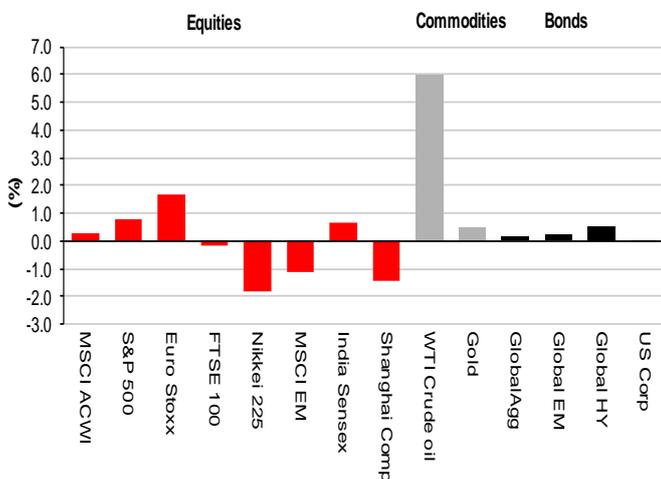


- ▶ Global equities rose modestly on upbeat economic data despite concerns over the US policy outlook
- ▶ US economic data surprised to the upside, with Q4 GDP revised higher and consumer confidence beating expectations
- ▶ The UK formally started the process of leaving the European Union (EU) by triggering Article 50
- ▶ In the coming week, investor attention will focus on the latest PMI surveys, the March US employment report and the Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC) minutes

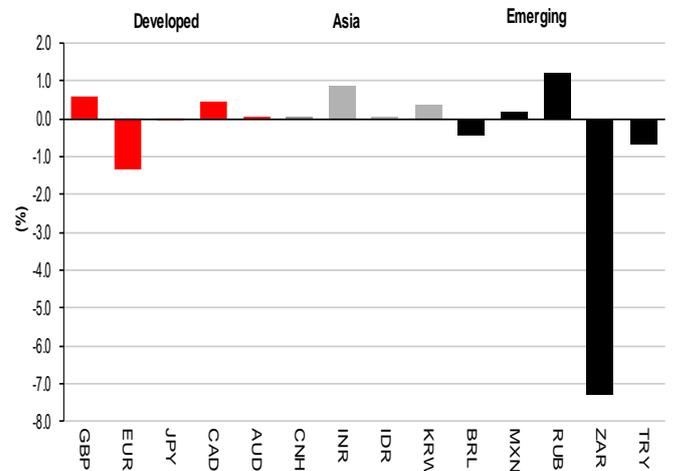
Movers and shakers

Global equities rose modestly amid lower market volatility

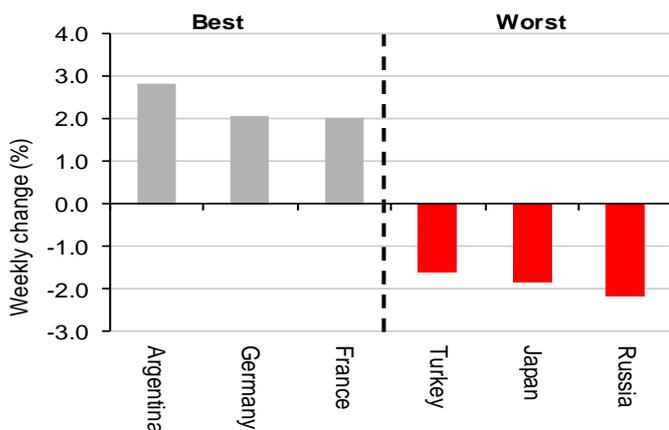


Currencies (versus USD)

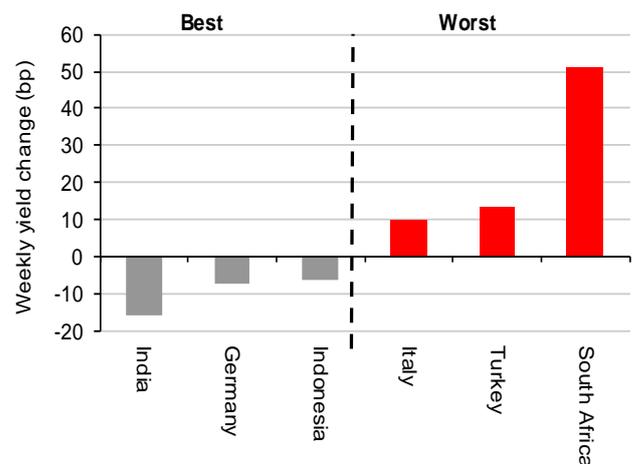
The South African rand sold off sharply on political concerns



Equities



Bonds (10-year)



Sources: Bloomberg and HSBC Global Asset Management. Data as at close of business 31 March 2017. All the above charts relate to 24/03/2017 – 31/03/2017. Past performance is not an indication of future returns.

