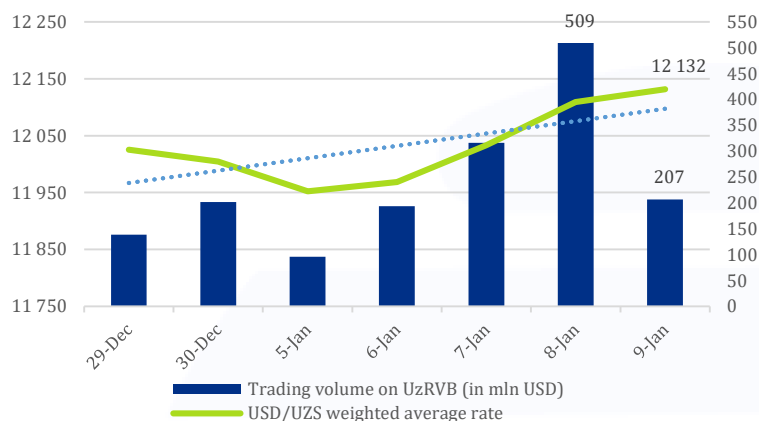


FX market

Currency pair	Value as of 9 January	Week over Week	Month over month	Year to date
USD/UZS	12 109,0	0,7%	1,0%	-6,5%
EUR/UZS	14 139,7	-0,2%	1,2%	4,7%
CNY/UZS	1 733,8	1,0%	2,2%	-1,9%
RUB/UZS	150,3	-3,2%	-4,8%	24,2%
JPY/UZS	77,3	0,4%	-0,2%	-6,0%



Som Fluctuations

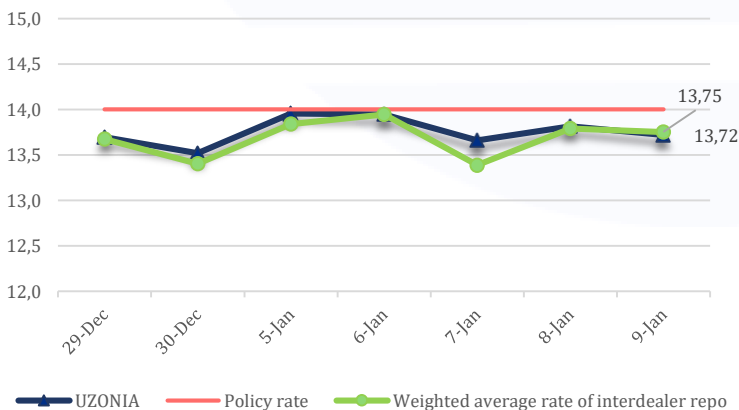
The USD/UZS exchange rate in early January showed a sharp shift from a short-term strengthening of the som to **11,953** to a strong dollar rally to **12,132**, accompanied by abnormally high trading volumes (over **USD 500 million**). The main reasons for this trend were likely the seasonal increase in demand for foreign currency from importers at the beginning of the financial year and pent-up demand after the holidays.

Money market



Liquidity Dynamics

Since the end of last year, total liquidity held by the Central Bank has demonstrated steady growth, from **44.9** to **55.1 trillion soums**. The regulator absorbed the seasonal excess liquidity in the banking system at the end and beginning of the financial year. Following the start of the new mandatory reserve holding period on **January 8**, total liquidity held by the Central Bank decreased to **48.7 trillion soums**.



Rates remain stable

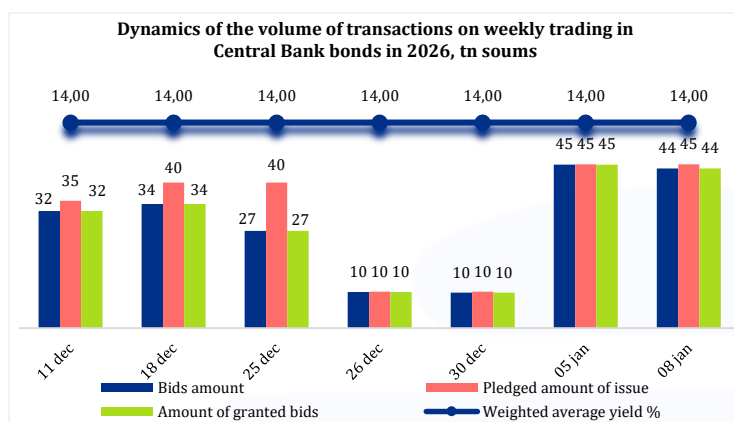
Both key market rates (**UZONIA** and the interdealer **repo rate**) remained close to the base rate (**14%**), indicating a balanced money market.

