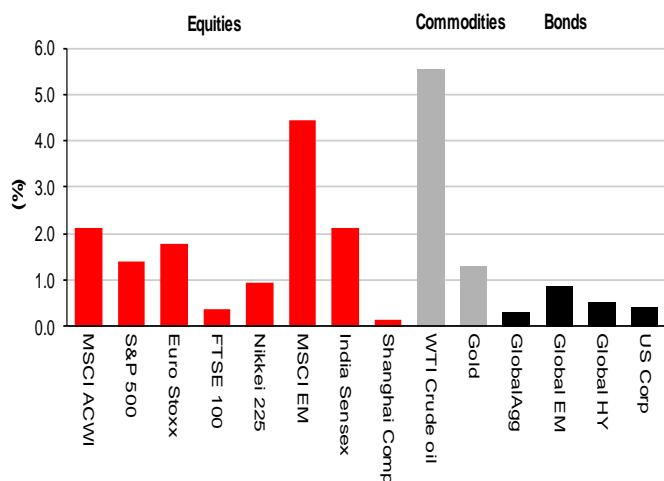


- ▶ Global stocks rose this week on the perceived dovish tone in US Federal Reserve Chair Janet Yellen's testimony to US congress
- ▶ In her testimony, Yellen reiterated the upbeat assessment of the US economy outlined at the June Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC) meeting, but also pointed to uncertainty around the inflation outlook
- ▶ US headline CPI inflation was flat over the month of June, leaving the annual rate at 1.6% yoy, below consensus expectations (1.7%) and May's reading of 1.9% yoy
- ▶ In the coming week, the European Central Bank (ECB) and Bank of Japan (BoJ) policy meetings will be a focus. On the data front, UK retail sales and inflation data for June will be important releases ahead of the next Bank of England policy meeting on 3 August

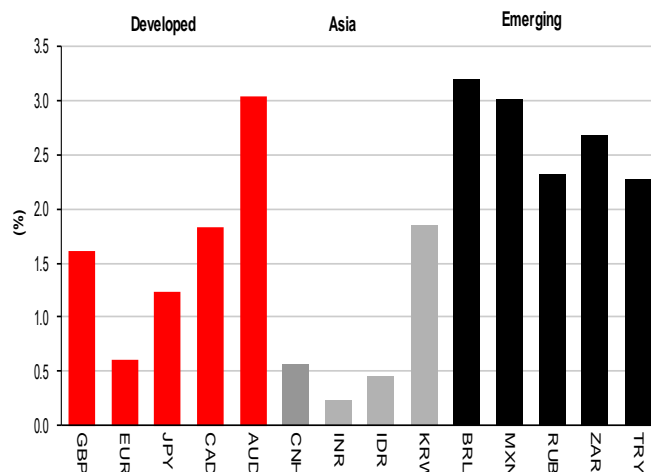
Movers and shakers

Global equity indices edged higher; oil prices rallied

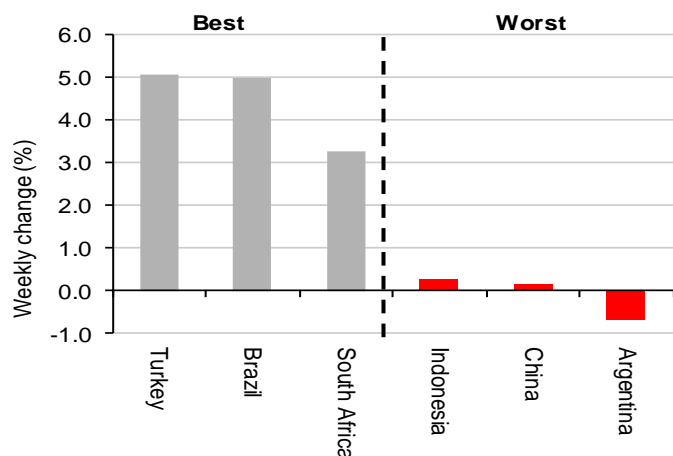


Currencies (vs. USD)

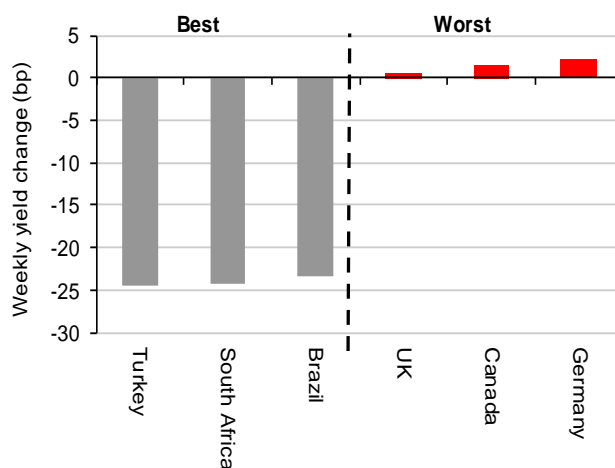
The US dollar fell against most currencies



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.

