

PROSPECTUS

I - General characteristics

Form of the UCITS

- Name: **HSBC SELECT EQUITY**
- Legal form and Member State in which the UCITS was established: Mutual fund (*Fonds commun de placement- FCP*) governed by French law
- Date of establishment and expected term: 04 October 1999 for a period of 99 years
- Summary of the offer:

Units	ISIN code	Allocation of distributable amounts	Currency of issue	Initial net asset value	Target investors	Minimum initial subscription amount	Minimum amount of subsequent subscriptions
A	FR0007036900	Accumulation	Euro	€50.00	All subscribers	1 unit	Ten thousandths of units
H	FR0011883289	Accumulation	Euro	€100,000	Institutional Investors and Private Banking Clients	€5,000,000	Ten thousandths of units
B	FR0013313988	Accumulation	Euro	€100	Subscription for this unit is subject to the existence of a specific remuneration agreement between the subscriber and the distributor or the portfolio manager	1 unit	Ten thousandths of units

- Indication of the location from which the latest annual report and interim statement can be obtained:

The latest annual reports and asset composition documents are sent within eight working days upon simple written request from the unitholder to:

HSBC Global Asset Management (France)

e-mail: hsbc.client.services-am@hsbc.fr

Any additional information may be obtained from HSBC Global Asset Management (France) at this same address.

II – Parties involved

- **Management company:**
HSBC Global Asset Management (France)
Asset management company approved under no. GP99026 by the Autorité des Marchés Financiers on 31 July 1999.

UCITS DO NOT HAVE A GUARANTEED RETURN AND PREVIOUS
PERFORMANCE DOES NOT GUARANTEE FUTURE RETURNS

Company address:
Coeur Défense – 110 esplanade du Général de Gaulle – La Défense 4 – 92400 Courbevoie.

- **Depository and Custodian:**
CACEIS Bank

A limited liability company credit institution approved by the investment services bank CECEI, with
Company address: 89-91 rue Gabriel Péri – 92120 Montrouge
Postal address: 12 place des États-Unis - CS 40083 - 92549 Montrouge CEDEX

The depository's duties cover the tasks, as defined by the applicable regulations, of safekeeping of assets, verification of the regularity of the management company's decisions and monitoring of the cash flows of UCITS.

The depository is independent of the management company.

Delegates:

The description of delegated custody functions, the list of delegates and sub-delegates of CACEIS Bank and the information related to conflicts of interest which may arise out of these delegations are available on the CACEIS website: www.caceis.com
Up to date information is available to investors upon request.

- **Centralising subscription and redemption orders:**
CACEIS Bank

A limited liability company credit institution approved by the investment services bank CECEI, with
Company address: 89-91 rue Gabriel Péri – 92120 Montrouge
Postal address: 12 place des États-Unis - CS 40083 - 92549 Montrouge CEDEX

The depository is also responsible, as appointed by the management company, for management of the fund's liabilities, which covers the pooling of subscription and redemption orders of the fund's units and maintenance of the fund's unit issuance account.

- **Appointed accounting manager:**
CACEIS Fund Administration

Company address: 89-91 rue Gabriel Péri – 92120 Montrouge
Postal address: 12 place des États-Unis - CS 40083 - 92549 Montrouge CEDEX

CACEIS Fund Administration is a commercial company specialising in mutual fund accounting. It is a subsidiary of the CACEIS Group.

CACEIS Fund Administration is responsible, in particular, for the valuation of the mutual fund and the preparation of the interim documents.

- **Statutory auditor:**
Ernst & Young Audit

Tour First
1 Place des saisons
TSA 14444
92037 Paris la Défense CEDEX
Represented by Mr Youssef Boujanoui

- **Marketing agent:**
HSBC Global Asset Management (France)

Company address:
Coeur Défense – 110 esplanade du Général de Gaulle – La Défense 4 – 92400 Courbevoie.

III – Operating and management procedures

III – 1 General characteristics:

- **Unit characteristics:**

- **Nature of the right attached to the unit class:**

Each unitholder is entitled to joint ownership of the mutual fund's assets in proportion to the number of units held. Since the mutual fund is a co-ownership of transferable securities, no voting rights are attached to the units held.

