

Weekly Recap

USA

The week in the United States brought a slew of economic data confirming moderate expansion. The ISM manufacturing PMI fell to 48.2, deepening its contraction due to weakness in new orders and employment, while the ISM services index rose to 52.6, showing that tertiary activity continues to be the main driver of growth. The labor market once again showed a mixed picture: the ADP report recorded a reduction of 32,000 private jobs in November, driven by a drop of 120,000 jobs in small businesses, but weekly unemployment claims fell to their lowest level since 2022, albeit with possible seasonal distortions. Inflation also showed signs of gradual moderation, with core PCE rising 0.2% monthly and 2.8% annually. At the same time, the OECD revised its growth forecast for the United States in 2025 upward to 2%, supported by strong momentum in AI-related investments.

In the markets, consumption surprised on the upside again during the shopping season. Black Friday sales grew 4.1% year-on-year according to Mastercard SpendingPulse, with a notable 10.4% increase in e-commerce. At the same time, money market funds exceeded USD 8 trillion for the first time, reflecting investors' preference for liquidity in an environment of still-high rates and expectations of imminent cuts. In fact, the market assigns a 95% probability that the Federal Reserve will reduce its benchmark rate by 25 basis points at next week's meeting. These movements are interpreted as signs of an economy that is slowing down without yet showing signs of severe stress. On the political front, Kevin Hassett, director of the National Economic Council, emerged as the leading candidate to replace Jerome Powell as Fed chair when his term ends in May. President Donald Trump confirmed that Hassett is among the nominees, although any official announcement will not be made until 2026. Hassett anticipated that the recent government shutdown will affect fourth-quarter GDP, but he forecasts a solid rebound in early 2026 and considers it appropriate to begin rate cuts "with caution." He also supported Treasury Secretary Scott Bessent's proposal to require a minimum residency for regional Fed presidents. In international politics, the United States moved forward with eight allies on a new plan to strengthen semiconductor and critical mineral supply chains, while diplomatic efforts with Russia and Ukraine failed to make progress. On the regulatory front, Trump announced his intention to relax fuel efficiency standards and warned that he could withdraw the country from the USMCA if he does not achieve better terms in the 2026 review.

EUROPE

Eurozone GDP was revised upward to 0.3% in the third quarter, driven by a rebound in investment and higher public spending, with Spain and France leading growth and Germany stagnating. Inflation rose slightly to 2.2% in November, still close to the ECB's target. Retail sales remained stable in October, although they grew 1.5% year-on-year. Activity indicators showed a gradual improvement: the manufacturing PMI remained at 49.6, still in contraction, while the services PMI advanced to 53.6 and the composite to 52.8, signaling stronger expansion. On the political front, the region focused its attention on fiscal discussions and progress toward greater capital market integration within the European Union.

UNITED KINGDOM

The week in the United Kingdom was dominated by monetary policy expectations, with the Bank of England expected to cut rates by 25 basis points in December, in a decision that could be decided by Governor Andrew Bailey's casting vote. Economically, PMIs showed moderate progress: manufacturing rose to 50.2 and services remained at 51.3. Politically, the debate over inflation and the government's fiscal course persisted.

ASIA

Japan showed weakness with stagnant GDP and low inflation, although PMIs improved slightly: manufacturing approached expansion and services remained firm. China, on the other hand, exhibited stable GDP and very low inflation, with mixed PMIs: manufacturing fell again and services continued to expand. Both countries reflect uneven recoveries that are dependent on the global context.

CRNCY	Index	Level	Week	YTD	YTD (usd)	1 Year
Equity Market						
AMERICAS			0,63	18,55	18,55	14,05
USD	DOW JONES INDUS. AVG	47.954,99	0,62	14,58	14,58	8,14
USD	S&P 500 INDEX	6.870,40	0,35	18,20	18,20	14,10
USD	NASDAQ COMPOSITE	23.578,13	0,93	22,87	22,87	19,93
BRL	BRAZIL IBOVESPA INDEX	157.462,94	-1,01	30,91	49,32	30,43
ARS	S&P Merval TR ARS	3.046.355,00	0,66	20,24	-13,57	39,71
CLP	S&P/CLX IPSA (CLP) TR	10.222,61	0,93	52,35	63,79	53,50
MXN	S&P/BMV IPC	63.384,51	-0,28	32,37	51,90	29,13
EUROPE			0,29	22,16	35,73	21,55
EUR	Euro Stoxx 50 Pr	5.723,93	1,02	20,66	35,76	19,98
GBP	FTSE 100 INDEX	9.667,01	-0,53	22,31	30,24	20,58
EUR	DAX INDEX	24.028,14	0,80	20,69	35,20	18,04
EUR	CAC 40 INDEX	8.114,74	0,01	13,68	27,91	15,00
EUR	FTSE MIB INDEX	43.432,77	0,17	33,47	49,52	34,15
ASIA			1,03	54,48	29,47	29,69
JPY	NIKKEI 225	50.491,87	2,41	56,34	30,44	30,68
CNY	CSI 300 INDEX	4.584,54	0,18	41,38	23,43	20,12
HKD	HANG SENG INDEX	26.085,08	0,50	65,72	34,54	38,28
GLOBAL						
USD	ISHARES MSCI ACWI ETF	142,10	0,45	21,86	21,86	17,43
USD	MSCI WORLD	4.418,46	0,49	21,20	21,20	16,85
USD	MSCI EM	1.376,79	0,79	31,40	31,40	28,66
USD	MSCI AC ASIA PACIFIC	225,50	1,06	27,37	27,37	23,95
USD	MSCI EM LATIN AMERICA	2.799,46	2,90	58,33	58,33	48,50
Fixed Income						
GLOBAL		1.243,53	0,09	9,93	9,93	8,35
USD	Global Aggregate	499,76	-0,04	7,84	7,84	5,48
USD	EM USD Aggregate	1.381,28	0,03	10,67	10,67	9,14
USD	Global High Yield	1.849,54	0,29	11,29	11,29	10,43
Commodities						
USD	BBG Commodity	112,01	1,44	13,41	13,41	14,18
USD	Oro	4.196,12	-1,02	59,87	59,87	59,45
USD	WTI	60,15	2,73	-11,39	-11,39	-11,93
USD	Soja	404,85	-2,86	6,92	6,92	11,22

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

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