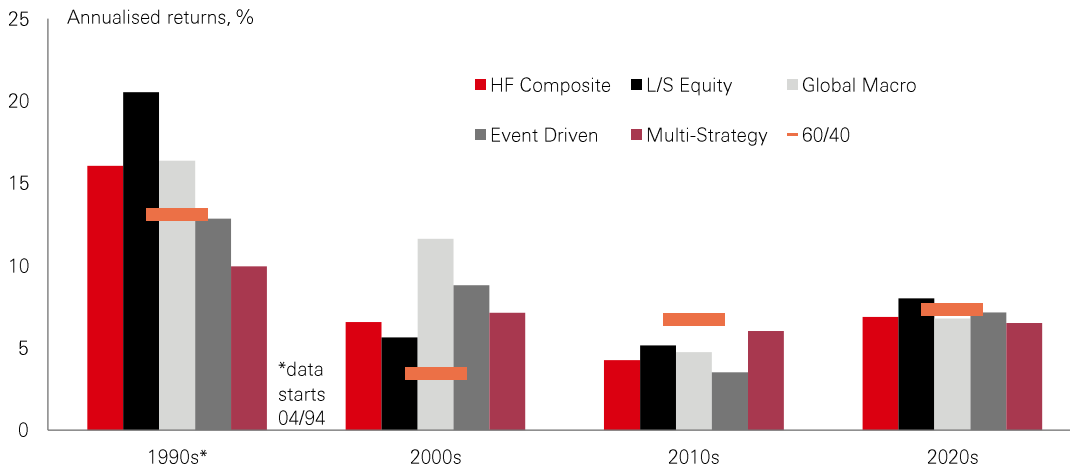


Investment Weekly

12 December 2025
For Professional Clients only. Marketing Communication.



Chart of the week – Diversify the diversifiers



For the first two decades of the 2000s, the performance of stocks and bonds was negatively correlated. So, when stocks underperformed, bonds tended to do better. That dependability helped to shape thinking on ways of achieving an optimal portfolio mix – including the 60/40 stocks/bonds allocation – with bonds providing ballast and diversification. But that correlation has flipped to positive in the post-pandemic era, driven by inflation volatility and policy uncertainty. While this week’s Fed rate cut was a move to insulate the labour market (see page 2), we think that with growth holding up, policy supportive, and supply shocks in the mix, we could see faster cyclical inflation in 2026, and that points to potentially sticky long bond yields. Because of this, the traditional role of bonds as a diversifier could continue to prove less reliable, leaving investors to reconsider old assumptions and sparking a search for “bond substitutes” as a source of diversification and portfolio resilience.

It means that liquid alternatives are back in focus – and that includes hedge funds. In the post-GFC era, hedge funds weren’t particularly in demand from investors given that traditional bonds were an effective hedge. But today’s environment is more similar to the 1990s, when inflation was stickier, the world was more fragmented, central banks’ role a bit more limited, and fiscal policy more active. It means that expected return profiles across macro, credit, and trend-following hedge fund strategies show a potentially compelling diversification premium.

With the stock/bond correlation potentially remaining positive in this new higher inflation environment, “bond substitutes” in the form of hedge funds – as well as other alternative asset classes – can offer a way to “diversify the diversifiers”. #hedgefunds #diversification #inflation

Market Spotlight

Credit control

Huge capex spending on AI infrastructure has been a major investment theme this year. The current build-out is the first of what’s expected to be a three-phase cycle that will see a shift to more firms using AI software, and then broad adoption and monetisation. Yet, uncertainties still persist over future returns and the risks of overinvestment.

Current capex spending has been focused on semiconductors, data centres, and power infrastructure. Hyperscalers are projected to spend nearly USD400 billion this year. But the scale of commitments through 2028 – projected at close to USD3 trillion – is gradually shifting the funding dynamics for these major firms. Declining free cash flow has led to more reliance on external financing, with bond issuance estimated at around USD200 billion through the period.

The latest [Fixed Income Insights](#) explores the outlook for AI development and how funding demands will put greater emphasis on debt markets. For now, the hyperscalers have strong credit fundamentals, manageable debt and robust free cash flow. So, the present backdrop has better debt characteristics than the dotcom bubble and the GFC. **But given the scale of funding needed, the complexities of adoption, high expectations, and the potential for overcapacity in AI infrastructure, risks will need to be monitored carefully in the coming years. #AI #credit**

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 12 December 2025.

