MIZUHO | Innovating today. Transforming tomorrow.

Mizuho Dealer's Eye

November 2026

U.S. Dollar 1
Euro 4
British Pound 7
Australian Dollar 8
Canadian Dollar 10
Korean Won 12
New Taiwan Dollar 13
Hong Kong Dollar 15
Chinese Yuan 17
Singapore Dollar 19
Thai Baht 21
Malaysian Ringgit 23
Indonesian Rupiah 25
Philippine Peso 27
Indian Rupee 29

Mizuho Bank, Ltd.

Global Foreign Exchange Department

Azumi Takanashi, Forex Sales, Global Foreign Exchange Department

U.S. Dollar – November 2026

Expected Ranges **Against the yen: JPY155.00–160.00**

Outlook for This Month

Amid growing expectations that the US and Japan will both hike interest rates, the dollar/yen pair looks set to move flatly this month with an eye on the direction of each country's monetary policies. The pair was deadlocked around 158 yen in October. It then dropped to the upper-156 yen mark for a time as AI-related stocks fell on the settlement results of some hi-tech firms, with the pair also pushed lower by concerns about France's finances, for example. However, these excessive worries gradually eased and the pair rallied to around 158 yen, with the pair then passing through the end-of-the-month BOJ and FOMC meetings without any major fluctuations. The FOMC kept its policy rate at 3.75–4.00% when it met in October. In the accompanying statement, September's phrasing about how "economic activity is expanding at a solid pace" was upgraded, with the FOMC now stating that "economic activity is expanding at a strong pace." With FRB chair Kevin Warsh also calling for inflation to be reined in, investors should monitor US inflation indicators to gauge how the FRB will steer policy going forward. The BOJ kept its policy rate fixed at 1.25% when it met in October. It also adjudged that underlying CPI inflation had broadly reached the price stability target of 2% and it announced it would accelerate the annual pace of its ETF sales. Though it shelved a rate hike, the meeting struck a slightly hawkish tone, with this likely to support the yen.

Attention this month will focus on the US midterm elections on Tuesday, November 3. If the Republicans maintain control of both houses of Congress, the greenback might be bought as US interest rates rise on speculation about tax cuts and expanded spending. However, if the president and Congress end up at loggerheads and policy becomes log-jammed, this could lead to dollar selling. Key economic indicator releases this month include the US October employment data on Friday, November 6 and the US October CPI data on Tuesday, November 10. If the data confirms that the jobs situation remains strong and inflation remains high, the dollar will probably be bought on growing expectations for a further rate hike. However, there will be concerns about an intervention by the Japanese authorities when the pair approaches 159 yen, so the pair's topside is likely to be held down. In Japan, the markets will be monitoring the release of the minutes to the BOJ meeting (Thursday, November 5) and the Tokyo CPI data (Friday, November 27). If the contents of these indicators rouse expectations for further rate hikes, the dollar/yen pair will probably trade with a heavy topside.

Dealers' Market Forecast

(Note: These opinions do not necessarily agree with the other contents of this report.)

Bullish on the dollar	8 bulls	159.75 – 155.75	Bearish on the dollar	9 bears	159.00 – 155.00

* Ranges are central values

Yamazaki	Bull	162.00 – 154.80	The dollar/yen pair looks set to rise in November. There is a risk of stocks moving sluggishly on disappointment related to the AI sector. With the meetings of the FOMC and BOJ passing smoothly, it seems the yen will trend lower, but investors should monitor the aforementioned risk scenario.
Nagano	Bull	160.00 – 156.00	Yen supply and demand conditions remain weak, but with other currencies moving bearishly, funds are flowing into the yen, with this supporting the unit against the dollar. However, the yen supply and demand structure is deteriorating on soaring crude oil prices and other emergent factors, so the dollar/yen pair will probably edge higher this month.
Yokota	Bear	159.00 – 153.00	Though the US seems to have limited room for further rate hikes, Japan is only half-way there when it comes to tightening yen rates. The yen will probably be bought on this monetary policy divergence and on risk aversion, with the yen set to strengthen against the dollar for the time being.
Toriba	Bull	160.00 – 155.00	Things seems to have taken a breather when it comes US and Japanese monetary policy movements. If nothing changes, the dollar will continue to be bought on concerns about Japan's fiscal discipline and on the decisive gap in Japanese/US interest-rate differentials.
Ogawa	Bear	159.00 – 155.00	There are concerns about excessive investment in AI and hi-tech stocks, with risk aversion also likely to continue on uncertainty in Europe. As such, the dollar/yen pair's topside will probably be held down by yen buying. On the other hand, the greenback is also likely to rise on the deteriorating situation in the Middle East. However, there will be some real-demand selling at highs, so the pair will only face limited upwards pressure.
Yamaguchi	Bear	159.00 – 155.00	In October, the dollar/yen pair's topside was capped at the mid-158 yen mark, the pair's 200-day moving average. With the US midterms looming and hi-tech firms set to announce their business results, the pair could face more downward pressure in November if stocks move bearishly, so it will probably move with a heavy topside.
Matsunaga	Bull	159.50 – 155.50	With the US and Japan both lifting rates, investors will be monitoring the impact of economic tightening, with the dollar/yen pair unlikely to fluctuate much on monetary policy divergences. As such, the pair looks set to continue moving in a range with an eye on stock trends.
Hakamata	Bull	159.50 – 156.00	The dollar/yen pair continued to move in a range last month. Late October saw AI stocks falling, with this leading to rising US bond prices (lower interest rates) and subsequently to a falling dollar/yen pair, though the pair's downside moved firmly. It will probably edge higher in November on brisk real-demand buying.
Katoono	Bear	160.00 – 153.00	There is a dearth of events capable of easing the risk aversion caused by European uncertainty and concerns about an AI/semiconductor bubble. With the BOJ also likely to lay the ground for a December rate hike, the dollar/yen pair's topside will probably edge lower in November. There is a risk that crude oil prices might rise further and the yen weaken if the Iran situation deteriorates after the US midterm elections.
Okuma	Bear	159.00 – 155.00	US inflation remains strong and US interest rates remain at high levels. However, there are deep-rooted expectations for a BOJ December rate hike, with this likely to hold the dollar/yen pair's topside down. The FOMC or BOJ will not be meeting in November, so incentives will be low, but investors will probably focus the on the heaviness of the pair's topside.
Ito	Bull	160.00 – 156.00	Though the BOJ remains on the rate-hike trajectory, it will find it hard to accelerate the pace of tightening. Under these circumstances, the dollar/yen pair is unlikely to soar, though it will probably edge higher.

Nishi	Bear	160.00 – 155.00	There will be strong pressure for yen selling as crude oil prices remain high on the unstable Middle East situation. However, if investors focus on September's rate check level or on moves by the US and Japanese authorities to rein in yen bearishness, they will find it hard to test the dollar/yen pair's topside, with the pair set to move skittishly. It will probably remain deadlocked on the whole.
Yamada	Bear	159.00 – 155.00	Market participants will need to pay attention to rising geopolitical tensions after the US midterm elections, However, accumulated yen shorts are being unwound, while long-term interest rates have also stopped rising, so investors will find it tempting to pour money back into Japanese assets.
Matsuki	Bear	159.00 – 155.00	The theme of the forex markets is shifting from yen selling to dollar selling. It is hard to see the yen moving bearishly across the board provided there are no changes in the eurozone situation. If US stocks continue falling on AI concerns, the yen will probably be bought for a time on risk aversion.
Oshima	Bull	160.00 – 155.00	The FOMC and BOJ will not be meeting in November. Investors have also finished pricing in December rate hikes to a large extent, so the market will probably move with a lack of incentives this month. However, the dollar/yen pair could trade erratically on events like the US midterm elections or any major shift in the stance towards the Middle East after the elections, so caution will be needed.
Yashima	Bull	159.50 – 155.50	The Democrats are expected to win both houses of Congress during the US midterms, but if the Republicans unexpectedly win or if the Middle East situation deteriorates, for example, then the dollar/yen pair will probably face upwards pressure. However, there are concerns about risk aversion if stock prices fall, so the pair looks set to trade in a range.
Muto	Bear	159.00 – 155.00	There will be ongoing demand to flee to the yen on uncertainty about the US midterm elections, France's fiscal problems, and ongoing AI concerns. However, the dollar/yen pair's downside will move firmly as US interest rates are bolstered by rising crude oil prices, with the pair set to move in a range, though the pair will probably face more downside risk on the results of the US midterm elections.

