

Financial Institutions Group
Commercial Banks

Equity – India

Overweight

Target price (INR)	362.00
Share price (INR)	248.95
Potential return (%)	45.4

Note: Potential return equals the percentage difference between the current share price and the target price

Performance	1M	3M	12M
Absolute (%)	-13.2	1.0	-14.8
Relative^ (%)	-4.6	4.4	3.1

Index^ BOMBAY SE SENSITIVE INDEX

 RIC INBK.BO
 Bloomberg IIB IN

 Market cap (USDm) 2,225
 Market cap (INRm) 116,182

Free float (%) 83

2 December 2011**Tejas Mehta***
 Analyst
 HSBC Securities & Capital Markets
 (India) Private Limited
 +9122 22681243
 tejasmehta@hsbc.co.in
Sachin Sheth*
 Analyst
 HSBC Securities & Capital Markets
 (India) Private Limited
 +91 22 2268 1224
 sachinsheth@hsbc.co.in
Todd Dunivant*
 Head of Banks Research, Asia Pacific
 The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking
 Corporation Limited
 +852 2996 6599
 tdunivant@hsbc.com.hk

 View HSBC Global Research at:
<http://www.research.hsbc.com>

*Employed by a non-US affiliate of HSBC Securities (USA) Inc, and is not registered/qualified pursuant to FINRA regulations

 Issuer of report: HSBC Securities and
 Capital Markets
 (India) Private Limited

**Disclaimer &
 Disclosures**

This report must be read with the disclosures and the analyst certifications in the Disclosure appendix, and with the Disclaimer, which forms part of it

IndusInd Bank (IIB)

OW: Interesting takeaways on CV cycle and savings rate

- ▶ **CV segment still going strong, mainly due to IIB's gaining market share and rural economy's doing well**
- ▶ **Savings rate increase should have a small short-term impact but long-term neutral; asset quality remains stable**
- ▶ **Reiterate Overweight rating with target price of INR362, which implies a potential return of 45.4%**

We met with IndusInd Bank management to pick up key trends in the CV market and their initial experience on savings rate deregulation.

Commercial vehicle business still going strong: The CV segment for IIB has been growing at 37% YoY in the current fiscal year, despite moderation in CV cycle. Management has guided that the growth is likely to remain robust in the current fiscal year, the key reasons being: (a) PSU banks and marginal NBFCs are exiting the market, helping incumbents to grow market share, (b) while CV sales usually have had a high correlation with IIP, incrementally increasing rural prosperity, driven by NREGA* and higher MSPs** and supporting CV demand; (c) ongoing rural infrastructure projects also have contributed to CV demand; (d) ongoing shift of market share from railways to roadways is due to improving road infrastructure; (e) LCV growth remains strong at 20-25% due to last-mile connectivity's building up in rural areas; and (f) freight rates have remained firm and appear likely to remain so, implying continued profitability for truck operators.

Asset quality remains robust: IIB has not seen any major concerns building up on its loan book. Vehicle portfolio continues to do well with low delinquencies, while corporate segment is largely working-capital finance, where the book is behaving well. The bank is looking to build up floating provision buffer over the next few quarters as a counter-cyclical measure.

Savings rate increase – small short-term impact, long-term neutral: IIB is one of the few banks that increased its savings rate to 6%. While it expects a near-term impact on NIM of ~3-4bps, expected improvement in CASA traction and the recent base-rate hike should help them remain margin-neutral over 2-3 quarters. Interestingly, bulk SA in the system is likely to be interest rate-sensitive; however, retail SA should largely be rate-agnostic.

Valuation: IIB is trading at 12-month forward multiples of 12.6x PE and 2.4x PB. We value IIB at 19x PE and 2.7x PB, thereby retaining our 12-month target price of INR362, implying a potential return of 45.4%. We reiterate our Overweight rating. We continue to see a structural growth story unfolding with new drivers emerging over the next few years as it gains size. Key risks: further policy tightening by RBI and higher-than-expected loan slippages.

* National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme. ** Minimum support price.

