

Weekly overview of short news

- The price of gold slightly fell from \$4,082.15 to \$4,065.14 per ounce in this reporting week.
- The price of oil dropped from \$63.94 to \$61.88 per barrel in this reporting week.
- The annual inflation in the euro area was confirmed at the level of 2.1% in October.
- The European Commission has revised upwards the growth forecast for the euro area this year from 0.9% to 1.3%, due to increased exports to the USA.

EUR/USD



The **EUR/USD exchange rate** depreciated in this reporting week. The exchange rate had a slightly downward trend in the first half of the week and a sharper drop occurred on Wednesday. In general, the dollar strengthened as expectations for a December interest rate cut by the Federal Reserve eased. The U.S. Bureau of Labour Statistics indicated that the employment report for October will not be released, and that the November report will be released only on 16 December, which is a week after the Fed meeting, and without this report, the central bank remains deprived of key data necessary for decision-making. The weakening of these expectations was also contributed by the cautious statements of the Fed officials, as well as the minutes from the last meeting, which indicated their division regarding the December rate cut. The dollar showed signs of weakening in the last two days of the week, as it was announced that the unemployment rate in the U.S. increased in September, but the downward trend of the exchange rate prevailed.

EUR/GBP



The **EUR/GBP exchange rate** fell on Monday as sterling was supported by a statement from Bank of

England Governing Board member Catherine Mann, who warned of persistent inflation risks, stressing the need to keep interest rates tight to prevent inflation from exceeding the 2% target. This is in contrast to the focus of Governor Bailey, which is weak growth and a deteriorating labour market. The exchange rate recovered slightly at the end of the day as Chancellor of the Exchequer Rachel Reeves' decision to forego an income tax increase in the upcoming budget reflects the difficulties in making fiscal decisions, which raises doubts about long-term fiscal sustainability. The exchange rate rose on Wednesday, with analysts pointing to weak inflation data as the basis for this trend, which strengthened the case for a faster rate cut by the Bank of England. The exchange rate initially weakened the next day, but recovered by the end of the day as it was reported that the U.K. consumer confidence fell in November as a result of concerns about income tax increases. Sterling was again stronger against the euro on Friday ahead of the budget announcement.

EUR/JPY



The **EUR/GBP exchange rate** appreciated slightly in this reporting week. The exchange rate trended upward for most of the week, as the yen weakened due to concerns about Japan's fiscal policy and Prime Minister Takaichi's plans to introduce a 17 trillion-yen stimulus package to ease the cost of living and support growth. The yen also weakened due to uncertainty regarding the increase in interest rates by the Bank of Japan. A package of 21.3 trillion yen was approved at the end of the week, therefore the news of even larger public allocations and concerns about the impact on the national debt further depressed the value of the yen. At the same time, the finance minister of Japan reinforced verbal warnings about the possible official purchase of the yen, and the Bank of Japan Governor indicated a possible increase in the interest rate in the near future, which caused the recovery of the Japanese currency on Friday, so the exchange rate had a downward trend that day.

Table 1 - Exchange rates of the most important currencies

	17-Nov-2025 ¹	21-Nov-2025 ²	% Change
EUR/USD	1.1621	1.1513	-0.93
EUR/GBP	0.88224	0.87896	-0.37
EUR/JPY	177.66	180.12	1.38
EUR/AUD	1.77660	1.78350	0.39
EUR/CHF	0.92272	0.93082	0.88
USD/JPY	154.55	156.41	1.20
GBP/USD	1.3171	1.3099	-0.55

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%	18-Dec-2025
Federal Reserves (Fed)	Federal Funds Target Rate	4.00%	10-Dec-2025
Bank of Japan (BoJ)	Overnight Call Rate	0.50%	19-Dec-2025
Bank of England (BoE)	Official Bank Rate	4.00%	18-Dec-2025
Swiss National Bank (SNB)	Libor Target Rate	0.00%	11-Dec-2025
Bank of Canada (BoC)	Target Overnight Rate	2.25%	10-Dec-2025
Reserve Bank of Australia (RBA)	Cash Rate Target	3.60%	9-Dec-2025

Table 3 – ESTR and Euribor

	17-Nov-2025 ¹	21-Nov-2025. ²	Change in basis points
ESTR	1.9310	1.9290	-0.20
Euribor 1W	1.905	1.921	1.60
Euribor 1M	1.894	1.926	3.20
Euribor 3M	2.069	2.047	-2.20
Euribor 6M	2.141	2.123	-1.80
Euribor 12M	2.235	2.220	-1.50

¹ Opening market value on Monday

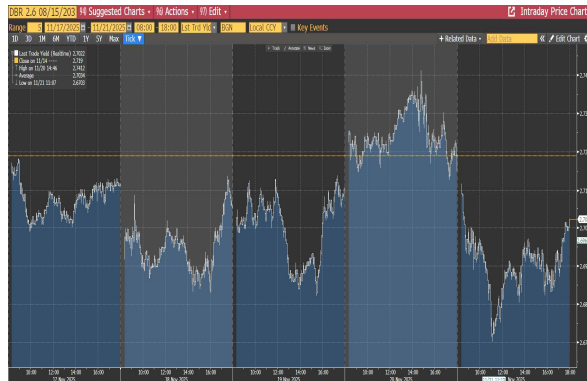
² Closing market value on Friday

Table 4 - Economic indicators (17 - 21 November 2025)

