HSBC Asset Management

Investment Weekly

5 June 2026

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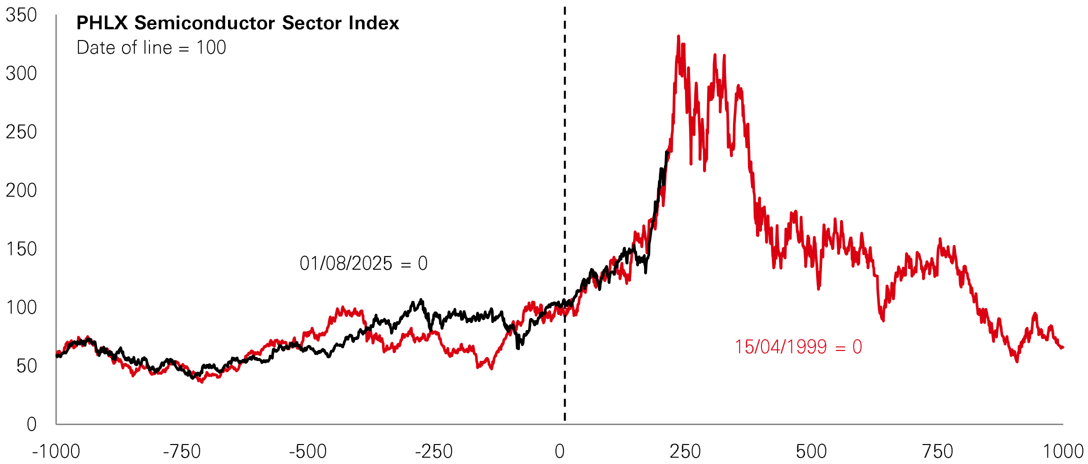
Chart of the week – Are we in a bubble?



US stocks are hitting new highs, but worries over narrow market leadership, runaway prices, and sky-high valuations in parts of the tech sector, are leading some to wonder whether this is a market bubble. So, has irrational exuberance taken over, or is this simply investors pricing in a better outlook? There are three factors to watch:

#1. Momentum. Tech companies have taken up a rapidly growing share of total US market value in recent years. And with semiconductor and other AI hardware stocks now accelerating, recent price moves are staring to echo the dotcom bubble (see chart). Upcoming blockbuster tech IPOs are adding to the frenzy, and that's making momentum look frothy.

#2. Valuations. For the S&P 500, the long-term Shiller PE ratio has risen close to historic highs. On trailing numbers, price-to-earnings and price-to-book valuations also look full. But on forward earnings, valuations are still okay. And the equity risk premium isn't as bubbly as it was in the dotcom years.

#3. Liquidity. In 1996, former Fed Chair Alan Greenspan famously warned of "irrational exuberance", before playing a part in bursting the dotcom bubble by hiking rates in 1999 and 2000. With markets now beginning to price policy hikes, a tightening of liquidity could eventually begin to weigh on stock market performance.

For now, there doesn't seem to be overwhelming signs of a bubble. But there are reasons for caution. That means an active and stock-picking approach in US tech is warranted. Emerging markets – where valuations aren't as demanding – may offer a better route into the AI theme. #stocks #valuations #bubble

Emerging Markets →

Why EM central banks have been quick to hike rates

US Macro →

How US consumer spending could shape the outlook

Japan FX→

Why JGB yields and the yen have decoupled

Market Spotlight

Different Worlds

This week we launched our **Mid-Year Investment Outlook** – entitled "Different Worlds". Here are the key themes:

"2 shocks and a boom" – Commodity spikes, the China shock, and the AI investment mega trend all foster divergent growth profiles and spikey inflation. But policy uncertainty has not translated to higher asset volatility. It's a "different world" in macro and markets, and this confusing landscape means episodic volatility is to be expected.

Broadening, beyond borders – The AI boom continues while profits are stellar (keeping valuations in a reasonable range) and liquidity is ample. But the emerging theme is the AI investment spillover into other sectors and new factors. Emerging markets are poised to benefit, in particular.