Financials & valuation

Financial statements

Year to	03/2011a	03/2012e	03/2013e	03/2014e
P&L summary (INRm)				
Net interest income	13,765	17,293	22,534	28,990
Net fees/commissions	4,111	6,092	8,128	10,700
Trading profits	404	525	578	636
Other income	2,621	3,436	4,459	5,699
Total income	20,902	27,347	35,698	46,025
Operating expense	-10,085	-13,265	-17,140	-21,918
Bad debt charge	-1,612	-1,799	-2,315	-2,968
Other	-407	-324	-474	-559
HSBC PBT	8,798	11,959	15,768	20,580
Exceptionals	0	0	0	0
PBT	8,798	11,959	15,768	20,580
Taxation	-3,025	-4,006	-5,282	-6,894
Minorities + preferences	0	0	0	0
Attributable profit	5,773	7,953	10,486	13,686
HSBC attributable profit	5,773	7,953	10,486	13,686

Balance sheet summary (INRm)

Ordinary equity	38,169	44,650	53,173	64,297
HSBC ordinary equity	38,169	44,650	53,173	64,297
Customer loans	261,656	334,509	428,068	547,916
Debt securities holdings	159,694	194,874	243,960	304,345
Customer deposits	327,874	408,511	530,192	683,113
Interest earning assets	385,637	491,181	619,509	786,659
Total assets	456,358	567,668	718,189	907,529

Capital (%)

RWA (INRm)	307,160	404,034	528,573	697,454
Core tier 1	12.3	11.1	10.1	9.2
Total tier 1	12.3	11.1	10.1	9.2
Total capital	15.9	14.5	13.2	12.1

Ratio, growth & per share analysis

Year to	03/2011a	03/2012e	03/2013e	03/2014e
Year-on-year % change				
Total income	45.2	30.8	30.5	28.9
Operating expense	37.0	31.5	29.2	27.9
Pre-provision profit	53.7	30.2	31.8	29.9
EPS	44.0	29.6	31.8	30.5
HSBC EPS	44.0	29.6	31.8	30.5
DPS	11.2	34.9	33.3	30.6
NAV (including goodwill)	55.5	17.0	19.1	20.9

Ratios (%)

Cost/income ratio	48.2	48.5	48.0	47.6
Bad debt charge	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6
Customer loans/deposits	79.8	81.9	80.7	80.2
NPL/loan	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.2
NPL/RWA	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0
Provision to risk assets/RWA	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7
Net write-off/RWA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Coverage	72.6	72.0	72.0	72.0
ROE (including goodwill)	19.3	19.2	21.4	23.3

Per share data (INR)

EPS reported (fully diluted)	13.17	17.07	22.50	29.37
HSBC EPS (fully diluted)	13.17	17.07	22.50	29.37
DPS	2.00	2.70	3.60	4.70
NAV	81.91	95.82	114.11	137.99
NAV (including goodwill)	81.91	95.82	114.11	137.99

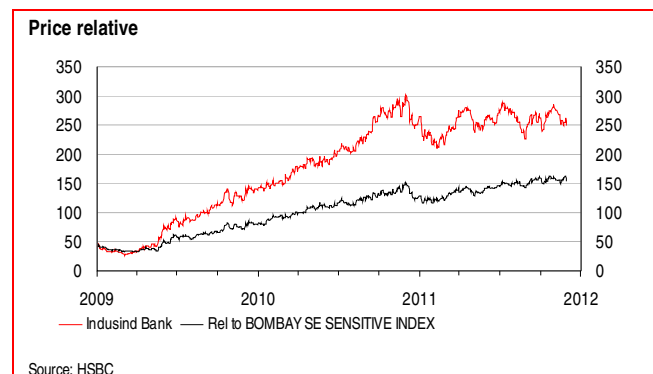
Core profitability (% RWAs) and leverage

Year to	03/2011a	03/2012e	03/2013e	03/2014e
Net interest income	5.2	4.9	4.8	4.7
Trading profits	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other income	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9
Operating expense	-3.8	-3.7	-3.7	-3.6
Pre-provision profit	4.1	4.0	4.0	3.9
Bad debt charge	-0.6	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5
HSBC attributable profit	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2
Leverage (x)	8.8	8.6	9.5	10.4
Return on average tier 1	15.3	17.8	19.7	21.3

Valuation data

Year to	03/2011a	03/2012e	03/2013e	03/2014e
PE*	18.9	14.6	11.1	8.5
Pre-provision multiple	10.1	8.2	6.3	4.8
P/NAV	3.0	2.6	2.2	1.8
Equity cash flow yield (%)	-0.2	1.0	1.5	1.6
Dividend yield (%)	0.8	1.1	1.4	1.9

