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In December, the Federal Reserve cut rates to 4.25%-4.5%, revised GDP growth to 2.5%, and adjusted inflation forecasts higher, with unemployment lower at 4.2%. The US 10-year Treasury yield fluctuated, peaking at 4.62% amid expectations of limited rate cuts in 2025. Core Personal Consumption Expenditure Index inflation rose minimally, while consumer confidence and durable goods orders declined. President-elect Trump's pro-inflationary policies, including tariffs, heightened inflation concerns, leading to a 50 basis points yield increase in 2024.

The European Central Bank cut rates to 3%, forecasting 2025 growth at 1.1% and inflation at 2.1%. European bond yields rose due to inflation concerns and slower expected rate cuts by the ECB and Fed. Germany's 10-year Bund yield peaked at 2.4%, while France's OAT reached 3.2%, and Italy's BTP hit 3.5%. Political instability and economic uncertainties influenced these movements.

The Bank of Japan held rates at 0.25%, with inflation between 2.0%-2.5% and private consumption rising amid stable economic recovery. Japan's 10-year bond yield hit a 13.5-year high of 1.11%, driven by rising inflation and a hawkish outlook.

The Bank of England held rates at 4.75% amid 2.6% inflation and 5.2% wage growth, despite economic contraction and some policymakers favoring a rate cut. UK 10-year gilt yields rose to 4.6%, inflation hit 2.6%, and GDP flatlined, prompting cautious rate cut expectations for 2025.

Russia held rates at 21% amid rising inflation, while Colombia cut rates to 9.5%, Jamaica to 6%, Uruguay hiked to 8.75%, Turkey cut to 47.5%, Egypt held at 27.25%, Tunisia at 8%, and the Dominican Republic lowered to 5.75%. Bond yields rose in Vietnam (3.06%), Romania (7.56%), and Colombia (11.50%), reaching multi-month highs. Australia's yield fluctuated, ending at 4.52% amid the Reserve Bank of Australia's cautious stance. Russia's yield surged to over 15.5% due to inflation and sanctions. Canada's yield fell to 3.28% following US trends.

Brent crude rose to $74, gold increased 27% annually, and silver dropped to a three-month low below $29.

# Source News

2024-12-18 07:27:55.427000: Fed Set To Cut Rates For 3rd Consecutive Time

The Fed is widely expected to announce another 25bps cut to the federal funds rate at its December 2024 meeting, marking the third consecutive reduction this year and bringing borrowing costs to the 4.25%-4.5% range. Policymakers are also set to unveil fresh economic projections, with many investors anticipating a slower pace of rate cuts in 2025. Markets currently predict three additional reductions next year, and some expect a pause in January. The disinflation process is progressing more slowly than anticipated. The annual inflation rate in the US rose for the second consecutive month to 2.7%, consumer spending remains robust, and the labor market continues to demonstrate resilience, with employers adding 227K jobs in November, significantly surpassing forecasts. Given these dynamics, policymakers may revise their forecasts for 2024 to reflect higher inflation, lower unemployment, and stronger economic growth than previously anticipated.

2024-12-18 19:01:06.427000: Fed Cuts Rates For 3rd Consecutive Time

The Fed announced another 25bps cut to the federal funds rate in December 2024, marking the third consecutive reduction this year and bringing borrowing costs to the 4.25%-4.5% range, in line with expectations. The so-called dot plot indicates that policymakers now anticipate just two rate cuts in 2025, totaling 50 basis points, compared to the full percentage point of reductions projected in the previous quarter. The Fed also revised its GDP growth forecasts upward for 2024 (2.5% vs to 2% in the September projection) and 2025 (2.1% vs 2%), while remaining steady at 2% for 2026. Similarly, PCE inflation projections have been adjusted higher for 2024 (2.4% vs 2.3%), 2025 (2.5% vs 2.1%), and 2026 (2.1% vs 2%). The same trend applies to core PCE inflation, with forecasts raised for 2024 (2.8% vs 2.6%), 2025 (2.5% vs 2.2%), and 2026 (2.2% vs 2%). On the other hand, unemployment is seen lower this year (4.2% vs 4.4%) and in 2025 (4.3% vs 4.4%) while the forecast was kept at 4.3% for 2026.

2024-12-20 04:19:55.430000: US 10-Year Yield Firms Up Ahead of PCE Inflation Data

The yield on the 10-year US Treasury note remained near seven-month highs around 4.55% on Friday, as investors prepared for the latest PCE price index report, the Federal Reserve’s preferred inflation measure. Fed Chair Jerome Powell indicated this week that the PCE is likely to show the 12-month inflation rate remains above the central bank’s 2% target. His remarks followed the Fed’s widely anticipated quarter-point rate cut, although the central bank signaled fewer rate reductions in 2025 due to persistent inflation. The Fed now expects only two rate cuts next year, a sharp shift from its September forecast of four cuts. Additionally, the Fed revised its 2025 economic projections, raising GDP growth and inflation forecasts while lowering its unemployment rate outlook. As a result, markets are pricing in a 90% probability that the Fed will keep rates unchanged in January.

2024-12-20 13:46:27.470000: 10-Year Treasury Yield Drops from 7-Month High

The yield on the 10-year US Treasury note fell to below the 4.52% mark on Friday, pulling back from the week’s rally that lifted the yield to a near seven-month high as the latest inflation data favored the resumption of rate cuts by the Federal Reserve. Core PCE prices, which are the Fed’s preferred gauge of underlying inflation, rose the least in six months in the November print. This was after the Federal Reserve delivered hawkish projections for its policy next year in the Summary of Economic Projections, with median signals only pointing to two 25bps cuts for the whole year. The backdrop of high rates was strengthened by the upward revision of the US GDP in the third quarter and a sharp drop in initial unemployment claims. Concerns of tariffs and expansive fiscal policy by the incoming Trump administration also backed hawkish projections for the Fed. Markets are now split between one and two rate cuts for next year.

2024-12-23 05:10:03.683000: US 10-Year Yield Stabilizes as Traders Weigh Fed Outlook

The yield on the 10-year US Treasury note stabilized above 4.52% on Monday, after facing pressure the previous session, as investors continued to assess the Federal Reserve’s monetary policy outlook. The latest PCE inflation data came in slightly weaker than expected, easing concerns about the pace of the Fed’s rate cuts next year. Core PCE prices, the Fed’s preferred measure of underlying inflation, posted the smallest rise in six months in the November report. This challenged the Fed’s hawkish stance last week, projecting only two additional rate reductions next year, a significant decrease from the four cuts forecasted in September. Traders are now pricing in 44 basis points of rate cuts next year, slightly below the two 25 basis point cuts projected by the Fed. Meanwhile, investor sentiment improved after Congress passed spending legislation on Saturday, averting a US government shutdown.

2024-12-23 14:26:22.700000: US 10-Year Yield Rises Toward 7-Month High

The yield on the 10-year US Treasury note rose to above the 4.55% threshold, approaching the near seven-month high of 4.58% touched on December 19th as markets continued to assess the magnitude of rate cuts to be delivered by the Fed next year. Median projections by FOMC members suggested that policymakers expect to deliver fewer rate cuts than the market foresaw next year, indicating caution against upside inflation risks and paring demand for fixed-income assets. Concerns of higher inflation were magnified by additional tariff threats from President-elect Trump, including barriers on Mexico, the EU, and China. In the meantime, investors also pivoted out of the safety of bonds after the US government agreed on a spending bill and prevented a late-year government shutdown.

