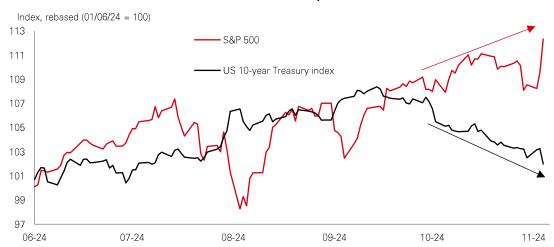


# Investment Weekly

8 November 2024 For Professional Clients only.



### Chart of the week - US stocks and bonds decouple.



The S&P 500 hit fresh all-time highs this week with the decisive outcome of the US presidential election removing one form of uncertainty for investment markets. US stocks also found a fresh catalyst via the potential for lower corporate tax rates and deregulation, boosting the profits outlook.

The recent good run in US stocks has coincided with a period of rising US Treasury yields. Investors are grappling with a likely combination of ongoing fiscal activism, global economic fragmentation, renewed inflationary pressures, and a shallower Fed rate cutting cycle.

So far, the stock market has shrugged off the pick-up in yields. But there is no guarantee that higher-for-longer rates won't damage risk appetite. Investment markets have been "hypersensitive" to economic news this year. The addition of **policy uncertainty could intensify market volatility**. Investors should prepare for a bumpier journey ahead.

US stock valuations look stretched and profits expectations are elevated. This leaves the most expensive US stocks vulnerable to volatility. Faster European and Asian growth in 2025 suggests there is still room for markets outside of the US to relatively outperform. But for emerging markets, the dollar outlook is key. As will be the next set of policy support measures from China.

#### China Markets →

What policy support might mean for Chinese stocks

Emerging Market FX →

Why some EM currencies are under pressure

## **Market Spotlight**

## Step by step

The Fed looked through the noise of the US elections and delivered a 25bp cut, which it had been expected to do for several weeks. The rationale for the move was that the funds rate is at restrictive levels while inflation is moderating, and the labour market is back in better balance.

Looking forward, the Fed is faced with a more uncertain outlook, given potentially large changes in fiscal and trade policy. Medium term upside inflation risks have likely increased while the growth outlook has become more ambiguous – depending on the ultimate mix of fiscal and trade policies, growth could exceed or disappoint current expectations.

Given the more unpredictable outlook, Chair Powell may want to recall the words of former ECB President Mario Draghi, "In a dark room you move with tiny steps". In other words, the best course of action is likely to be gradually taking the policy rate back towards a more neutral level unless data and events push you strongly to do something else. A shallow rate cutting cycle leaving the funds rate at around 3.50% by-end 2025 is our base case.

Frontier Economies →

How frontier markets could resist possible trade tensions

Read our latest views: Capital Market Assumptions

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. Investments in emerging markets are by their nature higher risk and potentially more volatile than those inherent in some established markets. 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. Any forecast, projection or target where provided is indicative only and not guaranteed in any way. Diversification does not ensure a profit or protect against loss.

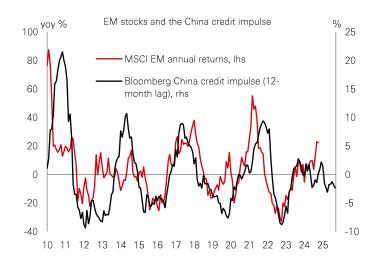
Source: HSBC Asset Management. Macrobond, Bloomberg. Data as at 7.30am UK time 08 November 2024.



#### Chinese momentum

Chinese stocks rallied in September on news of further policy support, and they've largely held those gains. Momentum picked up in early November, and the Shanghai Composite is still up 20%+ since the new measures were announced. This week's NPC Standing Committee is expected to approve a fiscal package with CNY trillions of extra bond issuance to tackle risks related to local government off-balance-sheet debt. That could include a multi-year debt swap plan, a recapitalisation of major banks, purchases of unsold homes and idle land, and targeted financial support for specific groups. More details on the fiscal plans are expected at a briefing scheduled for late Friday in Beijing.

