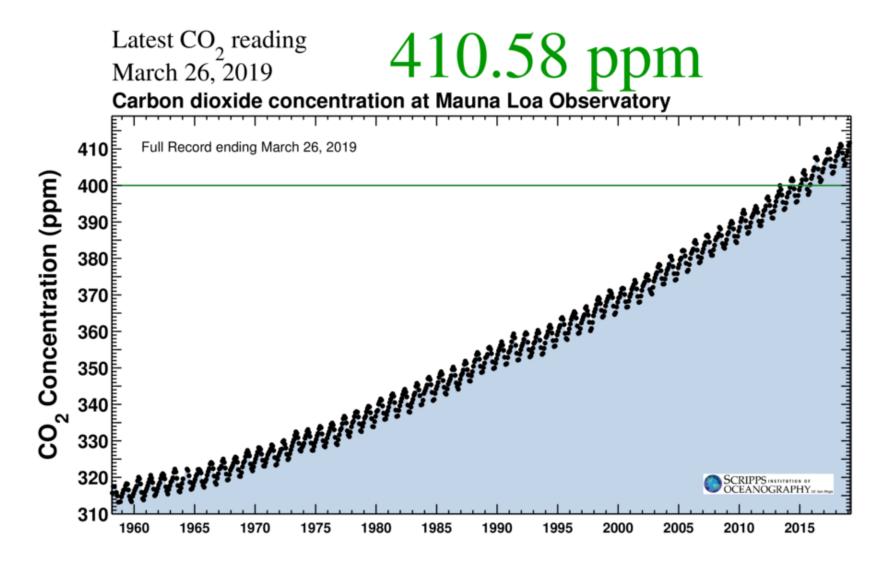


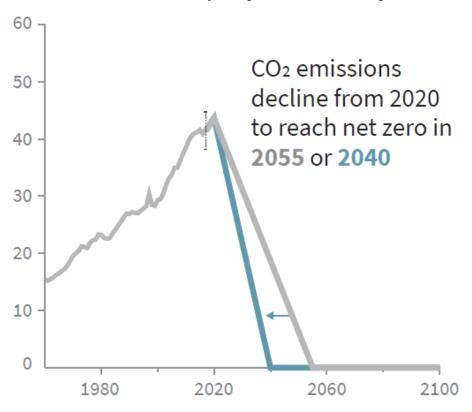
why?

Keeling Curve



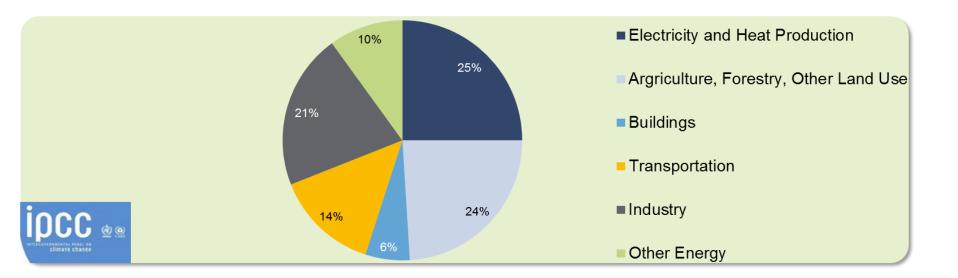
Transition or Disruption?

b) Stylized net global CO₂ emission pathways Billion tonnes CO₂ per year (GtCO₂/yr)



