

Sustainable investment means an investment in an economic activity that contributes to an environmental or social objective, provided that the investment does not significantly harm any environmental or social objective and that the investee companies follow good governance practices.

The EU Taxonomy is a classification system laid down in Regulation (EU) 2020/852, establishing a list of environmentally sustainable economic activities. That Regulation does not lay down a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

☒ ☒ ☐ Yes

☒ ☐ ☒ No

☐ It will make a minimum of sustainable investments with an environmental objective:_%

☐ in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy

☐ in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under EU the Taxonomy

☐ It will make a minimum of sustainable investments with a social objective:_%

☒ It promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics

and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of 5% of sustainable investments

☐ with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy

☒ with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy

☐ with a social objective

☐ It promotes E/S characteristics, but will not make any sustainable investments



What environmental and/or social characteristics are promoted by this financial product?

In replicating the performance of the MSCI Emerging Markets Value SRI ESG Target Select Index (the "Index"), the Fund promotes the following environmental and/or social characteristics

- an improvement of the ESG rating against that of the MSCI Emerging Markets Index (the "Parent Index")

The Fund seeks to achieve the promotion of these characteristics by replicating the performance of the Index which removes companies based on sustainability exclusionary criteria and United Nations Global Compact exclusionary criteria and improves the exposure to companies with favourable ESG ratings.

The Index has been designated as a reference benchmark for the purpose of attaining the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by the Fund.

What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

The sustainability indicator is the HSBC Asset Management's proprietary ESG ratings system which is used to measure the attainment of the ESG characteristics promoted by the Index and therefore that of the Fund, specifically measuring:

- ESG score, relative to the Parent Index

What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how does the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?

The sustainable investments made by the Fund are aligned to the environmental and/or

Sustainability indicators measure how the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product are attained.

social characteristics which it promotes, as set out in this annex.

The Fund replicates the performance of the Index, the focus of which is to achieve an improvement of the ESG rating against that of the Parent Index through the removal of companies based on sustainability exclusionary criteria and to improve the exposure to companies with favourable ESG ratings .

By replicating the performance of the Index, the investments of the Fund contribute to these sustainable objectives.

Principal adverse impacts

are the most significant negative impacts of investment decisions on sustainability factors relating to environmental, social and employee matters, respect for human rights, anti- corruption and anti- bribery matters.

● **How do the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make, not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?**

Do no significant harm analysis is completed by the Index provider as part of the Index construction.

The Index is re-balanced periodically; prior to the re-balance of the Index the indicators referred to below are incorporated in the assessment of the business activities.

By replicating the performance of the Index, the investments of the Fund do not cause significant harm to the environmental and/or social investment sustainable objective.

Investment restrictions monitoring is an HSBC overlay process that screens for any investments that would cause significant harm to the objectives and which could result in divestment by the Investment Manager ahead of the index re-balancing.

How have the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors been taken into account?

The mandatory principal adverse impacts (“PAI”) indicators have been used in the assessment of business activities of the initial universe of securities. Revenue data, business involvement and other data sources have been considered when assessing each security using minimum thresholds or blanket exclusions on activities identified in relation to these indicators.

The Index is constructed using MSCI proprietary data on each securities business involvement. The Business Involvement Screening Research (BISR) highlights each securities involvement or adherence to Global sanctions, Controversies and global norms (PAI 10, 13), Carbon and Sustainable Impact (Positive screening) (PAI 8,9). As per the Index methodology, securities involved in Thermal coal mining and generation, Oil & Gas, are screened at a minimum threshold level and controversial weapons (PAI 14) are removed before the final index is calculated. In addition a separate controversy screen is applied to the starting universe to remove any security in violation of UNGC principles (PAI 10).

No optional indicators are taken into account.

Furthermore active ownership, through engagement and global proxy voting, is a key pillar of our approach to responsible investments. Our stewardship activity is focused on protecting and enhancing our clients’ investments with us. We engage with companies on a range of ESG issues and we have the following clear set of engagement objectives:

- Improve our understanding of company business and strategy
- Monitor company performance
- Signal support or raise concerns about company management, performance or direction
- Promote good practice

Engagement issues range from corporate governance concerns such as the protection

of minority shareholder rights, director elections and board structure to environmental issues, including climate change adaptation and mitigation and the low-carbon energy transition, to social issues including human capital management, inequality and data privacy.

