

Global Markets Research

Weekly Market Highlights

Markets

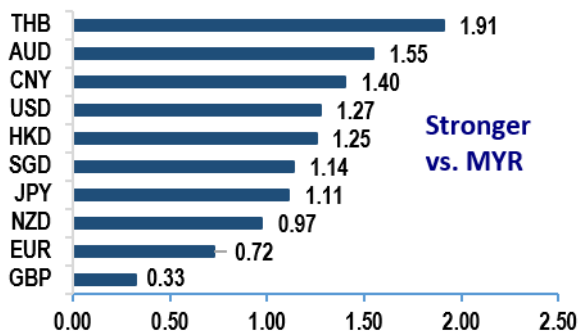
	Last Price	WOW%	YTD %
Dow Jones Ind.	51,564.70	1.41	7.28
S&P 500	7,500.58	1.44	9.57
FTSE 100	10,399.70	0.93	4.72
Hang Seng	23,924.81	-1.34	-6.66
KLCI	1,711.39	1.90	1.86
STI	5,212.84	4.51	12.20
Dollar Index	100.85	0.99	2.57
WTI oil (\$/bbl)	76.60	-12.67	33.40
Brent oil (\$/bbl)	79.85	-11.65	31.22
Gold (\$/oz)	4,224.10	3.27	-2.70
CPO (RM/ MT)	4,510.00	1.10	12.86
Copper (\$\$/MT)	13,690.50	1.54	10.20
Aluminum(\$/MT)	3,386.50	-3.30	13.05

Source: Bloomberg

- Relief for Wall Street from softer crude oil prices:** US stocks were broadly stronger most of the week with the SpaceX's robust opening largely bolstering sentiment, and as oil prices eased after the US-Iran agreed and signed an interim 60-day peace deal that would reopen the Straits of Hormuz. The latter saw oil tumbling more than 11% during the week to below \$80/barrel each for the WTI and Brent, their lowest levels since March. Gains in US stocks, nonetheless took a hit briefly after UST yields surged after the FOMC signalled the possibility of higher rates by end-2026, despite leaving rates unchanged at 3.50-3.75% in a unanimous vote. This saw the 3 major US stock indices closing up just 1.4-2.7% w/w, with major tech bellwethers largely feeling the brunt of the swings.
- PBoC's policy decision, June PMI's for the majors and May core-PCE for the US in focus next week:** After a heavy week of central bank meetings, only the PBoC is set to meet next week and expectations are that they will leave the 1Y and 5Y loan prime rates unchanged at 3.00% and 3.50%, balancing the need to support the yuan as well as growth, as May's data continue to disappoint. June's PMIs for the majors are scheduled for release in a relatively quiet economic calendar. On the US front, all eyes will be on May's core-PCE price, accompanied by the personal spending/income data, final 1Q GDP, trade as well as durable and capital goods order figures. Consumer confidence index is due from the Eurozone and CPI from Tokyo. Malaysia will publish its foreign reserves number and Singapore's, May's CPI and IPI.

Forex

MYR vs. Major Currencies (% w/w)

