# Investment Weekly

For Professional Client and Institutional Investor Use Only

This week in detail

UK's Bank of England moved closer to an August rate hike

Read more >

The week ahead

In the coming week, US and eurozone inflation prints will be in focus

Read more >

Market moves

Equities

Global equities edged lower as escalating trade tensions weighed on investor sentiment

US Treasury yields ended little changed this week, while core European bond yields fell

Read more >

Currencies.....

Developed market currencies mostly rose against the US dollar

Read more >

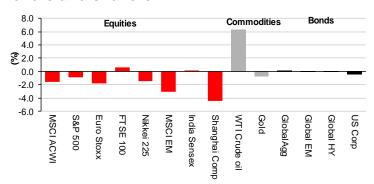
Oil prices rose as OPEC signalled its intention to boost oil output

Read more >

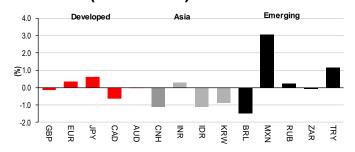
Market data.....

Market trends.....

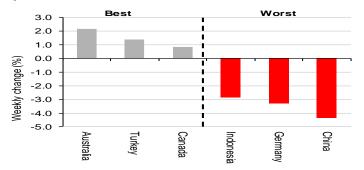
## Movers and shakers



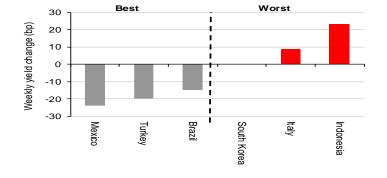
# **Currencies (versus USD)**



# **Equities**



# Bonds (10-year yields)





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.

# This week in detail

## **Macro Data and Key Events**

Date	Country	Indicator	Data as of	Survey	Actual	Prior
Monday 18 June	US	NAHB/Wells Fargo Housing Market Index	Jun	70	68	70
Tuesday 19 June	US	Housing Starts (mom)	May	1.9%	5.0%	-3.1%
Wednesday 20 June	Brazil	COPOM Interest Rate Decision	Jun	6.50%	6.50%	6.50%
	US	Existing Home Sales (mom)	May	1.1%	-0.4%	-2.7%
	Portugal	ECB President Draghi, Fed Chair Powell and BoJ (	Governor Kuroda s	peak		
Thursday 21 June	UK	Bank of England Interest Rate Decision	Jun	0.50%	0.50%	0.50%
	Mexico	Banco de Mexico Interest Rate Decision	Jun	7.75%	7.75%	7.50%
Friday 22 June	riday 22 June Japan National CPI, ex Fresh Food and Energy (yoy)		May	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%
	Eurozone	Markit Composite PMI	Jun P	53.9	54.8	54.1

P - Preliminary

US housing starts surprised to the upside, while the NAHB index and existing home sales disappointed expectations

At the Sintra conference, central bankers voiced their caution on the ongoing trade tensions

The Bank of England is edging towards an August rate hike

Mexico raised interest rates, while Brazil kept rates on hold

In the US this week, the economic calendar was dominated by three key housing market releases. The National Association of Home Builders (NAHB)/Wells Fargo Housing Market Index disappointed expectations and unexpectedly fell to 68 in June, from 70 in May. Increasing input costs (e.g., lumber) have been weighing on the sentiment gauge in recent months. US existing home sales fell 0.4% mom in May (+1.1% expected, -2.7% previously), in part due to the lack of available housing inventory as the number of properties for sale fell 6.1% yoy. However, US housing starts surprised to the upside and rose 5.0% mom to 1,350,000 annualised in May, beating expectations of 1.9% mom and up from April's upwardly revised -3.1% (-3.7% previously). The details showed that both single-family starts (+3.9%) and the volatile multi-family category (+7.5%) rose in May.

