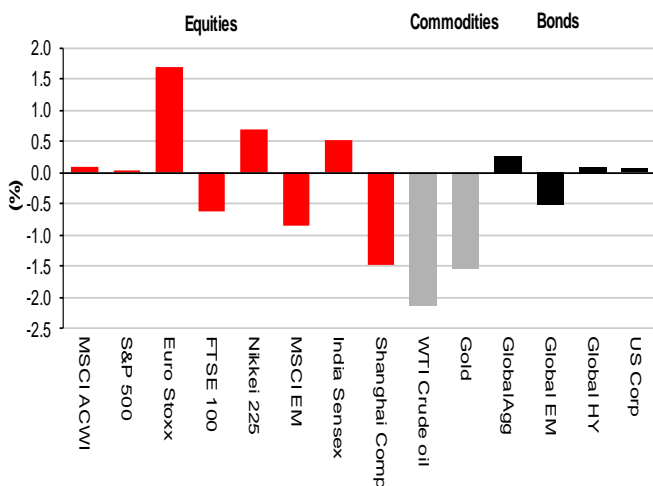


- ▶ Global equities were little changed over the week, with risk appetite dampened by the US proceeding with the imposition of tariffs on Chinese exports to the US. European stocks rallied, however, as the European Central Bank (ECB) signalled a long period of low interest rates
- ▶ The US Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC) raised the fed funds target range to 1.75%-2.00%, as widely expected. The Fed's projection of interest rates pointed to four rate hikes in 2018 from three previously, while the 2019 projection remained at three hikes
- ▶ The ECB announced its intention to stop its net bond-buying programme by the end of this year. It also expects to keep interest rates unchanged at least through the summer of 2019
- ▶ In the coming week, investor focus will turn to US housing market data and the Bank of England's monetary policy decision

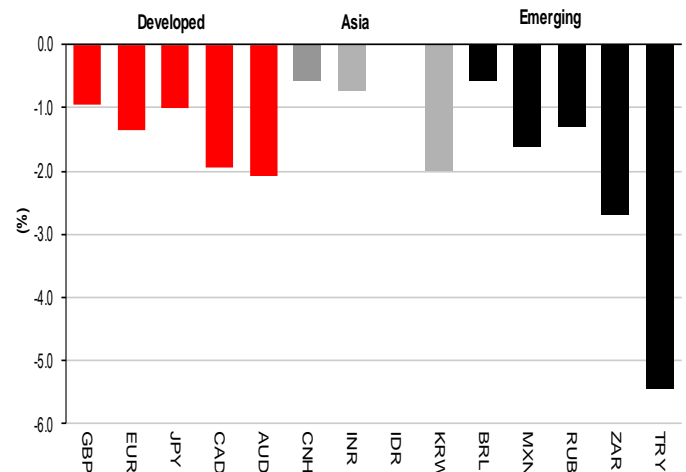
Movers and shakers

European equities rallied following ECB decision

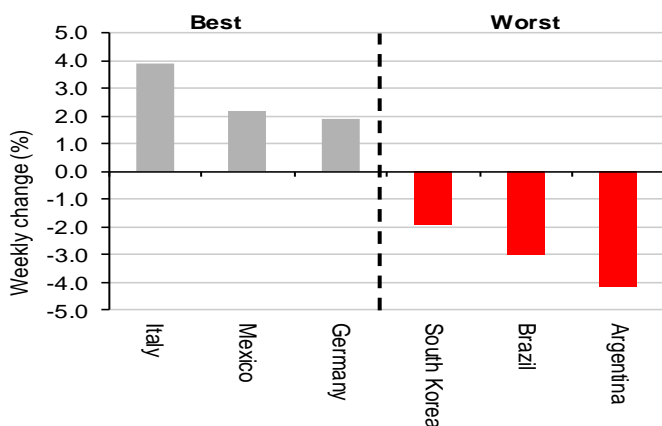


Currencies (versus USD)

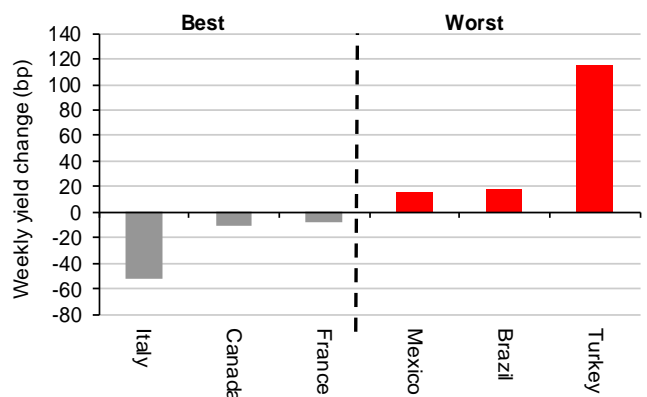
Most currencies fell against the US dollar



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 15 June 2018. All the above charts relate to 08/06/2018 – 15/06/2018.

