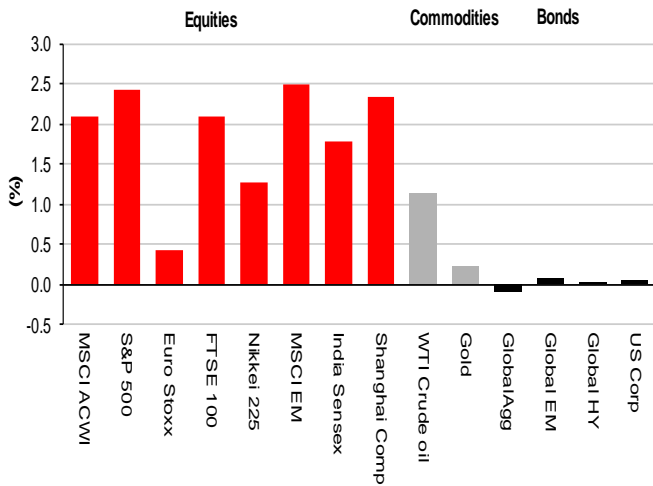


- ▶ Global equities rallied on heightened risk appetite, boosted by solid corporate earnings releases and rising oil prices. Asian stocks outperformed
- ▶ President Donald Trump announced that the US will withdraw from the 2015 nuclear deal between Iran and seven world powers (US, China, France, Russia, Germany, UK and the European Union) and reinstate economic and financial sanctions against Iran
- ▶ The Bank of England's Monetary Policy Committee left the Bank Rate and holdings of purchased assets unchanged. Importantly, it dismissed much of the slowdown in Q1 GDP growth as temporary, and envisaged a recovery in Q2 GDP growth
- ▶ US Federal Reserve (Fed) Vice Chair candidate Richard Clarida will testify before the Senate banking committee next week. Key data releases include US retail sales, Japan's Q1 GDP and Brazil's interest rate decision

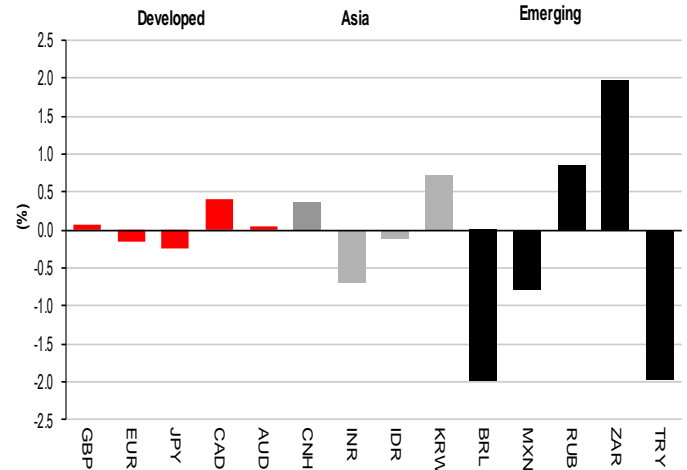
Movers and shakers

Global equities rallied on heightened risk appetite

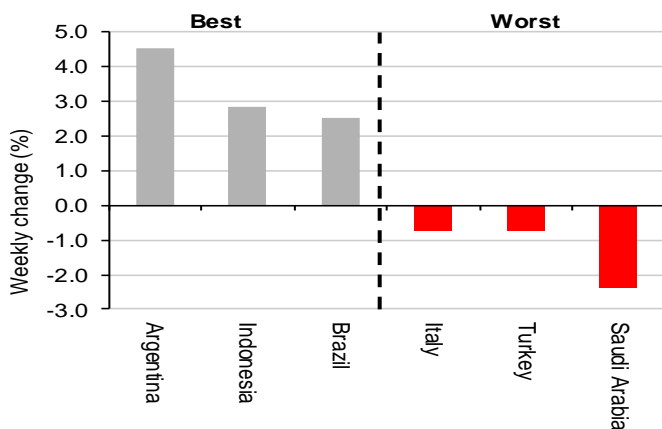


Currencies (versus USD)

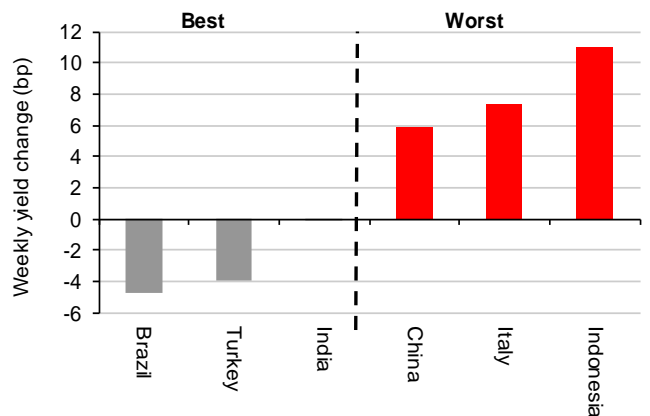
The US dollar rally ran out of steam this week



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 11 May 2018. All the above charts relate to 04/05/2018 – 11/05/2018.

