Research Monitor (October)

3 October 2022

Treasury Research & Strategy
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Key Themes

1. **Market indigestion in September.** First, the FOMC hiked by 75bps for the third consecutive time and signalled another 125bps to go at the remaining two meetings before year-end. Second, the G7 proposal to cap Russian oil prices did not go down well, escalating the Eurozone's energy crisis amid major leaks on the Nord Stream gas pipeline and as Russia moved to annex some Ukrainian territory through referendums. Third, central banks have become more activist, whether verbal jawboning, FX intervention or outright buying of bonds to smooth market gyrations. This included the BoJ intervening to support the JPY for the first time since 1998 while keeping its ultra-dovish stance and yield curve control (YCC), the PBoC warning that speculators will definitely lose money in the long term and key market participants need to protect the authority of the fixing, as well as the BoE pledging to buy up to GBP5bn at each auction for long-dated gilts until 14 October after UK markets whipsawed on the prospect of Trussonomics (lower taxes and higher spending). In fact, market pricing for BoE has surged to more than 150bps to 3.9% at the next meeting on 3 November and may hit 6% by March next year.

2. **As we enter 4Q22, recession fears continue to mount** even as central banks reiterate their inflation fighting credentials. Key events to watch include the ECB policy decision on 27 October where a 75bps rate hike has been priced in, the Malaysian Budget due on 7 October which may be followed by an early general election, as well as market positioning ahead of the US mid-term elections.

3. **China continued to roll out various stimulus on a weekly basis such as the CNY200 billion relending quota to support manufactures' equipment upgrade in 4Q.** Nevertheless, RMB weakened substantially against the strong dollar. Although China has revived counter cyclical measures such as the FX RRR cut and 20% reserve on USDCNY's derivative sales to clients etc, we think they are likely to be less effective this time due to the collapse of RMB forward points which makes short RMB positions easy to hold. Given there is no clear anchor for the USDCNY, the near-term trajectory of RMB will largely depend on the dollar movement. On a more positive note, the duration and magnitude of lockdown in Chengdu in September were milder than those in Shanghai and Beijing in the first half of 2022. High frequency data also showed that Chengdu's traffic has returned to normalcy within a month as compared to four months during the Shanghai lockdown. As such, the disruption from China's zero Covid policy may lessen with time.

4. **Flash estimates* indicate that the OCBC SME Index (SMEI) is likely to ease to 50.8 in September,** down from 53.5 in August. Similarly, S'pore's manufacturing, electronics and whole economy PMIs have softened to 50.0, 49.6 and 56.0 respectively in August, suggesting slowing growth momentum ahead. S'pore also announced more property cooling measures to ensure prudent borrowing and moderate demand by raising the medium-term interest rate floor and tightening the maximum loan quantum limits for housing loans.

5. **Oil prices continued south after peaking in June this year as global recession fears rose,** with WTI testing below the US$80/bbl per barrel handle. The EU's fresh ban sales of Russian oil by third party countries beyond a set price cap is estimated to cost Russia around US$6.7bn. However, there are also calls for OPEC+ to cut production to stem the bleeding in oil prices.

**Using data until 21st September*

Research Monitor (October)

3 October 2022

Asset Class Views

	House View	Trading Views
FX	**G-10 FX:** USD continues to benefit from safe-haven demand and the allure of higher US rates and yields. At the recent FOMC (22 Sep), Fed delivered another jumbo 75bps hike and managed to out-hawk expectations in its forward guidance. The dots plot revision implies another jumbo 75bps hike in Nov followed by 50bps hike at Dec meeting and for terminal rate to rise to 4.625% in 2023. Summary of economic projections also pointed to higher core inflation forecast at 4.5% (+0.2ppts) and 3.1% (+0.4ppt) for 2022 and 2023, respectively while unemployment is projected to rise significantly higher to 4.4% (from 3.9% prev) in 2023. Growth projection also saw a substantial revision to the downside for 2022 (+0.2%, down from 1.7% prev). At the press conference, Fed Chair Powell said that chances of a soft landing will likely diminish in pursuit of restoring price stability. In summary, we opined that the substantial revision in Fed expectations and hawkish remarks underscore Fed's resolve to tighten policy in the face of surging inflation, even at the expense of growth. As of 26 Sep, 2Y UST yield rose to fresh 15-year high of 4.34% as markets re-aligned expectations with Fed's guidance. 30D Fed fund futures now imply a total of 125bps hike by end-2022 and for terminal rate to rise further with a peak of 4.82% by May-2023 (vs. 4.67% peak last Thu post-FOMC). 10Y Tips yield (proxy for real rates) has also soared to 1.32%, its highest level since 2011, up from -1% at the start of the year. Elsewhere the combination of geopolitical tensions (China-Taiwan, North Korea firing of ballistic missile ahead of US Vice President Kamala's visit to Seoul and Russia-Ukraine, etc.), tighter financial conditions globally and growing fears of global growth slowdown continued to underpin USD strength for now. That said, we still expect a turn in the USD at some stage, especially when inflationary pressures show more convincing signs of slowing, which in turn lead Fed to signal a stepdown in the pace of tightening. To add, markets have to be convinced of inflation falling closer to 2% target rather than just a moderation. A peak in Fed hawkishness is one of the pre-conditions that need to be in place for the turn in the USD, ceteris paribus. Other signposts we are keeping a look out for are (1) when China's zero-covid policy is phased out; (2) any signs of ceasefire between Russia and Ukraine; (3) other measures of price pressure that show further indication of price pressure easing (i.e. such as wage growth, ISM prices, Uni of Michigan. NY Fed survey inflation expectations, NFIB report showing that companies looking to raise prices in the next 3 months have fallen, freight charges, oil prices, etc.). Positive development on these fronts will be supportive of risk appetite and can add to the turn in the USD. DXY reference range of 111 – 114 within wider range of 110 – 115. We retain a mild bearish bias on EUR on the back of rising recession fears in Euro-area, energy woes and geopolitical concerns (Russian escalation and damage to Nord Stream pipelines). Russian's partial mobilisation of 300,000 reserves troops and referendums conducted on the 4 Russian-occupied Ukrainian regions of Luhansk, Kherson, Donetsk and Zaporizhzhia may suggest that the conflict could drag on for longer, posing risks to further inflationary pressures and raises risk of economic hard-landing. In addition, warnings from Russian officials that Moscow could use nuclear weapons to defend illegally annexed regions in Ukraine continued to undermine sentiments. Elsewhere news of 3 offshore lines of the Nord Stream gas pipelines reportedly damaged suggest that Europe will have to survive winter with Russian gas flows. That said EU has indicated that nearly 88% of gas storage is filled and is now aiming to be 95% full by Nov. On energy situation, we continue to monitor the outcome of the 5-point plan that includes (1) price cap on Russian gas; (2) windfall tax on fossil fuel companies' profits; (3) limit on revenues of renewables and nuclear companies; (4) mandatory target for reducing peak hour energy usage by 5% and (5) emergency provision of liquidity to power producers facing high collateral demand. A swift move to firm up on the proposals on price cap for gas imports and windfall levy could help to ease price pressures and provide further support for EUR. Looking on, we expect EUR to take cues from (1) ECB speaks; (2) natural gas prices and how recent EU plan to tackle energy crisis pans out; (3) Russian-Ukraine conflict, given Russia's recent escalation; (4) USD strength thematic; (5) if Meloni-led Italian government poses threats to EU integration. We also note that ECB is increasingly hawkish. The last GC meting (8 Sep) saw ECB	Dollar dominance persists. Expect range of 111 – 114 within wider range of 110 – 115. Sell EUR rallies remain plausible until there are signs of ceasefire in Ukraine or better clarity on Italian political leanings (i.e. no clash with EU, etc.).

