HSBC

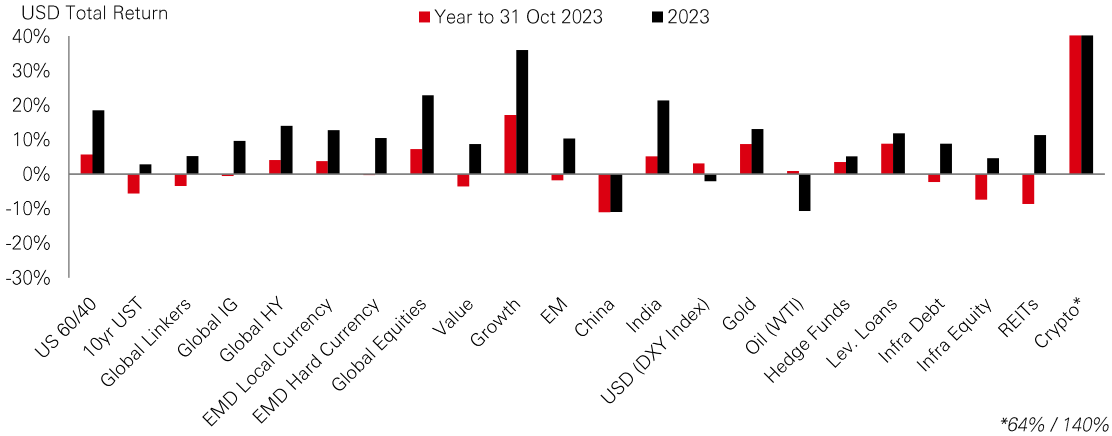
Asset Management

Investment Weekly

5 January 2024

For professional client and institutional investor use only

Chart of the week – Eventful markets in 2023



Former UK Prime Minister Harold Macmillan was once asked by a journalist what he feared the most: "events, dear boy", was his reply. For investors, 2023 was certainly an eventful year, even if the strong performance and 'rally in everything' at the end of the year adds a shine to annual market returns.

During the year, investors had to navigate some wild shifts in the investment narrative. From the turmoil in US regional banks in March, to the excitement about AI since May. And from the bond market sell-off and 'higher for longer rates' in late summer, to geopolitical strains in October. Until, finally, a huge cross-asset rally in everything in November and December, connected to growing optimism in the economic soft landing and Fed rate cuts.

Where does this 'market schizophrenia' leave us? While recent data clearly supports the soft-landing narrative, and that remains a distinct possibility for 2024, there are also significant risks and uncertainties. It could be, for example, that the end of 2023 rally has merely borrowed returns from 2024 and set us up for weaker asset markets this year. Or the many elections and elevated geopolitical risk in 2024 could create market volatility. Or perhaps recession arrives just as economists have given-up on that forecast. Or maybe inflation will prove to be stickier than economists currently assume, and policy makers are once again forced into a more hawkish strategy.

Our view is that it looks like an environment where 'bonds are back' in 2024. But also one that could be tricky and volatile for risk asset classes. For investors, the maxim maybe to prepare to be surprised.

2024 Forecasts →

Expectations for corporate and economic growth

Risk Assets →

Assessing the outlook for inflation and rates

High Yield Credit →

Credit remains attractive despite rising default risks

Market Spotlight

A solid year for Asian equities

Many Asian stock markets enjoyed solid returns in 2023, with India, Taiwan, South Korea and Japan all delivering double-digit gains. But in Hong Kong and China – where there had been high hopes of a post-Covid re-opening boom – stocks struggled for momentum all year.

India's strong performance – with the MSCI India index rising by 19.2% – was a nod to the country's eye-catching growth trajectory. While investor enthusiasm stretched valuations in places, the earnings forecasts for Indian firms remain solid. **Our Asia specialists expect growth to continue there this year**.

Other themes were at play across the region, with firms in Taiwan and Korea seeing a pickup in their earnings outlook as chip demand recovered. In Japan, prices rose on the back of a boost in foreign investment flows and a push for investor-friendly corporate reforms.

Towards the end of 2023, Asian equities rallied on the easing of US Treasury yields. Heightened hopes of a soft landing in the west helped to lift prices through Q4 and took some markets to new highs by the year end.