Macro Data and Key Events

Past Week (27-31 March 2017)

Date	Country	Indicator	Data as of	Survey	Actual	Prior
Monday 27 March	Germany	Ifo Business Climate Index	Mar	111.1	112.3	111.1
Tuesday 28 March	US	S&P CoreLogic Case-Shiller 20-City Composite Home Price NSA Index (yoy)	Jan	5.6%	5.7%	5.6%
	US	Conference Board Consumer Confidence Index	Mar	114.0	125.6	114.8
Wednesday 29 March	US	Pending Home Sales (mom)	Feb	2.5%	5.5%	-2.8%
	UK	UK Formally Triggers Article 50 to leave the European Union				
Thursday 30 March	South Africa	Reserve Bank Interest Rate Decision	Mar	7.0%	7.0%	7.0%
	US	GDP Annualised (qoq)	Q4 F	2.0%	2.1%	1.9%
	Mexico	Banco de Mexico Interest Rate Decision	Mar	6.50%	6.50%	6.25%
Friday 31 March	Japan	National CPI, ex Fresh Food and Energy (yoy)	Feb	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%
	Japan	Jobless Rate	Feb	3.0%	2.8%	3.0%
	Japan	Industrial Production (mom)	Feb P	1.2%	2.0%	-0.4%
	China	Official Manufacturing PMI	Mar	51.7	51.8	51.6
	UK	GDP (qoq)	Q4 F	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%
	Eurozone	CPI Estimate (yoy)	Mar	1.8%	1.5%	2.0%
	US	Personal Spending (mom)	Feb	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%
	US	PCE Core (yoy)	Feb	1.7%	1.8%	1.8%
	US	University of Michigan Index of Consumer Sentiment	Mar F	97.6	96.9	97.6

P – Preliminary, Q – Quarter, F – Final

- ▶ In the **US**, **GDP growth** for the fourth quarter was revised slightly higher to an annualised rate of 2.1%, up from the previous estimate of 1.9%. The upward revision was driven primarily by an acceleration in consumer spending. While the pace of growth exceeded what was observed during the first half of 2016, it marked a meaningful slowdown from the 3.5% growth recorded during Q3. The third release of the GDP report also disclosed the **economy-wide profits** data for Q4, which came in at 2.15 trillion annualised, rising 9% on last year. **US core PCE inflation**, which strips out the effects of the more volatile food and energy components, rose 1.8% in February, slightly above expectations, and just below the US Federal Reserve's (Fed) target of 2%.
- ▶ Meanwhile, the **US Conference Board Consumer Confidence Index** rose much more than expected in March, to 125.6 points (consensus was 114.0), marking a 16-year high. Both the current situation and expectations component rose strongly and this trend was backed up by the **University of Michigan's Index of Consumer Sentiment**: although it declined slightly versus the preliminary release (-0.7 pts to 96.9), it remains at an elevated level. Moreover, house prices in 20 major US cities, measured by the **S&P CoreLogic Case-Shiller 20-City Composite Home Price NSA Index**, accelerated by 5.7% yoy in January – the fastest rate of growth since July 2014. **Pending home sales** also beat consensus expectations, rising 5.5% in February. Both improving consumer confidence and an upbeat housing market bodes well for **personal spending** in the coming months, which rose 0.1% mom in February.
- ▶ In **Europe**, last week was relatively light in terms of key economic data releases. The **German Ifo Business Climate Index** rose to 112.3 points in March, from 111.1 the previous month, which was the highest level since July 2011. This print beat consensus expectations of no change and the improvement was driven by gains in both the expectations and current assessment components. By sector, the manufacturing climate index saw a particularly pronounced increase, suggesting industrial production growth could finally regain some momentum in the coming months. **Eurozone CPI inflation** fell faster than expected in March to 1.5% yoy (consensus: +1.8%), from 2.0% the previous month. The decline was predominantly driven by volatile components. Energy inflation eased from 9.3% yoy to 7.7%, mainly due to oil price base effects. Meanwhile, food, alcohol, and tobacco price inflation also fell (-0.7 ppts to 1.8% yoy) as improving weather conditions improved fresh food supply. In the **UK**, nine months after June's historic vote for Brexit, PM Theresa May triggered **Article 50** of the Treaty of Lisbon, officially informing the EU of the UK's intention to withdraw from the bloc. Unless both sides agree to an extension, the UK and EU will have two years to agree a new relationship. On the data front, the final estimate of **UK GDP growth** for the fourth quarter came in at 0.7% qoq, in line with consensus expectations.
- ▶ In Asia, **Japan's** labour market continued to tighten in February with the **jobless rate** falling 0.2 ppts to 2.8%, its lowest level for over 20 years. However, despite an increasingly tight labour market, wage growth remains very low at around 0% yoy at the beginning of the year. Japan's **industrial production** growth for February also beat market expectations, rising 2.0% mom, while **CPI inflation excluding fresh food and energy** (the Bank of Japan's preferred inflation measure) decelerated to 0.1% yoy in February from 0.2% the previous month. Subdued inflationary pressures came despite a significant weakening in the yen over the past nine months. In **China**, the **official manufacturing PMI** survey came in at 51.8 points in March, broadly in line with expectations.
- ▶ Elsewhere, the **South African Reserve Bank** left policy rates unchanged at 7.0% just before news broke about the firing of Finance Minister Pravin Gordhan and eight other members of President Zuma's cabinet, which triggered a sharp sell-off in the rand. In **Mexico**, the **central bank** raised rates by 25 bps to 6.50%, in line with expectations, as the Bank continues to battle inflationary pressures. Mexican CPI inflation hit 5.3% yoy in mid-March, significantly above the inflation target of 3% +/- 1 ppt.

