# HSBC Asset Management

# Investment Weekly

17 July 2026
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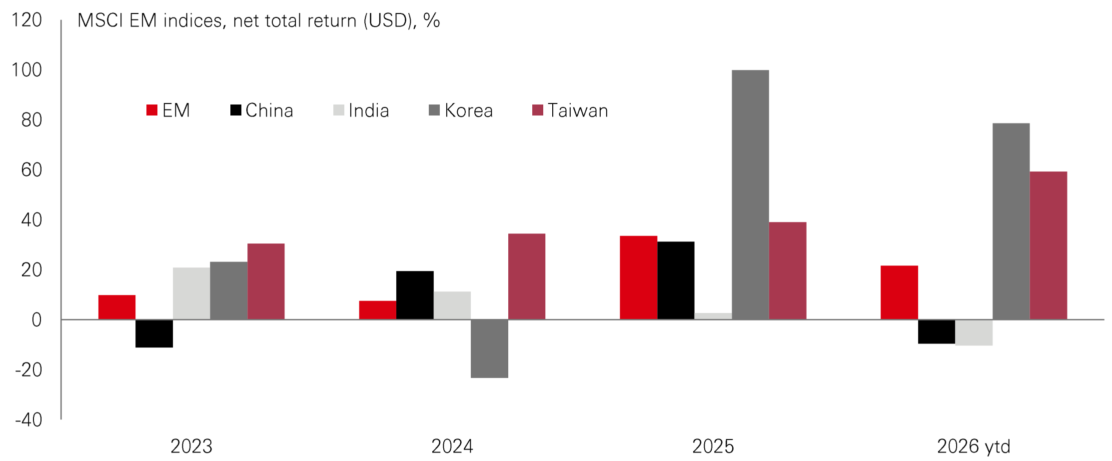
## Chart of the week – Sleeping giants in EMs




Last year's surge in emerging market (EM) equity performance was no fluke. Positive momentum has continued this year, led by outsized gains in tech-heavy Korea and Taiwan. Together, they now account for just over 50% of the overall MSCI EM index. Despite a recent pick-up in volatility across semiconductor names – and questions over the durability of massive hyperscaler capex – the AI-led boom could continue to be a major driver of returns for some time.

The question for investors is what happens if the AI trade falters? Does EM performance go down the pan? Not necessarily. We could see a rotation into parts of the EM universe that have recently lagged – notably China and India.

China played catch-up last year yet still offers potential value – with the forward PE for MSCI China currently 45% below its US equivalent. The economy is expanding its advanced manufacturing base, with growth supported by an export boom. Interestingly, some of the disruptions that could challenge the broader AI trade – such as another low-cost AI model breakthrough, or further developments in semiconductor capabilities – could also reignite interest in China's technology sector. Meanwhile, India has seen valuations moderate despite strong earnings growth, with EPS growth for MSCI India expected to be around 12% in 2026 – following similar growth of 13% in 2025. That may create a more attractive entry point for investors seeking exposure to the country's long-term structural growth story.

Dispersion among EM constituents remains an important source of diversification. **Despite lagging this year, China and India both offer encouraging growth and reasonable valuations – and could be well-positioned to benefit from a rotation in markets**. #emergingmarkets #ai #growth

### Market Spotlight

#### Quality over quantity

After last year's pick-up in buyouts and mergers & acquisitions (M&A), the global private equity market entered 2026 on a firmer footing. Even so, the post-pandemic dealmaking highs still look out of reach. Market conditions also appear more buyer-friendly, with activity concentrated in a relatively small number of large, high-quality deals. Meanwhile, the broader exit environment (for asset sales) has continued to struggle in some markets.

According to our private equity specialists, three themes stand out. First, the concentration of capital in high-quality businesses is favouring areas such as healthcare and AI-related sectors, where earnings visibility is stronger. Second, while the overall exit environment is challenging, initial public offerings (IPOs), M&A and sponsor-to-sponsor sales are showing signs of improvement. Secondary activity is also helping liquidity, including stake sales and continuation vehicles (where assets are moved into a new vehicle, typically backed by secondary investors). Third, the focus on building operational value in private equity-backed companies is increasingly overtaking financial engineering, with managers relying less on leverage and more on business improvement to drive returns.

For investors, the message is clear: manager selection is key. **Firms with strong sourcing networks, operational expertise, and credible exit routes are best placed to navigate the market**. #privateequity #buyouts

Earnings Season →

All eyes on US tech stocks ahead of Q2 earnings

US Macro →

What the latest inflation data might mean for US rates

Home Bias →

Could Japan's domestic investors be coming home?

