

MARKET TREND

INDEX	06/10/2026	YTD	COMMO	06/10/2026	YTD	CURRENCIES	06/10/2026	YTD	BONDS	06/10/2026	YTD (Yield)	▲
S&P500	7,773.95	13.56%	GOLD	4,140.79	4.53%	EUR-USD	1.123	-4.36%	US 10 Y	5.31%		113
NASDAQ	27,477.31	18.22%	SILVER	30.89	25.45%	GBP-USD	1.322	-1.74%	UK 10 Y	5.40%		56
DOW JONES	51,267.90	6.67%	WTI	87.58	43.79%	USD-CAD	1.427	4.22%	CAN 10 Y	5.44%		103
EURO STOXX	6,289.06	7.50%	NAT.GAS	3.09	-28.06%	CHF-USD	1.201	-4.85%	SW 10Y	0.53%		25
HANG SENG	24,223.46	-5.49%	CORN	499.00	8.24%	USD-CNY	6.691	-4.35%	HK 10 Y	4.50%		47
TA-125	4,051.31	10.83%	COFFEE	293.35	-8.95%	USD-ILS	3.051	-3.95%	ISR 10 Y	4.18%		127.00

Overview:

Global equity markets ended the week mixed as investors balanced a sharp rise in government bond yields against signs of cooling U.S. employment and continued strength in AI-related technology shares. In the United States, the S&P 500 slipped modestly while the Nasdaq proved more resilient, supported by semiconductor and AI stocks; the U.S. 10-year Treasury yield briefly reached its highest level since 2002. European equities declined more significantly as rising yields, persistent inflation and elevated energy costs weighed on sentiment. Asian markets were mixed, with Japan outperforming on strength in semiconductor shares while Hong Kong and China weakened. In Israel, the TA-125 was broadly stable but slightly lower over the period as investors continued to assess geopolitical risks and elevated energy prices.

WORLDWIDETOPNEWS

- U.S. employment growth slowed sharply in September, increasing expectations that the Federal Reserve may have less need to tighten monetary policy further.
- Global bond markets remained under significant pressure as long-term yields climbed to multi-year highs amid inflation and fiscal concerns.
- Oil prices remained elevated as negotiations surrounding the Strait of Hormuz continued to influence expectations for global energy supplies.
- Brent crude remained above \$100 per barrel during part of the week, keeping energy-driven inflation risks elevated.
- Eurozone inflation accelerated, reinforcing concerns that European monetary policy may need to remain restrictive for longer.
- Global equity markets showed resilience despite rising borrowing costs, with technology and AI-related shares continuing to attract investor interest.
- The U.S. dollar remained firm as high Treasury yields continued to support demand for the currency.
- Investors entered the fourth quarter cautiously, balancing weaker employment growth against persistent inflation and elevated geopolitical risks.

REAL ESTATE

- U.S. mortgage rates rose sharply, with the average 30-year fixed mortgage moving above 7.2% as Treasury yields climbed.
- Higher mortgage rates continued to weigh on housing affordability and transaction volumes across the United States.
- Commercial real estate refinancing remained challenging as long-term borrowing costs reached their highest levels in many years.
- European real estate remained under pressure as elevated government bond yields increased financing costs and reduced the relative attractiveness of lower-yielding properties.
- Data centers remained one of the strongest areas of global real estate investment as demand for AI infrastructure continued expanding rapidly.
- Institutional investors continued favoring logistics, data centers and high-quality income-producing assets with limited refinancing requirements.
- Israeli residential real estate remained affected by elevated financing costs and geopolitical uncertainty, although prime locations continued to attract long-term demand.
- Higher global interest rates reinforced the importance of conservative leverage and strong cash flow when evaluating new property investments.

BANKING & FINANCE

- U.S. Treasury yields surged during the week, with the 10-year yield moving above 5.2% and reaching its highest level in more than two decades.
- Weak U.S. employment data subsequently reduced expectations for another near-term Federal Reserve rate increase and provided some relief to bond markets.
- The yield curve steepened as shorter-term yields responded to weaker employment while longer-term yields remained elevated due to inflation and fiscal concerns.
- European bond markets also remained under pressure as investors confronted persistent inflation and expectations for restrictive monetary policy.
- Banks continued benefiting from relatively high interest rates, although rising funding costs and potential credit deterioration remained important risks.
- Higher yields increased borrowing costs across mortgages, corporate financing, leveraged investments and commercial real estate.
- Wealth managers continued emphasizing diversification across equities, short-duration bonds, cash, structured products, gold and alternative investments.
- Financial institutions continued investing heavily in artificial intelligence and automation as they sought to improve efficiency and reduce operating costs.

TECHNOLOGY

- Artificial intelligence remained the strongest structural theme in global technology markets despite pressure from rising bond yields.
- Nvidia expanded its share-repurchase authorization significantly, demonstrating confidence in its long-term financial outlook and AI-driven growth.
- Semiconductor shares remained relatively resilient as demand for advanced processors, memory and AI infrastructure continued expanding.
- Micron and other memory-chip manufacturers highlighted tight supply conditions as AI data centers consumed increasing quantities of advanced memory.
- Cloud providers continued committing substantial capital to data-center capacity required for generative AI and enterprise applications.
- Enterprise adoption increasingly shifted toward AI agents capable of performing more complex and autonomous business tasks.
- Investors continued focusing more closely on whether massive AI capital expenditure can translate into sustainable revenue, profitability and free cash flow.
- Data centers, semiconductors, memory, networking equipment, cybersecurity and enterprise AI remained among the technology sector's strongest long-term investment themes.

Key Economic Indicators:

- U.S. nonfarm payrolls increased by only around 29,000 in September, significantly below expectations and indicating a cooling labor market.
- The U.S. unemployment rate increased to approximately 4.2%, reinforcing signs that employment conditions are gradually weakening.
- U.S. wage growth remained relatively subdued, reducing some concerns about labor-driven inflationary pressure.
- The U.S. 10-year Treasury yield climbed above 5.2% during the week and reached its highest level since 2002 before easing from its peak.
- Eurozone inflation accelerated to approximately 3.8%, maintaining pressure on the European Central Bank to keep monetary conditions restrictive.
- Oil prices remained elevated due to geopolitical uncertainty, continuing to represent an important upside risk to global inflation.
- The U.S. dollar remained supported by high interest-rate differentials and elevated Treasury yields.
- Markets ended the week balancing two competing forces: weakening U.S. employment data supporting easier monetary policy and persistent inflation keeping long-term interest rates elevated.

Outlook:The upcoming week is expected to focus heavily on Federal Reserve communications, U.S. inflation expectations, bond yields and developments in energy markets. Following the surprisingly weak September employment report, investors will assess whether the slowdown in hiring is sufficient to prevent additional monetary tightening, while persistent inflation and elevated oil prices remain significant obstacles to easier policy. The U.S. 10-year Treasury yield will remain a critical market indicator, as sustained yields above 5% could continue to pressure equity valuations, real estate and corporate financing. Technology and AI-related companies should remain important market drivers, although high valuations make the sector particularly sensitive to movements in bond yields. Overall, the environment remains supportive for selective equity exposure, but elevated interest rates, geopolitical uncertainty and slowing employment suggest maintaining diversification across equities, fixed income, cash and alternative assets.

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