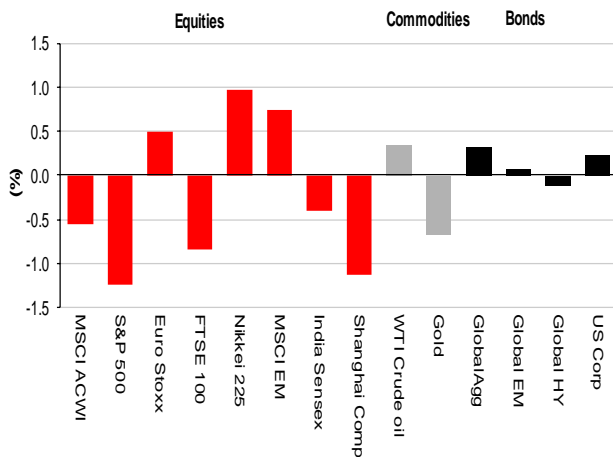


- ▶ US equities fell this week as risk appetite was weighed down by lingering concerns over US trade policy as well as domestic political developments
- ▶ The latest University of Michigan Index of Consumer Sentiment report showed that expectations for one-year inflation rose from 2.7% to 2.9%, a three-year high
- ▶ In the coming week, the Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC) is expected to hike rates for the first time this year. Investors will pay attention to new economic projections and the first post-meeting Q&A by US Federal Reserve (Fed) Chair Jerome Powell for clues on the interest rate trajectory. The European Council meeting on 22-23 March will also be in focus with regard to ongoing Brexit negotiations

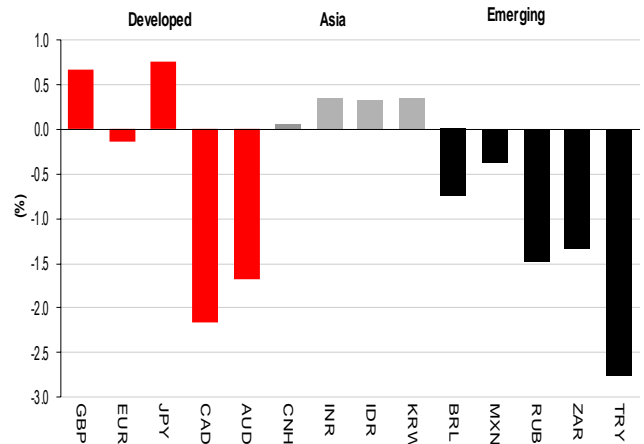
### Movers and shakers

The S&P 500 fell on uncertainty on trade policy and politics

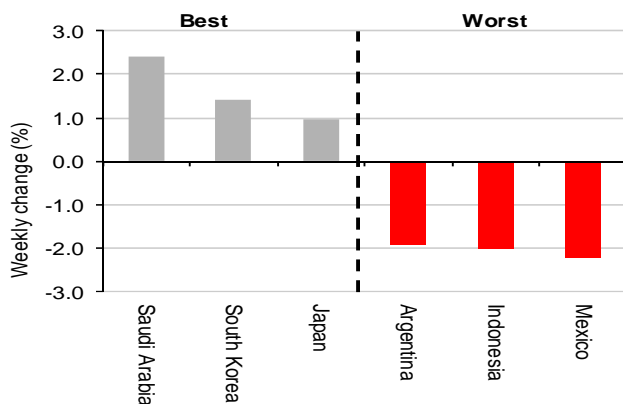


### Currencies (versus USD)

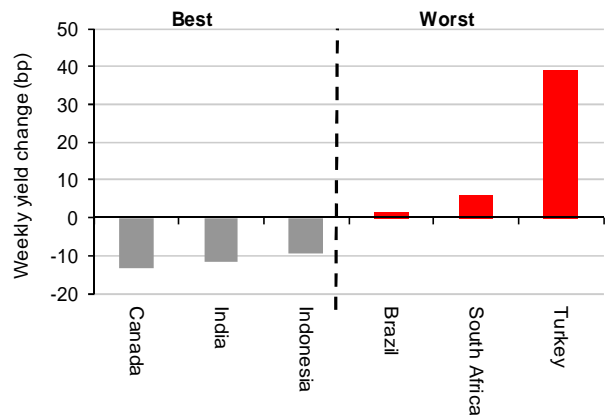
The Japanese yen gained on perceived "safe-haven" demand



### 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 16 March 2018. All the above charts relate to 9/03/2018 – 16/03/2018.

