

HSBC Global Investment Funds

INDIA FIXED INCOME

Monthly report 31 March 2024 | Share class AM2



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Risk Disclosure

- The Fund invests mainly in Indian bonds and fixed income securities.
- When investing in Indian bonds, the Fund may need to comply with the licensing regulations in India and is subject to additional risks, including quota restrictions and tax risks.
- The Fund may pay dividends out of capital or gross of expenses. Dividend is not guaranteed and may result in capital erosion and reduction in net asset value.
- The Fund may invest in financial derivative instruments for investment purpose which may lead to higher volatility to its net asset value.
- The Fund's investments may involve substantial credit, credit rating, currency, volatility, liquidity, general debt securities, non-investment grade and unrated debt securities, sovereign debt, interest rate, valuation, geographic concentration, emerging markets, tax and political risks. Investors may suffer substantial loss of their investments in the Fund.
- Portfolio Currency Hedged Share Classes or RMB denominated class are subject to higher currency and exchange rate risks.
- Investors should not invest solely based on factsheet and should read the offering documents for details.



Investment objective

The Fund aims to provide long term capital growth and income by investing in a portfolio of Indian bonds and other similar securities.



Investment strategy

The Fund is actively managed and is not constrained by a benchmark. In normal market conditions, the Fund will invest at least 90% of its assets in Indian rupee denominated investment grade bonds, non-investment grade bonds and unrated bonds issued by government and corporate entities; investment grade, non-investment grade and unrated bonds issued by government, government-related entities and companies that are based in or carrying out the larger part of their business in India that are denominated in other currencies; cash and money market instruments; and other financial instruments such as structured products. The Fund may be subject to a limit on its investments in India. Where this is the case the Fund may invest in non-INR denominated fixed income securities or derivatives. The Fund may invest up to 100% in bonds issued by the Indian government and government-related entities. The Fund may invest up to 20% in cash and money market instruments. The Fund may invest up to 10% in contingent convertible securities and up to 10% in other funds. See the Prospectus for a full description of the investment objectives and derivative usage.

Share Class Details

Key metrics	
NAV per Share	USD 6.67
Yield to maturity	7.17%
Fund facts	
UCITS V compliant	Yes
Dividend treatment	Distributing
Distribution Frequency	Monthly
Dividend ex-date	27 March 2024
Dividend annualised yield*	7.56%
Dividend Amount	0.040576
Dealing frequency	Daily
Share Class Base Currency	USD
Domicile	Luxembourg
Inception date	29 June 2017
Fund Size	USD 801,073,698
Managers	Sanjay B Shah
	Fouad Mouadine
	William GOH
Fees and expenses	
Minimum initial	USD 1,000
investment (HK) ¹	
Maximum initial	3.000%
charge (HK)	

Codes

ISIN LU1560771195

Bloomberg ticker HSIFAM2 LX

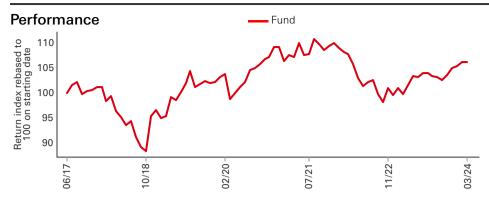
1Please note that initial minimum subscription

may vary across different distributors

Management fee

1.100%

Past performance does not predict future returns. The figures are calculated in the share class base currency, NAV to NAV basis with dividend reinvested, net of fees. If investment performance is not denominated in HKD or USD, HKD or USD based investors are exposed to exchange rate fluctuations. *The fund may pay dividends out of capital or gross of expenses. Fund change that may have material impact on performance: 16 Nov 2018 - Change in the manner of charging sales charge / switching charge.



Performance (%)	YTD	1 month	3 months	6 months	1 year	3 years	5 years
AM2	1.19	0.14	1.19	3.06	4.59	-1.28	7.11
Calendar year performance (%)			2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
AM2			5.96	6.72	0.78	-9.48	5.46

The calendar year return of the first year is calculated between share class inception date and calendar year end of first year if the share class has less than 5-year history.