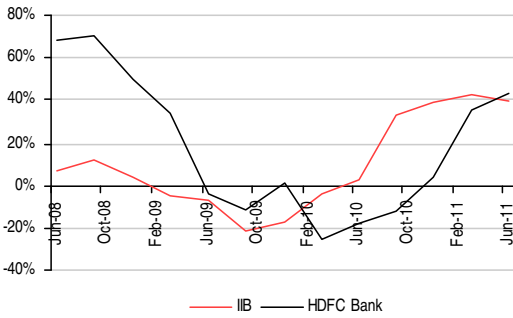
Note: * = Based on HSBC EPS (fully diluted)



Note: price at close of 30 Nov 2011

Commercial vehicle trends

Chart 1: IIB and HDFC Bank growing strongly due to improving market share

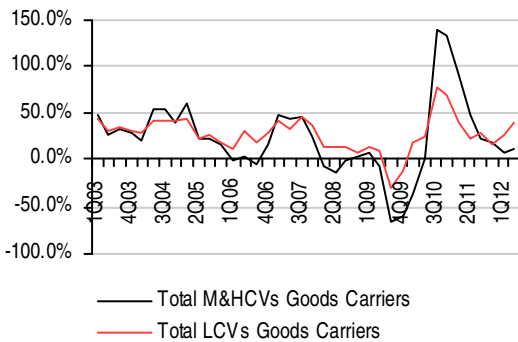


Source: Company reports, HSBC

Remarks

- ▶ IIB and HDFC Bank had robust growth in their CV loan books in the past few quarters, with both increasing in the range of 35-40% in 1HFY12.
- ▶ This is despite a slowdown in the M&HCV market; however, the LCV market has been holding up well.
- ▶ Key reasons for such growth is mainly the ability to increase market share; discussions with some large players show that PSU Banks and marginal NBFCs have been exiting the market. Smaller NBFCs, particularly, are facing a funding and capital crunch.
- ▶ Roughly half the growth for IIB and HDFC Bank appears to be coming from market growth, and the balance is market-share acquisition.

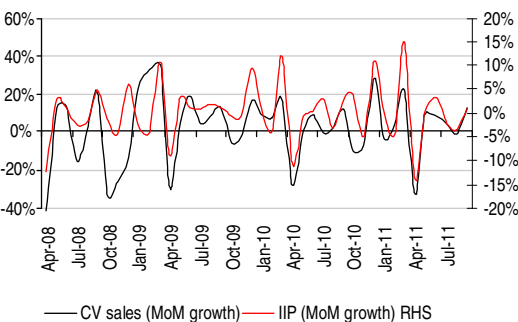
Chart 2: Long-term CV growth trend



Source: CEIC, HSBC

- ▶ Long-term demand trend suggests that M&HCV and LCVs have grown in 20s on an average over the past nine years.
- ▶ Particularly, LCV growth has been higher than M&HCV growth due to their need for last-mile connectivity. Also, LCVs usually have a shorter life span, implying higher replacement demand than M&HCVs.
- ▶ In the current fiscal year, M&HCV's growth has moderated to 8% YoY, while LCV is still growing at a strong 32% YoY.

Chart 3: CV sales have a high correlation with IIP

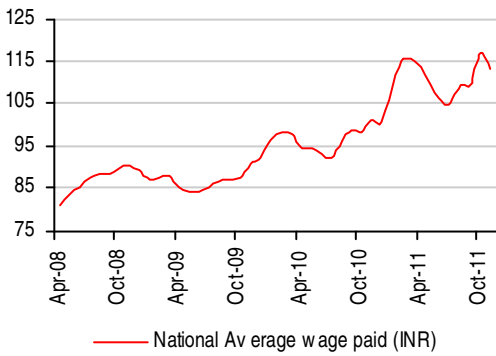


Source: CEIC, HSBC

- ▶ CVs usually have had a high correlation with IIP trends.
- ▶ While this still is a dominant driver, increasing rural prosperity and infrastructure growth in rural areas are incrementally supporting CV demand.