**Past performance is not an indication of future returns.**

## Macro Data and Key Events

Past Week (12-16 March 2018)

Date	Country	Indicator	Data as of	Survey	Actual	Prior
Monday 12 March	India	CPI (yoy)	Feb	4.7%	4.4%	5.1%
	India	Industrial Production (yoy)	Jan	6.4%	7.5%	7.1%
Tuesday 13 March	US	CPI (yoy)	Feb	2.2%	2.2%	2.1%
Wednesday 14 March	China	Retail Sales (ytd yoy)	Feb	9.8%	9.7%	10.2%
	Eurozone	Industrial Production (seasonally adjusted, mom)	Jan	-0.5%	-1.0%	0.4%
	US	Retail Sales Advance (mom)	Feb	0.3%	-0.1%	-0.1%
Thursday 15 March	Switzerland	Swiss National Bank Interest Rate Decision	Mar	-0.75%	-0.75%	-0.75%
	US	NAHB/Wells Fargo Housing Market Index	Mar	72	70	71
Friday 16 March	Japan	Industrial Production (mom)	Jan F		-6.8%	-6.6% P
	Eurozone	CPI (yoy)	Feb F	1.2%	1.1%	1.3% P
	US	Housing Starts (mom)	Feb	-2.7%	-7.0%	10.1%
	US	Industrial Production (mom)	Feb	0.4%	1.1%	-0.3%
	US	University of Michigan Index of Consumer Sentiment	Mar P	99.3	102.0	99.7

P – Preliminary, F – Final

- ▶ In the **US**, **CPI inflation** was in line with expectations in February. The headline index rose 0.2% mom, slowing from 0.5% in January. Similarly, the core index rose 0.2% mom in February (+0.3% mom previously), suggesting milder inflationary pressures. In year-on-year terms, the headline picked up slightly to 2.2% yoy (+2.1% previously) and core inflation remained flat at 1.8% yoy. Headline **retail sales** in February dropped 0.1% mom (expectations +0.3% mom), but the dip in January was revised higher from -0.3% mom to -0.1% mom. Meanwhile, retail sales in the control group grew by just 0.1% mom (expectations +0.4% mom) after staying flat in January. Since the control group figure feeds into the GDP number, this soft release could see consensus expectations for Q1 GDP being revised downwards. Homebuilders' sentiment, measured by the **NAHB/Wells Fargo Housing Market Index**, dipped slightly to 70 in March, from a downwardly revised 71 in February. The drop was driven by the future single-family home sales and prospective buyers, with sentiment around current conditions for single-family home sales remaining unchanged. Nevertheless, on a trend basis, homebuilders' sentiment remains elevated. **Housing starts** fell 7.0% mom to 1,236,000 annualised in February. The drop was more than expected, but January's solid reading was revised even higher to 1,329,000. Lastly, the **University of Michigan Index of Consumer Sentiment** rose from 99.7 in February to 102.0 in March – an 18-year high. Looking at the details, the current conditions component rose to a record high of 122.8 and the expectations component fell slightly from 90.0 to 88.6. Interestingly, one-year inflation expectations rose from 2.7% to 2.9%, a three-year high.
- ▶ The final estimate of **eurozone inflation** in February was revised down by 0.1 percentage points versus the flash estimate, to 1.1% yoy. This is the lowest point since December 2016. The decline over the month was largely driven by the fresh food category (on the back of bad weather in early 2017). Core inflation held at 1.0% yoy. Meanwhile, **industrial production** fell by a larger than expected 1.0% mom in January, after rising 0.4% mom in December. On an annual basis, this left growth at a nine-month low of 2.7% yoy. The loss in momentum may be explained by the recent strengthening of the euro, and mild weather during the month weighing on energy output.
- ▶ **Indian industrial production** growth accelerated to 7.5% yoy in January (versus 7.1% in December), led by consumer durable and capital goods production. Overall, industrial production has been gradually recovering following the implementation of the Goods and Services Tax in July 2017. In a separate release, **CPI inflation** surprised to the downside, falling from 5.1% yoy in January to 4.4% in February (consensus +4.7%). A sharp drop in food inflation (+3.3% yoy versus +4.7% in January) drove down the headline inflation number.
- ▶ **China's** January-February **industrial production** and **urban fixed asset investment (FAI)** surprised to the upside, rising 7.2% yoy and 7.9% yoy, respectively. The acceleration in headline industrial production growth was broad-based across the mining, manufacturing and utility sectors. A rebound in property FAI growth and strong infrastructure FAI helped offset weaker manufacturing FAI growth. Meanwhile, **retail sales growth** was slightly below expectations at 9.7% yoy. Overall, the data points to firm economic momentum at the start of the year, despite tighter financial conditions.