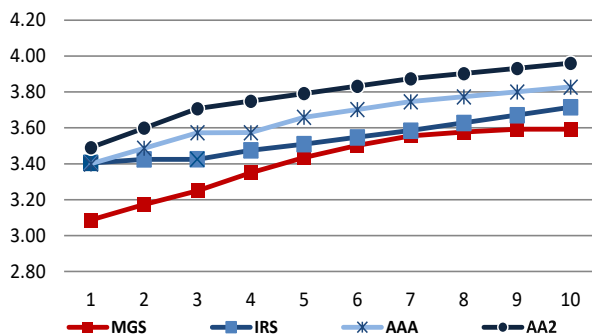


Source: Bloomberg

- MYR:** MYR depreciated against the USD in trading this week for a sixth consecutive week, falling by 1.3% w/w (prior: -1.3%) to 4.1170 from 4.0652 the prior week, amidst a backdrop of a stronger USD. Industrial production figures for April climbed by more than expected to the highest since Sep 2022, and the strength was broad-based across the different categories. Against the rest of the G10 and major regional currencies, the MYR was weaker across the board, losing ground the most against the IDR (-2.9%), THB (-1.9%) and AUD (-1.5%). We are **Neutral** on USD/MYR for the coming week with sentiment for the currency remaining weak although the pair is already in overbought territory, foreseeing a possible trading range of 4.0850 - 4.1500. The week ahead sees the release of May's export and trade figures and CPI later today, with no releases for the remainder of the week.
- USD:** The DXY rose for a third week on the trot, advancing by 1.0% w/w (prior: +0.5%) to 100.85 from 99.86 the week before, amidst the agreement of an end to the Gulf conflict, and the FOMC sounding out a hawkish tone in their revised forecasts even as they left rates unchanged during the first meeting for Kevin Warsh as the new Fed Chair. Data for the week was on the strong side, with Michigan preliminary June consumer sentiment and retail sales for May both climbing by more than anticipated. We are **Neutral** on the USD for the week ahead, eyeing a probable trading range of 99.50 - 102.25 for the DXY. The coming week brings the release of the core PCE index for May as well as the preliminary S&P Global US PMIs for June.

Fixed Income

Indicative Yields @ 18 Jun 2026



Source: Bloomberg/ BPAM

- UST:** US Treasuries were mixed in trading for the week in review, with shorter-dated maturities losing ground while the long end registered gains, leading to a flatter UST curve, after the FOMC made a hawkish tilt in their forecasts as they left rates unchanged during the first meeting under new Fed Chair Kevin Warsh. Fed Fund futures saw pricing of rate hikes by the Fed this year surge higher after the hawkish FOMC, with 39bps of hikes priced in for 2026 (prior week: 19bps). **Overall benchmark yields for the week were mixed by between -6 and +11bps w/w** (prior: -2 to +2bps). The benchmark 2Y UST yield was 11bps higher for the week at 4.18% while the benchmark 10Y UST saw its yield decline by 1bp to 4.45%, resulting in the 2s10s spread flattening to 28bps. **We expect USTs to trade on a cautious note for the coming week.** The core PCE index for May should be the focus of the upcoming economic data releases, with the preliminary PMIs for June also due.
- MGS/GII:** Local government bonds were mixed for the holiday-shortened week in review, amidst industrial production for April growing at the quickest annual pace since September 2022, and a solid re-opening auction of RM3.5bn of the benchmark 15Y GII 7/40, which drew a strong BTC of 3.410x. **Overall benchmark MGS/GII yields closed the week mixed by between -4 to +3bps w/w** (prior: 0 to 5bps higher). The benchmark 5Y MGS 6/31 yield was 1bp higher for the week at 3.45%, while the benchmark 10Y MGS 7/35 yield was little changed for the week at 3.60%. **For the week ahead, we expect local govies to trade in a range.** The coming week brings the release of the CPI and trade figures for May, as well as the re-opening auction of RM5.0bn of the benchmark 5Y MGS 6/31, as well as the announcement of the re-opening of the benchmark 20Y GII 5/45, where we expect RM3.5bn to be put up for sale with a further RM1.5bn to be privately placed.

