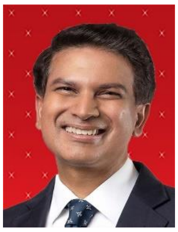
Macro Insights Weekly
Slowdown everywhere

Economics/Strategy/Rates/FX/Credit



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- *From energy and food price spike to China's Covid struggles, and from concerns over the war in Ukraine to US Fed rate hikes, the global economy has a tough 2022 in progress*
- *A mix of high inflation and rising interest rates is likely to dampen US demand*
- *The war in Ukraine is casting a dark and long shadow on Europe*
- *China's struggles with the pandemic look unlikely to abate soon*
- *In Asia, economic re-opening, resumption of tourism, and still-strong exports demand are pluses*
- *But high inflation and rates/FX/flows volatility are creating challenges to the outlook*

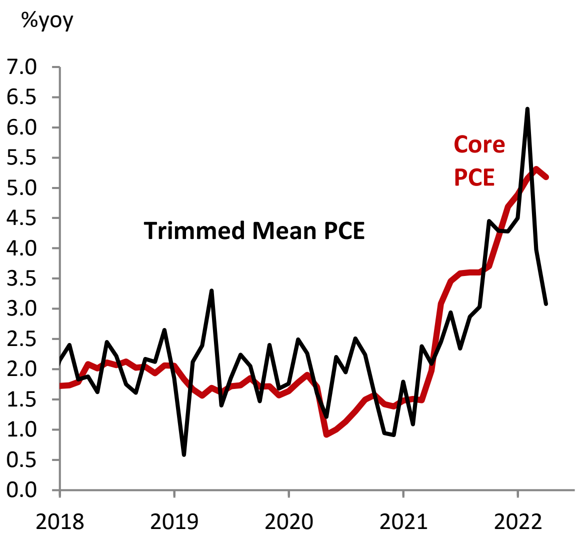
Key data release and events this week:

- *Singapore's NODX is expected to ease further*
- *BSP's move this week will be a close call, with rising chances of a hike*
- *Thailand's 1Q22 GDP is likely to reflect a gradual recovery from the pandemic*

Chart of the Week: US inflation peak?

A 0.6% mom increased in core CPI characterised the US inflation outcome for April. Cost of shelter, food, airline fares, and new vehicles were the largest contributors to the CPI, with saving grace being a topping out of gasoline prices. Largely ignored by the market is the fact that on a year-on-year basis, inflation seems to have topped out, and lower numbers are in the pipeline, perhaps most vividly reflected by Dallas Feds trimmed mean PCE measure.

US Inflation



Source: Bloomberg, DBS

Commentary: Slowdown everywhere

Macro shocks are numerous these days; from energy and food price spike to China's Covid struggles, and from concerns over the war in Ukraine to US Fed rate hikes, the global economy has a tough 2022 in progress.

In the US, with the US Fed signalling sustained rate hikes, an economic slowdown is looming. Higher interest rates would hurt demand for autos and homes and refinancing, and they would also raise the cost of capital for fixed asset investment. Retails sales and housing data are strong presently, but we're afraid that there is only downside from here onward. On fixed capital formation, Atlanta Fed's Nowcast is already picking up a decline in domestic investment. We expect inflation to peak this quarter, but the level of prices will remain uncomfortably through the course of this year, leading to a weakening of household and business sentiments. Our current forecast of 3% growth for the year has mounting downsides, unfortunately. In the absence of any visible positive catalysts, the risk around our forecast is asymmetrically weighed to the downside.

US GDP Nowcast (Atlanta Fed)

Source: Bloomberg, DBS

Meanwhile, in the Eurozone, fallout from the war in Ukraine and possible disruption in energy supply loom large. We note that there are offsets in the making, from a rise in public expenditure (on defence) and securing alternative sources of oil and gas (from the US and Qatar), but the outlook is grim, nonetheless. A prolonged period of security risks and sustained high inflation look likely, casting a heavy shadow on private consumption and investment. Our Euro area GDP growth forecasts of 2.2% likely has even greater downside risks than the US forecast.

