

MONTHLY NET FOREIGN INSTITUTIONAL BOND INVESTMENTS FOR CHINA, MALAYSIA AND THE PHILIPPINES

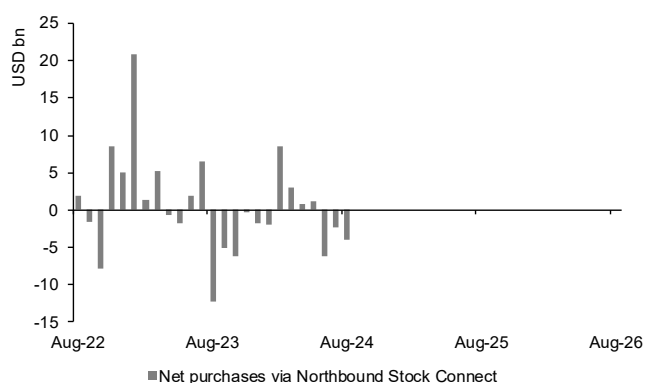
Country / Region	Sep-26	Aug-26	Jul-26	Jun-26	May-26	Apr-26	Mar-26	YTD	2025
China				-720	15,805	-5,698	-18,864	0	-20,014
Malaysia	-431	1,238	-1,817	837	-499	177	1,279	0	1,890
Philippines	0	634	111	2,228	-77	780	1,379	0	2,319

Source: Bloomberg, CEIC, MUFG GMR

China Stock Connect & Bond Connect:

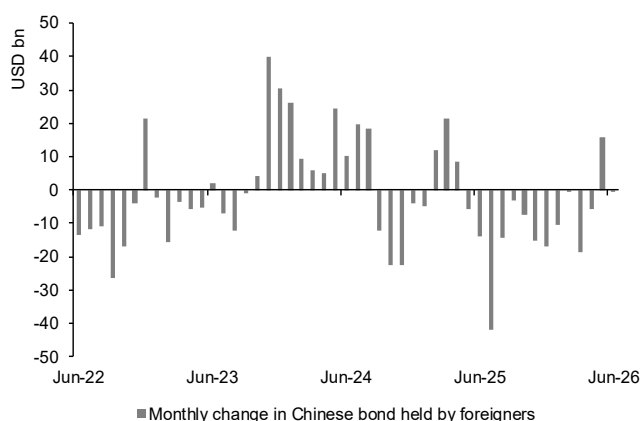
China's Bond Connect recorded \$720mn of outflows in June, reversing \$15.8bn of inflows in May, as softer growth expectations and equity-market resilience reduced demand for bonds. Stock Connect flow data remain unavailable following China's suspension of Northbound transaction disclosures since August 2024.

NET FOREIGN INSTITUTIONAL INVESTMENTS INTO CHINESE EQUITIES VIA HK-SHANGHAI & HK-SHENZHEN NORTHBOUND STOCK CONNECT



Source: Bloomberg, MUFG GMR; Data as at 23 October 2026

MONTHLY CHANGE IN FOREIGN HOLDINGS OF CHINESE BONDS VIA BOND CONNECT



Source: CEIC, MUFG GMR

Government bond yield spreads: 2y and 10y spreads rose across Asian markets

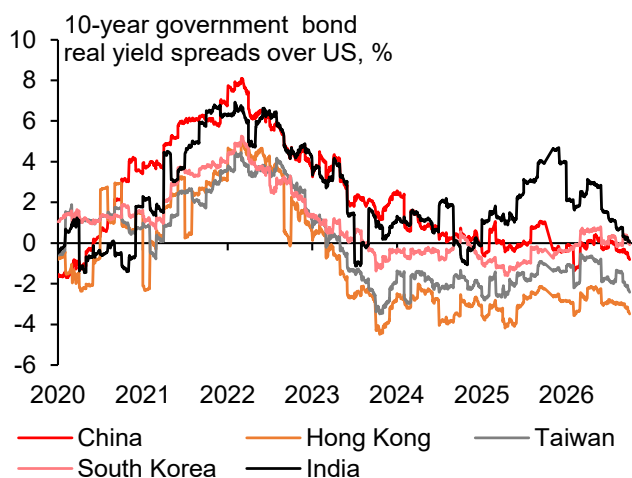
Asian government bond yield spreads over US Treasuries widened across all markets both at the 2-year and 10-year tenors in the week ended 23 October. At the 10-year tenor, India recorded the largest increase (+21bps), followed by Indonesia (+19bps) and Hong Kong (+17bps). At the 2-year tenor, India led the increases (+19bps), followed by Philippines (+15bps) and Indonesia (+14bps)