Yield to opportunity – Meanwhile, income opportunities are appearing across the fragmented world. That can provide new ballast for portfolios: selectively – in G7 bonds, and high-quality public and private credits – but also in emerging markets bonds. It's also the case in defensive parts of the stock market, like infrastructure, with high-quality dividend payers reintroducing income as a source of return. #MidYearOutlook #differentworlds

Read our latest views: Fixed Income Insights

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Lens on…

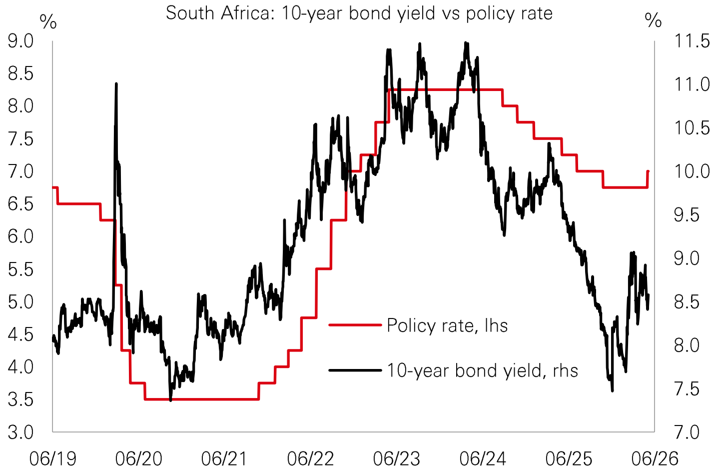
Early risers

A key feature of emerging markets in recent years has been central bank willingness to act early on inflation risks. We could be seeing this again.

Recent rate hikes in South Africa and Indonesia signal a commitment to price stability as higher oil prices threaten to lift inflation. This potentially sets up an echo of the 2021-22 inflation shock, when many EM central banks began tightening policy early. That helped anchor inflation expectations and preserve policy credibility, putting several EM economies in a stronger position as inflation accelerated.

In **South Africa's case, longer-dated bond yields have fallen since its central bank set a hawkish stance and tightened policy** – evidence that the market values a stable long-term inflation outlook. But like other EMs, valuations and fundamentals have also helped cushion the impact of the energy shock. Real yields remain high, meaning valuations are potentially attractive in the context of recent structural improvements.

Overall, credible and proactive policymaking remains a driver of EM resilience, which can support both valuations and long-term return prospects in EM fixed income. #emergingmarkets #rates

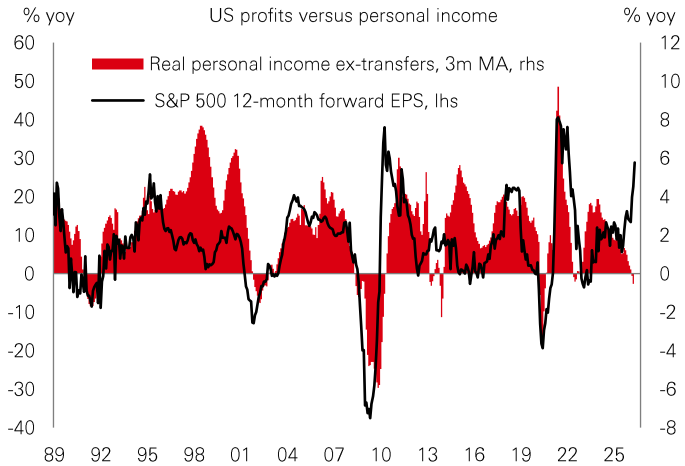


Profits up, savings down

US corporate profits are surging, helping to underpin equity markets. But what is driving these profits? One factor is AI-related investment, which is lifting earnings for suppliers of the hardware and supporting infrastructure.

