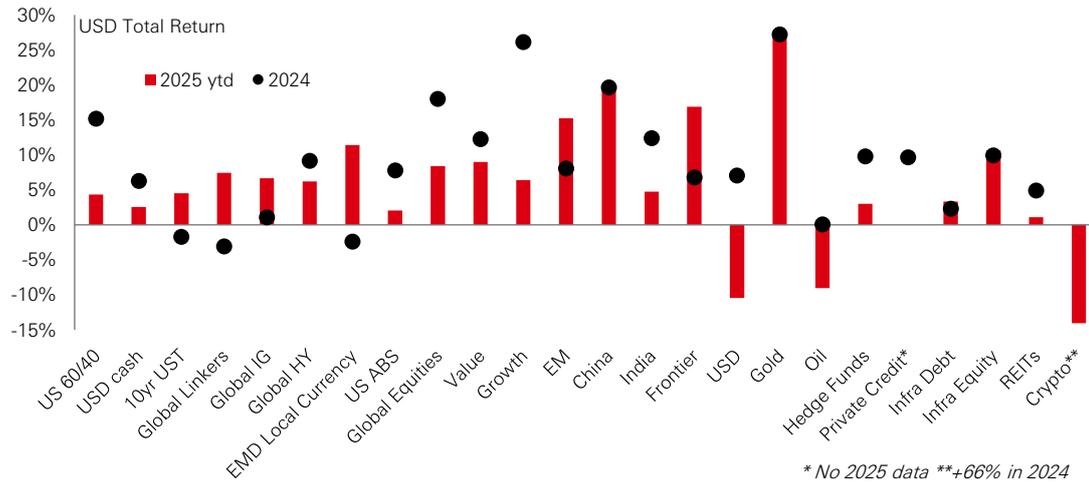


Investment Weekly

27 June 2025
For Professional Clients only.

Chart of the week – US dollar as the key driver of H1 returns



What can investors expect from markets in the second half of 2025? So far this year, fading US exceptionalism has been a defining feature of the investment landscape. For years, US leadership has been characterised by relatively strong GDP growth, outsized stock market returns, and the strength of the dollar. But as we explain in our [Mid-Year Outlook](#), each of these pillars is now being challenged. **For markets, it has been dollar weakness in particular, that has influenced returns in the first half – and that looks set to continue.**

The H1 headline is that US stocks have underperformed the rest of the world. A weaker dollar, cooling US growth, and higher levels of uncertainty – driven by unpredictable policy – have driven investors to look further afield for superior risk-adjusted returns. That’s seen a switch in equity leadership to Europe, the Far East, and emerging markets (EM), and value outperforming growth. Dollar weakness has created new policy space for EM central banks, with proactive rate cuts – in contrast to a reactive Fed – oxygenating EM bonds and stocks, which have long been under-owned in the era of US exceptionalism. Meanwhile, stronger EM currencies have boosted the appeal of local bonds to global investors.

Meanwhile, a regime of “deficits forever” and a cautious Fed have kept 10-year Treasury yields high in H1, limiting returns and impairing their traditional role in protecting portfolios. Selective credits, real assets and liquid diversifiers like hedge funds and infrastructure have been positive. And the price of gold – a natural haven in uncertainty – has soared.

As pressure builds on risk-adjusted returns, it is important that investors are ready to adapt. **Staying nimble and embracing tactical asset allocations will be key to navigating inherently unsettled markets.**

Market Spotlight

Roaring tigers

Asian stock markets were volatile in the first six months of 2025 – but there were some stellar returns. The MSCI Asia ex-Japan index is up 13% year to date in USD terms, eclipsing US gains. That echoes a key theme of our [Mid-Year Outlook](#), that fading US exceptionalism (especially a weaker dollar), is a catalyst for rest of the world assets.

In addition to the tailwind of a weaker dollar, sizeable H1 variations in performance between Asian markets support our emphasis on country- and sector-specific factors. A solid performance in China (+19%, USD) was helped by tech sector strength – including advances at AI firm DeepSeek – progress on a US trade deal, and an ongoing policy put.