Sources: Bloomberg and HSBC Global Asset Management. Data as at close of business 16 March 2018.

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## Coming Week (19-23 March 2018)

Date	Country	Indicator	Data as of	Survey	Prior
Monday 19 March	Japan	Trade Balance Adjusted (JPY bn)	Feb	-90.8	373.3
Tuesday 20 March	UK	CPI (yoy)	Feb	2.8%	3.0%
	Germany	ZEW Indicator of Economic Sentiment	Mar	12.6	17.8
Wednesday 21 March	Brazil	COPOM Interest Rate Decision	Mar	6.50%	6.75%
	UK	ILO Unemployment Rate (3 months)	Jan	4.4%	4.4%
	US	Existing Home Sales (mom)	Feb	0.4%	-3.2%
	US	FOMC Interest Rate Decision	Mar	1.75%	1.50%
Thursday 22 March	Eurozone	Markit Composite PMI	Mar P	56.8	57.1
	Germany	Ifo Business Climate Index	Mar	114.6	115.4
	UK	Retail Sales, ex Auto Fuel (yoy)	Feb	1.2%	1.5%
	UK	Bank of England Interest Rate Decision	Mar	0.50%	0.50%
22-23 March	Europe	European Council Summit			
Friday 23 March	Japan	National CPI, ex Fresh Food and Energy (yoy)	Feb	0.5%	0.4%
	Russia	Central Bank of Russia Interest Rate Decision	Mar	7.25%	7.50%
	US	Durable Goods Orders (mom)	Feb P	1.6%	-3.6%
	US	New Home Sales (mom)	Feb	4.6%	-7.8%

P – Preliminary

### US

- ▶ At the second meeting with Jerome Powell as Chair, the **FOMC** is expected to lift the target range for the **federal funds rate** by 25 bps to 1.50%-1.75%. This would be the first rate hike this year and the sixth since the FOMC first began to raise policy interest rates at the end of 2015. Investor focus will be on the median of the new interest rate projections (the “dots”) in the Summary of Economic Projections. Given recent Fedspeak, the distribution could shift up across the forecast horizon. Chair Powell and Governor Lael Brainard have highlighted an improved economic outlook, with headwinds having shifted to tailwinds. These include synchronised global growth, strong aggregate demand, still accommodative financial conditions and, most importantly, substantial fiscal stimulus.
- ▶ **US existing home sales** are expected to increase 0.4% to an annualised rate of 5.40 million in February. Although consumer fundamentals remain favourable, incoming data on pending home sales, which track contract signings, were weak in January, suggesting some drag on existing sales; mortgage applications for home purchases also fell in February. **New home sales** are expected to increase 4.6% mom to an annualised pace of 620,000 in February after falling 7.8% mom to 593,000 in January. Colder than usual weather in the south and northeast likely amplified the decline in sales in January.
- ▶ **Durable goods orders** are expected to increase 1.6% mom in February following a sharp decline in the prior month. New orders of defence aircraft and parts are likely to have driven up the increase in transportation orders. However, durable goods orders excluding transportation equipment are expected to rise 0.5% mom during the month. Incoming data suggests that business activity continues to expand at a healthy pace, including a still robust print of the ISM new orders index in February.

### Europe

- ▶ **UK CPI inflation** is expected to edge down by 0.2 percentage points to 2.8% yoy in February. The moderation is likely to be driven by base effects from food prices, lower fuel prices over the month and a gradual fading of the pass-through of a weaker sterling on import prices.
- ▶ **Germany’s ZEW Expectation of Economic Growth** is expected to dip by 5.2 points in March to 12.6. This would take the index to its lowest level since August and comes amid some recent negative surprises in German economic data, as well as rising concerns over global trade protectionism following the imposition of tariffs by US President Donald Trump. Similarly, the **German Ifos** are also likely to have moderated further in March.
- ▶ In the **UK**, the **unemployment rate** in the three months to January is expected to hold at 4.4%, following the prior month’s unexpected increase from 4.3%. Total wage growth is also anticipated to increase to a 14-month high of 2.7% yoy. Signs of sustained wage growth pressures in the coming months are likely to see the Bank of England maintain its current hawkish rhetoric.
- ▶ Following a sharp correction in February, the **eurozone PMIs** are expected to dip again in the preliminary March release, with the composite index seen declining by 0.3 points to 56.8. However, this is not necessarily a cause for concern. Survey numbers remain elevated (above 2017 levels) and are consistent with strong GDP growth. Meanwhile, the underlying trend in hard data is stable.
- ▶ **UK retail sales** have been on a downward trend since early 2017, mainly on the back of a squeeze in household disposable incomes. Against this backdrop, sales over February (excluding auto fuel) are expected to stagnate, also weighed down by poor weather over the month.
- ▶ The UK is in a different situation to other developed economies – inflation is above target and expected to remain so for some time to come. Although growth is relatively lacklustre, it has held up better than the **Bank of England** was forecasting, largely due to support from the global economy. This has led the Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) to turn more hawkish, with the minutes to the February meeting stating that “monetary policy would need to be tightened somewhat earlier and by a somewhat greater extent... than

