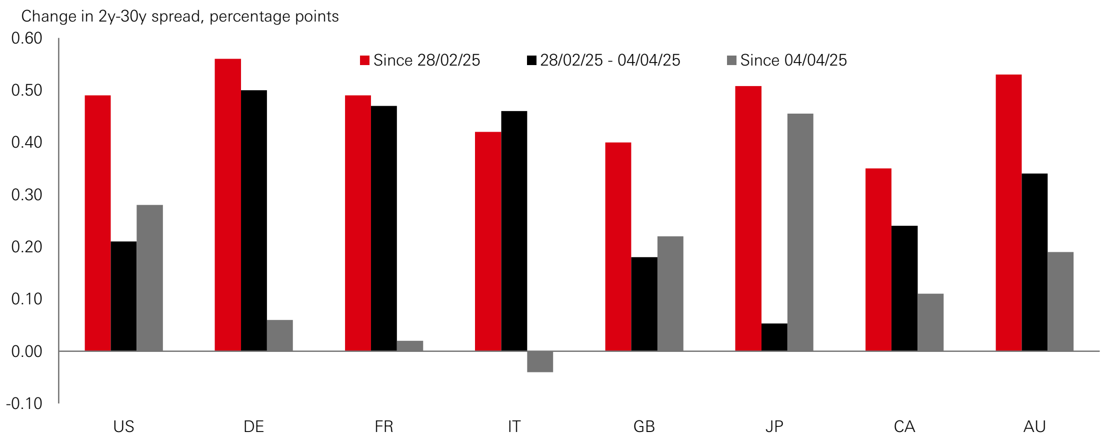
HSBC Asset Management

Investment Weekly

30 May 2025
For Professional Clients only.

Chart of the week – Bond market vigilantes are back



The "bond market vigilantes" have been spotted riding back into town. Yields on long dated bonds across the G7 have been rising recently, with a marked steepening in 2y-30y spreads since the end of February.

The initial pick-up in yields during March coincided with news of a major fiscal support package in Germany, which boosted Bund yields along with their French and Italian equivalents and likely pushed up yields globally. This element of the move in long dated rates can be seen as positive – reflecting a reflation of the eurozone economy driven by the country with ample fiscal space to do it.

Since early April, the 2y-30y spreads for Germany, France and Italy have moved very little, but those for the US, Japan and UK have moved higher. This is potentially more worrying. It coincides with a spike in US policy uncertainty, forcing higher bond risk premiums, together with growing concerns about the fiscal position of the US, Japan, and the UK.

The US administration's fiscal plans imply a further widening of the deficit from an already-unsustainable level. Japan's gross government debt of well over 200% of GDP is sustainable in a low global rate environment, but not when global yields move to pre-GFC levels. As Japanese yields rise, self-reinforcing dynamics can take over – with higher yields raising questions over sustainability, driving risk premiums higher, in turn putting more pressure on sustainability.

For investors, developments in the bond market – and the impact on asset prices – is a key focus. With US Treasuries in turmoil, traditional safe assets are less reliable (see page 2), while higher rates could eventually weigh on stocks. **With the risk of "deficits forever", the bond vigilantes won't be leaving any time soon**.

Market Spotlight

Building new synergies

Over the next 25 years, investments totalling an estimated USD150 trillion are going to be needed to achieve global energy transition targets. Key to that will be the development of infrastructure projects in areas like clean energy, transport, and digital. It comes at a time when traditional lending is scaling back in this space – and according to a new note by our Infrastructure Debt team, it's leaving a financing gap that is driving strong demand from both companies and investors for private credit in infrastructure funding.

Large-scale infrastructure projects often attract financing from major institutions, which is why infrastructure debt has historically been dominated by insurance companies seeking long-term, investment-grade assets. Yet, our specialists see mid-market deals (of USD50-250 million) remaining largely underserved. It is an area now attracting pension funds, family offices, and investors seeking higher-yield, shorter-duration opportunities. For investors that allocated heavily to direct lending in recent years, it also offers a potentially lower-risk alternative while still offering attractive returns versus public markets. Overall, our specialists think **the synergy between private credit and infrastructure financing is reshaping how institutional investors approach alternative assets**.

Emerging Market Debt →

Exploring the appeal of EM local currency bonds

Earnings Season →

Can Q1 profit growth continue through 2025?