EM ASIAN GOVERNMENT BOND YIELD SPREADS WITH THE US

	Country / Region	Government bond yield difference over US, bps											
		2026											
		23-Oct	16-Oct	9-Oct	2-Oct	25-Sep	18-Sep	11-Sep	4-Sep	28-Aug	21-Aug	14-Aug	7-Aug
10-Year	China	-333	-344	-356	-360	-349	-332	-328	-311	-303	-304	-301	-294
	Hong Kong	-91	-108	-124	-125	-120	-128	-134	-126	-122	-126	-118	-114
	Taiwan	-294	-306	-334	-337	-326	-310	-307	-288	-282	-284	-276	-272
	South Korea	-81	-91	-83	-92	-79	-54	-43	-43	-44	-37	-38	-43
	India	250	229	206	194	194	206	205	218	219	214	207	213
	Indonesia	244	225	195	187	192	210	217	231	224	219	242	261
	Malaysia	-108	-124	-131	-127	-120	-106	-80	-81	-86	-95	-96	-92
	Philippines	308	294	263	239	254	258	246	251	254	257	263	262
	Singapore	-263	-274	-280	-283	-269	-257	-252	-242	-240	-240	-243	-236
	Thailand	-273	-283	-293	-294	-288	-275	-268	-260	-261	-264	-266	-261
	Vietnam	-49	-61	-78	-81	-70	-54	-50	-33	-27	-29	-27	-23
2-Year	China	-341	-346	-354	-359	-361	-350	-339	-313	-310	-300	-294	-294
	Hong Kong	-104	-112	-119	-119	-108	-119	-118	-116	-129	-124	-119	-121
	Taiwan	-309	-311	-319	-311	-313	-303	-291	-265	-263	-252	-245	-257
	South Korea	-88	-90	-88	-94	-89	-77	-72	-66	-68	-53	-54	-62
	India	236	217	196	165	162	173	169	196	192	199	196	193
	Indonesia	221	207	195	192	190	201	217	233	227	237	261	278
	Malaysia*	-130	-137	-146	-148	-146	-138	-116	-103	-104	-96	-92	-93
	Philippines	250	235	218	197	181	189	192	206	199	210	218	232
	Singapore	-280	-285	-287	-288	-292	-292	-287	-267	-269	-258	-253	-253
	Thailand	-343	-348	-354	-351	-360	-350	-339	-320	-322	-311	-307	-309
	Vietnam	-101	-107	-115	-119	-122	-111	-99	-73	-71	-60	-54	-58

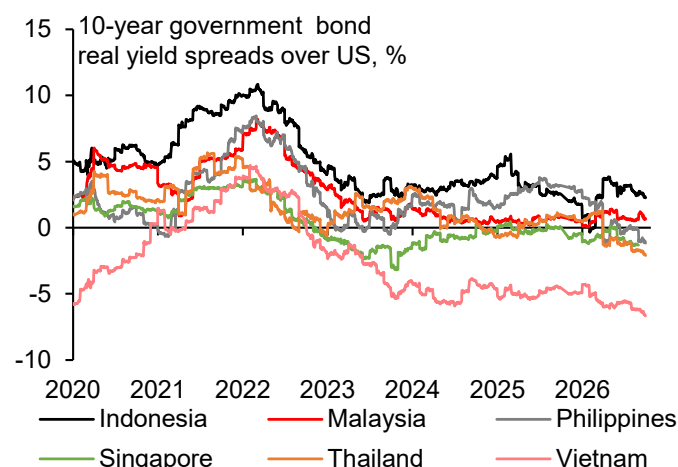
Source: Bloomberg, MUFG GMR Note: Data retrieved at HKT4:00PM on 23 October 2026

ASIA'S REAL YIELD SPREADS



Source: Bloomberg, MUFG GMR

ASIA'S REAL YIELD SPREADS



Source: Bloomberg, MUFG GMR

Central bank monitor

Markets will be closely watching the Fed's October policy decision, with expectations for a pause after Fed Chair Warsh refrained from providing a hawkish signal at the IMF meetings in Bangkok. Markets are pricing in only a 7% probability of a rate hike in October, although elevated energy prices and persistent inflation risks continue to complicate the outlook moving forward. Attention will centre on the Fed's guidance for December, with markets expecting another 25bp hike by year-end.

Bank of Japan is expected to hold its policy rate at 1.25% following September's hike, although attention will turn to its updated inflation forecasts and guidance on further tightening. September core inflation excluding fresh food and energy accelerated to 2.4%yoy from 1.9%yoy, reinforcing underlying price pressures. Markets continue to price further policy normalisation, with one to two hikes expected over the next 12 months.

