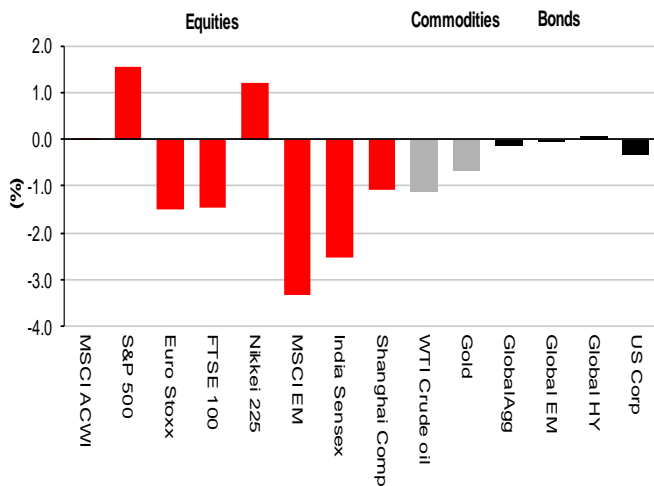


- ▶ US equities rose this week amid optimism over tax reform and positive economic data, although gains were pared on Friday following the latest news from the US/Russia probe. A sell-off in technology stocks weighed on European and Asian bourses
- ▶ In response to the Senate Banking Committee, US Federal Reserve (Fed) Chair nominee Jerome Powell signalled policy continuity at the Fed, although he struck a dovish tone as he stated the Fed could “go more slowly” if low inflation persists
- ▶ US Q3 GDP growth was revised up by 0.3 percentage points to 3.3% qoq annualised. The revision was primarily due to higher gross private investment and government spending. Personal consumption expenditures (PCE) core, the Fed’s preferred inflation gauge, came in at 1.4% yoy, as expected
- ▶ In the coming week, the November US employment report is a key data release, and the central banks of Canada, Australia, India and Brazil are holding policy meetings

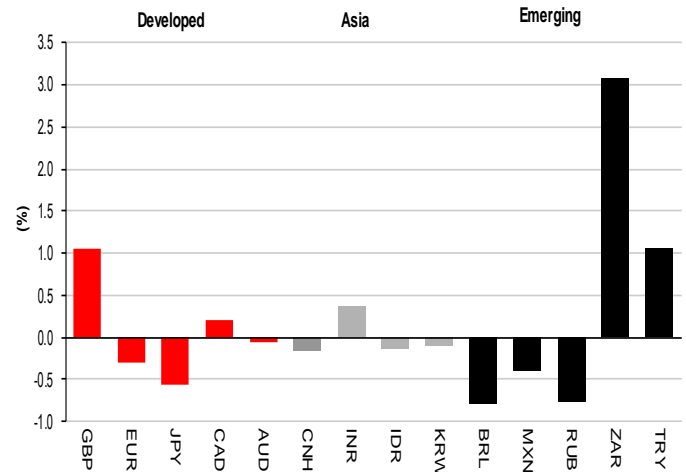
### Movers and shakers

US and Japanese stocks rose

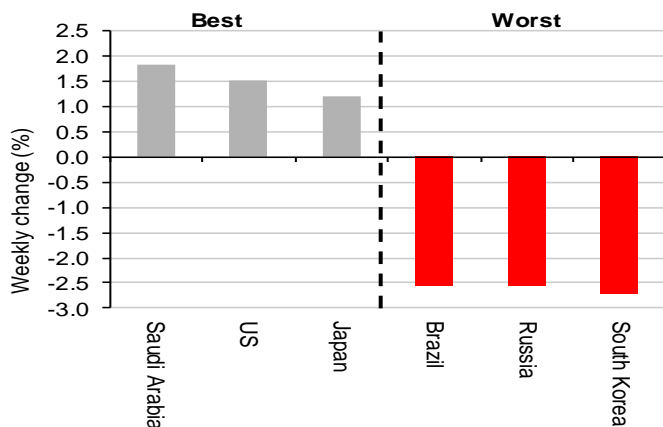


### Currencies (versus USD)

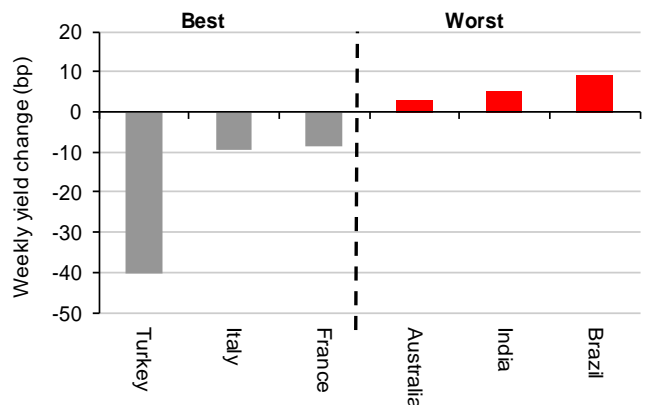
Sterling gained amid Brexit breakthrough hopes



### Equities



### Bonds (10-year)



This commentary provides a high-level overview of the recent economic environment, and is for information purposes only. It is a marketing communication and does not constitute investment advice or a recommendation to any reader of this content to buy or sell investments; nor should it be regarded as investment research. It has not been prepared in accordance with legal requirements designed to promote the independence of investment research and is not subject to any prohibition on dealing ahead of its dissemination.

