

Weekly Recap

USA

The US economy ended August with mixed signals, reflecting resilience in services, weakness in industry, and a cooling labor market. The ISM manufacturing PMI rose to 48.7 points, still in contraction territory, while S&P Global's PMI reached 53.0, showing divergence between surveys. Manufacturing orders fell 1.3% month-on-month, confirming industrial decline, and the trade deficit widened to \$78.3 billion due to higher imports and stagnant exports. In contrast, services showed greater dynamism: the ISM PMI stood at 52, the best in six months, and the composite PMI at 54.6, although revised downwards. During the week, the focus was on the employment report. Nonfarm payrolls grew by only 22,000 in August, well below the 75,000 expected, with an average of 29,000 new jobs in the last three months. In addition, June was revised to -14,000, the first negative figure since 2020. The unemployment rate rose to 4.3%, the highest since 2021, while wages moderated their growth to 3.7% y/y. Job vacancies also fell in July to 7.18 million from 7.43 million in June. These data reinforce expectations of a rate cut by the Federal Reserve on September 17: markets are almost completely discounting a 25 basis point reduction and assigning a 17% probability to a half-point cut. In response, the 10-year Treasury fell to 4.06%, a weeks-long low. In monetary policy, several Fed officials set the tone. Christopher Waller reiterated that they should cut rates and pointed out that tariffs are a tax that can slow growth. John Williams, president of the New York Fed, said he does not expect persistent inflation due to tariffs and projected growth of between 1.25% and 1.5% in 2025, with inflation around 3%. The Beige Book reflected stability in activity, while Goldman Sachs warned that a weakening of the Fed's independence could push gold to \$4,500 an ounce in 2026.

On the political and trade front, the Court of Appeals ruled that Donald Trump lacks the legal authority to impose tariffs under the International Emergency Economic Powers Act, although it kept the tariffs in place until the case reaches the Supreme Court. At the same time, Trump signed an order setting 15% tariffs on imports from Japan, along with a \$550 billion investment agreement in U.S. supply chains. In addition, the Justice Department opened an investigation into Fed Governor Lisa Cook for alleged mortgage irregularities, while Stephen Miran, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, was temporarily confirmed at the Fed, defending its independence. Finally, the government will begin consultations to renegotiate the USMCA before the end of the month, ahead of the 2026 review.

EUROPE

The eurozone economy showed mixed signals this week. The manufacturing PMI rebounded to 50.7, its first improvement since 2022, while the composite PMI stood at 51, pointing to moderate growth despite a slight decline in services. On the macroeconomic front, annual inflation rose to 2.1% and core inflation remained at 2.3%, reflecting persistent prices. Unemployment fell to 6.2%, although retail sales fell 0.5%, evidencing weakness in demand. Second-quarter GDP grew 1.5% year-on-year, but only 0.1% quarter-on-quarter, confirming a marked slowdown.

UNITED KINGDOM

The British economy showed a mixed picture in August. Manufacturing continued to contract with a PMI of 47, its eleventh consecutive decline and the sharpest in three months. In contrast, services rebounded with a PMI of 54.2, the best in more than a year, raising the composite PMI to 53.5, expanding for the fourth consecutive month. Domestically, the Halifax housing index moderated its rise to 2.2% annually, and retail sales grew 0.6% in July.

ASIA

In Japan, the economy continued to expand with a services PMI of 53.1 and a composite PMI of 52, the highest since February. Household spending rose 1.4% y/y, although below expectations due to cost pressures and US tariffs, while the leading economic index advanced to 105.9. At the same time, Trump signed 15% tariffs on Japanese imports, conditional on an investment agreement.

In China, the services PMI reached 53 and the composite index reached 51, consolidating three months of

Currency	Index	Level	Week	YTD	YTD (usd)	1 Year
Equity Market						
AMERICAS			0,42	10,71	10,71	20,19
USD	DOW JONES INDUS. AVG	45.400,86	-0,26	8,03	8,03	13,27
USD	S&P 500 INDEX	6.481,50	0,36	11,18	11,18	19,32
USD	NASDAQ COMPOSITE	21.700,39	1,16	12,92	12,92	27,98
BRL	BRAZIL IBOVESPA INDEX	142.634,44	0,86	18,58	35,68	3,59
ARS	S&P Merval TR ARS	1.997.624,00	0,64	-21,16	-40,58	10,76
CLP	S&P/CLX IPSA (CLP) TR	9.211,19	3,50	37,28	41,30	43,61
MXN	S&P/BMV IPC	60.505,11	3,17	25,48	40,06	19,92
EUROPE			-0,69	15,86	29,93	18,84
EUR	Euro Stoxx 50 Pr	5.318,15	-0,63	11,61	26,60	13,80
GBP	FTSE 100 INDEX	9.208,21	0,25	15,84	25,16	15,44
EUR	DAX INDEX	23.596,98	-1,28	18,52	33,86	27,85
EUR	CAC 40 INDEX	7.674,78	-0,38	7,03	21,41	5,97
EUR	FTSE MIB INDEX	41.607,81	-1,39	26,30	42,65	31,14
ASIA			-0,01	43,22	21,69	37,04
JPY	NIKKEI 225	43.018,75	1,97	32,29	16,48	19,64
CNY	CSI 300 INDEX	4.460,33	-1,38	37,04	18,61	40,62
HKD	HANG SENG INDEX	25.417,98	-0,62	60,33	29,97	50,87
GLOBAL						
USD	ISHARES MSCI ACWI ETF	134,07	0,47	14,98	14,98	19,04
USD	MSCI WORLD	4.189,10	0,31	14,48	14,48	19,17
USD	MSCI EM	1.261,56	0,27	19,91	19,91	20,79
USD	MSCI AC ASIA PACIFIC	210,52	-0,37	18,20	18,20	19,06
USD	MSCI EM LATIN AMERICA	2.404,58	0,24	35,09	35,09	14,55
Fixed Income						
GLOBAL		1.215,91	0,03	7,83	7,83	6,94
USD	Global Aggregate	496,17	-0,14	7,06	7,06	2,63
USD	EM USD Aggregate	1.342,67	0,24	7,57	7,57	7,63
USD	Global High Yield	1.808,89	-0,03	8,85	8,85	10,56
Commodities						
USD	BBG Commodity	102,43	-0,35	3,71	3,71	8,39
USD	Oro	3.590,05	4,12	36,77	36,77	42,65
USD	WTI	62,04	-3,96	-9,84	-9,84	-10,28
USD	Soja	368,68	-2,12	-1,44	-1,44	-0,17

Source: Bloomberg. Information as of September 5, 2025, at market close.th

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