Back here in Asia, China's outlook, with its pandemic struggles, darkens by the day. Short of breakthrough with vaccines and anti-virals, we see few alternatives to the restrictions on movement currently in place. It is clear that the authorities see the public health risk way too great, given the relatively low levels of effective vaccinations, to just live with the virus. Hence the lockdowns will continue, dragging down employment and production. Our Nowcast model is tracking 3.9% real GDP growth in Q2, but the risk is that it could be much lower (perhaps down to 2%) if the lockdowns persist through June.

Our GDP Nowcasting models are presently tracking India at 3.3%, Indonesia at 4.8%, and Singapore at 4.3%. Economic re-opening, resumption of tourism, and still resilient export demand underpin our somewhat constructive prognosis. But inflation is clear and present in most places, and a slowdown in the West will readily translate into a weakening of exports demand. Add to this ongoing capital flow and currency market volatility, Asia has difficulties galore as well.

Taimur Baig

Key forecasts for the week

Event	DBS	Previous
May 17 (Tue)		
Singapore: NODX (Apr)	3.9% y/y	7.7% y/y
Thailand: GDP (1Q)	2.5% y/y	1.9% y/y
Indonesia: exports (Apr)	29.5% y/y	44.4% y/y
- imports	32.5% y/y	30.9% y/y
- trade balance	$2.5bn	$4.5bn
EZ: GDP (1Q prelim)	5% y/y	5% y/y
May 18 (Wed)		
JP: GDP (1Q)	-1.0% saar q/q	4.6% saar q/q
EZ: CPI inflation (Apr F)	7.4% y/y	7.4% y/y
May 19 (Thu)		
Malaysia: exports (Apr)	20.0% y/y	25.4% y/y
- imports	22.0% y/y	29.9% y/y
- trade balance	MYR 22.8bn	MYR 26.7bn
Philippines: BSP o/n rate	2.25%	2.00%
May 20 (Fri)		
China: 1-year loan prime rate	3.70%	3.70%

Central bank watch

People's Bank of China (PBoC) – 20 May: The PBoC kept the 1Y MLF rate unchanged at 2.85% yesterday, hinting the 1Y LPR will likely stay at 3.70%. Yet, we maintain our call for another 20bps LPR cut.

April's data released yesterday were grim Industrial production fell by 2.9% YoY, comparing to advancement of 5.0% in Mar. This mirrored the plunge in exports growth from 14.7% to 3.9%. It is even more alarming that the outward shipment volume dropped by 11.3% YoY in Apr. That said, the logistic costs have been soaring. Likewise, imports saw similar trend amid rising oil prices (0% growth in value terms vs -7.3% in volume terms).

Large-scale contact tracing system and isolation measures leave the shipping and logistics sectors alike understaffed. Reportedly, truck drivers entering other provinces/ports must be tested again upon arrival. Leading indicators pointed to weak production capacity. Manufacturing PMI fell to further to 47.4 in March from 49.5 April. Suppliers' delivery time PMI hit the lowest level since Mar 20, at 37.2. Oil refinery run rate also hovers around 2-year low of 50%.

Meanwhile, consumption activities were halted. Contraction of retail sales worsen from 3.5% in Mar to 11.1% YoY in Apr. Services PMI plunged to 36.2 in April from over 50 in Jan-Feb. High-frequency data such as subway and traffic congestion indices fell significantly. Rising unemployment rates (reached post-COVID high of 6.1% in Apr) and negative wealth effect from asset markets weighed on consumption sentiment. Hopefully, lockdown would ease gradually moving forward. Shanghai reported no new COVID infections in the broader community for the third day in a row. Given the previous experience, COVID outbreak could be contained within a quarter.

The government needs to push forward infrastructure investment to revive demand. Projects (in RMB terms) approved by the NDRC rose by 133.2% YoY in the first 4 months. Local governments have also front-loaded special bonds issuance to support these projects. As such, the authority will likely inject further liquidity by cutting the interest rates. In fact, M2 growth accelerated further from 9.7% YoY in Mar to 10.5% in Apr. Aggregate financing growth stayed above 10%. We expect more monetary easing policy to come.

Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (BSP) - May 19: Considerations for policy interest rate normalisation would be on the BSP's table during its meeting this week, making it a close call between a hold at 2.0% and a 25bps hike to 2.25%. *We think the BSP's policy rate is set to move higher in this meeting (see policy review section behind for more details).* Policymakers are likely to take comfort of strong growth momentum but be concerned about above-target and accelerating inflation. The BSP has become increasingly hawkish since March, and has since signalled an earlier policy rate normalisation timeline to 2Q22 (June) from 2H22, standing ready to adjust monetary policy settings to stem spill-over from rising supply-side price pressures to demand-side. An earlier move during the May meeting is therefore increasingly possible and cannot be entirely ruled out especially at a time of stronger regional tightening tide to stem heightened inflation pressures.

Forthcoming data releases

Indonesia: Favourable commodity terms of trade is expected to keep April's trade balance in a significant surplus. We expect exports to rise 29.5% YoY and imports at 32.5% YoY. Impact of the palm oil ban (key export earner) will be more evident in May's numbers. While the ban was initiated to contain domestic inflationary risks, we view the move to be temporary, along the lines of curbs imposed on coal shipments earlier in the year, and thereby unlikely to materially destabilise the external sector position.

Malaysia: April's trade data is likely to reflect resilient but cooling export growth of 20% YoY (vs 25.4% YoY in March). The moderation was likely driven by slowing Chinese demand, with shipments to China already taking a step lower in February and March, and China's import growth from Malaysia for April already moderating. That said, commodity exports – both agriculture and petroleum – remained strong, as they benefitted from elevated prices. On agriculture, Malaysia – the world's second largest palm oil producer – should start to see stronger exports over the coming months as buyers shift to Malaysia following neighbouring Indonesia's palm oil export ban in late-April.

Japan: Real GDP is expected to show a moderate contraction in 1Q, at about -1% QoQ saar. The surge of Omicron infections, combined with the rise in oil prices and depreciation of the yen, have seriously hurt private consumption. Export performance was stable in 1Q. Semiconductor exports continued to fare well. But the expected recovery in the automobile sector was delayed, due to China's partial lockdowns and renewed shortage of auto parts supply facing Japanese car makers.

We are keeping our full-year GDP growth forecast below consensus, at 1.6%.

Thailand: 1Q22 GDP figures are likely to reflect Thailand's gradual recovery from the pandemic, albeit still challenging amid new external risks. We expect an economic expansion of 2.5% YoY in 1Q vs 1.9% YoY in 4Q21. The 1Q YoY increase was likely driven by an improvement in private consumption as well as services exports and activity compared to a year ago, which benefitted from the revival in foreign tourist arrivals. Visitor arrivals were much higher YoY in 1Q as Thailand loosened its international border entry requirements, even though the absolute numbers were still well below pre-pandemic figures. Goods exports and manufacturing however expanded at a slower YoY pace, in line with monthly trends, amid supply chain issues. On a QoQ basis, real GDP growth however might have slowed as it was dampened by the Omicron wave, rising inflation's impact on consumers' purchasing power and confidence, and external challenges.

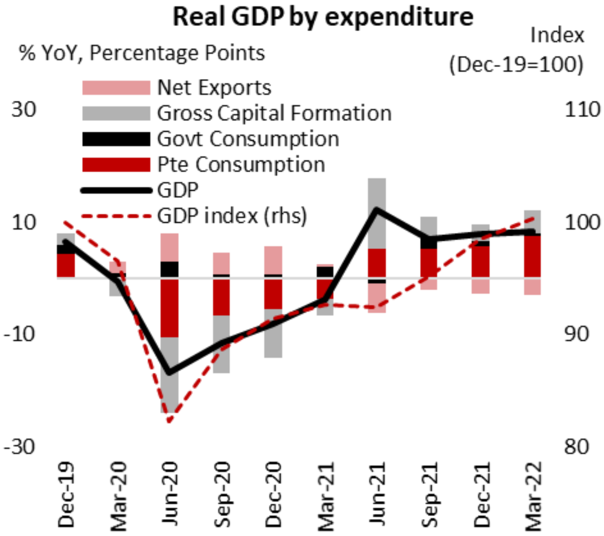
Singapore: Data release for non-oil domestic export growth for Apr22 due this week will likely see the headline number ease further to 3.9% YoY, down from 7.7% in the previous month. China is the critical factor behind the decline. With spikes in domestic infections, the resulting lockdowns in key cities amid its zero Covid policy, supply chain and manufacturing activities are expected to be affected. This will have profound implications on the prospects of Singapore's export sales. Furthermore, global supply chain disruptions due to the Ukraine war are also expected to weigh down on overall export performance.