US Rates →

What comes next after the latest Fed rate cut?

India Bonds →

What the latest rate cut means for India’s outlook

South Africa FX →

How South Africa made the shift away from “fragile five”

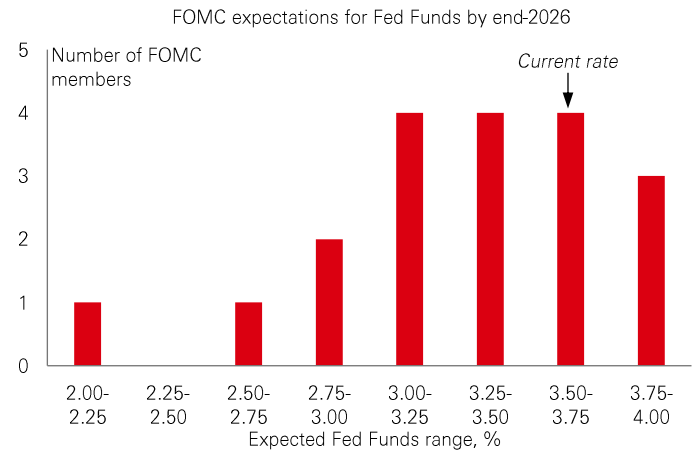
**Read our latest views:
Investment Outlook:
Role Reversal**

Odd jobs

The Fed has delivered a widely expected 25bp rate cut. But two members dissented in favour of unchanged policy, and the 'dot plot' signalled four non-voters also preferred no change. Stephen Miran voted for a 50bp cut. Chair Powell said the policy rate is now within a "plausible range" of neutral with the Fed "well positioned" to see how the economy evolves.

While the FOMC still sees inflation risks as tilted to the upside and its base case is solid growth and broadly stable unemployment next year, the bulk of the committee is concerned about labour market risks. Chair Powell revealed the Fed thinks payrolls growth is being overstated by around 60k per month, meaning employment has fallen by an average of 20k per month since May, rather than rising at the published near-40k pace. Powell noted this situation requires watching "very carefully". Investors need to do the same.

We advocate a modestly pro-risk stance favouring assets – particularly EM equity and bonds – where valuations still offer some cushion against disappointing macro news, rather than some US risk assets that appear priced for near perfection. #US #rates



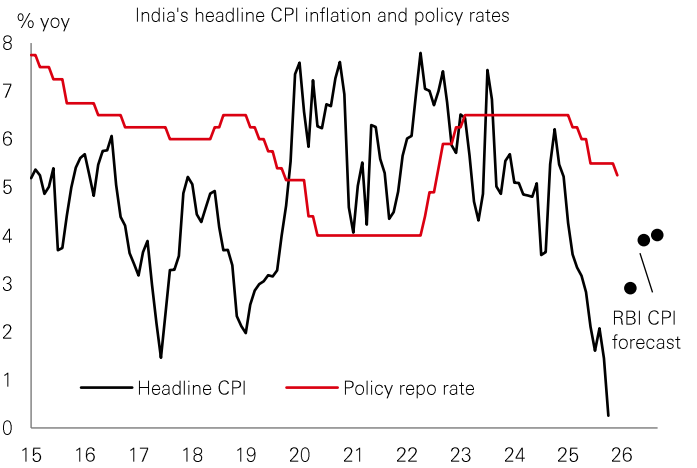
Reserve Boost for India

Like many emerging markets this year, India's inflation rate is low and under control – giving the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) space this week to cut rates by 25bp to 5.25% and introduce measures to boost liquidity.

India's headline CPI inflation is on track to average around 2% year-on-year in the financial year that runs to end-March 2026 – a multi-decade low. And although inflation is expected to pick up again, it isn't expected to overshoot the RBI's 4% target.

For markets – which still face uncertainty over the timing of any trade deal with the US – the RBI cut should help to underpin already strong growth, making it potentially good news for stocks, especially in rate-sensitive sectors. Bonds should also benefit, with high real yields making them potentially compelling in the EM local-currency sovereign bond space. Plus, India's record of fiscal prudence, strong structural drivers, and the inclusion in major global bond indices are all positives.

