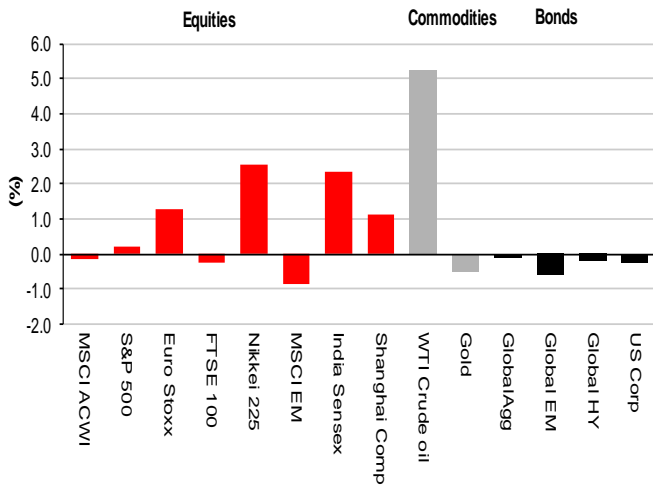


- ▶ European stocks rose this week as the European Central Bank (ECB) extended its quantitative easing (QE) programme; Japanese stocks outperformed following Prime Minister Shinzo Abe's election victory
- ▶ At its October policy meeting, the ECB announced an extension of the bank's Asset Purchase Programme (APP) by at least nine months to September 2018, at a reduced monthly purchase amount of EUR30 billion
- ▶ The first estimate of Q3 US GDP came in at 3.0% qoq annualised, beating expectations
- ▶ In the coming week, central bank policy meetings will be in focus, with the US Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC), Bank of England (BoE) and Bank of Japan (BoJ) all scheduled to meet

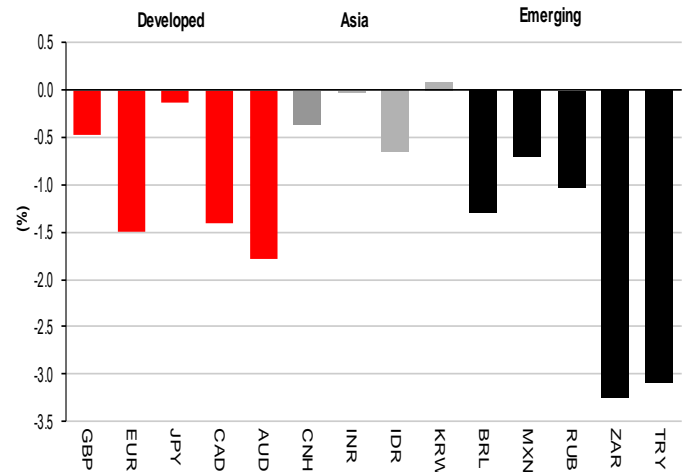
Movers and shakers

Japanese stocks gained following PM Abe's election victory

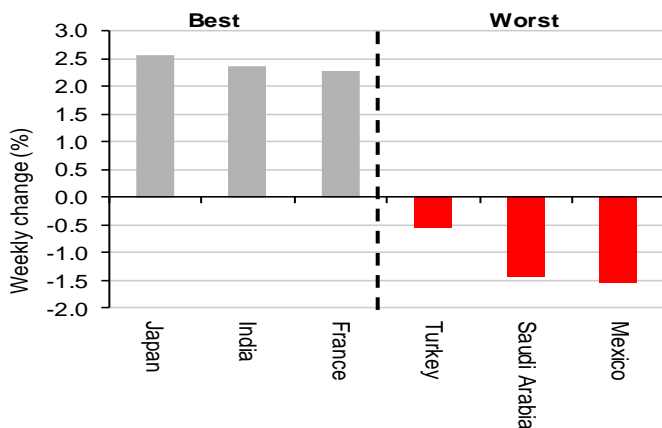


Currencies (vs. USD)

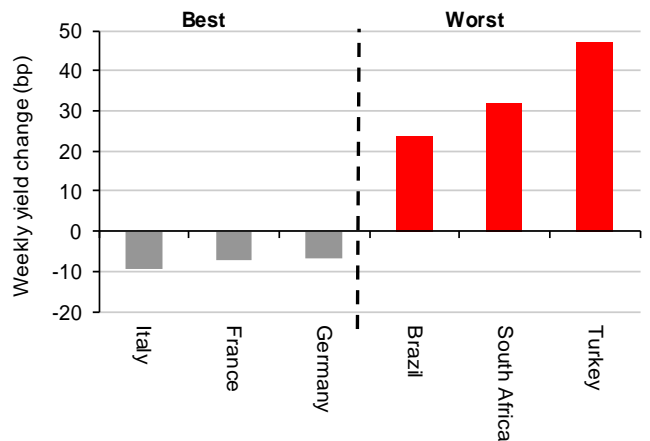
The US dollar rose against most currencies