Meanwhile, South Korea (+32%) set the pace on post-election expectations of fresh policy stimulus and corporate governance reforms, as well as an AI-demand led semiconductor sector recovery. Hong Kong (+18%) was buoyed by lower local rates and a pick-up in trading activity and new listings. And Taiwan posted a 5% gain in H1 but saw a strong pick-up in Q2 largely attributable to FX effects. Overall, **our equity team continues to see Asia offering broad sector diversification and quality-growth opportunities at reasonable valuations – but selectivity is key.**

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. See page 8 for details of asset class indices. Data as at 7.30am UK time 27 June 2025.

European Stocks →

What recent market gains mean for valuations

Real Assets →

Looking for a performance pick-up in global real estate

Artificial Intelligence →

Exploring the economic impact of AI on productivity

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2025 Mid-Year Investment Outlook

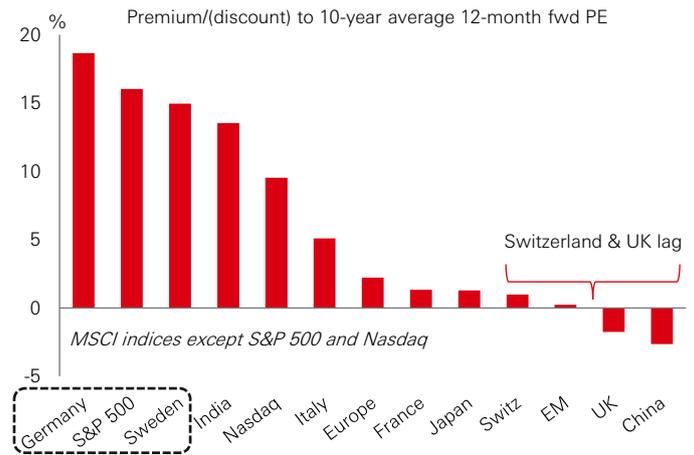
Europe pricier, but still cheap

European stocks have outperformed most global markets in 2025. It follows 15 years of underperformance versus the US – leaving it at a deep valuation discount coming into 2025. The main catalyst was fading US exceptionalism and ultra-high policy uncertainty, which delivered a wake-up call for both European policymakers and investors. Germany’s decision to open the fiscal taps to fund spending on defence and industry was key, and raises the prospect of renewed growth across the bloc. A backdrop of falling inflation and ECB policy easing has also helped.

Europe’s valuation discount has compressed lately – but there’s still a wide gap with the US. The forward price/earnings ratio of the MSCI eurozone index re-rated to 14.5x from 13x in H1, taking it above its 10-year average. And the German index now trades at a near-20% premium to its 10-year average PE, on strength in its aerospace and industrials sectors. That’s more than the S&P 500, with Sweden close behind.

Year-on-year 2025 eurozone profit growth expectations have fallen to 4% on tariff and currency risk, but it looks set to rise to 11.5% in 2026.

Despite the H1 rally, our equity analysts see enough pockets of exceptional value in wider Europe to keep investors happy.

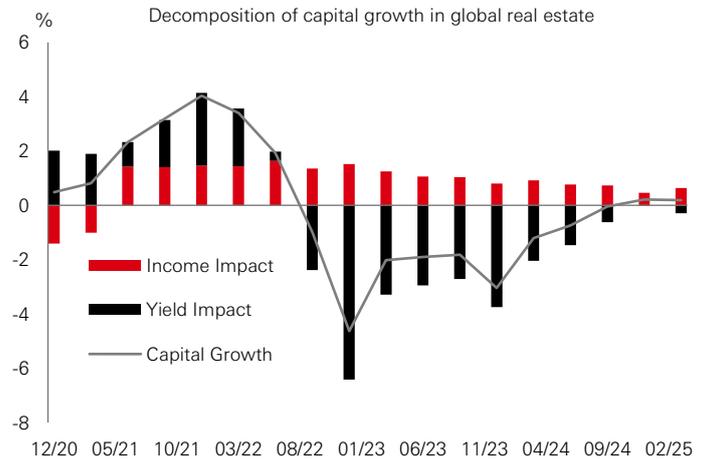


Good properties

After a challenging period marked by higher financing costs and policy uncertainty, **fundamentals in direct real estate are stabilising and liquidity is improving.** Capital values are expected to edge upward in the next 12-months, driven by income-led growth, instead of property yield compression. But our real assets investment team think this recovery may not be uniform across sectors.

Retail is one to watch. Long overlooked, it’s re-emerging as a strong performer. Vacancy rates are near historic lows in markets like the US and Tokyo, and rents are rising on the back of a healthier, more resilient tenant base. Yields also remain attractive compared to other sectors.