2024-12-24 06:56:38.650000: US 10-Year Yield Stays Near 7-Month High

The yield on the 10-year US Treasury note was little-changed at around 4.59% on Tuesday, remaining close to its near seven-month high as markets continued to assess the extent of rate cuts the Fed might implement in 2025, amid the holiday-shortened week. Weaker economic data raised expectations that the Fed would implement fewer rate cuts next year. Disappointing US consumer confidence data and concerns over the potential worsening of the country’s fiscal outlook under President-elect Donald Trump led markets to adjust their expectations. The Conference Board's consumer confidence index for December fell to a three-month low of 104.7, down from 111.7 in November. Meanwhile, durable goods orders dropped 1.1% month-over-month in November, marking the third decline in the past four months.

2024-12-26 04:30:49.460000: US 10-Year Yield Hits 7-Month High

The yield on the 10-year US Treasury note rose to around 4.62%, hitting its highest level in almost seven months, as markets continued to assess the Federal Reserve’s monetary policy outlook following its hawkish projections last week. Median projections by FOMC members indicated that policymakers expect fewer rate cuts than previously anticipated. Weaker economic data, disappointing US consumer confidence, and concerns over Trump’s fiscal policies led markets to adjust their expectations for fewer Fed rate cuts next year. Meanwhile, inflation concerns were heightened by additional tariff threats from Trump, including barriers on Mexico, the EU, and China. Investors also moved away from the safety of bonds after the US government reached an agreement on a spending bill, preventing a late-year government shutdown. Investors are now awaiting the release of weekly jobless claims data later in the day.

2024-12-27 04:05:02.347000: US 10-Year Yield Little Changed

The yield on the 10-year US Treasury note was little-changed below 4.58% on Friday, remaining close to its near seven-month high, as investors continued to evaluate the Federal Reserve's monetary policy outlook. Data released on Thursday showed that US weekly initial jobless claims dropped to a one-month low, signaling a cooling but still-healthy labor market. Markets are currently pricing in just 35 basis points of cuts for 2025, implying less than a 50% chance of a second 25-basis-point reduction. Treasury yields are also supported by expectations that US president-elect Donald Trump’s policies—particularly on tariffs, immigration, and taxes—could reignite inflation and limit the Fed's ability to lower borrowing costs.

2024-12-27 12:46:20.623000: US 10-Year Yield Rises Past 4.6%

The yield on the 10-year US Treasury note rose above the 4.6% threshold on Friday, its highest since early May, amid the outlook of fewer than expected rate cuts by the Federal Reserve next year. The latest economic data continued to reflect a strong macroeconomic backdrop in the US as initial unemployment claims surprised on the downside in mid-December, and the latest gauges of retail sales and services activity pointed to strong aggregate demand. This was in line with the FOMC projections that the Fed will only deliver two 25bps rate cuts next year, suggesting that policymakers see stubborn inflation as a greater threat to the economy than a slowing labor market. Additionally, upside inflation risks were magnified by pro-inflationary policy pledges by President-elect Trump, including tariffs on China, the EU, Canada, and Mexico, in addition to tax cuts and expansionary fiscal policy. Consequently, markets currently price a small consensus of a single rate cut in all of 2025.

2024-12-30 04:13:04.807000: US 10-Year Treasury Yield Holds Above 4.6%

The yield on the 10-year US Treasury note remained above the 4.6% mark on Monday, sustaining its highest level since early May, amid expectations of more limited Federal Reserve rate cuts in 2025. Investors also pared debt holdings ahead of the year-end, adding upward pressure on yields. Recent data underscores the resilience of the US economy. Initial unemployment claims in mid-December were lower than expected, indicating a robust labor market, while strong retail sales and services activity highlighted healthy consumer demand. These trends align with FOMC projections that suggest the Fed will cut rates only twice by 25bps next year, prioritizing inflation control over labor market concerns. Meanwhile, inflation risks are magnified by President-elect Trump’s proposals for tariffs on key trading partners, tax cuts, and expansionary fiscal policies. Markets now price in just two rate cut for 2025, reflecting persistent inflation concerns and a cautious outlook on monetary easing.

2024-12-30 15:27:15.043000: US 10-Year Yield Falls 10bps

The yield on the 10-year US Treasury note was at the 4.55% mark on Monday, falling nearly 10bps from the near seven-month high touched in the prior session as markets continued to assess the policy outlook for the Fed next year. Investors heeded hawkish signals penned by FOMC members in the latest dot plot amid upward revisions to projections on PCE inflation and the target funds rate, driving rate traders to only price two rate cuts next year. Still, uncertainty remains on whether the economy may drift into a backdrop that could warrant a higher magnitude of rate cuts. This was lastly underscored by the soft rise in core PCE inflation for November. Additionally, continuing unemployment claims rose to their highest in over three years halfway through December. For the whole year, the slow disinflation process in the US and pro-inflationary risk brought by President-elect Trump’s campaign drove the 10-year yield to rise 50bps in 2024.

2024-12-12 07:46:56.243000: ECB to Cut Rates for 4th Time

The ECB is expected to cut the key deposit rate by 25bps to 3% in its final meeting of 2024, marking a fourth consecutive reduction. Investors are looking for hints on future policy, with many anticipating faster rate cuts as the Eurozone grapples with economic weakness, political uncertainty in Germany and France, and a second Trump administration. Markets now forecast quarter-point cuts at each meeting through June 2025, potentially bringing the deposit rate to the broadly neutral rate of 2%. Policymakers will also unveil updated economic projections, with analysts expecting downgraded 2025 growth forecasts and lower inflation estimates.

2024-12-12 13:16:53.213000: ECB Cuts Rates by Another 25 bps as Expected

The European Central Bank (ECB) has decided to cut its key interest rates for the fourth time this year by 25 bps in December 2024, as expected. This move reflects a more favorable inflation outlook and improvements in monetary policy transmission. Inflation is expected to gradually decrease, with forecasts of 2.4% in 2024, 2.1% in 2025, and 1.9% in 2026. Core inflation, excluding energy and food, is also expected to fall, with a target of 2% in the medium term. Despite easing financing conditions due to the rate cuts, borrowing costs remain tight due to previous hikes still affecting existing loans. Economic recovery is projected to be slower than before, with growth expected at 0.7% in 2024, 1.1% in 2025, and 1.4% in 2026. The ECB remains focused on ensuring inflation returns to its 2% target and will adjust its policies based on incoming data, without committing to a fixed rate path.

2024-12-20 08:22:36.537000: France 10Y Bond Yield Hits 4-week High

France 10 Year Government Bond Yield increased to a 4-week high of 3.13%. Over the past 4 weeks, France 10Y Bond Yield gained 2.30 basis points, and in the last 12 months, it increased 65.80 basis points.

2024-12-23 07:57:51: Italy 10Y Bond Yield Hits 4-week High

Italy 10 Year Government Bond Yield increased to a 4-week high of 3.50%. Over the past 4 weeks, Italy 10Y Bond Yield gained 1.95 basis points, and in the last 12 months, it decreased 5.60 basis points.

2024-12-23 14:01:47.027000: Germany 10Y Bond Yield Hits 4-week High

Germany 10 Year Government Bond Yield increased to a 4-week high of 2.32%. Over the past 4 weeks, Germany 10Y Bond Yield gained 11.80 basis points, and in the last 12 months, it increased 34.25 basis points.

