



## Weekly overview of short news

- The price of gold rose from \$4,687.27 to \$4,830.34 an ounce in this reporting week, as progress on a diplomatic solution to the conflict between the U.S. and Iran eased concerns about inflation.
- The price of oil fell from \$99.74 to \$89.42 per barrel, due to growing optimism regarding the resolution of relations between the U.S. and Iran.
- In the parliamentary elections in Hungary, Péter Magyar won a convincing victory, ending the 16-year reign of Viktor Orbán and his right-wing Fidesz party. The main focus of the new government will be unblocking around 18 billion euros that the E.U. has frozen in recent years. According to Fitch Ratings, the new Hungarian government will face the challenge of restoring the credibility of fiscal policy after frequent revisions of budgetary targets under the outgoing prime minister in recent years.
- According to the final data, the inflation rate of the euro area increased from 1.9% to 2.6% in March.
- Credit rating agency Moody's lowered Belgium's credit rating from Aa3 to A1, with a stable outlook.
- The Strait of Hormuz was opened on Friday, but the situation changed over the weekend. After the U.S. seized an Iranian cargo ship, the Strait of Hormuz was blocked again. President Donald Trump announced that the U.S. delegation will go to Pakistan for negotiations with Iran, only for Tehran to say that there will be no negotiations as long as the U.S. blocks passage through the Strait of Hormuz.

EUR/USD



The EUR/USD exchange rate was strongly influenced by geopolitical events in the Middle East last week. On the first day of the week, the exchange rate recovered from earlier losses and rose above the 1.1760 from the previous 1.1655, after reports suggested that Iran may consider giving up uranium enrichment as a condition for ending the war. The exchange rate was more stable on Tuesday. The exchange rate was weak at the beginning of the day on Wednesday, only to start rising as a result of the news that the U.S. and Iran could extend the truce, in order to solve key issues such as the reopening of the Strait of Hormuz and Iran's nuclear programme. The EUR/USD exchange rate rose briefly above the 1.18 on Thursday, before falling to 1.1775, as the U.S. dollar rose slightly on updated expectations of a potential peace deal between the U.S. and Iran. The agreement between Israel and Lebanon on a ten-day truce brought an additional calming of tensions, which in a broader sense contributed to calming the situation in the region. The exchange rate rose at the beginning of Friday the last week, as Tehran announced the opening of the Strait of Hormuz for commercial transport. However, the exchange rate returned to its previous level at the very end of the day as the optimism that appeared after the opening of the Strait of Hormuz diminished. The recovery of the exchange rate in the second half of the week was dominant on the weekly level, with geopolitical news about the possible calming of the conflict playing a decisive role in the development.

EUR/GBP



The EUR/GBP exchange rate was under the influence by a combination of geopolitical events and economic indicators during this week, with pronounced daily fluctuations and a slight recovery at the end of the week. The exchange rate recorded a significant drop at the beginning of the week. The main cause was the escalation of tensions between Iran and the U.S., including the announcement of the blockade of the Strait of Hormuz, which led to a rise in energy prices and increased uncertainty in the markets. The negative trend continued on Tuesday, but with a milder intensity. Markets reacted to optimism about a possible calm in the Middle East. Wednesday brings a change in trend, the exchange rate rises due to the weakening of the British pound under the pressure of economic and geopolitical factors. However, the release of better-than-expected UK GDP growth data partially moderated that trend, leading to a slight drop in the exchange rate later in the day. The exchange rate shows relative stability at the beginning of the day on Thursday owing to positive economic signals, but later rises due to increased political risk in the U.K.