Sources: Bloomberg and HSBC Global Asset Management. Data as at close of business 16 March 2018.

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anticipated" in November. This raises the probability that more hawkish MPC members will vote for policy tightening at the **March meeting**, although a rate hike is more likely in May when the next Inflation Report is released.

- ▶ Investors will be looking to the **European Council meeting** on 22-23 March as a step forward in Brexit negotiations. Crucially, it is expected that the terms of a transition period following the end of the UK's official departure from the bloc on 29 March 2019 will be agreed upon. Recent UK concessions on a number of issues have increased the chance that a deal will be struck, although some sticking points – most notably around how to avoid a hard border in Ireland – could result in a deal being delayed.

## Japan

- ▶ **Japan's trade balance** (after seasonal adjustments) likely reported a JPY90.8 billion deficit in February (versus a surplus of JPY373.3 billion in the prior month). This would be the first deficit since October 2015 on the back of slower exports and higher imports. The Lunar New Year holidays could have created some volatility in Q1 data.
- ▶ **Japan's CPI inflation** (excluding fresh food) likely edged higher to 1.0% yoy in February from 0.9% in January. CPI inflation excluding fresh food and energy also likely rose marginally to 0.5% from 0.4%. Fresh food prices, which drove the headline gauge up in the previous few months, have steadied more recently.

## Market Moves

### US equities fell this week as investors assessed US trade policy and political developments

- ▶ **US equities** sold off this week as the White House reshuffle and concerns about a more protectionist US policy agenda weighed on stocks. Larry Kudlow was announced as Gary Cohn's successor for the role of Trump's economic advisor. He quickly jumped into the tariff debate, saying that he was "on board" with Trump's import duties and that China has earned a "tough response" by not adhering to the rules of trade. Investors also digested a mixed batch of economic data (soft retail sales, rising PPI inflation, weak housing starts and strong industrial production). Overall, the S&P 500 Index closed down 1.2%, while the Dow Jones Industrial Average Index shed 1.5%.
- ▶ **European equities** ended mixed this week. The EURO STOXX 50 Index gained 0.5%, the German DAX gained 0.3% and the Spanish IBEX rose 0.8%. Meanwhile, the UK's FTSE 100 Index shed 0.8%, dragged down by consumer staples and energy stocks. Market sentiment was dampened by weaker than expected inflation and industrial production data.
- ▶ **Asian stock markets** had a strong start to the week, buoyed by the US February employment report. However, markets then fluctuated as investors assessed economic data and digested news concerning US trade policy and political developments. Japan's Nikkei 225 Index ended the week 1.0% higher, and Hong Kong's Hang Seng Index gained 1.6%. Meanwhile, China's Shanghai Stock Exchange Composite Index fell 1.1%, as fears of Sino-US trade tensions outweighed optimism over China's solid January-February economic data.

### Treasuries gained on political and global trade uncertainty; bunds also buoyed by Draghi's dovishness

- ▶ 10-year **US Treasuries** gained (yields fell 5 bps to 2.84%) this week, supported by solid demand in the primary market and lingering investor concerns over the global trade outlook. Media reports suggested that the US administration could impose tariffs worth a total of USD60 billion on Chinese imports. Meanwhile, February core CPI inflation was in line with expectations (1.8% yoy). At the shorter end, two-year Treasury yields rose modestly (3 bps to 2.29%), ahead of the FOMC meeting next week.
- ▶ Core **European government bonds** also gained (yields fell) this week on higher demand for "safe-haven" assets. A sizeable decline in yields occurred on Wednesday, after European Central Bank President Mario Draghi advocated a moderate pace of interest rate hikes and reiterated that the first one would occur "well past" the end of quantitative easing. Benchmark German 10-year bund yields fell 8 bps to 0.57%. In the periphery, Italian and Spanish equivalents also fell, by 3 bps to 1.98% and 7 bps to 1.36% respectively.