On Monday, **President Donald Trump** said he had instructed the Office of the US Trade Representative to **identify higher tariffs (+10%)** on an additional USD200 billion worth of **Chinese imports** and threatened to impose tariffs on another USD200 billion of goods if China retaliates. He said "the US will no longer be taken advantage of on trade by China and other countries." On the other side, **China's** Ministry of Commerce said "if the US...publishes such a list, China will have to take comprehensive quantitative and qualitative measures and retaliate forcefully." The EU confirmed it will charge 25% higher import duties on USD3.2 billion of US goods from Friday as retaliation for the steel tariffs.

At the **Sintra conference** in Portugal this week, central bankers voiced their caution on the ongoing trade tensions. US Federal Reserve (Fed) Chair Jerome Powell noted "changes in trade policy could cause us to have to question the outlook" and that "for the first time, we're hearing about decisions to postpone investment, postpone hiring." Meanwhile, the European Central Bank's (ECB) Mario Draghi wondered about the effect of trade tensions on business confidence and investment, although he noted it's too early to see "what the consequences on monetary policy of all this can be." Finally, the Bank of Japan's Haruhiko Kuroda noted the indirect impact of the dispute could disrupt supply chain networks across East Asia.

Turning to economic data releases in Europe, the **Eurozone Composite PMI** rose by 0.7 points in June to 54.8, beating expectations of a slight fall (53.9). The gain was driven by a 1.2-point increase in the services component, while the manufacturing index fell back 0.5 points to 55.0. The numbers should ease concerns over a sharp slowdown in the region, with the composite index consistent with above-trend quarterly GDP growth.

There were three key central bank policy meetings this week. The UK's **Bank of England** Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) voted 6-3 to keep the Bank Rate on hold at 0.5%. The meeting minutes suggested the MPC continues to view the Q1 slowdown in UK GDP growth as temporary, focusing on the recent strength of consumer indicators and labour market data. All in all, this leaves the door open to a rate hike at the MPC's next meeting in August. In updated guidance, the MPC now expects to not reduce the stock of purchased assets until the Bank Rate "reaches around 1.5%, compared to previous guidance of around 2%."

As expected, the **Bank of Mexico** raised its overnight rate by 25 bps to 7.75% in a unanimous decision on a deterioration in the balance of risks for inflation. The forward guidance remained conservative and vigilant. Finally, the **Brazilian central bank** held the Selic rate at 6.50% for the second consecutive meeting, in a unanimous decision. The Copom changed its forward guidance by dropping the phrase "the next steps of monetary policy," and by opting to increase policy discretion going forward.

# The week ahead

# **Macro Data and Key Events**

Date Country Indicator		Data as of	Survey	Prior	
Monday 25 June	Germany	Ifo Business Climate Index	Jun	101.8	102.2
	US	New Home Sales (mom)	May	1.0%	-1.5%
Tuesday 26 June	US	S&P CoreLogic Case-Shiller 20-City Composite Home Price NSA Index (yoy)	Apr	6.7%	6.8%
	US	Conference Board Consumer Confidence Index	Jun	128.0	128.0
Wednesday 27 June	US	Durable Goods Orders (mom)	May P	-1.0%	-1.6%
	US	Pending Home Sales (mom)	May	1.0%	-1.3%
Thursday 28 June	US	GDP Annualised (qoq)	Q1 F	2.2%	2.2% P
Friday 29 June	Japan	Jobless Rate	May	2.5%	2.5%
	Japan	Industrial Production (mom)	May P	-1.0%	0.5%
	UK	GDP (qoq)	Q1 F	0.1%	0.1%
	Eurozone	CPI Estimate (yoy)	Jun	2.0%	1.9%
	US	PCE Core (yoy)	May	1.9%	1.8%
	US	University of Michigan Index of Consumer Sentiment	Jun F	99.2	99.3

P - Preliminary, Q - Quarter, F - Final

In the coming week, US housing market data and the May core personal consumption expenditures inflation release will be in focus...

