

Asian infrastructure Filling the Gaps

June 2024

For Professional Clients only.

This is a marketing communication. Please refer to the Private Placement Memorandum or Prospectus before making any final investment decisions.

Today, we and many of our customers contribute to greenhouse gas emissions. This is why HSBC Asset Management, together with other asset managers, have an important role to play in supporting the transition to a net zero economy. Step by step, we are developing strategies to reduce our own emissions and to help our customers reduce theirs. For more information visit [our website](#).

Key Risks

Risk Considerations: There is no assurance that a portfolio will achieve its investment objective or will work under all market conditions. The value of investments may go down as well as up and you may not get back the amount originally invested. Portfolios may be subject to certain additional risks, which should be considered carefully along with their investment objectives and fees.

Illiquidity: An investment in alternatives is a long-term illiquid investment. By their nature, alternatives' investments will not generally be exchange traded. These investments will be illiquid.

Long term horizon: Investors should expect to be locked-in for the full term of the investment

Economic conditions: The economic cycle and prevailing interest rates will impact the attractiveness of the underlying investments. Economic activity and sentiment also impacts the performance of underlying companies and will have a direct bearing on the ability of companies to keep up with interest and principal repayments.

Valuation: These investments may have no or a limited liquid market, and other investments including those in respect of loans and securities of private companies, may be based on estimates which cannot be marked to market until sale. The valuation of the underlying investments is therefore inherently opaque.

Market risk: There is no guarantee in respect of the repayment of principal or the value of investments, and the income derived therefrom may fall as well as rise. Investors therefore may not recoup the original amount invested in the Partnership. In particular, the value of investments may be affected by political and economic news, government policy, changes in technology and business practices, changes in demographics, cultures and populations, natural or human-caused disasters, pandemics, weather and climate patterns, scientific or investigative discoveries, costs and availability of energy, commodities and natural resources. The effects of market risk can be immediate or gradual, short-term or long-term, narrow or broad.

Political and economic risks: General economic conditions may affect the activities. Changes in economic conditions, including, for example, inflation, unemployment, competition, technological developments, political events and other factors, none of which will be within the control of the General Partner or the service providers, can substantially and adversely affect the business and prospect investors. Due to the geographic scope of its activities, the strategy may be vulnerable to country or regional-specific political, macroeconomic and financial environments or circumstances.

Further information on the potential risks can be found in the Key Investor Information Document (KIID) and/or the Prospectus or Offering Memorandum.

Introduction

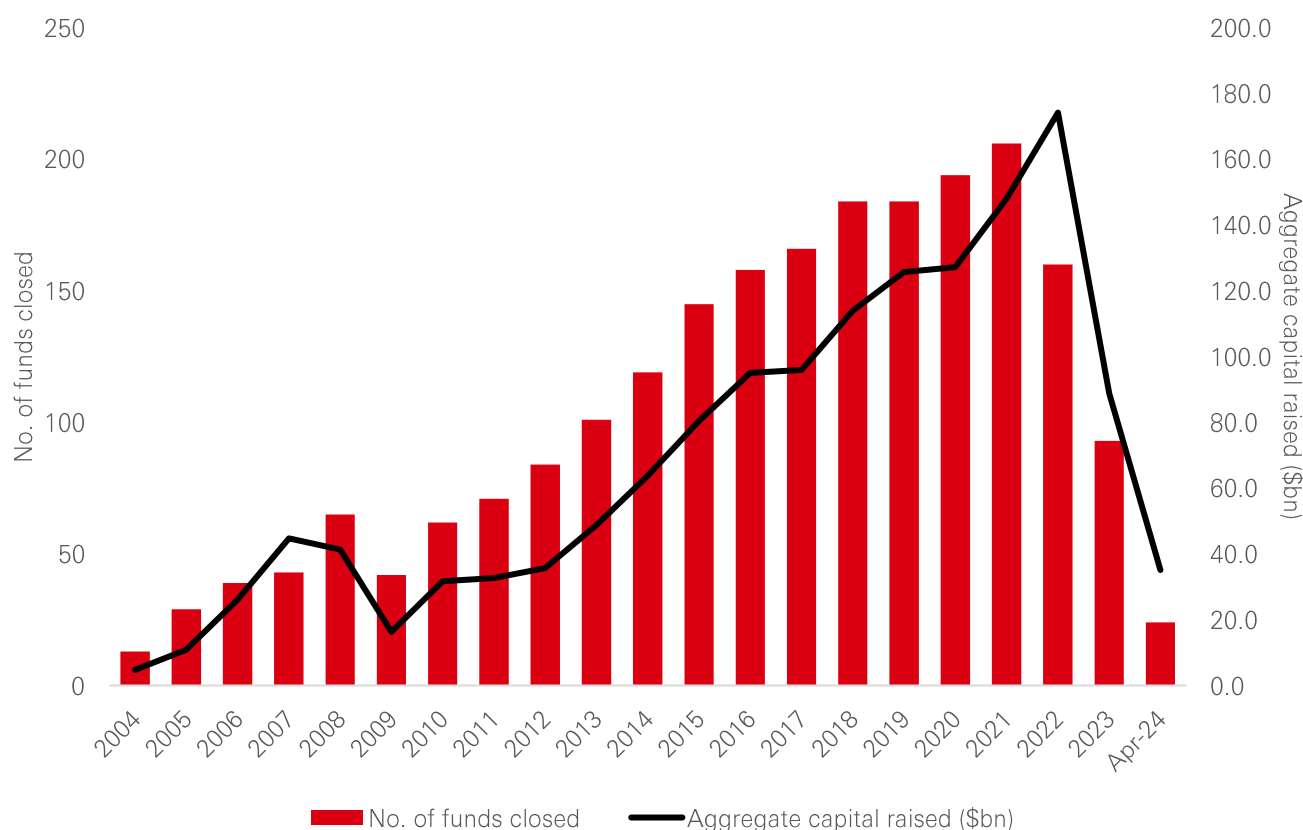
While a significant portion of infrastructure assets around the world are held by asset owners outside of fund investments, the global infrastructure asset class is large. In total, there were around USD 1.3tn in infrastructure assets under management at the end of September 2023, the most recent period for which data is available.¹ Yet the global infrastructure market, when it comes to fund investing, is top heavy. And it's also heavily concentrated. The biggest funds dominate, and - almost universally - these are focused on just two markets: the US and Europe.

