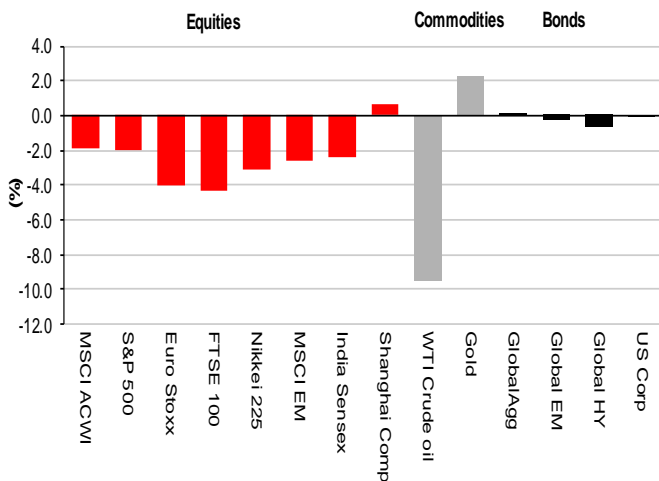


- ▶ Global equities sold off this week as narrowing US election polls raised uncertainty over the outcome. Declining oil prices also weighed
- ▶ In a surprising twist, the UK's High Court ruled on Thursday that formally triggering Brexit would require a parliamentary vote. If confirmed by the Supreme Court in December, this may reduce the possibility of a hard Brexit
- ▶ The US October employment report showed nonfarm payrolls rose by 161,000, slightly weaker than expected (173,000). However, the prior two months' releases were revised upwards by 44,000 collectively
- ▶ The most important event of next week is the US election on 8 November

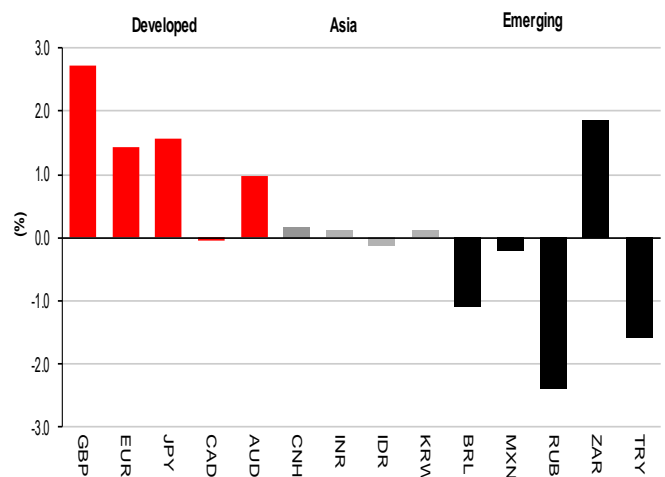
### Movers and shakers

Equities tumbled on uncertainty around US election outcome

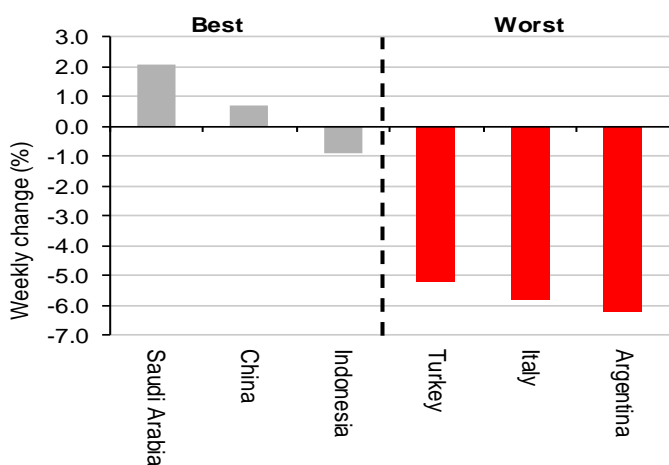


### Currencies (versus US dollar)

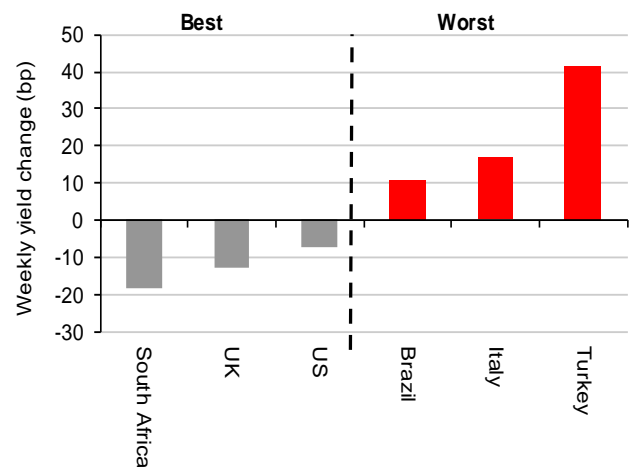
Sterling boosted by the UK High Court's ruling



### Equities



### Bonds (10-year)



Sources: Bloomberg and HSBC Global Asset Management. Data as at close of business 04 November 2016. All the above charts relate to 28/10/2016 – 04/11/2016.

