IW

Investment Weekly

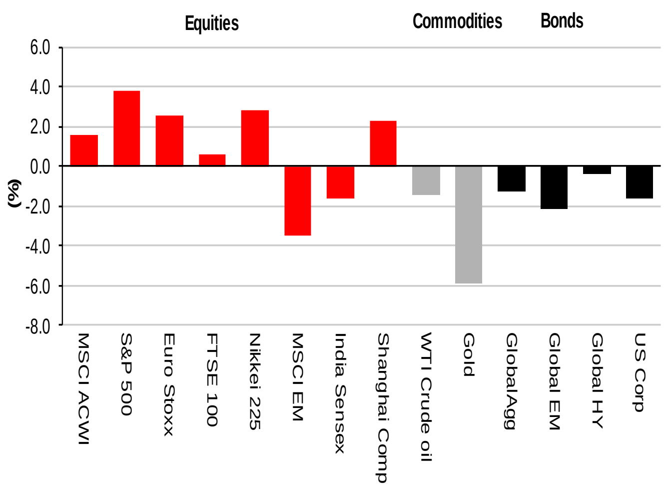
14 November 2016

For Professional Client and Institutional Investor Use Only

- Global equities gained last week on expectations of greater US fiscal stimulus, although fears of greater protectionism hit Emerging Market equities
- In a surprise victory, Donald Trump defeated Hillary Clinton to become US President-Elect as the Republicans also retained Congressional control
- In the coming week, US retail sales will be the key data release

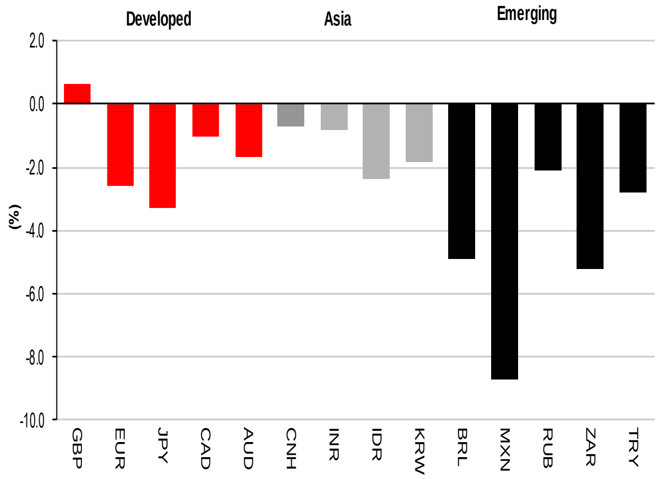
Movers and shakers

Reflation expectations lifted global equities but hit fixed income

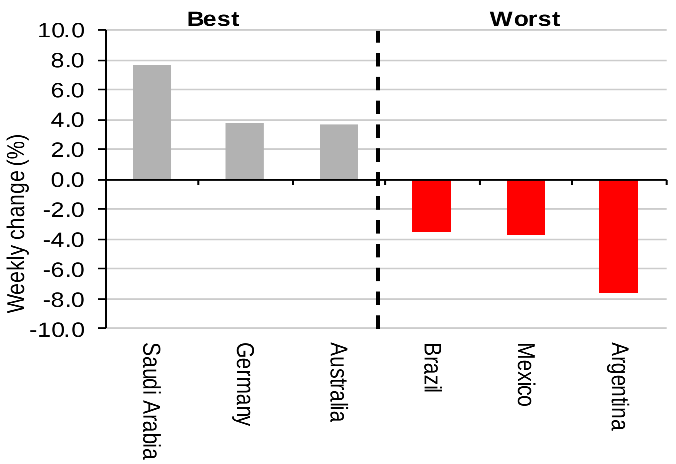


Currencies (vs. USD)

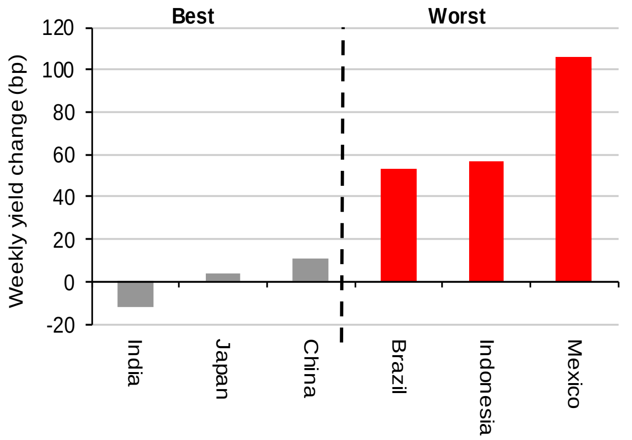
Only GBP rose against a broadly stronger post-election USD