Macro Data and Key Events

Past Week (10–14 July 2017)

Date	Country	Indicator	Data as of	Survey	Actual	Prior
Monday 10 July	China	CPI (yoy)	Jun	1.6%	1.5%	1.5%
Tuesday 11 July	US	NFIB Index of Small Business Optimism	Jun	104.4	103.6	104.5
Wednesday 12 July	UK	ILO unemployment rate (3 months)	May	4.6%	4.5%	4.6%
	Eurozone	Industrial Production (seasonally adjusted, mom)	May	1.0%	1.3%	0.3%
	India	CPI (yoy)	Jun	1.6%	1.5%	2.2%
	India	Industrial production (yoy)	May	2.0%	1.7%	2.8%
	Canada	Bank of Canada interest rate decision	Jul	0.75%	0.75%	0.75%
	US	Fed Chair Yellen's semi-annual testimony to Congress				
Thursday 13 July	China	Trade balance (USD bn)	Jun	42.6	42.8	40.8
Friday 14 July	Japan	Industrial Production (mom)	May F	-	-3.6%	4.0%
	US	CPI (yoy)	Jun	1.7%	1.6%	1.9%
	US	Retail sales advance (mom)	Jun	0.1%	-0.2%	-0.1%
	US	Industrial production (mom)	Jun	0.2%	0.4%	0.1%
	US	Uni. of Michigan consumer sentiment	Jul P	95.0	93.1	95.1

P – Preliminary, F – Final

- ▶ In the US, **Federal Reserve (Fed) Chair Janet Yellen's testimony for the Semi-annual Monetary Policy Report to Congress** broadly reiterated the upbeat assessment of the US economy outlined at the June FOMC meeting, and that “additional gradual hikes are likely to be appropriate over the next few years”. However, Yellen also pointed to uncertainty around the inflation outlook, and more specifically “uncertainty about when and how much inflation will respond to tightening resource utilization.” The text also described that lower inflation was “partly the result” of declines in “unusual reductions in certain categories of prices”. This compares to the June meeting when lower inflation was described as “significantly” driven by these “one-off” factors. Nevertheless, during the testimony itself, Yellen reiterated that over time, labour market improvement should put upward pressure on wages and prices. She also stated her expectation that the Fed's balance sheet could shrink to a more normal level by 2022. **US headline CPI inflation** was flat over the month of June, pushing the annual rate down to 1.6% yoy, below consensus expectations of 1.7% and May's reading of 1.9% yoy. The slowdown was driven by lower energy inflation, while food and core inflation were unchanged at 0.9% yoy and 1.7% yoy, respectively. Within the core, goods prices fell 0.6% yoy (after declining 0.8% in May) and services inflation rose 2.5% yoy (+2.6% in May). **US headline retail sales** unexpectedly fell in June, by 0.2% mom (consensus +0.1%) but May's reading was revised upwards from -0.3% mom to -0.1% mom. Excluding auto and gas, core retail sales declined by 0.1% mom, after staying flat in May. Important to GDP calculations, retail sales in the control group also shed 0.1% mom in June. Nevertheless, over the quarter the index is still up 0.4%. Meanwhile, the **June preliminary release of the University Of Michigan Consumer Sentiment Index** came in at 93.1, below expectations (95.0) and May's print (95.1). Sentiment over current conditions edged higher to 113.2 from 112.5, but this was offset by the expectations component which declined to 80.2 from 83.9. Interestingly, 1-year and 5-10 year inflation expectations ticked up despite the recent softness seen in both US CPI and PCE inflation prints. Finally, the **NFIB Small Business Optimism Index**, a gauge of activity and sentiment among small US companies, fell by more than expected to 103.6 in June. More positively, there was a slight increase in capital expenditure plans, which hit the highest level since September 2007. Overall, confidence among small companies continues to remain comfortably above the levels reached before the US presidential election.
- ▶ The **Bank of Canada** increased its target overnight rate by 25bps to 0.75%. The Canadian economy has been the fastest growing among the G7, helped by rising business investment and consumer spending, and withstanding the drag of lower oil prices. The central bank explained the move by expressing “confidence in its outlook for above-potential growth”. The move was largely expected by market participants and came as developed market central banks start to move away from crisis-era monetary policy.
- ▶ The **UK unemployment rate** unexpectedly fell to 4.5% in the three months to May, reaching a fresh 42-year low and hitting the Bank of England's estimate of the equilibrium rate. Nevertheless, wage growth remained subdued, with total pay growth expanding by just 1.8% yoy in the same period, the weakest print since November 2014.
- ▶ **Eurozone industrial production** rose by a better-than-expected 1.3% mom in May (consensus: 1.0% mom), pushing the annual rate up to +4.0% yoy – the fastest rate of expansion since August 2011. This closes the gap between hard data and elevated sentiment indicators such as the Eurozone Manufacturing PMI (currently running at a 6-year high).
- ▶ **China's CPI inflation** remained unchanged in June from May at 1.5% yoy, and thus slightly weaker than expected. Core inflation (CPI excluding food and energy) ticked up from 2.1% to 2.2%, its strongest rate since January, boosted by the services component. Meanwhile, **producer price** inflation also remained flat at +5.5% yoy in June, in line with expectations, suggesting that cost-push price pressures have stabilized following the rapid increase seen at the end of last year. Finally, China's exports grew at an annual rate of 11.3% in US dollar terms in June, accelerating from 8.7% achieved in the previous month, and **imports** rose 17.2% yoy, up from 14.8% in May. This led to the **trade surplus** widening by USD2.0bn to USD42.8bn in June.

