

Post-FOMC rates update

To and fro the pendulum throws

- Yields fell 2-5bp and the broad curve steepened by 3bp end-to-end, with much of the move coming during Powell's post-meeting press conference, as he continued to strike a relatively dovish tone in describing his outlook for the economy. The 2pm developments were largely in line with expectations
- Given this outcome, and the rise in yields in recent days, we think there is limited scope over the near term for yields to move higher, as markets are pricing in a Fed path over the medium term that is more consistent with our own forecast. Accordingly, we recommend taking profits on 2s/5s/10s belly-cheapening butterflies
- Away from monetary policy, the FOMC announced it would start reserve management purchases on Friday, December 12th, in the form of T-bills, in order to maintain an ample level of reserves. We project purchases at a pace of \$40bn/month from mid-December through mid-April before stepping down to a pace of \$20bn/month
- We update our projection for the evolution of the Fed's balance sheet to reflect our updated forecasts for reserve management purchases, and expect reserves to increase to ~\$3.2tn by YE26, and for bank deposits to grow to above ~\$19.5tn...
- ... In light of our updated Fed balance sheet projections, we revise our midyear swap spread targets, but we still look for a modest narrowing from current levels and we still look for a modest flattening of the spread curve
- Front-loaded RMPs are expected to offset the typical reserve declines during the tax season and should maintain sufficient liquidity to stabilize repo markets through mid-April
- With RMPs starting immediately and funding markets remaining orderly, there is no longer a need for TOMOs or adjustments to administered rates (IORB or SRF) as year-end approaches
- The 2s/5s curve steepens into our 18-23bp favored target zone for the December-January period. We believe the curve has further upside to objectives near 30bp and 40bp in 1H26 but suspect the curve will likely consolidate into the early weeks of the year before resuming the longer-term steepening cycle
- Treasury will auction \$22bn reopened 30-year bonds at 1pm, unchanged in size from the last reopening auction in October. Given higher outright yields, fair valuations, and somewhat more supportive technicals, we think tomorrow's auction will likely be digested smoothly

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Market views

Yields fell 1-5bp and the broad curve steepened by 4bp end-to-end, with much of the move coming during Powell's post-meeting press conference. The 2pm developments were largely in line with expectations, as the Fed cut rates by 25bp, with two hawkish dissents to keep rates unchanged and one dovish dissent for a larger 50bp cut. The statement was also revised hawkishly, as expected, as the forward guidance was updated to include the phrase "the extent and timing" of additional adjustments, the same phrase that was added last December, just before the Committee went on an extended pause. In the SEP, the GDP growth forecast for next year was revised up by 0.5%-pt, while the inflation forecast was revised down modestly (**Figure 1**). The median dot continues to show one additional ease in each of the next two years, as we expected. Interestingly, the distribution of the 2025 dots suggests 4 additional soft hawkish dissents from non-voting participants, and the distribution of dots for 2026 shows a committee that remains fairly split around the median forecast (**Figure 2**).

Figure 1: The GDP growth forecast for next year was revised up by 0.5%-pt, while the inflation forecast was revised down modestly

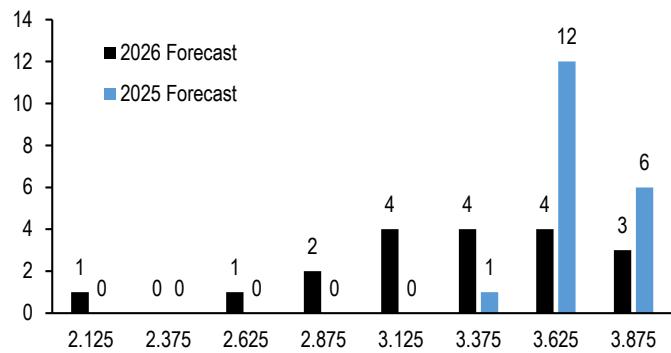
Federal Reserve Summary of Economic Projections, September 2025 vs December 2025

	2025	2026	2027	2028	Longer run
Real GDP	Dec 25	1.7	2.3	2	1.9
	Sep 25	1.6	1.8	1.9	1.8
Unemployment Rate	Dec 25	4.5	4.4	4.2	4.2
	Sep 25	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.2
Core PCE	Dec 25	3	2.5	2.1	2
	Sep 25	3.1	2.6	2.1	2
Fed funds rate	Dec 25	3.6	3.4	3.1	3.1
	Sep 25	3.6	3.4	3.1	3.1

