

Executive Summary

Global uncertainty remains elevated due to ongoing tensions in West Asia, with no lasting resolution in sight. A prolonged conflict could disrupt energy supplies, raise inflation, and slow global economic growth, particularly affecting energy-importing Asian economies. In response, inflation-targeting central banks are on a tightening path to manage rising inflationary pressures.

Despite these global risks, Malaysia's economy recorded solid growth in 1Q2026, supported by strong domestic performance. Inflation remains manageable, even with a slight increase driven by energy-related factors. Export growth has been particularly strong, led by electrical and electronic (E&E) products, reflecting the global semiconductor upcycle. However, Malaysia's growth is expected to moderate in the 2H2026 as external uncertainties begin to weigh on the economy.

DXY sees resurgent strength in May-early June, supported by sharp adjustments in Fed rate expectations due to solid US macroeconomic data. Relative G10 outperformers include the EUR and GBP amid continued hawkish monetary policy expectations for the ECB and BOE, while AUD and JPY declined more on domestic woes. MYR (-1.5%) also underperformed most Asian peers during the period as local elections commenced.

MGS tracked the upward shift in UST yields and Fed rate expectations, with losses led by the front-end of their bond yield curves. While longer-end MGS saw greater support from local institutional investors, the limited upward yield move means relative valuations are no longer cheap in our opinion. Medium-term, we foresee MGS to see better support from neutral BNM MPC statements and once Fed rate expectations stabilise.

Exhibit 1: AmBank Economics' Projections (%)

| | Actual Data | | Forecast |
|-------------------|-------------|-------|----------|
| | 2024 | 2025 | 2026F |
| GDP, y/y% | 5.2 | 5.2 | 4.5 |
| Inflation rate | 1.8 | 1.4 | 2.0 |
| Unemployment rate | 3.3 | 3.0 | 2.9 |
| OPR | 3.00* | 2.75* | 2.75* |

Sources BNM, DOSM, AmBank Economics

Notes: *Year-end forecast

Exhibit 2: AmBank MGS and UST yield forecasts (%)

| | 2Q26 | 3Q26 | 4Q26 | 1Q27 | 2Q27 |
|----------------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 3Y MGS | 3.20 | 3.15 | 3.15 | 3.10 | 3.10 |
| 10Y MGS | 3.64 | 3.64 | 3.66 | 3.64 | 3.64 |
| 10Y UST | 4.31 | 4.33 | 4.28 | 4.20 | 4.20 |

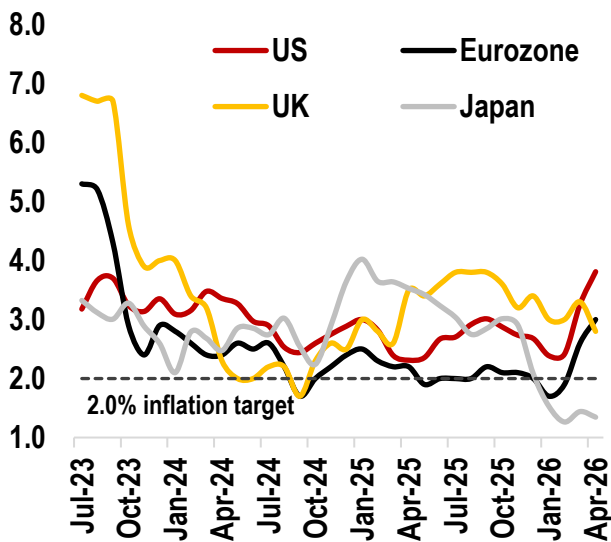
Source: AmBank Economics

Global: Protracted disruptions likely

Despite multiple ceasefire extensions, a lasting peace deal between the US and Iran remains elusive at the time of writing. This scenario implies that ongoing disruptions will persist longer as the Strait of Hormuz remains shut. In line with other international institutions, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) noted in its latest outlook that the global economic outlook hinges on the duration and extent of the West Asia conflict. Should the crisis extend into next year, the impact is likely to vary across regions, with energy-importing Asian economies particularly vulnerable given their heavy reliance on Gulf supplies. More broadly, higher prices, supply shortages, tighter financial conditions and weaker confidence would weigh on global activity. Inflationary pressures would also intensify, posing difficult trade-offs for policymakers, especially central banks.

