Mizuho EMEA

G4 Rates & FX Monthly

August 14, 2026

MIZUHO

MARKET FORECASTS

Asset	14-Aug	Sep-26	Dec26	Mar-27	Jun-27
POLICY RATES					
Fed (mid-point)	3.625	3.625	3.875	4.125	4.125
ECB (depo)	2.25	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50
BoE	3.75	3.75	3.75	3.75	3.75
BoJ	**1.00**	**1.25**	**1.25**	**1.50**	**1.75**
10Y YIELDS					
UST 10Y	4.63	4.80	4.60	4.50	4.40
Germany 10Y	3.16	3.20	3.35	3.40	3.30
UK Gilts 10Y	4.97	5.00	5.05	5.00	4.75
JGBs 10Y	**2.87**	**2.80**	**2.70**	**2.70**	**2.60**
FX FORECASTS					
EUR/USD	1.16	1.14	1.14	1.16	1.17
USD/JPY	**159**	**158**	**160**	**162**	**164**
GBP/USD	1.36	1.34	1.31	1.32	1.33

Background to Our Views

United States

Growth has slowed from earlier highs but remains more resilient than peers. Labour market conditions continue to hold up, while inflation remains elevated even though the lastest prints show that the peak may be behind us. The key driver for our outlook is the combination of resilient activity, tight employment conditions and a Federal Reserve that remains non-committal and divided on near-term action. We therefore expect a hike in December and another one in March 2027. The current backdrop of strong equities and high oil prices support a stronger dollar in the near term and keep 10-year UST yields above 4.5%. A sharp slowdown in US data remains the key downside risk.

Euro Area

The euro area faces a difficult mix of sluggish growth and lingering inflation concerns. Activity slowed sharply following the Middle East shock, but business surveys have stabilised and unemployment remains relatively low although rebounding slightly. At the same time, natural gas prices and inflation uncertainty make it difficult for the ECB to completely dismiss the risk of further tightening. We expect one final rate hike in September. Beyond that, markets are likely to focus on slower growth, fiscal spending pressures and rising term premia, supporting a gradual move higher in long-dated Bund yields while limiting sustained euro strength.

United Kingdom

The The UK economy continues to slow beneath the surface, despite recent upside surprises in investment and PMI data. The labour market is gradually loosening, inflation pressures are becoming less demanding and the BoE appears comfortable maintaining a wait-and-see stance rather than resuming hikes. As a result, we expect the front-end to remain well supported while elevated fiscal uncertainty and the Autumn Budget keep long-term Gilt yields sticky. We see limited scope for more GBP strength on the back of our more dovish BoE view.

Japan

Japan remains the most important policy normalisation story in developed markets. Growth is modest, but PMIs, Tankan surveys and labour market indicators all point to a more resilient domestic economy than many expected. Inflation has moderated from previous highs but is expected to re-accelerate as subsidies fade and wage growth remains strong. We therefore expect the BoJ to continue its gradual hiking cycle, with the next move likely in September with further gradual tightening through 2027. This should keep upward pressure on front-end JGB yields and favour further curve flattening. FX intervention may smooth the path, but our view is that JPY will remain weak.

Key risks: Severe escalation in the Middle East that drives oil back above $100pb, a more aggressive Fed tightening, faster-than-expected BoJ normalisation, European elections, UK politics, AI wobbles, and/or larger fiscal expansion in Japan.

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The view in full

EUR Policy

- **Growth:** Growth has surprisingly rebounded in Q2 at 1.0% y/y, above the ECB's 0.6% estimate. This gives room for the ECB to hike in September, but the question is whether this rebound will hold with the Strait of Hormuz still closed and energy markets screening tight.

- **Inflation:** Inflation remains surprisingly sticky, with headline at 2.9% and core at 2.5% in July, both slightly above the ECB's estimates. CPI is expected to rebound in the next few months, as higher energy (especially gas) push fixings higher. September remains a clear hike with inflation prints flagging a clear need for the ECB to signal credibility by sticking to its mandate. Further out, unless the energy market tightens much further, the ECB still sees inflation converging to 2%, with weak growth and fragile labour markets in France/Germany doing the heavy lifting.

- **Labour:** On a historical basis, we should be more positive on the Eurozone's unemployment trend, which has improved much from the debt crisis days. Though this shouldn't discount from the fact that unemployment has ticked higher in the three largest economies (Germany, France, Italy), with the labour market above their recent 1yr tights. The ECB's wage tracker has rebounded in Q2 to 2.1% and is expected to rise to 2.6% due to base effects, before stabilising at those levels.

- **Politics:** The 2nd biggest Eurozone economy France still faces fiscal and political headwinds ahead, with the 2027 Presidential elections as the big test. Meloni's coalition is also seen under threat after Vannacci split from the coalition. Spain as the least affected from 2027 elections.

- **Policy:** The ECB is likely to deliver one more hike in September and put themselves in the middle of their neutral range. The question is whether they will need to hike one more time in 2026 if energy tightness drives second round effects.

EUR Rates

- **Duration:** Since our last monthly, EUR duration has remained largely range bound due to the ongoing back-and-forth geopolitical headlines. Local data has faded in the background. 10yr Bund yields are trading in the right 3.10-3.20% range, awaiting for direction in otherwise illiquid summer conditions. We expect duration to remain under pressure in coming quarters and 10yr Bund yields to move towards 3.50%. Inflation uncertainty and an ECB that prefers to take it cautiously to not overtighten will raise the risk premium demanded at the long end, even as they weigh on growth. At the same time, the conflict has accelerated defence-related fiscal commitments, reinforcing expectations of higher issuance down the line, which should help the very depressed Bund TP recover.

- **Curve:** Bear-flattening was the first-order move as the Iran conflict hit markets, reflecting an initial front-end repricing to higher inflation risk. Curves seem to have found a floor. If the US-Iran conflict remains contained, we see more steepening ahead as the front end is likely to remain relatively pinned, while the ongoing fiscal response and defence-related issuance keep pressure on the long end.

- **EGB spreads:** EGB spread performance has been mixed across the board, with OAT bucking the otherwise tightening trend. Our fair values remain unchanged: OAT: 75-90bp vs 10yr Bunds for 2026; BTP: 75-85bp vs 10yr Bunds. Spain is outperforming in terms of growth and the fiscal side looks under control but they are still a bit rich (fair value: 45-60bp vs 10yr Bunds).