FX	surprised with 75bps hike. ECB rhetoric has also become more hawkish: Lagarde emphasized that ECB "absolutely" want to avoid second round effects while Rehn calls for frontloading tightening cycle while Guindos hopes for EUR depreciation trend to reverse soon. Dovish Chief Economist Lane said he sees "several" more rate increases ahead. A hawkish ECB walking the talk may help to mitigate EUR's decline. We look for EUR to trade 0.96 – 0.99, within wider range of 0.95 – 1.02 in coming weeks.	
	Our cautious outlook on GBP remains intact. Short GBP has been one of market's favourite trade this year to proxy for stagflation play but increasingly, there is now another motivation to short GBP as it is becoming a confidence issue. In Lawrence Summers' words, the *UK is behaving a bit like an emerging market turning itself into a submerging market*. Sky news reported that some former minister had claimed that letters of no confidence already being submitted against the PM and there are calls for Chancellor Kwarteng to resign if pound breaks parity. Elsewhere we also remain cautious on potential downgrade to UK's sovereign rating/ outlook. S&P and Moody's will conclude their rating review by 21 Oct while Fitch will conclude by 9 Dec. A downgrade to outlook/rating will further undermine GBP. To recap some of the key points on the Emergency mini-budget unveiled on 23 Sep, Chancellor Kwarteng's budget entailed a series of unfunded tax cuts and extra spendings. Some measures include (1) the 45% top tier on income tax will be abolished; (2) cap on bankers' bonuses lifted and planned increase in corporate tax abandoned; (3) planned increase in national insurance reversed. Tax cut package costs GBP45bn a year and the move to subsidise energy bills will cost GBP60bn for next 6 months (plan to subsidise household for 2 years). Public borrowing will surge as plan requires an extra GBP72bn borrowings over the next 6 months. The GILTS market was already under intense sell-off and may not be able to handle more supply from Treasury sales and BoE's QT (to begin active sales of GILTs next month). Subsequently, UK Treasury issued a statement to say that the fiscal plan will set out further details of government's fiscal rules including ensuring that debt falls as a share of GDP in the medium term. But uncertainty remains elevated, judging from 1m vols which has spiked above 20-levels. These are levels seen around Brexit-2016 and pandemic sell-off in 2020. There is also expectation that BoE may need to do an off-cycle meeting to hike rates and/or hold back active sale of Gilts, in attempt to calm sentiments and restore confidence. Bias for GBP remains skewed towards selling rallies unless situation reverses for the better. We look for GBP to trade in 1.08 – 1.13 range within wider range of 1.0350 – 1.1500.	GBP short as proxy play to stagflation and political risk premium
	USDJPY has seen relative stability with 1m vols easing from high of above 14-levels to sub-13 levels. BoJ's intervention (22 Sep) to buy JPY for the first time in more than 20 years may have contributed to the relative stability of JPY, though uncertainty remains high and USDJPY is still near elevated levels of 144.70 (at time of writing). Our observation of BoJ intervention in the last 20+ years shows that JPY typically moves between 3% and 5% in the direction of intervention and the impact is typically more pronounced within the first 48 hours and overall effect may last up to 5 days before reversing over 2 weeks. Intervention may slow the pace of JPY depreciation but the move alone is not likely to alter the underlying trend unless USD/ UST yields turn lower or BoJ changes policy stance. Recent (23 Sep) BoJ policy inaction suggests that dovish policy may continue for as long as Kuroda's term last. Looking ahead, we won't rule out stealth JPY intervention if magnitude of JPY decline increases again especially when it breaches 146 levels. Fundamental drivers (Fed-BoJ policy divergence) underpinning USDJPY's move higher remains intact though we note that a significant sell-off in equities may trigger haven demand for JPY. To some extent, this can mitigate JPY softness to some extent. Near term range of 142 - 146 within wider range of 140 – 147.	Risks skewed to the upside.

