

4 November 2019

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Key Developments in Asian Local Currency Markets

The United States (US) Federal Reserve, during its 29–30 October monetary policy meeting, reduced its key policy target range by 25 basis points to 1.5%–1.75%. The Federal Reserve noted that labor markets remain strong, but business fixed investment and exports remained weak. The Federal Reserve said that its decision to cut was made in consideration of the global economic environment; while it expects the US economy to continue on its path, uncertainty remains. The Federal Reserve removed from its statement a previous reference to “act as appropriate to sustain the expansion.” Market participants largely viewed this as a signal that the Federal Reserve would hold off any further changes in its policy rate target unless there is a change in its outlook.

On 31 October, the Hong Kong Monetary Authority reduced its base rate 25 bps to 2.0%, a move that was in lockstep with the rate cut announced by the Federal Reserve as required by the local currency’s peg to the US dollar. During its 30–31 October monetary policy meeting, the Bank of Japan left unchanged the key short-term policy rate at 0.10% and the 10-year target yield for Japanese Government Bonds at zero.

In October, consumer price inflation remained unchanged in the Republic of Korea, slowed in Indonesia and Thailand, and rose in Viet Nam. The Republic of Korea’s Consumer Price Index was unchanged in October following a 0.4% year-on-year (y-o-y) contraction in September. Indonesia’s inflation eased to 3.1% y-o-y in October from 3.4% y-o-y in September. In Thailand, inflation slowed to 0.1% y-o-y in October from 0.3% y-o-y in September, which was still below the Bank of Thailand’s target. Viet Nam’s inflation rose to 2.2% y-o-y in October from 2.0% y-o-y in September.

Based on advanced estimates, Hong Kong, China’s gross domestic product (GDP) contracted 2.9% y-o-y in the third quarter (Q3) of 2019. In quarter-on-quarter (q-o-q) seasonally adjusted terms, Hong Kong, China’s GDP contracted 3.2% q-o-q in Q3 2019 following a 0.5% q-o-q drop in the previous quarter. The two consecutive quarters of negative growth indicated that the economy had fallen into a technical recession after months of social unrest.

Industrial production growth in Viet Nam eased to 9.2% y-o-y in October from 10.2% y-o-y in September. The People’s Republic of China’s (PRC) manufacturing Purchasing Managers Index continued to decelerate, falling to 49.3 in October from 49.8 in September. In the Republic of Korea, the Index of All-Industry

Asia Bond Monitor September 2019

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10-Year Selected LCY Government Security Yields Close of 1 November 2019 basis point change from

Markets	Latest Closing	Previous Day*	Previous Week*	1-Jan-19*
US	1.71	1.93	-8.40	-97.39
EU	-0.38	2.50	-2.00	-62.40
Japan	-0.18	-4.30	-4.00	-17.90
PRC	3.27	-1.00		-3.80
Hong Kong, China	1.47	-4.10	-3.20	-56.40
India	6.45	-0.30	-5.20	-96.90
Indonesia	7.02	1.10	-6.60	-100.60
Korea, Rep. of	1.74	1.00		-21.60
Malaysia	3.41	-3.60	-4.70	-67.50
Philippines	4.67	0.00	-3.60	-238.80
Singapore	1.73	-4.09		-30.66
Thailand	1.50	-3.40	-0.30	-98.50
Viet Nam	3.67	-2.30	-5.60	-145.50

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Production inched up 0.5% y-o-y in September after remaining unchanged in August.

In September, Thailand’s exports contracted 1.5% y-o-y, while imports dropped 4.5% y-o-y, resulting in a trade surplus of USD2.7 billion. In October, the Republic of Korea’s exports fell 14.7% y-o-y, while imports declined 14.6% y-o-y, posting a trade surplus of USD5.4 billion.

Last week, local currency bond yields rose for all tenors in the PRC and Singapore and for most tenors in the Republic of Korea, and Thailand. In contrast, yields dropped for all tenors in Viet Nam and for most tenors in Hong Kong, China; Indonesia and Malaysia. Yield movements were mixed in the Philippines. The 2-year versus 10-year spread widened for all markets except the PRC, Malaysia, and the Philippines. The negative spread between the 2- and 10-year yields widened in Hong Kong, China.

Summary Text of News Articles

Federal Reserve Reduces Policy Rate Target and Hints at Pause in Further Cuts

The United States (US) Federal Reserve, during its 29–30 October monetary policy meeting, reduced its key policy target range by 25 bps to 1.5%–1.75%. In its decision, the Federal Reserve noted labor markets remain strong, but business fixed investment and exports remain weak. The Federal Reserve said that its decision was made in consideration of the global economic environment; while it expects the US economy to continue on its path, uncertainty remains. In its statement, the Federal Reserve also removed a previous reference to “act as appropriate to sustain the expansion.” Market participants have largely viewed this as a signal that the Federal Reserve would hold off any further changes in its policy rate target unless there is a change in its outlook.

Hong Kong, China Lowers its Base Rate after Federal Reserve Rate Cut; BOJ Leaves Monetary Policy Rates Unchanged, Modifies Forward Guidance; BOJ Updates Macroeconomic Forecast

On 31 October, the Hong Kong Monetary Authority reduced its base rate 25 bps to 2.0%, a move that was in lockstep with a similar cut announced by the US Federal Reserve as required by the local currency's peg to the US dollar. The move marked the third policy rate reduction in as many months. On the same day, HSBC, Standard Chartered Bank, and Bank of China—the three currency-issuing banks in Hong Kong, China—announced reductions in their lending rates for the first time in 11 years to ease pressure on small businesses as the economy slipped into recession.