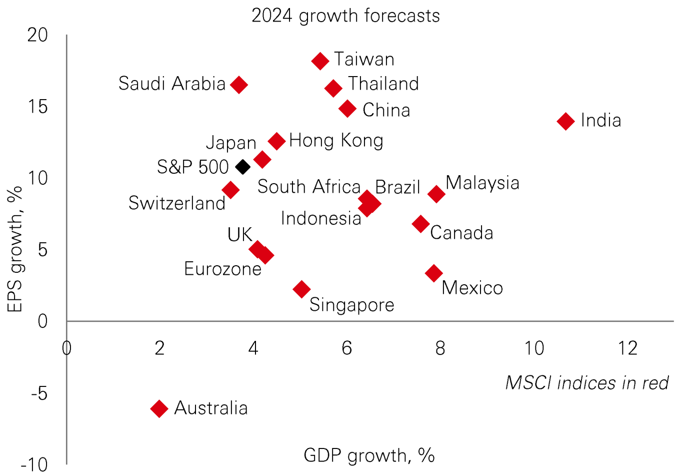
Source: HSBC Asset Management. Macrobond, Bloomberg. Data as at 10am UK time 05 January 2024.

What forecasters are expecting this year…

2023 was an annus horribilis for forecasters. At the start of 2024, confidence in clairvoyants probably isn't too high. But for investors, it's still useful to assess what assumptions the consensus opinion discounts.

In the US, consensus clearly adopts an assumption of 'soft landing'. Such an outcome is possible in the current 'fake' economic cycle, and given the experience of the mid-1990s. However, it would be ironic if recession risk emerges later in 2024, just as the economists have thrown in the towel. Meanwhile, Japan is expected to see strong profits growth again in 2024, and materially faster than in Europe. Macro trends look weak for Europe, but pessimism is already high.

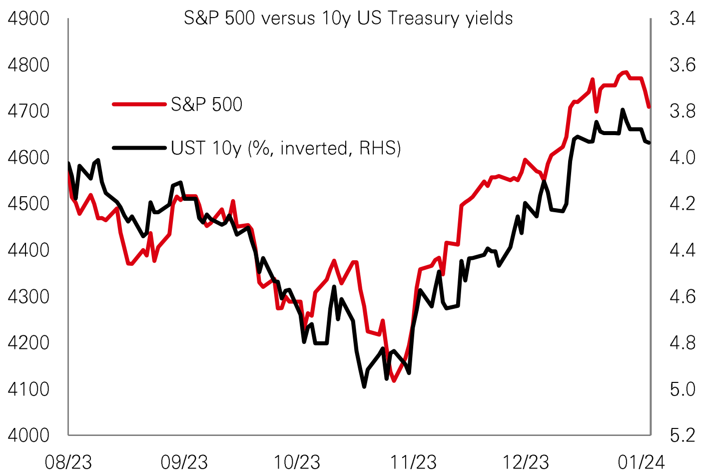
Meanwhile, emerging markets look idiosyncratic. Consensus expects weaker growth in Brazil and Mexico. But perhaps Latam still has some legs as interest rates fall and investors look for strategies amid the energy transition. Meanwhile, the bifurcation between India and China has been a key feature of EMs in 2023 and remains a top-of-mind theme for global investors.



Risk assets walking a tightrope

Risk assets ended 2023 on a strong footing, as resilient US growth and downward surprises to inflation led markets to price in meaningful rate cuts for 2024. A further supporting factor has been an unexpected liquidity boost via the Fed's balance sheet. A dramatic decline in the use of its reverse repo facility (where financial institutions deposit cash with the Fed and borrow USTs) pumped liquidity back into the financial system in 2023, especially in Q4, despite the Fed continuing to shrink its balance sheet.

However, risk assets are now exposed to several threats. If resilient labour markets prevent inflation converging to its 2% target across developed markets, central banks may be more cautious in cutting rates than assumed. The resulting increase in bond yields would put pressure on equities via a higher discount rate. On the flip side, if labour markets weaken by more than expected and economies lurch into recessions, earnings growth could disappoint to the downside, again putting risk assets under pressure. Moreover, the deeper we get into 2024, the more likely it becomes that quantitative tightening once again starts weigh on liquidity.