A less obvious driver is households' willingness to save less. Over the past year, the saving rate has dropped by around 3 percentage points, reaching 2.6% in April, one of its lowest readings since 2008. This has helped sustain consumer spending even as income growth has slowed sharply. Real personal income excluding transfers – one of the indicators the NBER considers when dating recessions – is now declining.

The mix of strong profits and weak household income illustrates the **"K-shaped" nature of the US economy and just how unpredictable the outlook is**. It's likely the economy begins to rebalance as robust profits support a gradual jobs recovery and, alongside easing inflation, stronger real household incomes. But there's also a risk that consumers pull back spending before conditions improve, weighing on wider economy profits. This is a potentially underappreciated risk, even if for the time being AI enthusiasm dominates. #profits #consumers



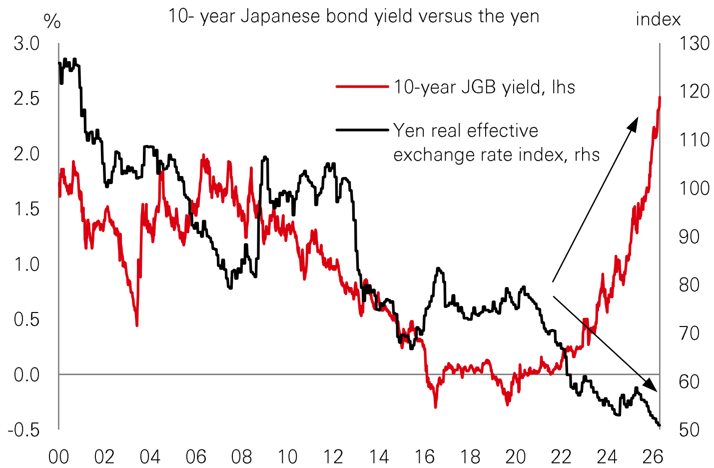
Yen goes its own way

Ten-year Japanese government bond yields have climbed sharply as Japan exits its multi-decade deflationary backdrop. In the past, rising domestic yields have supported the yen. But that relationship has weakened, with the currency struggling for traction despite higher nominal rates.

Part of the reason is that while the Bank of Japan's move away from Yield Curve Control has allowed nominal yields to rise, inflation expectations – and still-low nominal yields – have kept real yields subdued. Japanese yields are also still low relative to those in other major economies, preserving the appeal of global carry trades funded in yen.

Meanwhile, a rising term premium and fiscal supply concerns are contributing to higher JGB yields. And because the move partly reflects a higher term premium rather than stronger expected real returns, the rise in yields has given the yen less support than in previous cycles.

Our models suggest the yen remains undervalued. But valuation alone hasn't been enough to drive appreciation while interest-rate differentials remain wide. **Sustained gains in the currency will likely need a more substantial narrowing of those differentials** or a rise in Japanese real yields relative to overseas alternatives. #japan #yen



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Asset class views

The global economy faces a complex set of supply shocks, but markets have shaken off geopolitical worries, helped by strong corporate profits. The confusing macro landscape means episodic volatility is to be expected. As spillovers from the AI capex boom become more apparent, strong profits performance should hold and broaden beyond borders into non-tech sectors. Emerging markets could be well-placed to benefit. Higher yields in bond markets mean that "diversified income" opportunities have improved across fixed income and defensive equity sectors

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

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Key Events and Data Releases

