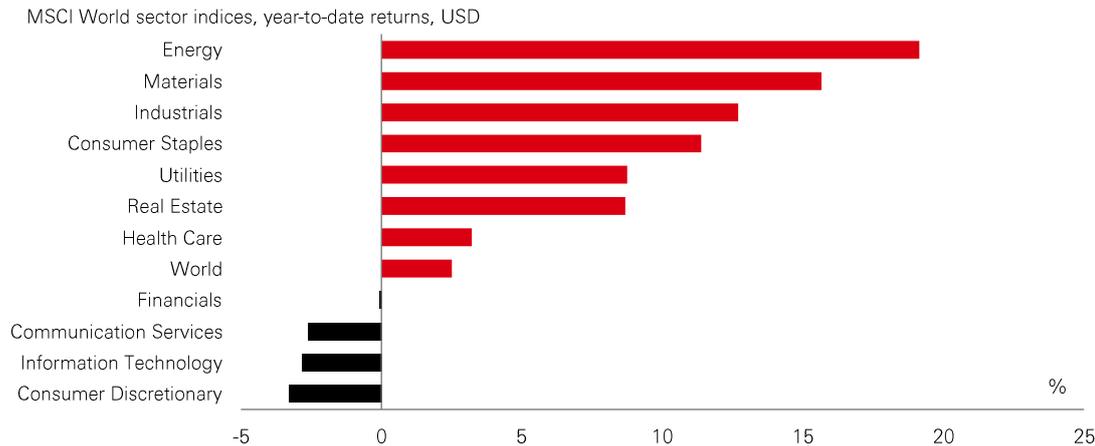


# Investment Weekly

20 February 2026

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## Chart of the week – Sector rotation in 2026



Investors often visualise a clock when thinking about how the evolving economic cycle influences equity market behaviour. The metaphor reminds us that the early hours of the economic recovery mean it's time to pivot to deep cyclicals, such as consumer discretionary and small caps. As the day continues, and once the rhythm of growth and inflation is more firmly established, the "investment clock" points to later stage cyclicals, including energy and industrials. And as the day finally comes to a close, and forecasters fret about macro slowdown and recession, the clock selects consumer staples, utilities and healthcare. Even when GDP disappoints, you still have to clean your teeth.

But the investment clock seems to have gone haywire. Like some jet-lagged business executive, it can't work out what time zone it's in. In 2026 so far, energy (+19%) and materials (+16%) are the sector leaders, with industrials not too far behind. But defensive bets in consumer staples (+11%) and utilities (+9%) are also performing strongly. And price action in small cap stocks (+9%) confuses things even more. The signal seems to be that we are, simultaneously, early, mid, and late-cycle! Good news for the two (or three) handed economists. But a confusing picture for the rest of us.

What's going on? The failure of the clock metaphor sums up the complexity of investment markets today. The system is being buffeted by two key megatrends. Technology is a positive demand shock, and – eventually – a positive supply shock too, but it is also a disruptive force for many businesses and workers. Meanwhile, the changing global order and new, multi polar world is mostly a negative supply shock, but boosts some sectors (European defence, for example). Then there is the market rotation story – value is performing strongly versus momentum so far this year. While high dividend payers are attracting more attention. No-one said it was easy. But **the complexity serves as a reminder of the importance of a well-researched investment philosophy, and process.** [#stocks](#) [#sectors](#) [#megatrends](#)

### Market Spotlight

#### Diggin' the diggers

The market's long love affair with "jam tomorrow" growth stocks is cooling. While the headline indices hold firm, a distinct rotation is under way beneath the surface: a pivot away from big promises on tech profits, towards more reliable sources of return in value and high dividend names. After three years where momentum reigned supreme, investors are waking up to the reality that US hyperscalers cannot carry the index forever.

Part of the story is a **rotation into infrastructure**: not just traditional utilities and transport, but the data centres and energy grids required to power the digital transition. The sector currently trades on a price-earnings ratio of 17x and is at its widest discount to the rest of the market for nearly 10 years. Meanwhile, it boasts a dividend yield of 4.1%, which is more than double the index average. Infrastructure also tends to have a degree of inflation protection and traditionally stable income growth. That reinforces its potential appeal not just as a value play, but as a relatively defensive asset class that benefits from stable cashflows, below average volatility, and low correlations to other asset classes. [#infrastructure](#) [#value](#)