Equities



Bonds (10-year)



Source: Bloomberg, HSBC Global Asset Management. Data as at close of business 11 November 2016.
All the above charts relate to 04/11/2016 – 11/10/2016
Past performance is not an indication of future returns

HSBC Global Asset Management

Macro Data and Key Events

Past Week (07 – 11 November 2016)

Date	Country	Indicator	Data as of	Survey	Actual	Prior
Monday 07 November	Germany	Factory orders (working day adjusted, yoy)	Sep	3.5%	2.6%	2.0%
Tuesday 08 November	China	Trade balance (USD bn)	Oct	51.7	49.1	42.0
	Germany	Industrial production (working day adjusted, yoy)	Sep	2.0%	1.2%	2.4%
	US	Presidential and Congressional elections				
Wednesday 09 November	China	CPI (yoy)	Oct	2.1%	2.1%	1.9%
	Brazil	IBGE Inflation IPCA (yoy)	Oct	7.9%	7.9%	8.5%
	Mexico	CPI (yoy)	Oct	3.1%	3.1%	3.0%
Friday 11 November	India	Industrial production (yoy)	Sep	0.5%	0.7%	-0.7%
	US	Uni. of Michigan consumer sentiment	Nov P	87.9	91.6	87.2

P – Preliminary

- Last week saw Republican Candidate Donald Trump win the **US 2016 presidential elections**. His inauguration as 45th US president will take place on 20 January 2017. In Congress, the Republicans retained the House of Representatives although their majority fell from 59 to 47. In the Senate, they also won majority with 51 seats, in stark contrast to polls suggesting the Democrats would have a majority. However, the lack of a supermajority (60) means the political deadlock that has plagued Washington in recent years is unlikely to fade, making aggressive domestic changes unlikely.

- The **University of Michigan Index of Consumer Sentiment** preliminary release for November rose more than expected to 91.6 from 87.2 against expectations of 87.9. The current conditions index improved to 105.9, up from 103.2, while expectations bounced back to 82.5 from 76.8 (their weakest level since September 2014). The headline number moved to a five month high, however the survey was completed on 6 November, the Sunday before the election, limiting the usefulness of this improved release. Interestingly, long term consumer inflation expectations rebounded from their all-time low of 2.4% yoy to an eight month high of 2.7% yoy.

- **German factory orders** came in weaker-than-expected in September, dipping by 0.6% mom, following a downwardly revised +0.9% mom in the previous month. The weakness was predominantly driven by a sharp drop in capital goods orders (-1.6% mom), particularly from the Eurozone (-6.3% mom). On a trend basis, orders growth remained stagnant, with the 12-month moving average yoy rate having been close to zero since June. Meanwhile, September **industrial production** (IP) fell -1.8% mom (seasonally adjusted) against expectations for a milder decline of -0.5%. However, this came on the back of an exceptional growth figure for August, which was revised upward to 3.0% mom (from 2.5%), the highest since April 2010. The details showed a negative contribution from all main sectors, with capital goods falling 2.4% mom. On a 12-month moving average basis, IP growth remains flat at around 0.6% yoy, weighed on by stagnant world trade growth.

- **China's** merchandise trade activity remained soft in October. Exports came in slightly weaker than expected, down 7.3% yoy (consensus at -6.0%) after the 10.0% decline observed in September, as demand for Chinese goods remained weak in Europe and in some parts of Asia, particularly in South Korea and Hong Kong. Meanwhile, imports continued to decline (-1.4% yoy), despite the almost 6% depreciation of the RMB against the USD over the past year. Overall, the **trade balance** was broadly in line with expectations, at USD49.1 billion, up from USD42.0 billion in September. The export outlook for November remains uncertain given that the new export orders component of the Caixin manufacturing PMI for that month fell below 50. Meanwhile, **China's consumer inflation** came in at 2.1%, up from 1.9% in September, in line with expectations, confirming its rebound after the trough observed in August (1.3%). Food prices, up from 3.2% to 3.7%, were the main driver of the headline increase, while non-food prices edged up from 1.6% to 1.7%. More importantly, producer prices accelerated more rapidly than expected, from 0.1% yoy in September to 1.2% in October. Mining prices in particular rose sharply (+7.9% yoy, up from 2.1% in September).