Sources: Bloomberg and HSBC Global Asset Management. Data as at close of business 01 December 2017. All the above charts relate to 24/11/2017 – 01/12/2017.

Past performance is not an indication of future returns.

# Macro Data and Key Events

Past Week (27 November – 01 December 2017)

Date	Country	Indicator	Data as of	Survey	Actual	Prior
Monday 27 November	US	New Home Sales (mom)	Oct	-6.3%	6.2%	14.2%
Tuesday 28 November	US	S&P CoreLogic Case-Shiller 20-City Composite Home Price NSA Index (yoy)	Sep	6.0%	6.2%	5.8%
	US	Senate Banking Committee Holds Hearing on Fed Chair Nominee Powell				
Wednesday 29 November	US	GDP Annualised (qoq) (second estimate)	Q3	3.2%	3.3%	3.0% P
	US	Pending Home Sales (mom)	Oct	1.0%	3.5%	-0.4%
	US	Yellen Appears before Joint Economic Committee of Congress				
Thursday 30 November	Japan	Industrial Production (mom)	Oct P	1.8%	0.5%	-1.0%
	China	Official Manufacturing PMI	Nov	51.4	51.8	51.6
	Eurozone	Unemployment Rate	Oct	8.9%	8.8%	8.9%
	Eurozone	CPI Estimate (yoy)	Nov	1.6%	1.5%	1.4%
	India	Gross Value Added (yoy)	Q3	6.2%	6.1%	5.6%
	US	PCE Core (yoy)	Oct	1.4%	1.4%	1.4%
Friday 01 December	Japan	Jobless Rate	Oct	2.8%	2.8%	2.8%
	Japan	National CPI, ex Fresh Food and Energy (yoy)	Oct	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
	Brazil	GDP (seasonally adjusted, qoq)	Q3	0.3%	0.1%	0.7%
	US	ISM Manufacturing Index	Nov	58.3	58.2	58.7

P – Preliminary, Q – Quarter

- ▶ In the **US**, housing market data came in broadly better than expected, with activity rebounding in the weather-disrupted Southern region. **New home sales** rose 6.2% mom over October to reach a decade high of 685,000, and **pending home sales** expanded by 3.5% in the same month. While lean supply continues to weigh on sales, relatively low borrowing costs and a healthy labour market are supportive of residential market fundamentals. The **S&P CoreLogic Case-Shiller 20-City Composite Home Price NSA Index**, which tracks residential home prices in 20 major US cities, rose 0.5% mom in September to register a 6.2% gain over the year. On Tuesday, **Fed Chair nominee Jerome Powell** answered questions from the Senate Banking Committee in a nomination hearing. His responses signalled policy continuity at the Fed, although he struck a dovish tone as he stated the Fed could “go more slowly” if low inflation persists. He also acknowledged that some indicators, such as wage growth and the prime age participation rate, suggest there is still slack in the labour market. Current Fed Chair **Janet Yellen** testified to the **Joint Economic Committee of Congress** and reiterated that economic growth continued to strengthen and that recent soft inflation readings were likely due to transitory factors. However, she did not rule out the possibility that the recent low inflation could be due to “something more persistent.” During the Q&A session, she gave her support for reducing the regulatory burden for smaller banks, but warned against rolling back core reforms. In other US data releases, **GDP** growth was revised up by 0.3 percentage points to 3.3% qoq annualised in Q3. The revision was primarily due to higher gross private investment and government spending. **PCE core**, the Fed’s preferred inflation gauge, came in at 1.4% yoy, as expected. The prior reading was upwardly revised by 0.1 percentage points, also to 1.4% yoy. Finally, the **ISM Manufacturing Index** declined a modest 0.5 points to 58.2 in November, a notch below the projected 58.3. New orders (64.0) and production (63.9) expanded from already elevated levels, while employment (59.7) and backlog of orders (55.0) remained healthy. After lengthy debate, the Senate should vote on a final version of its **tax reforms** late-Friday or on Saturday. At the time of writing, the proposal is still evolving and subject to further amendments. Amongst other changes, the latest draft is said to have higher deductions for “pass-through” business owners which is offset by increased taxes elsewhere. The initial vote, scheduled for Thursday, was delayed after a number of lawmakers raised concerns about the bill’s impact on the fiscal position and not having enough benefits for small business owners. If passed, Congress will next reconcile differences with an earlier-passed House Bill before the final form is presented to the President.
- ▶ In Japan, the **jobless rate** for October was in line with expectations, unchanged for a fifth month at 2.8%. However, the underlying labour market trend continued to improve, with the job-to-applicant ratio rising sharply from 1.52 to 1.55, its highest reading since January 1974. Meanwhile, **CPI inflation** was also in line with expectations, with headline inflation slowing down sharply from 0.7% yoy in September to 0.2%. The slowdown was primarily explained by tumbling fresh food prices (-12.1% yoy). CPI excluding food and energy remained stable at 0.2% yoy. The leading index for November in the region of Tokyo suggested national headline inflation could rebound, partly offsetting October’s drop, but core inflation will likely remain little changed. Elsewhere, **industrial production** for October came in weaker than expected. However, the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry survey of production forecasts suggest a strong end to the year.
- ▶ The **eurozone unemployment rate** fell to 8.8% in October, below an anticipated hold at 8.9%. The region’s labour market has been tightening since 2013, a key driver of the cyclical economic upswing. However, underlying price pressures remain absent. Although **CPI inflation** edged up 0.1 percentage points to 1.5% yoy in November, this was mainly on the back of oil price effects and was below expectations of a rise to 1.6%. The core rate also disappointed, holding at 0.9% yoy, below expectations of an uptick to 1.0%.

