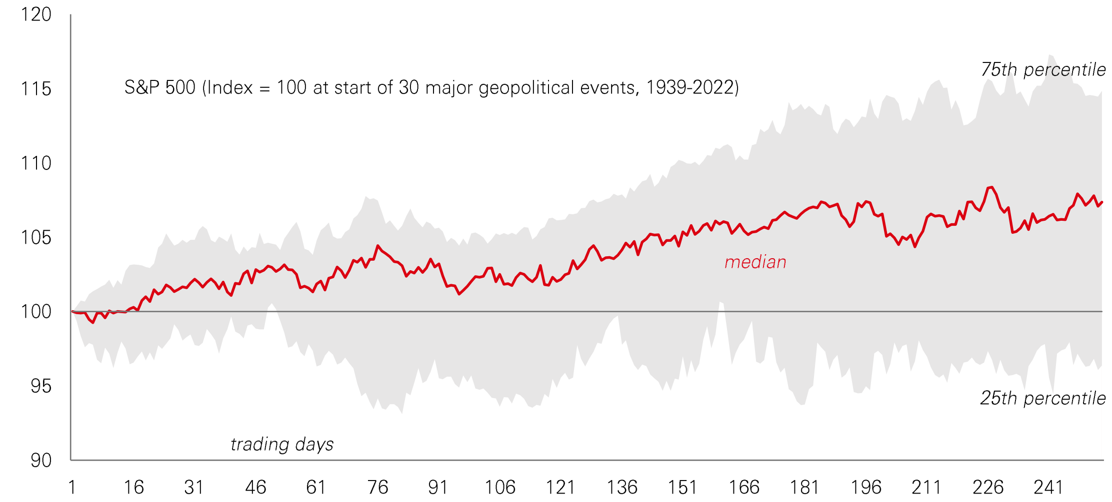
HSBC Asset Management

Investment Weekly

19 April 2024
For Professional Clients only.

Chart of the week – Stocks and geopolitical shocks



The recent escalation of events in the Middle East puts geopolitical risk back on the radar for global investors. Typically, geopolitical shocks – and a higher geopolitical risk premium – mean spikes in market volatility, higher correlations among risky assets, and risk-off moves favouring safe-havens.

But history also tells us that most geopolitical events have short-lived effects on markets. The general pattern is for an initial wobble in stocks, followed by market gains. But there is a caveat: some geopolitical events have resulted in much bigger-than-average stock market drawdowns. And several have had much longer durations.

The 1973 Oil Crisis stands out as a far-reaching and highly impactful event for investment markets. The shock tipped the world into recession in 1973-5, and toward a stagflation equilibrium.

In the current situation, the good news is that Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, and the UAE are sitting on more than 5m b/d of spare capacity, implying room to replace lost Iranian barrels. The US and China also have strategic reserves, and shale is now a big factor in US energy independence. Western economies are less oil-intensive than they were in the 1970s.

Increased market volatility may create an opportunity for contrarians to get long on risk assets. But at this juncture, risk premiums embedded in many Western asset classes look low. **Elevated geopolitical risk is likely to be a feature, not a bug, of the 'multi-polar' international system**.

Market Spotlight

EM high yielders surging ahead

Our EM bonds team point out that over the past six months, bonds issued by emerging markets with the lowest credit ratings (the B and C rated buckets) have returned 14% and 46% respectively versus a total return of 10% for the broader Emerging Market Bond Index.

Three factors have driven outsized returns. First, lower food and energy prices have helped improve terms of trade allowing economies to return to growth and easing external financing needs. Second, support from international financial institutions has lowered credit risks in countries like Egypt and Pakistan, and in some cases, even allowed countries like Kenya to return to international capital markets. Finally, new governments have pivoted to sustainable policies in Türkiye, Argentina, and Ecuador.

The punchline here is with more sustainable policies and IMF programs in place, outperformance in these idiosyncratic stories can continue even in a challenging macro environment for fixed income.

Defensive Stocks →

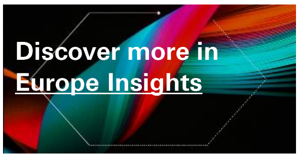
The case for defensive stocks after a period of underperformance

IMF Outlook →

How US growth divergence is impacting markets

Asian Infrastructure →

Investment opportunities in Asia's fast growing infrastructure sector



The value of investments and any income from them can go down as well as up and investors may not get back the amount originally invested. Past performance does not predict future returns.