#### Government Bonds →

Exploring the drivers behind the recent bond rally

#### German Bunds →

How markets might react to German fiscal expansion

#### Emerging Markets →

Why EM assets are performing well

**Read our latest views:**  
**Investment Monthly**  
**February 2026**

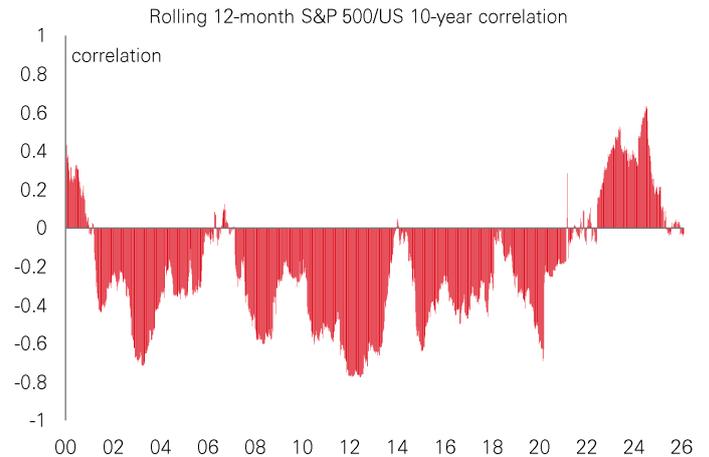
**The value of investments and any income from them can go down as well as up and investors may not get back the amount originally invested. Past performance does not predict future returns. The level of yield is not guaranteed and may rise or fall in the future.** For informational purposes only and should not be construed as a recommendation to invest in the specific country, product, strategy, sector, or security. Diversification does not ensure a profit or protect against loss. Any views expressed were held at the time of preparation and are subject to change without notice. Any forecast, projection or target where provided is indicative only and is not guaranteed in any way. HSBC Asset Management accepts no liability for any failure to meet such forecast, projection or target. Source: HSBC Asset Management, Bloomberg, Macrobond. Data as at 7.30am UK time 20 February 2026.

### Bonds are back – for now

US Treasury market action has been confusing of late. Economic data is surprising to the upside, which would usually be expected to weigh on bonds. However, 10-year yields have dipped by around 20 basis points this month, leaving them toward the bottom of their 12-month range.

The catalyst isn't found in January's payrolls print, which points to a labour market that may be stabilising. Rather, recent market distress appears to be a primary driver of bond moves. With the US tech trade faltering, crypto slipping, and gold and silver losing their lustre simultaneously, investors are returning to traditional havens.

For the 60/40 investor, this is a welcome return to orthodoxy: after a long hiatus, **Treasuries are working as a portfolio shock absorber again – for now.** But with tariffs keeping goods prices frothy and the colossal AI capex binge posing upside inflation risks, a negative correlation between stocks and bonds isn't guaranteed. The spectre of fiscal dominance also looms large, with the debt burden and weight of Treasury supply this year. So, while **bonds have offered some shelter from the risk-off storm in the last couple of weeks, there's still a need for other diversifiers in resilient portfolios.** #bonds #diversification

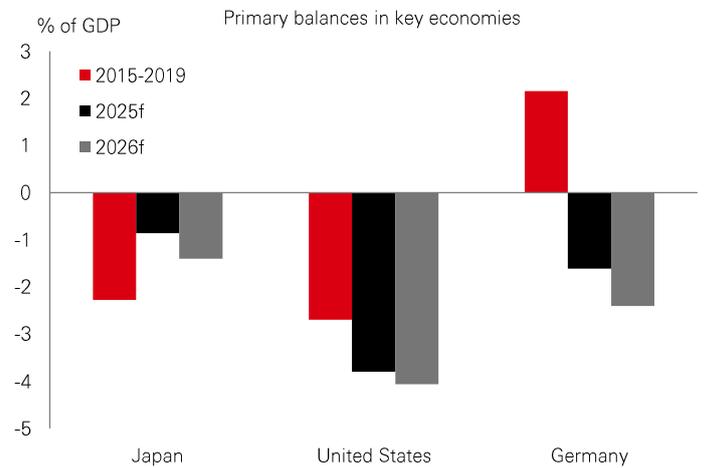


### Null and void

For years, Germany's "Schwarze Null" policy of sticking to a balanced budget was central to the country's fiscal policy. Its long-standing commitment to constraint has traditionally shaped its economic debate, positioning it as a global benchmark for financial good behaviour.

Yet, in a major shift this year, Germany is pulling the fiscal lever to boost growth. Other economies doing the same have risked unsettling investors. In the US, for example, Treasury yields remain elevated as the market grapples with worries over fiscal easing, geopolitics, and Fed independence. While in Japan, signs of fiscal expansion and a repricing of the inflation regime have pushed bond yields to multi-decade highs.

But German Bunds could be the exception. With new spending earmarked for defence, infrastructure, and green energy, gross Bund issuance is set to hit an all-time high in 2026. But given its history of prudence and relatively low debt pile, Germany's fiscal path is seen as credible and by far the least concerning in the G7. **Amid global uncertainty, that means Bunds are likely to remain a reliable safety asset for investors.** #germany #bunds

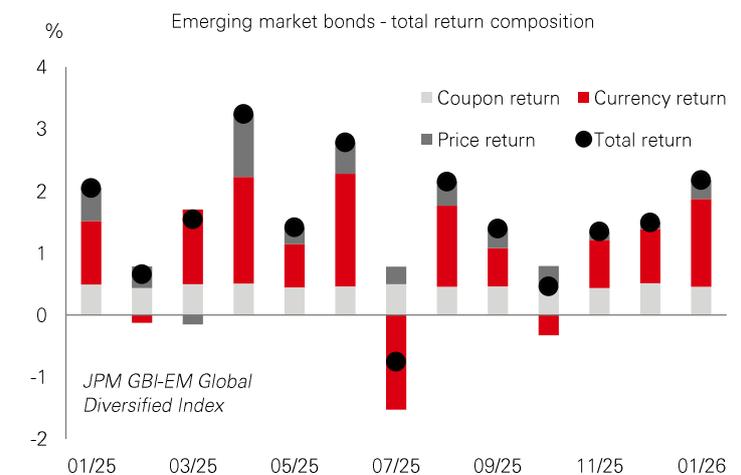


### Winning ways

When underdog South Korean snowboarder Kim Sang-kyum scraped through the first round of the parallel giant slalom at this year's Winter Olympics, some called it luck. But after years of Olympic disappointment, Kim then went on to produce a stunning display to clinch the silver medal and beat some of the world's top ranked competitors.