Economics Team

Policy preview: BSP eyes rate normalisation

The Bangko Sentral Ng Pilipinas (BSP) meets this week (May 19) against the backdrop of improved growth momentum and above-target inflation. **We see a reasonable probability (~55%) that the BSP will kick off its policy rate normalisation cycle with a 25bps hike to 2.25% in the upcoming meeting – a close call decision.** The BSP's rhetoric has grown increasingly hawkish since it pivoted during the last policy meeting in March. BSP Governor Diokno's commentary in April and prior to the 1Q22 GDP release has brought forward the rate normalisation timeline to 2Q22 (mentioning June) from 2H22.

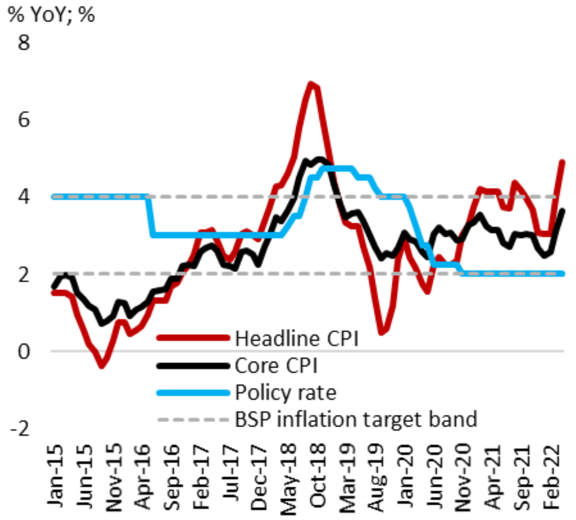
Real GDP by expenditure



Source: CEIC, DBS
Note: GDP index based on seasonally adjusted figures

The strong Philippine 1Q22 GDP release likely opened the door for rate normalisation, as policymakers have greater confidence that the economy has embarked on a durable upturn, despite external uncertainties. 1Q22 real GDP accelerated to a three-quarter high of 8.3% YoY on broad-based gains, well above consensus estimates and the BSP's expectations (6-7%). Private consumption growth (the key growth engine) surged to a record-high of 10.1% YoY despite the Omicron wave. The economy expanded for a successive third quarter in QoQ seasonally adjusted terms by 1.9%. This allowed real GDP to return above pre-COVID levels. **We are raising our 2022 real GDP forecast to 7.5% (from 6.5%) given the upside surprise**. This also considers positive catalysts from opening dynamics, likely policy continuity under new leader Marcos Jr., but external risks from geopolitics and supply chain disruptions that might stoke inflation and hurt consumers' purchasing power.

Inflation dynamics; policy rate



Source: CEIC, DBS

Accelerating inflation is also likely to nudge the BSP to move earlier pre-emptively to safeguard its price stability mandate. Headline inflation accelerated to above-target of 4.9% YoY in April, and is expected to stay elevated over the coming months. Inflation momentum is also rising strongly. While rising inflationary pressures are partly driven by supply-side commodity price increases, the BSP is likely vigilant of broadening price pressures that might disanchor inflation expectations amid a weak peso. Stronger economic activity would also start to feed into demand pressures.

Chua Han Teng

FX: USD is too strong on a relative basis

DXY is correcting lower after hitting a 20-year high of 104.85 on 12 May. The US Treasury 10Y yield peaked at 3.127% on 6 May, two days after the Fed delivered the first of the three 50 bps hikes telegraphed. The yield has returned below 3% since 10 May on doubts that the Fed can rein in elevated inflation with a soft landing. The US economy is one quarter away from a technical recession. Advanced GDP contracted by an annualized 1.4% QoQ in 1Q22, weighed down by record trade deficits from the USD's strength. Not surprisingly, Fed Chair Jerome Powell conceded last week that factors outside the Fed's control, such as the global slowdown and geopolitical risks, could tip the US economy into recession.