- **Entry in a register or other arrangements on liability accounting:**

All units are bearer units. Therefore, there is no record keeping. The issuer account is maintained by CACEIS Bank. The units are administered by Euroclear France.

- **Voting right:**

The voting rights attached to the securities held by the mutual fund are exercised by the management company

- **Form of units:**

Bearer units.

Subscriptions in registered form are only authorised on the prior decision of the management company.

- **Fractional units:**

Possibility of subscription and redemption in ten thousandths of units

- **Closing date:**

Last net asset value in December

Closing date of the first financial year: 29 December 2000

- **Information about the tax system:**

The UCITS is not subject to corporate tax, but any distributions and capital gains or losses are taxable to its unitholders.

The tax system applicable to the amounts distributed by the UCITS or the unrealised or realised capital gains or losses of the UCITS depends on the tax provisions relevant to the specific situation of the investor, his/her tax residence and/or the investment jurisdiction of the UCITS.

Investors should contact their usual advisor in order to familiarise themselves with the terms and conditions applicable to their personal situation.

III – 2 Special provisions:

- **ISIN codes:**

Unit classes	ISIN codes
A unit	FR0007036900
H unit	FR0011883289
B unit	FR0013313988

- **Management objective:**

The objective of the mutual fund is to offer flexible management, primarily invested in equity markets, over a minimum investment period of five years. Though fluctuating within wider allocation constraints, the mutual fund profile may be compared with an allocation typically composed of 90% equities and 10% corporate and government bonds, invested in developed markets with a euro basis as well as emerging markets.

- **Benchmark index:**

This mutual fund does not have a benchmark. We believe that there is no representative benchmark for our investment process.

- **Investment strategy:**

- **1. Strategies**

The investment strategy is based on a portfolio management process organised around three pillars:

1. A strategic allocation of long-term assets, based upon both the certitude that the mutual fund manager has about the various asset classes, geographic area, and management style, as well as the HSBC Group advisory teams in building and optimising portfolios.

This allocation is set within minimum and maximum exposure constraints by potentially attainable asset classes according to certain market configurations.

2. A short-term tactical allocation that reflects the level of conviction of portfolio managers regarding various asset classes and is based on a fundamental analysis of the global macroeconomic environment (growth, inflation, etc.), as well as a more systematic approach aimed at leveraging potential market inefficiencies and opportunities (arbitrage strategies, etc.). Asset allocation is a significant source of long-term added value, given that financial markets exhibit differentiated performances that depend on the economic cycle.

The tactical allocation is divided into several sub-strategies aimed at actively managing the following key risks (non-exhaustive list):

- *Active equity risk management:* This involves the active steering of the portfolio's overall equity market exposure, determined based on the macroeconomic environment, financial markets, and the recent dynamics of their changes and valuation. It also incorporates active allocation between various geographic regions, management styles, or sectors of activity.
- *Active interest rate risk management:* This is broken down into sensitivity management and yield curve strategies. The global sensitivity of the mutual fund and the yield curve strategy are decided based on the management team's market expectations of interest rate fluctuations (in case of rising interest rates, the value of fixed-rate bonds decreases) and yield curve distortions (exposure to specific yield curve points to benefit from flattening, steepening, or curvature of the yield curve). The manager operates across all international markets.
- *Active credit risk management:* The manager can actively manage the portfolio's exposure to corporate bonds based on the macroeconomic environment, financial markets, and recent market trends. Other factors, such as valuation and a fundamental analysis (solvency, liquidity, primary market dynamics, etc.), are also considered when deciding whether to overweight the portfolio in private debt compared with public debt. The manager operates across all international markets.

- *Active currency risk management*: Decisions to invest using currencies other than the euro are based on the analysis of the macroeconomic context and factors specific to currency markets, such as the expected yield differential of currencies and their valuation. The manager operates across all international markets.

The manager also implements arbitrage strategies that combine long and short positions on portfolio-eligible underlying assets to take advantage of short-term market inefficiencies or capture various risk premium strategies that are minimally or not correlated with one another over the long term (valuation, carry, etc.).

- 3. Selection of investment vehicles that are best suited to deliver the exposure sought by the mutual fund manager. The manager uses eligible financial instruments and/or UCITS managed by the HSBC Group, except when such UCITS are not eligible or appropriate.

