DRAFT FOR AUTHOR REVIEW · Built Monday 16 November. Fund values, Treasury yields, exchange rates, German and Japanese yields run Friday 6 to Friday 13 November. UK yields run to Thursday 12 November, crude to Wednesday 11 November. Nigeria's October inflation figure was published on Monday 16 November, after the review week, and is marked as such. Remove this banner to release.

The two-year yield rose 37 basis points in four sessions. Shares rose anyway, and so did the naira bill rate.

For three weeks the bond market read the share market and ignored the data. This week it read the data: October consumer prices rose 0.4%, a Fed governor said a half-point increase should be considered in December, and the two-year Treasury yield rose from 4.51% to 4.88%, the ten-year from 4.86% to 5.15%, almost all of it real yield. The share market took it: the S&P 500 fund rose 2.5%, nearly all on Monday, and all eleven sectors rose. Gold fell 3.9% as real yields rose, which is the relationship this review gave up on three weeks ago returning. **In Nigeria the one-year bill cleared higher for the first time in a month, which settles the 30 October worked example.** Nvidia's chief executive resigned on Thursday; Anthropic prices on Wednesday. This issue returns to the yield-curve grid of 18 September, with nine weeks on it.

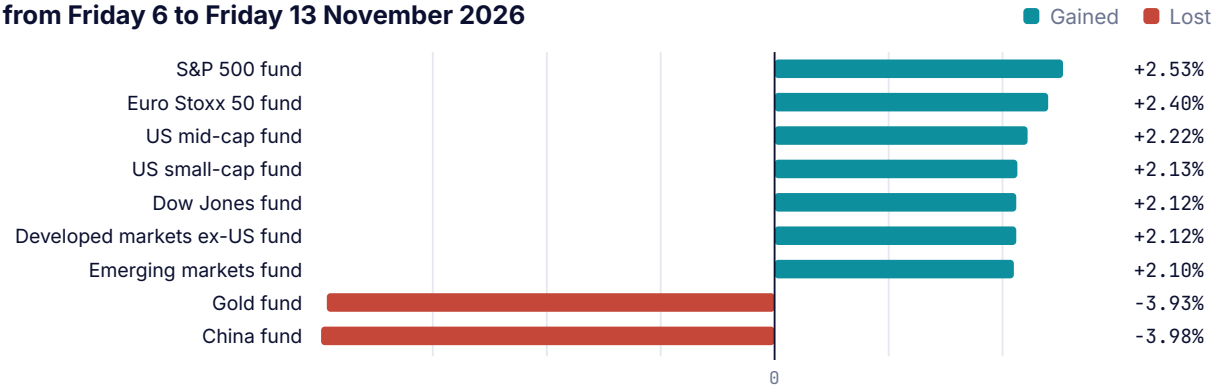
US 2-YEAR YIELD	S&P 500 FUND	GOLD FUND	NIGERIA 1-YEAR BILL
4.88%	+2.53%	-3.93%	15.89%
+37bp, back to its 30 September level	all eleven sectors up; +2.3% on Monday alone	real yield +28bp; the link is back	+9bp, first rise since 14 October; ₦673bn sold

01 · CROSS-ASSET

Where the week went

Every equity fund in the table rose between 2.1% and 2.5% except two. The S&P 500 fund gained 2.5%, the Euro Stoxx 50 fund 2.4%, the mid-cap fund 2.2%, and the small-cap, Dow, developed-markets and emerging-markets funds 2.1% each, a spread so narrow that the week's move was the same move everywhere. The exceptions were the China fund, down 4.0%, and gold, down 3.9%, with 3.6% of gold's fall on Thursday alone. The dollar rose 1.0% against sterling, the euro and the yen alike, Friday to Friday, the rates were posted in time this week. Restating last week to Friday 6 November: the dollar gained 0.3% against sterling, 0.2% against the euro and 0.5% against the yen.

Moves from Friday 6 to Friday 13 November 2026



Funds are State Street exchange-traded funds, measured by the change in net asset value. Fund values are struck at the US close and in dollars, so the international funds include currency moves and differ from local index returns. Every bar covers the same five trading days, Friday to Friday. Crude is left out because its latest official figures cover a different period. Source: State Street Global Advisors.

