Minutes

Global Foreign Exchange Committee Meeting
4-5 June 2026

Location: Toronto, with the option of virtual participation. (Virtual attendees are denoted with an asterisk.)

Chair: Gerardo García López (Bank of Mexico)

Vice Chairs: Stuart Simmons (QIC)
Manuel Mondedeu (CIBC Capital Markets)

Attendees: AUSTRALIA – Australian Foreign Exchange Committee
Private Representative: Anthony Kritikides (Commonwealth Bank of Australia)
Other Attendees: Matthew James Boge (Reserve Bank of Australia)

BANK FOR INTERNATIONAL SETTLEMENTS (BIS)
Other Attendees: Patrick McGuire* (BIS Markets Committee Secretariat)

BRAZIL – Brazilian Foreign Exchange Committee
Public Representative: Vanessa Simbalista (Central Bank of Brazil)

CANADA – Canadian Foreign Exchange Committee
Public Representative: Stéphane Lavoie (Bank of Canada)
Private Representative: Dagmara Fijalkowski (RBC Global Asset Management)
Other Attendees: Zahir Antia (Bank of Canada)

CHINA – China Foreign Exchange Committee
Public Representatives: Fu Jinghui (People's Bank of China) and Liang Yan (State Administration of Foreign Exchange (SAFE))
Private Representative: Shao Wenjuan (China Construction Bank)
Other Attendees: Li Jianyang*, Sun Jia*, Chen Hongxi* and Shen Yucheng* (China Foreign Exchange Committee Secretariat)

COLOMBIA – Colombian Foreign Exchange Market Committee
Public Representative: Wilmar Cabrera (Central Bank of Colombia)

EURO AREA – Foreign Exchange Contact Group
Public Representative: Isabel von Köppen-Mertes (European Central Bank (ECB))
Private Representative: Alan Stewart (Goldman Sachs International)
Other Attendees: Roswitha Hutter and Volker Enseleit (ECB)

GEORGIA – Financial Markets Treasuries Association
Public Representative: Lasha Jugeli* (Georgian Financial Markets Treasuries Association)

HONG KONG – Treasury Markets Association
Public Representative: Kimberly Chi Man Cheng (Hong Kong Monetary Authority (HKMA))
Private Representatives: Wilson Siu Chung Wong and Benny Wong (Bank of China (Hong Kong) Limited)
Other Attendees: Ernest Ho (Hong Kong Monetary Authority (HKMA))

INDIA – India Foreign Exchange Committee
Public Representative: Seshsayee Gunturu* (Reserve Bank of India)
Other Attendees: Shreyas Kondibyle (Reserve Bank of India)

INDONESIA – Indonesian Foreign Exchange Market Committee
Public Representative: Agustina Dharmayanti (Bank Indonesia)
Other Attendees: Yoanita Historiani (Bank Indonesia)

ISRAEL – Israeli Foreign Exchange Committee
Public Representative: Ketty Cohen* (Bank of Israel)

JAPAN – Tokyo Foreign Exchange Market Committee
Public Representative: Yoshihiro Takada (Bank of Japan)
Private Representative: Yoshiyasu Inoue* (Morgan Stanley MUFG Securities)
Other Attendees: Mashu Namiki (Bank of Japan)

KOREA - Seoul Foreign Exchange Committee
Public Representative: Youngwoong Kim (Bank of Korea (BoK))
Private Representative: Unjong Lee (Woori Bank)

MEXICO – Mexican Foreign Exchange Committee
Private Representative: Alejandro Faesi Puente (Banorte)
Other Attendees: Mariel Padilla Lujano and Carlos Vélez Martínez (Bank of Mexico)

THE NORDICS – Nordic Countries Foreign Exchange Committee
Public Representative: Anders Gånge* (Sveriges Riksbank)
Private Representative: Morten Salvesen (DNB Carnegie)