Past performance is not an indication of future returns.

## Macro Data and Key Events

Past Week (31 October – 04 November 2016)

Date	Country	Indicator	Data as of	Survey	Actual	Prior
Monday 31 October	Eurozone	GDP (qoq)	Q3 A	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%
	Eurozone	CPI Estimate (yoy)	Oct	0.5%	0.5%	0.4%
	US	Core Personal Consumption Expenditures (yoy)	Sep	1.7%	1.7%	1.7%
	Mexico	GDP Seasonally Adjusted (qoq)	Q3 P	0.8%	1.0%	-0.2%
Tuesday 01 November	Japan	Bank of Japan Interest Rate Decision	Nov	-0.10%	-0.10%	-0.10%
	China	Official Manufacturing PMI	Oct	50.3	51.2	50.4
	Australia	Reserve Bank of Australia Interest Rate Decision	Nov	1.50%	1.50%	1.50%
	US	ISM Manufacturing Index	Oct	51.7	51.9	51.5
Wednesday 02 November	US	FOMC Interest Rate Decision (Upper Bound)	Nov	0.50%	0.50%	0.50%
Thursday 03 November	Turkey	CPI (yoy)	Oct	7.4%	7.2%	7.3%
	Eurozone	Unemployment Rate	Sep	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%
	UK	Bank of England Interest Rate Decision	Nov	0.25%	0.25%	0.25%
	US	ISM Non-Manufacturing Index	Oct	56.0	54.8	57.1
Friday 04 November	Eurozone	Markit Composite PMI	Oct F	53.7	53.3	53.7 P
	US	Change in Nonfarm Payrolls	Oct	173K	161K	191K

P – Preliminary, Q – Quarter, F – Final, A – Advance

- ▶ In the US, the most anticipated release this week was the **October employment report**, which showed nonfarm payrolls rose 161,000, slightly weaker than the expected 173,000; however, the prior two month's revisions saw an additional 44,000 jobs added. The unemployment rate declined to 4.9% from 5.0% previously, with the participation rate dipping to 62.8% from 62.9%, still comfortably in the 62.4%-63.0% range seen over the last two-and-a-half years. Service-sector momentum remains strong, with education and health (+52,000) and professional business services (+43,000) continuing to post firm gains, while goods-producing sectors were flat, with gains in construction (+11,000) offset by declines in manufacturing (-9,000) and mining and logging (-2,000). Average hourly earnings (+0.4% mom) rose more than expected (+0.3% mom). This translates into a 2.8% yoy increase, the strongest since June 2009 and likely indicative of continued labour market tightening. The average work week remained at 34.4 hours. An aggressive acceleration of wage growth would likely increase the resolve of the hawks on the Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC) that a swifter tightening of monetary policy is required. As expected, the **FOMC** decided to keep its monetary policy on hold. The statement was little changed from September, but the US Federal Reserve (Fed) did state that the case for raising rates "has continued to strengthen," paving the way for a likely rate hike in December. In its assessment of the economy, the main changes were a more cautious view of household spending, reflecting the slowdown in private consumption in Q3, and the acknowledgement that both actual inflation and market-based measures of inflation compensation have improved recently but still remain low. October's **ISM Manufacturing Index** release was marginally better than expectations (51.9), edging higher from September's 51.5 and continuing the recovery from August's 49.4. The underlying details were mixed. On one hand, employment turned expansionary for the first time in four months (52.9 versus 49.7) and production rose to its highest level (54.6) in three months. However, new orders (52.1) edged back from a strong September number (55.1). The reading should further alleviate concerns over the health of the US manufacturing sector. Meanwhile, October's **ISM Non-Manufacturing Index** release (54.8) fell more than expected (56.0) from the 13-month high seen in September (57.1). However, the new orders subcomponent remained strong (57.7 versus 60.3 prior), while employment (53.1 versus 57.2 prior) remained firm at its second-strongest reading this year. Although this release dropped more than expected, it remains consistent with other evidence that activity continues to improve in Q4.
- ▶ The first estimate of **Q3 eurozone GDP** came in at 0.3% qoq, unchanged from the previous quarter. Data already released for Spain (+0.7% qoq) and France (+0.2%) shows the former continues to outperform the eurozone average. Meanwhile, in line with expectations, **eurozone headline CPI** inflation accelerated by 0.1ppts to 0.5% yoy in October, predominantly driven by easing energy price deflation (-0.9% yoy following -3.0% in September). However, core inflation held steady at 0.8% yoy, reflecting the lack of underlying inflationary pressures in the region amid continuing slack in the labour market and strong competition between firms.
- ▶ Given the recent resilience of UK activity data, not least robust Q3 GDP growth, the **Bank of England** kept policy on hold at its **November meeting**, in line with expectations. The minutes released following the meeting suggest the Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) has shifted from a dovish to neutral bias, stating "there are limits to the extent to which above-target inflation can be tolerated." The MPC also said that previous guidance that the next move in the Bank Rate was likely to be lower "had expired" and that in future, rates "could respond in either direction to the economic outlook." Meanwhile, the Bank's latest Inflation Report slightly upgraded GDP growth forecasts for 2016 and 2017 (+0.2ppts to 2.2% and +0.6ppts to 1.4% respectively) and downgraded the outlook for 2018 (-0.3ppts to 1.5%). GDP growth in 2019 is expected at 1.6%. In terms of the inflation outlook, the further decline in sterling since the August report sees higher inflation numbers over the forecast horizon, peaking at 2.75% in mid-2018 and remaining above target by Q4 2019 (at 2.5%). Also on Thursday, the **UK High Court ruled** that the UK government does not have the power to trigger **Article 50** of the Lisbon treaty – the formal mechanism for leaving the EU – without a parliamentary vote. The government has confirmed it will appeal the ruling at the UK's Supreme Court between 5-8 December. Ultimately, the decision may mean that Article 50 is not