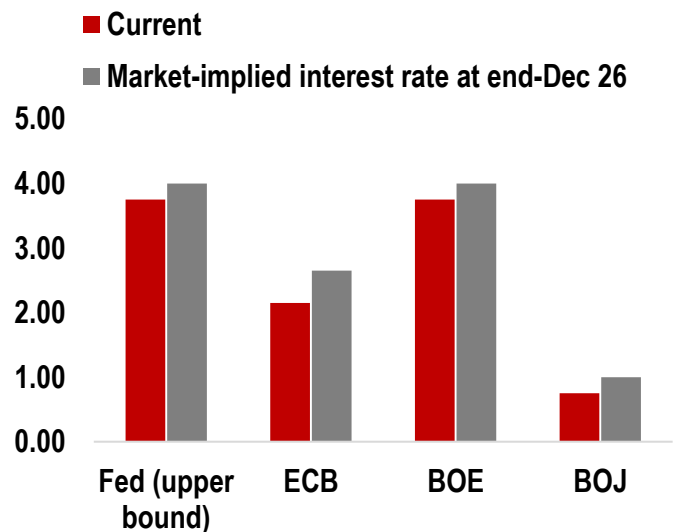
Global central banks are already facing mounting pressure to tighten monetary policy amid energy supply disruptions, and an AI-driven investment upcycle that is pushing inflation higher. Bank Indonesia (BI) delivered a larger-than-expected 50 bp rate hike in May, while the BOJ is expected to raise interest rates at its upcoming meeting on June 17. Meanwhile, more Fed policymakers are signalling that rate hikes may be needed, with markets pricing in more than a two-thirds probability of at least one rate hike this year.

Exhibit 3: Inflation in selected economies, y/y%



Sources: Respective official statistics, AmBank Economics

Exhibit 4: Current interest rates vs. market expectations at year-end, %



Sources: Respective central banks, Bloomberg, AmBank Economics

1Q2026 GDP is likely to be the best-performing quarter of the year

Malaysia’s economy grew by 5.4% y/y in 1Q2026, in line with our forecast, following a 6.2% expansion in the previous quarter. Additionally, growth above 5.0% in 1Q2026 was consistent with our expectations and had already been incorporated into our full-year growth forecast of 4.5%. Looking ahead, however, we expect growth to moderate amid heightened global uncertainties. The impact of the war in West Asia will likely manifest as a lagged, supply-side shock. As such, we opine that the economy will see material effects only emerging from 2H2026 onwards, with no immediate recession risk.

Stable inflation outlook with strong export growth

At the same time, the country’s economy continued to show a balanced inflation outlook with exceptional trade strength. While inflation edged higher to 1.9% y/y in April (March: 1.7%) due to energy-related factors, price spikes remain contained, as core prices eased slightly during the month (April: 2.0% vs. March: 2.1%), suggesting underlying price pressures remain manageable despite the headline acceleration. Meanwhile, exports delivered a robust performance of 36.9% y/y in April (March: 8.4%) on the back of strong manufacturing demand, particularly in electrical and electronic products (E&E) (April: 46.4% vs. March: 15.1%). We think that Malaysia’s strong E&E export performance reflects the ongoing upturn in the global semiconductor cycle. As global semiconductor sales continued to rise to March 2026, driven by AI, electronics recovery and automotive demand, this has boosted demand for back-end semiconductor activities, where the country plays a key role.