Source: Federal Reserve

Figure 2: The SEP showed four additional soft hawkish dissents from non-voting participants

Distribution of projected midpoint of Fed funds target range for 2025 and 2026; number of participants



Source: Federal Reserve

In the post-meeting press conference, Powell noted that disagreement is what you would expect to see when the dual mandate goals are in tension, and explained that there was a "thoughtful and respectful" discussion at this week's meeting. Meanwhile, he continued to strike a relatively dovish tone in describing his outlook for the economy. Specifically, he reiterated that his base case is that the effects of tariffs on inflation will be relatively short-lived, while downside risks to the labor market has grown. He noted that payroll job growth has averaged 40K per month since April, but that a systematic overcount in these numbers by as much as 60K per month suggests job growth has likely been contracting by 20K per month. Against this backdrop, we believe that the likelihood of some soft numbers in the coming weeks should leave the Fed on track for an additional cut in January (see [The last of the insurance cuts](#), Michael Feroli, 12/10/25).

Given this outcome, and the rise in yields in recent days, we think there is limited scope over the near term for yields to move higher, as markets are pricing in a Fed path over the medium term that is more consistent with our own forecast. 1y1y OIS has risen close to 3.20%, the highest levels since the weak July employment report led to a more dovish repricing of Fed expectations in midsummer (**Figure 3**). Our Fed forecast implies the Fed funds effective rate trough closer to 3.35% over that period, suggesting the front end could cheapen another 15-20bp from current levels. However, given the

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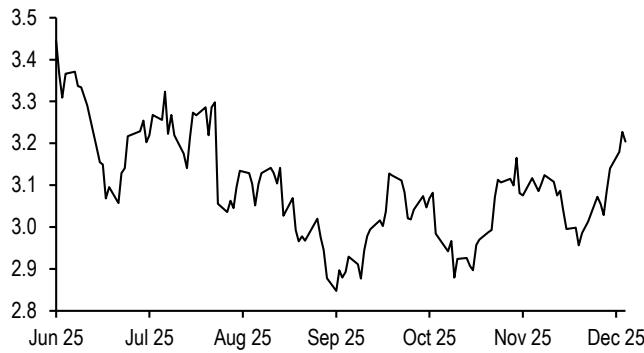
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downside risks to the labor market over the near term, we would not expect full convergence to our forecast locally. Accordingly, with intermediate yields 10-15bp higher than at the time of our *2026 Outlook*, we no longer recommend holding soft bearish trades, particularly because our *Treasury Client Survey* has retreated from historically long levels two weeks ago (**Figure 13**). Indeed, the 2s/5s/10s butterfly has cheapened 6bp over the period as the OIS curve has steepened and is now at its cheapest levels since late-April (**Figure 4**). **Accordingly, we recommend taking profits on 2s/5s/10s belly-cheapening butterflies (see Trade recommendations).**

Figure 3: Medium-term Fed expectations have risen to their highest levels since the weak July employment report...

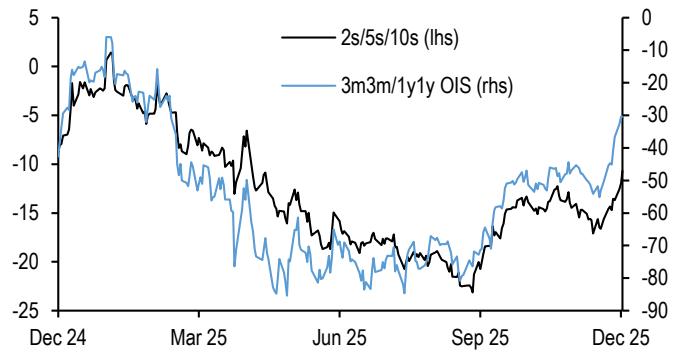
1y1y OIS; %



Source: J.P. Morgan

Figure 4: ...and the 5-year sector has moved to its cheapest levels since April as the OIS curve has steepened

2s/5s/10s Treasury butterfly (lhs; bp) versus 3m3m/1y1y OIS curve (rhs; bp)