Asset Correlations →

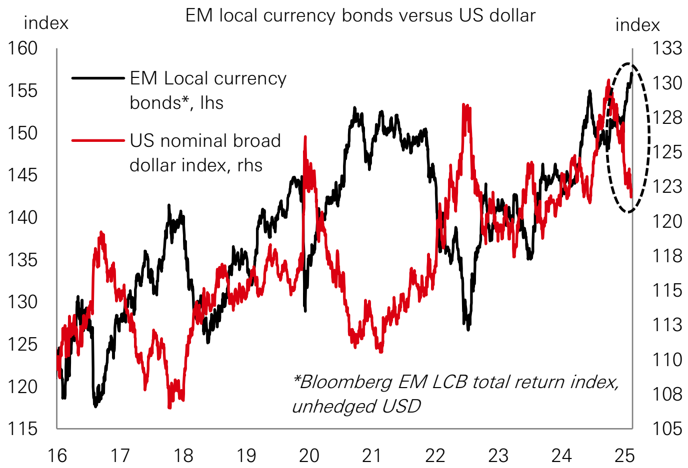
Why traditional havens have become unreliable

Read our latest views: Global Investment Outlook Q2 2025

Emerging diversifiers

Emerging market local currency debt looks positioned to do well in a backdrop of high real yields, strong fundamentals, and a weakening US dollar. Indeed, strengthening EM currencies, combined with falling inflation, are allowing EM central banks to ease policy, further boosting the appeal of EM local bond markets to global investors. And while US tariffs could drag on growth, the demand shock could be disinflationary for EMs, potentially speeding up their policy easing cycles.

Despite broad tailwinds, it makes sense to take a differentiated view of the EM bond universe. EM currencies – especially those backed by large external surpluses, some of them in Asia – are likely to outperform. EMs have built up buffers against external risks at differing speeds, and they have varying exposure to global trade. Our fixed income investment team is currently bullish on Indonesia bonds, where historically high real yields, low inflation, manageable external balances, moderate debt levels, and reassurance from the finance minister have alleviated market concerns over fiscal risks. Put together, **EM bonds are becoming useful diversifiers in a volatile new regime for global fixed income**.

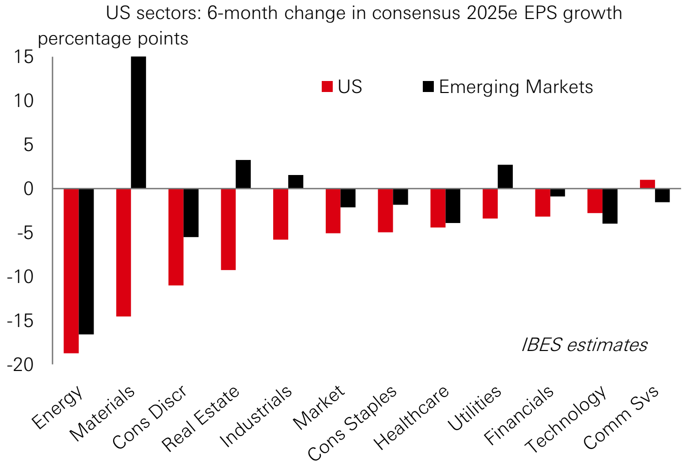


A Q1 profits bang – but 2025 whimper?

This week saw the last of the Magnificent Seven mega-caps deliver Q1 profits numbers – which once again beat analyst expectations. Overall, US Q1 profits have delivered a bang, growing 13% year-on-year versus an expected 7% at the start of the quarter. **But while sectors like healthcare and technology have raised guidance for the full year, most sectors are pencilling-in flat to falling growth in 2025**.

In fact, consensus yoy profits growth for 2025 has fallen from 14% in January to just over 9% today. Energy, materials and consumer discretionary have seen the deepest downgrades. Revisions in consumer discretionary follow a stellar run for the sector, which is up by 218% over 10 years. But with a 12-month forward price/earnings valuation of 29x (higher than US Tech on 27x), it's now our least preferred sector. We prefer healthcare (16x) and industrials, which is not cheap on 23x but has exposure to the US government's focus on infrastructure and re-shoring.

Beyond the US, full year consensus for Emerging Markets are better in most sectors. And with EM on a PE of 12.3x versus the US on 21.5x, EM stocks could offer more of a valuation buffer against setbacks.