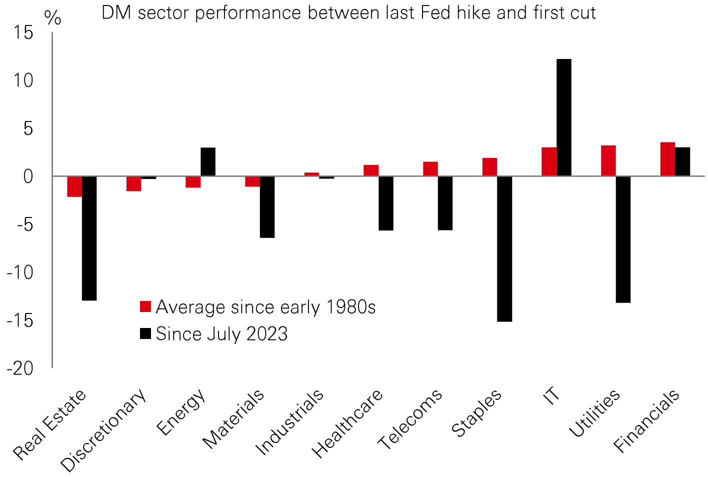
Source: HSBC Asset Management. Macrobond, Bloomberg. Data as at 11am UK time 19 April 2024.

Unloved defensives offer cheap protection

Since the Fed's last rate hike in July 2023, defensive sector stocks – usually classic safe-havens – have been some of the market's biggest losers. Relative sector performance in past cycles suggests that's unusual. Since 1984, sector winners between the last hike and first cut have been, on average, Staples, Utilities, Technology and Financials. While Tech has been a big winner this time, the two defensives – Staples and Utilities – are both down by around 15%.

Today, Developed World Staples offer an excess dividend yield of 110 bps versus the market – about five times the 20-year average. Utilities offer an excess yield of 70 bps. And in the US, it's only the second time in 40 years that the price-book ratio of Staples is below the market.

For investors, this relative underperformance could point to a source of cheap protection against adverse economic outcomes. And even in the absence of growth shocks, further disinflation and lower bond yields would likely benefit these sectors.

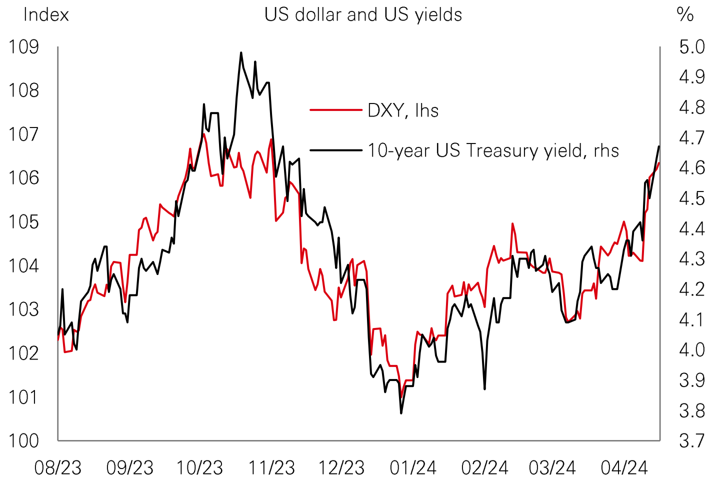


Spillover effects of US strength

The latest IMF World Economic Outlook (WEO) forecasts highlight the widening divergence between growth in the US and other developed market economies. The IMF revised up its 2024 US GDP projection by 0.6pp to 2.7%. Europe was revised lower, Japan left unchanged, with both expected to grow by less than 1%.

This outperformance of US growth, and concerns that it may further hamper any progress on the inflation front, is playing out in bond markets and spilling into risk markets. The 10-year US Treasury yield has jumped by around 40bp since end-March as investors revise their assumptions around the timing of Fed rate cuts. This has coincided with a 5% month-to-date drawdown in the S&P 500.

And although strong US growth supports the domestic earnings and defaults outlook, limiting the downside, investors need to monitor the potential spillover effects to the rest of the world. In particular, **the recent surge in the US dollar will have important implications, not least crimping the ability of many global central banks to ease policy**.