2024-12-27 11:55:58.350000: German 10-Year Bund Yield Climbs to 7-Week High

Germany's 10-year Bund yield surged toward 2.4%, its highest in seven weeks, as investors believe the ECB will need to slow down interest rate cuts. Rising natural gas prices, partly due to uncertainty over Russian supplies through Ukraine, raised inflation concerns making it harder for the European Central Bank (ECB) to cut interest rates. Markets now fully price in four quarter-point ECB rate cuts in 2025, with less than a 50% chance of a fifth cut, down sharply from over 80% a week ago. The shift follows hawkish signals from the Federal Reserve, which dampened expectations for rapid rate easing. Yields have risen roughly 30 basis points in December, the biggest monthly jump since September 2023.

2024-12-27 12:35:41.313000: Italy 10-Year Bond Yield At Over 1-Month High

Italy’s 10-year BTP yield surged above 3.50%, the highest level in over a month, mirroring other European peers, as traders considered the possibility of a slower pace of interest rate reductions by the U.S. Federal Reserve in the coming year. Additionally, bets on ECB rate cuts were scaled back as concerns grew over higher natural gas prices, linked to uncertainty surrounding Russia's supplies and ongoing political instability, which could heighten inflation risks. Moreover, Europe is grappling with sluggish economic growth, amplifying its challenges. President-elect Trump's proposed tariffs pose significant risks to European export-driven industries, potentially deepening the region's economic slowdown.

2024-12-27 13:45:43.617000: French 10-Year OAT Yield Rises Toward 4-Month High

The yield on the 10-year French OAT rose toward the 3.2% mark in December, the highest since touching a four-month high of 3.21% on November 7th as concerns of upside inflation risks for major economies limited the room for rate cuts by major central banks next year. The higher yield on US Treasuries continued to pressure government bonds across economies with exposure to US credit markets as tariff threats and stubborn underlying inflation drove a portion of the market to price in a single rate cut by the Fed next year. In turn, higher natural gas prices in Europe due to increasingly uncertain supply sources for next year raised the outlook for inflation in the Eurozone. Domestically, the fallout of political upheaval that led to Bayrou being named Prime Minister worsened concerns for the upcoming French deficits, driving Moody’s to downgrade the rating on French bonds. The spread of the 10-year OAT to Bund widened by 40bps this year, despite budget concerns in Germany.

2024-12-30 08:50:26.373000: German 10-Year Bund Yield Hovers at 7-Week High

Germany's 10-year Bund yield hovered near 2.4%, its highest level in seven weeks, as expectations grew that the European Central Bank (ECB) would adopt a slower approach to interest rate cuts. ECB official Robert Holzmann suggested that persistent inflation may require a cautious pace of easing. Also, Spanish inflation accelerated to 2.8% year-on-year in December, above the 2.6% forecast, driven by higher fuel prices. ECB President Christine Lagarde recently indicated that Euro Area inflation is stabilizing, allowing for gradual rate cuts. The ECB has already lowered borrowing costs through four quarter-point cuts in 2024 and is expected to implement the same in 2025, bringing the deposit rate to 2%. Delays in publishing economic data in other major Eurozone economies due to holidays mean broader insights will be available in January.

2024-12-30 16:32:15.250000: German 10-Year Bund Yield Drops from 7-Week High

Germany’s 10-year Bund yield fell to 2.355%, retreating from near seven-week highs as uncertainty over 2025 monetary policy and borrowing weighed on markets. The decline mirrored a drop in US Treasury yields after weak Midwest economic data. Investors are also rebalancing portfolios ahead of year-end, following weeks of rising yields. A resilient US economy has limited expectations for Fed rate cuts next year, while the Eurozone shows modest improvement, with its services sector returning to growth. Markets now anticipate fewer US rate cuts in 2025, reflecting stronger growth and potential inflation. Looking ahead, Germany’s February elections are a key focus, as investors speculate on whether a new government might embrace higher public borrowing to support the economy.

2024-12-30 16:54:18.003000: Italy 10-Year Bond Yield Eases from 1-Month High

Italy’s 10-year BTP yield eased toward 3.50%, down from recent one-month highs, in line with other European markets and US counterparts. As the year-end nears, market participants are weighing uncertainties related to monetary policy and borrowing expectations for 2025, especially following Trump's re-election. A robust US economy has reduced expectations for Fed rate cuts next year, while the Eurozone shows modest improvement, with its services sector returning to growth. Meanwhile, concerns over Russia's gas supplies and ongoing political instability in Germany and France, which could exacerbate inflation risks, have dampened bets on ECB rate cuts.

2024-12-30 17:42:16.043000: France 10-Year Bond Yield Tracks Peers Lower

The yield on the 10-year French OAT fell to around 3.19%, retreating from the seven-week high of 3.2% reached on December 27th, following a broader decline in European yields. This drop comes amid growing uncertainty over future monetary policies and borrowing needs, as investors reassess their positions at year-end after several weeks of rising yields. The decline reflects concerns over the broader economic landscape in both Europe and the U.S. Weak economic data from the U.S. Midwest contributed to a fall in U.S. Treasury yields, while modest growth in the eurozone's services sector offered some relief. In the Eurozone, questions persist about the future direction of fiscal policies, particularly regarding the extent of public borrowing required to support the region's growth. However, Political instability in France, exacerbating concerns about the country's deficits, led Moody’s to downgrade French bonds, adding to risk premiums and limiting the decline in French yields.

2024-12-05 03:25:48.457000: BoJ Nakamura Advises Caution in Rate Hikes

Bank of Japan board member Toyoaki Nakamura urged vigilance in raising interest rates, highlighting that smaller companies may have yet to achieve sufficient profitability to cope with higher borrowing costs. He also voiced concerns about the sustainability of wage growth and suggested that inflation might miss the bank’s 2% target in the next fiscal year starting in April. 'We are at an important stage where we must adjust the degree of monetary easing carefully in accordance with the state of the economic recovery while monitoring various data," he said in a speech. The former Hitachi executive is perceived as a dovish board member, having opposed interest rate hikes in both March and July.

2024-12-19 03:02:26.517000: BoJ Holds Rates as Expected

The Bank of Japan (BoJ) maintained its key short-term interest rate at around 0.25% during its final meeting of the year, keeping it at the highest level since 2008 and meeting market consensus. The vote was split 8-1, with board member Naoki Tamura advocating for a 25bps increase. Thursday's decision came despite the US implementing its third rate cut this year, as the BoJ needed more time to assess certain risks, particularly US economic policies under Donald Trump and next year's wage outlook. The board adhered to its assessment that Japan's economy is on track for a moderate recovery, despite some areas of weakness. Private consumption continued its upward trend, aided by improving corporate profits and business spending. Meanwhile, exports and industrial output remained relatively flat. On inflation, the yoy figures have ranged between 2.0% and 2.5%, driven by higher service prices. Inflation expectations showed a moderate rise, and the underlying CPI is expected to add gradually.

2024-12-25 06:33:16.593000: Japan Edges Closer to Stable 2% Inflation: BoJ Gov Ueda

Japan's economy is expected to move closer to achieving sustainable and stable 2% inflation, accompanied by wage increases, according to Bank of Japan Governor Kazuo Ueda. In a speech, he explained that as the economy is still progressing toward stable inflation, the central bank will maintain its accommodative monetary policies, keeping the policy rate below the neutral level for now. "If economic activity and prices continue to improve, we will need to raise the policy interest rate and adjust monetary accommodation accordingly," Ueda stated. The top central banker emphasized that the pace and timing of these adjustments will depend on economic output, prices, and financial conditions. He also reiterated the importance of assessing domestic and global risks to evaluate their impact on Japan's economic outlook, prices, and the likelihood of meeting its inflation targets.

