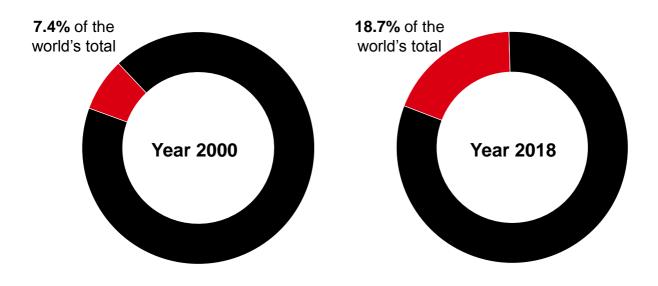


### China's economic development

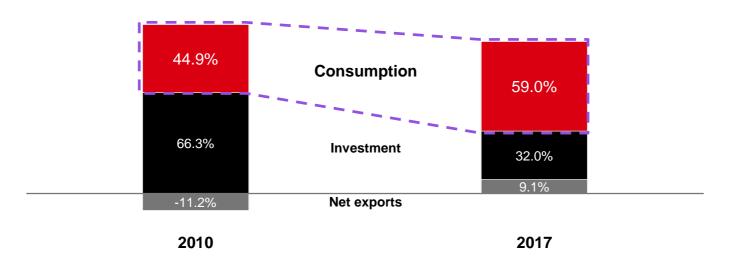
#### The rise of China: China now makes up 19% of the world's economy

China's GDP as % of world



#### China is in economic transition as it seeks higher quality economic growth

Share of GDP growth: year 2010 vs. 2017

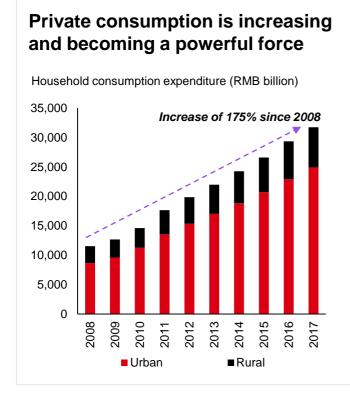


#### Source:

I. IMF as of October 2018. GDP data is based on purchasing power parity (PPP) share of world total

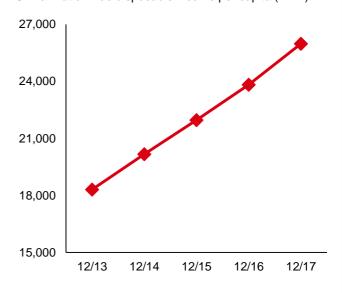
<sup>2.</sup> National Bureau of Statistics PRC as of January 2019

### China's consumption empowerment

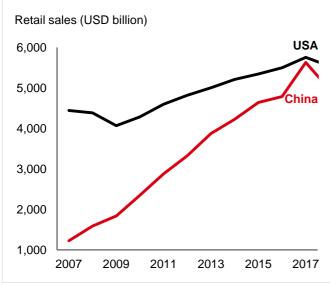


## Consumption is empowered by rising disposable incomes

China: Nationwide disposable income per capita (RMB)

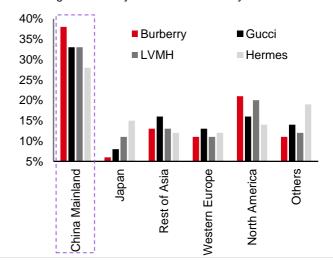


## China's retail market is seeing a steady rise



## Foreign luxury brands also benefit from deep Chinese pockets

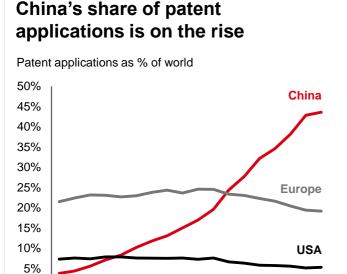
Percentage of sales by consumer nationality



#### Source:

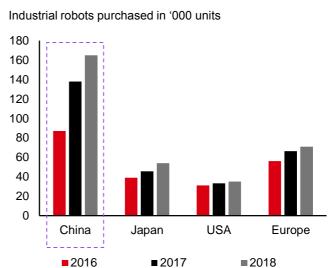
- National Bureau of Statistics, as of January 2019
- National Bureau of Statistics, as of January 2019
   Rloomborg, National Bureau of Statistics, U.S. Con
- Bloomberg, National Bureau of Statistics, US Census Bureau, as of January 2019
- 4. HSBC Global Research as of July 2018. Sales are based on FY2018 for Burberry and FY2017 for the rest