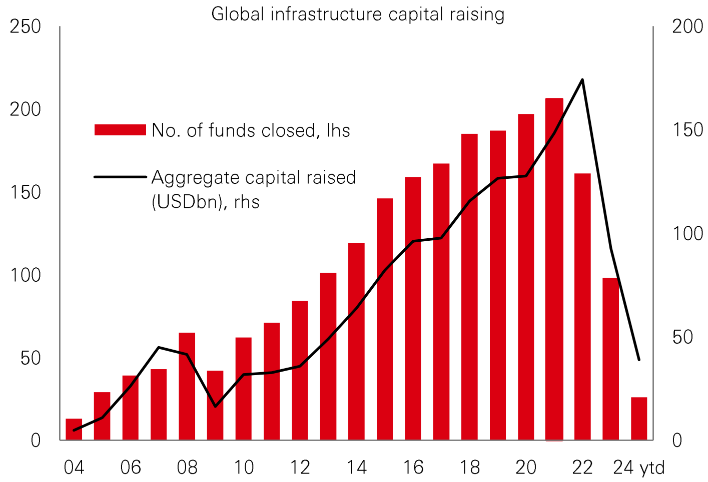


Building infrastructure in Asia

With assets under management of USD1.3 trillion, global infrastructure has been a popular asset class with investors in recent years. While elevated rates and lower deal activity saw fundraising slow and fewer new funds reach target (and close) in 2023, demand for private investment is expected to stay high.

Much of this private capital is earmarked for funding projects in the West. But infrastructure plans in Asia – particularly the region's efforts to develop new renewable energy generation – are also a key opportunity, and one that could be overlooked by investors.

Asia tends to be unsuitable (and ignored) by large funds that need to invest at scale. That gives mid-market (sub-USD 1bn) funds a broader range of up-front opportunities in smaller projects. It also gives them the ability to have closer involvement in those projects, and more options when it comes to unwinding their exposure later on. Overall, **it's an asset class that aligns with our house view of putting cash to work in alternative portfolio diversifiers**.



Past performance does not predict future returns. The level of yield is not guaranteed and may rise or fall in the future.
Source: HSBC Asset Management. Macrobond, Bloomberg. Data as at 11am UK time 19 April 2024.

Asset class views

Our baseline macro scenario is for a soft-ish landing, involving a slowdown in growth and further disinflation. But the data flow is likely to remain bumpy and the outlook remains uncertain. Risk asset valuations are stretched in many areas. That means that any deterioration in corporate fundamentals could create market volatility. A defensive positioning in portfolios remains appropriate, which includes selective exposures to fixed income, risk assets, and private markets.

House view represents a 12-month investment view across major asset classes in our portfolios.

	Asset Class	- View +	Comments
Macro Factors	Global growth		A defensive positioning in investment portfolios remains appropriate given optimistic market expectations versus a lingering risk of macro disappointment or weakness. We prefer to access the growth factor in laggard regions, such as in Asia and emerging markets
	Duration		Robust growth and inflation data have put upward pressure on yields so far in H1. Carry remains appealing and, in adverse economic outcomes, there is scope for strong returns in global duration. We favour the US and UK curves
	Emerging Markets		The outlook for EMs is bolstered by China policy support feeding through to the real economy, eventual Fed easing, and a growth premium versus the West. Disinflation is an ongoing process, especially in Latam and Europe, allowing EM central banks to lead the cutting cycle
Bonds	10yr US Treasuries		Yields have ground higher over the course of Q1, driven by resilient growth and inflation data. However, growth could disappoint expectations in H2, meaning investors price in more cuts. We anticipate yield curve steepening by the end of the year
	EMD Local		EM local-currency bonds have performed well. Proactive central banks in Latam and Europe are leading the global cutting cycle. And many economies have seen rapid disinflation. We remain overweight Brazil, Indonesia, Mexico, Peru and South Africa
	Asia Local		The near-term outlook for Asia bonds is stable. A Fed pivot later this year and less hawkish Asian central banks should boost performance. We are positive on Indonesia, India, and Korea – markets which benefit from carry and the prospect of capital gains driven by rate cuts
Credits	Global Credit		Global credit is expensive with most non-financial spreads at near-cyclical tights. Financials, particularly banks, look attractive but less so than they were at the start of 2024. All-in yields continue to support inflows, helping long duration corporate credit
	Global High-Yield		Valuations are expensive with spreads falling sharply in recent months. The market prices a global soft landing. But the tight spreads in HY are offset by a high 'all-in' yield. And corporate fundamentals are not a source of concern
	Asia Credit		Valuations are expensive as spreads approach historic tights. The rising chance of a US soft landing mitigates the risk of material spread widening. Economic resilience within Asia, plus China policy action, support the regional credit market outlook today
	EMD Hard Currency Bonds		EM credit spreads can benefit as Fed rate cuts approach, but this prospect has already driven a re-rating of the asset class. Spreads are at historic tights and it is difficult to see further compression, although we remain cyclically-constructive
Equities	DM Equities		The bull market continues, bolstered by high confidence in the soft landing, and leadership from quality growth. But as investor perceptions shift, the market is discounting a lot of good news. Risks of an adverse surprise are rising, even if an imminent growth collapse looks unlikely
	EM Equities		The EM growth outlook is a relative bright spot in a global context, with disinflation and the prospect of Fed rate cuts being supportive. Stock and currency market valuations remain undemanding. Idiosyncratic trends within EMs imply scope for portfolio diversification too
	Asia ex Japan		Asia is an outperformer year-to-date. Chinese policy activism is rebuilding investor confidence in the market. India fundamentals are supportive, with strong EPS growth, despite elevated valuations. Korea and Taiwan continue to benefit from the upswing in the semiconductor cycle
Alternatives	Global Private Equity		With tighter financial conditions raising the cost of leverage, PE funds may face challenges in delivering consistently strong returns. However, increasing economic headwinds can create attractive entry points for longer-term investors. The investment case is about alpha, not beta
	Global Real Estate		In a more benign macro environment, real estate sub-sectors with a more secure income profile and lower leverage should outperform. Following recent price corrections driven by higher interest rates, there may be opportunities for value-add or opportunistic strategies to acquire at a low base
	Infrastructure Debt		Infrastructure debt currently offers stronger expected returns than global credits, and experiences lower spread volatility during economic slowdowns. It has strong defensive attributes, offers inflation-linked cash flows and benefits from thematic drivers such as the green transition

