HSBC

Asset Management

Investment Weekly

6 October 2023

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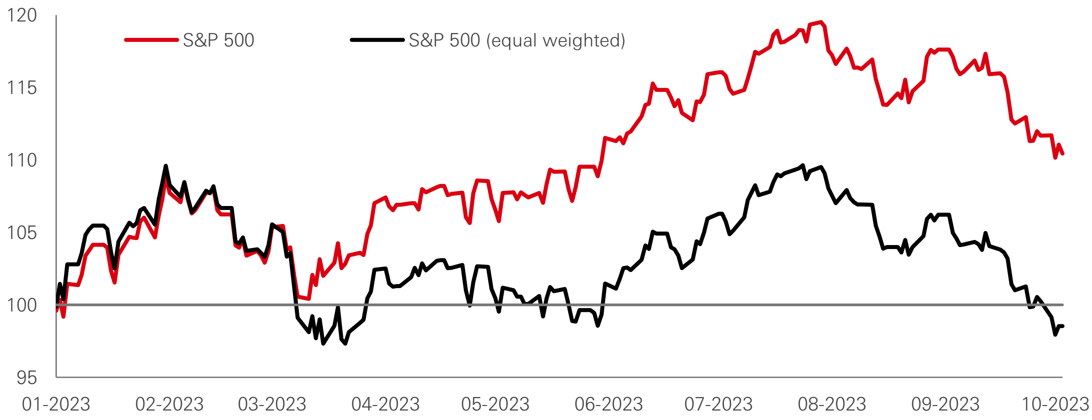
Chart of the week - Market pessimism increasing

Index, rebased (01/01/2023 = 100)



Risk assets have come under pressure this week. The S&P 500 has now fallen over 7% since its 2023 peak in late July (and even further on an equal weighted index basis). Clearly, equity investors are expressing caution after the recent push higher in government bond yields which has moderated the attractiveness of risk assets and led to questions about the outlook for future economic growth.

The trigger for higher yields is debatable, but one reason is that it is down to ongoing US economic resilience in the face of higher interest rates and the Fed's communication of a "higher-for-longer" interest rate regime. This could be driving upward revisions to investor assumptions around the "neutral" rate of interest for the US economy (i.e. the interest rate consistent with steady growth).

US economic activity is holding up, with the September payrolls print blowing out economists' forecasts (+336k versus +170k expected). Nevertheless, there are signs of weakness in underlying demand and a slew of forward-looking indicators signal a significant deterioration in the jobs market in the months ahead.

Our central scenario remains that the US and European economies will fall into recession. Even after the recent correction in risky asset class valuations, we think developed market equity and credit risk premiums are still not generous enough. For the time being we prefer exposure to high quality fixed income.

Market Spotlight

All eyes on Q3 earnings season

Third quarter earnings season kicks off in earnest in the US next week. After a year dominated by strong gains led by a narrow range of mega-cap tech stocks associated with the AI trade, investors will be focused on the prospects for future earnings growth across the market.

Our central scenario is that corporates will continue to think more carefully about how and where they are investing amid economic headwinds, higher financing costs and sticky wage growth. Last week, analysis from Factset showed that 116 S&P 500 companies had published earnings guidance for Q3, of which 64% of firms had issued negative EPS guidance - slightly ahead of the five-year average of 59%. Nevertheless, analyst EPS projections remain upbeat, and continue to show steady EPS growth before accelerating in earnest in Q2 2024. We think this is inconsistent with a recessionary scenario.

Higher for longer? →

What next for interest rates as yields surge to fresh highs?

Fixed Income →

India government bonds are finally set to join global indices

Multi Asset →

Smooth sailing in choppy markets

Find out more

In Q3 Multi-Asset Insights

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 is not an indication of future returns

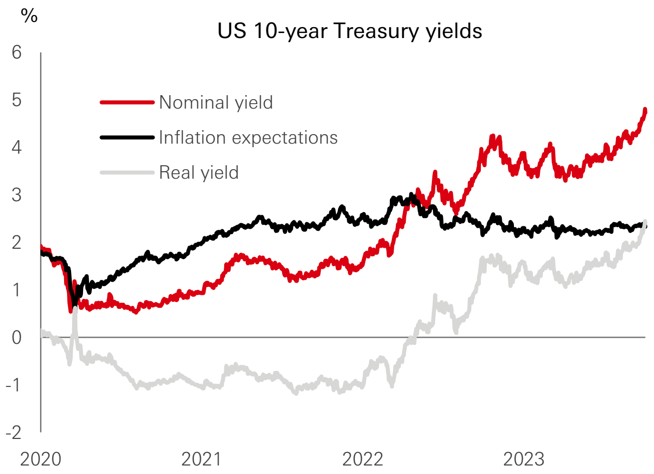
Source: HSBC Asset Management. Macrobond, Bloomberg. Data as at 12PM UK time 06 October 2023.