GBP might have bottomed at a two-year low of 1.2202 on 12 May, the day UK GDP bested US GDP with a preliminary 0.8% QoQ sa expansion in 1Q22 and eased UK recession worries raised at the Bank of England's meeting a week earlier. Stagflation worries might wane again on the 18 May if CPI inflation comes in lower-than-expected in April (9% YoY consensus vs 7% in March) and plays down the BOE's double-digit inflation warning. We noted GBP did not close below 1.20 after the Brexit referendum in June 2016 except for a week during the Covid-19 outbreak in March 2020.

The factors responsible for the EUR sell-off have waned. EUR might have bottomed at 1.0350 on 13 May. The European Central Bank no longer resists pressure to join the Fed and other central banks in normalizing monetary policy to address elevated inflation. At its meeting on 9 June, the governing council will unanimously agree to end net asset purchase and start rate hikes in July to turn the -0.50% deposit facility rate positive by end-2022. Also, expect more officials to join ECB member Francois Villeroy de Galhau in warning that EUR weakness poses a challenge to its price stability goal. ECB President Christine Lagarde will be speaking today, followed by Vice President Luis de Guindos tomorrow.

Like the UK, consensus expects today's Eurozone GDP to beat US GDP by expanding in 1Q22 at the same 0.2% QoQ sa (5% YoY) pace as 4Q21. Yesterday, the European Commission did not forecast a recession on the Russia-Ukraine crisis; it downgraded this year's growth forecast to 2.7% from its previous 4% estimate in February. Last week, the EU sent out guidelines allowing economic operators to keep buying Russian oil and gas without breaching sanctions. As witnessed in 2015-2016, EUR parity can end up so near and yet so far, with EUR consolidating in a 1.05-1.15 range again.

AUD could consolidate between 0.69 and 0.71 after bottoming at 0.6830 on 12 May. On 18 May, consensus expects the wage price index to increase by 2.5% YoY in 1Q22 from 2.3% in 4Q21. More companies face pressure to offer higher wages to attract and retain staff. Although the IMF downgraded its 2022 world growth forecast to 3.6% in April from its 4.4% estimate in January, it upgraded Australia's growth to 4.2% from 4.1% on higher commodity prices and the reopening of its economy. On 19 May, expect the unemployment rate to fall to 3.9% in April from 4% in March, with the Reserve Bank of Australia expecting the jobless rate to remain in the "low threes" into June 2024. With CPI inflation holding above the 2% to 3% target next year, RBA will want rates to normalize at 2.50%.

Philip Wee

Global Rates: Unacceptable inflation, tolerable market pain

The Fed made it clear that it is not going to be easily dissuaded from further hikes despite volatility in the market. The key issue facing policymakers is that inflation is still unacceptably high. Both CPI (8.3% YoY) and PPI (11% YoY) released last week point to further price pressures in the coming months. With considerable uncertainties on when supply-side woes (China's zero COVID strategy and the Ukraine-Russia conflict) would ease, there are risks that inflation expectations would become unanchored.

There are challenges as the Fed struggles to catch up with inflation. While the Fed had only hiked by 75bps thus far this cycle, the amount of market stress is considerable. By our estimates, the current level of stresses in financial conditions have typically caused the Fed to pivot dovish over the past 30 years. **This time, confronting a surge in inflation, we thought that the Fed would be much more tolerant of financial market pain.** This view is holding up thus far. Over the past week, the biggest casualty was probably the crypto space, when prices across many coins tanked. The collapse of Terra's UST stable coin might well mark capitulation in what is arguably the frothiest market in the pandemic era.

We expect US yields to stay buoyant amid elevated inflation and likely continued hawkishness from the Fed. Macro data is likely to stay generally resilient but we would note that the housing market could face a meaningful slowdown.

