HSBC Asset Management

# Investment Weekly

31 July 2026
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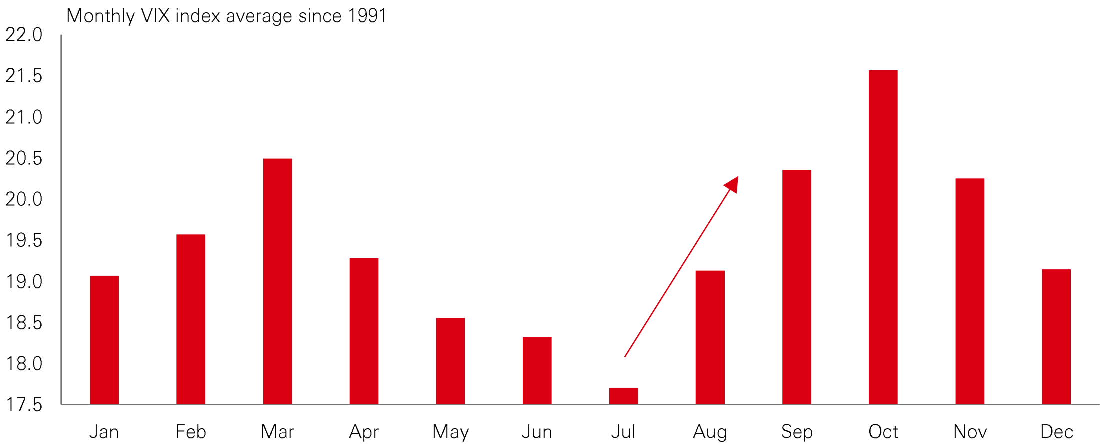
## Chart of the week – A cruel summer?




Will it be another "Cruel Summer" for investors as we head into August? Summer is supposed to be a time to unwind. But for investors, recent summers have often brought the opposite — volatility spikes. The catalysts have varied: Fed surprises, bond market moves, a stronger yen, and growth concerns. And while markets have ultimately climbed the wall of worry, volatility can still test investor discipline and encourage bad decisions. One useful exercise is a market "pre-mortem": what could go wrong? how prepared are we? Three themes stand out.

**First, stock market concentration**. Concerns around tech spending, profit margins, or competition from lower-cost AI models could trigger further market wobbles.

**Second, inflation and interest rates**. We've had some better inflation data. But central banks remain alert to supply shocks, so interest rates remain a key driver of markets.

**Third, geopolitics**. Markets have taken higher commodity volatility in their stride so far. But further uncertainty — especially with strategic reserves and inventories depleted — could be harder to navigate.

Of course, maybe none of these risks ultimately materialise. But, preparation beats prediction. And the best defence is portfolio resilience: diversify the diversifiers, stay focused on the long term, and don't let short-term volatility drive long-term thinking. If you can do that, you can enjoy the summer without constantly checking the markets. Have a great summer. #volatility #diversification

UK debt →

The challenges facing new UK PM Burnham

Asian equities →

Why income is increasingly relevant to returns

Carry trades →

How EM resilience has boosted returns

### Market Spotlight

#### Behind closed doors

Public markets have seen tremendous gains on the back of the generative AI boom, largely driven by the infrastructure providers and chipmakers enabling the technology. While this is a sensible way to gain exposure, one trade-off is that public investors are mostly making indirect plays—so, it's important to assess where the most significant value creation is actually happening.

Current market dynamics show that the frontier of AI innovation is choosing to stay private. Unlike previous tech cycles, today's high-growth leaders often wait 8-10 years before an IPO. Because companies are staying private for longer, **much of their steep growth curve and value accretion occurs well before they hit public exchanges**. That can cause noticeable under-exposure to the sector's most lucrative phase for public-only portfolios.

The impact of this shift is that the most advanced breakthrough applications—developed by the likes of OpenAI, Anthropic, and Databricks—are simply not available on stock exchanges. While public markets build the underlying infrastructure, true value creation and generational innovation often happens pre-IPO.