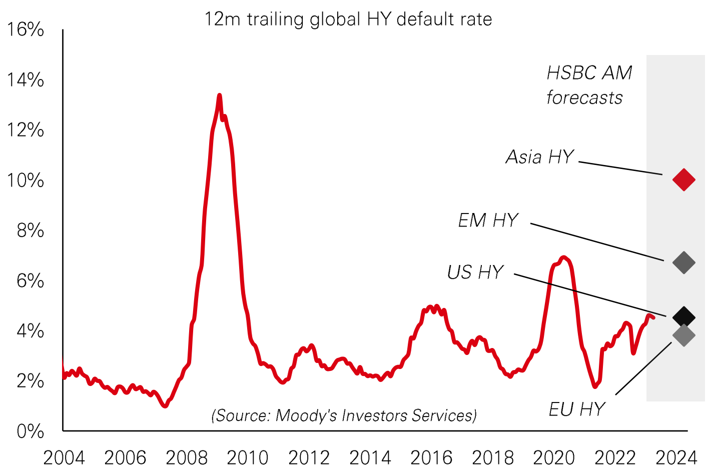


Credit still selectively attractive despite default risks

Selective areas of global credit delivered strong returns in 2023. But with valuations looking full in places, defaults in high yield have been picking up in recent months, and it comes as the proportion of bonds falling due over the next three years has been rising steadily.

In the years since the Covid pandemic, credit markets have enjoyed a tailwind from a raft of refinancing and maturity-extension activities that took place at the time. Credit defaults have been low, and with US markets increasingly taking the view that the economy is set for a soft landing, high yield bonds have performed well.

But with high yield now priced for an economic outcome many view with scepticism, there is a possibility that the market will reassess the probability of recession. Our credit specialists expect defaults to rise further in the coming months, but as long as any increase is gradual and disinflation allows central banks to ease policy, the damage to credit should be limited. Meanwhile, selective areas of credit continue to offer attractive income opportunities.



Past performance does not predict future returns. The level of yield is not guaranteed and may rise or fall in the future.
Source: HSBC Asset Management. Macrobond, Bloomberg, Climate Analytics and NewClimate Institute. Data as at 10am UK time 05 January 2024.

Asset class views

We continue to argue for a 'defensive growth' portfolio positioning, with a preference for selective areas of global fixed income. Our central scenario is consistent with a "problem of interest" for risk assets over the next 12 months. Inflation and interest rates are likely to remain elevated and fiscal policies are likely to have a more influential role in the direction of global economies than they have since the global financial crisis.

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	□□□□□□■□□	After a sell-off in longer dated bonds in 2023, yields have eased back from their highs as markets begin to anticipate a timetable for rate cuts. A valuation reset and improved term premium mean that duration is being rewarded again
	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 remain the major risks
Bonds	10yr US Treasuries	□□□□□□■□□	Ten-year yields are likely to fall and the yield curve gradually steepen through 2024 as the Fed moves towards rate cuts. Resilient labour markets and sticky inflation have driven a narrative of higher-for-longer rates, but expectations are now shifting towards a timetable of policy easing
	Asia Local Bonds	□□□□□□■□□	Asia's more resilient growth impulse should be supportive. As core inflation moderates further, most central banks may have room for rate cuts in H2 2024 following a potential Fed policy easing, though bonds could stay volatile in the short run alongside moves in Treasury yields
	China Bonds	□□□□□□■□□	More proactive liquidity support from policymakers is likely, in addition to the already accommodative monetary backdrop. Although long-term diversification benefits remain intact, strong primary supply could limit the upside in the medium term
Credits	Global Credit	□□□□□■□□□	Credit spreads can widen as the economic cycle deteriorates and the risk of defaults increases. Nevertheless, amid stable corporate balance sheets, there are good income opportunities
	EM Corporate Bonds	□□□□□□■□□	EM sovereigns and EM corporates are at an inflection point after a dramatic improvement in EM creditworthiness. IMF-driven fiscal improvements and improved debt-GDP profile bode well for EM corporates, which have superior underlying quality, ratings momentum, and net issuance scarcity
	Asia IG	□□□□□■□□□	Disinflation with resilient growth is good for carry strategies like Asia IG with manageable default risks and improving macro fundamentals. Targeted fiscal and macro-prudential support by Chinese authorities for strategic priorities is a positive
	EMD Hard Currency Bonds	□□□□□■□□□	The technical environment is strong, with sovereigns expected to underperform corporates given the ongoing supply from governments compared to more prudence from EM corporate borrowers. Downside risks exist as deteriorating US economic data weighs on default risk pricing globally
Equities	DM Equities	□□■□□□□□□	There is continued scope for near-term gains given economic resilience, but recession risks remain. Valuations look slightly stretched in the US, while activity is sluggish in the eurozone and Asia. Equities in Japan look interesting in the context of a more robust earnings outlook
	EM Equities	□□□□□■□□□	EM risk premiums generally look generous, and the growth outlook is a relative bright spot in a global context. However, China's cyclical outlook is concerning and consistent with a more cautious view of EM overall. Policy support in China has increased, but more is needed
	Asia ex Japan	□□□□□□■□□	Macro uncertainties, geopolitics, margin erosion, and earnings downgrades remain key risks, but more policy rollouts in China to sustain growth momentum and less aggressive tightening by Asian central banks may offer some support. Dispersion in regional markets remains likely
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	□□□□□□■□□	Occupier fundamentals have been resilient. Sectors like logistics benefit from embedded rental growth, healthy occupier demand and thematic tailwinds. While office fundamentals are deteriorating, best in class offices post healthy rental growth
	Infrastructure Debt	□□□□□□■□□	Infrastructure debt offers better expected returns than global credits, with lower spread volatility during recessionary periods. In the event of a recession, infrastructure equity's defensive attributes are beneficial, with thematic drivers coming from the green transition