The mutual fund may endure forex fluctuations up to a maximum of 95% of its assets.

The net assets of the mutual fund shall then be 50-80% exposed to equity markets and 0-50% exposed to interest rate markets.

The mutual fund may endure forex fluctuations up to a maximum of 95% of its assets.

Information on the voting policy and the report on the exercise of voting rights are available on the management company's website www.assetmanagement.hsbc.fr.

• 2. Assets (excluding embedded derivatives)

Equities:

None

Debt securities and money market instruments

While not intended to do so, the mutual fund may directly invest up to 10% of net assets in debt securities or bonds and under the same rating conditions as those stipulated in the “interest rate product investment fund” compartment.

Units or shares of other investment funds: up to 100% of its net assets, including:

- ☒ French or European UCITS: 70-100%;
- ☒ French retail investment funds and European hedge funds meeting the four criteria of Article R. 214-13 of the French Monetary and Financial Code: 30% maximum.
- ☒ Other foreign investment funds for up to a maximum of 10% of the assets.

The selected UCIs are exposed to different asset classes, e.g., equity, interest rate products, money market, diversified, commodities and/or flexible).

The manager will invest in UCIs managed or distributed by an entity of the HSBC Group, unless such UCIs are not eligible or adapted.

Investment fund equities

Depending on the manager's forecasting, the “equities” compartment of the mutual fund may vary, representing between a minimum of 85% and a maximum of 110% of the mutual fund's assets.

The “equities” compartment is composed of units or shares of investment funds exposed to equities of companies of any capitalisation size (including small and medium, with no predetermined limit), sector, and geographic area (including emerging markets, with no predetermined limit).

Interest rate product investment funds

The “interest rate” compartment may represent up to 15% of the mutual fund's assets, with no predetermined minimum.

It is invested in units or shares of interest rate product investment funds (bonds and monetary) divided among European and international government bonds, “investment grade” (within minimum Standard and Poor's BBB- and Moody's Baa3 ratings or the equivalent as set by the management company) as well as “high-yield” European and international corporate bonds, and European and International convertible bonds backed by assets in all currencies.

The management company does not exclusively or mechanically use ratings provided by credit rating agencies and favours its own credit risk analysis to assess the credit quality of assets and in the selection of securities to buy or sell.

Regarding the interest rate compartment, investments in high-yield bonds and emerging market debt are authorised without predetermined limits in the maximum represented by the “interest rate” compartment.

Diversified and/or flexible investment funds

The diversified compartment may represent up to 15% of mutual fund assets, with no predetermined minimum.

It is invested in units or shares of UCIs with a diversified and/or flexible profile applying in particular absolute return strategies (defined as management decorrelated from traditional markets) within the limit of 15% of the mutual fund's assets, or alternative strategies in accordance with the rules referred to in Articles R. 214-9 to R 214-30 of the French Monetary and Financial Code, within the limit of 10% of the fund's assets.

Commodity UCIs

For diversification purposes, the mutual fund may invest up to 10% in commodity indices, through UCIs and trackers, in derivatives (index futures, Total Return Swaps in particular) or including derivatives (in particular Certificates, EMTNs, Warrants)

The mutual fund may also invest in, with no predetermined limits, French or European index and/or tracker UCIs as well as in, for up to 10% of its assets, foreign index and/or tracker UCIs in order to increase “equity” or “interest rate” exposure or to diversify the portfolio with other asset classes (commodities, real estate, listed, listed infrastructure, etc.), geographic areas, or management styles.

3. On derivatives:

The manager may invest in the following derivative instruments:

Type of markets involved:

- ☒ regulated;
- ☒ organised;
- ☒ over-the-counter.