Lens on...

"Higher for longer" or "higher forever"?

The bond market sell-off has pushed the US 10-year Treasury yield to around 4.7%, a 100 basis point increase since June to levels not seen since 2007. But the increase has been driven by real interest rates - break even inflation has been range-bound since July. What does this tell us? It's partly a story of investors taking heed of the Fed's message of a "higher-for-longer" rate outlook. But it also likely reflects expectations that interest rates will stay higher than normal well into the future. This may be linked to concerns over a persistent US budget deficit, a structurally higher inflation regime or other secular forces such as an AI productivity boom or more activist state.

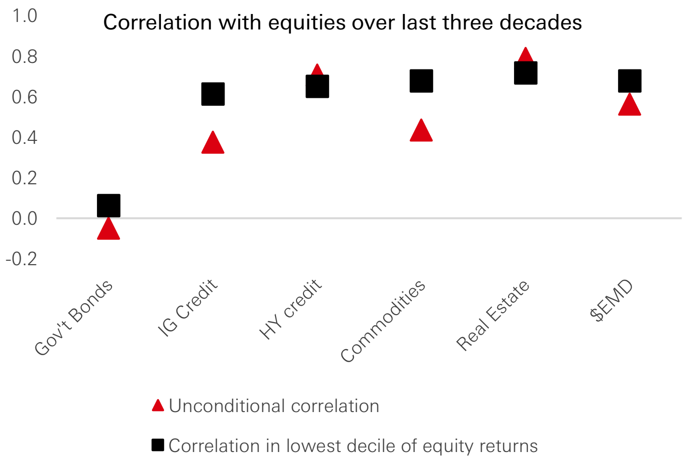
If 'higher for longer' is accompanied by increased productivity, then it can reinforce the 'soft landing/ no landing scenario', and the rising discount rate is offset by stronger growth expectations. But absent this, risk asset markets are likely to struggle in a high rate environment. The ultimate test comes in the coming months as the "long and variable lags" of monetary policy feed through to the economy. In our view, **the twin forces of weak leading indicators and sustained disinflation still point to the risk of recession and bigger interest rate cuts in 2024.**



Smooth sailing in choppy markets

Bond market volatility sitting at March 2020 peak levels has renewed emphasis on portfolio diversification. This typically focuses on simple correlation analysis between asset classes. However, low or negative correlation is not particularly valuable when considered in isolation. Weaker returns when equities outperform is a portfolio drag and often leads to those assets being dumped before they are needed. Furthermore, the desire is for assets that hold their diversification utility when stocks fall. Per the chart on the right, this is often not the case with traditional diversifiers.

Higher inflation and interest rates mean government bonds can no longer be relied upon to systematically diversify equity risks. Other options should supplement. Quality equity or cross-asset trend following strategies are examples that have delivered protection in bad times and contributed to returns in good times. Explicit defensive strategies such as put options and defensive FX provide the most reliable safety nets but tend to perform poorly during normal market conditions. A blended approach to 'diversifying our diversifiers' is supported by research in our Q3 Multi-Asset Insights.



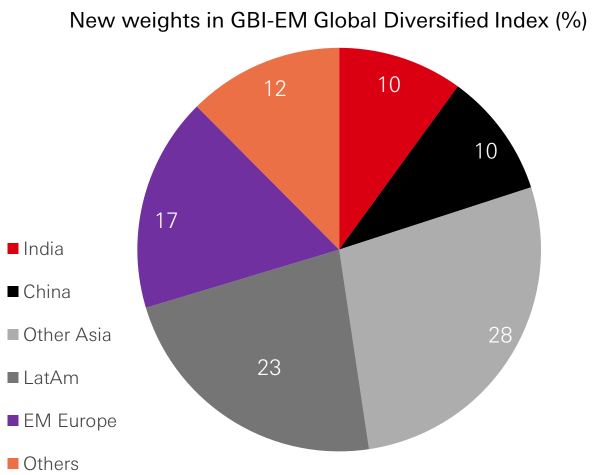
India government bonds to join EM indices

Despite enjoying a large and liquid bond market, India has yet to see its government bonds listed on any major international index – until now. News that JPMorgan is set to add India's bonds to its emerging market indices from next summer is a major move for the country and investors.