By riding his luck and then dazzling on his own merit, Kim's success echoes a similar story in financial markets last year. Emerging market assets – including local currency bonds – rode a tailwind of US dollar weakness in early 2025. But even when that catalyst faded, with the dollar stabilising against the euro and strengthening against the yen and sterling, EMs still performed. This difference is that foreign flows have persisted on signs of maturity in EM economies, stronger policy credibility, sustainable balances, and more differentiated growth paths.

**With attractive valuations and improving macro stability, our fixed income team see EMs continuing to stand out as a destination for global capital.** They're an example of how shifts from lucky to good can pay off for both markets and snowboarders alike. #EM #bonds



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## Asset class views

Our baseline macro scenario is for solid global growth, some sticky inflation, modest interest rate cuts, and reduced policy uncertainty. But risk asset valuations are stretched in many areas. That means that any deterioration in corporate fundamentals could create market volatility. A cautiously pro-risk 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           | ■ | ■    | ■ | ■        | ■ | ■ | ■ | Global growth has remained solid, but the outlook is highly uncertain, and inflation is sticky. Consequently, a cautiously pro-risk stance in investment portfolios appears appropriate. We prefer to access the growth factor in regions with lower valuations, such as Asia and emerging markets            |
|               | Duration                | ■ | ■    | ■ | ■        | ■ | ■ | ■ | The shape of the yield curve is highly dependent on Fed policies, and the fiscal and inflation outlook. We expect a trend of modest steepening over the medium term, as US fiscal concerns build. If adverse economic outcomes prevail, there is scope for strong returns in global duration                  |
|               | Emerging Markets        | ■ | ■    | ■ | ■        | ■ | ■ | ■ | The EM growth outlook is a relative bright spot in a global context. Limited inflation pressures, Fed policy easing, and a weaker USD in 2025 have paved the way for more countries to cut rates. China policy remains supportive, but global trade fragmentation is a challenge                              |
| Bonds         | US 10yr Treasuries      | ■ | ■    | ■ | ■        | ■ | ■ | ■ | Yields have been in a relatively narrow channel of late and the near-term outlook appears range bound. Sticky inflation, fiscal concerns and better-than expected growth could push yields higher. Significantly lower yields are likely to require clear evidence that the labour market is cracking         |
|               | EMD Local               | ■ | ■    | ■ | ■        | ■ | ■ | ■ | EM local currency bonds have benefited from a backdrop of high real yields, strong fundamentals, and a weaker US dollar. Real rates remain high in many EM majors. While EM disinflation is slowing, the trend for policy easing should continue, with some potentially significant rate cuts in places       |
|               | Asia Local              | ■ | ■    | ■ | ■        | ■ | ■ | ■ | Asia's sound external fundamentals, debt profiles, and policy mix help lower the sensitivity of local rates to external financial volatility. Real yields are attractive in places, and the local inflation and liquidity backdrop is still supportive, though the monetary easing cycle is at a mature stage |
| Credits       | Global Credit           | ■ | ■    | ■ | ■        | ■ | ■ | ■ | IG credit spreads remain close to long-run tights, but all in yields are reasonable. IG issuance is picking up but corporate balance sheets are healthy, and the profits outlook remains positive. We think parts of the IG universe can be a potential hedge in portfolios                                   |
|               | Global High-Yield       | ■ | ■    | ■ | ■        | ■ | ■ | ■ | Global high yield spreads have compressed further from already tight levels amid strong risk-on sentiment. Growth and inflation risks and policy uncertainty present potential risks, but strong corporate earnings could offset this. We prefer a defensive stance with a focus on quality credits           |
|               | Asia Credit             | ■ | ■    | ■ | ■        | ■ | ■ | ■ | Asia IG benefits from attractive all-in yields and limited issuance amid accommodative onshore funding conditions. Credit fundamentals remain sound, and shorter duration helps reduce volatility. We emphasise a selective approach given idiosyncratic growth drivers                                       |
|               | EMD Hard Currency Bonds | ■ | ■    | ■ | ■        | ■ | ■ | ■ | EM hard currency sovereign bonds continue to benefit from strong fundamentals. Spreads have been well-behaved, reflecting the positive ratings stories of many EMs. EM corporate bonds are highly correlated to EM sovereigns but have also had a positive story in their own right                           |
| Equities      | DM Equities             | ■ | ■    | ■ | ■        | ■ | ■ | ■ | We expect a broadening out of global market leadership beyond the US, with episodic volatility. DM equity risk premiums remain positive, but there are downside risks to the earnings outlook if the macro backdrop deteriorates. The US market is also very concentrated                                     |
|               | EM Equities             | ■ | ■    | ■ | ■        | ■ | ■ | ■ | EM equity valuations still exhibit material discounts to DMs. They could benefit from several structural and cyclical tailwinds, though ongoing uncertainties could trigger episodic volatility. Allocation strategies should increasingly consider country- and sector-specific factors                      |
|               | Asia ex Japan           | ■ | ■    | ■ | ■        | ■ | ■ | ■ | Asian markets offer broad sector diversification and high-quality growth opportunities. China's reflationary efforts, prudent policy support across the region, and other long-term themes still serve as positives. However, persistent external uncertainties could amplify market volatility               |
| Alternatives  | Private Markets         | ■ | ■    | ■ | ■        | ■ | ■ | ■ | With elevated macro uncertainty, private credit yields remain attractive due to their continued illiquidity premium that suits long-term investors. In private equity, a recovery in PE-funded buy-out activity could widen its appeal as a source of long-term returns and a portfolio diversifier           |
|               | Hedge Funds             | ■ | ■    | ■ | ■        | ■ | ■ | ■ | Hedge funds can be good diversifiers in an environment of elevated inflation and should there be sharp upticks in volatility. Macro and CTA strategies can be potentially attractive alternatives to bonds when there are positive stock-bond correlations  |
|               | Real Assets             | ■ | ■    | ■ | ■        | ■ | ■ | ■ | Real estate investment activity shows signs of improvement, and the returns outlook appears healthy given yield expansion on the back of higher income. Meanwhile, infrastructure assets currently offer high dividend yields and provide exposure to key growth themes like AI and the energy transition     |