This leaves a significant gap for those looking to target investments in Asia, with a huge opportunity available outside of the largest assets. The Asian mid-market is already powering growth across the region, and needs significant capital over an extended period if climate targets are to be met. The region also dominates the global supply chain in many technologies, particularly those focused on renewable energy, so there is a pool of resource to benefit from. We believe that for those with an on-the-ground presence within Asia, there is a huge and long-term investment opportunity available.

Positive, but skewed, market backdrop

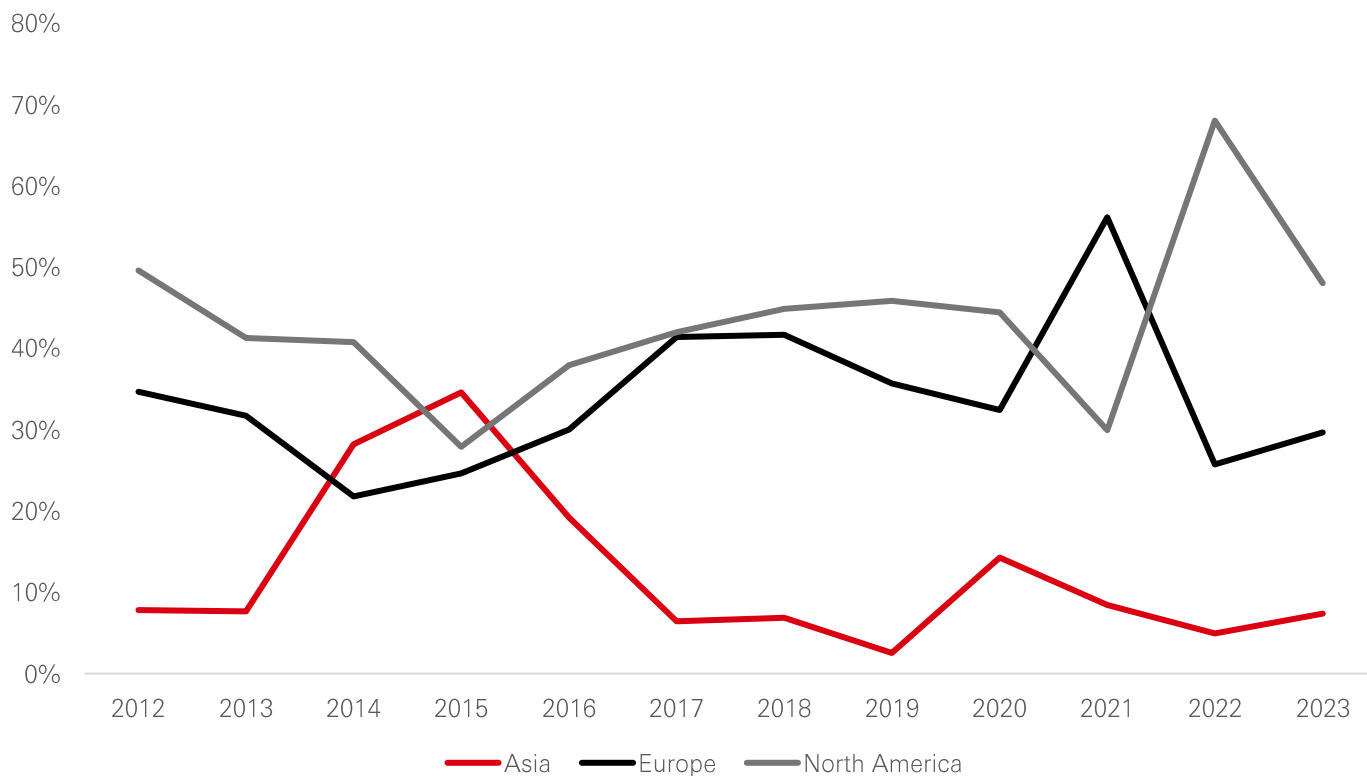
In recent years, the asset class has been boosted by significant capital inflows, with 2021 and 2022 each record years for capital raising. During each of these years, infrastructure funds raised \$148.1bn and \$174.2bn, respectively. While 2023 was a year of consolidation, we believe this represents a natural period of digestion for the asset class following two exceptional years of activity. What the headline numbers do not necessarily show is the regional split of the funds closed in each year. When looking below the surface, it is clear that North America and Europe-focused funds dominate the global infrastructure industry.