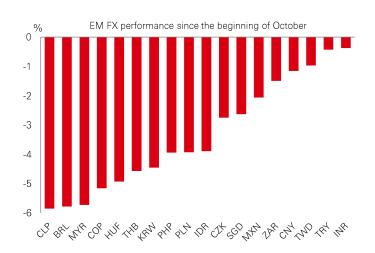
For stocks, the prospect of further policy support could mean strong potential for growth and recovery. Our Asia specialists see Chinese stocks continuing to trade at a wide discount to peers and still lightly-owned by international investors. They favour both quality growth companies and high dividend-paying stocks. That said, Chinese firms remain vulnerable to potential risks, including geopolitical tensions and any weakness in global economic conditions.



#### **Emerging FX pressures**

President-elect Trump's victory in the US election, together with a strengthening dollar, has reinforced negative sentiment towards emerging market (EM) currencies and local-currency assets. Investors have been nervous about the potential impact of higher US tariffs on global trade, as well as potentially higher bond issuance and a widening of the US fiscal deficit. A repricing of US rate expectations hasn't helped EM assets either.

Weaker EM currencies risk stoking inflation and could prompt a reassessment of the EM policy outlook. Brazil's central bank hiked rates 50bp in October to quell rising inflation, providing relief for the currency. The Brazilian real has weakened nearly 14% this year - hitting a record low following the US election - maintaining the pressure for further tightening amid rising concerns about the sustainability of fiscal policy. While this is a near-term risk for many EM economies, a number of currencies have long-term valuation buffers. The Fed-driven global easing cycle, albeit possibly slower and shallower, should limit downside risks, as should policy-stimulus driven cyclical recovery in China.



### Frontier resilience

A concern for investors ahead of the US election was the potential impact on global trade from aggressive US tariffs. One area which could prove resilient to greater trade frictions is frontier markets, where countries have learnt to steer a path between competing third parties.

Key to this is that frontiers are a relatively low correlation, low volatility asset class in the equity space, with domestically-driven economies. That can shelter them from global macro events. The shift towards a more multi-polar world has tested this, but frontiers are tending to prioritise neutrality. We have seen this on the sidelines of conflicts in Ukraine/ Russia and the Middle East, and trade wars between China and the US.

In Gulf Cooperation Countries, for example, Saudi Arabia has opted to play a mediator role in regional tensions, preferring instead to focus on its domestic economy, social reforms, and diversifying from oil into sectors like tourism and leisure. Another example is Vietnam, which has managed to benefit from 'nearshoring' but still maintains a positive trade partnership with both China and the US. All in, frontier markets could offer a route through potential tariff tensions.



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Source: HSBC Asset Management. Macrobond, Bloomberg, Datastream. Data as at 7.30am UK time 08 November 2024.