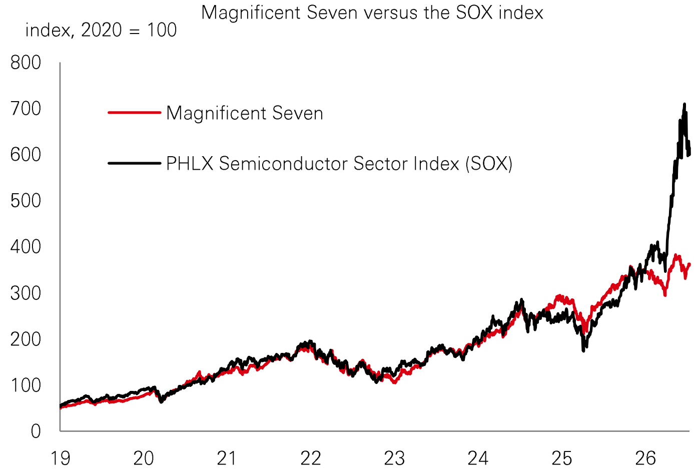
## Two-way tech

The technology story has become more nuanced lately. Semiconductor and data centre hardware stocks have outperformed by benefiting directly from the AI build-out. But the performance of hyperscalers and many software firms has been more mixed. Investors are questioning whether massive capital spending will translate into attractive returns, and whether software business models can withstand more intense pricing pressure, greater competition, and weaker customer retention.

Recent signs that some firms are funding AI plans by reallocating budgets away from traditional IT spending has added to the uncertainty about AI winners and losers. The "Magnificent Seven" and semiconductor stocks, which largely moved together until late 2025, have diverged.

While chip and memory firms are enjoying immediate sales, they risk relying on unusually high capex rather than a durable demand base. They could also be vulnerable if hyperscalers trim spending.

With Q2 earnings season now kicking off, hyperscalers' capex plans and returns on investment will be under scrutiny. Investors will also want to see that AI is driving **broader productivity gains, margin expansion, and sustainable earnings growth**. #earningsseason #technology

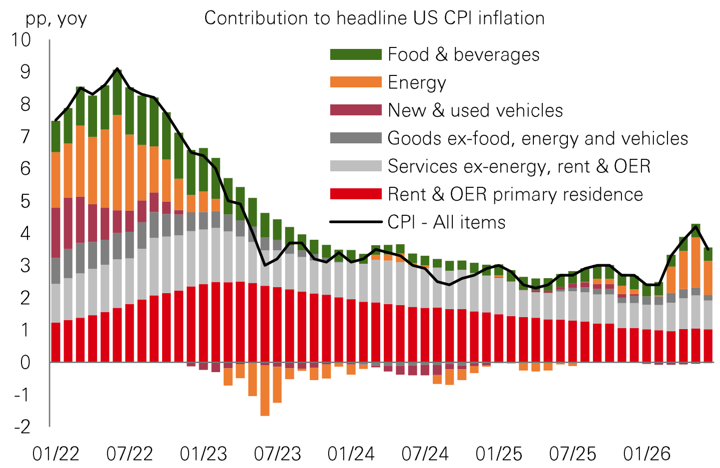



## Summer storms?

Kevin Warsh, in his first testimony to Congress as Federal Reserve Chair, said the FOMC "share a resolute commitment to restoring price stability". The day before, influential FOMC policymaker Christopher Waller warned that "if we get another hot reading on core inflation this week, then the FOMC will need to consider tightening monetary policy in the near term".[1]

Waller's remarks prompted markets to price in a meaningful probability of a July rate increase. However, June CPI data came in markedly softer than expected: the headline index fell month-on-month, while the core measure was unchanged. This adds to evidence that the tariff-related lift to inflation is waning. In addition, neither the labour market nor the housing sector currently appears to be generating significant inflationary pressure.

Instead, renewed geopolitical tensions – and the associated rise in oil prices – may prove pivotal in determining whether further tightening is required. For now, the good news on CPI could dampen concerns over supply-side disruption. But the complex macro backdrop – plus Warsh signalling a move away from forward guidance – means there's scope for volatility in rate expectations, which could make for occasionally **stormy conditions in markets this summer**. #fed #inflation

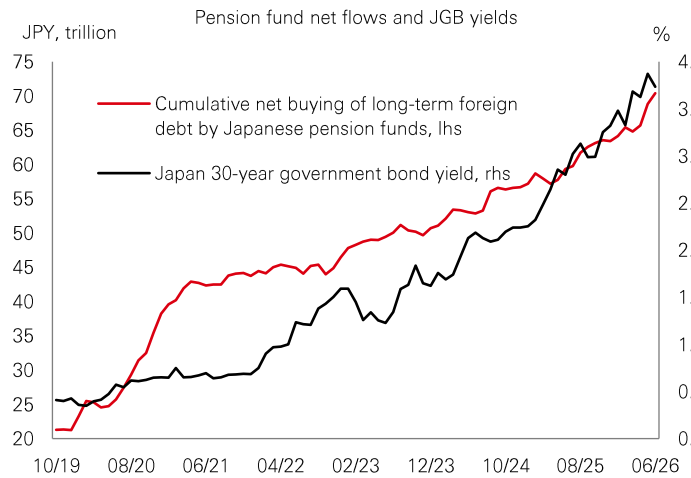



## Going home

For decades, Japan has been one of the world's great exporters of capital. Its pension funds and life insurers accumulated overseas bond holdings because ultra-low domestic yields left them little alternative. Yet the forces driving that outflow are changing – both in Japan and beyond.