Sources: Bloomberg and HSBC Global Asset Management. Data as at close of business 01 December 2017.

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- ▶ **Q3 GDP** releases in India and Brazil disappointed. In **India, Gross Value Added**, the central bank's preferred measure of output, rose 6.1% yoy, accelerating from Q2 although below the 6.2% expected. Underlying details showed higher growth in manufacturing, while activity in agriculture, as well as the trade and finance sectors, slowed over the quarter. **Brazil's Q3 GDP** advanced 0.1% qoq, missing forecasts for 0.3% qoq. However, Q2 GDP growth was revised upwards to 0.7% qoq from 0.2% qoq. Robust quarterly growth in gross fixed investment (+1.6% qoq) and steady consumer spending (+1.2% qoq) helped Latin America's largest economy extend its nascent recovery from a recent downturn. On an annual basis, economic activity rose at its fastest rate in more than three years (+1.4% yoy).

### Coming Week (4-8 December 2017)

Date	Country	Indicator	Data as of	Survey	Prior
Monday 04 December	Turkey	CPI (yoy)	Nov	12.5%	11.9%
	US	Durable goods orders (mom)	Oct F	-1.0%	-1.2%
Tuesday 05 December	Australia	Reserve Bank of Australia Interest Rate Decision	Dec	1.50%	1.50%
	Eurozone	Markit Composite PMI	Nov F	57.5	57.5
	South Africa	GDP (qoq annualised)	Q3	1.7%	2.5%
	Eurozone	GDP (seasonally adjusted, qoq)	Q3 F	0.6%	0.6%
	US	ISM Non-Manufacturing Index	Nov	59.0	60.1
Wednesday 06 December	Brazil	COPOM Interest Rate Decision	Dec	7.00%	7.50%
	Germany	Factory Orders (working day adjusted, yoy)	Oct	7.0%	9.5%
	India	RBI Interest Rate Decision (repurchase rate)	Dec	6.00%	6.00%
	Canada	Bank of Canada Interest Rate Decision		1.00%	1.00%
Thursday 07 December	Germany	Industrial Production (seasonally adjusted, mom)	Oct	0.9%	-1.6%
	Mexico	CPI (yoy)	Nov	-	6.4%
	Japan	GDP (seasonally adjusted, qoq annualised)	Q3 F	1.5%	1.4%
Friday 08 December	China	Trade Balance (USD bn)	Nov	34.7	38.2
	Brazil	IBGE Inflation IPCA (yoy)	Nov	2.9%	2.7%
	US	Change in Nonfarm Payrolls (000s)	Nov	200	261
	US	University of Michigan Index of Consumer Sentiment	Dec P	99.0	98.5

P – Preliminary, Q – Quarter, F – Final

### North America

- ▶ In the coming week, **US nonfarm payrolls** could rise by 200,000, suggesting a continuing robust jobs market. This would be a solid pace over the current 2017 monthly average of 169,000, a rate that Fed Chair Yellen has said was well above the range needed to absorb new entrants into the market. The average hourly earnings growth reading will also be in focus (+0.3% mom expected).
- ▶ Steady US employment gains have been fuelling upbeat **University of Michigan Index of Consumer Sentiment** readings. The headline index is expected to remain elevated at 99.0 in the preliminary December estimate, modestly easing from the 13-year high reached in October (100.7). Similarly, the November **ISM Non-Manufacturing** survey could continue to indicate robust activity (59.0 expected). This follows the prior month's reading of 60.1, which was boosted by post-hurricane rebuilding efforts.
- ▶ The **Bank of Canada** is expected to leave its policy rate unchanged at 1.0% for the second consecutive meeting. Policymakers are monitoring the impact of lingering uncertainty from NAFTA renegotiations and two recent rate hikes on indebted households.

