GLOBAL LONG-TERM UNCONSTRAINED

Stock Insights

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Our monthly highlights on company newsflow

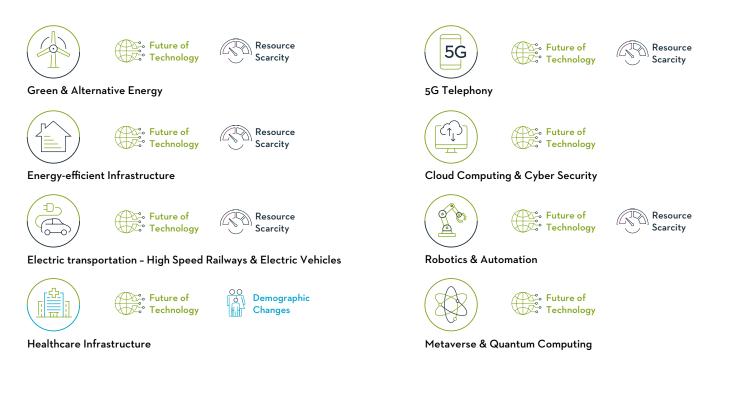
ASML and Semiconductor special

- Capital Markets Day delivers visibility on thematic semiconductor demand drivers over the next decade
- Impact of US export controls and US Chips act on semiconductor companies

Our long-term fundamental approach

Our research is focused on finding undervalued companies operating in industries with high barriers to entry, and that have dominant market positions, strong pricing power, low disruption risk, high structural growth prospects, generating high returns or with the potential to generate high returns over time, with solid balance sheets and compounding cash flows, and that have strong corporate culture and quality management, and sustainable business models well positioned in a transitioning world.

Our three mega-trends, (i) Demographic Changes, (ii) Future of Technology, and (iii) Resource Scarcity, provides us with opportunities to capture long term structural growth themes. Within these mega-trends, there are thematic opportunities with supportive structural growth prospects, such as the eight medium-term opportunities that we have identified.



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Zehrid Osmani Head of Global Long-Term Unconstrained



ASML, Netherlands, Information Technology

Capital Markets Day delivers visibility on thematic semiconductor demand drivers over the next decade

In our view, ASML, the Dutch semiconductor equipment manufacturer, is one of the few companies that can talk credibly about 2030's outlook, despite today's low macroeconomic visibility. We attended the Capital Markets Day (CMD) in November and have since followed up with Investor Relations in December.

Global trends expected to double semiconductor market by 2030

ASML highlighted analyst estimates that the semiconductor market is set to double by 2030, with sales increasing from US\$0.6 trillion in 2020 to US\$1.0-1.3 trillion. This translates into 9% growth p.a. supported by all areas of the market - with datacenter, automotive and industrial applications set to outperform.

In the company's view, strong growth rates across markets, continued innovation, more foundry competition and technological sovereignty drive an increased demand at advanced and mature nodes, which requires wafer capacity additions of over 780 thousand wafer starts per month per year, or a CAGR of 6.5% (2020-2030).

Source: ASML, Gartner, November 2022. Analyst estimates are from Tech Insights, McKinsey & Company and Semi.

Energy transition - a key driver of semiconductor growth into the next decade

As stated above, semiconductor growth is coming from all areas of the market, supported by three trends in 'Connected World', 'Climate Change and Resource Scarcity' and Social and 'Economic Shifts'

The one area ASML underestimated the growth of semis was in resource scarcity and climate change. In particular, energy transition was not on 'the radar screen', this is in tandem with electrification and mobility. Both of which align with two of the eight mid-term opportunities outlined at the start of this document.

Energy transition in ASML's view will be one of the drivers over the coming decades, as green energy requires higher power semiconductor content. For example in generation, wind power requires ~€3,000 of semiconductors per MW of power, and solar €4,000¹. The drivers are not limited to this, and semis will play an important role in storage, consumption and distribution, including smart grids.

