

In US\$ terms, the Indian stock market index was up over 38% in the 12 months to end February. This is nearly 4 times the wider Emerging Markets index and well over 50% better than MSCI China over the same period. It could be argued that negativity towards China has been India's gain: risk seeking investors inclined towards Emerging Markets have been vacating China in favour of India. Anecdotally, we've heard from Chinese companies that their foreign investor visits are down by 90-95%, while Indian conferences are full, with standing room only.

Rather than speculate on when the sentimental tide may turn (or otherwise), we explore both countries from a different angle in this short note. Michelle Brown, our senior ESG analyst, has recently conducted due diligence visits to both. In Emerging Markets, we are not seeking perfect companies as a starting point. Rather, our research and company meetings will work from the current starting point to explore the topics that we believe are material to our investment cases, in the pursuit of strong financial returns. Often, these relate to how companies interact with the stakeholders around them over the long term. Two of the more significant case studies from her trip follow: Reliance Industries and Zijin Mining, two companies we've been following closely for some time.

Let's start with energy. In a world focussed on decarbonisation, the basics can get lost: without energy, businesses won't thrive, essential services won't be met, children won't have lights to do their homework, and ultimately, economies won't grow. China and India have been exceptional at increasing access to energy. Whereas only 50% of the population in China had access to electricity at the end of the 1980s, by 2005 this was 98%. In India, this transformation took place a bit later – in 1995, only 50% had access to electricity, but by 2020 it was 99%. However, both countries face the challenge of providing reliable and affordable energy while also combatting air pollution and decarbonising. A balancing act is emerging; both countries are leading the way in renewable energy and capacity for development here whilst at the same time being heavily reliant on fossil fuels (82% of primary energy consumption in China and 88% in India).

India's Reliance Industries provides a real-world example of this dichotomy and is a company we continue to be excited about. The company aims to 'have the world's most affordable green energy within this decade' and will make a significant contribution to India's renewable energy. At the same time, Reliance contributes 30% of India's gas requirements, and its various businesses (including oil-to-chemical, telecommunications, and retail) are energy-hungry. The company's decarbonisation plans sit alongside its new energy investments via solar manufacturing with energy storage, electrolyser manufacturing and green hydrogen production.

During Michelle's visit, Reliance explained that the solar PV manufacturing facility is expected to be ready within the year, and by early 2027, both the solar and battery facilities are expected to be operational and integrated. She was impressed with how quickly this has happened, given that it was not even on the table a few years ago. The company is not known for detailed disclosures on some topics, and in 2023, we encouraged additional reporting on methane and enquired about Scope 3 emissions beyond their telecoms business. Ultimately, better disclosures can make companies such as Reliance more palatable investments for foreign shareholders, thus raising the potential long term valuation multiples they can command.

India's corporate environment has often been criticised for being dominated by large conglomerates intertwined with the government. We wouldn't contest that, but history has shown that it has often helped achieve some important large-scale projects. In Reliance's case, good relationships with the government, large capital budgets and an existing energy network are a recipe for getting things done. We've seen this play out in traditional energy, then telecoms, and is now bearing fruit in green energy.

We expect some analysts to be impatient and demand immediate results, but a patient approach should be our edge here. We understand the long-term potential of the new energy business and trust the company's capital allocation track record, which should afford it long-term success.

Michelle's China visit took her to the Zijinshan copper mine, one of the key copper assets controlled by Zijin Mining. Our previous monthly commentary spoke to our interest in copper as an undersupplied yet vital resource in renewable infrastructure globally, where we expect price rises over the long term. Copper is one of the key starting blocks in the EV supply chain, as well as wind and solar power. Zijin mines materials which are essential for the energy transition, but how the company addresses social and environmental topics can affect the success of the mine and ultimately the financial returns it can generate. We have been encouraging their adherence to international norms and best

practice through improved preparedness and reporting.

Throughout 2022-23, we also spoke with the company on its approach to human rights and the environment, and our colleague Lin from our Shanghai office visited the Ashele mine in September. More recently, in Fujian, Michelle and Lin met with management and one of the directors who oversee environmental, social, and governance issues at the Shanghang headquarters. Meeting in person to share perspectives was helpful for our engagement and appreciated by the company.

Among other topics, the discussion with the company was about international concerns about Xinjiang and reports of risks of forced labour. The company could benefit from providing more assurance to shareholders on how it upholds its fundamental commitments to rights at work, as referenced in its own standards. The company commented that it would continue prioritising human rights and audit to international standards, which was reassuring.

In Beijing, Michelle and Lin also stopped in to see the local representative of the International Labour Organisation (ILO). They reminded us that some of the social topics in China remain sensitive and may not get the same attention, especially publicly, as topics more firmly in the environmental realm. The opportunity for companies to promote fundamental principles and rights at work, as well as the challenges of social audits, were highlighted in the discussion. We were surprised to hear that we were the first investor to knock on their door seeking a dialogue.

We are very aware of our key role as stewards of your capital, in holding the companies we own on your behalf to account. This is directly related to the long-term return potential of these investments. We hope these short case studies give you some insight into how we do this, though we'd be delighted to discuss this further if it's of interest.

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