Overall, public equities are critical to the AI ecosystem—but investors should consider adding private market exposure that captures the most transformative models and potential for outsized returns. #AI #privatemarkets

**Read our latest views: Investment Monthly: July 2026**

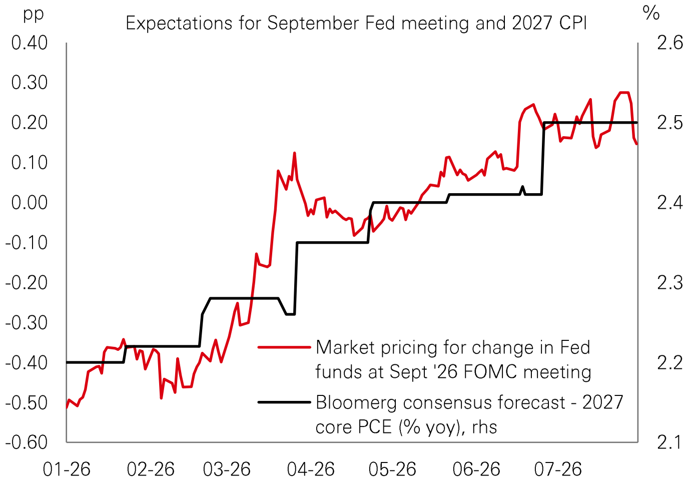
# Lens on…

## Should I stay or should I go?

The Federal Reserve kept the funds rate unchanged at its July meeting, as widely expected. Attention now shifts to September, with markets pricing a two-thirds chance of a hike. With Chair Warsh unwilling to manage policy expectations and reiterating the Fed is data dependent, **upcoming macro releases take on added importance and risk market volatility**.

Following a strong spring, payroll growth has moderated, while household sentiment suggests a softer labour market than the headline 4.2% unemployment rate implies. Any further summer cooling could prompt investors to reassess whether a September hike should be pushed back. Inflation data will be equally pivotal: a second consecutive subdued core CPI reading would cast doubt on whether broad-based price pressures are taking hold, particularly as labour cost growth appears contained and the housing market remains subdued.

The decision could go to the wire, with further CPI and payrolls releases landing shortly before the meeting. Inherently unpredictable developments in the Middle East may also influence the decision. Even if the Chair favoured using it, forward guidance could be a hostage to fortune at this point. #Fed #uncertainty

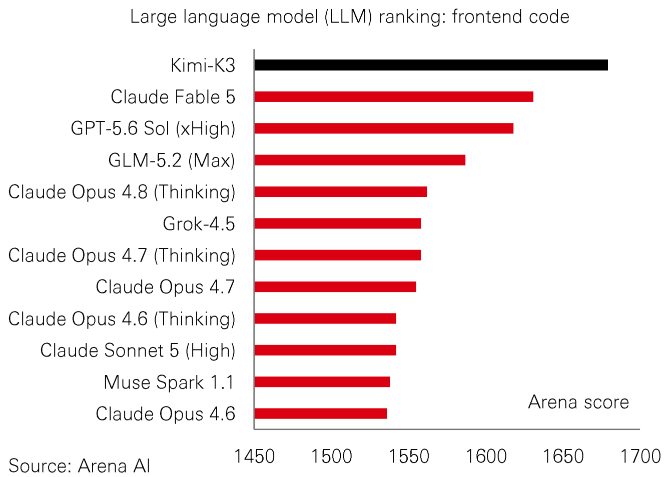



## China's chip challenge

Recent volatility in global semiconductor names has been astonishing, reflecting deep uncertainty over the future of the AI boom. Specifically, investors remain fixated on the durability of huge capex spending by US hyperscalers, but also an emerging concern that the semis industry will overinvest in capacity. After all, this is a sector historically known for its highly cyclical boom-bust dynamic.

There is also the threat from China. While champions in Korea, Taiwan, and Japan still dominate the global semis industry, Chinese players have quietly gained market share through rapid capacity expansion, a narrowing technology gap and strong growth in domestic demand. Meanwhile, the "soft" tech story is gathering pace. Moonshot's Kimi-K3, is being touted as a top performer. And importantly, it's cheaper to run.

The moat around US tech and established Asian hardware names remains centred on providing cutting edge technology in an entrenched Western ecosystem. But recent developments in China are a reminder that **the threat of "good enough" lower cost capabilities not only threaten global AI business models**, but also provide opportunities for investors looking to access the AI theme at discounted valuations. #AI #China

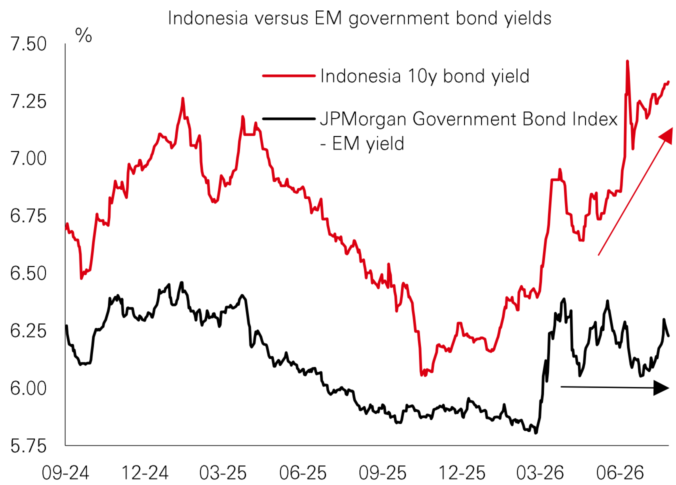



Source: Arena AI

## Contain yourself

There is increasing evidence that the days of emerging markets being treated as a monolithic lump are over. The market fallout from the unexpected resignation of Bank Indonesia Governor Perry Warjiyo, and the South African Reserve Bank's surprise decision to leave interest rates unchanged last week was largely confined to their respective markets.