## US

US housing market updates kick off the upcoming week, with **new home sales** anticipated to continue their steady uptrend and rise 1.0% mom in May to an annualised 669,000. Although rising mortgage costs may weigh on the outlook, activity remains underpinned by a solid labour market. Meanwhile, **pending home sales** are seen increasing by 1.0% mom.

Meanwhile, the **S&P CoreLogic Case-Shiller 20-City Composite Home Price Index** is likely to show an average 0.40% mom rise in house prices during the three months to April, a modest deceleration from the prior release. This would push annual growth slightly lower, to 6.7% yoy.

Although trade tensions are rattling financial markets, **US consumer confidence** is expected to remain unchanged at 128.0 in June, reflecting plentiful employment prospects and a boost to after-tax income.

Headline **US durable goods orders** could decline 1.0% mom in May, weighed down by a second monthly drop in commercial aircraft orders. However, underlying business equipment spending has remained resilient and orders for non-defence capital goods excluding aircraft – a core measure – are expected to increase by 0.5% mom.

Finally, the **PCE core deflator** – the Fed's preferred inflation gauge – is expected to pick up 0.1 ppt to 1.9% yoy, partially due to base effects. The Fed recently raised its 2018 core inflation projection to 2.0% yoy (+1.9% yoy previously).

# ...as will flash eurozone inflation numbers for June

## Europe

**Eurozone headline CPI inflation** for June is anticipated to edge up to 2.0% yoy in the flash estimate. Although headline inflation has moved up towards the ECB's target in recent months, this has mainly been driven by energy inflation amid oil price movements. Underlying price pressures have remained muted, with core inflation over the month anticipated to drop back slightly to 1.0%.

**Germany's Ifo Business Climate Index** stabilised at 102.2 in May, following steady declines from the all-time high reached in November 2017 (105.2). There could be a further deterioration in June amid continuing concerns over global trade protectionism and recent weakness in German data releases.

#### Asia

**Japan's jobless rate** is expected to stabilise at 2.5% in May, as survey-based signals during the month were little changed. The job-to-applicant ratio is also expected to remain stable, at 1.59 (a 44-year high) for the fifth time in six months.

**Japan's industrial production** for May is expected to decrease by 1.0% mom, after three straight months of gains, amid concern about US-China trade tensions. The Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry survey of production forecast for that month showed a 0.3% mom expected increase, followed by a decline of 0.8% in June.

# **Equities**

Global equities edged lower as escalating trade tensions weighed on investor sentiment

# **Bonds**

US Treasury yields ended little changed this week, while core European bond yields fell

# **Currencies**

Developed market currencies mostly rose against the US dollar

# **Commodities**

Oil prices rose as OPEC signalled its intention to boost oil output

## **Equities**

**US equities** fell this week, as risk appetite was hit by escalating trade tensions between the US and China. US President Donald Trump asked officials to identify USD200 billion of Chinese goods to be subject to a 10% tariff. However, some support came from media reports suggesting that some US officials were trying to restart trade talks with China before the tariffs come into effect on 6 July. Overall, the S&P 500 Index closed 0.9% lower and the Dow Jones Industrial Average Index shed 2.0%.

**European equity markets** also declined over the week amid trade tensions. The EU confirmed it will begin charging 25% higher import duties on USD3.2 billion of US goods as retaliation for the US steel tariffs. This offset gains following better than expected June eurozone PMI numbers. The EURO STOXX 50 Index fell 1.8%, with a large drag from automobile stocks amid a negative corporate earnings announcement in the sector. However, the UK's FTSE 100 Index outperformed over the week (+0.6%), boosted by gains in consumer staples and energy stocks.

**Asian stock markets** sold off as tensions between the US and China on import tariffs escalated, weighing on investor sentiment. Chinese equities underperformed, with the Shanghai Stock Exchange Composite Index down 4.4%, although the People's Bank of China pledged to use monetary policy tools "comprehensively" to mitigate any US import tariff negative impact on China. Hong Kong shares also suffered. The Hang Seng Index finished the week down 3.2%. Japan's Nikkei 225 Index also ended lower (-1.5%).