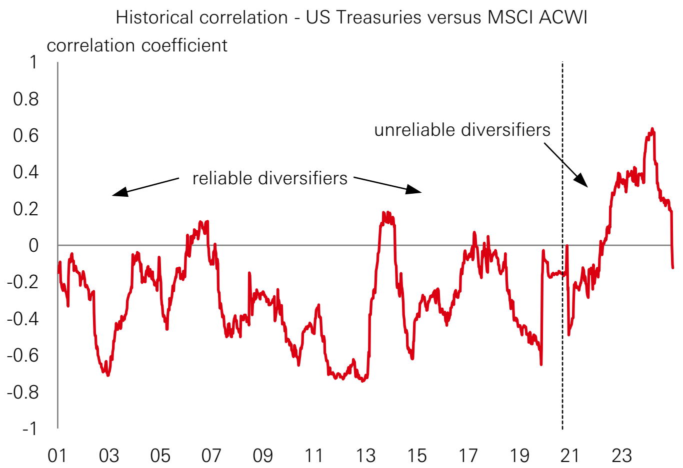


In search of safety

Asset market volatility this year has focused investor attention on ways of giving portfolios sufficient ballast. But it comes as US Treasuries – a traditional source of safety – are proving to be unreliable diversifiers.

For much of the first two decades of this century, a negative correlation between stocks and bonds meant bonds provided a reliable cushion in equity market downturns – good news for 60/40 portfolios. But since 2021, this dynamic has reversed. Resurgent inflation and shaky public finances led to bonds and equities selling off in tandem. **For investors, it removed a comfort blanket they've relied on for years**.

Research by AM's ETF and Indexing team shows the current correlation landscape resembles patterns seen in the 1970s, 80s, and early 90s – a time when inflationary pressures drove positive correlations between stocks and bonds. The relationship between inflation and economic growth influences how asset classes behave relative to each other. When inflation dominates, as it has post-pandemic, bonds are a less reliable hedge. That's compounded by concerns over high deficits keeping bond yields sticky. In sum, it poses a challenge to the 60/40 model and may require a change in how investors think about risk and diversification.



 Source: HSBC Asset Management. Macrobond, Bloomberg. Data as at 7.30am UK time 30 May 2025

Asset class views

Our baseline macro scenario is for below-trend growth and above-target inflation in the US while other major economies experience more trend-like growth and limited inflation pressures. But policy uncertainty remains high, and the data flow is likely to remain bumpy. 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 continuing risk of macro disappointment or weakness. We prefer to access the growth factor in laggard regions, such as Asia and emerging markets
	Duration	□□□□□■□□□	The shape of the yield curve is highly dependent on Fed policies. While there may be periods of flattening, 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. Falling inflation, modest Fed policy easing, and a weaker USD should pave the way for more countries to cut rates. China policy remains supportive, but US tariffs will exert a meaningful drag on some EM economies
Bonds	US 10yr Treasuries	□□□□□■□□□	Yields have been volatile in recent months reflecting the uncertain macro and policy outlook. Slower growth should lead to modest Fed easing, with a gradual decline in rates, but inflation risks and fiscal concerns are likely to keep yields above 4%
	EMD Local	□□□□□□■□□	Inflation does not appear to be an issue in EM. Several central banks are cutting rates despite the Fed pause, supporting growth in many regions. Broad US dollar weakness, reflecting weaker US growth expectations, is a tailwind
	Asia Local	□□□□□□■□□	Macro-stability indicators are largely sound, and the inflation outlook is broadly benign. We expect most EM Asian central banks to ease policy opportunistically given growth concerns from US policy/global trade uncertainty, while staying vigilant on FX volatility/financial stability concerns
Credits	Global Credit	□□□□□■□□□	IG credit spreads reversed the widening seen in April's bout of volatility and are low in a historical context. Nonetheless, all-in yields remain reasonable. Global policy uncertainty remains a potential risk, particularly if it leads to a widespread loss of confidence and unexpectedly sharp slowdown
	Global High-Yield	□□□■□□□□□	The risk to spreads may be to the upside given their rapid retracement from April's peak at a time when the uncertain outlook is starting to filter through to the latest corporate earnings guidance for 2025. We maintain a more defensive stance with a preference for higher quality
	Asia Credit	□□□□□■□□□	Spreads have compressed recently. Any future widening is expected to be modest given the balance of macro risks. High all-in yields and low issuance are positives. Trade tensions are a risk, but low duration and strong balance-sheet quality are further positives for the asset class
	EMD Hard Currency Bonds	□□□□□□■□□	EM hard-currency debt is a structurally improving asset class with ratings upgrades outpacing downgrades. Moreover, policy stimulus from China and Europe provides some offset to head winds from trade tariffs. Any spread widening from here is likely to be limited
Equities	DM Equities	□□□□□■□□□	Markets face potential volatility amid slowing global growth and geopolitical risks, although falling rates should be supportive. We expect more broadening out for asset returns beyond the US technology sector and mega-cap growth into other regions, sectors, and styles
	EM Equities	□□□□□□■□□	EM growth premiums (vs DM) are expected to widen, with overall valuations favorable and the USD playing a key role in their performance. They remain unloved, as reflected in low P/E multiples. However, EMs should not be treated as a single bloc given their idiosyncrasies
	Asia ex Japan	□□□□□□■□□	Asian markets offer broad sector diversification and fair valuations, with China's policy measures and other structural stories as positives. Tech remains the profit engine amid rising optimism over China's AI developments, but export-oriented markets are more vulnerable to external shocks
Alternatives	Private Credit	□□□□□□□■□	As interest rates normalise, private credit continues to offer attractive 'all in' yields, and an illiquidity premium that suits long-term investors. It can also serve as a useful portfolio diversifier. Default rates remain consistently low
	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 particularly attractive alternatives to bonds when there are positive stock-bond correlations
	Global Real Estate	□□□□□□□■□	After a multi-year correction, returns are expected to improve towards long-run averages, driven by income. Traditional sectors (retail, logistics, residential) have turned modestly positive recently, but office space remains a laggard. Global policy uncertainty could hamper investment volumes