The Bank of Japan (BOJ), during its 30–31 October monetary meeting, left monetary policy unchanged. The central bank kept the key short-term policy rate at 0.10% and the 10-year target yield for Japanese Government Bonds at zero. In addition, the BOJ also left unchanged the target annual amounts of its asset purchase program for government bonds (JPY80.0 trillion), exchange-traded funds (JPY6.0 trillion), real-estate investment trusts (JPY90.0 billion), commercial paper (JPY2.2 trillion), and corporate bonds (JPY3.2 trillion).

The BOJ noted that, while its outlook was largely unchanged, it is necessary to pay greater attention to downside risks and the slowdown in other economies. The BOJ then judged it necessary to adjust its forward guidance, saying that it expected current interest rates to stay the same or lower, as long as the risks related to its current macroeconomic trajectory remain. The BOJ also removed the timeframe of keeping rates unchanged at least until spring 2020.

Last week, the BOJ updated its macroeconomic forecasts from its last forecast made in July. The BOJ said that it expects Japan's economy to continue on its current trend but there may be a slight deceleration due to weaknesses in other economies. Gross domestic product (GDP) forecasts were slightly lowered, with the GDP growth forecast for fiscal year 2019 lowered to an annualized 0.6% from 0.7%. The 2020 GDP growth forecast was also lowered to 0.7% from 0.9%, and the 2021 forecast was lowered to 1.0% from 1.1%. The inflation forecast for full-year 2019 was lowered to 0.7% from 1.0%, while full-year 2020's inflation outlook was lowered to 1.1% from 1.3%. Likewise, 2021's inflation forecast was lowered to 1.5% y-o-y from 1.6% y-o-y.

For the historical trend of Hong Kong, China's policy rate, refer to this link:

<https://asianbondsonline.adb.org/market-watch/#policy-rate-and-inflation-trends-hkg>

For the historical trend of Japan's policy rate, refer to this link:

<https://asianbondsonline.adb.org/market-watch/#policy-rate-and-inflation-trends-jpn>

Consumer Price Index in the Republic of Korea Unchanged in October; Consumer Price Inflation Eases in October in Indonesia and Thailand; Consumer Price Inflation Rises in Viet Nam in October

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) in the Republic of Korea was unchanged in October, following a contraction of 0.4% year-on-year (y-o-y) in September. Prices of food and nonalcoholic beverages continued to decline in October, contracting 1.3% y-o-y after falling 4.1% y-o-y in September. Other commodity groups that posted annual declines in October include transport, communication, recreation and culture, and education. The groups that posted higher annual increases were alcoholic beverages and tobacco, clothing and footwear, furnishings, household equipment and routine

Summary Text of News Articles

Consumer Price Index in the Republic of Korea Unchanged in October; Consumer Price Inflation Eases in October in Indonesia and Thailand; Consumer Price Inflation Rises in Viet Nam in October (cont...)

maintenance, health, and miscellaneous goods and services. On a month-on-month basis, consumer prices in the Republic of Korea increased 0.2% in October.

Consumer price inflation in Indonesia eased to 3.1% y-o-y in October from 3.4% y-o-y in September. On a month-on-month (m-o-m) basis, a marginal uptick of 0.002% was recorded in October following deflation of 0.3% in September. Most major CPI groups posted price increases during the month except for foodstuff (–0.4% m-o-m) and transportation and communication (–0.08% m-o-m). Prepared food, beverages, and tobacco posted the biggest increase in prices during the month at 0.5% m-o-m.

Thailand's consumer price inflation slowed to 0.1% y-o-y in October from 0.3% y-o-y in September, falling below the Bank of Thailand's target range of 1.0%–4.0% y-o-y for 5 consecutive months. According to the Ministry of Commerce, the downtrend in inflation was due to falling global oil prices. Energy prices contracted 7.5% y-o-y in October after declining 6.4% y-o-y in September. Food price inflation was also weaker at 2.2% y-o-y in October compared with 2.5% y-o-y in September. Core inflation rose 0.4% y-o-y in October, the same level posted in September. From January to October, headline inflation stood at 0.7% y-o-y, while core inflation averaged 0.5% y-o-y.

Consumer price inflation in Viet Nam rose to 2.2% y-o-y in October, up from 2.0% y-o-y in September. The uptick in inflation stemmed largely from higher food prices as an outbreak of African swine flu reduced the pork supply. All other major CPI groups posted y-o-y increases in prices, except for transport (–3.2% y-o-y) and communications (–0.6%). On a m-o-m basis, consumer price inflation climbed to 0.6% in October from 0.3% in September.

For inflation trends in the Republic of Korea, refer to this link:

<https://asianbondsonline.adb.org/market-watch/#policy-rate-and-inflation-trends-kor>

For inflation trends in Indonesia, refer to this link:

<https://asianbondsonline.adb.org/market-watch/#policy-rate-and-inflation-trends-ino>

For inflation trends in Thailand, refer to this link:

<https://asianbondsonline.adb.org/market-watch/#policy-rate-and-inflation-trends-tha>

For inflation trends in Viet Nam, refer to this link:

<https://asianbondsonline.adb.org/market-watch/#policy-rate-and-inflation-trends-vie>

Hong Kong, China's Economy Falls into Recession

Based on advanced estimates, Hong Kong, China's GDP contracted 2.9% y-o-y in the third quarter (Q3) of 2019, marking the first y-o-y contraction since the 2009 financial crisis. On a quarter-on-quarter (q-o-q) seasonally adjusted terms, Hong Kong, China's GDP contracted 3.2% q-o-q in Q3 2019 following a 0.5% q-o-q drop in the second quarter (Q2) of 2019. The two consecutive quarters of negative growth indicated that the economy has fallen into a technical recession amid months of social unrest and the prolonged trade dispute between the People's Republic of China (PRC) and the US. Exports of goods contracted 7.0% y-o-y in Q3 2019 after dipping 5.4% y-o-y in Q2 2019, reflecting further softening in global demand. Private consumption posted its first y-o-y contraction in over 10 years at 3.5% y-o-y in Q3 2019 as protests disrupted retail and other consumption-related sectors. Due to sagging business confidence, contraction in gross capital formation steepened to 16.3% y-o-y in Q3 2019 from 10.8% y-o-y in the previous quarter. The decline in service exports worsened considerably to 13.7% y-o-y in Q3 2019 from 1.1% y-o-y in Q2 2019 as political unrest took a toll on tourism. Among GDP components, only government spending posted positive growth in Q3 2019, rising 5.3% y-o-y.