## **Bonds**

**US Treasury yields** fell at the beginning of the week (prices rose), as investors assessed the economic consequences of recent tariff threats. Speaking in Sintra, Portugal, Fed Chair Jerome Powell said that business contacts could delay investment and hiring amid rising protectionism. Nevertheless, two-year and 10-year bond yields gradually edged higher to close little changed at 2.54% and 2.89%.

Trade tensions, and lingering concerns over Italian politics following the appointment of two eurosceptics to key parliamentary posts, saw a diverging performance between core and peripheral **European government bonds**. Benchmark German 10-year bund yields shed 7 bps to 0.34% (prices rose) while Italian 10-year bond yields jumped 9 bps to 2.69%.

# **Currencies**

At the beginning of the week, major developed currencies traded lower against the US dollar as a deteriorating global trade outlook benefited the greenback. However, the greenback took a dive on Thursday after the Philadelphia Business Outlook survey came in much weaker than expected. Eventually, sterling ended the week flat, also supported by a hawkish Bank of England June meeting, while the euro rose 0.4% against the US dollar.

In **Asian currency markets**, investors continued to assess the risk of a full-blown trade war between the US and China, with potential ripple effects on other Asian economies. In four countries dependent on exports (Korea, Taiwan, China and Thailand), currencies underperformed against the US dollar (the Thai baht fell 1.5%). The Japanese yen gained 0.6%, however, while the Indian rupee appreciated slightly (+0.3%).

## **Commodities**

**Crude oil** prices edged up this week as OPEC signalled its intention to increase oil production. However, rather than specify a target increase in output, this would be done by complying more closely with the pact agreed in November 2016 to cut output by 1.2 million barrels per day, with output currently around 600,000-700,000 barrels per day below this level. Overall, Brent crude rose 3.1% to close at USD75.7 a barrel.

Meanwhile, **gold** prices retreated this week (-0.8% to USD1,269 per troy ounce), as Fed Chair Jerome Powell reaffirmed the case for gradual increases in US interest rates, weighing on the non-yield-generating asset.