Exhibit 5: GDP growth, y/y%

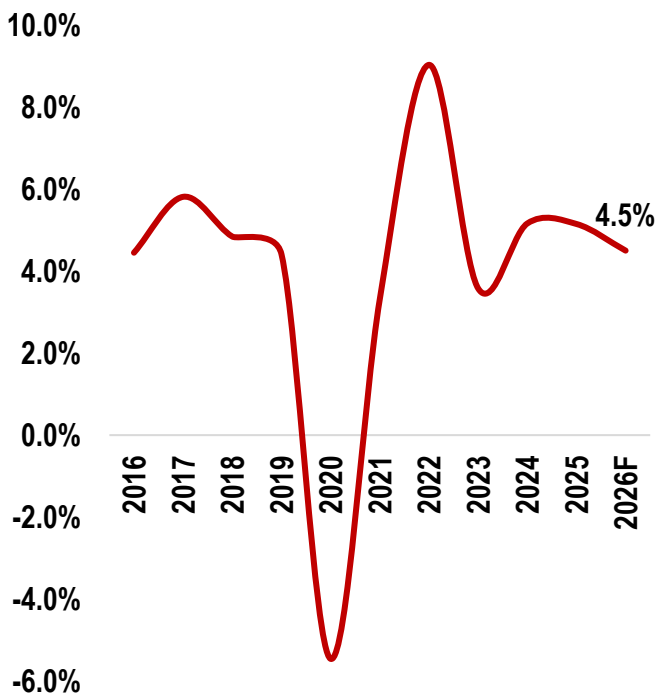
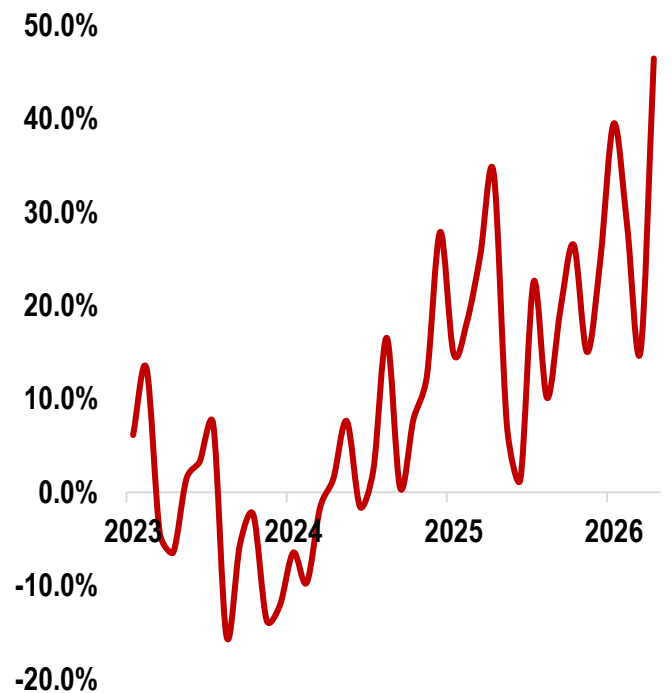


Exhibit 6: Exports: Value: Electrical & Electronic Products, y/y%



Sources: DOSM, AmBank Economics

Sources: DOSM, AmBank Economics

USD sees rebound in strength ahead of several central bank meetings

DXY sees resurgent strength in May-early June, supported by sharp adjustments in Fed rate expectations due to solid macroeconomic data.

The **DXY index** strengthened by 2.0% from May to 5 June, reversing earlier weakness in April. The driver of recent USD strength may be attributed mostly to a repricing of the Fed's interest rate pathway, whereby markets are now fully pricing in a 25-bps rate hike by end-2026 (end-April: a slight tilt toward a rate cut). Catalysing the change in market expectations were US data for the month that tilted hawkish, including: 1) Rising inflationary pressures from core CPI (2.8% vs. 2.6% in March) and core PPI in April (5.2% vs. 4.0% in March); 2) The blockbuster jobs report of US nonfarm payrolls (NFP) rising by 172k for May, likely due to FIFA World Cup-led hirings (consensus: 88k; April: 179k, including 64k in upward revision), confirming recent data that the labour market is gaining traction – even despite the war in West Asia; 3) Fed FOMC minutes revelation of a majority of officials warning of the need to consider rate hikes if inflation remains persistently above 2%; and 4) Resilient consumer spending data (despite subdued consumer sentiment surveys suggesting otherwise). Ahead, with the US-Iran conflict persisting despite several rounds of talks, markets are expected to pay attention to US CPI data for May (due 10 June), prior to Kevin Warsh's first Fed FOMC policy meeting (as Fed chairman) next week (18 June), which is expected to feature major revisions to Fed members' inflation and growth expectations.

