

G4 Rates & FX Monthly

September 16, 2026

MIZUHO

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MARKET FORECASTS

Asset	16-Sep	Dec-26	Mar-27	Jun-27	Sep-27
POLICY RATES					
Fed (mid-point)	3.625	4.125	4.375	4.375	4.375
ECB (depo)	2.50	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75
BoE	3.75	3.75	3.75	3.75	3.75
BoJ	1.00	1.25	1.50	1.75	1.75
10Y YIELDS					
UST 10Y	4.98	4.80	4.90	4.95	5.00
Germany 10Y	3.53	3.45	3.40	3.35	3.40
UK Gilts 10Y	5.40	5.15	5.10	5.05	4.95
JGBs 10Y	2.99	2.85	2.75	2.60	2.55
FX FORECASTS					
EUR/USD	1.15	1.15	1.16	1.17	1.18
USD/JPY	155	156	158	160	162
GBP/USD	1.35	1.34	1.33	1.33	1.33

Background to Our Views

United States

Growth remains more resilient than peers, supported by strong financial conditions, buoyant equity markets and the AI investment cycle. Labour market conditions continue to hold up, while sticky inflation keeps upside risks to the policy outlook alive. The combination of resilient activity, tight employment conditions and a Fed increasingly focused on inflation risks underpins our outlook. We expect hikes in September, December and March 2027, with risks skewed towards a faster pace. Strong growth, elevated oil prices and a more hawkish Fed should support the USD and keep 10yr Treasury yields near 5%. A sharp slowdown in US activity remains the key downside risk.

Euro Area

The Eurozone economy has proven more resilient in Q2, although growth remains below trend. Inflation remains elevated and we expect one final ECB hike in December before a prolonged hold through 2027. While markets have aggressively repriced the ECB path, we think current terminal pricing looks too restrictive relative to the growth outlook, creating room for front-end rates to rally. At the same time, heavily long USD and short EUR positioning, alongside fiscal support, should help EUR/USD recover towards 1.18 through 2027, even as higher issuance and fiscal spending keep Bund yields relatively sticky.

United Kingdom

The UK economy continues to outperform expectations, although the broader backdrop still points to below-trend growth, a softening labour market and limited evidence of second-round inflation effects. While higher energy prices have prompted markets to reprice BoE tightening risks, we continue to think current front-end pricing is too hawkish. Fiscal uncertainty and the Autumn Budget should keep long-end Gilt yields sticky, while limiting scope for sustained GBP strength.

Japan

Japan remains the most important policy normalisation story in developed markets. Growth is modest but resilient, supported by AI-related demand and a still-tight labour market. Inflation should gradually soften, although wage growth and labour shortages remain supportive of underlying price pressures. We continue to expect the BoJ to normalise policy, but at a slower pace than markets currently anticipate, with rates reaching 1.75% by mid-2027. While this should keep front-end yields elevated, attractive long-end yields are likely to draw domestic demand. FX intervention may smooth the path, but our bias remains towards a weaker JPY over time.

Key risks: Severe escalation in the Middle East that drives oil sustainably above \$100pb, a less 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 held up better than many feared despite the energy shock, with Q2 activity surprising to the upside and recent survey data stabilising. However, it is still too early to conclude that the Eurozone has escaped the drag from higher energy costs. While recession risks have diminished, growth is still expected to remain below potential over the coming years.
- **Inflation:** Inflation has remained sticky and recent energy developments have reinforced the near-term upside risks. While headline inflation is likely to stay elevated over coming months, domestic inflation pressures remain more contained than in previous cycles. The ECB has delivered its September hike, but unless energy markets tighten materially further, we continue to think inflation will eventually converge back towards target as weak growth and a gradually softening labour market do most of the work.
- **Labour:** The Eurozone labour market remains resilient by historical standards, with unemployment still low despite some signs of cooling in recent months. Labour market conditions have softened modestly across several large economies, but not enough to generate significant concern for policymakers. Wage growth remains above levels fully consistent with the inflation target, although the broader trend suggests second-round inflation risks remain manageable.
- **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 delivered its September hike and Lagarde showed little appetite to lean against market pricing for further tightening. Given where energy prices currently sit, we now expect one final hike in December, taking the depo rate to 2.75%. Thereafter, we expect a prolonged hold through 2027.



EUR Rates

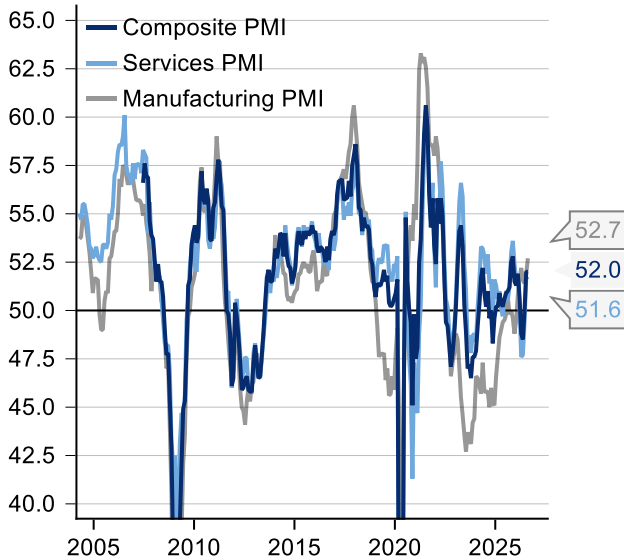
- **Duration:** EUR rates have sold off sharply over the last month as energy prices remained elevated and markets aggressively repriced the ECB path, with terminal rates now approaching 3.25%. This looks too high. While elevated energy prices justify caution, the combination of below-trend growth, a softening labour market and limited evidence of second-round effects should eventually allow some of the hawkish ECB pricing to be reversed. As a result, we retain a modest bullish bias on duration, particularly in the front-end where repricing has been most aggressive. That said, we are less constructive on the long-end. The combination of still-depressed term premia, rising fiscal spending, higher issuance needs and ongoing QT should continue to limit the extent of any rally in longer-dated Bunds.
- **Curve:** September continued the bear-flattening dynamic as markets priced a more persistent inflation backdrop and a higher path for policy rates. Near term, energy uncertainty could keep flattening pressure in place. However, unlike the market, we do not expect the current degree of ECB tightening priced into the front-end to be sustained. As energy risks gradually fade and growth slows, we expect the front-end to outperform while higher issuance and fiscal spending keep pressure on the long-end. This should support a re-steepening through 2027.
- **EGB spreads:** EGB spreads widened in the last month, with the hawkish ECB repricing and fiscal worries driving the moves. OATs continue to face fiscal and political headwinds (90-95bp could stay until the 2027 Budget is cleared), while BTPs are likely to remain range bound as long as front-end pricing doesn't turn more hawkish (FV: 80-90bp). Spain continues to outperform, although valuations still look somewhat rich (fair value: 45-60bp vs 10yr Bunds).
- **Swap spreads:** EUR swap spreads have diverged across the curve over the last month. The front-end widened as markets repriced the ECB path, while the long-end tightened as the government bond sell-off weighed on cash bonds relative to swaps. Looking ahead, we expect tightening pressure to emerge in the front-end as current ECB pricing looks too hawkish. We see less scope for a move in the long-end, where fiscal spending, higher issuance and weak demand for long-dated government bonds should keep ASWs around current levels.