Crude's official figures run to Wednesday 11 November. West Texas averaged $96 in the week to 6 November, 9% below the week before, and the first three days of last week were lower again at $90. By press accounts Brent ended the week near $96 and West Texas near $89, each down about 2%. The energy fund nonetheless led the sectors, up 5.3%, recovering part of the 12% it lost the week before; the fund follows the companies, and the companies had fallen further than the oil.

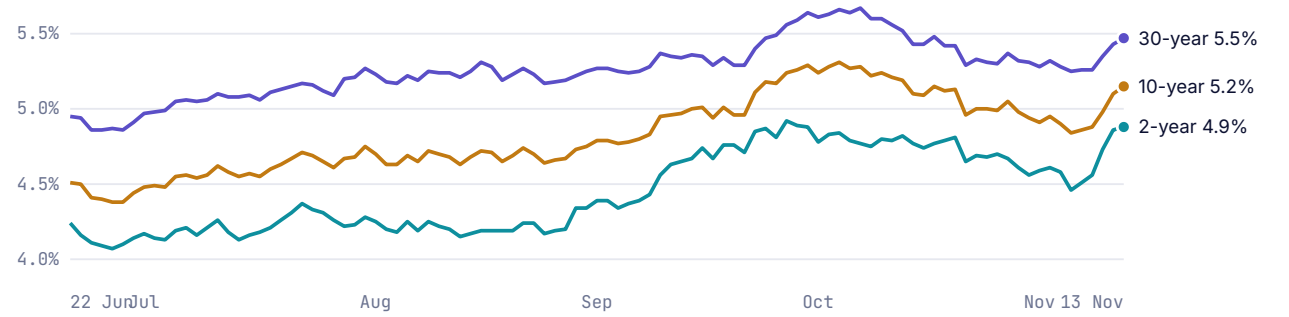
02 · THE WEEK'S STRUCTURAL QUESTION

Why did shares rise in the week the bond market went back to the data?

The sequence matters. On Monday the S&P 500 fund rose 2.3%, every sector rose, and the volatility index fell by a fifth: a rebound from the 4.4% fall of the Thursday before, taken before any data. On Tuesday October consumer prices came in at 0.4% on the month, core at 0.3% for a third month, and the Bureau of Labor Statistics published no official twelve-month rate, because last October's prices were never collected during the shutdown; unofficial estimates put it near 4%. Governor Waller had said the day before that a core reading of 0.3% or more should put a half-point increase on the table for December. The two-year rose 17 basis points that day. On Thursday it rose another 13 as the ten-year climbed through 5.10%; on Friday producer prices printed 6.5% on the year, the most since 2022.

From Monday's close to Friday's the index rose 0.2% while the two-year rose 32 basis points and the ten-year 27; from Tuesday's close, after the inflation print, it rose 0.6% against 15 and 17. That is the answer to the question. The share market did not rise through the rate move; it rose before it, on Monday, and then held. What it did not do is fall, which after three weeks in which every rise in yields was read as a threat to the companies being repriced is the change worth recording. The sector table says why: all eleven rose on the week, technology by 3.3% despite Nvidia's 13% fall, and the average sector beat the index for a sixth week, this time by eight hundredths of a point.

US Treasury yields since late June



The two-year rose 37 basis points in four sessions to 4.88%, back to its 30 September level; the ten-year rose 29 to 5.15%. Since June the ten-year's rise is almost entirely real yield. Source: US Department of the Treasury.

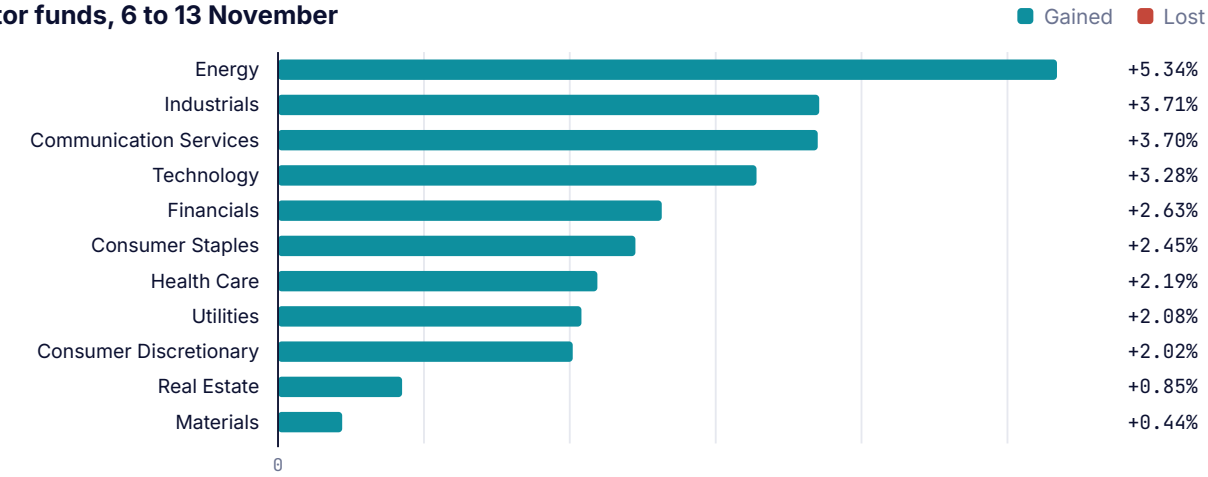
The ten-year yield split into its two parts, change in basis points