SINGAPORE – Singapore Foreign Exchange Market Committee
Public Representative: Bernard Wee (Monetary Authority of Singapore (MAS))
Private Representative: Andrew Ng Wai Hung (DBS Bank)
Other attendees: Rachel Phoa (MAS)

SOUTH AFRICA – South African Foreign Exchange Committee
Public Representative: Muladelo Andries Tshishonga (South African Reserve Bank (SARB))
Private Representative: Richard de Roos (Standard Bank)

SWITZERLAND – Swiss Foreign Exchange Committee
Public Representative: Roman Baumann (Swiss National Bank (SNB))
Private Representative: Christoph Kummli* (Bank Julius Bär)
Other Attendees: Barbara Döbeli (SNB)

UK – London Foreign Exchange Joint Standing Committee
Public Representative: Natalie Lovell (Bank of England (BoE))
Other Attendees: Matthew Conway* and Amelie Hallam* (BoE))

US – New York Foreign Exchange Committee
Public Representative: Anna Nordstrom (Federal Reserve Bank of New York (FRBNY))
Private Representative: Maria Douvas-Orme (Morgan Stanley)
Other Attendees: Lisa Chung, Sanja Peros and Shawei Wang (FRBNY)

Guests
Ricardo Consiglio (Financial Markets Manager, Central Bank of Chile)
Rui Correia (Chief Executive Officer, ACI Financial Markets Association)
James Kemp (Managing Director, Global Head, Global Financial Markets Association (GFMA) Global FX Division (GFXD))
Janet Dawson (Managing Director, Americas, GFMA Global FX Division)
Daniel Mayston* (Technical Director, Financial Markets Standards Board (FMSB))
Myles McGuinness* (CEO, FMSB)

Ian Pollick (Managing Director & Head, FICC Strategy, Global Markets, CIBC Capital Markets)
Saher Kazmi (Senior Director, Chief Compliance Officer, CIBC Asset Management)
Neilan Govender (Executive Director, CIBC Capital Markets)
Christopher Chattaway (Co-head of Global FX Systematic Trading and Americas FX One-Delta Trading, Goldman Sachs)
Kamakshya Trivedi* (Chief FX & EM Strategist, Goldman Sachs)
Dirk Willer* (Global Head of Macro, Asset Allocation and EM Strategy, Citi)
Neil Shearing* (Group Chief Economist, Capital Economics)
Matt O'Hara (CEO, Americas, 360T)
Jeremy Smart* (Head of Sales, XTX Markets)
Emrah Mahmutoglu* (Senior Dealer, Royal Philips)
Şebnem Kalemli-Ozcan* (Professor, Brown University)
Vladyslav Sushko* (Principal Economist, BIS)

Observers
Sara Castellanos Pascacio* (Research Specialist, Bank of Mexico)
Santiago García Verdú* (Research Specialist, Bank of Mexico)
Liku Kamba* (Manager, Domestic Markets, Bank of Tanzania)
Stanslaus Shenyali* (Assistant Manager, Domestic Markets, Bank of Tanzania)
Mwinde Mustafa* (Financial Analyst, Domestic Markets, Bank of Tanzania)
Hassan Mbaga* (Financial Analyst, Domestic Markets, Bank of Tanzania)
Aydın Kiraz* (Assistant Specialist, Markets, Central Bank of the Republic of Turkey)

Day 1, 4 June 2026

Opening Remarks and Competition Guidelines

The Chair, Gerardo García (Bank of Mexico), welcomed the members of the Global Foreign Exchange Committee (GFXC or the "Committee") to the hybrid meeting and thanked the Bank of Canada and CIBC for hosting the meeting. The Chair also welcomed new public and private sector representatives, as well as meeting observers. Shawei Wang (FRBNY) provided an overview of the GFXC Competition/Antitrust Law Guidelines.

1. Update on FX Global Code Adherence

The Chair noted that the GFXC Global Index of Public Registers had reached 1,549 Statements of Commitment (SoCs) to the FX Global Code (the "Code"). Mr García highlighted that since the last GFXC meeting, the Indonesian public registry was included in the Participating Public Registers, which added 120 SoCs. More broadly, 18 new entries were added to the Global Index in 2026, which reflect a diverse range of institutions.

