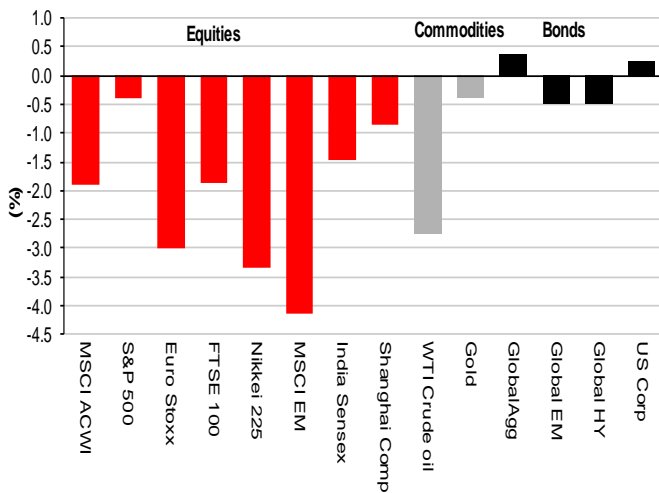


- ▶ Global equity markets fell sharply this week, on the back of weaker than expected global economic data releases and lower commodity prices
- ▶ The US labour market report was mixed and showed that nonfarm payrolls rose 160,000 in April (versus a consensus of 200,000), while average earnings were a touch stronger than expected, with the annual rate of growth moving up to 2.5% yoy
- ▶ In the coming week, investor attention will turn to inflation data from China, Mexico and India, as well as US retail sales

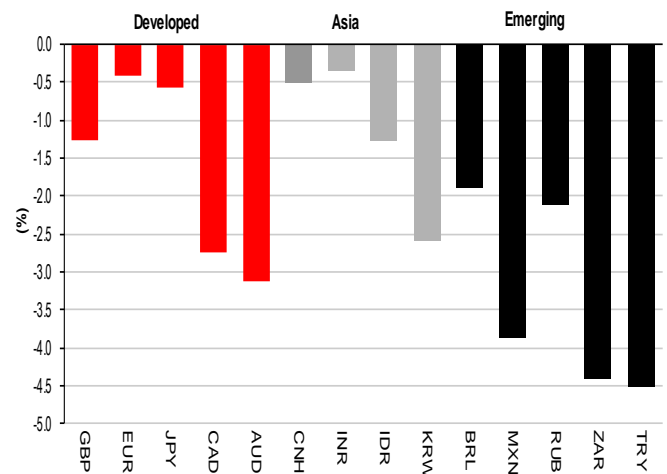
Movers and shakers

Equities dipped amid disappointing data and lower oil prices

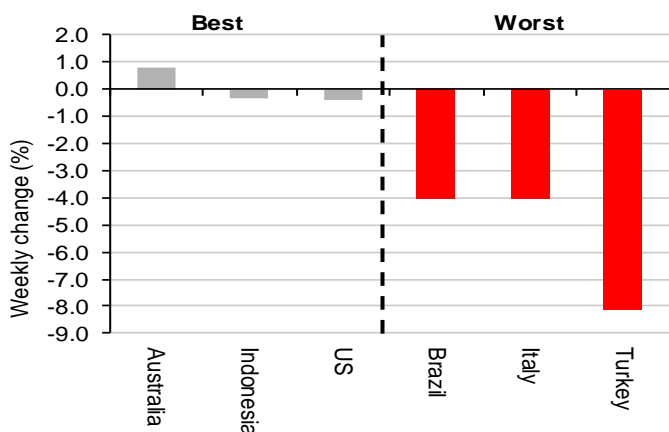


Currencies (versus US dollar)

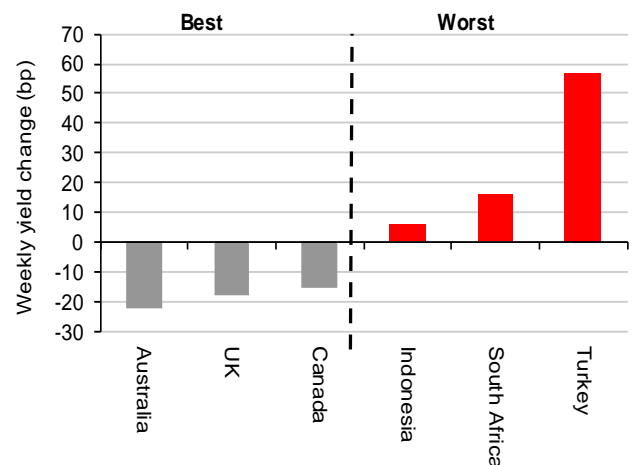
Emerging market currencies fell sharply against the US dollar



Equities



Bonds (10-year)



Sources: Bloomberg, HSBC Global Asset Management. Data as at close of business 06 May 2016. All the above charts relate to 29/04/2016 – 06/05/2016. Past performance is not an indication of future returns.