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. 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 30 May 2025.

Key Events and Data Releases

This week

Date	Country	Indicator	Data as of	Actual	Prior	Comment
Tue. 27 May	US	Consumer Confidence Index, Conference Board	May	98.0	85.7	Consumer confidence rebounded in May amid a reduction of US-China trade tariffs. This followed five successive monthly falls
Wed. 28 May	IN	Industrial Production (yoy)	Apr	2.7%	3.9%	Growth slowed due to softer infrastructure and mining activity. Durables output remained robust
	NZ	RBNZ Official Cash Rate	May	3.25%	3.50%	The RBNZ signalled possible further easing. Investors anticipate a more gradual path towards a neutral stance going forward
	US	FOMC minutes	May			Participants judged the FOMC was "well positioned to wait for more clarity" on the outlook, implying stable near-term policy
Thu. 29 May	US	GDP, 2nd Estimate (qoq annualised)	Q1	-0.2%	-0.3%	The second estimate of GDP was little changed, but consumer spending was revised down
Fri. 30 May	US	PCE Price Index (yoy)	Apr	-	2.3%	The latest CPI and PPI data point to a benign print for April core PCE inflation before tariff-induced price rises start to kick in
Sat. 31 May	CN	NBS Composite PMI	May	-	50.2	Resilient services should keep the PMI >50, manufacturing sentiment may rise following de-escalation of US/China tariffs

US - United States, IN - India, NZ - New Zealand, CN - China

The week ahead

Date	Country	Indicator	Data as of	Survey	Prior	Comment
Mon. 02 June	US	Earnings	Q1			97% of S&P500 have reported, with stronger than average EPS beats, but some of this reflects front-loaded Q1 spending
	US	ISM Manufacturing Index	May	49.0	48.7	Global trade uncertainty has eased but the expected adverse impact of higher US tariffs casts a pall over manufacturers
	BR	Manufacturing PMI	May	-	50.3	Manufacturing is close to stagnation. However, reduced global trade tensions may provide some relief in the coming months
	MX	Manufacturing PMI	May	-	44.8	Easing global trade tensions should lift output and sales after April's plunge but companies may remain relatively cautious
Tue. 03 June	US	JOLTS Job Openings	Apr	7.10mn	7.19mn	The rise in job openings in early 2025 proved short-lived. The quits rate has stabilised recently, wage growth should remain subdued
	EZ	HICP, Flash (yoy)	May	2.1%	2.2%	Headline inflation should moderate on lower oil prices, with services inflation softening on an unwinding of Easter effects
Wed. 04 June	US	ISM Services Index	May	52.0	51.6	The services sector has remained resilient but policy uncertainty and higher long term interests may become a headwind
	CA	BoC Policy Rate	Jun	2.50%	2.75%	Downside growth risks are likely to spur a further rate cut despite April's stronger than expected core CPI data
Thu. 05 June	EZ	ECB Deposit Rate	Jun	2.00%	2.25%	ECB member Schnabel has been hawkish recently, but downside growth risks should prompt another 25bp rate cut
Fri. 06 June	US	Change in Non-Farm Payrolls	May	130k	177k	Non-farm payrolls have been solid. Other indicators, such as weekly jobless claims, signal a resilient labour market
	IN	RBI Repo Rate	Jun	5.75%	6.00%	Below target inflation supports the central bank's recent accommodative bias and a further rate cut