The absence of broader contagion is particularly striking given the wider backdrop. Oil prices have moved higher again, markets are pricing Federal Reserve rate hikes, and the dollar is trending higher — conditions that would once have weighed heavily on EM local debt. But the broad asset class has been resilient, with meaningful dispersion in country-level performance in 2026 suggesting that investors are becoming more discerning. They are judging individual countries on the strength of their domestic fundamentals and specific vulnerabilities and opportunities. That growing differentiation points to a meaningful regime shift, and one where **a broad EM allocation in portfolios can provide significant diversification benefits**. #EM #diversification



# Asset class views

The global economy is currently being shaped by "two shocks and a boom". The first shock is inflationary, with the Middle East conflict pushing oil prices higher. The second is mildly disinflationary: "China shock 2.0", driven by China's surging tech and green energy exports. The "boom" is the surge in US AI-related investment, supporting demand and activity. In this confusing macro landscape, episodic volatility is to be expected. But as spillovers from the AI capex boom become more apparent, strong profits performance should broaden beyond borders, with EM well-positioned to benefit.

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 |

**Past performance does not predict future returns. The level of yield is not guaranteed and may rise or fall in the future. Diversification does not ensure a profit or protect against loss. Investments in emerging markets are by their nature higher risk and potentially more volatile than those inherent in some established markets.** For informational purposes only and should not be construed as a recommendation to invest in the specific country, product, strategy, sector or security. 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. Data as at 7.30am UK time 31 July 2026.

## Key Events and Data Releases

### This week

| Date | Country | Indicator | Data as of | Actual | Prior | Comment |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tue. 28 July | US | Consumer Confidence Index, Conference Board | Jul | 90.8 | 92.2 | Consumers are still pessimistic about the labour market. Inflation expectations eased but could rise again on higher energy prices |
| | IN | Industrial Production (yoy) | Jun | 7.3% | 5.0% | IP growth accelerated to its fastest pace in nearly two years, potentially aided by lower energy costs and strong exports |
| | CL | Banco Central de Chile Policy Rate | Jul | 4.50% | 4.50% | Rates were left unchanged but the BCC statement was cautious, flagging rising oil prices and higher inflation expectations |
| Wed. 29 July | US | Fed Funds Rate | Jul | 3.75% | 3.75% | The Fed stayed on hold and Chair Warsh gave little guidance on future policy. Three officials dissented, backing a 25bp hike |
| Thu. 30 July | CN | Politburo Meeting | | | | Chinese policy makers have little appetite for sizeable stimulus, focusing on targeted measures at specific sectors |
| | US | PCE Price Index (yoy) | Jun | 3.7% | 4.1% | Inflation eased on a retreat in oil prices amid a fragile US-Iran truce, which has since fallen apart. Energy prices have since risen again |
| | EZ | GDP (qoq) | Q2 | 0.4% | 0.0% | Consumers and firms were more resilient than expected despite the Iran conflict. Spain continues to outperform |
| | UK | BoE MPC Base Rate | Jul | 3.75% | 3.75% | MPC adopted a wait-and-see stance, voting 6–3 to hold rates. Mann joined Greene and Pill in favour of a hike |
| | US | GDP (qoq) | Q2 | 1.5% | 2.1% | US growth slowed from a wider trade deficit, but consumption was strong and business investment broadened out |
| Fri. 31 July | EZ | HICP (yoy) | Jul | - | 2.8% | Headline inflation may rise on higher oil and gas prices. The core rate remains above target on sticky services inflation |
| | JP | BoJ Policy Rate | Jul | 1.00% | 1.00% | The BoJ left policy on hold, but warned of underlying inflation exceeding 2% target. BoJ member Takata called for a 25bp hike |