Macro Data and Key Events

Past Week (02-06 May 2016)

Date	Country	Indicator	Data as of	Survey	Actual	Prior
Monday 02 May	US	ISM Manufacturing Index	Apr	51.5	50.8	51.8
Tuesday 03 May	China	Caixin Manufacturing PMI	Apr	49.8	49.4	49.7
Wednesday 04 May	Eurozone	Markit Composite PMI	Apr F	53.0	53.0	53.0
	US	ISM Non-Manufacturing Index	Apr	54.8	55.7	54.5
	US	Factory Orders (mom)	Mar	0.6%	1.1%	-1.9%
Thursday 05 May	Mexico	Bank of Mexico Interest Rate Decision	May	3.75%	3.75%	3.75%
Friday 06 May	US	Change in Nonfarm Payrolls	Apr	200K	160K	208K

F – Final

- ▶ In a holiday-shortened week, the economic data calendar was quite thin. The week commenced with the release of the **US ISM Manufacturing Index**, which fell to 50.8 in April, from 51.8 in March, a level consistent with continued moderate growth in manufacturing activity. New export orders rose slightly to a 17-month high of 52.5 after rebounding to 52.0 in March from a post-recession low of 46.5 in February, potentially illustrating that the depreciation of the US dollar since the beginning of the year is supporting exporters. However, the prices-paid component came in at 59.0, up from 51.8 in March and its highest reading since September 2014, partially due to the end of the negative base effects related to crude oil on producer prices. April's **ISM Non-Manufacturing Index** rose to 55.7, beating market expectations (54.8) for the third straight month in a row. The key driver of this rise was the improvement in new orders, which added 3.2 to 59.9, the highest level since October 2015. Also reassuring was the recovery in the employment subcomponent, which rose 2.7 to 53.0—the strongest since December 2015. Meanwhile, business activity slowed marginally but remained strong at 58.8 against 59.8 previously. Overall, this release points to a stronger start to Q2 after a soft Q1 was confirmed in the first GDP release last week.
- ▶ Finally, on Friday, the **US labour market report** was mixed and showed that nonfarm payrolls rose 160,000 in April (versus a consensus of 200,000), from a downwardly revised 208,000 in March (previously 215,000). Employment growth for March and February was also revised down by a net 19,000. The breakdown of the April employment report showed the deceleration reflected a pullback in construction (+1,000 versus +41,000 previously), retail (-3,000 versus +39,000) and government (-11,000 versus +24,000 previously), particularly for the US Postal Service and local government educational services. However, business services added 65,000 jobs, aided by a 9,000 increase in temporary help services, while education and health added 54,000, which was quite encouraging. The **unemployment rate**, derived from a separate U.S. Department of Labor survey of households rather than employers, also unexpectedly held at the 5% level it had risen to in March, instead of moving back down to 4.9%, due to a drop in the labour force participation rate to 62.8%. In contrast, **average earnings** were a touch stronger than expected with the annual rate of growth moving up to 2.5% yoy (consensus +2.4% yoy) from March's 2.3% yoy. The **household survey** showed a 316,000 decline in employment in April, following a string of very strong gains in recent months. Overall, while this is not a very weak report, it may be sluggish enough to sway the US Federal Reserve (Fed) in the direction of delaying another interest rate hike. Before raising rates, the Fed will want some reassurance that the slowdown in the labour market is temporary and that output growth is picking up. The stronger than expected April ISM Non-Manufacturing Index was an indication that the latter is underway. Attention will now turn to next week's retail sales, which will be watched for confirmation that consumer spending accelerated in the early part of Q2.
- ▶ Over in Asia, **China's official manufacturing PMI** edged down to 50.1 in April from 50.2 in March (versus market consensus of 50.3). The production and new orders sub-indices both ticked down but stayed above the expansion/contraction threshold of 50. The employment sub-index also fell. Meanwhile, the purchasing price sub-index rose to an almost five-year high of 57.6, indicating continued easing of PPI deflation. The **official non-manufacturing PMI** also eased to 53.5 but stayed well above 50. Overall, the PMIs signal continued stabilisation in growth momentum. **China's Caixin Manufacturing PMI** survey for April surprised on the downside, coming in at 49.4 (versus consensus at 49.8), down from 49.7 in March. The survey confirmed that several pockets of weakness remain in China, with rapid declines in inventories and employment being a clear sign that businesses are cutting their costs and adapting to soft sales. Nonetheless, on a more positive note, both domestic and export orders rose in April, suggesting that public stimulus is gradually feeding through to the business sector.
- ▶ Finally, the **Bank of Mexico** kept its policy rate on hold at 3.75% as expected. This follows a similar decision in March and a 50bps hike at the unexpected policy meeting on 17 February. The broad-based improvement since the prior policy meeting means the maintenance of a moderately hawkish bias was no surprise. Although inflation appears comparatively muted there are still concerns surrounding the possibility of pass-through pressures from the decline in the Mexican peso. Similarly, the path for US monetary policy and global financial conditions are crucial for the timing of any change.