# **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
Equity Indices		(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)			(X)
World									
MSCI AC World Index (USD)	509	-1.5	-1.6	0.2	9.3	-0.7	551	462	15.4
North America									
US Dow Jones Industrial Average	24,581	-2.0	-1.0	2.6	14.9	-0.6	26,617	21,197	16.1
US S&P 500 Index	2,755	-0.9	1.1	4.2	13.2	3.0	2,873	2,406	17.3
US NASDAQ Composite Index	7,693	-0.7	4.3	7.3	23.3	11.4	7,807	6,082	23.2
Canada S&P/TSX Composite Index	16,450	0.8	1.9	6.8	8.1	1.5	16,489	14,786	15.9
Europe									
MSCI AC Europe (USD)	459	-2.2	-5.7	-3.2	1.8	-5.9	524	449	13.8
Euro STOXX 50 Index	3,442	-1.8	-4.1	2.8	-3.2	-1.8	3,709	3,262	13.8
UK FTSE 100 Index	7,682	0.6	-2.5	10.5	3.3	-0.1	7,904	6,867	13.9
Germany DAX Index*	12,580	-3.3	-4.5	4.0	-1.7	-2.6	13,597	11,727	13.1
France CAC-40 Index	5,387	-2.1	-4.5	4.3	2.0	1.4	5,657	4,995	14.6
Spain IBEX 35 Index	9,792	-0.6	-3.4	3.2	-8.6	-2.5	10,772	9,328	12.7
Asia Pacific									
MSCI AC Asia Pacific ex Japan (USD)	548	-2.5	-3.5	-5.2	8.8	-3.8	617	499	13.2
Japan Nikkei-225 Stock Average	22,517	-1.5	-1.9	4.3	12.0	-1.1	24,129	19,240	16.3
Australian Stock Exchange 200	6,225	2.2	3.0	4.9	9.1	2.6	6,249	5,639	16.6
Hong Kong Hang Seng Index	29,339	-3.2	-6.1	-5.6	14.3	-1.9	33,484	25,200	11.5
Shanghai Stock Exchange Composite Index	2,890	-4.4	-10.1	-11.5	-8.2	-12.6	3,587	2,837	11.5
Hang Seng China Enterprises Index	11,340	-4.5	-8.2	-8.8	9.0	-3.2	13,963	10,204	7.7
Taiwan TAIEX Index	10,899	-1.7	-0.2	-1.0	4.8	2.4	11,270	10,189	13.9
Korea KOSPI Index	2,357	-1.9	-4.4	-5.6	-0.6	-4.5	2,607	2,310	9.2
India SENSEX 30 Index	35,690	0.2	3.0	8.1	14.1	4.8	36,444	30,681	18.5
Indonesia Jakarta Stock Price Index	5,822	-2.9	1.2	-6.9	-0.1	-8.4	6,693	5,717	14.8
Malaysia Kuala Lumpur Composite Index	1,694	-3.8	-8.2	-9.7	-4.7	-5.7	1,896	1,678	16.3
Philippines Stock Exchange PSE Index	7,063	-6.2	-7.6	-13.1	-10.1	-17.5	9,078	6,924	16.2
Singapore FTSE Straits Times Index	3,287	-2.1	-7.2	-5.8	2.2	-3.4	3,642	3,193	13.1
Thailand SET Index	1,635	-4.1	-7.1	-9.1	3.4	-6.8	1,853	1,556	14.9
Latam									
Argentina Merval Index	30,211	0.2	-2.5	-5.3	43.9	0.5	35,462	20,614	8.0
Brazil Bovespa Index*	70,641	-0.2	-14.6	-16.7	15.3	-7.5	88,318	60,758	10.7
Chile IPSA Index	5,375	-1.7	-4.9	-2.6	13.0	-3.4	5,895	4,718	15.7
Colombia COLCAP Index	1,523	-1.2	-0.1	3.7	6.1	0.6	1,598	1,415	15.6
Mexico S&P/BMV IPC Index	46,738	-0.4	2.5	-1.3	-4.7	-5.3	51,772	44,429	16.1
EEMEA									
Russia MOEX Index	2,250	0.5	-3.3	-1.6	20.9	6.6	2,377	1,836	5.8
South Africa JSE Index	56,857	-1.4	-2.2	-0.6	11.3	-4.5	61,777	50,795	14.2
Turkey ISE 100 Index*	95,852	1.4	-7.2	-18.2	-4.2	-16.9	121,532	92,289	6.8

<sup>\*</sup>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	-1.5	-1.4	0.9	0.3	11.4	23.6	60.0
US equities	-1.1	1.2	4.5	3.8	14.7	34.7	85.9
Europe equities	-2.1	-5.4	-1.7	-3.9	4.7	6.4	33.2
Asia Pacific ex Japan equities	-2.5	-3.2	-4.5	-2.7	11.7	22.5	49.7
Japan equities	-1.9	-2.5	-2.4	-0.6	11.4	21.0	46.7
Latam equities	-0.8	-12.1	-20.0	-13.7	-0.6	0.7	-9.1
Emerging Markets equities	-3.0	-5.1	-9.2	-6.0	9.4	17.3	34.5

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 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.

	Close	1-week Change	1-month Change	3-month Change	1-year Change	YTD Change
Bond indices - Total Return		(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
BarCap GlobalAgg (Hedged in USD)	514	0.1	0.8	0.3	0.7	-0.2
JPM EMBI Global	764	0.0	-0.7	-3.1	-2.8	-5.4
BarCap US Corporate Index (USD)	2,798	-0.4	0.3	-0.6	-1.7	-3.6
BarCap Euro Corporate Index (Eur)	246	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.7	-0.3
BarCap Global High Yield (Hedged in USD)	462	-0.1	-0.2	-0.5	1.8	-1.3
Markit iBoxx Asia ex-Japan Bond Index (USD)	191	0.0	0.1	-0.9	-0.9	-2.5
Markit iBoxx Asia ex-Japan High-Yield Bond Index (USD)	243	-0.3	-1.5	-2.8	-0.1	-3.6