Bank of Thailand is expected to maintain its policy rate at 1.00%, balancing subdued domestic demand against elevated energy costs. September headline inflation moderated to 2.82%yoy from 3.10%yoy, although core inflation edged higher. However, weak household consumption, subdued credit growth and limited spillovers from AI-related exports should favour a continued hold, while higher oil prices remain a headwind for THB.

Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas surprised markets with a 50bp hike to 5.50%, exceeding expectations for a 25bp increase. The decision followed September inflation accelerating to 7.2%yoy, well above the 2–4% target. Elevated oil prices and food-related pressures continue to threaten inflation expectations, although tighter monetary conditions could further weigh on domestic growth.

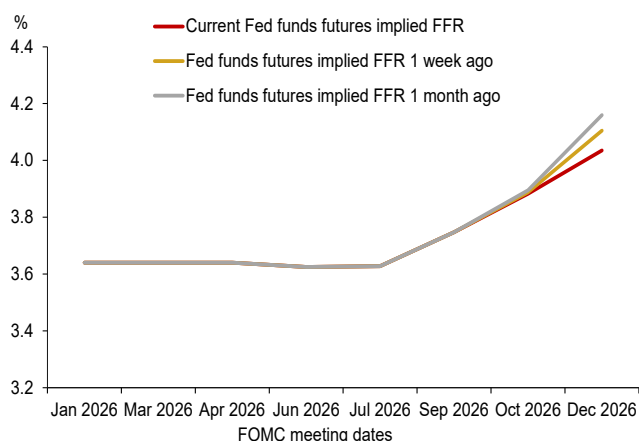
Bank of Korea maintained its policy rate at 3.00% after two consecutive hikes, while retaining a tightening bias. Resilient AI-related exports and persistent underlying inflation support the case for further tightening, although elevated borrowing costs and recent equity-market volatility warrant caution. The hawkish guidance should provide some support for KRW, although external risk sentiment remains important

CURRENT MARKET IMPLIED POLICY RATE

Country / Region	Benchmark rate	Current	3M	6M	1Y	2Y	Next policy meeting
China	7D reverse repo rate	1.40%	1.40%	1.38%	1.36%	1.40%	20 Nov 26
South Korea	7D repo rate	3.00%	3.15%	3.42%	3.59%	3.71%	26 Nov 26
Taiwan	Discount rate	2.00%	2.04%	2.17%	2.40%	2.70%	17 Dec 26
India	Repo rate	5.50%	6.03%	6.13%	6.42%	6.41%	4 Dec 26
Thailand	1D repo rate	1.00%	1.03%	1.08%	1.26%	1.64%	28 Oct 26
Malaysia	Overnight policy rate	2.75%	2.79%	2.88%	2.86%	2.86%	5 Nov 26
Philippines	Overnight reverse repo rate	5.50%	4.40%	4.43%	3.56%	3.92%	17 Dec 26
US	Fed funds rate	3.875%	4.15%	4.35%	4.53%	4.46%	29 Oct 26

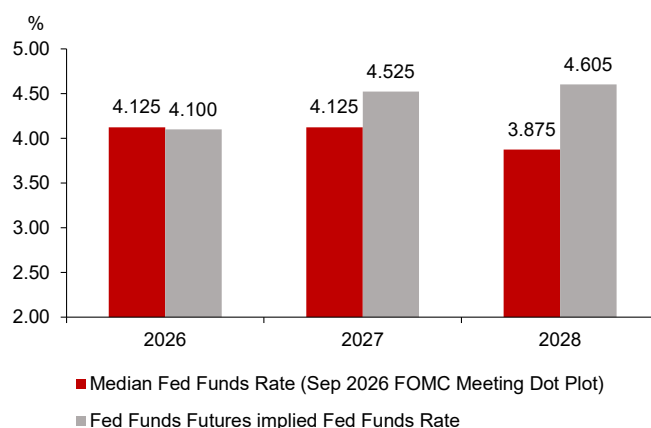
Source: Bloomberg, MUFG GMR Note: Implied rates as priced by overnight index swaps of respective countries, updated on 23 October 2026 4:00 SGT/HKT

FED FUNDS FUTURES MARKET PRICING



Source: Bloomberg, MUFG GMR. Note: Fed funds futures pricing as at 23 October 2026

FED FUNDS FUTURES PRICING VS MEDIAN DOT



Source: Bloomberg, US Federal Reserve, MUFG GMR. Note: Fed funds futures pricing as at 23 October 2026

