April 2023

Investment Navigator
Asia Edition

Is the Banking Crisis Over? How Should we Navigate Short and Long Term?

Summary

- Largest bank failure since 2008 kick-started what eventually became a merger between UBS & Credit Suisse (CS) in order to prevent a systemic financial turmoil.
- Credit conditions will tighten, and we may be quickly approaching the peak of the interest rate hike cycle globally.
- Navigate the current volatility using our quarterly themes, focused on actions for the short and long term.

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Largest US Bank Failure Since 2008

The global financial system went through a turbulent period in March 2023, and it began with the collapse of Silicon Valley Bank (SVB) and Signature Bank, which were **the largest bank failures since 2008 global financial crisis**, while other regional banks quickly came under scrutiny. The issue revolved largely around the mismanagement of asset and liabilities, with the aggressive Federal Reserve's aggressive rate hikes severely impacting long term treasuries. When met with large withdrawal of money, SVB was forced to realize losses, which eventually resulted in a bank run. **The US regional banking system was shaken as this raises questions about the liquidity of the banking system in general and the potential for contagion risks.**

US regulators were quick to stamp out any potential contagion effect. They swiftly devised a plan to backstop depositors, a critical step in stemming a feared systemic panic brought on by the collapse of SVB. Depositors were promised full access to their money, while the Fed also announced a new liquidity plan, Bank Term Funding Program (BTFP). **Importantly, assets pledged as collateral will be valued at par, and this eventually helped inject much confidence back into the US financial system.**

Prashant BHAYANI
Chief Investment Officer
Asia
BNP Paribas
Wealth Management

Grace TAM
Chief Investment Adviser
Hong Kong
BNP Paribas
Wealth Management

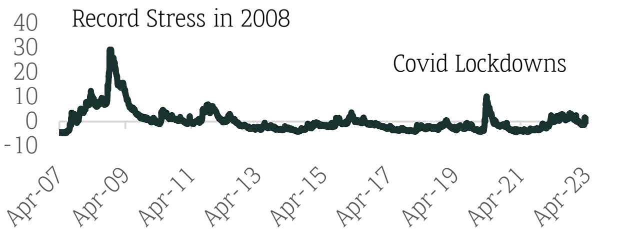
Dannel LOW
Investment Specialist
Asia
BNP Paribas
Wealth Management

Confidence Crisis in Europe: CS folds

The SVB collapse resulted in fear seeping into the European banking system. Credit default swaps of European banks were initially relatively calm, but comments from Credit Suisse's largest shareholder, on not injecting more cash into the Swiss bank due to regulatory restrictions, triggered a new wave of market panic. This shortly **transformed into a full-blown confidence crisis for the Swiss bank**, having been embroiled in numerous regulatory issues and scandals in recent years. **With growing concerns on how a potential collapse of CS (a Globally Systemically Important Bank) may cause the global financial system to sink into mayhem, the Swiss authorities stepped in and brokered an unprecedented deal to bail out Credit Suisse.**

Swiss central bank and Financial Market Supervisory Authority (FINMA) announced the merger of the two largest bank in Switzerland CS and UBS, in an attempt to prevent the financial system from spiraling into a systemic collapse. **UBS agreed to buy Credit Suisse for CHF 3bn (USD 3.3bn) in an all-share deal** (wiping out CHF16bn of AT1* Bonds) that includes extensive government guarantees and liquidity provisions.

FINANCIAL STRESS REMAINS FAR FROM 2008 AND 2020 LEVELS FOR NOW



Source: Bloomberg, BNP Paribas (WM), as of 4 April 2023.
Past performance is not indicative of current or future performance.