Shin Hakamata, Forex Sales, Global Foreign Exchange Department

Euro – November 2026

Expected Ranges **Against the US$: US$1.1000–1.1300**
Against the yen: JPY175.00–177.50

Outlook for This Month

The euro/dollar pair is expected to continue moving bearishly this month.

The pair moved with a heavy topside last month on concerns about France's finances and the large demonstrations that occurred there, with the pair plunging by around 2% at one point. On October 1, the French government announced a budget for fiscal 2027 that included spending cuts, but the government does not have a majority in the lower house, so there are doubts about whether the budget will pass before the year's end. There is a structural problem in the sense that there is no majority support in the French parliament for fiscal reconstruction, with a presidential election also looming in April 2027. As the election approaches, parties will find it hard to espouse restoring France's finances to health through policies that will increase the burden on voters (such as pension reform or social security cuts), so concerns about France's finances look set to continue for now, with the markets likely to remain focused on this as a factor pushing down the euro/dollar pair's topside.

As expected, the ECB Governing Council kept policy rates fixed when it met in October. In the accompanying statement, the ECB said inflation would probably be pushed higher by the prolonged energy shock and second-round effects, ECB president Christine Lagarde noted in her press conference that the sense of direction was quite clear. The markets had already factored in a +25bp rate hike at the December meeting, and the October meeting only supported these expectations, so its impact was limited. Before the meeting, Lagarde had announced she would be stepping down on February 7, 2027, before the end of her term, with investors set to focus on who the next president will be.

The FOMC and ECB will not be meeting in November, but both are expected to lift rates by +25bp when they meet in December. Under these circumstances, the euro/dollar pair's topside will move heavily on the aforementioned French situation, with the pair also likely to be swayed by crude oil price shifts on lingering Middle East uncertainty, concerns about huge investment in AI stocks, and the movement of US interest rates on these factors.

Dealers' Market Forecast

(Note: These opinions do not necessarily agree with the other contents of this report.)

Bullish on the euro	1 bull	1.1400 – 1.1000	Bearish on the euro	16 bears	1.1300 – 1.1000

* Ranges are central values

Yamazaki	Bear	1.1350 – 1.0800	Political instability will continue on violent demonstrations and so on, with the euro/dollar pair set to move bearishly this month. Its lower price will probably grow firmer, so the pair's downside room will be capped. Investors should also monitor the results of the US midterm elections.
Nagano	Bear	1.1400 – 1.0900	The euro/dollar pair has hit its lowest level in around 18 months on political uncertainty in France. With funds also flowing out of the euro, there are concerns about bearish stocks and rising yields on European bonds, with market participants set to continue testing the pair's downside until risk aversion recedes.
Yokota	Bear	1.1300 – 1.1800	The euro will be weighed down by deep-rooted concerns about an economic slowdown in the eurozone. The euro/dollar pair has already depreciated significantly, but this trend looks set to continue for now on the divergent economic outlooks of the US and Europe.
Toriba	Bear	1.1400 – 1.0900	The ECB has kept policy rates fixed recently, but there remain deep-rooted concerns about inflation. However, the euro/dollar pair's topside looks set to edge lower on French financial risk and growing economic risk within the eurozone.
Ogawa	Bear	1.1300 – 1.1000	The euro/dollar pair's topside will be held down by French fiscal uncertainty and political turmoil. The ECB might implement a rate hike, but investors are expecting it to slow the pace of rate hikes from 2027 onwards, so the euro will remain a hard currency to buy.
Yamaguchi	Bull	1.1400 – 1.1000	Demonstrations are roiling France and the rest of Europe, with the euro/dollar pair also facing downside pressure from political uncertainty and concerns about an economic slowdown. However, investors have broadly priced in these negative factors, with the pair set to bounce back on growing expectations for an ECB rate hike in December.
Matsunaga	Bear	1.1400 – 1.1000	Amid lingering energy concerns ahead of winter, it seems the euro/dollar pair will continue to trade with a heavy topside on eurozone political risk and geopolitical risk.
Hakamata	Bear	1.1300 – 1.1000	The euro/dollar pair will move bearishly this month. The pair's topside will move heavily on the French situation, with the pair also likely to be swayed by crude oil price shifts on lingering Middle East uncertainty, concerns about huge investment in AI stocks, and the movement of US interest rates on these factors.
Katoono	Bear	1.1250 – 1.1000	The ECB remains on course to lift rates, but the bond markets in France and elsewhere are moving unstably, with eurozone economic sentiments on the slide. As such, the ECB will probably start to slow the pace of rate hikes, with the euro/dollar pair set to move heavily as a result. The pair will also be weighed down by high crude oil prices.
Okuma	Bear	1.1300 – 1.1000	The euro is being sold on French fiscal and political instability. With ECB president Christine Lagarde announcing her resignation, the euro/dollar pair will also be weighed down by speculation about how the ECB will steer policy after she steps down. Europe's economy is also being hit by soaring energy costs, with investors set to test the pair's downside.
Ito	Bear	1.1300 – 1.0900	Political instability is on the rise in France and elsewhere. Though Europe's economy is not performing badly, there is a sense it is lagging behind the US, so the euro/dollar pair will probably face some headwinds for the time being.

Nishi	Bear	1.1300 – 1.1000	With investors also focusing on French financial uncertainty, the euro/dollar pair will probably move with a heavy topside for now. The markets have already priced in a rate hike at the December ECB meeting, so any further euro buying will be capped. Europe's economy will also be pushed down by soaring energy prices.
Yamada	Bear	1.1280 – 1.1100	The euro/dollar pair will be supported by the ECB's clear stance in favor of further rate hikes, but the ECB will probably refrain from raising rates several times given rising political instability and persistent low growth in the eurozone. Given a shortage of other factors, the pair will probably move in a range, albeit inclined in a downwards direction.
Matsuki	Bear	1.1300 – 1.1000	It is hard to see French financial and political instability being resolved any time soon. The ECB also pointed to economic downside risk when it met in October. This marks a sharp difference with the FRB's outlook for the US, with the euro likely to be sold on this divergence.
Oshima	Bear	1.1400 – 1.0800	ECB president Christine Lagarde talked about the downside risk to the economy from high energy costs. She also mentioned the impact of monetary tightening caused by rising long-term interest rates. As such, there is a lot of uncertainty about how the ECB will steer rate hikes from 2027 onwards. The FRB is expected to continue lifting rates on the firmness of the US economy, with the dollar likely to be attractive as a result.
Yashima	Bear	1.1350 – 1.0950	At the October ECB Governing Council meeting, ECB president Christine Lagarde pointed to the risk of inflation accelerating on rising energy costs. The euro/dollar pair subsequently rose, but with a Spanish general election looming at the end of November, the pair will probably move bearishly as investors continue to focus on political instability.
Muto	Bear	1.1300 – 1.1050	The ECB and FRB still have room for one more rate hike within the year, but the eurozone economy faces a lot of uncertainty on soaring energy costs and French fiscal and political instability. With the dollar moving firmly on the strong US economy and deep-rooted inflation concerns, the euro/dollar pair looks set to continue trading with a heavy topside.

Motoki Amanuma, Europe Treasury Department

British Pound – November 2026

Expected Ranges **Against the US$: US$1.3050–1.3450**
Against the yen: JPY204.00–214.00

1. Review of the Previous Month

The GBP/USD pair moved flatly in October. With crude oil prices and interest rates remaining high on lingering uncertainty about Middle East risk, the pair floated around $1.32 (a technical support line) from the start to the middle of the month. The dollar surged on October 14 when the US September CPI data topped market forecasts, with the currency pair's downside edging lower for a time. However, it did not clearly break below its recent low from June, with selling then easing and the pair bouncing back. Thereafter, the head of the FRB made no comments about the FRB's policy direction during the IMF's annual meeting on October 16, so the greenback was sold and the GBP/USD pair rose to $1.34, its 50-day moving average. The UK then posted some firm August employment data on October 20, with the unemployment rate down on market forecasts. Sterling then rose as investors moved to price in a rate hike, possibly due to a focus on underlying inflationary pressures. The UK September CPI data was released on October 21 and this was up on market expectations, but the pair had already risen on the previous day's employment news, so the impact was minimal. Risk aversion then grew before the release of some AI firm business results, with the pair's downside edging lower. The UK's autumn budget was announced on October 28. There was no bond selling on concerns about a fiscal crisis, but the future outlook hinted at stagflation. The impact on the currency pair was muted and it closed the month trading at the same level as the start of October.