triggered before the government's intended target date of the end of March 2017, despite comments from Theresa May's spokesperson yesterday to the contrary. The ruling could also imply that the probability of a Hard Brexit scenario is reduced amid parliamentary involvement in the withdrawal process.

- ▶ As expected, in a 7-2 vote, the **Bank of Japan (BoJ)** decided to keep its policy unchanged. This decision came after the introduction of the yield curve control framework in September. The short-term policy interest rate was left at -0.1% and the target for 10-year Japanese government bond yields at about 0%. Meanwhile, the BoJ will continue to buy equity ETFs and real estate investment trusts at an annual pace of JPY6 trillion and JPY90 billion respectively. The BoJ also revised its inflation projections for 2016, 2017 and 2018 while keeping its GDP growth forecasts stable. CPI excluding fresh food is now expected to decline by 0.1% in the current fiscal year (+0.1% was foreseen in July), 1.5% in 2017 (+1.7% previously) and 1.7% in 2018 (+1.9% previously). Overall, BoJ officials see growth and inflation risks as still "skewed to the downside."
- ▶ **China's October official manufacturing PMI** rose to 51.2, the highest in 27 months, from 50.4 in September, much stronger than consensus expectations of 50.3. The rise was mainly led by a big rebound in new orders (52.8 in October versus 50.9 in September), offsetting a decline in new export orders, pointing to improving domestic demand. The raw material inventory (48.1 versus 47.4) and production (53.3 versus 52.8) sub-indices also improved notably, while the purchasing price index jumped to 62.6 from 57.5, indicating PPI inflationary pressure. In addition, strong PMI readings in the high tech and high-end equipment manufacturing industries, as well as some resources industries, also showed material improvement in profit recovery amid rising commodity prices and excess capacity reduction. Meanwhile, the **Caixin Manufacturing PMI** also rose to 51.2 in October from 50.1 (consensus: 50.1). Overall, the two PMIs point to a growth rebound in industrial activity in October after some weakness in September, which was partly due to some temporary factors such as bad weather and factory shutdowns ahead of the G20 meeting in early September.
- ▶ In Turkey, **CPI inflation** rose by 1.4% mom in October, below expectations of 1.7%, delivering an annual rate of 7.2% (7.3% in September). Annual core inflation (excluding food, energy, tobacco products and gold) came in lower than expectations, declining to 7.0% from 7.7%. Lower than expected inflation figures may encourage the central bank to cut the overnight lending rate at its November meeting, having paused in October. However, as in October's case, lira performance is likely to determine the final outcome.