Meanwhile, EUR and GBP were weighed down by declining expectations for ECB/BOE rate paths, as well as continued election risks (UK).

USD strength drove the **EUR (-0.6%)** and **GBP (-1.1%)** down during the period. Besides US-driven factors, estimates on interest rate hikes needed in the Eurozone/UK have also fallen (due to falling energy prices and lowered inflation risks), underperformance for the GBP may be attributed to fading bets of near-term rate hikes for the BOE, with markets now only pricing in 34 bps worth of hike by end-2026 (end-April: 63 bps). In contrast, swap markets are still pricing in 69 bps of ECB rate hikes by end-2026 (73 bps), supported by Eurozone headline and core inflation spiking to multi-year highs in May, as well as hawkish statements by ECB policymakers recently. Markets are also wary of continued political risks in the UK, with Greater Manchester Mayor Andy Burnham announcing his intention to challenge Keir Starmer for the UK prime minister role. Starmer has pledged not to step down, while Burnham's leadership bid will depend on winning the June 18 Makerfield parliamentary by-election.

All JPY gains from the MOF intervention were reversed within one month, pushing USD/JPY back to 160 as bearish JPY sentiment prevailed.

Across APAC, the JPY fell by a larger 2.3% m/m from May to 5 June. With that, all gains from MOF FX interventions (around end-April to early-May) were reversed, pushing USD/JPY back to the 160.0 handle. Though the BOJ looks poised to continue raising interest rates this month amid supportive 1Q2026 GDP and wage data, as well as commentary from BOJ board members on inflation risks, bearish JPY sentiment by markets has prevailed, owing to persistent current account

pressure from elevated energy prices, fiscal risks under the current administration, and still-wide interest rate differentials between the US and Japan (especially with a backdrop of Fed rate expectations now rising). Meanwhile, the **AUD fell 2.1% m/m**. Expectations of a hawkish RBA have sharply softened in May, given 1) Recent data weaknesses on the growth and labour markets front, 2) Tempered core inflation acceleration, and 3) RBA meeting minutes revealing the policy board's inclination to pause further rate hikes ahead. We think a further retracement of AUD strength may be in store ahead, especially if global risk sentiment continues to sour on the AI-exuberance and oil-inventory worries/

AUD also sees a sharp decline on softening RBA stance and souring global risk sentiment.

Meanwhile, the **MYR weakened 1.5% m/m** during this period, underperforming all Asian peers aside from the KRW (AI-driven equity selloff), IDR (significant domestic policy and fiscal concerns), and JPY. While we attribute the bulk of the decline to USD strength, some domestic issues have started to surface – chiefly, the upcoming early general election risks and their implications on near-term policy uncertainty. While the results of upcoming state elections (in Johor and Negeri Sembilan) may herald earlier than the 16th general elections, we believe that near-term policy continuity and stability remain intact. In contrast, Malaysia's growth remains resilient, and inflation remains subdued. This comes as Moody's Ratings earlier said Malaysia is among the most resilient EM countries navigating recent global financial shocks, noting contained FX volatility, moderate yield differentials with the US, and limited, short-lived contagion in credit spreads. As such, despite the recent USD/MYR rise above 4.00 in early June, we continue to pencil in a more moderate decline for the MYR, targeting an end-2Q2026 level of 4.01.

MYR decline m/m attributed mostly to USD strength, though concerns on elections also supported the selloff. We think the selloff was overdone and are targeting a more moderate USD/MYR level of 4.01.