Figure 1: Global infrastructure capital raising



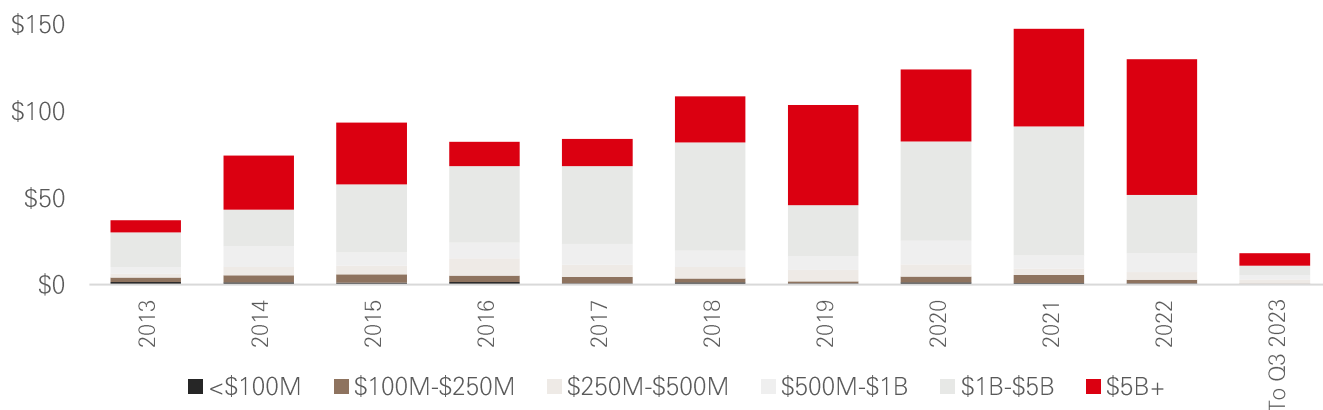
Despite seeing a surge in the proportion of capital raised during 2014-2016, Asia-focused infrastructure funds secured an annual average of 12.4% of all capital raised within the asset class during the 2012-2023 period. Ignoring three standout years, the average is just 7.4% of all capital secured. As most infrastructure funds are based outside of Asia, the skew away from the region may not be surprising. However, this creates opportunities for teams with Asia-based decision-makers, who can move faster and take advantage of local opportunities, with local connections and knowledge.

Figure 2: Share of infrastructure capital raised by region (\$)



Further analysis shows that the bulk of infrastructure capital raising is focused on large-scale funds, which are bigger than \$1bn in size: an average of 76% of capital raised was secured by funds bigger than \$1bn between 2012 and the end of Q3 2023, according to Pitchbook data. Given that Asia-focused funds represent a fraction of those infrastructure-focused funds closed, it is likely that most capital targeting the region is held within funds below \$1bn in size.

Figure 3: Infrastructure capital raised by fund size (\$bn)



Source: Pitchbook, data to end Q3 2023, as of December 2023

In our view, while these points highlight the dominance of other regions when it comes to securing investor allocations, it also provides an opportunity for those funds which do focus on Asian infrastructure investments. Larger funds will need to deploy capital rapidly at scale to make a meaningful impact upon fund-level performance. As a result, there is likely to be a gap in activity below this level. This opens up a large opportunity set of potential investment for smaller funds, which can target investments that are largely ignored by the biggest funds. Competition for these deals is likely to be less intense, as mega funds often compete with each other for the biggest and highest profile deals in advisor-led auction processes. Similarly, while large-scale infrastructure projects can grab headlines in the press, the bulk of activity on the ground, particularly in the renewable energy space, is across a larger number of smaller projects.

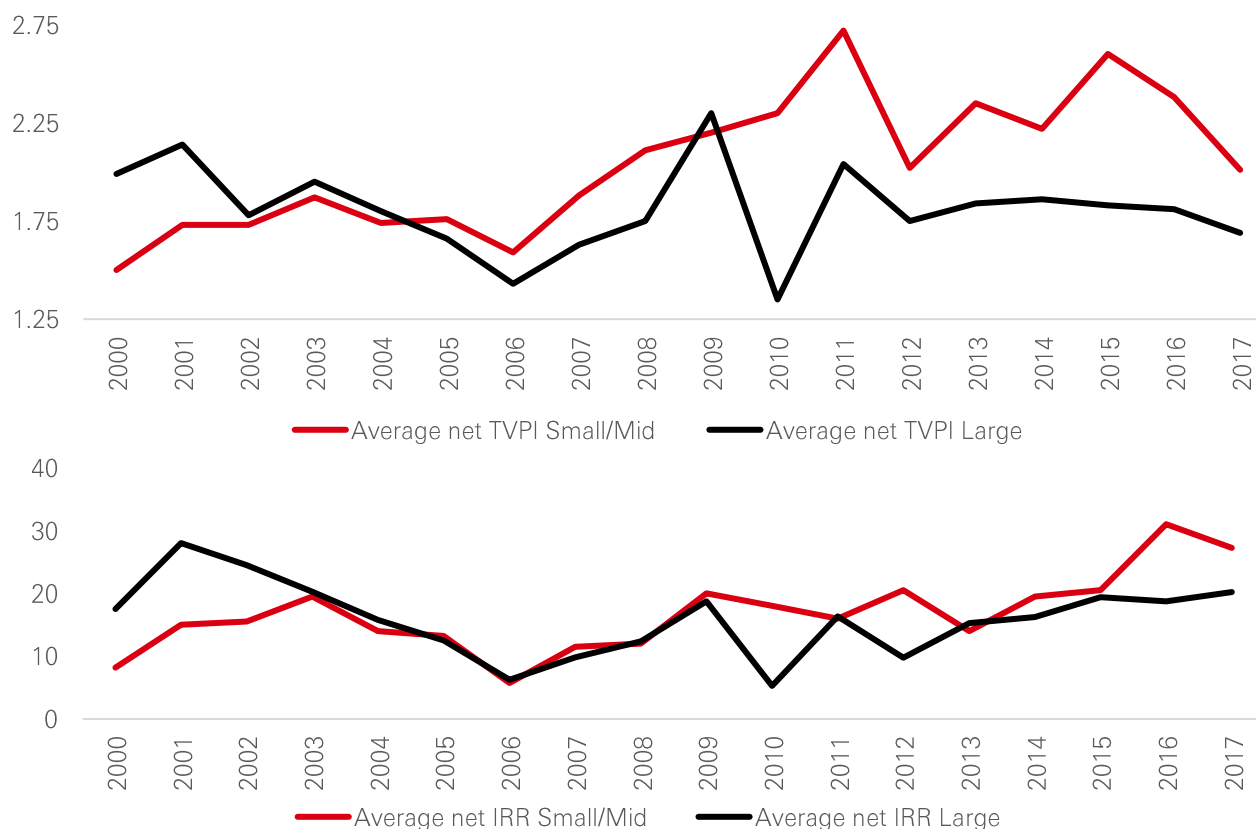
The benefits of a focus on the mid-market

Mid-market companies are the often-unsung drivers of global economic activity. In the US, for example, mid-market companies with revenues between \$10mn and \$1bn are responsible for around a third of the country's economic output, according to data from the World Economic Forum. Similarly, the Mittelstand² in Germany provides roughly 60% of the country's jobs. While these statistics relate to companies, a similar theme is true of mid-market infrastructure investments. While airports and expensive train lines can generate headlines, most activity takes place away from the headline-grabbing projects.