Macro Data and Key Events

Past Week (11-15 June 2018)

Date	Country	Indicator	Data as of	Survey	Actual	Prior
Tuesday 12 June	Germany	ZEW Expectation of Economic Growth	Jun	-14.0	-16.1	-8.2
	India	CPI (yoy)	May	4.9%	4.9%	4.6%
	India	Industrial Production (yoy)	Apr	5.7%	4.9%	4.6%
	US	CPI (yoy)	May	2.8%	2.8%	2.5%
Wednesday 13 June	Eurozone	Industrial Production (seasonally adjusted, mom)	Apr	-0.7%	-0.9%	0.6%
	US	FOMC Interest Rate Decision (upper bound)	Jun	2.00%	2.00%	1.75%
Thursday 14 June	China	Retail Sales (yoy)	May	9.6%	8.5%	9.4%
	China	Industrial Production (yoy)	May	7.0%	6.8%	7.0%
	Eurozone	ECB Interest Rate Decision	Jun	-0.4%	-0.4%	-0.4%
	US	Retail Sales Advance (mom)	May	0.4%	0.8%	0.4%
Friday 15 June	Japan	Bank of Japan Interest Rate Decision	Jun	-0.10%	-0.10%	-0.10%
	Eurozone	CPI (yoy)	May F	1.9%	1.9%	1.9%
	US	University of Michigan Index of Consumer Sentiment	Jun P	98.5	99.3	98.0

P – Preliminary, F – Final

- ▶ In the **US**, the **FOMC** unanimously decided to raise the target range for the fed funds rate by 25 bps to 1.75%-2.00% at its June meeting, while continuing to reduce its balance sheet. This was in line with market expectations. The latest Summary of Economic Projections maintained an upbeat assessment of economic activity. GDP growth forecasts for 2018 and 2019 were little changed at 2.8% and 2.4%. Meanwhile, core PCE inflation is expected to reach 2.0% by the end of this year (+1.9% in March's projection). The US Federal Reserve's (Fed) projection of interest rates (or "dot plot") pointed to four rate hikes in 2018 from three previously, while the 2019 projection remained at three hikes. Forward guidance was changed to omit language saying that the fed funds rate would remain "for some time" below longer-run levels, in a sign they think policy is heading closer to neutral. Fed Chair Jerome Powell also announced that the Fed will hold press conferences at every meeting from next year.
- ▶ On Friday, the **US government** formally proceeded with imposing a 25% **tariff on USD50 billion worth of Chinese exports to the US**. This action came as a result of a Section 301 investigation, which found that China's policies and practices related to technology transfer are unreasonable and burden US commerce. The tariff will take effect on the first set of goods, worth USD34 billion, from 6 July 2018. The second set, worth USD16 billion, will undergo further review, including a public hearing, before being finalised. Unsurprisingly, China has threatened to retaliate, but further negotiations are possible.
- ▶ In terms of **US** data releases, **CPI inflation** in May matched expectations, with both the headline and the core (excluding food and energy) rising 0.2% mom. However, on an annual basis, headline inflation rose 2.8% yoy (+2.5% previously), boosted by energy prices (+11.7% yoy), and the core measure rose 2.2% yoy (+2.1% previously). Looking ahead, base effects from 2017 price slumps are likely to remain positive until mid-summer, before being fully washed out from the data. **Retail sales** in May came in positively, with the most important measures beating expectations and prior prints. Headline retail sales rose 0.8% mom (+0.4% expected, +0.4% previously), while, excluding auto and gas, sales were also up 0.8% mom (+0.4% expected, +0.3% previously). The **University of Michigan Index of Consumer Sentiment** nudged up from 98.0 to 99.3 in the June preliminary release (above expectations of 98.5). Interestingly, expectations of one-year ahead inflation rose from 2.8% to 2.9% yoy, and medium-term inflation expectations (five to 10 years ahead) inched up from 2.5% to 2.6% yoy.
- ▶ The **ECB announced** its intention to stop its net bond-buying programme by the end of this year at its June policy meeting. It aims to phase out the monetary stimulus by reducing bond purchases from the current EUR30 billion per month to EUR15 billion per month in the final three months of 2018. However, the ECB stressed that the bond buying programme could be restarted in the future if economic conditions warrant it. Importantly, the ECB will continue to reinvest maturing assets it currently holds for "an extended period of time" in order to "maintain favourable liquidity conditions and an ample degree of monetary accommodation." Lastly, it expects to keep interest rates unchanged at least through the summer of 2019 and "for as long as necessary" to allow inflation to return to target on a sustained basis.
- ▶ Eurozone macro data releases this week disappointed expectations. **Eurozone industrial production** fell 0.9% mom in April, lower than an expected decline of 0.7%. Following weakness during Q1, this left the annual rate of growth at 1.7% yoy, the lowest rate in a year, and well below the recent trend rate of expansion. **Germany's ZEW Expectation of Economic Growth** declined sharply in June, by 7.9 points to -16.1, its lowest level since late 2012 when the eurozone economy was emerging from a debt crisis. The current situation component also fell by more than expected (to 80.6, the lowest level since April 2017), although it remains at a historically elevated level.