### Coming Week (07-11 November 2016)

Date	Country	Indicator	Data as of	Survey	Prior
Monday 07 November	Germany	Factory Orders (Working Day Adjusted, yoy)	Sep	3.5%	2.1%
Tuesday 08 November	China	Trade Balance (USD bn)	Oct	51.7	42.0
	Germany	Industrial Production (Working Day Adjusted, yoy)	Sep	2.0%	1.9%
	US	Presidential and Congressional Elections			
Wednesday 09 November	China	CPI (yoy)	Oct	2.1%	1.9%
	Brazil	IBGE Inflation IPCA (yoy)	Oct	7.9%	8.5%
	Mexico	CPI (yoy)	Oct	3.1%	3.0%
Friday 11 November	India	Industrial Production (yoy)	Sep	0.6%	-0.7%
	US	University of Michigan Index of Consumer Sentiment	Nov P	87.5	87.2

P – Preliminary

### US

- ▶ In a light data week in the US, November's preliminary release of the **University of Michigan Index of Consumer Sentiment** is expected to tick marginally higher against October, rising by 0.3 points to 87.5. This would still leave the series at the lower end of the 86-98 range it has occupied since October 2014. The surprise dip in the October release was driven primarily by the drop in future expectations (76.8 from 82.7 in September). Despite political uncertainty potentially weighing on consumers' outlook, the series remains similar to levels during 2003-2006 and consistent with firm consumer spending.

### Europe

- ▶ Given the 2.5% mom surge in German **industrial production** in August, the print for **September** is expected to see some giveback (-0.5% mom), leaving the annual growth rate broadly unchanged at 2.0%. However, on a 12-month moving average basis, German industrial output growth remains soft, expanding by around 0.5% yoy over the past 18 months, weighed on by the slowdown in global trade.

### Emerging markets

- ▶ **China's CPI** may have risen to 2.1% yoy in October from 1.9% in September, largely due to a lower comparison base for food prices. PPI inflation is expected to have picked up to 0.9% from 0.1% in September, on the back of the continued increase in the prices of domestic commodities and industrial goods (such as metals, coal and petroleum products) and as suggested by the surge in the manufacturing PMI purchasing price sub-index. Exports likely fell 6.0% yoy in October after a 10.0% decline in September, partly due to a favourable base effect and as shipments normalised after some temporary disruption caused by factory shutdowns during the G20 submit in September. While global demand remained weak, exports may have benefited from a steady expansion of global industrial production and the lagged impact of a weaker yuan real effective exchange rate this year. Meanwhile, the import decline may have narrowed to -1.1% from -1.9%, largely reflecting an increase in commodity prices/easing import price disinflation and resilient domestic demand. On balance, the **trade surplus** likely widened to USD51.7 billion from USD42 billion.

- ▶ India's September **industrial production** release likely rose 0.6% yoy after two months of yoy declines, partly due to a lower comparison base and reflecting a pickup in core/infrastructure industries (with a 38% weight in industrial production). This was driven by continued robust growth momentum of car sales and consumer durable goods – particularly ahead of the Diwali festival season – and an improvement in trade/exports. However, lacklustre private-sector investment likely continued to weigh on capital goods output and overall industrial production.

## Market Moves

### Global equities fell on US election jitters and falling oil prices

- ▶ **US equities** fell this week as US election jitters hit investor risk appetite, and falling oil prices also weighed. Overall, the S&P 500 Index closed down for the second consecutive week (-1.9%), with all sectors falling, including, in particular, health care, real estate and telecom. As the Q3 corporate earnings season draws to a close, with 419 companies of the S&P 500 Index already having reported, nominal sales (on aggregate) are generally in line with forecasts and earnings have surprised to the upside.
- ▶ Similarly, **European stocks** had a turbulent week, with major bourses recording their worst performance since early February. Worries over the US election outcome and falling oil prices overshadowed upbeat cyclical macro data for the eurozone, including firming inflation and a falling unemployment rate. Overall, the regional EURO STOXX 50 Index stumbled (-4.1%), as did Germany's DAX (-4.1%) and France's CAC 40 (-3.8%). Elsewhere, the stronger sterling also weighed on the foreign-earnings-heavy UK FTSE 100 Index (-4.5%).
- ▶ **Asian stock markets** declined last week, amid heightened investor concern over the outcome of the US election, and a drop in oil prices also weighed on sentiment and energy stocks. Investors were also cautious ahead of Friday's US nonfarm payrolls report, in light of Fed signals that interest rates are likely to rise in December. Japan's Nikkei 225 Index fell 3.1%, as a stronger yen against the US dollar hurt exporter shares. India's SENSEX 30 Index dropped 2.4%, as global risk-off sentiment overshadowed a major breakthrough for the April 2017 Goods and Services Tax (GST) rollout, after the GST council finalised the GST rates. Meanwhile, Chinese stocks bucked the regional trend, with the Shanghai Stock Exchange Composite Index posting a fourth-straight week of gains as investors took some comfort from the recent upbeat PMI data.