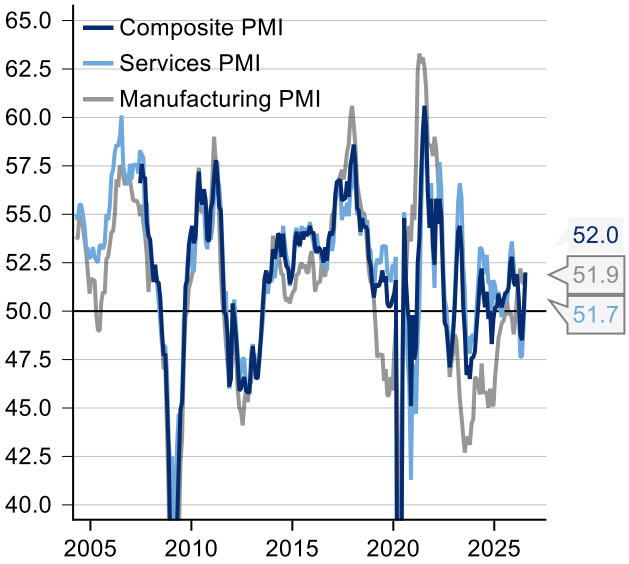
- **Swap spreads:** Swap spreads continue to respect the post-March range, although the latest move has been lower despite the summer supply lull. Looking ahead, we expect the move lower to continue as issuance leads to Bund underperformance vs swaps (especially in the 10yr area).

EUR FX

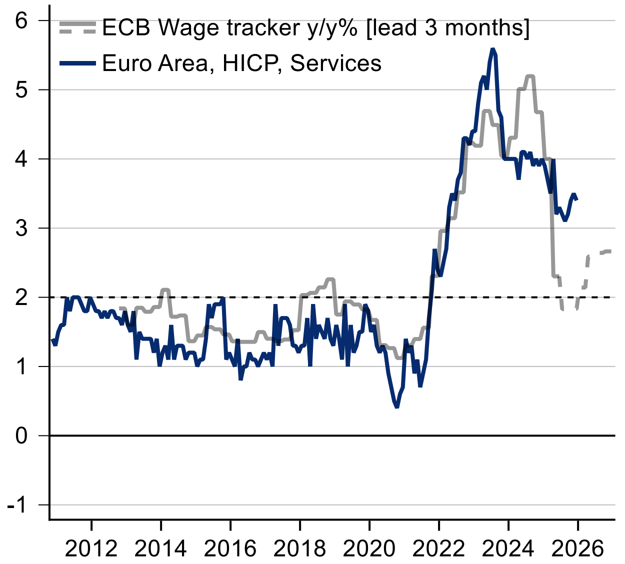
- **The view:** EUR has been in a tug of war between equities, rates and oil giving conflciting messages. We are of the view a) more ECB hikes could be priced out b) Euro growth underperformance to weigh on EUR c) rate hikes in the US to keep the USD bid, d) higher oil prices will continue to pressure EUR down.

- **Risks ahead:** Risks skew to a higher EUR/USD if the war comes to a swift end and/or EUR growth outperforms. But equally the potential for a return to sub 1.10 levels in EUR/USD exists if the war remains ongoing for the majority of this year.

Euro Area PMIs

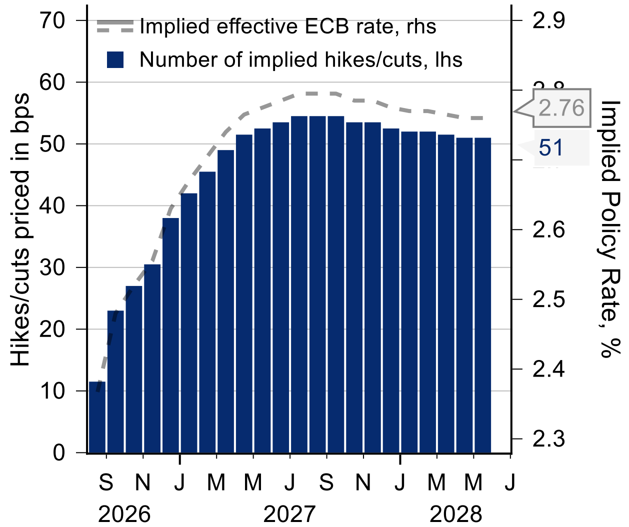


ECB wage tracking leads Services CPI



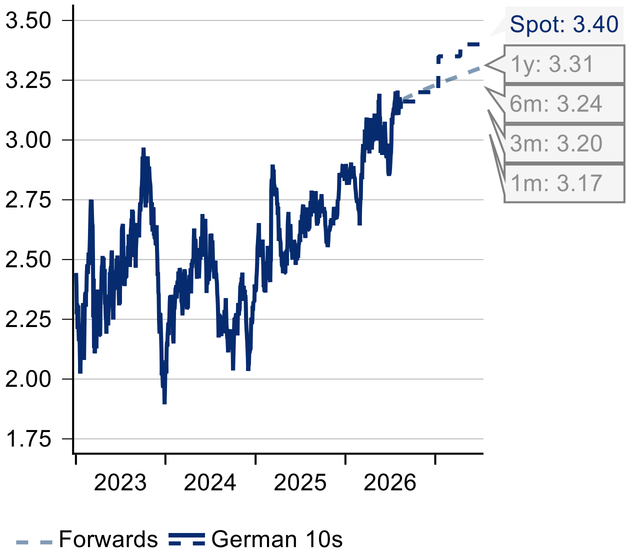
Implied number of hikes/cuts from the ECB

Assuming uniform 0.25 ppt hikes/cuts. Based on €STR futures and the spread between ECB Deposit Facility Rate and €STR of 0.065

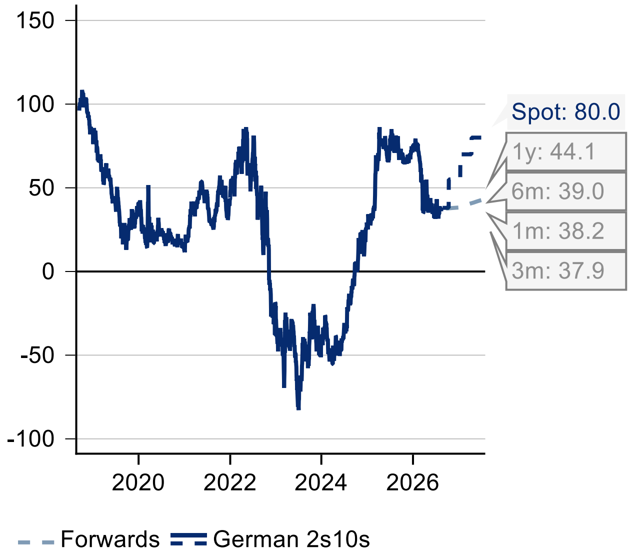


EUR vs 5yr Real yields

Germany 10s vs forwards



Bund 2s10s vs forwards



Sources of all charts: Bloomberg, Macrobond (latest figures as of 14 August 2026)

The view in full

USD Policy

- **Growth:** Growth remains difficult to talk down. Headline data have become more mixed and softer prints are likely from time to time, but the broader picture is still one of excess demand. Nominal GDP remains elevated, financial conditions are loose, equities are near the highs and the AI investment cycle continues to support growth. Productivity is improving, but probably not quickly enough to fully offset the pace of demand growth. Looking ahead, the key question is whether stronger productivity can eventually absorb the demand impulse without requiring tighter policy. For now, we think growth remains above trend into 2027.

