



Disruption Bytes

Rebranding metaverse, rural LEOs, and AI tax

Disruptive Technologies
Global

- ◆ **Metaverse:** Competition rising for industrial focused metaverse headsets, and will the metaverse be rebranded?
- ◆ **LEOs:** Can space tech connect isolated rural areas at competitive prices and enable smart farms in US and Brazil?
- ◆ **AI:** Will AI threaten or augment global jobs, do we need an AI tax, and why is a US tech giant buying thousands of GPUs?

In this update, we look at some recent developments within HSBC's Disruptive Technology theme and any potential implications investors should note.

Metaverse headset and a rebrand... An industrial and a tech giant form a partnership to create an industrial metaverse headset with the product designed to accelerate innovation and product development, enabling digital twins. The headset is designed for engineers and designers. Could it become the headset of choice for the builders of the industrial metaverse?

Meanwhile one big metaverse player is asking its employees to stop referring to "the metaverse". It is confusing the average person and a rebrand to "spatial computing" could be coming in 2024...

LEOs latest... A leading American space company is launching a new LEO service and is ready to deliver broadband but with an upfront cost of USD1.25 million and USD75,000 per month per Gbps. The service, which is now widely advertised, was first trialled in Unalaska (an island off Alaska) last year. Could it provide rural broadband at competitive rates relative to local internet providers?

A major agricultural company has partnered with a LEO constellation to bring smart farming to life in isolated areas in the United States and Brazil. Currently 30% of the farmed acres in US and 70% in Brazil are without sufficient internet services.

AI opportunities and risks... Is it time for an AI tax to help pay for the welfare and retraining costs that AI may inflict on societies? One tech billionaire has previously floated a similar idea for job-taking robots.

But would an AI tax be premature before we know the labour market impact and stifle innovation? We look at a new IMF study and whether it thinks AI might augment or replace jobs, and which countries might be most prepared for this automated future.

A US big tech company is buying up large numbers of GPUs to reach AGI first, with a view to using generative AI to build the metaverse...

Henry Ward*

Thematic Analyst, Disruptive Technologies
HSBC Bank plc

Davey Jose*

Thematic Analyst, Disruptive Tech Global Lead
HSBC Bank plc

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

This is a Free to View version of a report with the same title published on 22-Jan-24. Please contact your HSBC representative or email us at AskResearch@hsbc.com for more information.

Disclosures & Disclaimer

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.

Issuer of report: HSBC Bank plc

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

Disruption Bytes

- ◆ **Metaverse:** Competition rising for industrial focused metaverse headsets, and will the metaverse be rebranded?
- ◆ **LEOs:** Can space tech connect isolated rural areas at competitive prices and enable smart farms in US and Brazil?
- ◆ **AI:** Will AI threaten or augment global jobs, do we need an AI tax, and why is a US tech giant buying thousands of GPUs?

Welcome to the Industrial “Metaverse”

Industrials and tech giants team up with a mixed reality enterprise headset

Siemens and Sony unveiled a mixed reality headset for the industrial metaverse at the annual technology trade show called CES in January 2024. The product is set to be released later this year. The headset will come with a pair of controllers, one of which will resemble a traditional metaverse headset controller, but the other is worn on just one finger (ie. a ring controller)¹. The two companies have designed the headset to be used by engineers and designers to accelerate innovation and product development using digital twins². The idea is that this type of technology can help companies prototype their products in the metaverse and keep costs down.

The headset's twin displays are adjustable horizontally and the depth of the displays can also be adjusted. This is particularly helpful for wearers of glasses and may compare favourably to the Apple Vision Pro (set for release on 2 February 2024) where glasses wearers may require vision-correcting lenses at an additional cost. Like other metaverse headsets on the market, there are pass-through cameras that allow the user to see the real world³.

The displays are 4K OLED screens and the headset is powered using Qualcomm's Snapdragon XR2+ Gen 2 platform⁴. Another user-friendly feature is a flappable visor that allows users to flip-up the display and exit the virtual world without having to take off the headset⁵, similar to the Dell Visor (VR headset) from the late-2010s. This flip-up visor could prove particularly useful in an enterprise setting where users are going back and forth between their headset, laptop, and speaking to colleagues.

