



Powering the AI Revolution

Artificial intelligence (AI) continues to revolutionize industries and redefine the boundaries of digital innovation. It has become a widely adopted tool across multiple industries that has helped companies and employees operate more efficiently. It is tremendous that AI is being utilized in this manner, but there are some computational limits on the horizon. One of those limits is the massive amount of energy required to power data centers and the current grid infrastructure in the United States. Tack on the advances in quantum computing that are only going to accelerate from here and it makes data centers and grid infrastructure that much more important.

Artificial intelligence refers to programs designed to perform tasks that typically require human intelligence such as recognizing patterns, processing language, making predictions, and learning from data. Traditional AI systems operate on classical computers, relying on algorithms, machine learning, and vast datasets to improve performance over time. The core of AI is about software intelligence that teaches machines to "think" in a way that mimics human decision-making and problem-solving. Quantum computing is a change to hardware and computation itself. Instead of using traditional bits that represent information as either 0 or 1, quantum computers use qubits that can be viewed as 0 or 1 simultaneously. This allows quantum computers to perform certain types of calculations much faster and more efficiently than classical machines. Unlike Al, which focuses on simulating intelligence through software, quantum computing is about harnessing the principles of quantum mechanics to radically expand computing power. In fact, the two fields can complement each other: Al can benefit from quantum computing's speed in solving complex optimization or simulation problems, while quantum computing can leverage AI for error correction and system optimization.

This is more than business. This is moving the world forward.

Highland Associates, Inc. is an institutional investment advisor headquartered in Birmingham, Alabama. Highland was founded specifically to help develop, implement and maintain investment management programs for institutions. We serve a national client base of investors including not-for-profit healthcare organizations, foundations, endowments, defined benefit plans and defined contribution plans. Please visit the website at highlandassoc.com to learn more.

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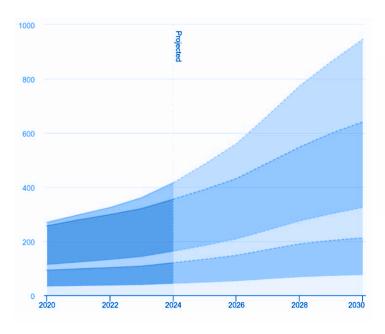
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Highland Associates sees investment opportunities capitalizing on these trends. The chart below from the International Energy Agency (IEA) shows global data center electricity consumption is projected to more than double from the current approximate 400 TWh to just below 1,000 TWh by 2030.

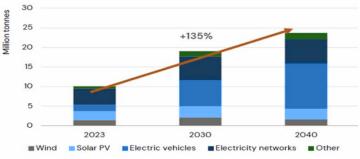


Source: IEA.org

Al and quantum computing are poised to increase the structural demand for electricity (the long-term sustained consumption driven by a fundamental change in the need for power) instead of the cyclical demand (that fluctuates over the short-term). The growth of Al is creating an increasing baseline for energy use that isn't dependent on economic cycles. Training and running AI models require high-performance GPUs and specialized chips that consume substantial electricity in both computation and cooling. Quantum systems require ultra-stable environments and often operate at cryogenic temperatures that require continuous power for refrigeration. As AI and quantum computing are integrated into traditional sectors like manufacturing, distribution, and finance, the need for consistent and stable power will be crucial regardless of the economic cycle. These advances represent a technological shift

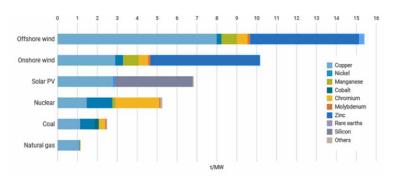
that transforms electricity from a production input that rises and falls with business cycles into a foundational resource for digital infrastructure. Over time, this could place upward pressure on long-term electricity demand, grid capacity planning, and investment in renewable and resilient energy sources to meet the needs of an increasingly computation-driven economy.

Energy Transition Metal Usage By Application



Source: Harvard

Traditional fossil fuels like natural gas will play an integral role in unlocking AI and quantum computing's full potential, but upgrading the U.S. infrastructure grid to meet these needs will require a broad mix of natural resources and materials. Commodities like copper and aluminum are essential for transmission and distribution because of their conductivity. Commodities like lithium, cobalt, nickel, and graphite will be needed more in energy storage and grid stability. Demand for these resources underscores a structural shift in additional U.S. infrastructure investments requiring robust domestic mining, recycling, and supply chain resilience to ensure reliable access in the decades ahead.