EUR/JPY



The EUR/JPY exchange rate rose on the first day of the week. The yen weakened due to the risk of rising oil prices and reduced chances of a Bank of Japan interest rate increase. The exchange rate fluctuated with a slight increase on Tuesday. The high price of oil has a negative impact on the Japanese economy and the BoJ plan. The exchange rate rose in mid-week due to the weakening of the yen due to Japan's dependence on oil imports from the Middle East. The exchange rate was stable on Thursday. The exchange rate fell sharply on the last day of the week following the news that the Strait of Hormuz was opened. This week was moderately volatile for EUR/JPY with slight growth, with the exchange rate gaining the most in the mid-week, as a result of weakening of the yen due to high oil prices and geopolitical tensions. The biggest drop was recorded on Friday after opening of the Strait of Hormuz.

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

	13-Apr-2026 <sup>1</sup>	17-Apr-2026 <sup>2</sup>	% Change
EUR/USD	1.1723	1.1765	0.36
EUR/GBP	0.87079	0.87040	-0.04
EUR/JPY	186.70	186.63	-0.04
EUR/AUD	1.65997	1.63895	-1.27
EUR/CHF	0.92465	0.91974	-0.53
USD/JPY	159.27	158.64	-0.40
GBP/USD	1.3462	1.3516	0.40

**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-Apr-2026
Federal Reserves (Fed)	Federal Funds Target Rate	3.75%	29-Apr-2026
Bank of Japan (BoJ)	Overnight Call Rate	0.75%	28-Apr-2026
Bank of England (BoE)	Official Bank Rate	3.75%	30-Apr-2026
Swiss National Bank (SNB)	Libor Target Rate	0.00%	18-Jun-2026
Bank of Canada (BoC)	Target Overnight Rate	2.25%	29-Apr-2026
Reserve Bank of Australia (RBA)	Cash Rate Target	4.10%	5-May-2026

**Table 3 – ESTR and Euribor**

	13-Apr-2026 <sup>1</sup>	17-Apr-2026 <sup>2</sup>	Change in basis points
ESTR	1.932	1.932	0.0
Euribor 1W	1.918	1.914	-0.4
Euribor 1M	1.998	1.996	-0.2
Euribor 3M	2.198	2.204	0.6
Euribor 6M	2.453	2.415	-3.8
Euribor 12M	2.715	2.685	-3.0

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

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

**Table 4 - Economic indicators (13 - 17 April 2026)**

Country	Indicator	Period	Expected value	Current value	Previous value
Euro area	<b>Industrial Production</b> It measures the output in mining and quarrying, manufacturing and utilities (electricity, gas and water supply).	February MoM% YoY%	0.3% -1.0%	0.4% -0.6%	-1.5% -1.2%
	<b>Consumer price index (Euro-Zone CPI)</b> 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.	F March MoM% YoY%	1.2% 2.5%	1.3% 2.6%	1.2% 2.5%
	<b>CPI Core</b> 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.	F March MoM%	2.3%	2.3%	2.3%
Italy	<b>CPI EU Harmonised</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. It is calculated using the same methodology in all countries to ensure data comparability.	F March MoM% YoY%	1.6% 1.5%	1.7% 1.6%	1.6% 1.5%
France	<b>CPI EU Harmonised</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. It is calculated using the same methodology in all countries to ensure data comparability.	F March MoM% YoY%	1.1% 1.9%	1.1% 2.0%	1.1% 1.9%
Great Britain	<b>Gross domestic product (GDP)</b> Measures the final market value of all products and services produced within the country. GDP is the most commonly used indicator of economic activity.	February MoM%	0.1%	0.5%	0.0%
	<b>Industrial production</b> It measures the output of the energy sector, factories and mines. This indicator is very significant in the short run as it shows the strength of U.K. industrial activity. Growing industrial output points to increased production and economic expansion, which is "healthy" for the sterling.	February MoM% YoY%	0.2% -1.0%	0.5% -0.4%	-0.1% 0.4%
	<b>PMI Manufacturing</b> Monthly research on production activity and its future outlook. A higher index measuring this activity indicates a more optimistic economic outlook.	February MoM% YoY%	0.3% -0.3%	-0.1% -0.5%	0.1% 1.3%
USA	<b>Producer Price Index (PPI Final Demand)</b> It measures the change in producer prices from the moment they leave the production site. Those are the prices the domestic producers receive for their output either at local or foreign market.	March MoM% YoY%	1.1% 4.6%	0.5% 4.0%	0.7% 3.4%
	<b>Empire Manufacturing</b> This survey, conducted monthly by the New York Fed, tracks New York producers' confidence.	April	0.0%	11.0%	-0.2%

Abbreviations: P-preliminary data, F-final data, S-second estimate, T-third and final estimate, k-thousand, b-billion, SA-adjusted for seasonal fluctuations, WDA-working days adjusted, A-actual.