Commercial vehicle trends, continued

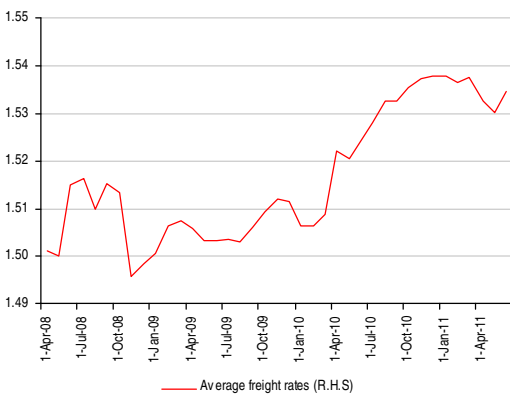
Chart 4: NREGA improving rural incomes and therefore rural consumption



Source: www.nrega.nic.in

- ▶ NREGA scheme over the past three years has been a big factor in improving incomes in rural areas.
- ▶ Wages in rural areas have increased at a CAGR of 12% during this period.
- ▶ Also, the Indian government India has continuously increased minimum support prices (MSP) for farm produce, which has also increased rural incomes.
- ▶ Overall with this increasing prosperity, rural demand for goods has remained healthy, increasing transportation needs.
- ▶ This has mainly boosted LCV growth for transportation to smaller villages and within villages.

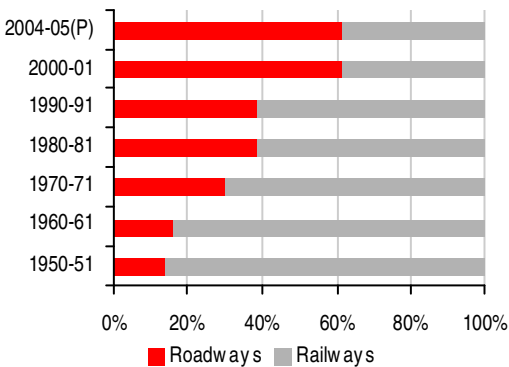
Chart 5: Freight rates remain firm



Source: TCI, Crisil Research

- ▶ While one may argue that with the economy slowing, freight rates have remained high in the past year.
- ▶ Higher freight rates have helped truck operators maintain their profitability, which has supported CV growth.

Chart 6: Roadways gaining market share from railways



Source: Planning Commission Report

- ▶ Since independence, roadways have consistently gained market share from railways due to the improving road network.
- ▶ While we have data only to 2005, the ongoing improvement of road infrastructure in terms of expanding national highways and building of industrial corridors must have given further impetus to road transportation.

Valuation and risks

Overweight rating, INR362 target price

We maintain our 12-month target price of INR362. We base our weightings for PE, PB, and EPM on macro factors influencing the industry. Historically, PE holds sway above PB in valuing banking stocks during a recovering credit cycle. As economic growth peaks, focus is likely to shift from earnings growth potential towards asset quality and the risk to book. While we had uniform 50%, 20%, and 30% weightings, respectively, we are changing the weightings for the PSU banks' segment to 20%, 50% and 30%, given the relative lack of clarity on the earnings outlook, higher volatility on bond yields, and asset quality. However, we maintain our earlier weightings for private banks, justified by greater earnings clarity and lower expected volatility of the above-mentioned factors. We thus assign 50%, 20%, and 30% weighting each to the PE, PB, and EPM components respectively, of IndusInd Bank.

Our three-stage EPM uses explicit forecasts until FY14e, followed by 10 years of semi-explicit forecasts. The final stage of 12 years (fade period) assumes convergence of ROE and COE. EPM is based on the assumptions in the following table:

IndusInd Bank: EPM assumptions

Semi-explicit forecasts for 10 yrs	
Loan CAGR	8%
Dividend payout	20%
Fade period of 12 yrs	
Risk-free rate	8%
Beta	1.0
Equity risk premium	6%
Cost of equity	14%
EPM value	157

Source: HSBC

Under our research model, for stocks without a volatility indicator, the Neutral band is 5ppt above and below our hurdle rate for Indian stocks of 11%, or 6-16% around the current share price. Our target price of INR362 suggests a potential return, including dividend yield, of 39%, which is above the Neutral band. We therefore reiterate our Overweight rating on the stock. Potential return equals the percentage difference between the current share price and the target price, including the forecast dividend yield when indicated.