## Asset class views

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

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

	Asset Class	- View +	Comments
<u>.</u>	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
Macro Factors	Duration		The US Treasury yield curve, which has steepened significantly over the past year, could experience a further "bear steepening", with investors demanding greater compensation for longer-term inflation and interest rate uncertainty. Nonetheless, carry remains appealing and, if adverse economic outcomes prevail, there is scope for strong returns in global duration
2	Emerging Markets		The EM growth outlook is a relative bright spot in a global context. Falling inflation and Fed policy easing should pave the way for more countries to cut rates. Supportive policy in China has buoyed confidence but all eyes are on more pro-growth measures
	US 10yr Treasuries	••••	Yields have risen recently on resilient economic data, a repricing of rate expectations, and uncertainty about how the US policy agenda might impact fiscal deficits and inflation trends. But USTs still provide an attractive yield and scope for capital gains if the economy weakens markedly
Bonds	EMD Local		Real yields remain high in many EM local markets and long-term valuations are attractive. Fed easing is likely to maintain downward pressure on the USD and allow EM FX appreciation that would provide an important tailwind to returns for international investors
	Asia Local	••••	With Fed policy easing under way, there is scope for rate cuts among regional central banks, with inflation risk across the region broadly manageable. The macro backdrop is supportive, with India, Indonesia, Korea, and the Philippines having a more favourable rates outlook
	Global Credit	••••	Global credit is expensive with most non-financial spreads at near-cyclical tights. Financials, particularly banks, look attractive but less so than they were at the start of 2024. 'All in' yields continue to support inflows, helping long duration corporate credit
Credits	Global High- Yield		HY spreads remain historically tight despite cooling in the US economy, with spreads way below historical averages. Nevertheless 'all in' yields are high. For now, still reasonable growth and moderating inflation mean that the fundamental backdrop is supportive
Cre	Asia Credit		Asia credit spreads (both IG and HY) are likely to narrow in response to a sustained US easing cycle in the medium term. Attractive 'all in' yields and solid fundamentals are supportive but tight spreads and the potential for a re-rating of global risks could add near-term pressure
	EMD Hard Currency Bonds		EM sovereigns should benefit from Fed rate cuts. They have underperformed competitor asset classes like global HY recently, which is at odds with fundamental improvements and ratings upgrades. Also, it is a high-duration asset class and more exposed to moves in core yields
	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
Equities	EM Equities	••••	The EM growth outlook is a relative bright spot in a global context, with disinflation and ongoing Fed rate cuts expected to be supportive. Stock and currency market valuations remain undemanding. Idiosyncratic trends within EMs imply scope for portfolio diversification too
	Asia ex Japan	••••	While solid demand for tech-related products is a profit engine, Asian markets offer broad sector diversification, and overall valuations remain undemanding. China policy support, room for monetary easing, and other structural stories in the region are positives
S	Global Private Equity		With tighter financial conditions raising the cost of leverage, PE funds may face challenges in delivering consistently strong returns. However, increasing economic headwinds can create attractive entry points for longer-term investors. The investment case is about alpha, not beta
Alternatives	Global Real Estate		Real estate is suited to a backdrop of falling rates and a soft landing and remains cheap versus its longer run averages in the US, but not as cheap in DM. Lower rates should support capital values . Valuations are still supportive, but the sector is vulnerable to macro disappointment
∢	Infrastructure Debt		Infrastructure debt is currently expected to offer stronger returns than global credits, and experiences lower spread volatility during economic slowdowns. It has strong defensive attributes, offers inflation-linked cash flows and benefits from thematic drivers such as the green transition

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## Key Events and Data Releases

This week						
Date	Country	Indicator	Data as of	Actual	Prior	Comment
Mon. 04 November	CN	Start of the 5-day NPC Standing Committee meeting	Nov			Market participants will focus on any announcement of fiscal stimulus by the NPC Standing Committee
Tue. 05 November	US	ISM Services Index	Oct	56.0	54.9	The ISM services index rose, driven by better employment readings, contrasting with the weak payroll print for October
	AU	RBA Cash Target Rate	Nov	4.35%	4.35%	The RBA left policy on hold, remaining alert to high underlying inflation, and reiterating its data-dependent approach
	US	2024 Presidential Election				Donald Trump was elected as the next US president; the Republican party took control of the Senate
Wed. 06 November	BR	Banco de Brazil SELIC Target Rate	Nov	11.25%	10.75%	Brazil's central bank accelerated the pace of tightening, hiking rates 50bp. Inflation forecasts were upgraded on a weaker BRL
Thu. 07 November	US	Fed Funds Rate (upper band)	Nov	4.75%	5.00%	The Fed delivered an anticipated 25bp cut. The uncertain outlook argues for a gradual pace of policy easing going forward
	MX	Headline Inflation (yoy)	Oct	4.8%	4.6%	Services inflation remains stickier, pushing CPI higher, but core inflation continues its deceleration trend since early-2023
	UK	BoE MPC Base Rate	Nov	4.75%	5.00%	The BoE delivered a 25bp rate cut. It upgraded its 2025 and 2026 GDP and CPI forecasts modestly following the latest Budget
	NW	Norges Bank Sight Deposit Rate	Nov	4.50%	4.50%	Norges Bank maintained current interest rates but reiterated policy easing is possible in Q125 amid moderating inflation
	SW	Riksbank Policy Rate	Nov	2.75%	3.25%	The Swedish Riksbank cut rates 50bp, signalling further easing near- term. Inflation is below the 2% target, Q3 GDP contracted
	CN	Trade Balance (USD)	Oct	95.7bn	81.7bn	A catch up in outbound shipments after typhoon disruptions lifted exports while imports fell yoy, boosting the trade surplus
Fri. 08 November	BR	CPI (yoy)	Oct	-	4.4%	Core inflation has remained stubbornly high recently amid rising price pressures in both goods and services
Sat. 09 November	CN	CPI (yoy)	Oct	-	0.4%	CPI likely stayed soft, reflecting ongoing disinflation pressures from non-food items amid demand/supply imbalances