Summary Text of News Articles

Industrial Production Growth in Viet Nam Eases to 9.2% y-o-y in October

Industrial production growth in Viet Nam eased to 9.2% y-o-y in October from 10.2% y-o-y in September. Three out of four major production subgroups posted a y-o-w growth moderation during the month. Manufacturing output slipped to 10.8% y-o-y in October from 12.3% y-o-y in September. Slowing growth was also posted for the electricity group (8.1% y-o-y in October versus 10.6% y-o-y in September) and water supply (6.9% y-o-y in October versus 8.9% y-o-y in September). On a m-o-m basis, industrial production growth jumped to 2.7% in October after contracting 0.1% in September.

The PRC's Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing PMI Fall in October

The PRC's manufacturing Purchasing Managers Index (PMI) fell in October to 49.3 from 49.8 in September. The PRC's subindex for production fell to 50.8 in October from 52.3 in September, while the subindex for raw material deliveries fell to 50.1 from 50.5. The PRC's nonmanufacturing sector also showed weakness, with the nonmanufacturing PMI falling to 52.8 in October from 53.7 in September.

The Republic of Korea's Index of All-Industry Production Inches Up in September

In the Republic of Korea, the Index of All-Industry Production inched up 0.5% y-o-y in September after remaining unchanged in August. Industrial production increased 0.4% y-o-y in September, a reversal from the 3.3% y-o-y contraction in the previous month. The construction index contracted 7.4% y-o-y for the second month in a row in September. Meanwhile, the y-o-y increases in the subindexes for services and public administration both eased in September to 1.0% and 3.1%, respectively, from 2.4% and 4.0% in the previous month. On a m-o-m basis, the Republic of Korea's Index of All-Industry Production declined 0.4% in September.

The Republic of Korea's Exports and Imports Fall in October

The Republic of Korea's exports declined in October 14.7% y-o-y to USD46.8 billion, following a contraction of 11.7% y-o-y in September. Imports fell almost the same pace, dipping 14.6% y-o-y to USD41.4 billion, following a 5.6% y-o-y decline in the previous month. The Republic of Korea posted a trade surplus of USD5.4 billion in October.

Thailand's Exports and Imports Contract in September

Thailand's exports contracted 1.5% y-o-y in September to USD20.4 billion, following a 2.1% drop in August. Excluding gold, the value of merchandise exports contracted for the 11th consecutive month at 3.3% y-o-y. The Bank of Thailand attributed the continuing exports slump to economic slowdown of major trading partners, downturn in electronics cycle, and declining global crude oil prices. Imports contracted 4.5% y-o-y to USD17.7 billion, following a 15.5% decline in August. Thailand posted a trade surplus of USD2.7 billion in September, down from USD3.6 billion in August.

Viet Nam Posts a Trade Deficit of USD100 Million in October

In Viet Nam, a trade deficit of USD100 million was recorded in October, a reversal from a trade surplus of USD500 million in the preceding month. Exports contracted 0.8% y-o-y in October after posting a 9.0% y-o-y hike in September. In the same period, import growth also moderated to 3.5% y-o-y from 15.6% y-o-y.

Thailand Posts a Balance-of-Payments Surplus of USD1.0 Billion in September

Thailand posted an overall balance-of-payments surplus of USD1.0 billion in September, largely unchanged from the amount posted in August. The current account balance posted a surplus of USD3.5 billion in September, down from USD4.0 billion in August. The net services, primary income and secondary income account surplus increased to USD0.8 billion in September from USD0.4 billion in August.

Selected Government Security Yields

Tip: Zoom-in on the table using the Acrobat zoom tool

3-Month Selected LCY Government Security Yields

Markets	Latest Closing	basis point change from			1-Jan-19
		Previous Day	Previous Week		
US	1.51	-1.04	-14.76		-84.13
EU	-0.65	0.10		3.10	16.10
Japan	-0.19	0.31		2.90	-4.21
PRC	2.50	0.00		17.00	-32.70
Hong Kong, China	1.88	13.00	-4.00		13.00
Indonesia	5.50	0.19	-0.19		-220.66
Korea, Rep. of	1.24	-0.60	-0.30		-51.00
Malaysia	3.05	0.00	-0.10		-23.70
Philippines	3.17	0.00		3.00	-260.40
Singapore	1.71	-1.30		0.90	-37.20
Thailand	1.44	-0.23		0.57	-16.44