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Source: HSBC Asset Management. Data as at 10am UK time 05 January 2024.

Key Events and Data Releases

This week

Date	Country	Indicator	Data as of	Actual	Prior	Comment
Tuesday 02 Jan.	CN	Caixin Manufacturing PMI	Dec	50.8	51	Official and Caixin PMI readings show a mixed picture, but more policy support is still needed to revive confidence and growth
	IN	HSBC Manufacturing PMI	Dec	54.9	56	Latest Indian data continued to show macro resilience, although sequential growth momentum may moderate gradually amid persistent external headwinds
Wednesday 03 Jan.	US	ISM Manufacturing	Dec	47.4	46.7	The manufacturing PMI index remains in negative territory with lower new orders pointing to further weakness near-term. Price intentions are low
	US	Fed 13 Dec Meeting Minutes				The Fed has signalled rates have peaked, but the committee stressed "further evidence that inflation pressures were abating to become confident in a sustained return of inflation to 2%."
Thursday 04 Jan.	CN	Caixin services PMI?	Dec	52.9	51.5	
	EZ	S&P Global Composite PMI	Dec	47.4	46.7	
	US	S&P Global Composite PMI	Dec	50.9	51.0	
Friday 05 Jan.	IN	GDP annual estimate (yoy)	2024	-	7.2%	Indian growth remains strong, driven by buoyant domestic demand
	EZ	CPI Estimate (yoy)	Dec	2.9%	2.4%	Euro area disinflation is becoming more evident, both in the goods and services sector. Lower unit labour costs growth is crucial to softer core inflation in coming months
	US	Change in Nonfarm Payrolls (000s)	Dec	-	199	Latest labour market data is consistent with a gradual easing of labour market conditions. Wage pressures look set to moderate further in coming months

P – Preliminary, Q – Quarter, F – Final
EZ- Eurozone, CN – China, IN – India

The week ahead

Date	Country	Indicator	Data as of	Survey	Prior	Comment
Monday 08 Jan.	GE	Factory Orders (yoy)	Nov	1.0%	-7.3%	
Tuesday 09 Jan.	GE	Industrial Production (mom)	Nov	0.0%	-0.4%	The corporate sector remains in a cautious mode with increased signs of layoffs amid ongoing cyclical and structural challenges
	EZ	Unemployment Rate	Nov	6.6	6.5%	The labour market is showing increasing signs of cooling particularly in Germany
	MX	CPI (yoy)	Dec	4.6%	4.3%	Core inflation should soften near-term, pointing to scope for lower rates in coming months
Wed.10 January	US	US Fed member Williams gives a speech on 2024 Economic Outlook				
Thursday 11 Jan.	BR	IBGE Inflation IPCA (yoy)	Dec	-	4.68%	Headline inflation should continue to ease, paving the way for further gradual monetary easing
	US	CPI (yoy)	Dec	3.3%	3.1%	Disinflation pressures are most evident in the goods sector. Easing service sector inflation hinges on further signs of softer labour market conditions
Friday 12 January	CN	Trade Balance (USD bn)	Dec	76.2	68.4	
	UK	GDP (mom)	Nov	-	-0.3%	
	IN	CPI (yoy)	Dec	5.8%	5.6%	Higher food prices remain the key upside risk to headline inflation, core inflation should moderate further
	IN	Industrial Production (yoy)	Nov	4.0%	11.7%	Industrial production should remain resilient, supported by government subsidies, robust construction activity and supply diversification in Asia
Saturday 13 Jan.	TW	Presidential election				