<table>
<tr><td rowspan="5">FX</td><td>Asian FX and SGD: The combination of tighter financial conditions, persisting USD strength, global growth concerns driven by slowdown in China and Europe, re-escalation in Russian geopolitical tensions and sustained weakening in RMB past 7 per dollar sets up a challenging stage for pro-cyclical FX. We continue to see downward pressure to trade-dependent, pro-cyclical and high beta FX including, CNY, KRW, TWD, THB, AUD and NZD. On a relative basis, SGD, IDR may hold up better (macro resilience and hawkish stance) but should remain under pressure against a dominant USD strength thematic.</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>That said, we believe regional authorities are keeping a close watch on markets and as such, may potentially engage in leaning against the wind activities or impose further stabilisation measures, etc if market volatility heightens. For instance, PBoC launched a series of measures including asking major state-owned banks to be prepared to sell USD (according to Reuters report). BoJ also ramped up its operations on 26 Sep (to buy JPY550bn of JGBs maturing in 5 -10y vs JPY150bn in previous operation) and again did another unscheduled bond purchase operation on 27 Sep. BoK is also preparing several measures to stabilise financial market and the SNB governor signalled openness to intervene in CHF if needed. BI indicated that it intervened in markets, BSP tightened reporting rule for FX transactions while BoE intervened to buy longer-dated gilts (28 Sep).</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Stabilisation measures can help to restore market confidence and act as speed bumps to slow pace of local currency depreciation. However, these efforts may only provide a temporary breather to markets. Ultimately, the dominant USD trend still need to dissipate for currency markets including AxJ FX to catch a more meaningful breather.</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>For the month of Sep, USDCNH rose nearly as much as 5% at one point (trough to peak) and touched high above 7.26 (vs. USD) amid dominant USD strength. But the slew of measures from China saw USDCNH easing from its highs. We noted that in the final week of Sep, PBoC imposed a 20% risk reserve requirement (up from zero) on FX forward sales (26 Sep), warned market participants against taking one-way bets on the RMB (28 Sep) and again asked major state-owned banks to be prepared to sell USD (according to Reuters report on 29 Sep). There was also pledge of support for China property from policymakers. These actions, alongside USD strength easing into quarter-end provided a breather for CNH. The USDCNY fix at 7.0998 on the last trading day before China go for long golden week holidays (1 – 7 Oct) was near where USDCNH closed the session before. This may be an attempt to anchor the upper band at 7.2418 ahead of spot close for golden week and should have spill over effect onto USDCNH with 7.25 as invisible cap for now. Market stabilisation steps can help to mitigate CNH decline but a reversal of the trend still requires USD, US rates to ease lower or for China zero-covid policies to unwind, global growth to rebound. Looking on, we expect CNH to take cues from broader USD moves, CNY daily fixing and China's macro outlook. We will also keep an eye on China's leadership transition process, in particular the new politburo line-up as Chinese Communist Party begins national congress on 16 Oct. There should be minimal impact to markets as major macroeconomic policy announcements will only be out next March-2023. While the bias may still be skewed towards CNH softening, we opined that the bulk of the depreciation may have occurred. Moreover, hawkish Fed re-pricing for another 75bps hike (in Nov) and 50bps hike (in Dec) are already in the price. We look for USDRMB to trade in 7.05 – 7.20 range within wider range of 7 – 7.25 in coming weeks.</td><td>USD/CNH in range of 7.05 – 7.20, within wider range of 7.00 – 7.25.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Since mid-Aug, USDSGD has risen sharply by over 5% at one point in Sep (trough to peak). Move higher came amid broad USD strength, RMB breaching fresh lows (vs. USD) at one point, Russians re-escalation of conflict and risk-off. But into month-end, some of the sharp gains in USDSGD has since been pared back, following the rebound in RMB while targeted stabilisation measures from around the world helped to calm markets. USD pullback also provided a breather. Looking on, the same set of drivers – USD thematic, RMB moves and broad market risk sentiment – will continue to drive USDSGD. In the near term, we see room for USDSGD the corrective pullback to extend should USD take the back seat. We look for 1.4150 – 1.44 range within wider perimeters of 1.4080 – 1.45.</td><td>Corrective pullback may extend. Range of 1.4150 – 1.4400, within wider range of 1.4080 – 1.45.</td></tr>
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	We will also pay attention to MAS policy decision – likely to be announced in the week beginning 10th Oct, alongside the release of 3Q Advance GDP. In light of elevated core CPI pressures and where the S$NEER is trading, we look for double tightening. We expect the slope to be adjusted higher by another 50bps and an upward re-centring of the policy band. We believe MAS can opt to re-centre to below prevailing level if the S$NEER continues to trade on the stronger side of the band (i.e. >1.4% to 1.5% above mid-point). This calibrated adjustment should take into consideration the tighter policy stance adopted since Oct-2021, which should continue to have a restraining effect on the economy and prices. We estimate that a double-tightening of slope steepening and re-centring to prevailing level could see an initial trading range of +0.5% to +1.5% above the new mid-point level, post-decision. But if MAS re-centers the S$NEER policy band to below prevailing level, that could imply a less-hawkish MAS. As such, any USDSGD move lower may be somewhat restraint as opposed to a full double-tightening. While the Ringgit has hit historical low (~4.65) vs. USD, it is important to note that the decline in the Ringgit was due to the strong USD, which also hit other regional FX. In fact, amongst the regional Asian FX, MYR's decline is by no means one of the weaker ones. YTD, MYR fell ~10% vs. USD while most AxJ FX including THB, PHP, TWD, KRW, JPY depreciated by larger magnitude (between 11.5% and 20%). To put in perspective, MYR is relatively stronger against some of these regional trade partner currencies (except for IDR and SGD which were modestly stronger against MYR). Recovery momentum, driven by domestic demand amid the reopening of Malaysia economy, current account surplus, helped to buffer against more extensive drags as seen with KRW, THB, PHP. Malaysia trade picture remains promising with both exports and imports sustaining double-digit growth so far this year. Looking ahead, the prospects of early elections would be closely watched as any uncertainty could weigh on MYR. Elsewhere, RMB moves, USD thematic and oil prices will continue to drive USDMYR direction. In the interim, we see room for USDMYR to ease lower though bullish momentum remains intact. We look for 4.60 – 4.65 range within wider perimeters of 4.55 – 4.70. Quarter-to-date, the IDR remains one of the better performers in AXJ space on relative terms (-6.4% vs. USD), owing to stronger macro, including improvement in current account surplus, continuous FDI inflow, strength in private consumption and cumulative 75bps BI hike (including the Sep +50bps hike). The latter was due to government's planned fuel price hikes. BI expects CPI to exceed 6% before peaking by year-end as BI looks for a return to BI's 2% - 4% target band by 2H 2023. With foreign positioning in IDR bonds relatively light at this point, any fresh inflow should be supportive of IDR. We expect IDR to stay resilient, with bias to strengthen. Range of 15,000 – 15,200 within wider range of 14,800 – 15,300.	 Room to ease lower though bullish momentum intact. 4.60 – 4.65 range, within wider range of 4.52 – 4.70. IDR likely to maintain resilience, in relative terms.

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<table>
<tr><th></th><th>House View</th><th colspan="2">Trading Views[1]</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="5">Rates</td><td rowspan="5">In view of the strong core US CPI and the hawkish Fed dot-plot, we have added to our rate hike expectations, now expecting a 75bps hike at the November FOMC meeting and a 50bps at the December FOMC meeting, which will bring the Fed funds rate to 4.25-4.50% by year-end, instead of 3.75-4.00% as we previously expected. We expect another 25bps hike in Q1-2023 leading to a terminal rate of 4.50-4.75%. Risk to our forecast profile is that there may be 50bps of hikes in early 2023 if core CPI refused to moderate.

US core CPI rebounded more strongly than expected. Goods ex food ex energy inflation edged higher to 7.06% YoY from 6.98% prior; the uptick was mild, but it bucked the trend of YoY moderation which had lasted for five months. Services less energy inflation continued to pick up. Higher core CPI could well mean inflation will be sticky downward, underlining the Fed's view that rates will stay higher for some time.

Rates to stay higher 'for some time" shall see the remaining easing expectation in 2023 being gradually pushed to 2024, pointing to further upside to the 2Y UST yield. Fed economic projections now have slower growth and higher unemployment rate. The more subdued economic outlook shall limit the upside to real yield while the expectedly aggressive rate hikes shall keep long-term inflation expectation better anchored. Upside resistance for both the breakeven and the real yield shall limit upside to the 10Y UST yield.