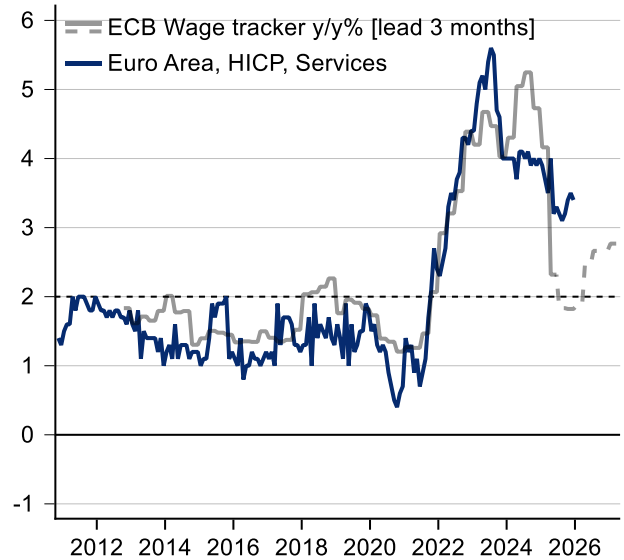
EUR FX

- **The view:** With positioning still heavily long USD and short EUR, a partial unwind should provide a tailwind for EUR/USD. We also think current EUR and USD rate expectations are overly restrictive relative to the growth outlook. As fiscal spending supports activity and markets reassess the need for such restrictive policy settings, EUR/USD should recover towards 1.18 through 2027.
- **Risks ahead:** Resilient US growth and elevated oil prices should limit the extent of any EUR appreciation.

Euro Area PMIs

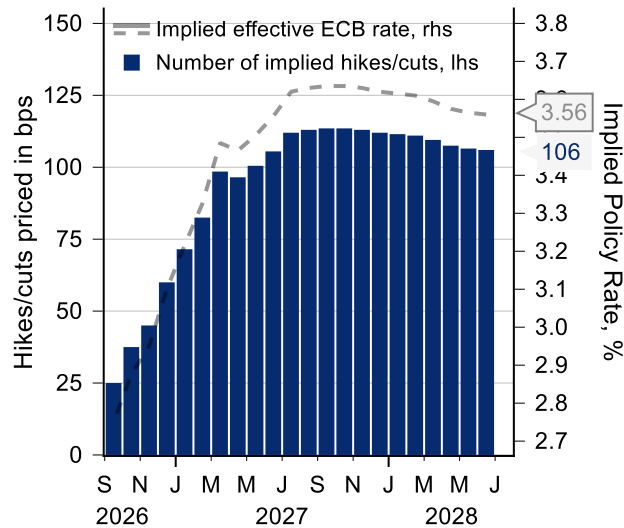


ECB wage tracking leads Services CPI



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 0.31



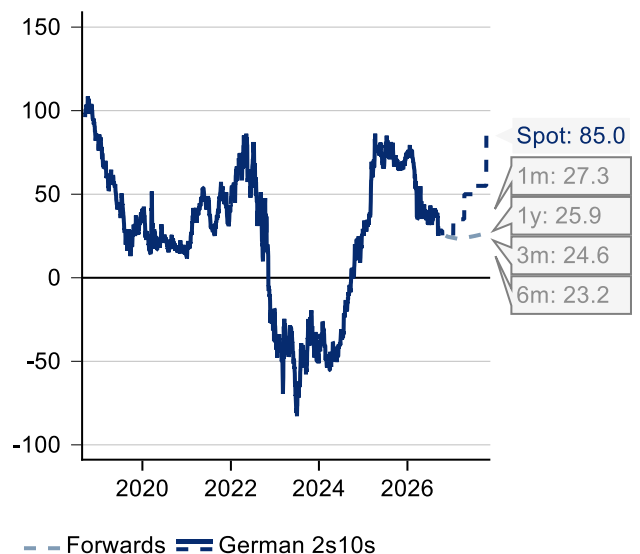
EUR vs 5yr Real yields



Germany 10s vs forwards



Bund 2s10s vs forwards



Sources of all charts: Bloomberg, Macrobond (latest figures as of 16 September 2026)

The view in full



USD Policy

- **Growth:** Growth remains difficult to talk down. The broader backdrop still points to an economy operating above trend. Demand remains supported by resilient financial conditions, strong equity markets, elevated nominal income growth and the AI investment cycle. The debate has shifted away from whether growth is slowing and towards whether demand is strong enough to keep inflation elevated. Productivity improvements should help, but we doubt they fully offset the ongoing demand impulse. For now, we continue to expect above-trend growth into 2027.
- **Inflation:** Recent inflation data have reinforced the view that disinflation remains uneven. Underlying measures have firmed, services inflation remains sticky and the Fed's "last mile" challenge has not disappeared. While energy may become less of a headwind if oil stabilises, inflation remains inconsistent with a timely return to target. Our bias remains that inflation stays firm enough to justify further tightening and keeps upside risks to the policy outlook alive.
- **Labour:** The labour market remains consistent with an economy operating near full employment. Unemployment remains low and broader indicators point to only limited easing in labour market conditions. Recent data have reinforced the view that the Fed can focus more on inflation risks than growth concerns. We continue to see labour market re-tightening as a larger risk than a material deterioration in employment conditions.
- **Politics:** Fiscal policy remains an important swing factor. As the midterms approach, political incentives are increasingly aligned with supporting growth and household incomes. Combined with ongoing debates around tariffs and fiscal policy, this could complicate the Fed's effort to keep demand under control.
- **Policy:** Our US Econ team expect three hikes (Sep-26, Dec-26 and Mar-27), with risks skewed towards a faster pace and October remaining live. If the Fed follows this path, the debate is likely to shift quickly from whether hikes occur to how restrictive policy ultimately needs to become.