The Chair reported that the National Bank of Ukraine is in the process of joining the BIS Central Bank Public Register, and the South African Reserve Bank aims to establish a public register for firms located in Africa. Selected statistics on the use of the GFXC website and the Proportionality Self-Assessment Tool were also presented to the Committee.

2. Update on FX Settlement Risk Working Group

Natalie Lovell (BoE, Co-Chair of the Working Group) noted that the GFXC discussion paper on FX Market Preparedness for the UK, EU, Switzerland & Liechtenstein Move to

T + 1 Securities Settlement had been published. Ms Lovell highlighted regional fragmentation in Europe and varying third party cut-off times as key considerations for FX market participants ahead of the transition.

Ms Lovell explained that the 2025 BIS Triennial FX settlement risk results were due to be released on 15 June 2026. Once published, the Working Group would analyse the results and consider what the GFXC could do to further reduce FX settlement risk.

Ms Lovell explained that the GFXC would publish its semi-annual central bank FX settlement risk data from September 2026. Members also discussed tokenisation and other technological innovation as a potential means to mitigating FX settlement risk.

3. Update on FX Data Working Group

Zahir Antia (Bank of Canada, Co-Chair of the Working Group) reported low adoption of the GFXC Disclosure Cover Sheets (DCS) among Platforms and Liquidity Providers. The Working Group identified some of the main barriers to DCS adoption, which included its voluntary nature and independence from the Code, as well as low market participant awareness. Mr Antia discussed some potential initiatives to promote the use of DCS and the value it could bring if widely adopted.

Stuart Simmons (QIC, GFXC Co-Vice Chair) focused on the Working Group's assessment of the availability of spot reference rates. Mr Simmons shared a list of freely available spot reference rates, some of which were provided by central banks. Mr Simmons discussed the possibility of publishing links to spot reference rates providers on the GFXC website to promote awareness. Some members, however, raised concerns such as perceived endorsement of commercial spot rate providers. Members agreed that the GFXC website could include some general education around the availability of spot reference rates, and the Working Group agreed to develop a formal proposal.

4. Panel: Local FX Committees (LFXCs) Markets Update and Outreach Activities

Anna Nordstrom (FRBNY) provided an overview of US market conditions, noting that market movements had been largely driven by the conflict in the Middle East. The notable increase in energy prices had created a divergence between currency performance of energy exporters and importers. Nonetheless, market volatility had been lower than in previous episodes of a decline in global markets risk sentiment. On US monetary policy, Ms Nordstrom noted that Fed Funds futures had shifted from 57 bps of expected easing to 20 bps of tightening over the period from February 27 to June 1, and that the US dollar appreciated, given the United States is a net energy exporter and amid resilient US economic activity.

Natalie Lovell (BoE) noted that geopolitical developments in the Middle East and UK political news had driven moves in sterling. Since the last GFXC meeting, and notwithstanding some relative weakness in early May, sterling had appreciated against most G10 currencies. Ms Lovell added that, despite a broader increase in volatility across other asset classes, FX volatility had remained relatively contained, and FX market functioning had remained orderly. Ms Lovell noted that the London Foreign Exchange Joint Standing Committee (FXJSC) had discussed digital asset use cases for FX and was due to discuss the BoE's decision to extend RTGS and CHAPS settlement hours in the UK.

Andries Tshishonga (SARB) explained that while the rand was one of the best-performing emerging market currencies in 2025, it weakened following the February 2026 shocks. Going forward, the volatility in the South African financial markets will likely be driven by global financial conditions, while the robust local fundamentals are poised to offer support to the rand. Moreover, Mr Tshishonga noted that the SARB had signed the revised 2024 FX Global Code SoC and would launch a South African public register for firms located in Africa. In addition, the SARB participated in the relaunch of the ACI FMA in South Africa, which served to emphasise the importance of the FX Global Code.