Risks in which the manager desires to invest:

- ☒ equities: the manager reserves the option of using hedging, arbitrage and exposure transactions on equity risk;

- ☑ interest rates: the manager reserves the option of using hedging, arbitrage and exposure transactions on interest rate risk;
- ☑ change: the manager reserves the option of using hedging, arbitrage and exposure to the foreign exchange risk of currencies other than the euro;
- ☑ credit;
- ☑ other risks: volatility, commodities

Types of transactions and description of all operations that must be limited to the achievement of the investment objective:

- ☑ hedging
- ☑ exposure
- ☑ arbitrage

Type of instruments used:

- ☑ interest rate futures, equity indices (including dividends), currencies, commodities
- ☑ options on futures and equity indices (including dividends), interest rates, foreign exchange, commodities
- ☑ swaps: the fund manager may use interest rate, index, inflation and currency swaps
- ☑ currency futures (including non-deliverable currency forwards)
- ☑ volatility derivatives: for both purchases and sales, the mutual fund may use volatility derivatives, especially volatility index futures, e.g. US and European equity market volatility indexes (respectively VIX and VSTOXX futures), for up to 3% of the fund's net assets.
- ☑ credit derivatives (Credit Default Swap) to expose the fund to credit risk through the sale of protection or, conversely, to hedge credit exposure of the portfolio through the purchase of protection;
- ☑ Total Return Swaps: the mutual fund may enter into total return swaps ("TRS") under which a counterparty transfers the overall economic performance of an underlying (including interest income and remuneration, capital gains and losses resulting from price fluctuations) to another counterparty. These TRS are used for exposure, arbitrage or hedging purposes and relate to transferable securities (including baskets of transferable securities), such as indices or baskets consisting of equities, bonds, currencies, volatility or commodities. This exposure will be limited to 10% of the fund's net assets.

Counterparties eligible for transactions on OTC financial futures are selected according to the procedure described in the paragraph: "Brief description of the intermediary selection procedure".

Financial collateral put in place for OTC financial futures is the subject of a financial collateral policy available on the management company's website.

These transactions may be carried out with counterparties selected by the management company among financial institutions that have their registered office in an OECD member country. These counterparties may be companies linked to the HSBC Group.

These counterparties have good credit quality (and in all cases the minimum rating is BBB- on Standard & Poor's scale or equivalent) or have a rating deemed to be equivalent by the management company.

This financial collateral policy specifies:

- The discount applicable to financial collateral. It depends on the security's volatility, which is characterised by the type of assets received, the rating, the maturity of the security, etc. This discount has the effect of requiring financial collateral greater than the market value of the financial instrument.
- The assets accepted as collateral which can be composed of cash, government securities, short/medium negotiable securities and bonds issued by private issuers.

Financial collateral other than cash may not be sold, reinvested, or pledged. Bonds must have a maximum maturity of 50 years.

Financial collateral consisting of cash must be:

- deposited with credit institutions whose registered office is located in an OECD member State or a non-member State having equivalent prudential rules,
- invested in high-quality government bonds,
- invested in reverse repurchasing agreements whose counterparty is a credit institution subject to reserve monitoring, and from which the UCITS may withdraw cash at any point, and
- invested in short-term money market funds.

Financial collateral in the form of securities and/or cash are held in distinct accounts by the custodian.

• **4. Securities with embedded derivatives (warrants, credit link notes, EMTNs, share warrants, etc.):**

Risks in which the manager intends to trade:

- ☒ equity;
- ☒ interest rate;
- ☒ forex;
- ☒ credit;
- ☒ other risk (to be specified). Commodities

Types of transactions and description of all operations that must be limited to the achievement of the investment objective :

- ☒ hedging;
- ☒ exposure;
- ☒ arbitrage;
- ☐ other (to be stipulated).

Type of instruments used: Essentially Warrant, Certificate, EMTN, as well as any type of bond vehicle to which a conversion or subscription right is attached. The proposed average holding range is 0-5% with a maximum authorised level of 10%

None

• **5. Deposits**

The mutual fund may invest up to 20% of its assets in euro deposits with a total duration of three months or less so as to replenish its liquid assets.

• **6. Cash loans**

The mutual fund may borrow cash for up to 10 % of its assets. Cash loans strictly cover current account shortfalls resulting from a lag between subscriptions and redemptions on the underlying investment funds.

• **7. Temporary purchases and sales of securities**

The mutual fund may have incidental recourse to temporarily sell and purchase securities. Repos and reverse repos are favoured in managing cash flow. The use of temporary purchases and sales is limited to 10% of committed assets.