USD Rates

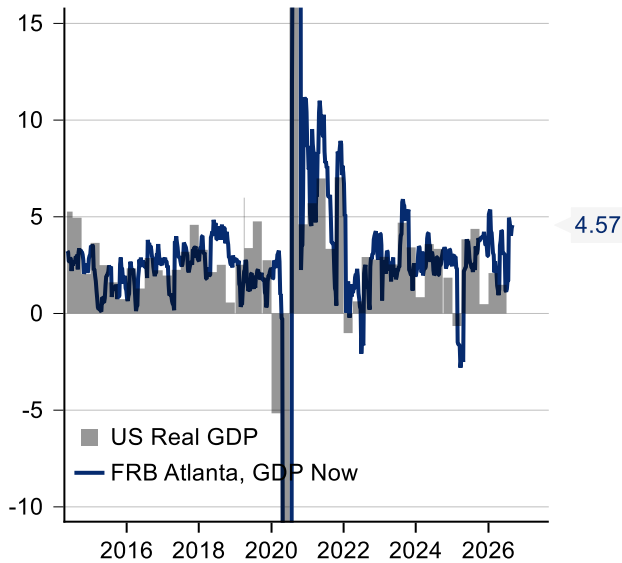
- **Duration:** This last month was shaped by the geopolitical backdrop, the hawkish Fed repricing and a broader reassessment of where USD rates should trade in a world of stronger growth. The sharp move has been concentrated in the front end, while the long end has remained relatively resilient despite 10yr yields moving back towards 5%. Increasingly, the story is becoming less about temporary inflation shocks and more about a higher equilibrium level for yields. We continue to think markets are upgrading their estimate of neutral rates, supported by resilient growth, fiscal support and the productivity implications of AI. While term premium has also risen, it remains low by historical standards. We now expect 10yr Treasury yields to remain near 5% through 2027 rather than retrace materially lower. Near term, risks remain skewed towards a test above 5%, particularly if the Fed validates a more forceful hiking cycle. However, a more credible policy response should eventually encourage buyers back into duration on sell-offs.
- **Curve:** The curve narrative has shifted from bear-steepening to flattening as markets increasingly price a genuine Fed hiking cycle. We continue to think the near-term path of least resistance is flatter. If the Fed signals that further tightening remains on the table, the front end still has more room to adjust than the long end, particularly if markets move towards pricing a more front-loaded hiking path. A credible and restrictive Fed should support the long end by anchoring inflation expectations and reinforcing flattening pressure. Looking beyond 2026, we continue to expect a gradual re-steepening as markets adapt to a structurally higher level of neutral rates and stronger underlying growth. For now, however, we continue to see value in owning flatteners.
- **Swap Spreads:** USD swap spreads have moved off their September extremes, although the front-end remains better supported as aggressive swap paying has pushed spreads towards less negative levels. Looking ahead, we think the environment remains challenging for UST ASW demand. Long-end yields have cheapened materially, yet demand has not returned in a convincing way and UST ASW looks rich. We expect swap spreads to move more negative again, particularly beyond the front-end where recent support from policy repricing and funding dynamics should fade.



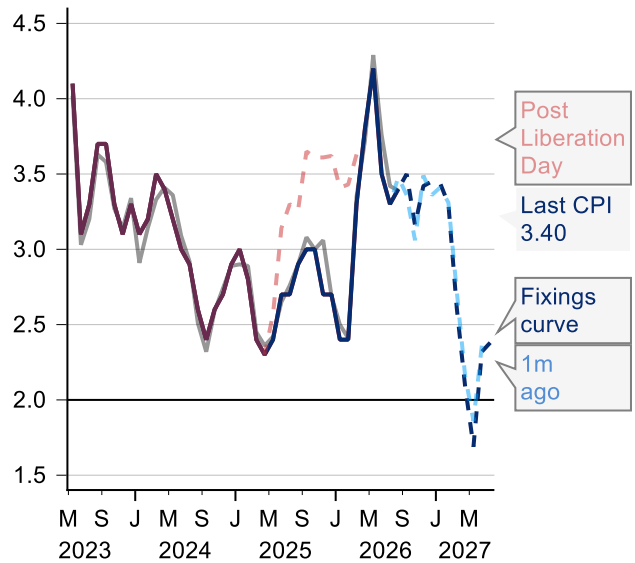
USD FX

- **The view:** The dollar should remain supported into year-end as resilient US growth, AI-driven investment, a more front-loaded Fed hiking cycle and higher oil prices continue to favour the USD. That said, we do not expect a sustained dollar bull market. Still-tight policy abroad, improving growth prospects outside the US, and elevated USD valuations and positioning should cap further gains, leaving the DXY broadly range-bound through 2027.
- **Risks ahead:** Risks are skewed towards a weaker DXY if US activity slows sharply, global growth narrows the US growth advantage, or the ECB and BoJ tighten more than expected. Conversely, higher-for-longer oil prices or a more aggressive Fed could support the USD for longer.