IndusInd Bank: Valuation and risks summary (INR)

	PE multiple	Weighting 50% PE-based TP	PB multiple	Weighting 20% PB-based TP	Weighting 30% DCF value	Weighted target price	Downside risks
Valuation methodology	19x	493	2.7x	340	157	362	Further policy tightening by RBI, and higher-than-expected loan slippages

Source: HSBC

Disclosure appendix

Analyst Certification

The following analyst(s), economist(s), and/or strategist(s) who is(are) primarily responsible for this report, certifies(y) that the opinion(s) on the subject security(ies) or issuer(s) and/or any other views or forecasts expressed herein accurately reflect their personal view(s) and that no part of their compensation was, is or will be directly or indirectly related to the specific recommendation(s) or views contained in this research report: Tejas Mehta, Sachin Sheth and Todd Dunivant

Important disclosures

Stock ratings and basis for financial analysis

HSBC believes that investors utilise various disciplines and investment horizons when making investment decisions, which depend largely on individual circumstances such as the investor's existing holdings, risk tolerance and other considerations. Given these differences, HSBC has two principal aims in its equity research: 1) to identify long-term investment opportunities based on particular themes or ideas that may affect the future earnings or cash flows of companies on a 12 month time horizon; and 2) from time to time to identify short-term investment opportunities that are derived from fundamental, quantitative, technical or event-driven techniques on a 0-3 month time horizon and which may differ from our long-term investment rating. HSBC has assigned ratings for its long-term investment opportunities as described below.

This report addresses only the long-term investment opportunities of the companies referred to in the report. As and when HSBC publishes a short-term trading idea the stocks to which these relate are identified on the website at www.hsbcnet.com/research. Details of these short-term investment opportunities can be found under the Reports section of this website.

HSBC believes an investor's decision to buy or sell a stock should depend on individual circumstances such as the investor's existing holdings and other considerations. Different securities firms use a variety of ratings terms as well as different rating systems to describe their recommendations. Investors should carefully read the definitions of the ratings used in each research report. In addition, because research reports contain more complete information concerning the analysts' views, investors should carefully read the entire research report and should not infer its contents from the rating. In any case, ratings should not be used or relied on in isolation as investment advice.

Rating definitions for long-term investment opportunities

Stock ratings

HSBC assigns ratings to its stocks in this sector on the following basis:

For each stock we set a required rate of return calculated from the cost of equity for that stock's domestic or, as appropriate, regional market established by our strategy team. The price target for a stock represents the value the analyst expects the stock to reach over our performance horizon. The performance horizon is 12 months. For a stock to be classified as Overweight, the potential return, which equals the percentage difference between the current share price and the target price, including the forecast dividend yield when indicated, must exceed the required return by at least 5 percentage points over the next 12 months (or 10 percentage points for a stock classified as Volatile*). For a stock to be classified as Underweight, the stock must be expected to underperform its required return by at least 5 percentage points over the next 12 months (or 10 percentage points for a stock classified as Volatile*). Stocks between these bands are classified as Neutral.

Our ratings are re-calibrated against these bands at the time of any 'material change' (initiation of coverage, change of volatility status or change in price target). Notwithstanding this, and although ratings are subject to ongoing management review, expected returns will be permitted to move outside the bands as a result of normal share price fluctuations without necessarily triggering a rating change.

*A stock will be classified as volatile if its historical volatility has exceeded 40%, if the stock has been listed for less than 12 months (unless it is in an industry or sector where volatility is low) or if the analyst expects significant volatility. However, stocks which we do not consider volatile may in fact also behave in such a way. Historical volatility is defined as the past month's average of the daily 365-day moving average volatilities. In order to avoid misleadingly frequent changes in rating, however, volatility has to move 2.5 percentage points past the 40% benchmark in either direction for a stock's status to change.

Rating distribution for long-term investment opportunities

As of 01 December 2011, the distribution of all ratings published is as follows:

Overweight (Buy)	54%	(27% of these provided with Investment Banking Services)
Neutral (Hold)	35%	(22% of these provided with Investment Banking Services)
Underweight (Sell)	11%	(13% of these provided with Investment Banking Services)

Share price and rating changes for long-term investment opportunities

IndusInd Bank (INBK.BO) Share Price performance INR Vs HSBC rating history



Source: HSBC

Recommendation & price target history

From	To	Date
N/A	Overweight	08 October 2010
Target Price	Value	Date
Price 1	400.00	08 October 2010
Price 2	362.00	18 October 2011

Source: HSBC

HSBC & Analyst disclosures

Disclosure checklist

Company	Ticker	Recent price	Price Date	Disclosure
INDUSIND BANK	INBK.BO	248.95	30-Nov-2011	4, 7