Effective January 1, 2026, the base of **newly introduced** obligations for which reserves are formed with the Central Bank (FOR) increased from **15%** to **20%**, while the required reserve ratios in foreign currency decreased from **9.5%** to **8.5%**¹.

Government securities market

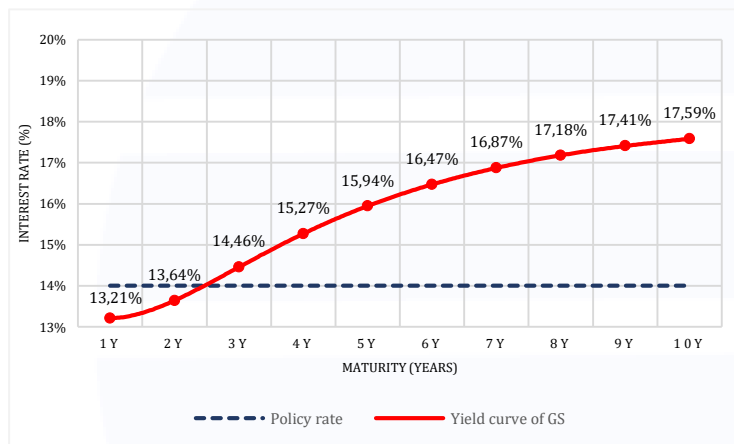
An auction for additional placement of treasury bonds of the Ministry of Economy and Finance took place on **January 8**. The Ministry of Economy and Finance placed securities with maturities of **one year** and **three years**, with the weighted average rate on treasury bonds being **13.84%** and **14.27%**, respectively. An auction for Central Bank bonds took place on **January 8**. **Twenty-eight dealers** participated in the auction, with the total volume of bids received amounting to **43.9 trillion soums**, and the weighted average rate was **14.00%**.

Date posted	Ident. Number	Maturity (days)	Pledged amount of issue (k units)	Bids amount (bn soums)	Amount of granted bids (bn soums)	Weighted average yield
08.01.2026	21216CBUSS	7	45 000	43 863	43 863	14.00%
08.01.2026	28039UMFS	1095	500	2 630	509	14.27%
08.01.2026	24131UMFS	364	500	2 931	439	13.84%



Central Bank Bond Trades

According to the results of the Central Bank's weekly bond auctions, the volume of bids continues to increase significantly. In particular, on **8 January** the total volume of bids reached **43.9 trillion soums**. In this context, the maximum yield is linked to the policy rate and amounts to **14.00%** per annum. The announced volume amounted to **45.0 trillion soums**.



Yield curve

The government securities yield curve (a graph reflecting the relationship between prices and maturities of government debt instruments denominated in the national currency) as of **January 7** for securities with maturities of **3** and **5 years** was **14.46%** and **15.94%**, respectively. The yield curve makes it possible to form expectations about future economic conditions and inflationary processes and is one of the important indicators.

Nº	Ident. Number	Sale price %	Profitability	Purchase price %	Profitability
1	28033UMFS	102.24	14.14%	101.98	14.27%
2	28031UMFS	104.42	14.13%	104.15	14.27%
3	28030UMFS	105.81	14.12%	105.54	14.27%
4	28027UMFS	107.8	14.1%	107.52	14.26%
5	28015UMFS	108.19	13.98%	107.91	14.19%
6	26043UMFS	107.48	13.19%	107.2	13.72%
7	26031UMFS	104.65	12.46%	104.38	13.71%
8	26029UMFS	106.54	10.5%	106.26	13.64%