Source: HSBC Asset Management. Data as at 11am UK time 19 April 2024.

Key Events and Data Releases

This week

Date	Country	Indicator	Data as of	Actual	Prior	Comment
Mon. 15 April	EZ	Industrial Production (mom)	Feb	0.8%	-3.0%	The underlying trend in eurozone industrial production remains down in early 2024 excluding recent volatile movements in Ireland
	US	Retail Sales (mom)	Mar	0.7%	0.9%	US retail sales surprised on the upside in March, with upward revisions to January and February, pointing to solid consumption in Q1 2024
Tue. 16 April	UK	Unemployment Rate (3 months)	Feb	4.2%	3.9%	The labour market is cooling, evident from falling employment. Underlying average earnings growth is slowing gradually
	CN	Retail Sales (ytd)	Mar	4.7%	5.5%	Retail sales growth weakened in March amid low consumer sentiment
	CN	Industrial Production (ytd)	Mar	6.1%	7.0%	Policy remains supportive for industrial production, with high-end manufacturing industries the main driver despite external headwinds
	CN	GDP (qoq, SA)	Q1	1.6%	1.2%	Q1 GDP surprised on the upside, supported by strong manufacturing investment and exports. The GDP deflator fell for a fourth consecutive quarter in Q1 2024
	US	Industrial Production (mom)	Mar	0.4%	0.4%	Production is showing signs of recovery, consistent with recent improvements in the ISM manufacturing survey
	US	IMF publishes World Economic Outlook	Apr			The IMF upgraded its US 2024 GDP forecast, but lowered its growth projections for a few other advanced economies while aggregate emerging market growth was little changed
Wed. 17 April	UK	CPI (yoy)	Mar	3.2%	3.4%	Headline inflation was higher than expected in March with service sector inflation remaining elevated
Thu. 18 April	US	Existing Home Sales (mom)	Mar	-5.1%	9.5%	Pending home sales point to a decline in existing home sales
Fri. 19 April	MX	Retail Sales (mom)	Feb	-	-0.6%	Restrictive monetary policy has weighed on retail sales in early 2024
	JP	Nationwide CPI ex fresh food & energy (yoy)	Mar	2.9%	3.2%	Higher wage growth should boost service sector inflation in coming months, keeping core inflation above 2% yoy in H224

P – Preliminary, Q – Quarter **EZ – Eurozone, US – United States, UK – United Kingdom, CN – China, MX – Mexico, JP – Japan**