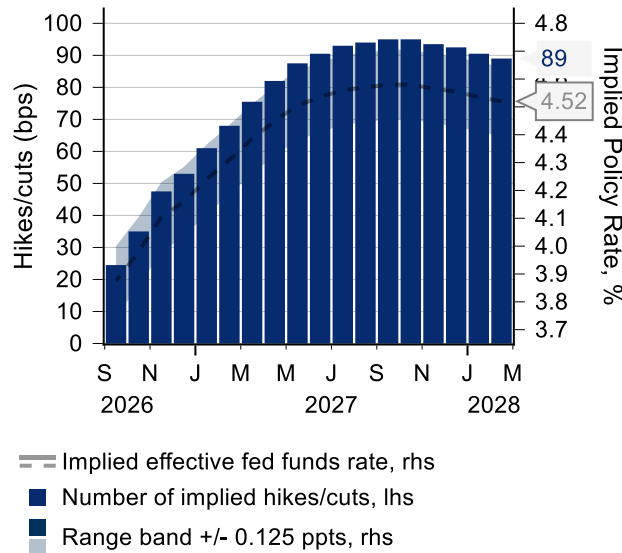
GDP Q/Q nowcasting remains upbeat



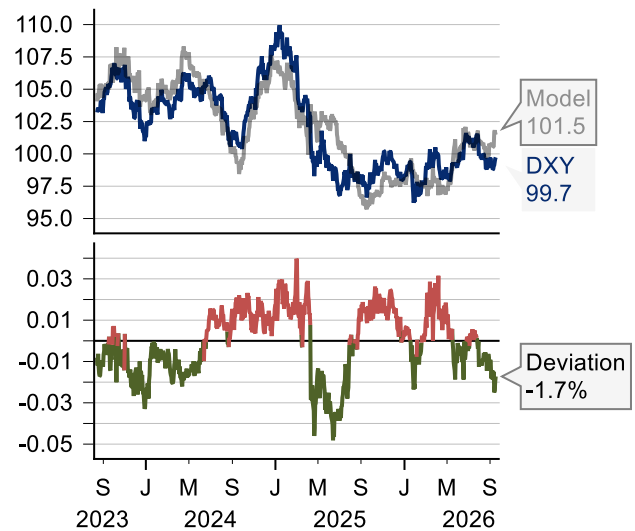
US CPI TIPs fixings y/y%



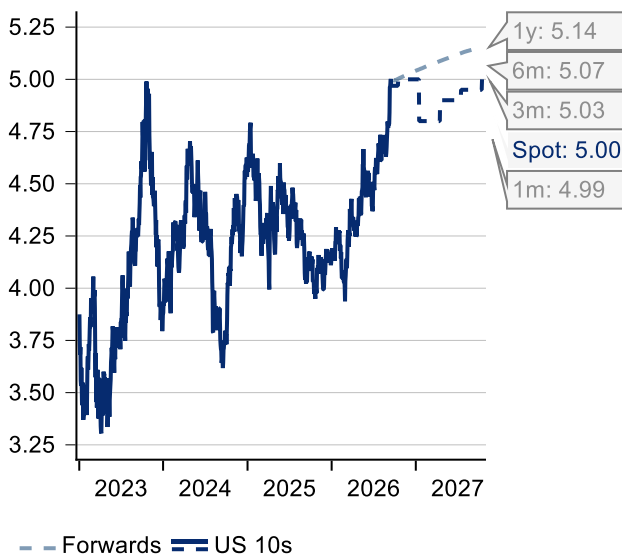
Implied number of hikes/cuts from the US Fed



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 16 September 2026)

The view in full



GBP Policy

- **Growth:** Growth continues to surprise on the upside, with July GDP rising 0.4% m/m after 0.3% in June, well above expectations for flat growth. However, the broader trend remains one of below-trend growth rather than reacceleration, with the economy still lacking a clear engine of sustained momentum, as production and construction remain soft. Though this is not to underscore that data surprises continue to distinguish the UK relative to expectations.
- **Inflation:** While inflation ticked higher for the fifth-straight month, it has overwhelmingly been driven by external factors such as transport costs. Domestic inflation conditions remain relatively benign, with labour-intensive sectors showing a zero-contribution to August's inflation pickup. Inflation is expected by the BoE to peak in the final quarter at 3.2% y/y.
- **Labour:** The labour market continues to soften. Unemployment held at 4.9% and vacancies fell to 702k, the lowest level outside the pandemic period in more than a decade. Private-sector wage growth remains at 2.9%, reducing concerns around a wage-price spiral, helping to supplement the evidence of a lack of second-round effects.
- **Politics:** Markets are increasingly focused on fiscal policy. Attention is turning towards how Burnham and Healey fund cost-of-living measures, defence spending ambitions and the upcoming October Budget. The most likely path ahead is a combination of modest tax rises, additional borrowing and delayed spending trade-offs.
- **Policy:** Data released since the MPC met in July has mostly been dovish, which helps to support the 'wait-and-see' approach. The MPC is broadly split into two camps: those willing to hike without clear evidence of second-round effects, and those who want more evidence before joining the pre-emptive hike camp. From Bailey, Ramsden and Taylor, the message was that financial conditions remain tight and the BoE has been slow to cut. We expect the BOE to remain on hold through 2026, although risks are tilted in favour of a risk-management hike.



GBP Rates

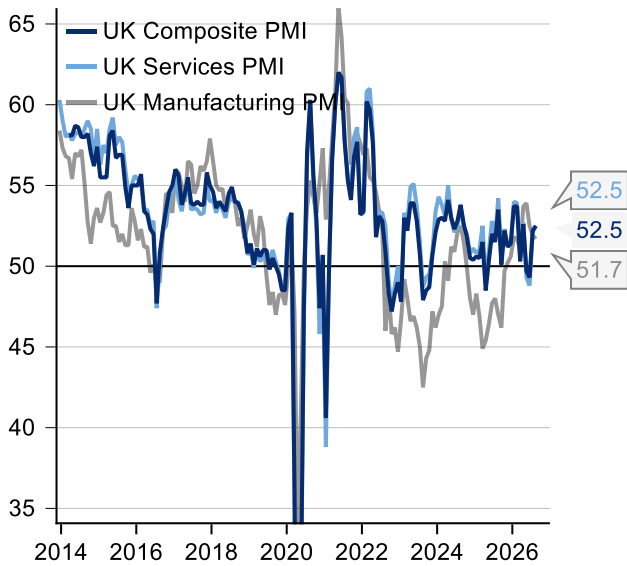
- **Duration:** August ended with 10yr yields trapped in a relatively narrow 4.99%-5.08% range, but September saw oil climb above \$100/bbl, European gas prices surge and markets aggressively repriced further BoE tightening. As a result, 10yr Gilt yields briefly traded near 5.40%, their highest level of the cycle. While energy has been the catalyst, we think the bigger story is that markets are reassessing where UK rates should trade in a world of higher inflation uncertainty, larger borrowing needs and elevated global yields. We remain bearish duration in the near term, although the speed of the recent sell-off leaves room for retracements should geopolitical tensions ease. Elevated term premia, fiscal uncertainty ahead of the 28 October Budget and persistent supply concerns should continue to limit the scope for a rally over coming quarters. That said, our forecasts retain a modest bullish bias into 2027 as policy rates peak, growth slows and higher yield levels begin to attract buyers back into duration.
- **Curve:** The sell-off has been characterised by a pronounced bear-flattening dynamic, with shorter-dated yields rising faster than the long-end as BoE hiking expectations have been aggressively repriced. We think this can persist in the near term given uncertainty around energy prices and the risk that the BoE remains concerned about second-round inflation effects. However, unlike the market, we do not expect the current degree of tightening priced into the SONIA curve to be sustained. As energy risks gradually fade and markets reassess the need for such a restrictive policy path, we expect the front-end to outperform. At the same time, term premia should remain elevated given fiscal uncertainty, supply concerns and questions around the future of active QT. The combination of front-end richening and sticky long-end term premia should support a gradual re-steepening through 2027.
- **Swap Spreads:** GBP swap spreads widened materially during the September sell-off, particularly in the front-end, consistent with the broader bear-flattening dynamic seen across the curve. The 30yr sector has remained remarkably resilient despite Gilt yields reaching cycle highs, helped by growing speculation around whether the BoE will maintain the current pace of active QT sales. The question now is whether ASWs can find more love, or whether this is the end of the move. We lean towards the latter. Valuations already look demanding against the fiscal and supply backdrop. We therefore continue to see scope for a "buy the rumour, sell the fact" moment into the Autumn Budget.