Coming Week (14 – 18 November 2016)

Date	Country	Indicator	Data as of	Survey	Prior
Monday 14 November	Japan	GDP annualised seasonally adjusted (qoq)	Q3 P	0.8%	0.7%
	China	Industrial production (yoy)	Oct	6.2%	6.1%
	China	Retail sales (yoy)	Oct	10.7%	10.7%
	Eurozone	Industrial production (working day adjusted, yoy)	Sep	0.9%	1.8%
Tuesday 15 November	UK	CPI (yoy)	Oct	1.1%	1.0%
	Eurozone	GDP (qoq)	Q3 P	0.3%	0.3%
	Germany	Zew survey expectations	Nov	8.1	6.2
	India	CPI (yoy)	Oct	4.2%	4.3%
	US	Retail sales advance (mom)	Oct	0.6%	0.6%
Wednesday 16 November	UK	ILO unemployment rate (3 months)	Sep	4.9%	4.9%
	US	NAHB housing market index	Nov	62.5	63.0
Thursday 17 November	UK	Retail sales ex auto fuel (yoy)	Oct	5.4%	4.0%
	Eurozone	CPI (yoy)	Oct F	0.5%	0.5% P
	US	CPI (yoy)	Oct	1.6%	1.5%
	US	Housing starts (mom)	Oct	10.3%	-9.0%
	Mexico	Banco de Mexico interest rate decision	Nov	5.00%	4.75%
Friday 18 November	Eurozone	ECB President Draghi speaks at Euro Finance Week in Frankfurt			

Source: Bloomberg, HSBC Global Asset Management. Data as at close of business 11 November 2016.
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P – Preliminary, Q – Quarter, F – Final

US

- The key **US** data release this week will be **October's retail sales**. The headline release should reflect stronger auto sales (+1.4% mom) and gasoline prices (+1.6% mom), and is thus anticipated to repeat the strong rise seen in September (+0.6%). Importantly for Q4 GDP, the control group (excluding autos, gas and building materials) is forecast to rise at a much firmer pace in October (+0.4%) after a disappointing end to Q3 (0.1% in September). A strong start to Q4 would reassure the market, as at 2.1% qoq annualised, Q3 consumption growth was lower than expected (2.1%) after a strong Q2 (4.3%).

- October's **CPI inflation** release is expected to show that prices rose 1.6% yoy, the highest level since October 2014 and up firmly from 1.1% yoy in August. The more stable core measure, excluding food and energy, is expected to remain at 2.2% yoy. In light of the strongest wage growth in seven years, combined with the anticipated forthcoming US fiscal easing, the Fed will be particularly mindful of any unexpected upside price pressure. Importantly, The Fed's preferred measure of inflation, the personal consumption expenditure (PCE) core price index, is not released until the end of November.

- In a housing market data heavy week, October's **housing starts** are expected to increase by 10.3% mom (annualised 1,155,000). This follows September's sharp 9.0% mom drop to 1,047,000, the first time the index has dropped out the 1,100,000-1,210,000 range since March 2015. Over the last year, multi-family home construction has firmed while with single-family home construction remains close to a cycle high. Meanwhile, the November release of the **NAHB/Wells Fargo Housing Market Index**, which measures homebuilder confidence, is expected to remain at 63 after the dip in October from September's post crisis high of 65. This would still be comparatively firm against the 58 level seen between February and May. Positively, October saw a further rise in the future sales component, and although present sales and prospective buyer traffic dipped marginally, they remain very strong. The continued strength of the labour market and high levels of affordability, boosted by close to record low mortgage interest rates, are likely to continue to support the housing market.

Europe

- Despite a relatively strong **Eurozone** manufacturing PMI for September, **industrial production** (IP) in the region is expected to decline by 1.0% mom during the month, reversing some of the strength seen in August (leaving the yoy rate at 0.9%). This has already been observed in Germany's September IP print, declining 1.8% mom following a 3.0% burst in the prior month. A soft September IP print is likely to see the second estimate of Eurozone **GDP** unrevised at 0.3% qoq.

- Given continuing evidence of robust German economic activity and upbeat financial market conditions, the **German ZEW** survey prints for November are expected to edge up slightly, with the **expectations** component anticipated to gain 1.9pts to 8.1. However, uncertainty ahead of the US elections may have weighed on sentiment, potentially disappointing consensus expectations.

- **UK CPI inflation** is anticipated to tick up again in October, by 0.1ppts to 1.1% yoy, mainly reflecting base effects stemming from the fall in petrol prices seen in October 2015. Meanwhile, the **ILO Unemployment rate** for the three months to September is expected to remain at 4.9%, where it has been since May. Jobless claims and claimant count prints for October are also expected to hold steady, reflecting the hitherto robust post-'Brexit' vote UK economy. Finally, **retail sales** (excluding auto fuel) for October are expected to rise slightly (+0.4% mom) following two months of no growth, as underlying fundamentals remain supportive (a strong labour market, subdued inflation and low borrowing costs). This should push the annual growth rate to 5.4%.

