

## HSBC Global Investment Funds

# RMB FIXED INCOME

Monthly report 31 March 2024 | Share class AM3OSGD



### Investment objective

The Fund aims to provide long term capital growth and income by investing in a portfolio of China Renminbi (RMB) bonds.



### Investment strategy

The Fund is actively managed.

In normal market conditions, the Fund will primarily invest its assets in offshore (i.e. issued outside of the People's Republic of China, PRC) and onshore (i.e. issued within the PRC and traded on the China Interbank Bond Market) RMB denominated bonds. The Fund may invest in investment grade bonds, non-investment grade bonds and unrated bonds issued by government, government-related entities, supranational entities and companies.

The Fund may invest up to 100% in onshore Chinese bonds and up to 10% in bonds which are rated below investment grade (BB+ or below, as assigned by a local credit rating agency in PRC), or which are unrated.

The Fund may also invest up to 10% in cash and money market instruments and up to 10% in other funds.

The Fund may invest up to 10% in convertible bonds and up to 10% in contingent convertible bonds.

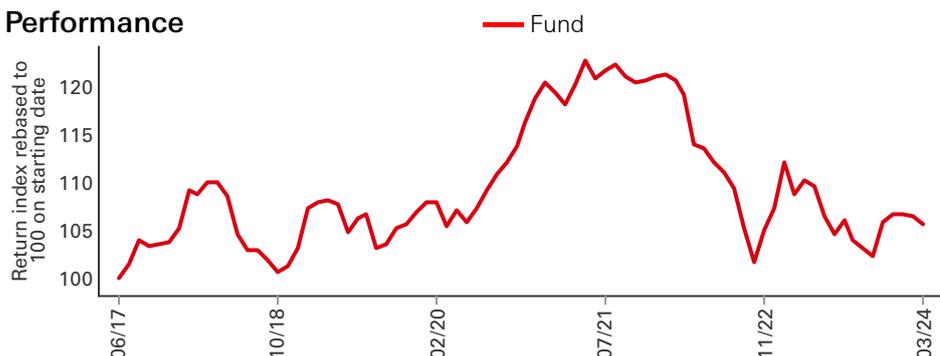
See the Prospectus for a full description of the investment objectives and derivative usage.



### Main risks

- The Fund's unit value can go up as well as down, and any capital invested in the Fund may be at risk.
- The Fund invests in bonds whose value generally falls when interest rates rise. This risk is typically greater the longer the maturity of a bond investment and the higher its credit quality. The issuers of certain bonds, could become unwilling or unable to make payments on their bonds and default. Bonds that are in default may become hard to sell or worthless.
- The Fund may invest in Emerging Markets, these markets are less established, and often more volatile, than developed markets and involve higher risks, particularly market, liquidity and currency risks.

### Performance



Performance is annualised when calculation period is over one year. Past performance does not predict future returns. Fund return: NAV-to-NAV basis. For comparison with benchmark.

\*Share class denoted with "(Net)" refers to fund return net of maximum initial charge (SG) on a single pricing (NAV) basis. No redemption charge is levied.

This is a marketing communication. Please refer to the prospectus and to the KID before making any final investment decisions.

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

### Share Class Details

#### Key metrics

NAV per Share **SGD 8.37**

Performance 1 month **-0.79%**

Yield to maturity **3.10%**

#### Fund facts

UCITS V compliant **Yes**

Subscription mode **Cash / SRS  
(Supplementary Retirement Scheme)**

Dividend treatment **Distributing**

Distribution Frequency **Monthly**

Dividend ex-date **27 March 2024**

Dividend annualised yield **1.65%**

Last Paid Dividend **0.011414**

Dealing frequency **Daily**

Valuation Time **17:00 Luxembourg**

Share Class Base Currency **SGD**

Domicile **Luxembourg**

Inception date **30 June 2017**

Fund Size **USD 219,054,212**

Managers **Ming Leap  
Alfred Mui  
Daniel TC Lam**

#### Fees and expenses

Minimum initial investment (SG)<sup>1</sup> **SGD 1,000**

Maximum initial charge (SG) **3.000%**

Management fee **0.750%**

#### Codes

ISIN **LU1560771609**

Bloomberg ticker **HSRFAM3 LX**

<sup>1</sup>Please note that initial minimum subscription may vary across different distributors