Country	Indicator	Period	Expected value	Current value	Previous value
Euro area	Consumer price index (CPI) Estimates changes in the cost of living by measuring changes in the prices of certain items for which the consumers allocate their money.	October F MoM% YoY%	0.2% 2.1%	0.2% 2.1%	0.2% 2.1%
Germany	Producer Price Index (PPI) The index measures the average price change domestic producers receive for their production.	October MoM% YoY%	0.0% -1.7%	0.1% -1.8%	-0.1% -1.7%
Great Britain	Consumer price index (CPI) Estimates changes in the cost of living by measuring changes in the prices of certain items for which the consumers allocate their money.	October YoY%	3.4%	3.4%	3.5%
	GfK Consumer Confident This index measures the level of households' confidence in terms of economic performance.	November	-18	-19	-17
USA	Initial Jobless Claims This indicator measures the number of people receiving unemployment allowances.	15 November K=1,000	227K	220K	228K
	Unemployment rate The percentage of unemployed individuals actively looking for a job.	September	4.3%	4.4%	4.3%
	Michigan Consumer Sentiment Index Monthly survey of U.S. consumer confidence levels conducted by the University of Michigan. The survey is based on telephone interviews collecting information about consumer expectations from the economy.	November F	50.6	51.0	50.3
	S&P Global US Composite PMI PMI surveys tracks opinion among procurement managers in manufacturing, construction and/or services sectors. The index was obtained from the results of questionnaires related to production, orders, stocks, employment, prices, etc.	November P	54.5	54.8	54.6
Japan	GDP Annualized Gross domestic product (GDP) measures the annual change in the inflation-adjusted value of all goods and services produced by the economy, adjusted for seasonal fluctuations. It is the broadest measure of economic activity and the primary indicator of the economy's health.	3Q P QoQ%	-2.4%	-1.8%	-2.3%
	Natl CPI ex Fresh Food, Energy It estimates changes in the cost of living, by measuring changes in the goods and services' prices, excluding fresh food and energy. This index measures the change in prices from the consumer's perspective. It is a key way of measuring changes in buying trends and inflation.	October YoY%	3.1%	3.1%	3.0%

Preliminary data, F-final data, T-third and final estimate, k=thousand, b=billion, SA-seasonal adjustment

EUROPEAN GOVERNMENT BONDS MARKET



The yield on 10-year German government bonds fell slightly in this reporting week, from 2.72% to 2.70%. The yield trended in a narrow range during most of the week. The largest change in the yield trend happened in the second half of the day on Wednesday, lasting until mid-day on Thursday. Yields rose during this period, fuelled by increased risk appetite, following strong earnings data from Nvidia, which temporarily eased concerns about a possible bubble in the AI sector. However, the trend reversed in the second half of the day on Thursday, and yield began to fall due to the uncertainty surrounding the negotiations on ending the conflict in Ukraine, which encouraged greater investor interest in safer investments. The yield recovered slightly in the second half of the day on Friday, ending the week 2bp lower than at the start.

U.S. GOVERNMENT BONDS MARKET



The yield on 10-year U.S. government bonds dropped from 4.15% to 4.06% during this reporting week. A slight weakening of yields occurred during the first two days of the week, after signs of a slowdown in the U.S. labour market emerged. The ADP report showed that the U.S. companies cut an average of about 2,500 jobs per week in the four weeks ending 1 November. The yield stabilized for a short time in mid-week, but a sharp drop followed the very next day, which continued until the end of the week. The released data on the growth of the unemployment rate to 4.4% further increased expectations that the Fed could cut interest rates at the December meeting, which put pressure on further declines in yields.

GOLD



The price of gold fell slightly from \$4,082.15 to \$4,065.14 per ounce in this reporting week. The price had a downward trend in early week, mainly due to the strengthening of the dollar and the weakening of expectations regarding the December interest rate cut by the Federal Reserve. However, the price started to rise on Tuesday afternoon, maintaining such trend the following day. Anticipation of the key U.S. economic data and minutes from the latest Fed meeting, in order to get a better insight into the state of the economy and assess the direction of monetary policy, caused the demand for safe assets to grow. The price of gold fluctuated in the last two days of the week. The release of mixed data from the U.S. labour market and the minutes that indicated the caution of some monetary policy makers towards further rate cuts, as well as the statement of the New York Fed President that interest rates could drop in the "near future" caused this development.

OIL



The price of oil decreased from \$63.94 to \$61.88 per barrel in this reporting week. The export of oil from the Russian port of Novorossiysk continued in early week, and despite this, the price showed signs of growth, as the statements of the high official of the E.U., Kaya Kalas, increased the speculation that the E.U. will tighten sanctions against Russian energy companies. The price fell sharply on Wednesday, once the data from the American Petroleum Institute showed that the U.S. oil stocks increased by 4.4 million barrels in the previous week. However, data from the U.S. Government indicated the opposite trend - a fall in stocks of 3.4 million barrels in the same period, thus the price of this energy generating product recovered on Thursday. As of Thursday afternoon, the price continued to trend downwards, reaching on Friday its lowest level in almost a month. Namely, the Ukrainian President stated that he is ready to work on the peace plan proposal presented by the U.S., and the U.S. has stepped up diplomatic efforts to speed up negotiations between Russia and Ukraine, which could increase the global supply of oil. At the same time, investors remained sceptical about the effects of the U.S. sanctions against Russian companies Rosneft and Lukoil, which came into force on the same day.

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