### US Treasuries gained while Italian referendum concerns weighed on the country's bonds

- ▶ **US Treasuries** gained (yields fell) this week as uncertainty ahead of the US presidential election supported demand for "safe-haven" government debt. The gains came despite the Fed suggesting that the case for a rate hike by the end of the year had "continued to strengthen" in its November monetary policy statement. Overall, US Treasury two-year yields fell 7bps to 0.78% and five-year yields dropped 9bps to 1.23%. At the longer end, 10-year yields slipped 7bps to 1.78% and 30-year yields fell 6bps to 2.56%.
- ▶ In **Europe**, Italian 10-year bond yields widened by 17bps to 1.75% amid concerns over the outcome of the Italian referendum on constitutional reforms in December and persistent worries over the health of the banking sector. However, elsewhere in the region, government **bond markets** were calmer. German and French 10-year yields were little changed on the week, closing at 0.13% and 0.46% respectively, while Spanish yields were also flat, ending at 1.27%. UK 10-year gilt yields fell 13bps to 1.13% despite the Bank of England suggesting there is a limit to the extent to which it will tolerate an inflation overshoot in its November meeting minutes.

### Sterling buoyed by UK's High Court ruling; Japanese yen boosted by broad risk-off sentiment

- ▶ The Bank of England's shift to a more neutral policy bias and the UK High Court ruling saw the **British pound** (+2.7%) post its strongest week against the US dollar since March, although it still stands around 21% down since the Brexit vote. Similarly, the **euro** also strengthened (+1.4%), benefiting from a broad risk-off move and continued firm eurozone data.
- ▶ **Most Asian currencies** rose against a broadly weaker US dollar last week, led by the Japanese yen, as investor worries over the US presidential election result outweighed the increased likelihood that the Fed would raise interest rates in December. However, the Indonesian rupiah weakened against the US dollar as a planned rally of protesters led by Islamic groups against Jakarta Governor Basuki Tjahaja Purnama on Friday weighed on sentiment.

### Oil prices hit by lingering doubts over OPEC deal and huge US stock-build

- ▶ **Oil prices** fell again this week, after weekend talks between OPEC and other major producers failed to yield concrete details on an accord to cut production. Oversupply fears were also reignited as the U.S. Energy Information Administration weekly report showed US crude stockpiles rose by a record 14.4 million barrels last week (consensus at +2 million barrels) as well as data indicating strong OPEC production in October. Overall, WTI fell (-9.5% to USD44.1), as did Brent crude (-8.3% to USD45.6 per barrel).
- ▶ **Gold prices** edged up this week (+2.3% to USD1,305), supported by a weaker US dollar and heightened uncertainty ahead of the US election.

## Market Data

	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)
<b>Equity Indices</b>									
<b>World</b>									
MSCI AC World Index (USD)	403	-1.9	-3.4	-2.4	-2.6	0.9	425	351	16.3
<b>North America</b>									
US Dow Jones Industrial Average	17,888	-1.5	-1.5	-2.5	0.1	2.7	18,668	15,451	16.4
US S&P 500 Index	2,085	-1.9	-3.0	-3.7	-0.8	2.0	2,194	1,810	17.6
US NASDAQ Composite Index	5,046	-2.8	-4.6	-2.3	-1.9	0.8	5,343	4,210	21.1
Canada S&P/TSX Composite Index	14,509	-1.9	-0.1	-0.1	6.2	11.5	14,964	11,531	19.1
<b>Europe</b>									
MSCI AC Europe (USD)	382	-1.9	-5.1	-2.5	-11.2	-7.0	436	354	15.1
Euro STOXX 50 Index	2,955	-4.1	-2.5	0.8	-14.1	-9.6	3,524	2,673	14.1
UK FTSE 100 Index	6,693	-4.3	-5.4	-0.7	4.4	7.2	7,130	5,500	16.2
Germany DAX Index*	10,259	-4.1	-3.4	0.3	-5.4	-4.5	11,431	8,699	12.9
France CAC-40 Index	4,377	-3.8	-2.8	0.7	-11.5	-5.6	5,012	3,892	14.3
Spain IBEX 35 Index	8,792	-4.5	0.3	4.8	-16.1	-7.9	10,632	7,580	15.5
<b>Asia Pacific</b>									
MSCI AC Asia Pacific ex Japan (USD)	436	-1.6	-4.6	0.1	1.3	5.9	459	357	14.3
Japan Nikkei-225 Stock Average	16,905	-3.1	1.0	4.0	-10.7	-11.2	20,012	14,864	17.0
Australian Stock Exchange 200	5,181	-1.9	-5.5	-5.4	-1.2	-2.2	5,611	4,707	15.8
Hong Kong Hang Seng Index	22,643	-1.4	-4.4	3.7	-1.8	3.3	24,364	18,279	12.5
Shanghai Stock Exchange Composite Index	3,125	0.7	4.0	4.8	-9.7	-11.7	3,685	2,638	14.7
Hang Seng China Enterprises Index	9,492	-0.3	-2.7	5.4	-10.1	-1.8	10,676	7,499	8.4
Taiwan TAIEX Index	9,068	-2.6	-2.4	0.5	2.4	8.8	9,400	7,628	14.6
Korea KOSPI Index	1,982	-1.9	-3.5	-0.9	-3.4	1.1	2,074	1,818	11.3
India SENSEX 30 Index	27,274	-2.4	-3.7	-1.6	2.7	4.4	29,077	22,495	18.1
Indonesia Jakarta Stock Price Index	5,363	-0.9	-2.0	-0.2	16.3	16.8	5,483	4,331	17.6
Malaysia Kuala Lumpur Composite Index	1,648	-1.3	-0.8	-0.4	-2.2	-2.6	1,729	1,601	16.6
Philippines Stock Exchange PSE Index	7,227	-2.4	-6.4	-9.4	0.4	4.0	8,118	6,084	18.3
Singapore FTSE Straits Times Index	2,789	-1.0	-3.3	-1.5	-8.3	-3.3	3,026	2,528	13.4
Thailand SET Index	1,486	-0.6	-1.6	-1.5	4.4	15.3	1,558	1,221	15.4
<b>Latam</b>									
Argentina Merval Index	16,755	-6.2	-0.7	7.7	30.9	43.5	18,432	9,200	20.0
Brazil Bovespa Index*	61,598	-4.2	3.8	7.0	29.1	42.1	65,291	37,046	15.4
Chile IPSA Index	4,213	-1.8	3.7	2.3	9.0	14.5	4,321	3,419	16.0
Colombia COLCAP Index	1,346	-1.1	0.8	2.9	10.4	16.6	1,419	1,046	14.1
Mexico Index	46,695	-2.7	-2.5	-0.5	2.9	8.6	48,956	39,924	21.1
<b>EEMEA</b>									
Russia MICEX Index	1,963	-1.0	-1.1	0.9	11.3	11.4	2,063	1,583	6.7
South Africa JSE Index	49,686	-2.2	-4.5	-5.4	-9.0	-2.0	54,761	45,976	15.9
Turkey ISE 100 Index*	74,267	-5.2	-3.6	-2.4	-11.3	3.5	86,931	68,230	8.7