Coming Week (09-13 May 2016)

Date	Country	Indicator	Data as of	Survey	Prior
Sunday 08 May	China	Trade Balance (USD)	Apr	40.0bn	29.9bn
Monday 09 May	Germany	Factory Orders (mom)	Mar	0.6%	-1.2%
	Mexico	CPI (yoy)	Apr	2.6%	2.6%
Tuesday 10 May	China	CPI (yoy)	Apr	2.3%	2.3%
	Germany	Industrial Production (mom)	Mar	-0.3%	-0.5%
Thursday 12 May	Japan	BoP Current Account Adjusted (JPY)	Mar	1899.8bn	1733.5bn
	Eurozone	Industrial Production (mom)	Mar	0.0%	-0.8%
	UK	Bank of England Interest Rate Decision	May	0.5%	0.5%
	UK	Bank of England Inflation Report			
Friday 13 May	India	Industrial Production (yoy)	Mar	-	2.0%
	India	CPI (yoy)	Apr	-	4.8%
	Eurozone	GDP (qoq, Second Estimate)	Q1 P	0.6%	0.6%P
	US	Retail Sales Advance (mom)	Apr	0.9%	-0.3%
	US	University of Michigan Index of Consumer Sentiment	May P	89.9	89.0

P – Preliminary, Q – Quarter

US

- ▶ In the US, supportive fundamentals such as improving labour market performance and low energy prices should enable **US** consumers to continue to support economic growth. Despite a slightly more anaemic performance in Q1 than usual, consumer spending remained the dominant driver of US growth and therefore a key determinant of market sentiment. The headline **retail sales** number is expected to rise 0.9% mom, the strongest since May 2015, boosted by the strong April rise in auto (+5.2% mom) and gasoline (+8.4% mom) sales. The control group (excluding autos, gas and building materials) is anticipated to show the firmest rise since July 2015, at 0.3% mom.
- ▶ The **University of Michigan Index of Consumer Sentiment** has remained elevated over the past year, with the current situation measure holding firm. However, the expectations subcomponent has drifted down, pushing the headline number to a seven-month low in April. The preliminary reading of the index in May is expected to increase slightly, by 0.9 points to 89.9.

Europe

- ▶ In Europe, on Monday, **eurozone finance ministers will hold an emergency meeting** to discuss additional austerity measures for Greece should budget targets be missed. The main discussion is likely to be on the contingent fiscal measures (+2% of GDP) that the International Monetary Fund (IMF) has requested in case the fiscal targets cannot be met and which the Greek government is opposing. The agenda of the meeting also mentions possible discussions on debt sustainability. Some form of debt relief (longer grace periods and maturities) is needed to bring the IMF back on board with the Greek programme. A deal seems close, but more delays could be possible, and eventually the eurozone might have to go ahead (at least for now) without the IMF. If the Eurogroup cannot reach a deal on 9 May, there is another meeting scheduled for 24 May.
- ▶ In terms of data, the **eurozone Q1 GDP** second estimate is expected to confirm the preliminary release, which showed growth of 0.6% qoq. This is the first time economic activity in one quarter has surpassed the previous peak reached in Q1 2008, and shows that the recovery remains firmly on track. The sectoral details will be published in the second release.
- ▶ **German industrial production** is expected to decline for the second consecutive month after a sharp pickup at the start of the year, falling 0.3% mom in March after falling 0.5% mom in February. Manufacturing output is also likely to decline in March on the back of a second consecutive monthly decline in car production. However, **German factory orders** are expected to increase 0.6% mom in March, after declining 1.2% mom in February.
- ▶ **The Bank of England (BoE)** is not expected to change monetary policy at its May meeting. At the April meeting, the Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) said the forthcoming referendum would make data harder to interpret over the next few months and it would "react more cautiously" to news. Since that meeting, Q1 GDP growth came out in line with the BoE's expectation. However, retail sales have disappointed and PMIs have also worsened markedly, with the manufacturing survey dropping into contractionary territory for the first time in three years. Attention will be focused on the May **Inflation Report**. Given the uncertainty around the European Union referendum and thus policy outlook, the BoE is likely to want to avoid sending any strong policy signals.

