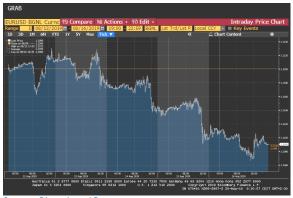


FX NEWS EUR/USD



Source: Bloomberg LP

The EUR/USD exchange rate had a downward trend during this reporting week. Possible early elections in Italy, release of optimistic data on US inflation, GDP decline in Q2 in Germany, all prompted investors to turn their investments in the dollar. The EUR/USD exchange rate fell sharply on Thursday, following the ambitious statements by the ECB monetary board member Olli Rehn, who said that a strong incentive measures program should be proposed at the upcoming ECB meeting in September, which are better off in the market than to have them less. The EUR/USD exchange rate dropped slightly on the last day of the week. The Fed is expected to cut interest rates again at the next meeting in September, and White House officials said the administration is considering introducing fiscal stimulus, which would be funded by tax cuts and tariff revenues. The euro was showing signs of recovery by the end of the day as a plan to act in the event of a major recession in the country was announced in Germany.

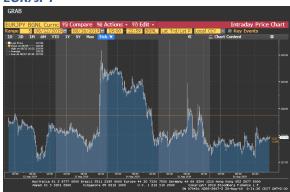
EUR/GBP



Source: Bloomberg LP

The EUR/USD exchange rate was trending downwards trend during this reporting week. The strengthening of the sterling was influenced by the release of a report by the UK Office for National Statistics, which showed that the inflation rate rose to 2.1% in July and was slightly above the targeted 2%. The euro also weakened as a result of the comments by the ECB official Ollie Rehn, who said a new stimulus package should be announced at the ECB meeting in September to exceed investors' expectations in boosting the euro area economy. The strengthening of sterling is also affected by the fact that more and more British lawmakers are opposed to leaving the EU without a previously reached agreement, reducing the chances that the country will leave the EU on 31 October.

EUR/JPY



Source: Bloomberg LP

The EUR/JPY exchange rate fluctuated slightly during the reporting period due to still existing tensions between China and the US, as well as the economic data released during the week.

Table 1 - Exchange rates of the most important currencies

	12 August 2019 ¹	16 August 2019 ²	% Change
EUR/USD	1.1200	1.1090	-0.98
EUR/GBP	0.93117	0.91289	-1.96
EUR/JPY	118.38	117.96	-0.35
EUR/AUD	1.65037	1.63573	-0.89
EUR/CHF	1.08986	1.08530	-0.42
USD/JPY	105.69	106.38	0.65
GBP/USD	1.2033	1.2149	0.96

Table 2 - Overview of the reference interest rates of the leading central banks

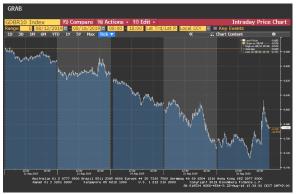
Central Bank	Reference interest rate	Reference interest rate level	Next meeting
European Central Bank	ECB Main Refinancing Rate	0.00%	12-Sep-2019
Federal Reserves	Federal Funds Target Rate	2.25%	18-Sep-2019
Bank of Japan	Overnight Call Rate	-0.10%	19-Sep-2019
Bank of England	Official Bank Rate	0.75%	19-Sep-2019
Swiss National Bank	Libor Target Rate	-0.75%	19-Sep-2019
Bank of Canada	Target Overnight Rate	1.75%	4-Oct-2019
Reserve Bank of Australia	Cash Rate Target	1.00%	3-Sep-2019

Table 3 - Eonia and **Euribor**

	12 August 2019 ¹	16 August 2019 ²	Change in basis points
Eonia	-0.358	-0.364	-0.60
Euribor 1W	-0.408	-0.403	0.50
Euribor 1M	-0.403	-0.423	-2.00
Euribor 3M	-0.404	-0.420	-1.60
Euribor 6M	-0.396	-0.427	-3.10
Euribor 12M	-0.343	-0.385	-4.20