Emerging markets/Japan

- **Japan's Q3 GDP** growth is expected to have stabilized at a relatively low level (0.8% qoq annualized, slightly up from 0.7% observed in Q2). The Bank of Japan's personal consumption index (a reliable proxy for household consumption) fell 0.7% qoq annualized in Q3, suggesting the main support may have come from public spending (after the government presented its fiscal stimulus package in early August) and private non-residential investment (after its unexpected decline in Q2). Overall, even at 0.8%, GDP growth would remain slightly higher than potential (generally estimated around 0.5%), which would help close the output gap next year or in 2018.

- After the modest slowdown observed in September, **China's industrial production** for October is likely to confirm the stabilization of the economy, at 6.2% yoy (after 6.1% in September). The manufacturing PMI surveys for October showed a rebound in activity but weak exports and the ongoing reduction of overcapacity in sectors like steelmaking and coal could prove a constraint. **Retail sales** growth for October are expected to steady, at 10.7% yoy, with car sales remaining supported by tax incentives until year-end.

- **India's CPI inflation** for October is expected to come in slightly lower than in September, at 4.2% yoy (4.3% previously) as the normalization of monsoon rainfall at the end of the season may have eased food price inflation. As inflation remains below 5%, the Reserve Bank of India may consider another 25bp rate cut before the end of fiscal year (end-March 2017).

- Following the US election result and the associated increased Mexican Peso volatility the **Bank of Mexico** are widely expected to raise interest rates by 25bps from 4.75%. The sharp rise post-election rise in the MXN is likely to have stoked the Banxico's concern around increased inflation pass through, which so far has been mild. Earlier this month inflation rose above the central bank's 3% target for the first time since April 2015 (3.06% yoy), which also increases the pressure.

Market Moves

Global equities lifted by sharp US reflationary expectations boost

- In a week shortened by the Veteran's day holiday, **US equities** started last week higher on easing concerns over the outcome of the US elections. Although a Trump presidency defied many opinion polls, risk appetite remained intact post-election due to optimism following his more conciliatory acceptance speech, and hopes for more business-friendly policies. These include fiscal easing via

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infrastructure spending and tax cuts, and less regulatory burden in the financial sector. Overall, the S&P 500 ended higher (+3.8%) with banking stocks outperforming amid a steepening yield curve. The Dow Jones Industrial Average reached 18,848 on Friday, a fresh all-time high.

- Similarly, last week saw **European equities** reversing the previous week's heavy losses following optimism over the US growth outlook. The regional Euro Stoxx 50 rebounded (+2.6%), with strong gains in financials and materials shares with the latter further boosted by higher metal prices. Other markets also performed well, such as Germany's DAX (+4.0%) and France's CAC (+2.6%), while heavy losses in telecom, IT and utilities sectors pushed Spain's IBEX lower (-1.7%).
- **Asian stocks** saw differing fortunes following the election of Donald Trump as the new US President, having campaigned on renegotiating US trade agreements (negative for a region exposed to global trade) and on boosting infrastructure spending to support growth. In Japan, the depreciation of the yen benefited the Nikkei (+2.8%). Gains in China's Shanghai Composite (+2.3%) came as recently announced property curbs increased capital flows into the equity market, benefitting in particular commodity producers. Elsewhere, most markets remained in a +/-1% range, with the exception of India (Sensex down 1.7%) and Taiwan (Taiex down 1.2%).

Global bond yields surged on US reflation expectations

- **US Treasuries** fell (yields rose) last week as the surprise Trump US election victory, which saw an initial short lived bout of risk aversion, was replaced by a focus on the possibility of expansionary US fiscal policy, boosting government deficits and inflation. This saw the 10 year inflation surge to its highest level since July 2015. Overall, 10-year Treasury yields gained 37bps to 2.15%, whilst a smaller 14bps gain in 2-year yields saw a significant steepening of the yield curve.
- Following Tuesday's US election results, increased expectations of looser US fiscal policy and the potential for higher global inflation due to greater US protectionism weighed on most **European government bonds.** Italian 10-year bond yields widened by 27bps to 2.02% ahead of the Italian referendum on constitutional reforms in December. German and French 10-year yields rose 17bps and 28bps, closing at 0.31% and 0.74% respectively, while Spanish yields gained 20bps, ending at 1.47%. Bucking the trend was Greece, as the market welcomed the prior week's cabinet reshuffle by Prime Minister Tsipras in an attempt to speed up reforms.