Authorities have acted quickly

After the UBS-CS merger was announced, **central banks globally (Fed, Bank of Canada, Bank of England, Bank of Japan, ECB** and Swiss National Bank) announced coordinated action to shore up liquidity in USD swap arrangements.** These central banks globally seem to have learned the Lehman lessons well. Actions taken were swift, strong and coordinated, in order to contain the current banking crisis and avoid a domino effect. **Financial stress, which is still far from 2008 and 2020 levels, is contained for now. However, it remains too early to declare that the US regional banking stress is over.**

AT1 bonds in focus

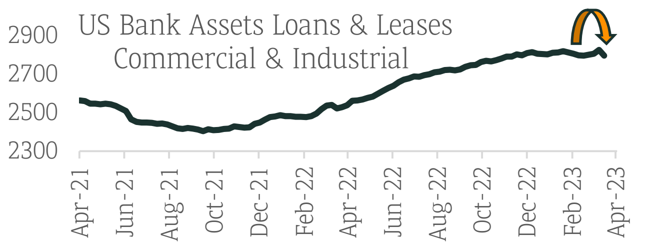
FINMA's decision to completely wipe out Credit Suisse AT1 bond before shareholders disrespected the hierarchy of claims, which in turn raised questions and triggered a selloff in AT1 bonds. However, rules differ across jurisdictions and issuers. **We continue to remain comfortable with selected European AT1 as the ECB reaffirmed the hierarchy of claims i.e. "common equity instruments are the first ones to absorb losses, and only after their full use would AT1 be required to be written down" [1]. In that regard, overall we had been recommending Tier 2 bonds relative to AT1s before recent the crisis.** Plus, overall the European banking sector is well capitalized, and credit analysis is key.

Central Banks: nearing end of cycle

The major central banks have fought persistent inflation with rate hikes. That said, the tone of central bankers has softened amid the banking crisis, suggesting that policy rates are approaching their end-of-cycle rates. **We expect the Fed to end its tightening cycle in May with a rate of 5.25%, and the ECB in June with a deposit rate of 3.5%.**

Credit conditions will likely tighten over the next few months, as banks turn more risk averse after the recent turbulence. **The tighter credit conditions will achieve Fed's aim of slowing growth and combined with the lagged effects of interest rate hikes, should cool demand, and thus inflation.**

BANK LENDING STARTING TO SLOW



Source: Bloomberg, BNP Paribas (WM), as of 4 April 2023.
Past performance is not indicative of current or future performance.

1. Source: BNP Paribas Strategy Update, as of 4 April 2023
**ATI = Additional Tier 1*
***ECB = European Central Bank*

A temporary recession in the US in the second half of this year is our base-case scenario, albeit there is a probability it gets pushed to 2024. In the eurozone, economic activity is expected to slow further but a recession could be avoided. This, in turn, should allow for lower short- and long-term interest rates in the near future.

How should we navigate short term?

Volatility spiked across most asset classes as the banking crisis developed. **Near term, shorter duration investment grade corporate bonds look attractive**, based on our macro scenario of a modest recession in the US in 2H 2023. **For equities, we retain our preference for Europe (Euro Stoxx 50 YTD* (USD) +16%), UK (FTSE 100 YTD (USD) +6.3%), and Emerging Markets (MSCI EM YTD (USD) +3.4%). We continue to prefer quality**, given the fall in long-term interest rates and the greater near-term economic uncertainty.

We stay positive on Chinese equities, as we still see strong fundamental drivers for the Chinese recovery story. Recent momentum in economic data is already starting to suggest that the economy could overshoot the NPC's target of 5% GDP growth this year figure. **China's monetary policy still has an easing bias. Additionally, the domestic A-share market could be more immune to the banking turmoil in the short term.** Once the dust settles, we expect outperformance of broad-based Chinese markets (onshore and offshore). This is also inline with our **Quarterly Investment Theme 1: When consistent losers become winners.** The theme focuses on tapping onto the "mean reversion" effect.

How should we navigate longer term?

Another means to ride out volatility is by investing longer term, through **leveraging on multi-year megatrends**. This is very much in line with theme 2 and 3 of our quarterly investment themes.