- ▶ **India's industrial production** slowed more than expected to +1.7% yoy in May (versus +2.0% expected) from a downwardly revised +2.8% yoy in April. Looking at the industry breakdown, growth remains mainly driven by manufacturing output, with mining output a drag on annual growth. Meanwhile, **India's headline CPI inflation** came in slightly lower than expected in June, at +1.5% yoy (consensus +1.6%), after +2.2% yoy in May. The slowdown was mainly related to food prices, which fell 1.2% yoy. Inflation has now broken the lower bound of the central bank's 2-6% yoy inflation target range.

Coming Week (17–21 July 2017)

Date	Country	Indicator	Data as of	Survey	Prior
Monday 17 July	China	Industrial production (yoy)	Jun	6.5%	6.5%
	China	Retail sales (ytd yoy)	Jun	10.3%	10.3%
	China	GDP (yoy)	Q2	6.8%	6.9%
Tuesday 18 July	UK	CPI (yoy)	Jun	2.9%	2.9%
	Germany	Zew Expectation of Economic Growth	Jul	17.5	18.6
	Eurozone	CPI (yoy)	Jun F	1.3%	1.3%
Wednesday 19 July	US	NAHB/Wells Fargo Housing Market Index	Jul	67.5	67.0
	US	Housing starts (mom)	Jun	5.8%	-5.5%
Thursday 20 July	South Africa	Reserve Bank interest rate decision	Jul	7.00%	7.00%
	Japan	Bank of Japan interest rate decision	Jul	-0.10%	-0.10%
	Japan	Trade balance adjusted (JPY bn)	Jun	129.5	133.8
	UK	Retail sales ex auto fuel (yoy)	Jun	2.5%	0.6%
	Eurozone	ECB interest rate decision (deposit rate)	Jul	-0.40%	-0.40%

Q – Quarter, F – Final

US

- ▶ In the coming week, expectations are for a strong rebound in **US housing starts** in June, following three consecutive months of declines. In particular, consensus forecasts are for a rise to 1,150,000 annualized (+5.8% mom), up from 1,092,000 in May. The May print was weighed down by broad based weakness across single and multi-family categories.
- ▶ Meanwhile, the **NAHB/Wells Fargo Housing Market Index**, which measures home builders' assessment of current business conditions, is expected to inch up to 67.5 in July, up from 67.0 in the previous month and remaining above its 12-month moving average.

Europe

- ▶ **UK CPI inflation** is expected to hold steady at 2.9% in June, as higher food prices over the year (predominantly on the back of the lagged impact of sterling weakness) may have been offset by softer fuel and airline price inflation due to lower oil prices.
- ▶ Consensus expectations are for June **UK retail sales** to expand by 0.5% over the month (excluding auto fuel), translating into a 2.5% yoy gain. Nevertheless, this would maintain the downward trend in sales (on a 6-month moving average basis) witnessed since the beginning of the year as inflationary pressures bite into disposable incomes.
- ▶ The **German ZEW Expectation of Economic Growth** for June is expected to edge lower (-1.1pts to 17.5) amid the recent softness in German equity and government bond prices (this survey is predominantly taken from a sample of finance professionals). Nevertheless, given recent upbeat economic data, the survey of the current situation is seen holding at a six-year high of 88.0.
- ▶ The positive economic backdrop in the eurozone was reflected at the **ECB's** June monetary policy meeting, where the bank upgraded its assessment of growth and inflation risks, and dropped its promise to move rates lower if needed. At the **July meeting**, although no policy changes are expected, ECB President Mario Draghi will have a further opportunity to signal the future course of the bank's Bond Buying Programme in 2018, and the trajectory for interest rates thereafter. However, a firm announcement on tapering remains much more likely later in the year.

