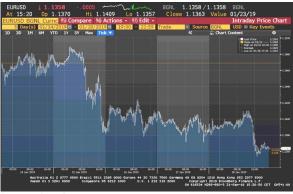


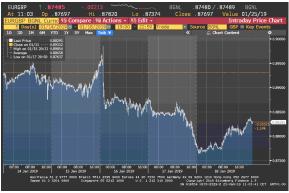
# **FX NEWS EUR/USD**



Source: Bloomberg LP

On Monday, the EUR/USD exchange rate was stable but fell sharply on Tuesday after the publication of the preliminary data of the Federal Statistical Office of Germany according to which GDP grew by 1.5% in 2018, which is the lowest rate in the last five years and represents a significant slowdown if compared to the previous year when it was 2.2%. On Wednesday and Thursday, the EUR/USD exchange rate was slightly volatile (the exchange rate averaged around 1.1397). At the end of the week, the aforementioned exchange rate was 1.1363 following the news that the Bank of Italy lowered the GDP forecast for 2019 to 0.6%, compared to December's 1.0%.

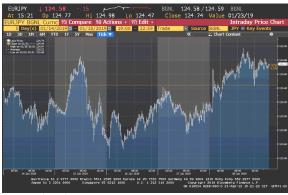
### **EUR/GBP**



Source: Bloomberg LP

The EUR/GBP exchange rate has been steadily declining throughout the week. This week, the British Parliament voted on Brexit. In this vote. the agreement on Brexit was proposed by the Prime Minister Theresa May, followed by a new vote on the confidence to the Prime Minister. Theresa May received support, so negotiations about Brexit will continue and in the next few weeks Plan B will be presented on the issue of Brexit, which would allow Great Britain to leave the EU with an agreement that would mitigate the negative consequences of leaving the EU.

#### **EUR/JPY**



Source: Bloomberg LP

At the beginning of the week, the EUR/JPY exchange rate was stable but fell on Tuesday as investors sought refuge in the Japanese currency due to the potential vote on the confidence of the Government of Theresa May and the worst outcome of Brexit. During the week, due to the stabilization of the situation in the Great Britain (Prime Minister May managed to gain parliamentary confidence), as well as to the rise in speculations that China and the United States are making progress in resolving the issue of trade conflicts, the demand for the yen declined. On Friday, the EUR/JPY exchange rate slightly increased.

Table 1 - Exchange rates of the most important currencies

	14 Jan 2019 <sup>1</sup>	18 Jan 2019 <sup>2</sup>	% Change	
EUR/USD	1.1469	1.1363	-0.92	
EUR/GBP	0.89312	0.88291	-1.14	
EUR/JPY	124.44	124.74	0.24	
EUR/AUD	1.58963	1.58553	-0.26	
EUR/CHF	1.12840	1.13096	0.23	
USD/JPY	108.48	109.78	1.20	
GBP/USD	1.2844	1.2872	0.22	

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

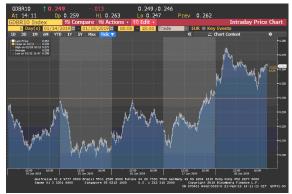
Central Bank	Reference interest	Reference	Next	
	rate	interest rate	meeting	
		level	3	
European Central	"ECB main			
Bank	"	0.00%	24 Jan 2019	
Dalik	refinancing rate"			
Federal Reserves	"Federal Funds	2.50%	30 Jan 2019	
	Target Rate"	2.3070	30 Jan 2019	
Bank of Japan	"Overnight Call	0.100/	00.10010	
	Rate"	-0.10%	23 Jan 2019	
Bank of England	"Official Bank			
Darik Of Erigianu		0.75%	07 Feb 2019	
	Rate"			
Swiss National	"Libor Target	-0.75%	21 Mar 2019	
Bank	Rate"	-0.7370	21 IVIdi 2017	
Bank of Canada	"Target Overnight	4.750/	0/14 0010	
	Rate"	1.75%	06 Mar 2019	
Reserve Bank of	"Cash Rate Target"	_		
Australia	"Jasir Kato Target	1.50%	05 Feb 2019	
Australia				

Table 3 - Eonia and **Euribor** 

	14 Jan 2019 <sup>1</sup>	18 Jan 2019 <sup>2</sup>	Change in basis points	
Eonia	-0.366	-0.371	-0.50	
Euribor 1W	-0.375	-0.378	-0.30	
Euribor 1M	-0.365	-0.368	-0.30	
Euribor 3M	-0.308	-0.308	0.00	
Euribor 6M	-0.236	-0.235	0.10	
Euribor 12M	-0.117	-0.116	0.10	

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Opening market value on Monday <sup>2</sup> Closing market value on Friday

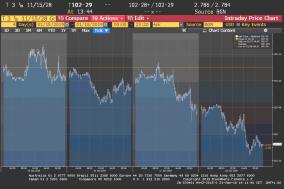
# EUROPEAN GOVERNMENT BONDS MARKET



Source: Bloomberg LP

Yields on German 10-year government bonds fell at the beginning of the week. By the end of the week, there was a slight increase in the yield on these bonds. Over the course of this week, yields on 10-year bonds averaged about 0.228%, to reach 0.262% at the end of the week.