- **Inflation:** Recent inflation data have offered some relief, but the progress remains modest relative to the strength of demand. Energy should become less of a headwind if recent oil moves hold, yet underlying inflation remains consistent with an economy where spending is running ahead of available resources. The question is whether softer monthly prints reflect a genuine cooling trend or simply temporary noise. Our bias is for inflation to ease in the near term but remain too firm to fully remove the prospect of additional Fed tightening later this year.

- **Labour:** The data remain noisy, but the bigger message is that labour market conditions are not loosening in a meaningful way. Payrolls have softened at times, but unemployment has moved lower and broader indicators continue to point towards a relatively tight labour market. Demographics remain an important part of the story, with retirements helping to constrain labour supply and limit the degree of slack in the economy. Going forward, we suspect labour market re-tightening rather than deterioration remains the larger risk for markets.

- **Politics:** The market still appears wedded to the TACO view that escalation eventually gives way to negotiation. The next few months will test that assumption. Looking further ahead, the midterms are increasingly relevant as they raise the likelihood that politics becomes more focused on protecting growth and household incomes at a time when the Fed is still trying to contain excess demand.

- **Policy:** Our US Econ expect two rate hikes (Dec26/Mar27). Markets continue to hesitate between believing weaker monthly data and believing the broader demand story. If the hikes are delivered, we suspect the debate in markets quickly shifts from whether the Fed hikes to whether we could see an eventual and shallow easing cycle late H2-2027.

USD Rates

- **Duration:** This last month was shaped by two key forces: the geopolitical backdrop (and oil price path) and the July Fed meeting. Expectations for a hawkish July Fed meeting were high and the Fed didn't manage to deliver. The lack of concrete hawkish clues in Warsh's language saw markets test the Fed's credbility, with long-end USD yields rising to new highs and driving the curve steeper with them. The move was mainly driven by real rates. At the same time, US econ data hasn't delivered any meaningful hawkish shift, which has given gunpowder to the doves. Markets are just barely pricing one 25bp hike until year-end, adding to the steepening. 10yr UST yields continue trading comfortably above 4.50%, with 4.70-4.75% as the new ceiling. We expect these bear/twist-steepening pressures to remain into September as we think Warsh will prefer to wait and see. However, as we move towards year-end, we expect dip-buyers to emerge and the Fed's response to be more forceful, putting a stop on how much UST yields can rise. A quick resolution to the conflict would be the key risk to our bearish USD duration view.

- **Curve:** The steepening of the curve has been the key narrative during this last month and we expect this theme to remain into September, with the data potentially showing near-term weakness and discouraging any Fed hikes. Later on, and with the conflict still on, we think the flattening will come back. This will be supported both by the front-end repricing higher in yields and the long-end finding dip-buyers given the spike in yields in long-term tenors. We expect UST 2s10s to find a ceiling around 55bp.

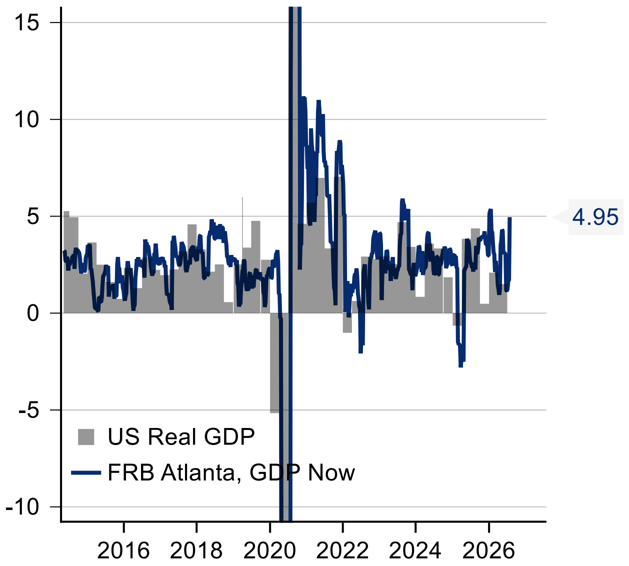
- **Swap Spreads:** USD swap spreads are slightly lower on the month, with a busy slate of corporate issuance and a less supportive risk environment likely behind the price action. Summer season should be supportive of UST ASW trades as long as vol and risk assets remain supported, but the recent escalation is making that narrative hard to fit.

USD FX

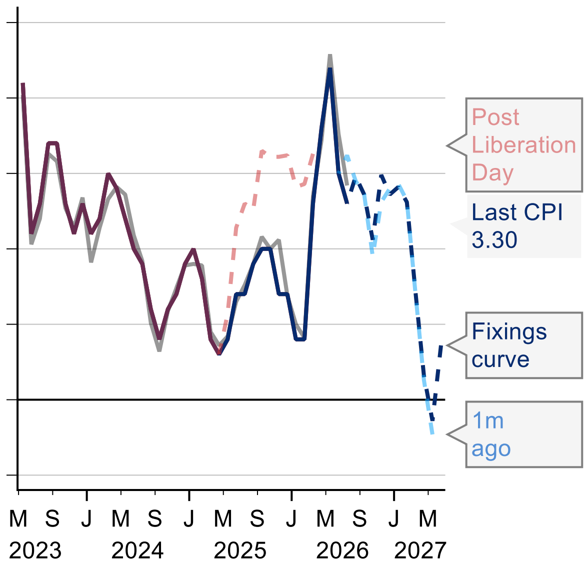
- **The view:** FX remains torn between rates, oil and equities pulling in different directions. But we suspect US outperformance vs peers thanks to AI, firmer growth vs Europe and the potential for higher-for-longer oil prices for the time being will keep the DXY supported into year-end.

- **Risks ahead:** The risks are to the downside to the USD if a) US data surprises roll over hard b) Global growth manages to hold up or European central banks hike more than what is priced c) Warsh holds off hikes.