### Europe

- ▶ In Europe, the final reading of **Q3 eurozone GDP** is expected to confirm the previous estimate of 0.6% qoq growth, following 0.7% qoq growth in Q2. The expenditure breakdown will also be available in this release. Already available country-level data suggests a strong contribution from fixed investment and household spending.
- ▶ **Germany's industrial production** is expected to gain 0.9% in October, following a dip of 1.6% in September. On a trend basis, this would push the annual growth rate to its highest level since 2011 as the country's exporters benefit from solid global demand conditions and a recovery in eurozone fixed investment spending.

### Japan and emerging markets

- ▶ The second estimate of **Japan's Q3 GDP** growth could be revised to 1.5% qoq annualised, up from the preliminary estimate of 1.4% qoq annualised. The Ministry of Finance survey of corporate financial data showed that private non-residential investment rose slightly more than expected, suggesting a modest upward revision of business investment.
- ▶ The **Reserve Bank of India** is expected to keep its policy repo rate unchanged at 6.0%, given that the inflation trajectory is likely to move higher towards mid-to-late 2018 and with recent activity data showing that a gradual growth recovery is underway. The recent rise in global oil prices, the lingering risk of fiscal slippage and a global environment in which major central banks are normalising monetary policy is also likely to keep the RBI on hold.

Sources: Bloomberg and HSBC Global Asset Management. Data as at close of business 01 December 2017.

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- ▶ **China's** export and import growth probably slowed in November, to 5.1% yoy and 12.0% from the prior month's 6.9% and 17.2%, respectively, largely due to base effects. However, the rise in the new export order and import sub-indices of the official manufacturing PMI, as well as slightly higher commodity prices, suggest exports and imports could remain stable or increase at the margin on a monthly growth basis, following a weak October. Overall, the **trade balance** may have narrowed to USD35 billion from USD38 billion previously.
- ▶ The **Banco de Brasil's monetary policy committee (COPOM)** is anticipated to lower its SELIC rate by 50 bps to a record low of 7.00%. After its last policy meeting, the central bank suggested a moderation in the pace of easing (following cuts worth 6.75 ppts since October 2016). Policymakers are looking for inflation to accelerate to its target of 4.5% yoy ( $\pm 1.5\%$ ) as the economy recovers from a deep two-year recession. **IBGE inflation IPCA** is likely to accelerate to 2.9% yoy in November. Data already released for the month to 15 November showed utility rate increases pushed up housing costs over the month, offsetting lower food prices.
- ▶ In **Mexico**, **CPI inflation** is currently running at more than double the central bank's 3% yoy target rate. While a recent peso depreciation and an increase in oil prices could temporarily boost inflation, it should still remain below the 16-year high reached in August (+6.7% yoy) and slow in the coming year as an upward shock from fuel price liberalisation fades.

## Market Moves

### US equities rose on tax reform hopes and higher oil prices; EURO STOXX 50 declined as IT stocks sold off

- ▶ The **S&P 500 Index** ended the week higher, despite Friday's sell-off following the latest news from the US/Russia probe. Risk appetite was underpinned by optimism over tax reform and positive economic data (upward revision to Q3 GDP). Fed Chair nominee Jerome Powell's support of rewriting the Volcker rules boosted financials.
- ▶ Meanwhile, the **pan-European EURO STOXX 50 Index** swung between gains and losses this week as investors continued to track German coalition talks. Overall, the index finished down (-1.5%), dragged lower by a sell-off in IT stocks and US political uncertainty. At the country level, Germany's DAX fell 1.5% and the UK's FTSE 100 Index slid 1.5% as sterling strengthened amid hopes for a Brexit negotiation breakthrough. However, Spain's IBEX 35 rose 0.3%.
- ▶ Most **Asian stock markets** fell this week, with Korea's KOSPI (-2.7%), Taiwan's TAIEX (-2.3%) and Hong Kong's Hang Seng Index (-2.7%) among the region's worst-performing markets as technology shares declined. The Hong Kong market was weighed by concerns that Chinese regulators could limit the flow of mainland funds into the city's stock market. India's SENSEX 30 Index fell 2.5%, despite economic growth and manufacturing PMI data showing an improvement in growth momentum. Bucking the regional trend, Japan's Nikkei 225 Index posted a weekly gain of 1.2%.