Unlike the Apple Vision Pro, which is marketed at both enterprise customers and consumers, the Siemens/Sony device appears to be focused on enterprise design and engineering professionals. For instance, there will not be 3D movies or immersive gaming⁶. In fact, this new headset is designed to help metaverse content creators produce content for the metaverse and devices such as the Vision Pro and Quest headsets. The device aims to be the headset for metaverse builders and will use Siemens' Xcelerator digital transformation software and Sony's NX Immersive Designer to create immersive workspaces for content creation.

Tech giants partner to develop an industrial MR headset

Adjustable twin displays make device compatible with glasses wearers – comfort is key...

Display can be lifted up via a flap for easy access back into the real world – again comfort is key...

Device is designed strictly with professionals in mind

¹ Sony launches an Apple Vision Pro competitor designed for the "industrial metaverse", techradar, 9 January 2024

² I got a rare demo of Sony's new XR headset at CES 2024 and here's what I learned, ZDNet, 13 January 2024

³ Move Over, Vision Pro: I've Tried The Sony Headset, With Features Apple Can't Match, Forbes, 12 January 2024

⁴ Sony's 'spatial' XR headset will take the fight to Apple later this year, Wareable, 10 January 2024

⁵ Sony Reveals a New VR Headset With Flip-Up Visor Display, Gizmodo, 11 January 2024

⁶ Sony's new XR headset is more 'pro' than Vision Pro and has 2 features Apple needs, ZDNet, 11 January 2024

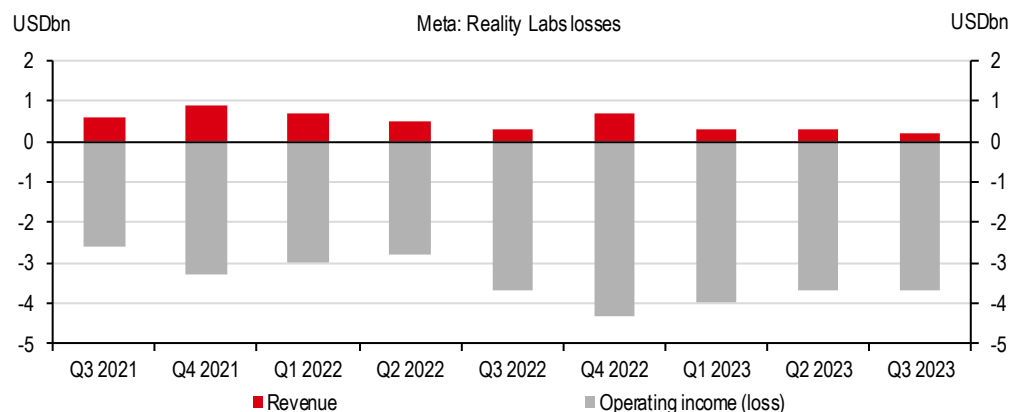
Apple refuses to refer to the “metaverse” and wants to shift to “spatial computing”

Battle of technology branding – “Metaverse”, “Virtual reality”, “spatial computing” or?

Remember when the internet was initially called the Information Superhighway, the World Wide Web or even cyberspace in the 1990s? A similar battle of terminology mindshare maybe taking place for the metaverse.

In January 2024, it was reported that Apple had instructed its app developers not to refer to “virtual reality” or “augmented reality”. Apple wants its Vision Pro to be referred to as the “world’s first spatial computing system”⁷. It seems Apple is trying to distance itself from Meta and “the metaverse”. In October 2022, Apple’s VP of Worldwide Marketing said he refused to use the word “metaverse”⁸.

Lots of money spent on “the metaverse”, but is the terminology tainted?



Source: Bloomberg

Tim Cook says people don’t understand the metaverse and it needs rebranding

Apple CEO Tim Cook has previously said that “the average person doesn’t know what the metaverse is”⁹, implying that Apple’s attempted re-branding of the metaverse is not just a marketing ploy, but that the company believes the public is not sufficiently enthused by “the metaverse”. Whilst it is important to remember this is classic Apple and since the days of Steve Jobs, the company has prided itself on differentiation and non-conformity. Could it catch on and could the metaverse soon be rebranded into “spatial computing”? Only time will tell.

