



Weekly overview of short news

- The price of gold decreased from \$5,090.80 to \$4,981.85 per ounce this week.
- The price of oil increased from \$66.22 to \$69.92 per barrel this week.
- The unemployment rate in the euro area stood at 6.2% in December.
- The Fed left its interest rate target unchanged, saying that "economic activity has grown at a solid pace. The unemployment rate showed signs of stabilisation. Inflation remains somewhat elevated." The decision was made by 10 votes against 2, with Stephen Miran and Christopher Waller voting against, arguing for a 25bp cut.
- The Bank of Canada decided to keep the interest rate at the same level.

FX NEWS

EUR/USD



The EUR/USD exchange rate was stable on Monday, recording a sharper growth on Tuesday as Trump said he is not worried about the fall of the dollar and that it is "doing great" whereas he expects fluctuations in currency values. He criticized Asian economies such as China and Japan, accusing them of trying to "devalue" their own currencies. Trump suggested he could manipulate the dollar, saying "I can make it go up or down like a yo-yo," but described that as an unfavourable outcome. Bessent stated in a television interview that "the USA always has a policy of a strong dollar". He also added that he "absolutely will not" intervene in the Japanese currency market, which further strengthened the dollar against the euro on Wednesday. The dollar continued to strengthen on Thursday due to expectations that the U.S. President will appoint former Fed Governor Kevin Warsh as the new the Federal Reserve President. The EUR/USD exchange rate further weakened the following day after the confirmation that the U.S. President had appointed Warsh as the next Fed Chairman. Warsh has built a reputation as a former Fed economist who is widely perceived as an advocate of strict inflation control.

EUR/GBP



The EUR/GBP exchange rate was stable at the very beginning of the week, only to record a slight increase the very next day. The BRC price index in the U.K. rose 1.5% in January compared to the same period of the previous year. The Bank of England Governor warned of growing risks to financial stability from non-banking institutions, private markets and emerging technologies, stressing the need for operational resilience to mitigate market shocks and cyber risks. The EUR/GBP exchange rate fluctuated on Thursday, averaging at 0.86634. The EUR/GBP exchange rate fluctuated on Friday as well with a slight downward trend. The U.S. President has warned Great Britain and Canada against deepening trade ties with China, calling such moves "very dangerous".

EUR/JPY



The EUR/JPY exchange rate fluctuated throughout the week, ranging between 181.79 and 184.12. The exchange rate fell on Monday following a statement by Japanese officials which fuelled speculation that the country's government may intervene in the market to prevent the yen from weakening. The yen also rose due to the Japanese Prime Minister's warning that the government is ready to prevent any "highly abnormal" developments in the market. Japanese finance minister said on Tuesday the government is ready to take appropriate measures against currency trends in close coordination with the U.S. authorities. The EUR/JPY exchange rate first trended downwards the next day, only to rise in the second day of the week, after the U.S. Treasury Secretary's statement that he "absolutely will not" intervene to support the yen. The EUR/JPY exchange rate recorded a sharp decline at the end of the week due to the news that Donald Trump will appoint Kevin Warsh as the next Fed Chairman.

Table 1 - Exchange rates of the most important currencies

	26-Jan-2026. ¹	30-Jan-2026. ²	% Change
EUR/USD	1.1828	1.1971	1.21
EUR/GBP	0.86682	0.86676	-0.01
EUR/JPY	184.06	183.29	-0.42
EUR/AUD	1.71498	1.69821	-0.98
EUR/CHF	0.92307	0.91489	-0.89
USD/JPY	155.70	153.11	-1.66
GBP/USD	1.3643	1.3809	1.22

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%	5-Feb-2026
Federal Reserves (Fed)	Federal Funds Target Rate	3.75%	18 March 2026
Bank of Japan (BoJ)	Overnight Call Rate	0.75%	19-Mar-2026
Bank of England (BoE)	Official Bank Rate	3.75%	5-Feb-2026
Swiss National Bank (SNB)	Libor Target Rate	0.00%	19-Mar-2026
Bank of Canada (BoC)	Target Overnight Rate	2.25%	18 March 2026
Reserve Bank of Australia (RBA)	Cash Rate Target	3.60%	3-Feb-2026