### Japanese yen gained on perceived "safe-haven" demand

- ▶ Both the **euro and the British pound** rose sharply against the US dollar on Tuesday, as an adverse political news flow from the US, amid the ousting of US Secretary of State Rex Tillerson, weighed on the greenback. However, the euro gradually fell towards the end of the week to finish down 0.1%, as the US dollar recovered, and the pound held on to gains to close up 0.7% amid optimism that a breakthrough transition agreement could be agreed upon at next week's European Council meeting.
- ▶ In Asia, the **Japanese yen** rose against the US dollar, benefiting from perceived "safe-haven" demand. The Taiwanese dollar also posted gains as the central bank governor said Taiwan would take a flexible approach to managing its floating exchange rate regime. Other currencies traded mostly higher, despite caution over US trade policy and ahead of the FOMC meeting next week.

### Crude oil prices fell on concerns over rising US crude production

- ▶ **Crude oil** prices edged lower most of the week, with most declines coming on Monday amid concerns that growing US shale oil production could increase US crude inventories in the near term. Overall, WTI crude rose 0.3% to close at USD62.3 a barrel.
- ▶ Meanwhile, **gold prices** declined (-0.7% to USD1,314 per troy ounce), weighed down by a stronger dollar and broadly upbeat US economic data ahead of next week's FOMC meeting.

## Market Data

Equity Indices	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)
<b>World</b>									
MSCI AC World Index (USD)	522	-0.6	0.0	3.0	15.8	1.8	551	444	15.8
<b>North America</b>									
US Dow Jones Industrial Average	24,947	-1.5	-1.1	1.2	19.2	0.9	26,617	20,380	16.9
US S&P 500 Index	2,752	-1.2	0.7	2.8	15.6	2.9	2,873	2,322	17.6
US NASDAQ Composite Index	7,482	-1.0	3.4	7.9	26.8	8.4	7,637	5,769	22.8
Canada S&P/TSX Composite Index	15,711	0.9	1.7	-2.1	1.0	-3.1	16,421	14,786	15.5
<b>Europe</b>									
MSCI AC Europe (USD)	484	-0.5	-2.1	1.5	14.2	-0.7	524	419	14.0
Euro STOXX 50 Index	3,437	0.5	0.3	-3.5	-0.1	-1.9	3,709	3,307	13.7
UK FTSE 100 Index	7,164	-0.8	-1.8	-4.4	-3.4	-6.8	7,793	7,062	13.6
Germany DAX Index*	12,390	0.3	-0.5	-5.4	2.5	-4.1	13,597	11,831	12.9
France CAC-40 Index	5,283	0.2	0.0	-1.2	5.4	-0.6	5,567	4,954	14.6
Spain IBEX 35 Index	9,761	0.8	-0.7	-3.8	-4.0	-2.8	11,184	9,495	12.9
<b>Asia Pacific</b>									
MSCI AC Asia Pacific ex Japan (USD)	588	1.3	2.0	6.2	23.1	3.3	617	473	13.9
Japan Nikkei-225 Stock Average	21,677	1.0	-0.2	-3.9	10.7	-4.8	24,129	18,225	16.2
Australian Stock Exchange 200	5,949	-0.2	0.8	-0.8	2.8	-1.9	6,150	5,630	15.9
Hong Kong Hang Seng Index	31,502	1.6	1.2	9.2	29.7	5.3	33,484	23,724	12.3
Shanghai Stock Exchange Composite Index	3,270	-1.1	2.2	0.1	0.0	-1.1	3,587	3,017	12.8
Hang Seng China Enterprises Index	12,673	1.9	1.1	11.5	20.4	8.2	13,963	9,882	8.4
Taiwan TAIEX Index	11,028	1.5	5.8	5.1	12.1	3.6	11,270	9,622	14.2
Korea KOSPI Index	2,494	1.4	3.0	0.5	16.0	1.1	2,607	2,118	9.7
India SENSEX 30 Index	33,176	-0.4	-2.5	-0.9	12.1	-2.6	36,444	29,137	21.8
Indonesia Jakarta Stock Price Index	6,305	-2.0	-4.3	3.0	14.3	-0.8	6,693	5,487	16.0
Malaysia Kuala Lumpur Composite Index	1,846	0.1	0.4	5.3	6.3	2.8	1,881	1,708	16.4
Philippines Stock Exchange PSE Index	8,238	-1.6	-4.3	-1.2	13.2	-3.7	9,078	7,222	18.3
Singapore FTSE Straits Times Index	3,512	0.8	2.0	2.8	11.0	3.2	3,612	3,112	14.1
Thailand SET Index	1,812	2.0	0.3	5.5	16.4	3.3	1,853	1,532	16.4
<b>Latam</b>									
Argentina Merval Index	32,555	-1.9	-0.4	20.5	66.1	8.3	35,462	19,370	10.0
Brazil Bovespa Index*	84,886	-1.7	0.4	16.9	29.0	11.1	88,318	60,315	12.9
Chile IPSA Index	5,597	-0.7	-0.4	6.9	21.2	0.6	5,895	4,549	18.3
Colombia COLCAP Index	1,476	-0.4	-3.0	0.7	9.9	-2.5	1,598	1,328	13.9
Mexico Index	47,478	-2.2	-2.9	-1.3	-1.2	-3.8	51,772	46,933	16.3
<b>EEMEA</b>									
Russia MICEX Index	2,295	-0.7	1.7	7.0	13.9	8.8	2,377	1,775	6.5
South Africa JSE Index	58,101	-1.8	-1.7	1.2	10.1	-2.4	61,777	50,750	16.1
Turkey ISE 100 Index*	117,216	0.3	0.6	7.2	29.9	1.6	121,532	87,998	8.4