Past performance is not an indication of future returns.

Macro Data and Key Events

Past Week (7-11 May 2018)

Date	Country	Indicator	Data as of	Survey	Actual	Prior
Monday 07 May	Germany	Factory Orders (working day adjusted, yoy)	Mar	5.0%	3.1%	3.0%
Tuesday 08 May	China	Trade Balance (USD bn)	Apr	27.8	28.8	-5.0
	Germany	Industrial Production (seasonally adjusted, mom)	Mar	0.8%	1.0%	-1.7%
Wednesday 09 May	Mexico	CPI (yoy)	Apr	4.6%	4.6%	5.0%
Thursday 10 May	China	CPI (yoy)	Apr	1.9%	1.8%	2.1%
	UK	Bank of England Interest Rate Decision/Inflation Report	May	0.50%	0.50%	0.50%
	Brazil	IBGE Inflation IPCA (yoy)	Apr	2.8%	2.8%	2.7%
	US	CPI (yoy)	Apr	2.5%	2.5%	2.4%
Friday 11 May	India	Industrial Production (yoy)	Mar	6.2%	4.4%	7.0%
	US	University of Michigan Index of Consumer Sentiment	May P	98.3	98.8	98.8

P – Preliminary

- ▶ **President Donald Trump** announced that the US will withdraw from the 2015 nuclear deal between Iran and seven world powers (US, China, France, Russia, Germany, UK and the European Union) and reinstate economic and financial sanctions against Iran. The US Treasury said that all nuclear-related sanctions would be effective by the end of a six-month wind-down period. In terms of key data releases, **headline CPI inflation** advanced 0.1 percentage points to 2.5% yoy (as expected) in April, while the ex-food and energy measure remained at 2.1% yoy (consensus: +2.2% yoy). Vehicle price declines weighed on core inflation readings, amid soft sales during the month. Overall, price pressures have accelerated in 2018, spurred on by a steady economic expansion. The **University of Michigan Index of Consumer Sentiment** remained at an elevated 98.8, surprising expectations for the survey headline result to dip to 98.3.
- ▶ The **Bank of England's Monetary Policy Committee** voted by a 7-2 majority to keep the Bank Rate at 0.50% and leave the holdings of purchased assets unchanged. Importantly, the bank dismissed much of the slowdown in Q1 GDP growth as being temporary and envisaged a recovery in Q2 GDP growth. At the press conference, Governor Mark Carney said that the Bank of England did not actively discuss unwinding its balance sheet, but that it would revisit the issue in due course, while closely observing the quantitative tightening process in the US.
- ▶ In **Germany, factory orders** surprised to the downside for a third month in March, declining 0.9% mom (expected was +0.5% mom). The rebound in domestic orders (+1.2% mom) after two months of decline was offset by a sharp decline in foreign orders (-2.6%), especially for capital goods. Compared to last year, orders are up by 3.1% yoy in March. Meanwhile, **industrial production** rebounded by 1.0% mom in March (versus +0.8% expected), following a slightly downwardly revised decline in February (-1.7% mom) amid strike disruptions. However, annual growth in German industrial production at 3.2% is below the recent trend rate.
- ▶ **China's April trade data** surprised to the upside. Export growth and import growth rebounded to 12.9% yoy and 21.5% yoy, respectively, versus a market consensus of 8.0% and 16.0%. The yoy growth pickup partly reflected the base effect. The trade balance returned to a surplus of USD28.8 billion after a temporary deficit of USD5.0 billion in March.
- ▶ **Mexico's CPI inflation** slowed to 4.55% yoy in April (+4.59% anticipated). Since the beginning of the year, a deceleration in food, transportation and housing costs has eased inflationary pressures towards the central bank's target range of 2%-4% yoy. **Brazil's IBGE IPCA inflation** ticked up to 2.76% yoy (+2.82% yoy expected). This is the first time annual inflation has accelerated this year.

