



CENTRALNA BANKA  
CRNE GORE

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



# International Financial Market Report

(2 - 6 March 2026)

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
M 3/14	1.1934	M 2/20	1.1946
F 3/10	1.1894	F 2/17	1.1909
T 3/ 9	1.1909	T 2/16	1.1881
W 3/ 8	1.1928	W 2/15	1.1884
T 3/ 7	1.1889	T 2/14	1.1897
M 3/ 6	1.1996	M 2/13	1.1902
F 3/ 3	1.2025	F 2/10	1.1919
T 3/ 2	1.2012	T 2/ 9	1.1974
W 3/ 1	1.1913	W 2/ 8	1.1944
T 2/28	1.1923	T 2/ 7	1.1974
M 2/27	1.1853	M 2/ 6	1.1962

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

ID	Event	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 Mottelain: 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

2) Australia	61.2	5777	8800
3) Brazil	5511	3048	4500
4) Europe	44.20	7390	7500
5) Germany	49.69	920	110
6) Hong Kong	932	2977	6000
7) Japan	81.3	3201	3900
8) Singapore	65	6212	1000
9) U.S.	1.212	316	2000

24) 2 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, 11 March 2026

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 price of gold fell from \$5,322.12 to \$5,171.74 per ounce this week due to the strengthening of dollar and rising inflationary expectations.
- The price of oil rose from \$77.90 to \$92.35 per barrel this week as a result of escalation of conflict between Israel and the U.S. on the one hand and Iran on the other.
- This week was mainly marked by conflicts between Israel/the U.S. and Iran, which led to the complete blockade of the Strait of Hormuz, which is significant because almost 20% of global oil is transported through it.
- The ECB Governing Council member, Olli Rehn, warned that the war could temporarily increase inflation and at the same time slow down growth, and he called for a measured response from the ECB. Vice President Luis de Guindos noted that a prolonged conflict could increase inflationary expectations, with energy costs being a key factor in inflation. The ECB's future decisions will depend on the duration of the conflict. Joachim Nagel emphasized that inflation is a bigger concern than growth, stating that the ECB is ready to act if inflationary pressures persist, adhering to its plan from the war in Ukraine. The ECB Governing Council member, Pierre Wunsch, called for caution in reacting to the rise in oil prices, emphasizing the need to focus on long-term inflation trends and avoid overreacting to one-off shocks. The ECB President Christine Lagarde and other officials, including Gabriel Makhoul and Martin Kocher, repeated this cautious stance, stressing the flexibility of monetary policy amid uncertainty.
- The number of employed people (non-farm payrolls) fell by 92,000 in February in the U.S., which is a sharp drop from the previous month and well below expectations. Data for the previous two months were revised downwards by 69,000. The unemployment rate rose to 4.4%.
- The euro area unemployment rate unexpectedly fell to a record low as the economic expansion exceeded expectations. The unemployment rate in January fell to 6.1%, while the December data was revised upwards, from 6.2% to 6.3%.

## FX NEWS

### EUR/USD



The EUR/USD exchange rate recorded a decrease during the week. The EUR/USD exchange rate depreciated during the first two days due to rising tensions in the Middle East. The ECB Governing Council, François de Gallo, emphasized that decisions on interest rates will not depend solely on energy prices and called for caution when predicting interest rate changes. The ECB Chief Economist, Philip Lane, warned that a protracted war in the Middle East could increase inflation in the euro area by 0.5% and reduce economic growth by 0.1%. The EUR/USD exchange rate rose on Wednesday, after strengthening of the dollar was halted, and data on the producer price index and the euro area unemployment rate provided limited support for the European currency. The U.S. dollar reduced some of its recent gains once risk appetite recovered as a result of Iran-related headlines. Iran's state-owned news agency IRNA quoted Iran's deputy foreign affairs minister as saying at end-week that Iran was ready to get rid of its highly enriched uranium if the U.S. could make a satisfactory offer. The exchange rate fluctuated on Friday, averaging at 1.1599. At the end of the day, the dollar was stronger against the euro due to the conflict in the Middle East and the skyrocketing oil prices.