Source: HSBC

- 1 HSBC* has managed or co-managed a public offering of securities for this company within the past 12 months.
- 2 HSBC expects to receive or intends to seek compensation for investment banking services from this company in the next 3 months.
- 3 At the time of publication of this report, HSBC Securities (USA) Inc. is a Market Maker in securities issued by this company.
- 4 As of 31 October 2011 HSBC beneficially owned 1% or more of a class of common equity securities of this company.
- 5 As of 31 October 2011, this company was a client of HSBC or had during the preceding 12 month period been a client of and/or paid compensation to HSBC in respect of investment banking services.
- 6 As of 31 October 2011, this company was a client of HSBC or had during the preceding 12 month period been a client of and/or paid compensation to HSBC in respect of non-investment banking-securities related services.
- 7 As of 31 October 2011, this company was a client of HSBC or had during the preceding 12 month period been a client of and/or paid compensation to HSBC in respect of non-securities services.
- 8 A covering analyst/s has received compensation from this company in the past 12 months.
- 9 A covering analyst/s or a member of his/her household has a financial interest in the securities of this company, as detailed below.
- 10 A covering analyst/s or a member of his/her household is an officer, director or supervisory board member of this company, as detailed below.
- 11 At the time of publication of this report, HSBC is a non-US Market Maker in securities issued by this company and/or in securities in respect of this company

Analysts, economists, and strategists are paid in part by reference to the profitability of HSBC which includes investment banking revenues.

For disclosures in respect of any company mentioned in this report, please see the most recently published report on that company available at www.hsbcnet.com/research.

* HSBC Legal Entities are listed in the Disclaimer below.

Additional disclosures

- 1 This report is dated as at 02 December 2011.
- 2 All market data included in this report are dated as at close 01 December 2011, unless otherwise indicated in the report.
- 3 HSBC has procedures in place to identify and manage any potential conflicts of interest that arise in connection with its Research business. HSBC's analysts and its other staff who are involved in the preparation and dissemination of Research operate and have a management reporting line independent of HSBC's Investment Banking business. Information Barrier procedures are in place between the Investment Banking and Research businesses to ensure that any confidential and/or price sensitive information is handled in an appropriate manner.
- 4 As of 31 October 2011, HSBC and/or its affiliates (including the funds, portfolios and investment clubs in securities managed by such entities) either, directly or indirectly, own or are involved in the acquisition, sale or intermediation of, 1% or more of the total capital of the subject companies securities in the market for the following Company(ies):
INDUSIND BANK

Disclaimer

** Legal entities as at 04 March 2011*

'UAE' HSBC Bank Middle East Limited, Dubai; 'HK' The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited, Hong Kong; 'TW' HSBC Securities (Taiwan) Corporation Limited; 'CA' HSBC Securities (Canada) Inc, Toronto; HSBC Bank, Paris Branch; HSBC France; 'DE' HSBC Trinkaus & Burkhardt AG, Düsseldorf; 000 HSBC Bank (RR), Moscow; 'IN' HSBC Securities and Capital Markets (India) Private Limited, Mumbai; 'JP' HSBC Securities (Japan) Limited, Tokyo; 'EG' HSBC Securities Egypt SAE, Cairo; 'CN' HSBC Investment Bank Asia Limited, Beijing Representative Office; The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited, Singapore Branch; The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited, Seoul Securities Branch; The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited, Seoul Branch; HSBC Securities (South Africa) (Pty) Ltd, Johannesburg; 'GR' HSBC Securities SA, Athens; HSBC Bank plc, London, Madrid, Milan, Stockholm, Tel Aviv; 'US' HSBC Securities (USA) Inc, New York; HSBC Yatirim Menkul Degerler AS, Istanbul; HSBC México, SA, Institución de Banca Múltiple, Grupo Financiero HSBC; HSBC Bank Brasil SA – Banco Múltiplo; HSBC Bank Australia Limited; HSBC Bank Argentina SA; HSBC Saudi Arabia Limited; The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited, New Zealand Branch