Inclusion will see 23 India government bonds with a notional value of up to USD 330bn added to JPMorgan's EMBI, GBI-EM, and CEMBI series. This will start in June 2024, with weightings gradually increasing from 1% to 10% by March 2025.

India's 10-year government bonds currently yield 7.2%, versus rates of 4.5% and 2.7% for its US and China counterparts.

Our Asia analysts think a higher foreign participation rate in India's local bond market will help diversify the investor base, deepen the market and potentially lead to greater fiscal discipline and sounder government finances. The anticipated increase in capital inflows looks likely to boost the country's medium-term balance of payments outlook and improve capital allocation.



Past performance is not an indication of future returns. The level of yield is not guaranteed and may rise or fall in the future.

Source: HSBC Asset Management. Macrobond, Bloomberg. All data as at 12PM UK time 06 October 2023.

Asset class views

Overall, we continue to argue for a defensive portfolio positioning. Our central scenario is consistent with "choppy waters" for risk assets over the next 12 months, with downside risks to credit and equity prices. In this context, short-duration fixed income remains attractive, especially US Treasuries, which can outperform in a recession.

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 asset allocation remains appropriate against a backdrop of elevated recession risk and market pricing which is consistent with a "soft landing" outcome in major developed markets
	Duration		Yields are at attractive levels following recent moves. They have room to fall if disinflation continues and especially if a US recession materialises
	Emerging Markets		Disinflationary trends are continuing to play out with many EM central banks likely to begin or continue cutting rates in early 2024. This supports the EM fixed income outlook. Sticky inflation and growth concerns are the major risks though
Bonds	10yr US Treasuries		The Fed has signalled a regime of higher-for-longer rates. However, current restrictive policy is yet to work through the economy, with recession and associated rate cuts likely to prompt falling yields in 2024
	Asia Local Bonds		Moderating inflation in the region is supportive. However, US inflation uncertainty can pose a challenge for Asian bonds should Fed policy remain restrictive for an extended period
	China Bonds		Loose liquidity conditions and supportive policy moves provide a favourable backdrop, but further significant monetary stimulus is unlikely as growth and inflation potentially recover
Credits	Global Credit		Credit spreads can widen as the economic cycle deteriorates. Nevertheless, amid stable corporate balance sheets, there are good income opportunities
	EM Corporate Bonds		Although global growth risks and near-term sticky inflation concerns exist, headwinds from the Fed tightening cycle have largely abated. Valuations are attractive from a medium term perspective
	Asia IG		Valuations are rich and spreads could widen in the near term amid some credit ratings downgrades and global macro challenges. However, this can be partially offset by a healthy primary market, with many issuers boasting strong fundamentals
	EMD Hard Currency Bonds		Downside risks exist as deteriorating US economic data pressures default risk pricing globally. Valuations for sovereigns look slightly expensive given the spread compression YTD but there are some good income opportunities
Equities	DM Equities		Valuations look stretched in the US, with AI enthusiasm moderating. Risks of recession are notable and do not appear to be priced in. Eurozone activity is sluggish, and while the ECB may be at peak interest rates, inflation remains uncomfortably high and is likely to keep rates higher-for-longer
	EM Equities		The region is varied, with parts of Asia vulnerable to China growth concerns. Large scale China policy support would meaningfully boost the outlook given current sentiment levels. Valuations are attractive and relative EM macro resilience is a positive
	Asia ex Japan		Rates are deep in restrictive territory in areas but may be near or at peaks. An active approach will be key to managing the various country-specific risks, particularly those linked to geopolitics
Alternatives	Global Private Equity		As tighter financial conditions raise the cost of leverage, PE funds may face challenges in delivering as strong returns. However, the possibility of recession can create good entry points for longer-term investors. The investment case is about alpha, not beta
	Global Real Estate		Direct real estate is pressured amid still high central bank policy rates. Listed real estate has repriced much faster though, and can offer attractive income opportunities. A strategy focusing on sectors with high occupancy and inflation-capturing leases is preferable
	Infrastructure Debt		A defensive asset allocation remains appropriate against a backdrop of growth uncertainty, weakening profitability and lateral risks to labour market strength.