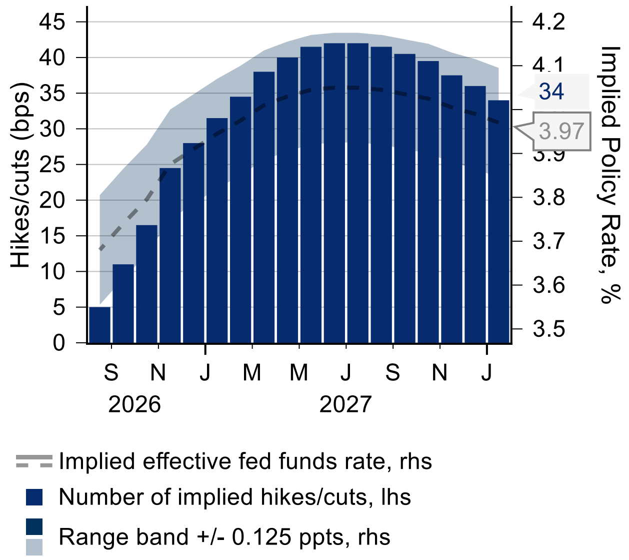
GDP Q/Q nowcasting remains upbeat



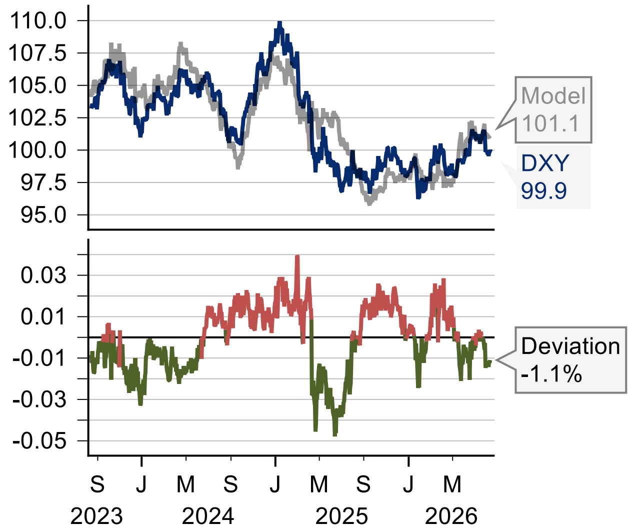
US CPI TIPs fixings y/y%



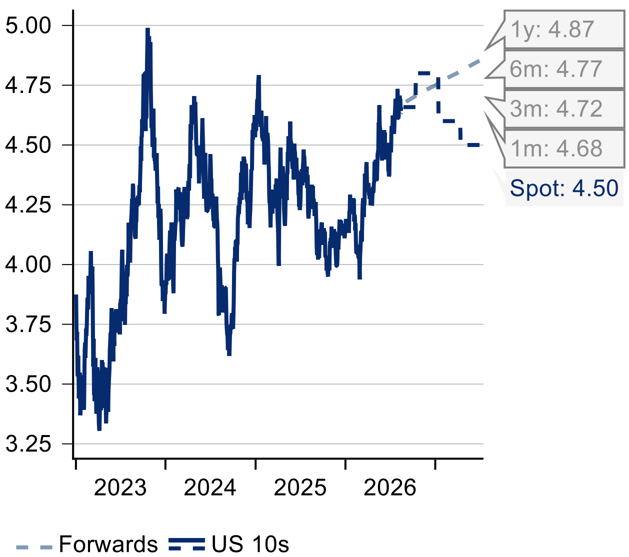
Implied number of hikes/cuts from the US Fed



DXY fair valuation (2y nominal, 5yr real yield spreads, SPX and Oil)



US 10s vs forwards



US 2s10s vs forwards

Sources of all charts: Bloomberg, Macrobond (latest figures as of 14 August 2026)

The view in full

GBP Policy

- **Growth:** UK growth surprised to the upside in Q2 thanks to investment. Though if we take a wider view on things, UK growth has been on a downward trajectory with GDP at 0.9% y/y. Data surprises remain a positive part of the UK story, with positive surprises in both mfg and ss PMI.
- **Inflation:** While headline CPI undershot expectations, with June 2.6% y/y vs a 2.7% estimate, the MPC will still likely place greater emphasis on underlying price pressures, which remained contained.
- **Labour:** Recent UK data continue to highlight a loosening labour market, with payrolls and vacancies continuing to decrease. Unemployment was 4.9% in the three months to May, below the BOE's projection, but the expectation is for unemployment to keep rising due to sluggish economic momentum.
- **Politics:** With Burnham in No. 10 and Healy holding the nation's chequebook, markets are now increasingly interested in whether the Treasury's purse strings remain properly knotted. Burnham has already delivered an electricity VAT cut, a reduction in bus fares, and reduced business rates on pubs and clubs, leaving an estimated funding gap of ~£1.3bn to be addressed. The Autumn Budget due late October will be the big test. The language used by the government regarding the fiscal rules has been more market friendly. The market moves to price two 25-bp hikes for the end of year likely reflects an expectation of a loose policy stance by Burnham.
- **Policy:** Data released since the MPC met in June has mostly been dovish, which helps to support the 'wait-and-see' approach. We expect the BOE to remain on hold through 2026, although risks are tilted in favour of a risk-management hike.