2. Outlook for This Month

In November, the GBP/USD pair is expected to move with a heavy topside. Though labor market data and inflation indicators have moved firmly, they not sprung any surprises and have not had any major impact on moves to price in rate hikes. Crude oil prices continue to rise on geopolitical risk, so the BOE cannot make any dovish shifts. The BOE will be meeting to set policy rates on Thursday, November 5, but the swap markets have nearly finished pricing in a rate hike. The credit markets have ballooned on high crude oil prices and fundraising for AI investment. With interest rates also remaining high on fiscal concerns, for example, the greenback will probably rise on risk aversion. In the autumn budget announcement, there were no surprises that might lead to the selling of UK gilts on concerns about a fiscal crisis, but there was no positive news when it came to the growth outlook, so the pound is unlikely to see any particular buying either. In the one-month option market, 25-delta risk reversals inclined towards put overs again towards the end of October, so it seems investors are building up hedges against the possibility of dollar appreciation on risk aversion.

Ai Ando, Sydney Treasury Office, Asia & Oceania Treasury Department

Australian Dollar – November 2026

Expected Ranges **Against the US$: US$0.6900–0.7200**
Against the yen: JPY109.00–114.00

1. Review of the Previous Month

After dropping below $0.69, the AUD/USD pair rose to the lower-$0.70 level in October.

The Australian dollar was bought on October 2 after the US released some bearish employment data for September, with the pair climbing to just below $0.70. Crude oil prices and the US dollar rose on October 7 on a resurgence of geopolitical risk related to the Strait of Hormuz. The pair's topside was held down and it weakened to the mid-$0.69 level again. It continued to be swayed by crude oil prices thereafter.

On October 13, the greenback weakened on some dovish comments by NY FRB president John C. Williams, with the pair's topside temporarily hitting the lower-$0.70 mark, through it fell back to the mid-$0.69 range on October 14 as the US dollar was bought back sharply on the stronger-than-expected result of the US September CPI data. Australia's September employment data was released on October 15. The data was down on forecasts, so the currency's pair's downside fell further to hit a monthly low of $0.66895. On October 16, the pair strengthened to the upper-$0.69 range on dovish comments by FRB chair Kevin Warsh.

The Australian dollar was bought late October on falling US interest rates. Investors priced in an RBA rate hike on October 21 after the RBA's deputy governor Andrew Hauser said the inflation outlook was deteriorating. Australia's Q3 CPI data and September CPI figure both topped forecasts on October 28, so bets on a rate hike at the November RBA meeting rose to around 80%. As broadly expected, the FOMC kept policy rates fixed when it met during NY trading time. With FRB chair Kevin Warsh apparently striking a dovish tone in his press conference, the AUD/USD pair climbed to the mid-$0.70 level.

2. Outlook for This Month

The AUD/USD pair is expected to move firmly in November.

Australia's September employment data was down on forecasts, with the unemployment rate rising to 4.6%, so bets on an RBA rate hike temporarily fell to around 20%. However, the likelihood of a rate hike then rose again after the RBA's deputy governor Andrew Hauser made some hawkish comments. With Australia's Q3 and September CPI data also topping forecasts, bets on a rate raise at the November RBA meeting had risen to around 85% at the time of writing (October 29). The RBA has already lifted rates four times this year, but inflation is still not under control, with the RBA facing a tough battle. The labor market is gradually growing slacker, but the unemployment rate is moving stably at lows, so it seems likely the RBA board will lift rates again when it meets in November.

As broadly expected, the FOMC kept rates fixed when it met in October, but parts of FRB chair Kevin Warsh's speech were read as dovish, so anticipation for rate hikes from 2027 faded slightly. Nonetheless, investors still think the FOMC will lift rates when it meets in December, with bets on such a move standing at around 80% at the time

of writing, with both Australia and the US expected to lift rates within the year.

The currency pair recently breached its key resistance line around $0.7040. If it gets entrenched at the mid-$0.70 level, it might hit an upwards trajectory again towards the end of the year. However, if risk-off headlines emerge ahead of the US midterm elections, the pair's topside might be held down.

Yasuko Iwata, Canada Markets Office, Americas Markets Department

Canadian Dollar –November 2026

Expected Ranges **Against the US$: C$1.3800–1.4200**
Against the yen: JPY110.50–114.00

1. Review of the Previous Month

Crude oil prices remained high in October on concerns about supplies due to the Middle East conflict. With the markets also revising their expectations regarding US and Canadian rate hikes, the USD/CAD pair strengthened to C$1.42 in the first half of the month before dropping back to C$1.39 in the latter half.

US/Canadian interest-rate differentials widened from the start to the middle of the month following a September FRB rate hike, with the greenback also supported by expectations for further US rate hikes. Speculation about an October rate hike was given a particular boost when the US core CPI figure topped market forecasts in the US September CPI data, released October 14. The currency pair temporarily hit C$1.4300, its highest level for October and since the turn of the year.

However, the policy outlook shifted over the latter half of the month. In the US, several important FRB officials voiced caution about successive rate hikes, so market bets on an October rate raise plunged to under 10%. In Canada, meanwhile, there were hardly any signs of rising inflation when the September CPI data was released on October 19, but at that time the markets were more interested in reported comments by Bank of Canada (BOC) governor Tiff Macklem. He said the BOC might upgrade its inflation outlook considerably in the October monetary policy report on the back of the rising cost of crude oil and petroleum products. He also reiterated that a delayed response might result in the central bank having to hike rates at a faster pace in future. The markets swiftly moved to sharply revise their opinions about interest rate trends. As bets on a rate hike at the October meeting surged above 80%, the Canadian dollar also soared to C$1.40 against the greenback. With expectations for an October US rate hike also fading, the pair hit a monthly low of C$1.3969 on October 23 (as of October 28).

2. Outlook for This Month

When the Bank of Canada met on October 28, it upgraded its inflation and growth outlooks while also lifting its policy rate from 2.25% to 2.50%. This first rate hike in roughly three years was expected by the markets, with the move intended to tackle the risk of inflation swinging upwards on soaring energy costs. The accompanying statement said further rate hikes might be needed, with the BOC clearly prioritizing the fight against inflation. On the other hand, the FOMC kept policy rates fixed in October. However, its statement still talked about high inflation, so it seems likely the FOMC will lift rates again when it meets in December. As such, the main focus of the forex markets in November will the likelihood of further rate hikes at the December FOMC and BOC meetings.

The BOC has expressed strong concerns about the impact of rising crude oil prices on inflation, so if prices (WTI) approach $100/barrel, the central bank will probably lift rates again, with this supporting the Canadian dollar. Based on this, it seems the USD/CAD pair will be move in a range around C$1.3800–1.4200 in November, with the greenback down and the Canadian dollar up compared to October's trading range of C$1.3969–1.4300.

However, the Canadian dollar's room on the topside will be capped. If the US and Iran reach a sustained agreement and crude oil prices fall sharply, the risk of long-term inflation (a BOC concern) will ease. As of October 28, the markets have priced in over three more rate hikes by September next year, but these expectations could drop off sharply if the aforementioned concerns wane. Furthermore, the Canadian dollar is a commodity currency, so if crude oil prices do fall, this in itself will lead to Canadian-dollar selling, with this likely to curb the USD/CAD pair's room on the downside.

Shuhei Yamauchi, Seoul Treasury Office, East Asia Treasury Department

Korean Won – November 2026

Expected Ranges **Against the US$: KRW 1,300–1,370**
Against the yen: JPY 11.40–12.30 (KRW100)

1. Review of the Previous Month

The USD/KRW pair continued falling in October.