**Past performance does not predict future returns. The level of yield is not guaranteed and may rise or fall in the future. Diversification does not ensure a profit or protect against loss. Investments in emerging markets are by their nature higher risk and potentially more volatile than those inherent in some established markets.** For informational purposes only and should not be construed as a recommendation to invest in the specific country, product, strategy, sector or security. Any views expressed were held at the time of preparation and are subject to change without notice. Any forecast, projection or target where provided is indicative only and is not guaranteed in any way. Costs may vary with fluctuations in the exchange rate. HSBC Asset Management accepts no liability for any failure to meet such forecast, projection or target. Source: HSBC Asset Management. Data as at 7.30am UK time 20 February 2026.



## Key Events and Data Releases

### This week

| Date             | Country | Indicator                   | Data as of | Actual | Prior | Comment   |
|------------------|---------|-----------------------------|------------|--------|-------|---|
| Sun. 15 February | JP      | GDP (qoq)                   | Q4         | 0.1%   | -0.7% | Q4 GDP rose slightly with consumer spending slowing while business investment rebounded   |
| Tue. 17 February |         | Lunar New Year              |            |        |       | Markets were closed in some Asian economies, creating thin liquidity as the region celebrates the Year of the Horse                       |
| Wed. 18 February | UK      | CPI (yoy)                   | Jan        | 3.0%   | 3.4%  | Inflation fell on lower petrol prices and base effects from last January's strength. Services prices remain somewhat sticky               |
|                  | NZ      | RBNZ Official Cash Rate     | Feb        | 2.25%  | 2.25% | The RBNZ was dovish, signalling monetary policy is "likely to remain accommodative for some time"   |
|                  | US      | Industrial Production (mom) | Jan        | 0.7%   | 0.2%  | Manufacturing started the year robustly, and may continue on fiscal boosts, a possible reduction in metals tariffs, and AI tailwinds      |
|                  | US      | FOMC Minutes                | Jan        |        |       | Almost all participants supported the FOMC's decision to leave rates unchanged, with the vast majority noting labour market stabilisation |
| Thu. 19 February | JP      | CPI (yoy)                   | Jan        | 1.5%   | 2.1%  | Core CPI (ex. fresh food) softened on a policy-driven cut in gasoline prices. Services inflation remains stable                           |
|                  | ID      | Bank Indonesia Rate         | Feb        | 4.75%  | 4.75% | BI left policy on hold, reiterating its commitment to a stable currency, whilst maintaining an easing bias near-term                      |
|                  | PH      | Central Bank Policy Rate    | Feb        | 4.25%  | 4.50% | BSP dropped its language about "nearing the end of easing," with additional cuts being contingent on confidence and growth recovery       |
| Fri. 20 February | US      | Composite PMI, Flash        | Feb        | -      | 53.0  | The US composite PMI has moderated in recent months but remains comfortably in expansion territory  |
|                  | US      | PCE Price Index (yoy)       | Dec        | -      | 2.8%  | Economists expect a broadly stable reading. Inflation is likely to remain sticky in the near term but moderate during 2026                |
|                  | EZ      | Composite PMI, Flash        | Feb        | -      | 51.3  | The headline eurozone PMI has fallen in recent months with employment expectations softening, led by Germany                              |
|                  | US      | GDP, Flash (qoq)            | Q4         | -      | 4.4%  | Q4 GDP should be robust albeit softer than Q3, supported by consumer spending and AI-related investment                                   |
|                  | IN      | Composite PMI, Flash        | Feb        | -      | 58.4  | India's composite PMI has been within a tight range since late 2023, and at a level consistent with robust growth                         |

JP - Japan, UK - United Kingdom, NZ - New Zealand, US - United States, ID - Indonesia, PH - Philippines, EZ - Eurozone, IN - India

### The week ahead

| Date             | Country | Indicator                                   | Data as of | Survey | Prior | Comment  |
|------------------|---------|---|------------|--------|-------|--|
| Mon. 23 February | US      | Company Profits                             | Q4         |        |       | >80% of S&P500 results complete. Beats led by Tech, Comms and Energy. Consumer disc. & utilities worst. Comms lead in Europe     |
|                  | GE      | IFO Business Confidence Index               | Feb        | 88.2   | 87.6  | IFO's business confidence index has drifted lower since late 2025, mirroring the Eurozone composite PMI survey                   |
| Tue. 24 February | US      | Consumer Confidence Index, Conference Board | Feb        | 87.5   | 84.5  | Consumer confidence should rebound after January's sharp fall. Perceptions of labour market conditions will be watched closely.  |
| Thu. 26 February | KO      | Bank of Korea Base Rate                     | Feb        | 2.50%  | 2.50% | The BoK is likely to remain on hold near-term amid continued FX volatility and its vigilance regarding financial stability risks |
| Fri. 27 February | US      | PPI (mom)                                   | Jan        | 0.3%   | 0.5%  | The lagged impact of higher tariffs could lift final demand core goods PPI. Final demand services PPI has been volatile          |
|                  | IN      | GDP (yoy)                                   | Q4         | 7.1%   | 8.2%  | Growth should remain robust against US tariff hit given Modi's domestic reforms and strength in consumption and investment       |
| Sat. 28 February | IN      | Industrial Production (yoy)                 | Jan        | -      | 7.8%  | The trend in industrial production has been strong, supported by GST and income tax cuts. Manufacturing is resilient             |