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 (23–27 October 2017)

Date	Country	Indicator	Data as of	Survey	Actual	Prior
Tuesday 24 October	Eurozone	Markit composite PMI	Oct P	56.5	55.9	56.7
Wed. 25 October	Brazil	COPOM interest rate decision	Oct	7.50%	7.50%	8.25%
	Germany	Ifo business climate	Oct	115.1	116.7	115.3
	UK	GDP (qoq)	Q3 A	0.3%	0.4%	0.3%
	US	Durable goods orders (mom)	Sep P	1.0%	2.2%	2.0%
	US	New home sales (mom)	Sep	-1.1%	18.9%	-3.6%
Thursday 26 October	Canada	Bank of Canada interest rate decision	Oct	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%
	Turkey	CBRT interest rate decision (overnight lending rate)	Oct	9.25%	9.25%	9.25%
	Eurozone	ECB interest rate decision (deposit facility rate)	Oct	-0.40%	-0.40%	-0.40%
Friday 27 October	US	Pending home sales (mom)	Sep	0.5%	0.0%	-2.8%
	Japan	National CPI ex fresh food, energy (yoy)	Sep	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
	Russia	Central bank of Russia interest rate decision	Oct	8.25%	8.25%	8.50%
	US	GDP annualised (qoq)	Q3 A	2.6%	3.0%	3.1%

P – Preliminary, Q – Quarter, A - Advance

- ▶ In the **eurozone**, at its October **policy meeting**, the **ECB** kept all interest rates on hold, as expected. The bank also announced an extension of the bank's APP by at least nine months to September 2018, at a reduced monthly purchase amount of EUR30 billion. In the meantime, the bank will continue to purchase EUR60 billion a month until the end of December 2017. The bank maintained its dovish forward guidance that the size and duration of asset purchases could be extended "if the outlook becomes less favourable" or if financial conditions become inconsistent with reaching the bank's inflation target. The ECB also stated that it expected rates to "remain at their present levels for an extended period of time, and well past the horizon of the net asset purchases." Meanwhile, the preliminary October **composite eurozone PMI** declined by more than expected (-0.8pts to 55.9), driven by a fall in the services component (-0.9pts to 54.9), while the manufacturing index unexpectedly rose (+0.5pts to 58.6). Positively, the composite employment index edged up to reach its highest level since July 2007.
- ▶ **Germany's** October **Ifo** prints unexpectedly rose in October, with the headline business climate index jumping by 1.4 points to a record high of 116.7. This indicates that the German economy remains in very good shape and is weathering the headwind of a stronger euro.
- ▶ According to the first estimate, **UK GDP** expanded by 0.4% qoq (consensus: 0.3%) in Q3, accelerating from 0.3% in the first two quarters of 2017. This left annual growth at 1.5% yoy, matching Q2's print. The upside surprise is likely to embolden the hawks on the Bank of England's Monetary Policy Committee ahead of next week's meeting.
- ▶ In the **US**, **GDP** grew at an estimated annualised 3.0% clip in Q3, outpacing expectations for 2.6% growth. The solid reading came despite disruptions caused by two hurricanes during the period and is only modestly below the 3.1% annualised rate in the second quarter. Consumer spending continued to be the key driver of activity but contributed less than previously (+1.6% from 2.2% in the prior quarter). Private investment added nearly 1 ppt to growth and net exports contributed 0.4 ppt. Elsewhere, September's **new home sales** unexpectedly surged by 18.9% mom to a seasonally adjusted annualised 667,000, the highest level in a decade. This was against expectations of a 1.1% mom dip to 554,000 and follows from a downwardly revised -3.6% mom (-3.4% mom previously) in August. The breakdown showed that the largest increase in the level of sales was in the hurricane affected South region (+83,000 to 405,000). But sales also accelerated in other regions (Northeast and Midwest), amid continued economic strength and low mortgage costs. Meanwhile, **pending home sales** were flat in September, following a downwardly revised print of -2.8% mom for August. On a seasonally-adjusted basis, three out of four regions saw increases with the hurricane-impacted South region logging the only decline (-2.3% mom). Overall, on a trend basis, higher prices driven by low inventory and healthy demand have weighed on total sales activity in recent months.
- ▶ There were a number of emerging market central bank meetings, with policy action coming in line with market consensus expectations. **Brazil's central bank** cut its overnight rate target from 8.25% to 7.50%, the ninth consecutive cut since the current easing cycle began in October 2016. With a gradually recovering economy and a calmer political backdrop, policymakers signalled that they are likely to cut interest rates to a record low at their next meeting in December. The policy statement highlighted that "*economic conditions prescribe accommodative monetary policy, i.e., interest rates below the structural level*". The **Central Bank of Turkey** kept all interest rates unchanged, maintaining its tight monetary policy stance due to the inflation outlook (with CPI inflation having risen in August and September). Finally, the **Central Bank of Russia** cut its key rate by 25bps to 8.25%. The bank's current easing cycle has been aided by rapidly declining price pressures, with CPI inflation hitting a post-Soviet Union low of 3.0% in September. The bank's press release left open "the option of further rate reduction at its upcoming meetings", although it noted that inflation expectations remain elevated.