The pair opened the month trading around KRW1358. With US long-term interest rates rising to around 5.3%, the pair hit a high around KRW1363 at the start of the month. However, South Korea's September trade statistics pointed to healthy export movements, with exports up +83.9% y-o-y and the trade balance also hitting $49.8 billion, for example, so the currency pair's topside edged lower and it even broke below the key KRW1340 mark for a time. Mid-October saw the US CPI data swinging above forecasts. With investors also anticipating higher US interest rates, the pair returned to KRW1350. However, FRB chair Kevin Warsh then made some comments that suggested the FOMC would keep policy rates fixed when it met in October, so the dollar was sold and the pair began sliding again.

The Bank of Korea (BOK) then announced that South Korea's current account balance had recorded its second largest surplus in August at around $46.1 billion (the largest surplus was recorded in June). The dollar was also sold by semiconductor exporters and other firms over the latter half of the month, so the pair weakened to around KRW1320. As broadly expected, the BOK kept its policy rate fixed at 3.00% when it met on October 22. The growth outlook for 2026 and 2027 was also upgraded significantly from August's forecast.

The currency pair continued making small movements around KRW1320 towards the month's end. However, the dollar was bought on rebalancing on October 28, so the pair rallied to KRW1340 amid erratic trading.

2. Outlook for This Month

The USD/KRW pair is expected to continue moving with a heavy topside in November.

Stock markets in South Korea and elsewhere faced some correction in October on concerns about the profitability of AI and semiconductor investments. With South Korean exports moving firmly though, the currency pair faced strong downward pressure across the board. Crude oil prices are also climbing on rising uncertainty about the Middle East situation. The won might also be sold if stocks continue to face correction, so caution will be needed. In particular, the US midterm elections will be held at the start of November, with the currency pair likely to be impacted by any changes in Middle East political negotiations after the midterms.

The BOK will be meeting on November 26. In August, the BOK said its main scenario was of one 25bp rate hike by February 2027. The October BOK meeting confirmed the prognosis about the timing and speed of further rate hikes. Investors will be watching to see whether the BOK lifts rates when it meets in November, with this potentially impacting the USD/KRW pair's movements too.

However, the won has been pulled higher by semiconductor exports these past few months and this trend looks set to continue in November too, so the pair's room on the topside will be capped.

Rei Tsai, Taipei Treasury Office, East Asia Treasury Department

New Taiwan Dollar – November 2026

Expected Ranges **Against the US$: NT$31.80–32.80**
Against the yen: JPY4.80–5.00

1. Review of the Previous Month

The USD/TWD pair rose sharply in October to regain its level from before its crash at the end of April 2025. It moved between TWD31.69–32.71.

The pair opened the month trading at TWD31.870 to then trade with a lack of direction early October. The US September employment data fell below forecasts on its release on October 2. As expectations for an FOMC rate hike at the end of the month faded, the pair temporarily fell to TWD31.699 on October 6. However, overseas investors then pulled funds out of Taiwan after Taiwanese stocks fell, so the currency pair rallied to the upper-TWD31.80 mark.

The pair rose sharply mid-October. The US September CPI data was released on October 14. The data was up on market forecasts, with this rousing expectations for an end-of-month FOMC rate hike. Investors also began focusing on the risks involved with high financing costs related to AI investment. US hi-tech stocks and the Philadelphia Semiconductor Index subsequently fell, with Asian hi-tech stocks also pulled lower. Under these circumstances, Taiwanese stocks fell and overseas funds continued to flow out of Taiwan, so the greenback was bought and the USD/TWD pair soared to top TWD32.60 for a time on October 20.

The US dollar continued rising late October. The currency pair hit TWD32.704 on October 21, its highest level in around 18 months. However, overseas investors stopped selling Taiwanese stocks on balance, so the pair dropped back slightly. The pair closed October 27 trading at TWD31.852.

2. Outlook for This Month

The USD/TWD is expected to float at highs in November. It will probably move between TWD31.80–32.80.

When it comes to overseas factors, investors will continue to focus on economic indicators like the US CPI and employment data, with the FRB's future monetary policy management also attracting attention. Inflationary pressures show no clear signs of abating in the US. With energy costs also remaining high, there are strong expectations for further rate hikes this year, with this likely to support the greenback's movements. Nonetheless, the financial markets could grow more volatile on the results of the US midterm elections and uncertainty related to the Middle East situation, with risk aversion growing as a result, so caution will be needed.

As for domestic factors, Taiwanese exports and business results are likely to continue moving firmly on demand related to AI and semiconductors. The Taiwan dollar will also be supported as overseas investors pour funds into Taiwan on any dips. Crude oil prices are rising, though, and this could lead to increased energy-related demand for the US dollar among importers. Overseas investors might also adjust their Taiwanese stock positions on financial market adjustments. If these things happen, the Taiwan dollar's room on the topside will be capped.

On the whole, the USD/TWD pair will be supported by risk aversion and US interest rates in November.

However, the markets have already priced in the possibility of another FRB rate hike to a certain extent. The Taiwan dollar will also be supported by Taiwan's healthy export environment and the firmness of Taiwanese stocks. As such, the currency pair is unlikely to undergo a sharp one-sided rise. It looks set to float at highs overall, but it could fluctuate sharply in the short term on US economic indicators, international crude oil prices, and overseas investor movements.

Tomohiro Suzuki, East Asia Treasury Department

Hong Kong Dollar – November 2026

Expected Ranges **Against the US$: HK$7.8000–7.8500**
Against the yen: JPY19.70–20.30

1. Review of the Previous Month

In October, the USD/HKD pair moved firmly in the upper-HKD7.84 range as HKD short-term interest rates fell and crude oil prices and US interest rates remained high. At the start of the month, AI stocks underwent some substantial correction in the US and elsewhere. As funds flowed towards US treasuries on risk aversion, US interest rates fell sharply. The USD/HKD pair temporarily dropped to the upper-HKD7.83 mark as a result, though its slide was then halted and it rallied sharply to the lower-HKD7.84 level.

The pair opened the month trading in the upper-HKD7.84 range. Funds flowed from French government bonds to US treasuries on the back of political and fiscal concerns in France, so US interest rates fell and the currency pair weakened to the lower-HKD7.84 mark for a time. However, US interest rates then rose again. HKD short-term interest rates also fell as demand for funds waned after the end of the quarter, so the pair bounced back to HKD7.84. Mid-October saw funds flowing back from mainland China into Hong Kong stock markets after the National Day holidays. The Hong Kong dollar was also supported by concerns of an intervention by the HKMA. Though US interest rates remained high, the pair continued trading with a heavy topside as a result. The stock prices of AI firms were adjusted sharply downwards in the US and elsewhere late October on fears about whether investors would be able to recover the huge amount of money they had pumped into these AI companies. Funds subsequently fled into US treasuries, with US interest rates falling sharply as a consequence and the USD/HKD pair dropping to the upper-HKD7.83 range for a time. However, crude oil prices remained high as the situation in the Middle East showed no signs of improvement. The Hong Kong dollar was also weighed down by concerns about Hong Kong's deteriorating trade balance on an increase in resource procurement costs. As a result, the currency pair soared back to trade at the lower-HKD7.84 mark.

2. Outlook for This Month

In November, the USD/HKD pair is expected to continue trading between HKD7.80–7.85 in the upper half of its peg range.

In the US, there are deep-rooted expectations for rate hikes after the CPI data topped forecasts and after several FRB officials dropped hints about further tightening. Investors are currently buying US treasuries as stock markets undergo some correction, with US interest rates showing signs of cooling. However, rates remain high, so there will still be pressure for dollar buying on US/HK interest-rate differentials. The US midterm elections will also be held at the start of November. US rates could fluctuate sharply on the results, so caution will be needed.

At the same time, stock markets are also tumbling in Hong Kong on the global correction of AI stocks. There have been no reports about any major IPOs lately, so it is hard to see the Hong Kong dollar being bought via stock markets. HDK short-term interest rates have also moved stably at lows since October. There is still some time before

demand for funds picks up in earnest over the turn of the year, so short-term rates are unlikely to rise. Investors should also be on guard against the US and Iran fighting again once the US midterms are out of the way. If the two sides do exchange fire again, crude oil prices will rise further, with Hong Kong's trade deficit potentially worsening, so the Hong Kong dollar might be pushed lower by these concerns.

Based on the above, it seems the USD/HKD pair will continue trading firmly in the upper half of its peg range in November.