Theme 2: Ride The Cleantech Investment Wave: This theme talks about longer term **beneficiaries of the US Inflation Reduction Act and European equivalents, boosting investment in renewable energy generation, infrastructure and storage, and other sub-themes including circular economy leaders and software and industrial systems** aimed at improving productivity and lowering energy consumption in manufacturing, services and transport industries.

Theme 3: Scarcity And Security Are The New Watchwords: investable sub-themes include **food security and alternative food sources; reshoring and securing supply chains; efficiency, reuse, and recycling as well as cybersecurity and Safety**

Please refer to our quarterly investment themes update on page 4-6 for more details.

*YTD: Year-to-date

CONCLUSION

The collapse of SVB and Signature Bank kick started a crisis of confidence on the global financial system. Eventually, Credit Suisse (as a Globally Systemically Important Bank) needed rescue from UBS and the Swiss authorities, to prevent further financial carnage. Financial stress seems contained for now.

Actions from central banks have been strong, decisive and coordinated, seemingly having learnt from the Lehman lesson. Inflation fight is not yet over, but given the banking crisis, we may be much closer to the peak of the rate hike cycles than previously thought. We expect the Fed to end its tightening cycle in May with a rate of 5.25%, and the ECB in June with a deposit rate of 3.5%. Our base case now is for temporary recession in the US in the second half of this year.

In the near term, we prefer shorter duration investment grade corporate bonds, while for equities, we retain our preference for Europe, UK and Emerging Market geographies, and continue to like quality. We stay positive on China who is more immune to the banking turmoil in the short term, while looking at multi-year megatrends for longer term investing.

History underlines that persistent underperformance over 2-3 consecutive years from either country stock markets or asset classes can subsequently lead to impressive double-digit returns during the following year. We know that 2022 was a difficult year for most investment assets, but in order to profit from this **"mean reversion"** effect, we look at regions and asset classes that had also suffered in 2021, to identify potential rebound candidates

Three regions and asset classes stood out: Chinese equities, Emerging Market sovereign bonds and silver. All three have heavily underperformed their broad asset classes (equities, bonds, commodities) since late 2020 or early 2021. In each case, we see strong fundamental drivers to underpin any rebound in 2023.

WHEN CONSISTENT LOSERS BECOME WINNERS

OUR RECOMMENDATIONS

We prefer a variety of equity, bond and commodity-based solutions for this theme: direct lines, funds, structured solutions and trackers. This "reversion to the mean" theme has several sub-themes:

- **Chinese equities**: both onshore (China A-shares) and offshore (Hong Kong-listed) stocks and stock indices, or a combination of the two via the MSCI China Index.
- **Emerging Market sovereign bonds**: in both hard currency (US dollar) and local currency.
- **Silver**: both exposure to the underlying commodity (including via precious metals funds/trackers) and also to silver commodity producers.

RISKS

- The US Federal Reserve raises its benchmark Fed Funds rate well beyond the expected 5%-5.25% peak rate, which could result in a deeper global economic slowdown than expected.
- An intensification of geopolitical tensions between the US and China could undermine the expected Chinese economic recovery and investor confidence in Emerging Market including Chinese assets.

RIDE THE CLEANTECH INVESTMENT WAVE

The US Inflation Reduction Act represents nearly USD 400 billion of additional federal spending directed towards clean energy. Meanwhile Europe is responding with its own clean energy investment initiatives. This will turbocharge investment in solar and wind power, and associated battery storage. If anything, solar power has become the cheapest source of new renewable electricity generation, owing to more efficient solar panel designs and the advent of regulations mandating the installation of solar panels in new buildings in California and France, for example.

The need for greater energy security remains a key driver behind both clean energy and energy conservation investment in Europe. Moreover, replacing Russian pipeline natural gas and reducing overall gas and electricity demand are near-term priorities. The circular economy is an important tool in decreasing indirect energy consumption in the production/provision of goods and services.

