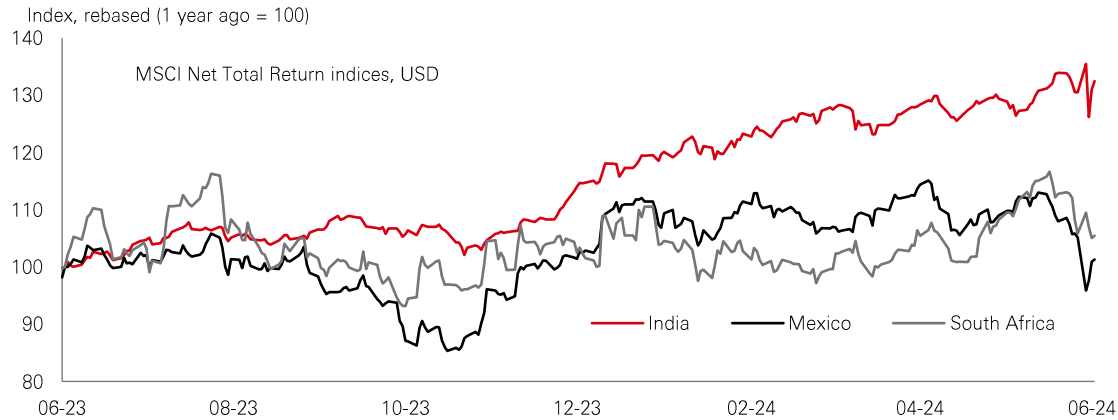


Investment Weekly

07 June 2024
For Professional Clients only.

Chart of the week – Election bonanza and markets



2024 was always going to be a year when electoral surprises had the potential to unsettle investment markets. We got a taste of that this week after polls closed in India, Mexico, and South Africa.

Perhaps the biggest miss by pollsters came in India. Narendra Modi's ruling BJP lost its outright majority and will now lead a new alliance in power. Given India's position as the world's fastest growing economy, with a strong structural story and a surging stock market, global investors were understandably cautious. Equities initially slipped on the surprise but then rebounded on the prospect of policy continuity. India's new government appears unlikely to diverge from the pro-growth and reformist agenda of the recent past. Our analysts also expect gradual fiscal consolidation to continue.

Meanwhile, the super-majority achieved in Mexico's lower house of Congress by Claudia Sheinbaum's Morena party was also unexpected. Again, there was volatility in the peso and the stock market. But here too, the early signals appear market-friendly, with signs that fiscal prudence is a priority for Mexico's new leadership.

If anything, this week's experiences reaffirm the risk of knee-jerk market reactions to surprising results in what is a bumper year for elections. It's a reminder that news only needs to deviate a short way from investor expectations to result in a pickup in market volatility. **Despite this, we think the strong underlying fundamentals of markets like India and Mexico mean they still present very attractive opportunities for investors.**

Market Spotlight

Real estate rebound on the horizon

Coming in to 2024, global unlisted real estate had suffered a long spell of falling valuations. But there was optimism that lower interest rates and a pick-up in investor activity would begin to put a floor under prices – and that appears to be happening, albeit slowly, and despite a delay in rate cuts relative to expectations at the start of the year.

According to our investment specialists, compared with just six months ago, bidder pools are deeper, debt is more accessible, and the bid-ask spread (the difference between prices that buyers and sellers will trade at), though still wide, has narrowed. Recent M&A deals in the listed sector also point to rising confidence, and a more positive outlook on economic growth has helped as well. Against this backdrop, investor attention has focused on quality. Prime property with high occupancy and good environmental credentials has been in demand, while secondary assets, particularly offices, are out of favour. Even so, the real estate sector remains vulnerable to any macroeconomic disruptions that could impact income or valuations. **That means stock and sector selection, as well as skilled asset management, will be more important in delivering returns.**

Interest Rates →

The European Central Bank cuts rates ahead of the Fed

Asia Credit →

Why 'all in' yields hold appeal in Asia HY credit

Global Stocks →

How earnings growth is broadening across markets

Discover more in our
Asia Insights

The value of investments and any income from them can go down as well as up and investors may not get back the amount originally invested. Past performance does not predict future returns. The level of yield is not guaranteed and may rise or fall in the future. This information shouldn't be considered as a recommendation to buy or sell specific sector/stocks mentioned. Any views expressed were held at the time of preparation and are subject to change without notice. While any forecast, projection or target where provided is indicative only and not guaranteed in any way. HSBC Global Asset Management (UK) Limited accepts no liability for any failure to meet such forecast, projection, or target.

Source: HSBC Asset Management. Macrobond, Bloomberg. Data as at 11.00am UK time 07 June 2024.