Coming Week (14-18 May 2018)

Date	Country	Indicator	Data as of	Survey	Prior
Monday 14 May	India	CPI (yoy)	Apr	4.5%	4.3%
Tuesday 15 May	China	Retail Sales (yoy)	Apr	10.0%	10.1%
	China	Industrial Production (yoy)	Apr	6.4%	6.0%
	UK	ILO Unemployment Rate (3 months)	Mar	4.2%	4.2%
	Eurozone	GDP (seasonally adjusted, qoq)	Q1 P	0.4%	0.4%
	Germany	ZEW Expectation of Economic Growth	May	-8.2	-8.2
	US	Retail Sales Advance (mom)	Apr	0.4%	0.6%
	US	NAHB/Wells Fargo Housing Market Index	May	70	69
	US	Fed Vice Chair Nominee Clarida Testifies before Senate Panel			
Wednesday 16 May	Brazil	COPOM Interest Rate Decision	May	6.25%	6.50%
	Japan	GDP (seasonally adjusted, qoq annualised)	Q1 P	-0.1%	1.6%
	Eurozone	CPI (yoy)	Apr F	1.2%	1.3%P
	US	Housing Starts (mom)	Apr	0.3%	1.9%
Thursday 17 May	Mexico	Banco de Mexico Interest Rate Decision	May	-	7.50%
Friday 18 May	Japan	National CPI ex Fresh Food, Energy (yoy)	Apr	0.4%	0.5%

P – Preliminary, Q – Quarter, F – Final

Sources: Bloomberg and HSBC Global Asset Management. Data as at close of business 11 May 2018.

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US

- ▶ **Fed Vice Chair candidate** Richard Clarida will testify before the Senate banking committee next week. He is expected to support gradual policy normalisation. On the same day, the committee will also hold a **hearing for Fed Governor nominee Michelle Bowman**. If both are confirmed by the Senate, there will still be two vacancies left on the seven-member Board of Governors.
- ▶ **Retail sales** are expected to advance 0.4% mom in April, slowing 0.2 ppts from the prior month amid softer vehicle sales. Underlying spending trends are likely to remain healthy, however, supported by a solid job market and recent tax cuts. Stripping out food, auto, gas and building materials receipts, the core retail sales control group measure is forecast to grow 0.4% mom, the same as the prior month.
- ▶ Turning to housing, the **NAHB/Wells Fargo Housing Market Index** is pencilled in to climb 1 point to 70. Despite easing for the prior three months on rising input costs, homebuilder sentiment has continued to trend near the 18-year peak reached in December 2017 (74). Meanwhile, **housing starts** are anticipated to edge up 0.3% mom in April, after a solid 1.9% mom gain in March. Investors will be looking for signs of improvement from single-home construction after a 3.7% mom decline in the prior month.

Europe

- ▶ The **UK unemployment rate** in the three months to March is expected to hold at 4.2%. Meanwhile, total wage growth is anticipated to moderate slightly to 2.7% yoy. Bank of England expectations of faster wage growth have been a crucial driver of the bank's more hawkish stance in recent meetings.
- ▶ **Germany's ZEW Expectation of Economic Growth** is likely to be little changed in May, stabilising after sharp declines in the prior two months. The Current Situation index may deteriorate further, however (albeit from elevated levels), as recent data releases have continued to lag expectations (with the April composite PMI falling to its lowest level since September 2016).