### EUR/GBP



The EUR/GBP exchange rate depreciated and fell to a one-month low of 0.86579 during this reporting week. Conflicts in the Middle East, which started over the weekend, already directed investors towards safer assets in early week, which contributed to the strengthening of sterling. The deepening of the conflict later in the week led to a rise in energy prices, which increased concerns about a possible acceleration of global inflation. As a result, the probability of a Bank of England interest rate cut by June fell to around 30%, which further supported sterling. On the other hand, expectations that the ECB will reduce interest rates have almost disappeared, but the euro weakened due to threats by Donald Trump that the U.S. could suspend trade with Spain, as it did not grant the U.S. military access to its bases.

### EUR/JPY



The EUR/JPY exchange rate recorded a slight increase on Monday, only to fall the following day due to global tensions caused by the conflict in connection with Iran. The yen strengthened due to rising demand for safe assets. In addition, Bank of Japan Governor Kazuo Ueda reiterated his commitment to a possible rate increase despite instability in the Middle East, although markets largely expect the Bank of Japan to keep rates unchanged at its March meeting. The EUR/JPY exchange rate continued to weaken on Wednesday as the yen strengthened due to increased demand for safe assets. The EUR/JPY exchange rate has been rising for the last two days. Deputy Governor of the Bank of Japan, Ryozi Himino, said that the central bank will closely monitor the yen trend, as it could affect core inflation and the public's perception of future price developments. Japan is considering releasing its strategic oil reserves, and has called on the U.S. to avoid raising car tariffs from 10% to 15%, as it fears economic damage.

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

	2-Mar-2026 <sup>1</sup>	6-Mar-2026 <sup>2</sup>	% Change
EUR/USD	1.1812	1.1618	-1.64
EUR/GBP	0.87642	0.86627	-1.16
EUR/JPY	184.36	183.29	-0.58
EUR/AUD	1.65939	1.65285	-0.39
EUR/CHF	0.90853	0.90158	-0.76
USD/JPY	156.05	157.78	1.11
GBP/USD	1.3482	1.3413	-0.51

**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%	19-Mar-2026
Federal Reserves (Fed)	Federal Funds Target Rate	3.75%	18-Mar-2026
Bank of Japan (BoJ)	Overnight Call Rate	0.75%	19-Mar-2026
Bank of England (BoE)	Official Bank Rate	3.75%	19-Mar-2026
Swiss National Bank (SNB)	Libor Target Rate	0.00%	19-Mar-2026
Bank of Canada (BoC)	Target Overnight Rate	2.25%	18-Mar-2026
Reserve Bank of Australia (RBA)	Cash Rate Target	3.85%	17-Mar-2026

**Table 3 – ESTR and Euribor**

	2-Mar-2026 <sup>1</sup>	6-Mar-2026. <sup>2</sup>	Change in basis points
ESTR	1.930	1.933	0.3
Euribor 1W	1.876	1.898	2.2
Euribor 1M	1.943	1.940	-0.3
Euribor 3M	2.013	2.049	3.6
Euribor 6M	2.128	2.139	1.1
Euribor 12M	2.222	2.323	10.1