Sterling bucked wider G10 currency sell-off against US dollar

- The **euro** rallied sharply on Wednesday as the announcement of Donald's Trump's US election victory spurred investors to unwind euro-funded carry trades. However, following the post victory-speech recovery in risk appetite and amid concerns of rising political risks in the Eurozone, the single currency reversed gains to finish the week lower (-2.6%). Meanwhile, the **British pound** rose again last week (+0.6%), bucking the wider sell-off in G10 currencies, as the Trump victory increased hopes of closer economic ties between the US and UK.
- **Asian currencies** depreciated sharply against the USD over the week as investors reassessed the US economic outlook after Donald Trump's unexpected victory in the US presidential election. The surge in US yields fuelled concerns about capital outflows among emerging economies, including Asia. The biggest depreciations were in Japan (-3.3%), and Malaysia (-3.2%). Elsewhere, the Chinese yuan lost 0.8% of its value against the greenback, hitting its weakest level since September 2010.

Oil prices hit by continuing scepticism over OPEC production agreement

- **Oil prices** remained on a declining trend last week amid US dollar strength and continuing scepticism over OPEC's ability to organize production cuts at its 30 November meeting in Vienna. Oversupply fears also weighed on sentiment as the International Energy Agency monthly report showed OPEC production reaching an all-time high of 33.83 million barrels per day in October. Overall, WTI fell (-1.5% to USD43.4), as did Brent crude (-1.8% to USD44.8 per barrel).
- In volatile trading, a stronger US dollar also weighed on **gold** prices last week (-5.9% to USD1,228). The non-yield generating asset was also hit by the expectation of higher US interest rates over the medium-term on the back of Trump's likely reflationary economic and fiscal policy agenda.

Source: Bloomberg, HSBC Global Asset Management. Data as at close of business 11 November 2016.
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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)	409	1.6	-0.9	-2.7	0.5	2.5	425	351	16.6
North America									
US Dow Jones Industrial Average	18,848	5.4	4.0	1.3	6.5	8.2	18,874	15,451	17.3
US S&P 500 Index	2,164	3.8	1.3	-1.0	4.3	5.9	2,194	1,810	18.2
US NASDAQ Composite Index	5,237	3.8	-0.2	0.2	3.4	4.6	5,343	4,210	21.8
Canada S&P/TSX Composite Index	14,555	0.3	0.0	-1.6	9.1	11.9	14,964	11,531	19.3
Europe									
MSCI AC Europe (USD)	383	0.1	-2.7	-5.2	-9.4	-6.8	427	354	15.2
Euro STOXX 50 Index	3,030	2.6	0.3	-0.6	-12.1	-7.3	3,524	2,673	14.4
UK FTSE 100 Index	6,730	0.6	-4.8	-2.7	6.9	7.8	7,130	5,500	16.5
Germany DAX Index*	10,668	4.0	0.9	-0.7	-2.2	-0.7	11,431	8,699	13.3
France CAC-40 Index	4,489	2.6	0.4	-0.3	-9.4	-3.2	4,976	3,892	14.6
Spain IBEX 35 Index	8,639	-1.7	-0.6	-0.9	-16.7	-9.5	10,477	7,580	15.2
Asia Pacific									
MSCI AC Asia Pacific ex Japan (USD)	430	-1.2	-4.5	-4.0	4.2	4.6	459	357	14.1
Japan Nikkei-225 Stock Average	17,375	2.8	2.1	3.8	-11.8	-8.7	20,012	14,864	17.4
Australian Stock Exchange 200	5,371	3.7	-2.0	-2.5	4.8	1.4	5,611	4,707	16.3
Hong Kong Hang Seng Index	22,531	-0.5	-4.3	-0.2	0.8	2.8	24,364	18,279	12.5
Shanghai Stock Exchange Composite Index	3,196	2.3	4.3	6.4	-12.4	-9.7	3,685	2,638	15.0
Hang Seng China Enterprises Index	9,433	-0.6	-3.8	0.1	-7.9	-2.4	10,342	7,499	8.4
Taiwan TAIEX Index	8,958	-1.2	-2.8	-1.9	6.4	7.4	9,400	7,628	14.4
Korea KOSPI Index	1,984	0.1	-2.3	-3.1	-0.6	1.2	2,074	1,818	11.3
India SENSEX 30 Index	26,819	-1.7	-4.5	-3.7	3.7	2.7	29,077	22,495	17.7
Indonesia Jakarta Stock Price Index	5,232	-2.4	-2.8	-3.5	17.5	13.9	5,492	4,331	17.1
Malaysia Kuala Lumpur Composite Index	1,634	-0.9	-2.1	-2.7	-1.9	-3.4	1,729	1,601	16.4
Philippines Stock Exchange PSE Index	6,975	-3.5	-7.3	-12.6	-0.1	0.3	8,118	6,084	17.7
Singapore FTSE Straits Times Index	2,815	0.9	-1.5	-1.9	-5.6	-2.4	2,964	2,528	13.6
Thailand SET Index	1,495	0.6	3.6	-3.7	7.5	16.0	1,558	1,221	15.5
Latam									
Argentina Merval Index	15,660	-6.5	-8.7	2.3	19.0	34.1	18,432	9,200	21.8
Brazil Bovespa Index*	59,184	-3.9	-3.0	1.5	25.7	36.5	65,291	37,046	14.7
Chile IPSA Index	4,150	-1.5	1.1	0.0	9.1	12.8	4,326	3,419	15.5
Colombia COLCAP Index	1,299	-3.5	-4.3	-2.2	7.8	12.6	1,419	1,046	13.3
Mexico Index	44,978	-3.7	-6.3	-7.0	1.4	4.7	48,956	39,924	19.9
EEMEA									
Russia MICEX Index	2,032	3.5	1.5	4.1	16.7	15.4	2,076	1,583	6.9
South Africa JSE Index	50,295	1.2	-3.1	-3.9	-4.4	-0.8	54,704	45,976	15.9
Turkey ISE 100 Index*	75,174	1.2	-3.2	-4.9	-8.0	4.8	86,931	68,230	8.9