Coming Week (30 October–3 November 2017)

Date	Country	Indicator	Data as of	Survey	Prior	
Monday 30 October	US	Personal spending (mom)	Sep	0.8%	0.1%	
	US	PCE core (yoy)	Sep	1.3%	1.3%	
	Japan	Jobless rate	Sep	2.8%	2.8%	
	Japan	Industrial production (mom)	Sep P	-1.6%	2.0%	
Tuesday 31 October	Japan	Bank of Japan interest rate decision	Oct	-0.10%	-0.10%	
	China	Official Manufacturing PMI	Oct	52.1	52.4	
	Eurozone	Unemployment rate	Sep	9.0%	9.1%	
	Eurozone	GDP (seasonally adjusted, qoq)	3Q A	0.5%	0.7%	
	Eurozone	CPI estimate (yoy)	Oct	1.4%	1.5%	
	US	S&P CoreLogic Case Shiller composite-20 (yoy)	Aug	-	5.8%	
	Mexico	GDP seasonally adjusted (qoq)	3Q P	-	0.6%	
Wednesday 01 November	US	Conference Board consumer confidence	Oct	121.0	119.8	
	US	ISM Manufacturing	Oct	59.5	60.8	
	US	FOMC interest rate decision (upper bound)	Nov	1.25%	1.25%	
	UK	Bank of England interest rate decision	Nov	0.50%	0.25%	
	Friday 03 November	Turkey	CPI (yoy)	Oct	11.3%	11.2%
		US	Change in nonfarm payrolls (000s)	Oct	310	-33
		US	Durable goods orders (mom)	Sep F	-	2.2% P
		US	ISM non-manufacturing	Oct	58.5	59.8

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

US

- ▶ In the coming week, the **US Federal Reserve's (Fed) FOMC** is anticipated to keep the federal funds target range unchanged at 1.00-1.25% as senior policymakers monitor effects from the balance sheet normalisation program started in October. However, market participants are widely expecting the central bank to raise overnight rates one more time before year-end. Meanwhile, an announcement may occur sometime this week regarding whether current Fed Chair Janet Yellen will be re-nominated when her term ends in February 2018. Recent media reports have speculated that current Fed Governor Jerome Powell and economist John Taylor may be possible replacements.
- ▶ October **US non-farm payrolls** are expected to surge by 310,000, a sharp rebound following a decline of 33,000 jobs in the preceding month. If correct, this would mirror the swift decline in jobless claims back to pre-hurricane levels. Wage data will also be of interest as it had surpassed expectations (2.9% yoy vs 2.6% projected) in the prior report although this could have been due to hurricane-related distortions.
- ▶ **US personal spending** in September may have jumped by +0.8% mom, spurred on partially by post-hurricane demand. This would follow a modest 0.1% rise in the prior month, which was weighed down by soft auto sales. In the same report, economists are anticipating **PCE core inflation**, the Fed's preferred inflation measure, to remain at a tepid +1.3% yoy pace. At the last FOMC policy meeting, central bankers reiterated that recent soft pricing pressure prints are likely due to one-time factors but left room for "patience in removing policy accommodation" if the soft trend proves stubborn.
- ▶ Elsewhere, the **S&P/Cas-Shiller 20-City Composite Home Price Index** should show that US home prices rose in August, driven by low inventory and healthy demand. For comparison, the median sale price for existing and new homes had climbed 5.5% yoy and 1.6% yoy, respectively, in the same month.
- ▶ Turning to sentiment, the **Conference Board Consumer Confidence** headline index is projected to climb to 121.0 from the prior level of 119.8. The reading has remained elevated this year, supported by solid labour market conditions and benign inflation.
- ▶ The October **ISM Manufacturing Index** print may come in at 59.5, modestly below September's 13-year high of 60.8. The new orders, production, and employment subcomponents surpassed 60 in the prior report, indicating a healthy expansion, although hurricane effects may have upwardly distorted input prices and delivery times. Similarly, the **ISM Non-Manufacturing Index** is expected to show an elevated reading of 58.5, a notch below the prior 12-year high print of 59.8. Eight of out 11 subcomponents had been described as growing faster including new orders and business activity.