OUR RECOMMENDATIONS

We prefer equity solutions for this theme: direct lines, funds and trackers. Other attractive solutions include private equity funds investing in energy infrastructure. This theme has several sub-themes:

- **Beneficiaries of the US Inflation Reduction Act and European equivalents**, boosting investment in renewable energy generation, infrastructure and storage, including solar energy, industrial battery storage, biomethane collection and green hydrogen.
- **Circular economy leaders**: more energy-efficient design, greater emphasis on repair, reuse and recycling of goods and services (e.g. via the sharing economy).
- **Software and industrial systems** aimed at improving productivity and lowering energy consumption in manufacturing, services and transport industries.

RISKS

- Production costs and thus the price of the energy transition are rising sharply. Without strong government support, the transition could slow down, given that many countries are heavily indebted and the cost of debt rocketed in 2022. Very tricky fiscal and societal choices must be made.
- Today it is difficult to source essential materials and components. This is particularly the case for areas in which demand is growing rapidly (e.g. lithium), because supply is struggling to keep up with the pace of demand. This could hamper the transition.
- Generally speaking, energy is a cyclical sector. Energy prices fluctuate considerably in tandem with economic growth, but also with geopolitical events that are often unpredictable and uncontrollable. Return on investments can therefore be highly volatile and sometimes lower than expected.

The treble tides of COVID-19, conflict and climate change have laid bare the fragile nature of the global world order, and of the economy. Pre-existing megatrends of maximally efficient just-in-time supply chains, ultra-cheap access to money, the peace dividend, and plentiful supply of energy and essential raw materials have all begun to reverse. Long-term underinvestment in commodities supply and production is also a key factor in driving commodities prices higher over time.

In **today's** world of heightened geopolitical tensions, fast-rising prices and increasing shortages of energy and other commodities, new trends of energy & raw materials security, nearshoring of goods production, and technological security have emerged.

The increasing prevalence of global weather volatility in the form of floods and droughts highlights once again the focus on food and water security, with access to affordable food and clean water both key UN sustainability development goals.

SCARCITY
AND SECURITY ARE THE NEW WATCHWORDS

OUR RECOMMENDATIONS

Investable sub-themes of this new era megatheme include:

- **Food security and alternative food sources**: innovations in agricultural sciences (productivity and climate- friendly fertilisers for example), precision/vertical farming and ways to reduce waste in the value chain. Technologies for water efficiency, recycling, and desalination. Climate- friendly alternative proteins and sustainable packaging.
- **Reshoring and securing supply chains:** industrial automation and product lifecycle management software. Mining, alternative sources of industrial commodities, and related technological innovation.
- **Efficiency, reuse, and recycling:** investment in circular economy leaders, plus focus on local production of energy, goods & services. Water recycling and Technologies for water efficiency, recycling and desalinisation.
- **Cybersecurity and Safety:** cybersecurity, personal and industrial safety.

KEY RISKS

- A major global recession would likely create severe demand destruction for energy and raw materials, driving down commodity prices, and thus hurting the profits of commodity-producing companies. It is, however, unlikely to jeopardise long-term trends.
- Investment solutions for this theme mainly relate to equities. Despite the theme's relevance and attractive expected returns, such solutions are subject to movements in global equity markets.