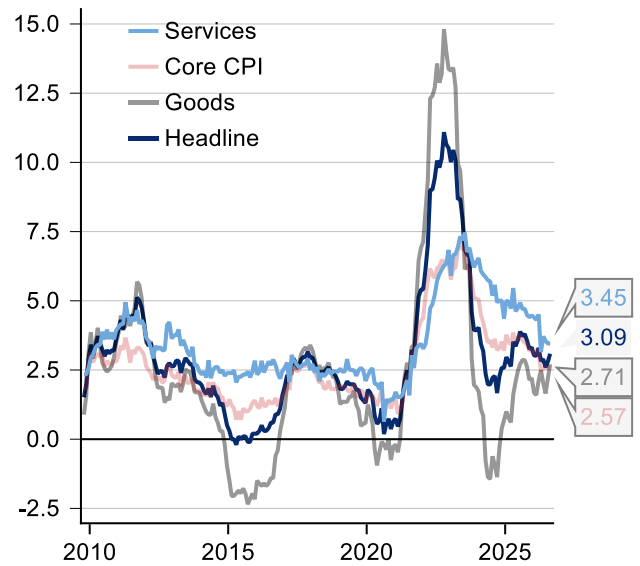
GBP FX

- **The view:** GBP has weakened over the past month as markets repriced a more hawkish Fed while renewed fiscal concerns weighed on sentiment towards UK assets. We continue to expect further GBP underperformance, with GBP/USD moving towards 1.32. We think markets are overestimating how far the MPC will ultimately be willing to go given a softer underlying growth backdrop. Combined with ongoing uncertainty around the Autumn Budget and the UK's borrowing trajectory, this should remain a headwind for Sterling.
- **Risks ahead:** The decisions of incoming PM Burnham and a more hawkish BoE are the risks to our view.

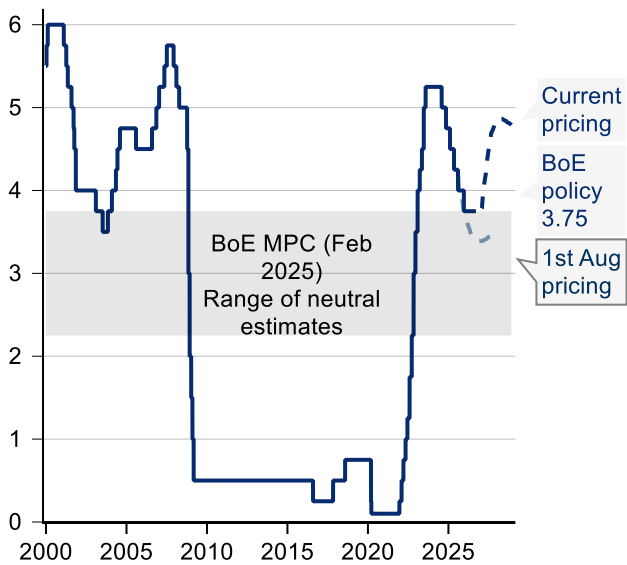
UK PMIs



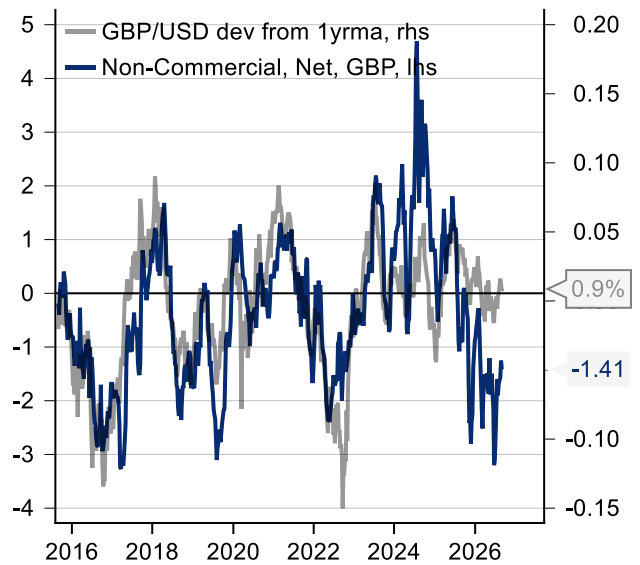
UK CPI



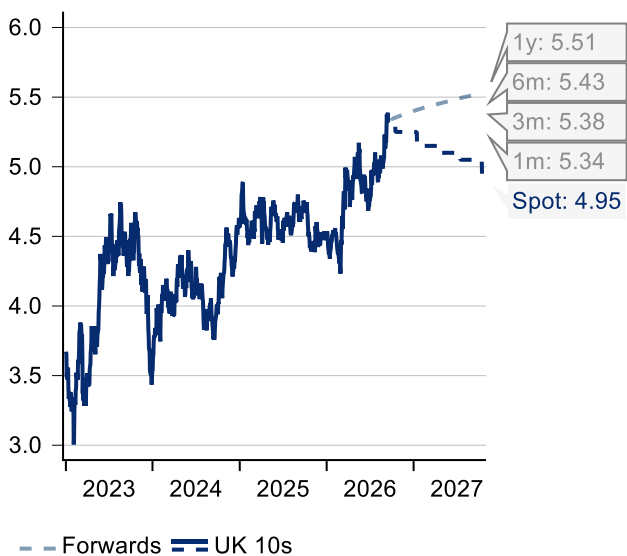
Bank of England (BoE) vs "neutral"