Sources: Bloomberg and HSBC Global Asset Management. Data as at close of business 15 June 2018.

Past performance is not an indication of future returns.

- ▶ At its June meeting, the **Bank of Japan** (BoJ) decided to keep its monetary policy unchanged, continuing to expand the monetary base via asset purchases until core inflation sustainably exceeds 2.0%. The yield curve control parameters remain firmly in place: the interest rate on overnight deposits was kept at -0.1% and the target for 10-year Japanese government bond yields at around 0%. Importantly, the recent soft GDP data for Q1 was viewed as transitory. The bank reiterated that the economy will continue its moderate expansion and the closing of the output gap will help inflation reach the 2% target over time.
- ▶ In **China**, monthly activity data for May came in weaker than expected, signalling some broad-based economic slowdown in Q2. In particular, year-to-date **fixed asset investment** in urban areas saw its slowest rate of growth (+6.1%) in more than 20 years, reflecting the relative tightness of China's fiscal and credit conditions. As investment remained soft, **industrial production** also slowed from 7.0% yoy in April to 6.8% yoy (consensus at +7.0%), but still remained above the average for 2017 (+6.6%). Lastly, **retail sales** growth fell to its lowest level in 15 years, at 8.5% yoy.
- ▶ **India's CPI inflation** accelerated to 4.9% yoy in May, from 4.6% in the prior month. The Reserve Bank of India may tighten policy further this year in response to building inflation pressures due to higher oil prices and rupee weakness since the beginning of the year. Meanwhile, India's **industrial production** rose to 4.9% yoy in April from a downwardly revised 4.6% in March. The bulk of the pickup was driven by manufacturing output as domestic demand and investment recovered.

Coming Week (18-22 June 2018)

Date	Country	Indicator	Data as of	Survey	Prior
Monday 18 June	Japan	Trade Balance Adjusted (JPY bn)	May	144.1	550.0
	US	NAHB/Wells Fargo Housing Market Index	Jun	70	70
Tuesday 19 June	US	Housing Starts (mom)	May	2.2%	-3.7%
Wednesday 20 June	Brazil	COPOM Interest Rate Decision	Jun	6.50%	6.50%
	US	Existing Home Sales (mom)	May	1.5%	-2.5%
Thursday 21 June	Portugal	ECB President Draghi, Fed Chair Powell and BoJ Governor Kuroda speak			
	Switzerland	Swiss National Bank Interest Rate Decision	Jun	-0.75%	-0.75%
	UK	Bank of England Interest Rate Decision	Jun	0.50%	0.50%
	Mexico	Banco de Mexico Interest Rate Decision	Jun	7.75%	7.50%
Friday 22 June	Japan	National CPI ex Fresh Food, Energy (yoy)	May	0.3%	0.4%
	Eurozone	Markit Composite PMI	Jun P	53.8	54.1

P – Preliminary

US

- ▶ Next week's **US** housing data are likely to highlight a robust market, benefiting from a healthy economic backdrop, including a tightening labour market with wage growth slowly edging up and consumer sentiment at elevated levels. In particular, **housing starts** are expected to rebound by 2.2% in May to 1.35 million annualised, after dropping 3.7% in April. Similarly, May **existing home sales** are expected to rise by 1.5% mom to 5.5 million annualised (-2.5% mom previously). Finally, the June **NAHB/Wells Fargo Housing Market Index**, which measures homebuilders' sentiment, is expected to remain elevated at 70.