Japan and Emerging markets

- ▶ At its two-day monetary **policy meeting**, the **BoJ** is likely to keep its policy setting – based on the yield curve control framework – unchanged. Although the BoJ expects inflation to rebound this year on higher imported inflation and a gradual closing of the output gap, Governor Haruhiko Kuroda recently reiterated the need to maintain ultra-loose policy.
- ▶ **Japan's trade surplus** is expected to remain little changed in June, at JPY129.5bn seasonally adjusted. The recent pickup in domestic consumption and a likely acceleration in investment provide a strong support to imports (consensus at +14.4% yoy, 17.8% previously). Meanwhile, exports should have decelerated more rapidly (+9.5% yoy expected for June, +14.9% previously), although the PMI manufacturing new export order component rose in June at its fastest pace since February.
- ▶ **China's Q2 GDP growth** is expected to slow down marginally, from 6.9% yoy in Q1 to 6.8%, potentially due to a deceleration in property and infrastructure investment. Nevertheless, industrial production and external trade remained resilient over the quarter. GDP growth should remain above the government target of 6.5% for the time being.

- ▶ **China's industrial production (IP)** growth is expected to come in at 6.5% yoy, unchanged from May and April. Leading indicators diverged in June. The official and Caixin manufacturing PMI surveys showed stronger growth in this sector, while alternative indicators such as the Satellite Manufacturing Index pointed to softer momentum. Since the beginning of the year, mining activity has recovered strongly while utilities slowed down and manufacturing remained fairly stable.
- ▶ **China's retail sales** growth probably stabilised at 10.3% yoy (year-to-date) in June, although they likely fell back slightly in overall year-on-year terms (to 10.6% from 10.7% yoy in May) on the back of likely weaker auto and home sales. However, broad consumer spending should stay resilient amid stable employment and solid income growth.

Market Moves

Global stocks rallied on the perceived dovish tone in Yellen's testimony

- ▶ **US equities** were little changed during the first half of the week. Bourses then rallied on Wednesday after investors scaled back their expectations of monetary policy tightening by the Fed. This was triggered by Fed Chair's Janet Yellen's testimony to the US Congress, which conveyed her concerns over the inflation outlook. The S&P 500 Index finished 1.4% higher. At the sector level, energy shares performed well on the back of higher oil prices.
- ▶ Similarly, **European equities** rose sharply on Wednesday on the perceived dovish tone in Yellen's testimony. Data releases during the week also provided some support. In particular, healthy Chinese auto sales in June boosted sentiment towards German auto stocks. Overall, the regional EURO STOXX 50 Index finished the week up 1.8%. All major country level bourses closed higher.
- ▶ Most **Asian stock markets** rose this week, led by financial shares as Fed Chair Yellen reiterated during her testimony to Congress that the normalisation of monetary policy will remain gradual. The financial-heavy Hang Seng Index in Hong Kong outperformed substantially, adding 4.1%, contrasting with onshore Chinese stocks, with the Shanghai Stock Exchange Composite index almost flat over the week. Indian stocks continued to benefit from renewed investor confidence on reforms. The Sensex index rose 2.1%. Meanwhile, the Nikkei gained 1.0% as the yen weakened, supporting exporters' earnings outlook.

US Treasuries and European bonds rose amid Fed Chair Yellen's testimony and soft US inflation data

- ▶ **US Treasuries** rose (yields fell) this week following the market's dovish perception of Fed Chair Yellen's testimony to Congress where she pointed to uncertainty around the inflation outlook. Gains were pared during Yellen's second day of testimony as she stated inflation risks are "two-sided" before reversing course following soft US inflation prints on Friday. Elsewhere, the primary market also saw strong demand in its auction of three- and 30-year government debt as the Treasury successfully sold USD 24 billion and USD 12 billion respectively. Overall, two-year treasury yields closed the week 4bps lower at 1.36% and longer-dated 10-year yields fell 5bps to 2.33%.
- ▶ **Most European government bonds** also rose (yields fell) with gains generally occurring in the aftermath of Fed Chair Janet Yellen's testimony to congress and soft US inflation data. But, these gains were offset by news that ECB President Draghi will address the Federal Reserve's Jackson Hole conference in August, prompting speculation about the future of the ECB's Asset Purchase Programme. Benchmark German 10-year bund yields ended slightly higher at 0.59% and equivalent maturity French yields fell 8bps to 0.86%. In the periphery, 10-year Spanish and Italian yields retreated 8bps and 5bps to 1.64% and 2.28% respectively.