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

	3-month Change (%)	YTD Change (%)	1-year Change (%)	3-year Change (%)	5-year Change (%)
<b>Equity Indices - Total Return</b>					
Global equities	-1.6	3.2	-0.1	8.3	46.5
US equities	-3.2	3.3	0.6	22.9	79.0
Europe equities	-1.5	-3.7	-7.9	-10.5	22.9
Asia Pacific ex Japan equities	1.1	9.0	4.7	-0.3	19.4
Japan equities	3.2	2.3	3.5	11.5	45.3
Latam equities	3.1	37.2	21.9	-22.6	-26.3
Emerging Markets equities	1.4	13.7	4.3	-7.5	1.1

All total returns quoted in US dollar terms.

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 Markets 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.

Sources: Bloomberg and HSBC Global Asset Management. Data as at close of business 04 November 2016.

Past performance is not an indication of future returns.

## Market Data (continued)

	Close	1-week Change (%)	1-month Change (%)	3-month Change (%)	1-year Change (%)	YTD Change (%)
<b>Bond indices - Total Return</b>						
BarCap GlobalAgg (Hedged in USD)	507	0.1	-0.7	-0.8	5.5	5.4
JPM EMBI Global	759	-0.3	-1.8	0.2	10.5	13.1
BarCap US Corporate Index (USD)	2,781	0.0	-0.5	-0.5	7.5	8.2
BarCap Euro Corporate Index (Eur)	242	0.1	-0.7	-0.6	5.1	5.2
BarCap Global High Yield (USD)	427	-0.7	-0.6	2.2	9.7	14.1
Markit iBoxx Asia ex-Japan Bond Index (USD)	190	0.0	-0.5	0.0	7.2	7.5
Markit iBoxx Asia ex-Japan High-Yield Bond Index (USD)	236	-0.2	0.1	1.6	10.8	13.1