P – Preliminary, Q – Quarter, F – Final
EZ- Eurozone, CN – China, GE – Germany, IN – India, BR – Brazil. MX- Mexico, TW – Taiwan

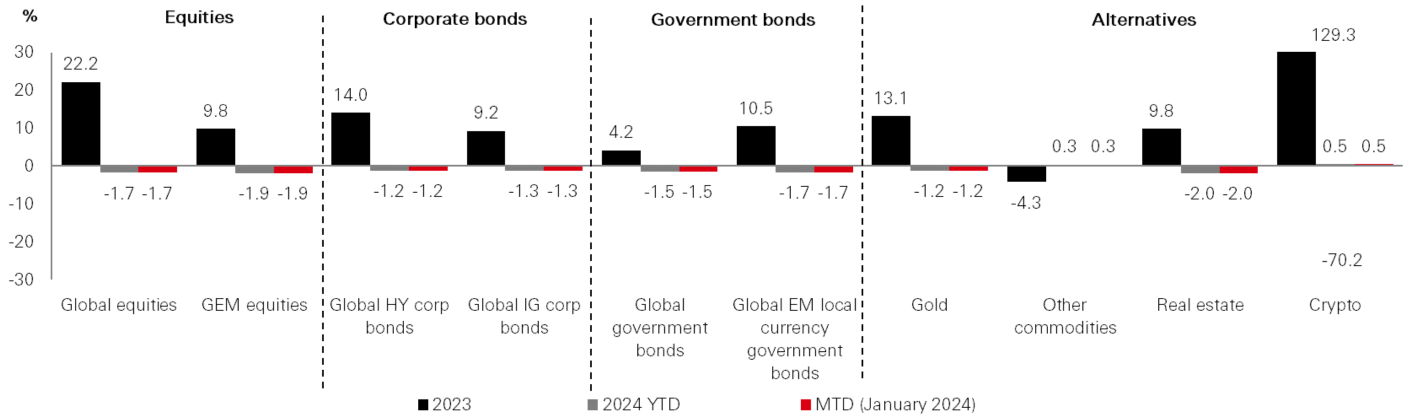
Past performance does not predict future returns.
Source: HSBC Asset Management.

