

SUSS INVESTMENT GROUP

China

Economic Overview

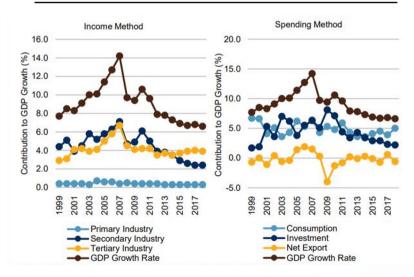
- Real GDP increased by 4.0% since 4Q2021
- Consumer Confidence in China decreased to 120.50 points in February 2022 after a 7 month high in January of 121.5 points
- Annual Inflation rate rose to a three month high of <u>1.5%</u> in March 2022 from <u>0.9%</u> to above market estimation of <u>1.2%</u>
- People's Bank of China kept interest rate on its medium term load unchanged for third month straight at 2.85%
- Growing Concerns
 - Real Estate Sector Debt Crisis
 - Covid Resurgence 2022
 - Regulatory Clampdown on Technology
 - Ageing Population



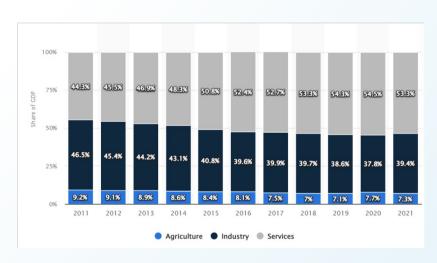
China's GDP Shift Away From Industrial Production

- China's Industrial Production and Investment which were the two engines of China's momentous economic growth geared down since 2010
- Structural Reforms and various Government Policies were introduced to support more sustainable economic growth other sectors

Contribution to China's GDP Growth from 1999



Distribution of China GDP from 2011 to 2021



China's Low Household Consumption %

GDP Composition of Major Economies

Country	% of GDP by Income			% of GDP by Spending			
	Agriculture	Industrials	Services	Household Consumption	Government Expenditure	Investment	Net Export
US	0.9	18.2	77.4	68.2	14.1	21.1	-2.9
China	7.2	40.7	52.2	39.4	14.9	44.8	0.8
Japan	1.2	29.1	69.1	55.5	19.7	23.9	0.9
Germany	0.9	30.5	68.6	52.1	19.9	21.8	6.2
UK	0.6	18	70.5	66.1	18.2	17.2	-1.5

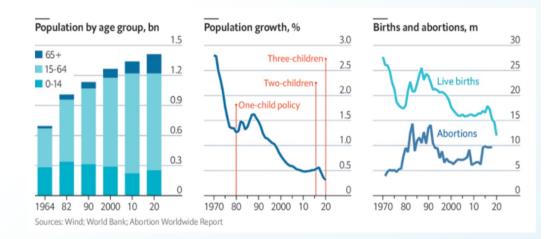
- Contributions to GDP from household consumption and services were <u>low</u> compared to other developed countries such as United States and United Kingdom
- Household consumptions include cars, washing machines, computers and etc
- China's new sectoral priorities has a large upside potential due to its rising middle class promoting opportunities in motor vehicles, internet software and services

China's Ageing Population

- China is on the face of a looming demographic crisis with a record low birth rate of 7.5 births per 1000 people
- Rapidly Ageing Population vs Declining Working Population

Implications:

- Future Workforce supporting large number of old people
- Slower Real Economic Growth expected due to lower labour productivity
- Greater Inflation Pressures & Higher Future Interest rates due to forecasted 2 trillion yuan budget stimulus and other corporate cash incentives to couples to promote growth rate

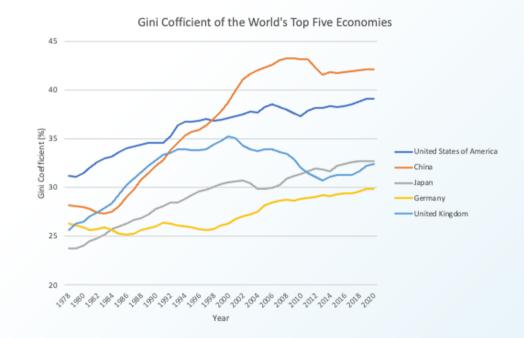


Worsening Income Inequality

- Since China opened up and reformed its economy in 1978, income inequality has risen over the years.
- Gini coefficient stood at 42.1%, the highest amongst the world's top five economies.
- Rising GDP and Gini coefficient suggest that majority of population may not be experiencing increased income.

