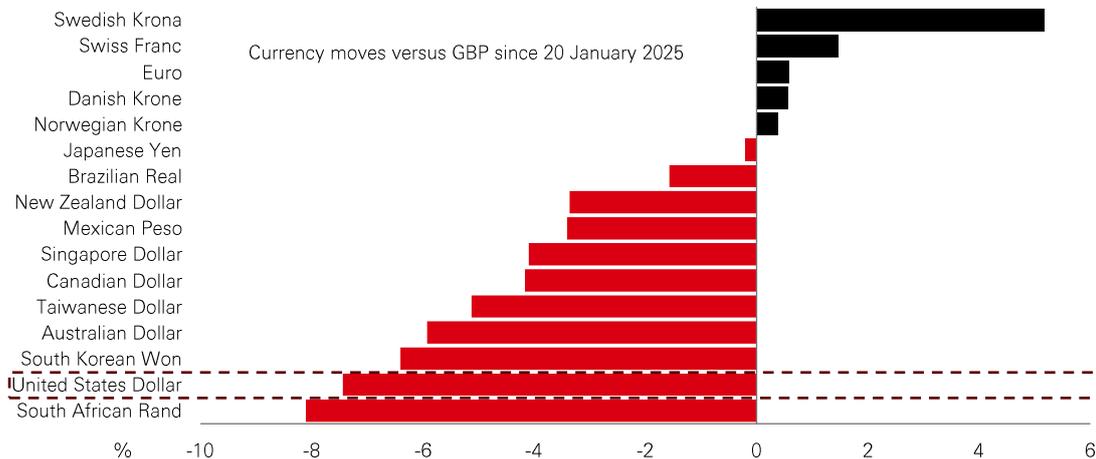


Investment Weekly

6 May 2025

Chart of the week – The first 100 days of Trump 2.0



The first 100 days of Trump 2.0 have been a rollercoaster ride in investment markets. Volatility has been driven by policy uncertainty, requiring investors to not only consider what the landing zone for tariff policy might be, but also how much damage may have already been done.

Since the president's inauguration on 20 January, the US dollar has been the weakest G10 currency, falling by more than 7% in GBP terms. While gradual depreciation may have been a policy objective of the new administration, **the depth of the correction has hastened questions about a possible end of "US exceptionalism"**. And the surging gold price – up by 22% in the first 100 days – has reinforced a sense of investor uncertainty.

US stocks have been laggards too – the S&P 500 has been among the worst performing stock indexes. Meanwhile, we've had market correlations going haywire between stocks and bonds, and interest rates and dollar crosses.

The critical issue now is what happens next? At least part of the answer depends on how the macro facts evolve relative to what investors are currently assuming. The consensus seems to believe in a return to normal patterns, with growth and profits softening, then re-accelerating. But the problem with this is that recent trends in markets have been anything but normal and policy uncertainty is still ultra-high.

It means staying invested and preparing portfolios for continued regime uncertainty and elevated market volatility is still the right strategy. That involves more granular country, regional, and factor allocations – and integrating assets and strategies that tend to be uncorrelated to stocks, including alternatives.

Market Spotlight

Power hungry

A major new [study](#) by the International Energy Agency projects that electricity demand from data centres worldwide will more than double by 2030 to around 945 terawatt-hours. **That's slightly more than the entire electricity consumption of Japan today.** Easily the biggest driver of this increase is AI, with power demand from AI-optimised data centres on course to quadruple by 2030. In the US – which currently accounts for around half the world's data centres – power consumption from these facilities looks set to account for almost half the growth in electricity demand over the same period.

This intense demand growth could be potentially transformational for the electricity industry, which has seen no growth for two decades, as well as other sectors. Recent analysis by some specialists pinpoints key areas where the asset class could participate. They see opportunities in high-growth areas of the communications and energy infrastructure sectors, but among the biggest is in utilities. Here, **there is a broad range of companies across all regions and markets exposed to different aspects of the data centre growth dynamic, and investment opportunities across the sector.**