Exhibit 7: FX Performance Table

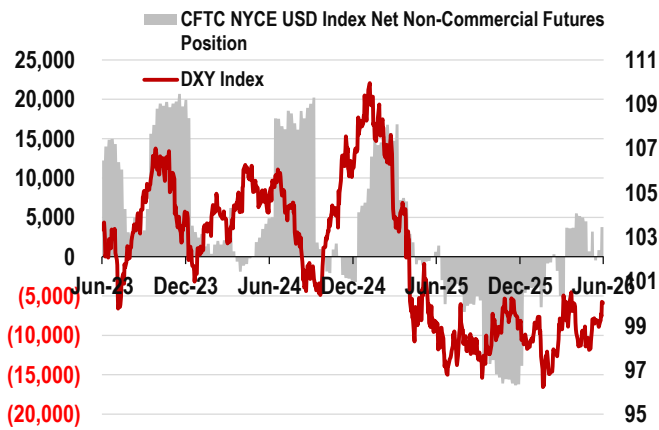
Currencies

| | Latest | 1-day | 1 week | 1-Month | 1-Year | Percentage Change | | | | | Trend Line | | |
|------------------|----------|----------|-----------|----------|----------|-------------------|--------|---------|--------|-------|------------|---------|--------|
| | 5-Jun-26 | 4-Jun-26 | 29-May-26 | 6-May-26 | 5-Jun-25 | 1-day | 1-week | 1-month | 1-year | YTD | 1-week | 1-month | 1-year |
| DXY Dollar Index | 100.07 | 99.41 | 98.94 | 98.02 | 98.74 | 0.7 | 1.1 | 2.1 | 1.3 | 1.8 | | | |
| EUR/USD | 1.152 | 1.161 | 1.166 | 1.175 | 1.145 | (0.8) | (1.2) | (1.9) | 0.7 | (1.9) | | | |
| AUD/USD | 0.705 | 0.713 | 0.719 | 0.724 | 0.651 | (1.2) | (1.9) | (2.6) | 8.3 | 5.6 | | | |
| GBP/USD | 1.334 | 1.342 | 1.346 | 1.359 | 1.357 | (0.6) | (0.8) | (1.8) | (1.7) | (1.0) | | | |
| USD/JPY | 160.29 | 160.02 | 159.27 | 156.39 | 143.53 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 2.5 | 11.7 | 2.3 | | | |
| USD/MYR | 4.030 | 4.012 | 3.965 | 3.923 | 4.227 | 0.4 | 1.7 | 2.7 | (4.7) | (0.7) | | | |
| USD/IDR | 18,020 | 18,033 | 17,874 | 17,389 | 16,275 | (0.1) | 0.8 | 3.6 | 10.7 | 8.0 | | | |
| USD/THB | 32.63 | 32.66 | 32.54 | 32.23 | 32.51 | (0.1) | 0.3 | 1.2 | 0.3 | 3.6 | | | |
| USD/SGD | 1.291 | 1.285 | 1.277 | 1.268 | 1.286 | 0.5 | 1.1 | 1.8 | 0.4 | 0.4 | | | |
| USD/CNY | 6.791 | 6.777 | 6.764 | 6.814 | 7.176 | 0.2 | 0.4 | (0.3) | (5.4) | (2.7) | | | |
| USD/KRW | 1,560 | 1,532 | 1,504 | 1,448 | 1,356 | 1.8 | 3.7 | 7.7 | 15.0 | 8.3 | | | |
| USD/INR | 94.94 | 95.79 | 95.00 | 94.62 | 85.80 | (0.9) | (0.1) | 0.3 | 10.7 | 5.6 | | | |
| USD/PHP | 61.48 | 61.62 | 61.60 | 61.35 | 55.64 | (0.2) | (0.2) | 0.2 | 10.5 | 4.5 | | | |
| USD/TWD | 31.50 | 31.47 | 31.36 | 31.48 | 29.92 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 5.3 | 0.2 | | | |
| USD/HKD | 7.834 | 7.834 | 7.837 | 7.836 | 7.846 | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.2) | 0.7 | | | |
| USD/VND | 26,329 | 26,335 | 26,313 | 26,326 | 26,081 | (0.0) | 0.1 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 0.1 | | | |
| NZD/USD | 0.580 | 0.587 | 0.599 | 0.596 | 0.604 | (1.2) | (3.2) | (2.7) | (4.0) | 0.7 | | | |