Performance (%)	YTD	1 month	3 months	6 months	1 year	3 years ann	5 years ann
AM3OSGD	-0.94	-0.79	-0.94	2.42	-4.04	-3.62	-0.45
AM3OSGD (Net)*	-3.82	-3.68	-3.82	-0.57	-6.84	-4.57	-1.04

Calendar year performance (%)	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
AM3OSGD	3.63	11.12	2.05	-11.37	-0.60
AM3OSGD (Net)*	0.61	7.88	-0.92	-13.95	-3.49

3-Year Risk Measures	AM3OSGD	Reference benchmark	5-Year Risk Measures	AM3OSGD	Reference benchmark
Volatility	6.75%	--	Volatility	6.27%	--
Sharpe ratio	-0.91	--	Sharpe ratio	-0.38	--

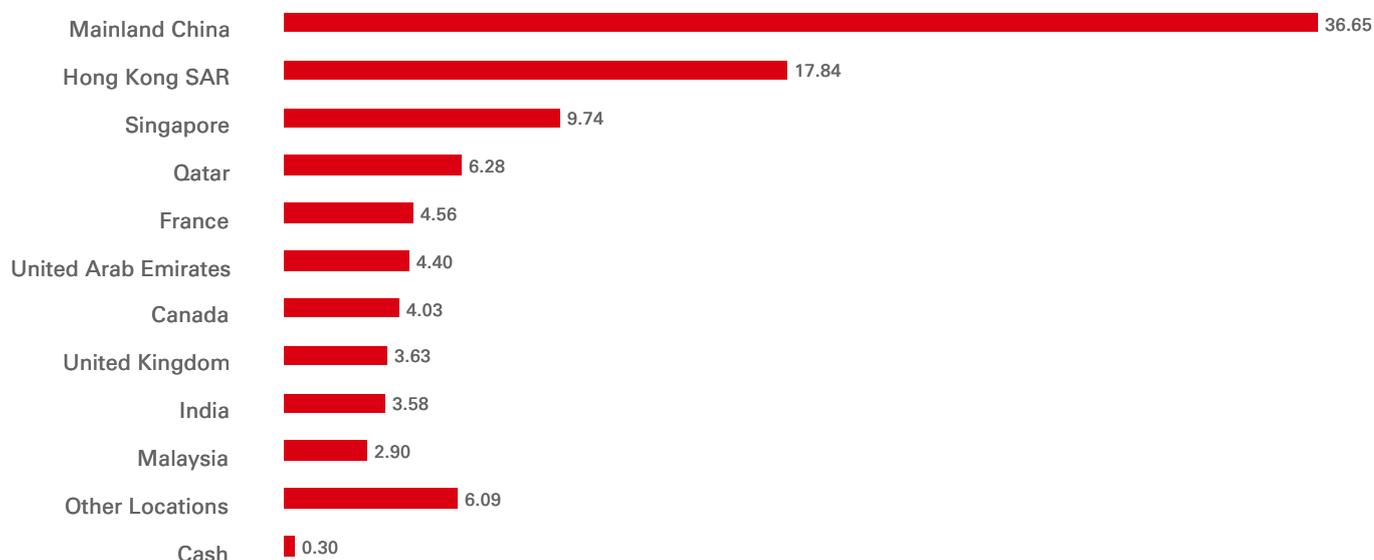
Fixed Income Characteristics	Fund	Reference benchmark	Relative
No. of holdings ex cash	127	0	--
Yield to worst	2.99%	0.00%	2.99%
Yield to maturity	3.10%	0.00%	3.10%
OAD	4.38	0.00	4.38
Modified Duration to Worst	4.28	0.00	4.28
Option Adjusted Spread Duration	4.38	0.00	4.38
Average maturity	5.57	0.00	5.57
Rating average	A+/A	AAA	--
Number of issuers	83	1	--