Macroeconomic Updates

- Relief for Wall Street from softer crude oil prices:** US stocks were broadly stronger most of the week with the SpaceX's robust opening largely bolstering sentiment, and as oil prices eased after the US-Iran agreed and signed a interim 60-day peace deal that would reopen the Straits of Hormuz. The latter saw oil tumbling more than 11% during the week to below \$80/barrel each for the WTI and Brent, their lowest levels since March. Gains in US stocks, nonetheless took a hit briefly after UST yields surged after the FOMC signalled the possibility of higher rates by end-2026. This saw the 3 major US stock indices closing up just 1.4-2.7% w/w, with major tech bellwethers largely feeling the brunt of the swings.
- FOMC delivered a hawkish hold:** As mentioned, the FOMC decided to maintain the target range for the Fed funds rate at 3.50-3.75% but the hawkish shifts in the median dot plot opened the door for one rate hike in the 2H of 2026. Notably, the dot plot had 9 of the 18 members pencilling in at least one rate hike in 2026 (vs zero in March), 8 expecting no change and 1 anticipating a rate cut. As such, the median dot plot is now projecting 1 quarter point hike this year, but this is followed by a quarter point cut each in 2027 and 2028. Coupled with upward revisions to the core-PCE (3.3% in 2026, 2.5% for 2027 and 2.1% for 2028), traders are pricing in a certainty that the Fed will raise rates this year, but we prefer to maintain our extended hold view for now.

Data this week, meanwhile, was in line with FOMC's neutral or tightening stance. Notably, retail sales were firmer than expected, accelerating to 0.9% m/m in May after April's 0.4% m/m increase and continues to signal resiliency in consumers despite weak sentiment and squeezed household finances. May's import prices also recorded its strongest gain since August 2022 at 6.7% y/y, but on the flipside, manufacturing output unexpectedly stalled for the first time this year, a pullback from 0.7% m/m previously, while elevated mortgage rates and affordability challenges continue to restrict housing demand and most housing and construction indicators.

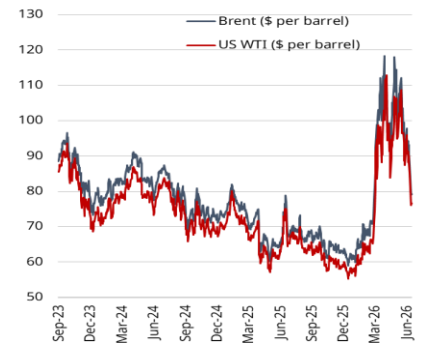
- BOE maintained rate amid easing second-round impact from the higher energy prices:** Similar to the FOMC, the BOE left the Bank Rate unchanged at 3.75%. The decision was within expectation but not unanimous, with 2 dissenters preferring to increase the bank rate by a quarter point. The decision to hold was premised upon the committee's judgement that weakness in demand and the labour market will likely to lessen the strength of second-round effects from higher global energy prices. Bank staff now expect inflation to be a little under 3.0% in 3Q, before picking up a little over 3.3% in 4Q. This is compared to May's headline at 2.8% y/y and core at 2.6% y/y, while separate data also showed that the labour market is holding not as bad as expected, with the number of payrolled employees unexpectedly rising 2k in May after three consecutive months of contraction. Thus, barring any severe spike in energy prices again, it is more than an even chance that the BOE will deliver an extended pause for the whole of 2026.
- RBA maintained bank rate:** Similarly, the Reserve Bank of Australia (RBA) decided to leave the cash rate target unchanged at 4.35%. While ensuring that the transitory higher fuel prices pass through to the prices of other goods and services is not embedded remains in focus, the central bank is also of the view that slower growth is needed to reduce capacity pressure and help bring inflation back to target. Coupled with their assessment that financial conditions are now tighter than they were, that there are signs that the economy is slowing and indicators suggesting that it will likely stay softish in 2H (Westpac Leading Index: -0.04% m/m in May vs 0.6% m/m in Apr), our base case of an extended remains unchanged.
- BOJ raised policy rate, on track for another round of tightening:** The outlier was the Bank of Japan, who decided to increase the uncollateralized overnight call rate by 25bps to 1.00%. While BOJ's next move will inevitably depend heavily on the development on the geopolitical front, with BOJ assessing the risks of a significant slowdown to have decreased, accommodative financial conditions to be maintained, upside risks of inflationary pressures above the 2% (headline: 1.5% y/y in May vs 1.4% y/y in April, core: 1.4% y/y for April and May) as well as a slew of still robust data (exports jumped 17.0% y/y in May vs 14.8% y/y previously, core machine orders at 15.6% y/y in April vs -9.4% m/m previously), we opine that there is rising probability of the central bank delivering another quarter point hike in policy rate in 4Q.
- PBoC's policy decision, June PMI's for the majors and May core-PCE for the US in focus next week:** After a heavy week of central bank meetings, only the PBoC is set to meet next week and expectations are that they will leave the 1Y and 5Y loan prime rates unchanged at 3.00% and 3.50%, balancing the need to support the yuan as well as growth, as May's data continue to disappoint. Outside of central bank policy decisions, June's PMIs for the majors are scheduled for release in a relatively quiet economic calendar. On the US front, all eyes will be on May's core-PCE price, accompanied by the personal spending/income data, final 1Q GDP, trade as well as durable and capital goods order figures. Consumer confidence index is due from the Eurozone and CPI from Tokyo. Malaysia will publish its foreign reserves number and Singapore's, May's CPI and IPI.