### US Treasuries little changed; European government bonds closed up

- ▶ **US Treasuries** were little changed over the week. Weakness driven by US tax reform hopes, a better than expected second estimate for Q3 GDP and Fed Chair Janet Yellen's upbeat remarks were offset by strong gains on Friday amid concerns over a potential delay to tax cuts and following developments on the US/Russia probe. Overall, 10-year US Treasury yields closed at 2.36%.
- ▶ Most **European government bonds** reversed earlier losses to close up (yields fell) this week. Benchmark German 10-year bund yields finished 6 bps lower at 0.30% as initial weakness following a faster than expected acceleration in German inflation was later offset by soft eurozone CPI readings and a spillover from Friday moves in US markets. UK gilts underperformed (10-year yields closed down 2 bps to +1.23%) amid hopes of progress in Brexit talks.

### British pound rose as UK government offered a higher Brexit bill; euro fell

- ▶ Soft eurozone inflation data and lingering uncertainty around German politics weighed on the **euro** this week (-0.3% against the USD). Meanwhile, the **British pound** appreciated against the greenback for the fourth consecutive week (+1.0%) on optimism that the UK government could break its negotiation deadlock with the EU by offering to pay a higher Brexit divorce bill.
- ▶ In Asia, the **Japanese yen** weakened versus the US dollar (-0.6%), with losses amid US tax optimism pared back by a sharply weaker USD on Friday following developments in US/Russia investigations. Elsewhere, the Philippine peso gained, with sentiment boosted by the country's Senate's approval of its version of tax reform proposals.

### Oil prices end little changed as OPEC extends production cuts to the end of 2018

- ▶ **Crude oil** prices were little changed this week as OPEC and non-OPEC producers led by Russia agreed to extend oil output cuts until the end of 2018 in a meeting in Vienna, an expectation already priced in by the market. Overall, WTI crude oil ended the week 1.1% lower to USD58.3 a barrel while Brent crude declined 0.4% to USD63.6 a barrel.
- ▶ **Gold prices** fell this week (-0.6% to USD1,281 per troy ounce) on strong macro data (US Q3 GDP, core PCE and S&P Case-Shiller 20-City Composite Home Price NSA Index) and as ongoing US tax reform developments raised the prospect of higher US interest rates, weighing on the non-yield-generating asset. However, elevated US political uncertainty on Friday provided support to the market.

Sources: Bloomberg and HSBC Global Asset Management. Data as at close of business 01 December 2017.

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## 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)	503	0.0	1.1	4.9	22.1	19.4	506	411	17.4
<b>North America</b>									
US Dow Jones Industrial Average	24,232	2.9	3.4	10.2	26.3	22.6	24,328	19,139	19.3
US S&P 500 Index	2,642	1.5	2.4	6.7	20.6	18.0	2,658	2,187	19.8
US NASDAQ Composite Index	6,848	-0.6	2.0	6.4	30.4	27.2	6,914	5,238	24.4
Canada S&P/TSX Composite Index	16,039	-0.4	0.1	5.6	6.7	4.9	16,132	14,916	17.1
<b>Europe</b>									
MSCI AC Europe (USD)	475	-1.3	-1.2	1.8	25.3	18.7	484	376	15.5
Euro STOXX 50 Index	3,528	-1.5	-4.6	2.4	16.4	7.2	3,709	2,984	15.3
UK FTSE 100 Index	7,300	-1.5	-2.5	-1.9	8.1	2.2	7,599	6,679	14.9
Germany DAX Index*	12,861	-1.5	-4.5	5.9	22.1	12.0	13,526	10,403	14.5
France CAC-40 Index	5,317	-1.4	-3.6	3.8	16.6	9.3	5,536	4,490	15.6
Spain IBEX 35 Index	10,085	0.3	-4.0	-2.3	16.3	7.8	11,184	8,512	14.2
<b>Asia Pacific</b>									
MSCI AC Asia Pacific ex Japan (USD)	553	-2.8	-0.7	3.5	27.3	29.5	570	419	14.7
Japan Nikkei-225 Stock Average	22,819	1.2	1.8	15.9	23.3	19.4	23,382	18,225	19.3
Australian Stock Exchange 200	5,990	0.1	0.9	4.6	8.9	5.7	6,052	5,384	16.3
Hong Kong Hang Seng Index	29,074	-2.7	1.7	4.0	27.1	32.2	30,200	21,489	13.1
Shanghai Stock Exchange Composite Index	3,318	-1.1	-2.3	-1.5	1.4	6.9	3,450	3,017	14.6
Hang Seng China Enterprises Index	11,449	-3.9	-1.6	1.5	15.7	21.9	12,101	9,117	8.7
Taiwan TAIEX Index	10,600	-2.3	-1.9	0.1	14.4	14.6	10,883	9,079	14.8
Korea KOSPI Index	2,475	-2.7	-3.2	5.0	24.8	22.2	2,562	1,961	10.7
India SENSEX 30 Index	32,833	-2.5	-2.3	2.9	23.6	23.3	33,866	25,754	21.5
Indonesia Jakarta Stock Price Index	5,952	-1.9	-1.4	1.5	14.5	12.4	6,099	5,023	17.4
Malaysia Kuala Lumpur Composite Index	1,718	0.0	-1.5	-3.1	5.6	4.6	1,797	1,617	15.6
Philippines Stock Exchange PSE Index	8,144	-2.6	-2.6	2.3	18.6	19.1	8,605	6,499	19.8
Singapore FTSE Straits Times Index	3,450	0.2	1.7	5.3	17.8	19.7	3,463	2,858	15.8
Thailand SET Index	1,700	0.2	-0.9	5.0	12.4	10.2	1,730	1,499	17.1
<b>Latam</b>									
Argentina Merval Index	26,942	-1.9	-3.7	13.9	58.1	59.2	28,545	15,933	16.5
Brazil Bovespa Index*	72,264	-2.6	-2.1	0.5	21.4	20.0	78,024	56,829	13.8
Chile IPSA Index	5,024	-0.3	-10.1	-2.9	19.7	21.0	5,614	4,029	19.4
Colombia COLCAP Index	1,450	0.0	0.7	-3.0	11.8	7.3	1,509	1,286	16.4
Mexico Index	47,265	-1.4	-2.2	-7.5	5.3	3.6	51,772	44,472	17.5
<b>EEMEA</b>									
Russia MICEX Index	2,106	-2.6	1.1	4.7	-0.7	-5.7	2,294	1,775	7.1
South Africa JSE Index	59,449	-1.4	-0.1	5.2	19.1	17.4	61,299	48,936	16.3
Turkey ISE 100 Index*	103,559	-0.9	-8.4	-5.9	42.8	32.5	115,093	71,793	8.3