When it comes to infrastructure, the mid-market segment accounts for approximately one-third of infrastructure deal value and three-quarters of the number of deals, according to CBRE IM. Their research suggests that the mid-market covers an investment universe equal to around \$1tn in enterprise value.

Funds dedicated to investment in these mid-sized private firms have typically achieved more attractive purchase multiples for LPs, and have returned more attractive IRRs compared with equivalent large-scale funds.

Figure 4: Average net TVPI and IRR by fund vintage



2. Commonly defined as a statistical category of small and medium-sized enterprises
Source: Preqin, Schroders Capital, data as of 2023, performance numbers are net to investors

With these traits and a market of such a size, it is unsurprising that, according to Infrastructure Investor, “Investors are proactively looking to increase their mid-market exposure. Part of that is driven by a more sophisticated approach to portfolio construction”. This may be due to the fact that many investors have favoured allocations to large-scale funds or managers, which often pursue the same strategies or investments in the same markets. With an approach such as this there is a risk of strategy replication, rather than enhanced diversification.

The pitfalls of exposure to only large-scale funds

This is particularly evident in large infrastructure investments. These are often operational, have stable cash flows and could be classed as ‘core’ assets. As a result, across large-cap core infrastructure, returns are likely to be lower than other infrastructure investments – this may mean returns are closer to some lower risk investment grade bonds.

Large infrastructure projects can also come with other problems – particularly while they are under construction. Most (90%) large infrastructure projects go over-budget. Meanwhile a large proportion (73%) of mega-projects suffer from poor execution, according to research by McKinsey Global Institute. A further study by authors Flyvbjerg, Holm and Buhl, assessing a total of 258 rail, bridge, tunnel and road projects worth a combined \$90bn, found that “projects have become larger over time and that for bridges and tunnels, larger projects have a larger percentage of cost escalations.” In a further potential hit, delays in projects can also combine rising construction costs with increasing interest payments before the project is operational. What may be lower risk projects when in operation are not always so when still under construction or ramping up operations.

For the funds themselves, competition for the larger trophy investments needed to move the dial on performance and deployment can be fierce. This can lead to pressure to overpay, while aborted deal costs on those managers miss out on can quickly add up. With a relative dearth of large infrastructure deals, deal values fell 22% in 2023, compared to 2022, according to Infrastructure Investor. When measured by deal numbers, the volume was down 14% in 2023, compared to 2022. Meanwhile, M&A transactions were down 40% year-on-year, highlighting the impacts that this market polarization can have.

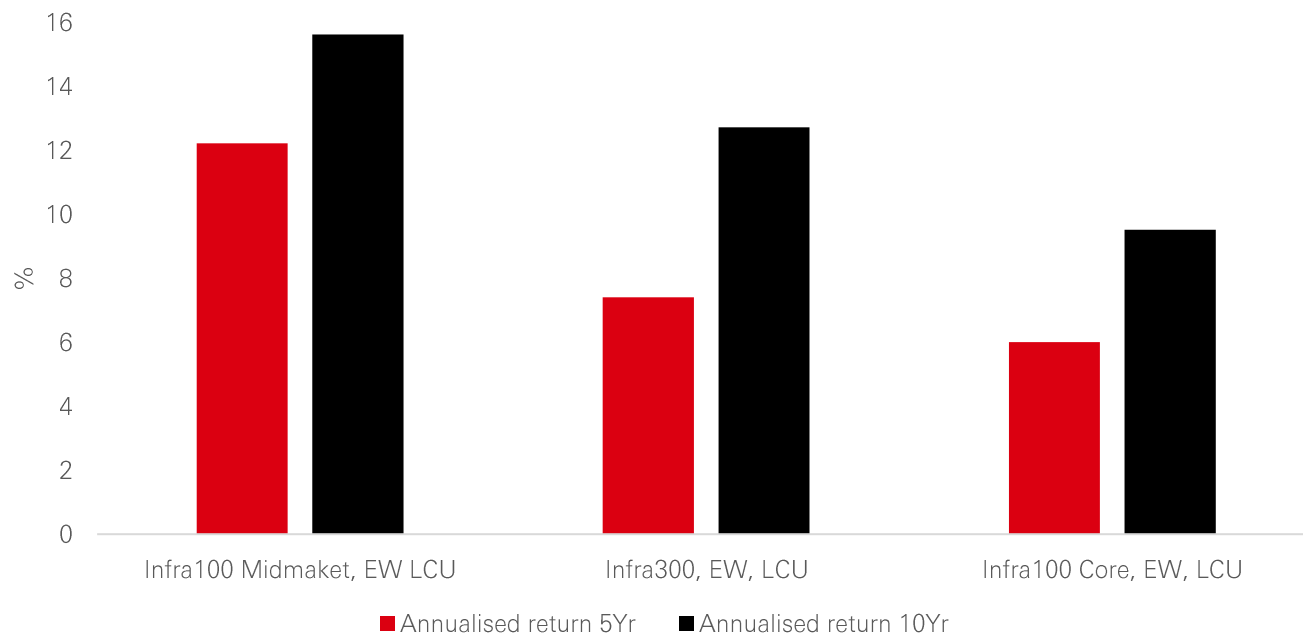
Disciplined approach to deal-making is vital

In our view, in comparing large-cap core type investments to smaller mid-market or lower ticket sizes, risks are likely to increase, but these can be managed with a disciplined approach to investment underwriting and portfolio construction. What is more, with smaller investment sizes there are likely to be greater opportunities for intensive asset management to move the dial on returns, with value creation strategies particularly important. Starting from a lower base can also mean there is a wider spectrum of opportunities for exit, compared to large-cap core investments. Given the smaller scale, there is also a broader range of up-front investment opportunities.