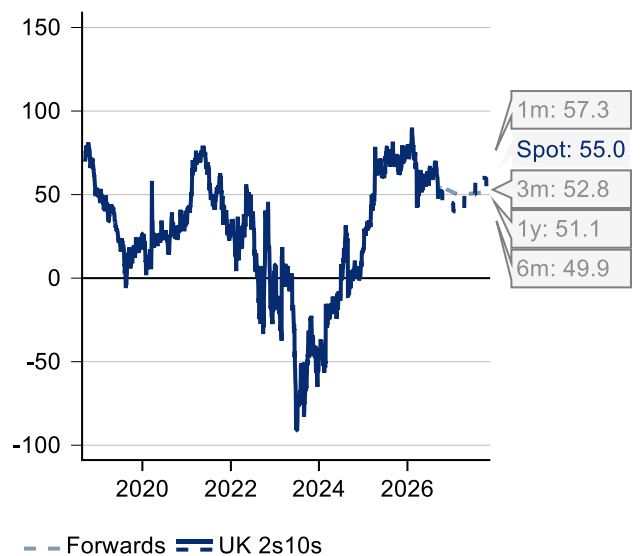
Net GBP/USD non-commercial positioning



UK 10s vs forwards



Gilts 2s10s vs forwards



Sources of all charts: Bloomberg, Macrobond (latest figures as of 16 September 2026)

The view in full

JPY Policy

- **Growth:** Growth should remain subdued but firm, with real GDP forecast to expand by 0.9% in FY26 and 0.8% in FY27. Manufacturing should continue to benefit from the global restocking cycle and AI-related demand, although momentum will likely remain uneven as machinery, transport equipment and parts of the electronics sector move beyond the strongest phase of their inventory cycles. Capex should also remain moderate, with labour availability, rather than insufficient investment, increasingly acting as the main constraint on Japan's potential growth.
- **Inflation:** Inflation should continue to soften, with core CPI forecast at 1.9% in FY26 and 0.8% in FY27 as resource prices stabilise and government support limits energy costs. There could still be a temporary rebound around end-FY26 as subsidies drop out, but the planned reduction in consumption tax on food from April 2027 should push inflation materially lower thereafter. The more persistent risk remains inflation in essentials, where demographic pressures and labour shortages continue to constrain domestic supply.
- **Labour:** The labour market should remain exceptionally tight, keeping nominal wage growth around the 2.5-3.0% range. Real wages are expected to remain positive through FY26 and FY27, although they could slow towards zero around end-FY26 as energy subsidies expire before recovering again once inflation falls. The 3.5% base-pay increase secured in the 2026 shunto should support household income, but uneven wage gains and the drag from taxes and social contributions suggest that the recovery in consumption will remain gradual.
- **Politics:** Attention is shifting towards whether the Takaichi government can fund its investment and tax-cut agenda without putting further pressure on JGB yields. With labour, rather than capital, constraining potential growth, public investment may deliver less of an economic boost than intended while adding to medium-term fiscal concerns.
- **Policy:** We continue to expect the BoJ to gradually normalise policy, with rates reaching 1.75% by mid-2027 (hikes in September, followed by January and July 2027). Contrary to market expectations, we are looking for a more gradual hiking cycle to not undermine future growth.

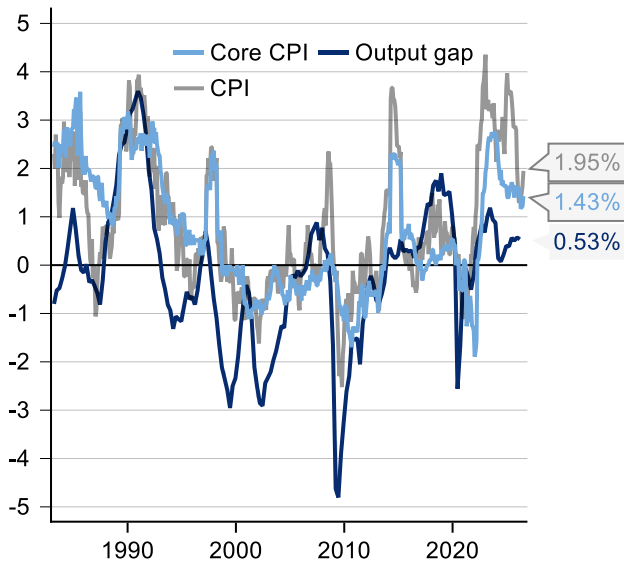
JPY Rates

- **Duration:** The debate has shifted from whether the BoJ hikes again to how quickly policy normalisation proceeds. Front-end yields have continued to march higher in the last month, with 1y1y now sitting comfortably above 2%. While front-end yields remain sensitive to incoming BoJ communication and could remain sticky, we are less convinced that longer-dated JGB yields can sustain recent highs. Growth remains modest, inflation is expected to stabilise and domestic demand for duration has a high risk of a comeback given how attractive current yields look vs other DM peers. As a result, we expect front-end JGB yields to remain rangebound around current levels, reflecting a higher policy rate environment, while long-end JGBs encounter buyers, driving 10yr and 30yr yields gradually lower through 2027.
- **Curve:** The curve has flattened materially as BoJ repricing weighed on the front-end while demand from domestic real-money accounts helped anchor the long-end. We think this broad dynamic remains intact. Further policy normalisation should continue to place upward pressure on shorter maturities, but resilient demand for duration, pension demand and the prospect of less pressure on super-long issuance should help limit long-end underperformance. We therefore continue to favour a flatter 10s30s bias. The main risk to our view is any kind of unexpected fiscal package.
- **Swap Spreads:** Front-end swap spreads should remain sensitive to BoJ communication, particularly around the pace of policy normalisation (which we think is looking too aggressive). In contrast, super-long spreads are likely to remain better supported by ongoing ALM demand and real-money buying of cash bonds. With long-dated JGB yields already at historically elevated levels, we think the room to see long-end JGB underperformance on ASW is capped even as the hiking cycle progresses.

