

23/9/2025

	Last	Previous	% Change
U.S. Dollar Index(DXY)	97.29	96.63	0.68%
USD/CNY	7.1149	7.1046	0.14%
U.S. FOMC Upper Interest Rate	4.25	4.50	-5.56%
China Repo 7 day	1.53	1.49	2.68%
Caixin China Manufacturing PMI	50.50	49.50	2.02%
Markit U.S. Manufacturing PMI	51.60	49.90	3.41%

Currency and Global Market:

A very busy week for central banks. The Fed cut its rates for the first time since the end of 2024, while the Bank of England and the Bank of Japan have not touched their interest rates. Most of the adjustments are in line with market expectations. The US has paused its balance sheet reduction for two weeks. Facing fiscal constraints, policymakers aim to ease interest payment pressures after the rate cut. With Washington's financial risks increasing, gold hit a new all-time high on Monday, while most commodities and bonds corrected.

The talks between China and US trade representatives in Spain have progressed smoothly, and investors interpret this as positive signals for financial markets in the long-term. Following the imposition of steel and aluminum tariffs, the implementation of tariffs on copper and agricultural products in Q4 remains a key area of focus.

FFA:

The Capesize market strengthened significantly last week, driven by increased iron ore shipments. Shipping capacity eased slightly in early September. With iron ore shipments expected to remain generally high throughout September, freight rates are expected to find support on the upside.

The Panamax market strengthened last week as September marks the beginning of the soybean harvest season in the US. However, with US-China trade discussions failing to provide clarity on tariffs on soybean export, and as the summer peak season ends and coal demand subsides, the potential for further freight rate increases may be limited. In the Atlantic, early-positioned vessels and ballasters continue to lower their quotes, with ship owners showing little willingness to bargain.

Oil:

Since the beginning of September, the front-month WTI crude oil price has fluctuated within a narrow \$4 range, as the market grapples with conflicting signals. Major energy institutions have expressed concerns about weakening demand, which is constraining upward price momentum. These concerns include rising inventories, refinery maintenance, and weakening US economic indicators. OPEC is reducing the scale of its production cuts.

Sources: Bloomberg

	Last	Previous	
LME Copper 3 Month Rolling	9972.50	10186.50	-2.10%
LME Aluminium 3 Month Rolling	2645.00	2700.50	-2.06%
WTI Cushing Crude Oil	62.64	63.30	-1.04%
Platts Iron Ore Fe62%	106.75	105.50	1.18%
U.S. Gold Physical	3750.04	3689.98	1.63%
BDI	2172.00	2126.00	2.16%

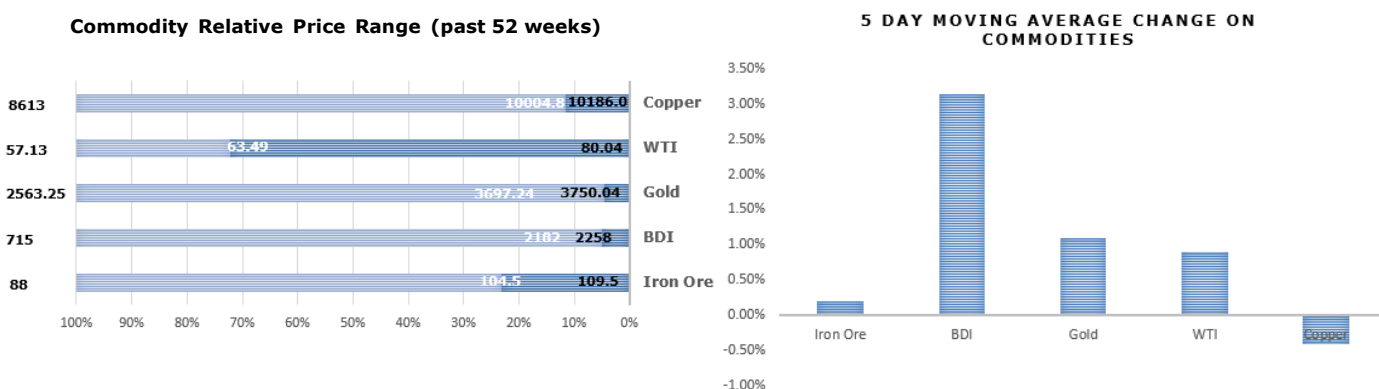
On the other hand, the easing of trade tensions and the prevailing accommodative monetary policy stance have strengthened investor risk sentiment, thereby underpinning oil prices.