The BoE's decision to purchase Gilts corresponds to the central banks' financial stability objective, and should not be seen as contradicting monetary tightening. On the policy rate front, now the base case seems to be a 100bps hike (with upside risk) at the November MPC considering the inflation pressure coming from the Growth Plan and the weak sterling.</td><td>USD rates: The 2Y UST yield overshot peak Fed fund rate in the previous cycle. At the current cycle, the yield may not overshoot, as some easing is likely to remain in the price despite potentially being pushed out; we expect the 2Y yield move closer to the expected peak effective Fed fund rate, at around 4.6%, by Q1-2023. We continue to see less upside to the 10Y yield constrained by the real yield and/or breakeven. There is potential for the 2s10s segment to become more inverted to the -60/-65bps area.</td><td>↑</td></tr>
<tr><td>Asian rates: SGD rates outperformed USD rates over the past month, albeit with some intra-month fluctuations, as USD rates went higher primarily because of the repricing higher of Fed expectation. Next to watch is MAS October MPC, where we expect a double-tightening but with a risk that the outcome would be slightly less hawkish in that the MAS may re-center NEER to below the prevailing level. And given that the forward points are already fairly negative, we only expect mild SGD rates outperformance. On bond side, the last SGS auction of the year was well received. The absence of supply in Q4 shall sustain SGS resilience in the face of likely higher US yields.</td><td>→</td></tr>
<tr><td>The IndoGB curve bearish flattened in the past month amid the operational-twist style of bond sales/purchase while BI hiked the policy rate by a bigger-than-expected 50bps. The recent two auctions had below-target awards and the upcoming one has a lowered target. MoF is mildly behind the issuance schedule, riding on increased fiscal revenue. Reduced supply shall be constructive for bonds, allowing IndoGBs to continue to outperform USTs. We expect the 10Y IndoGB yield to trade in a range of 7.30-7.40% on a multi-week horizon.</td><td>↑</td></tr>
<tr><td>The MGS curve bearish steepened in the past month, with the domestic bonds further outperforming USTs. The spread between the 3Y MGS yield and the OPR widened back to July levels, when the OPR was at 2.25% then. Front-end MGS remain well ahead of the curve, although room for MYR yields/rates to adjust lower may be limited by the global hawkish backdrop where global yields are still likely to adjust higher in volatile sessions. There were bond inflows at MYR5.6bn during August, after two months of outflow.</td><td>↑</td></tr>
<tr><td>In China, the 20% FX risk reserve requirement has widened the off-onshore FX swap gap; reaction appears mostly done now and from here, the offshore CNH DF curve shall revert to a function of CNY-USD rate spreads – which are still biased to the downside. Bond supply is less than initially feared; we expect the 10Y CGB yield to trade in a slightly higher range of 2.70-2.80% after the recent adjustment.</td><td>→</td></tr>
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[1] Arrows point to direction of interest rates and bond yields

	House View	Trading Views	
Credit	UST 10Y yields rose by **55bps** overall MoM to reach **3.74%** as at 30 September. Amidst a consecutive four week rise in UST10Y, market expectations for the magnitude of the Fed's September rate hike had less conviction and seesawed between 50bps and 75bps. However, following the release of Consumer Price Index ("CPI") figures for July, the Fed announced a third consecutive 75bps rate hike, marking its most aggressive monetary tightening policy in terms of both hiking speed and intensity since it began using overnight fund rates as its principal policy tool in 1990. More concerning though was the latest round of projections from Fed officials' Summary of Economic Projections ("SEP"), which showed an increasingly bearish outlook categorised by the lack of any dovish pivots till the end of next year at least and an increasing willingness to tolerate economic pain. With the above in play, the US primary market continued to struggle. While the Asiadollar space recorded higher MoM issuances in September at ~**USD10.4bn** (up **~55%** MoM), volumes were still **~73%** lower YoY. We observe that majority of new primary issuance in the Asiadollar space are benefitting from some form of implicit or explicit external credit support. Recent large deals (USD500mn and above) have been done by sovereigns or quasi-sovereigns whilst smaller deals have had to use some form of credit enhancement (bank or parental guarantees, standby letters of credit) to find investors. Reflecting these dynamics, the Bloomberg Barclays Asia USD IG Bond Index average OAS widened 12bps **MoM to 152bps**, while the Bloomberg Barclays Asia USD HY Index average OAS **widened 132bps MoM to 1300bps** as at time of writing. The SGD space recorded relatively muted issuance volumes at **~SGD2.3bn** in September, which is **~25%** lower MoM and **~44%** higher YoY. Issuance was concentrated in Housing Development Board's SGD1bn 3.437% 7Y senior unsecured bond and Frasers Property Ltd's SGD500mn of 5Y green bonds. Sentiments in the SGD Corporate bond market remain hesitant and we have seen a rise in selective issuance (as opposed to opportunistic ones) with private placements as well as an influx of bank capital instruments. In the secondary market, bullet bonds maturing in 2023 and 2024 issued by investment grade and unrated but higher-grade issuers were broadly trading at negative spreads against SORA (still positive against govvies), with only small downwards repricing despite the march upwards in rates. Whilst negative spreads against benchmark rates in the SGD corporate credit market have been historically rare, this is within our expectations. We expect contained default risk for SGD corporate credit with the lack of credit negative events, making it more likely for unleveraged investors to hold short-dated papers to maturity rather than crystallising mark-to-market losses. Leveraged buyers though are unlikely to be putting new money to work on the short end at these sub-4% levels, in our view. Moving forward, markets will again be closely following October's inflation print as well as incoming data from the resilient labour market and consumer inflation expectations to assess further signs of economic slowdown and market sentiment. Third-quarter earnings season will also begin. Notably, risk off sentiments should continue to increase given hawkish global central banks and increasing recession risk, which has been escalated as of late with mounting concerns over UK's revised economic prospects after it unveiled its government debt funded growth plans and ongoing geopolitical tensions in Europe and North Asia.	• **SIASP 3.16% '23s:** This short dated paper with around 1 year to maturity is trading at an ask YTM of 3.5%. With SIA's reported cash and bank balance of SGD16.1bn as at 30 June 2022, this provides ample short term liquidity to SIA against short term debt due.	↑
		• **CMZB 4.20% '28s:** The ~6.4% yield to call looks decent for this short-dated Tier 2 in our view. Although recently announcing higher provisions, the bank is maintaining its FY2022 earnings guidance on solid revenue performance for YTD. Its "Strategy 2024" remains on track albeit with a higher focus on costs considering current operating conditions in Europe.	↑