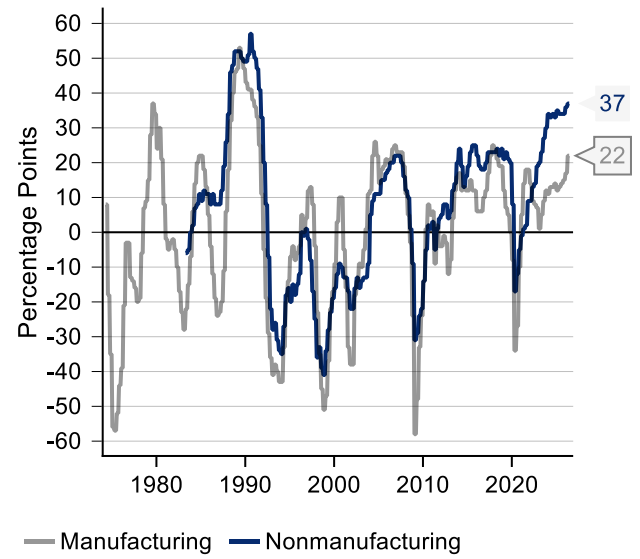
JPY FX

- **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.

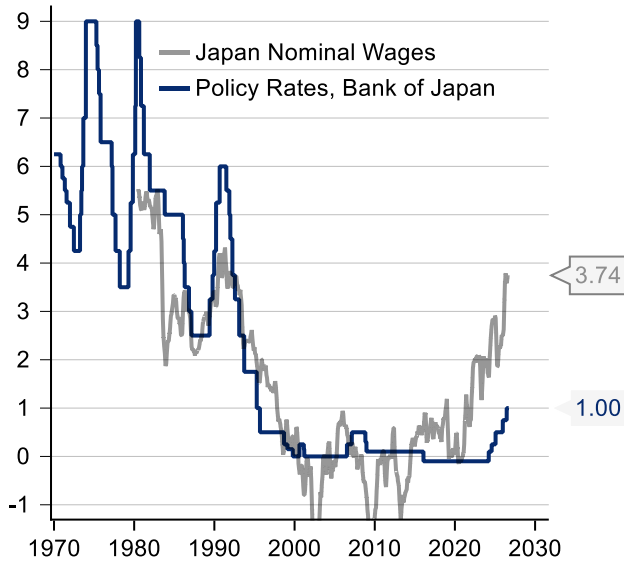
Japan: Output gap and inflation



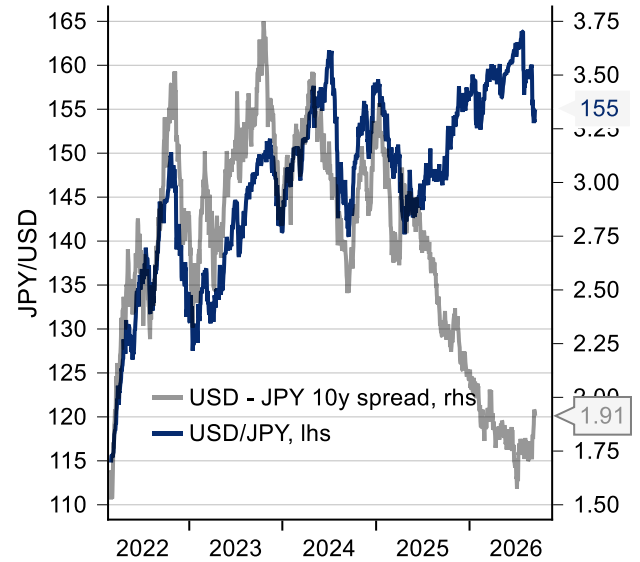
TANKAN, Business Conditions



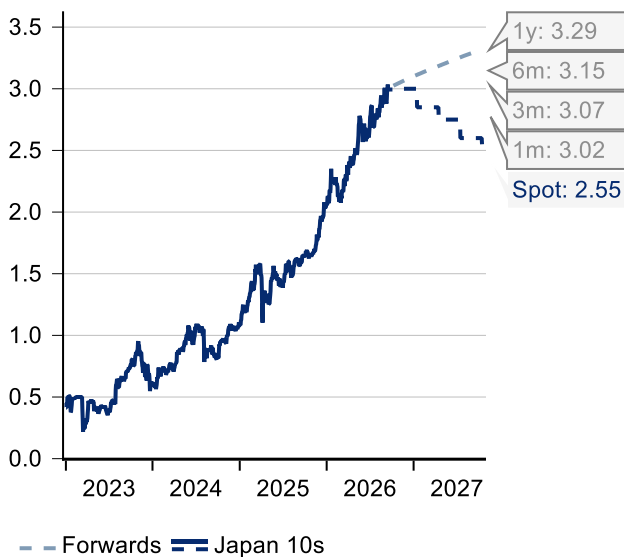
Japan Nominal Wages vs BOJ Policy



USD/JPY vs USD - JPY 10y spread



Japan 10s vs forwards



JGB 2s10s vs forwards

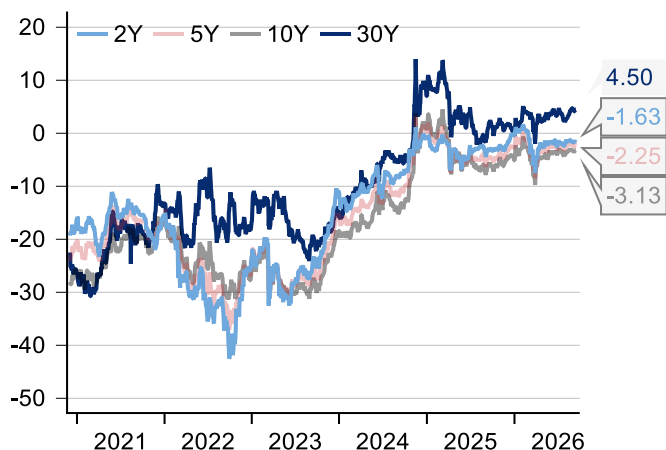


Sources of all charts: Bloomberg, Macrobond (latest figures as of 16 September 2026)