However, the cut was delivered against the backdrop of a weakening trend in the rupee. With the RBI having now delivered a cumulative 125bp of cuts, the actions of the **Fed in 2026 look more important as a constraint to further significant policy action. #india #policy**



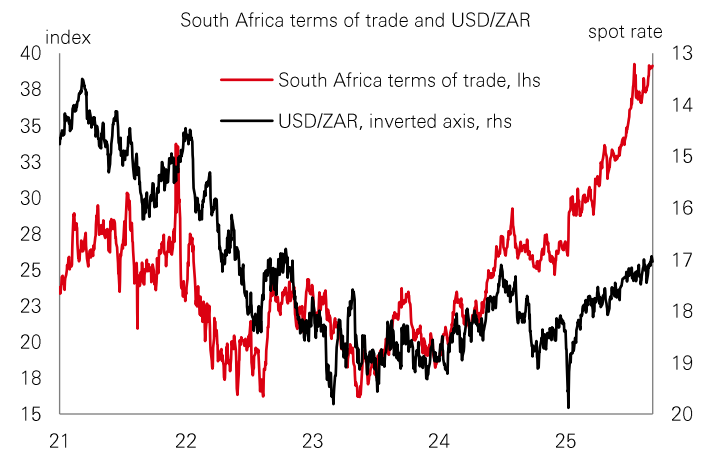
ZAR struck

The South African rand has moved to its strongest levels since early 2023, breaching the ZAR17.0 level versus the US dollar.

Key to this is the country's improving fiscal position, with its deficit now back to the pre-Covid average. Last week's Q3 current account deficit also came in smaller than expected. This is significant given that South Africa was previously labelled a "fragile-five" economy – with fiscal weakness making it vulnerable to capital flight. Indeed, the five-year average of its current account balance now shows a surplus, and its terms-of-trade have soared during the second half of this year.

The South African Reserve Bank recently adopted a more stringent 3% inflation target from the previous range of 3-6%. This could allow the country to lock in lower interest rates over time, and be growth positive.

In a year when many emerging markets have been "lucky" because of weakness in the US dollar, South Africa is further evidence that EMs have also been "good". Macro reforms and more developed financial markets have derisked many EMs – making these markets less volatile than many developed markets. #southafrica #rand



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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 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	■	■	■	A defensive positioning in investment portfolios remains appropriate given continuing risk of macro disappointment or weakness. 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. Falling inflation, 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 volatile recently, reflecting the uncertain macro and policy outlook. The near-term outlook is for range-bound movement. Inflation risks and fiscal concerns are likely to keep yields above 4%, but yields should be capped to the upside by below-trend growth
	EMD Local	■	■	■	EM local currency debt has benefited from a backdrop of high real yields, strong fundamentals, and a weaker US dollar. The EM cycle has been unusually strong, which represents the maturity of the asset class and the growing strength and credibility of EM currencies and local bond markets
	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 remain close to long-run tights, but all in yields are reasonable. The balance sheets of investment grade issuers are healthy, and the profits outlook remains positive. We think parts of the IG universe can be a potential substitute hedge to government bonds in portfolios
	Global High-Yield	■	■	■	Global high yield spreads remain tight despite a cooling in the macro outlook. Slower growth, inflation risks, and policy uncertainty all present potential risks, but strong corporate earnings could offset this. We maintain a more defensive stance with a preference for higher quality credits
	Asia Credit	■	■	■	Asia IG benefits from attractive all-in yields and limited issuance amid accommodative onshore funding conditions, as credit fundamentals remain sound. 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 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
	EM Equities	■	■	■	Premium growth rates are evident in EMs, with equity valuations still exhibiting material discounts to DMs. They could benefit from a weaker US dollar and diversification flows into non-US assets. However, EMs should not be treated as a single bloc given their idiosyncrasies
	Asia ex Japan	■	■	■	Asian markets offer broad sector diversification and high-quality growth opportunities. Prudent policy easing across the region, China's policy put, and other long-term themes continue to serve as positives, on top of potential diversification flows into non-USD assets
Alternatives	Private Credit	■	■	■	As interest rates normalise, private credit continues to offer potentially 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 potentially attractive alternatives to bonds when there are positive stock-bond correlations
	Global Real Estate	■	■	■	Real estate investment activity has slowed in 2025 amid macro uncertainty, but US rate cuts could provide a tailwind. The returns outlook is healthy given yield expansion on the back of higher income. After a multi-year correction, returns are expected to improve towards long-run averages