Close of 1 November 2019

10-Year Selected LCY Government Bond Yields

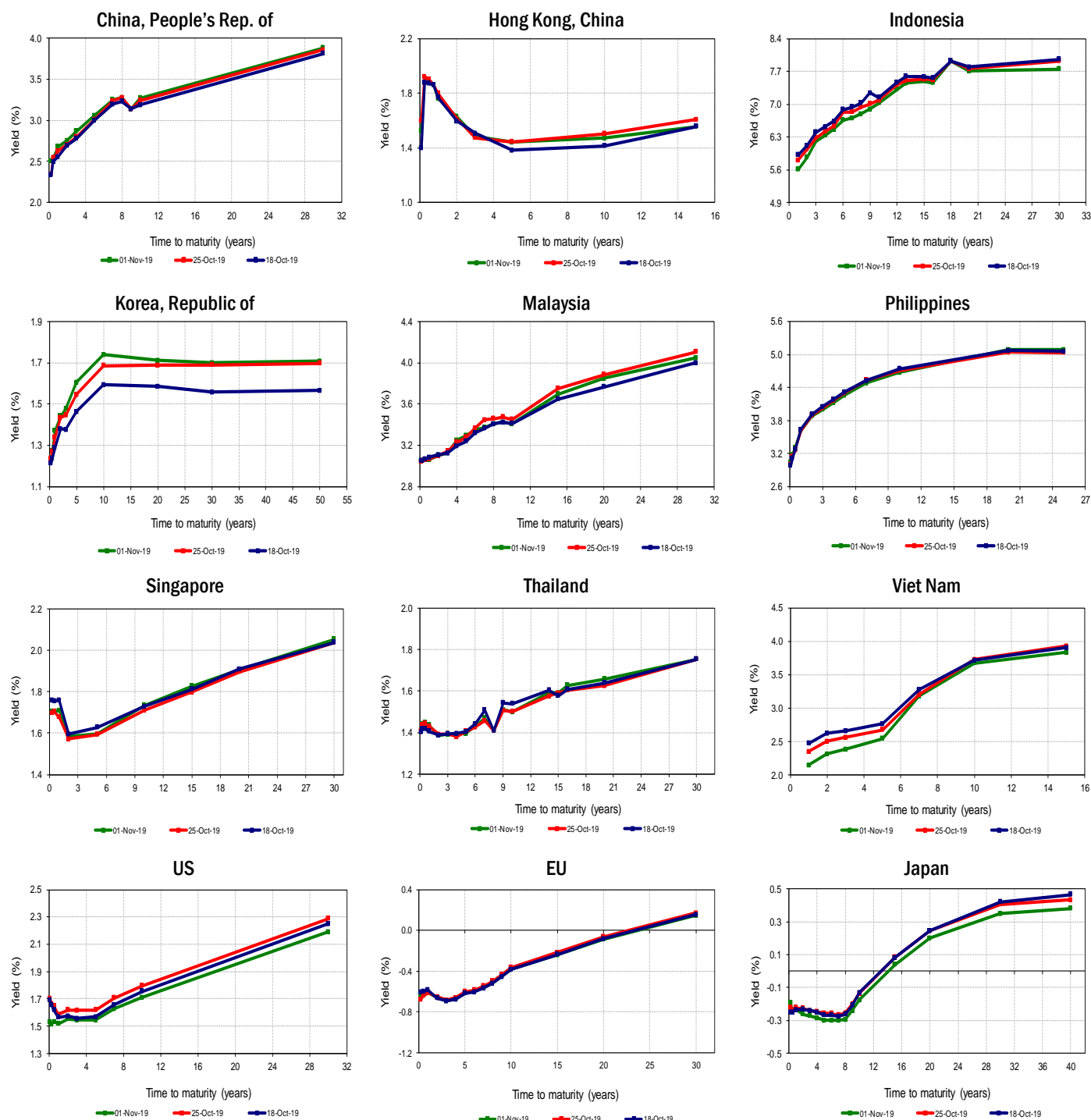
Markets	Latest Closing	basis point change from			1-Jan-19
		Previous Day	Previous Week		
US	1.71	1.93	-8.40		-97.39
EU	-0.38	2.50	-2.00		-62.40
Japan	-0.18	-4.30	-4.00		-17.90
PRC	3.27	-1.00		3.20	-3.80
Hong Kong, China	1.47	-4.10	-3.20		-56.40
India	6.45	-0.30	-5.20		-96.90
Indonesia	7.02	1.10	-6.60		-100.60
Korea, Rep. of	1.74	1.00		5.50	-21.60
Malaysia	3.41	-3.60	-4.70		-67.50
Philippines	4.67	0.00	-3.60		-238.80
Singapore	1.73	-4.09		2.47	-30.66
Thailand	1.50	-3.40	-0.30		-98.50
Viet Nam	3.67	-2.30	-5.60		-145.50

Close of 1 November 2019

EU = European Union, LCY = local currency, PRC = People's Republic of China, US = United States.
 Source: Based on data from Bloomberg, LP.