Results are cumulative

3-Year Risk Measures	AM2	Reference benchmark
Volatility	4.92%	
Sharpe ratio	-0.60	

5-Year Risk Measures	AM2	Reference benchmark
Volatility	5.36%	
Sharpe ratio	-0.12	

Fixed Income Characteristics	Fund	Reference benchmark	Relative
No. of holdings ex cash	78	80	
Average coupon rate	6.86	7.50	-0.65
Portfolio yield	7.17%	7.46%	-0.29%
Yield to maturity	7.17%	7.46%	-0.29%
Current yield	6.85%	7.47%	-0.62%
Effective duration	5.91	5.19	0.72
Average maturity	9.38	9.51	-0.14
Number of issuers	26	41	

	Reference	
Fund	benchmark	Relative
73.37		
2.36		
23.77		
0.51		
	73.37 2.36 23.77	Fund benchmark 73.37 2.36 23.77

Maturity Breakdown		Reference	
(Effective duration)	Fund	benchmark	Relative
0-2 years	0.06		
2-5 years	0.84		
5-10 years	2.53		
10+ years	2.48		
Cash	0.00		
Total	5.91		

Sector Allocation (%)	Fund	Reference benchmark	Relative
Sovereign	64.42		
Bank	11.59		
Diversified Finan Serv	9.70		
Regional(state/provnc)	6.50		
Transportation	2.84		
Oil & gas	2.50		
Iron/Steel	0.91		
Electric	0.39		
Auto Manufacturers	0.31		
Energy-Alternate Sources	0.19		
Other Sectors	0.14		
Cash	0.51		

Top 10 Holdings	Weight (%)
INDIA GOVT BOND 7.180 24/07/37	10.70
INDIA GOVT BOND 7.300 19/06/53	7.02
INDIA GOVT BOND 7.260 22/08/32	5.72
INDIA GOVT BOND 7.170 17/04/30	5.43
INDIA GOVT BOND 7.260 06/02/33	4.97
INDIA GOVT BOND 6.540 17/01/32	4.77
INDIA GOVT BOND 7.100 18/04/29	4.65
INDIA GOVT BOND 7.260 14/01/29	4.60
INDIA GOVT BOND 7.060 10/04/28	4.25
INDIA GOVT BOND 7.180 14/08/33	4.19

Monthly performance commentary

Review

The Indian domestic bond market ended March higher amid the downward shift in the Indian sovereign yield curve over the month. February's headline CPI remained unchanged from January (y-o-y) and was in line with expectations. Sequential momentum also remained unchanged. Food and beverage inflation remained high and accelerated further on a y-o-y basis, which was led by sticky vegetable prices. Core inflation across all definitions remained below 4%, with core CPI (excluding food and fuel) decelerating both y-o-y and m-o-m. March's flash PMIs showed the manufacturing number continuing to increase while services slightly decreased. Both manufacturing and services PMIs are well into expansionary territory. Manufacturing output grew the fastest in three-and-a-half years due to efficiency gains and strong consumer demand. New orders accelerated for both manufacturing and services, with manufacturing new orders reaching a three-and-a-half year high. As output and new orders accelerated, backlog of work rose, and firms hired at the fastest pace in about 6 months. After weak industrial production (IP) numbers late last year, IP firmed in January for a second month. On a sequential basis it continued to grow, although at a slightly slower pace than December. Within this data, on a m-o-m basis, manufacturing continued to grow. Production of consumer goods showed divergence, with consumer durables continuing to grow likely due to auto production, whilst non-durables contracted, reflecting softer mass consumption. Capital goods and infra & construction goods grew in January, whilst basic goods contracted. The merchandise trade deficit widened in February, after narrowing for three months. This was largely due to a surge in gold imports. Non-oil exports continued to improve, whilst non-oil non-gold imports eased in February. This resulted in the trade deficit (excluding oil and gold) being the lowest in 30 months. Services exports also saw growth and has seen a reacceleration in the last three months. Although service imports have also accelerated in the last three months, net service exports still rose to record levels in February. The INR depreciated against the USD in March due to a short squeeze as well as the dollar remaining resilient amid some hawkish re-pricing of the Fed's rate cut schedule.

Outlook

Indian bond yields moved modestly lower on the back of lower-than-expected government bond supply for the fiscal year 2025. The Indian rupee (INR) has weakened in sympathy with other Asian currencies but has continued to outperform most Asian currencies year to date. The disinflation trend persists, with moderation in core inflation in February while core CPI was unchanged from last month. From the latest Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) policy statement, the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has shown confidence of meeting external financing requirements comfortably as India has seen the largest foreign portfolio inflows and continues to be the largest recipient of remittances. While markets have started considering the possibility of a more modest easing cycle following the FOMC guidance and resilient US economic data leading to higher US rates, Indian bond markets have been less volatile as demand from local investors and foreign portfolio investors (FPI) have been supporting Indian government bond prices. The lower gross borrowing announced in the Budget, strong FPI demand on the back of index inclusion as well as strategic allocations from global investors will continue to support the demand for Indian government bonds. While we do expect an easing cycle in India, the rate cut cycle will probably be a shallow one of a potential rate cut of only 50bps. With growth to remain buoyant, expectations of rate cuts have been pushed back.