Looking ahead, senior housing and data centres may also continue to lead the charge in non-traditional segments. Powered by AI, cloud infrastructure, and demographic tailwinds, these areas show sustained rental growth and rising demand. With alternative asset classes playing a key role as portfolio diversifiers, our specialist believe that with careful consideration and a long-term view, investors can find opportunities in a real estate market entering a more balance and income-driven phase.



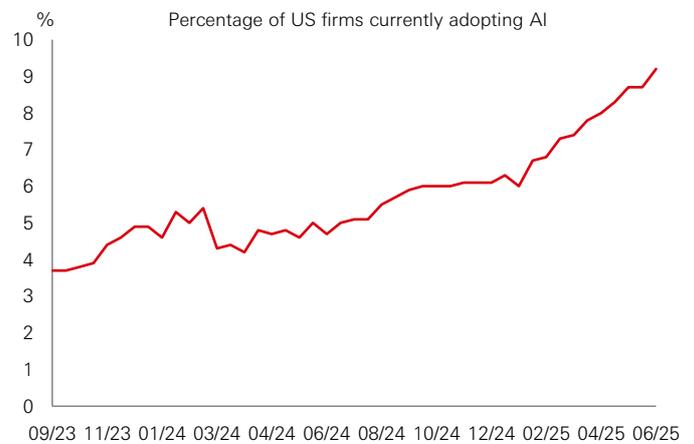
Programmed productivity

Investor focus has been centred on downside risks this year. But it is important to remember upside risks too. One obvious channel is an AI-led productivity rebound. Almost 9.2% of US firms now use AI, almost double last year’s rate, with financial, IT, and educational sectors leading the charge. Academic studies suggest AI can lift labour productivity by 25% on average. **Longer-term, this could have significant upside implications for aggregate output, consumption, investment, and R&D.** Of course, the pace and breadth of these gains hinges on how quickly firms adapt, how AI diffuses across sectors, and how issues like data privacy and outdated tech stacks are tackled.

For markets, increased efficiency could drive corporate profits higher for firms leveraging AI effectively, resulting in upside for equity prices.

Meanwhile, bond yields could also see upward pressure amid higher growth that raises demand for capital and pushes r* (the neutral rate) higher. But like all big technological leaps, it won’t be straightforward.

Some job losses are likely, while inflation could drop on faster supply growth. Expect this issue to add to uncertainty in the coming years.



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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 defensive positioning in portfolios remains appropriate, which includes selective exposures to fixed income, risk assets, and private markets.

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

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

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Key Events and Data Releases

This week

Date	Country	Indicator	Data as of	Actual	Prior	Comment
Mon. 23 June	US	Composite PMI, Flash	Jun	52.8	53.0	The composite PMI is running below its average level and weaker than in 2024, consistent with growth dropping below trend
	EZ	Composite PMI, Flash	Jun	50.2	50.2	A flat aggregate PMI masks underlying divergences, with strength in Germany (albeit from a low base) offset by falls in France
	UK	Composite PMI, Flash	Jun	50.7	50.3	Despite a modest increase, the PMIs remain consistent with minimal growth. Service sector prices charged fell sharply
	IN	Composite PMI, Flash	Jun	61.0	59.3	India's composite PMI rose to a 12 month high, driven by record high new export orders. Hiring rose on stronger global demand
Tue. 24 June	US	Consumer Confidence Index, Conference Board	Jun	93.0	98.4	Consumers felt pessimistic in June, as fears of tariffs flared up again as the 90-day tariff pause from April nears its end
	GE	IFO Business Confidence Index	Jun	88.4	87.5	IFO expectations improved, matching the gains seen in the PMI. However, current conditions were mostly flat
	GE	FY26 Draft Budget				The updated medium-term fiscal plan promises higher investment on infrastructure and defence, with fiscal consolidation elsewhere
		NATO Summit				North American and European leaders agreed a 5% defence spending target, as the US seeks to reduce its security guarantee
Wed. 25 June	US	Fed Chair Powell Testimony before Congress				The Fed was "well positioned" to wait and observe the course of the US economy before considering any policy adjustments
Thu. 26 June	MX	Banxico de Mexico, Overnight Lending Rate	Jun	8.00%	8.50%	Despite above target inflation, Banxico cut by 50bp in a divided vote as policy was seen as too tight. Future moves will be more cautious
Fri. 27 June	US	PCE Price Index (yoy)	May	-	2.1%	CPI and PPI data point to a benign mom print for the core PCE deflator but the yoy rate is expected to rise on base effects