Youngwoong Kim (BoK) explained that the won had depreciated in the fourth quarter for three main reasons: local residents increased their investment overseas, non-residents equity holders took their profits after a strong performance of the domestic stock market, and the uncertainty associated with the Korean-US trade negotiations. In response, the authorities implemented a series of policy measures. Such measures contributed to stabilizing the FX market. Nevertheless, as the geopolitical tensions intensified in the Middle East in late March, the Korean won hit high levels against the US dollar. Despite the volatility in the FX market, the external sector remained sound, supported by: a positive external asset position, FX reserves in excess of USD 400 billion, a robust level, and a ratio of short-term external debt to FX reserves in adequate levels. Mr Kim also noted that the Korean onshore KRW/USD market would transition to 24-hour trading in the coming months. Finally, Mr Kim highlighted that the number of participating institutions in the Korea FX Code Initiative had increased.

5. Update on Technology and Innovation Working Group

Manuel Mondedeu (CIBC, GFXC Co-Vice Chair) and Ernest Ho (HKMA, Co-Chair of the Working Group) presented the Working Group's objectives, membership composition, and initial observations. The Working Group was comprised of 25 contributors from 19 organisations, including buy-side, sell-side, and technology providers, and had been divided into three workstreams, which were to: i) identify emerging technology trends that may impact the FX market; ii) evaluate the impact of digital assets on the FX market; and iii) assess implications for the 2027 Code review.

In presenting the Working Group's early observations, the co-chairs noted that ongoing technological development are reshaping FX markets, with electronification, automation of markets, and the potential use of artificial intelligence (AI) in FX activities expected to accelerate further. The Working Group also observed a shift in human roles towards system oversight rather than direct execution, highlighting potential implications for governance, surveillance, and operational resilience. On digital assets, the Working Group would focus on the potential FX impact of stablecoins, central bank digital currencies, and tokenised assets. The Working Group also briefly discussed specific industry initiatives and central bank collaborations in the technology and innovation space.

As next steps, the Working Group would undertake a more in-depth assessment of the impact of emerging trends, such as AI and of digital asset development, including stablecoins, on FX market functioning. The assessment would inform a preliminary view on whether any potential changes to the Code may be warranted.

6. Panel: Governance in a Fast-Paced FX Market

Jeremy Smart (XTX Markets), Matt O'Hara (360T), Christopher Chattaway (Goldman Sachs), Daniel Mayston (FMSB), and Manuel Mondedeu (CIBC Capital Markets) discussed key governance aspects in fast-paced FX markets.

The panel emphasised that rapid technological evolution requires equally swift governance with financial institutions maintaining general accountability despite the shift from human to automated execution, where responsibility now focuses on system design and evidence-based monitoring. Participants highlighted that firms should align business practices with the Code's Principles even when using autonomous systems and concluded that the GFXC should continue to prioritise Code outreach and adherence amid increased trading automation.

Key themes included the necessity of real time surveillance tools for analysing FX operations, the continuing relevance of trading under best practice principles despite process changes from innovation, the importance of establishing new guardrails to ensure automated systems maintain proper governance throughout the entire trade lifecycle. However, if issues do arise, responsibility should ultimately remain with the relevant business owner. A panellist emphasised the value of a principles-based approach to governance, noting that rapid technological developments, including in AI, could quickly render overly prescriptive firm-level guidance outdated.

7. Update on Motivation for Adherence Working Group

Alan Stewart (Goldman Sachs International, Member of the Working Group) delivered a progress update on the Working Group's three-pillar approach to Code outreach.

On outreach to asset managers and hedge funds, the Working Group is developing a targeted letter for large real money investors that have not adhered to the Code. Mr Stewart shared that Working Group members have participated in variety of conferences, podcasts, and media engagements. Mr Stewart shared an update on ongoing initiatives, which include a corporate outreach letter that has already been distributed in some jurisdictions. He also highlighted the importance of having a consistent approach to follow up with firms on the letter. The Working Group has also reached out to Platform providers to gauge their willingness to assist in increasing Code awareness among non-bank FX participants.