Benchmark Yield Curves – LCY Government Bonds

Tip: Zoom-in on the table using the Acrobat zoom tool

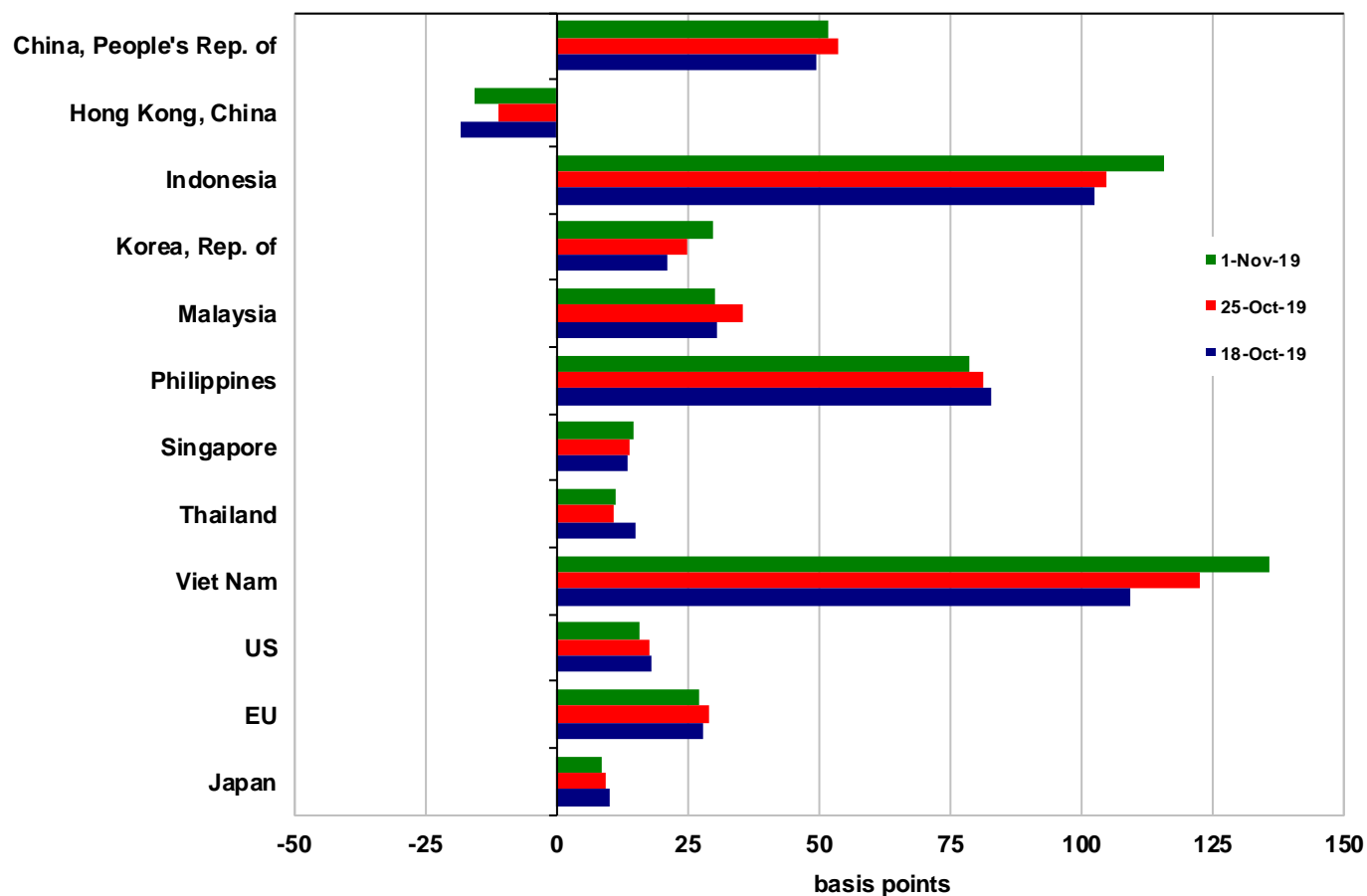


EU = European Union, LCY = local currency US = United States.

Source: Based on data from Bloomberg and Thai Bond Market Association.

2- versus 10- Year Yield Spread Chart

Tip: Zoom-in on the table using the Acrobat zoom tool



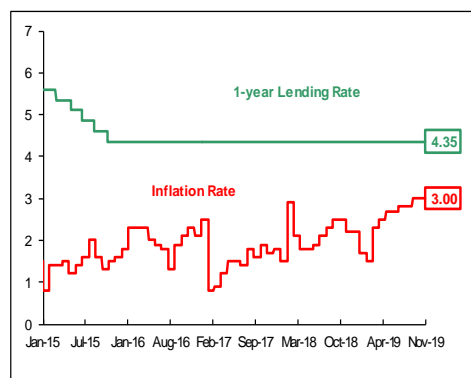
EU = European Union, US = United States.

Source: Based on data from Bloomberg LP.

Policy Rate versus Inflation Rate

Tip: Zoom-in on the table using the Acrobat zoom tool

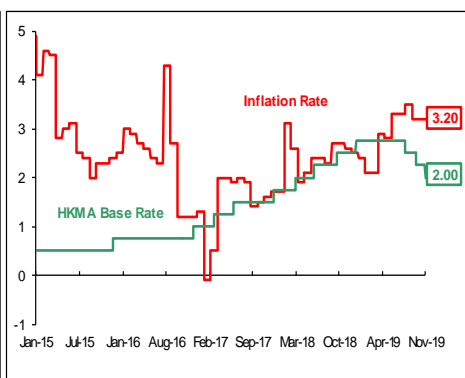
China, People's Rep. of



The PRC uses the 1-year lending rate as one of its policy rates.

Source: Bloomberg LP.

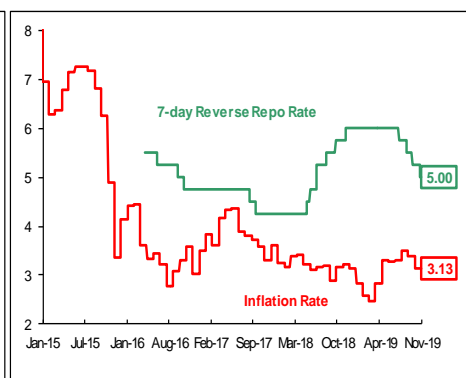
Hong Kong, China



The Hong Kong Monetary Authority maintains a Discount Window Base Rate.

Source: Bloomberg LP.

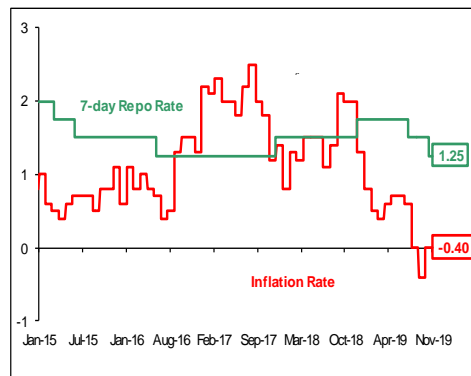
Indonesia



Bank Indonesia shifted its policy rate to the 7-day reverse repo rate effective 19 August 2016.

Source: Bloomberg LP.

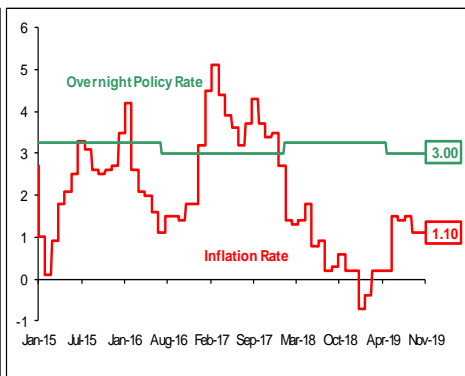
Korea, Republic of



The Bank of Korea shifted its policy rate from the overnight repurchase (repo) rate to the 7-day repo rate in March 2008.