This week

Date	Country	Indicator	Data as of	Actual	Prior	Comment
Sun. 31 May	CN	NBS Composite PMI	May	50.5	50.1	Manufacturing slipped back to 50.0 on weaker new orders, while the services PMI bounced back into expansion territory
Mon. 01 June	US	ISM Manufacturing Index	May	54.0	52.7	ISM rose to a new cycle high, echoing the PMI, partly driven by firms' precautionary demand ahead of further energy price rises
	BR	Manufacturing PMI	May	49.1	52.6	Manufacturing slipped back into contraction territory, led by weaker orders. Price indices remain elevated
	MX	Manufacturing PMI	May	49.6	47.7	The contraction in output eased as sales improved but still-weak demand is constraining output price increases
	IN	Industrial Production (yoy)	Apr	4.9%	3.2%	Growth remains solid on strong output of infra/capital goods, although spillovers from the energy shock pose a challenge
Tue. 02 June	US	JOLTS Job Openings	Apr	7.62mn	6.89mn	JOLTS showed a large uptick in job openings, mostly in professional and business services, and a drop in layoffs
	EZ	HICP, Flash (yoy)	May	3.2%	3.0%	Headline inflation remained high. Services inflation rose 0.5pp on one-off Easter spending and possible early second-round effects
Wed. 03 June	US	ISM Services Index	May	54.5	53.6	The ISM services index is firmly expansionary, but price pressures are mounting given higher energy prices
	US	ADP Employment Report (mom)	May	122k	105k	ADP payrolls delivered a second consecutive 100k-plus reading. Growth was broad-based, pointing to a warming labour market
		OECD Economic Outlook 2026				OECD warned a protracted Middle East conflict could act as a drag on global growth, while pushing up inflation
	JP	BoJ Governor Ueda Speech				Ueda stated if upside inflation risks outweigh downside growth risks, the BoJ will "thoroughly discuss" the need for a rate hike
Fri. 05 June	US	Change in Non-Farm Payrolls	May	-	115k	After a period of weakness and volatility, payrolls are expected to post a third consecutive solid monthly gain
	IN	RBI Repo Rate	Jun	5.25%	5.25%	The RBI held its benchmark rate and neutral policy stance, while taking additional measures to support the currency
	IN	GDP (yoy)	Q4	-	7.8%	GDP growth could have reached 7.5% in FY26, but the energy shock could weigh on activity in FY27

CN - China, US - United States, BR - Brazil, MX - Mexico, IN - India, EZ - Eurozone, JP - Japan

The week ahead

Date	Country	Indicator	Data as of	Survey	Prior	Comment
Tue. 09 June	US	NFIB Index of Small Business Optimism	May	-	95.9	Softer energy prices could boost small business optimism, while lowering the price index
	CN	Trade Balance (USD)	May	88.6bn	84.8bn	Exports should remain strong, while solid tech-related demand and higher commodity prices will likely lift import growth
Wed. 10 June	US	CPI (yoy)	May	4.2%	3.8%	Higher energy prices are likely to raise the headline rate, potentially spilling over to core goods prices
	CN	CPI (yoy)	May	1.3%	1.2%	Headline CPI inflation is likely to remain above 1% yoy amid higher energy prices and a steady core reading
	CA	BoC Policy Rate	Jun	2.25%	2.25%	A technical recession and benign underlying inflation point to an unchanged policy stance in the near-term
Thu. 11 June	US	PPI (mom)	May	0.6%	1.4%	PPI inflation has been boosted in recent months by energy prices and computing related goods
	EZ	ECB Deposit Rate	Jun	2.25%	2.00%	Recent ECB comments point to a 25bp insurance rate hike, with Lagarde likely to deliver a hawkish press conference
	TY	CBRT 1 Week Repo Lending Rate	Jun	37.00%	37.00%	The consensus is for unchanged policy but the risk is for a hike to maintain improved inflation credibility
Fri. 12 June	US	Univ. of Michigan Sentiment Index (Prelim)	Jun	46.5	44.8	The University of Michigan consumer confidence measure is at a record low, unlike the stable Conference Board measure
	IN	CPI (yoy)	May	4.0%	3.5%	Higher food prices should lift headline inflation but recent data suggest limited pass-through from energy supply disruption

US - United States, CN - China, CA - Canada, EZ - Eurozone, TY - Turkey, BR - Brazil, IN - India