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Key Events and Data Releases

This week

Date	Country	Indicator	Data as of	Actual	Prior	Comment
Mon. 08 December	CN	Trade Balance (USD)	Nov	111.7bn	90.1bn	The already sizeable trade surplus widened in November on solid exports growth and lacklustre imports
Tue. 09 December	US	NFIB Index of Small Business Optimism	Nov	99.0	98.2	The survey strengthened marginally but remains close to its average level, so gives little information about the balance of risks
	AU	RBA Cash Target Rate	Dec	3.60%	3.60%	The RBA cited the need to assess the persistence of inflationary pressures, with Governor Bullock ruling out near-term rate cuts
Wed. 10 December	US	Fed Funds Rate (upper bound)	Dec	3.75%	4.00%	The Fed voted 9-3 for a cut with downside risks to employment trumping upside inflation risks. A policy pause is now likely
	BR	Banco Central do Brazil SELIC Target Rate	Dec	15.00%	15.00%	As broadly expected, rates were held steady this month, with signals that the BCB is in no hurry to begin easing rates
	CN	CPI (yoy)	Nov	0.7%	0.2%	Headline inflation rose as food prices deviated from the current deflation trend, while underlying gauges remained largely stable
Thu. 11 December	CA	BoC Policy Rate	Dec	2.25%	2.25%	Policy was left unchanged, as widely expected, amid positive growth and labour market signals and a need to temper inflation
	TY	CBRT 1 Week Repo Lending Rate	Dec	38.00%	39.50%	Encouraging inflation data prompted another modest easing but inflation expectations are a risk to the disinflation process
Fri. 12 December	PH	Central Bank Policy Rate	Dec	4.50%	4.75%	The BSP has signalled this cut could be the last in the easing cycle, as it monitors the impact of previous cuts and incoming data
	IN	CPI (yoy)	Nov	-	0.3%	The prolonged decline in food prices, combined with reduced GST tax rates should keep headline inflation subdued

CN - China, US - United States, AU - Australia, BR - Brazil, CA - Canada, TY - Turkey, PH - Philippines, IN - India

The week ahead

Date	Country	Indicator	Data as of	Survey	Prior	Comment
Mon. 15 December	CN	Industrial Production (yoy)	Nov	5.0%	4.9%	IP growth should remain stable, supported by continued strength in high-end manufacturing and resilient exports
	CN	Retail Sales (yoy)	Nov	2.9%	2.9%	Retail sales should stay subdued, potentially due to unfavourable base effects and fading tailwinds from trade-in subsidies
Tue. 16 December	US	Change in non-farm payrolls (mom)	Nov	45k	119k	November's employment report will be distorted by "technical factors", other measures point to a softer labour market
	CL	Banco Central de Chile Policy Rate	Dec	4.50%	4.75%	A modest easing is likely given headline and core inflation are close to target. The currency has also risen recently
Wed. 17 December	IN	Composite PMI, Flash	Dec	-	59.7	India's composite PMI remains elevated, although the manufacturing gauge has fallen to a nine-month low
	ID	Bank Indonesia Rate	Dec	4.75%	4.75%	BI aims to strike a balance between FX stability and maintaining economic growth. The timing of policy easing is unclear
	UK	CPI (yoy)	Nov	3.4%	3.6%	Headline inflation may edge down. Service sector inflation is softening as wage growth moderates
Thu. 18 December	EZ	ECB Deposit Rate	Dec	2.00%	2.00%	Policy should remain on hold near-term, but downside growth risks and moderating wage growth may prompt easing later in '26
	US	CPI (yoy)	Nov	3.1%	3.0%	CPI figures are likely to be based on partial data due to the recent government shutdown
	JP	CPI (yoy)	Nov	2.9%	3.0%	Core CPI (excl. fresh food) should soften on increased energy subsidies. Services sector inflation has been stable recently
	MX	Banxico de Mexico, Overnight Lending Rate	Dec	7.00%	7.25%	Rates should be lowered another 25bp but disappointing core inflation data raise the risk of a pause near-term
Fri. 19 December	UK	BoE MPC Base Rate	Dec	3.75%	4.00%	Tighter fiscal policy, favourable inflation data and moderating wage growth signal a 25bp cut in December but it is a close call
	JP	BoJ Policy Rate	Dec	0.75%	0.50%	Hawkish comments from BoJ governor Ueda point to a 25bp rate hike amid rising optimism on growth and inflation

