



CENTRALNA BANKA  
CRNE GORE



## Financial and Banking Operations Department - International Reserves Management Division -

EUR EURO SPOT PRICE 1.2181

Range 9/19/05 to 3/17/06 Period D Daily  
Market Y mid/trd

DATE	PRICE	DATE	PRICE
F 3/17	1.2181	F 2/24	1.1878
T 3/16	1.2174	T 2/23	1.1911
W 3/15	1.2016	T 2/21	1.1914
T 3/14	1.2016	M 2/20	1.1946
M 3/13	1.1934	F 2/17	1.1909
F 3/10	1.1894	T 2/16	1.1881
T 3/ 9	1.1909	W 2/15	1.1884
W 3/ 8	1.1928	T 2/14	1.1897
T 3/ 7	1.1889	M 2/13	1.1902
M 3/ 6	1.1996	F 2/10	1.1919
F 3/ 3	1.2025	T 2/ 9	1.1974
T 3/ 2	1.2012	W 2/ 8	1.1944
W 3/ 1	1.1913	T 2/ 7	1.1974
T 2/28	1.1923	M 2/ 6	1.1962
M 2/27	1.1853		

BLOOMBERG NEWS AUDIO/VIDEO  
Search Audio/Video 3/17/06 19:27:27

Bankinvest's Broby: Softbank, Vodafone, L'Oréal, Body Shop

ICAP's Smith: U.S. European Bonds, Fed Rates and Strategy

Folmar's Bennett: U.S. Dollar, Fed Policy, Euro, Yen

Societe Generale's Maguire: BOJ Policy, Japan Rate, Economy

China Airlines' Wei: Fleet Reorganization, Earnings Outlook

Bear Stearns Teleconference: Fiscal First-Quarter Profit

Microsoft's Gallmer: Stock Performance, Strategy, Products

Daniel Broby, chief investment officer at Bankinvest, talks about Softbank Corp.'s agreement to buy Vodafone Group Plc's Japanese mobile-phone unit and L'Oréal SA's purchase of Body Shop International Plc.

LIVE <GO> Events	Date	Time	Language	Type
14) Legal & General Teleconference: Full-Year Earnings	3/17	Now Playing	English	☐
15) UBS Warburg's Hickson: Outlook for Steel Industry	3/17	Now Playing	English	☐
16) European Commission: Daily News Conference	3/17	20:00 - 20:30	English	☐
17) Egypt's Mottelid: Sale of State-Owned Businesses	3/17	21:05 - 21:20	English	☐
18) Borders Group Teleconference: 4th-Qtr Results	3/17	22:00 - 23:00	English	☐
19) AIG Teleconference About Fourth-Quarter Results	3/17	22:30 - 23:30	English	☐

2) 2 YR	5.0670	5.0800	5.0755	+0.0305
3) 3 YR	5.0500	5.0720	5.0610	+0.0330
4) 4 YR	5.0620	5.0740	5.0680	+0.0250
5) 5 YR	5.0860	5.0920	5.0890	+0.0235
6) 6 YR	5.1100	5.1130	5.1105	+0.0170
7) 7 YR	5.1300	5.1350	5.1325	+0.0170
8) 8 YR	5.1470	5.1530	5.1500	+0.0160
9) 9 YR	5.1620	5.1680	5.1640	+0.0135
10) 10 YR	5.1780	5.1830	5.1805	+0.0175
11) 15 YR	5.2370	5.2430	5.2400	+0.0145
12) 20 YR	5.2670	5.2720	5.2690	+0.0130
13) 30 YR	5.2750	5.2840	5.2795	+0.0190

24) 1 YR	47.00	47.00	47.00	+0.00
25) 5 YR	48.25	49.25	48.75	+0.25
26) 6 YR	49.50	50.50	50.00	+0.30
27) 7 YR	50.50	51.50	51.00	+0.40
28) 8 YR	51.13	52.13	51.63	+0.33
29) 9 YR	51.75	52.75	52.25	+0.45
30) 10 YR	52.25	53.25	52.75	+0.50
31) 15 YR	57.00	58.00	57.50	+0.50
32) 20 YR	58.63	59.88	59.25	+0.15
33) 30 YR	57.38	58.63	58.00	+0.20

Podgorica, 2 April 2025

IYC4 I52 <GO>  
Change on Month  
IYC6 I52 <GO>

Change on day  
IYC4 I48 <GO>  
Change on Month  
IYC6 I48 <GO>  
For US Govt Yield Curve, type {IYC1 I2  
For US swap Curve, type {IYC1 I52 <G

## Weekly overview of short news

- The euro area composite PMI rose to a 7-month high of 50.4 in March from 50.2, being above the expected level of 50.7. The PMI index of the manufacturing sector rose from 47.6 to 48.7, whereas the expected level was 48.2. The services PMI index fell slightly from 50.6 to 50.4, with the expected level being 51.1.
- The price of gold rose this reporting week from \$3,022.15 to \$3,085.12 an ounce as escalating trade tensions along with inflation fears steered investors toward safe investments.
- The price of oil increased from \$71.83 to \$72.83 per barrel in this week.
- The U.S. President signed a proclamation imposing 25% tariffs on all U.S. car imports, escalating the trade war. The purpose of these tariffs is to create more manufacturing jobs in the U.S.