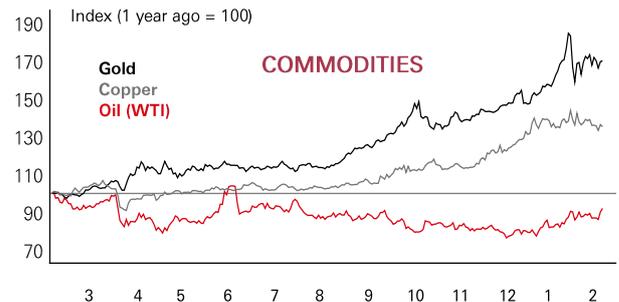
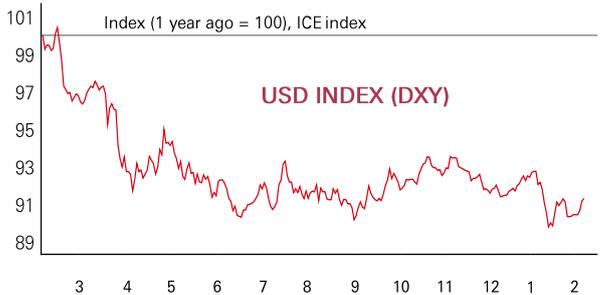
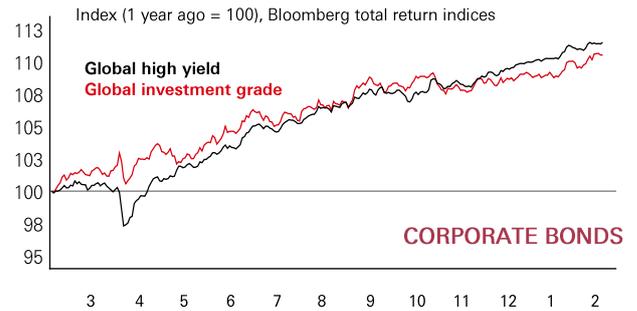
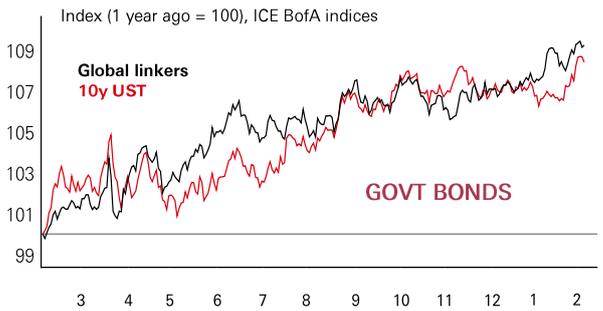
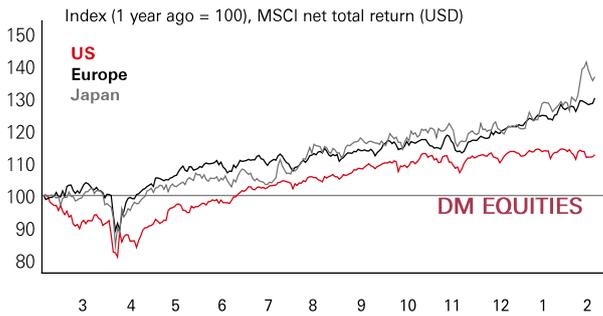
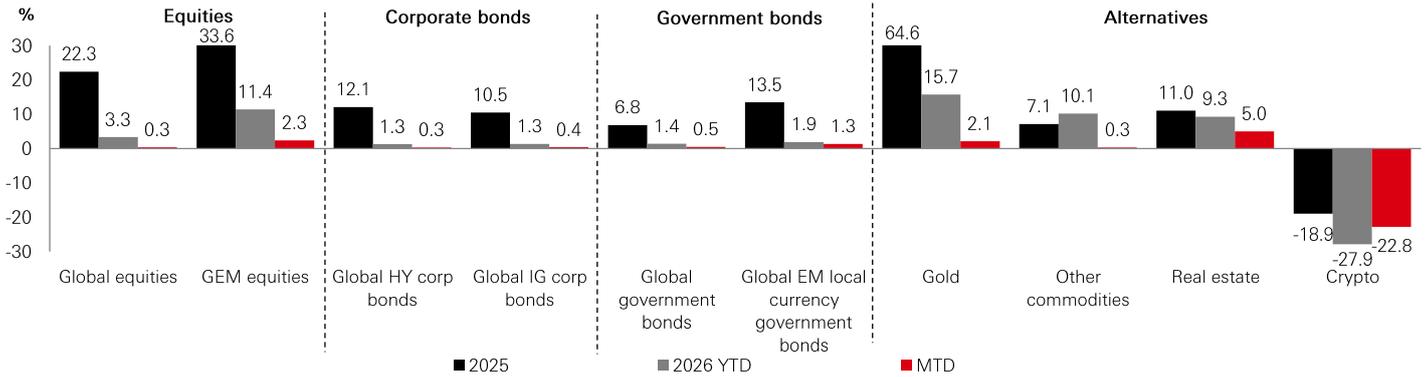
GE - Germany, US - United States, KO - South Korea, IN - India