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

<b>Currencies (vs USD)</b>	Latest	1-week Ago	1-month Ago	3-months Ago	1-year Ago	Year End 2015	52-week High	52-week Low
<b>Developed markets</b>								
EUR/USD	1.11	1.10	1.12	1.11	1.09	1.09	1.16	1.05
GBP/USD	1.25	1.22	1.27	1.31	1.54	1.47	1.53	1.18
CHF/USD	1.03	1.01	1.02	1.03	1.01	1.00	1.06	0.97
CAD	1.34	1.34	1.32	1.30	1.32	1.38	1.47	1.25
JPY	103.12	104.74	102.90	101.22	121.57	120.22	123.76	99.02
AUD	1.30	1.32	1.31	1.31	1.40	1.37	1.46	1.28
NZD	1.36	1.40	1.39	1.39	1.52	1.46	1.58	1.34
<b>Asia</b>								
HKD	7.76	7.76	7.76	7.76	7.75	7.75	7.83	7.75
CNY	6.76	6.78	6.67	6.64	6.34	6.49	6.79	6.35
INR	66.71	66.78	66.46	66.92	65.49	66.15	68.79	65.73
MYR	4.20	4.20	4.13	4.05	4.27	4.29	4.44	3.84
KRW	1,144	1,145	1,108	1,114	1,132	1,175	1,245	1,090
TWD	31.45	31.64	31.34	31.67	32.32	32.86	33.79	31.01
<b>Latam</b>								
BRL	3.24	3.20	3.26	3.19	3.80	3.96	4.17	3.10
COP	3,061	2,988	2,976	3,083	2,835	3,175	3,453	2,817
MXN	19.03	18.98	19.33	18.91	16.54	17.21	19.93	16.44
<b>EEMEA</b>								
RUB	64.45	62.90	62.74	65.69	63.20	72.52	85.96	61.83
ZAR	13.58	13.84	13.83	13.71	13.96	15.47	17.92	13.20
TRY	3.16	3.11	3.06	3.01	2.86	2.92	3.17	2.79

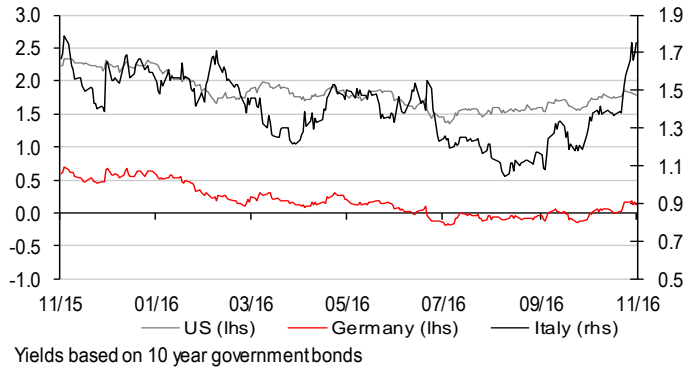
<b>Bonds</b>	Close	1-week Ago	1-month Ago	3-months Ago	1-year Ago	Year End 2015
<b>US Treasury yields (%)</b>						
3-Month	0.37	0.28	0.32	0.25	0.04	0.16
2-Year	0.78	0.85	0.82	0.64	0.81	1.05
5-Year	1.23	1.32	1.23	1.03	1.63	1.76
10-Year	1.78	1.85	1.69	1.50	2.23	2.27
30-Year	2.56	2.62	2.41	2.25	2.99	3.02
<b>Developed market 10-year bond yields (%)</b>						
Japan	-0.07	-0.05	-0.08	-0.08	0.32	0.26
UK	1.13	1.26	0.78	0.64	1.99	1.96
Germany	0.13	0.17	-0.06	-0.10	0.60	0.63
France	0.46	0.46	0.26	0.13	0.95	0.99
Italy	1.75	1.58	1.31	1.14	1.67	1.59
Spain	1.27	1.23	0.97	1.02	1.75	1.77

	Latest	1-week ago (%)	1-month Change (%)	3-month Change (%)	1-year Change (%)	YTD Change (%)	52-week High	52-week Low
<b>Commodities</b>								
Gold	1,305	2.3	2.8	-4.2	17.8	22.9	1,375	1,046
Brent Oil	45.6	-8.3	-10.4	2.9	-6.2	22.2	54	27
WTI Crude Oil	44.1	-9.5	-9.4	5.2	-4.8	19.0	52	26
R/J CRB Futures Index	183	-3.5	-2.6	0.6	-6.0	3.6	198	155
LME Copper	4,960	2.4	3.2	2.7	-3.4	5.4	5,220	4,318

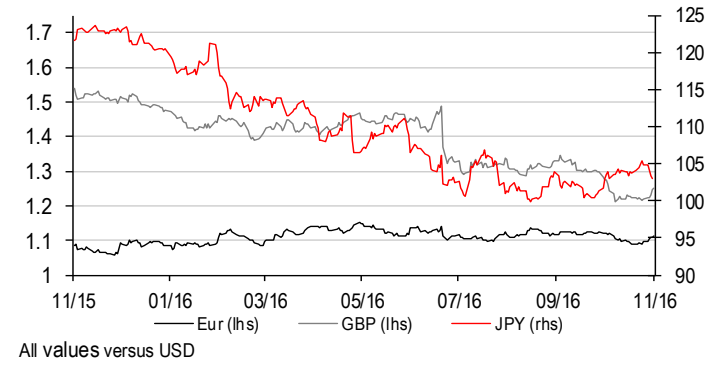
Sources: Bloomberg and HSBC Global Asset Management. Data as at close of business 04 November 2016.  
Past performance is not an indication of future returns.