Electric mobility, particularly of that autos, is an area we as an investment team have highlighted in the past as a key driver in the demand for semis. Electric vehicles have a far higher requirement for semis than their internal combustion engine counterparts. What ASML highlighted that within the cars' different systems there is demand for both mature and more advance semi nodes from 40nm through to 5nm.

Overall, the auto and industrial (through energy transition) sectors, will be the key drivers of the more mature node market as opposed to the more advanced chips. In the latter case, augmented and virtual reality will be important drivers.

Technological sovereignty is driving ASML's need to expand capacity

Technological sovereignty and competition between foundries, is in ASML's view, the rationale to expand capacity. Countries are seeking gain their fabrication footprints, and foundry companies may create overcapacity to gain market share. The top three semiconductor firms, TSMC, Intel and Samsung investing US\$ 300 billion in capacity across the globe.

To support semiconductor industry growth, ASML are implementing a phased capex approach, investing €0.5 billion p.a. over five years. This will increase the firm's production space by >65,000m2. The systems increase is shown below:

	Number of units	Productivity	Litho wafer capacity*	
DUV capacity growth to 600 systems/year in 2025-2026	~2.5x	~1.2x	~3.Ox	
Low-NA EUV capacity growth to 90 systems/year in 2025-2026	~3.Ox	~1.7x	~5.Ox	
High-NA EUV capacity growth to 20 systems/year start- ing in 2027-28 and growing over time	≥20			

Source: ASML as at 11 November 2022. *Litho wafer capacity=units x productivity; numbers provided are capacity plans, not shipment plans.

ASML having applied the learnings from the introduction of previous EUVs, have reduced the risk of introducing the new High NA EUV systems, and therefore we would expect a smoother transition than before.

¹Source: ASML, as at 11 November 2022.

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Future engagement to follow up technology road map and disruption risk

Following the CMD, we would like to follow up on ASML's technology roadmap and R&D approach. We have visibility on the drivers of growth and capex requirements; however, we would like to learn more about the development of new the new technologies to support this. In addition, while there has been a strong focus on expectations of the firm's systems, we would like to understand how they seek to navigate potential disruption risk, for example from new materials. We are looking to carry out an on-site visit in 2023 to gain further insight in these areas.

Impact of US export controls and US Chips act on semiconductor companies

In the previous section, we've highlighted that ASML are seeking to expand capacity to meet the demands of growing domestic production, driven by countries seeking technological sovereignty. The US export controls on semiconductor technology and the 2022 US Chips act are key examples of this.

ASML CEO, Peter Winnik opposes further restrictions on China

In an interview in December, ASML's CEO Peter Winnink, discussed the recent US push to get the Netherlands to adopt new rules. He remarked 'ASML has already sacrificed', for example ASML has been restricted since 2019 in exporting its most advanced lithographic machines.

In our view, if the Netherlands were to follow the US, there would be wider negative implications beyond servicing older machinery that has already been exported. We would need to see the shape of any legislation would take, whether they would ban DUV or more advanced immersion machines, even though the latter would still have further implications on DUV exports.

In our October issue of 'Stock Insights', we highlighted that China accounted for ~15% of ASML equipment and service sales, which is at risk. China is an important market for mature node production, as outlined earlier, particularly in the automotive and industrial markets. We therefore believe there may be negative implications for growth into the middle and later part of this decade as result. There may be however, positive offsetting factors from production shifting to other regions which may have a lower level of efficiency. In addition, we continue to see major regions in the US, Japan, and Europe look to expand funding to localize semiconductor manufacturing as part of "tech sovereignty" ambitions.

Taiwan offering tax breaks

Taiwan is introducing a new law, that will offer a 25% tax cut for R&D and a 5% cut for fab equipment outlays. This appears to higher tax break than was previously offered to companies such as TSMC. In our view, this fits into the wider geopolitical context, as some industry analysts view this as response to the US Chips act (offering funding to boost research and manufacturing). What is interesting about this the new law offers the same treatment to international companies, and we await to see whether any US chip manufacturers such as Nvidia respond.

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