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

Equity Indices - Total Return	3-month Change (%)	YTD Change (%)	1-year Change (%)	3-year Change (%)	5-year Change (%)
Global equities	-2.3	4.5	2.6	10.1	48.2
US equities	-0.7	7.1	5.6	27.1	84.0
Europe equities	-4.9	-4.1	-6.5	-10.3	21.9
Asia Pacific ex Japan equities	-3.4	7.2	7.1	-0.1	20.5
Japan equities	0.1	1.6	0.4	11.3	46.9
Latam equities	-11.7	22.9	11.4	-26.4	-34.5
Emerging Markets equities	-6.1	9.1	4.3	-8.2	-1.2

All total returns quoted in USD 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 Latam 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.

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Market Data (cont)

Bond indices - Total Return	Close	1-week Change (%)	1-month Change (%)	3-month Change (%)	1-year Change (%)	YTD Change (%)
BarCap GlobalAgg (Hedged in USD)	501	-1.2	-1.4	-2.1	4.6	4.3
JPM EMBI Global	742	-2.2	-3.3	-3.0	9.5	10.6
BarCap US Corporate Index (USD)	2,740	-1.6	-1.8	-2.0	6.4	6.6
BarCap Euro Corporate Index (Eur)	240	-0.8	-1.1	-1.6	4.2	4.4
BarCap Global High Yield (USD)	425	-0.4	-1.1	0.7	10.2	13.5
Markit iBoxx Asia ex-Japan Bond Index (USD)	188	-1.1	-1.2	-1.2	6.5	6.5
Markit iBoxx Asia ex-Japan High-Yield Bond Index (USD)	236	0.1	0.0	1.2	11.6	13.2

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	1.09	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.07	1.09	1.16	1.05
GBP/USD	1.26	1.25	1.21	1.30	1.52	1.47	1.53	1.18
CHF/USD	1.01	1.03	1.01	1.03	1.00	1.00	1.06	0.97
CAD	1.35	1.34	1.33	1.30	1.33	1.38	1.47	1.25
JPY	106.65	103.12	103.51	101.96	122.86	120.22	123.76	99.02
AUD	1.32	1.30	1.33	1.30	1.42	1.37	1.46	1.28
NZD	1.41	1.36	1.42	1.39	1.52	1.46	1.58	1.34
Asia								
HKD	7.76	7.76	7.76	7.76	7.75	7.75	7.83	7.75
CNY	6.81	6.76	6.72	6.63	6.37	6.49	6.82	6.36
INR	67.25	66.71	66.53	66.84	66.31	66.15	68.79	65.90
MYR	4.34	4.20	4.18	4.00	4.37	4.29	4.44	3.84
KRW	1,165	1,144	1,120	1,100	1,155	1,175	1,245	1,090
TWD	31.86	31.45	31.65	31.33	32.72	32.86	33.79	31.01
Latam								
BRL	3.40	3.24	3.20	3.14	3.76	3.96	4.17	3.10
COP	3,044	3,061	2,921	2,892	2,942	3,175	3,453	2,817
MXN	20.85	19.03	18.91	18.23	16.73	17.21	21.39	16.44
EEMEA								
RUB	65.84	64.45	62.69	64.35	65.43	72.52	85.96	61.83
ZAR	14.34	13.58	14.37	13.40	14.15	15.47	17.92	13.17
TRY	3.25	3.16	3.08	2.96	2.87	2.92	3.29	2.79