Source: J.P. Morgan

Away from monetary policy, the FOMC announced it would start reserve management purchases (RMPs) via T-bills on Friday, December 12th in order to maintain an ample level of reserves. The [Open Market Trading Desk plans](#) to purchase \$40bn of T-bills in the first month and “anticipates that the pace of RMPs will remain elevated for a few months to offset expected large increases in non-reserve liabilities in April. After that, the pace of total purchases will likely be significantly reduced in line with expected seasonal patterns in Federal Reserve liabilities.” In the press conference, Powell clarified that the growth in securities holdings is necessary “because the growth of the economy leads to rising demand over time for our liabilities, including currency and reserves... We have to keep reserves, call it constant, as it relates to the banking system, or to the whole economy. That alone calls for us to increase [holdings] about \$20 billion to \$25 billion per month.” **Given this guidance, we expect the Fed will purchase \$40bn T-bills per month from mid-December through mid-April, to offset the sharp temporary drop in reserves around tax day, before stepping down to a pace of \$20bn per month thereafter.** In addition, the Fed will reinvest roughly \$15bn of MBS paydowns per month into T-bills via secondary market purchases. **Thus, we now project the Fed will purchase a total of \$490bn T-bills in the secondary market in 2026, compared to a prior forecast of \$280bn, and we now forecast just \$274bn of net T-bill issuance net of Fed purchases.**

The New York Fed’s statement that if needed, these purchases could extend to “Treasury securities with remaining maturities of 3 years or less,” has led to some questions on whether the Fed is engaging in QE. We feel strongly that this subtle shift should not be construed as such. During the QE era, the Fed purchased Treasuries and MBS in order to drive longer-term interest rates and term premia lower, and reserve balances naturally grew to accommodate a larger asset base. Meanwhile, these purchases will be made at the front end to maintain an ample reserve regime. More practically, this pre-emptive

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announcement underscores that the Fed is attentive to disrupting the T-bill market over the near term, as we expect T-bill net issuance to total -\$113bn over the next four weeks before turning positive in mid-January. Having the flexibility to buy short coupons will reduce the likelihood of short-term dislocations in T-bills.

Interest rate derivatives

Figure 5 shows our updated forecast for the Fed's balance sheet that reflects our revised outlook for RMPs discussed above. As the figure shows, we expect the Fed's balance sheet to increase to over \$6.9tn in 2026 and reserves to increase to ~\$3.2tn. As we noted in our 2026 Outlook ([Interest Rate Derivatives 2026 Outlook](#), 11/25/2025), commercial deposits exhibit a strong correlation with reserves, and we now look for deposits to grow to above \$19.5tn over the next year.

Figure 5: Our projection for the evolution of the Fed's balance sheet through YE26

Current* and projected total Fed balance sheet assets, RRP†, TGA, reserves, currency in circulation, and commercial bank deposits** through YE 2026, \$bn

End-of-the-month	Fed Assets	RRP			TGA	Reserves	CIC	Commercial Bank Deposits
		O/N RRP	Foreign RRP	Total RRP				
Current	6,606	5	336	341	937	2,858	2,428	18,562
Dec-25	6,626	5	335	340	860	2,948	2,436	18,694
Jan-26	6,666	5	335	340	850	2,990	2,444	18,788
Feb-26	6,706	5	335	340	850	3,022	2,452	18,873
Mar-26	6,746	5	335	340	750	3,154	2,460	19,039
Apr-26	6,776	5	335	340	950	2,976	2,468	18,956
May-26	6,796	5	335	340	850	3,088	2,476	19,106
Jun-26	6,816	5	335	340	850	3,100	2,484	19,176
Jul-26	6,836	5	335	340	850	3,112	2,492	19,245
Aug-26	6,856	5	335	340	850	3,124	2,500	19,315
Sep-26	6,876	5	335	340	850	3,136	2,508	19,384
Oct-26	6,896	5	335	340	850	3,148	2,516	19,454
Nov-26	6,916	5	335	340	850	3,160	2,524	19,524
Dec-26	6,936	5	335	340	850	3,172	2,532	19,593

* Current as of 12/4/2025 Fed H.4 release

** Deposits as of 12/5/2025 Fed H.8 release

† Both ON and Foreign RRP are assumed to remain near current levels. O/N RRP is calculated as the difference between total RRP and foreign RRP