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## This week

Global equity markets were stable in a holiday-shortened week. In Europe, both the Euro Stoxx 50 and the UK FTSE 100 reached record highs. In the US, while the S&P 500 was set to close the week modestly higher, sector rotation remained a key theme, with investors continuing to shift out of relatively expensive tech stocks into cyclical assets such as industrials and materials. In Japan, the Nikkei 225 consolidated following recent gains. EM Asian markets were largely closed for the Lunar New Year holiday, although Korea's tech-driven Kospi index continued to see robust gains. Elsewhere, Latam stocks traded mixed. January's FOMC minutes revealed that some members viewed maintaining current policy "for some time" as appropriate. The US dollar broadly rose against major currencies, and 10-year US Treasuries were range-bound. In commodities, oil prices rose on geopolitical concerns.

## 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) |
|---|-----------|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------|----------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|
| <b>World</b>                            |           |                   |                    |                    |                   |                |              |             |             |
| MSCI AC World Index (USD)               | 1,047     | 0.4               | 2.4                | 8.1                | 18.5              | 3.2            | 1,061        | 723         | 22.1        |
| <b>North America</b>                    |           |                   |                    |                    |                   |                |              |             |             |
| US Dow Jones Industrial Average         | 49,395    | -0.2              | 1.9                | 8.0                | 11.8              | 2.8            | 50,513       | 36,612      | 22.0        |
| US S&P 500 Index                        | 6,862     | 0.4               | 1.0                | 4.9                | 12.2              | 0.2            | 7,002        | 4,835       | 24.7        |
| US NASDAQ Composite Index               | 22,683    | 0.6               | -1.2               | 2.7                | 13.6              | -2.4           | 24,020       | 14,784      | 35.2        |
| Canada S&P/TSX Composite Index          | 33,595    | 1.6               | 2.6                | 12.3               | 31.7              | 5.9            | 33,693       | 22,228      | 20.2        |
| <b>Europe</b>                           |           |                   |                    |                    |                   |                |              |             |             |
| MSCI AC Europe (USD)                    | 741       | 0.5               | 4.1                | 13.1               | 27.1              | 5.9            | 749          | 516         | 18.1        |
| Euro STOXX 50 Index                     | 6,060     | 1.2               | 2.8                | 8.8                | 11.0              | 4.6            | 6,108        | 4,540       | 18.1        |
| UK FTSE 100 Index                       | 10,627    | 1.7               | 4.9                | 11.5               | 22.7              | 7.0            | 10,716       | 7,545       | 15.7        |
| Germany DAX Index*                      | 25,044    | 0.5               | 1.4                | 7.6                | 12.2              | 2.3            | 25,508       | 18,490      | 18.3        |
| France CAC-40 Index                     | 8,399     | 1.0               | 4.2                | 5.2                | 3.4               | 3.1            | 8,439        | 6,764       | 21.2        |
| Spain IBEX 35 Index                     | 18,018    | 2.0               | 3.4                | 12.7               | 38.9              | 4.1            | 18,271       | 11,583      | 15.2        |
| Italy FTSE MIB Index                    | 45,794    | 0.8               | 2.4                | 6.7                | 19.7              | 1.9            | 47,094       | 31,946      | 17.3        |
| <b>Asia Pacific</b>                     |           |                   |                    |                    |                   |                |              |             |             |
| MSCI AC Asia Pacific ex Japan (USD)     | 801       | 0.9               | 6.1                | 13.7               | 34.9              | 10.9           | 805          | 507         | 18.7        |
| Japan Nikkei-225 Stock Average          | 56,826    | -0.2              | 7.2                | 14.1               | 46.9              | 12.9           | 58,015       | 30,793      | 24.4        |
| Australian Stock Exchange 200           | 9,081     | 1.8               | 3.0                | 6.2                | 9.1               | 4.2            | 9,118        | 7,169       | 21.5        |
| Hong Kong Hang Seng Index               | 26,520    | -0.2              | 0.1                | 2.7                | 17.5              | 3.5            | 28,056       | 19,260      | 12.9        |
| Shanghai Stock Exchange Composite Index | 4,082     | 0.0               | -0.8               | 3.8                | 21.8              | 2.9            | 4,191        | 3,041       | 15.7        |
| Hang Seng China Enterprises Index       | 9,005     | -0.3              | -1.0               | -1.5               | 8.2               | 1.0            | 9,770        | 7,101       | 11.7        |
| Taiwan TAIEX Index                      | 33,606    | 0.0               | 5.8                | 22.5               | 43.1              | 16.0           | 33,708       | 17,307      | 24.0        |
| Korea KOSPI Index                       | 5,809     | 5.5               | 18.9               | 45.0               | 118.9             | 37.8           | 5,682        | 2,285       | 10.2        |
| India SENSEX 30 Index                   | 82,873    | 0.3               | 0.8                | -3.2               | 9.4               | -2.8           | 86,159       | 71,425      | 20.4        |
| Indonesia Jakarta Stock Price Index     | 8,261     | 0.6               | -9.6               | -1.9               | 21.7              | -4.5           | 9,174        | 5,883       | 15.4        |
| Malaysia Kuala Lumpur Composite Index   | 1,750     | 0.6               | 3.0                | 8.0                | 10.9              | 4.2            | 1,771        | 1,387       | 16.4        |
| Philippines Stock Exchange PSE Index    | 6,465     | 1.3               | 1.8                | 9.0                | 6.6               | 6.8            | 6,592        | 5,584       | 10.5        |
| Singapore FTSE Straits Times Index      | 5,017     | 1.6               | 3.9                | 11.2               | 27.7              | 8.0            | 5,021        | 3,372       | 16.8        |
| Thailand SET Index                      | 1,484     | 3.7               | 14.5               | 15.8               | 19.1              | 17.8           | 1,497        | 1,054       | 9.9         |
| <b>Latam</b>                            |           |                   |                    |                    |                   |                |              |             |             |
| Argentina Merval Index                  | 2,839,106 | 0.8               | -3.5               | -0.4               | 17.8              | -7.0           | 3,296,502    | 1,635,451   | 19.5        |
| Brazil Bovespa Index*                   | 188,534   | 1.1               | 13.4               | 21.3               | 47.8              | 17.0           | 190,561      | 122,530     | 13.3        |
| Chile IPSA Index                        | 10,809    | -0.8              | -3.1               | 10.3               | 47.6              | 3.1            | 11,721       | 7,136       | 15.5        |
| Colombia COLCAP Index                   | 2,386     | 0.8               | -0.7               | 17.6               | 46.0              | 15.4           | 2,562        | 1,536       | 11.3        |
| Mexico S&P/BMV IPC Index                | 70,846    | -0.9              | 4.7                | 14.9               | 30.5              | 10.2           | 72,111       | 49,799      | 15.8        |
| <b>EEMEA</b>                            |           |                   |                    |                    |                   |                |              |             |             |
| Saudi Arabia Tadawul Index              | 10,947    | -2.7              | 0.3                | -0.6               | -11.6             | 4.4            | 12,430       | 10,281      | N/A         |
| South Africa JSE Index                  | 121,845   | 1.0               | 1.1                | 8.9                | 37.1              | 5.2            | 126,937      | 77,165      | 14.7        |
| Turkey ISE 100 Index*                   | 13,804    | -2.7              | 7.8                | 25.7               | 40.8              | 22.6           | 14,533       | 8,873       | 6.6         |