Credit rating (%)	Fund	Reference benchmark	Relative	Region allocation (%)	Fund	Reference benchmark	Relative
AAA	4.37	--	--	Other CNH Bonds	56.27	--	--
AA	9.70	--	--	Mainland China CNY	33.73	--	--
A	66.75	--	--	Other USD Bonds	6.78	--	--
BBB	12.16	--	--	Mainland China USD	2.35	--	--
BB	4.01	--	--	Mainland China CNH	0.57	--	--
B	0.86	--	--	Cash	0.30	--	--
CCC	0.06	--	--				
NR	1.80	--	--				
Cash	0.30	--	--				

Performance is annualised when calculation period is over one year. Past performance does not predict future returns. Fund return: NAV-to-NAV basis. For comparison with benchmark.  
 \*Share class denoted with "(Net)" refers to fund return net of maximum initial charge (SG) on a single pricing (NAV) basis. No redemption charge is levied.  
 The benchmark data is that of the reference benchmark of the fund, as this data is calculated at fund level rather than share class level. The reference benchmark of the fund is 100% Offshore Renminbi Overnight Deposit Rate  
 Source: HSBC Asset Management, data as at 31 March 2024

Maturity Breakdown (OAD)	Fund	Reference benchmark	Relative
0-2 years	0.55	--	--
2-5 years	0.79	--	--
5-10 years	1.31	--	--
10+ years	1.72	--	--
<b>Total</b>	<b>4.38</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>

#### Geographical Allocation (%)



■ Fund ■ Reference benchmark

Sector Allocation (%)	Fund	Reference benchmark	Relative
Banks	53.81	--	--
Government	17.65	--	--
Real Estate	11.78	--	--
Investment Companies	4.50	--	--
Reits	3.61	--	--
Utilities	2.39	--	--
Consumer Cyclical	1.66	--	--
Industrial	0.86	--	--
Insurance	0.79	--	--
Energy	0.69	--	--
Other Sectors	1.96	--	--
Cash	0.30	--	--

<b>Top 10 Holdings</b>	<b>Weight (%)</b>
CHINA GOVT BOND 3.320 15/04/52	4.52
UNITED OVERSEAS 4.500 06/04/32	3.33
AGRICUL DEV BANK 3.790 26/10/30	3.24
EX-IM BK IN/LNDN 3.450 25/06/26	3.22
TEMASEK FINL I 3.400 27/03/44	3.14
EXP-IMP BK CHINA 3.380 16/07/31	3.00
QNB FINANCE LTD 3.150 04/02/26	2.95
BANK OF MONTREAL 3.850 17/06/25	2.60
CHINA DEV BANK 4.040 06/07/28	2.56
LINK FIN CAYM 09 3.250 27/10/24	2.35

Top 10 holdings exclude holdings in cash and cash equivalents and money market funds.

## Monthly performance commentary

### Review

Onshore RMB bonds returned positively in local terms amid the downward shifting China sovereign curve, while returning negatively in USD terms given the weakening RMB against the USD over the month. Meanwhile, offshore RMB bonds returned positively. China's economic data in March was largely positive and saw a recovery in key areas, although it is worth noting that the property sector data remained weak. In early March, China's National People's Congress (NPC) meeting did not see any major surprises in policy support, setting a fiscal spending amount broadly within expectations and a GDP growth target which is seen as slightly ambitious. There was also a focus on supporting new drivers of growth and encouraging domestic consumption. Both Caixin and NBS PMIs rose in March, with both manufacturing and services PMIs rising, beating market expectations. All PMI figures were also expansionary. The NBS manufacturing number turned expansionary for the first time since October 2023, driven by both the supply and demand sides of the PMI components. Both industrial production and fixed asset investment data rose more than expected for the first two months of the year, suggesting a solid recovery in economic activity. The industrial production was boosted by higher-end manufacturing in particular. Within fixed asset investments, both manufacturing and infrastructure grew, while real estate investments contracted. On the inflation front, the headline CPI number finally turned positive for February y-o-y, after four consecutive months of contractions, and exceeded market expectations. Although the CPI number was boosted by the Lunar New Year as it fell in February this year, it still beat expectations because of records in both the number of trips and spending done. Food prices also picked up meaningfully, with the price of pork rising in double digits y-o-y, in contrast to January's double-digit decline. Some areas did experience price weakness, however, including discretionary consumer goods which saw prices decrease on a m-o-m basis. In contrast to the strong CPI print, PPI deflation was deeper than expected, partly because of the continued weakness in the property sector, as well as a slowdown in production activity during the holidays. Key commodities related to the manufacturing and property sector saw price declines, contributing to the negative PPI figure. Meanwhile, retail sales continued to increase and were in line with expectations. On trade figures, China's y-o-y exports in USD terms rose well above expectations in February, while import figures y-o-y were also higher than expected. China's export activity has benefited from diversification across different markets and expansion in new energy products and motor vehicles. As for currency, the RMB depreciated against the USD over the month amid the persistent FX demand-supply imbalance and stock connect outflows, while its performance was mixed against its EM peers.