The week ahead

Date	Country	Indicator	Data as of	Survey	Prior	Comment
Mon. 22 April	US	Q1 Corporate Earnings				So far, around 10% of US firms have reported in Q1. Industrials and consumer discretionary have largely missed estimates, financials sit in the middle amid concerns about the outlook
	CN	Loan Prime Rate (1yr)	Apr	3.5%	3.5%	The PBOC is likely to keep the 1yr and 5yr LPR unchanged, having left the Medium Lending Facility Rate unchanged on April 15
Tue. 23 April	UK	Composite PMI	Mar (P)	52.6	52.8	The UK composite PMI has been in expansion territory in early 2024, hinting at a slight pick-up in activity
	EZ	HCOB Eurozone Composite PMI	Apr (P)	50.8	50.3	The eurozone composite PMI has risen in recent months but is still consistent with stagnation or, at best, minimal growth
	US	S&P Global Composite PMI	Apr (P)	-	52.1	The US composite PMI has been steady recently, with both the manufacturing and services indices in expansion territory
	US	New Home Sales (mom)	Mar	1.2%	-0.3%	New home sales have been range-bound since mid-2022 amid high interest rates
	IN	Composite PMI	Apr (P)	-	61.8	India's composite PMI should remain elevated in early Q2 amid continued buoyant domestic demand
Wed. 24 April	GE	IFO Business Climate Index	Apr	88.8	87.8	IFO's business climate index has improved recently but the manufacturing PMI signals a more cautious stance
	US	Durable Goods Orders (mom)	Mar	2.8%	1.4%	US durable goods orders have been volatile recently, with the underlying trend declining gradually
Thu. 25 April	US	GDP (qoq annualised)	Q1	2.3%	3.4%	US growth is expected to moderate towards its trend rate in early 2024 with consumer spending remaining firm
	TK	Turkey Central Bank Interest Rate Decision	Apr	50.0%	50.0%	Ongoing inflation concerns suggest Turkey's central bank will maintain a restrictive policy stance in the near-term
Fri. 26 April	JP	BoJ Monetary Policy Meeting	Apr	0.10%	0.10%	The BoJ should keep policy on hold in April, with medium-term inflation forecasts probably revised higher to 2%
	US	Core PCE Deflator (yoy)	Mar	2.7%	2.8%	The core PCE deflator's progress towards the Fed's 2% medium-term target has stalled but should resume beyond the near-term

P – Preliminary, Q – Quarter **US – United States, CN – China, UK – United Kingdom, EZ – Eurozone, IN – India, GE – Germany, TK – Turkey, JP – Japan**

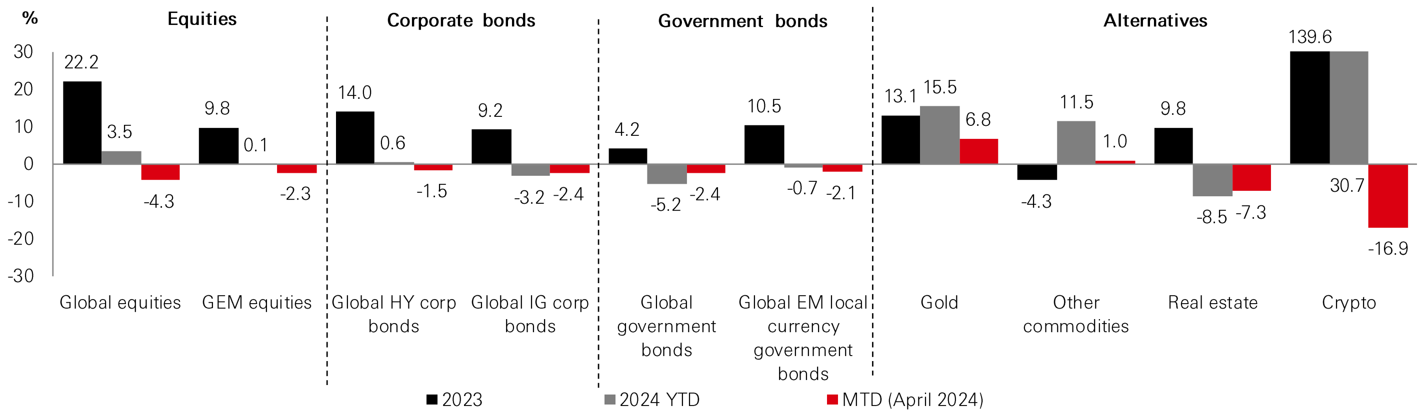
Source: HSBC Asset Management. Data as at 11am UK time 19 April 2024.