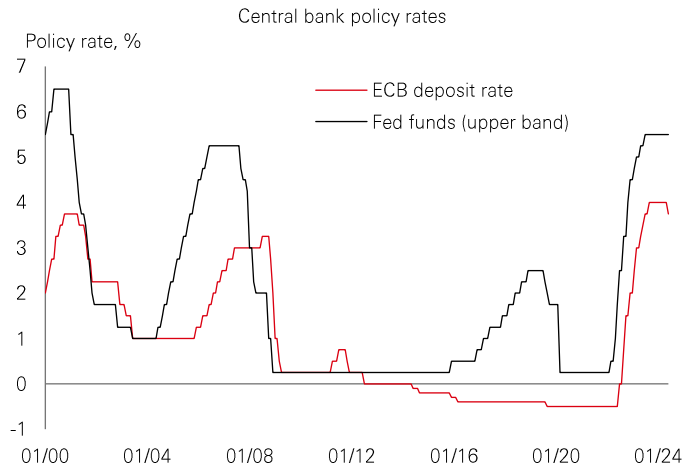
Cautious cut

The ECB delivered its well-telegraphed rate cut at its June meeting – beating the Fed, but not the Bank of Canada, to the punch.

However, recent data made the messaging regarding future policy more difficult than President Lagarde would have hoped. Stronger-than-expected May core inflation data and a punchy increase in labour costs argue for a cautious approach to policy easing in the remainder of 2024, as Lagarde noted in her press conference.

Luckily for the ECB, growth and survey data have improved, which means the Governing Council can feel comfortable in taking the summer off and returning to the question of when further easing might be appropriate in September.

By that time, it will be clearer whether May’s uncomfortable inflation print was a blip or a more fundamental problem. Equally, the ECB should have a better sense of whether the Fed is likely to be joining the cutting club.

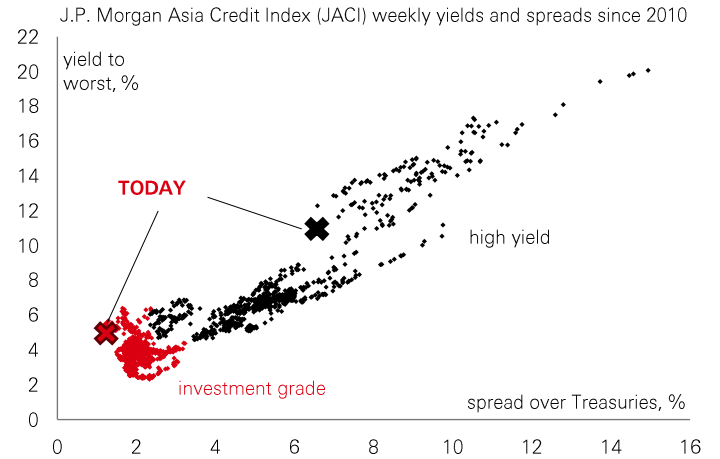


‘All in’ appeal of Asia high yield

Asian high yield credit has performed well in 2024, and while spreads have tightened a lot recently, high ‘all in’ yields could still make it an attractive source of returns.

The asset class has been on the back foot in recent years, with China’s property market downturn dragging on performance. But with Chinese policymakers acting to ease those pressures and support key areas of the economy, the outlook for China HY has improved. Moreover, growth across wider Asia, though divergent, is outpacing developed markets. That’s been driven by strong structural growth in India and a cyclical upswing for the region’s tech sector exporters like Taiwan and Korea.

While the positive backdrop helped drive tighter spreads in May, yields remain above average. In part, that’s down to uncertainty over the timing of Fed rate cuts, which could still pose a risk to Asian growth and currency stability. And China’s recovery is a lingering concern, too. But **overall, we think high carry and Chinese policy stimulus makes for a bullish outlook.**

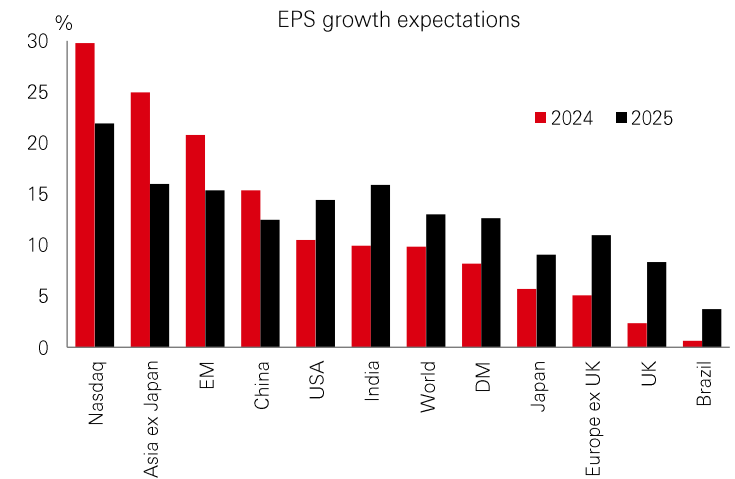


Fading US exceptionalism?