Japan and emerging markets

- ▶ **Japan's core inflation** (CPI ex-fresh food and energy) is expected to slow down in April, from 0.5% yoy in March to 0.4% yoy, as core inflation in the region of Tokyo, which leads national data by one month, showed a similar trend last month. The appreciation of the yen in the first quarter of the year will likely reduce imported inflation. Meanwhile, domestic services prices, a proxy for domestic underlying inflationary pressures, have remained flattish over the past two years.
- ▶ After eight consecutive quarters of growth, **Japan's GDP** for Q1 is expected to decline slightly (-0.1% qoq annualised) as personal consumption is likely to stagnate. Business investment is likely to have slowed down markedly, given the sharp deceleration of machine tools orders since the beginning of the year. However, exports of goods rose in volume terms in Q1, while imports retreated slightly, suggesting a positive contribution of net exports.
- ▶ **China's industrial production** growth likely rebounded to 6.4% yoy in April from 6.0% in March, as hinted by a stable manufacturing PMI and higher coal consumption growth at major IPPs. Urban **fixed asset investment (FAI)** is expected to have moderated to 7.4% yoy in April from 7.5% in March. Real estate FAI growth may have eased slightly as property developers face funding constraints, but the pace should still have been solid, thanks to continued strong growth of land purchase value. Manufacturing FAI could have edged up given a low base and helped by still robust (albeit slower) industrial profit growth, solid export growth, eased overcapacity pressure and policy measures to reduce corporate burdens. **Retail sales** growth likely remained stable at 10.1% yoy.
- ▶ **India's CPI inflation** probably edged up slightly to 4.45% yoy in April, from 4.28% yoy in March, largely reflecting a lower comparison base, while softer food prices (especially vegetables/onions) offset higher fuel inflation on the back of the rise in global crude oil prices. Core inflation is expected to rise due to the base effect.
- ▶ The **Central Bank of Brazil's monetary policy committee (COPOM)** is expected to further cut the SELIC rate by 25 bps to 6.25%. Inflation has been running milder than expected as the country gradually recovers from a deep recession and the move would help ensure a timely convergence towards the target range of 3%-6% yoy. COPOM President Ilan Goldfajn recently dismissed currency fluctuations as a factor in policymakers' decisions, reaffirming the dovish stance signalled after the last meeting.
- ▶ The **Bank of Mexico** is likely to keep a cautious tone at its meeting next week. Despite inflation steadily easing towards its 2%-4% yoy target, pricing pressure risks tilt to the upside on lingering NAFTA concerns, electoral uncertainty and a reasonably tight labour market. With the Fed projected to hike rates at its next meeting, a potentially narrowing differential between US and Mexican overnight rates may also be a factor in the bank's consideration.

Sources: Bloomberg and HSBC Global Asset Management. Data as at close of business 11 May 2018.

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Market Moves

Global equities rose this week on strong corporate earnings releases and higher oil prices

- ▶ US equities opened the week higher, extending last week's gains on some solid corporate earnings results. On Tuesday, investors became cautious after President Donald Trump announced the US withdrawal from the Iranian nuclear accord. As the week progressed, market sentiment improved after weaker than expected core CPI inflation eased fears of a faster pace of Fed rate hikes. Overall, the S&P 500 Index closed 2.4% higher while the NASDAQ Composite Index gained 2.7%.
- ▶ European indices also closed higher, benefiting from a weaker euro that supported export-dependent stocks. The EURO STOXX 50 Index rose 0.4%, with IT and industrial stocks providing the largest positive contribution. Most country-level indices also closed up. The UK's FTSE 100 Index outperformed (+2.1%) as gains were supported by a weaker sterling and a rally in oil prices.
- ▶ In Asia, easing trade war concerns, lower than expected US core CPI and PPI inflation and the announcement of a meeting between Donald Trump and Kim Jong Un in Singapore on 12 June helped offset concerns about US-Iran relations. Most Asian markets rose during the week, with the strongest gains observed in Hong Kong (the Hang Seng Index was up +4.0%) and Taiwan (the Taiwan Stock Exchange rose +3.1%). At the other end of the performance spectrum, Singapore and Korean shares rose only modestly (the Straits Times Index and the KOSPI both closed up +0.7%). Japan's Nikkei 225 Index advanced 1.3%.

US Treasuries ended flat; Italian bonds underperformed on rising political concerns

- ▶ US Treasury yields were little changed this week, with 10-year yields up slightly at 2.97% as the lower than expected core CPI data for April erased earlier losses that had followed increased primary market supply. What's more, support also came from easing market concerns over the widening fiscal deficit as the budget surplus for April beat expectations, reaching an all-time high of USD214 billion. Overall, shorter-dated Treasuries underperformed as two-year yields closed up 4 bps to 2.53%.
- ▶ Most core European government bonds were little changed this week, with the exception of 10-year UK gilts (yields rose 4 bps to 1.44%), as earlier losses amid the increase in primary market supply were offset by gains after the Bank of England kept policy on hold. Benchmark 10-year German bund yields ended up 2 bps at 0.56%. In the periphery, Italian bonds tumbled (10-year yields rose 7 bps to 1.87%) as the leaders of the anti-establishment Five Star Movement and the far-right League stated they have made "significant steps forward" in forming a government.