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US Outlook →

What the latest US data means for the rates outlook

Indian Fixed Income →

Exploring the catalysts for Indian government bonds

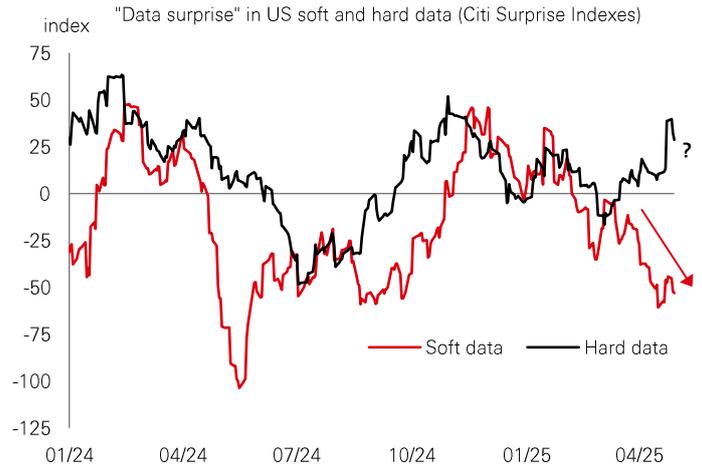
Oil Price →

What recent moves in the oil market mean for investors

Wait and see

“Liberation Day” occurred on 2 April, but the latest data show the tariff threat was already affecting the US economy in Q1. Consumer spending was stronger than expected while equipment investment and inventories provided sizeable boosts to growth, as households and firms tried to get ahead of tariff-driven price rises. However, this was not enough to offset a surge in goods imports, which led GDP to contract for the first time since Q1 2022.

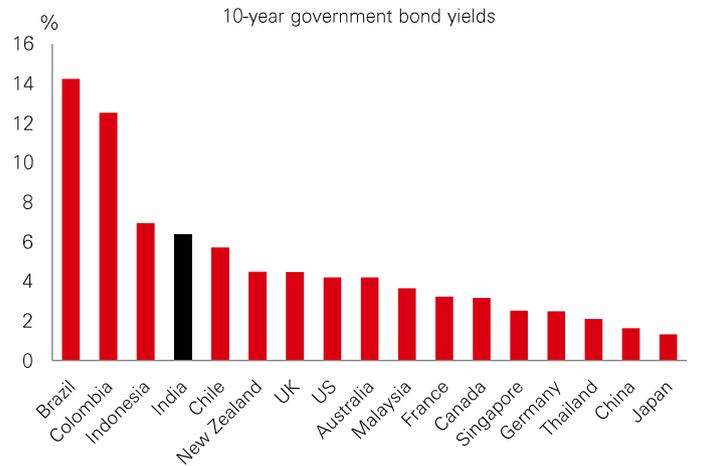
While business and consumer spending were robust in Q1 and, on most measures, the labour market continues to hold up, a swathe of surveys point to a meaningful slowdown at some point. Where does this leave the Fed ahead of its May meeting? Most likely, it will maintain a “wait and see” approach as it looks through the policy and data fog. However, one helpful development was a weak March core PCE inflation print, which suggests underlying price pressures were diminishing prior to any tariff-induced increase. **Combined with well-behaved market-based inflation expectations, this should allow the FOMC to cut rates gradually from June.**



India’s bond appeal

Indian fixed income returns were subdued in early 2025 as investors fretted over the country’s economic resilience to global headwinds. But that reversed sharply in March after the Reserve Bank of India finally kicked off its easing cycle. Inflation is now well within the central bank’s 4% target range, and expected to remain in retreat. For global allocators, higher real yields have been a key attraction of Indian bonds – but there are other catalysts at play too.

The main one, of course, is that the domestic orientation of India’s economy is a key advantage. **It makes Indian assets less sensitive to shifts in global risk sentiment, and so a potentially attractive way to diversify global portfolios.** Technical factors are also playing a role. Moves by the RBI to improve market liquidity, and the government’s pursuit of fiscal consolidation should be positive for bond supply-demand dynamics. And India’s strong FX reserve buffers help to counter volatility in capital flows and cushion currency volatility. Meanwhile, inclusion in global government bond indices, including GBI-EM and, later this year, FTSE, are also expected to grow global interest – and is a further potential reason for including India fixed income in a strategic allocation.