A major theme in global equities in recent years has been the exceptional profit growth in the US – and a key driver has been the outsized performance of technology and AI stocks. In the past five years, the tech-focused Nasdaq index has outperformed global and EM equities by 70% and 120% respectively.

But could this exceptionalism be losing steam? **Trends in macro and corporate earnings suggest global growth is broadening out**, with less reliance on US tech. Nasdaq earnings for 2024 are forecast to grow 3x faster than the rest of the world, but in 2025, that growth is set to fall to below 2x. While still strong – and the AI theme could still boost US stocks further – it is getting harder for firms to beat expectations.

With the US and Nasdaq on 12 month forward price-earnings ratios of 21x and 28x, the good news could be in the price. Compare that to Europe on 14.6x, where EPS growth is set to double next year, and compelling growth in EM, on 12.3x, and China on 10x. The exceptional valuation gap may not be justified.



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Asset class views

Our baseline macro scenario is for a soft-ish landing, involving a slowdown in growth and further disinflation. But the data flow is likely to remain bumpy and the outlook remains uncertain. Risk asset valuations are stretched in many areas. That means that any deterioration in corporate fundamentals could create market volatility. A defensive positioning in portfolios remains appropriate, which includes selective exposures to fixed income, risk assets, and private markets.

House view represents a 12-month investment view across major asset classes in our portfolios.

	Asset Class	-	View	+	Comments	
Macro Factors	Global growth	■	■	■	■	A defensive positioning in investment portfolios remains appropriate given optimistic market expectations versus a lingering risk of macro disappointment or weakness. We prefer to access the growth factor in laggard regions, such as Asia and emerging markets
	Duration	■	■	■	■	Robust growth and inflation data have put upward pressure on yields so far in H1. Carry remains appealing and, in adverse economic outcomes, there is scope for strong returns in global duration. We favour the US and UK curves
	Emerging Markets	■	■	■	■	The outlook for EMs is bolstered by China policy support feeding through to the real economy, eventual Fed easing, and a growth premium versus the West. Disinflation is an ongoing process, especially in Latam and Europe, allowing EM central banks to lead the cutting cycle
Bonds	10yr US Treasuries	■	■	■	■	Yields have ground higher over the course of H1, driven by resilient growth and inflation data. However, growth could disappoint expectations in H2, meaning investors price in more cuts. We anticipate yield curve steepening by the end of the year
	EMD Local	■	■	■	■	Real yields remain high in many EM local markets, but the chief risk is sticky inflation that delays rate cuts and keeps the US dollar strong. A pick-up in industrial metals points to an improving EM growth outlook, which could help local bonds weather any delays to Fed policy easing
	Asia Local	■	■	■	■	Regional central banks are expected to keep policy on hold near term, with gradual easing only expected after the Fed begins to cut rates. The macro backdrop is supportive, with countries including India, Indonesia and Thailand having a more favourable rates outlook
Credits	Global Credit	■	■	■	■	Global credit is expensive with most non-financial spreads at near-cyclical tightness. Financials, particularly banks, look attractive but less so than they were at the start of 2024. All-in yields continue to support inflows, helping long duration corporate credit
	Global High-Yield	■	■	■	■	Valuations are expensive with spreads well below historical averages. The market prices a global soft landing. Despite tight spreads, 'all in' yields are high. Reasonable growth and moderating inflation mean that the fundamental backdrop is supportive
	Asia Credit	■	■	■	■	Asia IG provides opportunities for carry strategies with shorter duration and a better supply outlook versus global peers. Asia HY may still have room for modest spread-tightening given a solid macro backdrop and policy support in China, despite rich valuations in non-China markets
	EMD Hard Currency Bonds	■	■	■	■	EM credit spreads could benefit from Fed rate cuts, but this prospect has already driven a re-rating of the asset class. Spreads are at historic tightness and it is difficult to see further compression, although we remain cyclically-constructive
Equities	DM Equities	■	■	■	■	Investor sentiment is buoyed by confidence in the soft landing, and leadership from quality growth. But as investor perceptions shift, the market is discounting a lot of good news. Risks of an adverse surprise are rising, even if an imminent growth collapse looks unlikely
	EM Equities	■	■	■	■	The EM growth outlook is a relative bright spot in a global context, with disinflation and anticipation of future Fed rate cuts being supportive. Stock and currency market valuations remain undemanding. Idiosyncratic trends within EMs imply scope for portfolio diversification too
	Asia ex Japan	■	■	■	■	The overall growth outlook is solid, with valuations remaining fair. Chinese policy support is helping to stabilise investor confidence. India's earnings outlook is supportive despite stretched valuations. Korea and Taiwan continue to benefit from the upswing in the semiconductor cycle
Alternatives	Global Private Equity	■	■	■	■	With tighter financial conditions raising the cost of leverage, PE funds may face challenges in delivering consistently strong returns. However, increasing economic headwinds can create attractive entry points for longer-term investors. The investment case is about alpha, not beta
	Global Real Estate	■	■	■	■	Capital values are expected to bottom in 2024, although office space may take longer. Yield spreads with US Treasuries are expected to widen once rates eventually fall. Investment volumes should start to increase from H2 from the lowest levels since 2011. We prefer a focus on quality and prime property with high occupancy and inflation protected leases
	Infrastructure Debt	■	■	■	■	Infrastructure debt currently offers stronger expected returns than global credits, and experiences lower spread volatility during economic slowdowns. It has strong defensive attributes, offers inflation-linked cash flows and benefits from thematic drivers such as the green transition