Emerging markets and Japan

- ▶ April's **Mexican inflation** data is expected to rise 2.6% yoy, the same rate as in March. This would mark the 12th straight month that inflation has been below the central bank's inflation target of 3%. While the Bank of Mexico has continued to highlight its concerns about the potential of pass-through from peso weakness to inflation, this has so far failed to materialise.
- ▶ After the stronger than expected gain in February, **Japan's current account surplus** is expected to increase further to JPY1,899.8 billion in March (in seasonally adjusted terms). Data already released shows net exports of goods in March reaching their highest surplus since the earthquake/tsunami of March 2011, and net services, especially tourism, will likely also contribute positively. However, the recent appreciation of the yen could put some downward pressure on the balance of overseas investment income.
- ▶ **India's industrial production** growth for March is expected to remain in positive territory for the second month, following three months of decline. India's manufacturing PMI reached an eight-month high in March, at 52.4, before consolidating to 50.5 in April, levels consistent with a moderate expansion in the industrial sector. Meanwhile, **CPI inflation** for April is expected to continue to

decelerate from the 4.8% yoy reached in March, and after the 17-month high reached in January, as base effects wane further and the appreciation of the rupee over the past two months reduces imported inflation. If this downtrend continues in the next few months, it could pave the way for further monetary easing.

- ▶ **China's** exports increased by 11.5% yoy in March, partly correcting the 25.4% decline observed in February, and data for April will likely see a return to more sustainable growth (with expectations at 0% yoy), reflecting softness in demand from most of China's trading partners. In addition, the new export orders component of the manufacturing PMI survey remained very close to 50 in March and February. Meanwhile, imports are likely to remain in negative territory amid low commodity prices and soft domestic demand. The **trade balance** could thus rebound from USD29.9 billion to USD40.0 billion. **CPI inflation** is expected to have remained unchanged, at 2.3% yoy, as the selling price component of the non-manufacturing PMI survey was fairly flat in April. Moreover, the sharp decline in vegetable prices observed in April, according to Ministry of Agriculture data, was offset by increases in meat prices.

Market Moves

Global equities hit by disappointing economic data releases and weaker commodity prices

- ▶ US equities opened higher this week, but then retreated on the back of some soft macroeconomic data from China and the US. Some poor corporate earnings reports also weighed on investor sentiment. Overall, the S&P 500 Index finished down (-0.4%) for the second consecutive week, with materials and energy shares tumbling on lower commodity prices, while defensive sectors – such as consumer staples and utilities—outperformed.
- ▶ It was another bad week for European equities, as a raft of weaker than expected global data releases (including eurozone retail sales) and lower commodity prices weighed on risk appetite. The decline in the EURO STOXX 50 Index (-3.0%) was led by falls in financials and materials shares. All other major European bourses also ended lower, with peripheral stock markets underperforming, despite some better than expected corporate earnings releases.
- ▶ Most Asian stock markets fell this week, following a disappointing batch of global PMI releases, exacerbated by the Reserve Bank of Australia's unexpected cut in its policy rate. Moreover, the decline in commodity prices (particularly metals) dragged energy and materials stocks lower. Offshore financial centres underperformed, such as Hong Kong's Hang Seng Index (-5.2%) and Singapore's FTSE Straits Times Index (-3.8%). The Nikkei 225 Index, which was closed for most of the week, tumbled on Monday as the yen reached its strongest value against the US dollar in 19 months, undermining exporters' earnings outlook and fuelling concerns about imported deflation. In China, stocks were comparatively less volatile, with declines in the Shanghai Stock Exchange Composite Index (-0.9%) limited by expectations of increased policy support.

Treasuries and core European bonds gained on heightened risk aversion and lower oil prices

- ▶ US Treasuries extended recent gains this week on heightened risk aversion as equities sold off, with this week's Fed speak leaving the door open for a June hike, although Atlanta Fed President Dennis Lockhart expressed that he was “on the fence” on the matter. The mixed April nonfarm payrolls reports only provided temporary support. Overall, 10-year Treasury yields closed the week lower (-5bps at 1.78%). Policy-sensitive two-year yields fell slightly less (-5bps to 0.73%).
- ▶ Similarly, core European bond prices rose (yields fell), fuelled by global risk-off sentiment and lower inflation expectations, amid thin trading due to public holidays in the region. The benchmark 10-year German bund rallied sharply (yields fell 13bps to 0.14%). Meanwhile, in the periphery, Italian and Spanish bonds were little changed, although Portuguese bonds underperformed (yields rose 15bps), despite news late last week that the country had maintained its final investment-grade credit rating.