EUR/USD



The EUR/USD exchange rate fell at the very beginning of the week as mixed data on PMI indices in Europe were released, which indicated uneven growth, and the Fed official, Rafael Bostick, stated that he expects only one reduction in interest rates this year instead of the two expected so far. The exchange rate fluctuated on Tuesday, only to fall again on Wednesday. Trump announced tariffs of 25% on all vehicles produced outside the U.S., which will be applied as of 2 April, with the aim to create more manufacturing jobs in the USA. The exchange rate recovered on Thursday, as concerns about slowing U.S. growth had impact on falling yields and share prices. On the last day of the week, the exchange rate rose on a daily level, as weaker-than-expected data on retail spending and inflation growth in the USA were released, which fuelled fears of stagflation. The growth of the euro is more influenced by geopolitical factors, including the threat of the U.S. tariffs and developments in Ukraine, than by economic factors. Markets currently estimate an 80-85% chance of an ECB interest rate cut in April.

EUR/GBP



The EUR/GBP exchange rate depreciated during the first two days of this reporting period. The services PMI rose to 53.2 in the U.K., while the manufacturing PMI fell to 44.6, whereas the Composite PMI still rose to 52.0, suggesting that GDP will grow by 0.1% in Q2 2025. The exchange rate did not register a major change in mid-week. On the last day of the week, the exchange rate rose on the daily level. Sterling rose briefly on Friday as the country's retail sales unexpectedly increased to 1.0% in February, contrary to economists' forecasts of a 0.4% decline, whereas GDP in Q4 2024 rose a modest 1.5% year-on-year (up from 1.4% in the previous quarter). Despite all this positive data, retail sales have remained slightly below pre-pandemic levels, and consumers are still cautious of high inflation and the upcoming increases in energy costs, wages and employer taxes.

EUR/JPY



The EUR/JPY exchange rate rose on Monday due to indications that factory activity in Japan contracted at the largest rate in a year (PMI fell to 48.3 in March). The next day, the exchange rate rose as Bank of Japan policymakers agreed that further tightening would be appropriate if economic and price forecasts came true. The Bank of Japan warned of global economic uncertainties, particularly emphasizing the impact of U.S. tariffs and highlighting rising domestic inflationary pressures and rising food costs. Tokyo inflation data for March was the reason the yen strengthened at the end of the week.

**Table 1 - Exchange rates of the most important currencies**

	24-Mar-2025 <sup>1</sup>	28-Mar-2025 <sup>2</sup>	% Change
EUR/USD	1.0818	1.0828	0.09
EUR/GBP	0.83750	0.83671	-0.09
EUR/JPY	161.55	162.25	0.43
EUR/AUD	1.72496	1.72239	-0.15
EUR/CHF	0.95509	0.95371	-0.14
USD/JPY	149.32	149.84	0.35
GBP/USD	1.2919	1.2940	0.16

**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	2.50%	17-Apr-2025
Federal Reserves (Fed)	Federal Funds Target Rate	4.50%	7-May-2025
Bank of Japan (BoJ)	Overnight Call Rate	0.50%	1-May-2025
Bank of England (BoE)	Official Bank Rate	4.50%	8-May-2025
Swiss National Bank (SNB)	Libor Target Rate	0.25%	19-Jun-2025
Bank of Canada (BoC)	Target Overnight Rate	2.75%	16-Apr-2025
Reserve Bank of Australia (RBA)	Cash Rate Target	4.10%	1-Apr-2025

**Table 3 - ESTR and Euribor**

	24-Mar-2025 <sup>1</sup>	28-Mar-2025. <sup>2</sup>	Change in basis points
ESTR	2.417	2.417	0.00
Euribor 1W	2.404	2.401	-0.30
Euribor 1M	2.374	2.344	-3.00
Euribor 3M	2.386	2.328	-5.80
Euribor 6M	2.404	2.354	-5.00
Euribor 12M	2.371	2.324	-4.70