| 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               | 2.5                | 8.4                | 3.3            | 20.2              | 69.8              | 66.7              |
| US equities                    | 0.4               | 0.9                | 4.9                | 0.2            | 12.7              | 73.4              | 79.5              |
| Europe equities                | 0.6               | 4.2                | 13.4               | 6.0            | 30.4              | 60.4              | 64.4              |
| Asia Pacific ex Japan equities | 1.0               | 6.2                | 14.0               | 11.0           | 37.7              | 61.1              | 22.5              |
| Japan equities                 | -0.8              | 7.9                | 18.2               | 14.1           | 37.7              | 77.6              | 49.4              |
| Latam equities                 | 0.6               | 10.5               | 24.4               | 18.8           | 60.5              | 68.4              | 83.3              |
| Emerging Markets equities      | 0.5               | 5.6                | 14.4               | 11.4           | 41.0              | 67.0              | 23.4              |

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.

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## Market data

|  | 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)                       | 615    | 0.1               | 1.3                | 1.4                | 5.6               | 1.1            |
| JPM EMBI Global  | 1037.2 | 0.0               | 2.2                | 2.9                | 13.6              | 1.9            |
| BarCap US Corporate Index (USD)                        | 3590.0 | 0.0               | 1.6                | 1.9                | 7.9               | 1.3            |
| BarCap Euro Corporate Index (Eur)                      | 268.7  | 0.0               | 0.7                | 1.1                | 3.6               | 1.1            |
| BarCap Global High Yield (Hedged in USD)               | 698.6  | 0.1               | 1.0                | 2.7                | 9.5               | 1.3            |
| Markit iBoxx Asia ex-Japan Bond Index (USD)            | 244.8  | 0.1               | 1.0                | 1.4                | 7.5               | 1.0            |
| Markit iBoxx Asia ex-Japan High-Yield Bond Index (USD) | 291    | 0.2               | 1.1                | 2.6                | 9.8               | 2.1            |