Source: J.P. Morgan, FRED, Federal Reserve H.4.1, Federal Reserve H.8

This is positive for swap spreads, and spreads have reacted as such, with the front end and long end widening by 2bp and 1bp, respectively. As a reminder, we view swap spreads through a term structure lens (for details, see [Term Funding Premium and the Term Structure of SOFR Swap Spreads](#), 4/29/2024). One of the biggest drivers of this term structure is the cost of leverage, which we define as net marketable debt versus the amount of liquidity in the system to absorb this supply. An increase in this factor can pressure the swap spread curve to be more inverted and spreads to be narrower across the curve. With the announcement of RMPs (the size and and the timing) and with the Fed's balance sheet projected to grow by over \$200bn in the first half of next year, we now expect this factor to only modestly increase from current levels (relative to our prior forecast). As a result, **we expect TFP to remain near current levels through 1H26 (Figure 6)**. For the reasons we outlined in our 2026 Outlook ([Interest Rate](#)

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[Derivatives 2026 Outlook](#), 11/25/2025), we continue to expect spreads to trade slightly wider than fundamentals would indicate, and we incorporate this in our model by assuming that some of the current residual will persist through next year. Our updated projections for swap spreads are shown in **Figure 7**. We continue to expect spreads to narrow slightly from current levels and still look for a modest flattening of the curve. Finally, we expect the 10-year sector to underperform the rest of the curve.

Figure 6: We expect term funding premium to remain near current levels on a 1H26 horizon

Statistics from regressing* TFP (bp/year)** versus its drivers*** (units as indicated), current (12/10) and YE26 projected values for drivers of TFP, projected fair value (bp/year)†, and impact‡ of each driver on our projected value

Factor	Model Info		Value of drivers		Impact
	Coeff	T-stat	Cur.	1H26	
Marketable debt ex Fed / Fed assets	1.5	41.7	3.9	4.0	0.2
WAM (months)	0.2	21.0	70.2	70.1	0.0
Commercial bank deposits (\$tn)	-0.7	-16.1	18.5	19	-0.3
5Yx5Y implied vol (bp/day)	0.2	8.7	5.4	5.9	0.1
Top 25 bond fund AUM (\$tn)	-3.6	-8.6	0.96	1	-0.1
Intercept	-0.4	-0.9			
R-sq		89%			
Std. error		0.3			
Term funding premium - fair value			4.2	4.0	
Term funding premium - actual			4.0		

Figure 7: We continue to look for modest narrowing in swap spreads and flatter swap spread curves

Current (12/10/2025) maturity-matched swap spreads (bp), term funding premium (bp/year)*, and zero-duration spreads (bp)* as well as our 1H26 projection** of maturity-matched swap spreads in various sectors; bp

Maturity	Mat. Matched Swap Spread	
	Current	1H26 (proj.)
2Y	-17.4	-20
3Y	-21.6	-26
5Y	-28.0	-33
7Y	-35.5	-41
10Y	-40.2	-47
20Y	-65.9	-70
30Y	-70.3	-75
TFP	4.0	4.0
ZDS	-10.3	-15

* Regression period from Nov 2020 to Nov 2025

** Term funding premium (TFP) is defined as the negative of the slope of a regression of maturity-matched swap spreads versus modified duration in benchmark sectors (2Y, 3Y, 5Y, 7Y, 10Y, 20Y, and 30Y) on any given day

*** Top 25 bond fund AUM (\$tn) is defined as the AUM of the top 25 actively managed US core bond funds

† Projected fair value assumes 50% residual convergence

‡ Impact is defined as the projected change in each variable times the variable's partial beta in the above model

Source: J.P. Morgan, Bloomberg Finance L.P., Federal Reserve H.8, Federal Reserve H.4.1

* Term funding premium (TFP) is defined in the footnote of the previous figure. Zero-duration spread (ZDS) is defined as the intercept from a regression of maturity-matched swap spreads versus modified duration in benchmark sectors (2Y, 3Y, 5Y, 7Y, 10Y, 20Y, and 30Y) on any given day. Final projections assume 50% residual convergence on TFP and ZDS

** Forecasts for maturity-matched swap spreads are calculated by adding the forecasts for the baseline term structure and forecasts for the deviations from this term structure

Source: J.P. Morgan

Short-term fixed income

With respect to the funding markets, the earlier and higher than expected RMPs led to a sharp rally in SOFR/FF across the IMM curve, particularly in the coming months through May 2026 (**Figure 8**). As noted during the press conference, the RMPs are front-loaded to accommodate the upcoming tax season which usually sees a sharp, but temporary drop of reserves in and around the April tax date of about \$191bn based on the average over the past three years. The upcoming pace of purchases at \$40bn/mo through mid-April amounts to \$160bn of additional liquidity and keeps reserves at around \$3tn—likely sufficient to prevent a material flare-up in the repo markets around that time, considering the SRF is also available to inject any additional liquidity as needed.