PERIOD	TEN-YEAR YIELD	REAL YIELD	EXPECTED INFLATION
Tuesday 10 November, CPI day	+10	+12	-2
Week to 13 November	+29	+28	+1
Since 30 September	-14	-2	-12
Since 22 June	+64	+63	+1

The real yield is the yield on ten-year inflation-protected Treasuries. Expected inflation is the ten-year breakeven rate, the gap between the two. Source: US Department of the Treasury and Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis via FRED. Calculations by OHC Trade Room.

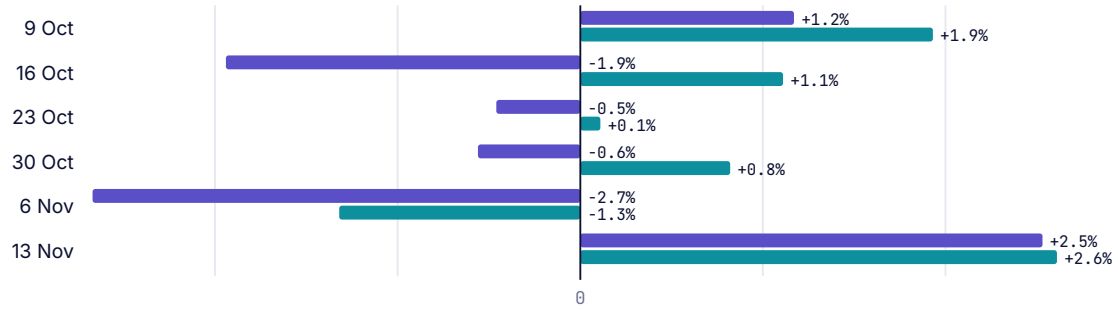
The composition of the ten-year's move is the opposite of the week before. Then, the whole fall was expected inflation while the real yield rose; this week the whole rise was real yield while expected inflation sat at 2.24%, a basis point higher. Since 22 June the ten-year is up 64 basis points, the real yield up 63, and expected inflation up one. Two hot inflation prints, a governor talking about fifty basis points, and the market's ten-year inflation forecast did not move: the market priced a Fed that will act, which is a real-yield story, and not a Fed that will fail, which would be a breakeven story. Section 05 reads the same week off the curve's shape.

US sector funds, 6 to 13 November



All eleven sectors rose. Energy led, recovering part of the prior week's 12% fall; materials and real estate rose least. Change in net asset value of the Select Sector SPDR funds, Friday to Friday. Source: State Street Global Advisors.

The index against the average sector, week by week



Weekly change in net asset value of the S&P 500 fund and of the simple average of the eleven Select Sector SPDR funds, Friday to Friday. The average has beaten the index six weeks running, this week by a hair. Over the six weeks the index is down 2.0% and the average up 5.4%. Source: State Street Global Advisors. Calculations by OHC Trade Room.