US dollar fell on soft data, perceived dovish Yellen remarks and mounting political risk in Washington

- ▶ The **euro** rose modestly against the US dollar, supported by upbeat industrial production and trade data in the region. Dovish remarks by Fed Chair Janet Yellen, weaker-than-expected US retail sales and inflation data and rising political risk in Washington also put pressure on the dollar. Overall, the single currency closed the week up 0.6%. The **pound sterling** also rose against the US dollar (+1.6%), with additional support coming from the UK formally conceding that it will have to pay an exit bill to the European Union, which was perceived as increasing the likelihood of a softer Brexit outcome.
- ▶ Meanwhile, most **Asian currencies** appreciated against the USD over the week, generally by less than 1.0%. Gains were led by the Korean won (+1.8%), which was also supported by the Bank of Korea's decision to keep policy on hold while upgrading its GDP forecasts. The yen appreciated 1.2%.

Oil prices rose on sharp decline in US inventories; gold rose on reduced odds of near-term Fed rate hike

- ▶ **Oil prices** rose sharply this week, with most gains coming on Tuesday after the API report showed an 8.13 million barrels decline in US crude oil inventories in the week ending 7 July, the biggest drop since September. Lower US crude supplies overshadowed the fact that Saudi Arabia exceeded its production limit in June. WTI and Brent rose 5.5% and 4.9% to USD46.7 per barrel and USD49.0 per barrel, respectively.
- ▶ Meanwhile, **gold prices** also rose this week (+1.3% to USD1,229), boosted by a weaker US dollar amid increasing uncertainty over the US inflation outlook, as highlighted by Fed Chair Janet Yellen. Consequently, the market-implied odds of a near-term Fed rate hike dipped, supporting 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)	474	2.1	1.2	6.6	15.1	12.3	475	403	17.0
North America									
US Dow Jones Industrial Average	21,638	1.0	1.2	5.8	16.9	9.5	21,682	17,884	17.9
US S&P 500 Index	2,459	1.4	0.9	5.6	13.7	9.8	2,464	2,084	18.9
US NASDAQ Composite Index	6,312	2.6	1.9	8.7	25.4	17.3	6,342	5,019	23.8
Canada S&P/TSX Composite Index	15,175	1.0	0.0	-2.3	4.5	-0.7	15,943	14,319	16.9
Europe									
MSCI AC Europe (USD)	462	2.3	1.4	9.3	17.5	15.4	462	374	15.5
Euro STOXX 50 Index	3,526	1.8	-0.6	2.3	19.0	7.2	3,667	2,893	15.0
UK FTSE 100 Index	7,378	0.4	-1.3	0.7	10.9	3.3	7,599	6,616	15.1
Germany DAX Index*	12,632	2.0	-1.4	4.3	25.5	10.0	12,952	9,924	13.9
France CAC-40 Index	5,235	1.8	-0.2	3.2	19.4	7.7	5,442	4,293	15.5
Spain IBEX 35 Index	10,655	1.6	-1.1	3.2	24.6	13.9	11,184	8,229	15.0
Asia Pacific									
MSCI AC Asia Pacific ex Japan (USD)	518	3.6	2.4	7.9	20.4	21.5	519	419	14.4
Japan Nikkei-225 Stock Average	20,119	1.0	1.2	9.7	22.8	5.3	20,318	15,921	17.5
Australian Stock Exchange 200	5,765	1.1	-1.2	-2.1	6.5	1.8	5,957	5,052	15.9
Hong Kong Hang Seng Index	26,389	4.1	2.0	8.8	22.4	19.9	26,417	21,489	12.7
Shanghai Stock Exchange Composite Index	3,222	0.1	2.9	-0.7	5.5	3.8	3,301	2,932	14.2
Hang Seng China Enterprises Index	10,728	4.6	2.0	5.1	19.1	14.2	10,728	8,934	8.5
Taiwan TAIEX Index	10,444	1.4	3.7	7.3	17.8	12.9	10,546	8,857	14.9
Korea KOSPI Index	2,415	1.5	1.8	13.1	20.2	19.2	2,422	1,931	10.3
India SENSEX 30 Index	32,021	2.1	2.8	8.7	14.6	20.3	32,110	25,718	19.7
Indonesia Jakarta Stock Price Index	5,832	0.3	0.7	3.8	14.7	10.1	5,910	5,023	16.7
Malaysia Kuala Lumpur Composite Index	1,755	-0.3	-2.1	1.4	6.1	6.9	1,797	1,614	16.2
Philippines Stock Exchange PSE Index	7,886	0.0	-1.0	3.4	-0.9	15.3	8,118	6,499	19.1
Singapore FTSE Straits Times Index	3,287	1.8	1.0	3.7	13.1	14.1	3,287	2,761	14.9
Thailand SET Index	1,578	0.5	0.1	-0.7	6.0	2.3	1,601	1,343	15.4
Latam									
Argentina Merval Index	21,880	-0.7	3.3	5.1	41.4	29.3	22,624	15,026	12.8
Brazil Bovespa Index*	65,436	5.0	5.7	4.2	17.9	8.6	69,488	54,601	12.2
Chile IPSA Index	5,000	3.0	2.5	2.9	22.7	20.5	5,006	4,007	18.6
Colombia COLCAP Index	1,488	1.2	2.1	7.9	11.6	10.1	1,492	1,271	14.7
Mexico Index	51,162	2.2	3.8	4.5	10.0	12.1	51,298	43,999	18.7
EEMEA									
Russia MICEX Index	1,961	2.5	6.7	2.3	0.9	-12.2	2,294	1,775	6.6
South Africa JSE Index	53,598	3.3	4.1	0.2	1.4	5.8	54,717	48,936	15.0
Turkey ISE 100 Index*	105,176	5.1	5.6	16.8	27.3	34.6	105,200	70,426	9.6