Temporary blip for Wall Street after hawkish shift at the FOMC meeting



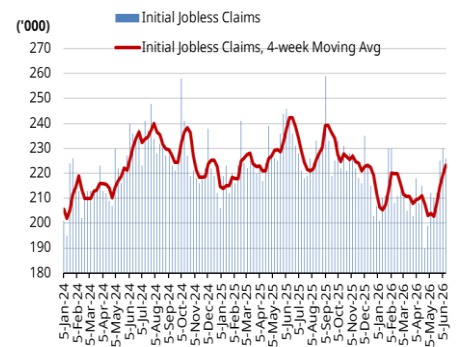
Source: Bloomberg

Crude oil prices finally saw a downward trend following eased geopolitical tension



Source: Bloomberg

Jobs claims remained low and in line with a stable labour market; likely reflects some seasonal distortions related to the end of the school year.

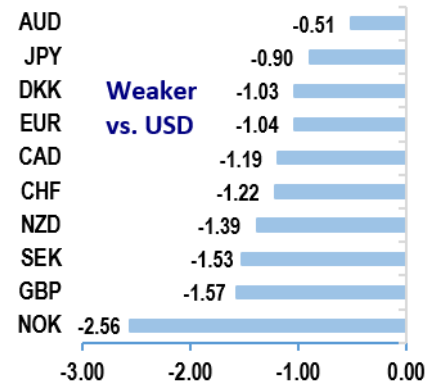


Source: Bloomberg

Foreign Exchange

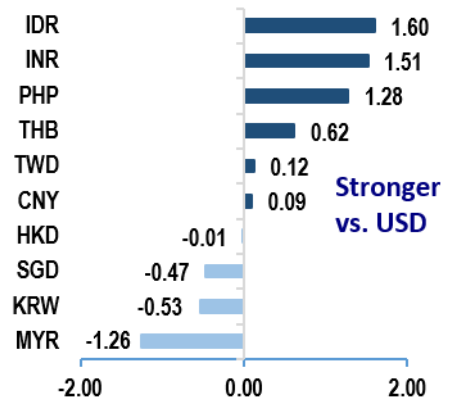
- MYR:** MYR depreciated against the USD in trading this week for a sixth consecutive week, falling by 1.3% w/w (prior: -1.3%) to 4.1170 from 4.0652 the prior week, amidst a backdrop of a stronger USD. Industrial production figures for April climbed by more than expected to the highest since Sep 2022, and the strength was broad-based across the different categories. Against the rest of the G10 and major regional currencies, the MYR was weaker across the board, losing ground the most against the IDR (-2.9%), THB (-1.9%) and AUD (-1.5%). We are **Neutral** on USD/MYR for the coming week with sentiment for the currency remaining weak although the pair is already in overbought territory, foreseeing a possible trading range of 4.0850 – 4.1500. The week ahead sees the release of May’s export and trade figures and CPI later today, with no releases for the remainder of the week.
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- EUR:** EUR was softer in trading this week for a third straight week, depreciating by 1.0% w/w (prior: -0.3%) against the greenback to 1.1458 from 1.1578 the prior week, amidst a strong USD backdrop and core CPI for May for the common currency area being revised up slightly in the final release. ECB officials mentioned during the week that the even with the Iran deal, that it will take time to restore production capacity and rebuild crude inventories. We are **Neutral** on the EUR/USD for the coming week, looking at a likely trading range of 1.1325 – 1.1600. The week ahead sees the release of the preliminary Eurozone PMIs and consumer confidence for June, with the ECB also due to publish their latest Economic Bulletin amidst plenty of ECB speakers scheduled to deliver comments during the week, including ECB President Lagarde.