Past performance is not an indication of future returns.

Views reflect our long-term expected return forecasts, our portfolio optimisation process and actual portfolio positions. These views are for general information purposes only and does not constitute advice or a recommendation to buy or sell investments. Any views expressed were held at the time of preparation and are subject to change without notice. While any forecast, projection or target where provided is indicative only and not guaranteed in any way. HSBC Global Asset Management accepts no liability for any failure to meet such forecast, projection or target. Source: HSBC Asset Management. Macrobond, Bloomberg. Data as at 12PM UK time 06 October 2023.

Key Events and Data Releases

This week

Date	Country	Indicator	Data as of	Actual	Prior	Comment
Mon. 02 October	JP	Tankan Large Manufacturing Index	Q3	6	5	Rising business confidence in Q323 was led by large firms, with FY23 capital spending revised higher amid tighter labour markets.
	EZ	Unemployment Rate	Aug	6.4%	6.5%	
	US	ISM Manufacturing	Sep	49	47.6	The manufacturing sector looks set to struggle in the face of continued global headwinds.
Tues. 3 October	AU	RBA Interest Rate Decision	Oct	4.10%	4.10%	
Wed.04 October	EZ	HCOB Global Composite PMI	Sep F	47.2	47.1 P	
	UK	S&P Global Composite PMI	Sep F	48.5	46.8 P	
	US	S&P Global Composite PMI	Sep F	50.2%	50.1 P	
	US	ISM Services	Sep	53.6	54.5	The sharp fall in new orders in September's ISM non-manufacturing survey heralds weaker service sector activity in coming months.
Fri. 06 October	IN	RBI Interest Rate Decision	Oct	6.5%	6.5%	
	GE	Factory Orders (yoy) WDA	Aug	4.2%	-10.1%	
	US	Change in Nonfarm Payrolls (000s)	Sep	336	227	Payroll growth remains very solid, but forward looking indicators suggest moderation in the months ahead. Wage growth continues to cool, reinforcing the disinflationary trend in the US economy

Q – Quarter, F – Final
AU – Australia, JP-Japan, EZ- Eurozone, IN – India, GE – Germany.

The week ahead

Date	Country	Indicator	Data as of	Survey	Prior	Comment
Mon. 09 October	GE	Industrial Production (mom)	Aug	-0.3%	-0.8%	The German manufacturing sector remains mired in weakness amid ongoing cyclical and structural challenges.
	MX	CPI (yoy)	Sep		4.6%	
	US	Fed Member Barr speaks at American Bankers Association Conference				
	US	Fed Member Logan speaks on US economic outlook and monetary policy				
Wed. 11 October	BR	IBGE Inflation IPCA (yoy)	Sep	5.3%	4.6%	
	US	Fed Meeting Minutes	Sep			The Fed maintains a tightening bias but tighter financial conditions pose downside risks to US activity, keeping policy on hold near-term.
Thurs. 12 October	UK	GDP (mom)	Aug	0.2%	-0.5%	The UK economy is in a fragile position, with the lagged impact of previous rate hikes pointing to a recession in early 2024.
	IN	CPI (yoy)	Sep	5.4%	6.8%	Headline inflation is set to ease below RBI's target range of 2%-6%. New supplies and government subsidies introduced at the end of August are lowering the costs for cooking fuel. Core CPI will also cool.
	IN	Industrial Production (yoy)	Aug	9.5%	5.7%	
	JP	BoJ board member Nogushi speaks				
	US	CPI (yoy)	Sep	3.6%	3.7%	US disinflation looks set to persist, driven by the goods sector, with lower rents aiding a moderation in service sector inflation.
Fri. 13 October	CN	Trade Balance (USD bn)	Sep	73.7	68.2	External headwinds will keep trade data weak while a recovery of demand for input materials from manufacturing sectors and higher commodity prices, may narrow the contraction in exports and imports.
	CN	CPI (yoy)	Sep	0.2%	0.1%	Subdued goods demand and continuing weakness in food prices despite higher energy costs will keep inflation muted.
	EZ	Industrial Production (mom)	Aug	0.5%	-1.1%	
	US	Uni. of Michigan Consumer Sentiment	Oct P	67.5	68.1	The recent rise in consumer confidence is unlikely to be sustained due to: (1) softer labour market conditions; (2) a repayment of student loans and (3) a run down in excess household savings.
		BoE Governor Bailey speaks at the annual IIF meeting				