Source: Bloomberg LP.

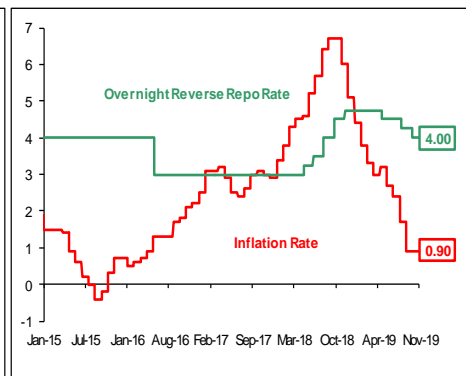
Malaysia



Bank Negara Malaysia uses the overnight policy rate (OPR) as its policy rate.

Source: Bloomberg LP.

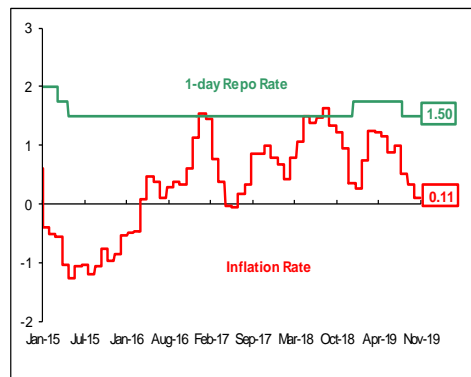
Philippines



Bangko Sentral uses the Philippine overnight reverse repurchase agreement rate as one of its policy instruments.

Source: Bloomberg LP.

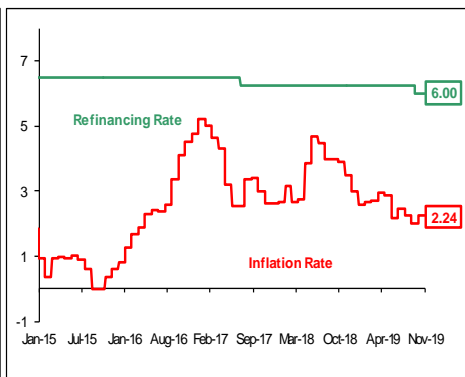
Thailand



The Bank of Thailand replaced the 14-day repurchase rate with the 1-day repurchase rate in January 2007 as its policy rate.

Source: Bloomberg LP.

Viet Nam



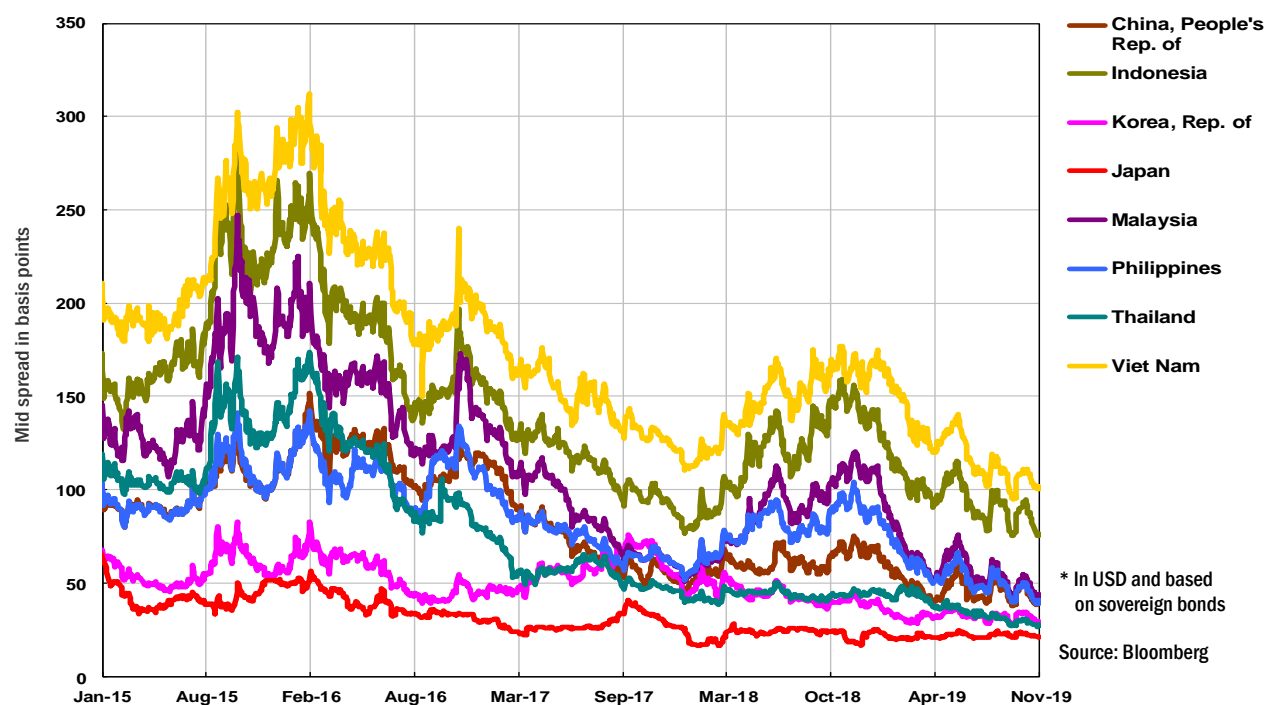
The State Bank of Viet Nam uses a benchmark prime lending rate as its policy rate.

Source: Bloomberg LP.