**US - United States, IN - India, CL - Chile, CN - China, EZ - Euro Zone, UK - United Kingdom, JP - Japan**

### The week ahead

| Date | Country | Indicator | Data as of | Survey | Prior | Comment |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sun. 02 August | | OPEC+ Meeting | | | | Members are likely to stay cautious, announce incremental output increases but reaffirm flexibility |
| Mon. 03 August | US | Earnings | Q2 | | | S&P500 results are impressive, after record upward revisions ahead of reporting season, about 86% are beating (near a high). |
| | US | ISM Manufacturing Index | Jul | 54.0 | 53.3 | The ISM and PMI manufacturing indices remain in expansion territory. The price index may rise on higher oil prices |
| | BR | Manufacturing PMI | Jul | - | 50.8 | Higher energy prices could add to rising cost burdens faced by firms and weigh on business confidence |
| | MX | Manufacturing PMI | Jul | - | 51.3 | The headline index may soften as one-off factors reverse, while the prices index could rise on higher oil prices |
| Tue. 04 August | US | JOLTS Job Openings | Jun | 7000k | 7594k | Job openings have edged higher recently, while the level of quits are consistent with subdued wage growth. Hiring is weak |
| Wed. 05 August | US | ISM Services Index | Jul | 54.3 | 54.0 | Little change is envisaged in the headline index but the price index could rise. The employment index signals modest growth |
| | BR | Banco Central do Brazil SELIC Target Rate | Aug | 14.00% | 14.25% | Another 25bp rate cut is likely due to moderating growth and softening inflation. Global uncertainty is also a factor |
| | IN | RBI Repo Rate | Aug | 5.25% | 5.25% | The RBI will likely hold rates unchanged in August, while continuing measures to support the INR |
| Thu. 06 August | MX | Banxico de Mexico, Overnight Lending Rate | Aug | 6.50% | 6.50% | Weak domestic demand and subdued price pressures point to no rate change. Monetary policy is close to neutral |
| Fri. 07 August | US | Change in Non-Farm Payrolls | Jul | 65k | 57k | Private payrolls have cooled recently, other labour market indicators are mixed. The unemployment rate may tick higher |
| | CN | Trade Balance (USD) | Jul | 114.2bn | 125.6bn | A modest narrowing of the trade surplus is expected following June's near-record figure |

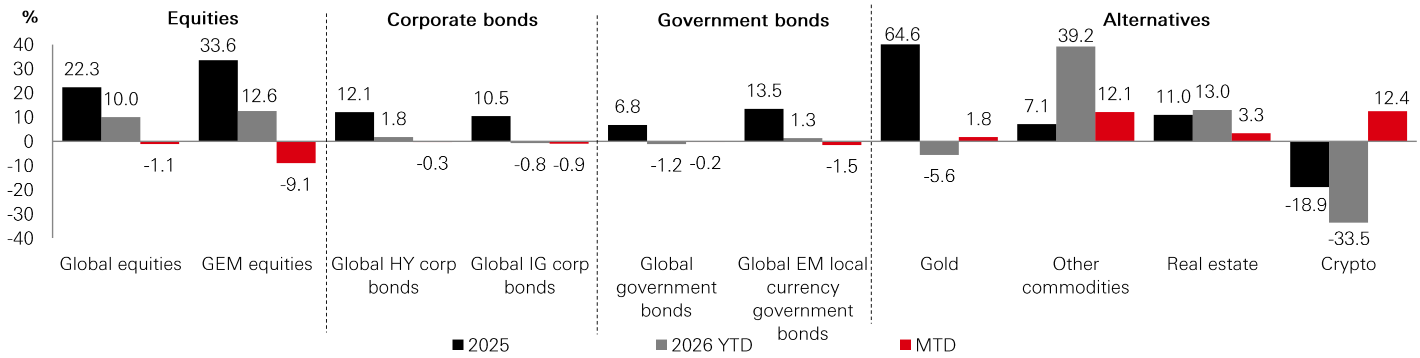
**US - United States, BR - Brazil, MX - Mexico, IN - India, CN - China**