To that end, given the recent rise in EFFR, pulled higher by funding pressures seen in the repo markets, the immediate start to RMPs should provide relief to funding pressures seen over year-end. ON GC indications for funding over the turn has tightened from 4.25% to closer to 4.00% post-FOMC. While elevated at SRF + 25bp, it's not too far off from where GC was on October month-end (**Figure 9**). Funding markets have also behaved very well so far in December, with SOFR and TGCR trading above IORB but still inside of the upper end of the fed funds target range. More

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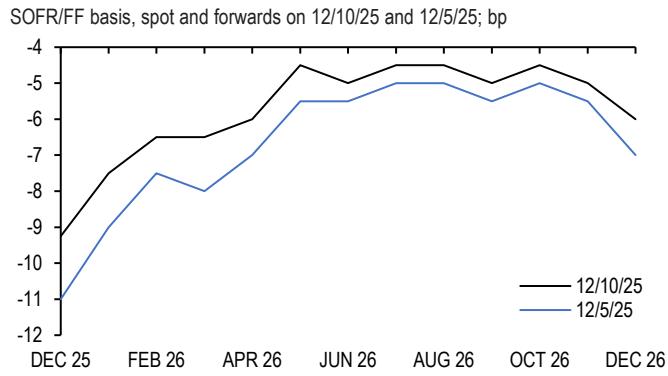
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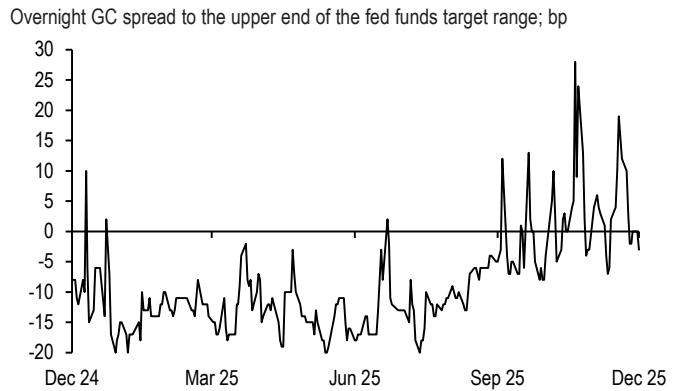
importantly, EFFR has also continued to trade below IORB and 11bp below the upper end of the fed funds target range. All of this would suggest there is likely no need for TOMOs around year-end or any adjustments to administered rates (IORB or SRF).

Figure 8: An earlier and higher than expected RMPs led to a sharp rally in SOFR/FF across the IMM curve, particularly in the coming months through May 2026



Source: Bloomberg Finance L.P. J.P. Morgan

Figure 9: ON GC indications for funding over the turn has tightened post-FOMC, but is not too far off from where GC was trading on October month-end



Source: J.P. Morgan

Technical Analysis

The **2s/5s curve** extends the steepening trend into our 18-23bp favored target zone for the December-January period. This area includes the April 61.8% retracement and the June-August range measured move objective (**Figure 10**). This most recent leg steeper followed a period of consolidation in October-November following the late-September breakout from the summertime range. The resulting stair-step pattern bolsters our outlook for further steepening in the first half of next year, but we suspect the curve may need to take another breather into the early weeks of the quarter within that process. To that end, we will look for pullbacks from the upper end of our near-term target zone to find support at the 15bp early-December breakout level going forward. Given the mix of our short- and medium-term outlook, we are suggesting scaling out of the steepening trade we've been holding since the summer at a tiny profit. We will look to re-enter that trade in the weeks ahead at lower levels and/or after a period of consolidation looks to have matured. We ultimately think the curve has upside potential to retest the 30bp Feb-Mar pattern objective and 40.5bp 2023-2024 base pattern measured move objective into the middle of the year. Alternatively, a sustained break below the 8-10bp support zone would derail the trend and leave the curve vulnerable to a setback to the next support near 0bp.