CN - China, US - United States, AU - Australia, BR - Brazil, MX - Mexico, UK - United Kingdom, NW - Norway, SW - Sweden

## The week ahead

Date	Country	Indicator	Data as of	Survey	Prior	Comment
Mon. 11 November	US	Q3 earnings	Ω3			80%+ of the S&P500 have reported: Comms, Financials and Staples performed well. Materials, Industrials and Energy disappointed
Tue. 12 November	US	NFIB Index of Small Business Optimism	Oct	91.8	91.5	The NFIB small business confidence measure has increased recently but companies are cautious about capital spending
	IN	Industrial Production (yoy)	Sep	2.4%	-0.1%	Growth in industrial production should resume its downward trend, reflecting softer infrastructure and durable goods output
	UK	Unemployment Rate, ILO	Sep	-	4.0%	UK labour markets are softening, evident from falling vacancies. Wage growth is moderating
	IN	CPI (yoy)	Oct	5.9%	5.5%	Inflation may accelerate further on an unwinding of favourable base effects. Higher food prices pose upside inflation risks
Wed. 13 November	US	CPI (yoy)	Oct	2.6%	2.4%	Headline inflation should pick up on energy prices in October, but core inflation should trend lower in the coming months
Thu. 14 November	JP	GDP (gog)	Ω3	0.2%	0.7%	Japanese growth rebounded in O224 but remains sluggish amid lacklustre consumer spending. Investment remains weak
	MX	Banxico de Mexico, Overnight Lending Rate	Nov	10.25%	10.50%	Easing price pressures point to scope for further gradual easing near-term although renewed MXN volatility could delay cuts
Fri. 15 November	US	Retail Sales (mom)	Oct	0.3%	0.4%	Positive wealth effects have supported consumer spending during 2024 but slowing wage growth may soften consumption
	CN	Retail Sales (yoy)	Oct	3.8%	3.2%	The trade-in scheme for consumer goods may support retail sales, with strong policy signals lifting household confidence
	US	Industrial Production (mom)	Oct	-0.4%	-0.3%	US industrial production has been stagnant since early 2022, with manufacturing output struggling to make headway

US - United States, IN - India, UK - United Kingdom, JP - Japan, MX - Mexico, CN - China

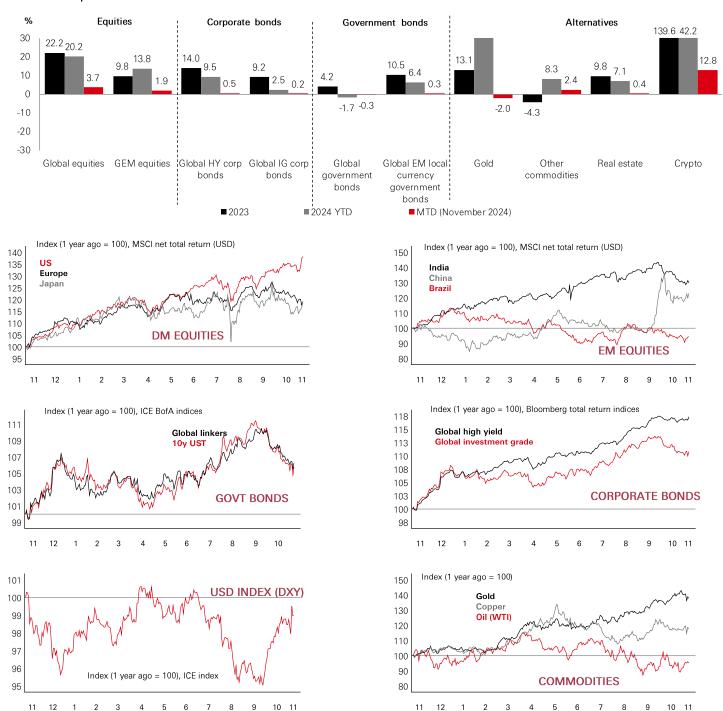
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#### This week