CENTRAL BANK POLICY STANCE AND OUTLOOK

Central bank	End-25 Actual	Now	Next policy meeting	Current policy stance and outlook	End-2026F
China	7d reverse repo rate: 1.40%	1.40%	N.A.	The government has softened its 2026 GDP growth target to 4.5%-5.0%, while emphasizing policy continuity. While PBOC could retain its easing bias, this could be expressed through other measures e.g. liquidity injection, credit easing, or LPR adjustments, rather than a policy rate cut.	1.40%
South Korea	2.50%	3.00%	26-Nov-26	BOK held its base rate at 3.00% on 22 October to assess the transmission effects of previous two hikes. We expect BOK to retain a tightening bias; another 25bps hike remains possible at its 26 November meeting if growth and inflation pressures stay firm.	3.25%
Taiwan	2.000%	2.000%	17-Dec-26	CBC held the policy rate at 2% in September, citing that inflation remains contained, allowing the central bank to adopt a wait-and-see stance.	2.00%
Indonesia	4.75%	5.75%	18-Nov-26	BI held its policy rate at 5.75% in October while raising the deposit facility rate to 5.00% and strengthened FX hedging incentives. They also announced reserve-requirement cuts to support bank liquidity and lending. We expect BI to remain vigilant; a further policy-rate increase remains possible if rupiah or inflation pressures intensify.	6.25%
Malaysia	2.75%	2.75%	5-Nov-26	Inflation remains well contained at below 2%yoy in Malaysia. Inflation expectations are also well-anchored. That should give room for BNM to keep policy rate at 2.75% this year.	2.75%
Singapore	N.A.	N.A.	January	MAS maintained the appreciating S\$NEER policy band in October. With inflation risks tilted to the upside, MAS is likely to retain the current path for now.	N.A.
Thailand	1.25%	1.00%	28-Oct-26	BoT held rates at 1.00% in August. We expect BOT to lean towards supporting growth by keeping the policy rate at 1%.	1.00%
India	5.50%	5.50%	4-Dec-26	RBI raised the repo rate by 25bps to 5.50% in October, its first hike in three years, and shifted its stance from neutral to calibrated tightening. The next tightening likely to be in Q1 2027.	5.50%
Philippines	4.50%	5.50%	17-Dec-26	BSP raised its policy rate by 50bps to 5.50% on 22 October, citing rising inflation and peso weakness. Further tightening at the 17 December meeting remains possible if inflation expectations and currency pressures persist.	5.75%
Vietnam	4.50%	4.50%	N.A.	Better stability in FX and capital inflows give the State Bank of Vietnam space to keep rates on hold despite strong credit growth.	4.50%

The week ahead

Asia and G3

In the US, the FOMC is expected to keep rates unchanged at 3.75–4.00%, with attention on the policy statement and press conference for guidance on the subsequent rate path. The assessment of inflation and growth risks will be relevant for US yields and the USD. Markets will also watch how policymakers balance persistent price pressures against signs of softer activity, and whether the communication signals any change in the threshold for further policy adjustments.

Bank of Japan is expected to hold its policy rate at 1.25%. The accompanying Outlook Report will provide updated growth and inflation projections. Tokyo's October core CPI is expected to ease to 2.6%yoy from 2.7%yoy, while September industrial production is forecast to rebound 1.3%mom after August's 2.4%mom decline.

Bank of Thailand is also expected to maintain its benchmark rate at 1.00%. Inflation remains well within its target band, while domestic demand is soft and the recovery uneven. Attention will centre on the Bank's assessment of energy-price risks and their potential spillover into broader inflation.

South Korea and Taiwan will release their advance 3Q GDP estimates. Korean growth is expected to accelerate to 0.8%qqq from 0.6%qqq, while Taiwan's GDP growth will likely remain robust. The data releases will offer further indications of technology-related export and investment strength, alongside the contribution from domestic demand. Korea's September industrial production report will provide an additional update on manufacturing momentum.

In China, attention will turn to the Fifth Plenum on 26–29 October, where senior policymakers will discuss strengthening party governance and discipline. Although economic policy is not the meeting's primary focus, investors will watch for signals on Beijing's growth priorities and potential policy support.