Yukiko Yoshitomi, Treasury Department, MHBK (China)

Chinese Yuan – November 2026

Expected Ranges **Against the US$: CNY 6.6600–6.7000**
Against the yen: JPY 23.20–24.20

1. Review of the Previous Month

In October, the U.S. dollar/Chinese yuan exchange rate fell slowly but significantly.

On October 8, after National Day of the People's Republic of China, the U.S. dollar/Chinese yuan exchange market opened trading at CNY 6.7030, and the exchange rate did not move in any particular direction, as there were few influential factors in the market. Thereafter, on October 9, the U.S. dollar weakened against the Chinese yuan, and the U.S. dollar/Chinese yuan exchange rate fell to reach the lower-CNY 6.69 level.

On October 12, the U.S. dollar/Chinese yuan exchange market opened trading at the lower-CNY 6.69 level and fluctuated within a narrow range thereafter. On October 13, the Chinese yuan slightly weakened against the U.S. dollar, and the U.S. dollar/Chinese yuan exchange rate temporarily returned to the upper-CNY 6.69 level. However, this trend did not last for a long time, and the U.S. dollar/Chinese yuan exchange rate fell again. Then, on October 14, the trade and price statistics for China were released, and both turned out to be stronger than the market estimate. In particular, exports expanded in an accelerated manner, as a result of which trade surplus increased as well. Based on a series of economic indices, market participants bought the Chinese yuan, and the U.S. dollar/Chinese yuan exchange rate fell, reaching the lower-CNY 6.69 level again. Subsequently, the September Consumer Price Index (CPI) for the U.S. was announced on the same day, local time in the U.S., and the result turned out to be above the market estimate, which encouraged market participants to buy the U.S. dollar. Under such circumstances, the U.S. dollar/Chinese yuan exchange rate once rose to approach the CNY 6.70 level. However, this trend did not last for a long time. On October 15, Asian stock prices generally fell, fueling risk-averse sentiment in the market. Under such a condition, interest rates in the U.S. fell, and the U.S. dollar/Chinese yuan exchange rate also fell to reach the lower-CNY 6.69 level. Then, on October 16 during overseas trading hours, the U.S. dollar/Chinese yuan exchange rate fell further, and trading closed at the upper-CNY 6.68 level.

On October 19, the U.S. dollar/Chinese yuan exchange market opened trading at the mid-CNY 6.68 level. Thereafter, major economic indices for China, such as GDP and retail sales, were released with figures above the market estimate. However, this impacted the foreign exchange market only to a limited extent. On October 20, the LPR for China was announced, and both the one-year and five-year rates were maintained at the existing level and thus did not impact the foreign exchange market. Thereafter, the Chinese yuan continued gradually appreciating against the U.S. dollar, and the U.S. dollar/Chinese yuan exchange rate continued falling to reach the lower-CNY 6.67 level toward October 22. However, during overseas trading hours, risk-averse sentiment strengthened in the overall foreign exchange market, due to the unstable situation in the stock market, as well as due to the rise of crude oil prices. Under such circumstances, the U.S. dollar index rose, leading the U.S. dollar/Chinese yuan exchange rate to rally to reach the mid-CNY 6.67 level. However, on October 23, the U.S. dollar/Chinese yuan exchange rate continued falling further. As a result, on October 26, the U.S. dollar/Chinese yuan exchange rate fell to temporarily reach the CNY 6.66 level.

2. Outlook for This Month

In November, the U.S. dollar/Chinese yuan exchange rate is forecast to remain on a downtrend, continuing to fall gradually.

The People's Bank of China (PBOC) central parity rate has been set toward a stronger Chinese yuan one day after another, with no sign that the current trend of Chinese yuan appreciation will change. In October, the third-quarter GDP for China turned out to be +4.5% year-on-year, exceeding +4.3%—the market estimate—with exports remaining robust at +25.0% year-on-year. Based on the expansion of the trade surplus, it is now likely that demand to sell the U.S. dollar will increase from exporting companies. Even though the interest rate differentials between the U.S. and China are increasing, market participants are likely to continue buying the Chinese yuan.

It is also important to note that the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation Economic Leaders' Meeting is scheduled for November 18 and 19, and a summit dialogue between the U.S. and China is expected to be held. Furthermore, some media sources point to the possibility of a trilateral meeting between the U.S., China, and Russia. Thus, there may be trade negotiations between the U.S. and China to discuss the temporary measure expiring in January next year, as well as progress in discussions aimed at resolving the conflict between Russia and Ukraine. If such developments occur, there may be significant impact on the foreign exchange market, about which market participants are advised to remain careful.

In the U.S., the mid-term elections are scheduled for November 3. There is a risk of political stagnation if lower and upper houses are controlled by different parties. Furthermore, some media sources point to the possibility for the U.S. to start attacks on Iran. Thus, there are many factors of uncertainty. In November, no major country is planning a monetary policy meeting. Thus, the main drivers in the foreign exchange market in November include concerns over the deterioration of the geopolitical situation in the Middle East, crude oil price fluctuations, interest rates in major countries, and stock price fluctuations.

Ayaka Matsumoto, Asia & Oceania Treasury Department

Singapore Dollar – November 2026

Expected Ranges **Against the US$: SG$ 1.2700–1.2950**
Against the yen: JPY 121.00–126.00

1. Review of the Previous Month

In October, the U.S. dollar/Singapore dollar exchange rate rose once and later returned to the level seen at the beginning of the month. In the middle of the month, the U.S. dollar/Singapore dollar exchange rate once rose. However, toward the end of the month, the exchange rate gradually returned to the original level.

At the beginning of the month, the U.S. dollar/Singapore dollar exchange market opened trading at the upper-SGD 1.27 level on October 1. On the same day, the U.S. dollar/Singapore dollar exchange rate temporarily exceeded the SGD 1.28 mark. However, thereafter, there was no factor in the market to impact the exchange rate further. With the U.S. economic indices seeing both strong and weak figures as well as concerns over the possible conflict between the U.S. and Iran resuming, the U.S. dollar/Singapore dollar exchange rate continued to repeat rising and falling. Toward the middle of the month, the U.S. dollar/Singapore dollar exchange rate fluctuated in both directions at around the SGD 1.28 level.

On October 14, the Monetary Authority of Singapore (MAS) decided to maintain its existing monetary policy at its October meeting. The MAS suggested that it would evaluate the effect of the monetary tightening carried out at its April and July meetings. Prior to the October meeting, a small majority of market participants had expected an additional measure of monetary tightening to be introduced at the October meeting. As a consequence, the Singapore dollar was actively sold after the MAS meeting. Furthermore, on the same day, local time in the U.S., the September Consumer Price Index (CPI) for the U.S. was announced, and the result turned out to be above the market estimate. In reaction, market participants bought the U.S. dollar in an accelerated manner worldwide. Following this trend, the U.S. dollar/Singapore dollar exchange rate rose sharply to reach the upper-SGD 1.28 level on October 14. However, on October 15, the following day, this trend was offset slightly, and the U.S. dollar/Singapore dollar exchange rate returned to the lower-SGD 1.28 level.

Subsequently, interest rates fell in the U.S., and market participants actively sold the U.S. dollar. AI-related stock prices fell, which increased demand for bonds as safe assets. As a result, U.S. government bond yields fell along with interest rates in the U.S. Consequently, the U.S. dollar/Singapore dollar exchange rate fell below the SGD 1.28 level on October 16 and fluctuated mainly at the upper-SGD 1.27 level thereafter. However, market participants gradually strengthened their wait-and-see attitude, as various central bank events were approaching, such as the Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC) meeting scheduled for the end of the month. Thus, the U.S. dollar/Singapore dollar exchange rate started to fluctuate within a narrow range.

2. Outlook for This Month

In November, the U.S. dollar/Singapore dollar is forecast to rise gradually.