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

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

**Table 4 - Economic indicators (2 - 6 March 2026)**

Country	Indicator	Period	Expected value	Current value	Previous value
Euro area	<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.	February P			
		MoM%	0.5%	0.7%	-0.6%
		YoY%	1.7%	1.9%	1.7%
	<b>Unemployment Rate</b> It shows the number of unemployed persons as a percentage of the total labour force.	January	6.2%	6.1%	6.3%
		4Q T			
	<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.	QoQ%	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%
		YoY%	1.3%	1.2%	1.3%
	<b>Producer Price Index (PPI)</b> This index measures price changes that domestic producers generate for their production, either on the domestic or foreign market.	January			
		MoM%	0.2%	0.7%	-0.3%
		YoY%	-2.6%	-2.1%	-2.1%
<b>S&amp;P Global US Manufacturing, Services, 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.	February F	50.8	50.8	50.8	
		51.8	51.9	51.8	
		51.9	51.9	51.9	
USA	<b>ADP Employment Change</b> This indicator shows the monthly change in the number of employees on payrolls in the private sector.	Feb	50k	63K	11K
	<b>Change in nonfarm payrolls</b> This report shows the number of newly employed persons by branch of the economy, and does not include employees on farms, in some government services, in private households and non-profit organizations.	Feb	55k	-92K	126k
	<b>S&amp;P Global US Manufacturing, Services, 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.	Feb F	51.4	51.6	51.2
			52.3	51.7	52.3
			52.3	51.9	52.3
	<b>ISM Manufacturing</b> This indicator assesses the state of the industry by surveying purchasing managers in manufacturing companies about production, new orders, employment, raw material deliveries and inventories.	Feb	51.5	52.4	52.6
<b>ISM Services Index</b> This indicator estimates the volume of activity in the service sector, and is based on a survey of purchasing managers in various industries of this sector.	Feb	53.5	56.1	53.8	
Great Britain	<b>S&amp;P Global US Manufacturing, Services, 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.	Feb F	52.0	51.7	52.0
			53.9	53.9	53.9
			53.9	53.7	53.9
Japan	<b>Unemployment Rate</b> It shows the number of unemployed persons as a percentage of the total labour force.	Jan	2.6%	2.7%	2.6%

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

## EUROPEAN GOVERNMENT BONDS MARKET



The yield on 10-year German government bonds increased from 2.65% to 2.85% in this reporting week. This increase in yields occurred as the rise in the price of energy generating products fuelled fears of inflation, which almost completely reduced expectations that the ECB would lower interest rates this year, and even increased expectations that the ECB could raise interest rates. Analysts predict that prolonged energy shocks could affect inflation growth while complicating the ECB's monetary policy decisions due to the negative impact on economic growth. Apart from a short drop in yields in mid-week, this situation was present throughout the entire reporting period.

## U.S. GOVERNMENT BONDS MARKET



The yield on 10-year U.S. government bonds rose from 3.93% to 4.13% this week. After an initial decline due to the U.S. and Israeli attacks on Iran, the yield on these bonds had recorded growth that lasted almost constantly this week. The attacks of the USA and Israel on Iran caused the price of oil to rise, which was reflected in the reduction of expectations that the Fed will lower interest rates this year. After hitting a high for the period of 4.18% on Friday, the yield fell slightly on the announcement that the U.S. non-farm payrolls fell by 92 thousand in February, whereas the increase was expected.

## GOLD



The price of gold fell from \$5,322.12 to \$5,171.74 per ounce this reporting week. It did not record significant changes on Monday, only to have a more significant drop the following day as the dollar rose against a basket of currencies. Additionally, the price of gold weakened as investors reduced the likelihood that the Fed would lower interest rates. The price of gold fluctuated on Wednesday, rising slightly during the day, as a result of events in the Middle East and the weakening of the dollar. In addition, flights from Dubai, which is one of the world's main gold trading centres, have been suspended. The price of gold weakened on Thursday as the prospects for monetary easing diminished, only to record a daily gain on Friday as traders raised expectations of monetary easing following a weak U.S. employment report.

## OIL



The price of oil rose from \$77.90 to \$92.35 per barrel this week. The price of oil, including fluctuations, recorded growth on a daily basis on Monday as the situation in Iran showed no signs of de-escalation. The price of oil had a volatile trend on Wednesday, remaining almost the same at the daily level. Volatility of oil was caused by contradict news about conflicts in the Middle East. The media first reported that Iran had contacted the U.S. to negotiate an end to the conflict, which Iran later denied. The U.S. and Israel only intensified the attacks. Saudi Arabia's oil storage tanks were nearing maximum capacity as crude exports through the Strait of Hormuz remained blocked and traders weighed in on announcements that the U.S. would provide insurance guarantees and naval escort for the safe passage of oil tankers. The price of oil had a sharper rise on Friday, due to warnings that oil and gas production in the Gulf could be completely stopped in the coming days. With no sign of a quick resolution to the conflict in the Middle East, commodity prices are under pressure, raising concerns that the impact will be passed on to consumers, who could experience the cost of fuel, heating and even some food and household products. The price of oil rose even after President Trump demanded the unconditional surrender of Iran. Iranian leaders did not want to capitulate, so traders prepared for weeks of fighting.

*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.