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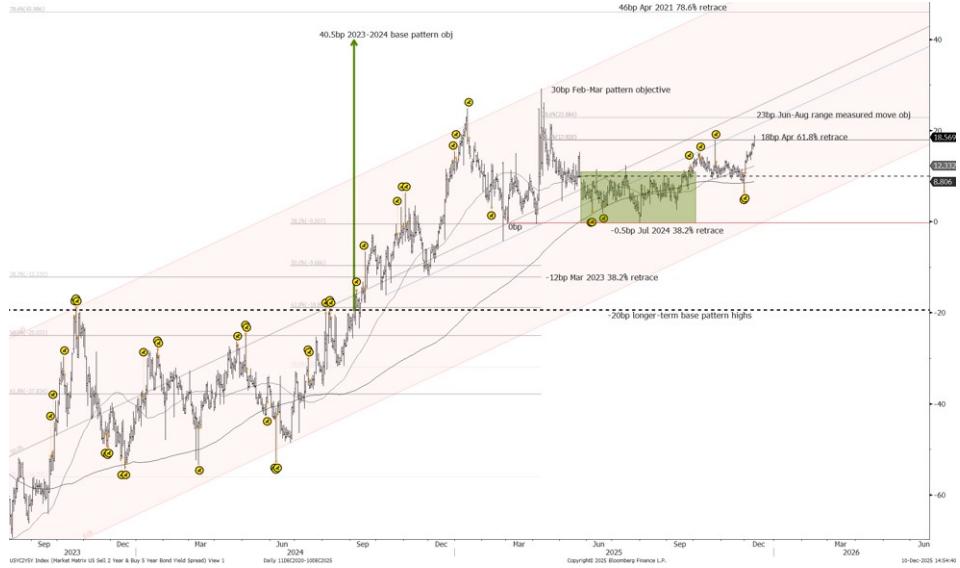
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Figure 10: The 2s/5s curve steepens into our 18-23bp favored target zone for the December-January period. We believe the curve has further upside to objectives near 30bp and 40bp in 1H26 but suspect the curve will likely consolidate into the early weeks of the year before resuming the longer-term steepening cycle.

2s/5s curve, daily bars with momentum divergence signals



Source: year bond J.P. Morgan, Bloomberg Finance L.P.

30-year auction preview

Looking ahead to tomorrow, Treasury will auction \$22bn reopened 30-year bonds at 1pm, unchanged in size from the last reopening auction in October. The last auction cleared 1.1bp cheap to pre-auction levels, as end-user demand fell by 5.8%-pts to 85.5% (**Figure 11**). Auction allotment data show this decline was concentrated among investment managers, whose takedown declined by 8.4%-pts to 67.0%, the lowest since September 2024, while foreign investor demand ticked up by 1.5%-pts to 15.7%, the highest since March 2024.

Thirty-year yields have increased 10bp since the last auction, and are now 15bp higher than local lows seen at the end of November. Meanwhile, the 5s/30s curve has steepened 4bp since the last auction, and now appears roughly 5bp too steep to our fair value framework, though this is well within the standard error of the model. Turning to position technicals, our *Treasury Client Survey* has receded from stretched levels, though it still suggests investors are net long, whereas our core bond fund index suggests money managers remain significantly underweight. **Given higher outright yields, fair valuations, and somewhat more supportive technicals, we think tomorrow's auction will likely be digested smoothly.**

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Figure 11: The November 30-year auction cleared 1.1bp cheap to pre-auction levels as end-user demand decreased by 5.8%-pts to 85.5%