FOLLOWING UP · OPEN ITEMS FROM PAST ISSUES

Breadth, 23 October: closed. The decline reading's invalidator was technology and communication services rising with the average. They did, by 3.3% and 3.7%, in a week all eleven sectors rose; rotation's invalidator, the average falling with the index for two weeks, did not complete. By the example's own terms the rotation reading stands and the decline reading is out, with the caveat the chart makes plain: one week, after the worst day since 2025. Over the six weeks the index is down 2.0% and the average up 5.4%. **Volatility, 6 November:** five-day realised volatility fell from 34% to 19% with no day beyond 2.4%, and implied volatility fell by a fifth on Monday but ended the week still above the middle of its one-year range. Neither invalidator is met; the shock-that-fades reading leads, and the test has one more week. **The Nigerian bill curve, 30 October:** settled; section 04. **Mega-IPO test:** Anthropic set a range of $70 to $78 a share for 825 million shares, by press accounts up to $64 billion at a valuation near $1.4 trillion, pricing on Wednesday 18 November. The week before pricing is the first half of the measurement window: the technology fund rose 3.3% against 2.5% for the index and 2.2% for the mid-cap fund, the opposite of the claim that a listing of this size drains the market. The sessions after pricing complete the test next issue. OHC took no position in anything named.

03 · MACRO BACKDROP

Rates abroad, gold, and the Fed

Yields rose everywhere. Germany's ten-year rose 14 basis points to 3.41%, Japan's 20 to 2.90%, and the UK's 13 to 5.25% to Thursday, a week after the Bank of England raised. Gold fell 3.9% in a week the ten-year real yield rose 28 basis points. This review closed the gold question last issue as unanswerable, and the week after it closed, gold did exactly what the 25 September reading said it would. The honest record is that the link held for three weeks, failed for three, and has returned for one; it is noted, not reopened.

By press accounts rate futures fully price a quarter-point increase on 9 December and have begun to price more, and the Dallas Fed president said at least two more increases are needed; the Treasury Secretary said the Fed should not raise rates in response to an energy shock, and the Chicago Fed president replied that the pressure is broader than energy. Jobless claims rose to 200,000 from 191,000. Nvidia's board announced on Thursday that its chief executive had resigned with immediate effect, giving no reason; the shares fell 12% at the open and closed down 4%, and the company reports on Tuesday under an interim chief executive. Technology still rose on the week.

04 · NIGERIA

Rates at home

Wednesday's auction answered the 30 October worked example. The one-year bill cleared at 15.89%, nine basis points higher, its first rise since 14 October; bids fell to ₦1.08 trillion from ₦1.99 trillion a week earlier; and the Debt Management Office allotted ₦673 billion against ₦600 billion offered, selling more than it asked for at a higher rate. The 182-day cleared unchanged at 15.79% on ₦23 billion of bids; the central bank's table carries no 91-day result for the auction.

The one-year bill at the last three auctions

AUCTION	OFFERED	BIDS	ALLOTTED	STOP RATE
28 October	₦600bn	₦1,836bn	₦38bn	15.80%
4 November	₦600bn	₦1,994bn	₦462bn	15.80%
11 November	₦600bn	₦1,079bn	₦673bn	15.89%

Bids fell by nearly half, the rate rose nine basis points, and the issuer sold more than it offered. Source: Central Bank of Nigeria. Rounded by OHC Trade Room.