LEOs latest

LEOs expanding remote connectivity at competitive prices?

In January 2024, SpaceX began to advertise a new Starlink service called Community Gateways. The service will cost customers USD1.25m as an initial fee, for which Starlink will build a dedicated facility to receive up to 10Gbps (gigabits per second) of broadband¹⁰. SpaceX’s low earth orbit (LEO) constellation delivers fibre-like speeds to the community gateway, which in turn provides connectivity to local homes and businesses via last-mile fibre, fixed wireless, and mobile wireless solutions¹¹. Once installed, there is a monthly cost of USD75,000 per Gbps.

The first Community Gateway was deployed in Unalaska (a town on an island near Alaska) where local ISP (internet service provider) OptimERA uses the Community Gateway to bolster broadband for its customers, especially those in the most isolated areas. Despite the initially

SpaceX is offering new Community Gateways to support rural broadband

The first such Community Gateway was installed in Unalaska in September 2023

⁷ Apple tells developers NOT to use “virtual reality” when talking about Vision Pro, techradar, 9 January 2024

⁸ Apple VP Greg Joswiak says ‘metaverse’ is a word he will never use, 9to5Mac, 26 October 2022

⁹ Tim Cook in new interview: ‘I’m really not sure the average person can tell you what the metaverse is’, 9to5Mac, 30 September 2022

¹⁰ Starlink’s Latest Offering: Gigabit Gateways Starting at \$75,000 Per Month, PC Mag, 16 January 2024

¹¹ Starlink Debuts Community Gateway Internet from \$75,000 Per Month, Tesla North, 17 January 2024

striking costs, the Community Gateway might compare favourably to alternative rural broadband providers. For instance, GCI (Alaskan telecommunications company) costs USD275 per month per megabit, which equates to USD2.75m per 10Gb of throughput compared to USD750,000 for Starlink. OptimERA has a cell-and-microwave tower located close to the Community Gateway which distributes the Starlink signal throughout Unalaska¹².

LEOs enabling smart farming in the US and Brazil

John Deere and SpaceX announced their strategic partnership in January 2024¹³. Starlink will provide connectivity for tractors, seed planters, crop sprayers, and other equipment in isolated rural areas that lack consistent internet services. This will help to enable John Deere products such as software that helps herbicide sprayers identify crops versus weeds and autonomous tractors. Starlink proved the right fit after John Deere trialled different options for 8 months. Farmers will install Starlink antennas specially designed for rural terrain and challenging conditions, which will be fitted to the tops of vehicle cabs¹⁴.

Approximately 30% of acres farmed in the US lack sufficient internet services. And this deficit is even higher in other parts of the world (eg.70% in Brazil). John Deere is aiming to release its SATCOM (satellite communication) solution in H2 2024 in the US and Brazil¹⁵. This will help foster smarter and more connected farms.

According to The Wall Street Journal, SpaceX beat LEO competitor Intelsat for the John Deere contract. Intelsat itself had recently announced an agreement to provide satellite internet for American Airlines, with SpaceX offering connectivity to United Airlines¹⁶.

The AI tax debate returns, and is AI a threat to jobs?

Should AI be taxed?

In January 2024, an article in the Financial Times (FT) posed the question of whether an AI tax is needed to pay for the social costs of AI automation (ie. job losses). The article warns of privatising profits whilst placing the costs of AI onto the public, hence the AI tax.

In February 2017 Bill Gates called for an income tax on robots, claiming that robots had an unfair advantage in the labour market in that they do not pay income tax¹⁷, which means not only are they cheaper to 'hire' than a human, but they do not pay into government revenues, which means fewer resources for social security and jobs retraining programmes.

The AI tax is not without its critics, who claim it is premature and sets a precedent that will hinder innovation. Moreover, critics argue that we do not know what the impact on the labour market will be and the debate of whether AI augments or replaces human workers may need to play out before we design solutions¹⁸.

As automation technologies like AI (for thinking, creativity, writing and drawing etc), robotics (doing physical human tasks), autonomous drones and vehicles continue to evolve, this is not likely to be the final time this and similar technology tax ideas are suggested...

John Deere and SpaceX have partnered to bring smart farming to rural communities

The US and Brazil will begin to receive the services in H2 2024

Will society require an AI tax to help governments pay for future job losses?

