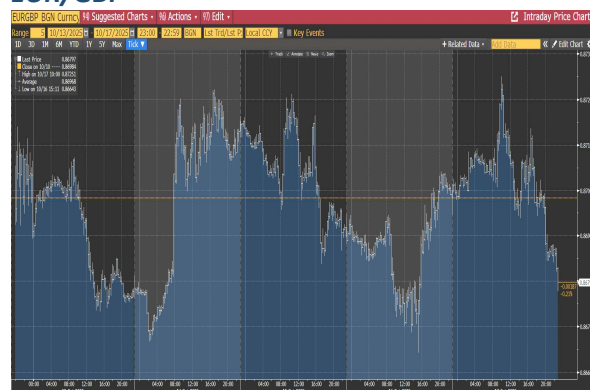
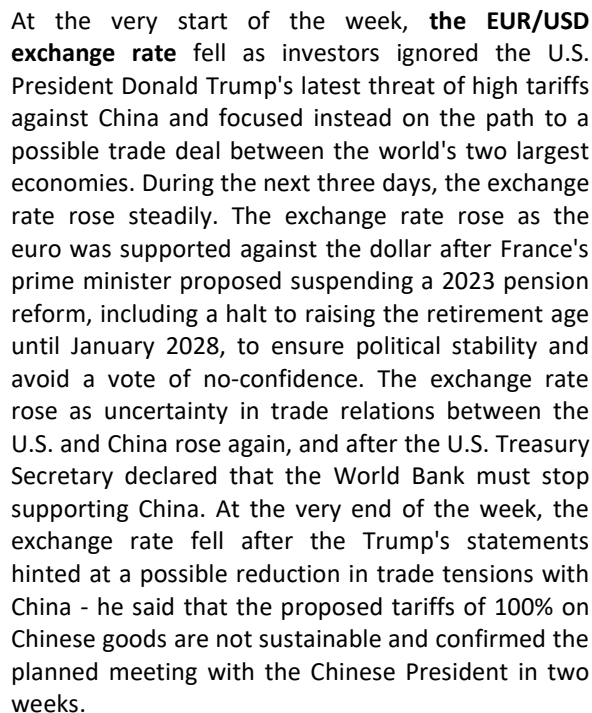


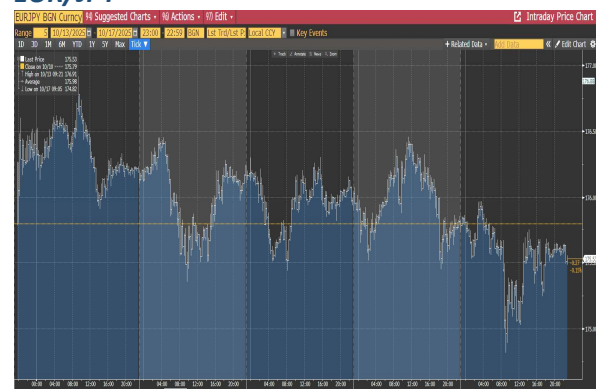


Weekly overview of short news

- The price of gold rose this reporting week from \$4,015.00 to \$4,251.82 per ounce due to growing demand for safe assets and increasing trade tensions between the U.S. and China.
- The price of oil decreased from \$64.12 to \$61.24 per barrel in this reporting week. The drop in oil prices was a consequence of growing trade tensions between the U.S. and China.
- Joachim Nagel stated that he is satisfied with the current interest rates and sees no reason to change them, unless new data appears. Pierre Wunsch pointed to a reduced likelihood of further interest rate cuts, despite mild inflation risks. Wunsch cited a strong euro, cheap Chinese imports and economic weakness as negative factors, but stressed that policymakers are likely to maintain current monetary policy settings.
- The ECB President Christine Lagarde said she sees no signs of disruption in the euro area bond market despite the ongoing budget crisis in France. In an interview with CNBC, she said: "I said previously that we are monitoring financial markets, that we're looking at spreads..., but there's nothing disorderly at the moment."



EUR/JPY



The EUR/JPY exchange rate had a slight downward trend during this week. The exchange rate fell due to the new political uncertainty in France, which had a negative effect on the euro. In Japan, Liberal Democratic Party leader Sanae Takaichi is seeking support from Ishin Party leaders - Hirofumi Yoshimura and Fumitake Fujita - for a vote on a new prime minister scheduled for 21 October, following the collapse of the ruling coalition. The Ishin Party could support Takaichi if a political deal is reached by Monday, but is also considering backing Democratic People's Party (DPP) candidate Yuichiro Tamaki if they can agree on key politics issues.

Table 1 - Exchange rates of the most important currencies

	13-Oct-2025 ¹	17-Oct-2025 ²	% Change
EUR/USD	1.1619	1.1655	0.31
EUR/GBP	0.86985	0.86827	-0.18
EUR/JPY	175.79	175.47	-0.18
EUR/AUD	1.79448	1.79361	-0.05
EUR/CHF	0.92893	0.92499	-0.42
USD/JPY	151.19	150.61	-0.38
GBP/USD	1.3360	1.3427	0.50

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

Central Bank	Reference interest rate	Reference interest rate level	Next meeting
European Central Bank (ECB)	ECB main refinancing rate	2.15%	30-Oct-2025
Federal Reserves (Fed)	Federal Funds Target Rate	4.25%	29-Oct-2025
Bank of Japan (BoJ)	Overnight Call Rate	0.50%	30-Oct-2025
Bank of England (BoE)	Official Bank Rate	4.00%	6-Nov-2025
Swiss National Bank (SNB)	Libor Target Rate	0.00%	11-Dec-2025
Bank of Canada (BoC)	Target Overnight Rate	2.50%	29-Oct-2025
Reserve Bank of Australia (RBA)	Cash Rate Target	3.60%	4-Nov-2025