# Market Trends

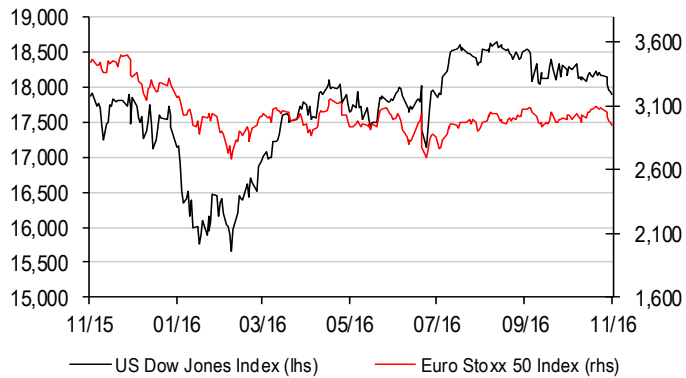
## Government bond yields (%)



## Major currencies (versus US dollar)



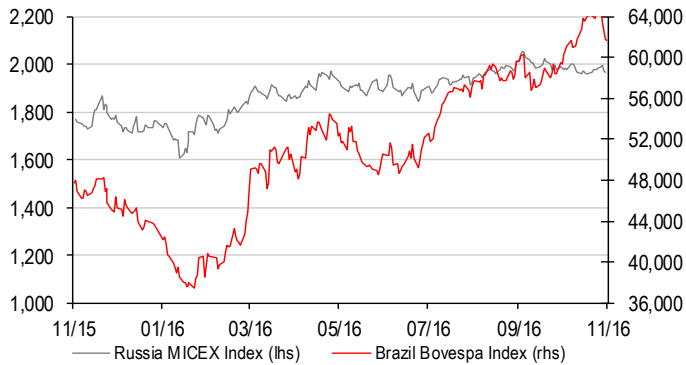
## Global equities



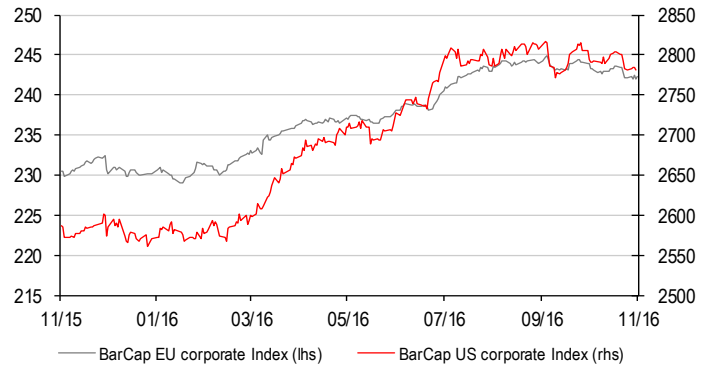
## Emerging Asian equities



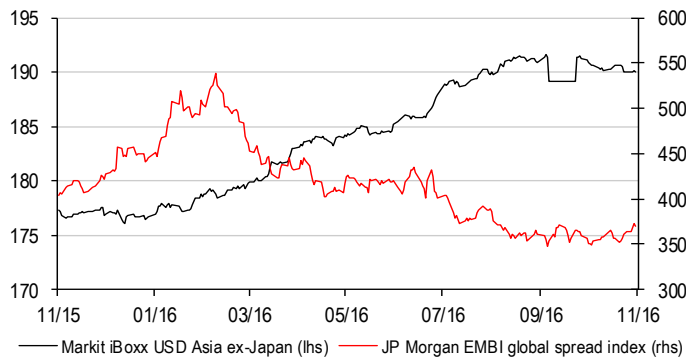
## Other emerging equities



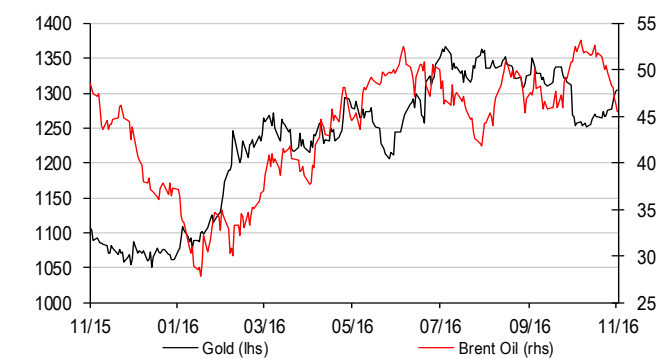
## Global credit indices



## Emerging markets spreads (USD indices)



## Commodities (USD)



Sources: Bloomberg and HSBC Global Asset Management. Data as at close of business 04 November 2016.  
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