US dollar rally ran out of steam

- ▶ The euro opened the week lower against the US dollar, but pared losses as the week progressed as US April core CPI inflation came in softer than expected. This has relieved some concerns over a faster pace of rate hikes in the US. Eventually, the shared currency finished slightly down (-0.1%), extending its losing streak to four consecutive weeks. Meanwhile, the British pound swung between gains and losses, before closing 0.1% higher against the greenback. It recovered from an earlier decline, as the Bank of England left monetary policy unchanged on Thursday.
- ▶ Most Asian currencies traded sideways against the US dollar over the week, hovering in a +/- 0.5% range, as investors digested the decision of Donald Trump to withdraw the US from the 2015 Iran nuclear deal and the softer than expected US core CPI inflation for April. Geopolitical tensions eased further in the region as the meeting between the leaders of the US and North Korea was set on 12 June in Singapore. The Korean won appreciated the most over the week (+0.7%), while the Chinese yuan advanced 0.5%. The Philippine peso depreciated the most, down 1.1%, after the Philippine Central Bank hiked its policy rates by 25 bps and raised its inflation forecasts for 2018 and 2019. Meanwhile, rising crude oil prices weighed on the Indian rupee, which closed down 0.6%.

Crude oil prices surged as US pulled out of Iran nuclear deal

- ▶ Crude oil prices rose sharply this week, boosted by the US announcement that it would pull out of the Iran nuclear deal and impose sanctions after six months, which would likely hit oil exports from one of OPEC's largest producers. An unexpected dip in crude oil and gasoline inventories in the US last week (as well as a larger than expected fall in distillate stocks) also provided support. Overall, WTI crude rose 1.1% to close at USD70.5 a barrel.
- ▶ Meanwhile, gold prices also edged up this week (+0.2% to USD1,318 per troy ounce), finding support from increasing tensions in the Middle East and softer than expected US CPI inflation data.

Sources: Bloomberg and HSBC Global Asset Management. Data as at close of business 11 May 2018.

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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)
Equity Indices									
World									
MSCI AC World Index (USD)	519	2.1	2.0	3.7	13.1	1.3	551	455	15.7
North America									
US Dow Jones Industrial Average	24,831	2.3	2.7	2.6	18.7	0.5	26,617	20,553	16.4
US S&P 500 Index	2,728	2.4	3.2	4.1	13.9	2.0	2,873	2,353	17.2
US NASDAQ Composite Index	7,403	2.7	4.7	7.7	21.0	7.2	7,637	5,997	22.4
Canada S&P/TSX Composite Index	15,983	1.6	4.8	6.3	2.8	-1.4	16,421	14,786	15.8
Europe									
MSCI AC Europe (USD)	488	1.5	0.7	3.5	9.2	0.1	524	446	14.5
Euro STOXX 50 Index	3,566	0.4	4.3	7.2	-1.6	1.8	3,709	3,262	14.3
UK FTSE 100 Index	7,725	2.1	6.4	8.9	4.6	0.5	7,793	6,867	14.3
Germany DAX Index*	13,001	1.4	5.8	7.4	2.3	0.6	13,597	11,727	13.4
France CAC-40 Index	5,542	0.5	5.0	9.1	2.9	4.3	5,567	4,995	15.1
Spain IBEX 35 Index	10,271	1.7	5.5	6.6	-5.4	2.3	11,053	9,328	13.4
Asia Pacific									
MSCI AC Asia Pacific ex Japan (USD)	573	2.4	0.1	3.4	16.3	0.7	617	489	13.6
Japan Nikkei-225 Stock Average	22,758	1.3	4.9	6.4	14.0	0.0	24,129	19,240	16.5
Australian Stock Exchange 200	6,116	0.9	4.9	4.8	4.0	0.8	6,150	5,630	16.4
Hong Kong Hang Seng Index	31,122	4.0	0.7	5.5	23.9	4.0	33,484	25,025	12.0
Shanghai Stock Exchange Composite Index	3,163	2.3	-1.4	1.1	3.3	-4.4	3,587	3,022	12.5
Hang Seng China Enterprises Index	12,345	3.8	0.2	3.7	20.4	5.4	13,963	10,204	8.1
Taiwan TAIEX Index	10,859	3.1	-1.0	4.7	8.6	2.0	11,270	9,896	14.1
Korea KOSPI Index	2,478	0.7	1.4	4.8	7.9	0.4	2,607	2,267	9.6
India SENSEX 30 Index	35,536	1.8	4.7	4.5	17.5	4.3	36,444	30,111	18.7
Indonesia Jakarta Stock Price Index	5,957	2.8	-6.4	-8.4	5.4	-6.3	6,693	5,578	15.3
Malaysia Kuala Lumpur Composite Index	1,847	0.3	-1.3	1.5	4.0	2.8	1,896	1,708	16.4
Philippines Stock Exchange PSE Index	7,752	2.7	-2.4	-8.8	-0.8	-9.4	9,078	7,499	17.4
Singapore FTSE Straits Times Index	3,570	0.7	2.6	5.7	9.1	4.9	3,642	3,190	14.2
Thailand SET Index	1,766	-0.8	0.2	-1.1	13.9	0.7	1,853	1,532	16.1
Latam									
Argentina Merval Index	29,852	4.5	-6.8	-1.0	39.3	-0.7	35,462	20,462	9.0
Brazil Bovespa Index*	85,220	2.5	0.0	5.3	26.2	11.5	88,318	60,315	12.9
Chile IPSA Index	5,703	1.4	1.6	2.8	18.3	2.5	5,895	4,718	17.4
Colombia COLCAP Index	1,550	0.2	-0.6	3.3	9.0	2.4	1,598	1,413	15.8
Mexico S&P/BMV IPC Index	46,729	-0.6	-3.7	-2.2	-5.7	-5.3	51,772	45,785	16.3
EEMEA									
Russia MOEX Index	2,345	2.4	7.0	6.7	17.1	11.2	2,377	1,775	6.3
South Africa JSE Index	58,423	1.3	4.0	4.5	8.0	-1.8	61,777	50,750	15.2
Turkey ISE 100 Index*	101,852	-0.7	-6.8	-10.3	7.1	-11.7	121,532	94,364	7.2