Sources: Bloomberg and HSBC Global Asset Management. Data as at close of business 31 March 2017.
Past performance is not an indication of future returns.

Coming Week (3-7 April 2017)

Date	Country	Indicator	Data as of	Survey	Prior
Monday 03 April	Japan	Tankan Large Manufacturing Index	Q1	14	10
	Turkey	CPI (yoy)	Mar	10.7%	10.1%
	Eurozone	Unemployment Rate	Feb	9.5%	9.6%
	US	ISM Manufacturing Index	Mar	57.0	57.7
Tuesday 04 April	Australia	Reserve Bank of Australia Interest Rate Decision	Apr	1.5%	1.5%
	US	Durable Goods Orders (mom)	Feb F	1.7%	1.7%
Wednesday 05 April	Eurozone	Markit Composite PMI	Mar F	56.7	56.7
	US	ISM Non-Manufacturing Index	Mar	57.0	57.6
	US	FOMC Meeting Minutes	Mar		
Thursday 06 April	Germany	Factory Orders (Working Day Adjusted, yoy)	Feb	3.5%	-0.8%
	India	RBI Interest Rate Decision (Repurchase Rate)	Apr	6.25%	6.25%
Friday 07 April	Germany	Industrial Production (Seasonally Adjusted, mom)	Feb	-0.3%	2.8%
	Brazil	IBGE Inflation IPCA (yoy)	Mar	4.6%	4.8%
	US	Change in Nonfarm Payrolls	Mar	175K	235K
	Mexico	CPI (yoy)	Mar	5.3%	4.9%

Q – Quarter, F – Final

US

▶ The highlight of a busy data week in the **US** will be March's **employment report**. The release is forecast to show nonfarm payroll growth at 175,000, after a gain of 235,000 in February. This remains strong, although the 12-month moving average has drifted down from a peak of 261,000 in February 2015 to 199,000 in February 2017. Although recently initial jobless claims moved away from their lowest level in 44 years, they remain incredibly robust, especially on a population-adjusted basis. Furthermore, the Conference Board labour market differential moved to a new post-crisis high in March. The unemployment rate is expected to hold firm (+4.7%), while average hourly earnings are anticipated to rise 0.3% mom (+2.6% yoy). The headline **ISM Manufacturing Index** March print is expected to tick down to 57.0 from 57.7, with all regional Fed releases remaining strong for the month. February's national ISM Manufacturing Index saw a further improvement in already strong new order growth (65.1 compared to 60.4 prior), taking the three-month moving average to 61.9, its highest level since 2011. However, additional acceleration in the prices paid index, which remained elevated at 68.0 in February, would be a concern. Meanwhile, March's **ISM Non-Manufacturing Index** is anticipated to remain strong but weaken to 57.0 from 57.6. Both February's robust business activity (63.6 versus 60.3 prior) and new orders (61.2 against 58.6) subcomponents improved further. The release of the March **FOMC meeting's minutes** will provide further insight to the depth of concern surrounding the growth-inflation outlook. Also of interest, if provided, will be any discussion around the potential form of the winding down of the Fed's balance sheet and also what level the federal funds rate needs to reach for this to begin.

Europe

▶ Amid a backdrop of upbeat cyclical activity, including the Eurozone Composite PMI employment component at multi-year highs, the February **eurozone unemployment rate** is expected to decline by 0.1 ppts to 9.5%, reaching its lowest level since April 2009.

Japan and emerging markets

▶ Business confidence has improved since last summer in Japan, as exports and investment have gradually picked up and equity markets have rallied amid yen depreciation. The Q1 **Bank of Japan quarterly Business Conditions survey** (also known as **Tankan**) should reflect this heightened optimism, and the survey's main component (business conditions for large manufacturers) is expected to rise from 10 in Q4 to 14. Confidence should also be supported by recent government fiscal stimulus.

▶ The **Reserve Bank of India (RBI)** will hold its monetary policy meeting on Thursday. The RBI is expected to keep policy on hold and interest rates unchanged (repo rate at 6.25%) as the central bank moved its stance from accommodative to neutral at its previous meeting in February, on the back of inflation below the RBI's medium-term target of 4%. In the inter-meeting period, inflation remained below 4%, but economic activity seemed to rebound fairly quickly at the start of 2017 following demonetization-related disruptions.

▶ **Turkey's March CPI inflation** is expected to rise to 10.7% yoy from 10.1% in February. Food price base effects are likely to explain part of this acceleration. Lagged effects from lira depreciation is also likely to exert upward pressure on the price level.