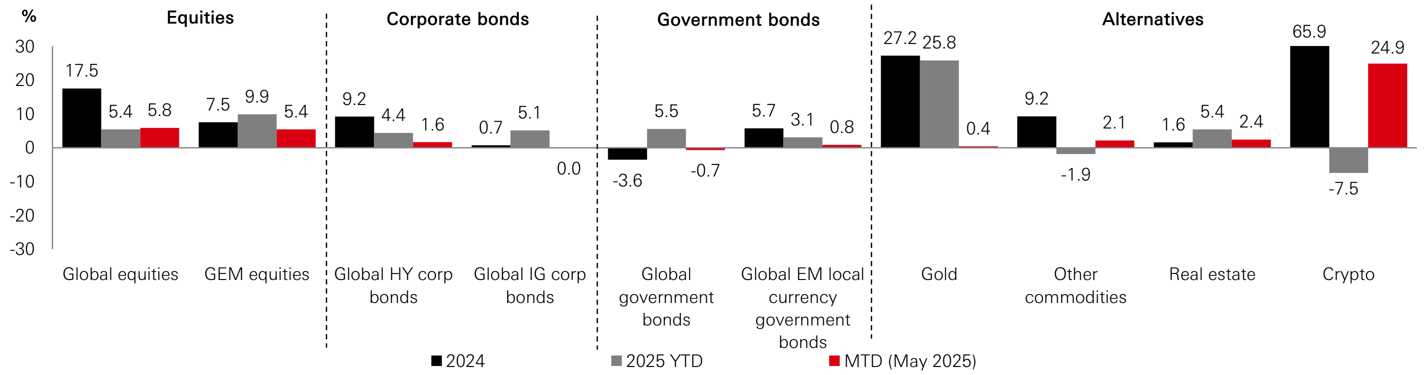
US - United States, BR - Brazil, MX - Mexico, EZ - Eurozone, CA - Canada, IN - India

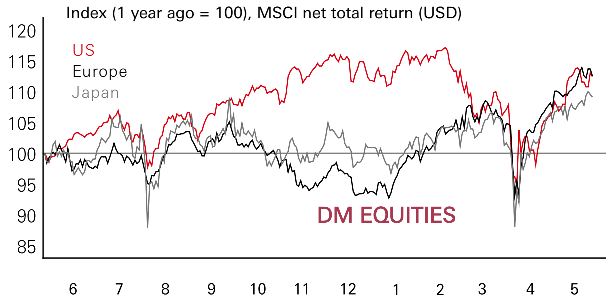
Market review

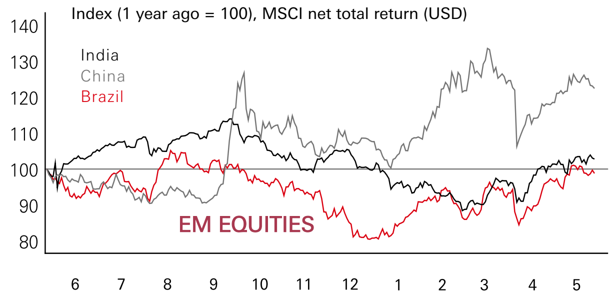
This week

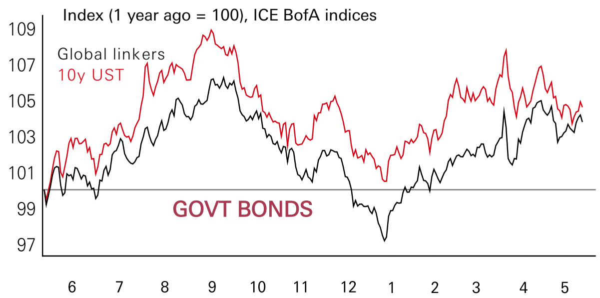
Risk sentiment strengthened this week as the Q1 earnings season neared its end, and investors continued to monitor the trade negotiations and tariff developments. The dollar index rebounded modestly, and Treasury yields pulled back following solid auction results. European yields also declined. US and Euro credit spreads narrowed, with HY outperforming IG. US equities saw broad-based gains, recovering some of the prior week's losses. European markets broadly advanced, as Japan's Nikkei 225 rose amid a weaker yen and a retreat in JGB yields. Other Asian equities lacked clear direction, with Korea's Kospi leading gains. India's Sensex and China’s Shanghai Composite traded sideways, while Hang Seng fell. In commodities, oil prices declined before an OPEC+ meeting to discuss July output, accompanied by softer gold and copper prices.