Metals:

Combined copper inventories across the LME, CMX, and SHFE exchanges totaled 557,000 tons, representing a 2.6% week-on-week increase. Copper concentrate stocks at major Chinese ports reached 725,000 tons, up 4.6% week-on-week. SMM expects China's refined copper output to decline by 4.48% in September to 1.119 million tons. The contraction on the supply side is primarily due to the suspension of operations at the Grasberg mine and the anticipated production cut by JX Advanced Metal.

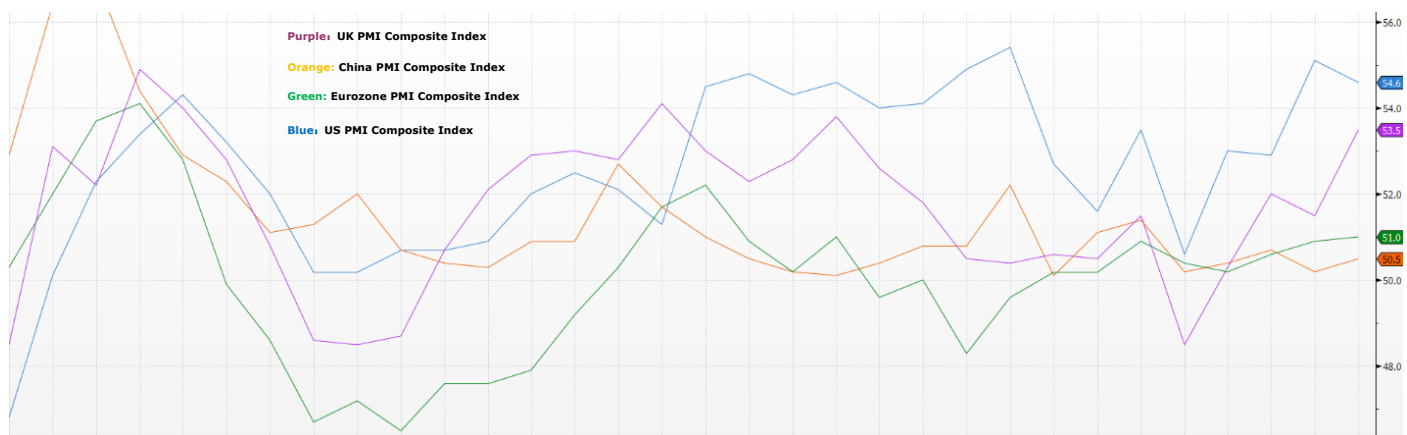
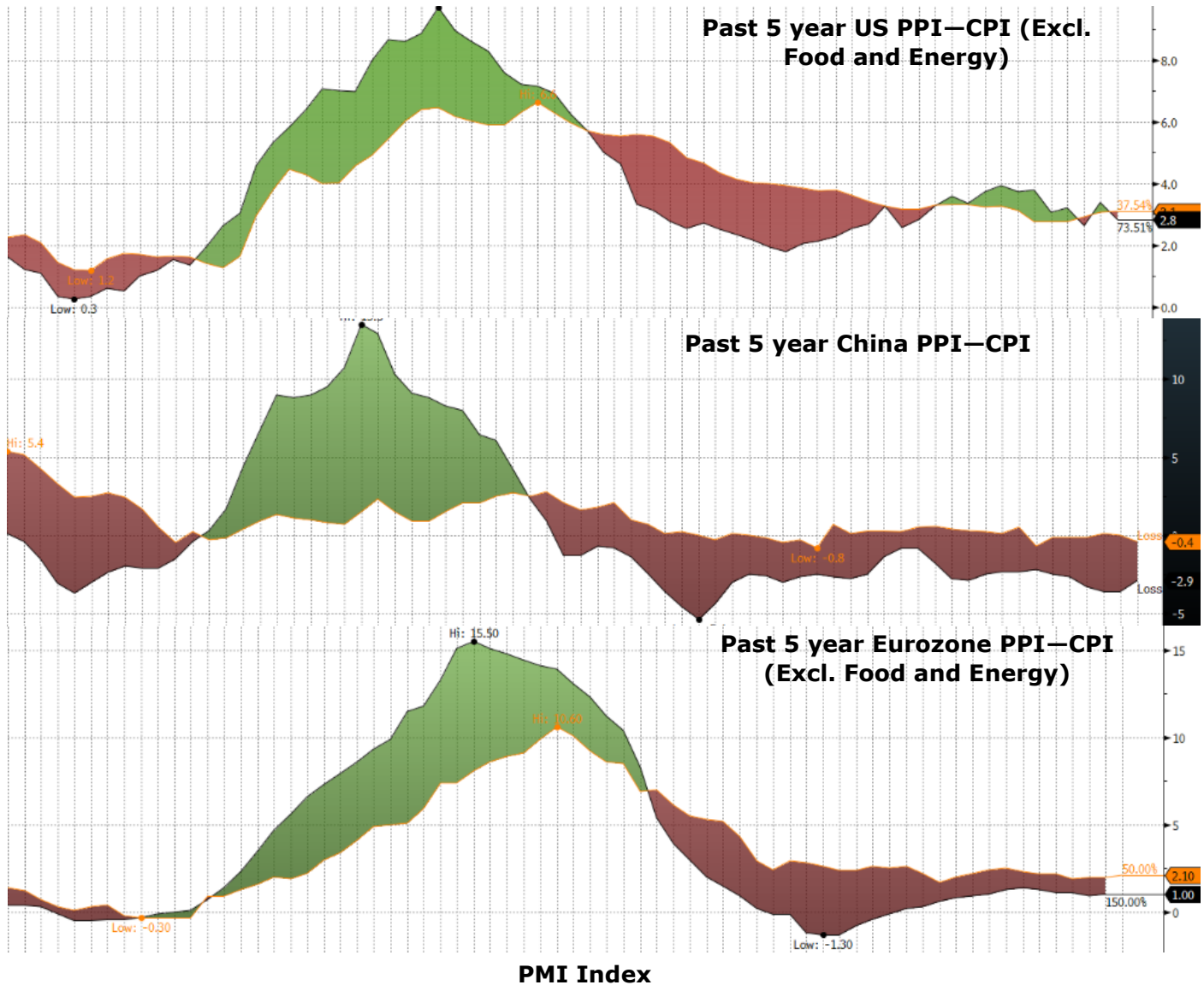
Ferrous:

The ferrous market rebounded significantly, driven by pre-holiday restocking demand in China and the recovery of Indian demand following the rainy season. Large volumes of mid-grade seaborne iron ore were traded. China's iron ore inventories at ports decreased slightly in September but remain at a seasonally high level. Daily shipments improved as port congestion eased. China has initiated a new round of production cuts on coking coal, which could dampen supply expectations. From a macro perspective, the market is awaiting the implementation of new policies in China during October.



Sources: Bloomberg, FIS

	Last	Previous	
Shanghai&Shenzhen 300 Index	4522.61	4533.06	-0.23%
Dow Jones Industrial Average	46381.54	45883.45	1.09%
FTSE 100 Index	9226.68	9277.03	-0.54%
Nikkei 225 Index	45045.81	44372.50	1.52%
BVAL U.S. 10-year Note Yield	4.1634	4.0518	2.75%
BVAL China 10-year Note Yield	1.8482	1.8538	-0.30%



Sources: Bloomberg, FIS

—Fact Sheet—

EMH: Efficient Market Hypothesis: proposed by Eugene Fama in 1970, Economist, and Nobel Prize Winner in 2013. The EMH believed that in the stock market with sound laws, good functions, high transparency, and full competition, all valuable information should be timely, accurate, and fully reflected in the stock price trend. Unless there is market manipulation, investors can't obtain excess profits higher than the average level of the market.

Eurostat: is the highest administrative body of EU statistics, located in Luxembourg. The statistical system consists of Eurostat, statistical institutions, and central banks of EU Member States, Iceland, Norway, and Liechtenstein.

FedWatch: CME Group's FedWatch tool allows investors to gauge the market's expectations of a potential change quickly and efficiently to the Fed Funds target rate.

Lagging Economic Indicators: refers to the time lag of the indicator relative to the economic cycle. For example, if the peak or bottom of an indicator is several months behind the peak or bottom of the natural economic cycle, the indicator is called a lagging indicator. The common examples are the unemployment rate, materials inventory, and the scale of uncollected loans.

Leading Economic Indicators: Indicators that make forecasts on economic trends. The most common indicators are unemployment insurance application rate, money supply, weekly average working hours, new house construction rate, and stock index trend.

US Hiking Cycle: refers to the decision of the Management Committee of the Federal Reserve System to adjust the monetary policy and raise the federal fund's interest rate after the meeting held in Washington.

Stagflation: an economic situation where there is high inflation (prices rising continuously) but no increase in the available jobs or business activity.

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