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

	1-week Change (%)	1-month Change (%)	3-month Change (%)	YTD Change (%)	1-year Change (%)	3-year Change (%)	5-year Change (%)
<b>Equity Indices - Total Return</b>							
Global equities	0.4	1.6	5.7	22.0	24.9	26.9	68.1
US equities	1.7	2.8	7.2	19.9	22.6	34.4	100.6
Europe equities	-0.2	0.1	3.3	23.3	30.2	14.5	41.5
Asia Pacific ex Japan equities	-2.6	-0.4	4.1	32.9	31.0	28.3	40.9
Japan equities	-0.3	1.6	9.4	22.6	23.0	34.0	76.7
Latam equities	-3.5	-2.6	-6.3	18.5	24.7	0.4	-13.4
Emerging Markets equities	-2.9	-0.7	3.0	32.5	33.5	22.0	25.3

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 and HSBC Global Asset Management. Data as at close of business 01 December 2017.

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## 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)	513	-0.1	0.1	0.2	3.4	2.8
JPM EMBI Global	803	0.0	-0.4	-0.1	10.8	8.6
BarCap US Corporate Index (USD)	2,876	-0.3	-0.2	0.3	6.6	5.5
BarCap Euro Corporate Index (Eur)	248	0.3	0.0	1.1	3.9	3.0
BarCap Global High Yield (USD)	467	0.1	-0.4	1.0	10.1	8.0
Markit iBoxx Asia ex-Japan Bond Index (USD)	195	-0.2	-0.2	0.1	5.3	5.0
Markit iBoxx Asia ex-Japan High-Yield Bond Index (USD)	251	-0.1	-0.2	1.2	7.1	6.8

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

	Latest	1-week Ago	1-month Ago	3-months Ago	1-year Ago	Year End 2016	52-week High	52-week Low	1-week Change (%)
<b>Currencies (vs USD)</b>									
<b>Developed markets</b>									
EUR/USD	1.19	1.19	1.16	1.19	1.07	1.05	1.21	1.03	-0.3
GBP/USD	1.35	1.33	1.32	1.30	1.26	1.23	1.37	1.20	1.0
CHF/USD	1.02	1.02	1.00	1.04	0.99	0.98	1.06	0.97	0.4
CAD	1.27	1.27	1.29	1.24	1.33	1.34	1.38	1.21	0.2
JPY	112.17	111.53	114.18	110.25	114.10	116.96	118.66	107.32	-0.6
AUD	1.31	1.31	1.30	1.25	1.35	1.39	1.40	1.23	-0.1
NZD	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.40	1.41	1.44	1.47	1.32	0.2
<b>Asia</b>									
HKD	7.81	7.81	7.80	7.82	7.76	7.76	7.83	7.75	-0.1
CNY	6.62	6.60	6.60	6.56	6.89	6.95	6.96	6.44	-0.2
INR	64.46	64.70	64.60	64.03	68.35	67.92	68.39	63.57	0.4
MYR	4.09	4.12	4.23	4.27	4.46	4.49	4.50	4.08	0.6
KRW	1,086	1,085	1,114	1,123	1,168	1,206	1,212	1,076	-0.1
TWD	30.01	29.97	30.15	30.05	31.90	32.33	32.45	29.88	-0.1
<b>Latam</b>									
BRL	3.26	3.23	3.27	3.14	3.46	3.26	3.49	3.04	-0.8
COP	2,999	2,983	3,065	2,931	3,073	3,002	3,103	2,831	-0.5
MXN	18.63	18.56	19.07	17.81	20.78	20.73	22.04	17.45	-0.4
<b>EEMEA</b>									
RUB	58.90	58.45	58.19	57.48	63.97	61.54	64.42	55.70	-0.8
ZAR	13.74	14.16	14.07	12.94	14.11	13.74	14.57	12.31	3.0
TRY	3.91	3.96	3.81	3.43	3.50	3.52	3.98	3.34	1.0