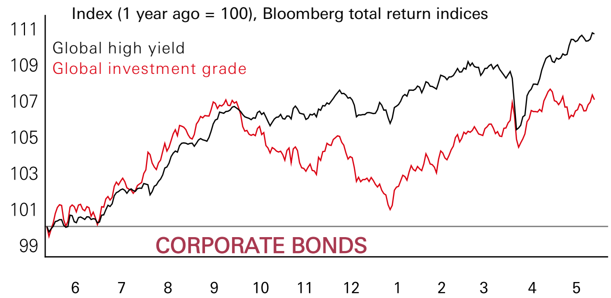
Selected asset performance

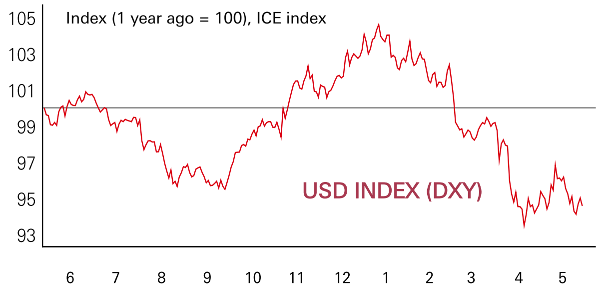


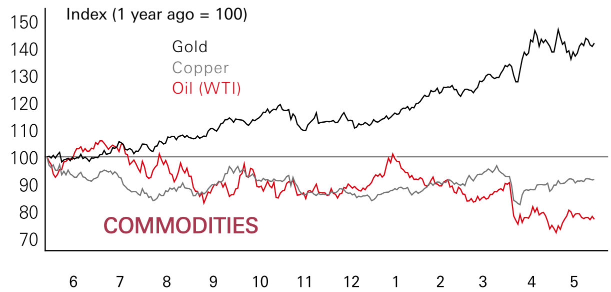












Past performance does not predict future returns. The level of yield is not guaranteed and may rise or fall in the future. For informational purposes only and should not be construed as a recommendation to invest in the specific country, product, strategy, sector or security. Any views expressed were held at the time of preparation and are subject to change without notice. Index returns assume reinvestment of all distributions and do not reflect fees or expenses. You cannot invest directly in an index. Source: HSBC Asset Management. Macrobond, Bloomberg. Data as at 7.30am am UK time 30 May 2025. Note: Asset class performance is represented by different indices. Global Equities: MSCI ACWI Net Total Return USD Index. Gem Equities: MSCI Emerging Net Total Return USD Index. Corporate Bonds: Bloomberg Barclays Global HY Total Return Index value unhedged. Bloomberg Barclays Global IG Total Retrun Index unhedged. Government bonds: Bloomberg Barclays Global Aggregate Treasuries Total Return Index. JP Morgan EMBI Global Total Return local currency. Commodities and real estate: Gold Spot $/OZ/ Other commodities: S&P GSCI Total Return CME. Real Estate: FTSE EPRA/NAREIT Global Index TR USD. All the data above is in in USD, total return, month-to-date terms.