Looking ahead, we believe the INR will be better supported than in the past with the current account coming more into balance while the RBI has been building up very strong levels of FX reserves to stabilise the currency. In near-term, the strength of the Indian economy, the consequent strong portfolio and direct inflows into markets and companies, have helped the INR resilience. These inflows should continue with the upcoming inclusion of Indian bonds in global indices, which means that tens of billions USD will be destined for the Indian market in the coming months. As India is one of the strongest growing major economies in the world, this provides ample opportunities for global investors, and further supports the currency.

Portfolio strategy

The fund returned positively in March. The fund benefited from its yield carry, and its duration exposure also helped lifting the returns amid the downward shifting Indian sovereign yield curve. On the other hand, the fund was dragged by the FX impact given the depreciation of the INR against the USD over the month due to a short squeeze as well as the dollar remaining resilient amid some hawkish re-pricing of the Fed's rate cut schedule. In terms of the fund's strategy, we remain long duration as a view given the continual pause in rate decision by the RBI and the stabilizing oil prices. We continue to prefer government bonds over corporates that currently have tight spreads. That said, we remain constructive on INR corporate bonds and prefer government services names that offer yield pick-up and similar interest rate risk profile against the sovereign bonds. We are holding a certain exposure to offshore USD bonds to counter the additional withholding tax and lock in the benefit from still-high UST yields.

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HSBC Asset Management

For more information please contact us at Tel: 852 2284 1111.

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https:// www.assetmanagement.hsbc.com.hk/ api/v1/download/document/ lu0164865239/hk/en/glossary

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For definition of terms, please refer to the Glossary QR code. Source: HSBC Asset Management, data as at 31 March 2024

Supplemental information sheet

Share class	Currency	Frequency	Dividend ex-date	Dividend Amount	date
AC	USD				
ACEUR	EUR				
AD	USD	Annually	31 May 2023	0.380486	5.05%
AM2	USD	Monthly	27 March 2024	0.040576	7.56%
AM2	USD	Monthly	29 February 2024	0.041020	7.60%
AM2	USD	Monthly	31 January 2024	0.040838	7.56%
AM2	USD	Monthly	28 December 2023	0.041323	7.65%
AM2	USD	Monthly	30 November 2023	0.041041	7.65%
AM2	USD	Monthly	31 October 2023	0.040961	7.65%
AM2	USD	Monthly	27 September 2023	0.041403	7.65%
AM2	USD	Monthly	30 August 2023	0.041819	7.65%
AM2	USD	Monthly	27 July 2023	0.042518	7.67%
AM2	USD	Monthly	27 June 2023	0.042609	7.65%
AM2	USD	Monthly	31 May 2023	0.042412	7.65%
AM2	USD	Monthly	28 April 2023	0.042848	7.66%
AM2HKD	HKD	Monthly	27 March 2024	0.048136	7.56%
AM2HKD	HKD	Monthly	29 February 2024	0.048676	7.59%
AM2HKD	HKD	Monthly	31 January 2024	0.048397	7.56%
AM2HKD	HKD	Monthly	28 December 2023	0.048983	7.66%
AM2HKD	HKD	Monthly	30 November 2023	0.048530	7.64%
AM2HKD	HKD	Monthly	31 October 2023	0.048597	7.65%
AM2HKD	HKD	Monthly	27 September 2023	0.049081	7.65%
AM2HKD	HKD	Monthly	30 August 2023	0.049755	7.65%
AM2HKD	HKD	Monthly	27 July 2023	0.050381	7.68%
AM2HKD	HKD	Monthly	27 June 2023	0.050579	7.65%
AM2HKD	HKD	Monthly	31 May 2023	0.050395	7.66%
AM2HKD	HKD	Monthly	28 April 2023	0.051008	7.66%
AM3OAUD	AUD	Monthly	27 March 2024	0.039657	6.24%
AM3OAUD	AUD	Monthly	29 February 2024	0.039920	6.24%
AM3OAUD	AUD	Monthly	31 January 2024	0.040263	6.29%
AM3OAUD	AUD	Monthly	28 December 2023	0.040830	6.38%
AM3OAUD	AUD	Monthly	30 November 2023	0.039774	6.26%
AM3OAUD	AUD	Monthly	31 October 2023	0.039282	6.19%
AM3OAUD	AUD	Monthly	27 September 2023	0.039200	6.11%
AM3OAUD	AUD	Monthly	30 August 2023	0.040769	6.29%
AM3OAUD	AUD	Monthly	27 July 2023	0.042832	6.52%
AM3OAUD	AUD	Monthly	27 June 2023	0.040193	6.08%
AM3OAUD	AUD	Monthly	31 May 2023	0.039077	5.93%
AM30AUD	AUD	Monthly	28 April 2023	0.040093	6.04%
AM3OCAD	CAD	Monthly	27 March 2024	0.056358	6.97%
AM3OCAD	CAD	Monthly	29 February 2024	0.057498	7.06%
AM30CAD	CAD	Monthly	31 January 2024	0.056195	6.90%
AM30CAD	CAD	Monthly	28 December 2023	0.056919	6.99%
AM30EUR	EUR	Monthly	27 March 2024	0.037329	5.87%
AM30EUR	EUR	Monthly	29 February 2024	0.037663	5.88%
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AM30EUR	EUR	Monthly	31 January 2024	0.036310	5.66%