○ Types of transactions used:

☒ redemption and reverse repurchase agreements in accordance with the French Monetary and Financial Code;

☐ borrowed and loaned equities in reference to the French Monetary and Financial Code;

○ Category of investments:

Temporary purchase and sales of securities are carried out to achieve the management objective and in the best interest of the UCITS. Only fixed-income instruments may be the subject of temporary purchases and sales of securities.

These transactions aim to:

- For repos and reverse repos: manage UCITS residual cash flow related to subscriptions/redemptions and optimise income.

For protection against counterparty default, temporary purchases and sales of securities may provide for financial collateral discounts in the form of securities and/or cash which are held in distinct accounts by the depositary. These conditions are stipulated in the section on "Derivatives."

- These transactions may be carried out with counterparties selected by the management company from among financial institutions that have their registered office in an OECD member country. These counterparties may be companies linked to the HSBC Group.
- These counterparties must have trustworthy credit, and regardless, the minimum Standard & Poor's rating of BBB-, the equivalent, or a rating deemed equivalent by the management company.

- Potential leverage: up to the commitment calculated by the probabilistic method in absolute VaR.
Given that the fund trades on futures markets, its aggregate exposure level will be calculated based on the absolute VaR, as defined below in Part VI. "Aggregate exposure".
- remuneration: see additional information in the "Fees and Commissions" section.

In accordance with HSBC Asset Management's responsible investment policies, issuers in which the fund invests may be subject to processes in terms of shareholder responsibility, engagement activities, due diligence, and exclusions. Application of the policies on prohibited weapons and thermal coal entails a ban on :

- investing in issuers that HSBC considers to be involved in the development, production, use, maintenance, offering for sale, distribution, import or export, stockpiling, or transport of prohibited weapons,
- participating in initial public offerings or primary bond financing of issuers that HSBC considers to be involved in the expansion of thermal coal production.

Investors should be aware that these exclusions reduce the investment universe and prevent the fund from benefiting from any potential returns from these issuers.

These policies apply to direct investments in securities. When the fund invests in a UCI, there is a risk that this UCI may be exposed to issuers that would be excluded by HSBC Asset Management's responsible investment policies. For example, it is possible that the UCI in which the fund invests will not apply exclusions or will apply them in a manner different to that detailed in HSBC Asset Management's prohibited weapons exclusion policy.

HSBC Asset Management's responsible investment policies are available on the management company's website at www.assetmanagement.hsbc.fr.

• Risk profile:

Risk related to discretionary management:

The management objective of the mutual fund is based on discretionary allocation, which includes the risk that the mutual fund may not be invested in the top-performing markets or assets at all times, resulting in a lower performance.

Capital loss risk:

The UCITS has no guarantee or protection. Therefore, initially invested capital remains at risk.

Equity risk:

The UCITS is exposed to equity risk through investment fund securities, units, or equities and/or financial instruments. Equity risk consists in the dependence of the value of securities on the fluctuations of markets. In the event of a decline in the equity markets, the fund's net asset value may fall more significantly than these markets.

Risk related to investment on emerging markets:

The UCITS may invest in emerging markets through securities, units or shares of UCITS and/or financial instruments may invest whose value is likely to fluctuate strongly, which may lead to more significant or rapid declines in the NAV than the variation observed on developed markets. The principal risks related to investments in emerging countries may be the strong volatility of securities, the volatility of currency in these countries, potential political instability, governmental interventionist

policies, and different financial and accounting practices that offer less liquidity than those in developed countries.

Interest rate risk:

The price of fixed-rate bonds and other fixed-income products fluctuates in a direction opposite from interest rates. For example, in the event of an increase in interest rates, the value of these bonds will fall together with the NAV. Moreover, the manager may execute interest rate arbitrage, i.e., if a deformation of the yield curve is anticipated. However, it is possible that the manager will not anticipate a particular type of deformation in the curve, which could lead to a significant decline in the NAV.