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

Equity Indices - Total Return	1-week Change (%)	1-month Change (%)	3-month Change (%)	YTD Change (%)	1-year Change (%)	3-year Change (%)	5-year Change (%)
Global equities	-0.5	0.1	3.4	2.2	18.0	31.1	59.3
US equities	-1.4	0.7	3.2	3.2	17.0	37.2	88.9
Europe equities	-0.4	-1.9	2.0	-0.3	17.3	18.8	32.1
Asia Pacific ex Japan equities	1.3	2.3	6.7	3.6	26.3	35.3	42.0
Japan equities	2.1	-0.5	3.1	1.6	18.5	29.3	54.7
Latam equities	-2.5	-1.7	13.4	8.5	19.3	39.4	-8.8
Emerging Markets equities	0.8	1.5	9.2	5.2	29.1	38.6	31.5

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 16 March 2018.

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## Market Data (continued)

	Close	1-week Change (%)	1-month Change (%)	3-month Change (%)	1-year Change (%)	YTD Change (%)
<b>Bond indices - Total Return</b>						
BarCap GlobalAgg (Hedged in USD)	511	0.3	0.5	-0.9	2.6	-0.6
JPM EMBI Global	792	0.1	0.1	-2.0	4.0	-2.0
BarCap US Corporate Index (USD)	2,822	0.2	-0.2	-2.8	3.2	-2.7
BarCap Euro Corporate Index (Eur)	246	0.0	0.1	-0.9	2.2	-0.4
BarCap Global High Yield (Hedged in USD)	466	-0.1	0.0	-0.4	5.3	-0.6
Markit iBoxx Asia ex-Japan Bond Index (USD)	193	0.1	0.1	-1.3	2.3	-1.4
Markit iBoxx Asia ex-Japan High-Yield Bond Index (USD)	251	0.0	-0.1	-0.2	3.6	-0.4

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

<b>Currencies (vs USD)</b>	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 (%)
<b>Developed markets</b>									
EUR/USD	1.23	1.23	1.24	1.17	1.08	1.20	1.26	1.06	-0.1
GBP/USD	1.39	1.39	1.40	1.33	1.24	1.35	1.43	1.23	0.7
CHF/USD	1.05	1.05	1.08	1.01	1.00	1.03	1.09	0.99	-0.1
CAD	1.31	1.28	1.26	1.29	1.33	1.26	1.38	1.21	-2.2
JPY	106.01	106.82	106.21	112.60	113.31	112.69	114.73	105.25	0.8
AUD	1.30	1.27	1.26	1.31	1.30	1.28	1.36	1.23	-1.7
NZD	1.39	1.37	1.35	1.43	1.43	1.41	1.47	1.32	-0.9
<b>Asia</b>									
HKD	7.84	7.84	7.82	7.81	7.76	7.81	7.84	7.76	-0.1
CNY	6.33	6.33	6.34	6.61	6.90	6.51	6.91	6.25	0.0
INR	64.94	65.17	64.22	64.05	65.41	63.87	65.89	63.25	0.3
MYR	3.91	3.91	3.89	4.08	4.44	4.05	4.44	3.87	0.1
KRW	1,066	1,070	1,063	1,089	1,132	1,067	1,158	1,058	0.3
TWD	29.12	29.30	28.98	29.99	30.66	29.73	30.69	28.96	0.6
<b>Latam</b>									
BRL	3.28	3.26	3.23	3.30	3.12	3.31	3.41	3.06	-0.8
COP	2,854	2,870	2,838	2,998	2,922	2,986	3,103	2,760	0.5
MXN	18.69	18.62	18.52	19.12	19.27	19.66	19.91	17.45	-0.4
<b>EEMEA</b>									
RUB	57.52	56.67	56.42	58.76	57.81	57.69	61.01	55.56	-1.5
ZAR	11.98	11.81	11.60	13.10	12.77	12.38	14.57	11.51	-1.4
TRY	3.92	3.81	3.75	3.86	3.63	3.80	3.98	3.39	-2.8