Sources: Bloomberg, AmBank Economics

Exhibit 8: DXY vs. CFTC positioning

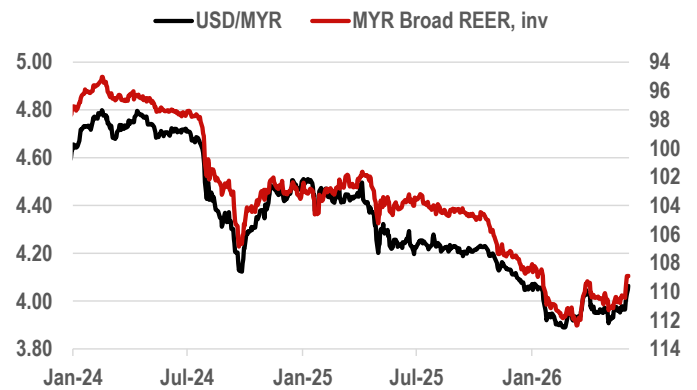
Recent USD momentum expected to be limited, with one Fed hike fully priced-in



Sources: Bloomberg, AmBank Economics

Exhibit 9: DXY vs. USDMYR

USD/MYR is now above 4.00 after an extended period below



Sources: Bloomberg, AmBank Economics

UST yields have risen this month, led by the front-end, supported by the repricing of the Fed's rate pathway amid resilient US data.

MGS partially tracked the upward shift in UST yields, with the selloff appearing sharper in the front-to-bellies section. Medium-term, we foresee MGS to see better support once Fed expectations stabilise.

Episodic bouts of volatility in bond space continue.

Global Bonds: The UST curve bear flattened as overall yields closed higher m/m. Rapid repricing of the Fed rates pathway drove weakness in short-dated bonds, as the release of several US data points for the month (see above FX - DXY section) generally supported a more hawkish Fed rates pathway. Meanwhile, longer-term inflationary concerns have slightly dissipated amid the recent decline in energy prices, hence keeping long-term UST yields relatively anchored. Pending greater clarity on a lasting US-Iran resolution and on developments in inflation data, we remain more downbeat on prospects for short-dated bonds. On the flip side, we think support for the long end may continue given the currently attractive valuations. While higher government debt issuance to support growth and cost-of-living measures poses the main risks to our call, we opine that the US government is more likely to resort to short-term debt markets to fund immediate needs.

Malaysia Bonds: Tracking the upward shift in UST yields, MGS yields also steadily climbed during the month. However, losses along the curve were less uniform, with a more severe decline only seen from the front-to-bellies section. Rising UST yields (vis-à-vis an expected steady OPR pathway) have driven a selloff on the front end by foreign investors, which has likely cascaded into a second round of selling by investors fearful of a weakening Ringgit. With sentiment fragile, this has driven the recent 3Y MGS 03/29 primary auction to garner relatively weak demand, notching a BTC of only 1.928x on a MYR5.0 billion issuance (vs. May's average of 2.58x – see table below). In contrast, longer-term bonds continue to see support from domestic institutional holders, keeping volatility relatively contained. Nevertheless, the limited selloff in longer-term MGS means valuations there are currently no longer cheap in our opinion, with the 10Y UST spread above the 10Y MGS has risen to about 90 bps in May (February: ~55 bps; driven by the larger jump in UST yields relative to MGS since March 2026) – while risks also remain on Malaysia's current fiscal pathway due to spending on energy subsidies and cost-of-living measures. We also opine that the inter-MGS curve is a tad flat, with 3Y MGS yields around 3.20-3.30% pricing in a potential BNM hike within a year. Hence, if BNM's narrative remains neutral in the next 1-2 MPC statements (as per our expectations of no BNM rate hikes or cuts), we foresee short-term MGS receiving better support once Fed expectations stabilise.