Macroeconomic Views

	House View	Key Themes
US	The Fed delivered its third consecutive 75bps hike during its September meeting, bringing the Fed funds rate to 3.00-3.25%. The dots plot suggests another 125bps rate hikes by end-2022 to around 4.4% and to 4.6% in 2023, even as GDP growth slows to just 0.2% this year. Still, core PCE may not return to near its 2% inflation target until 2025 despite the Inflation Reduction Act by the Biden administration. As the Fed continues to hike at an aggressive pace to bring rates higher, consumer and business sentiment will likely soften further.	The latest August inflation print showed little improvement despite a fall in gasoline prices, with rental inflation seeing the biggest monthly surge. With sticky inflation, the Fed is signalling a total of 125bps more hikes by the end of 2022 to around 4.4% and to reach 4.6% in 2023 before moderating to 3.9% in 2024. This implies another 75bp rate hike at the November FOMC is likely, followed by another 50bps in December. Meanwhile, the Fed expects the unemployment rate to rise from the current 3.7% to 4.4% by end-2023 and remaining there until end-2024, higher than the 3.9% and 4.1% previously. The 30-year mortgage rate recently hit a 15-year high of 6.7%. However, the futures market continues to price in more than 25bps of rate cut by end-2023.
EU	The ECB delivered a jumbo 75bps rate hike during its September meeting. ECB's Lagarde also pledged "several" more hikes in the pipeline, which could mean "probably more than two, including this one, but it's probably also going to be less than five", driving up market speculation of another potential jumbo hike in October. The ECB cut its 2023 growth forecast from 2.1% to 0.9% (implying no recession, but just stagnant growth) but raised its inflation forecast to 2.3% in 2024. The risk of an EU recession is elevated since economic activity have started to slow and is exacerbated by the current energy crisis and more ECB tightening to come.	After Russia cut off its natural gas supply to Europe via the shutdown of the Nord Stream pipeline, the EU Commission has proposed a five-point plan to mitigate the energy crisis. Measures which have been outlined include a price cap on Russian gas imports, windfall tax on fossil fuel producers, limit on peak-hour energy usage by businesses by 5%, limit on the price of electricity generated by clean energy companies and provision of emergency liquidity measures to energy producers who are facing high collateral demand. EU officials also unveiled fresh economic sanctions to include barring sales of Russian oil by third party countries beyond a set price cap, which is estimated to cost Russia around US$6.7bn. Germany, the EU's largest economy, faces a high risk of recession as energy prices soared. Separately, Italy's far-right, led by Giorgia Meloni, won the September elections.
Japan	Unsurprisingly, BoJ kept its policy settings unchanged (including the Yield Curve Control) during its September meeting despite concerns of the weakening yen. Even though the Ministry of Finance has intervened in the foreign exchange market to support the yen, the yen rebound appeared short-lived amid widening yield differentials Moreover, the weak yen is driving up import prices, especially on the energy front. PM Kishida has been ordering additional fiscal stimulus to alleviate the impact of inflation.	Japan will finally reopen its borders to individual travellers and resume visa-free entry from October 11 onwards and also remove the daily arrival limit of the current 50,000 travellers. More visitor arrivals in the coming months will likely buoy consumption expenditure. Meanwhile, headline CPI hit 3.0% YoY in August, the highest since October 2018, driven by energy and food prices, but the producer price index rose faster by 9.0% YoY, indicating that businesses are generally unable to pass on the high input costs to consumers. While core inflation hit 2.8% in August, above the BoJ's 2% target for the fifth straight month, BoJ's Kuroda has maintained that wages need to increase more in order for inflation to rise sustainably to the 2% target.

	House View	Key Themes
Singapore	Ministry of Trade and Industry (MTI) may downgrade the official 2022 GDP growth forecast from 3-4% to around 3% YoY. For the October MPS, a double-barrel tightening move is possible with a re-centering (to below prevailing?) accompanied by a slope steepening as we have not yet seen the peak in headline and core CPI yet and the latter may remain elevated into 2023. New property cooling measures were also announced to ensure prudent borrowing and moderate demand from 30 September. The official 2023 GDP growth forecast may be shaded to around 3% YoY, as 3Q22 advance growth estimates may come in ~3.2% YoY versus 2Q22's 4.4%.	Singapore's headline and core CPI accelerated further to 7.5% and 5.1% YoY in August. Given the domestic labour market remains tight and wage growth is strong, coupled with businesses passing on cumulative cost increases to end-consumers amid firm demand conditions, core inflation may peak later than initially expected. There was no change to the official headline and core inflation forecasts of 5-6% and 3-4% respectively, versus our house forecast of 5.9% and 4.2%, but a further MAS policy tightening is imminent. New property cooling measures were also announced - the medium-term interest rate floor to compute the TDSR and MSR was raised 50bps to 4% and 5% for residential and non-residential properties respectively, while a 3% interest rate floor will be introduced to compute HDB eligible loan amounts with a 5% point LTV cut to 80%, and private property owners will have to wait 15 months to buy resale HDB flats. This may dampen near-term market sentiments.
Indonesia	Bank Indonesia opted to hike its rates by 50bps on Sep 22nd from 3.75% to 4.25%, compared to the broader market expectation, including ours, for a more traditional 25bps move. Against the spectre of the higher-for-longer Fed rates, it can no longer be assured that a slow and gingerly approach to its own monetary policy normalization can anchor exchange rate stability like before. The bigger-than-usual move heralds further rate hikes in the coming months and we might not see BI resting easy until rates hit 5%, to give it the necessary buffer by the end of this year.	Apart from the global rate hikes environment, Bank Indonesia's rates normalization will be stemming from the fact that there is also the effect of fuel price hike to consider. The central bank has said that we will have to wait until H2 2023 for any chance of inflation normalizing. It is telling, for instance, that BI has shifted up its forecast for the core inflation to 4.6% YoY by year-end, compared to 4.15% before. This signals a broadening of price pressures in the economy, as the effect from the fuel price hike continues to percolate through the system. Moreover, the core print is not expected to come down to below 4% until the second half of next year. All in all, we expect BI to add another 75bps of rate hikes in the remainder of 2022. For 2023, we see BI hiking the rate by another 25bps – in line with our broader expectation for the Fed – ending the cycle at 5.25% for the policy rate.
China	China has de-emphasized its growth target in the July politburo meeting although it did not downgrade its growth target explicitly. We think China will have a higher tolerance for slower growth as long as job stability and price stability are not compromised. We cut China's GDP forecast to about 3.7% for 2022.	RMB has weakened substantially against the strong dollar. Although China has revived counter cyclical measures such as the FX RRR cut and 20% reserve on USDCNY's derivative sales to clients etc, we think they are likely to be less effective this time due to the collapse of RMB forward points which makes short RMB positions easy to hold. Given there is no clear anchor for the USDCNY, the near-term trajectory of RMB will largely depend on the dollar movement. On a more positive note, the duration and magnitude of lockdown in Chengdu in September were milder than those in Shanghai and Beijing in the first half of 2022. High frequency data also showed that Chengdu's traffic has returned to normalcy within a month as compared to four months during the Shanghai lockdown. As such, the disruption from China's zero Covid policy may lessen with time.