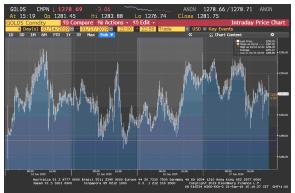
## **US GOVERNMENT BONDS MARKET**



Source: Bloomberg LP

During the first two days of this reporting week, yields on the US 10-year government bonds were stable and did not register significant changes, so as to have an upward trend since mid-week. The yield growth was due to a recovery in the price of shares in the USA. Yields on the US bonds also grew due to news that some members of the Tramp's administration wanted to loosen tense relations with China (the media reported that the US Treasury Secretary was in favour of decreasing tariffs to China). The growth in the US bond yields also contributed to better than expected data on US industrial production. By the end of the day on Friday, yields on 10-year bonds amounted around 2.784%.

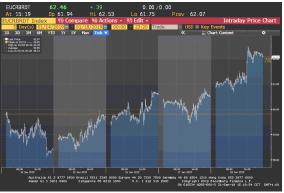
### **GOLD**



Source: Bloomberg LP

During this reporting period, price of gold fluctuated. At the beginning of the week, demand for gold increased due to the uncertainty that prevailed in the United States due to the firm intentions of the US President Trump to build a wall at the border with Mexico, as well as growing concerns over the closure of the US government. In the middle of the week, the price of gold had a volatile trend, with no major deviations. On Thursday, a rising trend in the price of this precious metal continued due to uncertainty over Great Britain voting, on Friday, the trend was interrupted, as investors were optimistic about trade negotiations between the US and China, which led to a rise in stock prices on a global level. The situation in Great Britain somewhat stabilized in the meantime (the UK Parliament voted in favour of Prime Minister May), which was another reason why demand for gold weakened.

### OIL



Source: Bloomberg LP

Oil price rose during this reporting period. At the beginning of the week, the price of oil slightly fell, and then rose, due to the optimism that the OPEC coalition would succeed in reducing global overload with its program. Signs from Russia and Saudi Arabia that they will continue to reduce production volumes in order to avoid overcrowding of the market with this energy product have continued to strengthen the price of oil. It was expected that Russia will achieve the target of reducing production output by April, which is part of an agreement that has been contracted with OPEC. On the last day, the price of oil reached its 2-month maximum, as it was said that China offered 3 billion US dollars to buy goods in order to reduce tensions with the world's largest economy. According to the Bloomberg News, China proposed a six-year purchase of US goods, thereby reducing the concern about the slowdown in economic growth. At the beginning of the week, the price of oil was at 59.85 US dollars and at the end of the week 62.07 US dollars per barrel.

Table 4 - Economic indicators 14 January – 18 January 2019

Country	Indicator	Period	Expected value	Current value	Previous value
Euro area	It estimates changes in the cost of living, measuring the changes in prices in the basket of consumer goods and services, used by the average household.	December MoM% (YoY%)	0.0% (1.6%)	0.0% (1.6%)	-0.2% (1.6%)
France	Consumer Price Index It estimates changes in the cost of living, measuring the changes in prices in the basket of consumer goods and services, used by the average household.	December MoM% (YoY%)	0.0% (1.6%)	0.0% (1.6%)	0.0% (1.6%)
USA	Initial Jobless Claims It measures the number of persons who receive unemployment benefits. It is similar to the applicant, and higher growth of job positions is accompanied by economic expansion, which can affect inflationary pressure.	January 12 K=1.000	2200K	2130K	2160K
	Consumer Price Index It estimates changes in the cost of living, measuring the changes in prices in the basket of consumer goods and services, used by the average household.	December MoM% (YoY%)	0.1% (1.7%)	0.1% (1.7%)	0.1% (1.7%)
Germany	GDP  One of the basic macroeconomic indicators, which represents the calculated value in the market prices of products and services produced within the country, but excludes the income of citizens and corporations working abroad. Four components are used to calculate GDP: consumption, investments, government expenditure, and net exports.	2018 YoY%	1.5%	1.5%	2.2%

Source: Bloomberg