On education and training initiatives, the Working Group completed a Chartered Financial Analyst (CFA) webinar series to educate market participants on the FX Global Code, noting that there were over 4,500 registrants. A refresh of the GFXC website would also be welcomed. Finally, the Working Group suggested shifting the execution of some outreach strategies to the LFXCs, and encouraged them to act as liaisons with both the GFXC and the Working Group.

8. Panel: Proportionality in Practice

Stuart Simmons (QIC, GFXC Co-Vice Chair) presented QIC's institutional experience with implementing Code proportionality. Mr Simmons noted that QIC formed a cross-functional Working Group, which included legal, risk, trading desks, and human resources. Mr Simmons added that QIC conducts a full reassessment every three years (in alignment with the Code reviews) and/or when its business model has changed.

Saher Kazmi (CIBC Asset Management) explained that CIBC Asset Management had used its compliance unit to lead the initial proportionality review of the Code. Ms Kazmi added that some of the execution principles had initially been challenging to validate; however, the Proportionality Self-Assessment Tool was a helpful tool in reducing the burden associated with the Code's attestation.

Emrah Mahmutoglu (Royal Philips) noted that Royal Philips focused on hedging activities and that the Code was the core of its internal risk management practices. Mr Mahmutoglu observed that their many existing corporate procedures already aligned with the principles of the Code.

Rui Correia (ACI FMA) presented a brief evaluation of GFXC resources and tools. He noted the high quality of the Gap Analysis Template and Proportionality Self-Assessment Tool, and identified some potential improvements for the GFXC website. Mr Correia also described some of the barriers to buy-side, corporate and geographical adherence to the Code.

9. Wrap-up

The Chair summarised the key takeaways from the first day of the GFXC meeting. Mr García highlighted the resilience of the FX market, which had continued to function well despite recent market developments. Mr García thanked the GFXC Working Groups for their continued efforts and noted that the Committee should ensure that best practices are embedded in the adoption of new technologies. Mr García concluded by noting that the number of institutions adhering to the Code continued to rise, albeit at a slower pace, and that the development of new public registers could encourage more entities to adhere to the Code and publish their SoCs.

Day 2, 5 June 2026

1. GFXC Partner Network Update

James Kemp and Janet Dawson gave an overview of the GFMA's Global Foreign Exchange Division (GFXD), which represents 25 of the largest global FX dealers and focuses on supporting an effective and efficient FX market.

Mr Kemp summarised GFXD's Future of FX Report, which identified three key themes: the possibility that changes to FX market structure could increase market fragility and financial stability risks; the important role banks play in the provision of credit; and the pressure on liquidity providers' client service models from rising costs.

The report also highlighted several operational aspects of the FX market that could be improved, including the risks created from notifying FX trade allocations post-trade, liquidity and settlement issues caused by payment splitting, and over-reliance on manual touchpoints. The GFXD was also considering how FX prime broker-credit limit and related processes could be improved.

Mr Kemp added that the GFXD had engaged with supervisors on simplifying regulatory requirements in several areas, including benchmark regulation, UK trade reporting, and will be raising challenges associated with the treatment of FX forwards and swaps in accordance with the Standardised Approach for Counterparty Credit Risk (SA-CCR).

2. Panel: Geopolitics and FX Market Fragmentation

Şebnem Kalemli-Özcan (Brown University), Neil Shearing (Capital Economics), Kamakshya Trivedi (Goldman Sachs), and Ian Pollick (CIBC Capital Markets) explored the potential impact of geopolitics on FX market fragmentation.