Overview of our CIO Asset Allocation for April 2023

	Views Current	Views Prior	Constituents	We like	We avoid	Comments
EQUITIES	+	+	Markets	Europe, UK, Japan, Latin America, China, South Korea, Singapore and Indonesia		■ **We maintain our positive view on non-US equities.** Key drivers include falling US inflation, lower long-term interest rates, improving macro liquidity.
			Sectors	Energy, Healthcare, Mining		■ We downgrade US financials from positive to neutral, and upgrade EU utilities from neutral to positive
			Styles/ Themes	Megatrend themes		■ **Security, circular economy, and income growth themes**
BONDS	=	=	Govies	-		■ **We expect 10-year yields to reach 3.5% in the US** ■ **We turn neutral from positive on US government bonds**
	+	+	Segments	Investment Grade, Emerging Markets Bonds (USD + local currency)		■ **We are positive on US and Euro IG corporate bonds, and EM bonds in hard and local currency.**
CASH	-	-				
COMMODITIES	+	+		Gold Oil Battery metals		■ **Gold - positive**: Take partial profits around $2000/oz. ■ **Oil - positive**: Brent to climb back to $90. ■ **Base metals – positive**
FOREX			USDCNY			■ **CNY see upside targets at 6.75 for a 3-month horizon and 6.50 for a 12-month horizon.**
ALTERNATIVE	+	+		Real Estate (healthcare, UK commercial); Hedge Funds (Global Macro, Relative Value, trend-following); Infrastructure (energy, transportation, water)		■ Unlisted real estate faces enduring headwinds from slowing economies & much higher financing rates. Prefer listed real estate. ■ Excellent long-term expected returns from private & listed infrastructure given long-term underinvestment

Note: + Positve / = Neutral / - Negative

GDP & CPI Forecasts

		GDP (YoY%)			CPI (YoY%)		
		2022f	2023f	2024f	2022f	2023f	2024f
Developed	US	2.1	1.5	0.0	8.0	4.4	2.6
	Japan	1.1	1.2	0.8	2.5	2.6	1.4
	Eurozone	3.5	0.6	0.5	8.4	5.3	2.5
	UK	4.0	-0.4	1.0	9.1	6.2	1.9
North Asia	China	3.0	5.6	5.3	2.0	2.7	2.5
	Hong Kong*	-0.8	3.9	3.0	1.9	2.4	2.5
	South Korea	2.6	1.4	2.0	5.1	3.7	2.3
	Taiwan*	3.3	2.8	2.1	3.1	2.2	1.4
South Asia	India	7.0	5.7	6.0	6.7	5.4	4.5
	Indonesia	5.3	4.8	5.0	4.2	3.9	3.0
	Malaysia	8.7	4.0	4.4	3.4	3.0	2.3
	Philippines*	6.5	5.0	6.0	5.3	4.3	3.1
	Singapore*	3.0	2.3	2.6	5.5	3.0	2.0
	Thailand	2.6	3.7	3.8	6.1	3.0	2.1

Source: BNP Paribas Group Economic Research, BNP Paribas Global Markets forecasts as of 31 March 2023
* IMF data and forecasts as of 31 March 2023

GROWTH

- We revised our 2023 GDP growth forecast for the Eurozone from 0.2% to 0.6% and for the US from 0.7% to 1.5% following unexpectedly resilient growth at the beginning of this year. For 2024, the figures were revised a bit lower.
- We think the Eurozone has narrowly escaped a fully fledged recession.
- We expect the US recession to start in 3Q this year as the lag effect of monetary tightening would start to bite.

INFLATION

- We revised up our inflation forecast for the Eurozone and the US for both 2023 and 2024.
- There has been more evidence of disinflation but pressures on core inflation continue. We expect services to overtake energy and core goods as the main drivers of global price inflation in 2023.

Equities

POSITIVE NEUTRAL NEGATIVE

	OVERALL GLOBAL: POSITIVE			OVERALL ASIA: POSITIVE		
	Positive	Neutral	Negative	Positive	Neutral	Negative
COUNTRY	UK Japan Emerging Mkt Eurozone	US	-	China Singapore South Korea Indonesia	Taiwan India, Thailand Malaysia Philippines	-
SECTOR	Energy Healthcare Materials	Comms. Industrials Utilities Real Estate Technology Consu. Discre. Financials	Consu. Sta.	Comms. Consu. Discre. Consu. Sta. Healthcare Technology	Energy Materials Real Estate Financials Industrial	Utilities

- **We continue to prefer non-US equities.** The sharp fall in long bond yields which has resulted from a repricing of recession risk have perversely supported stocks ex-financials, while relatively robust near-term economic momentum supports European and Chinese earnings estimates.
- Easing bond volatility and financial stress are key indicators to watch if stocks are to advance.
- We **downgraded US financials from positive to neutral** given many uncertainties due to the US regional bank crisis.
- We **upgraded EU utilities from neutral to positive** given our more defensive bias and expect the sector to benefit from energy independence, electrification and clean energy plans.