We have a dedicated stewardship team with engagement specialists. Engagement is also integral to the fundamental research process. Our analysts and portfolio managers engage with issuers as part of the investment process and cover relevant ESG issues in their research and discussions.

We are fully transparent in our reporting of our engagement and voting activity, publishing our voting on a quarterly basis and summary information about our engagement activity annually.

How are the sustainable investments aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights?

The index methodology incorporates the MSCI ESG Controversies. The evaluation framework used in MSCI ESG Controversies is designed to be consistent with international norms represented by the UN Declaration of Human Rights, the ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work, and the UNGC Principles. Specifically, the MSCI ESG Controversies approach covers the following pillars: Environment, Human Rights & Community, Labor rights & Supply chain, Customers and Governance. These pillars include indicators such as Human rights concerns, Collective bargaining & unions, Child labor and Anticompetitive practices, which are also issues that the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights cover. Further information on MSCI ESG Controversies can be found on the Index provider's website.

The EU Taxonomy sets out a “do not significant harm” principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and is accompanied by specific EU criteria.

The “do no significant harm” principle applies only to those investments underlying the financial product that take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The investments underlying the remaining portion of this financial product do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.



Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

- ☒ Yes, the Index is constructed using MSCI proprietary data on each securities business involvement. The Business Involvement Screening Research (BISR) highlights each securities involvement or adherence to Global sanctions, Controversies and global norms (PAI 10, 13), Carbon and Sustainable Impact (Positive screening) (PAI 8,9).

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How PAI indicators were considered will be included in the Fund's year-end report and accounts.

Further information is available on request.

☐ No



What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

The Fund is passively managed and will aim to replicate the net total return performance of the Index.

The Index seeks to achieve an improvement of the MSCI ESG rating against that of the Parent Index.

The Index achieves this in the following ways:

1. Excluding securities of companies with exposure (as defined by the Index provider in the Index methodology) to any of the following characteristics (each characteristic will apply thresholds, as defined by the Index provider and set out in the Index methodology and which may be amended from time to time).
2. The Index applies the MSCI ESG Target methodology (which is available on the Index provider's website) to achieve its ESG objective by maximizing the exposure to the target factor(s) less a penalty for the common factor and stock-specific risk characteristics of each potential constituent, as well as placing an upper bound on the predicted tracking error of the Index, in order to maximize the exposure to the target Factor along with 20% ESG score improvement of the Factor index relative to its parent market-cap weighted index

The investment strategy guides investment decisions based on factors such as investment objectives and risk tolerance.

- **What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?**

The binding elements of the investment strategy are as follows:

The Index is constructed from the Parent Index by excluding securities of companies with exposure (as defined by the Index provider in the Index methodology) to any of the following characteristics (each characteristic will apply thresholds, as defined by the

Index provider and set out in the Index methodology and which may be amended from time to time):

- controversial weapons;
- conventional weapons/civilian firearms;
- nuclear weapons;
- adult entertainment;
- genetically modified organisms;
- alcohol;
- gambling;
- nuclear power;
- fossil fuel reserves ownership;
- fossil fuel extraction;
- thermal coal power; and
- tobacco.

Furthermore, the Index applies the MSCI ESG Target methodology (which is available on the Index provider's website) to achieve its ESG objective.

To achieve this, the Index provider applies the following steps:

At each Semi-Annual Index Review (SAIR), the following optimization constraints are employed, which aim to ensure investability while achieving improvement in ESG profile, subject to tracking error constraint relative to the Parent Index.