	Close	1-week Ago	1-month Ago	3-months Ago	1-year Ago	Year End 2016	1-week Basis Point Change
<b>Bonds</b>							
<b>US Treasury yields (%)</b>							
3-Month	1.26	1.26	1.16	1.00	0.47	0.50	0
2-Year	1.77	1.74	1.61	1.34	1.15	1.19	3
5-Year	2.11	2.06	2.02	1.74	1.90	1.93	5
10-Year	2.36	2.34	2.37	2.17	2.45	2.44	2
30-Year	2.76	2.76	2.86	2.78	3.11	3.07	0
<b>10-year bond yields (%)</b>							
Japan	0.03	0.02	0.06	-0.01	0.03	0.04	1
UK	1.23	1.25	1.34	1.06	1.49	1.24	-2
Germany	0.30	0.36	0.37	0.38	0.37	0.20	-6
France	0.61	0.69	0.76	0.68	0.81	0.68	-9
Italy	1.71	1.81	1.80	2.07	2.05	1.81	-10
Spain	1.41	1.48	1.47	1.59	1.61	1.38	-7
China	3.92	3.97	3.87	3.67	3.01	3.06	-5
Australia	2.53	2.50	2.70	2.66	2.78	2.77	3
Canada	1.91	1.89	1.97	1.91	1.68	1.72	2

\*Numbers may not add up due to rounding

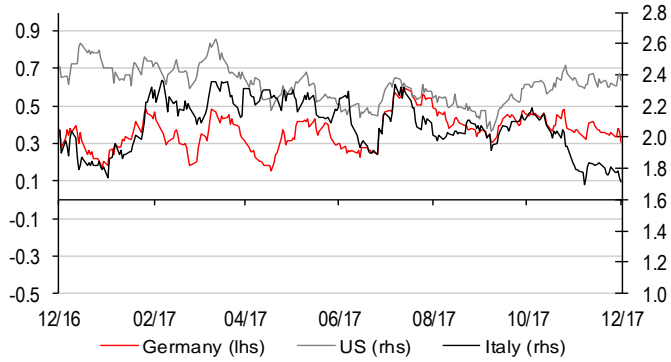
	Latest	1-week Change (%)	1-month Change (%)	3-month Change (%)	1-year Change (%)	YTD Change (%)	52-week High	52-week Low
<b>Commodities</b>								
Gold	1,281	-0.6	0.5	-3.4	9.3	11.1	1,358	1,121
Brent Oil	63.6	-0.4	5.2	20.6	18.0	12.0	65	44
WTI Crude Oil	58.3	-1.1	7.4	23.3	14.2	8.5	59	42
R/J CRB Futures Index	191	-0.8	1.5	5.4	-0.4	-0.9	196	166
LME Copper	6,762	-3.4	-2.4	-1.1	16.8	22.2	7,177	5,420

Sources: Bloomberg and HSBC Global Asset Management. Data as at close of business 01 December 2017.

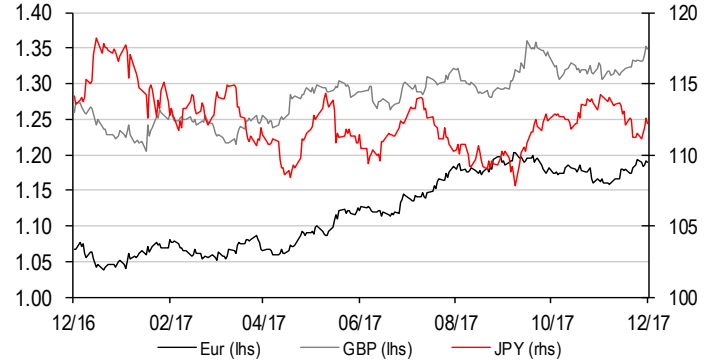
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# Market Trends