	House View	Key Themes
Hong Kong	We suspected that the new "0+3" arrangement may have limited effort in boosting the inbound tourism, as it still imposed movement restrictions for arriving visitors. On the other hand, outbound tourism was revived with outbound flight bookings recording significant growth. We expect further easing of border controls in the periods ahead. A number of major banks announced to raise their best lending rates by 12.5bps following the Fed's 75bps hike, the first time since 2018. The pace of prime rate hike was moderate given that Hong Kong dollar liquidity remained ample, and loan demand stayed weak amid the sluggish economy. The higher borrowing cost will likely pile further weight on Hong Kong's growth outlook. We expect Hong Kong economy to see a mild recession this year, while the property market in Hong Kong will undergo a 10% price correction.	Domestic demand remained largely intact, with broad-based improvement in labour market (unemployment rate fell 0.2 percentage point to 4.1% in August) and rebound in retail sales (+4.1% YoY in July). Meanwhile, the external demand weakened further, as indicated by the deepened year-on-year decline of goods exports at 14.3% in August. On border control, Hong Kong scrapped the mandatory hotel quarantine requirement for overseas arrival starting from 26 September, a long-awaited move attempting to boost inbound tourism and revive the local economy. Nonetheless, under the new "0+3" arrangement, movement restrictions were imposed for incoming travellers during the three-day health surveillance period. Separately, housing market downturn in Hong Kong showed signs of worsening lately, with the year-on-year decline in property price widened further to 7.4% in August. The private residential property price index in August fell back to the levels last seen in 2019. On fiscal front, with the faltering profits and salaries tax revenue, Hong Kong may see fiscal deficits of more than HK$100 billion in the current fiscal year, almost doubling the initial estimate of HK$56.3 billion in February this year. The weaker-than-expected economic performance weighed on profits and salaries tax revenue. Aside from the decrease in taxable profits and incomes, we also noticed the decline in the number of taxpayers.
Macau	We are of the view that the resumption of electronic issuance of visas for Individual Visit Scheme and package tours could be a catalyst for boosting tourist arrivals to Macau in coming months, though its impact were restricted by Mainland's antivirus measures (say advising against long-distance travel for the National Day holidays). The pressure to ease border controls further continued to mount, as the labour market situation in Macau deteriorated further. The unemployment rate rose to 4.1% in July, the highest since 2005.	According to Macau's Chief Executive Ho Lat Seng, package tours for Mainland residents and electronic issuance of visas allowing residents of mainland China to visit Macau on an individual capacity (including visas issued under the Individual Visit Scheme) would be resumed soon. In addition, Macau government announced in early September to allow entry of foreign nationals from 41 designated countries (including US, UK, Canada, Japan, Korea, Singapore, Malaysia, and Thailand etc.) after serving 7-day of hotel quarantine and 3-day of health monitoring. Macau's gross gaming revenue in August staged a strong rebound from that of July, as lockdown measures and strict border controls were scrapped in early August. Nonetheless, the figure was still down by 50.7% compared to a year ago. On gaming licenses renewal, six existing gaming license holders and one more bidder had submitted their bids for the new 10-year concessions, to be started in 2023.

	House View	Key Themes
Malaysia	Malaysia reported headline inflation of 4.7% YoY for August, in line with market expectations, on the back of food and fuel price increases over the period. Meanwhile, the core inflation came in at a relatively high 3.8% YoY, compared to 3.4% before. Even though the high inflation prints will continue to be a factor of consideration by Bank Negara in its monetary policy decision, we believe there is a chance for it to pause in the November meeting, due to the darker global outlook and the fact that it has been relatively early in tightening rates. On a sequential basis, inflation is also likely to soften in the coming months as food supply normalizes.	Apart from watching whether Bank Negara will continue its rate hike cycle without a pause in the last meeting of the year in November, market will be on the lookout for 2023 budget on October 7th. We see the likelihood of supportive measures still being adopted to boost growth, especially initiatives to bolster Malaysia's attractiveness in attracting investment in the high-tech sector. Given the political cycle and the backdrop of high inflation, we expect further rollout of handouts and cost-of-living defraying measures in the budget, especially for the B40 population that need more help. Still, the degree to which the government can tune up its expenditure for these considerations is limited, given the fiscal constraints imposed by its relatively high level of indebtedness. Moreover, it is probably prudent to leave considerable "spare capacity" on the fiscal front too, given how exposed the Malaysian economy may be to the global slowdown risks. After all, the Covid-19 episode had exposed the fact that Malaysia's fiscal buffer had been so thin that the multitude of fiscal stimulus packages had to lean very heavily on indirect fiscal measures such as repeated rounds of EPF withdrawals.
Thailand	While BoT maintained its 2022 GDP growth forecast at 3.3% YoY, its 2023 forecast has been revised downward from 4.2% previously to 3.8%. Its inflation forecast has also been raised from 6.2% to 6.3% in 2022 and 2.5% to 2.6% in 2023.	BoT delivered another 25bps hike for the second consecutive meeting to 1.00% in September, and signalled that it is ready to make a bigger move if necessary. However, markets were hoping for BoT to hike by 50bps instead. It noted that the policy rate should be "normalised in a gradual and measured manner". It does look like the BoT has no intention to increase the magnitude of each rate hike, but the market may still try to push for expectation of a 50bps hike amid the global central bank hawkishness.
South Korea	The BoK expressed hawkish remarks that more rate hikes will be needed to tame inflation which is likely to remain high. It also projects 2022 growth at 2.6% in 2022, before slowing to 2.1% in 2023.	The exports-driven economy saw exports easing to 6.6% YoY in August, the slowest pace this year, as weak economic growth in other major economies face the risk of economic slowdowns. Growth is likely to taper for the rest of the year as export contribution to GDP growth is likely to decline. Meanwhile, while inflation eased for the first time in 7 months due to a fall in global oil prices, BoK noted that inflation is likely stay elevated at 5-6% for some time.
Philippines	While Philippines' GDP growth accelerated in the first half of 2022, growth is likely to see some moderation in the rest of the year as external demand outlook weakens. Meanwhile, the BSP hiked its benchmark rate by 50bps for the second straight meeting. On a year-to-date basis, it has already hiked 175bps this year and we foresee more rate hikes to come as the BSP seeks to track the Fed's interest rate moves. BSP's Deputy Governor Dakila also emphasised that the BSP is prepared to intervene in the foreign exchange market to curb FX volatility and support the peso.	As foreign demand continues to dwindle, exports fell unexpectedly for the first time in 16 months by 4.2% YoY in July. This was driven by a decline in the economy's top export commodity, electronics exports, which is likely to persist as external demand is set to deteriorate. Meanwhile, imports continued to expand by 21.5% YoY as global inflationary pressures kept import costs elevated. The resultant was unsurprisingly yet another widened trade deficit which has reached an all-time high deficit. Meanwhile, inflation eased slightly to 6.3% YoY in August due to a lower year-on-year increase in transport and food. Nonetheless, inflation still remains elevated, and the weakening Peso will only seek to fan imported inflation in the near-term. In a bid to manage domestic inflation, President Marcos is recently in talks with Russia to buy fuel and other commodities as he commented that "national interest comes first".