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Key Events and Data Releases

This week

Date	Country	Indicator	Data as of	Actual	Prior	Comment
Sun. 2 June	MX	Mexican Presidential Election	Jun			Morena's Sheinbaum won a 'landslide' victory in the presidential election, achieving a super majority in the lower house of Congress
Mon. 3 June	CN	Caixin Manufacturing PMI	May	51.7	51.4	China's manufacturing PMI data was mixed, suggesting resilient production but softer demand ahead with falling new orders
	IN	HSBC Manufacturing PMI	May	57.5	58.8	India's manufacturing PMI slipped in May but remains elevated
	US	ISM Manufacturing index	May	48.7	49.2	The US ISM manufacturing index surprised on the downside in May, with new orders falling to a 12-month low
Tue. 4 June	BR	GDP (qoq)	Q1	0.8%	-0.1%	Brazil's GDP rebounded in early 2024, driven by domestic demand as real disposable income increased
	IN	General Election result	Jun			The BJP led alliance, under PM Modi's leadership, will potentially form a government with their slimmer-than-expected majority in the parliament. Policy continuity is expected
Wed. 5 June	CN	Caixin Services PMI	May	54.0	52.5	The Caixin Services PMI rose to a 10-month high in May amid accelerating new business inflows
	US	ISM Services index	May	53.8	49.4	The US ISM services index surprised on the upside in May, returning to expansion territory, but the employment index remained soft
Thu. 6 June	EZ	ECB interest rate decision	Jun	3.75%	4.00%	The ECB cut by 25bp at its June meeting noting that the inflation outlook had improved "markedly". However, the ECB gave little forward guidance with future moves "data-dependent"
Fri. 7 June	CN	Trade Balance (USD bn)	May	82.6	72.4	Solid overseas demand still supports Chinese exports but imports data may continue to reflect soft domestic demand
	IN	Reserve Bank of India Interest Rate Decision	Jun	6.50%	6.50%	The RBI kept policy rates and "accommodation withdrawal" stance on hold, alongside an upgrade on FY2025 growth forecasts
	US	Change in Non-Farm Payrolls (000s)	May	-	175	Payrolls growth slowed in April and business surveys suggest some further moderation is likely in the coming months

P – Preliminary, Q – Quarter MX – Mexico, CN – China, IN – India, EZ – Eurozone, BR – Brazil

The week ahead

Date	Country	Indicator	Data as of	Survey	Prior	Comment
Sun. 9 June	EZ	European Presidential Elections results	Jun			European presidential elections should result in the centre-right EPP Group remaining the largest party, with Ursula von der Leyen winning a second term as EU president
Tue. 11 June	UK	Unemployment Rate (3 months)	Apr	4.3%	4.3%	The unemployment rate has nudged higher recently, with signs that the labour market is cooling. Wage growth remains elevated
	US	NFIB Business Confidence Index	May	89.7	89.7	The NFIB's business confidence index edged up in April but faces headwinds amid signs of softer consumer demand
Wed. 12 June	CN	CPI (yoy)	May	0.4%	0.3%	Deflationary pressures in food/energy should ease further, and core inflation may stay modest amid a soft domestic demand
	IN	CPI (yoy)	May	4.8%	4.8%	Inflation likely continues to decline at a slow pace amid elevated food prices, in support of the RBI's restrictive policy stance
	US	CPI (yoy)	May	3.4%	3.4%	Goods sector inflation has normalised. Moderating rents and wages suggest service sector inflation should ease in H2 2024
	US	Federal Reserve Interest Rate Decision	June	5.50%	5.50%	The FOMC is set to leave policy unchanged in June and emphasised it needs to see inflation revert to an improving trend before beginning to cut interest rates
Thu. 13 June	TW	Taiwan Central Bank Interest Rate Decision	Jun	2.00%	2.00%	The Taiwanese CB may hold the rate unchanged after a surprise 12.5bp hike in March, with inflation data and FX moves in focus
	EZ	Eurozone Industrial Production (mom)	Apr	-	0.6%	Eurozone industrial production has stabilised recently, with forward-looking surveys pointing to a gradual recovery near-term
Fri. 14 June	JP	BoJ Interest Rate Decision	Jun	0.10%	0.10%	The BoJ is expected to leave policy on hold but could unveil a timetable for balance sheet reduction over the medium-term
	US	University of Michigan Consumer Confidence Index	Jun (P)	73.0	69.1	The University of Michigan consumer confidence index could partially recover from May's decline given recent equity market strength