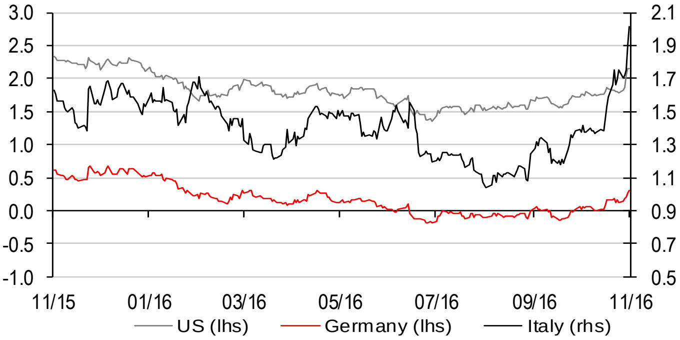
Bonds	Close	1-week Ago	1-month Ago	3-months Ago	1-year Ago	Year End 2015
US Treasury yields (%)						
3-Month	0.47	0.37	0.33	0.28	0.13	0.16
2-Year	0.92	0.78	0.87	0.74	0.87	1.05
5-Year	1.56	1.23	1.29	1.14	1.72	1.76
10-Year	2.15	1.78	1.76	1.56	2.33	2.27
30-Year	2.94	2.56	2.50	2.27	3.12	3.02
Developed market 10-year bond yields (%)						
Japan	-0.03	-0.07	-0.05	-0.10	0.31	0.26
UK	1.36	1.13	0.98	0.54	2.05	1.96
Germany	0.31	0.13	0.02	-0.09	0.61	0.63
France	0.74	0.46	0.32	0.12	0.93	0.99
Italy	2.02	1.75	1.38	1.06	1.63	1.59
Spain	1.47	1.27	1.01	0.92	1.83	1.77

Commodities	Latest	1-week Change (%)	1-month Change (%)	3-month Change (%)	1-year Change (%)	YTD Change (%)	52-week High	52-week Low
Gold	1,228	-5.9	-2.0	-8.3	13.0	15.7	1,375	1,046
Brent Oil	44.8	-1.8	-14.6	-2.8	-2.3	20.0	54	27
WTI Crude Oil	43.4	-1.5	-14.5	-0.2	1.1	17.2	52	26
R/J CRB Futures Index	181	-1.0	-4.5	-0.7	-4.0	2.6	196	155
LME Copper	5,549	11.2	15.3	14.5	12.3	17.9	6,026	4,318

Source: Bloomberg, HSBC Global Asset Management. Data as at close of business 11 November 2016.
Past performance is not an indication of future returns

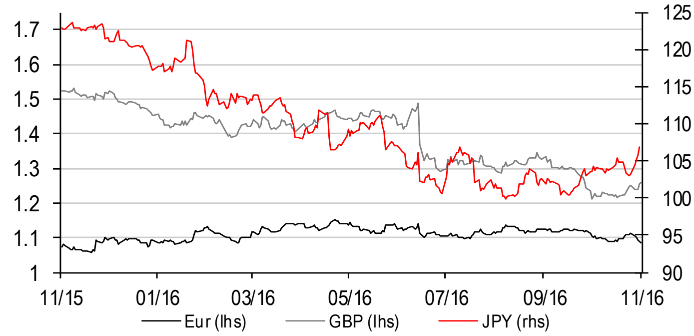
Market Trends

Government bond yields (%)



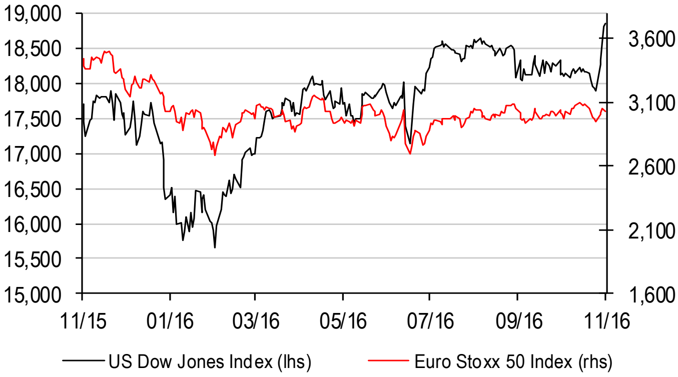
Yields based on 10 year government bonds

Major currencies (vs.USD)