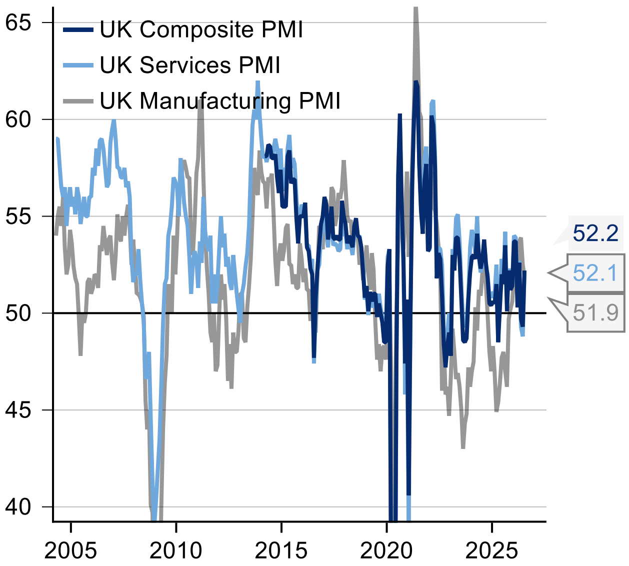
GBP Rates

- **Duration:** GBP rates have been bery range bound during this lasth month, except in the front-end, where yields are now trading lower. The last BoE meeting had a dovish tone, with Bailey stating that there is nothing to suggest the MPC is edging towards a hike. 10yr Gilt yields managed to respect the 5% level and we think this dovish rhetoric will be the firepower the GBP rates market needs to see the SONIA strip price part of the 25bp priced until year-end. Out of the G4, we see the UK economy as the most vulnerable, which will likely cap how much the BoE will actually tighten. For the 10yr point onwards, we need to add the term premium story. The uncertainty around UK politics and fiscal rules will likely mean that the term premium priced in the UK curve remains sticky and that 10yr Gilt yields remain around 5% for the time being. We expect UK term premia will remain elevated vs the US and EU, and that may not be enough to entice buyers at a time where the fiscal side also remains as a key bearish risk. The Autumn Budget late October is the next risk we are watching and markets are currently holding a benign view on the new government.
- **Curve:** The curve has continued to steepen, helped by the rally in the front-end and the US-driven steepening. With the BoE (so far) comfortable enough to wait, we still see room to see the very front end rally further, especially if there is no further escalation in the Middle East. Meanwhile, our forecasts are less optimistic about the very long end for the rest of the year, but we are aware that in this space it will be a tug of war between recessionary worries (flatteners) and fiscal/political risk (steepeners). Overall, given the latest summer rebound in the growth data, we expect steepening to prevail into the Autumn.
- **Swap Spreads:** GBP swap spreads have been trading in a range through the summer. The main exception has been the very long end, which has been tightening (30yr Gilt ASWs on demand). The question now is whether ASWs can find more love or this is the end of it? Several key forces at play here: 1) ongoing BoE repricing (cutting expectations send swap spreads lower and vice versa) and 2) an increase of appetite towards the UK sovereign credit on the back of expansionary monetary and disciplined fiscal policy can push swap spread s lower. We think that the ongoing uncertainty will make it difficult to see sustainable demand of Gilt ASWs at current levels and we could be at risk of a "buy the rumour, sell the fact" moment into the Autumn Budget.

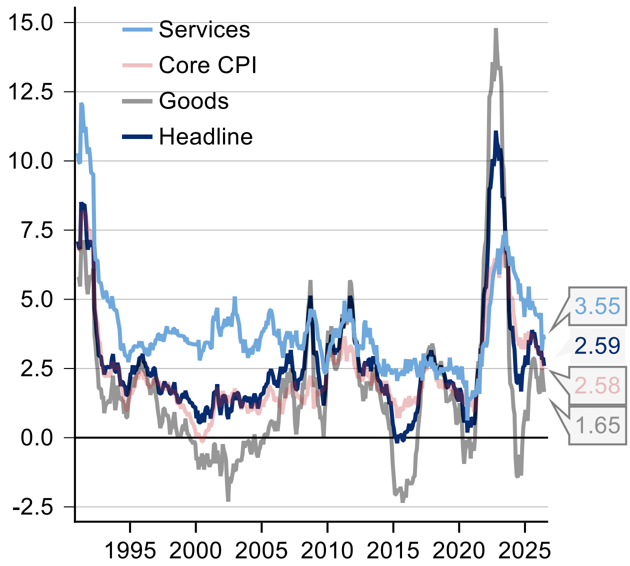
GBP FX

- **The view:** GBP has outperformed EUR lately thanks to a more likely aided by the more stable UK political backdrop. However, we stil lthink the UK is not out of the woods and see GBP FX fall in coming quarters as GBP rates also out-rally DM peers.
- **Risks ahead:** The decisions of incoming PM Andy Burnham (Chancellor, fiscal rules, tax and spend) are the risk for July-Nov with the budget the final key decision of the year in politics. A more hawkish BoE is also a risk.

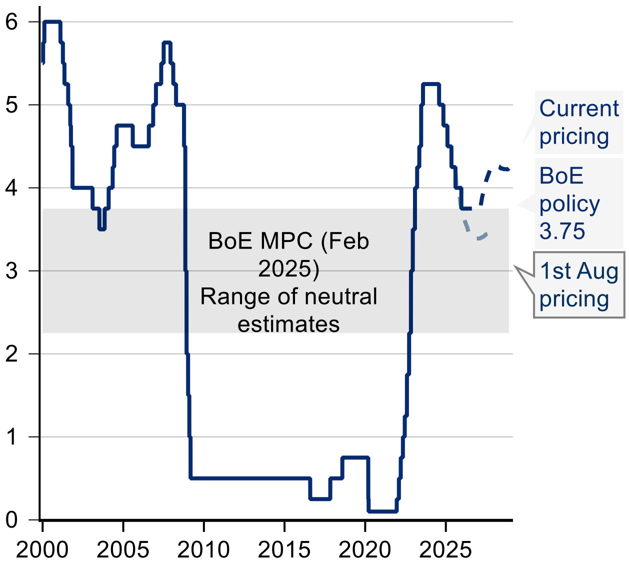
UK PMIs



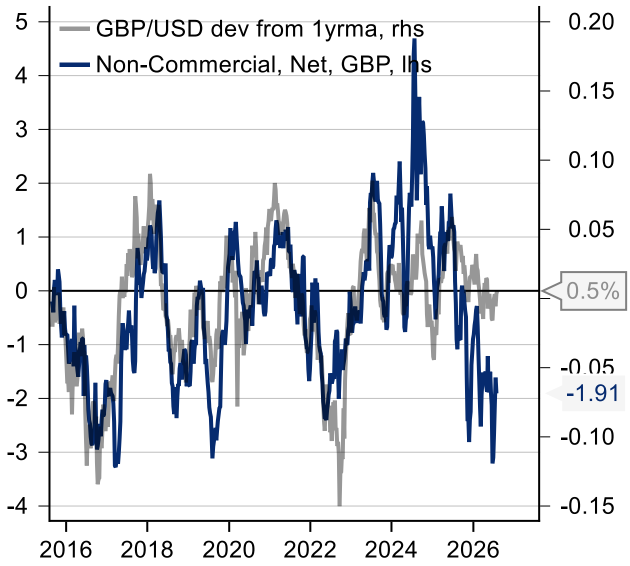
UK CPI



Bank of England (BoE) vs "neutral"

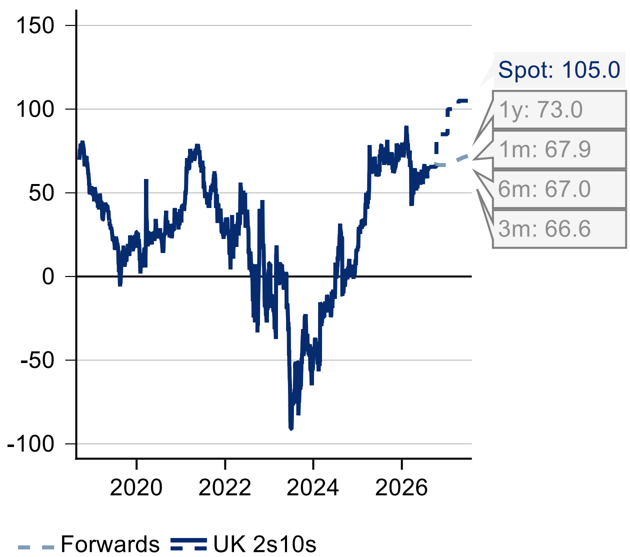


Net GBP/USD non-commercial positioning



UK 10s vs forwards

Gilts 2s10s vs forwards



Sources of all charts: Bloomberg, Macrobond (latest figures as of 14 August 2026)

The view in full

JPY Policy

- **Growth:** Growth remains relatively subdued, but the cyclical backdrop has improved materially. Manufacturing is benefiting from AI-related demand, higher global capacity utilisation and easing energy concerns after the reopening of alternative crude supply routes. The latest PMIs remain comfortably in expansion territory, while the Tankan surprised strongly to the upside with conditions improving across both manufacturing and services. Corporate capex intentions remain robust, suggesting firms are looking through recent geopolitical volatility.