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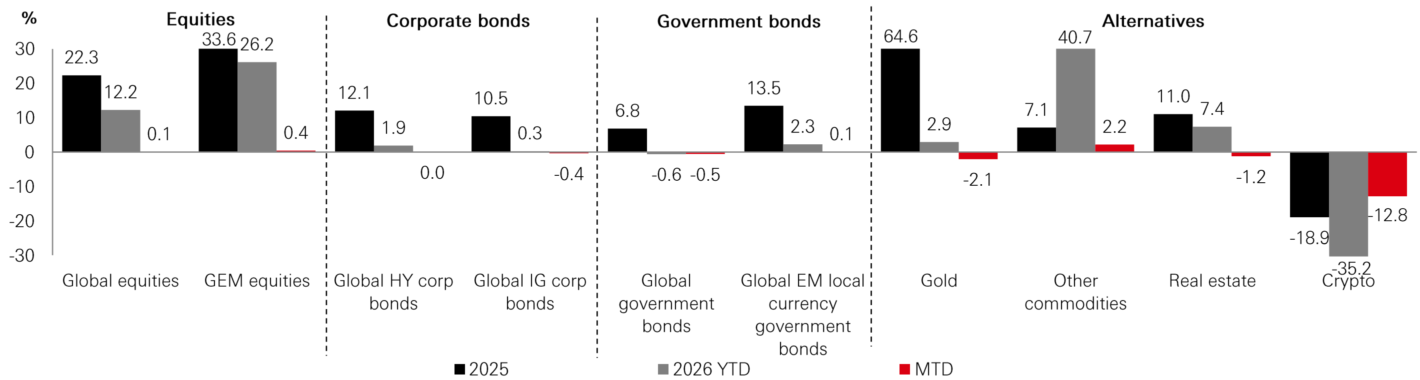
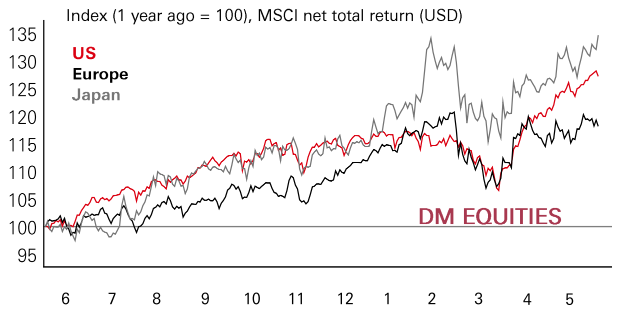
Market review

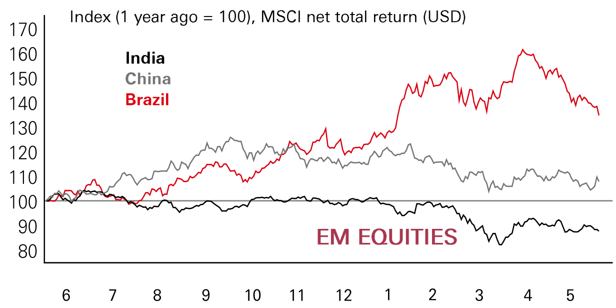
This week

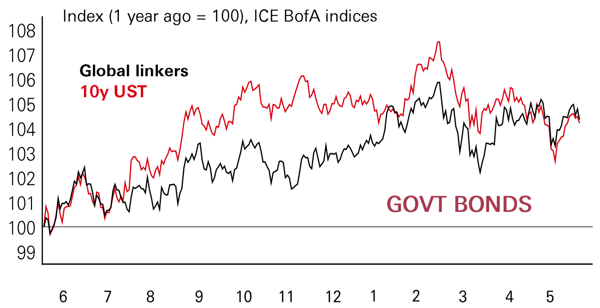
After recent rallies, global equities posted more muted gains this week. In the US, the S&P 500 again hit new highs, but the Nasdaq took a breather, with the Info Tech shares pulling back after strong recent momentum. Europe's blue-chip Euro Stoxx 50 rose, while Japan's Nikkei 225 was on track to end a choppy week modestly higher. Elsewhere in Asia, Korea's Kospi retreated after reaching a new all-time high, while Indonesian equities dropped further amid ongoing outflow concerns; other markets were largely range-bound. In rates markets, US Treasury yields edged higher as oil prices rebounded amid lingering geopolitical risks, and European sovereign yields also climbed ahead of next week's ECB rate meeting. In FX, the US dollar strengthened against major currencies.