Source: IEA.org



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To make the investments needed for a modern power grid, the U.S. will have to source a wide range of critical natural resources both domestically and through strategic international partnerships. Domestic production capacity is available for copper (Arizona, New Mexico, Utah), lithium (Nevada's Clayton Valley and potentially North Carolina), and magnetic elements (Mountain Pass mine in California), but these sites cannot meet the projected demand alone and will require partnerships with various countries. Chile and Peru are leading suppliers of copper, while countries like Australia, Chile, and Argentina are the leading lithium producers. Indonesia, the Philippines, and Canada are key sources of nickel and cobalt, although the Democratic Republic of Congo remains the dominant cobalt exporter. Expanding mining, refining, and recycling capacity within U.S. borders will be crucial for reducing supply chain risk, but permitting challenges and environmental reviews mean full self-sufficiency is unlikely in the near term. Stable partnerships with USMCS partners Canada and Mexico will be critical for aluminum, nickel, and graphite.

From an investment perspective, we believe that the structural shift in demand has still not been factored into Energy and Utilities valuations and it shows in the forward-looking price to earnings ratio (P/E).

As of 10/6/2025	2025 P/E	2026 P/E	Dividend Yield
S&P 500 Index	25.13x	22.29x	1.16%
Microsoft Corp**	34.15x	34.02x	0.69%
S&P 500 Integrated Oil & Gas	18.53x	16.70x	3.75%
S&P 500 Oil & Gas Exploration & Production	13.30x	12.16x	2.86%
S&P 500 Oil & Gas Storage & Transportation	20.73x	18.66x	3.74%
S&P 500 Oil & Gas Refining & Marketing	20.88x	14.39x	2.68%
S&P 500 Oil & Gas Equipment & Services	14.43x	13.62x	2.61%
S&P 500 Utilities Sector	20.48x	18.41x	2.66%

^{*}Data from Bloomberg as of 10/6/2025

Using Microsoft as a proxy for Al you can see how the forward-looking valuation of 34.02x 2026 earnings estimates is much richer than the S&P 500, the five Energy Sub Industries, and the Utilities Sector. Four of the five Energy Sub Industries are trading at less than 18x 2026 earnings estimates and you can pick up a higher yield than Microsoft. Using the S&P 500 Integrated Oil & Gas Sub Industry as an example. It has a yield of 3.75% which is 306 bps higher than the .69% yield for shares of Microsoft.

Where Do we Go From Here?There are opportunities to invest in companies/sectors trading at attractive valuations that will benefit from the increasing demand in AI and quantum computing. Most equity portfolios already contain leading names like Microsoft and Oracle which benefit directly from the tailwind in AI, but we believe additional opportunities exist outside of those beneficiaries.

Highland's public inflation hedges portfolio seeks to invest in companies that provide the necessary materials and power-generation facilities needed to update the national grid, as well as to service and maintain it. We believe we can best capture those needs through dedicated allocations to publicly traded natural resource equities and infrastructure companies. These include not only companies, but international companies across the globe which have already begun their power grid upgrades. The portfolio also contains exposure to commodities futures like precious and industrial metals, although the returns of these can be driven more by contract maturities and roll-yield in the shortterm.

For clients with private investment portfolios who can take on higher illiquidity, additional opportunities are available for greenfield investment. private infrastructure companies will take on the construction risk of building new power-generation facilities, then sell the assets off to larger, publicly listed companies upon completion. Additionally, strategies like infrastructure debt are another attractive opportunity to earn additional yield not available in traditional bond markets.

^{**} Microsoft 2025 P/E is Forward Looking 12 Month Projection



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Large cap equities tend to make up a bulk of equity portfolio allocations. At the end of September 2025, the top three sectors of the S&P 500 (Information Technology, Financials, and Consumer Discretionary) had a total weight of 58% in the index while the bottom four sectors (Materials, Real Estate, Utilities, and Energy) made up less than 10% of the index. Highland believes investors without dedicated inflation-sensitive portfolios could benefit by increasing allocations to natural resource equities and infrastructure within the equity portfolios. While Alrelated companies have soared throughout the year, the necessary infrastructure investments and power grid updates continue to appear underappreciated by the market. There is a vast amount of capital expenditures needed to meet the expected power demand for this new technology and we expect these sectors will be the primary beneficiaries.

IEA (2025), Global data centre electricity consumption, by equipment, Base Case, 2020-2030, IEA, Paris https://www.iea.org/data-and-statistics/charts/global-data-centre-electricity-consumption-by-equipment-base-case-2020-2030, Licence: CC BY 4.0

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