In Singapore, a quarterly MAS meeting was held in October. While the MAS tightened its monetary policy both

in April and July 2026 for two consecutive meetings, the existing monetary policy was maintained this time. On the same day as the MAS meeting, the GDP for the third quarter in 2026 (preliminary figure) was announced, and the result turned out to be +5.4% year-on-year. Even though there was a slowdown from the previous quarterly result, this figure was above the market estimate. Thus, the economic outlook for Singapore remains strong. However, on the other hand, the MAS warned that AI-related demand would slow down from its exceptional strength toward the second half of 2027. Furthermore, regarding the inflation level, the MAS predicted that the current, strong inflation pressure would gradually weaken from the second half of 2027 as well. It is also important to note that the September CPI for Singapore turned out to be +2.2% year-on-year with a slight slowdown from the previous month while remaining above the 2% mark for the third consecutive month. Thus, there are more upside risks in the times ahead. The MAS maintained its existing monetary policy at its October meeting because it expects a slowdown in the economy and inflation level in 2027 and beyond. At the same time, the MAS also emphasized that it would continue taking necessary measures in the times ahead.

As discussed above, the monetary tightening in Singapore is gradually slowing down. On the other hand, the Federal Reserve Board (FRB) is expected to continue raising its policy interest rate in the times ahead. Given the situation, it is slightly more likely for the U.S. dollar/Singapore dollar exchange rate to rise in November.

Reina Okazaki, Bangkok Treasury Office, Asia & Oceania Treasury Department

Thai Baht – November 2026

Expected Ranges **Against the US$: THB 32.50–34.50**
Against the yen: JPY 4.60–4.90

1. Review of the Previous Month

In October, the Thai baht continued depreciating against the U.S. dollar.

At the beginning of the month, the U.S. dollar/Thai baht exchange market opened trading at the lower-THB 33.60 level on October 1. Market participants sold the euro and bought the U.S. dollar based on fiscal concerns in France. Following this trend, the U.S. dollar/Thai baht exchange rate rose to reach the upper-THB 33.60 level. However, on October 2, crude oil prices fell, and gold prices rose. As a result, the market trend reversed, and the U.S. dollar/Thai baht exchange rate fell to approach the THB 33.50 level. Furthermore, the September employment statistics for the U.S. were released thereafter with figures below the market estimate, making it less likely for the Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC) to raise its policy interest rate at its October meeting. As a consequence, the U.S. dollar/Thai baht exchange rate fell to reach the upper-THB 33.40 level. In the following week, the euro/U.S. dollar exchange rate fell on October 5, and following this trend, the U.S. dollar/Thai baht exchange rate rose to approach the THB 33.70 level. Thereafter, interest rates in the U.S. rose toward October 7, which led the U.S. dollar/Thai baht exchange rate to rise and temporarily reach the mid-THB 33.70 level. Then, on October 8, U.S. President Donald Trump announced that the U.S. would not resume attacks on Iran until the U.S. mid-term elections scheduled for November 3. In reaction, crude oil prices fell toward October 9, the following day. Following this trend, the U.S. dollar/Thai baht exchange rate fell to reach the lower-THB 33.50 level. After the weekend, concerns over the geopolitical situation in the Middle East increased in Saudi Arabia, and the U.S. dollar/Thai baht exchange rate rallied to reach the THB 33.60 level on October 12. However, on October 13, it was a national holiday in Thailand, and factors related to the U.S. dollar led the U.S. dollar/Thai baht exchange rate to fall to reach the lower-THB 33.50 level again. On October 14, the September Consumer Price Index (CPI) for the U.S. was announced, and the result turned out to be above the market estimate. In reaction, the U.S. dollar/Thai baht exchange rate rose sharply to reach the lower-THB 33.70 immediately after this announcement. However, on October 15, the following day, interest rates in the U.S. fell, and the U.S. dollar/Thai baht exchange rate also fell to approach the THB 33.50 level. On October 15, the retail sales figures and Producer Price Index (PPI) for the U.S. were also announced, and the results turned out to be above the market estimate. However, this impacted the U.S. dollar/Thai baht exchange market only to a limited extent. On October 16, it was a national holiday in Thailand, and at the Annual Meetings of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank Group, Federal Reserve Board (FRB) Chair Kevin Warsh did not mention any detailed plan about future U.S. monetary policy. As a consequence, the U.S. dollar/Thai baht exchange rate fell below the THB 33.40 level. On October 19, market participants actively bought the U.S. dollar, and the U.S. dollar/Thai baht exchange rate rallied to approach the THB 33.60 level. Subsequently, crude oil prices rose, and the U.S. dollar/Thai baht exchange rate continued to rise and reached the mid-THB 33.80 level. In the last week of the month, there was little movement in the market, as various central bank meetings were scheduled. On October 28, the central bank of Thailand (BOT) decided to maintain its existing policy interest rate for the fourth consecutive time. However, there was limited reaction in the foreign exchange market. As of the time at which this

article was being written, the U.S. dollar/Thai baht exchange rate has been fluctuating at the upper-THB 33.70 level.

2. Outlook for This Month

In November, the U.S. dollar/Thai baht exchange rate is forecast to remain high.

On October 28, the BOT held a monetary policy committee (MPC) meeting and decided to maintain its policy interest rate at 1.00% for the fourth consecutive time. Even though the economic growth rate outlook for both 2026 and 2027 was revised upward, only limited sectors have been benefitting from robust exports and AI-related investment. Thus, the economic recovery remains restricted. Personal consumption remains low, due to the high level of household debt and vulnerable employment conditions, while investment in small to medium-sized enterprises has been shrinking. The BOT indicated that it would continue monitoring the repayment capacity of small and medium-sized enterprises and vulnerable households and emphasized the importance of combining moderate monetary policy with support measures.

In the U.S., on the other hand, it is likely that the policy of monetary tightening will continue for an extended period of time. Thus, the interest rate differentials between the U.S. and Thailand are expected to continue keeping the U.S. dollar/Thai baht exchange rate high. In the statement from the MPC released this time as well, the BOT pointed to increased market expectations for monetary tightening in the U.S. and the rise of crude oil prices that resulted from the geopolitical situation in the Middle East as major factors for the depreciation of the Thai baht. For Thailand, which is heavily dependent on energy imports, the rise of crude oil prices is likely to increase the burden of imports, while it may also put further pressure on household purchasing power, which has already been weakened by inflation. It is also important to note that the BOT expects a decrease in the number of foreign visitors to Thailand as a result of the rise of crude oil prices, and this is likely to make the outlook for economic recovery in Thailand even more uncertain.

Market participants are advised to carefully observe short-term fluctuations of the U.S. dollar/Thai baht exchange rate following the geopolitical situation in the Middle East and crude oil prices. Yet, it is likely for downward pressure on the Thai baht to remain strong due to the interest rate differentials between the U.S. and Thailand, as well as due to crude oil prices that remain high, while the Thai economy has seen recovery only in limited sectors. For this reason, the downward pressure on the U.S. dollar/Thai baht exchange rate is forecast to be limited in November.

Kazuhiro Suzuki, Mizuho Bank (Malaysia) Berhad

Malaysian Ringgit – November 2026

Expected Ranges **Against the US$: MYR 4.0500–4.1050**
Against the yen: JPY 37.50–40.00

1. Review of the Previous Month

In October, the U.S. dollar/Malaysian ringgit exchange rate fluctuated only to a limited extent. The U.S. dollar/Malaysian ringgit exchange market opened trading at the mid-MYR 4.08 level and remained stable, as long-term interest rates in the U.S. and Europe remained high. Thereafter, the September employment statistics for the U.S. were released, and the figures did not match the market estimate. In reaction, on October 5, in the following week, the U.S. dollar/Malaysian ringgit exchange rate fell to temporarily reach the lower-MYR 4.08 level. However, subsequently, the 10-year U.S. bond yield, which fell once, rose again to fluctuate at the 5.3% level, which led the U.S. dollar/Malaysian ringgit exchange rate to rise and reach its monthly high at the MYR 4.09 level on October 8. Yet, in the evening of the same day, U.S. President Donald Trump implied a temporary halt to the attacks on Iran, and the U.S. dollar/Malaysian ringgit exchange rate fell on October 9. On the same day, the budget bill for 2027 was released in Malaysia, demonstrating a careful balance between fiscal discipline and support for the economy and households. As a consequence, market participants bought the Malaysian ringgit, and the U.S. dollar/Malaysian ringgit exchange rate reached the MYR 4.08 level.