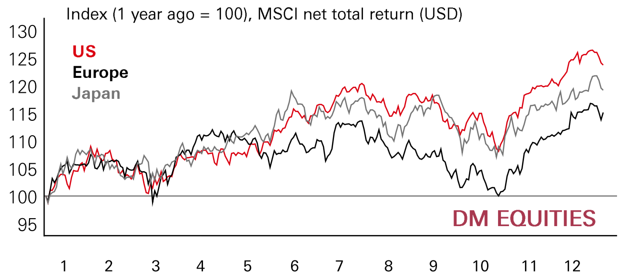
Market review

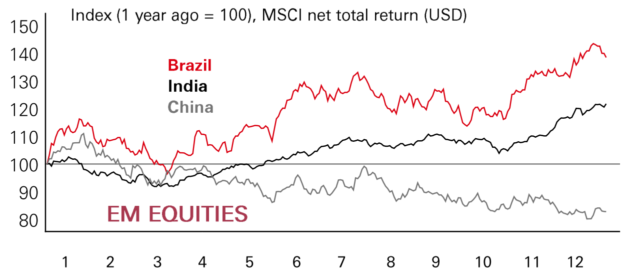
This week

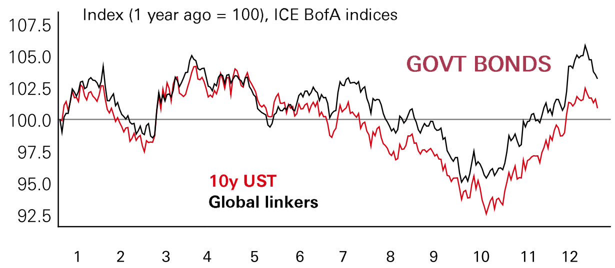
Following a strong performance in December 2023, risk markets began 2024 on the back foot as investors pared back expectations of an early Fed easing in a holiday-shortened week, with the US dollar rallying. The S&P 500 posted modest declines but fared better than the tech-heavy Nasdaq. European stocks lost ground, with Japan's Nikkei following suit. In EM, China's Shanghai composite index fell amid ongoing concerns about the Chinese economy. In fixed income, US Treasuries weakened as December's FOMC minutes signalled no urgency to ease, pressuring European government bonds. In commodities, rising geopolitical tensions boosted crude oil prices. Gold was range-bound, with central bank demand remaining strong. Meanwhile, copper softened amid lingering global demand concerns.