Total vatura in aluda a in same from	dividends and interest as well as appre	alatian as dansaalatian in the asias .	af an agast accepting will an agricul

		1-week	1-month	3-months	1-year	Year End	52-week	52-week	1-week
Currencies (vs USD)	Latest	Ago	Ago	Ago	Ago	2017	High	Low	Change (%)
Developed markets			-				-		
EUR/USD	1.17	1.16	1.18	1.23	1.12	1.20	1.26	1.11	0.4
GBP/USD	1.33	1.33	1.34	1.41	1.27	1.35	1.44	1.27	-0.1
CHF/USD	1.01	1.00	1.01	1.05	1.03	1.03	1.09	0.99	1.0
CAD	1.33	1.32	1.28	1.29	1.32	1.26	1.34	1.21	-0.6
JPY	109.97	110.66	110.90	105.28	111.33	112.69	114.73	104.56	0.6
AUD	1.34	1.34	1.32	1.30	1.33	1.28	1.36	1.23	0.0
NZD	1.45	1.44	1.44	1.39	1.38	1.41	1.47	1.32	-0.4
Asia									
HKD	7.85	7.85	7.85	7.85	7.80	7.81	7.85	7.79	0.0
CNY	6.51	6.44	6.37	6.34	6.83	6.51	6.84	6.24	-1.0
INR	67.83	68.02	68.04	65.11	64.60	63.87	68.46	63.25	0.3
MYR	4.00	3.98	3.97	3.91	4.29	4.05	4.30	3.85	-0.4
KRW	1,108	1,098	1,077	1,072	1,141	1,067	1,158	1,054	-0.9
TWD	30.29	30.01	29.91	29.14	30.44	29.73	30.64	28.96	-0.9
Latam									
BRL	3.79	3.73	3.65	3.31	3.34	3.31	3.97	3.08	-1.5
COP	2,916	2,896	2,853	2,860	3,028	2,986	3,103	2,685	-0.7
MXN	20.01	20.63	19.77	18.64	18.12	19.66	20.96	17.45	3.0
EEMEA									
RUB	62.99	63.14	61.22	57.26	59.99	57.69	65.04	55.56	0.2
ZAR	13.44	13.43	12.57	11.85	12.97	12.38	14.57	11.51	0.0
TRY	4.68	4.73	4.67	3.94	3.51	3.80	4.93	3.39	1.1

		1-week	1-month	3-months	1-year	Year End	1-week Basis	
Bonds	Close	Ago	Ago	Ago	Ago	2017	Point Change*	
US Treasury yields (%)								
3-Month	1.91	1.92	1.92	1.71	0.95	1.38	-1	
2-Year	2.54	2.55	2.57	2.28	1.34	1.88	-1	
5-Year	2.77	2.80	2.90	2.62	1.76	2.21	-3	
10-Year	2.89	2.92	3.06	2.82	2.15	2.41	-3	
30-Year	3.04	3.05	3.20	3.06	2.72	2.74	-1	
10-year bond yields (%)								
Japan	0.03	0.03	0.05	0.03	0.05	0.04	0	
UK	1.32	1.33	1.52	1.44	1.01	1.19	-1	
Germany	0.34	0.40	0.56	0.53	0.25	0.42	-7	
France	0.71	0.73	0.83	0.77	0.60	0.78	-2	
Italy	2.69	2.60	2.32	1.88	1.90	2.01	9	
Spain	1.35	1.29	1.45	1.28	1.37	1.56	6	
China	3.59	3.62	3.68	3.78	3.58	3.90	-4	
Australia	2.65	2.69	2.86	2.70	2.38	2.63	-4	
Canada	2.13	2.22	2.49	2.18	1.50	2.05	-9	