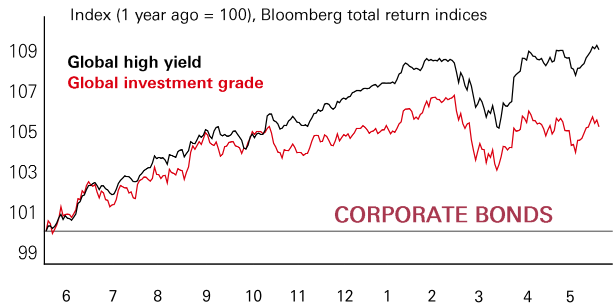
Selected asset performance

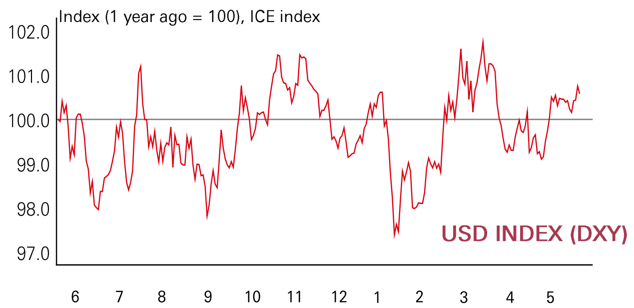


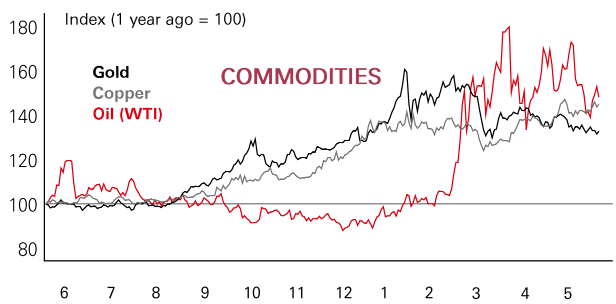












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Market data

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)	1,131	0.1	4.4	10.1	27.6	11.5	1,138	882	19.2
North America									
US Dow Jones Industrial Average	51,562	1.0	4.6	7.5	21.8	7.3	51,658	41,981	22.1
US S&P 500 Index	7,584	0.1	4.5	11.0	27.7	10.8	7,621	5,921	22.2
US NASDAQ Composite Index	26,831	-0.5	5.9	17.9	39.0	15.4	27,190	19,226	29.0
Canada S&P/TSX Composite Index	35,217	1.3	4.9	4.8	33.7	11.1	35,291	26,317	16.6
Europe									
MSCI AC Europe (USD)	732	-0.5	2.0	3.8	15.1	4.7	756	614	15.3
Euro STOXX 50 Index	6,103	0.9	4.0	5.5	12.8	5.4	6,200	5,155	15.9
UK FTSE 100 Index	10,360	-0.5	1.4	-0.5	17.6	4.3	10,935	8,708	13.0
Germany DAX Index*	24,945	-0.6	2.2	4.7	2.6	1.9	25,508	21,864	15.9
France CAC-40 Index	8,244	0.7	2.3	2.5	5.8	1.2	8,642	7,505	15.0
Spain IBEX 35 Index	18,276	-0.5	3.4	6.0	28.7	5.6	18,574	13,737	14.0
Italy FTSE MIB Index	50,174	0.3	3.3	12.5	24.3	11.6	50,582	38,605	13.5
Asia Pacific									
MSCI AC Asia Pacific ex Japan (USD)	907	0.5	7.1	17.1	45.5	25.5	927	617	14.6
Japan Nikkei-225 Stock Average	66,791	0.7	12.2	20.8	77.9	32.7	68,786	37,528	24.3
Australian Stock Exchange 200	8,636	-1.1	-0.5	-3.4	1.1	-0.9	9,201	8,262	17.2
Hong Kong Hang Seng Index	25,018	-0.7	-3.4	-1.2	4.6	-2.4	28,056	23,186	11.2
Shanghai Stock Exchange Composite Index	4,066	-0.1	-1.1	-1.0	20.2	2.4	4,259	3,348	14.3
Hang Seng China Enterprises Index	8,459	0.4	-3.1	0.1	-2.6	-5.1	9,770	8,243	10.3
Taiwan TAIEX Index	44,956	0.5	10.3	33.5	107.4	55.2	46,552	21,552	22.7