- The ex-ante tracking error of the Index, relative to the Parent Index will be capped at 3%
- The weighted-average industry-adjusted ESG score of the Index portfolio will be at least 20% more than the weighted-average industry-adjusted ESG score of the Parent Index portfolio
- The maximum weight of an index constituent will be restricted to the lower of (the weight of the security in the Parent Index + 2%) and 10 times the weight of the security in the Parent Index. The minimum weight of an index constituent will be restricted to the higher of the (weight of the security in the Parent Index - 2%) and 0.
- The exposure of the MSCI Factor ESG Target Index to the non-target Barra style factors (factors not included in the calculation of alpha score) will be restricted to +/-0.25 standard deviations relative to the Parent Index
- The sector weights of the MSCI Factor ESG Target Index will not deviate more than +/- 5% from the sector weights of the Parent Index.
- ☐ For countries with weight greater than 2.5% in the Parent Index, the weight in the MSCI Factor ESG Target Index will not deviate more than +/-5% from the country weight in the Parent Index.
- ☐ For countries with weight less than 2.5% in the Parent Index, the weight in the MSCI Factor ESG Target Index will be capped at 3 times their weight in the Parent Index.

● **What is the committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of that investment strategy?**

The Fund does not have an committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of investments.

● **What is the policy to assess good governance practices of the investee companies?**

MSCI captures good governance practices through its MSCI ESG Controversies and MSCI ESG Ratings models, both of which are incorporated into the Index's methodology. MSCI ESG Controversies covers "Labor Rights & supply chain" and "Governance", among others, and MSCI ESG Ratings incorporates Corporate Governance, Corporate Behavior and Human Capital.

Further information on MSCI ESG Controversies and MSCI ESG Ratings is available on the Index provider's website.

Good governance
practices include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance

Governance is assessed against criteria specified in the investment process which includes, among other things, business ethics, culture and values, corporate governance and bribery and corruption. Controversies and reputational risks are assessed through enhanced due diligence as well as screening which are used to identify issuers that are considered to have low governance scores. Those issuers will then be subjected to further review, action and/or engagement.

Good corporate governance has long been incorporated in HSBC's proprietary fundamental company research. HSBC's Stewardship team meets with companies regularly to improve our understanding of their business and strategy, signal support or concerns the Investment Manager has with management actions and promote best practice. HSBC believes that good corporate governance ensures that companies are managed in line with the long-term interests of their investors.

Further information is available on request.



Asset allocation
describes the share of investments in specific assets.

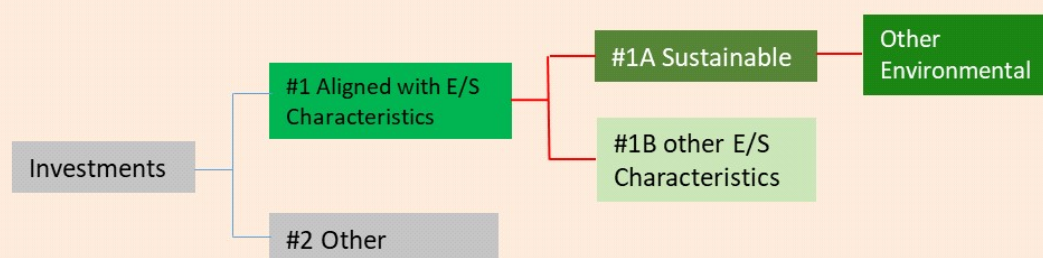
What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

In seeking to achieve its investment objective, the Fund will aim to invest in the constituents of the Index in generally the same proportions in which they are included in the Index. Cash and other instruments may be used for liquidity, hedging and efficient portfolio management.

The Fund promotes environmental and/or social characteristics and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of 5% of sustainable investments.

Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:

- **turnover**
reflecting the share of revenue from green activities of investee companies
- **capital expenditure** (CapEx) showing the green investments made by investee companies, e.g. for a transition to a green economy
- **operational expenditure** (OpEx) reflecting green operational activities of investee companies.



#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics includes the investments of the financial product used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.

#2 Other includes the remaining investments of the financial product which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified as sustainable investments.

The category #1 Aligned with E/S characteristics covers:

- The sub-category #1A Sustainable covers environmentally and socially sustainable investments.
- The sub-category #1B Other E/S characteristics covers investments aligned with the environmental or social characteristics that do not qualify as sustainable investments.

● How does the use of derivatives attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?

The Fund will not use derivatives to attain the environmental and/or social characteristics of the Fund.