P – Preliminary, Q – Quarter, F – Final
EZ- Eurozone, CN – China, JP-Japan, BR – Brazil, MX – Mexico, GE - Germany

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Source: HSBC Asset Management. Data as at 12PM UK time 06 October 2023.

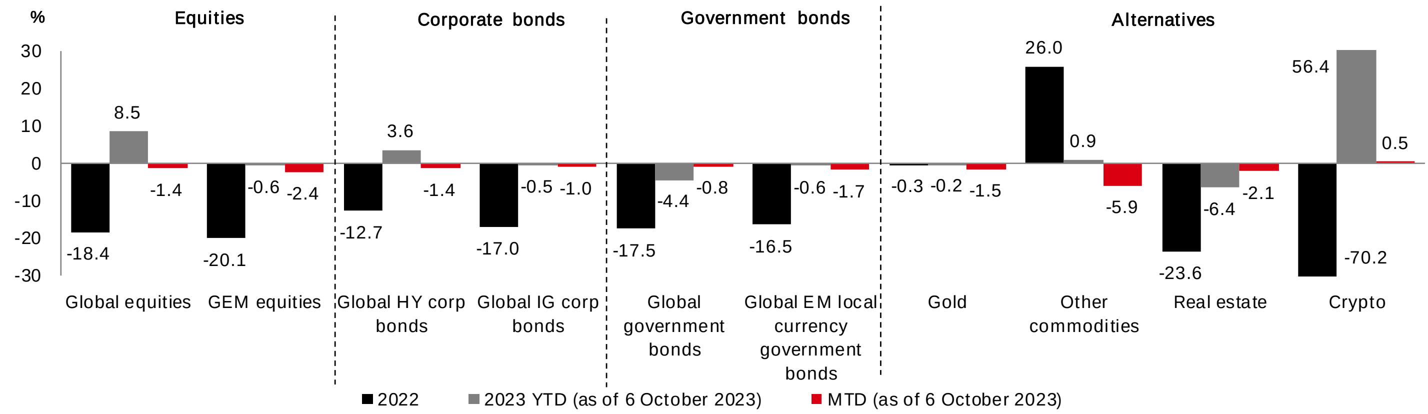
Market review

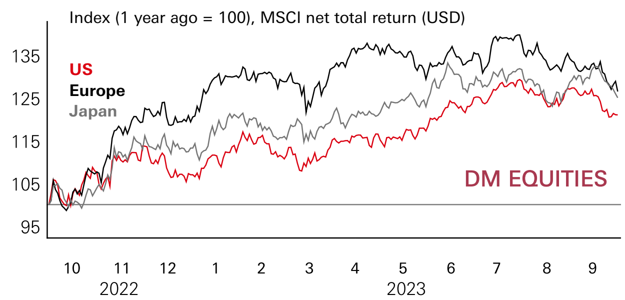
This week

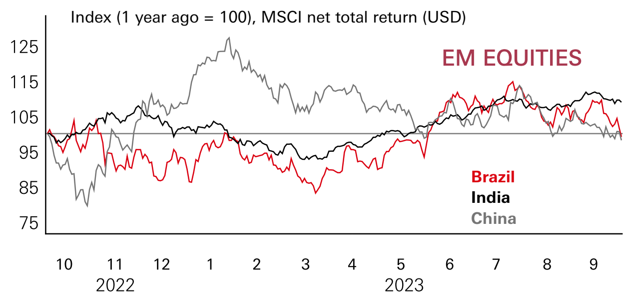
Global equities sold off this week as US Treasury yields breached levels not seen since 2007. In the US, headline equity indices fell for the fifth consecutive week as markets continue to digest the impact of higher for longer monetary policy. The story was the same in Asia and Europe, where major equity benchmarks ended the week in the red. A flurry of central bank members spoke this week with ECB and Fed officials reiterating their commitment to taming inflation, albeit offering little clues as to whether rates have peaked. In Japan, minutes from September's monetary policy meeting, released this week, suggest the BOJ is gradually moving closer towards ending its multi-decade negative interest rate regime.