Credit risk:

Credit risk is the risk that the financial situation of the issuer deteriorates, and, in the worst-case scenario, the issuer becomes insolvent. This deterioration could lead to a drop in the value of the issuer's securities and thus a reduction in the value of the portfolio. This may, for example, involve the risk of non-redemption of a bond within the deadlines. An issuer's credit risk is reflected in the ratings attributed to it by official rating agencies such as Moody's or Standard & Poor's. Ratings increase with credit risk: issuers from the Investment Grade category to the "High Yield" category. The use of subordinated bonds may result in a risk related to the payment characteristics of the security in the event of default by the issuer. The fund which is exposed to a subordinated security will not be priority and the repayment of the capital as well as the payment of coupons will be subordinated to those of other senior creditors. Thus, the redemption of its security may be partial or zero. The use of subordinated bonds may lead to a greater risk of a decrease in the net asset value than that associated with conventional bonds. The management company does not exclusively or mechanically use ratings provided by credit rating agencies and favours its own credit risk analysis to assess the credit quality of the assets and in the selection of securities to purchase or sell.

Convertible bond investment risk:

The value of convertible bonds depends on many factors, such as interest rates, changes in the price of underlying equities, and changes in the price of the derivative embedded in the investment fund. These different elements may decrease the UCITS NAV.

Currency risk:

Foreign exchange risk is the risk of investment currencies falling in relation to the portfolio's reference currency. Currency fluctuation in relation to the reference currency may involve a drop in the value of these instruments and consequently a drop in the UCITS NAV.

Derivatives risk:

The UCITS may invest in financial futures within the limit of its asset value. This exposure to markets, assets, and indexes through credit default swaps may lead to a drop in the NAV significantly greater or more rapid than the variation observed in the elements underlying these instruments.

Ancillary risks:

Liquidity risk:

The markets in which the UCITS participates may be occasionally and temporarily affected by a lack of liquidity in certain circumstances or market configurations. These market disruptions can impact the price conditions in which the mutual fund may need to liquidate, initiate, or change positions and therefore cause a decline in the NAV.

Risk associated with investing in small and mid-caps:

The fund has the possibility of investing in small and mid-cap companies, which can result in larger and faster declines in the value of the fund.

Counterparty risk:

The UCITS is exposed to the counterparty risk resulting from the use of OTC financial futures and temporary purchases and sales of securities. This is the risk that the counterparty with which a contract has been made will not meet its obligations, e.g., delivery, payment, repayment, etc.

In this case, the counterparty's breach may decrease the NAV of the UCITS. This risk is reduced by the establishment of financial collateral between the UCITS and the counterparty, as described in the collateral exchange.

Risk related to total return swaps (TRS):

These transactions may create risks for the fund such as counterparty risk (described above) and a liquidity risk corresponding to the risk resulting from the difficulty of buying, selling, terminating or valuing a security or transaction due to the lack of a buyer, seller or counterparty. The occurrence of such a risk could lead to a decrease in the fund's net asset value.

Risk associated with financial collateral management:

Investors may be exposed to legal risks (in relation to legal documentation, execution of contracts, and limits of contracts), transactional risks, and risks related to the reuse of cash received as collateral. The mutual fund's net asset value may change due to fluctuations of the value of the securities purchased by investing cash received as collateral. Due to exceptional market circumstances, the unitholder may also be exposed to liquidity risk involving, for instance, difficulties trading certain securities.

Volatility risk:

Volatility risk is the risk of a portfolio's price change resulting from changes in the volatility of a risk factor. It generally applies to derivative portfolios, for which the volatility of its underlying assets is an important factor in price influence. In option pricing formulas, volatility risk indicates the extent to which the return on the underlying asset fluctuates between now and the expiry of the option. The use of volatility futures (the VIX future) could expose (hedging) the portfolio against fluctuations in volatility.

Risk related to exposure to commodity markets:

Commodity risk refers to the uncertainties of future market values caused by fluctuations in commodity prices. The future price of a commodity can be affected by various factors affecting regulatory or political changes, seasonal changes, technological advances, etc.

Integration of sustainability risks into investment decisions and likely impact of sustainability risks on performance

1. As a financial market player, the management company is subject to Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 of 27 November 2019 on the publication of sustainability information in the financial services sector (or "SFDR Regulation").

In this context, it has implemented a policy on integrating sustainability risks into its investment decision-making process.

Sustainability risk refers to an event or situation in the environmental, social or governance field which, if any, could have a significant negative impact, whether real or potential, on the value of the investment.