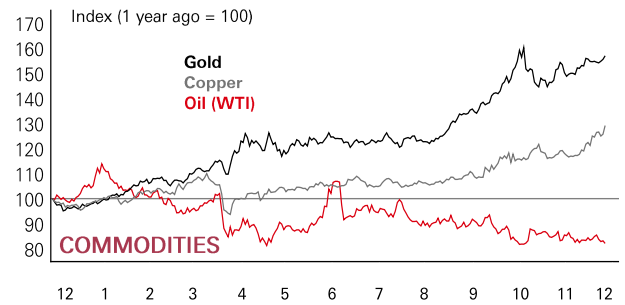
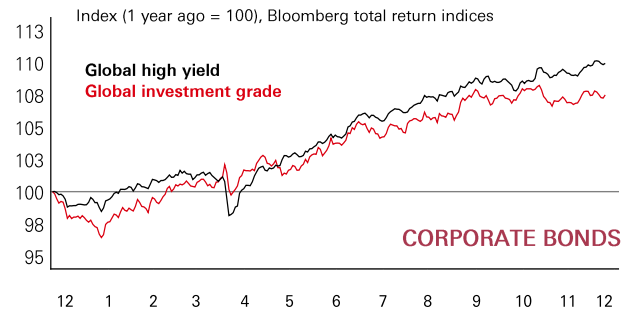
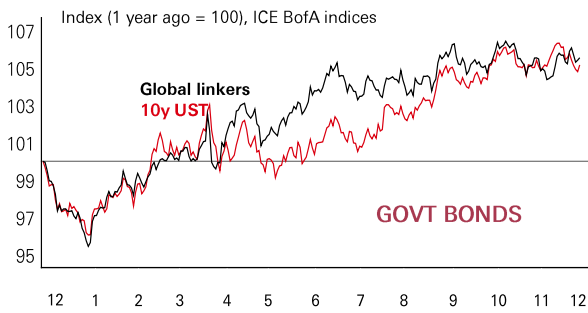
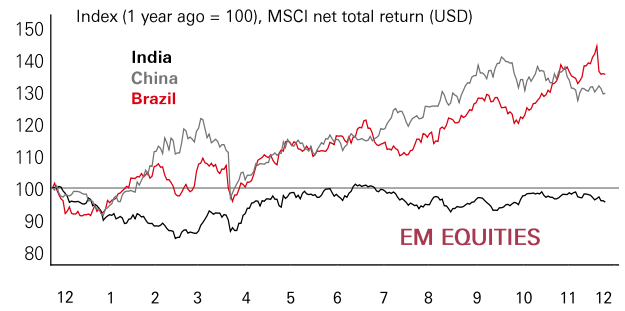
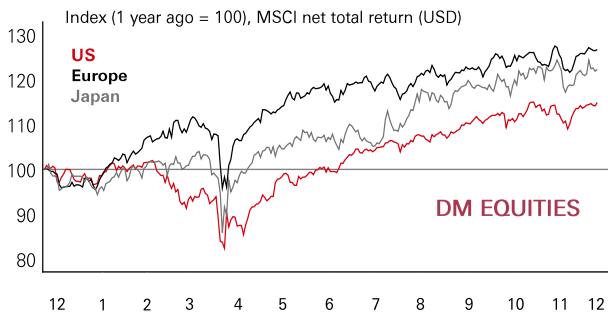
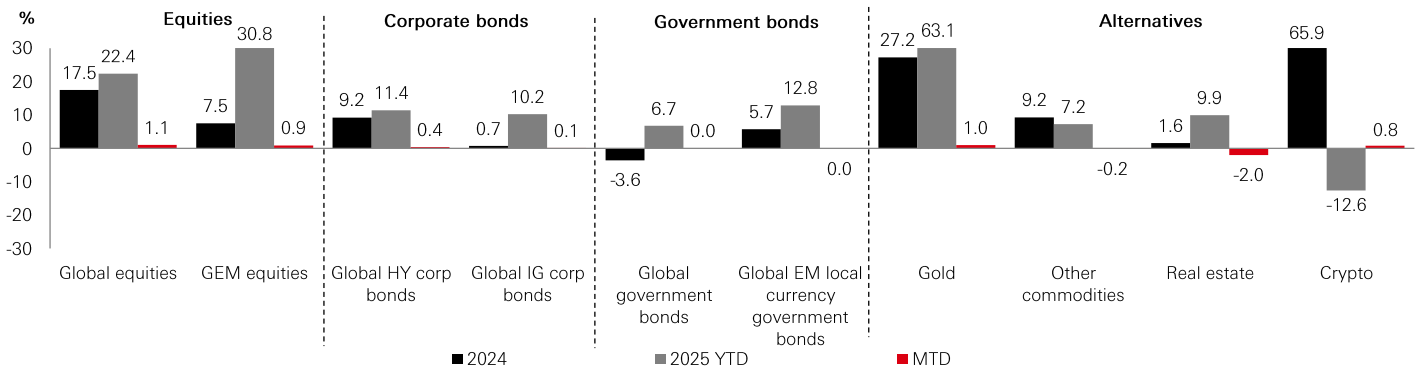
CN - China, US - United States, CL - Chile, IN - India, ID - Indonesia, UK - United Kingdom, EZ - Eurozone, JP - Japan, MX - Mexico