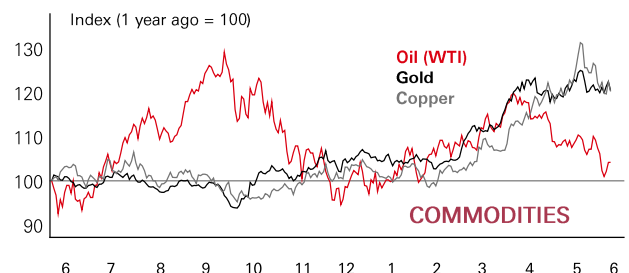
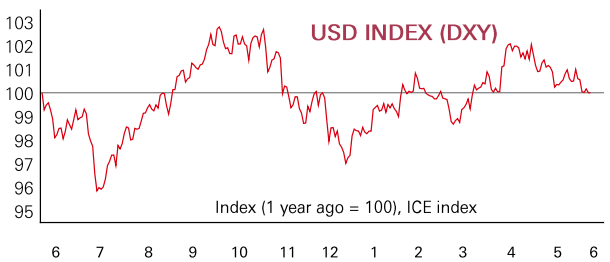
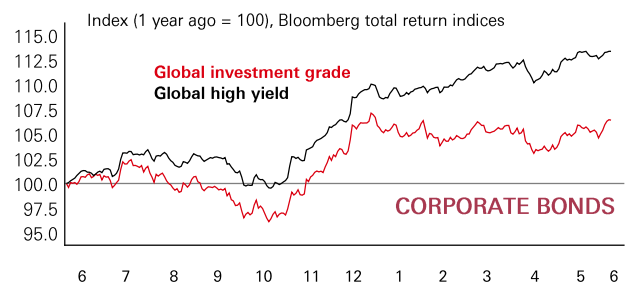
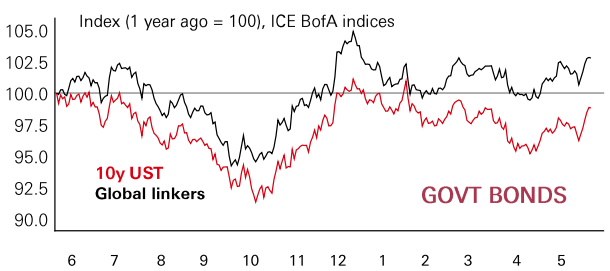
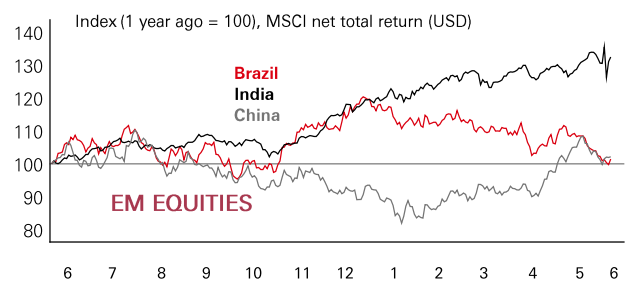
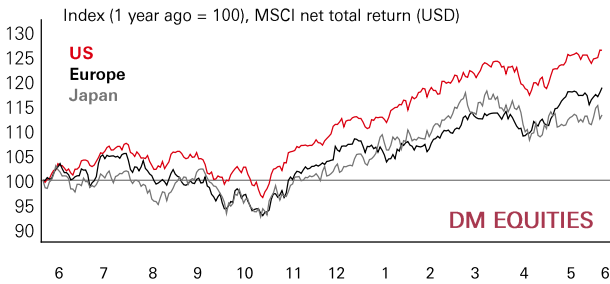
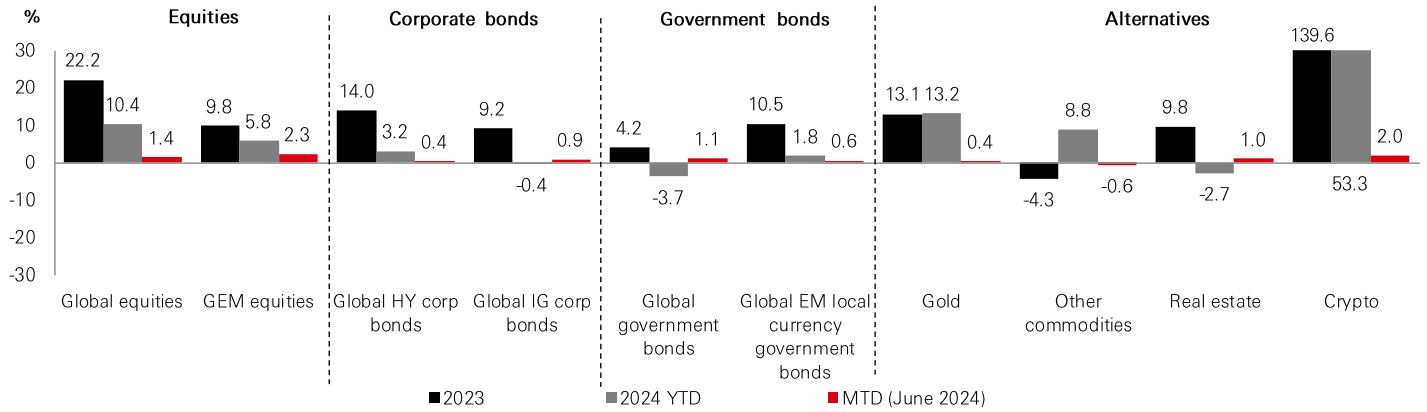
P – Preliminary, Q – Quarter EZ – Eurozone, CN – China, IN – India, TW – Taiwan, JP – Japan