Japanese government bond yields have risen meaningfully over the past two years, boosting the appeal of holding JGBs for the long-term. At the same time, Japan's Finance Minister has recently signalled that the Government Pension Investment Fund and other investors could increase allocations to domestic assets. This points to a shift in policy priorities – and an effort to stabilise the bond market, which has been volatile of late.

The implications extend beyond Japan. In the UK, moves to give ministers powers from 2028 to steer pension assets towards domestic investment highlight how policy-driven home bias could become a broader global theme. **After years of foreign asset accumulation, the structural case for some home bias may be strengthening**. In Japan's case, a gradual reallocation of maturing assets towards domestic bonds could support long-end JGBs, improve financial stability and modestly reduce its role as a supplier of capital to global markets. #homebias #japan




**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. Index returns assume reinvestment of all distributions and do not reflect fees or expenses. You cannot invest directly in an index. 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. Costs may vary with fluctuations in the exchange rate. Source: HSBC Asset Management. Macrobond, Bloomberg, Refinitiv, FactSet. Data as at 7.30am UK time 17 July 2026. **1.** **Testimony by Chairman Warsh on the semiannual Monetary Policy Report to Congress - Federal Reserve Board**

# Asset class views

The global economy is currently being shaped by “two shocks and a boom”. The first shock is inflationary, with the Middle East conflict pushing oil prices higher. The second is mildly disinflationary: “China shock 2.0”, driven by China’s surging tech and green energy exports. The “boom” is the surge in US AI-related investment, supporting demand and activity. In this confusing macro landscape, episodic volatility is to be expected. But as spillovers from the AI capex boom become more apparent, strong profits performance should broaden beyond borders, with EM well-positioned to benefit.

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, as the Fed eases policy late in the year. 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 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 as the market struggles to price upside inflation risks and downside growth risks. Significantly lower yields are likely to require clear evidence that the labour market is cracking |
| | EMD Local | □□□□□□■□□ | Local rates are likely to remain differentiated as the Middle East conflict feeds through unevenly. Latam and parts of Africa are potentially better-placed to continue easing, while higher energy-driven inflation is potentially more of a near-term issue for the rates path in EM Europe and Asia |
| | Asia Local | □□□□□■□□□ | Fiscal policy has been Asia’s first line of defence against the energy shock. Monetary policy responses have had a near-term hawkish tilt, but have varied regionally, creating idiosyncratic market opportunities. Asian bonds offer good diversification benefits for global portfolios |
| Credits | Global Credit | □□□□□■□□□ | Investment grade credit spreads remain tight, despite geopolitical headwinds. Fundamentals are supportive, with the balance sheets of investment grade issuers remaining healthy. We maintain a defensive stance with a preference for higher quality credits |
| | Global High-Yield | □□□□■□□□□ | Global high yield spreads remain at relatively tight levels. Growth and inflation risks linked to geopolitical tensions and policy uncertainty present potential headwinds, but robust corporate earnings could offset this. We stay quality-biased, favouring higher-quality HY |
| | Asia Credit | □□□□□■□□□ | Tight spreads leave limited room for further compression to offset rates and geopolitical risks. The relative resilience of Asia credits is aided by shorter duration, robust local funding markets, and lower external vulnerability as corporate fundamentals remain sound |
| | EMD Hard Currency Bonds | □□□□□□■□□ | Spreads are expected to trade sideways from current levels. In Sovereigns, more rating outlooks are improving than deteriorating. The broad EM opportunity set enables selective positioning away from concentrated geopolitical hotspots, while staying ready to add risk where valuations compensate |
| Equities | DM Equities | □□□□□■□□□ | Global indices have pushed higher, with strong profits growth driven by the AI boom and steady real rates. We expect “broadening out 2.0” driven by AI spillovers to upstream and downstream sectors. However, a persistently elevated oil price and higher for longer rates could pose a risk to growth |
| | EM Equities | □□□□□□■□□ | Idiosyncratic drivers have supported earnings upgrades across many EMs. Geopolitical tensions may raise volatility, but EMs are structurally more resilient. Favourable valuations and improving profit growth should underpin performance |
| | Asia ex Japan | □□□□□□■□□ | The strong earnings outlook in Asian markets has been largely driven by the AI investment boom, but the region also offers broad sector exposure. Risks of supply chain disruption due to geopolitical tensions persist, but supportive macro policies and other long-term growth themes remain positives |
| Alternatives | Commodities | □□□□□□■□□ | Investors need to monitor the size, speed and persistence of the recent oil shock to gauge its impact on the growth/inflation mix, corporate profits, and market sentiment. In precious metals, gold’s long-term outlook is supported by its appeal as a haven, a portfolio diversifier, and a store of value |
| | Hedge Funds | □□□□□□□■□ | Hedge funds can be good diversifiers in an environment of elevated inflation and market phases where there are sharp upticks in volatility. Macro and CTA strategies can be particularly attractive alternatives to bonds when there are positive stock-bond correlations |
| | Real Assets | □□□□□□□■□ | In Real Estate, investment activity is stabilising with capital value growth continuing to be driven by rental income and income growth. Infrastructure is in demand as the backbone of long-term themes like AI data centres, energy transition, and transport networks |