- GBP:** The GBP declined in trading against the USD for a third week running, falling by 1.6% w/w (prior: -0.1% w/w) to 1.3206 from 1.3417 the week before, amidst the Bank of England holding rates steady as expected in a 7-2 vote, with two dissenters voting for an immediate hike in the Bank rate over concerns of persistent inflation. Data for the week saw the CPI for May come in cooler than expected at both the headline and core level, while the monthly employment report showed wages rising at a quicker than expected rate. We are **Neutral** on the Cable for the week ahead, foreseeing a possible trading range of 1.3050 – 1.3350. The coming week brings retail sales report for May as well as the preliminary UK PMIs for June, which will both give a better picture of how growth is holding up in 2Q thus far.
- JPY:** The Japanese Yen was weaker against the USD in trading this week, depreciating by 0.9% w/w (prior: +0.1%) to 161.38 from 159.93 the prior week, amidst the Bank of Japan raising rates as widely expected to a 31-year high in a 7-1 vote with Governor Ueda absent from the meeting after being hospitalized. We are **Slightly Bearish** on USD/JPY for the coming week, with the pair trading near where the Japanese authorities last reportedly intervened to support the Yen, eyeing a probable trading range of 158 - 163. After the national CPI figures for May came out as per expectations this morning, the rest of the week ahead sees the release of department store sales numbers for May as well as the preliminary Japanese PMIs for June.
- AUD:** AUD fell against the USD in trading this week for a third week on the trot, dropping by 0.5% (prior: -1.2%) to 0.7013 from 0.7049 the week before amidst the RBA holding rates steady during the week after three hikes this year, but continuing to sound out a hawkish note, warning that further rate increases remain possible should inflation remain elevated. We remain **Neutral-to-Slightly Bearish** on AUD/USD for the week ahead, looking at a likely trading range of 0.6875 – 0.7125 for the pair. The coming week looks set to be an eventful one, with both the CPI and employment report for May due for release, as well as the preliminary Australian PMIs for June.
- SGD:** SGD declined against the USD in trading for the week, losing ground by 0.5% w/w (prior: +0.1%) to 1.2900 from 1.2839 the prior week amidst export numbers for May again beating expectations, driven by a rise in electronic exports and increased exports to the EU and Taiwan. Against other G10 currencies, the SGD was firmer across the board, gaining the most ground against NOK (+2.2%) and GBP (+1.1%), but versus major regional currencies, the SGD was broadly softer for the week, except against the MYR (+1.1%) and KRW (+0.1%). We are **Neutral** on USD/SGD for the coming week, foreseeing a possible trading range of 1.2775 – 1.3025 for the pair. The week ahead brings the release of the CPI figures for May.