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This week

Further signs of softening data in the US fuelled hopes of near-term Fed rate cuts this week, boosting market sentiment. Core government bonds fared well as investors digested a much-anticipated 25bp rate cut from the European Central Bank. Equities in the US and eurozone rallied to new highs, with the tech-heavy Nasdaq recording the sharpest gain. Other major DM and EM markets also advanced amid lower sovereign yields and a weaker US dollar. India's Sensex ended a volatile week higher after election results suggested a continuity of government policy, but the Shanghai Composite traded lower despite stronger-than-expected exports data. In commodities, oil prices edged higher as investors continued to monitor supply outlook after the OPEC+ meeting. Gold and copper both rebounded.

Selected asset performance



Past performance does not predict future returns

Source: HSBC Asset Management. Macrobond, Bloomberg. Data as at 11.00am UK time 07 June 2024.



Market data

Equity Indices	Close	1-week Change (%)	1-month Change (%)	3-month Change (%)	1-year Change (%)	YTD Change (%)	52-week High	52-week Low	Fwd P/E (X)
World									
MSCI AC World Index (USD)	797	1.4	2.4	3.0	20.2	9.6	798	628	18.5
North America									
US Dow Jones Industrial Average	38,886	0.5	0.0	0.2	15.5	3.2	40,077	32,327	19.1
US S&P 500 Index	5,353	1.4	3.2	3.8	25.4	12.2	5,362	4,104	21.9
US NASDAQ Composite Index	17,173	2.6	5.1	5.5	31.0	14.4	17,236	12,544	31.0
Canada S&P/TSX Composite Index	22,229	-0.2	-0.3	2.0	11.2	6.1	22,555	18,692	15.3
Europe									
MSCI AC Europe (USD)	576	1.5	3.0	3.8	15.8	8.0	577	459	14.3
Euro STOXX 50 Index	5,051	1.3	0.7	1.5	17.7	11.7	5,122	3,993	14.2
UK FTSE 100 Index	8,233	-0.5	-1.0	7.0	8.0	6.5	8,474	7,216	11.9
Germany DAX Index*	18,515	0.1	0.5	3.8	16.0	10.5	18,893	14,630	13.4
France CAC-40 Index	7,985	-0.1	-1.1	-0.4	10.9	5.9	8,259	6,774	14.2
Spain IBEX 35 Index	11,418	0.8	3.0	10.6	22.0	13.0	11,470	8,879	11.2
Italy FTSE MIB Index	34,644	0.4	1.2	3.7	28.0	14.1	35,474	26,778	9.4
Asia Pacific									
MSCI AC Asia Pacific ex Japan (USD)	562	2.6	1.6	5.6	8.6	6.2	573	469	14.3
Japan Nikkei-225 Stock Average	38,684	0.5	-0.4	-2.3	21.2	15.6	41,088	30,488	22.3
Australian Stock Exchange 200	7,860	2.1	0.9	1.2	10.4	3.5	7,911	6,751	17.4
Hong Kong Hang Seng Index	18,367	1.6	-0.6	13.2	-4.6	7.7	20,361	14,794	9.2
Shanghai Stock Exchange Composite Index	3,051	-1.2	-3.1	0.8	-4.6	2.6	3,322	2,635	11.3
Hang Seng China Enterprises Index	6,510	1.8	-0.2	16.0	-0.5	12.9	7,024	4,943	8.6
Taiwan TAIEX Index	21,858	3.2	5.8	11.0	29.2	21.9	21,971	15,976	19.3
Korea KOSPI Index	2,723	3.3	-0.4	2.8	4.1	2.5	2,779	2,274	10.8
India SENSEX 30 Index	76,646	3.6	4.3	3.4	21.4	6.1	76,795	62,595	21.3
Indonesia Jakarta Stock Price Index	6,898	-1.0	-3.2	-6.5	4.2	-5.2	7,454	6,579	13.0