WEEKLY CALENDAR

Country	Date	Time (SGT)	Event	Period	Survey	Prior
Thailand	26/10/2026	11:30	Customs Exports YoY	Sep	17.3%	24.3%
Singapore	26/10/2026	13:00	Industrial Production YoY	Sep	7.6%	15.4%
Singapore	26/10/2026	13:00	Industrial Production SA MoM	Sep	0.55%	-0.5%
Germany	26/10/2026	17:00	IFO Business Climate	Oct	90	89.9
Germany	26/10/2026	17:00	IFO Current Assessment	Oct	89.9	89.5
Germany	26/10/2026	17:00	IFO Expectations	Oct	90.6	90.4
United States	26/10/2026	20:30	Chicago Fed Nat Activity Index	Sep	-0.1	-0.04
United States	26/10/2026	22:30	Dallas Fed Manf. Activity	Oct		9.8
South Korea	27/10/2026	7:00	GDP SA QoQ	3Q A	0.8%	0.6%
South Korea	27/10/2026	7:00	GDP YoY	3Q A	3.2%	3.7%
Eurozone Aggregate	27/10/2026	17:00	M3 Money Supply YoY	Sep	3.5%	3.5%
United States	27/10/2026	20:30	Durable Goods Orders	Sep P	1.4%	-0.1%
United States	27/10/2026	20:30	Durables Ex Transportation	Sep P	0.55%	0.2%
United States	27/10/2026	21:00	FHFA House Price Index MoM	Aug		0.3%
United States	27/10/2026	22:00	Conf. Board Consumer Confidence	Oct	80.4	81.9
United States	27/10/2026	22:00	Richmond Fed Manufact. Index	Oct		-2
United States	27/10/2026	22:00	New Home Sales	Sep	650k	684k
Germany	28/10/2026		GDP SA QoQ	3Q P	0.1%	0.3%
Germany	28/10/2026		GDP NSA YoY	3Q P	1.2%	1%
Germany	28/10/2026	15:00	GfK Consumer Confidence	Nov	-29	-30.6
Thailand	28/10/2026	15:00	BoT Benchmark Interest Rate	Oct	1%	1%
United States	28/10/2026	19:00	MBA Mortgage Applications	Oct		-5.3%
United States	28/10/2026	20:30	Wholesale Inventories MoM	Sep P		0.5%
United States	29/10/2026	2:00	FOMC Rate Decision (Upper Bound)	Oct	4%	4%
United States	29/10/2026	2:00	FOMC Rate Decision (Lower Bound)	Oct	3.75%	3.75%
Eurozone Aggregate	29/10/2026	18:00	Consumer Confidence	Oct F		-17.9
United States	29/10/2026	20:30	Personal Income	Sep	0.3%	0.2%
United States	29/10/2026	20:30	Personal Spending	Sep	0.6%	0.9%
United States	29/10/2026	20:30	Initial Jobless Claims	Oct		194k
United States	29/10/2026	20:30	Core PCE Price Index YoY	Sep	3.1%	3%
United States	29/10/2026	20:30	Continuing Claims	Oct		1728k
United States	29/10/2026	20:30	GDP Annualized QoQ	3Q A	3%	2.2%
United States	29/10/2026	20:30	Personal Consumption	3Q A	3.4%	3.8%
United States	29/10/2026	20:30	GDP Price Index	3Q A	3.5%	6.1%
United States	29/10/2026	20:30	Core PCE Price Index QoQ	3Q A	2.4%	3.3%
Eurozone Aggregate	29/10/2026	21:15	ECB Deposit Facility Rate	Oct	2.5%	2.5%
Eurozone Aggregate	29/10/2026	21:15	ECB Main Refinancing Rate	Oct	2.65%	2.65%
Eurozone Aggregate	29/10/2026	21:15	ECB Marginal Lending Facility	Oct	2.9%	2.9%
Japan	30/10/2026		BOJ Target Rate	Oct	1.25%	1.25%
South Korea	30/10/2026	7:00	Industrial Production YoY	Sep		-2.2%
South Korea	30/10/2026	7:00	Industrial Production SA MoM	Sep		-4.8%
Japan	30/10/2026	7:30	Tokyo CPI YoY	Oct	2.7%	2.7%
Japan	30/10/2026	7:30	Tokyo CPI Ex-Fresh Food YoY	Oct	2.6%	2.7%
Japan	30/10/2026	7:30	Jobless Rate	Sep	2.5%	2.5%
Japan	30/10/2026	7:30	Job-To-Applicant Ratio	Sep	1.18	1.18
Japan	30/10/2026	7:50	Retail Sales YoY	Sep	3.3%	2.7%
Japan	30/10/2026	7:50	Retail Sales MoM	Sep	0.3%	-1.2%
Japan	30/10/2026	7:50	Industrial Production MoM	Sep P	1.3%	-2.4%
Japan	30/10/2026	7:50	Industrial Production YoY	Sep P	1.6%	2.7%
Philippines	30/10/2026	9:00	Exports YoY	Sep		27.8%
Philippines	30/10/2026	9:00	Trade Balance	Sep		-\$3850m
Singapore	30/10/2026	10:30	Unemployment rate SA	Sep		2%
Thailand	30/10/2026	15:00	BoP Current Account Balance	Sep		\$2351.8m
Thailand	30/10/2026	15:30	Exports YoY	Sep		25.3%
Thailand	30/10/2026	15:30	Gross International Reserves	Oct		\$277.13b
Taiwan	30/10/2026	16:00	GDP YoY	3Q A	12.95%	12.93%
Germany	30/10/2026	16:55	Unemployment Change (000's)	Oct		12k
Eurozone Aggregate	30/10/2026	18:00	GDP SA QoQ	3Q A	0.15%	0.6%
Eurozone Aggregate	30/10/2026	18:00	GDP SA YoY	3Q A	1%	1.2%
Eurozone Aggregate	30/10/2026	18:00	Unemployment Rate	Sep	6.4%	6.4%
United States	30/10/2026	20:30	Employment Cost Index	3Q	0.8%	0.9%
Germany	30/10/2026	21:00	CPI MoM	Oct P	0%	0.6%
Germany	30/10/2026	21:00	CPI YoY	Oct P	2.9%	3.3%
Germany	30/10/2026	21:00	CPI EU Harmonized MoM	Oct P		0.6%
Germany	30/10/2026	21:00	CPI EU Harmonized YoY	Oct P		3.3%
United States	30/10/2026	21:45	MNI Chicago PMI	Oct	56.1	58.8