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)	880	1.4	5.6	2.0	12.7	4.6	888	723	19.1
North America									
US Dow Jones Industrial Average	42,216	1.5	3.8	-3.7	10.8	-0.8	45,074	36,612	20.9
US S&P 500 Index	5,912	1.9	6.2	-0.7	12.9	0.5	6,147	4,835	22.4
US NASDAQ Composite Index	19,176	2.3	9.9	1.7	14.6	-0.7	20,205	14,784	29.2
Canada S&P/TSX Composite Index	26,211	1.3	5.5	3.2	18.8	6.0	26,385	21,467	16.4
Europe									
MSCI AC Europe (USD)	625	0.5	3.6	6.9	10.7	18.2	633	516	15.2
Euro STOXX 50 Index	5,371	0.8	4.1	-1.7	7.8	9.7	5,568	4,474	15.5
UK FTSE 100 Index	8,716	0.0	2.6	-1.1	5.9	6.6	8,909	7,545	13.4
Germany DAX Index*	23,933	1.3	6.4	6.1	29.4	20.2	24,326	17,025	16.7
France CAC-40 Index	7,780	0.6	2.4	-4.1	-2.5	5.4	8,258	6,764	15.3
Spain IBEX 35 Index	14,117	0.1	6.2	5.8	24.5	21.7	14,371	10,299	12.7
Italy FTSE MIB Index	39,983	1.3	6.3	3.4	16.1	17.0	40,709	30,653	12.0
Asia Pacific									
MSCI AC Asia Pacific ex Japan (USD)	614	-0.1	5.6	6.3	11.5	7.8	632	507	14.3
Japan Nikkei-225 Stock Average	38,113	2.6	5.7	2.6	0.2	-4.5	42,427	30,793	19.8
Australian Stock Exchange 200	8,436	0.9	3.8	3.2	10.6	3.4	8,615	7,169	18.9
Hong Kong Hang Seng Index	23,260	-1.4	5.2	1.4	27.6	16.0	24,874	16,441	10.6
Shanghai Stock Exchange Composite Index	3,358	0.3	2.4	1.1	8.6	0.2	3,674	2,690	13.0
Hang Seng China Enterprises Index	8,427	-1.8	4.3	0.1	30.4	15.6	9,211	5,772	9.9
Taiwan TAIEX Index	21,347	-1.4	5.5	-7.4	-0.1	-7.3	24,417	17,307	15.8
Korea KOSPI Index	2,696	4.0	5.5	6.4	2.3	12.4	2,896	2,285	9.7
India SENSEX 30 Index	81,396	-0.4	1.4	11.2	10.2	4.2	85,978	70,234	21.9
Indonesia Jakarta Stock Price Index	7,176	-0.5	6.0	14.4	2.0	1.4	7,911	5,883	11.9
Malaysia Kuala Lumpur Composite Index	1,518	-1.2	-1.5	-3.6	-5.4	-7.6	1,685	1,387	13.9
Philippines Stock Exchange PSE Index	6,343	-1.1	-0.2	5.8	-0.4	-2.8	7,605	5,805	10.3
Singapore FTSE Straits Times Index	3,913	0.8	2.1	0.5	17.8	3.3	4,005	3,198	12.3
Thailand SET Index	1,157	-1.7	-3.4	-3.9	-14.4	-17.4	1,507	1,056	12.9
Latam									
Argentina Merval Index	2,308,056	-1.6	9.9	4.6	40.5	-8.9	2,867,775	1,333,622	9.9
Brazil Bovespa Index*	138,534	0.5	2.6	12.8	12.9	15.2	140,382	118,223	8.3
Chile IPSA Index	8,192	-2.5	1.9	11.7	23.4	22.1	8,493	6,082	12.1
Colombia COLCAP Index	1,637	-1.1	0.0	1.8	16.6	18.6	1,702	1,272	7.6
Mexico S&P/BMV IPC Index	58,614	0.3	4.2	12.0	5.9	18.4	59,735	48,770	12.8
EEMEA									
Saudi Arabia Tadawul Index	10,990	-1.8	-5.8	-9.3	-4.5	-8.7	12,536	10,657	N/A
South Africa JSE Index	94,726	1.3	3.4	10.2	22.8	12.6	94,963	75,753	13.7
Turkey ISE 100 Index*	9,171	-2.0	1.0	-5.1	-12.5	-6.7	11,252	8,567	3.7

*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	1.4	5.8	2.6	5.4	14.4	40.9	87.4
US equities	1.9	6.4	-0.4	0.9	14.4	47.5	104.0
Europe equities	0.6	4.4	8.7	20.4	13.7	40.6	78.1
Asia Pacific ex Japan equities	-0.1	5.9	7.1	8.8	14.2	19.7	45.4
Japan equities	1.9	4.6	10.2	10.4	13.2	36.9	50.3
Latam equities	0.7	3.8	16.3	25.0	1.6	10.8	71.3
Emerging Markets equities	0.0	5.4	7.5	9.9	13.3	19.0	42.3

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. For informational purposes only and should not be construed as a recommendation to invest in the specific country, product, strategy, sector or security. Index returns assume reinvestment of all distributions and do not reflect fees or expenses. You cannot invest directly in an index. Source: HSBC Asset Management. Bloomberg. Data as at 7.30am UK time 30 May 2025.