# Key Events and Data Releases

## This week

| Date | Country | Indicator | Data as of | Actual | Prior | Comment |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mon. 13 July | IN | CPI (yoy) | Jun | 4.4% | 3.9% | Higher food and transport fuel prices continue to push headline inflation higher, while core inflation remains relatively stable |
| | US | Comments by Fed Governor Waller | | | | Waller warned a rate hike may be needed near-term if inflation continued to remain well above the 2% target |
| Tue. 14 July | US | NFIB Index of Small Business Optimism | Jun | 97.4 | 95.3 | NFIB edged up due to a rise in expectations for business conditions and sales, though remains below its long run average |
| | US | CPI (yoy) | Jun | 3.5% | 4.2% | A fall in energy prices, as well as softness in various core components caused US CPI to surprise to the downside |
| | CN | Trade Balance (USD) | Jun | 125.6bn | 105.4bn | Export and import growth accelerated, led by strong tech demand and price effects. This widened the trade surplus |
| | US | Semi-Annual Testimony by Fed Chair Warsh | | | | The Fed has “no tolerance” for persistently high inflation and is resolute on restoring price stability |
| Wed. 15 July | US | PPI (mom) | Jun | -0.3% | 0.6% | PPI moderated on lower energy prices, though the core measure ticked higher in part, due to AI demand raising goods prices |
| | CN | Industrial Production (yoy) | Jun | 5.3% | 4.5% | Industrial production is solid, supported by strong external demand, new energy sectors, and high-end manufacturing |
| | CN | Retail Sales (yoy) | Jun | 1.0% | -0.6% | Retail sales surprisingly strengthened, potentially due to a rebound in food and catering |
| | CA | BoC Policy Rate | Jul | 2.25% | 2.25% | The Bank of Canada continues to look though the initial inflation increase from the oil prices shock amid increased uncertainty |
| | CN | GDP (yoy) | Q2 | 4.3% | 5.0% | Weaker growth may reflect moderating domestic demand, tech-related activity and exports are cushioning activity |
| Thu. 16 July | US | Retail Sales (mom) | Jun | 0.2% | 0.9% | US retail sales rose marginally as lower gasoline prices weighed on consumers. World Cup spending effects provided a boost |
| | KO | Bank of Korea Base Rate | Jul | 2.75% | 2.50% | As expected, BoK hiked 25bp, given above target inflation and robust growth, driven by a buoyant semi-conductor sector |
| Fri. 17 July | US | Industrial Production (mom) | Jun | - | 0.1% | Industrial production and manufacturing output have been trending higher since late 2024 amid resilient global activity |

**IN - India, US - United States, CN - China, CA - Canada, KO - South Korea**

## The week ahead

| Date | Country | Indicator | Data as of | Survey | Prior | Comment |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mon. 20 July | US | Corporate Profits | Q2 | | | Q2 consensus EPS growth is 24%, with banks posting a record results season. 2026e EPS growth: US 25% vs Europe 17% |
| Wed. 22 July | ID | Bank Indonesia Rate | Jul | - | 5.75% | BI may tighten further after delivering 100bp of rate hikes in Q2 given persistent IDR weakness and rising inflation |
| | UK | CPI (yoy) | Jun | 2.6% | 2.8% | Lower energy prices should lower headline inflation but this will be short-lived due to the July OFGEM price cap increase |
| | KO | GDP (qoq) | Q2 | - | 1.8% | Korea's economy continues to benefit from the ongoing AI capex boom, with potential for a catch-up in non-tech sectors |
| Thu. 23 July | EZ | ECB Deposit Rate | Jul | - | 2.25% | Recent ECB comments signal a July rate hike is unlikely but a September move is possible, depending on path of core CPI |
| | JP | CPI (yoy) | Jun | - | 1.5% | Headline rate is likely to fall on lower oil prices and official energy subsidies. Service sector inflation remains stable |
| | TY | CBRT 1 Week Repo Lending Rate | Jul | 37.00% | 37.00% | Cooling inflation suggests rates staying on hold though policy will likely remain restrictive |
| Fri. 24 July | US | Composite PMI, Flash | Jul | - | 51.9 | The US composite PMI and ISM weighted composite index remain in expansion territory, employment indices are low |
| | EZ | Composite PMI, Flash | Jul | - | 50.0 | Current surveys imply the poor growth picture has bottomed as energy prices ease, and the PMIs should reflect this |
| | IN | Composite PMI, Flash | Jul | - | 57.1 | The composite PMI could edge lower on challenging domestic market conditions, though there are some signs of resilience |