In the middle of the month, the media reported an airstrike on a Saudi Arabian airport by the pro-Iranian Houthi group, and this intensified the geopolitical situation in the Middle East. However, this did not lead to dramatic fluctuations in the foreign exchange market, as the announcement of the September Consumer Price Index (CPI) for the U.S. was approaching. Thereafter, the CPI for the U.S. was announced, and both the headline CPI and core CPI turned out to be above the market estimate. In reaction, interest rates in the U.S. rose sharply. However, subsequently, stock prices and interest rates in the U.S. fell due to doubts about the AI boom and risks with low rated companies. In Malaysia, on the other hand, the third-quarter GDP and September trade statistics both turned out to be strong. Thus, the U.S. dollar/Malaysian ringgit exchange rate did not move significantly, fluctuating within a narrow range between the mid-MYR 4.07 level and the mid-MYR 4.08 level, waiting for further developments in the market.

At the end of the month, the U.S. dollar/Malaysian ringgit exchange rate remained stable at the MYR 4.08 level, as it was difficult for market participants to make transactions to actively change positions, while the trend remained unpredictable in the semiconductor-related stock market. In the last week of the month, stock prices related to the AI sector fell, while U.S. bond yields also declined, fueling risk-averse sentiment in the market. As a consequence, the U.S. dollar/Malaysian ringgit exchange rate gradually rose to reach the upper-MYR 4.08 level. However, a major company in Japan announced a large investment in Malaysia, and this led the U.S. dollar/Malaysian ringgit exchange rate to fall to reach the MYR 4.07 level on October 28, even though it was before the Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC) meeting and the Bank of Japan meeting.

2. Outlook for This Month

In November, the U.S. dollar/Malaysian ringgit exchange rate is forecast to remain high and stable. In early November, the last MPC meeting of the year will be held by the central bank of Malaysia. As of the time at which this article was being written, market participants have been expecting the central bank to maintain its existing monetary policy, and this is thus unlikely to significantly impact the foreign exchange market. In terms of the domestic economy in Malaysia, the service sector and the manufacturing sector—the driving force for the domestic economy—have been growing by 5.8% and 6.8%, respectively, until the third quarter, while the price level also remains stable. For this reason, the central bank statement is not likely to include any dramatic announcements, limiting itself to calling for careful attention to domestic and international inflation pressure.

However, from an international point of view, market sentiment has deteriorated, while net selling has been observed for some assets due to the sudden correction in the stock market that started in October. As of the time at which this article was being written, the outcome of the October FOMC meeting has been yet unknown. However, looking at the current price levels in the U.S., prices are rising more significantly in items less susceptible to the impact of Federal Reserve Board (FRB) policy adjustments. Thus, if the FRB indicates a hawkish attitude, market participants are likely to sell the currencies of emerging countries.

It is also important to note that it is considered that there is a large number of outstanding orders in the AI and semiconductor-related sectors, as supply has not met demand. However, regarding the trend of investment in AI and semiconductor-related sectors, there have been doubts about sustainability from the viewpoint of corporate strength. As the stock market remains unstable, the currencies of the countries that benefit from stock transactions may weaken against the U.S. dollar. Therefore, these factors are likely to keep the U.S. dollar/Malaysian ringgit exchange rate high and stable.

Yuta Ishimura, Asia & Oceania Treasury Department

Indonesian Rupiah – November 2026

Expected Ranges **Against the US$: IDR 17,600–18,200**
Against the yen: JPY 0.8700–0.9100 (IDR 100)

1. Review of the Previous Month

In October, the U.S. dollar/Indonesian rupiah rose.

In October, the U.S. dollar/Indonesian rupiah exchange market opened trading at around the IDR 17,900 level. During the first half of the month, market participants actively sold the U.S. dollar, as it became less likely for the Federal Reserve Board (FRB) to raise its policy interest rate in the times ahead and as the employment and inflation indices for the U.S. turned out to be below the market estimate. As a consequence, the U.S. dollar/Indonesian rupiah exchange rate fell. Furthermore, the IDX Composite index was on an uptrend, and market participants actively bought the Indonesian rupiah.

In the middle of the month, a major U.S. stock index provider announced the possible exclusion of the Indonesian stock market from the emerging market index and inclusion in the standalone market index. In reaction, the IDX Composite index recorded one of its largest falls recorded so far, reaching its lowest level in six years. If said index provider does indeed exclude the Indonesian stock market from its emerging-market index, this would have a significant impact on the financial sector, which accounts for a substantial proportion of the market, particularly damaging local bank stocks. Such expectations have already affected the foreign exchange and bond markets, and the U.S. dollar/Indonesian rupiah exchange rate rose to reach the IDR 18,000 level.

On October 20 and 21, Bank Indonesia (BI, the central bank of Indonesia) held a monetary policy meeting and decided to maintain its policy interest rate at 5.75%—the existing level—as had been anticipated in the market. Furthermore, BI announced a plan to raise its overnight deposit facility interest rate and to cut its deposit reserve ratio. BI also announced the expansion of preferential measures for hedge transactions in the foreign exchange market. The statement released by BI after the meeting explained that the decision was made in order to promote capital inflow from abroad and maintain the stability of the Indonesian rupiah exchange rate while accelerating the deepening of the financial and foreign exchange market.

Toward the end of the month, crude oil prices rose sharply, and the U.S. dollar/Indonesian rupiah exchange rate rose to reach the upper-IDR 18,100 level on October 28, renewing the monthly low for the Indonesian rupiah.

2. Outlook for This Month

In November, the Indonesian rupiah is forecast to continue depreciating against the U.S. dollar.

Since the aforementioned major U.S. stock index provider announced the possibility of downgrading the Indonesian stock market, capital outflow from foreign investors has been observed not only in the stock market but also in the foreign exchange market, strengthening downward pressure on the Indonesian rupiah. Furthermore, interest rates in the U.S. remain high, and capital is flowing into the U.S. dollar. Additionally, because Indonesia is a crude-oil-importing country, the rise of crude oil prices put downward pressure on its current account balance by

increasing import costs, and this might also affect the foreign exchange market.

BI decided to raise its deposit facility interest rate to 5.00% at its October monetary policy meeting in order to stabilize the Indonesian rupiah exchange rate. Furthermore, BI also announced a decision to gradually cut its deposit reserve ratio starting in November in order to increase the liquidity level in the domestic market. However, it is difficult to keep the Indonesian rupiah from depreciating through only these measures.

For these reasons, the Indonesian rupiah is expected to continue depreciating against the U.S. dollar in November. The key factors to follow this month include developments in the Indonesian stock market and the FRB's decision on a possible increase of its policy interest rate.

Shunsuke Fukuda, Manila Treasury Office, Asia & Oceania Treasury Department

Philippine Peso – November 2026

Expected Ranges **Against the US$: PHP 62.50–65.00**
Against the yen: PHP 0.395–0.415

1. Review of the Previous Month

In October, the Philippine peso depreciated against the U.S. dollar in an accelerated manner and continued to intermittently renew its all-time low. In the end, the U.S. dollar/Philippine peso exchange rate reached the PHP 64 level.

In October, the U.S. dollar/Philippine peso exchange market opened trading at PHP 62.70. At the beginning of the month, the September manufacturing industry Purchasing Managers' Index (PMI) for the Philippines was announced, and the result turned out to be 49.6—below the 50 mark—which is used to judge economic conditions, and it was the lowest level recorded since April. In reaction, market participants started to actively sell the Philippine peso. Thereafter, the September employment statistics for the U.S. were released, and the results turned out to be weaker than the market estimate. Consequently, the U.S. dollar/Philippine peso exchange rate fell further and temporarily approached the mid-PHP 62 level. However, on October 6, the September price statistics for the Philippines (year-on-year) turned out to demonstrate an acceleration from the previous month in both headline Consumer Price Index (CPI) and core CPI, exceeding the market estimate. As a result, market participants anticipated a slowdown in the Philippine economy, and the Philippine peso started to weaken against the U.S. dollar again, bringing the U.S. dollar/Philippine peso exchange rate to rise and reach the upper-PHP 62 level.

In the middle of the month and thereafter, crude oil prices rose intermittently, while the September price statistics for the U.S. turned out to be stronger than both the previous month's results and the market estimate. As a result, the Philippine peso renewed its all-time low against the U.S. dollar on October 15 for the first time in approximately one month, and the U.S. dollar/Philippine peso exchange rate finally reached the PHP 63 level.