▶ March's **Brazilian IPCA inflation** is expected to slow further (+4.6% yoy versus +4.8% prior). This represents a near halving from the 9.0% level seen in August 2016 and the lowest level since December 2009. The most recent Central Bank of Brazil Monetary Policy Committee minutes contain the expectation that inflation will continue to decline and undershoot the 4.5% target by year-end 2017. Brazil's continued inflationary slowdown is anticipated to provide further room for policy rate cuts, especially given the worsening labour market situation.

▶ The March **Mexican CPI** release is anticipated to show a further price acceleration to 5.3% yoy, up from 4.9%. This would be the sixth straight month that CPI inflation has been above the central bank's 3% target. Inflation is likely to see continuing pressures from

energy price liberalisation, pass-through from the depreciation of the Mexican peso and the recent rise in the minimum wage.

Market Moves

US and European equity markets edged higher amid upbeat data and higher oil prices

- ▶ **US equities** drifted higher this week as investors shook off concerns over US policy paralysis following last week's failure to pass the *American Health Care Act*. News that Gary Cohn, the director of the National Economic Council, would begin to discuss the options for comprehensive tax code reform with President Donald Trump was received with cautious optimism. Sentiment was supported by stronger oil prices, slightly firmer yields and continued improvement in consumer sentiment data. Overall, the S&P 500 Index rose 0.8%.
- ▶ **European stock markets** rose this week. The rebound in commodity prices and a more favourable assessment of the risks to the global deflation trade were the key positive drivers, with euro weakness also supportive. This saw the EURO STOXX 50 Index gain 1.6%. The UK's foreign-earnings-heavy FTSE 100 Index was a notable underperformer, with the British pound holding firm against the US dollar despite the triggering of Article 50.
- ▶ Most **Asian stock markets** dropped over the week amid tighter liquidity in China and end-quarter profit booking, especially in Japan. The Nikkei 225 Index retreated 1.8%, despite upbeat economic data for February. Elsewhere in the region, Indian stocks outperformed (the SENSEX 30 Index closed up 0.7%) amid strong capital inflows on an improved economic outlook and hope for reforms, ahead of the RBI meeting on 6 April. Chinese onshore stocks fell, with the Shanghai Stock Exchange Composite Index down 1.4%, as tighter liquidity conditions weighed on investor sentiment.

US Treasuries little changed; core European yields ended slightly lower

- ▶ **US Treasuries** closed the week little changed as concerns over the credibility of a more growth-friendly US policy agenda – following US President Donald Trump's failure to repeal Obamacare – was offset by upbeat economic data releases. Overall, 10-year yields were little changed at 2.39%.
- ▶ Most **European government bonds** rallied (yields fell) this week. The gains came amid media reports suggesting that European Central Bank (ECB) officials believe the market interpreted the ECB policy meeting press conference on 9 March as too hawkish. Weaker than expected headline inflation prints across the region also exerted downward pressure on yields. Overall, German 10-year bund yields closed the week down 7 bps to 0.33%. In the periphery, Italian 10-year yields bucked the regional trend, rising 10 bps to 2.31%. In the UK, 10-year gilt yields fell 6 bps to 1.14% as Prime Minister Theresa May triggered Article 50 to formally start the UK's exit from the European Union.

Euro dipped against US dollar; British pound gained despite Article 50 trigger

- ▶ This week's mixed ECB-speak illustrating the lack of agreement around the timing of the winding down of quantitative easing, coupled with better than expected US data, saw a weaker **euro** against the US dollar (-1.4%). Despite the triggering of Article 50 and a lack of a clear path forward for the EU and UK, the **British pound** ended the week higher (+0.6%) against the US dollar.
- ▶ Most **Asian currencies** hovered in a narrow range against the US dollar this week, with the yen depreciating slightly (-0.04%). However, the Indian rupee outperformed, appreciating by 0.9% on solid capital inflows amid an improving economic outlook and optimism about reforms, in particular the goods and services tax.

Oil rose on reduced supply glut concerns

- ▶ **Crude oil prices** rose this week on supply disruptions in Libya and reduced supply glut concerns. Early in the week, reports emerged that Libya's output had dropped to 560,000 barrels per day following the shutdown of the pipelines from the Sharara field, while the U.S. Energy Information Administration's weekly report showed that US crude stockpiles climbed by a less than anticipated 867,000 barrels to 534 million. Oil prices were also supported by expectations that OPEC and its partners would extend its production-cut agreement. The gains came despite the US oil rig count rising to its highest level since September 2015. Overall, WTI crude oil prices rose 6.0% on the week to USD50.9 per barrel and Brent crude prices rose 4.0% to USD52.8 per barrel.
- ▶ **Gold prices** were little changed this week, with support coming from US policy uncertainty offsetting the negative impact of a broadly stronger US dollar. Overall, gold spot prices closed 0.5% higher at USD1,249 per ounce.