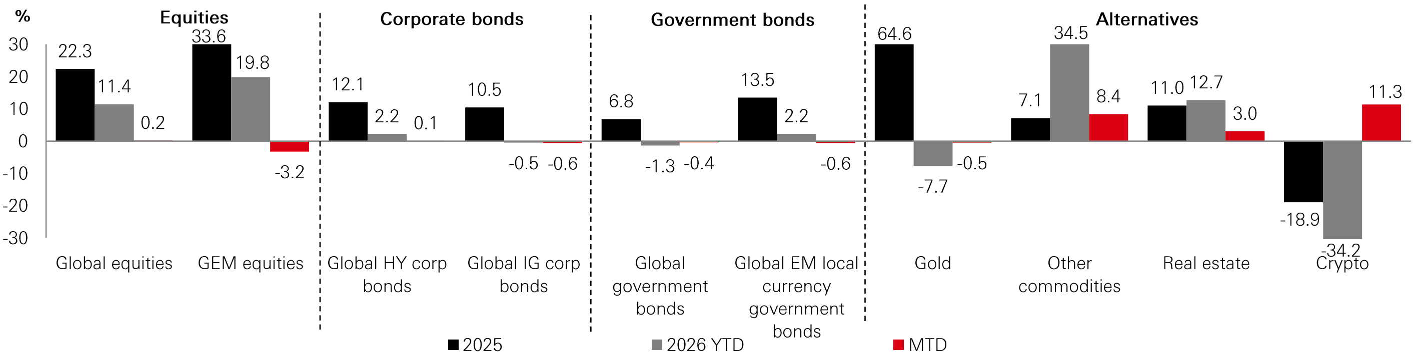
**US - United States, ID - Indonesia, UK - United Kingdom, KO - South Korea, EZ - Eurozone, JP - Japan, TY - Turkey, IN - India**

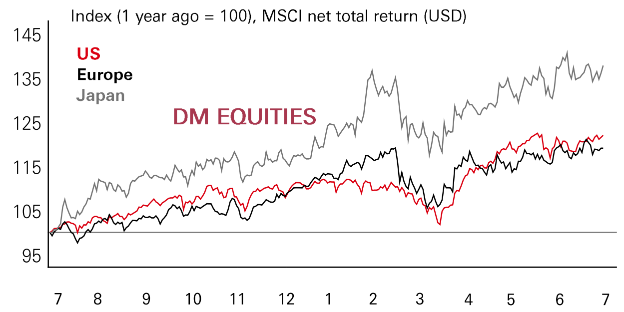
# Market review

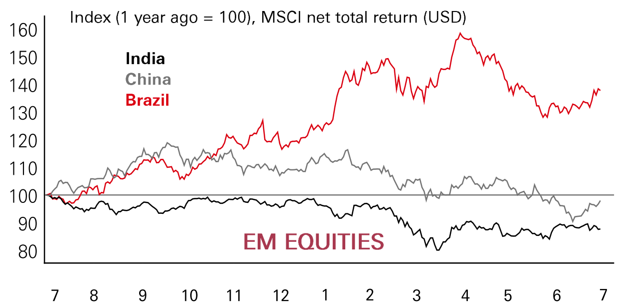
## This week

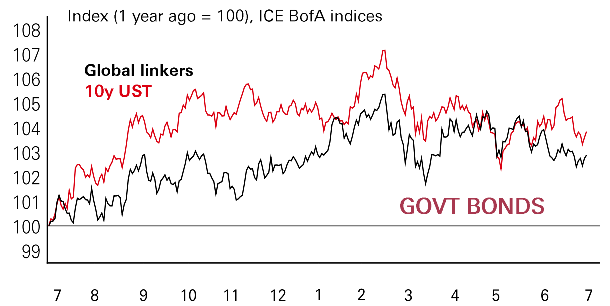
Global equities edged lower amid higher oil prices as investors monitored geopolitical tensions and the Q2 earnings season. US stocks fell on renewed weakness in chipmakers, partly offset by strength in some banks. Europe markets were range-bound and mixed. Meanwhile, Asia diverged: semiconductor-heavy indices such as Korea's KOSPI extended weekly losses, while the Hang Seng and India's Sensex rose modestly alongside broad gains in ASEAN. In rates, benign inflation data supported US Treasuries as Fed Chair Kevin Warsh reaffirmed his commitment to price stability in semi-annual testimony, and the curve bull-steepened. JGB yields mostly fell after Japan's Finance Minister Katayama suggested pension funds could increase "home bias". In FX, the US dollar drifted lower against most major currencies, while gold prices fell below USD4,000/oz.