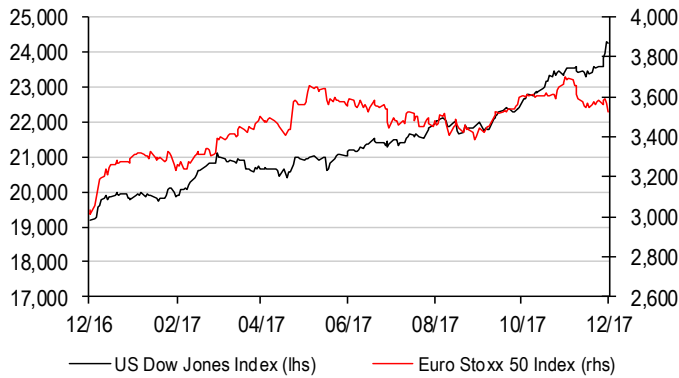
## Government bond yields (%)



## Major currencies (versus USD)



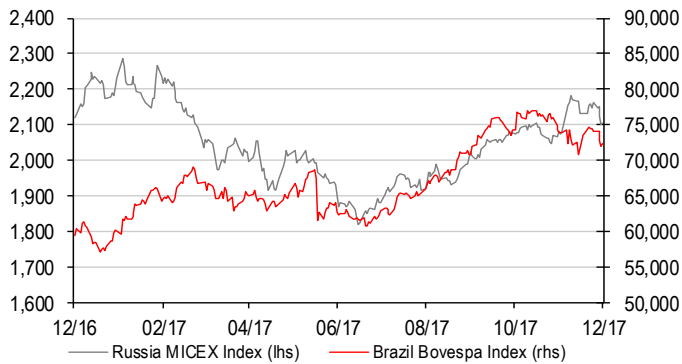
## Global equities



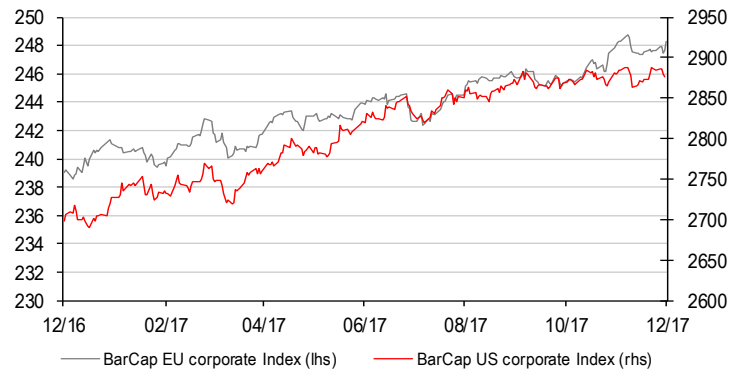
## Emerging Asian equities



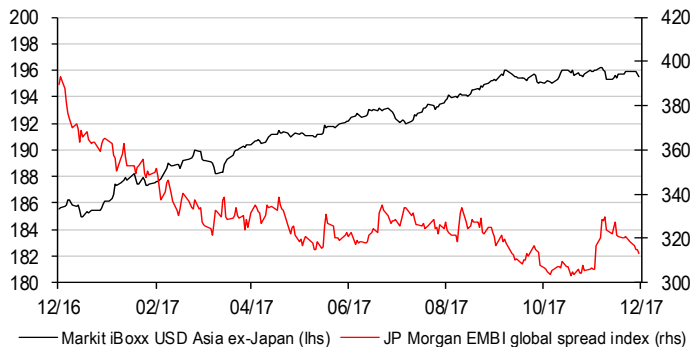
## Other emerging equities



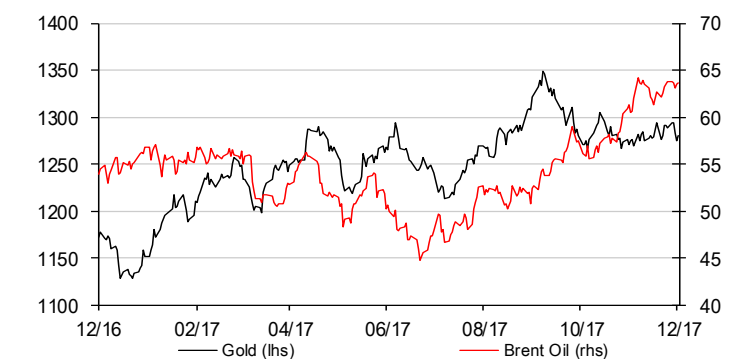
## Global credit indices



## Emerging markets spreads (USD indices)



## Commodities (USD)



Sources: Bloomberg and HSBC Global Asset Management. Data as at close of business 01 December 2017.

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