Table 3 – ESTR and Euribor

	26-Jan-2026. ¹	30-Jan-2026. ²	Change in basis points
ESTR	1.9330	1.9260	-0.70
Euribor 1W	1.881	1.931	5.00
Euribor 1M	1.959	1.968	0.90
Euribor 3M	2.038	2.031	-0.70
Euribor 6M	2.157	2.158	0.10
Euribor 12M	2.243	2.226	-1.70

¹ Opening market value on Monday

² Closing market value on Friday

Table 4 - Economic indicators (26 - 30 January 2026)

Country	Indicator	Period	Expected value	Current value	Previous value
Euro area	Unemployment Rate The percentage of individuals on the labour market and unemployed, but actively looking for a job. In general, higher unemployment rate weakens the economy and results in lower personal spending.	December	6.3%	6.2%	6.3%
	GDP Seasonal Adjustments (GDP SA) One of the basic macroeconomic indicators, which represents the calculated value in the market prices of goods and services produced within the country, but excludes the income of citizens and corporations working abroad.		4Q A QoQ% YoY%	0.2% 1.3%	0.3% 1.3%
Great Britain	BRCA Shop Price Index The British Retail Consortium (BRCA) retail price index measures price changes in BRCA member retail stores in the U.K. A higher-than-expected reading should be taken as positive for the pound, while a lower than expected reading should be taken as negative for the pound.	January	0.7%	1.5%	0.7%
Germany	IFO Business climate It refers to a survey of German companies on the current conditions (state) of business in Germany, and their expectations for the next six months.	January February January P MoM% YoY%	88.2 -25.5 0.0% 1.9%	87.6 -24.1 0.1% 2.1%	87.6 -26.9 0.0% 1.8%
	GfK Consumer Confidence This index measures the level of households' confidence in terms of economic performance.				
	Consumer price index (CPI) 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.				
USA	Conference Board Consumer Confidence The index monitors sentiment among households or consumers. The result is based on surveying a random households sample.	January 24 January K=1,000	91.0 205 K	84.5 209 K	94.2 210 K
	Initial Jobless Claims This indicator measures the number of people receiving unemployment allowances.				
Japan	Tokyo CPI YoY Consumer prices (CPI) are a measure of the prices consumers pay for a consumer basket of goods and services.	January YoY%	1.7%	1.5%	2.0%

Abbreviations: P=preliminary data, F=final data, T=third and final estimate, k=thousand, b=billion, SA=seasonal adjustments, WDA=working days adjustments.

EUROPEAN GOVERNMENT BONDS MARKET



The yield on German 10-year government bonds fell from 2.87% to 2.84% this week. The yield had a downward trend throughout the entire period. This decline is the result of increased demand for safe assets as a result of the growth of geopolitical risks. In addition, the decline in yield is also associated with the decline in share prices on the American market, which caused an additional increase in the demand for safe assets.

U.S. GOVERNMENT BONDS MARKET



The yield on the U.S. 10-year government bonds rose from 4.21% to 4.23% this week. The yields were constantly rising during the first three days of the week as there were speculations in early week that the Fed would not cut the interest rate until later in the year. In addition, the Fed's decision in mid-week to keep the interest rate at the same level while indicating that there was a stabilization in the unemployment trend in the U.S. influenced yield to record the additional growth. The yield fell on Thursday as demand for safe assets increased. Following the initial growth on the last day of the week, the yield recorded a sharp drop again due to the appointment of Kevin Warsh as the new Fed Chairman.

GOLD



The price of gold fell from \$5,090.80 to \$4,981.85 per ounce this week. The price of gold rose during the first half of the week, breaking the level of \$5,000 per ounce and setting consecutive historical highs. The increase was the result of weakening of the U.S. dollar, due to increased geopolitical uncertainty and the growing expectation of monetary easing in the U.S. However, the price of gold began to weaken sharply as of Thursday afternoon, recording the highest drop in the past 40 years, due to the strengthening of the dollar and the news related to the election of the new Fed Chairman.

OIL



The price of oil rose from \$66.22 to \$69.92 per barrel this week. It fell at the very beginning of the week due to improved prospects for oil supplies from OPEC+ members and Kazakhstan. The price of oil recorded an increase in the rest of the week. Growth was supported by disruptions in the U.S. due to the winter storm (negative impact on refineries in the Gulf of Mexico and part of production on the U.S. soil), as well as heightened geopolitical tensions between the U.S. and Iran as the U.S. President threatened a military attack on Iran.

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