### Focusing on innovation



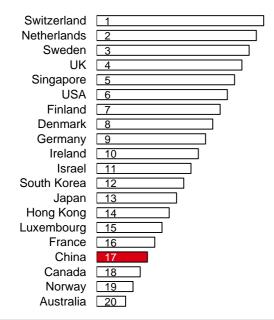
2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2007 2007 2010 2011 2012 2013 2013 2014 2013 2014 2014 2014

## China's companies are heavily invested in automation



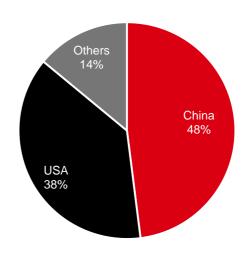
## Breaking into the top 20 of the global innovation index

2018 Global innovation index, ranking



#### China's artificial intelligence startups top equity funding, outpacing the US

2017 total equity funding to Al startups, % of total

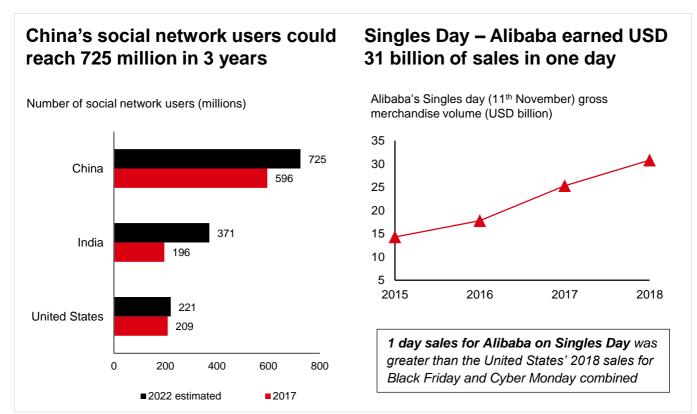


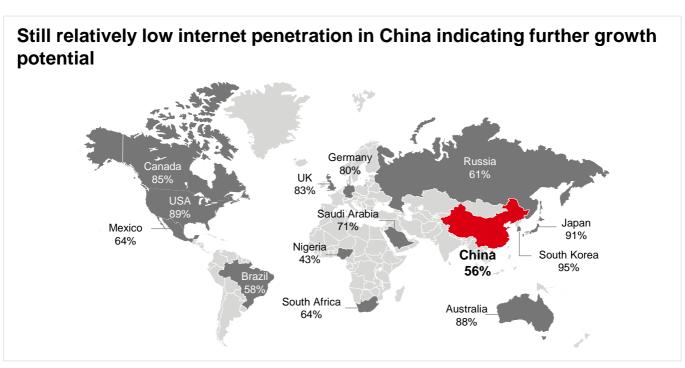
#### Source:

0%

- 1. WIPO as of December 2018
- World Robotics report 2018
- Global Innovation Index 2018
- 4. CB Insights as of June 2018

### Staying on top of the online game





#### Source:

- Statista as of January 2019
- 2. Bloomberg, as of December 2018
- 3. Statista as of December 2018

# Accessing China opportunities through our investment capabilities

We offer clients fulfillment options via our fund range or, if preferred, a segregated mandate, encompassing Chinese equities, fixed income, multi-asset and passive investing.

Key strategies	Chinese equity	China fixed income	China multi-asset	Passive China-A
Key propositions	<ul> <li>High-conviction and diversified portfolio focusing on stocks with below average valuation for a given level of profitability</li> </ul>	Focusing actively on term structure, duration, sector allocation, product selection and credit rating	<ul> <li>Mixed asset         with income tilt.         Flexible         allocation         across         onshore/         offshore         equities and         bonds within a         risk budget</li> </ul>	◆ Passive ETF tracking the progressive inclusion of China A-shares into the MSCI EM index
Investment universe	<ul> <li>H-shares</li> <li>Red chips</li> <li>A- and B- shares</li> </ul>	◆ Onshore RMB and offshore RMB/non-RMB denominated fixed income/debt securities	<ul> <li>A/B/H-shares, red chips and ADRs</li> <li>Onshore/ offshore fixed income in RMB and other currencies</li> </ul>	◆ Stocks included in the MSCI China A-share Inclusion Index

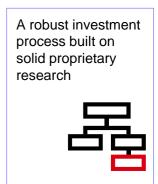
### Why HSBC Global Asset Management?