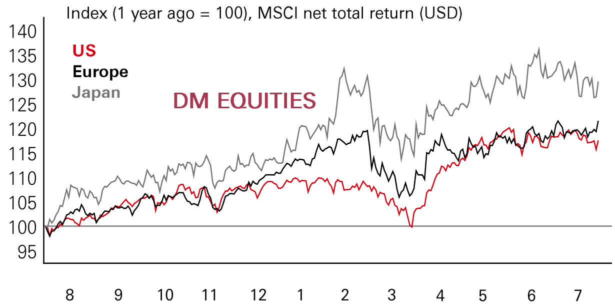
## Market review

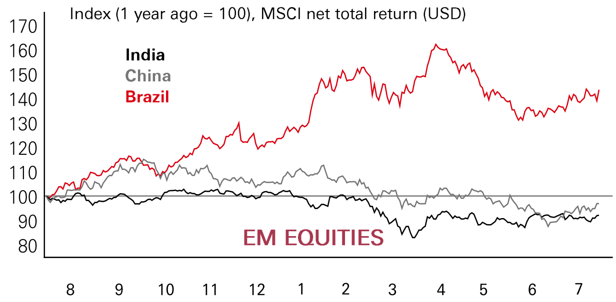
### This week

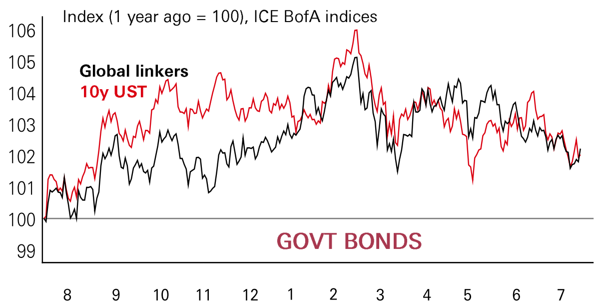
Global equity markets rose on lower oil prices as investors digested mixed Q2 tech earnings. In Asia, China's Shanghai Composite, Hong Kong's Hang Seng and India's Sensex increased. Continued AI-related valuation concerns weighed on Korea's Kospi index in volatile trading. Japan's Nikkei 225 index was little changed. US equities were mixed. The Nasdaq index increased though the Philadelphia Semiconductor index fell further. The S&P 500 moved sideways. European bourses saw broad-based gains, with the FTSE-100 reaching an all-time high. In rates, Fed Chair Warsh's lack of transparency on monetary policy lifted 30yr US Treasury yields and bear steepened the curve. The FOMC voted 9-3 for unchanged rates with hawkish dissents from Hammack, Kashkari and Logan. In FX, the US dollar lost ground against major peers, particularly the yen. Gold rose.

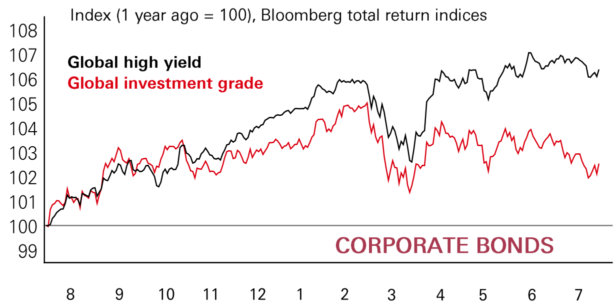
### Selected asset performance

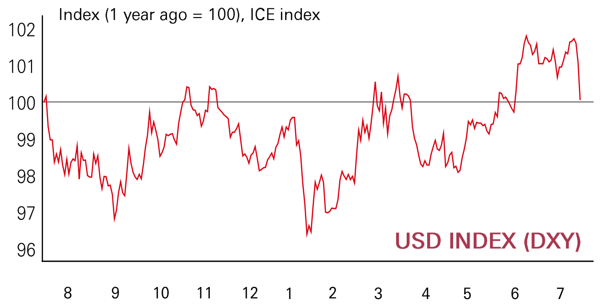


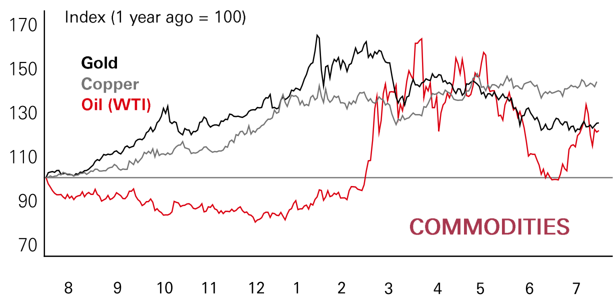




**Past performance does not predict future returns. The level of yield is not guaranteed and may rise or fall in the future**. For informational purposes only and should not be construed as a recommendation to invest in the specific country, product, strategy, sector or security. Any views expressed were held at the time of preparation and are subject to change without notice. Index returns assume reinvestment of all distributions and do not reflect fees or expenses. You cannot invest directly in an index. Source: HSBC Asset Management. Macrobond, Bloomberg. Data as at 7.30am UK time 31 July 2026. Note: Asset class performance is represented by different indices. Global Equities: MSCI ACWI Net Total Return USD Index. Gem Equities: MSCI Emerging Net Total Return USD Index. Corporate Bonds: Bloomberg Global HY Total Return Index value unhedged. Bloomberg Global IG Total Retrun Index unhedged. Government bonds: Bloomberg Global Aggregate Treasuries Total Return Index. JP Morgan EMBI Global Total Return local currency. Commodities and real estate: Gold Spot $/OZ/ Other commodities: S&P GSCI Total Return CME. Real Estate: FTSE EPRA/NAREIT Global Index TR USD. All the data above is in in USD, total return, month-to-date terms.