Korea KOSPI Index	8,278	-2.3	19.3	48.3	194.4	96.4	8,934	2,788	9.7
India SENSEX 30 Index	74,290	-0.7	-3.5	-7.2	-8.8	-12.8	86,159	71,546	18.8
Indonesia Jakarta Stock Price Index	5,692	-7.1	-19.3	-26.2	-20.0	-34.2	9,174	5,644	9.2
Malaysia Kuala Lumpur Composite Index	1,696	0.8	-2.9	-1.0	11.7	0.9	1,771	1,489	14.7
Philippines Stock Exchange PSE Index	5,956	3.3	1.0	-6.6	-6.6	-1.6	6,674	5,584	9.1
Singapore FTSE Straits Times Index	5,058	0.4	2.8	4.4	29.1	8.9	5,151	3,846	16.0
Thailand SET Index	1,591	1.4	6.8	12.2	39.5	26.3	1,607	1,054	16.4
Latam									
Argentina Merval Index	3,174,511	0.3	15.0	23.5	49.4	4.0	3,296,502	1,635,451	10.5
Brazil Bovespa Index*	170,331	-2.0	-8.8	-5.6	25.0	5.7	199,355	131,550	8.5
Chile IPSA Index	10,304	-4.5	-3.6	0.1	26.5	-1.7	11,721	7,944	12.5
Colombia COLCAP Index	2,228	2.4	2.6	2.1	34.6	7.7	2,562	1,631	9.4
Mexico S&P/BMV IPC Index	67,392	-1.7	-1.7	-1.4	16.6	4.8	72,111	55,288	13.4
EEMEA									
Saudi Arabia Tadawul Index	10,990	-0.3	-0.2	2.0	-0.1	4.8	11,782	10,194	N/A
South Africa JSE Index	112,454	-1.9	-2.2	-6.4	16.6	-2.9	129,339	94,014	9.5
Turkey ISE 100 Index*	13,872	1.5	-4.3	6.1	46.2	23.2	15,205	9,065	4.7

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	0.1	4.5	10.6	12.2	29.3	78.5	70.9
US equities	0.2	4.7	11.5	11.1	28.4	83.2	85.6
Europe equities	-0.5	2.6	5.3	6.5	17.9	59.4	49.0
Asia Pacific ex Japan equities	0.5	7.3	17.6	26.5	48.2	88.6	44.8
Japan equities	0.0	5.5	7.8	16.1	33.5	66.3	54.8
Latam equities	-2.4	-7.1	-1.4	10.4	37.3	48.2	51.4
Emerging Markets equities	0.4	6.9	17.7	26.2	51.6	91.2	43.8

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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Source: HSBC Asset Management. Bloomberg. Data as at 7.30am UK time 05 June 2026.