Emerging market currencies dip amid stronger greenback, lower commodity prices and weak risk appetite

- ▶ The euro opened higher against an initially weaker US dollar this week, breaking through USD1.15 for the first time since August last year, amid an upbeat final Eurozone Manufacturing PMI reading for April. General risk aversion during the week provided further support, as investors unwound their euro-funded carry trades. However, the euro pared gains, amid a recovery in the US dollar, to close the week slightly lower (-0.4%). Friday's mixed US employment report saw elevated volatility, although little change over the day. Similarly, the British pound gave up early-week gains to close this week down (-1.3%), weighed on by concerns over the health of the UK economy following disappointing PMI prints.
- ▶ Asian currencies depreciated against a stronger US dollar, as several regional Fed presidents left the door open on a possible rate hike as early as June, while lower commodity prices and general growth concerns, particularly around China, also weighed. The Malaysian ringgit saw the sharpest decline (-2.5%) on lingering concerns about an ailing public investment entity as well as lower energy prices. The Korean won also saw significant depreciation (-2.3%) as the release of minutes from the 19 April policy meeting were perceived as dovish.

Oil prices decline, despite temporary supply outages, amid lingering oversupply concerns

- ▶ WTI crude oil prices fell this week (-2.7% to USD44.7 per barrel), erasing last week's gains. Support from temporary supply disruptions caused by wildfires in Alberta (which cut Canadian oil sands production) and political unrest in Libya were offset by a stronger US dollar for most of the week and lingering supply glut concerns. News that oil exports from both OPEC and Russia continued to rise in April, coupled with higher US crude inventories in Tuesday's American Petroleum Institute report and Wednesday's U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA) report, weighed on sentiment, despite the EIA announcing a continued

decline in US crude production. Brent crude also ended lower (-5.9% to USD45.3).

- ▶ Gold prices were little changed this week (-0.4% at USD1,288 per ounce), with a stronger US dollar contributing to a reversal in early-week gains (which saw the precious metal breach the USD1,300 level for the first time since January 2015). Nevertheless, prices found some support at the end of the week given the mixed nature of the US jobs report, which muddies the outlook for further US interest rate increases this year (a negative for the non-yield-generating asset).