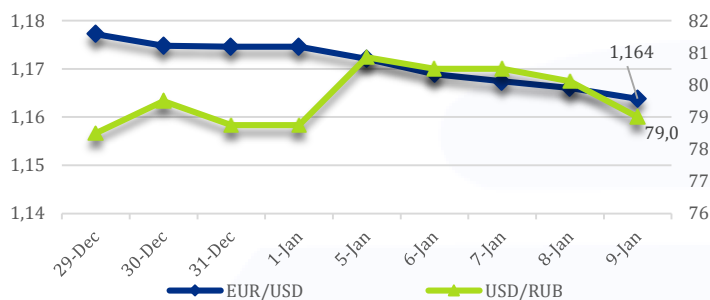
Cbonds

JSCB "Asia Alliance Bank" is actively participating in the development of the bond market of Uzbekistan. The bank has become the supplier of Uzbekistan's government securities quotations for **Cbonds**, the largest portal in the CIS that provides the most accurate and complete information on bonds. Currently, the Bank provides trade data for **8 publications** (13.01.2025).



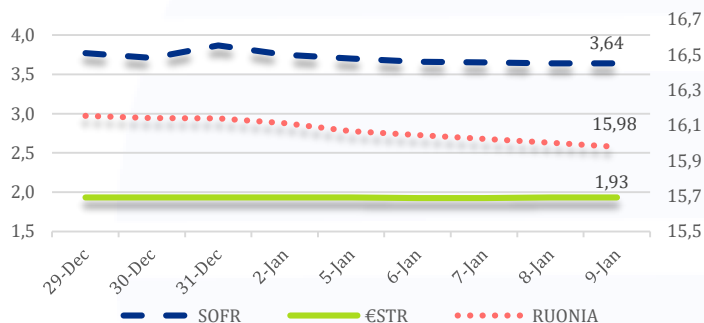
FX market

Currency pair	Value as of 9 January	Week over Week	Month over month	Year to date
EUR/USD	1,1638	-0,94%	0,09%	12,79%
USD/RUB	79,00	-0,63%	2,33%	-24,40%
DXY	99,13	0,91%	-0,09%	-9,13%
XAU/USD	4 510,5	3,77%	7,15%	69,43%
USD/CNY	6,9774	-0,27%	-1,22%	-4,83%
USD/JPY	157,89	0,95%	0,64%	-0,29%



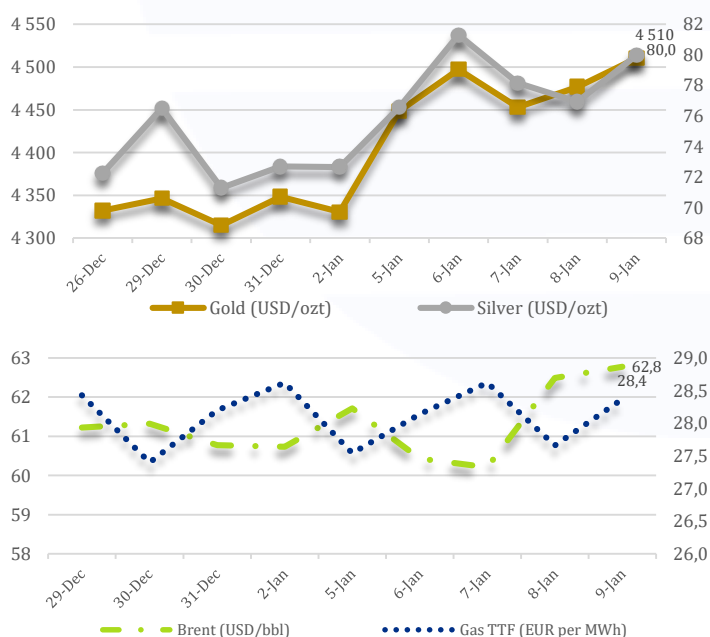
EUR/USD stabilized slightly above **1.164**, remaining close to its monthly low amid easing concerns about the Federal Reserve's independence and expectations of key US inflation data. The euro is under additional pressure from the **ECB's stance**: the regulator has indicated that it **does not expect a rate hike in 2026**, spurred by the slowing of eurozone inflation to target levels and the continuation of the extended rate pause. The ruble strengthened amid dollar weakness coupled with rising oil prices.

Money market



The **RUONIA** remained at approximately **15.9%–16.2%**, reflecting stable interbank market conditions in Russia, the **US SOFR** hovered around **3.6%–3.9%**, and the European **€STR** remained virtually unchanged at around **1.93%**. Analysts report that **GDP and employment** growth in the US is **expected to accelerate in 2026**, with core inflation remaining above **3%**. Currently, the probability of **two rate cuts in 2026** is estimated at **32%**, one cut at 25%, and a no-rate scenario at just 8% (CME FedWatch tool).