Implications:

- Resource misallocation has led to China not fulfilling its potential growth.
- There is a need to redistribute wealth through social programmes and taxation policies.
 - O Common Prosperity Plan.



China Eyes Green Transition in Economy

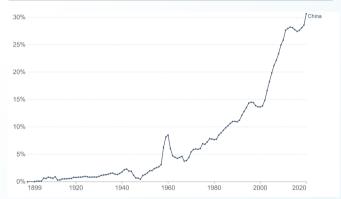
China's Pledge

- To peak carbon emissions by 2030 (requires \$2.2 trillion USD)
- To become carbon neutral by 2060

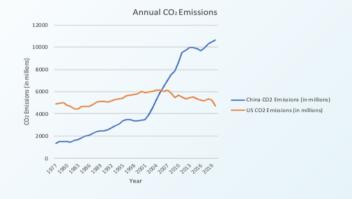
Path to Carbon Neutrality: 14th Five Year Plan (2021-2025)

- Binding targets for energy & carbon intensity, non-fossil fuel use
- National, sectoral and technology plans to be adopted
- Focus on GDP increase of emerging sectors from 12% to 17% by 2025

30.65% Share of Global CO2 Emissions in 2020



Source: Our World in Data



Green Finance in China

Building a Green Financial System

- supporting green and low carbon investments and projects
- against investments that cause pollution

National Emissions Trading System (ETS)

- Incentivise businesses, investors and other market participants to contribute to China's decarbonisation and clean energy transition
- Gradual expansion of sectoral coverage to steel, non-ferrous metals and cement expected

Decarbonisation Guidelines

- Requiring communities and enterprises to go green
- Force **production methods** to change

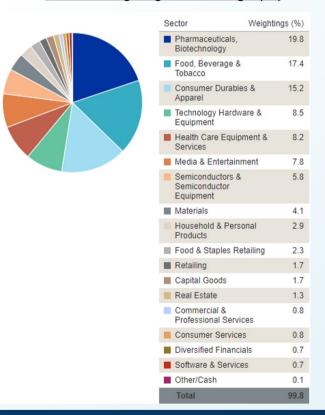
Implications

- Requires all social sectors to prioritise sustainability in their financial activities
- Low carbon soon incorporated in daily lifestyle
- Green funding towards renewable energy technologies and green transportation
- Domestic green sectors will likely benefit

China's New Economy ETF by VanEck

- CNEW: VanEck China New Economy ETF has a portfolio of fundamentally sound companies in China
- Invest in growth sectors making up 'the New Economy' of China
 - Technology
 - Healthcare
 - Consumer Staples
 - Consumer Discretionary
- Risks
- Regulatory
- Global Ties with the West

Sector Weightage & Holdings (%)



KURE MSCI All China Health Care Index ETF

- China is the **second largest** healthcare market globally with total healthcare expenditures reaching \$1.1 trillion in 2019, increasing at an average annual growth rate of 11% over the last 5 years (2019)
- China's healthcare market with per capita health spending at just \$501,
 compared to an average of over \$5,700 for the world's top eight healthcare markets.
- KURE ETF focuses on Large Cap Equity for Healthcare mainly pharmaceutical sectors
- Invest in:
 - Generic Pharmaceuticals
 - Hospital Administration
 - Biotechnology
 - Medical Equipment Production
 - Healthcare

KURE Holdings & Weightage (%)



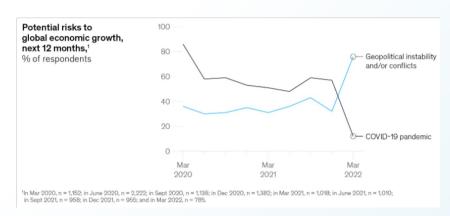
Our Forecasts & Recommendation

Short Term, we forecast:

- Current Geopolitical Conflicts continues to overshadow all other risks to growth
- More downbeat & Uncertainty is expected until China is done settling their prime economical issues

Long Term, we forecast:

- On shore Chinese Equity and government bonds returning to a substantial premium over developed markets
- Further Capital Market Reforms and Openings
- Growth of Green Bonds and Social Impact
- Great long term upside potential **BUY** opportunity





Source: World Federation of Exchanges; data as of December 2020. China: Shanghai and Shenzhen stock exchanges. U.S.: NYSE Euronext and Nasdag.