The sustainability risk policy focuses on the ten principles of the United Nations Global Compact (“UNGC”) which defines the main areas of financial and non-financial risks: human rights, labour law, environment and anti-corruption. The management company uses service providers to identify companies with poor results in these areas and, if potential sustainability risks are identified, then perform its own controls. As part of its strategy, the management company monitors sustainability risks on an ongoing basis.

The management company acts in the best interests of investors. Over time, sustainability risks can influence the performance of UCIs through their investment in corporate, sector, regional and asset class issues. Although UCIs have their own management strategy, the management company aims to provide investors with competitive returns taking into account the risk profile. To achieve this, an in-depth financial analysis and a comprehensive assessment of sustainability risks are carried out as part of a broader risk assessment for each UCI.

The sustainability risk policy is available on the management company's website: www.assetmanagement.hsbc.fr.

2. Companies that adequately manage sustainability risks are better able to anticipate future sustainability risks and opportunities. This makes them strategically more resilient and therefore able to anticipate and adapt to long-term risks and opportunities. Similarly, when properly managed, sustainability risks may have a negative impact on the value of the underlying company or the competitiveness of the country issuing sovereign bonds. Sustainability risks can materialize in different forms for the companies or governments in which the UCIs invest, such as (i) a decline in turnover due to changes in consumer preferences, negative impacts on the workforce, social unrest, and a decline in production capacity; (ii) an increase in capital/operating costs; (iii) the depreciation and early release of existing assets; (iv) a loss of reputation due to fines and legal decisions and a loss of the right to exercise the activity; (v) the credit and market risk of sovereign bonds. All these risks may potentially impact the performance of UCIs.

The potential impact of sustainability risks on the performance of UCIs will also depend on the investments of these UCIs and the materiality of sustainability risks. The likelihood of sustainability risks occurring should be mitigated by their inclusion in the investment decision-making process. The potential impacts of sustainability risks on the performance of UCIs based on ESG criteria are further mitigated. However, there is no guarantee that these measures will completely mitigate or warn of the materialisation of sustainability risks on these UCIs. As a result, the likely impact on the performance of UCIs of a significant or potential decline in the value of an investment due to sustainability risk will therefore vary and depend on several factors.

3. The mutual fund takes into account sustainability risks in the investment decision-making process. The management company integrates sustainability risks by identifying ESG factors that may have a material financial impact on an investment's performance. Exposure to sustainability risk does not necessarily mean that the management company will refrain from taking or retaining a position. Instead, the management company must take into account the sustainability risk assessments as well as other significant factors with regard to the investment company or issuer, the management objective and the investment strategy of the mutual fund.

4. The mutual fund may invest significantly in derivative instruments, ETFs and passive funds that do not incorporate ESG criteria, for which sustainability risks are more difficult to take into account because the fund does not invest directly in the underlying asset.

At the date of the prospectus, no ESG integration methodology may be applied for these financial instruments,

5. The Fund's strategy does not include non-financial approaches. Principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors are therefore not taken into account.

The provisions of the SFDR are supplemented by those of Regulation (EU) 2020/852 of 18 June 2020, known as the Taxonomy Regulation. It establishes an EU-wide classification system intended to provide businesses and investors with a common language to identify to what degree economic activities can be considered environmentally sustainable.

The investments underlying the fund do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

- **Subscribers concerned and standard investor profile:**

A unit: All subscribers

H unit: Institutional Investors and Private Banking Clients

B unit: Subscription for this unit is subject to the existence of a specific remuneration agreement between the subscriber and the distributor or the portfolio manager.

The mutual fund is intended for investors seeking a diversification instrument favouring a broad exposure to equities.

Minimum recommended investment period: more than five years.

The reasonable amount to invest in this UCITS depends on the personal situation of each investor. To determine this, investors must take into account their personal assets, their current needs and the recommended investment period, as well as their desire to take risks, or instead favour a prudent investment. Investors are also strongly recommended to diversify their investments sufficiently so as not to expose themselves solely to the risks of this UCITS.