IPCC SR1.5, Issued Post IPCC 48, 6 October 2018

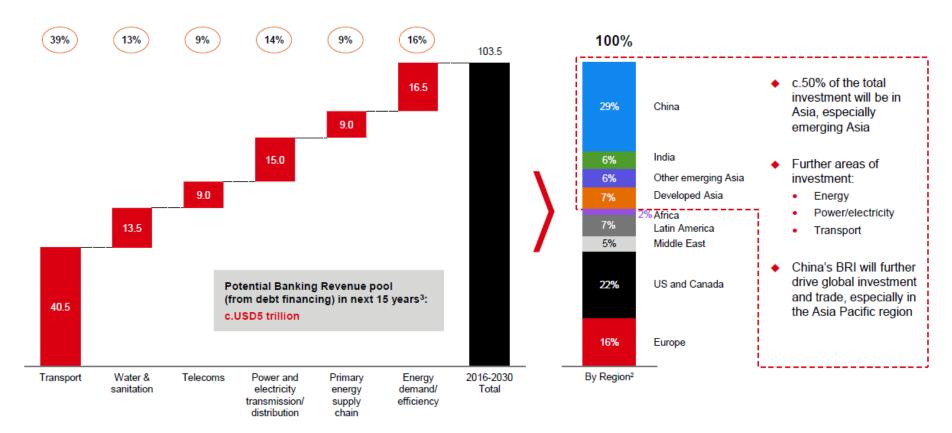
Greenhouse Gas Emissions



4 Levers

$$Carbon(T) = Popn \times \frac{GDP\left(\$\right)}{Popn} \times \frac{Energy\left(kwhr\right)}{GDP\left(\$\right)} \times \frac{Carbon(T)}{Energy\left(kwhr\right)}$$

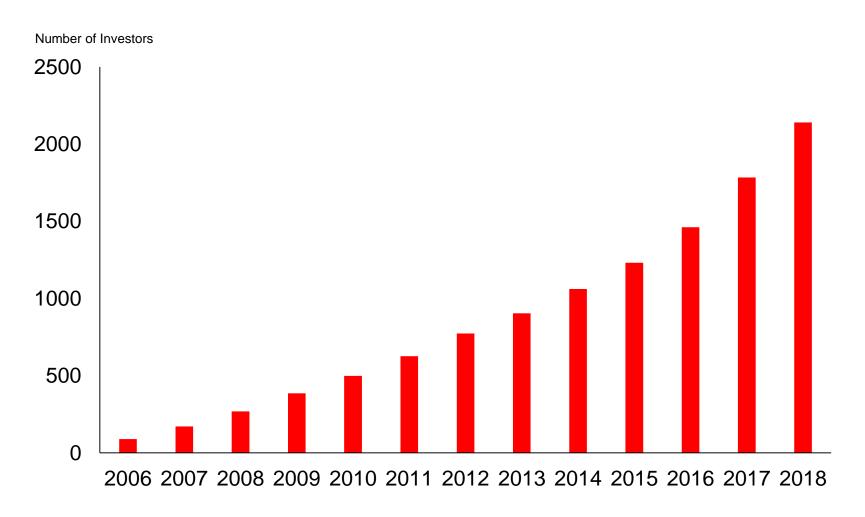
\$100 trillion spend required



Notes:

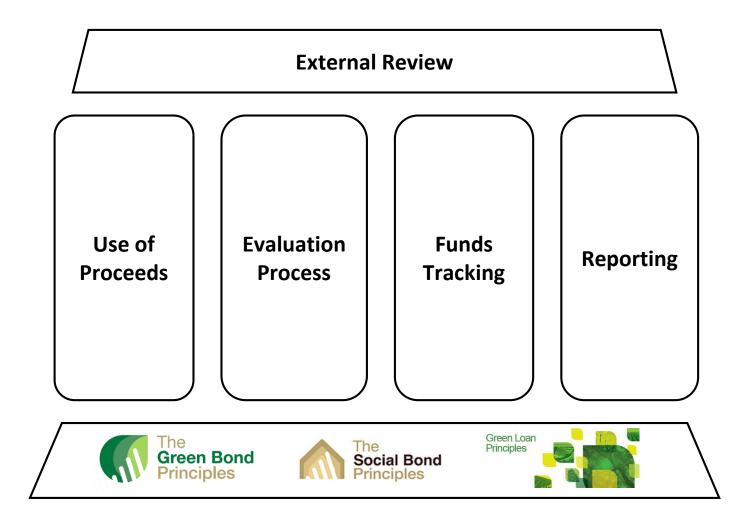
- OECD, IEA, Investing in Climate, Investment in Growth, July 2017; The OECD estimates that for infrastructure to be consistent with a 2°C 66% scenario, investment needs to amount to USD6.9 trillion per year in the next 15 years, an increase of about 10% in total infrastructure investment from the reference estimate of USD6.3 trillion
- McKinsey, "Bridging Global Infrastructure Gaps" June 2016
- HSBC estimation

Number of Signatories to the Principles for Responsible Investment



Source: UNPRI Database, 14th October 2018

Sustainable Bonds and Green Loans



Definitions

"Green" (GBP / GLP)

Renewable energy
Low carbon transport
Digital product / services
Energy efficiency / buildings
Environmental services
Agriculture
Natural resource protection
Climate adaptation

"Climate friendly"
"Transition"

Efficient hydrocarbons

- Natural gas for energy
- Fugitive avoidance
- Production, transport, processing, burning (refining, chemicals, materials, transport)