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)
Equity Indices									
World									
MSCI AC World Index (USD)	396	-1.9	0.5	7.9	-9.0	-0.9	444	351	15.9
North America									
US Dow Jones Industrial Average	17,741	-0.2	0.1	9.5	-0.6	1.8	18,351	15,370	16.5
US S&P 500 Index	2,057	-0.4	-0.5	9.4	-1.1	0.6	2,135	1,810	17.5
US NASDAQ Composite Index	4,736	-0.8	-3.8	8.5	-3.7	-5.4	5,232	4,210	20.3
Canada S&P/TSX Composite Index	13,701	-1.8	2.7	7.3	-8.8	5.3	15,237	11,531	18.4
Europe									
MSCI AC Europe (USD)	394	-3.3	0.9	4.6	-15.2	-4.1	479	356	14.9
Euro STOXX 50 Index	2,937	-3.0	0.9	2.0	-17.5	-10.1	3,714	2,673	13.4
UK FTSE 100 Index	6,126	-1.9	-0.6	4.7	-11.7	-1.9	7,084	5,500	16.5
Germany DAX Index*	9,870	-1.7	2.6	6.3	-13.0	-8.1	11,920	8,699	12.5
France CAC-40 Index	4,301	-2.9	0.4	2.4	-13.7	-7.2	5,218	3,892	14.1
Spain IBEX 35 Index	8,702	-3.6	3.6	2.4	-22.0	-8.8	11,613	7,746	13.6
Asia Pacific									
MSCI AC Asia Pacific ex Japan (USD)	403	-3.2	-0.4	7.0	-20.7	-2.0	513	357	12.9
Japan Nikkei-225 Stock Average	16,107	-3.4	2.5	-4.2	-17.5	-15.4	20,953	14,866	15.3
Australian Stock Exchange 200	5,292	0.8	7.0	6.3	-7.0	-0.1	5,803	4,707	17.4
Hong Kong Hang Seng Index	20,110	-4.5	-0.5	4.3	-27.2	-8.2	28,525	18,279	10.8
Shanghai Stock Exchange Composite Index	2,913	-0.9	-4.5	5.4	-31.1	-17.7	5,178	2,638	13.1
Hang Seng China Enterprises Index	8,472	-5.2	-2.3	5.2	-39.5	-12.3	14,963	7,499	6.9
Taiwan TAIEX Index	8,146	-2.8	-4.3	1.0	-17.0	-2.3	9,797	7,203	12.6
Korea KOSPI Index	1,977	-0.9	0.3	3.1	-6.1	0.8	2,149	1,801	11.1
India SENSEX 30 Index	25,229	-1.5	1.3	2.5	-5.6	-3.4	28,578	22,495	15.8
Indonesia Jakarta Stock Price Index	4,823	-0.3	-0.9	0.5	-7.0	5.0	5,347	4,034	15.2
Malaysia Kuala Lumpur Composite Index	1,649	-1.4	-3.9	-0.8	-9.4	-2.5	1,824	1,504	15.9
Philippines Stock Exchange PSE Index	6,992	-2.3	-2.6	3.4	-11.2	0.6	7,923	6,084	17.8
Singapore FTSE Straits Times Index	2,731	-3.8	-2.9	4.1	-21.1	-5.3	3,473	2,528	12.3
Thailand SET Index	1,391	-1.0	1.2	6.5	-8.5	8.0	1,536	1,221	14.8
Latam									
Argentina Merval Index	13,454	-2.0	9.7	18.0	10.9	15.2	14,597	8,660	15.1
Brazil Bovespa Index*	51,718	-4.1	7.5	27.4	-9.4	19.3	58,575	37,046	13.8
Chile IPSA Index	4,003	0.0	3.1	9.5	-2.7	8.8	4,148	3,419	15.3
Colombia COLCAP Index	1,293	-3.7	-2.2	8.2	-8.4	12.1	1,422	1,046	14.1
Mexico Index	45,210	-1.3	-0.2	4.6	0.8	5.2	46,308	39,257	19.7
EEMEA									
Russia MICEX Index	1,902	-2.6	2.2	6.8	10.9	8.0	1,977	1,570	7.3
South Africa JSE Index	51,417	-2.9	0.5	3.3	-4.5	1.4	54,761	45,976	16.9
Turkey ISE 100 Index*	78,368	-8.2	-3.9	5.6	-4.9	9.3	88,652	68,230	8.8

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

	3-month Change (%)	YTD Change (%)	1-year Change (%)	3-year Change (%)	5-year Change (%)
Equity Indices - Total Return					
Global equities	8.6	-0.2	-7.2	13.2	26.1
US equities	9.7	0.5	-0.7	31.8	64.0
Europe equities	6.2	-2.5	-12.6	0.8	2.1
Asia Pacific ex Japan equities	8.6	-0.5	-17.6	-8.2	-4.4
Japan equities	4.5	-5.1	-8.8	7.8	21.9
Latam equities	24.4	19.2	-18.4	-37.5	-43.8
Emerging Markets equities	9.9	2.4	-20.3	-16.8	-21.3

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, HSBC Global Asset Management. Data as at close of business 6 May 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 (%)
Bond indices - Total Return						
BarCap GlobalAgg (Hedged in USD)	498.9	0.4	0.3	2.2	4.6	3.9
JPM EMBI Global	715.7	-0.5	1.4	6.8	4.2	6.7
BarCap US Corporate Index (USD)	2715.1	0.2	1.3	5.2	4.7	5.7
BarCap Euro Corporate Index (Eur)	237.4	0.4	0.3	2.7	2.3	3.1
BarCap Global High Yield (USD)	397.8	-0.5	2.6	8.5	1.1	6.4
HSBC Asian Bond Index	397.76	0.0	0.3	2.9	4.3	4.5