## EUROPEAN GOVERNMENT BONDS MARKET



The yield on 10-year German government bonds fell from 3.07% to 2.96% in this reporting week. After the failed talks between the U.S. and Iran in Islamabad, the U.S. announced the blockade of the Strait of Hormuz, which sent yield up to 3.095% on Monday. The yield fell the very next day due to optimism regarding the renewal of negotiations between these countries. For the rest of the week, mediators indicated progress in extending the truce, with both sides agreeing to continue negotiations, but uncertainty remained after the U.S. announced plans to deploy an additional 10,000 troops to the region. However, persistent inflationary pressures outweighed the optimism stemming from the peace talks between the U.S. and Iran, so the yield was mostly rising on Wednesday and Thursday. The yield fell again on Friday after Iran announced that the Strait of Hormuz was "fully open" to commercial traffic, sending oil and European natural gas prices lower as concerns about inflation eased.

## U.S. GOVERNMENT BONDS MARKET



The yield on 10-year U.S. government bonds fell from 4.36% to 4.25% in this reporting week. The yield had a pronounced downward trend in the first two days of the week. After talks between the U.S. and Iran broke down over the weekend in Islamabad, there were soon signs that a deal could be reached between the two countries, after Trump said Iran had expressed its willingness to resume talks. However, the yield had an upward trend on Wednesday and Thursday, due to renewed uncertainty about the ceasefire and the next steps towards a peace agreement, but also due to concerns about inflation. The yield fell sharply on the last day of the week, following the news of the temporary opening of the Strait of Hormuz, which caused a reduction in inflation concerns. Namely, Iran's foreign minister stated that the Strait of Hormuz is now fully open to commercial ships while the ceasefire between Israel and Lebanon continues.

## GOLD



The price of gold increased from \$4,687.27 to \$4,830.34 per ounce this week. It rose for the first two days of the week, as renewed optimism regarding the end of the war between the U.S. and Iran eased concerns about inflation (more intensive negotiations were underway). Although the U.S. began a naval blockade of the Strait of Hormuz, the U.S. President Donald Trump said that Iranian officials had approached his administration with the desire to "reach an agreement". Separately, Iran's President, Masoud Pezeshkian, said Tehran was ready to continue peace talks within the framework of international law. The price of gold did not record major changes in mid-week, whereas it increased on Friday, as Iran announced that the Strait of Hormuz was "fully open" for commercial transport.

## OIL



The price of oil fell from \$99.74 to \$89.42 per barrel this week. It weakened for the first two days of the week as the U.S. announced a blockade of ships moving to and from Iranian ports, increasing risks to global energy supplies. The blockade, which was supposed to include Iran's coast, could disrupt Iran's oil exports of almost 2 million barrels per day, putting pressure on the price. Separately, it was reported that OPEC production fell by a record 7.88 million barrels per day in March, surpassing the decline from the COVID-19 period, due to disruptions related to the war in Iran. The U.S. Energy Secretary Chris Wright expects oil prices to peak in the "next few weeks" when the Strait of Hormuz reopens, and that prices will remain high until then. Wright pointed out that daily oil production in Venezuela has increased by 25% in three months. The price weakened as optimism emerged that the USA and Iran would continue negotiations. The price of oil briefly recovered on Thursday, only to experience a sharp decline on Friday - it fell to around \$85 per barrel, after Iran announced that the Strait of Hormuz was "fully open" for commercial transport.

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