The panellists noted that geopolitics had made it more difficult for central banks to set monetary policy, given a more challenging balancing act between price stability and growth. They also highlighted the importance of considering trade flows and capital flows jointly, and that significant trade fragmentation would lead to a reduction in capital flows. In this context, total global trade flows reached near record levels last year. However, there has been evidence of some fracturing in capital flows in some geopolitically sensitive sectors.

Furthermore, the impact of tariffs on the US dollar had been mixed. Although standard macro-trade models predict that import tariffs should strengthen the implementor's currency, tariff-related volatility had instead contributed to US dollar depreciation. Panellists agreed that the US dollar's position as the dominant global currency would likely persist. Beyond its status as a reserve currency, the US dollar is used in approximately 90% of all FX transactions. It was also noted that China's trade surplus was among the factors supporting the renminbi.

3. Panel: Emerging Markets and Global FX

Vladyslav Sushko (BIS) noted that turnover in emerging market economy (EME) currencies had grown to 29% of global turnover, alongside a stabilisation in the share of international (non-resident) EME currency trading according to the latest BIS FX Triennial Central Bank Survey data. Mr Sushko added that most EME FX derivatives were traded offshore, predominantly in the form of FX swaps for deliverable currencies, and that the Triennial data suggested EME currencies were increasingly being used as funding currencies in carry trade portfolios.

Dirk Willer (Citi) explained that the lower-yielding Japanese yen had been a popular funding currency for carry trades and that positions involving the Brazilian real and Mexican peso had become stretched. He noted the sensitivity of leveraged investors to carry trade drawdowns and discussed the potential impact of central bank interventions on carry trade positions.

Ricardo Consiglio (Central Bank of Chile) presented an overview of the Chilean FX market with focus on its recent evolution. He noted that monthly turnover in FX spot and derivatives markets amounted to approximately 32% and 46% of Chile's GDP respectively, with the Chilean peso–US dollar pair accounting for most transactions. He also described how the different participants interact in the Chilean FX market.

4. Endorsement of the New Chair

The Committee endorsed the Leadership Selection Committee's proposal to appoint Bernard Wee (MAS) as the new GFXC Chair for a three-year term, effective immediately. The Committee also thanked Gerardo García (Bank of Mexico, outgoing GFXC Chair) for his commitment and dedication to the GFXC over the past three years.

5. 2027 FX Global Code Review

Natalie Lovell (BoE) outlined the process and timelines for the 2026 GFXC Survey, which would launch in August for four weeks and seek respondents' views on topics for focus of the next Code review. Committee members agreed that the Survey would be conducted and administered by the Bank of England. The results would be discussed at the December 2026 meeting and a summary published in early 2027.

Gerardo García (Bank of Mexico, outgoing GFXC Chair) noted that, in addition to the 2026 GFXC Survey, the Committee would also seek feedback from LFXCs, the BIS Markets Committee, and the GFXC Partner Network to determine the Code review. Several topics had been identified as potential areas for consideration by the GFXC during the Code review, including: i) the impact of emerging technologies and digital assets on the FX market; ii) pre-hedging in light of IOSCO's recommendations; iii) the use and relevance of Disclosure Cover Sheets; and iv) the concept and application of proportionality in Code adherence.

6. Internal Guidance Documents Working Group

Mariel Padilla (Bank of Mexico) explained that a Working Group composed of GFXC Secretariat members had been formed to develop a set of internal guidance documents outlining the administrative aspects of the GFXC. The initiative sought to facilitate smoother transitions for future Chairs and Secretariat members, preserve institutional knowledge, and ensure operational continuity.

7. Wrap-up

The GFXC Co-Vice Chairs thanked GFXC members for their contributions. Gerardo García (Bank of Mexico, outgoing GFXC Chair) summarised the key takeaways from the second day of the meeting. The Chair expressed his gratitude to the Co-Vice Chairs, Working Groups, LFXCs, and GFXC Secretariat for their continued efforts and support during his term. The Chair also thanked the Bank of Canada and CIBC for their hospitality. Finally, Mr García congratulated Mr Wee for his appointment as the new GFXC Chair.