An additional factor that can result in attractive entry points for mid-market investments is the fact that negotiations are generally bilateral. This means relationships can be strong through any negotiation process, with the end result beneficial to both parties, as there is not the competition associated with an auction process. This is not always the case with large-scale core investments, as competing funds can bid up prices – sometimes to the detriment of ultimate performance.

Data from EDHEC shows mid-market infrastructure investments have significantly outperformed core investments over both the five-year period and the 10-year period to the end of December 2022. Although when broken down there is more variability in the returns across quartiles, in terms of annualized volatility there is little variability between mid-market and core. For mid-market investments, the compensation through higher returns and similar volatility represents an attractive risk / reward trade-off, in our view. Clearly, targeting investments towards mid-market infrastructure can be a defensive play for investors that are looking for stable and yielding investments.

Figure 5: Infrastructure performance



Given the composition of infrastructure fundraising markets, with core and lower risk strategies more dominant, particularly within large funds, those operating at a level below the largest could benefit from this wider hunting ground. When the positive impacts of greater deal flow, more attractive pricing, less competitive processes and the broad range of opportunities, are taken into account, this part of the market boasts obvious positive points. In addition, considering the lack of focus on Asian infrastructure markets among many fund managers, we believe there is an opportunity for those who are willing and able to take a slightly different approach.

Asian economies in growth mode

While economic growth in some European countries continues to remain low, many Asian economies are experiencing solid growth – which is expected to continue into the future.³ The region has largely been insulated from the inflation increases seen in Europe and the US, particularly.⁴ While higher policy rates in Europe and the US have brought inflation back towards target levels, there is increasing concern that rates will have to stay higher for longer, in the US, particularly. This is not necessarily the case in Asia, where inflation remains under relative control.

3. [India predicted to outshine China as Asia remains a bright spot for global growth \(cnbc.com\)](#)

4. [Asia's growth will outperform the U.S. and Europe, Morgan Stanley says \(cnbc.com\)](#)

Source: EDHECinfra, data as of April 2023, indices equally weighted and in local currency

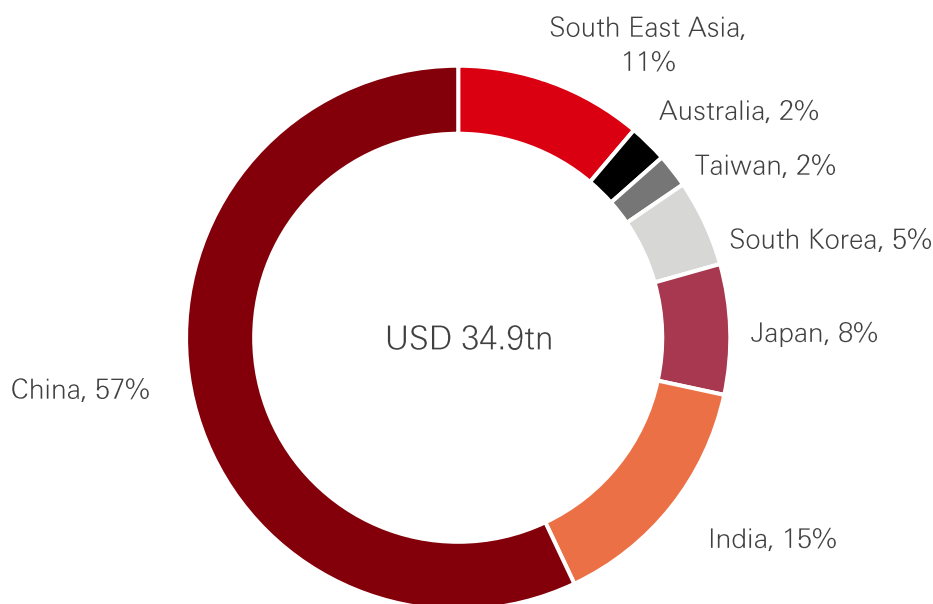
The current scenario does not necessarily mean there is a two-speed global economy, but the solid growth and comparatively benign inflation outlook mean that many Asian markets are in a sound position to fund future investment in infrastructure. Much of this investment is focused on renewable energy generation. Governments across Asia have been proactive in supporting renewable energy through incentives, subsidies, and favorable policies to meet growing demand sustainably. Many are moving towards providing significant support for investments in renewable energy infrastructure, positioning themselves as global leaders in renewable energy capacity. And there are many drivers of activity within Asia's infrastructure market.

Huge investment needed in Asian infrastructure

Given the scale of infrastructure investment needed in Asia, the opportunity to invest and deploy capital is huge. In recent years, Asia has emerged as a key player in the global energy landscape, both as a major consumer and as a rapidly growing market for renewable energy.

While Asia is home to some of the world's most populous and rapidly developing countries, the region faces significant challenges in meeting its energy demands, while minimizing greenhouse gas emissions.