Europe

- ▶ In Europe, the preliminary estimate of the **eurozone Markit Composite PMI** for June is expected to edge lower (-0.3 points to 53.8), mainly driven by a deterioration in the manufacturing index. Despite the decline in the region's PMI prints since the beginning of the year, they remain consistent with above trend growth. However, a larger decline in the June numbers may raise concerns that the Q1 GDP growth slowdown will continue into the second quarter.
- ▶ The **Bank of England's** Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) is widely expected to leave policy unchanged at its June meeting. Recent activity indicators have remained fairly soft while inflation remains on a downward trend and Brexit negotiations have made little progress. However, the UK labour market remains strong, which could see the MPC retain a hawkish tilt in its communication.

Japan and emerging markets

- ▶ **Japan's trade surplus** for May is expected to decline to JPY144.1 billion seasonally adjusted. In April, Japan posted its second-highest surplus in seven years (JPY550 billion). Market consensus expects 8.0% yoy growth in imports, up from 5.9% in April. Meanwhile, exports should have decelerated slightly (+7.5% yoy expected, +7.8% previously), as the PMI new export orders improved in May compared to April but remained lower than in March.
- ▶ **Japan's CPI inflation** for May will likely remain little changed compared to April, with core inflation (CPI excluding fresh food and energy) expected to slow down from 0.4% yoy to 0.3%, as was suggested by the leading index for the region of Tokyo. Headline CPI is expected to rise 0.6% yoy (unchanged from April) as this index should be supported by the depreciation of the yen and the high crude oil prices in May. However, the overall inflation trend should remain subdued as household consumption remains weak.

Sources: Bloomberg and HSBC Global Asset Management. Data as at close of business 15 June 2018.

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- ▶ In Latin America, **Mexico's central bank** is expected to increase the overnight rate for a second time this year, by 25 bps to 7.75%, at its June meeting. Although headline inflation has fallen since the beginning of the year, from almost 7.0% yoy to 4.5% yoy in May (with the target at between +2%-4%), recent peso softness has raised upside risks to the inflation outlook. Meanwhile, the **Central Bank of Brazil** is expected to stay on hold for its second consecutive meeting. The decision to stay put in May came as a surprise to investors, who had expected a 25-bp cut to 6.25%.

Market Moves

Global risk appetite was dampened by the US proceeding with the imposition of tariffs on Chinese exports

- ▶ **US equities** traded within a narrow range for most of the week on caution ahead of major central bank meetings and the Trump-Kim summit. A robust May US retail sales report supported market sentiment, along with a relatively dovish ECB meeting. However, concerns over the US-China trade relationship hit stocks on Friday, leaving the S&P 500 Index flat over the week. The tech-heavy NASDAQ performed better, however, gaining 1.3%.
- ▶ **European equities** edged up this week, with the bulk of gains occurring on Thursday on a perceived dovish ECB meeting that saw ECB President Mario Draghi commit to keeping interest rates at present levels until at least next summer. This put downward pressure on the euro, boosting exporter stocks. Risk appetite was also supported by reassuring comments from Italian government ministers about the country's relationship with Europe. This helped offset concerns over global trade protectionism as US President Donald Trump announced a list of products that would be subject to additional tariffs. Overall, the pan-European EURO STOXX 50 Index gained 1.7%. The UK's FTSE 100 Index underperformed, however, with losses in energy stocks weighing on the index.
- ▶ Most **Asian stock markets** declined this week, following the upward revision of the Fed's interest rate projections and after the release of weaker than expected Chinese economic activity data. A ratcheting up of US-China trade tensions also weighed on sentiment in the region. The weekly losses came despite a historic US-North Korea summit. Overall, China's Shanghai Stock Exchange Composite Index fell 1.5%, Hong Kong's Hang Seng Index dipped 2.1% and Korea's KOSPI lost 1.9%. Japan's Nikkei 225 Index gained, however, supported by yen weakness boosting exporter stocks.