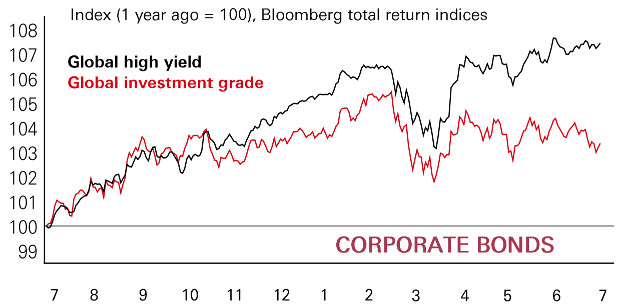
### Selected asset performance

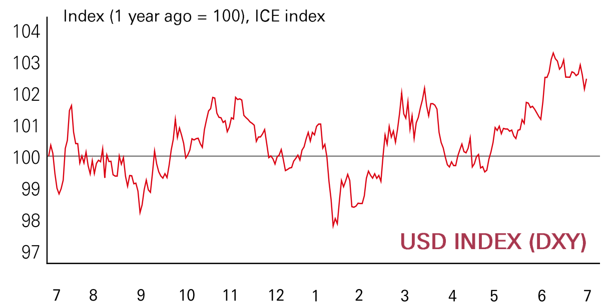


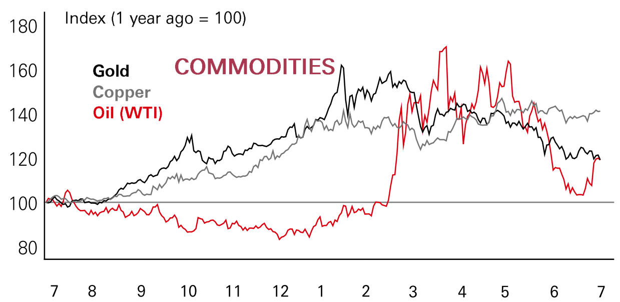




**Past performance does not predict future returns. The level of yield is not guaranteed and may rise or fall in the future**. For informational purposes only and should not be construed as a recommendation to invest in the specific country, product, strategy, sector or security. Any views expressed 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 UK time 17 July 2026. 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 Global HY Total Return Index value unhedged. Bloomberg Global IG Total Retrun Index unhedged. Government bonds: Bloomberg 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) | 1,122 | -0.4 | 0.1 | 4.4 | 21.1 | 10.6 | 1,138 | 915 | 19.0 |
| **North America** | | | | | | | | | |
| US Dow Jones Industrial Average | 52,553 | -0.2 | 2.1 | 6.3 | 18.1 | 9.3 | 53,289 | 43,341 | 22.5 |
| US S&P 500 Index | 7,534 | -0.5 | 1.5 | 5.7 | 19.6 | 10.1 | 7,621 | 6,213 | 21.9 |
| US NASDAQ Composite Index | 25,882 | -1.5 | -0.5 | 5.8 | 23.9 | 11.4 | 27,190 | 20,560 | 29.5 |
| Canada S&P/TSX Composite Index | 35,340 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 2.9 | 29.0 | 11.4 | 35,630 | 26,847 | 16.9 |
| **Europe** | | | | | | | | | |
| MSCI AC Europe (USD) | 743 | 0.4 | -0.6 | -0.3 | 16.5 | 6.2 | 756 | 617 | 15.8 |
| Euro STOXX 50 Index | 6,284 | 0.2 | -0.3 | 3.7 | 16.9 | 8.5 | 6,431 | 5,155 | 16.1 |
| UK FTSE 100 Index | 10,572 | 0.7 | 0.6 | -0.9 | 17.8 | 6.5 | 10,935 | 8,927 | 13.2 |
| Germany DAX Index* | 24,915 | -0.6 | -0.1 | 0.9 | 2.2 | 1.7 | 25,900 | 21,864 | 16.2 |
| France CAC-40 Index | 8,378 | 0.5 | -0.6 | -0.6 | 7.1 | 2.8 | 8,642 | 7,505 | 15.2 |
| Spain IBEX 35 Index | 19,304 | -0.4 | -0.6 | 4.4 | 37.9 | 11.5 | 19,879 | 13,931 | 14.7 |
| Italy FTSE MIB Index | 52,374 | -0.5 | -0.4 | 7.2 | 30.5 | 16.5 | 53,221 | 39,714 | 14.2 |
| **Asia Pacific** | | | | | | | | | |
| MSCI AC Asia Pacific ex Japan (USD) | 862 | -1.1 | -5.9 | 5.8 | 32.3 | 19.3 | 929 | 644 | 13.2 |
| Japan Nikkei-225 Stock Average | 63,253 | -7.7 | -9.5 | 8.2 | 58.5 | 25.7 | 72,832 | 39,370 | 23.5 |
| Australian Stock Exchange 200 | 8,783 | -0.3 | -2.0 | -1.8 | 1.7 | 0.8 | 9,201 | 8,262 | 17.7 |
| Hong Kong Hang Seng Index | 24,378 | 0.8 | 0.3 | -6.8 | -0.5 | -4.9 | 28,056 | 22,518 | 11.3 |
| Shanghai Stock Exchange Composite Index | 3,760 | -5.9 | -8.5 | -7.2 | 6.9 | -5.3 | 4,259 | 3,499 | 13.8 |
| Hang Seng China Enterprises Index | 8,064 | 0.3 | -1.0 | -8.8 | -8.9 | -9.5 | 9,770 | 7,404 | 10.2 |
| Taiwan TAIEX Index | 42,671 | -5.9 | -7.0 | 15.9 | 84.6 | 47.3 | 48,219 | 22,923 | 21.6 |
| Korea KOSPI Index | 6,821 | -8.8 | -23.1 | 10.2 | 113.7 | 61.8 | 9,386 | 3,079 | 7.1 |
| India SENSEX 30 Index | 77,852 | 0.4 | 0.9 | -0.8 | -5.4 | -8.6 | 86,159 | 71,546 | 20.1 |
| Indonesia Jakarta Stock Price Index | 6,142 | 3.7 | -1.3 | -19.5 | -15.7 | -29.0 | 9,174 | 5,318 | 9.8 |
| Malaysia Kuala Lumpur Composite Index | 1,727 | 2.1 | 1.0 | 1.9 | 13.5 | 2.8 | 1,771 | 1,512 | 15.3 |
| Philippines Stock Exchange PSE Index | 6,413 | 2.0 | 4.9 | 6.9 | 1.9 | 5.9 | 6,674 | 5,584 | 9.9 |
| Singapore FTSE Straits Times Index | 5,498 | 0.5 | 6.2 | 10.0 | 32.1 | 18.3 | 5,561 | 4,141 | 17.1 |
| Thailand SET Index | 1,636 | 0.9 | 3.1 | 10.4 | 36.6 | 29.9 | 1,642 | 1,163 | 16.7 |
| **Latam** | | | | | | | | | |
| Argentina Merval Index | 3,185,257 | -2.9 | -3.2 | 10.2 | 54.2 | 4.4 | 3,390,505 | 1,635,451 | 10.3 |
| Brazil Bovespa Index* | 173,825 | -2.3 | 3.2 | -11.2 | 28.2 | 7.9 | 199,355 | 131,550 | 8.6 |
| Chile IPSA Index | 10,947 | -1.0 | 1.3 | -4.2 | 33.3 | 4.4 | 11,721 | 8,038 | 13.1 |
| Colombia COLCAP Index | 2,285 | -1.0 | -3.9 | -0.7 | 30.9 | 10.5 | 2,562 | 1,706 | 9.8 |
| Mexico S&P/BMV IPC Index | 66,356 | -0.2 | -2.9 | -5.0 | 17.0 | 3.2 | 72,111 | 55,288 | 13.1 |
| **EEMEA** | | | | | | | | | |
| Saudi Arabia Tadawul Index | 10,720 | -0.8 | -3.6 | -7.2 | -2.6 | 2.2 | 11,782 | 10,194 | N/A |
| South Africa JSE Index | 110,337 | 0.0 | -4.9 | -9.0 | 13.3 | -4.7 | 129,339 | 97,002 | 9.8 |
| Turkey ISE 100 Index* | 14,251 | -0.5 | -1.2 | -2.3 | 37.4 | 26.5 | 15,205 | 10,054 | 4.8 |