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)	590	0.5	-0.5	0.1	6.1	1.7
JPM EMBI Global	925.0	0.5	0.8	0.2	7.9	3.1
BarCap US Corporate Index (USD)	3357.8	0.9	-0.2	-0.5	5.9	2.1
BarCap Euro Corporate Index (Eur)	261.9	0.4	0.5	0.5	6.5	1.5
BarCap Global High Yield (Hedged in USD)	644.8	0.6	1.7	0.7	10.4	2.8
Markit iBoxx Asia ex-Japan Bond Index (USD)	230.9	0.4	0.2	0.4	6.6	2.6
Markit iBoxx Asia ex-Japan High-Yield Bond Index (USD)	269	0.2	1.3	0.7	8.4	3.2

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

Currencies (vs USD)	Latest	1-week Ago	1-month Ago	3-months Ago	1-year Ago	Year End 2023	52-week High	52-week Low	1-week Change (%)
Developed markets									
EUR/USD	1.13	1.14	1.13	1.04	1.08	1.04	1.16	1.01	-0.1
GBP/USD	1.35	1.35	1.33	1.26	1.27	1.25	1.36	1.21	-0.4
CHF/USD	1.22	1.22	1.21	1.11	1.11	1.10	1.24	1.09	-0.2
CAD	1.38	1.37	1.38	1.45	1.37	1.44	1.48	1.34	-0.6
JPY	144	143	143	151	157	157	162	140	-0.9
AUD/USD	0.64	0.65	0.64	0.62	0.66	0.62	0.69	0.59	-0.9
NZD/USD	0.60	0.60	0.59	0.56	0.61	0.56	0.64	0.55	-0.2
Asia									
HKD	7.84	7.83	7.76	7.78	7.82	7.77	7.84	7.75	-0.1
CNY	7.19	7.18	7.27	7.28	7.23	7.30	7.35	7.01	-0.1
INR	85.4	85.2	84.5	87.5	83.3	85.6	88.0	83.0	-0.2
MYR	4.24	4.23	4.32	4.46	4.70	4.47	4.73	4.09	-0.3
KRW	1379	1366	1424	1460	1379	1472	1487	1303	-1.0
TWD	29.9	30.0	32.0	32.8	32.4	32.8	33.3	29.6	0.3
Latam									
BRL	5.67	5.65	5.67	5.88	5.20	6.18	6.32	5.19	-0.4
COP	4119	4151	4227	4154	3869	4406	4566	3845	0.8
MXN	19.3	19.2	19.6	20.6	17.0	20.8	21.3	16.9	-0.4
ARS	1183	1132	1171	1064	894	1031	1206	894	-4.5
EEMEA									
RUB	77.2	79.5	82.0	89.5	90.4	113.5	115.1	76.8	3.0
ZAR	17.8	17.8	18.6	18.7	18.8	18.8	19.9	17.0	0.1
TRY	39.2	39.0	38.5	36.5	32.2	35.4	41.3	32.1	-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	4.32	4.33	4.29	4.29	5.41	4.31	-1
2-Year	3.94	3.99	3.60	3.99	4.92	4.24	-5
5-Year	4.00	4.08	3.73	4.02	4.57	4.38	-8
10-Year	4.42	4.51	4.16	4.21	4.55	4.57	-9
30-Year	4.91	5.04	4.68	4.49	4.68	4.78	-12
10-year bond yields (%)							
Japan	1.51	1.53	1.31	1.37	1.06	1.09	-2
UK	4.65	4.68	4.44	4.48	4.35	4.56	-3
Germany	2.51	2.57	2.44	2.41	2.65	2.36	-6
France	3.18	3.26	3.17	3.14	3.13	3.19	-8
Italy	3.49	3.58	3.56	3.54	3.95	3.52	-10
Spain	3.11	3.19	3.11	3.04	3.38	3.06	-8
China	1.71	1.70	1.63	1.78	2.31	1.68	1
Australia	4.28	4.42	4.16	4.29	4.43	4.36	-14
Canada	3.21	3.35	3.09	2.90	3.70	3.23	-15

*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	3,303	-1.6	0.4	15.6	41.0	25.8	3,500	2,287
Brent Oil	63.9	-1.3	4.7	-10.9	-17.7	-12.7	82	58
WTI Crude Oil	60.8	-1.2	5.5	-11.1	-16.6	-13.0	77	54
R/J CRB Futures Index	290.8	-2.0	0.7	-3.7	-0.8	-2.0	317	265
LME Copper	9,568	-0.4	4.9	2.2	-5.6	9.1	10,456	8,105

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Source: HSBC Asset Management. Bloomberg. Data as at 7.30am UK time 30 May 2025.

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