Nuclear
Sustainable palm
Circular plastic

Green, Social & Sustainability Bond Market Snapshot

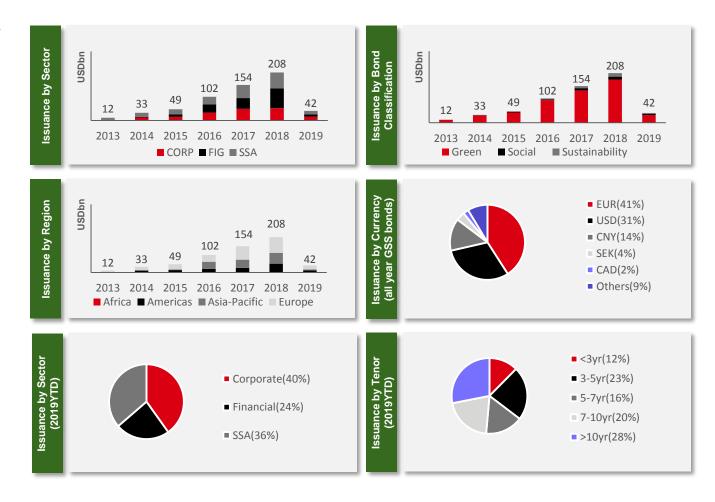
2019 issuance stands at USD42bn YTD

Green/Social/Sustainability
Bond issuance for FY18
reached over USD208bn (647
deals) vs USD154bn (435
deals) in FY2017, representing
a YoY increase of 49% in
terms of number of deals, and
35% increase in terms of value

2019YTD sector split is: Corp(40%), FIG(24%), SSA(36%)

All years predominant currencies are: EUR(41%), USD(31%), CNY(14%), SEK(4%), And issuance has been seen from institutions across 48 different countries in FY2017-2018

Approximately 26% of the green bonds issued have a 'AAA' weighted average rating, followed by 'AA'(16%), 'A'(16%), 'BBB'(7%), 'BB'(1%), 'B'(1%), 'CCC'(<0.5%)

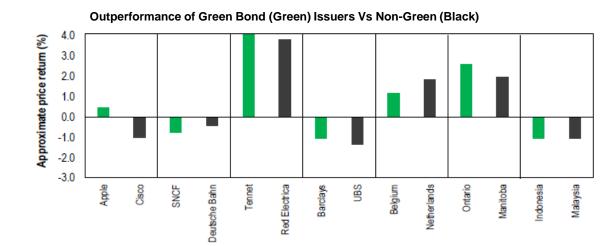


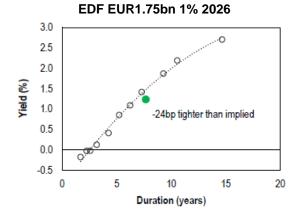
HSBC Green, Social, Sustainability Bond database – based on Dealogic, CBI, Bloomberg, as of 1st Mar 2019
 Based on the weighted average ratings from Moody's, S&P and Fitch (where available)
 The data presented above is to the best of our knowledge and may not be fully representative of the SRI market

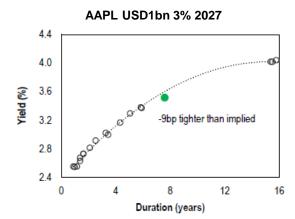
Pricing Impacts

Green Issuers Outperform

Green Bonds Higher Price, Less Volatile







Outperformance of Green Indices



- —Bloomberg Barclays Global-Aggregate Total Return Index Value Hedged EUR
- —Bloomberg Barclays MSCI Global Green Bond Index Total Return Index

中国绿色债券市场 2018











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GOLD PARTNER



Hong Kong

Green bond market briefing

Green bonds from Hong Kong issuers: USD4:9bn overall; USD2.3bn in 2018, or 4.6x 2017 volume Green bonds arranged and issued in Hong Kong; USD16bn overall; USD11bn in 2018 ' Growth expected particularly from government and non-financial corporates

A burgeoning green bond market underpinned by government's push and incentives

Real estate investment trust Link REIT issued the first green bond from Hong Kong in 2016: a USD500m benchmark-size deal. But it wasn't until 2018 that the market started to pick up speed with private sector companies issuing debut green bonds.

The turning point came when a series of policy signals and measures were announced by the Hong Kong government in late 2017. They aim to promote green finance development by creating liquidity, supporting integrity and providing incentives for green bonds.