US - United States, EZ - Eurozone, UK - United Kingdom, IN - India, GE - Germany, MX - Mexico

The week ahead

Date	Country	Indicator	Data as of	Survey	Prior	Comment
Mon. 30 June	JP	TANKAN Business Conditions Manufacturing Index	Q2	10.0	12.0	Increased trade uncertainty is likely to weigh on manufacturers' confidence, with inflation expectations around 2%
	IN	Industrial Production (yoy)	May	2.4%	2.7%	Lacklustre headline production growth is at odds with still-high levels of manufacturing sector confidence
Tue. 01 July	US	ISM Manufacturing Index	Jun	48.5	48.5	Rising geopolitical uncertainty could offset reduced concern over trade policy, leaving the ISM in contraction territory
	US	JOLTS Job Openings	May	-	7.39mn	Job openings have stabilised recently. Job quits remain low, consistent with modest wage pressures
	BR	Manufacturing PMI	Jun	-	49.4	Three consecutive monthly falls have left the manufacturing PMI in contraction territory. New orders point to further weakness
	MX	Manufacturing PMI	Jun	-	46.7	Headwinds from trade tariffs have pushed the manufacturing PMI well into contraction territory
	EZ	HICP, Flash (yoy)	Jun	-	1.9%	Higher energy prices should lift the headline rate. Easing wage growth points to ongoing disinflation in the services sector
Thu. 03 July	US	Change in Non-Farm Payrolls	Jun	116k	139k	Payrolls have moderated recently. Other labour market indicators suggest this will continue as demand cools gradually

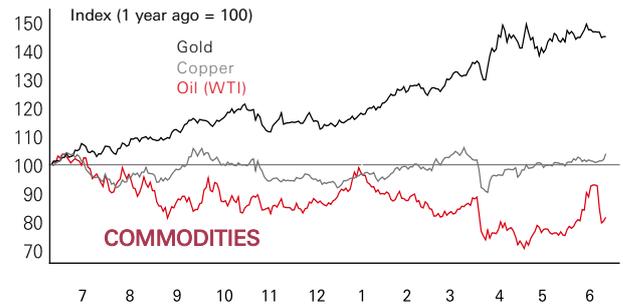
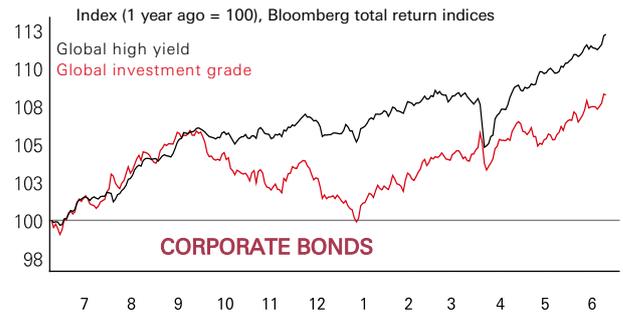
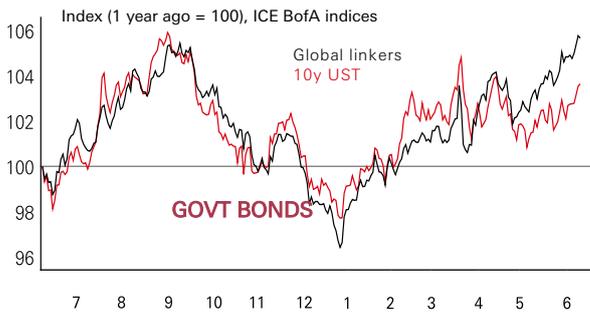
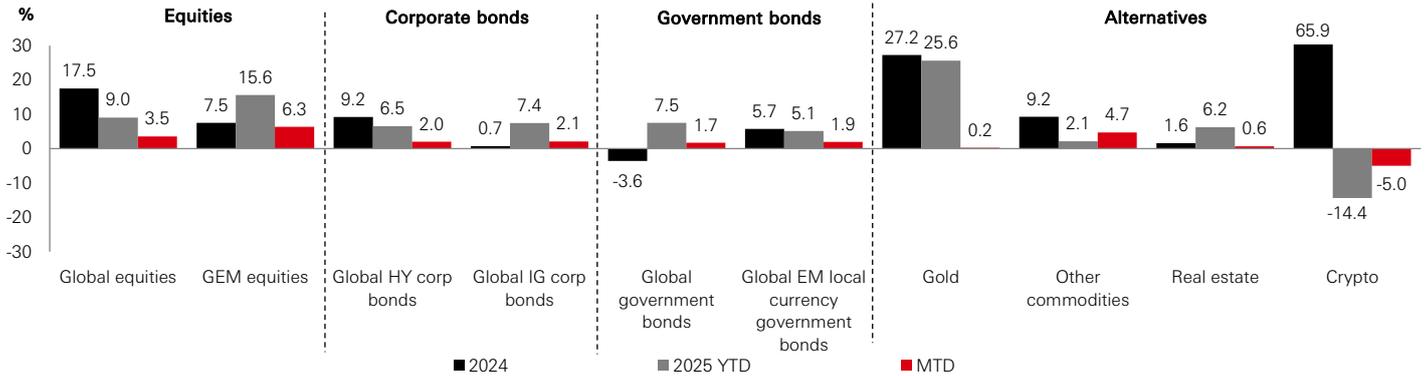
JP - Japan, IN - India, US - United States, BR - Brazil, MX - Mexico, EZ - Eurozone