| 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 | -0.4 | 0.1 | 4.8 | 11.4 | 22.7 | 68.2 | 68.7 |
| US equities | -0.5 | 1.7 | 6.1 | 10.5 | 20.3 | 71.6 | 79.6 |
| Europe equities | 0.4 | -0.6 | 0.7 | 8.2 | 19.4 | 54.8 | 54.9 |
| Asia Pacific ex Japan equities | -1.1 | -5.7 | 6.5 | 20.6 | 34.6 | 72.3 | 41.6 |
| Japan equities | -1.0 | -2.2 | 4.7 | 15.7 | 34.0 | 63.7 | 57.1 |
| Latam equities | -1.0 | 0.0 | -9.4 | 12.5 | 37.4 | 42.0 | 58.6 |
| Emerging Markets equities | -1.5 | -6.4 | 4.9 | 19.8 | 36.5 | 72.9 | 40.2 |

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

| Bond indices - Total Return | Close | 1-week Change (%) | 1-month Change (%) | 3-month Change (%) | 1-year Change (%) | YTD Change (%) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| BarCap GlobalAgg (Hedged in USD) | 612 | -0.1 | -0.3 | -0.2 | 3.1 | 0.5 |
| JPM EMBI Global | 1040.7 | -0.2 | -0.6 | 0.1 | 10.3 | 2.2 |
| BarCap US Corporate Index (USD) | 3550.2 | 0.1 | -0.4 | -0.6 | 4.5 | 0.1 |
| BarCap Euro Corporate Index (Eur) | 267.1 | -0.3 | -0.5 | 0.0 | 1.3 | 0.5 |
| BarCap Global High Yield (Hedged in USD) | 709.6 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 1.1 | 8.1 | 2.9 |
| Markit iBoxx Asia ex-Japan Bond Index (USD) | 244.7 | 0.0 | -0.1 | 0.0 | 4.8 | 0.9 |
| Markit iBoxx Asia ex-Japan High-Yield Bond Index (USD) | 295 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 1.4 | 8.0 | 3.3 |