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)	449	0.3	1.0	6.4	12.7	6.4	453	379	16.6
North America									
US Dow Jones Industrial Average	20,663	0.3	-0.7	4.6	16.8	4.6	21,169	17,063	17.2
US S&P 500 Index	2,363	0.8	0.0	5.5	14.7	5.5	2,401	1,992	18.3
US NASDAQ Composite Index	5,912	1.4	1.5	9.8	21.4	9.8	5,928	4,574	22.6
Canada S&P/TSX Composite Index	15,548	0.7	1.0	1.7	15.2	1.7	15,943	13,217	17.0
Europe									
MSCI AC Europe (USD)	426	0.1	3.6	6.5	6.5	6.5	429	354	15.0
Euro STOXX 50 Index	3,501	1.6	5.5	6.4	16.5	6.4	3,501	2,678	15.0
UK FTSE 100 Index	7,323	-0.2	0.8	2.5	18.6	2.5	7,447	5,789	14.8
Germany DAX Index*	12,313	2.1	4.0	7.2	23.6	7.2	12,313	9,214	14.1
France CAC-40 Index	5,123	2.0	5.4	5.4	16.8	5.4	5,123	3,956	15.2
Spain IBEX 35 Index	10,463	1.5	9.5	11.9	19.9	11.9	10,463	7,580	14.9
Asia Pacific									
MSCI AC Asia Pacific ex Japan (USD)	479	0.1	2.8	12.3	14.9	12.3	484	394	13.8
Japan Nikkei-225 Stock Average	18,909	-1.8	-1.1	-1.1	12.8	-1.1	19,668	14,864	17.9
Australian Stock Exchange 200	5,865	1.9	2.7	3.5	15.4	3.5	5,902	4,894	16.2
Hong Kong Hang Seng Index	24,112	-1.0	1.6	9.6	16.1	9.6	24,657	19,595	12.0
Shanghai Stock Exchange Composite Index	3,223	-1.4	-0.6	3.8	7.3	3.8	3,301	2,781	13.7
Hang Seng China Enterprises Index	10,274	-1.9	-0.2	9.4	14.1	9.4	10,698	8,176	8.3
Taiwan TAIEX Index	9,812	-0.9	0.6	6.0	12.2	6.0	9,977	8,000	13.7
Korea KOSPI Index	2,160	-0.4	3.3	6.6	8.2	6.6	2,182	1,893	9.9
India SENSEX 30 Index	29,621	0.7	3.1	11.2	16.9	11.2	29,825	24,523	20.7
Indonesia Jakarta Stock Price Index	5,568	0.0	3.4	5.1	14.9	5.1	5,606	4,691	16.0
Malaysia Kuala Lumpur Composite Index	1,740	-0.3	2.7	6.0	1.3	6.0	1,760	1,612	16.5
Philippines Stock Exchange PSE Index	7,312	0.6	1.4	6.9	0.7	6.9	8,118	6,499	17.7
Singapore FTSE Straits Times Index	3,175	1.0	2.5	10.2	11.8	10.2	3,188	2,703	14.8
Thailand SET Index	1,575	0.1	1.0	2.1	11.9	2.1	1,601	1,343	15.5
Latam									
Argentina Merval Index	20,265	2.8	6.0	19.8	56.0	19.8	20,323	11,776	8.5
Brazil Bovespa Index*	64,984	1.8	-2.5	7.9	29.8	7.9	69,488	47,874	12.3
Chile IPSA Index	4,783	0.5	9.7	15.2	21.5	15.2	4,877	3,847	17.8
Colombia COLCAP Index	1,366	0.7	3.0	1.0	2.2	1.0	1,419	1,271	12.4
Mexico Index	48,542	-1.1	3.6	6.4	5.8	6.4	49,524	43,902	18.3
EEMEA									
Russia MICEX Index	1,996	-2.2	-2.0	-10.6	6.7	-10.6	2,294	1,834	6.1
South Africa JSE Index	52,056	0.5	1.8	2.8	-0.4	2.8	54,704	48,936	15.4
Turkey ISE 100 Index*	88,947	-1.6	1.7	13.8	6.8	13.8	91,497	70,426	8.8

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

	3-month Change (%)	YTD Change (%)	1-year Change (%)	3-year Change (%)	5-year Change (%)
Equity Indices - Total Return					
Global equities	7.4	7.4	15.5	16.5	50.1
US equities	6.3	6.3	17.0	31.5	80.5
Europe equities	7.5	7.5	10.1	-4.8	28.7
Asia Pacific ex Japan equities	13.6	13.6	19.0	11.9	27.0
Japan equities	4.5	4.5	14.4	19.2	39.1
Latam equities	14.1	14.1	25.5	-9.9	-25.7
Emerging Markets equities	12.7	12.7	18.6	4.8	5.3

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 31 March 2017.

Past performance is not an indication of future returns.