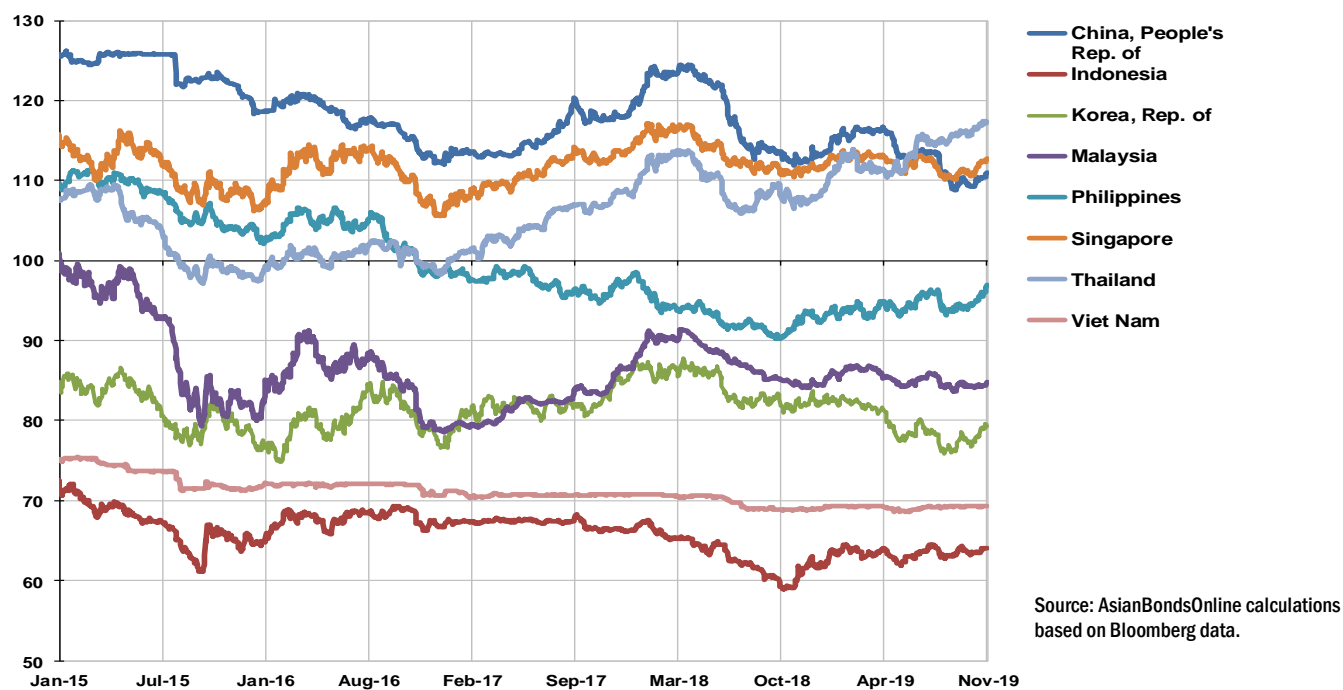
Credit Default Swap Spreads and Exchange Rate Indexes

Tip: Zoom-in on the table using the Acrobat zoom tool

Credit Default Swap Spreads – Senior 5-Year*



Exchange Rate Indexes (vis-à-vis USD, 2 January 2007=100)



Selected Debt Security Issuances (28 October – 1 November 2019)

Tip: Zoom-in on the table using the Acrobat zoom tool

Markets	Auction Date	Type of Security	Average Yield (%)	Coupon (%)	Amount Offered (LCY billion)	Amount Issued (LCY billion)
HK	29-Oct	91-day Exchange Fund Bills	1.96		37.72	37.72
		182-day Exchange Fund Bills	1.93		12.00	12.00
		364-day Exchange Fund Bills	1.83		5.00	5.00
ID	29-Oct	6-month Islamic Treasury Bills	5.11			1,000.00
		3-year Project Based <i>Sukuk</i>	6.37	5.45		1,900.00
		5-year Project Based <i>Sukuk</i>	6.56	6.63	7,000.00	3,000.00
		15-year Project Based <i>Sukuk</i>	7.74	8.63		900.00
		28-year Project Based <i>Sukuk</i>	8.05	8.00		630.00
JP	29-Oct	2-year Japan Government Bond	-0.21		2,000.00	2,298.40
		91-day Treasury Discount Bills	-0.17		4,299.97	4,299.97
KR	28-Oct	1-year Monetary Stabilization Bonds	1.41		530.00	530.00
		3-year Korea Treasury Bonds	1.49	1.63	750.00	750.00
	29-Oct	30-year Korea Treasury Bonds	1.75	2.00	1,650.00	1,650.00
MY	30-Oct	5-year Malaysia Government Securities	3.36	3.48	3.50	3.50
PH	29-Oct	7-year Treasury Bonds	4.32	6.25	20.00	20.00
SG	30-Oct	4-week MAS Bills	1.47		3.10	3.10
		12-week MAS Bills	1.42		7.30	7.30
	29-Oct	7-year SGS Bonds	1.69	2.13	1.40	1.40
	31-Oct	6-month SGS Bills	1.53		3.70	3.70
TH	29-Oct	91-day Bank of Thailand Bills	1.44		40.00	40.00
		182-day Bank of Thailand Bills	1.46		35.00	35.00
	1-Nov	14-day Bank of Thailand Bills	1.36		35.00	35.00
VN	30-Oct	10-year Treasury Bonds	3.50			1,500.00
		15-year Treasury Bonds	3.76			1,500.00
		20-year Treasury Bonds	4.32			1,000.00

LCY = local currency, MAS = Monetary Authority of Singapore, SGS = Singapore Government Securities.

Sources: Local market sources and Bloomberg, LP.