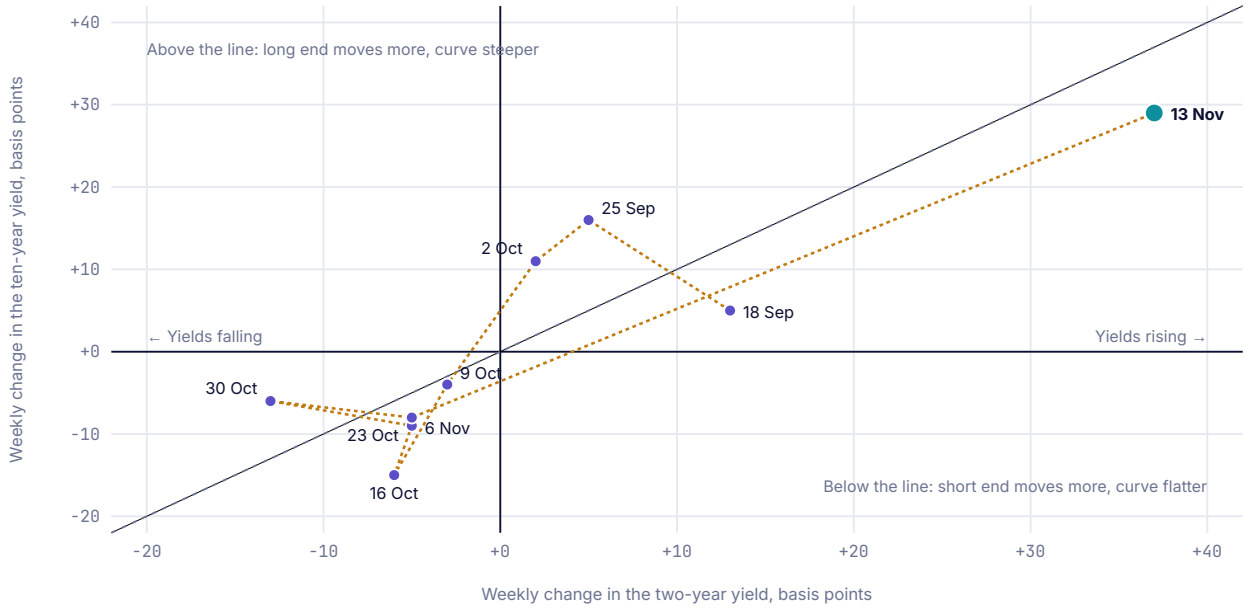
The example's first reading was that the flat curve and the crowd at the one-year meant the market expected lower rates, and its invalidator was the one-year clearing higher. It did. The second reading was that the rate was being held down by rationing supply, and the three auctions together say so: ₦38 billion sold at 15.80%, then ₦462 billion at 15.80%, then ₦673 billion at 15.89% once bids thinned. The rate the issuer could post was not the rate at which it could fund in size, and when it needed the size it paid. The one-year's slide since August has stopped at 15.80%; whether 15.89% is a floor is the next fortnight's question. On Monday 16 November, after the review week, the statistics office put October inflation at 14.06%, from 14.63%; on that figure the one-year pays about 1.8 points over inflation, from 1.3, and with the US one-year up 32 basis points to 4.65% the nominal gap to the dollar narrowed to about 11.2 points.

The yield-curve grid, nine weeks on

The lens

On 18 September this review drew a grid. Any week's move in Treasury yields can be sorted by two facts, whether yields rose or fell and whether the short end moved more than the long, and the four combinations each say something different about what the market expects. Yields rising with the short end leading means the market expects tighter policy and believes it will work. Rising with the long end leading means it fears inflation or borrowing that policy is not addressing. Falling with the long end leading means it expects weaker growth with policy on hold. Falling with the short end leading means it expects cuts, usually because something has gone wrong. The grid is only useful if it is kept, so here are nine weeks on it, each week one point.

Nine weeks on the yield-curve grid



Each point is one week's change in the two-year yield (across) and the ten-year yield (up), Friday to Friday, in basis points. The dotted line is where the two move equally and the curve's slope is unchanged; the sign of the move and which side of the line a point falls give the four boxes of the 18 September grid. The market spent six weeks with yields falling and moved to rising-and-flatter in one week. Source: US Department of the Treasury. Calculations by OHC Trade Room.

The screen

The path tells the autumn in one picture. The first three weeks sit in the two upper boxes: yields rising, first the short end leading as the Fed's September meeting was priced, then the long end as the term premium built and the ten-year climbed through 5%. Then six weeks in the lower boxes: yields falling, the long end leading in four of them as technology was repriced and money moved into Treasuries, the short end leading once, on 30 October, when the Fed's split vote met a falling share market. And then this week, a single move of 37 and 29 basis points that crosses the whole grid to the top-left, the box the review started in. The curve flattened by eight basis points on the way, to 27, its flattest of the autumn.

ONE WORKED EXAMPLE

Reading a week that crossed the grid

What the data shows

Two-year yield +37 basis points, ten-year +29, thirty-year +21; the real ten-year yield +28 and expected inflation +1. The two-year is back to 4.88%, where it closed September, after a round trip of 37 basis points down and 37 up in six weeks. The share market rose 2.5% and all eleven sectors rose.

What it might mean

Two readings. The first is that the top-left box means what the grid says: the market now expects the Fed to raise, in December and probably again, and believes the increases will hold inflation, which is why expected inflation did not move and why the long end rose less than the short. On that reading the rise in yields is the cost of a credible central bank, and a share market that held through it is a share market that agrees. The second is that the week is not a new regime but the unwind of the one before: three weeks of money fleeing technology into Treasuries drove the two-year 37 basis points below where the data said it should be, and this week, with the share market no longer falling, that money left. On that reading the top-left box is where the market was all along, hidden under a flight to safety, and nothing has been decided about December that was not decided on 28 October.