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

Equity Indices - Total Return	1-week Change (%)	1-month Change (%)	3-month Change (%)	YTD Change (%)	1-year Change (%)	3-year Change (%)	5-year Change (%)
Global equities	1.5	0.8	6.7	13.0	16.7	16.3	68.6
US equities	1.0	0.5	5.4	10.3	14.9	28.9	94.1
Europe equities	1.8	0.9	10.0	17.1	20.1	1.1	53.8
Asia Pacific ex Japan equities	3.1	2.3	8.4	22.6	22.9	12.5	47.8
Japan equities	2.3	-1.2	7.3	10.5	16.6	18.3	62.9
Latam equities	5.8	5.7	4.0	16.4	16.1	-16.7	-13.0
Emerging Markets equities	3.9	3.3	9.5	22.3	22.9	5.0	26.7

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.

Market Data (cont)

	Close	1-week Change (%)	1-month Change (%)	3-month Change (%)	1-year Change (%)	YTD Change (%)
Bond indices - Total Return						
BarCap GlobalAgg (Hedged in USD)	506	0.3	-0.8	0.1	-0.9	1.3
JPM EMBI Global	785	0.9	-0.9	1.2	3.5	6.2
BarCap US Corporate Index (USD)	2,831	0.4	-0.3	1.4	1.3	3.8
BarCap Euro Corporate Index (Eur)	243	0.3	-0.6	0.0	0.4	0.9
BarCap Global High Yield (USD)	456	0.5	-0.2	1.8	9.5	5.4
Markit iBoxx Asia ex-Japan Bond Index (USD)	193	0.3	-0.2	0.8	1.9	3.5
Markit iBoxx Asia ex-Japan High-Yield Bond Index (USD)	244	0.3	-0.2	-0.1	5.9	3.9

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

Currencies (vs USD)	Latest	1-week Ago	1-month Ago	3-months Ago	1-year Ago	Year End 2016	52-week High	52-week Low	1-week Change (%)
Developed markets									
EUR/USD	1.15	1.14	1.12	1.06	1.11	1.05	1.15	1.03	0.6
GBP/USD	1.31	1.29	1.28	1.25	1.33	1.23	1.35	1.18	1.6
CHF/USD	1.04	1.04	1.03	0.99	1.02	0.98	1.05	0.97	0.1
CAD	1.26	1.29	1.32	1.33	1.29	1.34	1.38	1.26	1.8
JPY	112.53	113.92	109.58	108.64	105.35	116.96	118.66	99.54	1.2
AUD	1.28	1.32	1.32	1.32	1.31	1.39	1.40	1.28	2.9
NZD	1.36	1.37	1.38	1.43	1.39	1.44	1.47	1.34	0.9
Asia									
HKD	7.80	7.81	7.80	7.77	7.75	7.76	7.81	7.75	0.1
CNY	6.78	6.81	6.79	6.89	6.68	6.95	6.96	6.62	0.4
INR	64.45	64.60	64.30	64.41	66.91	67.92	68.86	63.93	0.2
MYR	4.29	4.30	4.26	4.41	3.95	4.49	4.50	3.94	0.2
KRW	1,133	1,154	1,124	1,140	1,138	1,206	1,212	1,090	1.8
TWD	30.41	30.59	30.22	30.37	32.01	32.33	32.45	29.93	0.6
Latam									
BRL	3.18	3.28	3.28	3.14	3.25	3.26	3.51	3.04	3.1
COP	3,028	3,088	2,935	2,867	2,917	3,002	3,208	2,822	2.0
MXN	17.56	18.09	17.92	18.52	18.35	20.73	22.04	17.53	2.9
EEMEA									
RUB	59.01	60.38	57.39	56.18	62.92	61.54	67.45	55.70	2.3
ZAR	13.04	13.38	12.62	13.44	14.22	13.74	14.75	12.31	2.6
TRY	3.54	3.62	3.49	3.71	2.88	3.52	3.94	2.88	2.2