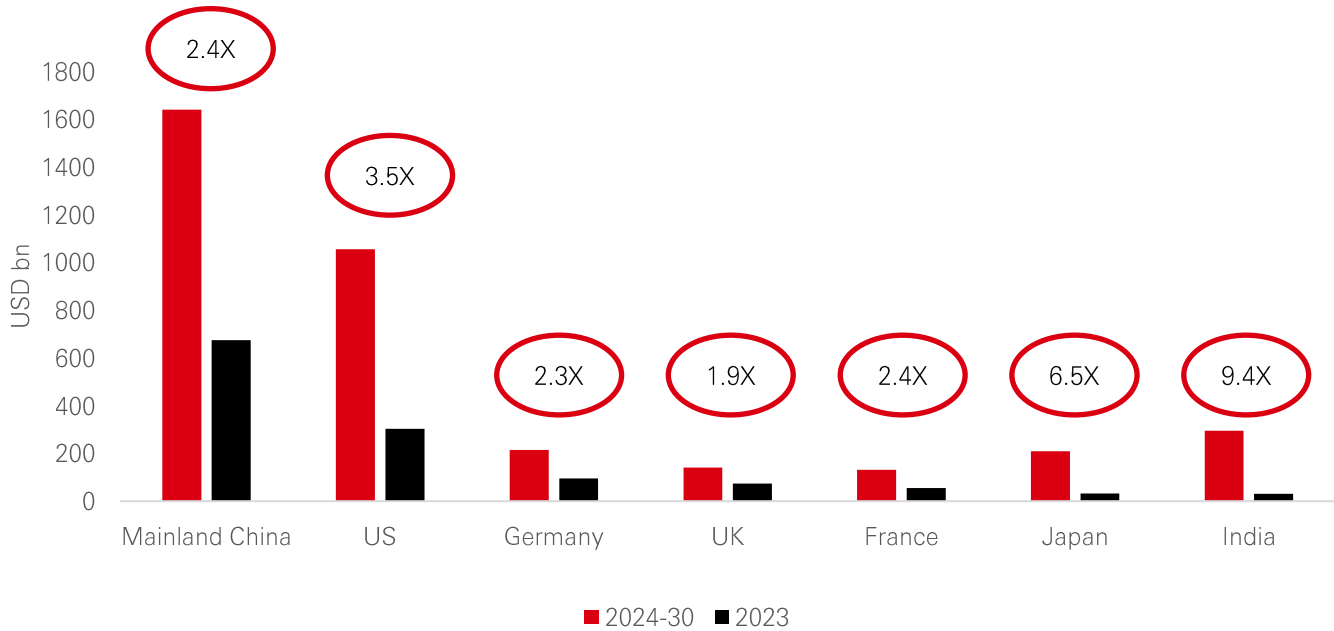
Figure 6: Selected APAC estimated energy supply investment to reach net zero (2020-2050) USD tn



While we believe that, generally, private market activity focuses where companies and investors can generate compelling risk-adjusted returns or in places which are offering incentives to invest, this is not necessarily the case in Asian infrastructure. This is despite the burgeoning industry supporting infrastructure investment and development. The availability of skills and raw materials within the region are key to its success. In addition, the region boasts positive environmental conditions, which are conducive to renewable energy sources: each very important factors driving activity and investment.

However, it is clear that across Asia, various countries are at different stages in their infrastructure investment and development. China spends a significant sum on energy investment that will help to transition away from fossil fuels – but it is still not enough, with 2.4X more investment needed to hit targets. Spending less, Japan and India need to invest far more if they are to hit targets. Japan needs to invest 6.4X more than at present, while India needs to invest 9.4X current levels if targets are to be achieved. These figures are large and highlight the scale of the opportunity for those aiding the continued energy transition. The equivalent numbers in select Europe markets and the US are lower at 1.9x – 3.5x.

Figure 7: Comparison of 2023 energy transition investment versus required annualised levels, and multiple of current investment required, in New Energy Outlook 2022 net zero scenario



The multiplier shows the multiplication factor required for the 2023 investment levels to match the average annual investment needs across 2024 to 2030 to align for net zero

In our view, when considering each of these factors, the opportunity in Asia stands out. The scale of investment needed in renewables is large and spread across many countries, several of which have a long-term track record of infrastructure delivery with private sector participation. This is supportive of investment activity, as risks are reduced compared to other countries without this long-term experience or track record of investment or compared to those without established regulatory or legal frameworks. Focusing on the mid-market in Asia means there are additional benefits from quicker decision-making processes and the ability to adapt more rapidly to market changes compared to the often slower-moving large-scale projects in the US and Europe. This agility can lead to faster deployment of renewable infrastructure.

Spotlight on Japan

While, in our view, the market opportunity across Asia stands out, within the region there are specific countries that offer significant potential. Japan is one of those. While other Asian countries are experiencing strong macroeconomic growth, this might not be true in Japan. However, as one of the world’s industrial powerhouses, the country is playing catch-up when it comes to the move away from traditional sources of energy and towards renewables. Data suggests that investment in renewable generating capacity needs to increase by more than six times current levels.

A start is being made towards this. There is a growing domestic offshore wind industry, which is raising awareness of the Japanese opportunity. Recently, the domestic market composition has begun to change. While previous offshore wind auctions were dominated by a single local market participant, more recent auctions have been successfully won by a wider range of firms, pointing towards a more competitive and open environment for operators to participate in. This increased offshore wind activity comes on top of a well-established domestic solar industry. Meanwhile, the Japanese tech sector is also growing, with a focus on datacenters and digital infrastructure.⁵ These are power intensive industries that require significant up-front investment. The volume of data being created is growing, and intensive applications such as artificial intelligence will only add to the processing power (and electrical power) needed in future. Around the world, there is increasing focus among data center operators on the source of their power. This is also true in Japan, with renewable energy sources in demand, either as a primary source of power or as a back-up, providing resilience in the event of power disruptions.

The Japanese government is also investing to provide the groundwork for further power production and grid expansion. The government has announced plans to invest between \$50bn and \$60bn over the next decade to enhance transmission lines, for example.⁶ Although BNEF data suggests that this is not enough, it represents a solid starting point for future activity to build upon.