# 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) | 1,107 | 0.1 | -1.2 | 2.8 | 19.1 | 9.1 | 1,138 | 915 | 18.0 |
| **North America** | | | | | | | | | |
| US Dow Jones Industrial Average | 52,208 | 0.5 | -0.2 | 5.1 | 18.3 | 8.6 | 53,289 | 43,341 | 21.4 |
| US S&P 500 Index | 7,438 | 0.3 | -0.8 | 3.2 | 17.3 | 8.6 | 7,621 | 6,213 | 21.0 |
| US NASDAQ Composite Index | 25,122 | 0.6 | -4.2 | 0.9 | 18.9 | 8.1 | 27,190 | 20,560 | 27.5 |
| Canada S&P/TSX Composite Index | 35,506 | 0.4 | 1.9 | 4.5 | 30.2 | 12.0 | 35,760 | 26,847 | 17.1 |
| **Europe** | | | | | | | | | |
| MSCI AC Europe (USD) | 755 | 1.9 | 1.7 | 4.6 | 20.1 | 7.9 | 757 | 617 | 15.7 |
| Euro STOXX 50 Index | 6,344 | 1.0 | 0.3 | 7.9 | 19.3 | 9.5 | 6,431 | 5,155 | 16.1 |
| UK FTSE 100 Index | 10,897 | 1.5 | 3.8 | 5.0 | 19.3 | 9.7 | 10,980 | 9,028 | 13.5 |
| Germany DAX Index* | 25,612 | 2.0 | 2.5 | 5.4 | 6.4 | 4.6 | 25,900 | 21,864 | 16.6 |
| France CAC-40 Index | 8,486 | 1.4 | 1.0 | 4.6 | 9.2 | 4.1 | 8,642 | 7,505 | 15.4 |
| Spain IBEX 35 Index | 19,758 | 0.9 | 1.5 | 11.1 | 37.2 | 14.2 | 19,914 | 14,063 | 14.8 |
| Italy FTSE MIB Index | 52,104 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 8.0 | 27.1 | 15.9 | 53,221 | 39,714 | 14.0 |
| **Asia Pacific** | | | | | | | | | |
| MSCI AC Asia Pacific ex Japan (USD) | 812 | -3.7 | -8.5 | -1.2 | 24.1 | 12.4 | 929 | 644 | 12.0 |
| Japan Nikkei-225 Stock Average | 64,362 | -0.4 | -8.1 | 8.6 | 56.7 | 27.9 | 72,832 | 39,851 | 21.2 |
| Australian Stock Exchange 200 | 8,977 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 3.6 | 2.7 | 3.0 | 9,201 | 8,262 | 18.1 |
| Hong Kong Hang Seng Index | 25,806 | 3.4 | 12.8 | 0.1 | 4.2 | 0.7 | 28,056 | 22,518 | 11.7 |
| Shanghai Stock Exchange Composite Index | 3,834 | 0.5 | -6.3 | -6.8 | 7.3 | -3.4 | 4,259 | 3,547 | 13.6 |
| Hang Seng China Enterprises Index | 8,585 | 3.8 | 13.6 | -1.1 | -3.3 | -3.7 | 9,770 | 7,404 | 10.5 |
| Taiwan TAIEX Index | 43,120 | -1.2 | -6.5 | 10.8 | 83.2 | 48.9 | 48,219 | 23,152 | 18.5 |
| Korea KOSPI Index | 6,595 | -1.4 | -22.2 | -0.1 | 103.2 | 56.5 | 9,386 | 3,079 | 5.6 |
| India SENSEX 30 Index | 78,087 | 2.7 | 2.1 | 1.5 | -3.8 | -8.4 | 86,159 | 71,546 | 20.3 |
| Indonesia Jakarta Stock Price Index | 6,221 | 0.4 | 10.2 | -10.6 | -16.9 | -28.1 | 9,174 | 5,318 | 10.3 |
| Malaysia Kuala Lumpur Composite Index | 1,724 | 1.4 | 3.6 | 0.1 | 14.0 | 2.6 | 1,771 | 1,513 | 15.3 |
| Philippines Stock Exchange PSE Index | 6,236 | -0.7 | 3.3 | 6.9 | -0.3 | 3.0 | 6,674 | 5,584 | 9.9 |
| Singapore FTSE Straits Times Index | 5,623 | 0.6 | 8.8 | 14.5 | 34.7 | 21.0 | 5,713 | 4,145 | 17.4 |
| Thailand SET Index | 1,622 | -1.3 | 2.0 | 8.6 | 30.6 | 28.8 | 1,658 | 1,213 | 15.7 |
| **Latam** | | | | | | | | | |
| Argentina Merval Index | 3,304,918 | 0.6 | 4.3 | 16.7 | 42.5 | 8.3 | 3,395,937 | 1,635,451 | 11.0 |
| Brazil Bovespa Index* | 177,159 | 1.8 | 3.0 | -5.4 | 33.1 | 10.0 | 199,355 | 132,096 | 8.7 |
| Chile IPSA Index | 11,030 | 0.7 | 1.8 | 1.1 | 34.7 | 5.2 | 11,721 | 8,090 | 12.9 |
| Colombia COLCAP Index | 2,342 | 3.0 | 3.2 | 7.6 | 32.1 | 13.3 | 2,562 | 1,748 | 9.8 |
| Mexico S&P/BMV IPC Index | 67,290 | 1.4 | 0.5 | -0.8 | 17.2 | 4.6 | 72,111 | 56,487 | 13.4 |
| **EEMEA** | | | | | | | | | |
| Saudi Arabia Tadawul Index | 10,590 | -2.0 | -1.9 | -5.3 | -3.0 | 0.9 | 11,782 | 10,194 | N/A |
| South Africa JSE Index | 111,873 | 2.3 | 1.4 | -2.9 | 13.6 | -3.4 | 129,339 | 97,010 | 9.9 |
| Turkey ISE 100 Index* | 13,293 | -4.7 | -5.9 | -8.0 | 23.7 | 18.0 | 15,205 | 10,054 | 4.6 |