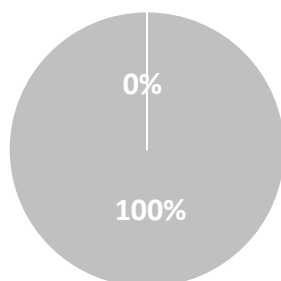
Enabling activities directly enable other activities to make a substantial contribution to an environmental objective.



To what minimum extent are sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

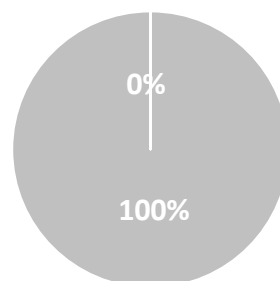
N/A. The Fund does not intend to commit to a minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are aligned with the EU Taxonomy.

1. Taxonomy -alignment of investments including sovereign bonds



■ Taxonomy-aligned
■ Other investments

2. Taxonomy -alignment of investments excluding sovereign bonds



■ Taxonomy-aligned
■ Other investments

Transitional activities are activities for which low-carbon alternatives are not yet available and among others have greenhouse gas emission levels corresponding to the best performance.

What is the minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities?

N/A. The Fund does not have a specific minimum share of transitioning and enabling activities.



are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that do not take into account the criteria for environmentally sustainable economic



What is the minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

N/A. The Fund does not intend to commit to a minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy.



What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

N/A. The Fund does not intend to commit to a minimum share of socially sustainable investments.



What investments are included under “#2 Other”, what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

Cash and other instruments such as American Depositary Receipts, European Depositary Receipts and Global Depositary Receipts, Eligible Collective Investment Schemes and/or financial derivative instruments may be used for liquidity, hedging and efficient portfolio management in respect of which there are no minimum environmental and/or social safeguards.



Is a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes?

Yes. The investment objective of the Fund is to replicate the performance of the MSCI Emerging Markets Value SRI ESG Target Select Index.

Reference benchmarks
are indexes to measure whether the financial product attains the environmental or social characteristics that they promote

- **How is the reference benchmark continuously aligned with each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?**

The Index is constructed from the Parent Index by excluding securities of companies with exposure (as defined by the Index provider in the Index methodology) to any of the following characteristics (each characteristic will apply thresholds, as defined by the Index provider and set out in the Index methodology and which may be amended from time to time):

Furthermore, the Index applies the MSCI ESG Target methodology (which is available on the Index provider's website) to achieve its ESG objective.

The composition of the Index is rebalanced on a quarterly basis and carried out according to the published rules governing the management of the Index as set out by MSCI Inc

- **How is the alignment of the investment strategy with the methodology of the index ensured on a continuous basis?**

In seeking to achieve its investment objective, the Fund will aim to invest in the constituents of the Index in generally the same proportions in which they are included in the Index. The composition of the Index is rebalanced on a quarterly basis and carried out according to the published rules governing the management of the Index as set out by MSCI Inc.

- **How does the designated index differ from a relevant broad market index?**

The Index is an equity index based on the MSCI Emerging Markets Index, which represents emerging markets equity markets worldwide, as determined by the Index provider.

The Index first excludes securities of companies with exposure (as defined by the Index provider in the Index methodology) to any of the following characteristics (each characteristic will apply thresholds, as defined by the Index provider and set out in the Index methodology and which may be amended from time to time):

Furthermore, the Index aims to maximise the exposure to the Value Factor along with a 20% ESG score improvement of the Index relative to the Parent Index.

In order to maximise exposure to the Value Factor once the exclusionary criteria referred to above are applied, the Index provider will use an optimisation technique to determine the remaining securities in the Index using a proprietary factor model which seeks to maximise the performance of each security in terms of the Value Factor in relation to the overall market, while minimising the ex-ante tracking error relating to the Parent Index. The proprietary factor model measures the exposure of each remaining security to the Value Factor using three value-specific variables (price-to-book value, price-to-forward earnings and enterprise value-to-cash flow from operations) and ranks the securities in such a way that the Index comprises those securities providing maximum exposure to the Value Factor.

- **Where can the methodology used for the calculation of the designated index be found?**

<https://www.msci.com/index-methodology> (for fact sheets, Index methodology and other information).

The Index methodology may be amended from time to time by the Index provider. Information on the Index methodology is available on the website above.



Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website:

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www.assetmanagement.hsbc.com