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 2024 | 52-week High | 52-week Low | 1-week Change (%) |
|--------------------------|--------|------------|-------------|--------------|------------|---------------|--------------|-------------|-------------------|
| <b>Developed markets</b> |        |            |             |              |            |               |              |             |                   |
| EUR/USD                  | 1.18   | 1.19       | 1.17        | 1.15         | 1.05       | 1.17          | 1.21         | 1.04        | -1.0              |
| GBP/USD                  | 1.34   | 1.37       | 1.34        | 1.31         | 1.27       | 1.35          | 1.39         | 1.26        | -1.5              |
| CHF/USD                  | 1.29   | 1.30       | 1.27        | 1.24         | 1.11       | 1.26          | 1.32         | 1.11        | -1.0              |
| CAD                      | 1.37   | 1.36       | 1.38        | 1.41         | 1.42       | 1.37          | 1.45         | 1.35        | -0.5              |
| JPY                      | 155    | 153        | 158         | 157          | 150        | 157           | 159          | 140         | -1.7              |
| AUD/USD                  | 0.70   | 0.71       | 0.67        | 0.64         | 0.64       | 0.67          | 0.71         | 0.59        | -0.4              |
| NZD/USD                  | 0.60   | 0.60       | 0.58        | 0.56         | 0.58       | 0.58          | 0.61         | 0.55        | -1.5              |
| <b>Asia</b>              |        |            |             |              |            |               |              |             |                   |
| HKD                      | 7.81   | 7.82       | 7.80        | 7.78         | 7.78       | 7.78          | 7.85         | 7.75        | 0.0               |
| CNY                      | 6.90   | 6.90       | 6.96        | 7.12         | 7.24       | 6.99          | 7.35         | 6.90        | 0.0               |
| INR                      | 91.0   | 90.6       | 91.0        | 88.7         | 86.7       | 89.9          | 92.0         | 83.8        | -0.4              |
| MYR                      | 3.91   | 3.91       | 4.06        | 4.16         | 4.43       | 4.06          | 4.51         | 3.90        | 0.0               |
| KRW                      | 1446   | 1444       | 1478        | 1472         | 1436       | 1440          | 1487         | 1347        | -0.2              |
| TWD                      | 31.5   | 31.5       | 31.6        | 31.3         | 32.8       | 31.4          | 33.3         | 28.8        | 0.0               |
| <b>Latam</b>             |        |            |             |              |            |               |              |             |                   |
| BRL                      | 5.22   | 5.22       | 5.38        | 5.33         | 5.70       | 5.47          | 6.10         | 5.15        | 0.2               |
| COP                      | 3697   | 3655       | 3672        | 3764         | 4077       | 3778          | 4478         | 3581        | -1.1              |
| MXN                      | 17.3   | 17.2       | 17.6        | 18.4         | 20.3       | 18.0          | 21.1         | 17.1        | -0.5              |
| ARS                      | 1391   | 1399       | 1434        | 1425         | 1059       | 1452          | 1492         | 1058        | 0.6               |
| <b>EEMEA</b>             |        |            |             |              |            |               |              |             |                   |
| RUB                      | 76.7   | 77.0       | 77.9        | 80.0         | 88.7       | 78.8          | 91.5         | 74.1        | 0.3               |
| ZAR                      | 16.1   | 15.9       | 16.4        | 17.2         | 18.3       | 16.6          | 19.9         | 15.6        | -1.2              |
| TRY                      | 43.8   | 43.7       | 43.3        | 42.4         | 36.3       | 43.0          | 43.8         | 36.3        | -0.4              |

| Bonds                          | Close | 1-week Ago | 1-month Ago | 3-months Ago | 1-year Ago | Year End 2024 | 1-week basis point change* |
|--------------------------------|-------|------------|-------------|--------------|------------|---------------|----------------------------|
| <b>US Treasury yields (%)</b>  |       |            |             |              |            |               |                            |
| 3-Month                        | 3.66  | 3.67       | 3.65        | 3.86         | 4.31       | 3.63          | -1                         |
| 2-Year                         | 3.46  | 3.41       | 3.60        | 3.53         | 4.27       | 3.47          | 6                          |
| 5-Year                         | 3.64  | 3.60       | 3.86        | 3.65         | 4.34       | 3.73          | 4                          |
| 10-Year                        | 4.07  | 4.05       | 4.29        | 4.08         | 4.51       | 4.17          | 2                          |
| 30-Year                        | 4.70  | 4.69       | 4.92        | 4.72         | 4.75       | 4.84          | 0                          |
| <b>10-year bond yields (%)</b> |       |            |             |              |            |               |                            |
| Japan                          | 2.10  | 2.22       | 2.35        | 1.82         | 1.44       | 2.06          | -11                        |
| UK                             | 4.37  | 4.42       | 4.46        | 4.58         | 4.61       | 4.48          | -5                         |
| Germany                        | 2.74  | 2.75       | 2.86        | 2.72         | 2.53       | 2.85          | -1                         |
| France                         | 3.31  | 3.34       | 3.53        | 3.49         | 3.27       | 3.56          | -3                         |
| Italy                          | 3.35  | 3.36       | 3.50        | 3.47         | 3.62       | 3.55          | -2                         |
| Spain                          | 3.11  | 3.13       | 3.25        | 3.22         | 3.15       | 3.29          | -2                         |
| China                          | 1.79  | 1.79       | 1.84        | 1.81         | 1.72       | 1.86          | 0                          |
| Australia                      | 4.73  | 4.75       | 4.78        | 4.47         | 4.53       | 4.74          | -2                         |
| Canada                         | 3.22  | 3.26       | 3.43        | 3.22         | 3.21       | 3.43          | -3                         |

\*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                  | 5,030             | -0.2               | 5.6                | 23.4              | 71.1           | 16.4         | 5,595       | 2,833 |
| Brent Oil             | 72.2              | 6.6                | 12.5               | 16.2              | 0.4            | 19.4         | 73          | 58    |
| WTI Crude Oil         | 67.0              | 6.5                | 11.0               | 14.6              | -2.1           | 17.1         | 70          | 55    |
| R/J CRB Futures Index | 309.1             | 0.8                | 0.9                | 3.9               | -2.4           | 3.5          | 324         | 280   |
| LME Copper            | 12,809            | -0.6               | 0.4                | 19.3              | 33.9           | 3.1          | 14,528      | 8,105 |

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