Bill Gates previously proposed a similar idea for job-taking robots

Would such a tax be premature and harm innovation in the long term?

¹² Starlink Unveils Pioneering Community Gateways for High-Speed Internet, Starlink Insider

¹³ John Deere Announces Strategic Partnership with SpaceX to Expand Rural Connectivity to Farmers through Satellite Communications, 16 January 2024

¹⁴ John Deere and SpaceX's Starlink team up to equip tractors with satellite internet, in a deal Elon Musk calls 'great for farmers', Business Insider, 16 January 2024

¹⁵ John Deere Announces Strategic Partnership with SpaceX to Expand Rural Connectivity to Farmers through Satellite Communications, 16 January 2024

¹⁶ John Deere, Meet Elon Musk: SpaceX Satellites to Link Farm Giant's Equipment, The Wall Street Journal, 15 January 2024

¹⁷ Bill Gates calls for income tax on robots, Financial Times, 19 February 2017

¹⁸ Beware The Coming Artificial Intelligence Tax, Forbes, 16 January 2024

IMF claims 40% of global jobs will be impacted by AI and 60% in advanced economies

Is AI coming for your job?

The IMF released a report in January 2024 analysing the macroeconomic impacts of AI. The report claims that AI will impact c.40% of global jobs and that advanced economies have a greater exposure to AI impacted jobs than emerging and low-income countries. The report says that whilst AI will replace some jobs, in most cases it will augment and complement existing jobs, including up to 60% of existing advanced economies¹⁹. This compares to just 26% of jobs in low-income countries where (according to the report) countries lack the infrastructure and workforce to harness AI benefits²⁰.

Top 5 prepared countries for AI: Singapore, US, Denmark, Japan, and UK

The IMF created an AI-preparedness index with Singapore, the US, Denmark, Japan, and the UK cited as the best-prepared countries. The index was scored using four criteria: digital infrastructure, human capital and labour market policies, innovation and integration, and regulation and ethics²¹.

Meta is increasing its focus on reaching artificial general intelligence

The quest for AGI continues...

Generally speaking, one of the ultimate goals of computer science has been to build a machine that can think and do tasks like a human – otherwise known as AGI (artificial general intelligence). And then perhaps beyond that, to hit the moment of singularity – where the machine can bootstrap itself to become more capable than human beings – exponentially. Perhaps the singularity moment is the ultimate disruptive technology and the end goal of computer science and mathematics...

In January 2024, it was revealed that Meta had moved its AI research group, FAIR, into the generative AI products team with the goal of producing apps that billions will use. The company does not describe the focus on AGI as a pivot away from the metaverse and is still spending USD15bn a year on Reality Labs. In fact, the company believes generative AI will allow virtual worlds and characters to populate the metaverse and enhance the experience²².

The capital expenditure to get to AGI will be in the tens of billions of dollars

To allow Meta to navigate the race for AGI, the company has said that by the end of 2024, Meta will have 350,000 Nvidia H100 chips (or 600,000 H100 equivalents including other GPUs). The only company ordering enough of these GPUs at the same levels as Meta is Microsoft²³. According to a CNBC article, H100 chips cost USD25,000-30,000 – therefore the build out to 350,000 H100 chips would cost between USD8.75bn and USD10.5bn²⁴.

¹⁹ Artificial Intelligence Will Affect Almost 40% of Jobs, IMF Says, Bloomberg, 14 January 2024

²⁰ AI to hit 40% of jobs and worsen inequality, IMF says, BBC News, 15 January 2024

²¹ Gen-AI: Artificial Intelligence and the Future of Work, IMF, 14 January 2024

²² Mark Zuckerberg's new goal is creating artificial general intelligence, The Verge, 18 January 2024

²³ Meta To Build Open-Source Artificial General Intelligence For All, Zuckerberg Says, Forbes, 18 January 2024

²⁴ Mark Zuckerberg indicates Meta is spending billions of dollars on Nvidia AI chips, CNBC, 18 January 2024

Disclosure appendix

The following analyst(s), who is(are) primarily responsible for this document, certifies(y) that the opinion(s), 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: Henry Ward and Davey Jose

This document has been issued by the Research Department of HSBC.