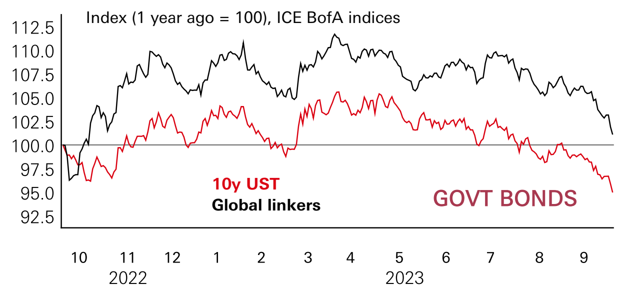
Elsewhere, the recent rally in crude oil prices reversed sharply as higher yields and building product inventories led to a worsening demand outlook for the commodity.

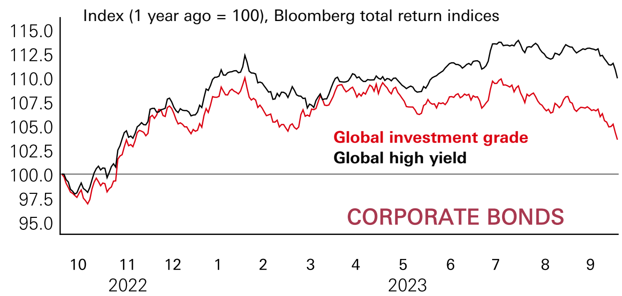
Selected asset performance

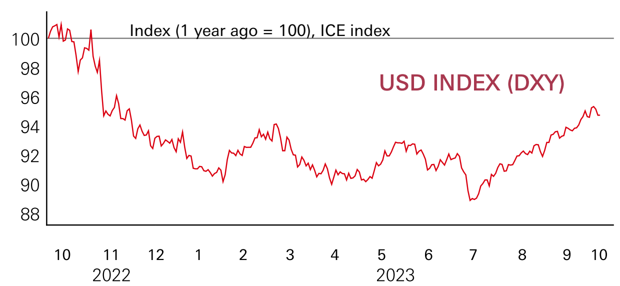


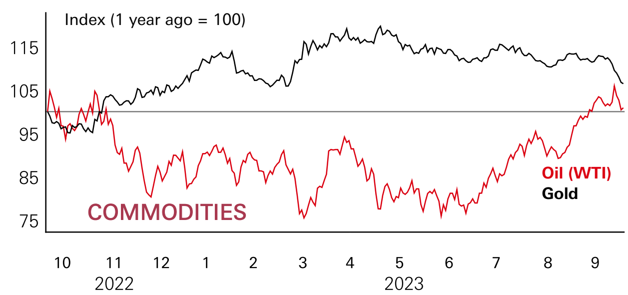












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Market data

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)	648	-1.4	-4.8	-3.9	12.3	7.0	708	538	16.4
North America									
US Dow Jones Industrial Average	33,120	-1.2	-3.8	-2.4	10.7	-0.1	35,679	28,661	17.9
US S&P 500 Index	4,258	-0.7	-4.6	-3.5	13.7	10.9	4,607	3,492	19.1
US NASDAQ Composite Index	13,220	0.0	-4.7	-3.4	19.4	26.3	14,447	10,089	28.0
Canada S&P/TSX Composite Index	19,138	-2.1	-5.4	-3.4	0.8	-1.3	20,843	17,873	13.5
Europe									
MSCI AC Europe (USD)	470	-2.4	-4.4	-4.2	19.5	2.9	528	369	12.1
Euro STOXX 50 Index	4,135	-0.9	-2.4	-2.1	20.4	9.0	4,492	3,256	11.5
UK FTSE 100 Index	7,483	-1.6	0.8	2.8	6.9	0.4	8,047	6,708	10.6
Germany DAX Index*	15,186	-1.3	-3.5	-2.2	21.8	9.1	16,529	12,000	10.7
France CAC-40 Index	7,047	-1.2	-2.0	-0.5	18.7	8.9	7,581	5,705	11.7
Spain IBEX 35 Index	9,215	-2.3	-1.1	-0.7	22.7	12.0	9,742	7,190	10.0
Italy FTSE MIB Index	27,802	-1.6	-1.5	1.1	31.5	17.3	29,758	20,192	7.5
Asia Pacific									
MSCI AC Asia Pacific ex Japan (USD)	482	-2.0	-5.0	-5.6	2.6	-4.7	563	427	14.2
Japan Nikkei-225 Stock Average	30,995	-2.7	-6.8	-5.4	13.5	18.8	33,773	25,662	17.8
Australian Stock Exchange 200	6,954	-1.3	-4.2	-2.9	2.0	-1.2	7,568	6,633	15.1
Hong Kong Hang Seng Index	17,486	-1.8	-5.2	-5.6	-2.9	-11.6	22,701	14,597	8.8
Shanghai Stock Exchange Composite Index	3,110	0.0	-1.5	-3.0	2.8	0.7	3,419	2,885	11.4
Hang Seng China Enterprises Index	5,974	-2.8	-6.7	-4.7	-3.4	-10.9	7,774	4,919	8.1