Malaysia Kuala Lumpur Composite Index	1,618	1.3	0.8	5.3	17.4	11.2	1,633	1,369	14.4
Philippines Stock Exchange PSE Index	6,519	1.3	-1.5	-4.7	-0.7	1.1	7,071	5,920	11.2
Singapore FTSE Straits Times Index	3,331	-0.2	0.9	6.3	4.8	2.8	3,393	3,042	10.7
Thailand SET Index	1,333	-1.0	-3.2	-2.9	-13.1	-5.9	1,579	1,326	14.5
Latam									
Argentina Merval Index	1,503,728	-8.9	2.7	51.2	295.3	61.7	1,665,774	375,304	9.0
Brazil Bovespa Index*	122,899	0.7	-4.9	-4.2	6.4	-8.4	134,392	111,599	7.7
Chile IPSA Index	6,688	0.8	1.3	5.2	17.8	7.9	6,838	5,363	11.0
Colombia COLCAP Index	1,411	0.8	2.2	7.4	17.6	18.0	1,451	1,045	7.5
Mexico S&P/BMV IPC Index	54,477	-1.3	-4.6	-1.0	0.3	-5.1	59,021	47,765	12.5
EEMEA									
Russia MOEX Index	3,220	0.1	-6.1	-2.9	19.5	3.9	3,522	2,674	N/A
South Africa JSE Index	76,956	0.3	0.0	4.6	-0.2	0.1	80,214	69,128	10.3
Turkey ISE 100 Index*	10,206	-1.9	-1.3	12.7	83.5	36.6	11,088	5,153	5.1

*Indices expressed as total returns. All others are price returns.

Equity Indices - Total Return	1-week Change (%)	1-month Change (%)	3-month Change (%)	YTD Change (%)	1-year Change (%)	3-year Change (%)	5-year Change (%)
Global equities	1.4	2.6	3.6	10.4	22.2	16.9	70.0
US equities	1.4	3.1	3.7	12.3	26.9	28.3	96.7
Europe equities	1.6	3.7	5.5	10.1	19.0	10.9	46.5
Asia Pacific ex Japan equities	2.6	2.0	6.3	7.2	11.5	-13.9	26.1
Japan equities	0.5	-0.2	-2.8	7.5	15.0	5.9	42.1
Latam equities	-0.9	-7.5	-6.5	-11.0	2.5	6.3	10.2
Emerging Markets equities	2.3	0.7	5.0	5.8	10.7	-15.9	20.6

All total returns quoted in USD terms and subject to one-day lag.

Data sourced from MSCI AC World Total Return Index, MSCI USA Total Return Index, MSCI AC Europe Total Return Index, MSCI AC Asia Pacific ex Japan Total Return Index, MSCI Japan Total Return Index, MSCI Emerging Latin America Total Return Index, and MSCI Emerging Markets Total Return Index

Total return includes income from dividends and interest as well as appreciation or depreciation in the price of an asset over the given period.

Past performance does not predict future returns.

Source: HSBC Asset Management. Bloomberg. Data as at 11.00am UK time 07 June 2024.



Market data

Bond indices - Total Return	Close	1-week Change (%)	1-month Change (%)	3-month Change (%)	1-year Change (%)	YTD Change (%)
BarCap GlobalAgg (Hedged in USD)	562	0.9	0.7	0.3	4.7	0.2
JPM EMBI Global	863.7	0.6	1.0	1.3	9.6	1.8
BarCap US Corporate Index (USD)	3222.6	1.2	1.4	0.6	6.3	0.0
BarCap Euro Corporate Index (Eur)	246.9	0.4	-0.2	0.5	6.2	0.3
BarCap Global High Yield (Hedged in USD)	586.4	0.3	0.5	1.8	13.3	3.6
Markit iBoxx Asia ex-Japan Bond Index (USD)	218.8	0.7	1.2	1.5	6.3	2.3
Markit iBoxx Asia ex-Japan High-Yield Bond Index (USD)	250	0.6	1.8	3.9	12.1	8.9

Total return includes income from dividends and interest as well as appreciation or depreciation in the price of an asset over the given period.