Source: Bloomberg, MUFG GMR

Forecasts

MACRO FORECASTS (1/2)

Country / Region	Real GDP (%yoy)				Current Account (% of GDP)				10-Yr Bond (% EOP)			
	Actual		Forecast		Actual		Forecast		Actual		Forecast	
	2024	2025	2026E	2027E	2024	2025	2026E	2027E	2024	2025	2026E	2027E
China	5.0	5.0	4.7	4.7	2.3	3.8	3.4	3.3	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.9
India**	6.5	7.6	7.2	7.0	-0.7	-1.3	-1.3	-1.2	6.6	6.9	7.2	7.6
Indonesia	5.0	5.1	5.3	5.0	-0.6	-0.1	-2.0	-1.0	7.0	6.1	7.2	6.9
Malaysia	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.0	1.7	1.6	2.0	1.8	3.8	3.5	4.0	3.7
Philippines	5.6	4.7	3.2	5.0	-4.0	-3.0	-3.8	-3.2	6.2	5.8	7.2	6.8
Singapore	4.4	5.0	5.0	3.0	17.5	16.7	17.5	17.0	2.9	2.1	2.5	2.2
South Korea	2.1	1.0	3.6	2.8	5.3	6.6	12.0	8.0	2.9	2.8	4.5	3.8
Taiwan	4.6	8.6	11.6	6.5	14.1	19.7	23.0	20.0	1.6	1.4	1.9	1.8
Thailand	2.5	2.4	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.8	-1.0	2.2	2.3	1.6	2.3	2.0
Vietnam	7.1	7.7	8.8	8.2	5.9	5.5	2.5	1.5	3.0	3.9	4.6	5.0

Source: Bloomberg, MUFG GMR; *: Forecasts made on October 1, 2026; **Based on Financial Year Between Apr-Mar.

MACRO FORECASTS (2/2)

Country / Region	Inflation (%yoy, average)				Inflation (%yoy, EOP)				Policy Rate (% EOP)			
	Actual		Forecast		Actual		Forecast		Actual		Forecast	
	2024	2025	2026E	2027E	2024	2025	2026E	2027E	2024	2025	2026E	2027E
China	0.2	0.1	1.2	1.2	0.1	0.8	1.0	1.2	1.50	1.40	1.40	1.40
India**	4.6	1.6	5.1	4.8	4.0	2.4	5.0	4.6	6.25	5.25	5.75	5.75
Indonesia	2.3	1.9	3.3	3.0	1.6	2.8	3.0	2.8	6.00	4.75	6.25	5.50
Malaysia	1.8	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.8	1.9	3.00	2.75	2.75	2.75
Philippines	3.2	1.8	5.6	4.0	2.9	2.2	5.9	3.7	5.75	4.50	5.50	5.00
Singapore	2.4	0.9	2.0	2.0	1.6	1.2	2.0	2.0	3.07	1.23	1.36	1.40
South Korea	2.3	2.1	2.9	2.1	1.9	2.1	3.3	1.8	3.00	2.50	3.25	3.25
Taiwan	2.2	1.5	2.1	2.0	2.1	1.6	2.3	1.9	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
Thailand	0.4	-0.1	2.1	1.4	1.2	-0.5	1.9	1.4	2.25	1.25	1.00	1.00
Vietnam	3.6	3.3	4.7	4.6	2.9	3.8	4.9	4.5	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50

Source: Bloomberg, MUFG GMR; *: Forecasts made on October 1, 2026; **Based on Financial Year Between Apr-Mar.

Singapore policy rate refers to 3-month compounded SORA.