Market Data (continued)

	Close	1-week Change (%)	1-month Change (%)	3-month Change (%)	1-year Change (%)	YTD Change (%)
Bond indices - Total Return						
BarCap GlobalAgg (Hedged in USD)	501	0.1	-0.1	0.4	1.1	0.4
JPM EMBI Global	770	0.2	0.6	4.2	9.1	4.2
BarCap US Corporate Index (USD)	2,757	0.0	-0.3	1.1	3.2	1.1
BarCap Euro Corporate Index (Eur)	242	0.4	-0.4	0.3	2.5	0.3
BarCap Global High Yield (USD)	445	0.5	0.0	3.0	15.1	3.0
Markit iBoxx Asia ex-Japan Bond Index (USD)	190	0.2	0.3	2.3	4.0	2.3
Markit iBoxx Asia ex-Japan High-Yield Bond Index (USD)	244	0.3	0.4	3.7	12.5	3.7

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
Developed markets								
EUR/USD	1.07	1.08	1.06	1.05	1.14	1.05	1.16	1.03
GBP/USD	1.26	1.25	1.24	1.23	1.44	1.23	1.50	1.18
CHF/USD	1.00	1.01	0.99	0.98	1.04	0.98	1.06	0.97
CAD	1.33	1.34	1.33	1.34	1.30	1.34	1.36	1.25
JPY	111.39	111.34	112.77	116.96	112.57	116.96	118.66	99.02
AUD	1.31	1.31	1.31	1.39	1.31	1.39	1.40	1.28
NZD	1.43	1.42	1.39	1.44	1.45	1.44	1.50	1.34
Asia								
HKD	7.77	7.77	7.76	7.76	7.76	7.76	7.77	7.75
CNY	6.89	6.88	6.87	6.95	6.45	6.95	6.96	6.46
INR	64.85	65.42	66.69	67.92	66.25	67.92	68.86	64.79
MYR	4.43	4.43	4.44	4.49	3.90	4.49	4.50	3.84
KRW	1,118	1,123	1,130	1,206	1,143	1,206	1,212	1,090
TWD	30.35	30.48	30.68	32.33	32.21	32.33	32.82	30.15
Latam								
BRL	3.12	3.11	3.11	3.26	3.59	3.26	3.72	3.04
COP	2,874	2,898	2,926	3,002	3,002	3,002	3,208	2,817
MXN	18.72	18.76	20.11	20.73	17.28	20.73	22.04	17.05
EEMEA								
RUB	56.24	56.93	58.38	61.54	66.90	61.54	69.49	55.86
ZAR	13.41	12.43	13.13	13.74	14.77	13.74	15.98	12.31
TRY	3.64	3.61	3.65	3.52	2.82	3.52	3.94	2.79

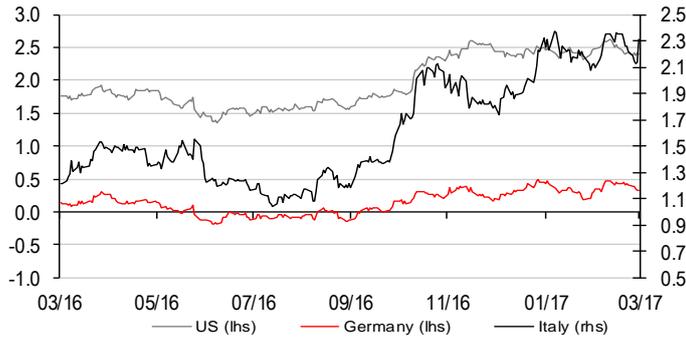
Bonds	Close	1-week Ago	1-month Ago	3-months Ago	1-year Ago	Year End 2016
US Treasury yields (%)						
3-Month	0.75	0.76	0.60	0.50	0.20	0.50
2-Year	1.25	1.26	1.26	1.19	0.72	1.19
5-Year	1.92	1.95	1.93	1.93	1.20	1.93
10-Year	2.39	2.41	2.39	2.44	1.77	2.44
30-Year	3.01	3.01	3.00	3.07	2.61	3.07
Developed market 10-year bond yields (%)						
Japan	0.07	0.06	0.05	0.04	-0.04	0.04
UK	1.14	1.20	1.15	1.24	1.41	1.24
Germany	0.33	0.40	0.21	0.20	0.15	0.20
France	0.97	0.98	0.89	0.68	0.49	0.68
Italy	2.31	2.21	2.08	1.81	1.22	1.81
Spain	1.65	1.68	1.64	1.38	1.43	1.38

	Latest	1-week ago (%)	1-month Change (%)	3-month Change (%)	1-year Change (%)	YTD Change (%)	52-week High	52-week Low
Commodities								
Gold	1,249	0.5	0.1	8.4	1.3	8.4	1,375	1,121
Brent Oil	52.8	4.0	-5.0	-7.0	33.4	-7.0	58	37
WTI Crude Oil	50.9	6.0	-5.9	-5.3	32.6	-5.3	55	35
R/J CRB Futures Index	186	1.3	-2.5	-3.4	9.0	-3.4	196	165
LME Copper	5,956	2.6	-0.3	7.6	22.9	7.6	6,204	4,484

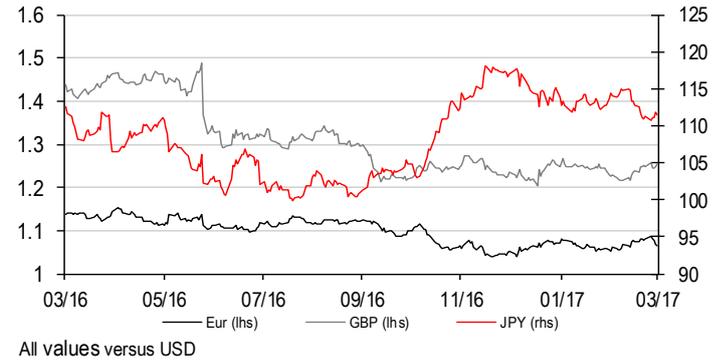
Sources: Bloomberg and HSBC Global Asset Management. Data as at close of business 31 March 2017.
Past performance is not an indication of future returns.