Statistics for 30-year Treasury auctions; units as indicated

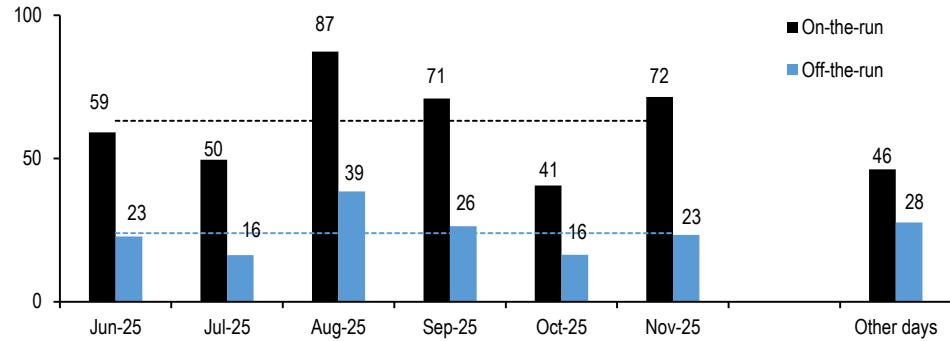
Date	Yield (%)	Size (\$bn)	Tail (bp)	Bid/ cover	Direct (%)	Indirect (%)	End user (%)	Foreign (%)	Inv. mgr (%)
12-Jun	4.844	22	-1.3	2.43	23.4	65.2	88.6	11.4	74.1
10-Jul	4.889	22	0.1	2.38	27.4	59.8	87.2	9.3	75.3
07-Aug	4.813	25	2.1	2.27	23.0	59.5	82.5	12.3	67.1
11-Sep	4.651	22	0.2	2.38	28.0	62.0	90.0	14.1	73.1
09-Oct	4.734	22	0.5	2.38	26.9	64.5	91.3	13.2	75.4
13-Nov	4.694	25	1.1	2.29	14.5	71.0	85.5	15.7	67.0
3-aucn avg	4.693	23	0.6	2.35	23.1	65.8	89.0	14.4	71.8
6-aucn avg	4.771	23	0.5	2.36	23.9	63.7	87.5	12.7	72.0

Source: US Treasury, J.P. Morgan

As discussed in the past, daily trading volumes tend to spike on auction days. On average, 30-year on-the-run volumes were approximately 40% higher on auction days than non-auction days, whereas off-the-run volumes were 10% lower (**Figure 12**). That said, new issue auctions see a more pronounced spike in trading volumes, as over the past year on-the-run volumes were approximately 50% higher compared to non-auction days.

Figure 12: On-the-run volumes in the 30-year sector usually see a large spike on auction day

Daily Treasury volumes of 30-year on-the-run Treasuries versus 20- to 30-year off-the-runs on auction days versus other days*; \$bn



*Six-month average; dashed lines represent auction day averages

Source: TRACE

Trade recommendations

- Unwind 2s/5s/10s belly-cheapening butterflies
- Unwind long 50% risk, or \$67.4mn notional of T 3.5% Oct-27s
- Unwind short 100% risk, or \$55.8mn notional of T 3.625% Oct-30s
- Unwind long 50% risk, or \$15.4mn notional of T 4% Nov-35s
- (*US Fixed Income Markets 2026 Outlook*, 11/25/25: P/L since inception: 4.9bp)

For a list of closed Treasuries trades, please see [Treasuries](#), *US Fixed Income Markets Weekly*, 11/14/25.

- 2s/5s curve: Exit 25% of 100% curve steepening trade at MKT, from 7.5bp roll adjusted average entry level. Exit another 25% near 20bp, and another 25% near 23bp. Trail the stop to 15bp for the balance.

For a list of closed Technicals trades, please see [Global Fixed Income Technicals Chartbook](#), 11/14/25.

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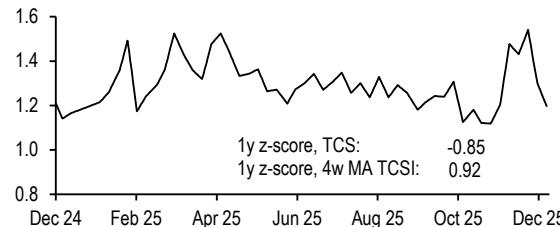
Global Markets Strategy
 10 December 2025

J.P.Morgan

Appendix: Position technicals overview

Figure 13: J.P. Morgan Treasury Client Survey

Treasury Client Survey Index*; %

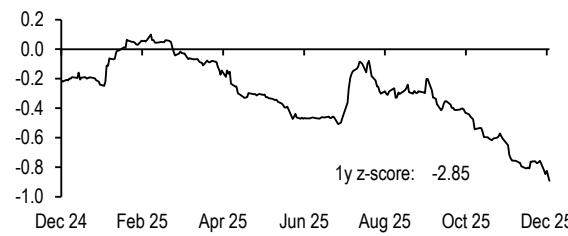


Source: J.P. Morgan

*1yr z-score shown for both the Treasury Client Survey Net Longs as well as the 4 week moving average of the Treasury Client Survey Index. See [Survey Says: Using the Treasury Client Survey to predict rates moves](#), 7/21/23