2024-12-18 05:31:14.843000: Japan 10-Year Yield Holds Steady Ahead of BOJ Decision

Japan’s 10-year government bond yield remained steady around 1.07% on Wednesday as investors prepared for the Bank of Japan's monetary policy decision later this week. Speculation is growing that the central bank may opt to forgo an interest rate hike when it announces its decision on Thursday, following reports that it sees "little cost" in delaying further tightening. Policymakers appear to prefer waiting for more evidence that the economy is performing as expected before implementing additional policy adjustments. On the data front, Japanese export growth accelerated to a three-month high in November, while imports unexpectedly declined. Investors are also anticipating interest rate decisions from the US Federal Reserve and the Bank of England this week.

2024-12-19 04:28:32.787000: Japan’s 10-Year Yield Fluctuates as BOJ Keeps Rates Unchanged

Japan's 10-year government bond yield fluctuated around 1.05% in volatile trading on Thursday after the Bank of Japan maintained its policy rate at 0.25%, in line with expectations. BOJ Governor Kazuo Ueda said in the post-meeting press conference that the decision to hold rates was based on wage trends, uncertainties of overseas economies and the next US administration's policies. Markets are now speculating that the BOJ could hold off on a rate hike again in January as it does not give the central bank enough time to assess wage trends and Trump’s policies. Meanwhile, the US Federal Reserve's widely anticipated 25 basis point rate cut on Wednesday, coupled with its outlook of fewer rate reductions in 2025, drove US Treasury yields higher. The Fed now projects only two more rate cuts next year, a reduction from the four cuts previously expected in its September forecast.

2024-12-20 05:23:28.657000: Japan 10-Year Yield Slips After Inflation Data

Japan's 10-year government bond yield fell to around 1.05% on Friday, as investors responded to data showing Japan’s headline inflation rate rose to a three-month high of 2.9% in November, up from 2.3% in October. The core inflation rate also increased to 2.7%, surpassing market expectations of 2.6%. These figures support a hawkish outlook for Bank of Japan monetary policy. However, the central bank chose to keep rates unchanged at its December meeting, citing the need to assess wage trends, global economic uncertainties, and the policies of the incoming US administration. Markets are now speculating that the BOJ may delay a rate hike in January, as there will not be enough time to fully evaluate wage trends and the impact of the new US administration’s policies.

2024-12-23 05:59:50.610000: Japan's 10-Year Yield Steady Amid BOJ Uncertainty

Japan's 10-year government bond yield stabilized around 1.06% on Monday, as investors continued to assess the Bank of Japan's hawkish monetary policy outlook. Last week, data showed Japan’s inflation rose to a three-month high of 2.9% in November, with core inflation surpassing expectations at 2.7%, supporting a hawkish outlook for BoJ policy. However, the central bank's decision to keep rates unchanged at its December meeting, citing the need to assess wage trends, global economic uncertainties, and the policies of the incoming US administration, left investors skeptical about further BoJ rate hikes, with uncertainty about when the bank will act next. Meanwhile, US Treasury yields remained steady as rate cut bets from the Federal Reserve reignited after slightly weaker-than-expected inflation data. Markets are now pricing in 44bps of rate cuts for 2025, just below the two 25bps reductions projected by the Fed last week.

2024-12-24 07:30:31.640000: Japan's 10-Year Bond Yield Holds Steady

Japan's 10-year government bond yield remained steady at around 1.07% on Tuesday, as investors continued to assess the Bank of Japan's hawkish monetary policy outlook. Last week, the central bank maintained its key short-term interest rate at around 0.2%, keeping it at the highest level since 2008. However, the BoJ stated it needed more time to assess certain risks, particularly US economic policies under Donald Trump and next year's wage outlook. The latest data showed Japan’s inflation rose to 2.9% in November, the highest in three months, with core inflation also hitting a three-month high of 2.7%, supporting a hawkish outlook for BoJ policy. Inflation expectations showed a moderate rise, and the underlying CPI is expected to increase gradually.

2024-12-26 05:29:21.190000: Japan's 10-Year Bond Yield Tracks US Treasury Yields Higher

Japan's 10-year government bond yield rose to around 1.09%, its highest level in five weeks, mirroring the rally in US Treasury yields driven by a hawkish outlook from the Federal Reserve. Domestically, Japan's government is set to compile a record $735 billion budget for the fiscal year beginning in April amid higher social security and debt-servicing costs, pushing yields higher. Meanwhile, investors continued to monitor signals from the Bank of Japan’s hawkish policy outlook. Last week, the BoJ kept rates unchanged and provided little guidance on the timing of future rate hikes. Governor Kazuo Ueda stated that the central bank preferred to wait for data on whether wages will continue to rise next year, while also seeking more clarity on US President-elect Trump’s economic policies. However, latest data showed inflation rose to 2.9% in November, the highest in three months, with core inflation also hitting a three-month high of 2.7%, supporting a hawkish outlook for BoJ policy.

2024-12-27 04:26:43.500000: Japan 10-Year Yield Holds Steady

Japan's 10-year government bond yield remained steady at around 1.09%, its highest level in five weeks, as investors assessed Tokyo's latest inflation data and the Bank of Japan's December Summary of Opinions. Tokyo's inflation rose to 3% in December, up from 2.6% the previous month, strengthening the case for a potential interest rate hike by the central bank. The Summary of the Bank of Japan's December meeting revealed that policymakers discussed the possibility of a near-term rate hike, with some members noting that conditions were aligning for such a move. However, the BOJ opted to leave the policy rate unchanged, citing the need for further data on wage growth and greater clarity on the economic policies of the incoming US administration. Meanwhile, Japan's economic data presented a mixed outlook: retail sales growth accelerated, industrial production contracted, and the jobless rate remained steady.

2024-12-27 05:40:17.283000: Japan 10Y Bond Yield Hits 5-week High

Japan 10 Year Government Bond Yield increased to a 5-week high of 1.10%. Over the past 4 weeks, Japan 10Y Bond Yield gained 4.28 basis points, and in the last 12 months, it increased 51.00 basis points.

2024-12-27 07:57:18.850000: Japan 10Y Bond Yield Hits 13-1/2-year High

Japan 10 Year Government Bond Yield increased to a 13-1/2-year high of 1.11%. Over the past 4 weeks, Japan 10Y Bond Yield gained 5.28 basis points, and in the last 12 months, it increased 52.00 basis points.

2024-12-30 03:21:27.277000: Japan 10-Year Bond Yield Edges Down from 13-1/2 Year-High

Japan's 10-year government bond yield edged down to around 1.09% on Monday, a decrease of one basis point, after rising as high as 1.105% earlier in the session. The JGB yield remained close to its highest level in 13 and a half years at 1.11%, touched on Friday, as investors continued to assess Tokyo's latest inflation data. Last week's data showed Tokyo's core inflation accelerated to 2.4% in December, up from 2.2% the previous month, reaching its highest level in four months. The latest data highlighted continued price pressure, maintaining expectations for a near-term interest rate hike. Governor Kazuo Ueda of the Bank of Japan has indicated on several occasions a willingness to increase interest rates again if the economy and inflation align with the board's forecasts. Meanwhile, US Treasury yields hovered near eight-month highs amid bets that Trump's inflationary policies will limit the Federal Reserve's capacity to lower borrowing costs.

2024-12-19 07:53:12.993000: BoE Seen Leaving Rates Steady

The Bank of England is widely expected to hold the benchmark bank rate steady at 4.75% during its December 2024 meeting, balancing persistent inflationary pressures against slowing economic growth. After cutting rates twice this year by a total of 50bps, the central bank has been advocating a gradual approach to removing policy restraint. Annual inflation rate in the UK rose for a second month to 2.6% in November as expected. The services inflation steadied at 5%, below forecasts of 5.1% but above the BoE's estimate of 4.9%. Also, wage growth surpassed expectations at 5.2% but the economy contracted 0.1% for a second month in October. Most investors now anticipate the central bank will implement just two rate cuts next year, with the first likely occurring at the February meeting.