Taiwan TAIEX Index	16,521	1.0	-1.3	-1.4	18.9	16.9	17,464	12,629	18.4
Korea KOSPI Index	2,409	-2.3	-6.0	-5.8	7.6	7.7	2,668	2,163	13.4
India SENSEX 30 Index	65,996	0.3	0.2	0.3	13.4	8.5	67,927	57,050	20.7
Indonesia Jakarta Stock Price Index	6,889	-0.7	-1.5	1.9	-2.7	0.6	7,128	6,543	2.4
Malaysia Kuala Lumpur Composite Index	1,417	-0.5	-3.0	2.2	-0.2	-5.3	1,504	1,369	14.0
Philippines Stock Exchange PSE Index	6,260	-1.0	0.3	-3.3	5.5	-4.7	7,138	5,833	11.9
Singapore FTSE Straits Times Index	3,174	-1.3	-1.5	0.8	0.7	-2.4	3,408	2,969	10.1
Thailand SET Index	1,438	-2.2	-7.1	-3.5	-9.5	-13.8	1,696	1,430	16.0
Latam									
Argentina Merval Index	613,072	9.0	5.0	46.8	323.8	203.4	690,782	135,632	3.3
Brazil Bovespa Index*	113,284	-2.8	-2.3	-3.5	-3.6	3.2	123,010	96,997	8.3
Chile IPSA Index	5,616	-3.7	-4.9	-3.0	8.3	6.7	6,449	4,871	0.6
Colombia COLCAP Index	1,092	-2.6	4.4	-2.0	-10.3	-15.1	1,348	1,045	5.6
Mexico S&P/BMV IPC Index	49,455	-2.8	-6.6	-7.4	6.8	2.0	55,627	45,026	11.6
EEMEA									
Russia MOEX Index	3,130	-0.1	-3.5	11.0	54.9	45.3	3,287	1,775	N/A
South Africa JSE Index	71,268	-1.5	-4.2	-3.8	8.3	-2.4	81,338	63,663	9.6
Turkey ISE 100 Index*	8,475	1.7	3.6	38.0	138.5	53.8	8,563	3,508	7.3

*Indices expressed as total returns. All others are price returns.

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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	-1.4	-4.6	-3.5	8.5	14.3	19.5	37.3
US equities	-0.8	-4.6	-3.0	12.3	14.8	28.5	56.6
Europe equities	-2.4	-4.3	-3.8	5.4	22.8	15.6	18.7
Asia Pacific ex Japan equities	-2.0	-4.8	-4.9	-2.5	5.4	-8.8	9.1
Japan equities	-2.0	-5.3	-3.3	8.9	17.6	5.2	10.0
Latam equities	-6.4	-7.1	-9.4	5.6	2.5	38.7	5.1
Emerging Markets equities	-2.4	-5.0	-5.0	-0.6	4.9	-9.1	5.1

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. Data as at 12PM UK time 06 October 2023.