Eugene Leow & Duncan Tan

Credit: Favour US credit over Asian credit

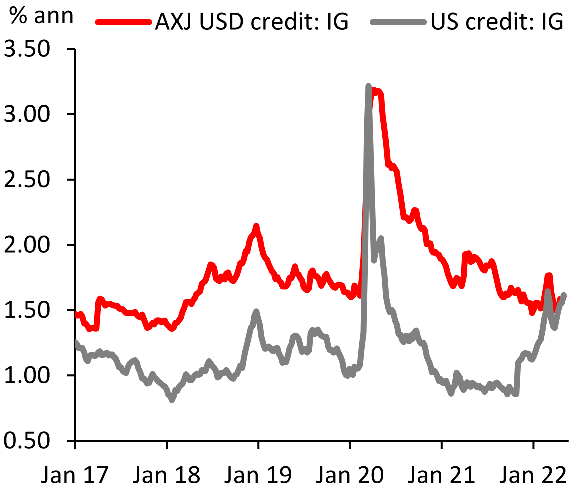
We are changing our view for Asian USD credit relative outperformance to a guarded stance. Asian credit has far outperformed European credit since the eruption of conflict between Russia and Ukraine, with our Asia ex-Japan DACS being little changed from end-2021 levels, while both European IG and Crossover CDS spreads have already widened to May 2020 highs (see Credit: Downside risks for Europe increasingly priced in, 6 May 2022). However, we now see two major headwinds that could pressure Asian credit.

First, China's firm commitment to a zero-Covid policy implies **a more uncertain and softer growth outlook for China and for the rest of Asia**, given China's outsized impact on the region. Investors are wary of spillovers from lockdowns in major cities, which could exacerbate supply chains woes, weigh on demand for basic materials and distilled products, and inhibit Chinese real estate sales during this crucial period of deleveraging. Liquidity stress in Chinese real estate is still a concern—one of China's top developers have missed USD bond payments beyond the grace period, which may trigger cross-defaults on all USD7.7bn worth of its offshore bonds. Even if PBoC increases policy support, there is little wiggle room for dramatic easing with the US Fed set to enact sharp rate hikes.

Second, **Asian credit now look relatively less attractive after a substantial widening in US credit spreads**. Concerns of Fed rate hikes and QT have weighed on US credit so much that US IG spreads are now higher than its 2019 peak, when financial conditions pressured the Fed to cease its rate hike cycle. This has resulted in

Asian USD IG credit losing its historical spread premium relative to US IG. Asian credit has much shorter duration than US credit, and its overall spread should naturally see a smaller impact from steeper credit curves compared to the US. But relative valuations have still moved enough that we **favour a rotation out of Asian credit to US credit from here.**

US IG OAS vs AXJ IG DACS (% ann)



Source: Bloomberg, DBS

Chang Wei Liang

Last week's reports

[Vietnam chartbook: Domestic upturn buffers external headwinds]

[Indonesia: Resilient growth provides room to prioritise inflation]

[China: Contours of RMB Internationalisation]

Growth, Inflation, Policy Rates & FX forecasts

	GDP growth, % YoY					CPI inflation, % YoY, ave				
	2019	2020	2021	2022f	2023f	2019	2020	2021	2022f	2023f
China	6.1	2.3	8.1	4.8	5.0	2.9	2.5	1.0	2.5	2.2
Hong Kong SAR	-1.2	-6.1	6.4	1.7	2.7	2.9	0.3	1.6	2.2	2.0
India	4.7	-6.7	9.0	6.2	6.0	3.7	6.6	5.1	6.4	5.5
*India (FY basis)**	*3.7*	*-6.6*	*8.5*	*7.0*	*6.0*	*4.8*	*6.2*	*5.5*	*6.4*	*5.0*
Indonesia	5.0	-2.1	3.7	4.8	4.3	2.8	2.0	1.6	3.6	2.5
Malaysia	4.4	-5.6	3.1	5.5	4.7	0.7	-1.1	2.5	2.5	2.0
Philippines	6.1	-9.6	5.7	7.5	6.3	2.4	2.4	3.9	4.2	3.3
Singapore	0.7	-5.4	7.6	3.5	3.0	0.6	-0.2	2.3	4.6	3.8
South Korea	2.2	-0.9	4.0	2.8	2.8	0.4	0.5	2.5	3.8	1.9
Taiwan	3.1	3.4	6.4	3.8	3.0	0.6	-0.2	2.0	2.3	1.2
Thailand	2.2	-6.2	1.6	3.5	4.2	0.7	-0.8	1.2	4.2	1.6
Vietnam	7.2	2.9	2.6	7.0	6.8	2.8	3.2	1.8	3.6	3.4
Eurozone	0.9	-6.5	5.5	2.2	2.0	1.5	0.3	2.6	6.7	2.5
Japan	-0.2	-4.5	1.6	1.6	1.8	0.5	0.0	-0.2	1.6	0.9
United States	2.2	-3.5	5.7	3.0	2.0	1.8	1.3	4.7	7.0	3.0