2024-12-19 12:02:41.827000: BoE Leaves Rates Steady

The Bank of England left the benchmark bank rate steady at 4.75% during its December 2024 meeting, in line with market expectations, as CPI inflation, wage growth and some indicators of inflation expectations had risen, adding to the risk of inflation persistence. However, three policymakers preferred to reduce the bank rate by 25bps to 4.5% on the back of sluggish demand and a weakening labour market. The central bank reinforced that a gradual approach to removing monetary policy restraint remains appropriate and that monetary policy will need to continue to remain restrictive for sufficiently long until the risks to inflation returning sustainably to the 2% target in the medium term have dissipated further. The central bank will continue to decide the appropriate degree of monetary policy restrictiveness at each meeting.

2024-12-13 08:53:37.990000: UK 10-Year Gilt Yield Edges Down after GDP Report

The UK 10-year gilt yield eased to 4.36% after GDP data showed the economy contracted by 0.1% in October, marking the second consecutive monthly decline and missing expectations for slight growth. The weaker-than-expected data has fueled hopes for earlier rate cuts from the Bank of England in 2025. However, yields remain near their highest level in over two weeks as the BoE is expected to hold rates steady at its meeting next week. Governor Andrew Bailey has indicated a cautious approach to monetary easing, with gradual rate cuts likely in 2025. Meanwhile, the European Central Bank cut rates for the fourth time this year, as inflation nears target levels, and analysts anticipate further reductions at a faster pace than the BoE. In the US, a Federal Reserve rate cut of 25 basis points is widely expected at the December meeting, with swaps pricing showing 95% confidence in this move.

2024-12-17 09:02:12.983000: UK 10-Year Gilt Yield at One-Month High

The UK 10-year gilt yield climbed above 4.9%, reaching its highest level in about a month, as recent economic data supported the Bank of England's cautious approach to rate cuts. Regular pay growth, excluding bonuses, rose by 5.2% in the three months to October, driven by private-sector gains and exceeding the 5% forecast. The central bank had projected a 5.1% increase for the three months to December. Key economic indicators, including inflation and retail sales data, are set to be released later this week. Meanwhile, the Bank of England is also scheduled to announce its monetary policy decision on Thursday, with no changes expected to the benchmark interest rate. Investors currently anticipate only three rate cuts in 2025.

2024-12-17 10:05:17.133000: UK 10Y Bond Yield Hits 4-week High

UK 10 Year Government Bond Yield increased to a 4-week high of 4.51%. Over the past 4 weeks, United Kingdom 10Y Bond Yield gained 3.99 basis points, and in the last 12 months, it increased 81.40 basis points.

2024-12-18 09:06:26.407000: UK 10-Year Gilt Yield Retreats Slightly

The UK 10-year gilt yield retreated slightly to 4.5% but remained close to one-month highs touched early in the week, as traders digest key economic data and await the Bank of England's monetary policy decision on Thursday. Annual inflation rate in the UK rose for a second month to 2.6% in November as expected. The services inflation steadied at 5%, below forecasts of 5.1% but above the BoE's estimate of 4.9%. Early in the week, UK wage growth surpassed expectations. The Bank of England is expected to leave the benchmark interest rate steady and continue to maintain a cautious approach to interest rate cuts. Investors are anticipating two quarter-point rate cuts and estimate a roughly 40% probability of a third reduction by the end of 2025.

2024-12-19 08:07:15.877000: UK 10Y Bond Yield Hits 13-month High

UK 10 Year Government Bond Yield increased to a 13-month high of 4.65%. Over the past 4 weeks, United Kingdom 10Y Bond Yield gained 12.29 basis points, and in the last 12 months, it increased 90.80 basis points.

2024-12-19 09:18:48.620000: UK 10-Year Gilt Yield Hits Over 1-Year High

The UK 10-year gilt yield soared to above 4.6%, the highest level since October 2023, tracking a global rise in borrowing costs after the Fed delivered a hawkish view for 2025. The Fed lowered the fed funds rate by 25bps as expected but signalled only 50bps of rate cuts for 2025, half the reduction projected in September, as inflation is seen taking longer than previously anticipated to reach the target. Meanwhile, the Bank of England will likely hold the benchmark bank rate steady at 4.75%, and to signal a gradual approach to further rate cuts. Most investors now anticipate the central bank will implement just two rate cuts next year, with the first likely occurring at the February meeting.

2024-12-19 12:21:02.947000: UK 10-Year Gilt Yield Slightly Pares Gains

The UK 10-year gilt yield eased to trade below 4.6% as traders assessed the Bank of England's latest monetary policy decision. As expected, the central bank held interest rates steady at 4.75%, but the vote revealed a dovish tilt, with three policymakers favouring a 25bps rate cut, more than markets had anticipated. The BoE reaffirmed its cautious approach to future rate reductions. "We think a gradual approach to future interest-rate cuts remains right. But with heightened uncertainty in the economy we can’t commit to when or by how much we will cut rates in the coming year," Governor Andrew Bailey stated. Market expectations for rate cuts in 2025 have adjusted, with traders now pricing in 62bps of reductions, down from 70bps earlier in the week. Adding to the pressure on global bond yields, a hawkish Federal Reserve lowered the fed funds rate by 25bps as expected but revised its outlook for 2025, signaling just 50bps of cuts, half the amount projected in September.

2024-12-23 10:33:55.297000: UK 10-Year Gilt Yield Up 100 bps in 2024

The UK 10-year gilt yield stands at 4.54%, having climbed 100 bps this year, underperforming US and German counterparts. The Bank of England kept its key interest rate at 4.75% last week, but a surprising vote split, with three policymakers favoring rate cuts, signaled potential faster easing in 2025. This shift reassured bond investors, who had pushed gilt yields higher amid persistent inflation and mounting public debt. The BoE’s cautious stance contrasted with the Fed, which cut rates but signaled only two reductions next year, boosting the dollar and pressuring the pound. Meanwhile, British wage growth accelerated through October, and inflation rose to an eight-month high of 2.6% in November, supporting gradual rate cuts ahead. However, the UK’s economic outlook remains bleak, with GDP flatlining in the third quarter and second-quarter growth revised down to 0.4%, underscoring the challenges faced by Prime Minister Keir Starmer’s new administration.

2024-12-27 12:04:00.040000: UK 10-Year Gilt Yield Highest in 14 Months

The UK 10-year gilt yield rose above 4.6%, its highest level since October 2023, following trends in other European yields as traders adjusted expectations for slower interest-rate cuts from major central banks. After the Federal Reserve's hawkish stance in December and concerns that higher natural gas prices could drive inflation, bets on ECB rate cuts were reduced. In the UK, the Bank of England kept its key rate at 4.75%, but a surprising vote split suggested potential rate cuts in 2025. Despite accelerating wage growth and inflation rising to 2.6% in November, the UK economy faces challenges, with flat GDP growth in Q3 and a revised Q2 figure of just 0.4%, posing difficulties for Prime Minister Keir Starmer's government.