Europe

- ▶ At its **November policy meeting**, the **BoE's** Monetary Policy Committee is widely expected to raise the Bank Rate by 25bps to 0.5%, effectively reversing August 2016's cut in the aftermath of the UK's vote to leave the European Union. BoE policymakers have been recently signalling action in the midst of above-target inflation and a tightening labour market, with the UK unemployment rate now below what the bank estimates to be the equilibrium rate. However, any move is unlikely to herald the beginning of a hiking cycle given that domestically generated inflationary pressures remain absent amid subdued momentum in wage growth. The bank also releases its November inflation report at this meeting, with major changes to the economic outlook unlikely.
- ▶ In the **eurozone**, the first estimate of **Q3 GDP** is expected to show growth of +0.5% over the quarter, a touch below +0.7% in Q2, but

nevertheless strong by recent historical standards. The eurozone economy is currently experiencing its strongest cyclical upswing since early 2011, supported by a combination of a loose monetary policy, employment growth, and upbeat global demand conditions. Indeed, the **unemployment** rate for September is expected to decline by 0.1 ppts to 9.0%, which would be its lowest since February 2009. Finally, the flash estimate of **CPI inflation** in October is likely to dip to 1.4% yoy and the core measure is expected to hold at 1.1%. Despite upbeat economic activity and a tightening labour market, the region is struggling to generate underlying price pressures amid a stronger euro and subdued wage growth.

Japan and Emerging markets

- ▶ At its two-day **monetary policy meeting**, the **BoJ** is likely to keep its policy, based on the yield curve control framework, unchanged as inflation is expected to remain range bound between 0% and 1% for the time being. Imported inflation remains subdued and the gradual closing of the output gap hasn't yet created meaningful inflationary pressures. Moreover, BoJ Governor Haruhiko Kuroda reiterated his commitment to maintain Japan's ultra-loose monetary policy, even as other central banks embark on policy normalisation.
- ▶ **Japan's jobless rate** is seen remaining at 2.8% in September for the fourth consecutive month, although survey-based signals during the month remained relatively strong, with the employment component of the Shoko Chukin Bank's Monthly Survey of SME and EPA consumer confidence survey rising. The job-to-applicant ratio is expected to increase from 1.52 to 1.53 (a 43-year high).
- ▶ **Japan's industrial production** for September is expected to decline (-1.6% mom), although September's manufacturing PMI rebounded from the relatively low levels observed in July and August. The Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry survey of production forecast for September showed a 1.9% mom expected decline, followed by a strong rebound of 3.5% in October.
- ▶ **Mexico's GDP growth** may have cooled in Q3, partially owing to the transitory economic impact of two earthquakes in September. The underlying trend should be relatively firm, however, supported by exports and resilient household demand.

Market Moves

European stocks rallied amid dovish ECB; Japanese stocks outperformed after Abe election victory

- ▶ In the US, the **S&P 500 Index** was little changed this week (0.2%), weighed on by large falls on Wednesday on mixed Q3 corporate earnings releases. This soft performance came despite broadly upbeat economic data releases (September durable goods orders, advance Q3 GDP) and news that House Republicans agreed on a budget resolution that could see tax reforms enacted by year-end. Meanwhile, the Dow Jones Industrial Average Index finished the week higher, after hitting fresh highs on Tuesday.
- ▶ **Eurozone equity bourses** rallied this week, with investor sentiment fuelled by the ECB's decision to extend its asset purchase programme until at least September 2018. A weaker euro also supported export-heavy stocks in the region. The pan-European EURO STOXX 50 Index added 1.3%. At the country level, France's CAC rallied by 2.3% whilst Germany's DAX finished 1.7% higher. Meanwhile, Spain's IBEX bucked the regional trend (-0.2%) amid lingering political uncertainty in Catalonia. Elsewhere, heavy losses in the health care sector pushed the UK FTSE 100 Index lower over the week (-0.2%).
- ▶ In **Asia**, most **equity markets** rose during the week on generally upbeat corporate earnings and relatively strong activity data. Market sentiment was also supported by the extension of the ECB's QE programme and some progress with tax reform in the US. Japanese shares outperformed, with the Nikkei 225 Index gaining 2.6%, after the sweeping victory of Premier Shinzo Abe's coalition, paving the way for more fiscal stimulus and the continuation of an ultra-loose monetary policy. Indian stocks also gained strongly (SENSEX 30 Index up 2.4%) after the government announced a plan to recapitalise state banks to boost lending and investment. In China, the conclusion of the twice-a-decade National Congress of the Communist Party was well received by investors, with large cap shares outperforming (the Shanghai Stock Exchange Composite Index rose 1.1%). Soft property market data in China for September weighed on Hong Kong stocks. The Hong Kong Hang Seng index dropped 0.2%.

US Treasuries fell amid Fed Chair speculation; eurozone bonds gained as ECB extended QE

- ▶ Most **US Treasuries** fell (yields increased) amid continued speculation about the next Fed Chair which included news reports that the perceived hawkish John Taylor appeared to win a Senate Republicans straw poll earlier in the week. Moreover, investor positioning ahead of the ECB meeting on Thursday also put pressure on Treasuries and the primary market saw weaker demand in the auction of two, five and seven-year government debt. Overall, two-year yields climbed 1bp higher to 1.59% while 10-year yields increased 2bp to 2.41% over the week.
- ▶ **Eurozone government bonds** gained (yields fell) later in the week, taking their cue from the ECB policy meeting on Thursday, which saw the bank extend its QE programme and maintain its dovish forward guidance. This more than offset price falls earlier in the week. Overall, benchmark German 10-year bund yields closed 7bps lower to 0.38% whilst UK equivalent yields rose 2bps to 1.35% ahead of the BoE's monetary policy meeting.