Market Trends

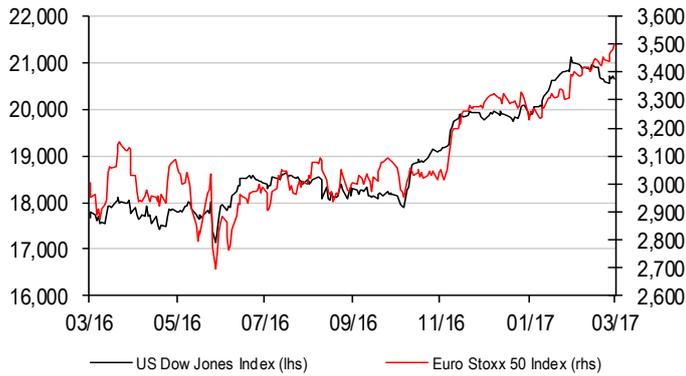
Government bond yields (%)



Major currencies (versus USD)



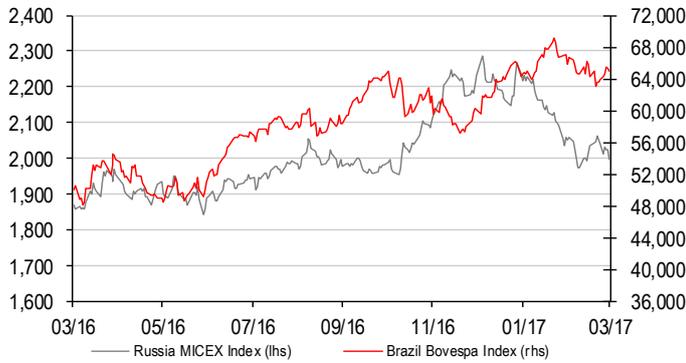
Global equities



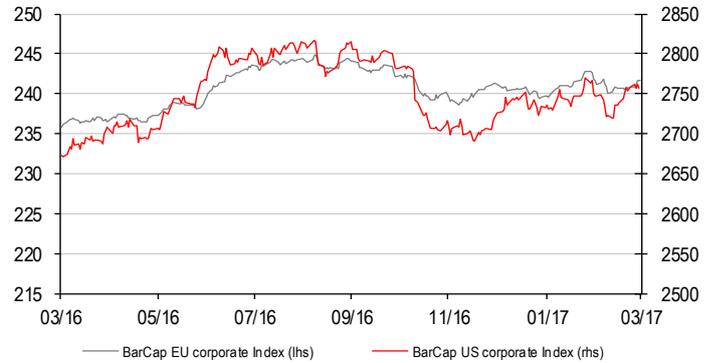
Emerging Asian equities



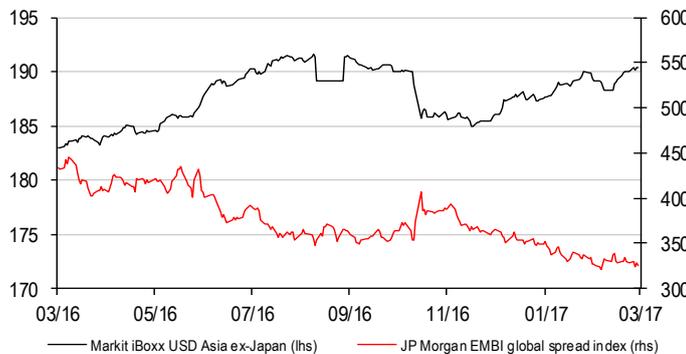
Other emerging equities



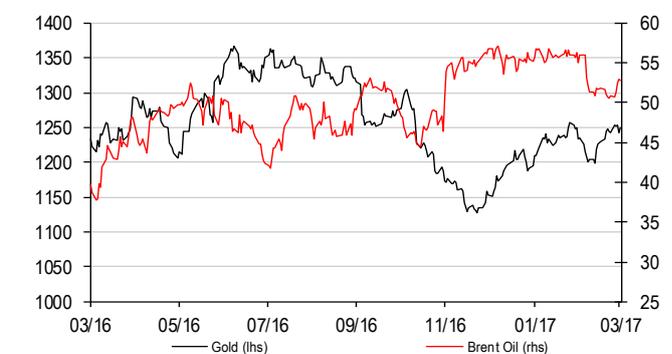
Global credit indices



Emerging markets spreads (USD indices)



Commodities (USD)



Sources: Bloomberg and HSBC Global Asset Management. Data as at close of business 31 March 2017.
Past performance is not an indication of future returns.

For Professional Clients and intermediaries within countries set out below; and for Institutional Investors and Financial Advisors in Canada and the US. This document should not be distributed to or relied upon by Retail clients/investors.