USD vs. G10 Currencies (% w/w)



Source: Bloomberg

USD vs Asian Currencies (% w/w)



Source: Bloomberg

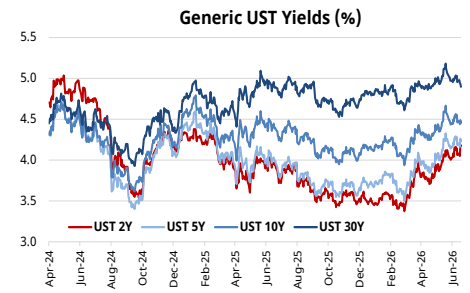
Forecasts

	Q2-26	Q3-26	Q4-26	Q1-27
DXY	100.63	99.80	97.96	96.48
EUR/USD	1.14	1.15	1.17	1.19
GBP/USD	1.31	1.32	1.34	1.35
USD/JPY	159	155	152	152
AUD/USD	0.68	0.69	0.70	0.71
USD/MYR	3.98	3.96	3.93	3.90
USD/SGD	1.29	1.28	1.27	1.25
USD/CNY	6.93	6.88	6.84	6.77
	Q2-26	Q3-26	Q4-26	Q1-27
EUR/MYR	4.55	4.55	4.60	4.66
GBP/MYR	5.23	5.23	5.26	5.28
AUD/MYR	2.72	2.72	2.75	2.77
SGD/MYR	3.09	3.10	3.11	3.12
CNY/MYR	0.58	0.58	0.58	0.58