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This week

Easing geopolitical tensions boosted risk markets, with oil prices declining markedly, and the US dollar continued its recent downtrend against major currencies. US Treasury yields fell amid growing Fed rate cut expectations, driven by some dovish remarks from Fed officials and soft macro data, while rising fiscal concerns weighed on German Bunds. Global equities rose, as robust gains in US tech sector propelled the S&P 500 and Nasdaq Composite close to their all-time highs. In Europe, the Euro Stoxx 50 index was on course to post modest gains. In Asia, equity markets saw broad-based advances, led by Japan's Nikkei 225, with Chinese equities also rallying. In Latin America, Brazil's Bovespa index traded sideways while Mexico's IPC closed higher.

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)	910	2.7	3.2	7.9	13.2	8.1	910	723	19.5
North America									
US Dow Jones Industrial Average	43,387	2.8	2.5	2.6	10.8	2.0	45,074	36,612	21.6
US S&P 500 Index	6,141	2.9	3.7	7.9	12.0	4.4	6,147	4,835	23.2
US NASDAQ Composite Index	20,168	3.7	5.0	13.3	12.9	4.4	20,205	14,784	30.6
Canada S&P/TSX Composite Index	26,752	1.0	1.8	6.3	21.9	8.2	26,780	21,659	16.9
Europe									
MSCI AC Europe (USD)	633	1.8	0.5	6.5	14.1	19.7	642	516	14.9
Euro STOXX 50 Index	5,244	0.2	-3.2	-2.5	7.0	7.1	5,568	4,474	15.4
UK FTSE 100 Index	8,736	-0.4	-0.5	0.8	6.8	6.9	8,909	7,545	13.3
Germany DAX Index*	23,649	1.3	-2.4	4.3	29.9	18.8	24,479	17,025	16.4
France CAC-40 Index	7,557	-0.4	-3.4	-5.4	0.4	2.4	8,258	6,764	14.9
Spain IBEX 35 Index	13,816	-0.3	-3.0	2.9	26.2	19.2	14,371	10,299	9.8
Italy FTSE MIB Index	39,351	0.3	-1.9	0.6	18.6	15.1	40,709	30,653	11.8
Asia Pacific									
MSCI AC Asia Pacific ex Japan (USD)	645	3.0	5.6	9.6	14.2	13.3	646	507	15.0
Japan Nikkei-225 Stock Average	40,153	4.6	6.4	6.2	2.1	0.6	42,427	30,793	20.6
Australian Stock Exchange 200	8,530	0.3	1.5	7.0	9.9	4.5	8,639	7,169	19.4
Hong Kong Hang Seng Index	24,252	3.1	3.7	2.9	36.9	20.9	24,874	16,441	10.9
Shanghai Stock Exchange Composite Index	3,433	2.2	2.8	1.8	16.5	2.4	3,674	2,690	13.5
Hang Seng China Enterprises Index	8,751	2.6	3.3	0.8	38.4	20.0	9,211	5,772	10.2