Figure 16: Active Core Bond Fund* Managers' exposure to 10-year Treasuries

Partial beta with respect to 10-year US Treasury yields in our model for active bond fund excess returns**

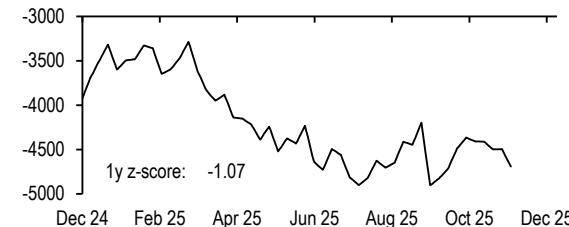


Source: Bloomberg Finance L.P., J.P. Morgan

* The core bond fund index is comprised of the 25 largest (by assets under management) actively-managed US core bond funds ** Model is a 3-month regression of daily excess returns on the bond fund index versus daily changes in 1) 10-year US Treasury yields, 2) 5s/30s Treasury curve, 3) JULI spread to Treasury, 4) MBS current coupon Treasury OAS, and 5) 3Mx10Y swaption volatility

Figure 14: CFTC non-commercial positions

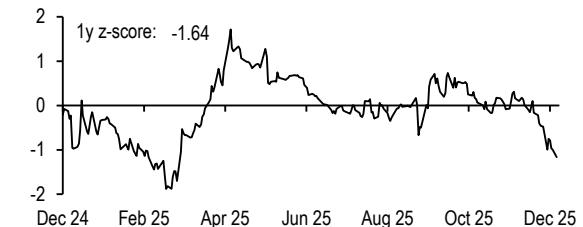
Net longs in SOFR and Treasury futures; 000s of TY equivalents



Source: CFTC, J.P. Morgan

Figure 15: CTA exposure to 10-year Treasuries

Partial beta with respect to the J.P. Morgan US 7-10Y bond index in our model for CTA returns*

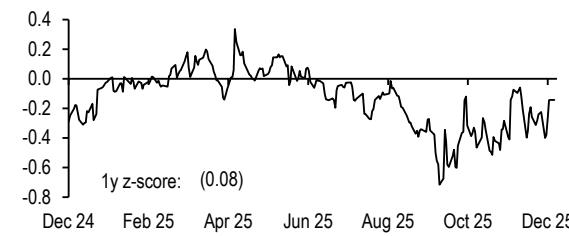


Source: Bloomberg Finance L.P., SG, J.P. Morgan

* Model is a 1-month regression of daily excess returns on the CTA index versus daily excess returns on 1) J.P. Morgan US 7-10Y bond index, 2) J.P. Morgan ex-US Global Bond Index, 3) S&P 500 index, 4) J.P. Morgan global cash index, and 5) Goldman Sachs Commodities Index

Figure 17: Macro Hedge Fund exposure to 10-year Treasuries

Partial beta with respect to the J.P. Morgan US 7-10Y bond index in our model for macro hedge fund returns*

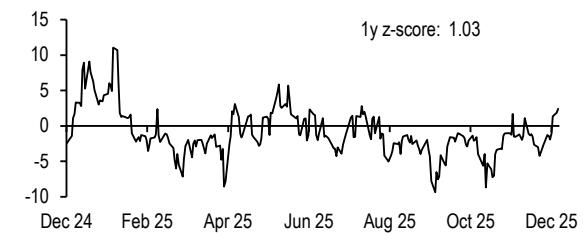


Source: Bloomberg Finance L.P., HFR, J.P. Morgan

* Model is a six-week regression of daily excess returns on the HFRX Macro/CTA index versus daily excess returns on 1) J.P. Morgan US 7-10Y bond index, 2) J.P. Morgan ex-US Global Bond Index, 3) S&P 500 equity index, 4) MSCI G7 ex-US equity index, 5) J.P. Morgan global cash index, and 6) Goldman Sachs Commodities Index

Figure 18: T-note dollar weighed Put/Call ratio

The total (OI * settlement prices) of the individual T-note future Puts divided by the same calculation for Calls



Source: CFTC, Bloomberg Finance L.P., CQG, CME, J.P. Morgan

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