US dollar boosted by tax reform hopes and dovish ECB

- ▶ **The euro** depreciated by 1.5% against the US dollar this week. The majority of the decline occurred in the aftermath of the ECB's monetary policy decision on Thursday, which was perceived as dovish by market participants. Elsewhere, **the British pound** also fell against the US dollar (-0.5%), shrugging off a stronger than expected Q3 GDP print.

- ▶ **Asian currencies** depreciated against the US dollar over the week, with the greenback supported by House Republicans adopting a budget resolution that could potentially result in tax cuts before year-end. The Indonesian rupiah fell, as the yield differential between US and Indonesia bonds continued to narrow. Most other Asian currencies, including the yen, fell by less. The Indian rupee and the Korean won bucked the regional trend, the former gaining as Indian authorities announced a plan to recapitalise state banks, whilst the latter rose after Korean GDP growth for Q3 beat market expectations, fuelling expectations of a rate hike before year-end.

Oil prices gained on OPEC deal extension hopes

- ▶ **Crude oil prices** rose this week, supported by comments from Saudi Crown Prince Mohammed bin Salman saying he supports the extension of OPEC output cuts currently due to expire in March 2018. Lingering tensions in the Kurdish region of Iraq also boosted prices. Overall, WTI closed the week 5.2% higher at USD54.2 per barrel and Brent ended up 5.0% at USD60.6 per barrel, with the latter breaking through the psychologically important USD60 level for the first time since July 2015.
- ▶ Meanwhile, **gold prices** declined (-0.5% to USD1,274 per troy ounce) amid a stronger US dollar and broadly upbeat risk appetite.

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)	496	-0.1	2.4	3.6	20.4	17.5	497	403	17.4
North America									
US Dow Jones Industrial Average	23,434	0.5	4.9	7.5	29.0	18.6	23,485	17,884	18.8
US S&P 500 Index	2,581	0.2	3.0	4.3	21.0	15.3	2,583	2,084	19.5
US NASDAQ Composite Index	6,701	1.1	3.8	5.0	28.5	24.5	6,708	5,034	24.3
Canada S&P/TSX Composite Index	15,954	0.6	2.2	5.0	7.5	4.4	15,964	14,482	17.8
Europe									
MSCI AC Europe (USD)	475	-1.0	0.7	2.3	21.7	18.8	484	374	15.6
Euro STOXX 50 Index	3,652	1.3	2.7	4.6	18.4	11.0	3,670	2,938	15.8
UK FTSE 100 Index	7,505	-0.2	2.6	0.8	7.4	5.1	7,599	6,677	15.2
Germany DAX Index*	13,218	1.7	4.4	8.2	23.3	15.1	13,249	10,175	14.8
France CAC-40 Index	5,494	2.3	4.0	5.9	21.2	13.0	5,514	4,345	16.1
Spain IBEX 35 Index	10,198	-0.2	-1.7	-3.8	10.9	9.0	11,184	8,512	14.4
Asia Pacific									
MSCI AC Asia Pacific ex Japan (USD)	547	-0.7	3.2	2.9	23.0	28.1	555	419	14.8
Japan Nikkei-225 Stock Average	22,008	2.6	8.6	9.6	26.9	15.1	22,017	16,112	18.9
Australian Stock Exchange 200	5,903	-0.1	4.2	2.0	11.5	4.2	5,957	5,052	16.2
Hong Kong Hang Seng Index	28,439	-0.2	2.9	4.8	22.9	29.3	28,799	21,489	13.0
Shanghai Stock Exchange Composite Index	3,417	1.1	2.1	5.1	9.8	10.1	3,421	3,017	14.7
Hang Seng China Enterprises Index	11,644	0.7	5.5	7.2	21.2	23.9	11,694	9,117	8.9
Taiwan TAIEX Index	10,709	-0.2	3.7	1.9	15.2	15.7	10,804	8,880	15.0
Korea KOSPI Index	2,497	0.3	5.2	2.2	23.3	23.2	2,500	1,931	10.7
India SENSEX 30 Index	33,157	2.4	6.4	2.4	18.8	24.5	33,287	25,718	21.6
Indonesia Jakarta Stock Price Index	5,975	0.8	1.9	2.7	10.3	12.8	6,042	5,023	17.4
Malaysia Kuala Lumpur Composite Index	1,746	0.3	-1.0	-1.4	4.6	6.4	1,797	1,614	16.4
Philippines Stock Exchange PSE Index	8,296	-1.5	0.9	3.1	11.4	21.3	8,587	6,499	20.2
Singapore FTSE Straits Times Index	3,386	1.4	4.6	0.9	19.7	17.6	3,386	2,761	15.4
Thailand SET Index	1,716	1.4	2.7	8.5	14.5	11.2	1,730	1,463	17.0
Latam									
Argentina Merval Index	27,479	1.9	8.7	29.0	52.1	62.4	28,101	15,189	16.1
Brazil Bovespa Index*	75,976	-0.5	3.0	16.4	18.3	26.1	78,024	56,829	14.6
Chile IPSA Index	5,516	-0.1	4.1	9.2	28.2	32.9	5,572	4,029	21.2
Colombia COLCAP Index	1,445	-1.4	-2.8	-2.3	6.3	6.9	1,509	1,271	15.9
Mexico Index	49,210	-1.6	-1.9	-4.0	2.3	7.8	51,772	43,999	17.9
EEMEA									
Russia MICEX Index	2,069	-0.1	-0.6	6.4	4.5	-7.3	2,294	1,775	7.2
South Africa JSE Index	58,714	1.3	6.3	7.0	14.8	15.9	58,867	48,936	15.9
Turkey ISE 100 Index*	107,884	-0.6	6.6	-0.5	37.0	38.1	110,531	71,793	8.8