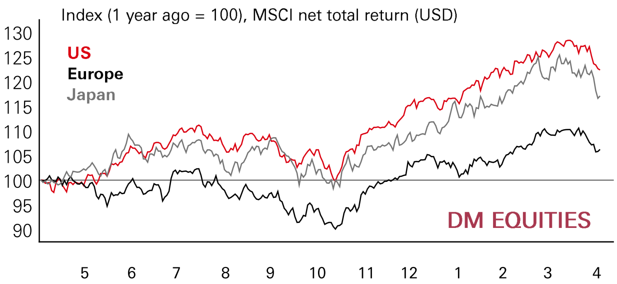
Market review

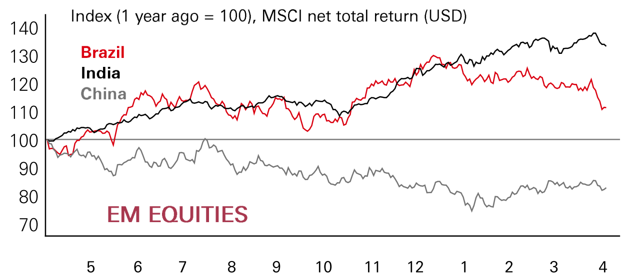
This week

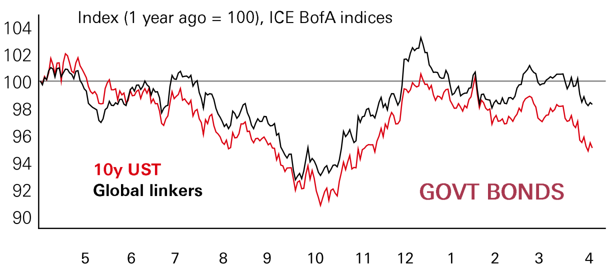
Geopolitical concerns and US rate worries continue to weigh on risk markets. US government bonds were supported by safe-haven flows, with Fed Chair Powell acknowledging that US inflation "will likely take longer" to reach the 2% medium-term target. Further strong US data reinforced market expectations of just one to two rate cuts by year-end. US equities weakened across the board as investors digested Q1 earnings, while the Euro Stoxx 50 index moved sideways. Japan's Nikkei 225 fell in choppy trading, with the yen stabilising against the US dollar. In EM, the Shanghai composite index rallied on supportive official comments over new investor-friendly stock market rules amid mixed Chinese data, while India's Sensex index fell. In commodities, oil prices declined during the week as traders weighed the impact of Middle East tensions. Gold continues to hover around all-time highs.