Research Monitor (October)

3 October 2022

FX/Rates Forecast

USD Interest Rates	Current	Q422	Q123	Q223	2023
FFTR upper	3.25%	4.50%	4.75%	4.75%	4.75%
SOFR	2.96%	4.28%	4.53%	4.53%	4.53%
1M USD LIBOR	3.14%	4.38%	4.63%	4.63%	4.63%
3M USD LIBOR	3.75%	4.70%	4.85%	4.85%	4.80%
6M USD LIBOR	4.23%	4.90%	5.05%	5.05%	5.00%
12M USD LIBOR	4.78%	5.20%	5.25%	5.25%	5.20%
1Y USD IRS	4.52%	5.10%	5.15%	5.15%	5.10%
1Y SOFR OIS	4.23%	4.85%	4.90%	4.90%	4.88%
2Y USD IRS	4.48%	5.00%	5.10%	5.15%	5.10%
2Y SOFR OIS	4.18%	4.72%	4.88%	4.93%	4.88%
5Y USD IRS	4.08%	4.60%	4.75%	4.95%	5.00%
5Y SOFR OIS	3.79%	4.30%	4.47%	4.67%	4.72%
10Y USD IRS	3.83%	4.35%	4.55%	4.85%	5.00%
10Y SOFR OIS	3.54%	4.07%	4.30%	4.60%	4.75%
15Y USD IRS	3.76%	4.35%	4.55%	4.85%	5.05%
20Y USD IRS	3.63%	4.27%	4.47%	4.77%	4.97%
30Y USD IRS	3.32%	4.02%	4.27%	4.57%	4.77%
SGD Interest Rates	**Current**	**Q422**	**Q123**	**Q223**	**2023**
SORA	4.39%	3.58%	3.83%	3.83%	3.83%
1M SIBOR	2.83%	3.28%	3.53%	3.53%	3.53%
1M SOR	2.91%	3.55%	3.70%	3.75%	3.75%
3M SIBOR	3.17%	3.80%	3.95%	3.95%	3.90%
3M SOR	3.28%	3.75%	3.85%	3.90%	3.90%
6M SOR	3.45%	3.95%	4.05%	4.10%	4.10%
1Y SGD IRS	3.59%	4.15%	4.25%	4.30%	4.30%
1Y SGD OIS	3.54%	4.00%	4.10%	4.15%	4.15%
2Y SGD IRS	3.81%	4.27%	4.43%	4.48%	4.43%
2Y SGD OIS	3.65%	4.02%	4.18%	4.23%	4.18%
5Y SGD IRS	3.79%	4.05%	4.22%	4.42%	4.57%
5Y SGD OIS	3.54%	3.80%	3.97%	4.17%	4.32%
10Y SGD IRS	3.61%	4.07%	4.30%	4.60%	4.75%
10Y SGD OIS	3.35%	3.77%	4.00%	4.30%	4.45%
15Y SGD IRS	3.55%	4.07%	4.30%	4.60%	4.77%
20Y SGD IRS	3.53%	4.11%	4.34%	4.64%	4.81%
30Y SGD IRS	3.42%	4.13%	4.36%	4.66%	4.83%
MYR Interest Rates	**Current**	**Q422**	**Q123**	**Q223**	**2023**
OPR	2.50%	2.50%	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%
1M MYR KLIBOR	2.67%	2.75%	3.15%	3.15%	3.15%
3M MYR KLIBOR	3.06%	3.15%	3.30%	3.30%	3.30%
6M MYR KLIBOR	3.15%	3.18%	3.40%	3.40%	3.40%
12M MYR KLIBOR	3.28%	3.25%	3.50%	3.50%	3.50%
1Y MYR IRS	3.53%	3.50%	3.80%	3.80%	3.80%
2Y MYR IRS	3.78%	3.70%	3.90%	3.90%	4.00%
3Y MYR IRS	3.85%	3.80%	3.95%	3.95%	4.00%
5Y MYR IRS	4.03%	3.95%	4.15%	4.25%	4.30%
10Y MYR IRS	4.34%	4.40%	4.45%	4.45%	4.45%
15Y MYR IRS	4.74%	4.60%	4.75%	4.75%	4.75%
20Y MYR IRS	4.90%	4.85%	4.90%	4.92%	4.92%

HKD Interest Rates	Current	Q422	Q123	Q223	2023
1M HKD HIBOR	2.62%	3.50%	3.65%	3.65%	3.65%
3M HKD HIBOR	3.33%	4.05%	4.15%	4.15%	4.10%
2Y HKD IRS	4.38%	4.50%	4.55%	4.60%	4.60%
5Y HKD IRS	4.16%	4.45%	4.50%	4.70%	4.75%
10Y HKD IRS	3.96%	4.20%	4.37%	4.67%	4.82%

UST bond yields	Current	Q422	Q123	Q223	2023
2Y UST	4.19%	4.50%	4.60%	4.60%	4.55%
5Y UST	4.03%	4.15%	4.25%	4.25%	4.30%
10Y UST	3.78%	3.90%	3.95%	3.95%	4.00%
30Y UST	3.74%	3.80%	3.95%	3.95%	4.05%
SGS bond yields	**Current**	**Q422**	**Q123**	**Q223**	**2023**
2Y SGS	3.38%	3.40%	3.50%	3.50%	3.45%
5Y SGS	3.57%	3.40%	3.50%	3.50%	3.50%
10Y SGS	3.49%	3.40%	3.50%	3.50%	3.55%
15Y SGS	3.43%	3.35%	3.45%	3.45%	3.55%
20Y SGS	3.36%	3.40%	3.50%	3.50%	3.60%
30Y SGS	3.23%	3.36%	3.46%	3.46%	3.56%
MGS forecast	**Current**	**Q422**	**Q123**	**Q223**	**2023**
3Y MGS	3.78%	3.70%	3.75%	3.75%	3.75%
5Y MGS	4.08%	4.05%	4.10%	4.15%	4.15%
10Y MGS	4.46%	4.35%	4.40%	4.40%	4.50%
IndoGB forecast	**Current**	**Q422**	**Q123**	**Q223**	**2023**
2Y IndoGB	5.68%	5.95%	6.10%	6.10%	6.10%
5Y IndoGB	6.65%	6.80%	6.85%	6.85%	6.85%
10Y IndoGB	7.34%	7.30%	7.35%	7.40%	7.40%