*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 (%)
Equity Indices - Total Return							
Global equities	-0.5	2.1	3.7	19.0	22.2	28.2	66.2
US equities	-0.6	2.2	3.7	15.8	21.7	36.0	94.9
Europe equities	-0.5	1.3	3.2	22.3	25.6	18.3	44.1
Asia Pacific ex Japan equities	-0.8	3.2	3.5	30.9	26.2	25.5	43.0
Japan equities	1.9	5.4	7.4	19.8	19.0	36.1	76.4
Latam equities	-2.4	-1.0	4.9	24.3	12.7	4.8	-11.4
Emerging Markets equities	-1.0	2.8	4.1	31.0	25.2	21.5	26.0

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.

Source: Bloomberg, HSBC Global Asset Management. Data as at close of business 27 October 2017.

Past performance is not an indication of future returns

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)	510	-0.1	0.1	0.5	0.8	2.2
JPM EMBI Global	800	-0.6	-0.1	1.3	5.0	8.3
BarCap US Corporate Index (USD)	2,865	-0.2	0.1	0.7	3.0	5.1
BarCap Euro Corporate Index (Eur)	247	0.5	0.9	1.2	2.2	2.7
BarCap Global High Yield (USD)	467	-0.2	0.6	1.7	8.6	8.1
Markit iBoxx Asia ex-Japan Bond Index (USD)	196	-0.1	0.2	1.2	2.9	5.1
Markit iBoxx Asia ex-Japan High-Yield Bond Index (USD)	252	0.1	0.7	2.8	6.5	7.0

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 (%)
Currencies (vs USD)									
Developed markets									
EUR/USD	1.16	1.18	1.17	1.17	1.09	1.05	1.21	1.03	-1.5
GBP/USD	1.31	1.32	1.34	1.31	1.22	1.23	1.37	1.20	-0.5
CHF/USD	1.00	1.02	1.03	1.04	1.01	0.98	1.06	0.97	-1.4
CAD	1.28	1.26	1.25	1.26	1.34	1.34	1.38	1.21	-1.4
JPY	113.67	113.52	112.84	111.26	105.29	116.96	118.66	101.20	-0.1
AUD	1.30	1.28	1.27	1.26	1.32	1.39	1.40	1.23	-1.8
NZD	1.45	1.44	1.39	1.34	1.40	1.44	1.47	1.32	-1.2
Asia									
HKD	7.80	7.80	7.81	7.81	7.76	7.76	7.83	7.75	0.0
CNY	6.65	6.62	6.64	6.74	6.78	6.95	6.96	6.44	-0.5
INR	65.05	65.04	65.71	64.11	66.87	67.92	68.86	63.57	0.0
MYR	4.24	4.23	4.22	4.28	4.19	4.49	4.50	4.18	-0.4
KRW	1,130	1,131	1,141	1,113	1,143	1,206	1,212	1,111	0.1
TWD	30.27	30.25	30.32	30.19	31.66	32.33	32.45	29.90	-0.1
Latam									
BRL	3.24	3.19	3.19	3.15	3.17	3.26	3.51	3.04	-1.3
COP	3,010	2,937	2,938	3,013	2,960	3,002	3,208	2,831	-2.5
MXN	19.13	19.00	18.20	17.73	18.84	20.73	22.04	17.45	-0.7
EEMEA									
RUB	58.10	57.49	58.20	59.53	62.73	61.54	66.87	55.70	-1.0
ZAR	14.10	13.64	13.59	13.00	13.87	13.74	14.65	12.31	-3.4
TRY	3.79	3.67	3.58	3.54	3.11	3.52	3.94	3.09	-3.2