In October 2017, the Chief Executive of the Hong Kong government included green finance agenda in the Policy Address, followed by the government's announcement in early 2018 to issue sovereign green bonds. The HKD100bn (USD12.8bn) Hong Kong Government Green Bond Programme is one of the world's largest.

The launch of the Green Finance Certification Scheme, which references international standards, by the government-backed Hong Kong Quality Assurance Agency (HKQAA) and the rolling out of the Green Bond Grant Scheme by the government to help issuers offset the administrative costs of green bond issuance, are also measures that lay the groundwork for robust market growth.

The private sector drove 2018 issuance

MTR, the owner and operator of the metro system, is the largest Hong Kong issuer, with 8 labelled green bonds issued since 2016. In 2017, Hong Kong & China Gas joined the market with two green bonds financing for waste-to-energy projects.

In 2018, there were 9 Hong Kong issuers. They brought USD2.3bn worth of green bonds and green loans to market, 4.6 times higher than 2017 issuance (USD501m). Eight of the issuers are private sector companies, all of which are non-financial corporates. MTR also continued to tap the market with green bonds, but it only accounted for a very small fraction (c.3%) in terms of market share.

MTR is the largest and most frequent green bond issuer with eight green bond deals since 2016, for a total of USD1.1bn. Property entities Link REIT and Swire Properties are also amone the top issuers, and both have issued benchmark-sized deal of USD500m.

Green loans became a strong feature in the Hong Kong market in 2018, making up 22% of the annual issuance. Green loans made to Leo Paper Group Finance and New World Development. Both received external reviews from HKQAA.

Allocations to buildings dominate at 37%

In addition to property companies such as Hang Lung Properties, Landsea Green Group and New World Development, MTR - a pioneer of financing public transit through real estate and the value capture model - has also contributed to the green building sector through its

Climate Bonds approach to determining a bond's country

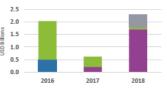
Climate Bonds uses the country of risk to determine how to assign a country to each bond.

For unsecured bonds, the country of risk is determined by the domicile of the issuer. If it is a fully owned subsidiary. then the domicile of the parent or group.

For secured bonds, the country where the assets used as security are located is taken into account and typically. drives the decision. However, a parent guarantee or other recourse to a parent company in another domicile would influence the determination

We do not take denomination currency of the issue, venue of listing or similar factors into account.

Hong Kong issuers have issued USD4.9bn since 2016



Financial corporate ■ Non-financial corporate ■ Government-backed entity III Loan

37% of proceeds allocated to low-carbon buildings



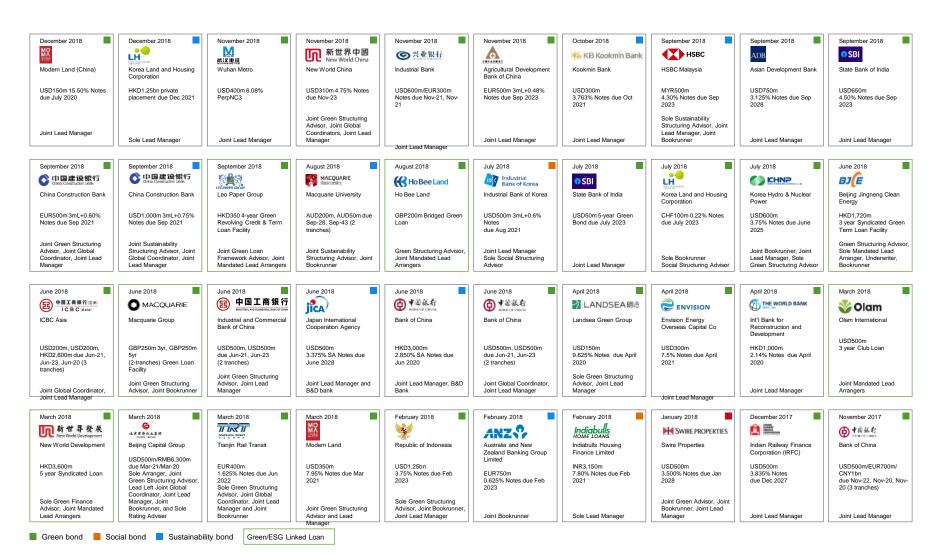
* Note: HKMA figures capture green bonds, for which a majority of bond arranging activities take place in Hong Kong. See p. 3.

Hong Kong green bond market briefing Climate Bonds Initiative





2018 HSBC Sustainable Finance



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