Taiwan TAIEX Index	22,493	2.0	5.4	2.5	-1.8	-2.4	24,417	17,307	16.9
Korea KOSPI Index	3,045	0.8	15.5	16.8	9.4	26.9	3,129	2,285	11.1
India SENSEX 30 Index	83,871	1.8	2.8	8.1	5.8	7.3	85,978	71,425	22.9
Indonesia Jakarta Stock Price Index	6,897	-0.1	-4.2	5.9	-1.0	-2.6	7,911	5,883	10.9
Malaysia Kuala Lumpur Composite Index	1,528	1.7	0.1	-0.5	-3.6	-7.0	1,685	1,387	14.0
Philippines Stock Exchange PSE Index	6,402	1.0	0.3	4.3	0.2	-1.9	7,605	5,805	10.3
Singapore FTSE Straits Times Index	3,963	2.1	1.7	-0.5	18.5	4.6	4,005	3,198	12.7
Thailand SET Index	1,090	2.1	-6.3	-8.3	-16.8	-22.2	1,507	1,054	12.2
Latam									
Argentina Merval Index	2,038,949	-1.2	-13.4	-15.5	24.7	-19.5	2,867,775	1,333,622	8.5
Brazil Bovespa Index*	137,114	0.0	-1.7	3.0	10.3	14.0	140,382	118,223	8.4
Chile IPSA Index	8,177	1.2	-2.1	6.8	25.7	21.9	8,493	6,082	11.8
Colombia COLCAP Index	1,679	1.9	2.3	4.9	21.9	21.7	1,702	1,272	7.4
Mexico S&P/BMV IPC Index	57,474	2.1	-1.9	7.5	9.9	16.1	59,735	48,770	12.5
EEMEA									
Saudi Arabia Tadawul Index	11,068	4.3	1.3	-8.0	-5.6	-8.0	12,536	10,429	N/A
South Africa JSE Index	95,968	1.3	2.4	6.8	21.5	14.1	97,183	77,165	11.5
Turkey ISE 100 Index*	9,301	1.1	0.9	-3.2	-12.9	-5.4	11,252	8,567	3.6

*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	2.7	3.4	8.5	9.0	14.9	55.5	91.2
US equities	2.9	3.8	8.4	5.0	13.6	63.3	113.8
Europe equities	1.9	0.7	8.0	22.1	17.1	55.4	75.0
Asia Pacific ex Japan equities	3.0	5.9	10.4	14.6	16.8	29.6	41.4
Japan equities	2.4	0.9	4.7	9.5	12.3	47.0	46.8
Latam equities	2.1	2.0	10.9	28.2	11.8	33.8	67.9
Emerging Markets equities	3.2	5.7	9.4	15.6	16.1	29.2	38.9

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.

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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)	596	0.5	1.1	2.1	5.9	2.8
JPM EMBI Global	943.3	0.9	2.1	2.9	8.8	5.1
BarCap US Corporate Index (USD)	3416.3	0.8	1.9	2.2	6.1	3.9
BarCap Euro Corporate Index (Eur)	262.6	0.1	0.5	1.8	6.0	1.8
BarCap Global High Yield (Hedged in USD)	654.3	0.7	1.7	2.8	11.2	4.4
Markit iBoxx Asia ex-Japan Bond Index (USD)	233.4	0.6	1.2	1.8	6.5	3.7
Markit iBoxx Asia ex-Japan High-Yield Bond Index (USD)	271	0.7	0.7	0.8	7.6	3.8