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	-0.2	0.4	-0.3	3.5	0.6
JPM EMBI Global	1041.0	0.1	0.7	1.1	11.9	2.3
BarCap US Corporate Index (USD)	3564.6	-0.1	0.5	-0.2	5.7	0.5
BarCap Euro Corporate Index (Eur)	267.3	-0.3	0.8	0.1	2.3	0.6
BarCap Global High Yield (Hedged in USD)	705.2	0.0	0.8	1.4	9.0	2.2
Markit iBoxx Asia ex-Japan Bond Index (USD)	244.7	0.0	0.4	0.2	5.8	1.0
Markit iBoxx Asia ex-Japan High-Yield Bond Index (USD)	293	0.1	1.1	1.0	9.5	2.7

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	1.16	1.17	1.17	1.16	1.14	1.17	1.21	1.14	-0.4
GBP/USD	1.34	1.35	1.35	1.34	1.36	1.35	1.39	1.30	-0.2
CHF/USD	1.27	1.28	1.28	1.28	1.22	1.26	1.32	1.21	-1.0
CAD	1.39	1.38	1.36	1.37	1.37	1.37	1.41	1.35	-0.8
JPY	160	159	158	158	144	157	161	143	-0.4
AUD/USD	0.71	0.72	0.72	0.70	0.65	0.67	0.73	0.64	-0.8
NZD/USD	0.59	0.60	0.59	0.59	0.60	0.58	0.61	0.56	-2.0
Asia									
HKD	7.83	7.84	7.84	7.82	7.85	7.78	7.85	7.77	0.0
CNY	6.77	6.77	6.83	6.91	7.18	6.99	7.21	6.76	-0.1
INR	95.4	95.0	95.3	91.6	85.8	89.9	97.0	85.3	-0.4
MYR	4.04	3.96	3.96	3.94	4.23	4.06	4.29	3.88	-1.8
KRW	1540	1504	1474	1483	1356	1440	1549	1347	-2.4
TWD	31.5	31.4	31.6	31.7	29.9	31.4	32.2	28.8	-0.5
Latam									
BRL	5.06	5.04	4.91	5.26	5.59	5.47	5.63	4.88	-0.6
COP	3562	3688	3704	3774	4109	3778	4218	3531	3.4
MXN	17.3	17.4	17.4	17.7	19.2	18.0	19.3	17.1	0.5
ARS	1437	1409	1393	1406	1190	1452	1492	1141	-2.0
EEMEA									
RUB	73.5	70.9	75.7	78.9	76.9	78.8	86.6	70.0	-3.6
ZAR	16.3	16.2	16.7	16.7	17.7	16.6	18.4	15.6	-0.6
TRY	46.1	45.9	45.2	44.0	39.3	43.0	46.1	38.9	-0.5

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	3.69	3.67	3.67	3.66	4.33	3.63	2
2-Year	4.04	4.00	3.94	3.58	3.92	3.47	4
5-Year	4.18	4.14	4.08	3.73	3.99	3.73	4
10-Year	4.47	4.44	4.42	4.14	4.39	4.17	4
30-Year	4.98	4.97	4.99	4.75	4.88	4.84	0
10-year bond yields (%)							
Japan	2.67	2.66	2.50	2.15	1.46	2.06	1
UK	4.90	4.81	5.06	4.54	4.62	4.48	9
Germany	3.02	2.94	3.06	2.84	2.58	2.85	8
France	3.67	3.55	3.71	3.46	3.25	3.56	12
Italy	3.77	3.65	3.86	3.56	3.53	3.55	12
Spain	3.45	3.35	3.51	3.30	3.16	3.29	10
China	1.71	1.72	1.75	1.80	1.70	1.86	-1
Australia	4.91	4.83	4.97	4.80	4.25	4.74	8
Canada	3.44	3.41	3.61	3.35	3.26	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	4,446	-2.1	-2.4	-12.5	32.6	2.9	5,595	3,249
Brent Oil	95.4	4.7	-9.0	25.6	48.6	58.6	108	59
WTI Crude Oil	93.1	6.6	-5.0	27.3	53.3	63.3	105	55
R/J CRB Futures Index	384.0	0.9	-3.6	14.0	28.6	28.5	406	292
LME Copper	13,932	2.2	6.1	8.0	43.0	12.1	14,528	9,532

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Source: HSBC Asset Management. Bloomberg. Data as at 7.30am UK time 05 June 2026.

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