*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	1.7	1.8	3.9	1.6	14.8	25.3	52.6
US equities	2.3	3.2	4.4	2.5	15.4	34.5	78.8
Europe equities	1.1	0.8	4.3	0.9	11.6	12.3	30.3
Asia Pacific ex Japan equities	1.6	-0.5	3.1	0.5	18.4	22.5	35.1
Japan equities	1.1	1.5	3.2	2.5	18.6	24.9	44.1
Latam equities	1.3	-5.2	-1.2	3.2	10.6	14.2	-12.1
Emerging Markets equities	1.8	-1.5	1.6	0.3	18.2	19.7	23.8

All total returns quoted in USD terms and subject to one-day lag.

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 11 May 2018.

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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)	512	-0.1	-0.5	0.6	1.6	-0.6
JPM EMBI Global	773	0.1	-2.6	-1.7	-0.9	-4.3
BarCap US Corporate Index (USD)	2,801	0.1	-1.3	-1.2	0.7	-3.5
BarCap Euro Corporate Index (Eur)	246	0.0	-0.1	0.1	1.2	-0.4
BarCap Global High Yield (Hedged in USD)	464	0.0	-0.9	0.2	2.5	-1.1
Markit iBoxx Asia ex-Japan Bond Index (USD)	191	-0.3	-1.3	-1.1	0.1	-2.5
Markit iBoxx Asia ex-Japan High-Yield Bond Index (USD)	245	-0.6	-2.4	-2.2	0.0	-2.7

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 2017	52-week High	52-week Low	1-week Change (%)
Developed markets									
EUR/USD	1.19	1.20	1.24	1.23	1.09	1.20	1.26	1.09	-0.1
GBP/USD	1.35	1.35	1.42	1.38	1.29	1.35	1.44	1.26	0.1
CHF/USD	1.00	1.00	1.04	1.06	0.99	1.03	1.09	0.99	0.0
CAD	1.28	1.28	1.26	1.26	1.37	1.26	1.37	1.21	0.4
JPY	109.39	109.12	106.79	108.80	113.86	112.69	114.73	104.56	-0.2
AUD	1.33	1.33	1.29	1.28	1.36	1.28	1.36	1.23	0.0
NZD	1.44	1.42	1.36	1.38	1.46	1.41	1.47	1.32	-0.8
Asia									
HKD	7.85	7.85	7.85	7.82	7.79	7.81	7.85	7.78	0.0
CNY	6.33	6.36	6.27	6.30	6.90	6.51	6.91	6.24	0.5
INR	67.33	66.87	65.31	64.40	64.38	63.87	67.48	63.25	-0.7
MYR	3.95	3.94	3.87	3.94	4.35	4.05	4.35	3.85	-0.3
KRW	1,069	1,077	1,066	1,092	1,128	1,067	1,158	1,054	0.7
TWD	29.77	29.72	29.21	29.31	30.19	29.73	30.64	28.96	-0.2
Latam									
BRL	3.60	3.53	3.37	3.30	3.14	3.31	3.61	3.08	-2.0
COP	2,836	2,823	2,719	2,941	2,928	2,986	3,103	2,685	-0.5
MXN	19.42	19.27	18.23	18.70	18.84	19.66	19.91	17.45	-0.8
EEMEA									
RUB	61.93	62.46	62.43	58.37	57.07	57.69	65.04	55.56	0.9
ZAR	12.26	12.50	11.94	11.99	13.37	12.38	14.57	11.51	1.9
TRY	4.32	4.23	4.14	3.82	3.58	3.80	4.37	3.39	-2.0