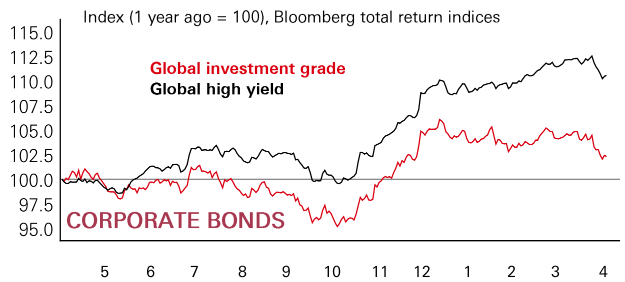
Selected asset performance

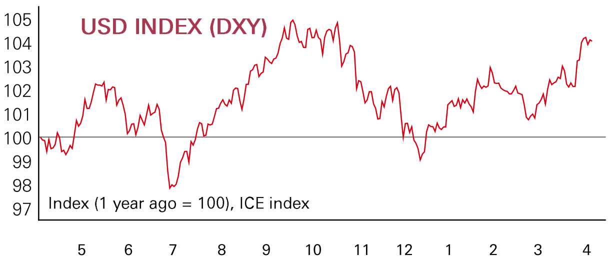


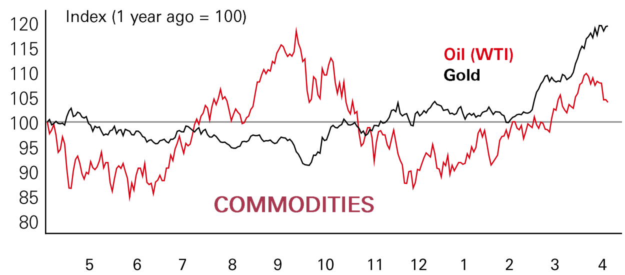












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Market data

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)
World									
MSCI AC World Index (USD)	749	-2.1	-3.1	3.5	14.3	3.1	786	628	17.6
North America									
US Dow Jones Industrial Average	37,775	-0.5	-3.4	-0.2	11.4	0.2	39,889	32,327	18.1
US S&P 500 Index	5,011	-2.2	-3.2	3.5	20.6	5.1	5,265	4,048	20.9
US NASDAQ Composite Index	15,602	-3.5	-3.5	1.9	28.3	3.9	16,539	11,799	27.5
Canada S&P/TSX Composite Index	21,708	-0.9	-0.7	3.8	5.0	3.6	22,380	18,692	14.9
Europe									
MSCI AC Europe (USD)	537	-0.9	-2.9	4.2	3.8	0.7	562	459	13.6
Euro STOXX 50 Index	4,912	-0.9	-1.9	10.4	11.8	8.6	5,122	3,993	13.5
UK FTSE 100 Index	7,829	-2.1	1.2	4.9	-0.9	1.2	8,045	7,216	11.4
Germany DAX Index*	17,713	-1.2	-1.5	7.0	11.4	5.7	18,567	14,630	12.7
France CAC-40 Index	7,990	-0.3	-2.6	8.4	5.8	5.9	8,254	6,774	13.6
Spain IBEX 35 Index	10,699	0.1	0.0	8.5	12.7	5.9	11,140	8,879	10.6
Italy FTSE MIB Index	33,782	0.1	-1.4	11.6	20.9	11.3	34,908	26,000	8.8
Asia Pacific									
MSCI AC Asia Pacific ex Japan (USD)	523	-2.1	-1.2	5.0	-0.1	-1.0	546	469	13.6
Japan Nikkei-225 Stock Average	37,068	-6.2	-7.3	3.1	29.6	10.8	41,088	28,242	19.3
Australian Stock Exchange 200	7,567	-2.8	-1.8	2.0	2.7	-0.3	7,911	6,751	16.7
Hong Kong Hang Seng Index	16,224	-3.0	-1.8	6.0	-20.3	-4.8	20,633	14,794	8.0
Shanghai Stock Exchange Composite Index	3,065	1.5	0.1	8.2	-9.0	3.0	3,419	2,635	11.1
Hang Seng China Enterprises Index	5,747	-2.3	-0.6	12.1	-16.6	-0.4	7,024	4,943	7.5
Taiwan TAIEX Index	19,527	-5.8	-1.7	10.4	23.8	8.9	20,884	15,284	17.7
Korea KOSPI Index	2,592	-3.4	-2.4	4.8	0.7	-2.4	2,779	2,274	10.3
India SENSEX 30 Index	73,088	-1.6	1.5	2.0	22.7	1.2	75,124	59,413	20.8
Indonesia Jakarta Stock Price Index	7,087	-2.7	-3.4	-1.9	3.9	-2.6	7,454	6,563	1.7
Malaysia Kuala Lumpur Composite Index	1,548	-0.2	0.2	4.1	8.6	6.4	1,566	1,369	13.9
Philippines Stock Exchange PSE Index	6,443	-3.2	-5.9	-0.9	-0.1	-0.1	7,071	5,920	10.8
Singapore FTSE Straits Times Index	3,177	-1.3	0.1	0.8	-4.4	-2.0	3,393	3,042	10.5
Thailand SET Index	1,332	-4.6	-3.6	-3.6	-15.7	-5.9	1,595	1,330	14.2
Latam									
Argentina Merval Index	1,172,830	-5.8	3.8	-0.2	325.9	26.2	1,334,440	274,292	5.3
Brazil Bovespa Index*	124,196	-1.4	-2.6	-2.7	19.5	-7.4	134,392	101,064	7.8
Chile IPSA Index	6,451	-1.7	0.5	10.4	19.0	4.1	6,731	5,147	11.7
Colombia COLCAP Index	1,321	-5.0	1.1	3.7	5.9	10.5	1,426	1,045	6.7
Mexico S&P/BMV IPC Index	55,739	-1.5	0.3	0.5	2.6	-2.9	59,021	47,765	13.1
EEMEA									
Russia MOEX Index	3,457	0.0	5.9	9.2	32.6	11.6	3,479	2,484	N/A
South Africa JSE Index	72,823	-3.3	1.3	0.2	-7.6	-5.3	79,295	69,128	9.6
Turkey ISE 100 Index*	9,459	-3.6	5.9	18.3	86.9	26.6	9,849	4,311	5.9

*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	-2.1	-2.9	3.9	3.5	16.3	12.1	56.4
US equities	-2.3	-3.2	3.7	5.1	22.4	21.9	82.6
Europe equities	-0.9	-2.6	4.9	1.5	6.7	7.4	33.3
Asia Pacific ex Japan equities	-2.1	-1.1	5.6	-0.5	2.6	-19.0	9.0
Japan equities	-4.2	-4.8	3.0	4.7	17.6	2.5	36.0
Latam equities	-3.1	-3.7	-4.2	-9.5	13.2	20.9	12.2
Emerging Markets equities	-2.2	-0.7	5.5	0.1	5.6	-18.4	5.6

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.

Past performance does not predict future returns.
Source: HSBC Asset Management. Bloomberg. Data as at 11am UK time 19 April 2024.