| 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 | -1.1 | 3.1 | 10.0 | 20.6 | 63.6 | 65.3 |
| US equities | 0.4 | -0.7 | 3.5 | 9.1 | 17.9 | 66.9 | 74.2 |
| Europe equities | 2.0 | 1.8 | 5.4 | 9.9 | 23.1 | 55.6 | 54.4 |
| Asia Pacific ex Japan equities | -3.7 | -8.3 | -0.6 | 13.7 | 26.3 | 59.9 | 39.9 |
| Japan equities | 0.6 | -0.9 | 3.7 | 14.8 | 29.8 | 60.1 | 58.0 |
| Latam equities | 2.1 | 5.0 | -1.8 | 16.0 | 44.8 | 40.8 | 68.2 |
| Emerging Markets equities | -4.0 | -9.1 | -1.7 | 12.6 | 28.0 | 59.4 | 38.0 |

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.

**Past performance does not predict future returns.** For informational purposes only and should not be construed as a recommendation to invest in the specific country, product, strategy, sector or security. Index returns assume reinvestment of all distributions and do not reflect fees or expenses. You cannot invest directly in an index.
Source: HSBC Asset Management. Bloomberg. Data as at 7.30am UK time 31 July 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) | 610 | 0.2 | -0.9 | 0.1 | 2.4 | 0.3 |
| JPM EMBI Global | 1030.8 | -0.1 | -1.5 | -0.1 | 7.7 | 1.3 |
| BarCap US Corporate Index (USD) | 3522.6 | 0.1 | -1.5 | -0.6 | 2.7 | -0.6 |
| BarCap Euro Corporate Index (Eur) | 266.8 | 0.1 | -0.9 | 0.5 | 1.1 | 0.4 |
| BarCap Global High Yield (Hedged in USD) | 706.0 | 0.1 | -0.5 | 1.0 | 6.6 | 2.3 |
| Markit iBoxx Asia ex-Japan Bond Index (USD) | 243.7 | 0.1 | -0.7 | 0.0 | 3.7 | 0.5 |
| Markit iBoxx Asia ex-Japan High-Yield Bond Index (USD) | 294 | 0.3 | -0.1 | 1.7 | 7.0 | 3.2 |