Table 3 – ESTR and Euribor

	13-Oct-2025¹	17-Sep-2025.²	Change in basis points
ESTR	1.9260	1.9280	0.2
Euribor 1W	1.919	1.924	0.5
Euribor 1M	1.920	1.919	-0.1
Euribor 3M	2.009	2.010	0.1
Euribor 6M	2.099	2.113	1.4
Euribor 12M	2.202	2.164	-3.8

¹ Opening market value on Monday

² Closing market value on Friday

Table 4 - Economic indicators (13 - 17 October 2025)

Country	Indicator	Period	Expected value	Current value	Previous value
Euro area	Industrial Production It measures the output in mining and quarrying, manufacturing and utilities (electricity, gas and water supply). Trade Balance SA The difference between exports and imports of goods and services. This is one of the most represented components of Europe's Balance of Payments, so it gives a valid insight into the pressures to which the European currency is exposed. Consumer price index (CPI) This indicator estimates the changes in the cost of living, by measuring changes in the price level of the basket of consumer goods and services purchased by an average household. Therefore, it is a key measure of euro area inflation. CPI Core This index tracks price changes in the basket of consumer goods and services used by the average household, but excludes items subject to frequent price changes - food, energy, alcohol and cigarettes.	August MoM%	-1.6%	-1.2%	0.5%
		August YoY%	0.0%	1.1%	2.0%
		August	7.0b	9.7b	6.0b
		September F MoM%	2.2%	2.2%	2.2%
Germany	ZEW Survey Expectations This survey measures expectations regarding the economic growth for the next 6 months. ZEW Survey Current Situation This indicator measures the assessment of current economic conditions by economic experts.	October	41.1	39.3	37.3
		October	-74.2	-80.0	-76.4
Great Britain	ILO Unemployment Rate 3Mths The unemployment rate measures the size of unemployment as a percentage of the labour force (total number of employed and unemployed). Weekly Earnings Excluding Bonus 3M This indicator shows total weekly payments to employees in exchange for performed work, excluding bonuses. Monthly GDP Measures the final market value of all products and services produced within the country. GDP is the most commonly used indicator of economic activity.	August	4.7%	4.8%	4.7%
		August YoY%	4.8%	4.7%	4.8%
		August MoM%	0.1%	0.1%	-0.1%
USA	Empire Manufacturing This survey, conducted monthly by the New York Fed, tracks New York producers' confidence.	October	-1.8	10.7	-8.7

P-preliminary data, F-final data, T-third and final estimate, k=thousand, b=billion

EUROPEAN GOVERNMENT BONDS MARKET



The yield on 10-year German government bonds recorded a slight decline from 2.63% to 2.58% in this reporting week. The yield was weakening during the first three days. French bond prices rose over the same period after the Prime Minister, Sébastien Lecornu, offered to suspend a previous pension reform to strengthen the support for the struggling government. Optimism that the government in France could achieve some stability, following the latest political turmoil in the country, had the effect of reducing the difference between the yields of French and German bonds to 79bp. The Prime Minister, Sébastien Lecornu, survived a no-confidence vote in midweek after promising to suspend a controversial pension law that raised the retirement age from 62 to 64. The yield on 10-year German government bonds rose on Friday as a potential easing of trade tensions between the U.S. and China had impact on demand for safe assets.

U.S. GOVERNMENT BONDS MARKET



The yield on 10-year U.S. government bonds did not record a significant decline this week - from 4.035% it fell to 4.01%. The yield remained stable during the first two days of the week, partly due to the holiday on Monday (Columbus Day), when the markets were closed. The yield fell on Wednesday, once the new concerns emerged about a possible crisis in the U.S. credit sector as two regional banks reported tens of millions of dollars in non-performing loans. Zions Ban corporation, Utah, said it would write off USD 50 million for two loans, while Western Alliance, Phoenix, said it would take legal action over a \$100 million NPL. The yield on 10-year U.S. government bonds rose on the last day of the week, after President Trump said that the 100% tariffs he has threatened against China are not sustainable and confirmed that he will meet with the Chinese President in two weeks.

GOLD



The price of gold rose this week from \$4,015.00 to \$4,251.82 per ounce. The price of gold rose steadily from Monday to Thursday. The increase in the price of gold occurred as a result of the increasing demand for safe assets caused by the deterioration of trade relations between the U.S. and China, as well as due to the continuation of the U.S. government blockade. The growth of the gold price was also influenced by the expectations that the Fed will reduce interest rates this year. The price of gold fell on Friday due to the easing of trade tensions between the U.S. and China, as well as increased sales after previously, earlier in the day, the price reached a new record high of \$4,379.93 per ounce.

OIL



The price of oil decreased from \$64.12 to \$61.24 per barrel in this reporting week. The decline was constant throughout the week, until Friday, when it stopped. The drop in oil prices was a consequence of growing trade tensions between the U.S. and China. Additionally, the drop in oil prices was influenced by the news that OPEC+ will increase production in order to regain part of the market share, which led to growing concerns about the oversaturation of the market with this energy generating product. Donald Trump's announcement that he will meet with Vladimir Putin to discuss ending the war in Ukraine added to the decline, as it raised expectations that Russian crude oil could soon be freely supplying markets. The oil price stabilised at around \$61 per barrel on Friday.

Disclaimer The aforementioned overview of trends is based on external sources and does not contain any comments, assessments and views of the CBCG. CBCG cannot guarantee their accuracy and is not responsible for direct or indirect damage that may occur as a result of the use or inability to use information, materials or content, or for the consequences of decisions made based on them.