Risk appetite rose following the presidential election in the US, with the US dollar strengthening on expectations of continued "US exceptionalism" and looser fiscal policy. Core government bonds weakened, with rising US fiscal concerns lifting US Treasury yields, led by the 10yr. The Fed lowered rates 25bp, hinting at a more cautious view on inflation, and the BoE lowered rates 25bp. In the US, equities saw broad-based gains, with the S&P500 reaching an all-time high. European stocks weakened, led by lower autos. The Nikkei 225 advanced, as the Japanese yen hovered around its 3-month low. In EM, China's Shanghai composite rallied on encouraging business surveys amid optimism over further fiscal stimulus. Hong Kong's Hang Seng index and Korea's Kospi moved higher. In commodities, OPEC+'s decision to delay production cuts supported oil prices. Gold fell, while copper edged higher.

#### Selected asset performance



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Source: HSBC Asset Management. Macrobond, Bloomberg. Data as at 7.30am am UK time 08 November 2024. 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. Bloomberg Barclays Global HY Total Return Index value unhedged. Bloomberg Barclays Global IG Total Return 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	Close	(70)	(70)	(70)	(70)	(70)	riigii	LOW	(//)
MSCI AC World Index (USD)	863	3.3	2.1	10.3	29.8	18.7	864	660	20.0
North America									
US Dow Jones Industrial Average	43,729	4.0	3.9	10.9	28.2	16.0	43,823	33,860	22.7
US S&P 500 Index	5,973	4.3	3.9	12.3	36.3	25.2	5,984	4,344	24.7
US NASDAQ Composite Index	19,269	5.6	6.0	15.7	41.2	28.4	19,302	13,506	35.5
Canada S&P/TSX Composite Index	24,846	2.4	3.2	11.8	27.2	18.5	24,923	19,479	17.1
Europe								······································	
MSCI AC Europe (USD)	554	-0.6	-2.9	1.5	15.3	3.9	595	476	14.1
Euro STOXX 50 Index	4,852	-0.5	-2.0	3.9	16.1	7.3	5,122	4,133	14.2
UK FTSE 100 Index	8,141	-0.4	-0.6	-0.1	10.0	5.3	8,474	7,320	12.1
Germany DAX Index*	19,363	0.6	1.6	9.5	27.1	15.6	19,675	15,086	14.7
France CAC-40 Index	7,426	0.2	-1.3	2.5	5.6	-1.6	8,259	6,951	14.5
Spain IBEX 35 Index	11,570	-2.3	-1.4	9.6	24.6	14.5	12,038	9,200	11.0
Italy FTSE MIB Index	33,981	-2.0	0.7	7.1	19.5	12.0	35,474	28,192	10.1
Asia Pacific									
MSCI AC Asia Pacific ex Japan (USD)	603	1.8	-1.3	10.8	22.5	14.0	632	486	15.0
Japan Nikkei-225 Stock Average	39,500	3.8	1.4	13.4	22.8	18.0	42,427	31,156	22.0
Australian Stock Exchange 200	8,295	2.2	1.4	8.0	18.6	9.3	8,385	6,949	19.0