\*Numbers may not add up due to rounding

	Latest	1-week Change	1-month Change	3-month Change	1-year Change	YTD Change	52-week High	52-week Low
Commodities		(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)		
Gold	1,269	-0.8	-1.7	-4.5	1.5	-2.6	1,366	1,205
Brent Oil	75.7	3.1	-4.9	9.8	67.4	13.2	81	45
WTI Crude Oil	69.2	6.3	-4.1	7.6	61.9	14.5	73	42
R/J CRB Futures Index	198	0.7	-4.2	1.2	18.6	1.9	207	166
LME Copper	6,786	-3.3	-2.8	1.4	18.2	-6.4	7,348	5,690

# **Market Trends**

#### Government bond yields (%)



## Major currencies (vs. USD)



#### **Global equities**



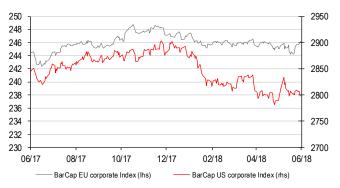
#### **Emerging Asian equities**



## Other emerging equities



#### **Global credit indices**



## **Emerging markets spreads (USD indices)**



#### Commodities (USD)



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 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.

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

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, which is 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 Italy and Spain through the Milan and Madrid branches of HSBC Global Asset Management (France), regulated by Banca d'Italia and Commissione Nazionale per le Società e la Borsa (Consob) in Italy, and the Comisión Nacional del Mercado de Valores (CNMV) in Spain; in Germany by HSBC Global Asset Management (Deutschland) GmbH which is regulated by BaFin; in Austria by HSBC Global Asset Management (Österreich) GmbH which is regulated by the Financial Market Supervision in Austria (FMA); 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 37 Front Street, Hamilton, Bermuda which is licensed to conduct investment business by the Bermuda Monetary Authority; in Mexico by HSBC Global Asset Management (Mexico), SA de CV, Sociedad Operadora de Fondos de Inversión, Grupo Financiero HSBC which is regulated by Comisión Nacional Bancaria y de Valores; in India by HSBC Asset Management (India) Pvt Ltd., 16 V. N. Road, 3rd Floor, Fort, Mumbai 400001, which is registered to conduct investment management business with and regulated by the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI); in the United Arab Emirates, Qatar, Bahrain & Kuwait 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 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; in Chile: Operations by HSBC's headquarters or other offices of this bank located abroad are not subject to Chilean inspections or regulations and are not covered by warranty of the Chilean state. Further information may be obtained about the state guarantee to deposits at your bank or on www.sbif.cl; in Colombia: HSBC Bank USA NA has an authorised representative by the Superintendencia Financiera de Colombia (SFC) whereby its activities conform to the General Legal Financial System. SFC has not reviewed the information provided to the investor. This document is for the exclusive use of institutional investors in Colombia and is not for public distribution; in Peru: HSBC Bank USA NA has an authorised representative by the Superintendencia de Banca y Seguros in Perú whereby its activities conform to the General Legal Financial System - Law No. 26702. Funds have not been registered before the Superintendencia del Mercado de Valores (SMV) and are being placed by means of a private offer. SMV has not reviewed the information provided to the investor. This document is for the exclusive use of institutional investors in Perú and is not for public distribution; and in the US by HSBC Global Asset Management (USA) Inc. which is an investment advisor registered with the US Securities and Exchange Commission. Unless and until HSBC Global Asset Management (USA) Inc. and you have entered into an investment management agreement, HSBC Global Asset Management (USA) Inc. is not undertaking to provide impartial investment advice, or to give advice in a fiduciary capacity, to you, or to any retirement account(s) for which you act as a fiduciary.

## 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.

Copyright © HSBC Global Asset Management Limited 2018. All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted, on any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording, or otherwise, without the prior written permission of HSBC Global Asset Management Limited.

DK1800281A Expiry: July 20, 2018