Global investors are likely to be familiar with investments in Japan, potentially having existing exposure through listed equities, real estate or fixed income investments to aid diversification. Adding additional exposure to infrastructure can benefit investors in other ways too, as investment in new power generation, in particular, is likely to accelerate, in our view.

Conclusion

We believe that Asian infrastructure presents a huge and long-term investment opportunity. But many investors are simply not seeking exposure. For those targeting the region, there may be less competition in Asia than in other markets, given the lower volumes of capital making its way towards the region. That is despite the huge investment needed and the broad base of activity across the whole of Asia. Focusing on the mid-market opportunity in a range of countries within Asia could deliver solid returns, particularly compared to core assets. Benefits such as the market size, breadth and depth of opportunities, the ability move fast and make a positive environmental impact and close relationships with partners stand out. There are many options for investors to deploy capital in a range of assets, filling the gaps left by others, who are focusing their attention elsewhere.

5. [Japan's Booming Data Center Market Draws Multinationals as Digitization, 5G and AI Drive Growth | Japan Insight - Investing in Japan - Japan External Trade Organization - JETRO](#)

6. [Together for Action: Japan's Initiatives for Achieving the Common Goal of Net Zero by 2050 | The Government of Japan - JapanGov](#)

Contacts



Paul Rhodes

Head of Energy Transition Infrastructure, Asia Pacific

Paul.Rhodes@hsbc.com.hk



Rowan te Kloot

Managing Principal, Energy Transition Infrastructure, Asia Pacific

rowan.tekloot@hsbc.com.sg



Andrew Wang

Principal, Energy Transition Infrastructure, Asia Pacific

andrew.h.wang@hsbc.com.sg

Important Information

For Professional Clients and intermediaries within countries and territories set out below; and for Institutional Investors and Financial Advisors in Canada and the US. This document should not be distributed to or relied upon by Retail clients/investors.

The value of investments and the income from them can go down as well as up and investors may not get back the amount originally invested. The capital invested in the fund can increase or decrease and is not guaranteed. The performance figures contained in this document relate to past performance, which should not be seen as an indication of future returns. Future returns will depend, inter alia, on market conditions, fund manager's skill, fund risk level and fees. Where overseas investments are held the rate of currency exchange may cause the value of such investments to go down as well as up. Investments in emerging markets are by their nature higher risk and potentially more volatile than those inherent in some established markets. Economies in Emerging Markets generally are heavily dependent upon international trade and, accordingly, have been and may continue to be affected adversely by trade barriers, exchange controls, managed adjustments in relative currency values and other protectionist measures imposed or negotiated by the countries and territories with which they trade. These economies also have been and may continue to be affected adversely by economic conditions in the countries and territories in which they trade. Mutual fund investments are subject to market risks, read all scheme related documents carefully.

The contents of this document may not be reproduced or further distributed to any person or entity, whether in whole or in part, for any purpose. All non-authorized reproduction or use of this document will be the responsibility of the user and may lead to legal proceedings. The material contained in this document is for general information purposes only and does not constitute advice or a recommendation to buy or sell investments. Some of the statements contained in this document may be considered forward looking statements which provide current expectations or forecasts of future events. Such forward looking statements are not guarantees of future performance or events and involve risks and uncertainties. Actual results may differ materially from those described in such forward-looking statements as a result of various factors. We do not undertake any obligation to update the forward-looking statements contained herein, or to update the reasons why actual results could differ from those projected in the forward-looking statements. This document has no contractual value and is not by any means intended as a solicitation, nor a recommendation for the purchase or sale of any financial instrument in any jurisdiction in which such an offer is not lawful. The views and opinions expressed herein are those of HSBC Asset Management at the time of preparation, and are subject to change at any time. These views may not necessarily indicate current portfolios' composition. Individual portfolios managed by HSBC Asset Management primarily reflect individual clients' objectives, risk preferences, time horizon, and market liquidity. Foreign and emerging markets. Investments in foreign markets involve risks such as currency rate fluctuations, potential differences in accounting and taxation policies, as well as possible political, economic, and market risks. These risks are heightened for investments in emerging markets which are also subject to greater illiquidity and volatility than developed foreign markets. This commentary is for information purposes only. It is a marketing communication and does not constitute investment advice or a recommendation to any reader of this content to buy or sell investments nor should it be regarded as investment research. It has not been prepared in accordance with legal requirements designed to promote the independence of investment research and is not subject to any prohibition on dealing ahead of its dissemination. This document is not contractually binding nor are we required to provide this to you by any legislative provision.

All data from HSBC Asset Management unless otherwise specified. Any third party information has been obtained from sources we believe to be reliable, but which we have not independently verified.

HSBC Asset Management is the brand name for the asset management business of HSBC Group, which includes the investment activities provided through our local regulated entities. HSBC Asset Management is a group of companies in many countries and territories throughout the world that are engaged in investment advisory and fund management activities, which are ultimately owned by HSBC Holdings Plc. (HSBC Group). The above communication is distributed by the following entities:

- In Argentina by HSBC Global Asset Management Argentina S.A., Sociedad Gerente de Fondos

Comunes de Inversión, Agente de administración de productos de inversión colectiva de FCI N° 1;

- In Australia, this document is issued by HSBC Bank Australia Limited ABN 48 006 434 162, AFSL

232595, for HSBC Global Asset Management (Hong Kong) Limited ARBN 132 834 149 and HSBC Global Asset Management (UK) Limited ARBN 633 929 718. This document is for institutional investors only, and is not available for distribution to retail clients (as defined under the

Corporations Act). HSBC Global Asset Management (Hong Kong) Limited and HSBC Global Asset Management (UK) Limited are exempt from the requirement to hold an Australian financial services license under the Corporations Act in respect of the financial services they provide. HSBC Global Asset Management (Hong Kong) Limited is regulated by the Securities and Futures