2024-12-30 16:43:40.327000: UK 10-Year Gilt Yield Pulls Back

The UK 10-year gilt yield fell to 4.6%, dropping from its highest level since October 2023 as investors faced uncertainty about 2025's monetary policy and borrowing outlook. This decline mirrored a drop in US Treasury yields after weak data from the US Midwest. In the UK, there is growing expectation that the Bank of England will take a gradual approach to rate cuts, despite inflation reaching an eight-month high in November. However, the rise in services prices, a key inflation measure for the BoE, remained stable, giving the bank some relief. Traders are questioning how long the BoE can maintain its stance while the UK economy slows. Meanwhile, Prime Minister Keir Starmer has urged regulators to remove growth barriers to help revive the sluggish economy.

2024-12-20 10:41:15.540000: Bank of Russia Unexpectedly Holds Rate at 21%

The Bank of Russia held its key interest rate unchanged at the record high of 21% in its December meeting, surprising markets that expected a 200bps rate hike to 23%. The decision took place following reports that CBR Governor Nabiullina recently talked with President Putin and Russian business leaders, who have been vocal against high interest rates despite soaring inflation. The central bank cited low credit activity as the warrant for the pause in rate hikes, but reiterated that underlying inflation continued to rise amid higher expectations from households and business, driving the bank’s inflation forecast to rise for 2025 and 2026. The central bank also noted that the significant weakening of the ruble, unbalanced budget spending, and the ongoing labor force crisis contributed to soaring inflation. November data showed that annual headline inflation was at 8.9%, but early forecasts from the CBR have December's print near 9.5%, translating to the highest since February 2023.

2024-12-20 19:09:09.560000: Colombia Cuts Rate to 9.5%, Less Than Expected

The Central Bank of Colombia reduced its benchmark rate by 25 basis points to 9.5% in December, less than the expected 50bps reduction, with five board members supporting the move, while one favored a 50bps cut and another a 75bps reduction. Annual inflation eased to 5.2% in November from 5.4% in October, though core inflation held at 5.4% due to persistent service inflation. GDP expanded by 2.0% in Q3, driven by a 20.3% surge in gross capital formation, lifting year-to-date growth to 1.6%. However, recent exchange rate volatility, stemming from tighter global financial conditions, slower expected Fed rate cuts, and Colombia’s fiscal uncertainty, has raised inflationary risks, limiting room for aggressive rate cuts. The labor market remained stable, with unemployment below pre-pandemic levels. The central bank emphasized that future rate decisions will depend on incoming economic data while balancing inflationary pressures and growth recovery.

2024-12-20 21:55:13.663000: Jamaica Lowers Interest Rate by Another 25 bps

The Bank of Jamaica cut its monetary policy rate by 25 basis points to 6% in December 2024, continuing its easing cycle that began earlier in the year. This decision is based on inflation staying within the target range, with headline inflation declining to 4.3% in November 2024. Despite challenges such as adverse weather affecting prices, inflation is expected to remain stable. The Bank acknowledged risks, such as potential policy changes from Jamaica’s trading partners, but remains committed to keeping inflation low and stable while monitoring the trajectory of future economic conditions.

2024-12-23 20:14:56.540000: Uruguay Central Bank Hikes Rate to 8.75%

The Central Bank of Uruguay raised its benchmark policy rate by 25 basis points to 8.75% during its December 2024 meeting, reaffirming its goal of achieving inflation convergence toward the 4.5% target within the 24-month Monetary Policy Horizon. Annual inflation was 5.03% in November, maintaining 18 consecutive months within the target range, the longest streak since the inflation-targeting regime began. However, core inflation rose for the second consecutive month, exceeding headline inflation due to higher prices of tradable goods. Globally, advanced economies face slower growth and persistent core inflation. Uruguay's GDP grew 4.1% year-on-year in Q3, with 2024 growth projected at 3.4%. The Central Bank highlighted positive transmission of monetary policy but noted ongoing global uncertainty, reinforcing the need for tighter policy to anchor inflation expectations.

2024-12-24 01:58:21.697000: Inflation Risks Ease Amid Lingering Uncertainties: RBA

Inflation risks in Australia have eased, but headwinds persist, particularly regarding global economic conditions and elevated services inflation, minutes from the Reserve Bank's December policy meeting showed. It added that monetary policy would need to remain sufficiently restrictive until members are confident that inflation is sustainably returning to the 2–3% target. Underlying inflation remains high at around 3-1/2%, well above the 2-1/2% midpoint of the goal. The board stressed a data-driven approach to future rate decisions, reaffirming that returning inflation to target is the top priority. On the domestic front, economic output growth was weak in Q3 2024. While recent data indicated a pick-up in consumption in October and November, it is too early to determine whether this reflects a sustained recovery or temporary pre-holiday spending. Members emphasized that trends in consumer spending will be pivotal for GDP growth and labor market developments moving forward.

2024-12-26 03:07:57.380000: South Korea to Trim Further Base Rate in 2025 Amid Growth Pressures

The Bank of Korea (BoK) said it will lower further interest rates next year to ease downward pressure on economic growth. However, the pace of these reductions will depend on their effects on financial stability and the evolving domestic and global risk factors. In its "2025 Monetary and Credit Policy Direction,", released December 25, the central bank noted that while the annual inflation rate is expected to hold a stable trend, downside risks to the economy have heightened due to rising political uncertainty, intensifying overseas competition in key industries, and changes in global trade. Regarding financial stability, the BoK plans to improve early warning functions and promptly launch market stabilization measures as needed. On the forex side, it will address excessive volatility with more stabilization measures, ensure adequate foreign currency liquidity, and consider relaxing foreign exchange soundness regulations in collaboration with the government.

2024-12-26 11:21:12.130000: Turkey Delivers 250bps Rate Cut

The Central Bank of Turkey cut its benchmark one-week repo auction rate by 250bps to 47.5% in its December 2024 decision, ending the nine-month stretch of borrowing costs at a 14-year high, to mark its first rate cut since a series of unorthodox rate cuts bottomed at 8.5% in February 2023 despite a plunging lira and soaring inflation at the time. This contrasted with the median market expectation of a 150bps cut. In turn, the TCMB narrowed the overnight rate corridor between the lending and borrowing rates to maintain policy restrictive. The Monetary Policy Committee noted that leading indicators suggested that disinflation has continued through the end of the year amid a more apparent moderation in services inflation. The latest data showed that headline inflation slowed to a 17-month low of 47.09%, but the recent rate of decline has eased. Importantly, the central bank also stated that increased coordination with fiscal policy will be done to transmit a restrictive monetary backdrop.

2024-12-26 18:31:37.327000: Egypt Maintains Interest Rate at Record High in December

The Central Bank of Egypt maintained its benchmark interest rate unchanged at 27.25% during its December 2024 meeting, marking ten consecutive months of record-high borrowing costs in the Egyptian monetary system. The move aligns with efforts to control inflation, which declined to 25.5% in November from 26.5% in October, supported by falling food prices and restrictive monetary policies. Core inflation also eased to 23.7% in November from 24.4% in October. Despite these improvements, inflation remains well above the bank's target rate of 7% (±2 percentage points). Heightened geopolitical tensions and fiscal consolidation measures, including higher prices for fuel and other administratively priced items, continue to exert upward pressure on inflation. The CBE extended its inflation target horizon to the fourth quarters of 2026 and 2028, aiming for 7% and 5% on average, respectively, to accommodate price shocks without further tightening.

2024-12-29 22:56:54.217000: Tunisia Holds Key Interest Rate at 8%

The Central Bank of Tunisia maintained its key interest rate at 8% on December 28, 2024, the highest level since at least 2006. The decision came amid easing inflation and was consistent with the inflation outlook. Inflation slowed slightly in November to 6.6%, marking the lowest rate since December 2021 due to a slowdown in food and transport prices. Meanwhile, the economy grew 1.8% year-on-year in Q3 of 2024, accelerating from a 1% expansion in the previous quarter, marking the highest growth since Q3 of 2022, mainly boosted by agriculture, forestry & fishing. Inflation is expected to average 7% this year before declining to 6.2% in 2025, the bank said in a statement.