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 | 1.15 | 1.14 | 1.14 | 1.17 | 1.14 | 1.17 | 1.21 | 1.13 | 1.3 |
| GBP/USD | 1.35 | 1.33 | 1.33 | 1.36 | 1.32 | 1.35 | 1.39 | 1.30 | 0.9 |
| CHF/USD | 1.24 | 1.22 | 1.24 | 1.28 | 1.23 | 1.26 | 1.32 | 1.22 | 1.4 |
| CAD | 1.40 | 1.41 | 1.42 | 1.36 | 1.39 | 1.37 | 1.42 | 1.35 | 0.6 |
| JPY | 160 | 164 | 163 | 157 | 151 | 157 | 164 | 145 | 2.1 |
| AUD/USD | 0.70 | 0.70 | 0.69 | 0.72 | 0.64 | 0.67 | 0.73 | 0.64 | 0.7 |
| NZD/USD | 0.59 | 0.58 | 0.57 | 0.59 | 0.59 | 0.58 | 0.61 | 0.56 | 1.3 |
| **Asia** | | | | | | | | | |
| HKD | 7.84 | 7.84 | 7.84 | 7.83 | 7.85 | 7.78 | 7.85 | 7.77 | 0.0 |
| CNY | 6.75 | 6.77 | 6.79 | 6.83 | 7.20 | 6.99 | 7.21 | 6.75 | 0.4 |
| INR | 95.4 | 96.6 | 94.7 | 94.9 | 87.6 | 89.9 | 97.0 | 86.9 | 1.2 |
| MYR | 4.09 | 4.09 | 4.08 | 3.97 | 4.27 | 4.06 | 4.29 | 3.88 | 0.1 |
| KRW | 1432 | 1459 | 1549 | 1477 | 1394 | 1445 | 1562 | 1375 | 1.8 |
| TWD | 32.3 | 32.4 | 31.8 | 31.7 | 29.9 | 31.4 | 32.5 | 29.6 | 0.1 |
| **Latam** | | | | | | | | | |
| BRL | 5.06 | 5.08 | 5.16 | 4.96 | 5.60 | 5.50 | 5.63 | 4.89 | 0.5 |
| COP | 3117 | 3221 | 3429 | 3639 | 4187 | 3775 | 4185 | 3088 | 3.2 |
| MXN | 17.3 | 17.5 | 17.5 | 17.5 | 18.9 | 18.0 | 19.0 | 17.1 | 0.8 |
| ARS | 1489 | 1496 | 1483 | 1391 | 1370 | 1452 | 1500 | 1289 | 0.5 |
| **EEMEA** | | | | | | | | | |
| RUB | 79.3 | 77.9 | 78.5 | 75.1 | 80.5 | 78.8 | 86.6 | 70.0 | -1.9 |
| ZAR | 16.5 | 16.8 | 16.4 | 16.7 | 18.2 | 16.6 | 18.4 | 15.6 | 2.0 |
| TRY | 47.5 | 47.3 | 46.7 | 45.2 | 40.6 | 43.0 | 47.5 | 40.6 | -0.4 |

| 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 | 3.76 | 3.90 | 3.81 | 3.66 | 4.34 | 3.63 | -14 |
| 2-Year | 4.24 | 4.33 | 4.17 | 3.87 | 3.96 | 3.47 | -9 |
| 5-Year | 4.37 | 4.43 | 4.23 | 4.01 | 3.97 | 3.73 | -6 |
| 10-Year | 4.65 | 4.68 | 4.47 | 4.37 | 4.37 | 4.17 | -3 |
| 30-Year | 5.19 | 5.16 | 4.95 | 4.97 | 4.90 | 4.84 | 3 |
| **10-year bond yields (%)** | | | | | | | |
| Japan | 2.80 | 2.80 | 2.67 | 2.52 | 1.55 | 2.06 | 0 |
| UK | 4.98 | 5.03 | 4.76 | 5.01 | 4.57 | 4.48 | -5 |
| Germany | 3.15 | 3.17 | 2.86 | 3.04 | 2.69 | 2.85 | -2 |
| France | 3.94 | 3.97 | 3.65 | 3.69 | 3.35 | 3.56 | -3 |
| Italy | 3.96 | 4.00 | 3.63 | 3.86 | 3.51 | 3.55 | -3 |
| Spain | 3.60 | 3.63 | 3.34 | 3.50 | 3.27 | 3.29 | -3 |
| China | 1.71 | 1.72 | 1.73 | 1.75 | 1.71 | 1.86 | -1 |
| Australia | 4.93 | 5.09 | 4.72 | 5.06 | 4.26 | 4.74 | -16 |
| Canada | 3.59 | 3.61 | 3.38 | 3.54 | 3.46 | 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 | 4,076 | 0.6 | 1.7 | -11.7 | 23.9 | -5.6 | 5,595 | 3,282 |
| Brent Oil | 87.6 | -9.5 | 20.1 | -10.6 | 28.7 | 45.6 | 103 | 59 |
| WTI Crude Oil | 82.1 | -8.1 | 18.5 | -7.5 | 27.4 | 44.0 | 95 | 55 |
| R/J CRB Futures Index | 384.5 | -2.8 | 8.7 | -2.7 | 28.2 | 28.7 | 406 | 292 |
| LME Copper | 13,819 | 1.3 | 3.3 | 6.4 | 43.8 | 11.2 | 14,528 | 9,572 |

**Past performance does not predict future returns. The level of yield is not guaranteed and may rise or fall in the future.**

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