	Close	1-week Ago	1-month Ago	3-months Ago	1-year Ago	Year End 2016	1-week Basis Point Change
Bonds							
US Treasury yields (%)							
3-Month	1.09	1.10	1.05	1.09	0.28	0.50	-1
2-Year	1.59	1.58	1.47	1.36	0.89	1.19	1
5-Year	2.03	2.02	1.91	1.85	1.35	1.93	1
10-Year	2.41	2.38	2.31	2.31	1.85	2.44	2
30-Year	2.92	2.90	2.86	2.92	2.61	3.07	2
10-year bond yields (%)							
Japan	0.07	0.07	0.04	0.07	-0.06	0.04	0
UK	1.35	1.33	1.38	1.20	1.25	1.24	2
Germany	0.38	0.45	0.47	0.53	0.17	0.20	-7
France	0.79	0.86	0.76	0.80	0.45	0.68	-7
Italy	1.94	2.04	2.15	2.09	1.53	1.81	-9
Spain	1.58	1.66	1.64	1.49	1.19	1.38	-8
China	3.84	3.74	3.63	3.61	2.72	3.06	10
Australia	2.77	2.78	2.79	2.69	2.33	2.77	0
Canada	1.99	2.03	2.13	2.00	1.24	1.72	-4

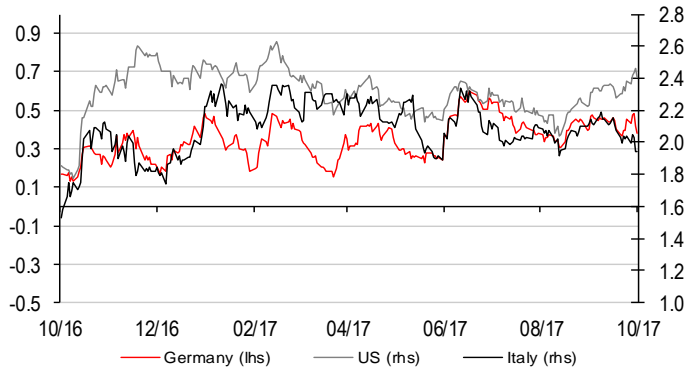
*Numbers may not add up due to rounding

	Latest	1-week Change (%)	1-month Change (%)	3-month Change (%)	1-year Change (%)	YTD Change (%)	52-week High	52-week Low
Commodities								
Gold	1,274	-0.5	-0.7	1.2	0.4	10.6	1,358	1,121
Brent Oil	60.6	5.0	4.7	17.8	20.2	6.7	61	44
WTI Crude Oil	54.2	5.2	3.9	10.5	9.0	0.8	55	42
R/J CRB Futures Index	187	1.5	1.6	3.2	-1.7	-2.9	196	166
LME Copper	6,986	0.5	8.5	10.4	45.8	26.2	7,177	4,721

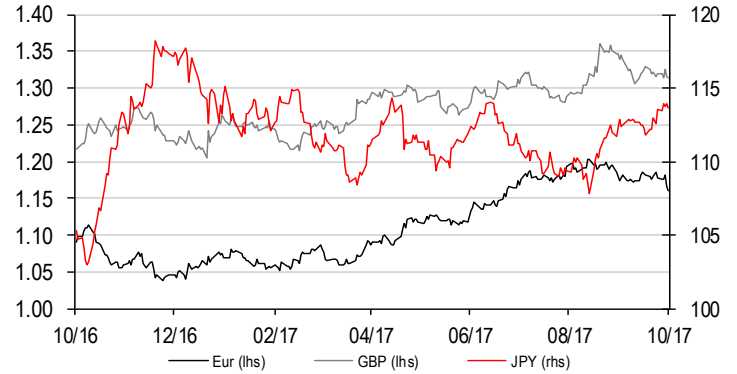
Source: Bloomberg, HSBC Global Asset Management. Data as at close of business 27 October 2017.
Past performance is not an indication of future returns

Market Trends

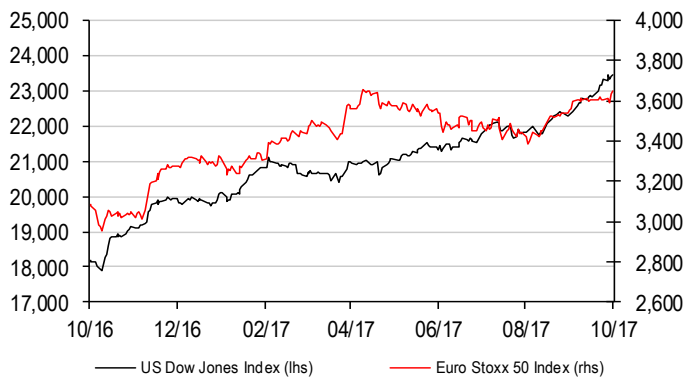
Government bond yields (%)