### Outlook

The National People's Congress (NPC) meeting concluded without much surprise to the market in terms of the growth target and fiscal budget. The People Bank's of China (PBoC) has kept the Loan Prime Rate (LPR) unchanged in the latest meeting following the 25bps cut in February. The 10-year China Government bond (CGB) yields continued to consolidate around historical low levels after short spike in yields led by some profit taking actions. The CGB yields are expected to trade range bound until economic data shows signs of sustainable growth momentum, as the market is still anticipating more easing measures. The potential increase in bond supply together with fiscal support and a gradual resurgence of risk appetite could set a floor to CGB yields. The onshore RMB bonds should continue to offer valuable diversification benefits due to their low correlation with global bonds. Meanwhile, the valuation of offshore RMB bonds remains appealing. Following a year of record issuances last year, we expect the trend of strong issuances of offshore RMB bonds to persist due to further progress in the RMB internationalization and China's comparatively lower yields in relation to global peers. Additionally, the good liquidity of the offshore RMB bonds will provide technical support to this space. On the currency front, the PBoC commitment to defend yuan weakness has signalled that stability is key for policymakers. We expect the RMB to serve as a key anchor for the appreciation of currencies in the Asia region, in anticipation of the repricing of the USD. Meanwhile, the latest holiday spending data has shown signs of domestic consumption recovery alongside factory activity data beating market expectations in March. The improved sentiment should benefit the RMB. Furthermore, the ongoing internationalization of the RMB in trade settlement is likely to offer additional support to the currency.

### Portfolio strategy

The fund returned negatively in March. The fund performance was mainly dragged by its FX exposure as the RMB depreciated against the USD given the persistent FX demand-supply imbalance and Stock Connect outflows. However, the fund was benefited from its duration exposure amid a downward shifting sovereign yield curve as the market still saw the growth risk tilting towards the downside and expecting more easing measures to come through. Elsewhere, the fund's yield carry help lifting the returns. Over the month, we reduced exposure to Korea and China quasi-sovereigns, while adding exposure to Singapore financials and Hong Kong property. In terms of sector positioning, we have preference in China quasi-sovereigns and Hong Kong property. We retain our preference for high quality short-dated credit, including geographically diversified names from various sectors. The fund has a majority of its bond holdings in RMB denominated bonds with preference of offshore over onshore bonds, while maintaining some exposure to USD denominated bonds.

## Risk Disclosure

- The Fund may be concentrated in a limited number of securities, economic sectors and/or countries and as a result, may be more volatile and have a greater risk of loss than more broadly diversified funds.
- Derivatives may be used by the Fund, and these can behave unexpectedly. The pricing and volatility of many derivatives may diverge from strictly reflecting the pricing or volatility of their underlying reference(s), instrument or asset.
- Investment Leverage occurs when the economic exposure is greater than the amount invested, such as when derivatives are used. A Fund that employs leverage may experience greater gains and/or losses due to the amplification effect from a movement in the price of the reference source.
- Where overseas investments are held the rate of currency exchange may cause the value of such investments to go down as well as up.
- Investment involves risk. Past performance figures shown are not indicative of future performance. Investors should read the prospectus (including the risk warnings) and the product highlights sheets, before investing. Daily price change percentage is based on bid-bid price.