- **Inflation:** Headline CPI accelerated back to 1.7% y/y in June as the drag from energy subsidies faded, while corporate price pressures remain elevated with CGPI running above 7%. More importantly for the BoJ, firms' medium-term inflation expectations continue to move higher, with companies expecting inflation to remain around 2.6-2.7% over the next five years. That combination of rising inflation expectations and strong pricing power makes it increasingly difficult for the BoJ to deliver a dovish message into year-end.

- **Labour:** Japan's labour market remains exceptionally tight. The Tankan employment DI is close to the most stretched levels on record, while firms continue to cite labour shortages as a key reason for strong investment plans in automation and productivity enhancement. Wage growth has moderated from earlier highs but remains around the 2.5-3.0% range. Ongoing labour scarcity should support another solid round of wage negotiations.

- **Politics:** Can the Takaichi government deliver its ambitious growth and investment agenda without triggering further concerns over fiscal sustainability? And how far will policymakers go to contain higher JGB yields and renewed yen weakness as markets increasingly test the limits of fiscal and monetary policy coordination?

- **Policy:** We have brought forward our expected timing of the next BoJ rate hike from December to September, reflecting a more hawkish interpretation of the July meeting and growing confidence that underlying inflation remains on an upward path. The combination of yen weakness, post-intervention market dynamics and elevated inflation expectations argues for continued policy normalisation, with rates projected to reach 1.75% by mid-2027. October remains a plausible alternative if the BoJ chooses to place greater weight on additional data and communication considerations before tightening again.

JPY Rates

- **Duration:** The debate has shifted from whether the BoJ hikes again to how quickly policy normalisation proceeds. Markets are increasingly focused on the risk of a September or October hike, with further tightening through 2027. This repricing pushed front-end yields sharply higher, with 2yr JGB yields rising while longer maturities remained comparatively resilient. The long end resilience was likely due to recurrent buying interest from domestic real-money investors and offshore accounts emerged in the 10-30yr sector throughout the month, partially offsetting the impact of rising policy-rate expectations. Looking ahead, we continue to expect the direction of JPY rates to be primarily driven by the BoJ's normalisation path. The key question for investors is no longer whether additional tightening occurs, but whether policymakers ultimately signal a pace of hikes that exceeds current market expectations. Such an outcome would place additional upward pressure on front-end and intermediate-sector yields.

- **Curve:** We expect further bear flattening as BoJ repricing continues to weigh on the front end, while strong sponsorship from domestic RM accounts supports the super-long sector. Fiscal concerns and higher policy rates remain long-end headwinds, but attractive outright yields, persistent liability-driven demand, and a potential reduction in future super-long issuance should help limit underperformance. We continue to favour a flatter 10s30s bias.

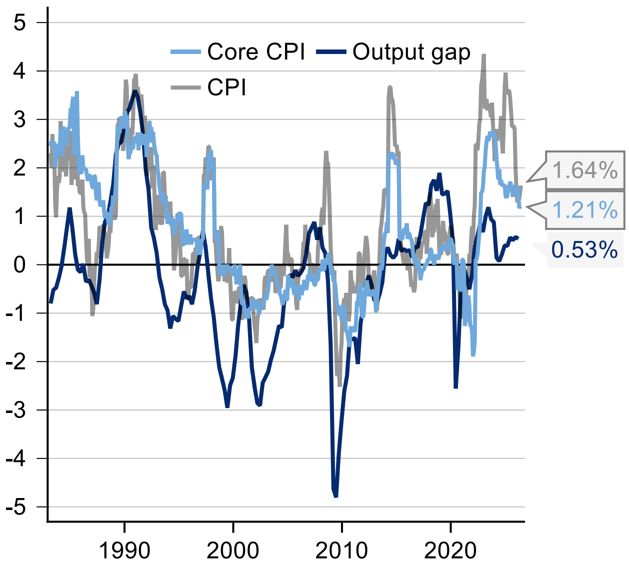
- **Swap Spreads:** Front-end swap spreads should remain highly sensitive to BoJ communication as markets price an earlier and potentially steeper hiking cycle. In contrast, super-long spreads are likely to remain better supported by ongoing ALM demand, real-money buying of cash bonds and uncertainty around the ultimate terminal rate. The key risk remains further hawkish repricing from the BoJ rather than a deterioration in long-end demand.

JPY FX

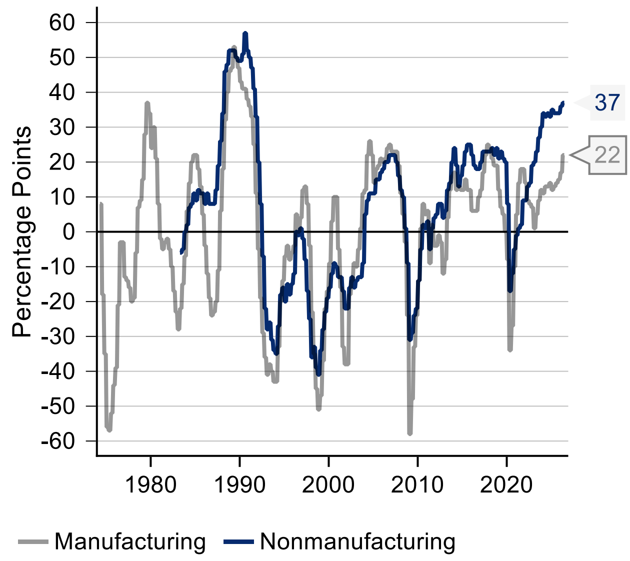
- **The view:** Despite Japan-US coordinated FX intervention, the structural bias remains towards further JPY weakness. Although BoJ tightening expectations have increased, markets continue to doubt the pace and terminal rate. Elevated oil prices, persistent trade deficits and Japan's highly accommodative policy stance vs the Fed continue to weigh on the currency. Intervention risk may periodically generate sharp corrections, but unless the BoJ signals a significantly faster pace of hikes than currently anticipated, sustained JPY appreciation appears unlikely.