Thereafter, the U.S. dollar/Philippine peso exchange rate continued fluctuating at the lower-PHP 63 level. Under such circumstances, the central bank of the Philippines announced a decision to raise its policy interest rate by 0.50%—a larger hike than anticipated in the market—on October 22. At the press conference after the announcement, the governor of the central bank of the Philippines, Eli Remolona, only made a brief remark that he was carefully observing the foreign exchange market. Thus, market participants understood that the warning against the depreciation of the Philippine peso was limited. As a result, the depreciation of the Philippine peso accelerated sharply. Consequently, the Philippine peso renewed its all-time low against the U.S. dollar for five consecutive days, and the U.S. dollar/Philippine peso exchange rate finally reached the PHP 64 level on October 27. Thereafter, the Philippine peso remained weak until the end of the month.

2. Outlook for This Month

In November, the Philippine peso is forecast to remain weak against the U.S. dollar.

At the beginning of November, there is a series of important events that may impact the foreign exchange market. The U.S. mid-term elections are scheduled for November 3. The October price statistics for the Philippines are to be out on November 5, and the October employment statistics for the U.S. are to be out on November 6. Furthermore, the third-quarter GDP for the Philippines is to be announced on November 9, and the October price statistics for the U.S. are to be out on November 10.

At a recent press conference, the central bank of the Philippines pointed out that the rise of crude oil prices increased inflation risks and that this trend may accelerate further in the coming months. Furthermore, the central bank indicated that the current risks include the impact of the El Niño phenomenon on agricultural commodity prices as well as growing inflation pressure, stating that additional policy interest rate hikes are possible. The central bank also suggested that there was a delay in the economic recovery that was originally expected to start in the second half of 2026. Thus, there were few optimistic points related to economic growth in the Philippines. On the other hand, there has been an annual trend for the OFW (Overseas Filipino Workers) remittances to increase toward the second half of the year, and thus the demand to buy the Philippine peso is likely to increase during this season. Toward the end of October, the Philippine peso depreciated at a fast pace. Adjustment in positions and transactions based on actual demand may somewhat offset this trend, leading the U.S. dollar/Philippine peso exchange rate to fall slightly. However, such a situation is not likely to last for a long time. Thus, in general, the Philippine peso is forecast to remain weak against the U.S. dollar.

Furthermore, depending on the outcome of key events in the U.S., it may become more likely for the Federal Reserve Open Market Committee (FOMC) to raise its policy interest rate at its December meeting, and this would again encourage market participants to actively buy the U.S. dollar worldwide. In such a case, the U.S. dollar/Philippine peso exchange rate may remain more frequently at the PHP 64 level.

Shino Kihara, India Treasury Office, Asia & Oceania Treasury Department

Indian Rupee – November 2026

Expected Ranges **Against the US$: INR 94.00–97.00**
Against the yen: JPY 1.55–1.75

1. Review of the Previous Month

In October, the Indian rupee approached its all-time low against the U.S. dollar. However, thanks to the measures taken by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), the Indian rupee rallied thereafter.

The U.S. dollar/Indian rupee exchange rate temporarily reached INR 96.85 on October 7, approaching INR 96.96—its all-time high recorded in May. From INR 89.97, observed at the beginning of 2026, the Indian rupee has depreciated by more than 7% against the U.S. dollar. Immediately after this, the RBI raised its policy interest rate for the first time in approximately four years. In addition, during the weekend, the RBI also introduced a special facility to supply the U.S. dollar to state-owned petroleum oil companies. Furthermore, the RBI announced other measures to strengthen regulations, such as the introduction of a deposit system for foreign exchange derivatives transactions. In reaction, the Indian rupee rallied, and the U.S. dollar/Indian rupee exchange rate temporarily reached the INR 94 level. As of October 27, the U.S. dollar/Indian rupee exchange rate was fluctuating at around the INR 95 level.

The BSE Sensex opened trading in October just under the 72,000 level, following the downtrend observed in September. In the middle of the month, the policy interest rate was raised, in reaction to which the BSE Sensex rallied and returned to the 74,000 level. However, at the end of the month, crude oil prices rose due to the persistent uncertainty over the geopolitical situation in the Middle East, and the BSE Sensex fell again. As of October 27, the index was fluctuating at the 73,000 level. In the Indian stock market, there has been net selling by foreign investors for the second consecutive month.

In terms of economic indices for India, the September Consumer Price Index (CPI, year-on-year) for India turned out to be +5.54%—recording its highest level in two years. This is mainly due to the rise of crude oil prices and the rise of food prices that resulted from a lack of precipitation in the monsoon season. Furthermore, the September trade statistics for India recorded positive year-on-year growth of 23% in exports. As a result, the trade deficit was USD 30.2 billion, with a year-on-year decrease of approximately USD 2.8 billion.

2. Outlook for This Month

In November, the Indian rupee is expected to depreciate against the U.S. dollar, even though the U.S. dollar/Indian rupee exchange rate is not likely to rise significantly.

At the monetary policy committee (MPC) meeting held in October, the RBI decided to raise its policy interest rate to 5.50%, shifting its monetary policy stance from neutral to calibrated tightening. This was a decision to prioritize control over inflation. Some market participants expect the RBI to additionally raise its policy interest rate

in December.

The RBI revised its inflation outlook upward while raising its real GDP growth forecast for 2026 from the previous estimate of +6.7% to +7.1%, maintaining its view that the Indian economy will remain strong. Economic growth has been supported by personal consumption and capital investment, which remain vigorous, as well as increased exports of engineering goods and services.

Following the measures to promote foreign capital inflows announced in June, the RBI implemented additional measures on October 10 to strengthen the regulations, introducing tighter controls on foreign exchange derivatives transactions, and making them effective immediately. Thus, the RBI has been protecting the Indian rupee through its regulatory measures. In the times ahead, it is highly likely that the government and the RBI will continue taking proactive measures to keep the Indian rupee from depreciating. Meanwhile, on October 21, U.S. Secretary of State Marco Rubio inspected an oil refinery in the western state of Gujarat. This suggests that the relationship between the U.S. and India has been improving and that a trade agreement will be signed shortly. However, the U.S. dollar/Indian rupee exchange rate is expected to reach the INR 96 level again despite the protections for the Indian rupee, as actual demand for the U.S. dollar is expected to increase toward the end of the year.

This report was prepared based on economic data as of October 30, 2026.
These materials and the content of any related presentation are confidential and proprietary and may not be passed on to any third party and are provided for informational purposes only. Assumptions have been made in the preparation of these materials and any such presentation and Mizuho Bank, Ltd. ("Mizuho") does not guarantee completeness or accuracy of, and no reliance should be placed on, the contents of these materials or such presentation. Nothing in these materials or any related presentation constitutes an offer to buy or sell or trade and the terms of any transaction which may be finally agreed will be contained in the legal documentation for any such transaction, with such transaction being priced at market rates at the relevant time (the rates herein or in any related presentation being purely illustrative). (As a general rule you will not have a right to terminate early any transaction entered into – if you wish to do so, losses may be incurred by you.) These materials and any related presentation should not be considered an assertion by Mizuho of suitability for you of any transaction, scheme or product herein or therein. Mizuho has no duty to advise you on such suitability, nor to update these materials or contents of any related presentation. You must determine in your own judgment the potential risks involved in the transactions outlined herein or in any related presentation (taking professional financial, legal and tax and other advice) and whether or not you will enter into any transaction that may arise from these materials or related presentation. Nothing herein or in any related presentation should be construed as providing any projection, prediction or guarantee of performance or any financial, legal, tax, accounting or other advice. Mizuho shall have no liability for any losses you may incur as a result of relying on the information herein or in any related presentation. MHBK provides this information for free. Please request for cancellation of subscription if you do not want to receive free-of-charge information from MHBK.
This document is an English language translation of the report "Dealer's eye" as of October 30, 2026, which was originally prepared in the Japanese language. While every effort has been made to ensure the accuracy or completeness of this translation, Mizuho Bank, Ltd. cannot guarantee this translation is accurate or complete as differences of interpretation may arise between the English and Japanese language. In the event of any inconsistency between the Japanese version and this English translation, the Japanese version shall prevail.