2024-12-30 19:04:19.817000: Dominican Republic Lowers Interest Rate to 5.75%

The Central Bank of the Dominican Republic lowered its benchmark interest rate by 25 basis points to 5.75% during its December 2024 meeting, following a cumulative reduction of 275 basis points since May 2023. The decision reflects favorable international conditions, including rate cuts by major central banks, easing inflationary pressures, and stable commodity prices. Annual inflation stood at 3.18% in November, remaining within the 4.0% ± 1.0% target range, while core inflation, at 3.93%, hovered near the midpoint. The Dominican economy grew by 5.1% year-to-date through November and is projected to expand by 5% in 2024, driven by robust performance in tourism, remittances, exports, and foreign investment. To bolster liquidity, the Central Bank has implemented measures, including the release of RD$35.4 billion in legal reserves and the extension of liquidity facilities, providing RD$175 billion in total financial system support.

2024-12-19 04:20:04.727000: Vietnam 10Y Bond Yield Hits 13-month High

Vietnam 10 Year Government Bond Yield increased to a 13-month high of 3.06%. Over the past 4 weeks, Vietnam 10Y Bond Yield gained 8.10 basis points, and in the last 12 months, it increased 56.40 basis points.

2024-12-20 02:36:36.740000: Australia 10Y Bond Yield Hits 4-week High

Australia 10 Year Government Bond Yield increased to a 4-week high of 4.55%. Over the past 4 weeks, Australia 10Y Bond Yield lost 3.40 basis points, and in the last 12 months, it increased 51.70 basis points.

2024-12-20 03:49:01.883000: Australia 10-Year Bond Yield Rises to One-Month High

Australia’s 10-year government bond yield rose to around 4.54%, hitting its highest level in a month. Domestic yields followed an increase in US bond yields after the Federal Reserve signaled fewer interest rate cuts in the coming year. Attention now turns to the upcoming release of the PCE data, the Fed's preferred inflation gauge, which is expected to provide further insights into the US economic outlook. Domestically, investors remain confident the Reserve Bank of Australia will start lowering its 4.35% cash rate at its first policy meeting next year. Current market pricing indicates a 57% probability of a 25bps rate cut in February. Market participants now await the release of the RBA’s latest meeting minutes for additional context on the decision to keep rates steady for the ninth consecutive time.

2024-12-20 07:58:11.863000: Romania 10Y Bond Yield Hits 19-month High

Romania 10 Year Government Bond Yield increased to a 19-month high of 7.56%. Over the past 4 weeks, Romania 10Y Bond Yield gained 24.00 basis points, and in the last 12 months, it increased 92.00 basis points.

2024-12-20 18:06:05.217000: Canada 10-Year Bond Yield Tracks US Yields Lower

Canada’s 10-year government bond yield fell to 3.28%, retreating from a monthly high of 3.345% on December 19, tracking US Treasury yields lower as softer-than-expected US inflation data strengthened the case for further Federal Reserve rate cuts. Domestically, November’s trimmed-mean core inflation held at 2.7%, exceeding the 2.5% forecast, limiting the Bank of Canada’s flexibility to lower rates further and deepening economic headwinds. The government’s fiscal update revised GDP growth projections to 1.7% for 2025 (down from 1.9%) and 2.1% for 2026 (down from 2.2%), reflecting slowing momentum. The BoC’s recent 50bps rate cut to 3.25%, amid rising unemployment and sluggish growth, underscores its challenge in balancing economic stagnation and persistent inflation. Meanwhile, Finance Minister Chrystia Freeland’s resignation over policy disagreements with Prime Minister Trudeau has amplified uncertainty, given her critical role in managing trade relations and fiscal stability.

2024-12-23 03:46:35.243000: Australia 10-Year Bond Yield Falls

Australia’s 10-year government bond yield fell to around 4.46%, retreating from a one-month high as traders awaited the Reserve Bank of Australia’s December policy meeting minutes this week. Earlier this month, the central bank held its key rate at 4.35% as expected, but surprisingly signaled the possibility of a rate cut next year, reflecting a potential shift in monetary policy amid mounting signs of an economic slowdown. Current market pricing indicates a 70% chance of a move in February, with the first rate cut fully priced in for April next year. Externally, the recent US PCE inflation came in softer-than-expected, supporting a backdrop for more interest rate cuts by the Federal Reserve.

2024-12-24 02:53:21.233000: Australia 10-Year Bond Yield Steady After RBA Minutes

Australia’s 10-year government bond yield held around 4.45% as investors assessed the Reserve Bank of Australia’s December policy meeting minutes. The minutes revealed increased confidence among policymakers in controlling inflation, though ongoing risks were acknowledged. The RBA emphasized the need for "sufficiently restrictive" policy until inflation uncertainty is reduced and the 2–3% target is reached, reaffirming that returning inflation to target is the top priority and stressing a data-driven approach to future rate decisions. Meanwhile, economic output grew weakly in Q3 2024, and while consumption picked up in October and November, it’s too early to determine if this reflects a sustained recovery or just pre-holiday spending. Traders are pricing a better than two-thirds chance the RBA makes its first interest-rate cut in February, and are fully pricing two reductions by July.

2024-12-26 16:15:05.873000: Colombia 10Y Bond Yield Hits 13-month High

Colombia 10 Year Government Bond Yield increased to a 13-month high of 11.50%. Over the past 4 weeks, Colombia 10Y Bond Yield gained 82.60 basis points, and in the last 12 months, it increased 135.00 basis points.

2024-12-30 04:19:17.430000: Australia 10-Year Bond Yield Rises to Over 1-Month High

Australia’s 10-year government bond yield jumped to around 4.52%, reaching its highest level in over a month. Domestic yields followed the rise in U.S. bond yields, driven by expectations that President-elect Donald Trump's trade and immigration policies would fuel inflation and his proposed tax cuts would add to the U.S. debt burden. Domestically, the Reserve Bank of Australia’s December meeting minutes revealed growing confidence among policymakers in controlling inflation, though ongoing risks were acknowledged. The RBA emphasized the need for a "sufficiently restrictive" policy until inflation uncertainty is reduced and the 2–3% target is achieved. The central bank reiterated that bringing inflation back to target is its top priority and stressed a data-driven approach to future rate decisions. Markets imply a split chance that the RBA can lower interest rates by 25 bps at its next meeting in February, while a first easing is more than fully priced in by April.

2024-12-30 18:48:38.300000: Russian Bond Yields Rise 320bps in 2024

The yield on the Russian 10-year OFZ was over the 15.5% mark at the turn of the year, surging over 320bps since the start of the year amid ample supply of government bonds, lower demand for Russian assets due to sanctions, and an aggressive tightening cycle by the Bank of Russia. Surging inflation due to a plunging ruble, a labor-force crisis, and altered supply chains in response to sanctions drove the central bank to deliver 13.5 percentage points in rate hikes in the year. Throughout policy statements, the central bank noted that expansionary fiscal policy and the large-scale military spending by the Kremlin contributed to inflation in Russia, financed in part through record levels of OFZ issuances through auctions. Still, the yield on OFZs eased through December after the CBR held its key rate in the final meeting of the year instead of market expectations that ranged between 200bps-300bps hikes, amid reports of pressure from the Kremlin and business owners.

