

9/9/2025

	Last	Previous	% Change
U.S. Dollar Index(DXY)	97.41	98.40	-1.01%
USD/CNY	7.1211	7.1385	-0.24%
U.S. FOMC Upper Interest Rate	4.50	4.50	0
China Repo 7 day	1.48	1.47	0.68%
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:

After US released nonfarm payroll data that fell short of market expectations, the probability of an interest rate cut in September surged to over 99%. Last Friday, COMEX gold futures once again refreshed the all-time high closing price, reaching \$3,653 per ounce. US has granted tariff exemptions on key metal products such as graphite, tungsten, uranium, and gold bars, while simultaneously adding silicon products to its tariff list. Whether the high tariffs previously imposed by the US on imported goods from around the world are pushing up domestic inflation remains a key focus of the market. Geopolitically, the conflict in the Middle East remains intense, which potentially further impact the supply and circulation of the crude oil market.

FFA:

Brazil has delayed part of its iron ore loading demand initially scheduled for early September, while bauxite shipments have also decreased. These factors exert short-term pressure on the Capesize market. In September, global shipping capacity will see a slight increase compared with August. As the peak season for steel production kicks in, the incremental demand for iron ore will be significant, leaving limited room for further declines in Capesize market.

Affected by China-US tariffs, China and Canada have boosted their purchases of Brazilian grains in Q3, with shipment volumes to stay relatively high. This potentially support Panamax in the short term. However, coal consumption will gradually fall post-summer, which could drag down coal shipments over the long run.

Oil:

According to Bloomberg, between April and August, eight OPEC+ member countries that lifted their additional production cuts increased output by a cumulative 1.16 million barrels per day, with an implementation rate of approximately 61%. The incremental crude oil production has begun to be released. The pace of crude oil tank inventory drawdown has slowed down, while shipment volumes from the Middle East remain at a high level—these factors indicate mounting pressure for inventory buildup in the market. Crack spread have performed strongly, which underpins refinery profits and supports a generally sound structure of the industrial chain.

Sources: Bloomberg

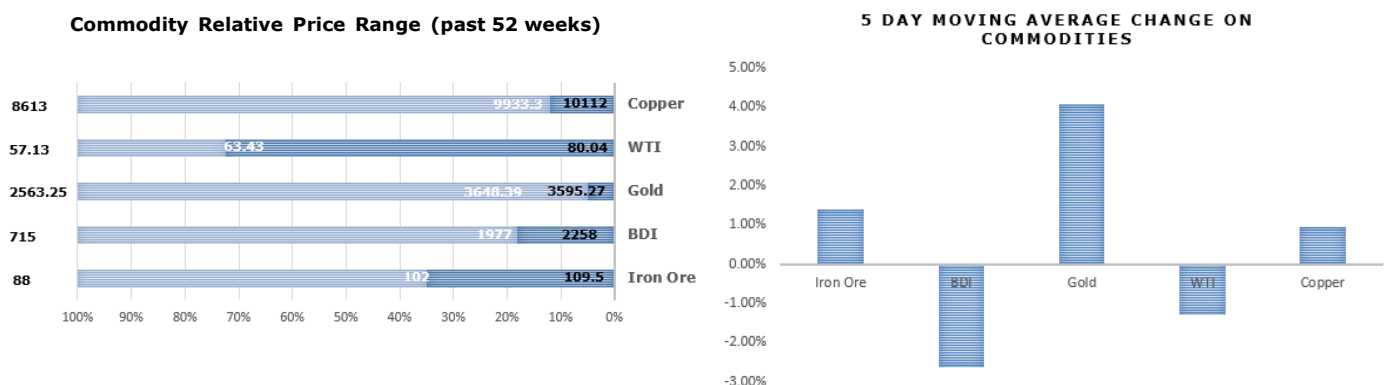
	Last	Previous	
LME Copper 3 Month Rolling	9884.00	9796.50	0.89%
LME Aluminium 3 Month Rolling	2611.00	2624.50	-0.51%
WTI Cushing Crude Oil	64.01	64.06	-0.08%
Platts Iron Ore Fe62%	105.70	101.85	3.78%
U.S. Gold Physical	3498.34	3393.57	3.09%
BDI	2024.00	1893.00	6.92%

Metals:

Following the implementation of US copper tariffs, electrolytic copper has begun flowing back into the global market, with a consistent inflow of imported copper into China and Europe in recent weeks. The COMEX-LME copper spread has rebounded, while a significant portion of LME inventories is composed of copper resources sourced from China. In China, short-term copper consumption has yet to stage a recovery, and inventory accumulation persists—factors that cap the upside potential of copper prices. According to SMM data, the weekly operating rate of major China refined copper rod producers climbed to 69.78% last week, marking a sequential increase of 1.66%, yet the figure still fell short of market expectations. Social inventories of electrolytic copper registered their second consecutive week of buildup. In the broader picture, copper supply and demand remain balanced, though current valuations are relatively depressed. Looking ahead, the long-term outlook for copper remains constructive.