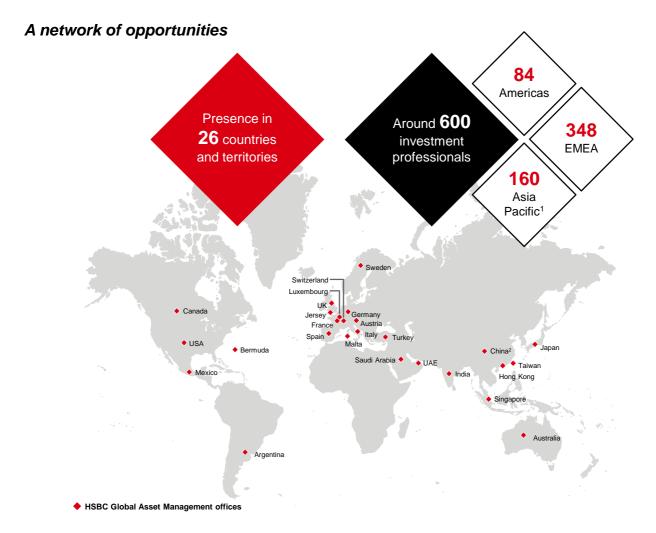
**HSBC Global Asset Management** is a pioneer in Chinese investments, with deep experience in investing in both offshore and onshore Chinese securities.











#### Note

<sup>1.</sup> Asia-Pacific includes employees and assets of Hang Seng Bank, in which HSBC has a majority holding. Source: HSBC Global Asset Management as at 30 September 2018. Any differences are due to rounding.

#### **Key Risks**

The value of investments and any income from them can go down as well as up and investors may not get back the amount originally invested.

- Exchange rate risk: Investing in assets denominated in a currency other than that of the investor's own currency perspective exposes the value of the investment to exchange rate fluctuations
- Liquidity risk: Liquidity is a measure of how easily an investment can be converted to cash without a
  loss of capital and/or income in the process. The value of assets may be significantly impacted by
  liquidity risk during adverse market conditions
- Emerging market risk: Emerging economies typically exhibit higher levels of investment risk. Markets are not always well regulated or efficient and investments can be affected by reduced liquidity
- Derivative risk: The use of derivatives instruments can involve risks different from, and in certain cases greater than, the risks associated with more traditional assets. The value of derivative contracts is dependent upon the performance of underlying assets. A small movement in the value of the underlying assets can cause a large movement in the exposure and value of derivatives. Unlike exchange traded derivatives, over-the-counter (OTC) derivatives have credit and legal risk associated with the counterparty or the institution that facilitates the trade
- Operational risk: The main risks are related to systems and process failures. Investment processes are overseen by independent risk functions which are subject to independent audit and supervised by regulators
- Concentration risk: Funds with a narrow or concentrated investment strategy may experience higher risk and return fluctuations and lower liquidity than funds with a broader portfolio
- Interest rate risk: As interest rates rise debt securities will fall in value. The value of debt securities is inversely proportional to interest rate movements
- Derivative risk (leverage): The value of derivative contracts depends on the performance of an underlying asset. A small movement in the value of the underlying can cause a large movement in the value of the derivative. Over-the-counter (OTC) derivatives have credit risk associated with the counterparty or institution facilitating the trade. Investing in derivatives involves leverage (sometimes known as gearing). High degrees of leverage can present risks to sub-funds by magnifying the impact of asset price or rate movements
- Emerging market fixed income risk: Emerging economies typically exhibit higher levels of investment risk. Markets are not always well regulated or efficient and investments can be affected by reduced liquidity, a measure of how easily an investment can be converted to cash without a loss of capital, and a higher risk of debt securities failing to meet their repayment obligations, known as default
- High yield risk: Higher yielding debt securities characteristically bear greater credit risk than investment grade and/or government securities
- Contingent Convertible Security (CoCo) risk: Hybrid capital securities that absorb losses when the
  capital of the issuer falls below a certain level. Under certain circumstances CoCos can be converted
  into shares of the issuing company, potentially at a discounted price, or the principal amount
  invested may be lost

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