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 2015	52-week High	52-week Low
Developed markets								
EUR/USD	1.14	1.15	1.14	1.12	1.13	1.09	1.17	1.05
GBP/USD	1.44	1.46	1.41	1.45	1.52	1.47	1.59	1.38
CHF/USD	1.03	1.04	1.05	1.01	1.09	1.00	1.10	0.97
CAD	1.29	1.26	1.31	1.39	1.20	1.38	1.47	1.19
JPY	107.12	106.50	109.79	116.87	119.46	120.22	125.86	105.55
AUD	1.36	1.31	1.32	1.42	1.26	1.37	1.46	1.23
NZD	1.46	1.43	1.47	1.51	1.33	1.46	1.60	1.32
Asia								
HKD	7.76	7.76	7.76	7.79	7.75	7.75	7.83	7.75
CNY	6.50	6.48	6.48	6.57	6.20	6.49	6.60	6.19
INR	66.56	66.33	66.66	67.65	63.54	66.15	68.79	63.31
MYR	4.00	3.90	3.92	4.15	3.57	4.29	4.48	3.56
KRW	1,169.72	1,139.40	1,156.17	1,197.54	1,080.18	1,175.06	1,245.13	1,083.86
TWD	32.39	32.27	32.42	33.18	30.61	32.86	33.79	30.35
Latam								
BRL	3.50	3.44	3.64	3.90	3.03	3.96	4.25	2.97
COP	2,957.96	2,849.97	3,081.13	3,333.49	2,360.27	3,174.50	3,452.55	2,353.73
MXN	17.87	17.18	17.65	18.44	15.36	17.21	19.44	14.99
EEMEA								
RUB	66.17	64.77	67.67	77.54	50.82	72.52	85.96	48.14
ZAR	14.88	14.23	15.08	16.03	12.02	15.47	17.92	11.73
TRY	2.93	2.80	2.84	2.92	2.69	2.92	3.08	2.56

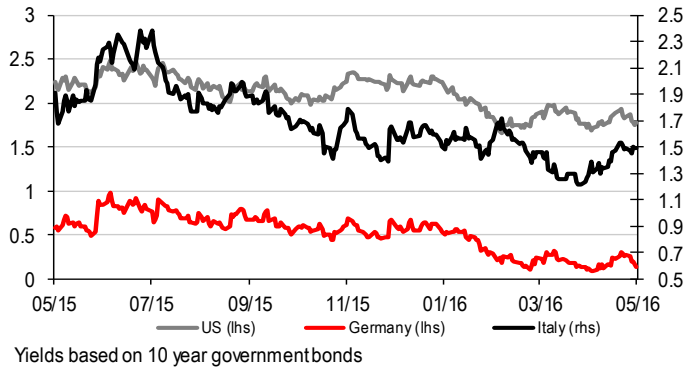
Bonds	Close	1-week Ago	1-month Ago	3-months Ago	1-year Ago	Year End 2015
US Treasury yields (%)						
3-Month	0.19	0.21	0.23	0.29	0.01	0.16
2-Year	0.73	0.78	0.73	0.72	0.64	1.05
5-Year	1.23	1.29	1.20	1.24	1.59	1.76
10-Year	1.78	1.83	1.75	1.84	2.24	2.27
30-Year	2.63	2.68	2.58	2.67	2.99	3.02
Developed market 10-year bond yields (%)						
Japan	-0.12	-0.08	-0.06	0.02	0.36	0.26
UK	1.42	1.60	1.38	1.56	1.98	1.96
Germany	0.14	0.27	0.12	0.30	0.59	0.63
France	0.52	0.63	0.46	0.63	0.90	0.99
Italy	1.49	1.49	1.28	1.55	1.91	1.59
Spain	1.59	1.59	1.51	1.64	1.89	1.77

	Latest	1-week ago (%)	1-month Change (%)	3-month Change (%)	1-year Change (%)	YTD Change (%)	52-week High	52-week Low
Commodities								
Gold	1,288	-0.4	5.4	9.7	8.0	21.3	1,304	1,046
Brent Oil	45.3	-5.9	13.7	33.0	-33.2	21.5	70	27
WTI Crude Oil	44.7	-2.7	18.3	44.6	-26.7	20.6	63	26
R/J CRB Futures Index	180	-2.5	7.4	11.1	-21.9	2.1	234	155
LME Copper	4,785	-5.2	0.0	3.3	-25.1	1.7	6,459	4,318

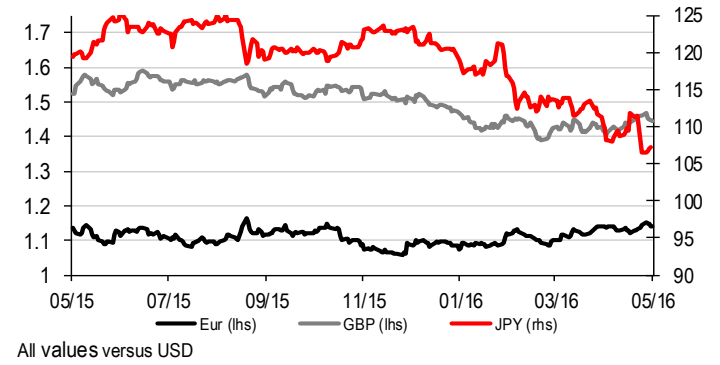
Sources: Bloomberg, HSBC Global Asset Management. Data as at close of business 6 May 2016.
Past performance is not an indication of future returns.