What the condition generally supports

Reading the two-year against the Fed's range rather than against last week. At 4.88% it sits nearly a point above the top of the 3.75% to 4% range, which is two or three increases priced over the coming year. That was also true at 4.51%. The week changed how many and how soon, not whether.

Reading the breakeven as the tie-breaker between the two readings. If the market feared the Fed would fall behind, expected inflation would have risen with the two-year; it did not. Both readings survive that test, but the one that does not is a third, that the market has lost confidence in the Fed, and it can be set aside.

What would be rejected, and why

Treating one week in a box as a regime: the chart shows the market changing boxes five times in nine weeks. Treating the share market's rise as approval of higher rates: it rose on Monday, before the data, and held after. Treating the two-year's 37 basis points as new information about December: the futures already priced an increase; what moved was the path beyond it.

What it costs

Under the first reading, a two-year at 4.88% is a fair price for the policy ahead and a reader waiting for it to fall back waits for something that will not come. Under the second, the two-year overshot on the way down and has now overshot on the way up, and the next flight to safety takes it back. The cost of the reading is 37 basis points either way, which is the size of this week.

What would invalidate the reading

For the first: the two-year falling back below 4.70% within two weeks without a fall in the share market, which would say the move was positioning and not policy. For the second: the two-year holding above 4.80% through a share-market fall of 2% or more, which would say the flight-to-safety channel that drove the lower boxes has closed. Nvidia's results on Tuesday and Anthropic's listing on Thursday are the likeliest sources of such a week.

Nothing here is a view on whether any reader should buy or sell Treasuries of any maturity. It is the reasoning a desk would walk through when the curve changes box. Yields are par yields from the Treasury's daily curve; the boxes are a reading aid, not a forecast.

06 · THE WEEK AHEAD

What is scheduled, and why it matters

TUE 17 NOV	**Nvidia reports after the close,** its first results under an interim chief executive and the first since the chip-makers' worst day since 2020. Import prices in the morning.
WED 18 NOV	**Anthropic prices its listing,** by press accounts, at $70 to $78 a share. The second half of the mega-IPO test, the sessions after pricing, starts here.
THU 19 NOV	**Anthropic's first day of trading,** and weekly jobless claims.
WED 25 NOV	**Nigeria's next Treasury bill auction,** on the fortnightly pattern: the first test of whether 15.89% holds.

The Fed meets on 8 and 9 December, with November consumer prices on the 10th. Dates are taken from official release calendars and public reports, and can change.

07 · THE READ

In one paragraph

The bond market went back to reading the data this week and the share market did not mind, which is new. Two-year yields rose 37 basis points on a hot inflation print and a governor's talk of half a point, the ten-year rose 29, nearly all of it real yield, and the index rose 2.5% with every sector up, because Monday's rebound came first and nothing after it was sold. Gold fell as real yields rose, as it used to. On the grid the market crossed from the bottom to the top-left in one week: tightening expected and believed. Whether that is a regime or the unwind of a flight to safety is the worked example's question, and the two-year against the next share-market fall will answer it. In Nigeria the issuer paid up and the market thinned out, which closes the bill-curve example in favour of the reading that the posted rate was not the funding rate. The week ahead has Nvidia on Tuesday and Anthropic on Wednesday, and both of this issue's open tests run through them.

OHC Trade Room · Weekly Market Review · Week ending 13 November 2026

Position disclosure. No position was held in any security, fund or commodity named in this review at the time of writing.

Sources. US Treasury yields, including inflation-protected yields: US Department of the Treasury. Breakeven inflation, volatility indices and crude oil spot prices: Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis (FRED), with crude from the US Energy Information Administration, which releases its daily prices weekly, so crude figures run to the latest date published; Cboe volatility indices are described in relative terms and not reproduced. Consumer and producer prices: Bureau of Labor Statistics. Jobless claims: US Department of Labor. Company announcements: Nvidia. Oil futures prices, rate-futures pricing, Fed officials' remarks, the Anthropic listing and market commentary: public news reports. German yields: Deutsche Bundesbank. UK yields and sterling exchange rates: Bank of England, with dollar cross rates calculated by OHC Trade Room. Japanese yields: Ministry of Finance, Japan. Nigerian Treasury bill auctions, including bids and allotments: Central Bank of Nigeria. Nigerian inflation: National Bureau of Statistics. US equity, sector, international and gold fund returns and realised volatility: change in net asset value as published by State Street Global Advisors, with calculations by OHC Trade Room.

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