Exhibit 10: MGS+GII Latest Performance Table

Malaysia Government Securities

| | Latest | 1-day | 1 week | 1-Month | 1-Year | Basis Points Change | | | | | Trend Line | | |
|---------|----------|----------|-----------|----------|----------|---------------------|--------|---------|--------|-----|------------|---------|--------|
| | 5-Jun-26 | 4-Jun-26 | 29-May-26 | 6-May-26 | 5-Jun-25 | 1-day | 1-week | 1-month | 1-year | YTD | 1-week | 1-month | 1-year |
| 3-Year | 3.24 | 3.24 | 3.22 | 3.20 | 3.16 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 8 | 24 | | | |
| 5-Year | 3.41 | 3.40 | 3.40 | 3.35 | 3.20 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 21 | 16 | | | |
| 7-Year | 3.54 | 3.53 | 3.53 | 3.45 | 3.40 | 1 | 2 | 9 | 14 | 16 | | | |
| 10-Year | 3.57 | 3.56 | 3.56 | 3.57 | 3.52 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 5 | 7 | | | |
| 15-Year | 3.82 | 3.82 | 3.82 | 3.82 | 3.70 | 0 | 0 | (0) | 12 | 5 | | | |
| 20-Year | 3.96 | 3.96 | 3.96 | 3.96 | 3.78 | 0 | (1) | 0 | 18 | 11 | | | |
| 30-Year | 4.08 | 4.08 | 4.08 | 4.07 | 4.01 | 0 | (0) | 1 | 7 | 10 | | | |

Malaysia Government Investment Issues

| | Latest | 1-day | 1 week | 1-Month | 1-Year | Basis Points Change | | | | | Trend Line | | |
|---------|----------|----------|-----------|----------|----------|---------------------|--------|---------|--------|-----|------------|---------|--------|
| | 5-Jun-26 | 4-Jun-26 | 29-May-26 | 6-May-26 | 5-Jun-25 | 1-day | 1-week | 1-month | 1-year | YTD | 1-week | 1-month | 1-year |
| 3-Year | 3.23 | 3.23 | 3.22 | 3.20 | 3.17 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 6 | 13 | | | |
| 5-Year | 3.36 | 3.36 | 3.37 | 3.34 | 3.30 | (0) | (1) | 2 | 6 | 10 | | | |
| 7-Year | 3.54 | 3.54 | 3.56 | 3.51 | 3.41 | (0) | (2) | 3 | 13 | 20 | | | |
| 10-Year | 3.61 | 3.60 | 3.61 | 3.59 | 3.53 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 8 | 8 | | | |
| 15-Year | 3.88 | 3.88 | 3.88 | 3.86 | 3.70 | (0) | 0 | 2 | 18 | 13 | | | |
| 20-Year | 3.97 | 3.97 | 3.97 | 3.97 | 3.77 | (0) | (1) | (1) | 20 | 10 | | | |

Sources: Bloomberg, AmBank Economics.

Exhibit 11: Recent and upcoming MGS+GII auctions (April - June 2026)

| Issue | Target Month | Target Year | Auction Date | Issue Date | Maturity Date | MGS / GII | Amount (MYR bil) | BTC (times) | Avg yield (%) |
|---|--------------|-------------|--------------|------------|---------------|-----------|------------------|-------------|---------------|
| 30-yr Reopening of MGS 7/55 3.917% | April | 2026 | 7-Apr-26 | 8-Apr-26 | 15-Jul-55 | MGS | 3.0 | 2.029 | 4.197 |
| - Private Placement | April | 2026 | 7-Apr-26 | 8-Apr-26 | 15-Jul-55 | MGS | 2.0 | | |
| 3.5-yr New Issue of MGII (Mat on 10/29) | April | 2026 | 14-Apr-26 | 15-Apr-26 | 15-Oct-29 | GII | 5.0 | 2.921 | 3.227 |
| 20-yr New Issue of MGS (Mat on 04/46) | April | 2026 | 22-Apr-26 | 23-Apr-26 | 23-Apr-46 | MGS | 3.5 | 2.881 | 3.987 |
| - Private Placement | April | 2026 | 22-Apr-26 | 23-Apr-26 | 23-Apr-46 | MGS | 1.5 | | |
| 10-yr Reopening of MGII 4/35 3.612% | May | 2026 | 14-May-26 | 15-May-26 | 30-Apr-35 | GII | 5.0 | 2.868 | 3.600 |
| 7-yr Reopening of MGS 4/33 3.844% | May | 2026 | 21-May-26 | 22-May-26 | 15-Apr-33 | MGS | 5.0 | 2.592 | 3.580 |
| 30-yr Reopening of MGII 1/56 4.044% | May | 2026 | 28-May-26 | 29-May-26 | 31-Jan-56 | GII | 3.0 | 2.285 | 4.103 |
| - Private Placement | May | 2026 | 28-May-26 | 29-May-26 | 31-Jan-56 | GII | 2.0 | | |
| 3-year Reopening of MGS 3/29 3.237% | June | 2026 | 4-Jun-26 | 5-Jun-26 | 15-Mar-29 | MGS | 5.0 | 1.928 | 3.243 |
| 15-year Reopening of MGII 7/40 3.974% | June | 2026 | | | | | | | |
| 5-year Reopening of MGS 6/31 4.232% | June | 2026 | | | | | | | |
| 20-year Reopening of MGII 5/45 3.775% | June | 2026 | | | | | | | |