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This week

Risk markets firmed following the Federal Reserve's latest 25bp rate cut, with the US dollar slipping against major currencies. Fed Chair Powell stated the FOMC is "well positioned to wait and see how the economy evolves". Front-dated US Treasuries rose as the Fed started the reserve management purchase operations, while long-end US Treasury yields moved sideways ahead of upcoming employment and CPI inflation data. Meanwhile, hawkish comments from ECB member Schnabel weighed on longer-dated German bunds. US equities posted broad-based gains, led by the Russell 2000, although tech stocks experienced volatility. The Euro Stoxx 50 also advanced, and Japan's Nikkei 225 edged higher ahead of next week's BoJ meeting. In EM Asia, indices in China and India were on course to close the week modestly lower. Elsewhere, oil prices declined, while the gold price strengthened.

Selected asset performance



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Market data

Equity Indices	Close	1-week Change (%)	1-month Change (%)	3-month Change (%)	1-year Change (%)	YTD Change (%)	52-week High	52-week Low	Fwd P/E (X)
World									
MSCI AC World Index (USD)	1,015	0.4	0.3	4.4	16.9	20.7	1,017	723	21.4
North America									
US Dow Jones Industrial Average	48,704	1.6	0.9	6.3	10.9	14.5	48,432	36,612	24.9
US S&P 500 Index	6,901	0.4	0.7	4.8	14.0	17.3	6,920	4,835	25.2
US NASDAQ Composite Index	23,594	0.1	0.8	6.6	18.5	22.2	24,020	14,784	35.7
Canada S&P/TSX Composite Index	31,661	1.1	2.7	8.1	24.6	28.0	31,555	22,228	19.2
Europe									
MSCI AC Europe (USD)	688	1.4	0.8	5.1	25.7	30.1	687	516	16.2
Euro STOXX 50 Index	5,754	0.5	-0.6	6.7	15.9	17.5	5,818	4,540	17.4
UK FTSE 100 Index	9,703	0.4	-2.1	4.5	16.7	18.7	9,930	7,545	14.2
Germany DAX Index*	24,295	1.1	-0.4	2.5	18.9	22.0	24,771	18,490	17.8
France CAC-40 Index	8,086	-0.4	-1.9	3.3	9.0	9.6	8,314	6,764	17.6
Spain IBEX 35 Index	16,883	1.2	1.6	10.3	43.5	45.6	16,845	11,311	14.4
Italy FTSE MIB Index	43,702	0.6	-2.4	2.7	25.4	27.8	45,072	31,946	13.5
Asia Pacific									
MSCI AC Asia Pacific ex Japan (USD)	707	-0.9	-2.7	1.5	20.0	24.1	737	507	16.9
Japan Nikkei-225 Stock Average	50,831	0.7	-0.5	13.5	27.6	27.4	52,637	30,793	21.4
Australian Stock Exchange 200	8,697	0.7	-1.2	-1.9	4.4	6.6	9,115	7,169	20.0