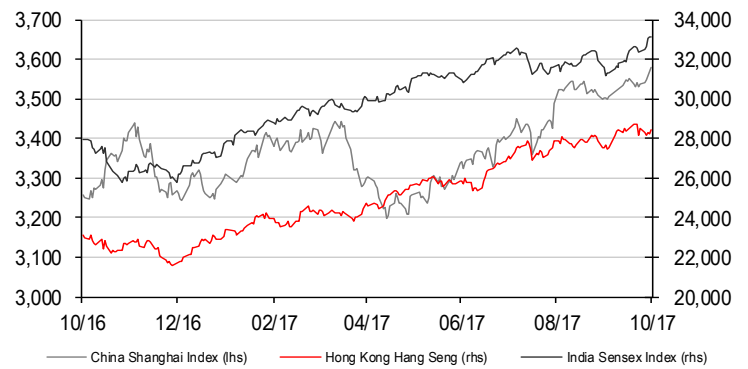
Major currencies (vs.USD)



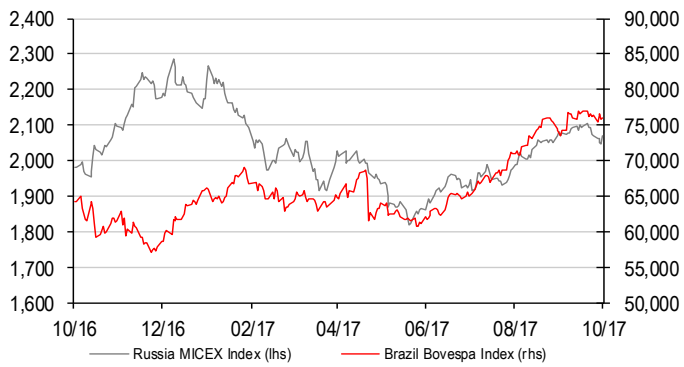
Global equities



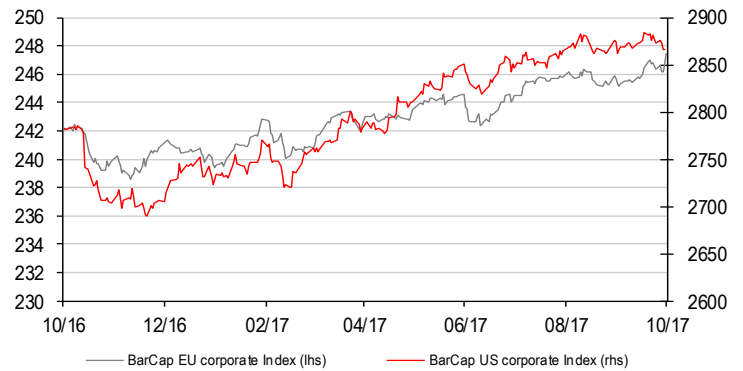
Emerging Asian equities



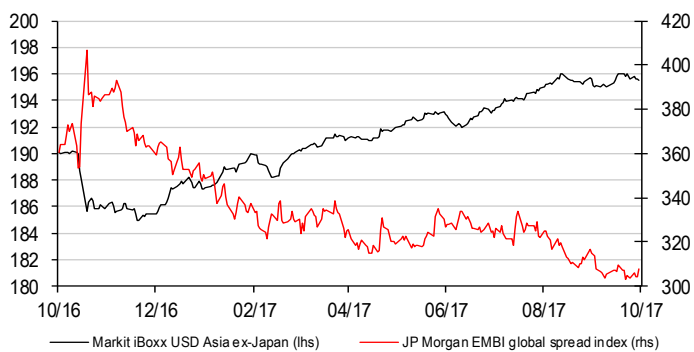
Other emerging equities



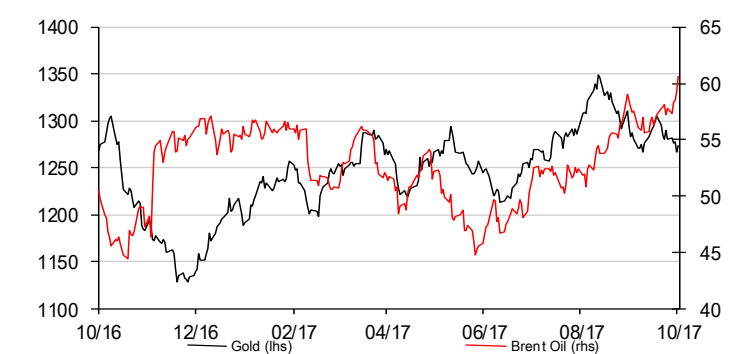
Global credit indices



Emerging markets spreads (USD indices)



Commodities (USD)



Source: Bloomberg, HSBC Global Asset Management. Data as at close of business 27 October 2017.
Past performance is not an indication of future returns

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Expiry: November 24, 2017

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