European bond yields fell as the ECB pledged to keep rates low "as long as necessary"

- ▶ The **US Treasuries** market closely tracked the outcome of major central banks' policy meetings this week. At the short end, two-year yields rose 5 bps to 2.55% (prices fell), as the Fed signalled two additional rate hikes for 2018. Meanwhile, 10-year yields also jumped following the Fed's decision, but gradually fell thereafter to close down 3 bps at 2.92%, as a perceived dovish ECB meeting sent core developed market bond yields lower.
- ▶ **European government bond** yields finished down (prices rose) this week. Although the ECB announced its intention to end its bond-buying programme by the end of this year, it stressed that asset purchases could be restarted if conditions warrant it. Moreover, it expected to keep interest rates unchanged for "as long as necessary" to allow inflation back to target. German 10-year bund yields shed 5 bps to 0.40%. Italian bond yields fell 52 bps to 2.60%, as the political backdrop stabilised.

US dollar rallied against most currencies

- ▶ The **euro** fell this week against the US dollar (-1.4%), with the bulk of the decline occurring on Thursday as investors perceived the outcome of the ECB meeting as dovish. Similarly, the **British pound** fell 0.9%, as US dollar strength was also boosted by a much stronger than expected US retail sales release for May.
- ▶ **Emerging market currencies** depreciated against a broadly stronger US dollar this week and following equity capital outflows as the Fed raised interest rates, struck an upbeat tone on the health of the US economy and signalled another two rate hikes this year. In Asia, the yen weakened after the BoJ downgraded its inflation assessment. The Korean won was hit by an unexpected rise in the unemployment rate on Friday, which the country's finance minister described as a "shock." In response, the government will execute an extra budget to help create jobs. Concern about US-China trade tensions also added further pressure on some trade-dependent currencies.

Commodities slumped on US-China trade concerns

- ▶ **Brent crude oil prices** fell this week, dragged lower by uncertainty ahead of next week's OPEC meeting, where an agreement may be struck to ease production curbs currently in place covering output from the cartel and allied producers. Sentiment was also hit by concerns over US-China trade tensions. However, support came from the U.S. Energy Information Administration weekly report, showing a large decline in US stockpiles of crude and refined products last week. This contributed to WTI crude outperforming Brent, with the latter finishing the week down 4.4% to close at USD73.1 a barrel.
- ▶ **Gold prices** fell this week (-1.5% to USD1,280 per troy ounce), with the bulk of losses occurring on Friday as the precious metal was caught up in a wider sell-off in commodities on US-China trade concerns.