Bonds	Close	1-week Ago	1-month Ago	3-months Ago	1-year Ago	Year End 2017	1-week Basis Point Change
US Treasury yields (%)							
3-Month	1.90	1.83	1.72	1.55	0.87	1.38	7
2-Year	2.53	2.50	2.31	2.07	1.33	1.88	4
5-Year	2.84	2.78	2.61	2.54	1.91	2.21	5
10-Year	2.97	2.95	2.78	2.85	2.39	2.41	2
30-Year	3.10	3.12	3.00	3.16	3.03	2.74	-2
10-year bond yields (%)							
Japan	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.06	0.05	0.04	0
UK	1.44	1.40	1.39	1.57	1.16	1.19	4
Germany	0.56	0.54	0.50	0.74	0.43	0.42	2
France	0.78	0.78	0.74	0.98	0.87	0.78	1
Italy	1.87	1.79	1.80	2.04	2.29	2.01	7
Spain	1.26	1.29	1.26	1.47	1.63	1.56	-3
China	3.70	3.64	3.73	3.90	3.68	3.90	6
Australia	2.78	2.77	2.68	2.86	2.65	2.63	1
Canada	2.38	2.33	2.20	2.35	1.60	2.05	5

*Numbers may not add up due to rounding

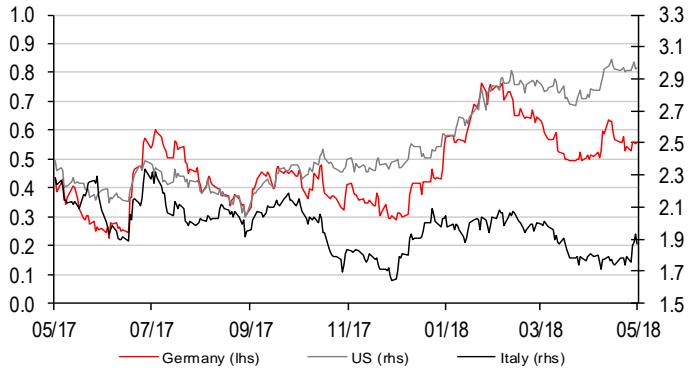
Commodities	Latest	1-week Change (%)	1-month Change (%)	3-month Change (%)	1-year Change (%)	YTD Change (%)	52-week High	52-week Low
Gold	1,318	0.2	-2.6	0.2	7.6	1.2	1,366	1,205
Brent Oil	77.1	3.0	7.0	22.8	51.8	15.3	78	44
WTI Crude Oil	70.5	1.1	5.5	19.1	47.4	16.7	72	42
R/J CRB Futures Index	204	0.1	2.4	8.0	12.8	5.0	205	166
LME Copper	6,917	1.3	-0.5	2.4	24.8	-4.6	7,313	5,485

Sources: Bloomberg and HSBC Global Asset Management. Data as at close of business 11 May 2018.

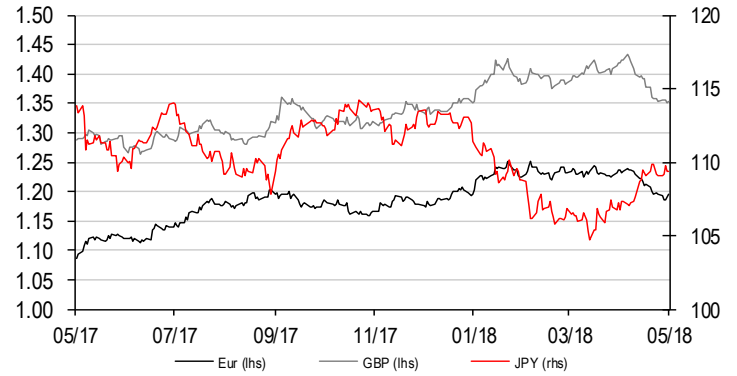
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Market Trends