Issuer of report

HSBC Securities and Capital Markets (India) Private Limited

Registered Office

52/60 Mahatma Gandhi Road

Fort, Mumbai 400 001, India

Telephone: +91 22 2267 4921

Fax: +91 22 2263 1983

Website: www.research.hsbc.com

This document has been issued by HSBC Securities and Capital Markets (India) Private Limited ("HSBC") for the information of its customers only. HSBC Securities and Capital Markets (India) Private Limited is regulated by the Securities and Exchange Board of India. If it is received by a customer of an affiliate of HSBC, its provision to the recipient is subject to the terms of business in place between the recipient and such affiliate. This document is not and should not be construed as an offer to sell or the solicitation of an offer to purchase or subscribe for any investment. HSBC has based this document on information obtained from sources it believes to be reliable but which it has not independently verified; HSBC makes no guarantee, representation or warranty and accepts no responsibility or liability as to its accuracy or completeness. Expressions of opinion are those of the Research Division of HSBC only and are subject to change without notice. HSBC and its affiliates and/or their officers, directors and employees may have positions in any securities mentioned in this document (or in any related investment) and may from time to time add to or dispose of any such securities (or investment). HSBC and its affiliates may act as market maker or have assumed an underwriting commitment in the securities of companies discussed in this document (or in related investments), may sell them to or buy them from customers on a principal basis and may also perform or seek to perform investment banking or underwriting services for or relating to those companies and may also be represented in the supervisory board or any other committee of those companies. The information and opinions contained within the research reports are based upon publicly available information and rates of taxation applicable at the time of publication which are subject to change from time to time. Past performance is not necessarily a guide to future performance. The value of any investment or income may go down as well as up and you may not get back the full amount invested. Where an investment is denominated in a currency other than the local currency of the recipient of the research report, changes in the exchange rates may have an adverse effect on the value, price or income of that investment. In case of investments for which there is no recognised market it may be difficult for investors to sell their investments or to obtain reliable information about its value or the extent of the risk to which it is exposed.

HSBC Securities (USA) Inc. accepts responsibility for the content of this research report prepared by its non-US foreign affiliate. All U.S. persons receiving and/or accessing this report and wishing to effect transactions in any security discussed herein should do so with HSBC Securities (USA) Inc. in the United States and not with its non-US foreign affiliate, the issuer of this report.

In the UK this report may only be distributed to persons of a kind described in Article 19(5) of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 (Financial Promotion) Order 2001. The protections afforded by the UK regulatory regime are available only to those dealing with a representative of HSBC Bank plc in the UK. In Singapore, this publication is distributed by The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited, Singapore Branch for the general information of institutional investors or other persons specified in Sections 274 and 304 of the Securities and Futures Act (Chapter 289) ("SFA") and accredited investors and other persons in accordance with the conditions specified in Sections 275 and 305 of the SFA. This publication is not a prospectus as defined in the SFA. It may not be further distributed in whole or in part for any purpose. The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited Singapore Branch is regulated by the Monetary Authority of Singapore. Recipients in Singapore should contact a "Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited, Singapore Branch" representative in respect of any matters arising from, or in connection with this report. In Australia, this publication has been distributed by The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited (ABN 65 117 925 970, AFSL 301737) for the general information of its "wholesale" customers (as defined in the Corporations Act 2001). Where distributed to retail customers, this research is distributed by HSBC Bank Australia Limited (AFSL No. 232595). These respective entities make no representations that the products or services mentioned in this document are available to persons in Australia or are necessarily suitable for any particular person or appropriate in accordance with local law. No consideration has been given to the particular investment objectives, financial situation or particular needs of any recipient. This publication is distributed in New Zealand by The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited, New Zealand Branch.

In Japan, this publication has been distributed by HSBC Securities (Japan) Limited. In Hong Kong, this document has been distributed by The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited in the conduct of its Hong Kong regulated business for the information of its institutional and professional customers; it is not intended for and should not be distributed to retail customers in Hong Kong. The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited makes no representations that the products or services mentioned in this document are available to persons in Hong Kong or are necessarily suitable for any particular person or appropriate in accordance with local law. All inquiries by such recipients must be directed to The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited. In Korea, this publication is distributed by The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited, Seoul Securities Branch ("HBAP SLS") for the general information of professional investors specified in Article 9 of the Financial Investment Services and Capital Markets Act ("FSCMA"). This publication is not a prospectus as defined in the FSCMA. It may not be further distributed in whole or in part for any purpose. HBAP SLS is regulated by the Financial Services Commission and the Financial Supervisory Service of Korea.

© Copyright. HSBC Securities and Capital Markets (India) Private Limited 2011, ALL RIGHTS RESERVED. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted, on any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording, or otherwise, without the prior written permission of HSBC Securities and Capital Markets (India) Private Limited. MICA (P) 208/04/2011 and MICA (P) 040/04/2011