<sup>1</sup> Opening market value on Monday

<sup>2</sup> Closing market value on Friday

**Table 4 - Economic indicators (24 - 28 March 2025)**

Country	Indicator	Period	Expected value	Current value	Previous value
Germany	<p><b>HCOB Composite PMI</b> The index is based on surveys of over 300 executives in production and service companies in the private sector. Each response is weighted according to the size of the company and its contribution to total production or service production.</p> <p><b>GfK Consumer Confident</b> This index measures the level of households' confidence in terms of economic performance.</p>	March Preliminary data	51.1	50.9	50.4
		April	-22.5	-24.5	-24.6
Euro area	<p><b>HCOB Composite PMI</b> The index is based on surveys of over 300 executives in production and service companies in the private sector. Each response is weighted according to the size of the company and its contribution to total production or service production.</p> <p><b>Economic Confidence</b> An economic indicator that measures the degree of optimism consumers feel about the overall condition of the economy and their personal financial situation. If the consumer has confidence in the economy of the immediate and near future and his personal finances, then the consumer will spend more than he saves.</p>	March Preliminary data	50.7	50.4	50.2
		March	96.7	95.2	96.3
Great Britain	<p><b>Gross domestic product (GDP)</b> It measures the value of products and services produced inside the country. GDP is the most comprehensive measure of economic output and provides a key insight into an economy's main drivers.</p> <p><b>Consumer price index (CPI)</b> It 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.</p>	Q4 Final data			
		QoQ% YoY%	0.1% 1.4%	0.1% 1.5%	0.1% 1.4%
USA	<p><b>Initial Jobless Claims</b> This indicator measures the number of people receiving unemployment allowances. Similar to the applicant, the growing number of jobs is accompanied by an economic expansion that could influence inflationary pressures.</p> <p><b>S&amp;P Global US Composite PMI</b> 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.</p> <p><b>Core PCE Price Index</b> Core PCE Price Index is a variation of the PCE Price Index that excludes food and energy prices, as the prices of these products are often volatile. This index is used to better monitor basic inflationary pressures, because by excluding food and energy, which are subject to frequent and unpredictable changes, we get a more stable picture of general inflationary trends.</p>	22 March k=thousand	225K	224K	225K
		March Preliminary data	50.9	53.5	51.6
Japan	<p><b>Tokyo CPI ex-fresh food YoY</b> An economic indicator that measures changes in the prices of consumer goods and services in Tokyo, excluding fresh food, compared to the same month of the previous year (Year-over-Year, YoY).</p>	February MoM% YoY%	0.3% 2.7%	0.4% 2.8%	0.3% 2.6%
		March YoY%	2.2%	2.4%	2.2%

## EUROPEAN GOVERNMENT BONDS MARKET



The yield on 10-year German government bonds fell from 2.79% to 2.72% this week. The yield rose slightly on the first day of the week as the media reported that the tariffs to be introduced by the U.S. President in April will be more targeted than previously expected. The yield first rose the next day as a result of good data on the Ifo business climate in Germany, and then fell in the second part of the day as consumer confidence in the USA fell more than expected in March. The yields rose slightly in mid-week as investors raised expectations that the ECB would follow a similar path as the Bank of England did at its last meeting. Over the past two days, yields have weakened on rising demand for safe assets, as German stock prices fell once the U.S. announced new tariffs on car imports and on concerns about the impact of the new round of tariffs on global economic growth.

## U.S. GOVERNMENT BONDS MARKET



The yield on the 10-year U.S. bond fell slightly this week, from 4.27% to 4.25%. The yield rose for most of the week, initially boosted by the U.S. President's statement that the upcoming tariffs, which will be passed in April, will be more targeted than previously expected. The growth was driven by increased supply of U.S. bonds in mid-week following the auction of 70 billion dollars of bonds with 5-year maturity. However, a sudden drop on the last day of the week wiped out the entire previous growth. This decline was caused by increased demand for safe assets due to concerns that the new tariffs will negatively affect global economic growth.

## GOLD



The price of gold rose from \$3,022.15 to \$3,085.12 per ounce in this reporting week. The price was stable during the first three days of this week, only to increase during the last two days of the week. The rise in the price of gold occurred as the escalation of trade tensions together with the fear of inflation directed investors towards safe investments.

## OIL



The price of oil increased from \$71.83 to \$72.83 per barrel in this week. The price of oil rose at the beginning of the week as the U.S. sanctioned oil exports from Iran and as the U.S. President announced additional tariffs for countries that buy oil from Venezuela. Additionally, the news that oil stocks in the USA fell by 3.34 million barrels during the previous week had an impact on the growth of oil prices. The price of oil rose in the second half of the week due to the escalation of the risk of a trade war.

*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.