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 2025 | 52-week High | 52-week Low | 1-week Change (%) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Developed markets** | | | | | | | | | |
| EUR/USD | 1.14 | 1.14 | 1.15 | 1.18 | 1.16 | 1.17 | 1.21 | 1.13 | 0.2 |
| GBP/USD | 1.35 | 1.34 | 1.33 | 1.35 | 1.34 | 1.35 | 1.39 | 1.30 | 0.4 |
| CHF/USD | 1.24 | 1.24 | 1.25 | 1.28 | 1.24 | 1.26 | 1.32 | 1.22 | 0.0 |
| CAD | 1.40 | 1.42 | 1.41 | 1.37 | 1.38 | 1.37 | 1.42 | 1.35 | 0.8 |
| JPY | 162 | 162 | 161 | 159 | 149 | 157 | 163 | 145 | -0.4 |
| AUD/USD | 0.70 | 0.70 | 0.70 | 0.72 | 0.65 | 0.67 | 0.73 | 0.64 | 0.3 |
| NZD/USD | 0.58 | 0.58 | 0.58 | 0.59 | 0.59 | 0.58 | 0.61 | 0.56 | 1.3 |
| **Asia** | | | | | | | | | |
| HKD | 7.84 | 7.84 | 7.84 | 7.83 | 7.85 | 7.78 | 7.85 | 7.77 | 0.0 |
| CNY | 6.77 | 6.78 | 6.76 | 6.82 | 7.18 | 6.99 | 7.21 | 6.76 | 0.0 |
| INR | 96.4 | 95.3 | 94.5 | 92.9 | 86.1 | 89.9 | 97.0 | 86.0 | -1.1 |
| MYR | 4.08 | 4.07 | 4.07 | 3.95 | 4.25 | 4.06 | 4.28 | 3.88 | -0.3 |
| KRW | 1480 | 1499 | 1517 | 1460 | 1392 | 1440 | 1562 | 1365 | 1.3 |
| TWD | 32.3 | 32.2 | 31.6 | 31.6 | 29.4 | 31.4 | 32.3 | 29.3 | -0.4 |
| **Latam** | | | | | | | | | |
| BRL | 5.10 | 5.11 | 5.11 | 4.98 | 5.55 | 5.47 | 5.63 | 4.88 | 0.1 |
| COP | 3230 | 3241 | 3444 | 3586 | 4020 | 3778 | 4204 | 3201 | 0.4 |
| MXN | 17.4 | 17.5 | 17.3 | 17.3 | 18.8 | 18.0 | 19.0 | 17.1 | 0.1 |
| ARS | 1476 | 1488 | 1441 | 1365 | 1274 | 1452 | 1495 | 1253 | 0.8 |
| **EEMEA** | | | | | | | | | |
| RUB | 78.1 | 77.0 | 72.9 | 76.0 | 78.1 | 78.8 | 86.6 | 70.0 | -1.5 |
| ZAR | 16.5 | 16.3 | 16.4 | 16.3 | 17.8 | 16.6 | 18.4 | 15.6 | -0.9 |
| TRY | 47.2 | 47.0 | 46.4 | 44.9 | 40.3 | 43.0 | 47.2 | 40.3 | -0.4 |

| Bonds | Close | 1-week Ago | 1-month Ago | 3-months Ago | 1-year Ago | Year End 2025 | 1-week basis point change* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **US Treasury yields (%)** | | | | | | | |
| 3-Month | 3.77 | 3.78 | 3.75 | 3.68 | 4.34 | 3.63 | -1 |
| 2-Year | 4.13 | 4.21 | 4.18 | 3.71 | 3.90 | 3.47 | -8 |
| 5-Year | 4.25 | 4.30 | 4.26 | 3.85 | 3.99 | 3.73 | -6 |
| 10-Year | 4.54 | 4.56 | 4.49 | 4.25 | 4.45 | 4.17 | -2 |
| 30-Year | 5.08 | 5.06 | 4.93 | 4.88 | 5.01 | 4.84 | 2 |
| **10-year bond yields (%)** | | | | | | | |
| Japan | 2.71 | 2.73 | 2.59 | 2.41 | 1.56 | 2.06 | -2 |
| UK | 4.97 | 4.87 | 4.75 | 4.76 | 4.65 | 4.48 | 9 |
| Germany | 3.13 | 3.06 | 2.93 | 2.96 | 2.67 | 2.85 | 7 |
| France | 3.93 | 3.83 | 3.66 | 3.58 | 3.38 | 3.56 | 10 |
| Italy | 3.94 | 3.80 | 3.62 | 3.68 | 3.53 | 3.55 | 14 |
| Spain | 3.59 | 3.51 | 3.34 | 3.39 | 3.29 | 3.29 | 9 |
| China | 1.73 | 1.73 | 1.73 | 1.77 | 1.66 | 1.86 | 0 |
| Australia | 4.90 | 4.84 | 4.77 | 4.99 | 4.35 | 4.74 | 7 |
| Canada | 3.53 | 3.51 | 3.42 | 3.45 | 3.57 | 3.43 | 2 |

*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 | 3,989 | -3.2 | -6.3 | -17.4 | 19.5 | -7.7 | 5,595 | 3,268 |
| Brent Oil | 84.1 | 10.6 | 6.1 | 2.5 | 26.3 | 39.7 | 103 | 59 |
| WTI Crude Oil | 79.0 | 10.6 | 3.9 | 1.3 | 25.3 | 38.5 | 100 | 55 |
| R/J CRB Futures Index | 376.0 | 2.7 | 3.2 | 3.6 | 23.6 | 25.8 | 406 | 292 |
| LME Copper | 13,599 | 0.8 | -1.6 | 1.9 | 40.7 | 9.5 | 14,528 | 9,572 |

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

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Source: HSBC Asset Management. Bloomberg. Data as at 7.30am UK time 17 July 2026.

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