The above table cites the last dividend paid within the last 12 months only.

Dividend is not guaranteed and may be paid out of capital, which will result in capital erosion and reduction in net asset value. A positive distribution yields and payments do not represent future distribution yields and payments. Historical payments may be comprised of both distributed income and capital.

The calculation method of annualised yield from August 2019 is the compound yield calculation: ((1 + (dividend amount / ex-dividend NAV))^n)-1, n depends on the distributing frequency. Annually distribution is 1; semi-annually distribution is 2; quarterly distribution is 4; monthly distribution is 12.

The annualised dividend yield is calculated based on the dividend distribution on the relevant date with dividend reinvested, and may be higher or lower than the actual annual dividend yield.

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Source: HSBC Asset Management, data as at 31 March 2024

Supplemental information sheet

Share class	Share Class Base Currency	Distribution Frequency	Dividend ex-date	Dividend Amount	Annualised Yield based on ex-dividend date
AM30EUR	EUR	Monthly	30 November 2023	0.037934	5.97%
AM30EUR	EUR	Monthly	31 October 2023	0.037464	5.90%
AM30EUR	EUR	Monthly	27 September 2023	0.036474	5.68%
AM30EUR	EUR	Monthly	30 August 2023	0.036696	5.65%
AM30EUR	EUR	Monthly	27 July 2023	0.036651	5.56%
AM30EUR	EUR	Monthly	27 June 2023	0.035507	5.36%
AM30EUR	EUR	Monthly	31 May 2023	0.035311	5.35%
AM30EUR	EUR	Monthly	28 April 2023	0.034139	5.12%
AM3OGBP	GBP	Monthly	27 March 2024	0.058474	7.23%
AM3OGBP	GBP	Monthly	29 February 2024	0.059191	7.27%
AM3OGBP	GBP	Monthly	31 January 2024	0.058413	7.17%
AM3OGBP	GBP	Monthly	28 December 2023	0.059138	7.26%
AM30JPY	JPY	Monthly			
AM3ORMB	CNH	Monthly	27 March 2024	0.030203	4.70%
AM3ORMB	CNH	Monthly	29 February 2024	0.030973	4.79%
AM3ORMB	CNH	Monthly	31 January 2024	0.028430	4.39%
AM3ORMB	CNH	Monthly	28 December 2023	0.028979	4.47%
AM3ORMB	CNH	Monthly	30 November 2023	0.037130	5.81%
AM3ORMB	CNH	Monthly	31 October 2023	0.040290	6.32%
AM3ORMB	CNH	Monthly	27 September 2023	0.032320	4.99%
AM3ORMB	CNH	Monthly	30 August 2023	0.027223	4.15%
AM3ORMB	CNH	Monthly	27 July 2023	0.029478	4.43%
AM3ORMB	CNH	Monthly	27 June 2023	0.031535	4.72%
AM3ORMB	CNH	Monthly	31 May 2023	0.030048	4.51%
AM3ORMB	CNH	Monthly	28 April 2023	0.028891	4.30%

The above table cites the last dividend paid within the last 12 months only.

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The annualised dividend yield is calculated based on the dividend distribution on the relevant date with dividend reinvested, and may be higher or lower than the actual annual dividend yield.

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