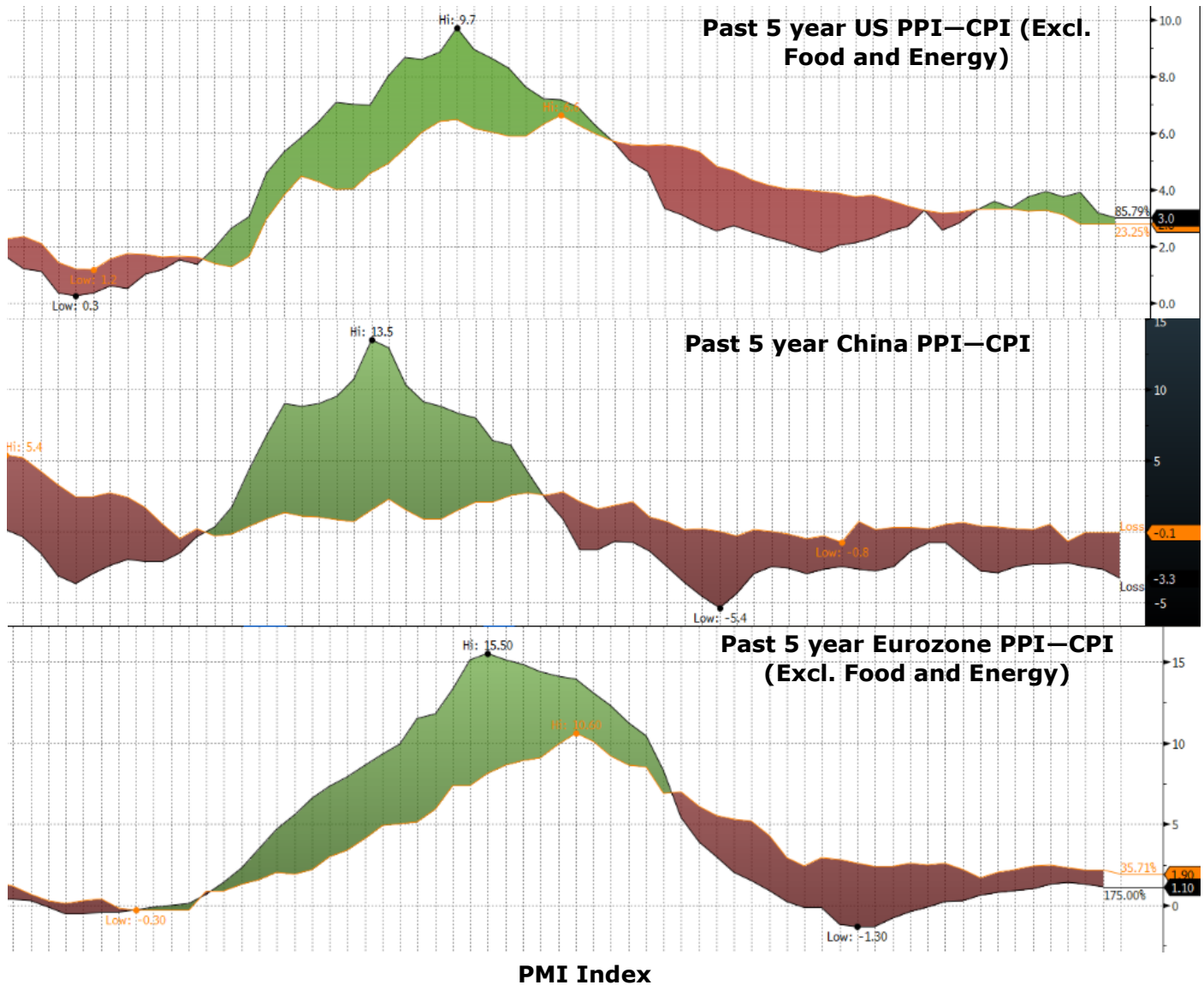
Ferrous:

Over the past three weeks, prices of ferrous metals have continued to give back the gains accumulated since the onset of the "anti-involution" phase in China. Weekly pig iron output dropped significantly during the military parade period. However, the market expects this figure to rebound next week. The sharp decline in coal prices has shored up steel mills' profit margins, easing the pressure on mills regarding iron ore procurement. Looking ahead, iron ore demand should remain resilient as the second half of the year enters its peak season. For the steel segment, market performance will largely hinge on the divergence in expectations surrounding real consumption. Given the price advantage of flat steel over South Asian markets, the market maintains a positive outlook on flat steel exports.



Sources: Bloomberg, FIS

	Last	Previous	
Shanghai&Shenzhen 300 Index	4467.57	4523.71	-1.24%
Dow Jones Industrial Average	45514.95	45544.88	-0.07%
FTSE 100 Index	9221.44	9196.34	0.27%
Nikkei 225 Index	43643.81	42188.79	3.45%
BVAL U.S. 10-year Note Yield	4.0578	4.2356	-4.20%
BVAL China 10-year Note Yield	1.8338	1.8207	0.72%



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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