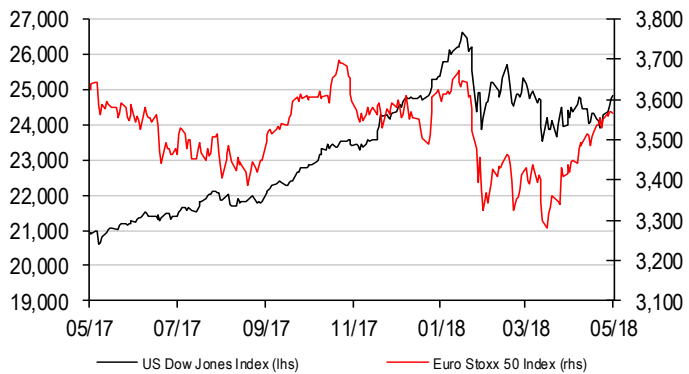
Government bond yields (%)



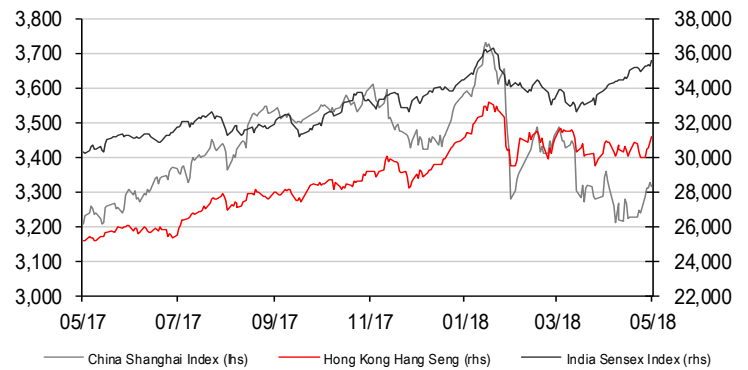
Major currencies (versus USD)



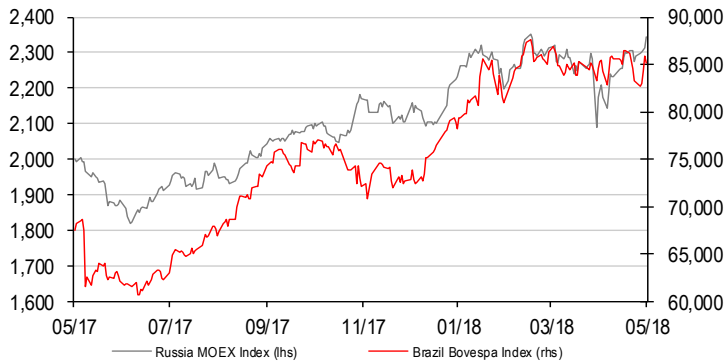
Global equities



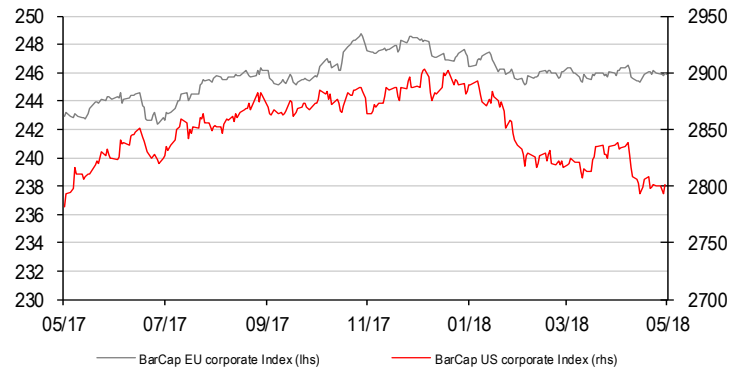
Emerging Asian equities



Other emerging equities



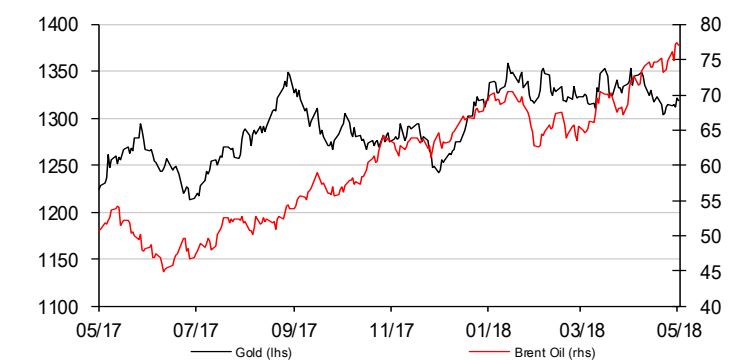
Global credit indices



Emerging markets spreads (USD indices)



Commodities (USD)



Sources: Bloomberg and HSBC Global Asset Management. Data as at close of business 11 May 2018.

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Sources: Bloomberg and HSBC Global Asset Management. Data as at close of business 11 May 2018.

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