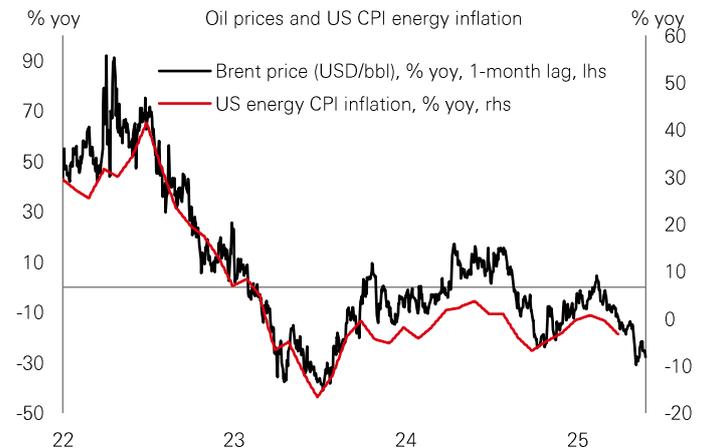


With friends like these

April saw oil prices dip below USD60/bbl for the first time since early 2021. This has come amid increasing concerns over the global demand outlook on the back of trade tensions, and some weaker US data. **But OPEC+ policymaking has been a decisive factor.** The cartel surprised investors in early April by announcing plans to significantly boost headline output in May. There is now speculation there could be an even higher output target for June, set to be decided next Monday.

Why would OPEC+ do this now? The simple reason is that Saudi Arabia is frustrated with rising levels of non-compliance among members – with countries such as Iraq, Kazakhstan, and the UAE pumping well above their quotas. Perhaps the pain associated with a further fall in prices will force future discipline. It’s a risky strategy. But the implication is much lower oil prices than we have been used to in recent years.

Just as 2025 inflation forecasts are being upgraded, the supply shock is welcome news for Western economies and major emerging markets such as India and China. And with inflation expectations closely tied to oil prices, **the Fed has a bit more breathing space to cut rates.**



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Key Events and Data Releases

Last week

Date	Country	Indicator	Data as of	Actual	Prior
Mon. 28 April	IN	Industrial Production (yoy)	Mar	3.0%	2.7%
Tue. 29 April	US	JOLTS Job Openings	Mar	7.19mn	7.48mn
	US	Consumer Confidence Index, Conference Board	Apr	86.0	93.9
	CH	Banco Central de Chile Policy Rate	Apr	5.00%	5.00%
Wed. 30 April	US	PCE Price Index (yoy)	Mar	2.3%	2.7%
	US	GDP, Flash (qoq)	Q1	-0.3%	2.4%
	EZ	GDP, Prelim (qoq)	Q1	0.4%	0.2%
	CN	NBS Composite PMI	Apr	50.2	51.4
	TH	Bank of Thailand Policy Rate	Apr	1.75%	2.00%
Thu. 01 May	US	ISM Manufacturing Index	Apr	48.7	49.0
	JP	BoJ Policy Rate	May	0.50%	0.50%
Fri. 02 May	US	Change in Non-Farm Payrolls	Apr	-	228.0k
	BR	Manufacturing PMI	Apr	-	51.8
	MX	Manufacturing PMI	Apr	-	46.5
	EZ	HICP, Flash (yoy)	Apr	-	2.2%

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

This week

Date	Country	Indicator	Data as of	Survey	Prior
Mon. 05 May	US	Earnings	Q1		
Mon. 05 May	US	ISM Services Index	Apr	50.6	50.8
Wed. 07 May	US	Fed Funds Rate (upper bound)	May	4.50%	4.50%
	BR	Banco de Brazil SELIC Target Rate	May	14.75%	14.25%
Thu. 08 May	UK	BoE MPC Base Rate	May	4.25%	4.50%
	NW	Norges Bank Sight Deposit Rate	May	-	4.50%
	SW	Riksbank Policy Rate	May	2.25%	2.25%
Fri. 09 May	CN	Trade Balance (USD)	Apr	-	102.6bn
Sat. 10 May	CN	CPI (yoy)	Apr	-	-0.1%

US - United States, BR - Brazil, UK - United Kingdom, NW - Norway, SW - Sweden, CN - China

Source: HSBC Asset Management. Data as at 7.30am UK time 02 May 2025. 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.



Market review

Risk markets were mixed as investors assessed Q1 corporate earnings, macro data and ongoing global trade developments. US Q1 GDP contracted on a surge in imports, though the ISM manufacturing index declined less than anticipated, ahead of April's non-farm payrolls data. The US dollar index further rebounded, while core government bonds edged higher. US and European credit spreads widened modestly after two weeks of narrowing. In stock markets, US indices broadly gained, as tech stocks led the rallies on some positive earnings. European markets mostly advanced, driven by strong Q1 results in the financial and defence sectors. Japan's Nikkei 225 rose as dovish BoJ comments weighed on the yen, boosting export-oriented stocks. Other Asian markets, including Hong Kong's Hang Seng and India's Sensex, recorded gains, though the Shanghai Composite closed slightly lower ahead of Labour Day holidays. In commodities, oil prices fell amid concerns over a weaker demand outlook, while gold extended its recent consolidation.

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