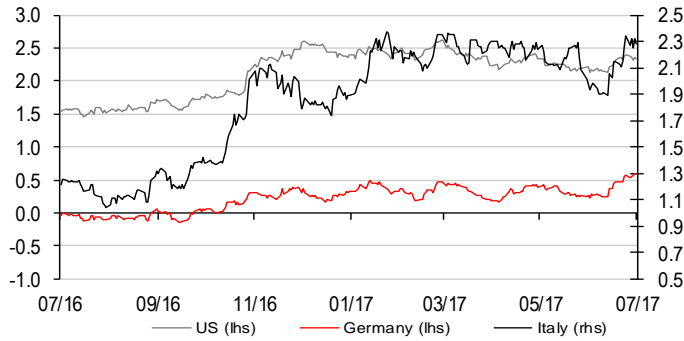
Bonds	Close	1-week Ago	1-month Ago	3-months Ago	1-year Ago	Year End 2016	1-week Basis Point Change
US Treasury yields (%)							
3-Month	1.03	1.03	1.00	0.80	0.31	0.50	1
2-Year	1.36	1.40	1.33	1.21	0.67	1.19	-4
5-Year	1.87	1.95	1.72	1.77	1.10	1.93	-8
10-Year	2.33	2.39	2.13	2.24	1.54	2.44	-5
30-Year	2.92	2.93	2.77	2.89	2.25	3.07	-1
10-year bond yields (%)							
Japan	0.08	0.08	0.06	0.00	-0.26	0.04	-1
UK	1.31	1.30	0.93	1.04	0.79	1.24	1
Germany	0.59	0.57	0.23	0.19	-0.04	0.20	2
France	0.86	0.94	0.58	0.91	0.19	0.68	-8
Italy	2.28	2.34	1.93	2.30	1.22	1.81	-5
Spain	1.64	1.72	1.37	1.69	1.17	1.38	-8
China	3.57	3.60	3.54	3.37	2.86	3.06	-3
Australia	2.72	2.73	2.40	2.47	1.96	2.77	-1
Canada	1.90	1.88	1.49	1.49	1.06	1.72	2

Commodities	Latest	1-week Change (%)	1-month Change (%)	3-month Change (%)	1-year Change (%)	YTD Change (%)	52-week High	52-week Low
Gold	1,229	1.3	-2.5	-4.4	-8.0	6.6	1,368	1,121
Brent Oil	49.0	4.9	4.3	-12.3	3.5	-13.7	58	42
WTI Crude Oil	46.7	5.5	4.4	-12.2	2.2	-13.1	55	39
R/J CRB Futures Index	176	2.2	1.9	-6.1	-7.3	-8.4	196	166
LME Copper	5,876	0.8	3.1	3.2	18.9	6.2	6,204	4,582

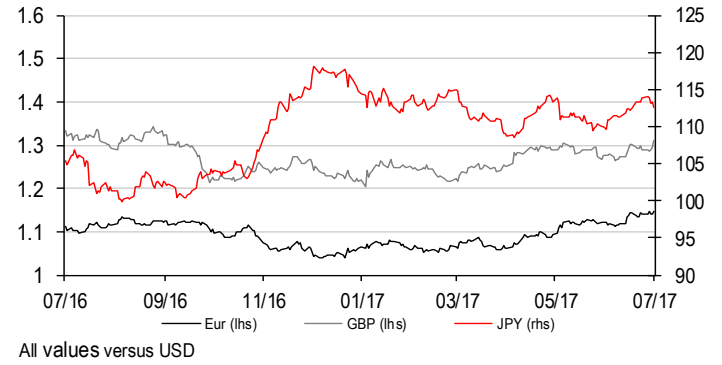
Source: Bloomberg, HSBC Global Asset Management. Data as at close of business 14 July 2017.
Past performance is not an indication of future returns

Market Trends

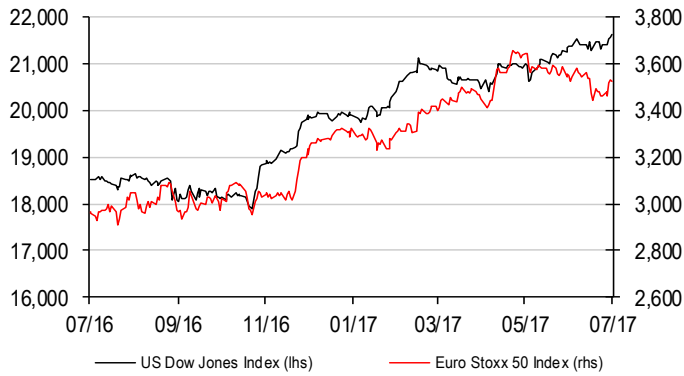
Government bond yields (%)