HSBC and its affiliates will from time to time sell to and buy from customers the securities/instruments, both equity and debt (including derivatives) of companies covered in HSBC Research on a principal or agency basis or act as a market maker or liquidity provider in the securities/instruments mentioned in this report.

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

Whether, or in what time frame, an update of this analysis will be published is not determined in advance.

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.

Additional disclosures

- 1 This report is dated as at 22 January 2024.
- 2 All market data included in this report are dated as at close 18 January 2024, unless a different date and/or a specific time of day is 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, Principal Trading, and Research businesses to ensure that any confidential and/or price sensitive information is handled in an appropriate manner.
- 4 You are not permitted to use, for reference, any data in this document for the purpose of (i) determining the interest payable, or other sums due, under loan agreements or under other financial contracts or instruments, (ii) determining the price at which a financial instrument may be bought or sold or traded or redeemed, or the value of a financial instrument, and/or (iii) measuring the performance of a financial instrument or of an investment fund.

Disclaimer

Issuer of report
HSBC Bank plc

This document has been issued by HSBC Bank plc, which has based this document on information obtained from sources it believes to be reliable but which it has not independently verified. Neither HSBC Bank plc nor any member of its group companies ("HSBC") make any guarantee, representation or warranty nor accept any responsibility or liability as to the accuracy or completeness of this document and is not responsible for errors of transmission of factual or analytical data, nor is HSBC liable for damages arising out of any person's reliance on this information. The information and opinions contained within the report are based upon publicly available information at the time of publication, represent the present judgment of HSBC and are subject to change without notice.

This document is not and should not be construed as an offer to sell or solicitation of an offer to purchase or subscribe for any investment or other investment products mentioned in it and/or to participate in any trading strategy. It does not constitute a prospectus or other offering document. Information in this document is general and should not be construed as personal advice, given it has been prepared without taking account of the objectives, financial situation or needs of any particular investor. Accordingly, investors should, before acting on it, consider the appropriateness of the information, having regard to their objectives, financial situation and needs. If necessary, seek professional investment and tax advice.

The decision and responsibility on whether or not to purchase, subscribe or sell (as applicable) must be taken by the investor. In no event will any member of the HSBC group be liable to the recipient for any direct or indirect or any other damages of any kind arising from or in connection with reliance on any information and materials herein.

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. Some of the statements contained in this document may be considered forward looking statements which provide current expectations or forecasts of future events. Such forward looking statements are not guarantees of future performance or events and involve risks and uncertainties. Actual results may differ materially from those described in such forward-looking statements as a result of various factors.

This document is for information purposes only and may not be redistributed or passed on, directly or indirectly, to any other person, in whole or in part, for any purpose. The distribution of this document in other jurisdictions may be restricted by law, and persons into whose possession this document comes should inform themselves about, and observe, any such restrictions. By accepting this report, you agree to be bound by the foregoing instructions. If this report 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. The document is intended to be distributed in its entirety. Unless governing law permits otherwise, you must contact a HSBC Group member in your home jurisdiction if you wish to use HSBC Group services in effecting a transaction in any investment mentioned in this document.

Certain investment products mentioned in this document may not be eligible for sale in some states or countries, and they may not be suitable for all types of investors. Investors should consult with their HSBC representative regarding the suitability of the investment products mentioned in this document.

HSBC and/or its officers, directors and employees may have positions in any securities in companies mentioned in this document. HSBC may act as market maker or may have assumed an underwriting commitment in the securities of companies discussed in this document (or in related investments), may sell or buy securities and may also perform or seek to perform investment banking or underwriting services for or relating to those companies and may also be represented on the supervisory board or any other committee of those companies.

From time to time research analysts conduct site visits of covered issuers. HSBC policies prohibit research analysts from accepting payment or reimbursement for travel expenses from the issuer for such visits.

HSBC Bank plc is registered in England No 14259, is authorised by the Prudential Regulation Authority and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority and the Prudential Regulation Authority and is a member of the London Stock Exchange. (070905)

© Copyright 2024, HSBC Bank plc, 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 insert issuing entity name. MCI (P) 061/09/2023, MCI (P) 073/10/2023, MCI (P) 007/10/2023, MCI (P) 008/01/2024

[1227926]