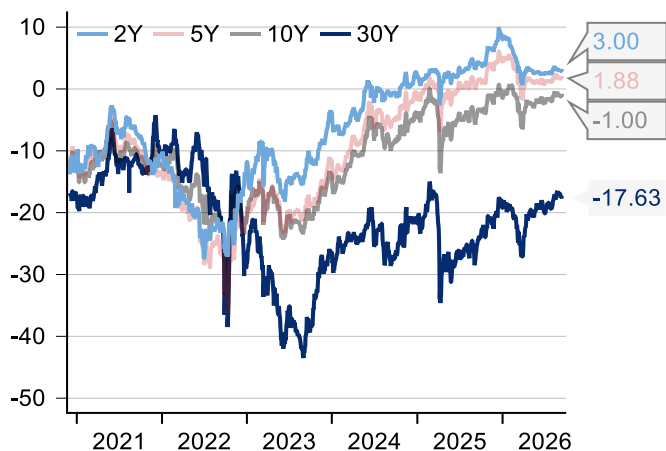
- The view:** The USD premium remains remarkably compressed despite the energy shock and continued geopolitical uncertainty. The broader "cheaper USD premium" theme remains intact, supported by abundant dollar liquidity, benign funding conditions and expectations that Treasury buybacks are unlikely to materially tighten liquidity. Year-end funding indicators continue to point to a well-supplied USD market, with little evidence of the seasonal stress that normally supports wider basis levels. We expect the tightening bias across major USD basis pairs to remain in place into the coming months, although the pace is likely to be slower than earlier in the year. The main risks remain a sharp risk-off event that revives USD safe-haven demand or another oil shock that pushes energy prices materially higher. Broader funding conditions and risk sentiment are also increasingly driving XCCY performance.

EURUSD XCCY basis (bp)



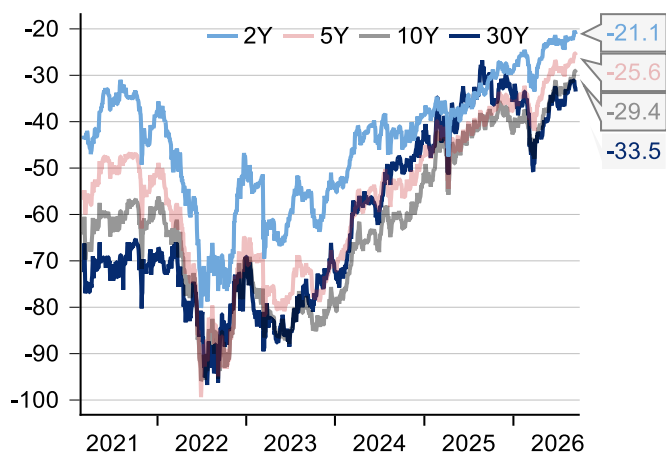
EUR: EURUSD XCCY remains supported by the same structural themes that drove the tightening earlier this year, although the story has become more balanced. Yankee issuance continues to provide paying pressure, but this is increasingly being offset by a recovery in Reverse Yankee activity as EUR funding becomes relatively more attractive. We remain constructive on EURUSD basis and retain a dip-buying bias, particularly in the front end where issuance flows remain concentrated. We also continue to expect EUR swap spreads to move more negative relative to USD peers over time, supporting EURUSD paying flows. That said, with 30Y EURUSD now close to the richest levels of the year, we see less scope for another major long-end-led tightening phase than earlier in 2026.

GBPUSD XCCY basis (bp)



GBP: GBPUSD XCCY remains well supported by the relative scarcity of GBP liquidity versus USD and a BoE balance sheet that continues to tighten while Fed liquidity remains abundant. However, much of the easy tightening now appears behind us and our fair value framework suggests current levels are broadly reasonable. We continue to see tightening support from Reverse GBP issuance and the constructive backdrop for USD funding markets, but seasonal issuance activity may generate occasional widening pressure. In the long end, the normalisation theme remains intact as improving confidence in the UK fiscal outlook and resilient demand for Gilts continue to support tighter GBPUSD levels over time.

USDJPY XCCY basis (bp)



JPY: USDJPY XCCY has continued to tighten, although the drivers have evolved significantly. The popular JGB ASW-to-SOFR trade that dominated 2025 and early 2026 has become far less attractive after the sharp widening in JPY swap spreads. However, tighter USDJPY basis continues to be supported by strong demand for Japanese credit swapped back to SOFR, ongoing USD funding needs from Japanese borrowers and growing expectations of further BoJ rate hikes. We also note that the traditional relationship between basis and risk assets has strengthened again in recent months, making USDJPY more sensitive to broader market sentiment than it was earlier this year. While the US-Japan investment package remains a downside risk, funding deployment has remained limited so far and we remain biased towards further USDJPY tightening into year-end.

Sources of all charts: Bloomberg, Macrobond (latest figures as of 16 September 2026)

MIZUHO EMEA MARKET FORECASTS					
Asset	Current	Dec-26	Mar-27	Jun-27	Sep-27
POLICY RATES					
Fed (mid-point)	3.625	4.125	4.375	4.375	4.375
ECB (depo)	2.50	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75
BoE	3.75	3.75	3.75	3.75	3.75
BoJ	1.00	1.25	1.50	1.75	1.75

RATES FORECASTS						
US	2Y	4.62	4.60	4.50	4.50	4.45
	5Y	4.78	4.65	4.60	4.65	4.70
	10Y	4.96	4.80	4.90	4.95	5.00
	30Y	5.34	5.15	5.15	5.20	5.30
Germany	2Y	3.22	3.10	2.90	2.80	2.55
	5Y	3.32	3.20	3.10	3.05	2.95
	10Y	3.51	3.45	3.40	3.35	3.40
	30Y	3.87	3.90	3.90	3.90	3.95
UK Gilts	2Y	4.76	4.75	4.60	4.45	4.40
	5Y	4.85	4.75	4.65	4.55	4.45
	10Y	5.30	5.15	5.10	5.05	4.95
	30Y	5.86	5.80	5.80	5.75	5.70
JGBs	2Y	1.84	1.80	1.80	1.75	1.75
	5Y	2.28	2.10	2.10	2.00	2.00
	10Y	2.99	2.85	2.75	2.60	2.55
	30Y	4.10	4.00	3.85	3.65	3.45

FX FORECASTS					
EUR/USD	1.15	1.15	1.16	1.17	1.18
USD/JPY	155	156	158	160	162
GBP/USD	1.34	1.34	1.33	1.33	1.33
EUR/GBP	0.86	0.86	0.87	0.88	0.89
EUR/JPY	179	179	183	187	191
GBP/JPY	209	209	211	213	215
DXY	100	100	99	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 16 September 2026).

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