*2020 represents Fiscal 21; ending Mar 21

Policy interest rates, eop

	1Q22	2Q22	3Q22	4Q22	1Q23	2Q23	3Q23	4Q23
China*	3.70	3.60	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.65	3.65
India	4.00	4.75	5.25	5.50	5.75	6.00	6.00	6.00
Indonesia	3.50	3.50	4.00	4.25	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50
Malaysia	1.75	2.00	2.25	2.25	2.50	2.75	2.75	2.75
Philippines	2.00	2.25	2.50	2.75	2.75	3.00	3.00	3.00
Singapore**	0.65	1.50	1.80	2.10	2.40	2.55	2.55	2.55
South Korea	1.25	1.50	1.50	1.75	1.75	2.00	2.00	2.25
Taiwan	1.38	1.50	1.63	1.75	1.88	2.00	2.12	2.25
Thailand	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.75	0.75	1.00
Vietnam***	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.50	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.50
Eurozone	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.50	0.75	1.00
Japan	-0.10	-0.10	-0.10	-0.10	-0.10	-0.10	-0.10	-0.10
United States	0.50	1.50	2.25	2.75	3.25	3.50	3.50	3.50

* 1-yr Loan Prime Rate; ** 3M SORA OIS ; *** refinancing rate

Exchange rates, eop

Ccy pair	16-May	Q1 22	Q2 22	Q3 22	Q4 22	1Q23	2Q23	3Q23	4Q23
USD/CNY	6.7862	6.34	6.65	6.85	6.80	6.75	6.70	6.65	6.60
USD/HKD	7.8499	7.83	7.84	7.85	7.84	7.83	7.82	7.81	7.80
USD/INR	77.829	75.8	76.2	76.7	76.3	75.8	75.4	75.0	74.5
USD/IDR	14697	14363	14630	14900	14760	14620	14480	14340	14200
USD/MYR	4.3925	4.20	4.25	4.30	4.28	4.26	4.24	4.22	4.20
USD/PHP	52.495	51.8	53.2	54.0	53.6	53.2	52.8	52.4	52.0
USD/SGD	1.3925	1.35	1.38	1.37	1.36	1.35	1.34	1.33	1.32
USD/KRW	1284.2	1212	1260	1280	1260	1250	1230	1220	1200
USD/THB	34.739	33.3	34.2	35.0	34.6	34.2	33.8	33.4	33.0
USD/VND	23085	22837	22690	22640	22590	22530	22480	22430	22380
AUD/USD	0.6970	0.75	0.71	0.72	0.72	0.73	0.74	0.74	0.75
EUR/USD	1.0433	1.11	1.06	1.08	1.09	1.11	1.12	1.14	1.15
USD/JPY	129.32	122	130	129	128	127	126	125	124
GBP/USD	1.2311	1.31	1.23	1.25	1.26	1.28	1.30	1.31	1.33