Hong Kong Hang Seng Index	25,952	-0.5	-3.6	-1.7	27.2	29.4	27,382	18,671	12.4
Shanghai Stock Exchange Composite Index	3,884	-0.5	-2.9	0.3	12.2	15.9	4,034	3,041	15.0
Hang Seng China Enterprises Index	9,063	-1.5	-5.0	-3.2	23.1	24.3	9,770	6,763	11.5
Taiwan TAIEX Index	28,198	0.8	0.9	10.7	22.4	22.4	28,568	17,307	20.5
Korea KOSPI Index	4,156	1.4	0.1	22.4	67.4	73.2	4,227	2,285	14.2
India SENSEX 30 Index	85,117	-0.7	0.8	3.9	4.7	8.9	86,159	71,425	21.3
Indonesia Jakarta Stock Price Index	8,659	0.3	3.2	10.3	17.1	22.3	8,777	5,883	15.9
Malaysia Kuala Lumpur Composite Index	1,636	1.2	0.3	2.3	2.1	-0.4	1,659	1,387	15.2
Philippines Stock Exchange PSE Index	6,050	1.7	5.9	-1.0	-8.9	-7.3	6,668	5,584	9.6
Singapore FTSE Straits Times Index	4,579	1.0	0.2	5.4	20.2	20.9	4,576	3,372	14.9
Thailand SET Index	1,254	-1.6	-2.4	-3.1	-12.9	-10.5	1,457	1,054	14.0
Latam									
Argentina Merval Index	2,980,581	-2.2	-0.1	69.4	29.4	17.6	3,182,789	1,635,451	18.6
Brazil Bovespa Index*	159,189	1.2	1.0	11.9	26.3	32.3	165,036	118,223	9.9
Chile IPSA Index	10,363	1.4	4.7	15.3	52.8	54.4	10,278	6,636	14.1
Colombia COLCAP Index	2,114	0.1	1.6	14.6	52.6	53.3	2,124	1,360	9.6
Mexico S&P/BMV IPC Index	64,712	2.1	2.4	4.7	26.2	30.7	64,406	48,770	14.1
EEMEA									
Saudi Arabia Tadawul Index	10,716	0.8	-4.8	2.5	-11.4	-11.0	12,536	10,367	N/A
South Africa JSE Index	112,124	-0.3	-0.7	7.3	28.9	33.3	115,717	77,165	13.5
Turkey ISE 100 Index*	11,234	2.1	5.6	8.3	11.7	14.3	11,605	8,873	5.1

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	0.5	4.7	22.4	18.6	70.9	74.5
US equities	0.4	0.8	4.9	18.3	14.8	79.4	94.1
Europe equities	1.4	0.9	5.4	33.5	29.0	61.1	62.2
Asia Pacific ex Japan equities	-0.9	-2.6	1.8	26.7	22.6	48.2	23.6
Japan equities	-0.2	-0.7	3.1	24.1	20.9	62.0	40.4
Latam equities	1.6	2.0	11.4	54.6	43.7	54.7	54.1
Emerging Markets equities	-0.6	-2.0	4.2	30.8	26.5	53.6	23.7

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 (%)
Bond indices - Total Return						
BarCap GlobalAgg (Hedged in USD)	607	0.0	-0.3	0.5	3.9	4.6
JPM EMBI Global	1012.3	-0.1	0.3	2.5	10.9	12.8
BarCap US Corporate Index (USD)	3539.3	0.1	0.2	0.4	6.1	7.6
BarCap Euro Corporate Index (Eur)	265.2	-0.2	-0.4	0.2	2.2	2.8
BarCap Global High Yield (Hedged in USD)	685.5	0.0	0.5	1.8	8.5	9.3
Markit iBoxx Asia ex-Japan Bond Index (USD)	241.8	0.1	0.0	0.9	6.8	7.4
Markit iBoxx Asia ex-Japan High-Yield Bond Index (USD)	284	0.3	0.0	1.1	7.9	9.0