Sources: Bloomberg and HSBC Global Asset Management. Data as at close of business 15 June 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)	520	0.1	0.7	-0.6	11.8	1.3	551	462	15.7
North America									
US Dow Jones Industrial Average	25,090	-0.9	1.6	0.9	17.5	1.5	26,617	21,197	16.5
US S&P 500 Index	2,779	0.0	2.5	1.2	14.3	4.0	2,873	2,406	17.5
US NASDAQ Composite Index	7,746	1.3	5.4	3.5	25.6	12.2	7,769	6,082	23.4
Canada S&P/TSX Composite Index	16,314	0.7	1.3	4.1	7.6	0.6	16,421	14,786	15.8
Europe									
MSCI AC Europe (USD)	475	0.9	-2.0	-1.8	6.0	-2.5	524	446	14.2
Euro STOXX 50 Index	3,505	1.7	-1.7	2.7	-0.6	0.0	3,709	3,262	14.0
UK FTSE 100 Index	7,634	-0.6	-1.2	6.9	2.9	-0.7	7,904	6,867	13.8
Germany DAX Index*	13,011	1.9	0.3	5.4	2.5	0.7	13,597	11,727	13.4
France CAC-40 Index	5,502	0.9	-0.9	4.5	5.5	3.6	5,657	4,995	14.8
Spain IBEX 35 Index	9,851	1.1	-3.5	1.7	-7.9	-1.9	10,937	9,328	12.8
Asia Pacific									
MSCI AC Asia Pacific ex Japan (USD)	565	-1.2	-0.8	-4.0	12.7	-0.8	617	499	13.4
Japan Nikkei-225 Stock Average	22,852	0.7	0.1	4.8	15.2	0.4	24,129	19,240	16.6
Australian Stock Exchange 200	6,094	0.8	-0.1	2.9	5.7	0.5	6,150	5,639	16.2
Hong Kong Hang Seng Index	30,309	-2.1	-2.7	-3.9	18.6	1.3	33,484	25,200	11.9
Shanghai Stock Exchange Composite Index	3,022	-1.5	-5.3	-8.2	-3.5	-8.6	3,587	3,009	11.9
Hang Seng China Enterprises Index	11,870	-2.4	-4.6	-6.7	14.7	1.4	13,963	10,204	8.0
Taiwan TAIEX Index	11,087	-0.6	2.0	0.6	9.9	4.2	11,270	10,073	14.2
Korea KOSPI Index	2,404	-1.9	-2.2	-3.5	1.8	-2.6	2,607	2,310	9.3
India SENSEX 30 Index	35,622	0.5	0.2	5.7	14.6	4.6	36,444	30,681	18.9
Indonesia Jakarta Stock Price Index	5,994	0.0	2.7	-5.2	3.8	-5.7	6,693	5,669	15.4
Malaysia Kuala Lumpur Composite Index	1,762	-0.9	-4.7	-4.5	-1.6	-1.9	1,896	1,708	16.0
Philippines Stock Exchange PSE Index	7,530	-2.7	-4.5	-8.1	-5.5	-12.0	9,078	7,457	17.2
Singapore FTSE Straits Times Index	3,357	-2.3	-5.2	-4.6	3.9	-1.4	3,642	3,193	13.4
Thailand SET Index	1,705	-1.0	-3.5	-6.1	8.3	-2.8	1,853	1,556	15.6
Latam									
Argentina Merval Index	30,148	-4.1	-1.7	-7.8	43.5	0.3	35,462	20,462	8.1
Brazil Bovespa Index*	70,758	-3.0	-16.9	-16.7	14.3	-7.4	88,318	60,544	10.7
Chile IPSA Index	5,470	-1.0	-4.2	-2.1	12.8	-1.7	5,895	4,718	16.1
Colombia COLCAP Index	1,541	-0.4	-1.9	5.0	5.8	1.8	1,598	1,415	15.7
Mexico S&P/BMV IPC Index	46,939	2.2	1.5	-1.8	-4.5	-4.9	51,772	44,429	16.2
EEMEA									
Russia MOEX Index	2,238	-1.3	-4.3	-1.5	23.1	6.1	2,377	1,775	5.8
South Africa JSE Index	57,661	-1.0	-0.4	-0.9	13.4	-3.1	61,777	50,750	14.5
Turkey ISE 100 Index*	94,541	-1.4	-6.9	-19.3	-4.2	-18.0	121,532	92,751	6.7

*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	0.1	0.9	0.1	2.3	14.0	28.8	58.0
US equities	0.2	2.9	1.8	5.0	16.2	38.8	84.0
Europe equities	1.0	-1.5	-0.3	-0.6	9.0	14.8	30.6
Asia Pacific ex Japan equities	-1.1	-0.4	-3.3	0.2	15.7	27.9	47.5
Japan equities	-0.5	-0.9	-0.7	1.3	14.2	23.3	50.8
Latam equities	0.3	-11.3	-18.1	-11.2	0.4	5.9	-13.9
Emerging Markets equities	-0.8	-1.8	-6.9	-2.0	14.7	24.3	32.4

All total returns quoted in US dollar 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 15 June 2018.

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)	513	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.7	-0.4
JPM EMBI Global	765	-0.5	-0.7	-3.3	-3.2	-5.3
BarCap US Corporate Index (USD)	2,807	0.1	0.7	-0.6	-1.1	-3.3
BarCap Euro Corporate Index (Eur)	246	0.5	0.3	-0.1	0.8	-0.5
BarCap Global High Yield (Hedged in USD)	463	0.1	0.1	-0.5	1.6	-1.1
Markit iBoxx Asia ex-Japan Bond Index (USD)	191	0.0	0.1	-1.1	-0.9	-2.4
Markit iBoxx Asia ex-Japan High-Yield Bond Index (USD)	244	0.1	-1.1	-2.8	-0.4	-3.2