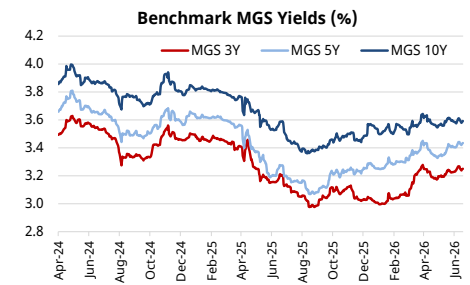
Source: HLBB Global Markets Research

Fixed Income

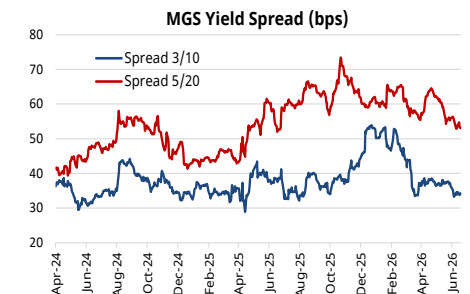
- UST:** US Treasuries were mixed in trading for the week in review, with shorter-dated maturities losing ground while the long end registered gains, leading to a flatter UST curve, after the FOMC made a hawkish tilt in their forecasts as they left rates unchanged during the first meeting under new Fed Chair Kevin Warsh. A memorandum of understanding between the US and Iran was finally inked, paving the way for a peace deal to be signed over the coming two months, and data for the week saw retail sales for May beat expectations as the economy continues to show little sign of an adverse impact from the conflict thus far. Fed Fund futures saw pricing of rate hikes by the Fed this year surge higher after the hawkish FOMC, with 39bps of hikes priced in for 2026 (prior week: 19bps). **Overall benchmark yields for the week were mixed by between -6 and +11bps w/w** (prior: -2 to +2bps) as of the close of business on Thursday. The benchmark 2Y UST yield was 11bps higher for the week at 4.18% while the benchmark 10Y UST saw its yield decline by 1bp to 4.45%, resulting in the 2s10s spread flattening to 28bps. **We expect USTs to trade on a cautious note for the coming week**, with the markets continuing to digest the implications of the hawkish slant of the FOMC and the end of the Gulf conflict. The core PCE index for May should be the focus of the upcoming economic data releases, with the preliminary PMIs for June also due for release.
- MGS/GII:** Local government bonds were mixed for the holiday-shortened week in review, amidst industrial production for April growing at the quickest annual pace since September 2022, and a solid re-opening auction of RM3.5bn of the benchmark 15Y GII 7/40, which drew a strong BTC of 3.410x, the highest yet in government bond auctions thus far this year. **Overall benchmark MGS/GII yields closed the week mixed by between -4 to +3bps w/w** (prior: 0 to 5bps higher). The benchmark 5Y MGS 6/31 yield was 1bp higher for the week at 3.45%, while the benchmark 10Y MGS 7/35 yield was little changed for the week at 3.60%. Secondary market activity climbed for the week, with the average daily secondary market volume for MGS/GII rising by 13% to RM5.06bn for the week in review versus the daily average of RM4.48bn seen the prior week, driven by a 33% increase in the average daily GII trades. Trading for the week was led by off-the-run MGS 7/26, which saw RM4.75bn swapping hands, and decent interest was also seen in the off-the-run GII 9/26 and the off-the-run MGS 11/26, with RM3.33bn and RM1.91bn traded respectively. GII trades totalled 45% of government bond trading for the week, rising from the 38% seen the prior week. **For the week ahead, we expect local govies to trade in a range.** The coming week brings the release of the CPI and trade figures for May, as well as the re-opening auction of RM5.0bn of the benchmark 5Y MGS 6/31, as well as the announcement of the re-opening of the benchmark 20Y GII 5/45, where we expect RM3.5bn to be put up for sale with a further RM1.5bn to be privately placed.
- MYR Corporate bonds/ Sukuk:** Trading in the secondary corporate bond/sukuk market was better offered again for the week in review. Secondary market activity fell slightly for the holiday-shortened week, with the average daily volume traded easing by 6% to RM0.82bn (prior week: RM0.87bn). Trading for the week was again led by the AAA-rated segment of the market. In the GG universe, the activity was led by LPPSA 2/31, with RM100m traded for the week and the bond last swapping hands at 3.55%. Some interest was also seen in LPPSA 8/30, with RM50m changing hands and last being traded at 3.49%. In the AAA-rated space, PASB 4/32 led the activity for the week, with RM87m traded and last switching hands at 3.79%. Keen interest was also seen in PASB 1/30, with RM70m traded and the bond last swapping hands at 3.68%. Over in the AA-rated arena, trading was led by IMTIAZ 10/26, with RM140m changing hands for the week and last being traded at 3.47%. Good interest was also seen in UOBM 7/37, with RM100m traded and last switching hands at 3.90%. In the A-rated segment of the market, trading was led by YINSON 12/30, where RM31m swapped hands for the week with the bond last traded at 4.85%. Issuance activity picked up slightly after last week's lull, with A2-rated DRB Hicom leading the way and printing 2 perpetuals of RM300m each with an expected maturity of 7yrs and 10yrs, with coupons of 4.85% and 4.95% respectively. Elsewhere, CIMB Group issued RM450m of an unrated 1y quarterly floating rate note with an initial coupon of 3.64% and Rahill Sabah Energy II came to the market with RM260m of a 5yr monthly floating amortization note with an initial coupon of 4.15%.
- Singapore Government Securities:** SGS were firmer for the week in review for the first week in three, amidst soaring export figures for May that beat expectations and was driven by a strong showing by electronic exports. Benchmark yields closed the week lower by between 3 to 7bps (prior week: 0 to 2bps higher) as at the end of business on Thursday. **The benchmark SGS 2Y yield fell by 3bps for the week to 1.57%, while the benchmark SGS 10Y yield declined by 7bps to 2.00%**, resulting in a 5bps flattening in the slope of the 2s10s SGS curve to +43bps. The advance in bond prices for the week saw Bloomberg's Total Return Index unhedged SGD rising by 0.4% for the week (prior week: -0.2%). The coming week will bring the release of the CPI for May, which is expected to rise at a quicker pace versus the month before.