Currencies (vs USD)	Latest	1-week Ago	1-month Ago	3-months Ago	1-year Ago	Year End 2023	52-week High	52-week Low	1-week Change (%)
Developed markets									
EUR/USD	1.09	1.08	1.08	1.09	1.07	1.10	1.13	1.04	0.4
GBP/USD	1.28	1.27	1.25	1.28	1.24	1.27	1.31	1.20	0.4
CHF/USD	1.12	1.11	1.10	1.14	1.10	1.19	1.20	1.08	1.4
CAD	1.37	1.36	1.37	1.35	1.34	1.32	1.39	1.31	-0.4
JPY	155	157	155	148	140	141	160	137	1.2
AUD/USD	0.67	0.67	0.66	0.66	0.67	0.68	0.69	0.63	0.2
NZD/USD	0.62	0.61	0.60	0.62	0.60	0.63	0.64	0.58	0.8
Asia									
HKD	7.81	7.82	7.82	7.82	7.84	7.81	7.85	7.79	0.1
CNY	7.24	7.24	7.22	7.19	7.14	7.10	7.35	7.09	0.0
INR	83.4	83.5	83.5	82.8	82.5	83.2	83.6	81.7	0.1
MYR	4.69	4.71	4.74	4.71	4.60	4.59	4.81	4.50	0.3
KRW	1366	1386	1360	1331	1304	1291	1400	1257	1.4
TWD	32.2	32.5	32.4	31.5	30.7	30.6	32.7	30.5	0.7
Latam									
BRL	5.25	5.25	5.07	4.94	4.93	4.85	5.31	4.70	-0.2
COP	3936	3868	3888	3917	4210	3875	4427	3739	-1.7
MXN	17.8	17.0	16.9	16.9	17.4	17.0	18.5	16.3	-4.9
ARS	899	896	881	846	244	808	899	244	-0.3
EEMEA									
RUB	88.8	90.4	91.5	90.6	81.8	89.5	102.4	82.1	1.7
ZAR	18.9	18.8	18.5	18.7	19.1	18.4	19.6	17.4	-0.4
TRY	32.3	32.2	32.3	31.9	23.2	29.5	32.8	23.1	-0.1

Bonds	Close	1-week Ago	1-month Ago	3-months Ago	1-year Ago	Year End 2023	1-week basis point change*
US Treasury yields (%)							
3-Month	5.38	5.40	5.39	5.38	5.27	5.33	-2
2-Year	4.74	4.87	4.83	4.50	4.56	4.25	-14
5-Year	4.31	4.51	4.47	4.07	3.94	3.85	-20
10-Year	4.30	4.50	4.46	4.08	3.80	3.88	-20
30-Year	4.45	4.65	4.60	4.24	3.95	4.03	-20
10-year bond yields (%)							
Japan	0.97	1.06	0.87	0.73	0.42	0.61	-10
UK	4.19	4.32	4.12	4.00	4.25	3.53	-13
Germany	2.58	2.66	2.42	2.31	2.45	2.02	-8
France	3.07	3.14	2.90	2.75	3.01	2.56	-7
Italy	3.92	3.98	3.76	3.62	4.28	3.69	-6
Spain	3.32	3.39	3.20	3.12	3.47	2.98	-7
China	2.31	2.32	2.29	2.29	2.71	2.56	-1
Australia	4.22	4.41	4.31	4.01	3.83	3.96	-19
Canada	3.39	3.63	3.58	3.36	3.44	3.11	-24

*Numbers may not add up due to rounding.

Commodities	1-week Change (%)	1-month Change (%)	3-month Change (%)	1-year Change (%)	YTD Change (%)	52-week High	52-week Low	
Gold	2,337	0.4	1.0	8.2	20.5	13.3	2,450	1,811
Brent Oil	79.9	-1.5	-3.4	-1.3	9.4	4.9	90	71
WTI Crude Oil	75.6	-1.8	-3.2	-2.1	9.8	5.0	86	67
R/J CRB Futures Index	292.4	0.8	1.0	4.8	11.9	10.8	300	257
LME Copper	9,975	-0.6	-0.5	15.4	20.3	16.5	11,105	7,856

Past performance does not predict future returns. The level of yield is not guaranteed and may rise or fall in the future.

Source: HSBC Asset Management. Bloomberg. Data as at 11.00am UK time 07 June 2024.

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