Sources: BNM, AmBank Economics

Calendar Events/Data (8 – 12 June 2026)

| Date | Time (+8 GMT) | Country | Indicator | Period | Unit | Survey Median | Prior |
|-------------------|------------------|-----------|----------------------------------|---------------|----------|------------------|-------------|
| 2026-06-08 | 07:50 | JP | GDP SA QoQ | 1Q F | % | 0.3 | 0.5 |
| 2026-06-08 | 07:50 | JP | GDP Deflator YoY | 1Q F | % | 3.4 | 3.4 |
| 2026-06-08 | 07:50 | JP | BoP Current Account Balance | Apr | b | 3119.0 | 4681.5 |
| 2026-06-09 | - | CH | Exports YoY | May | % | 15.0 | 14.1 |
| 2026-06-09 | - | CH | Money Supply M2 YoY | May | % | 8.6 | 8.6 |
| 2026-06-09 | 08:30 | AU | Westpac Consumer Conf SA MoM | Jun | % | - | 3.5 |
| 2026-06-09 | 20:30 | US | Trade Balance | Apr | b | (56.5) | (60.3) |
| 2026-06-09 | 22:00 | US | Existing Home Sales | May | m | 4.1 | 4.0 |
| 2026-06-09 | 22:00 | US | Wholesale Inventories MoM | Apr F | % | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| 2026-06-10 | 07:50 | JP | PPI YoY | May | % | 5.6 | 4.9 |
| 2026-06-10 | 09:30 | CH | PPI YoY | May | % | 3.8 | 2.8 |
| 2026-06-10 | 09:30 | CH | CPI YoY | May | % | 1.3 | 1.2 |
| 2026-06-10 | 19:00 | US | MBA Mortgage Applications | Jun 5 | % | - | (2.5) |
| 2026-06-10 | 20:30 | US | CPI MoM | May | % | 0.5 | 0.6 |
| 2026-06-10 | 20:30 | US | CPI YoY | May | % | 4.2 | 3.8 |
| 2026-06-11 | 20:30 | US | Initial Jobless Claims | Jun 6 | k | 219.0 | 225.0 |
| 2026-06-11 | 20:30 | US | PPI Final Demand MoM | May | % | 0.7 | 1.4 |
| 2026-06-11 | 20:15 | EU | ECB Deposit Facility Rate | Jun 11 | % | 2.25 | 2.00 |
| 2026-06-11 | 20:15 | EU | ECB Main Refinancing Rate | Jun 11 | % | 2.40 | 2.15 |
| 2026-06-11 | 20:15 | EU | ECB Marginal Lending Facility | Jun 11 | % | 2.65 | 2.40 |
| 2026-06-12 | 12:30 | JP | Industrial Production MoM | Apr F | % | - | 0.8 |
| 2026-06-12 | 22:00 | US | U. of Mich. Sentiment | Jun P | | 46.0 | 44.8 |
| 2026-06-12 | 06:30 | NZ | BusinessNZ Manufacturing PMI | May | | - | 50.5 |
| 2026-06-12 | 14:00 | UK | Industrial Production MoM | Apr | % | 0.1 | (0.2) |
| 2026-06-12 | 14:00 | UK | Manufacturing Production MoM | Apr | % | (0.2) | 1.2 |

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