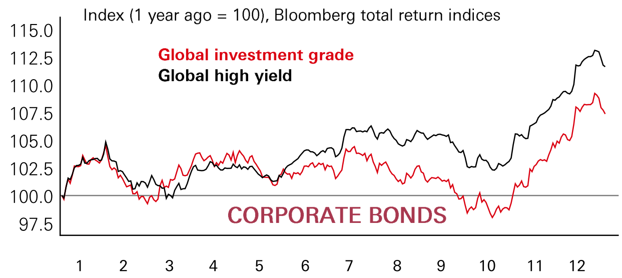
Selected asset performance

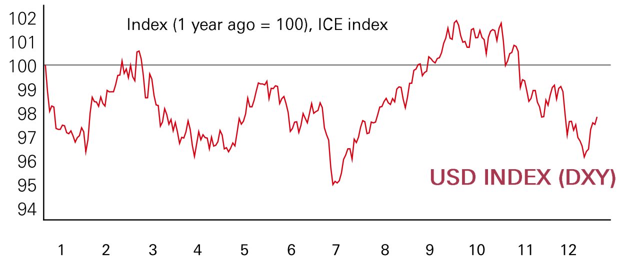


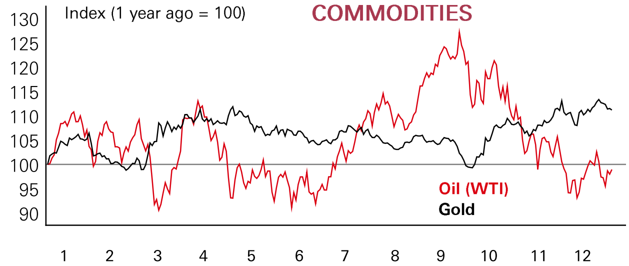












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Market data

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)	714	-1.8	3.0	10.3	17.9	-1.8	730	605	16.6
North America									
US Dow Jones Industrial Average	37,440	-0.7	3.6	13.0	13.7	-0.7	37,790	31,430	17.8
US S&P 500 Index	4,689	-1.7	2.7	10.1	23.1	-1.7	4,793	3,802	19.7
US NASDAQ Composite Index	14,510	-3.3	2.0	9.8	40.8	-3.3	15,150	10,265	26.6
Canada S&P/TSX Composite Index	20,871	-0.4	2.4	9.1	7.0	-0.4	21,091	18,692	13.9
Europe									
MSCI AC Europe (USD)	528	-1.0	3.5	12.3	13.3	-1.0	538	459	12.7
Euro STOXX 50 Index	4,430	-2.0	-0.5	8.0	11.9	-2.0	4,593	3,950	12.0
UK FTSE 100 Index	7,656	-1.0	2.2	2.7	0.3	-1.0	8,047	7,207	10.8
Germany DAX Index*	16,486	-1.6	-0.3	9.4	14.2	-1.6	17,003	14,389	11.3
France CAC-40 Index	7,369	-2.3	-0.2	5.3	9.0	-2.3	7,654	6,732	12.1
Spain IBEX 35 Index	10,086	-0.2	-1.5	10.1	17.2	-0.2	10,301	8,501	10.4
Italy FTSE MIB Index	30,220	-0.4	0.5	9.9	21.7	-0.4	30,864	24,751	8.1
Asia Pacific									
MSCI AC Asia Pacific ex Japan (USD)	517	-2.2	4.1	7.3	-0.6	-2.2	563	469	12.9
Japan Nikkei-225 Stock Average	33,377	-0.3	1.8	7.4	29.3	-0.3	33,853	25,720	19.4
Australian Stock Exchange 200	7,489	-1.3	6.1	8.1	6.0	-1.3	7,633	6,751	16.6
Hong Kong Hang Seng Index	16,535	-3.0	1.3	-3.9	-21.5	-3.0	22,701	15,972	7.8
Shanghai Stock Exchange Composite Index	2,929	-1.5	-1.5	-5.8	-7.2	-1.5	3,419	2,882	9.8
Hang Seng China Enterprises Index	5,607	-2.8	0.0	-4.8	-21.8	-2.8	7,774	5,444	6.9
Taiwan TAIEX Index	17,519	-2.3	1.1	6.5	22.5	-2.3	17,957	14,271	15.8
Korea KOSPI Index	2,578	-2.9	3.4	7.3	13.8	-2.9	2,676	2,253	9.9
India SENSEX 30 Index	72,011	-0.3	3.9	9.7	19.3	-0.3	72,562	57,085	23.5
Indonesia Jakarta Stock Price Index	7,351	1.1	3.5	6.9	10.5	1.1	7,404	6,543	1.8
Malaysia Kuala Lumpur Composite Index	1,488	2.3	2.6	5.1	0.5	2.3	1,502	1,369	13.3
Philippines Stock Exchange PSE Index	6,630	2.8	5.1	7.3	-1.9	2.8	7,138	5,920	11.5
Singapore FTSE Straits Times Index	3,184	-1.7	3.5	0.9	-3.3	-1.7	3,408	3,042	10.3
Thailand SET Index	1,428	0.9	3.2	-1.7	-14.2	0.9	1,696	1,355	14.0
Latam									
Argentina Merval Index	1,004,790	8.1	13.5	63.9	379.3	8.1	1,084,545	201,380	5.9
Brazil Bovespa Index*	131,226	-2.2	3.4	15.8	21.9	-2.2	134,392	96,997	8.2
Chile IPSA Index	6,076	-2.0	2.9	8.2	18.6	-2.0	6,449	5,072	10.0
Colombia COLCAP Index	1,267	6.0	10.2	16.0	-3.9	6.0	1,348	1,045	6.5
Mexico S&P/BMV IPC Index	55,407	-3.4	2.4	12.0	9.1	-3.4	58,338	47,765	12.6
EEMEA									
Russia MOEX Index	3,131	1.0	0.1	0.0	45.2	1.0	3,287	2,141	N/A
South Africa JSE Index	73,911	-3.9	-1.7	3.7	-2.0	-3.9	81,338	69,128	9.5
Turkey ISE 100 Index*	7,549	1.1	-6.3	-11.1	47.5	1.1	8,563	4,311	4.6

*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	-1.7	3.1	10.6	-1.7	20.0	16.1	69.4
US equities	-1.8	2.7	10.6	-1.8	25.2	26.8	96.8
Europe equities	-1.0	3.5	12.7	-1.0	16.4	13.6	46.6
Asia Pacific ex Japan equities	-2.1	4.2	7.7	-2.1	2.1	-17.9	24.2
Japan equities	-2.1	3.1	8.1	-2.1	20.7	0.0	36.9
Latam equities	-3.2	5.6	21.6	-3.2	29.6	28.7	22.0
Emerging Markets equities	-1.9	3.5	8.4	-1.9	4.7	-17.9	17.7

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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Source: HSBC Asset Management. Bloomberg. Data as at 10am UK time 05 January 2024.