¹Opening market value on Monday ²Closing market value on Friday

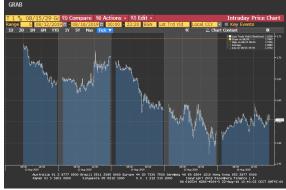
EUROPEAN GOVERNMENT BONDS MARKET



Source: Bloomberg LP

Yields on 10-year German government bonds recorded downward trend during the reporting period. Increase in demand for safe funds, and the fall in yields on these bonds, came early in the week as stock prices weakened in Europe and there was also uncertainty over antigovernment protests in Hong Kong, as well as the one in China - USA relations. By the end of the week, the media quoted a statement of one of ECB's monetary policy makers, Olli Rehn, that the ECB should announce a new stimulus measures package at its September meeting, which should exceed investors' expectations, further knocking down yields on these bonds. Yields on German 10-year bonds stood at -0.685% at the end of the reporting week.

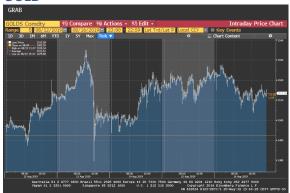
US GOVERNMENT BONDS MARKET



Source: Bloomberg LP

Yields on US 10-year US government bonds declined during this reporting period. They were declining at the start of the week as demand for secure funds was boosted both by protests in Hong Kong and the currency crisis in Argentina. Yields on 10-year US bonds recovered slightly on Tuesday as President Trump's administration decided to delay tariff increase on certain Chinese products. Still, the rest of the week saw again a sharp drop in yields, with signals pointing to a possible recession in both the US and globally. The decline in yields on US bonds was stopped on Friday, as the Treasury Department announced it was evaluating the market for issuing 50 and 100-year maturity bonds. The yields on 10-year US bonds stood at 1.55% at the end of the week.

GOLD

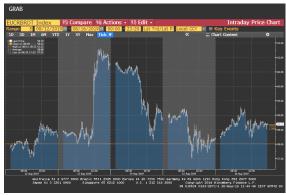


Source: Bloomberg LP

Geopolitical tensions caused concerns over global economic growth and currency volatility in the markets at the beginning of the week, leading to an increased demand for gold. Encouraging US inflation figures resulted in the gold price decline on Tuesday afternoon. The gold price trend was mainly on the rise in the rest of the week due to tightening trade relations between the US and China, protests in Hong Kong, the political situation in Argentina, and weaker than expected economic data in both Germany and China.

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OIL



Source: Bloomberg LP

The oil price did not change much at the start of the week, rising sharply on Tuesday afternoon (from \$ 57.95 per barrel to \$ 61.29 per barrel), following Trump's decision to delay the introduction of 10% tariffs on certain Chinese products. Soon, the news of an increase in the stocks of this energy generating product that came on Wednesday, caused the price of oil to decline, worrying again the market over the outlook for oil demand globally. The tensions between the US and China intensified by the end of the week, and an attack on the Saudi Arabian oil field was carried out, which, in the overall, reduced the price of oil.

Table 4 - Economic indicators (12 - 16 August 2019)

Country	Indicator	Period	Expected value	Current value	Previous value
Euro Area	Gross domestic product seasonal adjustments (GDP s. a.) One of the basic macroeconomic indicators, which represents the calculated value in the market prices of goods and services produced within the country, but excludes the income of citizens and corporations working abroad. The following four components are used to calculate GDP: consumption, investments, government expenditure, and net exports.	II Quarter QoQ% (YoY%)	0.2% (1.1%)	0.2% (1.1%)	0.2% (1.1%)
Germany	Consumer price index (CPI) Estimates the changes in the cost of living, by measuring changes in the price level of market basket of consumer goods and services purchased by an average household in Germany.	July MoM% (YoY%)	0.5% (1.7%)	0.5% (1.7%)	0.5% (1.7%)
France	Consumer price index (CPI) Estimates the changes in the cost of living, by measuring changes in the price level of market basket of consumer goods and services purchased by an average household.	July MoM% (YoY%)	-0.2% (1.1%)	-0.2% (1.1%)	-0.2% (1.1%)
Great Britain	Consumer price index (CPI) Estimates the changes in the cost of living, by measuring changes in the price level of market basket of consumer goods and services purchased by an average household.	July MoM% (YoY%)	-0.1% (1.9%)	0.0% (2.1%)	0.0% (2.0%)

Source: Bloomberg