		1-month (%)	YTD (%)	2022 (%)	Forward PE (x)	Trailing PB (x)	Dividend Yield (%) 2023f	EPS Growth (%) 2023f	EPS Growth (%) 2024f	ROE (%) 2023f
Developed	US	3.4	7.3	-20.8	18.3	3.8	2.1	0.3	12.4	17.7
Developed	Japan	0.6	6.0	-6.6	12.9	1.3	2.6	6.4	4.1	8.8
Developed	Eurozone	0.6	11.9	-14.5	12.1	1.6	3.4	1.8	8.4	12.9
Developed	UK	-3.3	2.1	3.0	10.1	1.6	4.1	-7.6	3.5	14.4
	Asia Ex-Japan	3.3	4.1	-21.5	12.9	1.4	3.1	3.6	19.9	10.3
North Asia	China	4.3	5.0	-22.4	10.5	1.3	3.2	18.7	14.3	11.1
North Asia	China A-shares	-0.5	4.6	-21.6	12.9	1.6	2.2	19.0	13.5	12.0
North Asia	Hong Kong	0.8	-2.3	-7.8	13.9	1.1	3.6	14.8	11.4	7.2
North Asia	South Korea	2.9	12.5	-26.4	14.4	0.9	2.4	-35.0	61.3	5.8
North Asia	Taiwan	2.7	13.4	-24.7	14.4	2.2	4.2	-13.3	20.8	13.9
South Asia	India	0.5	-7.2	1.6	19.0	3.2	1.5	24.8	14.6	14.7
South Asia	Indonesia	0.2	0.1	10.4	12.7	2.5	3.6	5.9	6.3	18.2
South Asia	Malaysia	-2.1	-4.9	-4.3	12.8	1.4	4.0	16.4	7.4	9.7
South Asia	Philippines	-0.1	-0.8	-7.3	13.9	1.8	1.7	21.6	10.4	11.6
South Asia	Singapore	-1.6	-0.3	4.4	12.4	1.3	4.4	32.7	16.8	9.7
South Asia	Thailand	0.6	-3.7	6.3	16.1	1.9	2.9	2.8	8.0	10.2

Source: MSCI indices in local currency terms, Bloomberg, Datastream, BNP Paribas (WM), as of 31 March 2023

Fixed Income

POSITIVE NEUTRAL NEGATIVE

OVERALL GLOBAL: NEUTRAL		
Positive	Neutral	Negative
EMD (LC) EMD (HC) IG	High Yield ▼ UST	-

OVERALL ASIA (USD): NEUTRAL		
Positive	Neutral	Negative
Hong Kong Indonesia	India, China Philippines Singapore	-

		Total Return (%) 1-Month	YTD	2022	Yield-to-Worst (%)
Asia	Asia USD Bond	1.5	2.9	-11.7	5.9
	Asia Local Currency Bond	3.8	4.0	-8.6	4.3
	China	1.2	2.7	-10.9	6.4
	Hong Kong	1.9	3.6	-10.5	5.3
	India	1.3	1.4	-9.7	7.6
	Indonesia	1.9	2.9	-12.9	5.4
	Singapore	1.9	3.0	-11.0	5.3
	South Korea	2.0	2.7	-8.6	5.0
	Philippines	2.0	2.6	-14.2	5.6
Other Regions	US 10-year Treasuries	3.3	-9.4	-12.1	3.3
	US Investment Grades (IG)	2.5	-10.4	-13.0	4.4
	US High Yield (HY)	1.1	-8.0	-11.2	8.5
	Emerging Market USD Bond	1.2	-9.5	-12.1	6.8

