

Weekly Recap

USA

The week left a mixed picture for the United States, with conflicting signals in the economy, a positive tone in corporate markets, and significant developments in politics and trade. On the economic front, concerns grew in the labor market after it was revealed that corporate layoffs reached their highest level in 22 years in October, with more than 153,000 job cuts linked to post-pandemic adjustments and increasing automation associated with advances in artificial intelligence. This could foreshadow further weakness in sectors such as technology, warehousing, and food. However, the ADP private employment report provided some relief by showing the creation of 42,000 jobs, exceeding expectations and breaking the weakening trend observed since the middle of the year.

Activity indicators showed a contrast. The ISM services PMI rebounded to 52.4, its best level since February, driven by higher new orders and improved business activity, while S&P indices also reflected steady expansion in both services and the composite indicator. In contrast, the ISM manufacturing PMI fell to 48.7, remaining in contractionary territory for the eighth consecutive month and highlighting the persistent weakness of the industrial sector. At the same time, consumer sentiment deteriorated again: the University of Michigan confidence index fell to 50.3 in November, its lowest level since 2022, amid heightened economic concerns.

In the markets, the corporate earnings season continues to surprise on the upside. With 90% of S&P 500 companies having already reported their results, 82% exceeded earnings estimates. The sales surprise reached 2.42% and the earnings surprise 6.73%, once again consolidating a solid earnings season despite geopolitical and trade tensions. Sales grew 8.19% compared to Q3 2024, while earnings rose by a remarkable 11.77%. Except for energy, all sectors recorded earnings growth, with technology, financials, and materials standing out with double-digit increases.

Significant progress was made on the political and trade fronts. The Trump administration confirmed the continuation of agreements with China on fentanyl control and reciprocal tariff reductions, contributing to a degree of stability in bilateral relations. Both countries also agreed to establish direct lines of communication between their military forces to prevent incidents. Trade talks with Switzerland were also reopened, while Trump highlighted progress with India, noting that the country had cut imports of Russian oil. At the same time, it was reported that the government is evaluating new strategies to strengthen the global use of the dollar in the face of China's efforts to erode its international dominance.

EUROPE

Economic activity in the eurozone is showing signs of recovery after several months of stagnation. The composite PMI rose to 52.5 in October, its best level since May 2023, reflecting stronger expansion in the private sector. The manufacturing sector stabilized at the 50-point threshold, suggesting a slowdown in industrial contraction, while the service sector continues to be the main driver of growth. In contrast, hard data continues to show some weakness. Retail sales fell 0.1% month-on-month in September, marking the third consecutive month of decline, while industrial producer prices fell again (-0.1%), affected by lower energy prices.

UNITED KINGDOM

The Bank of England kept its rate at 4% in a split vote, reflecting a debate over monetary easing. Disinflation and wage moderation support that view. PMIs improved: the composite index rose to 52.2 thanks to a rebound in services and industrial stabilization. The British economy is showing slight growth in an environment of lower inflation.

ASIA

China showed external strength in October with record current account and reserves, but its monthly trade surplus fell due to lower exports. PMIs remained in moderate expansion. Beijing temporarily suspended tariffs on the US as a gesture of détente.

In Japan, Sanae Takaichi's government is preparing a supplementary budget of more than ¥10 trillion, part of which is earmarked for boosting the artificial intelligence industry.

Currency	Index	Level	Week	YTD	YTD (usd)	1 Year
Equity Market						
AMERICAS			-1,95	15,79	15,79	15,41
USD	DOW JONES INDUS. AVG	46.987,10	-1,21	11,97	11,97	9,12
USD	S&P 500 INDEX	6.728,80	-1,61	15,61	15,61	14,80
USD	NASDAQ COMPOSITE	23.004,54	-3,03	19,78	19,78	22,30
BRL	BRAZIL IBOVESPA INDEX	153.937,98	2,94	27,98	48,08	17,64
ARS	S&P Merval TR ARS	2.864.647,00	-4,59	13,06	-17,88	57,83
CLP	S&P/CLX IPSA (CLP) TR	9.605,06	1,87	43,15	50,42	43,77
MXN	S&P/BMV IPC	63.391,24	1,16	32,00	49,02	26,70
EUROPE			-1,25	19,86	32,24	22,82
EUR	Euro Stoxx 50 Pr	5.566,53	-1,64	17,14	31,08	20,67
GBP	FTSE 100 INDEX	9.682,57	-0,26	22,17	28,52	23,56
EUR	DAX INDEX	23.569,96	-1,62	18,39	31,90	24,66
EUR	CAC 40 INDEX	7.950,18	-2,10	11,22	24,45	11,77
EUR	FTSE MIB INDEX	42.917,67	-0,60	30,40	45,28	33,45
ASIA			-1,03	55,34	30,58	25,22
JPY	NIKKEI 225	50.276,37	-4,07	55,67	31,73	30,17
CNY	CSI 300 INDEX	4.678,79	0,57	44,19	24,98	15,95
HKD	HANG SENG INDEX	26.241,83	0,40	66,16	35,03	29,56
GLOBAL						
USD	ISHARES MSCI ACWI ETF	139,54	-1,32	19,67	19,67	17,77
USD	MSCI WORLD	4.323,70	-1,49	18,44	18,44	17,34
USD	MSCI EM	1.393,77	-0,52	32,84	32,84	26,55
USD	MSCI AC ASIA PACIFIC	227,53	-0,41	28,36	28,36	24,78
USD	MSCI EM LATIN AMERICA	2.614,64	1,70	47,40	47,40	29,31
Fixed Income						
GLOBAL		1.234,89	-0,14	9,30	9,30	9,17
USD	Global Aggregate	498,35	-0,10	7,53	7,53	6,39
USD	EM USD Aggregate	1.375,53	-0,15	10,21	10,21	10,64
USD	Global High Yield	1.830,79	-0,18	10,16	10,16	10,47
Commodities						
USD	BBG Commodity	107,31	0,00	8,65	8,65	9,07
USD	Oro	4.002,34	-0,01	52,48	52,48	47,87
USD	WTI	59,86	-1,84	-12,20	-12,20	-17,27
USD	Soja	403,75	0,23	7,51	7,51	8,54

Source: Bloomberg. Information as of November 7, 2025, at market close.th

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