Market Trends

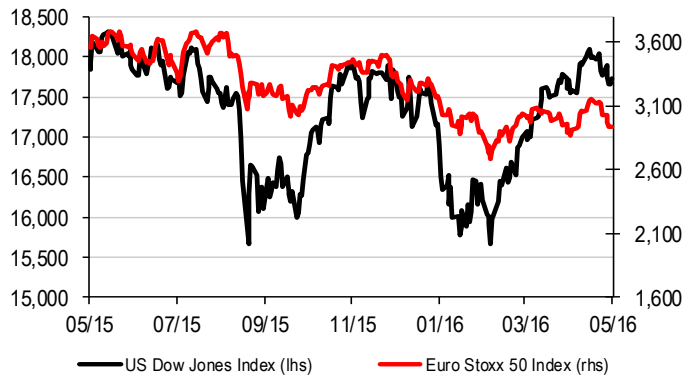
Government bond yields (%)



Major currencies (versus US dollar)



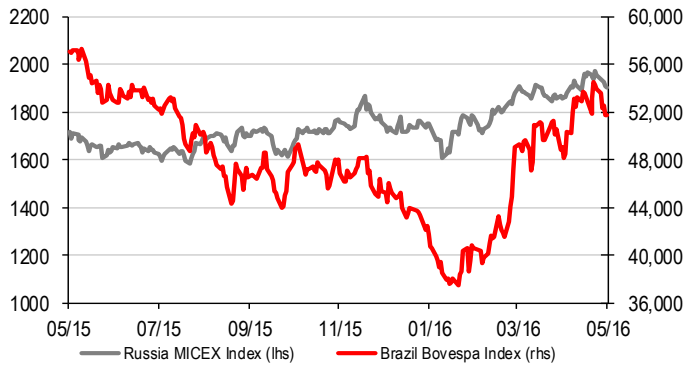
Global equities



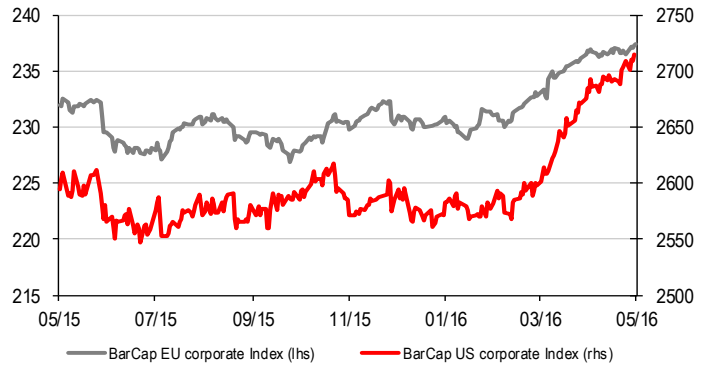
Emerging Asian equities



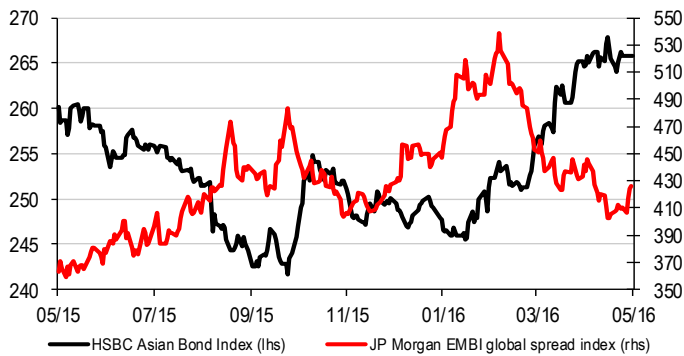
Other emerging equities



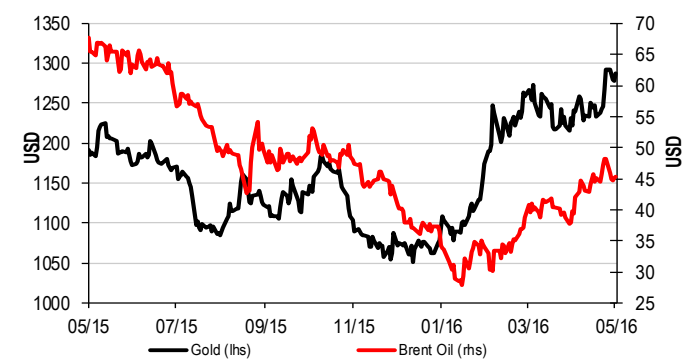
Global credit indices



Emerging markets spreads (USD indices)



Commodities (USD)



Sources: Bloomberg, HSBC Global Asset Management. Data as at close of business 6 May 2016.
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