Market data

Bond indices - Total Return	Close	1-week Change (%)	1-month Change (%)	3-month Change (%)	1-year Change (%)	YTD Change (%)
BarCap GlobalAgg (Hedged in USD)	553	-0.5	-0.9	-0.4	3.1	-1.5
JPM EMBI Global	842.6	-0.7	-0.8	1.3	7.8	-0.7
BarCap US Corporate Index (USD)	3122.2	-0.9	-1.8	-1.8	1.9	-3.1
BarCap Euro Corporate Index (Eur)	245.8	-0.7	0.0	0.9	6.2	-0.2
BarCap Global High Yield (Hedged in USD)	573.7	-0.5	-0.6	1.9	11.8	1.3
Markit iBoxx Asia ex-Japan Bond Index (USD)	213.9	-0.4	-0.6	0.5	3.7	0.1
Markit iBoxx Asia ex-Japan High-Yield Bond Index (USD)	242	-0.4	-0.2	3.6	5.9	5.5

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 2023	52-week High	52-week Low	1-week Change (%)
Developed markets									
EUR/USD	1.07	1.06	1.09	1.09	1.10	1.10	1.13	1.04	0.1
GBP/USD	1.24	1.25	1.27	1.27	1.24	1.27	1.31	1.20	-0.1
CHF/USD	1.10	1.09	1.13	1.15	1.11	1.19	1.20	1.08	0.5
CAD	1.38	1.38	1.36	1.34	1.35	1.32	1.39	1.31	0.0
JPY	155	153	151	148	135	141	155	133	-0.8
AUD/USD	0.64	0.65	0.65	0.66	0.67	0.68	0.69	0.63	-0.9
NZD/USD	0.59	0.59	0.61	0.61	0.62	0.63	0.64	0.58	-1.0
Asia									
HKD	7.83	7.84	7.82	7.82	7.85	7.81	7.85	7.79	0.1
CNY	7.24	7.24	7.20	7.19	6.88	7.10	7.35	6.88	-0.1
INR	83.5	83.4	83.0	83.1	82.2	83.2	83.6	81.6	-0.1
MYR	4.78	4.77	4.74	4.72	4.44	4.59	4.81	4.42	-0.3
KRW	1382	1375	1340	1339	1326	1291	1400	1257	-0.5
TWD	32.5	32.3	31.8	31.4	30.6	30.6	32.6	30.5	-0.8
Latam									
BRL	5.25	5.12	5.03	4.93	5.07	4.85	5.29	4.70	-2.6
COP	3941	3856	3876	3911	4528	3875	4728	3739	-2.2
MXN	17.4	16.6	16.8	17.1	18.0	17.0	18.5	16.3	-4.3
ARS	870	867	853	820	217	808	870	218	-0.3
EEMEA									
RUB	93.4	93.3	92.5	88.0	81.7	89.5	102.4	75.1	-0.1
ZAR	19.2	18.9	18.9	19.0	18.2	18.4	19.9	17.4	-1.9
TRY	32.6	32.4	32.4	30.2	19.4	29.5	32.8	19.3	-0.7

Bonds	Close	1-week Ago	1-month Ago	3-months Ago	1-year Ago	Year End 2023	1-week basis point change*
US Treasury yields (%)							
3-Month	5.36	5.38	5.37	5.34	5.09	5.33	-2
2-Year	4.95	4.90	4.68	4.38	4.24	4.25	5
5-Year	4.62	4.56	4.30	4.05	3.70	3.85	6
10-Year	4.57	4.52	4.29	4.12	3.59	3.88	5
30-Year	4.68	4.63	4.44	4.33	3.79	4.03	5
10-year bond yields (%)							
Japan	0.85	0.85	0.73	0.66	0.48	0.61	0
UK	4.23	4.14	4.06	3.93	3.85	3.53	10
Germany	2.45	2.36	2.45	2.34	2.51	2.02	9
France	2.96	2.86	2.89	2.83	3.06	2.56	10
Italy	3.86	3.76	3.70	3.88	4.36	3.69	11
Spain	3.26	3.18	3.25	3.25	3.54	2.98	8
China	2.26	2.28	2.29	2.50	2.84	2.56	-3
Australia	4.26	4.27	4.08	4.29	3.51	3.96	-1
Canada	3.76	3.65	3.52	3.49	3.06	3.11	11

*Numbers may not add up due to rounding.

Commodities		1-week Change (%)	1-month Change (%)	3-month Change (%)	1-year Change (%)	YTD Change (%)	52-week High	52-week Low
Gold	2,381	1.6	10.4	17.3	19.4	15.4	2,432	1,811
Brent Oil	86.7	-4.1	0.1	11.9	11.5	13.2	92	69
WTI Crude Oil	82.4	-3.8	-0.4	12.9	11.9	14.3	88	65
R/J CRB Futures Index	295.6	-0.8	3.0	11.4	7.5	12.0	298	254
LME Copper	9,828	3.9	9.5	17.7	9.6	14.8	9,843	7,856

Past performance does not predict future returns. The level of yield is not guaranteed and may rise or fall in the future.

Source: HSBC Asset Management. Bloomberg. Data as at 11am UK time 19 April 2024.

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0627-24; EXP 01.10.2024