2024-12-27 18:49:09.403000: Brent Crude Rises Further

Brent crude oil futures rose 1.2% to $74.2 per barrel on Friday amid a fresh decline in US oil inventories, while markets assessed the outlook of Chinese demand and whether higher supply from non-OPEC+ will drive the global market to a surplus next year. New data from the EIA showed that crude oil stocks fell by 4.3 million barrels from the previous week on the period ending December 20th, the fifth straight decline, and more than market expectations of a 2 million barrel draw and an earlier industry report of a 3.2 million barrel draw. Still, Brent futures are set to drop 4% this year. Increasingly pessimistic economic signals from China supported bets that fuel demand from the world’s top crude importer will slow. In turn, higher supply from Canada, the US, and Brazil may offset the prolonged output cuts from OPEC+ members. Still, uncertainty remains as US President-elect Trump may support domestic production while tightening sanctions on Iran’s energy exports.

2024-12-30 01:40:14.053000: Oil Steadies, 2025 Outlook in Focus

WTI crude oil futures traded around $70.5 per barrel in thin trading on Monday, as the market's focus shifted to the outlook for 2025. Expectations of an oversupplied market next year could complicate efforts by OPEC and its allies to restore idled production. Additionally, concerns about future oil demand from China, the world’s largest oil importer, may put further pressure on crude prices. Traders are also closely monitoring potential policy shifts as President-elect Donald Trump prepares to take office next month. His proposed tariffs on oil producers Canada and Mexico, along with plans to intensify sanctions on Iran, could further impact the energy market. Oil is on track for an annual decline, having confined to a narrow trading range since mid-October, influenced by conflicting signals, including ongoing tensions in the Middle East and concerns over Chinese demand.

2024-12-30 01:40:30.733000: Brent Steadies, 2025 Outlook in Focus

Brent crude oil futures traded around $73.8 per barrel in thin trading on Monday, as the market's focus shifted to the outlook for 2025. Expectations of an oversupplied market next year could complicate efforts by OPEC and its allies to restore idled production. Additionally, concerns about future oil demand from China, the world’s largest oil importer, may put further pressure on crude prices. Traders are also closely monitoring potential policy shifts as President-elect Donald Trump prepares to take office next month. His proposed tariffs on oil producers Canada and Mexico, along with plans to intensify sanctions on Iran, could further impact the energy market. Oil is on track for an annual decline, having confined to a narrow trading range since mid-October, influenced by conflicting signals, including ongoing tensions in the Middle East and concerns over Chinese demand.

2024-12-30 02:25:19.703000: Gold Edges Higher

Gold traded above $2,620 per ounce on Monday amid thin holiday trading, with investors closely watching the U.S. Federal Reserve's monetary policy outlook and President-elect Donald Trump's tariff policies. The Fed's hawkish projections were challenged by a soft PCE inflation data, suggesting more reductions could be possible, which would benefit non-yielding gold. Markets are also preparing for significant policy changes in the coming year, including tariffs, deregulation, and tax reforms, as Trump prepares to take office next month. Meanwhile, gold’s safe-haven appeal remained supported by geopolitical risks from the ongoing Russia-Ukraine conflict and tensions in the Middle East. The precious metal has risen over 27% so far this year, marking its best performance since 2010, fueled by U.S. policy easing, heightened geopolitical uncertainties, and continued buying by global central banks.

2024-12-30 13:56:58.280000: Gold Holds Pullback on Hawkish Fed

Gold held below $2,610 per ounce, trimming gains from earlier in the session to trade with limited movement in the past week as investors continued to heed signs of a hawkish Federal Reserve. Resilient labor market data per payroll counts and evidence of stubborn inflation drove FOMC members to project fewer rate cuts by the Fed in 2025, raising the opportunity to hold non-yielding assets and forcing gold prices to a slight loss in Q4. Still, gold is due to end the year 27% higher. The Fed delivered 100bps in interest rate cuts since the start of its cutting cycle, including a 50bps cut in September following a sudden rise in the unemployment rate. Gold was also supported by heightened demand for safe-haven assets throughout the year amid war in Ukraine, Gaza, Lebanon, and missile strikes from Iran. Lastly, gold was lifted by large volumes of central bank buying, led by efforts by the PBoC to stoke up reserves, lifting prices to a record high of $2,790 in September.

2024-12-30 15:40:18.093000: Crude Oil Hits 5-week High

Crude Oil increased to a 5-week high of 71.42 USD/Bbl. Over the past 4 weeks, Crude Oil WTI gained 4.78%, and in the last 12 months, it increased 1.38%.

2024-12-30 16:10:27.690000: Silver Drops to Over 3-Month Low

Silver eased to below the $29 per ounce mark, the lowest level since September, amid the outlook of a hawkish Fed and uncertain demand for silver’s industrial utility. Concerns of stubborn inflation drove the FOMC to project fewer rate cuts for the upcoming year, driving markets to trim their exposure to non-yielding bullion assets. While the earlier rate cuts by the Fed supported bullion enough to raise silver prices by 23% this year, pessimistic demand for silver as an industrial input drove the metal to sharply underperform gold in the period. Overcapacity in China’s solar panel industry drove photovoltaic companies to sign up for a government self-discipline program that aims to regulate supply, limiting the outlook of silver demand from its top industry. Pressure was also noted from the threat of a yuan devaluation in accordance with China's looser monetary policy stance, lowering asking prices from one of the world's top exporters.

2024-12-30 16:16:45.107000: WTI Crude Oil Tops $71

WTI crude oil futures rose above $71 per barrel in thin holiday trading, nearing a seven-week high, as traders focused on upcoming US and China economic data to gauge demand in the world’s top oil consumers. Investors are awaiting China’s PMI factory surveys and the US ISM survey for December, with optimism fueled by expectations of stronger Chinese growth in 2025. Additionally, colder-than-usual weather lifted natural gas futures by 20%, potentially driving short-term oil demand. Still, concerns about a 2025 supply glut and geopolitical risks keep the market cautious, with traders also watching the incoming Trump administration for potential impacts on oil policy.

2024-12-30 16:17:27.347000: Brent Crude Oil Rises Above $74

Brent crude oil futures rose above $74 per barrel in thin holiday trading, nearing a seven-week high, as traders focused on upcoming US and China economic data to gauge demand in the world’s top oil consumers. Investors are awaiting China’s PMI factory surveys and the US ISM survey for December, with optimism fueled by expectations of stronger Chinese growth in 2025. Additionally, colder-than-usual weather lifted natural gas futures by 20%, potentially driving short-term oil demand. Still, concerns about a 2025 supply glut and geopolitical risks keep the market cautious, with traders also watching the incoming Trump administration for potential impacts on oil policy.

2024-12-30 16:30:52.550000: Heating Oil Surges Amid Cold Front

U.S. heating oil futures surged above $2.30 per gallon in late December, reaching an eleven-week high as forecasts of a major cold front approaching key population centers this weekend raised concerns. After a stretch of unusually warm weather, a sharp temperature decline is expected across the U.S. through mid-January, driving up demand and possibly causing supply disruptions. Prices were further supported by tight supply conditions and rising crude oil feedstock costs for refiners. The EIA reported a significant 1.7 million-barrel draw in distillate stockpiles for the week ending December 20th, well above the anticipated 0.7 million-barrel reduction. Heating oil inventories also fell by 62,000 barrels, adding pressure to already strained refinery supplies. Broader energy markets gained traction from China's economic stimulus measures, including the flexible deployment of government bond proceeds, which bolstered demand prospects from the world’s largest crude importer.