Selected Asia Data Releases (5 – 11 November 2019)

Tip: Zoom-in on the table using the Acrobat zoom tool

Economy and Variable	Release Date	Historical Data	Recent Trends
Malaysia Overnight Policy Rate % 5-Nov	11/05	10/18: 3.25% 11/18: 3.25% 9/19: 3.00% 10/19: 3.00%	Malaysia's overnight policy rate was kept at 3.00% in October.
Philippines CPI y-o-y, % OCT	11/05	9/18: 6.7% 10/18: 6.7% 8/19: 1.7% 9/19: 0.9%	Consumer price inflation in the Philippines decelerated to 0.9% year-on-year (y-o-y) in September from 1.7% y-o-y in August.
Republic of Korea Current Account USD billion SEP	11/06	8/18: 8.6 9/18: 11.0 7/19: 6.9 8/19: 5.3	The Republic of Korea's current account surplus narrowed to USD5.3 billion in August from USD6.9 billion in July.
Philippines Exports y-o-y, % SEP	11/06	8/18: 3.4% 9/18: 0.8% 7/19: 3.5% 8/19: 0.6%	The Philippines' export growth eased to 0.6% y-o-y in August from 3.5% y-o-y in July.
Philippines Trade Balance USD billion SEP	11/06	8/18: -3.6 9/18: -4.0 7/19: -3.4 8/19: -2.4	The Philippines' trade deficit narrowed to USD2.4 billion in August from USD3.4 billion in July.
Thailand BOT Benchmark Interest Rate % 6 NOV	11/06	10/18: 1.50% 11/18: 1.50% 9/19: 1.50% 10/19: 1.50%	In September, the Bank of Thailand (BOT) kept its benchmark rate unchanged at 1.50%. During its previous policy meeting in August, the BOT reduced its policy rate by 25 basis points, the first reduction since 2015.
Philippines GDP y-o-y, % Q3 2019	11/07	Q2 2018: 6.2% Q3 2018: 6.0% Q1 2019: 5.6% Q2 2019: 5.5%	The Philippines' economy grew 5.5% y-o-y in the second quarter (Q2) of 2019, slightly lower than the 5.6% y-o-y growth posted in the previous quarter.
People's Republic of China Current Account USD billion Q3 2019	11/08	Q2 2018: 5.3 Q3 2018: 23.3 Q1 2019: 42.1 Q2 2019: 46.2	The People's Republic of China (PRC) posted a current account surplus of USD46.2 billion in Q2 2019, up from USD42.1 billion in the first quarter.
People's Republic of China Exports y-o-y, % OCT	11/08	9/18: 13.9% 10/18: 14.3% 8/19: -1.0% 9/19: -3.2%	Exports from the PRC contracted 3.2% y-o-y in September after declining 1.0% y-o-y in August.
People's Republic of China Trade Balance USD billion OCT	11/08	9/18: 30.3 10/18: 33.0 8/19: 34.8 9/19: 39.6	The PRC posted a trade surplus of USD39.6 billion in September, up from USD34.8 billion a month earlier.
Indonesia Current Account USD billion Q3 2019	11/08	Q2 2018: -8.0 Q3 2018: -8.7 Q1 2019: -7.0 Q2 2019: -8.4	Indonesia's current account deficit widened to USD8.4 billion in Q2 2019 from USD7.0 billion in Q1 2019.
People's Republic of China CPI y-o-y, % OCT	11/09	9/18: 2.5% 10/18: 2.5% 8/19: 2.8% 9/19: 3.0%	Consumer price inflation in the PRC inched up to 3.0% y-o-y in September from 2.8% y-o-y in August.
Japan Current Account JPY billion SEP	11/11	8/18: 1,824 9/18: 1,844 7/19: 2,000 8/19: 2,158	Japan's current account surplus rose to JPY2.1 trillion in August from JPY2.0 trillion in July.
Malaysia Industrial Production y-o-y, % SEP	11/11	8/18: 2.1% 9/18: 2.4% 7/19: 1.2% 8/19: 1.9%	Malaysia's industrial production growth increased to 1.9% y-o-y in August up from 1.2% y-o-y in July.

Sources: AsianBondsOnline, Bloomberg LP, and Reuters.

News Articles: Sources for Further Reading

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Federal Reserve Reduces Policy Rate Target and Hints at Pause in Further Cuts

- [Federal Reserve issues FOMC statement](#)
Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (30 October 2019)

Hong Kong, China Lowers its Base Rate after Federal Reserve Rate Cut; BOJ Leaves Monetary Policy Rates Unchanged, Modifies Forward Guidance; BOJ Updates Macroeconomic Forecast

- [Adjustment of the Base Rate](#)
Hong Kong Monetary Authority (31 October 2019)
- [Hong Kong eases monetary policy as economy slips into recession](#)
South China Morning Post (31 October 2019)
- [Statement on Monetary Policy](#)
Bank of Japan (31 October 2019)
- [Outlook for Economic Activity and Prices \(October 2019\)](#)
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Consumer Price Index in the Republic of Korea Unchanged in October; Consumer Price Inflation Eases in October in Indonesia and Thailand; Consumer Price Inflation Rises in Viet Nam in October

- [Consumer Price Index in October 2019](#)
Statistics Korea (1 November 2019)
- [Inflation in October 2019 was 0.02 percent. The highest inflation occurred in Manado at 1.22 percent](#)
Statistics Indonesia (1 November 2019)
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- [October's CPI reaches three-year high](#)
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- [Advanced estimates on Gross Domestic Product for third quarter of 2019 \(31 October 2019\)](#)
Census and Statistics Department (31 October 2019)

The PRC's Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing PMI Fall in October

- [China's manufacturing PMI falls in October](#)
Xinhua (31 October 2019)
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- [Monthly Industrial Statistics, September 2019](#)
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- [Korean exports in October decrease 14.7% to \\$46.8 billion](#)
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- [Press Release on the Economic and Monetary Conditions for September and the Third Quarter of 2019](#)
Bank of Thailand (31 October 2019)
- [Balance of Payments \(Summary\) \(US\\$\)](#)
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Thailand Posts a Balance-of-Payments Surplus of USD1.0 Billion in September

- [Balance of Payments \(Summary\) \(US\\$\)](#)
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