Hong Kong Hang Seng Index	20,824	1.5	-0.5	23.3	18.5	22.2	23,242	14,794	9.9
Shanghai Stock Exchange Composite Index	3,454	5.6	-1.0	20.4	13.2	16.1	3,674	2,635	13.7
Hang Seng China Enterprises Index	7,500	2.1	0.2	26.2	24.2	30.0	8,373	4,943	9.2
Taiwan TAIEX Index	23,554	3.4	4.2	12.9	40.7	31.4	24,417	16,651	18.8
Korea KOSPI Index	2,561	0.7	-1.3	0.2	5.8	-3.5	2,896	2,387	10.4
India SENSEX 30 Index	79,360	-0.5	-2.8	0.6	22.1	9.9	85,978	64,581	22.6
Indonesia Jakarta Stock Price Index	7,312	-2.6	-3.2	1.6	7.5	0.5	7,911	6,699	13.6
Malaysia Kuala Lumpur Composite Index	1,625	1.3	-0.6	2.2	11.5	11.7	1,685	1,425	15.0
Philippines Stock Exchange PSE Index	6,965	-2.5	-7.6	6.4	13.2	8.0	7,605	6,079	11.8
Singapore FTSE Straits Times Index	3,737	5.1	4.5	14.6	19.4	15.3	3,743	3,052	11.6
Thailand SET Index	1,460	-0.3	0.5	12.6	3.4	3.1	1,507	1,273	16.9
Latam									
Argentina Merval Index	2,015,558	7.2	16.4	31.7	244.6	116.8	2,030,329	578,412	7.9
Brazil Bovespa Index*	129,682	1.2	-1.4	0.8	8.8	-3.4	137,469	118,446	8.8
Chile IPSA Index	6,562	0.2	1.1	4.3	16.2	5.9	6,838	5,608	11.7
Colombia COLCAP Index	1,359	0.5	4.5	4.6	23.7	13.7	1,451	1,094	6.4
Mexico S&P/BMV IPC Index	52,311	3.3	1.1	-1.1	2.5	-8.8	59,021	49,486	12.2
EEMEA									
Saudi Arabia Tadawul Index	12,131	0.9	0.9	4.0	11.0	1.4	12,883	10,758	N/A
South Africa JSE Index	85,998	-0.2	0.6	6.5	18.7	11.8	87,884	71,002	12.4
Turkey ISE 100 Index*	8,946	0.7	-1.1	-11.4	13.8	19.8	11,252	7,203	5.5

<sup>\*</sup>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	3.3	2.2	10.7	20.2	31.9	19.6	72.4
US equities	4.4	4.2	13.0	26.2	38.1	28.9	104.6
Europe equities	-0.5	-2.7	1.9	6.6	18.5	5.0	34.9
Asia Pacific ex Japan equities	1.8	-1.3	11.3	16.4	25.4	0.6	27.2
Japan equities	3.9	-1.2	8.3	9.5	20.1	6.4	29.7
Latam equities	3.9	-1.7	-0.1	-15.0	-2.5	23.0	4.3
Emerging Markets equities	1.6	-1.4	9.3	13.8	22.0	-2.8	20.9

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.



## Market data

		1-week Change	1-month Change	3-month Change	1-year Change	YTD Change
Bond indices - Total Return	Close	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
BarCap GlobalAgg (Hedged in USD)	578	0.3	-0.5	0.5	8.0	3.0
JPM EMBI Global	903.0	0.6	-0.6	2.4	15.0	6.4
BarCap US Corporate Index (USD)	3323.8	0.9	-0.9	1.2	10.7	3.2
BarCap Euro Corporate Index (Eur)	255.8	0.3	0.3	1.6	8.3	3.8
BarCap Global High Yield (Hedged in USD)	623.6	0.6	0.8	4.3	17.3	10.1
Markit iBoxx Asia ex-Japan Bond Index (USD)	225.8	0.3	-0.3	1.2	10.3	5.6
Markit iBoxx Asia ex-Japan High-Yield Bond Index (USD)	262	0.2	0.5	2.8	20.6	14.4