- **Risks ahead:** A more aggressive BoJ normalisation cycle, coordinated intervention, or a material unwind of speculative short-JPY positioning.

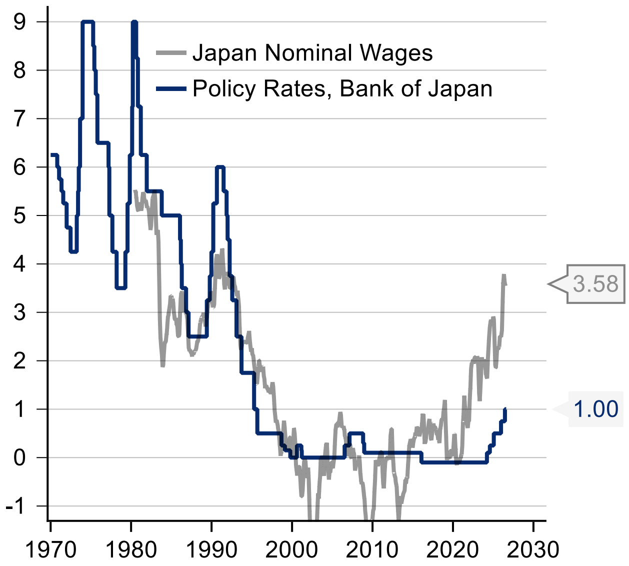
Japan: Output gap and inflation



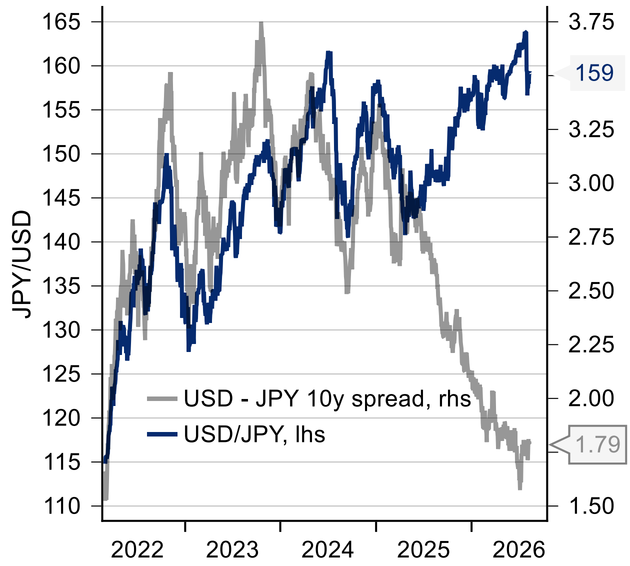
TANKAN, Business Conditions



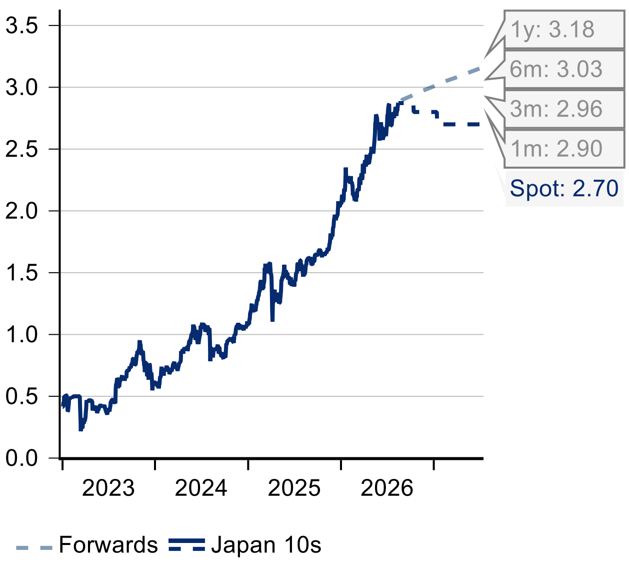
Japan Nominal Wages vs BOJ Policy



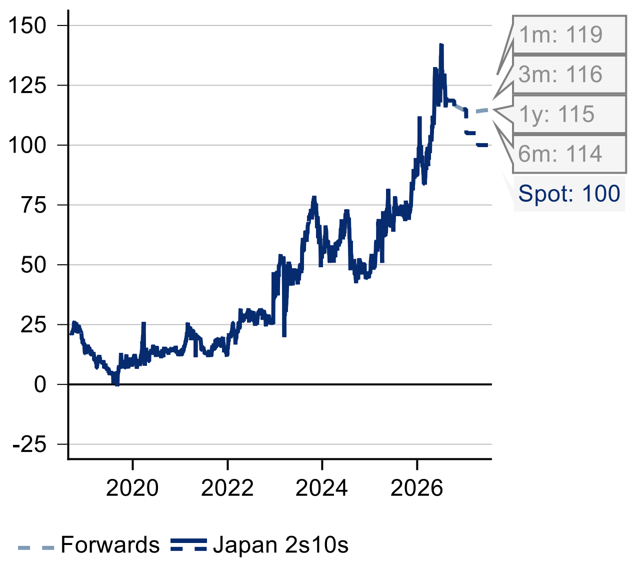
USD/JPY vs USD - JPY 10y spread



Japan 10s vs forwards



JGB 2s10s vs forwards

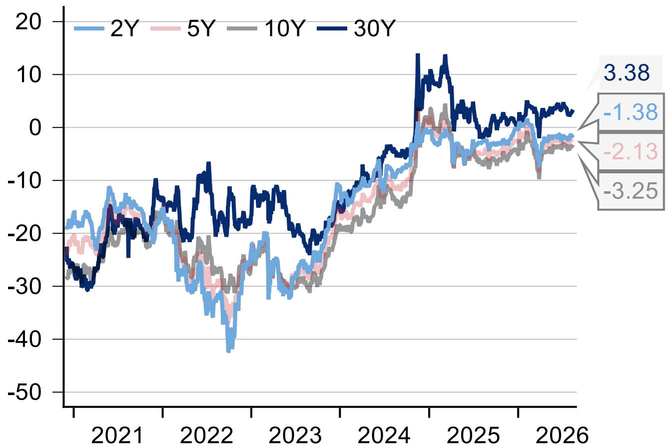


Sources of all charts: Bloomberg, Macrobond (latest figures as of 14 August 2026)