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)	526	-0.6	-1.5	-1.5	1.4	0.5
JPM EMBI Global	763.4	-1.7	-3.5	-3.5	5.6	-0.6
BarCap US Corporate Index (USD)	2936.9	-1.1	-2.5	-2.8	1.7	-1.1
BarCap Euro Corporate Index (Eur)	232.7	-0.3	-0.5	0.6	3.0	2.2
BarCap Global High Yield (Hedged in USD)	518.8	-1.3	-2.0	-0.1	9.0	4.1
Markit iBoxx Asia ex-Japan Bond Index (USD)	201.6	-0.6	-1.1	-1.7	3.8	0.6
Markit iBoxx Asia ex-Japan High-Yield Bond Index (USD)	214	-0.8	-1.6	-3.3	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 2022	52-week High	52-week Low	1-week Change (%)
Developed markets									
EUR/USD	1.05	1.06	1.07	1.09	0.98	1.07	1.13	0.96	-0.6
GBP/USD	1.21	1.22	1.25	1.27	1.12	1.21	1.31	1.09	-0.5
CHF/USD	1.09	1.09	1.12	1.12	1.01	1.08	1.18	0.99	-0.1
CAD	1.37	1.36	1.36	1.34	1.37	1.36	1.40	1.31	-1.1
JPY	149	149	148	144	145	131	152	127	0.0
AUD/USD	0.63	0.64	0.64	0.66	0.64	0.68	0.72	0.62	-1.7
NZD/USD	0.59	0.60	0.59	0.62	0.57	0.64	0.65	0.55	-1.1
Asia									
HKD	7.83	7.83	7.84	7.82	7.85	7.80	7.85	7.76	0.0
CNY	7.30	7.30	7.32	7.25	7.12	6.90	7.35	6.69	0.0
INR	83.2	83.0	83.1	82.5	81.9	82.7	83.3	80.5	-0.2
MYR	4.71	4.70	4.67	4.66	4.64	4.40	4.75	4.23	-0.4
KRW	1350	1348	1331	1301	1403	1260	1445	1216	-0.2
TWD	32.1	32.2	32.0	31.3	31.5	30.7	32.4	29.6	0.3
Latam									
BRL	5.21	5.03	4.98	4.92	5.22	5.29	5.53	4.70	-3.5
COP	4351	4078	4073	4229	4611	4851	5156	3879	-6.7
MXN	18.4	17.4	17.6	17.2	20.1	19.5	20.2	16.6	-5.7
ARS	350	350	350	260	149	177	350	149	0.0
EEMEA									
RUB	100.3	97.6	98.1	91.1	61.9	74.2	102.2	59.9	-2.8
ZAR	19.6	18.9	19.2	19.1	18.0	17.0	19.9	16.7	-3.4
TRY	27.6	27.4	26.8	26.1	18.6	18.7	27.8	18.3	-0.7

Bonds	Close	1-week Ago	1-month Ago	3-months Ago	1-year Ago	Year End 2022	1-week basis point change*
US Treasury yields (%)							
3-Month	5.50	5.45	5.45	5.35	3.37	4.34	6
2-Year	5.13	5.04	5.02	4.98	4.26	4.43	9
5-Year	4.81	4.61	4.42	4.35	4.07	4.00	20
10-Year	4.83	4.57	4.28	4.03	3.82	3.87	26
30-Year	4.98	4.70	4.35	4.00	3.78	3.96	28
10-year bond yields (%)							
Japan	0.80	0.76	0.65	0.41	0.25	0.41	4
UK	4.61	4.44	4.53	4.66	4.16	3.66	17
Germany	2.94	2.84	2.65	2.62	2.08	2.57	10
France	3.53	3.40	3.18	3.19	2.68	3.11	13
Italy	4.98	4.78	4.40	4.37	4.51	4.70	20
Spain	4.07	3.93	3.70	3.70	3.28	3.65	14
China	2.68	2.68	2.67	2.64	2.75	2.84	0
Australia	4.54	4.49	4.13	4.13	3.78	4.05	5
Canada	4.25	4.03	3.69	3.49	3.30	3.30	22

*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	1,814	-1.9	-5.4	-5.1	5.9	-0.6	2,063	1,617
Brent Oil	84.0	-8.9	-6.5	11.3	2.0	2.9	95	70
WTI Crude Oil	82.3	-9.4	-5.2	15.4	5.9	5.7	95	64
R/J CRB Futures Index	274.6	-3.5	-3.5	4.9	-2.7	-1.1	290	254
LME Copper	7,980	-3.5	-4.7	-3.4	4.9	-4.7	9,551	7,325

Past performance is not an indication of future returns.

Source: HSBC Asset Management. Macrobond, Bloomberg. Data as at 12PM UK time 06 October 2023.

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