Source: Barclays indices, Bloomberg, BNP Paribas (WM) as of 31 March 2023

US Treasury 12-month Yield Targets (%)	2Y	5Y	10Y	30Y
	4.00	3.75	3.50	3.75

- Central banks have used macroprudential tools to ensure financial stability while they have hiked rates to fight inflation. We maintain our expectations regarding terminal rates: 5.25% in May for the Fed and 3.5% (deposit rate) in June for the ECB. We still do not expect rate cuts this year from the ECB and the Fed.

- We **turned neutral from positive on US government bonds** after the recent rally. **We favour short duration Investment Grade credit over High Yield.**

- **We favour Hong Kong credit.** Arguably we believe the worst is over for Hong Kong property as confidence is resuming and rate hiking cycle is closing to the end. We expect HK GDP and HK issuers' business profile gradually recover as China economic activities pick up and border reopening resumes.

- **We also favour Indonesia credit.** As China opens up, we expect commodity demand to be strong which will be supportive for the IDR. Onshore liquidity is ample, with financing cost lower compared to offshore. We expect lower supply of corporate bonds in the USD market, resulting in many of the bonds to trade at tight levels.

Forex & Commodities

POSITIVE NEUTRAL NEGATIVE

12-MONTH FOREX VIEW

Positive	Neutral	Negative
JPY GBP AUD NZD CAD CNY KRW MYR PHP SGD THB	EUR HKD TWD INR IDR	USD

COMMODITIES

Positive	Neutral	Negative
Gold Oil Base metal		-

EUR: The EURUSD is hovering around our 12-month target of 1.08. The 2-year yield differential favored the EUR vs USD. However, we expect some consolidation after the recent rally. This is why we keep our 3-month EURUSD target at 1.06 and 12-month target at 1.08.

DXY: We expect the dollar weakening trend to continue in the medium term. However, we do not exclude temporary dollar strength as uncertainty could stay high over the coming weeks. Our 3-month target for the USD Index is 103.7 and 12-month target is 101.9.

GOLD: We remain positive on gold for the medium to long term, but for now we would take partial profits around $2000/oz as we expect the bank crisis to fade. Gold remains our preferred hedge against tail risks

OIL: Recession fears have impacted oil more than base metals. We expect oil prices to rebound towards $90 as the Chinese demand continues to recover, the driving season nears and as OPEC+ and Russia reduce their production.

BASE METALS: We remain positive as demand should be supported by the Chinese recovery despite a mild recession increasingly likely in the US. Medium term outlook remains bullish given the huge needs of the energy transition.

Forex Forecasts

		Spot	3-month		12-month	
		As of 31 Mar 2023	View	Target	View	Target
Developed	USD Index*	102.51	=	103.7	-	101.9
	Japan	133.1	+	130	+	128
	Eurozone	1.086	=	1.06	=	1.08
	UK	1.236	=	1.20	+	1.23
	Australia	0.670	+	0.70	+	0.73
	New Zealand	0.628	+	0.65	+	0.65
	Canada	1.353	+	1.32	+	1.30
Asia Ex-Japan	China	6.872	=	6.75	+	6.50
	Hong Kong*	7.850	=	7.85	=	7.85
	South Korea*	1,302	=	1,260	+	1,175
	Taiwan*	30.45	=	30.2	=	29.3
	India	82.18	=	82.0	=	82.0
	Indonesia*	14,995	=	15,400	=	14,700
	Malaysia*	4.413	=	4.28	+	4.07
	Philippines*	54.37	=	53.8	+	51.9
	Singapore*	1.330	=	1.30	+	1.22
	Thailand*	34.20	=	33.20	+	30.50

Source: BNP Paribas (WM) as of 31 March 2023
*BNP Paribas Global Markets forecast as of 31 March 2023

Note: + Positve / = Neutral / - Negative

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