<b>Bonds</b>	Close	1-week Ago	1-month Ago	3-months Ago	1-year Ago	Year End 2017	1-week Basis Point Change
<b>US Treasury yields (%)</b>							
3-Month	1.77	1.66	1.59	1.31	0.72	1.38	11
2-Year	2.29	2.26	2.19	1.84	1.33	1.88	3
5-Year	2.64	2.65	2.63	2.15	2.05	2.21	-1
10-Year	2.84	2.89	2.87	2.35	2.54	2.41	-5
30-Year	3.08	3.16	3.13	2.69	3.15	2.74	-8
<b>10-year bond yields (%)</b>							
Japan	0.03	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.07	0.04	-2
UK	1.43	1.49	1.58	1.15	1.25	1.19	-6
Germany	0.57	0.64	0.70	0.30	0.45	0.42	-8
France	0.81	0.89	0.95	0.63	1.09	0.78	-8
Italy	1.98	2.01	1.98	1.81	2.36	2.01	-3
Spain	1.36	1.43	1.46	1.45	1.89	1.56	-7
China	3.85	3.85	3.89	3.89	3.33	3.90	-1
Australia	2.69	2.78	2.92	2.52	2.82	2.63	-9
Canada	2.14	2.27	2.32	1.84	1.80	2.05	-13

\*Numbers may not add up due to rounding

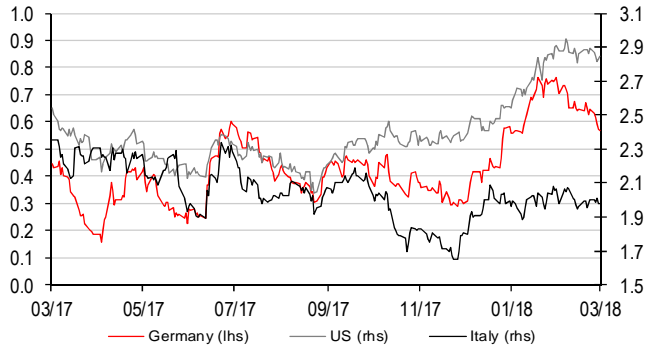
<b>Commodities</b>	Latest	1-week Change (%)	1-month Change (%)	3-month Change (%)	1-year Change (%)	YTD Change (%)	52-week High	52-week Low
Gold	1,314	-0.7	-2.4	4.7	7.2	0.9	1,366	1,205
Brent Oil	66.1	1.0	2.0	4.6	27.8	-1.1	71	44
WTI Crude Oil	62.3	0.4	0.9	8.7	27.7	3.0	67	42
R/J CRB Futures Index	194	-0.4	0.5	5.4	5.7	0.3	201	166
LME Copper	6,920	-0.6	-4.3	0.5	17.1	-4.5	7,313	5,463

Sources: Bloomberg and HSBC Global Asset Management. Data as at close of business 16 March 2018.