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FX	Spot	Dec-22	Mar-23	Jun-23	Sep-23
USD-JPY	144.95	142.00	141.00	140.00	138.00
EUR-USD	0.98	0.99	1.01	1.03	1.03
GBP-USD	1.12	1.13	1.14	1.15	1.16
AUD-USD	0.64	0.66	0.67	0.68	0.70
NZD-USD	0.56	0.59	0.60	0.61	0.61
USD-CAD	1.38	1.34	1.33	1.32	1.32
USD-CHF	0.99	0.97	0.96	0.95	0.94
USD-SEK	11.07	11.00	10.60	10.30	10.10
DXY	111.87	110.71	108.88	107.50	106.75
USD-SGD	1.43	1.41	1.40	1.39	1.38
USD-CNY	7.12	7.12	7.05	7.02	6.98
USD-THB	38.06	37.30	37.00	36.80	36.50
USD-IDR	15290.00	14950.00	14850.00	14750.00	14700.00
USD-MYR	4.65	4.58	4.53	4.50	4.46
USD-KRW	1431.15	1400.00	1385.00	1370.00	1360.00
USD-TWD	31.88	31.60	31.30	31.10	30.90
USD-HKD	7.85	7.85	7.84	7.83	7.81
USD-PHP	58.98	58.40	57.90	54.40	54.70
USD-INR	81.75	80.20	79.80	79.80	79.80
USD-VND	23905.00	23650.00	23600.00	23550.00	23150.00
EUR-JPY	142.21	140.58	142.41	143.50	142.14
EUR-GBP	0.88	0.88	0.89	0.89	0.89
EUR-CHF	0.97	0.96	0.97	0.97	0.97
EUR-SGD	1.41	1.40	1.41	1.42	1.42
GBP-SGD	1.61	1.59	1.60	1.60	1.60
AUD-SGD	0.92	0.93	0.94	0.95	0.97
NZD-SGD	0.81	0.83	0.84	0.85	0.84
CHF-SGD	1.45	1.45	1.46	1.46	1.47
JPY-SGD	0.99	0.99	0.99	0.99	1.00
SGD-MYR	3.24	3.25	3.24	3.24	3.23
SGD-CNY	4.96	5.05	5.04	5.05	5.06
SGD-IDR	10656.73	10602.84	10607.14	10611.51	10652.17
SGD-THB	26.53	26.45	26.43	26.47	26.45
SGD-PHP	41.11	41.42	41.36	39.14	39.64
SGD-CNH	4.98	5.05	5.04	5.05	5.06
SGD-TWD	22.22	22.41	22.36	22.37	22.39
SGD-KRW	1004.91	992.91	989.29	985.61	985.51
SGD-HKD	5.47	5.57	5.60	5.63	5.66
SGD-JPY	101.01	100.71	100.71	100.72	100.00

**Spot refers to 30th September close*

Research Monitor (October)

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Macroeconomic Calendar

Date Time	C	Event	Period	Surv(M)	Actual	Prior
03/10 12:00	ID	CPI YoY	Sep	5.90%	--	4.69%
05/10 07:00	SK	CPI YoY	Sep	--	--	5.70%
05/10 09:00	PH	CPI YoY 2018=100	Sep	--	--	6.30%
05/10 11:30	TH	CPI YoY	Sep	--	--	7.86%
05/10 13:00	SI	Retail Sales YoY	Aug	--	--	13.70%
05/10 20:15	US	ADP Employment Change	Sep	--	--	132k
06/10 16:00	TA	CPI YoY	Sep	--	--	2.66%
07/10 20:30	US	Change in Nonfarm Payrolls	Sep	250k	--	315k
07/10 20:30	US	Unemployment Rate	Sep	3.70%	--	3.70%
10/10 09:00	SI	GDP YoY	3Q A	--	--	4.40%
12/10 20:00	IN	CPI YoY	Sep	--	--	7.00%
13/10 14:00	GE	CPI YoY	Sep F	--	--	--
13/10 20:30	US	CPI YoY	Sep	--	--	8.30%
14/10 09:30	CH	CPI YoY	Sep	--	--	2.50%
17/10 08:30	SI	Non-oil Domestic Exports YoY	Sep	--	--	11.40%
18/10 05:45	NZ	CPI YoY	3Q	--	--	7.30%
18/10 10:00	CH	GDP YoY	3Q	--	--	0.40%
19/10 14:00	UK	CPI YoY	Sep	--	--	9.90%
19/10 17:00	EC	CPI YoY	Sep F	--	--	9.10%
19/10 20:30	CA	CPI YoY	Sep	--	--	7.00%
21/10 12:00	MA	CPI YoY	Sep	--	--	4.70%
25/10 10:00	VN	CPI YoY	Oct	--	--	--
25/10 13:00	SI	CPI YoY	Sep	--	--	7.50%
26/10 08:30	AU	CPI YoY	3Q	--	--	6.10%
26/10 13:00	SI	Industrial Production YoY	Sep	--	--	0.50%
27/10 07:00	SK	GDP YoY	3Q A	--	--	2.90%
27/10 09:00	SI	Unemployment rate SA	Sep	--	--	2.10%
27/10 20:30	US	GDP Annualized QoQ	3Q A	--	--	--
28/10 16:00	TA	GDP YoY	3Q A	--	--	3.05%
28/10 20:30	CA	GDP YoY	Aug	--	--	--
31/10 17:00	GE	GDP NSA YoY	3Q P	--	--	1.80%

Central Bank Interest Rate Decisions

Date Time	C	Event	Period	Surv(M)	Actual	Prior
04/10 11:30	AU	RBA Cash Rate Target	Oct-04	--	--	2.35%
05/10 09:00	NZ	RBNZ Official Cash Rate	Oct-05	--	--	3.00%
12/10 08:00	SK	BoK 7-Day Repo Rate	Oct 12	--	--	2.50%
20/10 09:15	CH	1-Year Loan Prime Rate	Oct-20	--	--	3.65%
20/10 09:15	CH	5-Year Loan Prime Rate	Oct-20	--	--	4.30%
20/10 15:20	ID	Bank Indonesia 7D Reverse Repo	Oct-20	--	--	4.25%
26/10 22:00	CA	Bank of Canada Rate Decision	Oct-26	3.75%	--	3.25%
27/10 20:15	EC	ECB Main Refinancing Rate	Oct-27	--	--	1.25%
27/10 20:15	EC	ECB Marginal Lending Facility	Oct-27	--	--	1.50%
27/10 20:15	EC	ECB Deposit Facility Rate	Oct-27	--	--	0.75%
28/10 08:00	JN	BOJ Policy Balance Rate	Oct-28	--	--	-0.10%

Source: Bloomberg

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