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 (%)
Developed markets									
EUR/USD	1.17	1.16	1.16	1.17	1.05	1.04	1.19	1.01	0.8
GBP/USD	1.34	1.33	1.31	1.36	1.27	1.25	1.38	1.21	0.5
CHF/USD	1.26	1.24	1.25	1.26	1.12	1.10	1.28	1.09	1.2
CAD	1.38	1.38	1.40	1.38	1.42	1.44	1.48	1.35	0.3
JPY	156	155	155	148	153	157	159	140	-0.3
AUD/USD	0.67	0.66	0.65	0.66	0.64	0.62	0.67	0.59	0.4
NZD/USD	0.58	0.58	0.57	0.60	0.58	0.56	0.61	0.55	0.7
Asia									
HKD	7.78	7.78	7.77	7.78	7.77	7.77	7.85	7.75	0.0
CNY	7.06	7.07	7.11	7.13	7.27	7.30	7.35	7.06	0.2
INR	90.3	90.0	88.6	88.3	84.9	85.6	90.5	83.8	-0.4
MYR	4.09	4.11	4.13	4.20	4.44	4.47	4.52	4.10	0.4
KRW	1473	1472	1471	1394	1431	1472	1487	1347	-0.1
TWD	31.2	31.2	31.1	30.2	32.5	32.8	33.3	28.8	0.1
Latam									
BRL	5.41	5.45	5.29	5.35	6.00	6.18	6.32	5.26	0.8
COP	3803	3843	3707	3897	4347	4406	4478	3685	1.0
MXN	18.0	18.2	18.3	18.4	20.2	20.8	21.3	18.0	0.8
ARS	1437	1434	1409	1454	1018	1031	1492	1018	-0.2
EEMEA									
RUB	80.2	76.5	81.3	83.4	105.1	113.5	115.1	74.1	-4.9
ZAR	16.8	16.9	17.1	17.4	17.8	18.8	19.9	16.8	0.5
TRY	42.7	42.5	42.1	41.4	34.9	35.4	42.7	34.9	-0.3

Bonds	Close	1-week Ago	1-month Ago	3-months Ago	1-year Ago	Year End 2024	1-week basis point change*
US Treasury yields (%)							
3-Month	3.63	3.69	3.87	4.02	4.33	4.31	-7
2-Year	3.53	3.56	3.57	3.56	4.19	4.24	-3
5-Year	3.72	3.71	3.67	3.63	4.18	4.38	1
10-Year	4.16	4.14	4.07	4.06	4.33	4.57	2
30-Year	4.81	4.79	4.66	4.68	4.54	4.78	2
10-year bond yields (%)							
Japan	1.95	1.94	1.68	1.59	1.04	1.09	1
UK	4.48	4.48	4.40	4.67	4.36	4.56	1
Germany	2.84	2.80	2.64	2.71	2.20	2.36	4
France	3.55	3.52	3.38	3.51	2.99	3.19	3
Italy	3.53	3.48	3.37	3.52	3.35	3.52	4
Spain	3.29	3.26	3.14	3.29	2.87	3.06	3
China	1.84	1.83	1.80	1.80	1.82	1.68	0
Australia	4.73	4.68	4.38	4.22	4.26	4.36	4
Canada	3.43	3.42	3.15	3.19	3.14	3.23	1

*Numbers may not add up due to rounding.

Commodities	1-week Change (%)	1-month Change (%)	3-month Change (%)	1-year Change (%)	YTD Change (%)	52-week High	52-week Low
Gold	2.0	2.0	17.5	59.7	63.1	4,382	2,584
Brent Oil	-3.1	-1.1	-6.3	-12.8	-13.3	74	58
WTI Crude Oil	-3.3	-0.6	-6.4	-13.6	-14.4	71	55
R/J CRB Futures Index	-1.7	-0.6	-0.3	2.6	1.4	317	280
LME Copper	2.2	8.5	17.9	30.6	35.4	11,906	8,105

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Source: HSBC Asset Management. Bloomberg. Data as at 7.30am UK time 12 December 2025.

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