XCCY

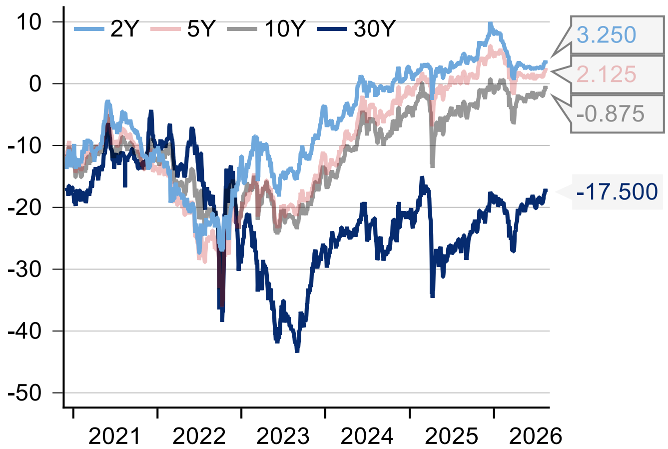
- **The view:** The dollar premium continues to trade around very cheap levels, very close to the multi-year lows and having faded most of the conflict's rise. The "cheaper dollar premium" theme remains broadly untouched. Despite the situation in the Middle East still not looking rosy, the broader risk-on sentiment and good USD liquidity is driving the tightening in most XCCY basis spreads. We expect this narrative to continue into the coming month, with the key risk being a severe escalation in the Middle East that pushes oil prices sharply higher and risk assets lower. The front end remains well behaved thanks to the ample USD liquidity, no QT from the Fed, and US deregulation. With supply drying out into the summer, XCCY moves depend on the Iran conflict: escalation implies widening pressure; a resolution supports tighter spreads.

EURUSD XCCY basis (bp)



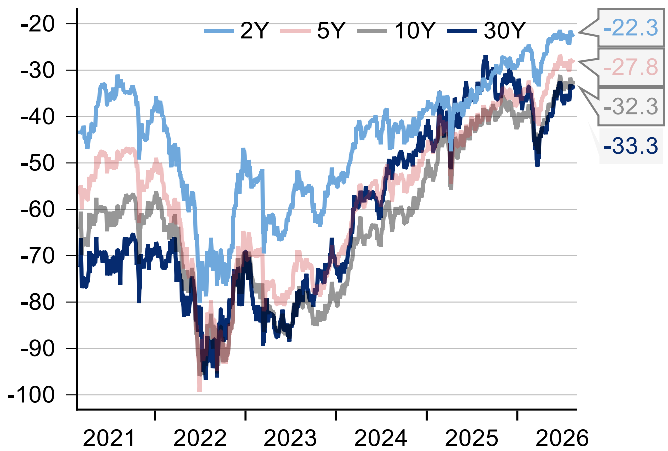
EUR: EURUSD XCCY has been ticking higher in the last few weeks, helped by the improved risk sentiment and the popularity of Yankee issuance when USD yields fall. The relative widening has encouraged issuers to tap the dollar market in the last few months, something that has likely put a stop to how much the basis could widen. From here, besides geopolitics, we expect the EURUSD XCCY basis curve to steepen in coming months, especially in the 5-7Y versus 30Y segment. This is driven by our bias for more negative EUR swap spreads through 2026 (vs USD peers) as markets prepare for more issuance and US financial deregulation. The 5-7Y part of the curve will likely see renewed pressured due to the ongoing popularity of EUR issuance amongst US-based issuers.

GBPUSD XCCY basis (bp)



GBP: GBPUSD XCCY is still in the process of normalisation from the Iran volatility and has only recently started to tighten. What's interesting here is the fact that the "Sterling premium" (GBPUSD XCCY trading above parity) has remained up to the 5yr point and that the long end has steepened (which we attribute to the underperformance of GBP rates vs USD). GBPUSD XCCY should remain supported by relatively tighter BoE balance sheet policy vs the Fed and a structurally larger appetite for reverse GBP issuance (vs GBP issuance from non-UK based issuers). On the curve, there could be some wobbles now around UK politics and if GBP rates stabilise cross-market from here.

USDJPY XCCY basis (bp)



JPY: USDJPY XCCY has continued to trade tighter, although the JPY swap spread widening has eroded one of the key trades within this space. While the JGB ASW play doesn't look as attractive now, we expect the paying momentum in USDJPY XCCY to remain. Japanese investors are unlikely to add much overseas exposure, taking a receiver flow out of the equation. The BoJ's hiking cycle and the strong demand to issue USD paper from JP-based issuers, will also help support the tightening. The risk to our view is if larger than expected receiving flows arise due to Japanese needs' to swap JPY loans to USD.

Sources of all charts: Bloomberg, Macrobond (latest figures as of 14 August 2026)

MIZUHO EMEA MARKET FORECASTS

Asset	Current	Sep-26	Dec-26	Mar-27	Jun-27
POLICY RATES					
Fed (mid-point)	3.625	3.625	3.875	4.125	4.125
ECB (depo)	2.25	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50
BoE	3.75	3.75	3.75	3.75	3.75
BoJ	1.00	1.25	1.25	1.50	1.75

RATES FORECASTS

US	2Y	4.10	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.20
	5Y	4.28	4.45	4.35	4.30	4.25
	10Y	4.63	4.80	4.60	4.50	4.40
	30Y	5.22	5.35	5.05	4.90	4.75
Germany	2Y	2.77	2.65	2.65	2.60	2.55
	5Y	2.88	2.80	2.85	2.85	2.75
	10Y	3.16	3.20	3.35	3.40	3.30
	30Y	3.68	3.75	3.85	3.95	3.80
UK Gilts	2Y	4.31	4.15	4.05	3.95	3.80
	5Y	4.51	4.45	4.30	4.15	4.00
	10Y	4.97	5.00	5.05	5.00	4.75
	30Y	5.72	5.75	5.75	5.65	5.40
JGBs	2Y	1.66	1.65	1.65	1.70	1.75
	5Y	2.13	2.15	2.10	2.10	2.00
	10Y	2.87	2.80	2.70	2.70	2.60
	30Y	4.01	3.75	3.60	3.50	3.20

FX FORECASTS

EUR/USD	1.16	1.14	1.14	1.16	1.17
USD/JPY	159	158	160	162	164
GBP/USD	1.35	1.34	1.31	1.32	1.33
EUR/GBP	0.85	0.85	0.87	0.88	0.88
EUR/JPY	184	180	182	188	192
GBP/JPY	215	212	210	214	218
DXY	100	100	100	99	99

**Fed policy and 10Y UST forecasts by Mizuho Securities US. Rest of UST and Rates figures by Mizuho International Plc (MHI). BOJ, JGB and JPY FX figures by Mizuho Bank Ltd.*
**Sources for current numbers: Bloomberg, Macrobond (as of 14 August 2026).*

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