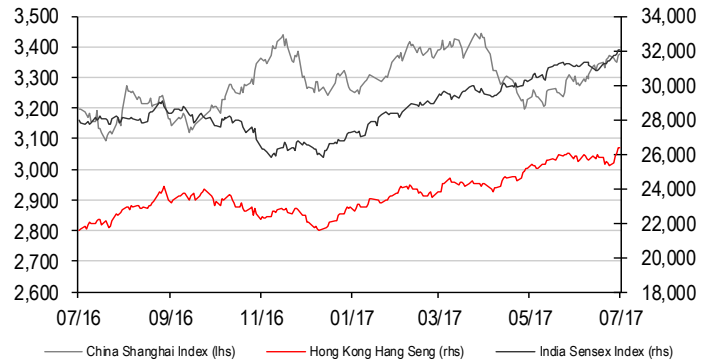
Major currencies (vs.USD)



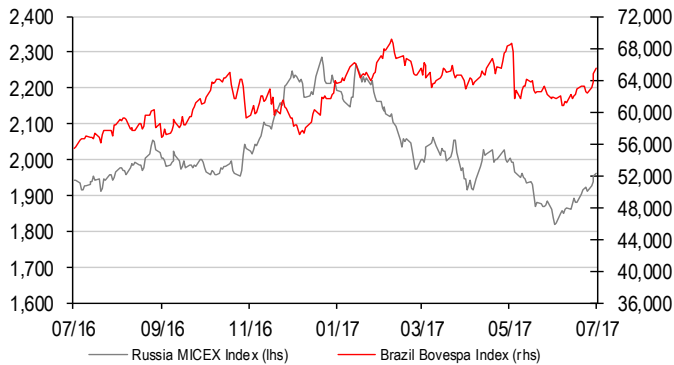
Global equities



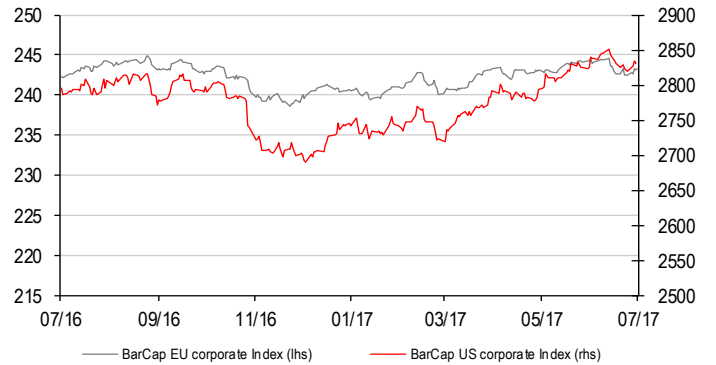
Emerging Asian equities



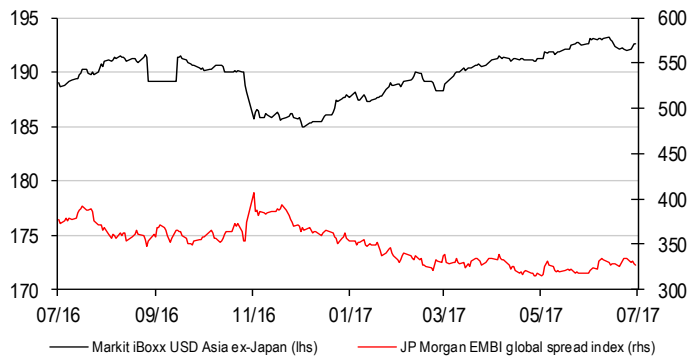
Other emerging equities



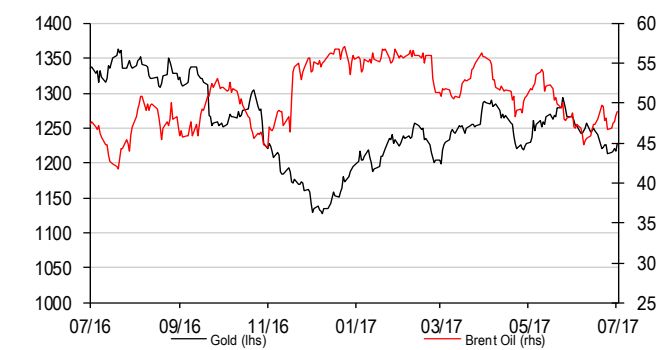
Global credit indices



Emerging markets spreads (USD indices)



Commodities (USD)



Source: Bloomberg, HSBC Global Asset Management. Data as at close of business 14 July 2017.
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