The contents of this document may not be reproduced or further distributed to any person or entity, whether in whole or in part, for any purpose. All non-authorised reproduction or use of this document will be the responsibility of the user and may lead to legal proceedings. The material contained in this document is for general information purposes only and does not constitute advice or a recommendation to buy or sell investments. Some of the statements contained in this document may be considered forward looking statements which provide current expectations or forecasts of future events. Such forward looking statements are not guarantees of future performance or events and involve risks and uncertainties. Actual results may differ materially from those described in such forward-looking statements as a result of various factors. We do not undertake any obligation to update the forward-looking statements contained herein, or to update the reasons why actual results could differ from those projected in the forward-looking statements. This document has no contractual value and is not by any means intended as a solicitation, nor a recommendation for the purchase or sale of any financial instrument in any jurisdiction in which such an offer is not lawful. The views and opinions expressed herein are those of HSBC Global Asset Management Global Investment Strategy Unit at the time of preparation, and are subject to change at any time. These views may not necessarily indicate current portfolios' composition. Individual portfolios managed by HSBC Global Asset Management primarily reflect individual clients' objectives, risk preferences, time horizon, and market liquidity.

The value of investments and the income from them can go down as well as up and investors may not get back the amount originally invested. Past performance contained in this document is not a reliable indicator of future performance whilst any forecasts, projections and simulations contained herein should not be relied upon as an indication of future results. Where overseas investments are held the rate of currency exchange may cause the value of such investments to go down as well as up. Investments in emerging markets are by their nature higher risk and potentially more volatile than those inherent in some established markets. Economies in Emerging Markets generally are heavily dependent upon international trade and, accordingly, have been and may continue to be affected adversely by trade barriers, exchange controls, managed adjustments in relative currency values and other protectionist measures imposed or negotiated by the countries with which they trade. These economies also have been and may continue to be affected adversely by economic conditions in the countries in which they trade. Mutual fund investments are subject to market risks, read all scheme related documents carefully.

We accept no responsibility for the accuracy and/or completeness of any third party information obtained from sources we believe to be reliable but which have not been independently verified.

HSBC Global Asset Management is a group of companies in many countries and territories throughout the world that are engaged in investment advisory and fund management activities, which are ultimately owned by HSBC Holdings Plc. HSBC Global Asset Management is the brand name for the asset management business of HSBC Group. The above communication is distributed by the following entities: in the UK by HSBC Global Asset Management (UK) Limited, who are authorised and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority; in France by HSBC Global Asset Management (France), a Portfolio Management Company authorised by the French regulatory authority AMF (no. GP99026); in Germany by HSBC Global Asset Management (Deutschland) GmbH which is regulated by BaFin; in Switzerland by HSBC Global Asset Management (Switzerland) Ltd whose activities are regulated in Switzerland and which activities are, where applicable, duly authorised by the Swiss Financial Market Supervisory Authority. Intended exclusively towards qualified investors in the meaning of Art. 10 para 3, 3bis and 3ter of the Federal Collective Investment Schemes Act (CISA); in Hong Kong by HSBC Global Asset Management (Hong Kong) Limited, which is regulated by the Securities and Futures Commission; in Canada by HSBC Global Asset Management (Canada) Limited which is registered in all provinces of Canada except Prince Edward Island; in Bermuda by HSBC Global Asset Management (Bermuda) Limited, of 6 Front Street, Hamilton, Bermuda which is licensed to conduct investment business by the Bermuda Monetary Authority; in India by HSBC Asset Management (India) Pvt Ltd. which is regulated by the Securities and Exchange Board of India; in the United Arab Emirates, Qatar, Bahrain, Kuwait & Lebanon by HSBC Bank Middle East Limited which are regulated by relevant local Central Banks for the purpose of this promotion and lead regulated by the Dubai Financial Services Authority; in Oman by HSBC Bank Oman S.A.O.G regulated by Central Bank of Oman and Capital Market Authority of Oman; in Taiwan by HSBC Global Asset Management (Taiwan) Limited which is regulated by the Financial Supervisory Commission R.O.C. (Taiwan); in the US by HSBC Global Asset Management (USA) Inc. is an investment advisor registered with the US Securities and Exchange Commission;

INVESTMENT PRODUCTS:

- Are not a deposit or other obligation of the bank or any of its affiliates;
- Not FDIC insured or insured by any federal government agency of the United States;
- Not guaranteed by the bank or any of its affiliates; and
- Are subject to investment risk, including possible loss of principal invested.

and in Singapore by HSBC Global Asset Management (Singapore) Limited, which is regulated by the Monetary Authority of Singapore. HSBC Global Asset Management (Singapore) Limited is also an Exempt Financial Adviser and has been granted specific exemption under Regulation 36 of the Financial Advisers Regulation from complying with Sections 25 to 29, 32, 34 and 36 of the Financial Advisers Act, Chapter 110 of Singapore.

Copyright © HSBC Global Asset Management Limited 2017. All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted, in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording, or otherwise, without the prior written permission of HSBC Global Asset Management Limited.

Dkt:1700144A
Expiry: April 28, 2017