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)	557	-0.7	1.5	5.9	5.6	-0.7
JPM EMBI Global	834.0	-1.7	1.9	9.2	8.3	-1.7
BarCap US Corporate Index (USD)	3180.8	-1.2	1.7	8.3	6.3	-1.2
BarCap Euro Corporate Index (Eur)	244.6	-0.7	0.9	5.1	6.4	-0.7
BarCap Global High Yield (Hedged in USD)	560.5	-1.0	2.0	8.0	11.4	-1.0
Markit iBoxx Asia ex-Japan Bond Index (USD)	212.8	-0.5	1.5	5.6	5.1	-0.5
Markit iBoxx Asia ex-Japan High-Yield Bond Index (USD)	231	0.6	3.1	7.8	0.1	0.6

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 2023	52-week High	52-week Low	1-week Change (%)
Developed markets									
EUR/USD	1.09	1.10	1.08	1.06	1.05	1.10	1.13	1.04	-1.2
GBP/USD	1.27	1.27	1.26	1.22	1.19	1.27	1.31	1.18	-0.6
CHF/USD	1.17	1.19	1.14	1.10	1.07	1.19	1.20	1.06	-1.4
CAD	1.34	1.32	1.36	1.37	1.36	1.32	1.39	1.31	-1.0
JPY	145	141	147	149	133	141	152	127	-3.0
AUD/USD	0.67	0.68	0.66	0.64	0.68	0.68	0.72	0.63	-2.0
NZD/USD	0.62	0.63	0.61	0.60	0.62	0.63	0.65	0.58	-1.7
Asia									
HKD	7.81	7.81	7.82	7.83	7.81	7.81	7.85	7.79	0.0
CNY	7.16	7.10	7.15	7.30	6.88	7.10	7.35	6.69	-0.8
INR	83.2	83.2	83.4	83.3	82.6	83.2	83.5	80.9	0.1
MYR	4.66	4.59	4.66	4.73	4.39	4.59	4.79	4.23	-1.3
KRW	1316	1291	1311	1351	1270	1291	1364	1216	-1.9
TWD	31.0	30.6	31.5	32.3	30.7	30.6	32.5	29.6	-1.3
Latam									
BRL	4.90	4.85	4.93	5.17	5.35	4.85	5.37	4.70	-1.0
COP	3933	3875	4002	4351	4966	3875	4994	3806	-1.5
MXN	17.0	17.0	17.4	18.3	19.3	17.0	19.3	16.6	-0.3
ARS	812	808	363	350	179	808	812	179	-0.4
EEMEA									
RUB	91.0	89.5	92.3	100.1	72.6	89.5	102.4	67.0	-1.7
ZAR	18.8	18.4	19.0	19.5	17.2	18.4	19.9	16.7	-2.3
TRY	29.8	29.5	28.9	27.6	18.8	29.5	29.9	18.4	-1.1

Bonds	Close	1-week Ago	1-month Ago	3-months Ago	1-year Ago	Year End 2023	1-week basis point change*
US Treasury yields (%)							
3-Month	5.35	5.33	5.36	5.49	4.59	5.33	1
2-Year	4.42	4.25	4.58	5.02	4.46	4.25	17
5-Year	4.02	3.85	4.14	4.69	3.91	3.85	17
10-Year	4.03	3.88	4.16	4.72	3.72	3.88	15
30-Year	4.18	4.03	4.30	4.89	3.79	4.03	15
10-year bond yields (%)							
Japan	0.60	0.61	0.67	0.81	0.42	0.61	0
UK	3.80	3.53	4.02	4.54	3.55	3.53	27
Germany	2.17	2.02	2.25	2.88	2.31	2.02	14
France	2.70	2.56	2.80	3.46	2.82	2.56	15
Italy	3.85	3.69	3.99	4.89	4.32	3.69	16
Spain	3.16	2.98	3.25	4.00	3.36	2.98	18
China	2.53	2.56	2.69	2.68	2.84	2.56	-3
Australia	4.13	3.96	4.41	4.57	3.84	3.96	18
Canada	3.24	3.11	3.34	4.13	3.18	3.11	13

*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	2,038	-1.2	0.9	12.0	11.2	-1.2	2,135	1,805
Brent Oil	78.3	1.7	1.5	-3.3	3.1	1.7	91	69
WTI Crude Oil	73.0	1.9	0.7	-6.7	1.1	1.9	88	64
R/J CRB Futures Index	265.0	0.4	-0.5	-3.5	0.5	0.4	290	254
LME Copper	8,467	-1.1	1.6	7.2	1.1	-1.1	9,551	7,856

Past performance does not predict future returns. The level of yield is not guaranteed and may rise or fall in the future.
Source: HSBC Asset Management. Bloomberg. Data as at 10am UK time 05 January 2024.

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