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	1.16	1.18	1.18	1.23	1.11	1.20	1.26	1.11	-1.4
GBP/USD	1.33	1.34	1.35	1.39	1.28	1.35	1.44	1.26	-1.0
CHF/USD	1.00	1.01	1.00	1.05	1.03	1.03	1.09	0.99	-1.2
CAD	1.32	1.29	1.29	1.31	1.33	1.26	1.33	1.21	-2.0
JPY	110.66	109.55	110.35	106.34	110.93	112.69	114.73	104.56	-1.0
AUD	1.34	1.32	1.34	1.28	1.32	1.28	1.35	1.23	-2.1
NZD	1.44	1.42	1.46	1.37	1.39	1.41	1.47	1.32	-1.3
Asia									
HKD	7.85	7.85	7.85	7.84	7.80	7.81	7.85	7.79	0.0
CNY	6.44	6.41	6.38	6.32	6.81	6.51	6.84	6.24	-0.5
INR	68.02	67.51	68.11	64.93	64.54	63.87	68.46	63.25	-0.7
MYR	3.98	3.99	3.96	3.92	4.27	4.05	4.30	3.85	0.1
KRW	1,098	1,076	1,074	1,066	1,124	1,067	1,158	1,054	-2.0
TWD	30.01	29.81	29.85	29.15	30.26	29.73	30.64	28.96	-0.7
Latam									
BRL	3.73	3.71	3.66	3.29	3.28	3.31	3.97	3.08	-0.6
COP	2,896	2,859	2,873	2,845	2,952	2,986	3,103	2,685	-1.3
MXN	20.63	20.29	19.70	18.70	18.04	19.66	20.96	17.45	-1.7
EEMEA									
RUB	63.14	62.32	62.29	57.44	57.85	57.69	65.04	55.56	-1.3
ZAR	13.43	13.07	12.58	11.90	12.88	12.38	14.57	11.51	-2.8
TRY	4.73	4.47	4.45	3.90	3.51	3.80	4.93	3.39	-5.8

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	1.92	1.91	1.90	1.76	1.00	1.38	1
2-Year	2.55	2.50	2.57	2.28	1.35	1.88	5
5-Year	2.80	2.78	2.92	2.62	1.76	2.21	1
10-Year	2.92	2.95	3.07	2.83	2.16	2.41	-3
30-Year	3.05	3.09	3.20	3.06	2.79	2.74	-4
10-year bond yields (%)							
Japan	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.05	0.04	-1
UK	1.33	1.39	1.52	1.44	1.03	1.19	-6
Germany	0.40	0.45	0.64	0.57	0.28	0.42	-5
France	0.73	0.81	0.86	0.82	0.63	0.78	-8
Italy	2.60	3.12	1.95	1.98	1.96	2.01	-52
Spain	1.29	1.46	1.35	1.37	1.41	1.56	-17
China	3.62	3.66	3.72	3.85	3.57	3.90	-3
Australia	2.69	2.78	2.83	2.71	2.36	2.63	-8
Canada	2.22	2.32	2.48	2.14	1.53	2.05	-10

*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	1,280	-1.5	-0.9	-2.8	2.0	-1.8	1,366	1,205
Brent Oil	73.1	-4.4	-6.8	12.2	55.8	9.3	81	44
WTI Crude Oil	64.3	-2.1	-9.8	5.1	44.7	6.5	73	42
R/J CRB Futures Index	196	-1.9	-3.5	1.2	13.6	1.2	207	166
LME Copper	7,177	-1.8	5.4	3.7	26.8	-1.0	7,348	5,630

Sources: Bloomberg and HSBC Global Asset Management. Data as at close of business 15 June 2018.

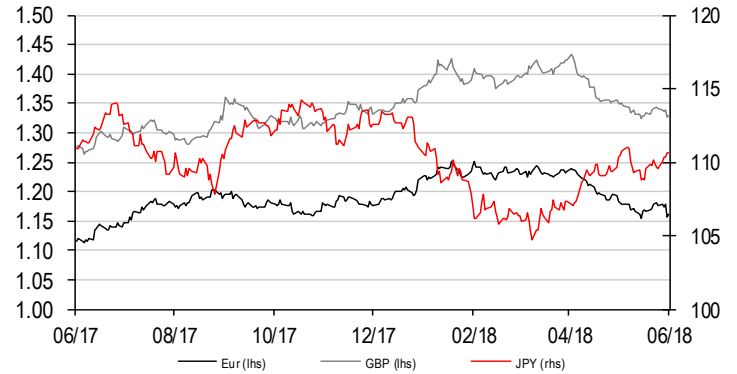
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Market Trends

Government bond yields (%)



Major currencies (versus USD)



Global equities



Emerging Asian equities



Other emerging equities



Global credit indices



Emerging market spreads (USD indices)



Commodities (USD)



Sources: Bloomberg and HSBC Global Asset Management. Data as at close of business 15 June 2018.

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