ASIA FX FORECASTS

Currency pair	Q4 2026	Q1 2027	Q2 2027	Q3 2027
Asia Dollar	93.28	92.61	93.74	95.48
USD/CNY	6.6500	6.6000	6.5500	6.5000
USD/HKD	7.8500	7.8300	7.8200	7.8000
USD/INR	96.000	96.500	97.000	97.500
USD/IDR	18350	18500	18700	18600
USD/MYR	4.0300	4.0000	4.0000	3.9800
USD/PHP	62.800	62.500	62.300	62.000
USD/SGD	1.2750	1.2700	1.2700	1.2600
USD/KRW	1350.0	1330.0	1315.0	1300.0
USD/TWD	31.800	31.500	31.200	30.900
USD/THB	34.100	34.000	33.800	33.500
USD/VND	26100	26200	26300	26400

Source: MUFG GMR

Core indicators

GOVERNMENT BOND YIELD

Country / Region	Maturity	Yields				Change, bps				
		23-Oct	16-Oct	9-Oct	2-Oct	WTD	MTD	QTD	YTD	2025
China	10-Year	1.63	1.64	1.68	1.67	-1	-5	-5	-22	18
Hong Kong	10-Year	4.05	3.99	4.00	4.02	6	3	3	101	77
Taiwan	10-Year	2.02	2.02	1.90	1.90	0	12	12	67	-26
South Korea	10-Year	4.15	4.17	4.41	4.36	-2	-27	-27	76	51
India	10-Year	7.46	7.36	7.30	7.21	10	30	30	88	-17
Indonesia	10-Year	7.40	7.32	7.19	7.14	8	27	27	135	-92
Malaysia	10-Year	3.88	3.84	3.93	4.01	4	-14	-14	37	-31
Philippines	10-Year	8.04	8.02	7.87	7.66	2	42	42	196	-10
Singapore	10-Year	2.33	2.33	2.44	2.44	0	-12	-12	23	-74
Thailand	10-Year	2.23	2.25	2.31	2.33	-2	-8	-8	60	-61
Vietnam	10-Year	4.47	4.47	4.47	4.47	0	0	0	43	107
US	10-Year	4.96	5.08	5.24	5.27	-12	-33	-33	79	-40
Japan	10-Year	2.79	2.92	3.01	3.08	-13	-26	-26	73	97
Europe	10-Year	3.33	3.42	3.48	3.46	-9	-25	-25	48	49

Source: Bloomberg, MUFG GMR Note: Data retrieved at HKT4:00PM on 23 October 2026

STOCK MARKET INDEX PERFORMANCE

Country / Region	Index	Value				% change				
		23-Oct	16-Oct	9-Oct	2-Oct	WTD	MTD	QTD	YTD	2025
China	CSI 300	4036	4171	4317	4358	-3.2	-7.4	-7.4	-12.8	17.7
Hong Kong	Hang Seng	22935	24187	24211	23972	-5.2	-6.8	-6.8	-10.5	27.8
Taiwan	TAIEX	46041	47111	49313	48476	-2.3	-4.0	-4.0	59.0	25.7
South Korea	KOSPI	5369	5668	6626	7004	-5.3	-21.5	-21.5	27.4	75.6
India	SENSEX	73249	74729	72472	71910	-2.0	1.1	1.1	-14.0	9.1
Indonesia	JCI	5388	5185	6094	6037	3.9	-11.3	-11.3	-37.7	22.1
Malaysia	FBM KLCI	1608	1608	1608	1631	0.0	-2.6	-2.6	-4.3	2.3
Philippines	PSEi	5780	5783	5701	5629	-0.1	1.8	1.8	-4.5	-7.3
Singapore	Straits Times	5415	5416	5402	5635	0.0	-4.6	-4.6	16.5	22.7
Thailand	SET	1563	1573	1578	1572	-0.7	0.2	0.2	24.1	-10.0
Vietnam	Ho Chi Minh	1761	1706	1735	1738	3.2	-0.5	-0.5	-1.3	40.9
US	S&P 500	7663	7659	7812	7723	0.1	0.2	0.2	11.9	16.4
Japan	Nikkei 225	61693	65324	69031	68309	-5.6	-7.6	-7.6	22.6	26.2
Europe	Stoxx 600	638	645	632	631	-1.1	0.4	0.4	7.7	16.7