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### Glossary



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HSBC Global Asset Management (Singapore) Limited  
10 Marina Boulevard, Marina Bay Financial Centre, Tower 2, #48-01, Singapore 018983

Telephone: (65) 6658 2900 Facsimile: (65) 6225 4324

Website: [www.assetmanagement.hsbc.com/sg](http://www.assetmanagement.hsbc.com/sg)

Company Registration No. 198602036R

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## Supplemental information sheet

Performance (%)	YTD	1 month	3 months	6 months	1 year	3 years ann	5 years ann
AC USD	-0.44	-0.64	-0.44	3.41	-2.22	-2.72	0.37
AC USD (Net)*	-3.34	-3.53	-3.34	0.40	-5.07	-3.68	-0.22
ACOSGD SGD	-0.92	-0.78	-0.92	2.42	-4.00	-3.62	-0.39
ACOSGD SGD (Net)*	-3.81	-3.67	-3.81	-0.56	-6.80	-4.57	-0.97
AM2 USD	-0.44	-0.64	-0.44	3.40	-2.23	-2.72	0.37
AM2 USD (Net)*	-3.34	-3.53	-3.34	0.39	-5.08	-3.68	-0.22
AM3OSGD SGD	-0.94	-0.79	-0.94	2.42	-4.04	-3.62	-0.45
AM3OSGD SGD (Net)*	-3.82	-3.68	-3.82	-0.57	-6.84	-4.57	-1.04

Calendar year performance (%)	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
AC USD	4.53	11.80	2.27	-10.95	1.11
AC USD (Net)*	1.49	8.54	-0.71	-13.54	-1.84
ACOSGD SGD	3.89	11.22	2.07	-11.40	-0.57
ACOSGD SGD (Net)*	0.86	7.98	-0.90	-13.98	-3.47
AM2 USD	4.53	11.79	2.27	-10.94	1.11
AM2 USD (Net)*	1.49	8.53	-0.71	-13.54	-1.84
AM3OSGD SGD	3.63	11.12	2.05	-11.37	-0.60
AM3OSGD SGD (Net)*	0.61	7.88	-0.92	-13.95	-3.49

Share class	Share Class Base Currency	Distribution Frequency	Dividend ex-date	Last Paid Dividend	Annualised Yield based on ex-dividend date
AC	USD	--	--	--	--
ACOSGD	SGD	--	--	--	--
AM2	USD	Monthly	27 March 2024	0.025324	3.64%
AM3OSGD	SGD	Monthly	27 March 2024	0.011414	1.65%

Share class	Inception date	ISIN	Share Class Base Currency	Minimum Initial Investment	NAV per Share	Management fee	Distribution type
AC	25 October 2011	LU0692309627	USD	USD 5,000	12.56	0.750%	Accumulating
ACOSGD	28 February 2018	LU1560771518	SGD	USD 5,000	9.77	0.750%	Accumulating
AM2	30 June 2017	LU1560771435	USD	USD 5,000	8.50	0.750%	Distributing
AM3OSGD	30 June 2017	LU1560771609	SGD	USD 5,000	8.37	0.750%	Distributing

Different classes may have different performances, dividend yields and expense ratios. For hedged classes, the effects of hedging will be reflected in the net asset values of such classes. Expenses arising from hedging transactions may be significant and will be borne by the relevant hedged classes. Hedged class performs the required hedging on a best efforts basis.

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\*Share class denoted with "(Net)" refers to fund return net of maximum initial charge (SG) on a single pricing (NAV) basis. No redemption charge is levied.

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 yield does not imply a positive return. Past distribution yields and payments do not represent future distribution yields and payments. Historical payments may comprise of distributed income, capital, or both.

The calculation method of annualised yield prior to August 2019 is the simple yield calculation: (dividend amount / NAV per share or units as of ex-dividend date) x n; The calculation method of annualised yield from August 2019 is the compound yield calculation:  $((1 + (\text{dividend amount} / \text{ex-dividend NAV}))^n) - 1$ , 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.

Investors and potential investors should refer to the details on dividend distributions of the Fund, which are available on HSBC Asset Management (Singapore) Limited website.

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