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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		1-week	1-month	3-months	1-year	Year End	52-week	52-week	Change
Currencies (vs USD)	Latest	Ago	Ago	Ago	Ago	2023	High	Low	(%)
Developed markets									
EUR/USD	1.08	1.08	1.10	1.09	1.07	1.10	1.12	1.06	-0.5
GBP/USD	1.30	1.29	1.31	1.27	1.23	1.27	1.34	1.22	0.4
CHF/USD	1.15	1.15	1.17	1.15	1.11	1.19	1.20	1.08	-0.3
CAD	1.39	1.39	1.36	1.37	1.38	1.32	1.40	1.32	0.5
JPY	153	153	148	147	151	141	162	140	0.2
AUD/USD	0.67	0.66	0.67	0.66	0.64	0.68	0.69	0.63	1.4
NZD/USD	0.60	0.60	0.61	0.60	0.59	0.63	0.64	0.59	0.8
Asia									
HKD	7.77	7.78	7.78	7.79	7.82	7.81	7.84	7.76	0.1
CNY	7.15	7.13	7.06	7.18	7.28	7.10	7.30	7.00	-0.3
INR	84.4	84.1	84.0	84.0	83.3	83.2	84.4	82.6	-0.3
MYR	4.39	4.38	4.29	4.47	4.68	4.59	4.81	4.09	-0.1
KRW	1386	1378	1346	1377	1310	1291	1405	1283	-0.6
TWD	32.1	31.9	32.2	32.4	32.3	30.6	32.9	30.5	-0.5
Latam									
BRL	5.69	5.87	5.53	5.55	4.91	4.85	5.88	4.80	3.0
COP	4313	4436	4228	4066	4088	3875	4471	3739	2.8
MXN	19.8	20.3	19.4	18.9	17.5	17.0	20.8	16.3	2.2
ARS	994	990	974	936	350	808	994	350	-0.4
EEMEA									
RUB	97.9	98.0	96.8	86.8	91.9	89.5	100.4	82.7	0.1
ZAR	17.4	17.7	17.6	18.4	18.5	18.4	19.4	17.0	1.7
TRY	34.4	34.3	34.3	33.5	28.5	29.5	34.5	28.5	-0.1

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	4.52	4.50	4.63	5.21	5.42	5.33	2
2-Year	4.19	4.21	3.96	4.04	4.93	4.25	-2
5-Year	4.17	4.22	3.85	3.83	4.50	3.85	-5
10-Year	4.33	4.38	4.01	3.99	4.49	3.88	-5
30-Year	4.53	4.58	4.29	4.28	4.61	4.03	-5
10-year bond yields (%)							
Japan	1.00	0.94	0.92	0.84	0.85	0.61	6
UK	4.50	4.44	4.18	3.98	4.24	3.53	5
Germany	2.44	2.40	2.24	2.27	2.62	2.02	4
France	3.20	3.16	3.01	3.02	3.20	2.56	4
ltaly	3.73	3.68	3.54	3.70	4.48	3.69	5
Spain	3.18	3.12	2.99	3.13	3.66	2.98	6
China	2.10	2.14	2.21	2.17	2.65	2.56	-4
Australia	4.58	4.54	4.17	4.07	4.58	3.96	4
Canada	3.22	3.29	3.24	3.18	3.70	3.11	-7

<sup>\*</sup>Numbers may not add up due to rounding.

		1-week Change	1-month Change	3-month Change	1-year Change	YTD Change	52-week	52-week
Commodities		(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	High	Low
Gold	2,689	-1.8	2.5	10.8	37.9	30.3	2,790	1,932
Brent Oil	75.1	2.7	-2.2	-3.1	-1.7	0.5	86	68
WTI Crude Oil	71.7	3.2	-1.7	-2.6	-0.7	2.0	82	64
R/J CRB Futures Index	286.2	2.4	-0.4	4.5	4.7	8.5	300	258
LME Copper	9,594	0.2	-1.5	9.1	17.8	12.1	11,105	8,020

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