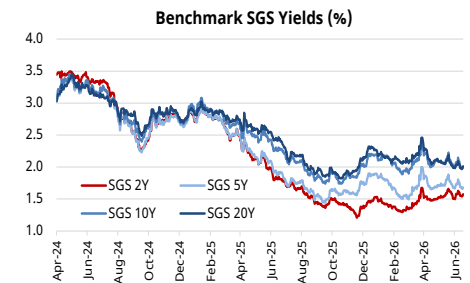
Source: Bloomberg



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Source: Bloomberg



Source: Bloomberg

Rating Actions

Issuer	PDS Description	Rating/Outlook	Action
Mercedes-Benz Services Malaysia Sdn Bhd	RM3bn MTN Programme (2018/2038)	AAA(s)/Stable	Affirmed
TH Properties Sdn Bhd	Proposed Islamic Medium-Term Notes and Islamic Commercial Papers Programmes with a combined aggregate limit of up to RM750m	AA+/Stable/MARC-1	Assigned preliminary ratings
Cagamas MBS Berhad	Residential mortgage-backed securities (CMBS 2007-1-i)	AAA/Stable	Affirmed

Source: MARC/RAM

Economic Calendar

Date	Time	Country	Event	Period	Prior
22-Jun	9:00	CH	1-Year Loan Prime Rate		3.00%
	9:00	CH	5-Year Loan Prime Rate		3.50%
23-Jun	22:00	EC	Consumer Confidence	Jun P	-19
	7:00	AU	S&P Global Australia PMI Mfg	Jun P	50.7
	7:00	AU	S&P Global Australia PMI Services	Jun P	48.7
	8:30	JN	S&P Global Japan PMI Mfg	Jun P	54.5
	8:30	JN	S&P Global Japan PMI Services	Jun P	50
	13:00	SI	CPI Core YoY	May	1.40%
	15:00	MA	Foreign Reserves		\$130.6b
	16:00	EC	S&P Global Eurozone Manufacturing PMI	Jun P	51.6
	16:00	EC	S&P Global Eurozone Services PMI	Jun P	47.7
	16:30	HK	CPI Composite YoY	May	1.70%
	16:30	UK	S&P Global UK Services PMI	Jun P	49.3
	16:30	UK	S&P Global UK Manufacturing PMI	Jun P	53.9
	20:30	US	Philadelphia Fed Non-Manufacturing Activity	Jun	-23.6
	21:45	US	S&P Global US Manufacturing PMI	Jun P	55.1
	21:45	US	S&P Global US Services PMI	Jun P	50.7
24-Jun	22:00	US	Richmond Fed Manufact. Index	Jun	13
	22:00	US	Richmond Fed Business Conditions	Jun	0
	9:30	AU	CPI Trimmed Mean YoY	May	3.40%
25-Jun	19:00	US	MBA Mortgage Applications	June 19	0.90%
	22:00	US	New Home Sales MoM	May	-6.20%
25-Jun	9:30	AU	Employment Change	May	-18.6k
	9:30	AU	Household Spending MoM	May	-1.10%
	16:30	HK	Exports YoY	May	42.90%
	20:30	US	Personal Income	May	0.00%
	20:30	US	Personal Spending	May	0.50%
	20:30	US	Chicago Fed Nat Activity Index	May	0.14
	20:30	US	Core PCE Price Index YoY	May	3.30%
	20:30	US	Durable Goods Orders	May P	8.00%
	20:30	US	Initial Jobless Claims	June 20	226k
	20:30	US	Cap Goods Orders Nondef Ex Air	May P	-1.00%
	20:30	US	GDP Annualized QoQ	1Q T	1.60%
	23:00	US	Kansas City Fed Manf. Activity	Jun	8
26-Jun	7:30	JN	Tokyo CPI Ex-Fresh Food YoY	Jun	1.30%
	13:00	SI	Industrial Production SA MoM	May	5.80%
	20:30	US	Advance Goods Trade Balance	May	-\$82.4b
	22:00	US	U. of Mich. Sentiment	Jun F	48.9
	23:00	US	Kansas City Fed Services Activity	Jun	10

Source: Bloomberg

Hong Leong Bank Berhad

Fixed Income & Economic Research, Global Markets

Level 8, Hong Leong Tower

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