Commission of Hong Kong under the Hong Kong laws, which differ from Australian laws. HSBC

Global Asset Management (UK) Limited is regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority of the

United Kingdom and, for the avoidance of doubt, includes the Financial Services Authority of the

United Kingdom as it was previously known before 1 April 2013, under the laws of the United Kingdom, which differ from Australian laws;

- in Bermuda by HSBC Global Asset Management (Bermuda) Limited, of 37 Front Street, Hamilton,

Bermuda which is licensed to conduct investment business by the Bermuda Monetary Authority;

- in Canada by HSBC Global Asset Management (Canada) Limited which provides its services as a dealer in all provinces of Canada except Prince Edward Island and also provides services in Northwest Territories. HSBC Global Asset Management (Canada) Limited provides its services as an advisor in all provinces of Canada except Prince Edward Island;

- in Chile: Operations by HSBC's headquarters or other offices of this bank located abroad are not subject to Chilean inspections or regulations and are not covered by warranty of the Chilean state. Further information may be obtained about the state guarantee to deposits at your bank or on www.sbif.cl;

Important Information

- in Colombia: HSBC Bank USA NA has an authorized representative by the Superintendencia Financiera de Colombia (SFC) whereby its activities conform to the General Legal Financial System. SFC has not reviewed the information provided to the investor. This document is for the exclusive use of institutional investors in Colombia and is not for public distribution;

- in Finland, Norway, Denmark and Sweden by HSBC Global Asset Management (France), a Portfolio Management Company authorised by the French regulatory authority AMF (no. GP99026) and through the Stockholm branch of HSBC Global Asset Management (France), regulated by the Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority (Finansinspektionen);

RESTRICTED

- in France, Belgium, Netherlands, Luxembourg, Portugal, Greece by HSBC Global Asset Management (France), a Portfolio Management Company authorised by the French regulatory authority AMF (no. GP99026);
- in Germany by HSBC Global Asset Management (Deutschland) GmbH which is regulated by BaFin (German clients) respective by the Austrian Financial Market Supervision FMA (Austrian clients);
- in Hong Kong by HSBC Global Asset Management (Hong Kong) Limited, which is regulated by the Securities and Futures Commission;
- in India by HSBC Asset Management (India) Pvt Ltd. which is regulated by the Securities and Exchange Board of India;
- In Israel, HSBC Bank plc (Israel Branch) is regulated by the Bank of Israel. This document is only directed in Israel to qualified investors (under the Investment advice, Investment marketing and Investment portfolio management law-1995) of the Israeli Branch of HBEU for their own use only and is not intended for distribution;
- in Italy and Spain by HSBC Global Asset Management (France), a Portfolio Management Company authorised by the French regulatory authority AMF (no. GP99026) and through the Italian and Spanish branches of HSBC Global Asset Management (France), regulated respectively by Banca d'Italia and Commissione Nazionale per le Società e la Borsa (Consob) in Italy, and the Comisión Nacional del Mercado de Valores (CNMV) in Spain;
- in Mexico by HSBC Global Asset Management (Mexico), SA de CV, Sociedad Operadora de Fondos de Inversión, Grupo Financiero HSBC which is regulated by Comisión Nacional Bancaria y de Valores;
- in the United Arab Emirates, Qatar, Bahrain & Kuwait by HSBC Bank Middle East Limited which are regulated by relevant local Central Banks for the purpose of this promotion and lead regulated by the Dubai Financial Services Authority.
- in Oman by HSBC Bank Oman S.A.O.G regulated by Central Bank of Oman and Capital Market Authority of Oman;
- in Peru: HSBC Bank USA NA has an authorized representative by the Superintendencia de Banca y Seguros in Perú whereby its activities conform to the General Legal Financial System - Law No. 26702. Funds have not been registered before the Superintendencia del Mercado de Valores (SMV) and are being placed by means of a private offer. SMV has not reviewed the information provided to the investor. This document is for the exclusive use of institutional investors in Perú and is not for public distribution;
- in Singapore by HSBC Global Asset Management (Singapore) Limited, which is regulated by the Monetary Authority of Singapore;
- in Switzerland by HSBC Global Asset Management (Switzerland) AG. This document is intended for professional investor use only. For opting in and opting out according to FinSA, please refer to our website at <https://www.assetmanagement.hsbc.ch/> if you wish to change your client categorization, please inform us. HSBC Global Asset Management (Switzerland) AG having its registered office at Gartenstrasse 26, PO Box, CH-8002 Zurich has a licence as an asset manager of collective investment schemes and as a representative of foreign collective investment schemes. Disputes regarding legal claims between the Client and HSBC Global Asset Management (Switzerland) AG can be settled by an ombudsman in mediation proceedings. HSBC

RESTRICTED

Global Asset Management (Switzerland) AG is affiliated to the ombudsman FINOS having its registered address at Talstrasse 20, 8001 Zurich. There are general risks associated with financial instruments, please refer to the Swiss Banking Association ("SBA") Brochure "Risks Involved in Trading in Financial Instruments";

- in Taiwan by HSBC Global Asset Management (Taiwan) Limited which is regulated by the Financial Supervisory Commission R.O.C. (Taiwan);
- in the UK by HSBC Global Asset Management (UK) Limited, which is authorised and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority;
- and in the US by HSBC Global Asset Management (USA) Inc. which is an investment adviser registered with the US Securities and Exchange Commission.

NOT FDIC INSURED ◆ NO BANK GUARANTEE ◆ MAY LOSE VALUE

0678/ EXP31032025

Copyright © HSBC Global Asset Management Limited 2023. All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted, on any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording, or otherwise, without the prior written permission of HSBC Global Asset Management Limited.