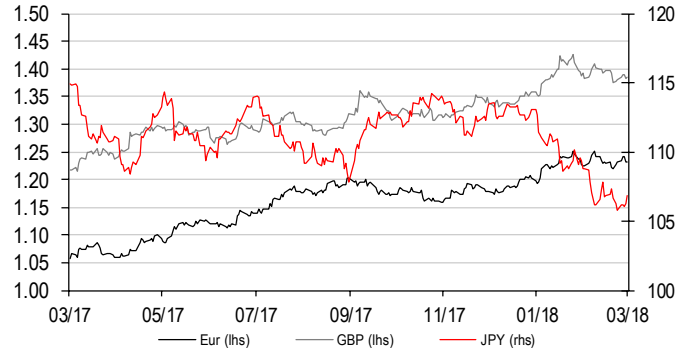
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# Market Trends

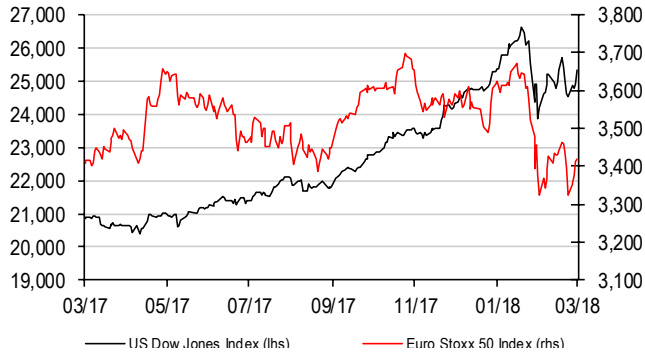
## Government bond yields (%)



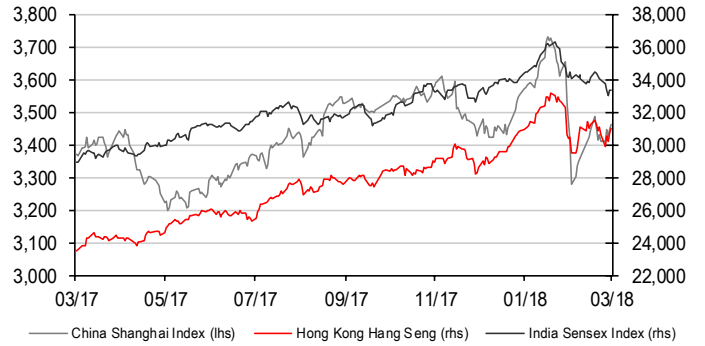
## Major currencies (versus USD)



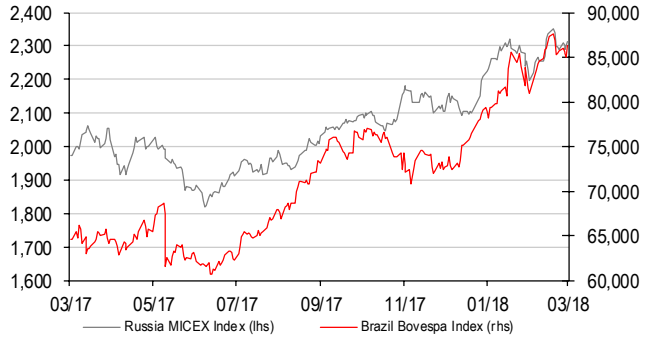
## Global equities



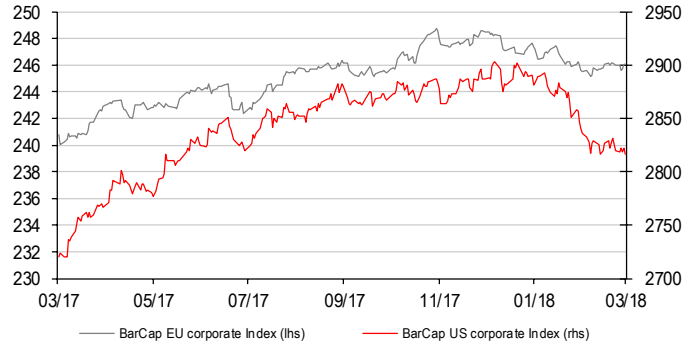
## Emerging Asian equities



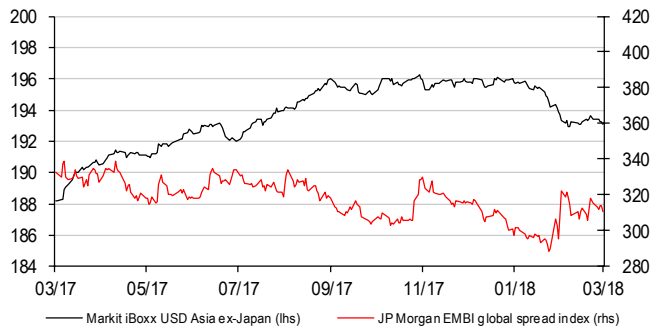
## Other emerging equities



## Global credit indices



## Emerging markets spreads (USD indices)



## Commodities (USD)



Sources: Bloomberg and HSBC Global Asset Management. Data as at close of business 16 March 2018.

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