Interest rate forecasts

		2022				2023			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	**Q4**	Q1	Q2	Q3	**Q4**
US	3M SOFR OIS	0.67	1.50	2.25	**2.65**	3.10	3.25	3.25	**3.25**
	2Y	2.33	2.80	3.00	**3.10**	3.10	3.00	2.95	**2.90**
	10Y	2.34	3.50	3.50	**3.40**	3.25	3.05	3.00	**2.90**
	10Y-2Y	0	70	50	**30**	15	5	5	**0**
Japan	3M TIBOR	0.07	0.07	0.07	**0.07**	0.07	0.07	0.07	**0.07**
	2Y	-0.03	-0.05	-0.05	**-0.05**	-0.05	-0.05	-0.05	**-0.05**
	10Y	0.22	0.20	0.25	**0.25**	0.25	0.25	0.25	**0.25**
	10Y-2Y	25	25	30	**30**	30	30	30	**30**
Eurozone	3M EURIBOR	-0.46	-0.35	0.15	**0.15**	0.15	0.40	0.65	**0.65**
	2Y	-0.07	0.30	0.50	**0.50**	0.55	0.60	0.80	**0.80**
	10Y	0.55	1.25	1.50	**1.45**	1.45	1.40	1.40	**1.35**
	10Y-2Y	62	95	100	**100**	95	90	70	**70**
Indonesia	3M JIBOR	3.65	3.70	4.25	**4.55**	4.80	4.80	4.80	**4.80**
	2Y	4.42	4.70	4.90	**5.15**	5.40	5.50	5.60	**5.70**
	10Y	6.74	7.05	7.30	**7.40**	7.45	7.45	7.40	**7.35**
	10Y-2Y	232	235	240	**225**	205	195	180	**165**
Malaysia	3M KLIBOR	1.97	1.99	2.26	**2.53**	2.80	2.82	3.09	**3.11**
	3Y	3.18	3.25	3.30	**3.30**	3.30	3.30	3.30	**3.30**
	10Y	3.87	4.10	4.20	**4.20**	4.20	4.20	4.20	**4.20**
	10Y-3Y	69	85	90	**90**	90	90	90	**90**
Philippines	3M PHP ref rate	3.09	3.10	3.40	**3.65**	3.65	3.90	3.90	**3.90**
	2Y	3.35	3.60	4.00	**4.35**	4.35	4.50	4.50	**4.50**
	10Y	5.83	6.10	6.30	**6.40**	6.40	6.45	6.45	**6.45**
	10Y-2Y	248	250	230	**205**	205	195	195	**195**
Singapore	3M SORA OIS	0.65	1.50	2.05	**2.35**	2.55	2.55	2.55	**2.55**
	2Y	1.86	2.25	2.40	**2.45**	2.45	2.35	2.30	**2.30**
	10Y	2.34	3.00	3.00	**2.95**	2.80	2.65	2.60	**2.55**
	10Y-2Y	48	75	60	**50**	35	30	30	**25**
Thailand	3M BIBOR	0.63	0.62	0.62	**0.62**	0.62	0.87	0.87	**1.12**
	2Y	1.07	1.30	1.50	**1.65**	1.75	1.70	1.60	**1.50**
	10Y	2.26	2.45	2.55	**2.55**	2.60	2.70	2.75	**2.80**
	10Y-2Y	118	115	105	**90**	85	100	115	**130**
China	1Y LPR	3.70	3.70	3.65	**3.65**	3.65	3.65	3.70	**3.75**
	2Y	2.41	2.20	2.30	**2.40**	2.50	2.60	2.60	**2.60**
	10Y	2.79	2.70	2.75	**2.80**	2.85	2.90	2.95	**3.00**
	10Y-2Y	38	50	45	**40**	35	30	35	**40**
Hong Kong, SAR	3M HIBOR	0.55	1.35	2.10	**2.50**	2.95	3.10	3.10	**3.10**
	2Y	1.65	2.60	2.90	**3.00**	3.00	2.90	2.85	**2.80**
	10Y	2.09	3.40	3.40	**3.30**	3.15	2.95	2.90	**2.80**
	10Y-2Y	44	80	50	**30**	15	5	5	**0**
Korea	3M CD	1.51	1.75	1.75	**2.00**	2.00	2.25	2.25	**2.50**
	3Y	2.66	3.15	3.35	**3.35**	3.35	3.35	3.35	**3.35**
	10Y	2.97	3.30	3.35	**3.35**	3.35	3.35	3.35	**3.35**
	10Y-3Y	30	15	0	**0**	0	0	0	**0**
India	3M MIBOR	4.24	4.30	4.50	**4.70**	4.95	5.20	5.30	**5.40**
	2Y	5.00	5.60	5.80	**6.00**	6.20	6.30	6.30	**6.30**
	10Y	6.84	7.25	7.35	**7.40**	7.50	7.50	7.50	**7.50**
	10Y-2Y	184	165	155	**140**	130	120	120	**120**

%, eop, govt bond yield for 2Y and 10Y, spread bps

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