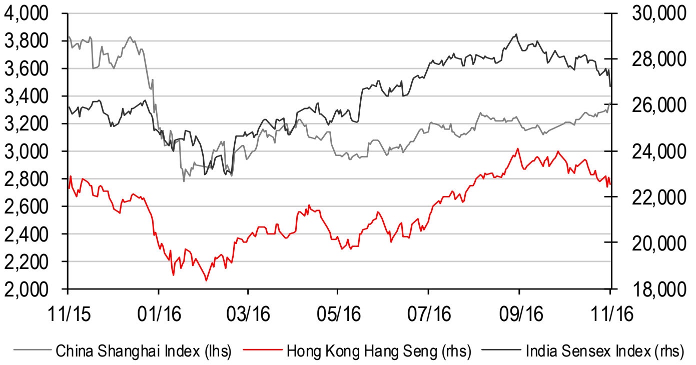


All values versus USD

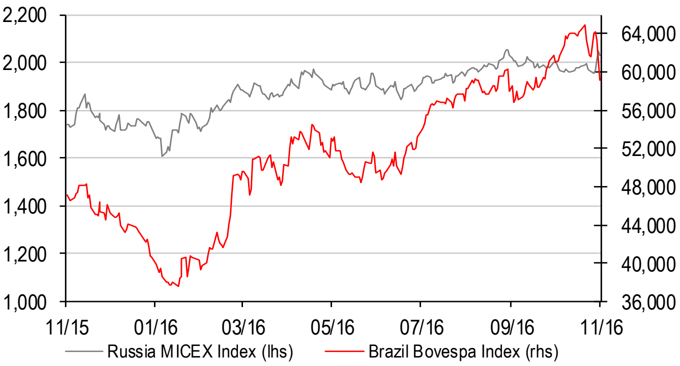
Global equities



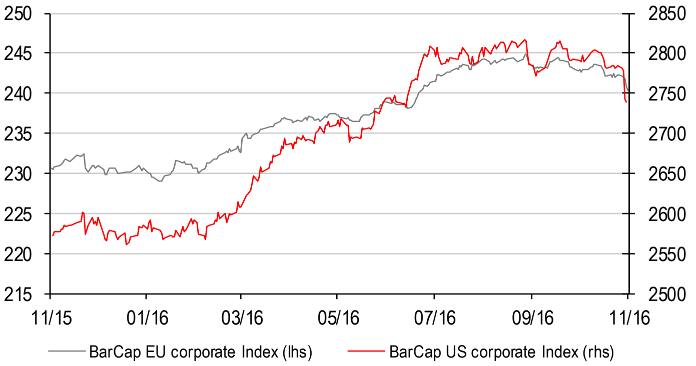
Emerging Asian equities



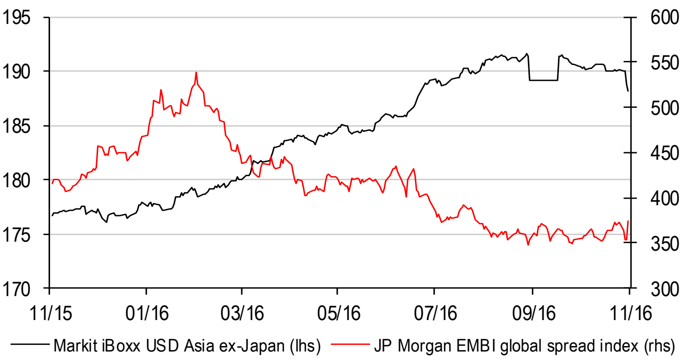
Other emerging equities



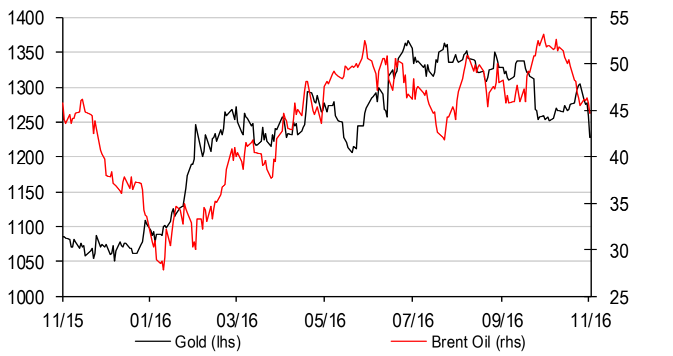
Global credit indices



Emerging markets spreads (USD indices)



Commodities (USD)



Source: Bloomberg, HSBC Global Asset Management. Data as at close of business 11 November 2016.
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FP16-2050
Expiry: December 11, 2016

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