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	1.15	1.13	1.08	1.07	1.04	1.17	1.01	1.4
GBP/USD	1.37	1.35	1.35	1.29	1.26	1.25	1.38	1.21	2.0
CHF/USD	1.25	1.22	1.21	1.13	1.11	1.10	1.25	1.09	2.0
CAD	1.36	1.37	1.38	1.43	1.37	1.44	1.48	1.34	0.6
JPY	145	146	144	151	161	157	162	140	1.1
AUD/USD	0.65	0.65	0.64	0.63	0.66	0.62	0.69	0.59	1.4
NZD/USD	0.61	0.60	0.59	0.57	0.61	0.56	0.64	0.55	1.5
Asia									
HKD	7.85	7.85	7.84	7.78	7.81	7.77	7.85	7.75	0.0
CNY	7.17	7.18	7.20	7.26	7.27	7.30	7.35	7.01	0.2
INR	85.6	86.6	85.3	85.8	83.5	85.6	88.0	83.4	1.1
MYR	4.23	4.25	4.24	4.43	4.72	4.47	4.72	4.09	0.5
KRW	1356	1371	1376	1465	1386	1472	1487	1303	1.0
TWD	29.0	29.5	29.9	33.1	32.5	32.8	33.3	29.0	1.8
Latam									
BRL	5.49	5.51	5.64	5.75	5.50	6.18	6.32	5.37	0.4
COP	4040	4095	4112	4171	4168	4406	4566	3916	1.3
MXN	18.9	19.2	19.3	20.3	18.4	20.8	21.3	17.6	1.6
ARS	1189	1164	1156	1072	911	1031	1206	911	-2.1
EEMEA									
RUB	78.5	78.5	80.4	84.5	85.5	113.5	115.1	76.8	0.0
ZAR	17.9	18.0	17.9	18.2	18.5	18.8	19.9	17.0	0.8
TRY	39.9	39.7	39.0	38.0	32.8	35.4	41.3	32.5	-0.5

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	4.29	4.30	4.30	4.29	5.37	4.31	-1
2-Year	3.74	3.91	3.98	3.99	4.71	4.24	-17
5-Year	3.82	3.96	4.03	4.09	4.30	4.38	-14
10-Year	4.26	4.38	4.44	4.36	4.29	4.57	-12
30-Year	4.81	4.89	4.95	4.72	4.43	4.78	-8
10-year bond yields (%)							
Japan	1.43	1.39	1.46	1.58	1.07	1.09	3
UK	4.47	4.54	4.66	4.78	4.13	4.56	-7
Germany	2.57	2.52	2.53	2.77	2.45	2.36	5
France	3.25	3.24	3.20	3.47	3.27	3.19	0
Italy	3.45	3.50	3.52	3.88	4.02	3.52	-4
Spain	3.21	3.22	3.13	3.40	3.35	3.06	0
China	1.65	1.64	1.70	1.81	2.21	1.68	1
Australia	4.15	4.18	4.31	4.50	4.41	4.36	-4
Canada	3.34	3.30	3.26	3.10	3.47	3.23	4

*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	3,297	-2.1	-0.1	7.8	41.6	25.6	3,500	2,297
Brent Oil	68.2	-11.5	7.3	-5.4	-14.4	-6.5	81	58
WTI Crude Oil	65.7	-11.1	8.9	-4.1	-12.0	-5.5	78	54
R/J CRB Futures Index	298.2	-4.6	1.2	-2.9	2.4	0.5	317	265
LME Copper	9,900	2.8	3.2	0.5	4.0	12.9	10,165	8,105

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Source: HSBC Asset Management. Bloomberg. Data as at 7.30am UK time 27 June 2025.

Asset class performance is represented by different indices. US 60/40: Bloomberg EQ:FI 60:40 Index, 10yr UST: ICE BofA 10yr US Treasury Index, Global Linkers: ICE BofA Global Inflation-Linked Government Index, Global IG: Bloomberg Barclays Global IG Total Return Index unhedged. Global High Yield Index: ICE BoFA US High Yield Index, EMD local currency :JP Morgan EMBI Global Total Return local currency. Global Equities: MSCI ACWI Net Total Return USD Index. Value: MSCI Value Index, Growth: MSCI Growth Index, Global Emerging Market Equities: MSCI Emerging Market Net Total Return USD Index. China: MSCI China Index, India: MSCI India Index. Frontier: MSCI Frontier Markets Total Return Index , Alternatives: USD: DXY Index, Gold Spot \$/OZ, Oil: WTI crude oil, Hedge funds: Credit Suisse Hedge Fund Index, *Private Credit: Bloomberg Debt Private Equity Index (up to 4Q24), Infra Debt: iBoxx USD Infrastructure Total Return Index, Infra Equity: Dow Jones Brookfields Global Infrastructure Total Return Index, REITS Real Estate: FTSE EPRA/NAREIT Global Index TR USD. **Crypto: Bloomberg Galaxy Crypto Index.

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Content ID: D047585_v1.0; Expiry Date: 27.12.2025