Commodity market



Amid **threats** to the **US Federal Reserve's independence** and a **criminal investigation** against its **chairman, gold soared** to new record highs near **\$4,600 per ounce**, while the dollar weakened significantly. This occurred amid growing market uncertainty and expectations of possible monetary easing, which fueled demand for safe-haven assets. Investment demand shifted toward industrial and defensive assets amid weak energy prices.

Oil prices are rising on global markets due to concerns about **supply disruptions from Iran and geopolitical tensions** that could impact energy exports, reflecting investor concerns about the stability of the regional energy balance. **Gas prices in Europe** rose above **€31/MWh** (January 13), reaching a nearly seven-week high amid risks of colder weather, accelerated inventory drawdowns, and heightened geopolitical tensions surrounding LNG supplies. EU gas storage capacity has fallen to approximately **55%**, significantly lower than last year's levels.

Key events of the past week



In Iran, large-scale anti-government protests broke out in late December 2025, initially sparked by an economic crisis, the fall of the national currency, and rising prices, which quickly escalated into a nationwide movement against the regime.



The **Trump administration** is **considering tough measures** in response to the violence in Iran, including **economic sanctions** against **countries trading with Iran**, threats of military intervention, and even airstrikes. The US is also increasing economic pressure by imposing tariffs of up to **25% on trade with Iran**.



Following the release of employment data, the market expects the Federal Reserve to hold rates longer without cutting, as falling unemployment could alleviate concerns about labor market weakness, even if inflation continues to decline. This influences investor expectations regarding future borrowing costs and directs attention to upcoming inflation reports.



US stock markets fell on **January 12** due to increased **political pressure on the Federal Reserve** and a **proposed 10% cap on credit card interest rates**, which hit bank stocks, with shares of major financial institutions such as Citigroup and JPMorgan falling significantly. Investors are also awaiting inflation and corporate earnings data, adding to the market's cautiousness.



In December 2025, UK consumer spending fell by **1.7%** compared to the previous year – **the largest decline since 2021**, reflecting rising prices, tax concerns, and a slowing economy. Households cut back on essential goods and especially non-essential purchases, increasing pressure on the retail sector and pointing to a possible slowdown in economic growth.



The **UN forecasts global economic growth** to slow to **2.7% in 2026, 0.1 percentage points** below the **2025 level**, with the US and EU expecting moderate growth and China expecting a slowdown. The report notes that trade tensions and tariffs are impacting global demand, but labor market resilience and preliminary easing measures have helped soften the blow.



Asian stock markets rose on **January 13, with Japan's Nikkei index rising more than 3%** to record highs, and markets in China and Taiwan also strengthening. The rally is supported by expectations of stimulus measures, strong corporate earnings, and optimism around technology and artificial intelligence, although tensions in the Middle East are supporting energy prices.



Despite **record export growth in 2025, China's growth slowed in December**, reflecting the high base effect and external trade restrictions amid global economic challenges. This slowdown signals that foreign trade, a key driver of China's growth, may face new headwinds in 2026.



By the beginning of 2026, Uzbekistan had strengthened its economic position: the country's **international gold and foreign exchange reserves reached** a record **\$66.3 billion**, increasing by more than **\$25 billion (+61%) over 2025** thanks to the rise in the value of gold and foreign exchange assets, which increased the state's financial safety net. At the same time, annual inflation fell significantly to approximately **7.3%**, significantly below the **2024 level (9.8%)**.

Upcoming events for the month



January 19, 2026, marks Martin Luther King Day in the **United States**. This day is a **federal holiday**, and government offices and banks will be closed.

Key economic releases in the US are scheduled for **January 12–16**, including the **Consumer Price Index (CPI)**, **Producer Price Index (PPI)**, and **retail sales data**, which will be key to assessing inflation, monetary policy, and future market movements.



The **Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC)** and the **Bank of Canada** are scheduled to meet on **January 28**, where regulators may confirm current rates or provide guidance for future monetary policy.

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Thank you for your attention!

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