Source: Bloomberg, MUFG GMR Note: Data retrieved at HKT4:00PM on 23 October 2026

GLOBAL COMMODITY PRICES AND PRICE CHANGES

Commodity	Units	Price				% change				
		23-Oct	16-Oct	9-Oct	2-Oct	WTD	MTD	QTD	YTD	2025
WTI Crude	USD/bbl.	99	101	92	91	-2.2	9.7	9.7	72.7	-19.9
Brent Crude	USD/bbl.	113	110	105	102	2.7	9.0	9.0	85.5	-18.5
Natural Gas	USD/MMBtu	3	3	3	3	-11.2	-8.5	-8.5	-24.9	1.5
RBOB Gasoline	USD/gal.	318	324	330	331	-1.7	-7.5	-7.5	86.4	-14.8
Heating Oil	USD/gal.	495	490	474	450	1.0	-0.2	-0.2	133.3	-8.6
Gold	USD/t oz.	4043	4160	4191	4134	-2.8	-2.7	-2.7	-6.9	64.4
Silver	USD/t oz.	54	57	61	60	-5.0	-10.1	-10.1	-22.9	141.4
Copper	USD/lb.	640	657	669	655	-2.7	-3.4	-3.4	12.6	41.1
3Mo Aluminum	USD/MT	3010	3002	3049	3101	0.3	-5.0	-5.0	0.5	17.4
3Mo Copper	USD/MT	14078	14408	14540	14259	-2.3	-2.3	-2.3	13.3	41.7
Corn	USD/bu	462	474	480	498	-2.6	-7.8	-7.8	4.9	-4.0
Wheat	USD/bu	631	661	671	683	-4.5	-6.7	-6.7	24.4	-8.1
Oats	USD/bu	378	398	421	408	-5.0	-9.7	-9.7	25.0	-8.5
Soybean	USD/bu	1255	1261	1292	1278	-0.5	-2.9	-2.9	21.8	3.2

Source: Bloomberg, MUFG GMR Note: Data retrieved at HKT4:00PM on 23 October 2026

ASIA INFLATION, %YOY

Country / Region	Target	CPI, %yoy									
		Sep-26	Aug-26	Jul-26	Jun-26	May-26	Apr-26	Mar-26	Feb-26	Jan-26	Dec-25
China	2.0%	0.9	0.8	0.5	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.3	0.2	0.8
Hong Kong	N.A.	1.9	1.7	1.7	2.0	2.0	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.1	1.4
Taiwan	N.A.	2.7	2.1	2.5	2.6	2.2	1.7	1.2	1.8	0.7	1.3
South Korea	2.0%	2.9	3.1	2.8	3.2	3.1	2.6	2.2	2.0	2.0	2.3
India	4.0±2.0%	5.5	4.8	4.5	4.4	3.9	3.5	3.4	3.2	2.7	1.2
Indonesia	2.5±1.0%	3.3	3.2	2.9	3.3	3.1	2.4	3.5	4.8	3.6	2.9
Malaysia	N.A.	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.7	1.4	1.6	1.6
Philippines	3.0±1.0%	7.2	6.1	6.2	6.4	6.8	7.2	4.1	2.4	2.0	1.8
Singapore	N.A.		2.3	2.2	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.2	1.4	1.2
Thailand	2.0±1.0%	2.8	2.5	2.0	2.4	2.8	2.9	-0.1	-0.9	-0.7	-0.3
Vietnam	4.5%	5.1	4.9	4.5	4.7	5.6	5.5	4.7	3.4	2.5	3.5

Source: Bloomberg, MUFG GMR

MONTHLY TRADE BALANCES (USD BN)

Country / Region	Trade balance (USD bn)										
	Sep-26	Aug-26	Jul-26	Jun-26	May-26	Apr-26	Mar-26	Feb-26	Jan-26	Dec-25	Nov-25
China	133.5	118.8	112.3	125.5	104.9	84.2	49.7	89.2	120.0	111.9	109.9
Hong Kong		-9.1	-0.6	-6.6	-5.6	-3.8	-11.4	-8.2	-1.8	-8.1	-6.2
Taiwan	23.6	22.3	17.2	12.2	17.9	14.4	21.3	12.8	18.9	19.3	16.0
South Korea	50.0	34.9	30.7	35.9	26.8	23.6	26.5	15.5	8.6	12.1	9.5
India	-30.2	-26.9	-32.0	-30.4	-28.2	-28.4	-20.7	-27.1	-34.7	-25.0	-24.5
Indonesia		3.6	0.1	-0.5	-1.6	0.1	3.3	1.3	1.0	2.5	2.7
Malaysia	8.3	7.0	5.5	3.9	10.2	7.2	6.0	4.3	5.6	5.4	1.5
Philippines		-3.9	-6.3	-5.5	-6.1	-6.4	-5.0	-4.0	-4.3	-4.0	-4.0
Singapore	90.3	87.1	81.2	76.9	73.8	75.0	72.9	68.7	69.6	62.1	63.2
Thailand		1.8	1.8	-0.7	-1.2	-3.7	2.3	1.4	2.1	3.6	2.0
Vietnam	1.3	-0.1	-3.6	-2.6	-5.2	-3.3	-0.7	-1.0	-1.8	-0.7	1.1

Source: Bloomberg, MUFG GMR

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