Provisional measures prohibiting subscriptions to the fund from 12 April 2022:

Effective 12 April 2022, in view of the provisions of EU Regulation No. 833/2014 as amended and EU Regulation No. 765/2006 as amended, subscription for units in this fund is prohibited to any Russian or Belarusian national, any natural person residing in Russia or Belarus, except (i) for Russian nationals if they are nationals of a Member State of the European Union (EU), a State of the European Economic Area, or Switzerland, or natural persons holding a temporary or permanent residence permit in a Member State of the European Union (EU), a Member State of the European Economic Area, or Switzerland and (ii) for Belarusian nationals if they are nationals of a Member State of the European Union (EU) or natural persons holding a temporary or permanent residence permit in a Member State of the European Union (EU).

The mutual fund's units may not be offered to or subscribed by Non-Eligible Persons, as defined below:

- **REGULATIONS FOR AUTOMATIC EXCHANGE OF TAX INFORMATION**

“FATCA” refers to Sections 1471 to 1474 of the US Code, any current or future regulation or their official interpretations, any agreement concluded pursuant to Section 1471(b) of the US Code, or any tax regulation, law, or practice adopted pursuant to any intergovernmental agreement concluded with a view to implementing these sections of the US Code. FATCA was implemented in France through the signing of the intergovernmental agreement concluded between France and the United States on 14 November 2013 for application of the US Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (FATCA).

“US Code” refers to the United States Internal Revenue Code of 1986;

“Common Reporting Standard (CRS)” refers to Council Directive 2014/107/EU of 9 December 2014 (the “DAC 2 Directive”) amending Directive 2011/16/EU as regards mandatory automatic exchange of information in the field of taxation as well as the conventions entered into by France enabling the automatic exchange of information in tax matters. This is based on the regulations on the automatic exchange of information in tax matters drafted by the OECD.

The FATCA and CRS regulations were transposed into French law by Article 1649 AC of the French General Tax Code. They require financial institutions to formally collect information related to their clients’ US Person status and tax residence of, particularly when they open a financial account.

These financial institutions must send to the French tax authorities, for transmission to the corresponding foreign tax authorities, certain information relating to the reportable financial accounts of their US Person clients and clients who are tax resident outside of France in an EU Member State or in a country with which an agreement covering the automatic exchange of information is applicable.

The determination of the financial institution upon which these obligations are incumbent depends on how the units are held.

• RESTRICTIONS ON UNIT ISSUANCE AND REDEMPTION FOR US PERSONS

Green Card Holder means a person who is a permanent resident of the United States (even if the person does not actually reside in the United States).

Non-Resident US Investor means a citizen of the United States (including a Green Card holder) residing outside the United States.

United States means the United States of America (i.e. its states and the District of Columbia), its territories and possessions, and all other regions under its jurisdiction.

United States Citizen means a person born in the United States, a person with at least one parent who is a United States citizen, or a foreigner who has been naturalised as a United States citizen.

United States Law means the laws of the United States, its territories, possessions, and all other areas subject to its jurisdiction. This also includes all applicable rules and regulations, which may be subject to occasional additions and amendments, and which are issued by US regulatory authorities, including but not limited to the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) and the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC).

All references to law in this policy pertain to United States Law.

Shares of the SICAV/units of the mutual fund of the funds may not be offered or sold to any US person. For the purposes of this restriction, the term “US person” (“USP”) refers to:

1. A person who is a citizen of the United States or holds a Green Card who resides in the United States) under one of the laws of the United States;
2. A person who is a US citizen who has not officially renounced his or her US citizenship (including a person with dual or multiple nationality) or who holds a Green Card although he or she may not reside in the United States;

3. A company, partnership, limited liability company, collective investment vehicle, investment company, joint account, or any other firm, investment or legal entity:

a. that was created or organised under a law of the United States,

b. that was, regardless of its place of inception or incorporation, incorporated mainly for passive investments (such as a company or an investment fund or a similar entity, other than an employee savings scheme or an employee savings fund); and

I. that is held directly or indirectly by one or more “US Persons” who hold, directly or indirectly, a total interest of 10% or more, provided that such US Persons are not defined as meeting the criteria of “Qualified Eligible Person” under CFTC Regulation 4.7(a);

II. in which a “US Person” is the general partner, a member of management, the chief executive officer, or any other person with power to direct the activities of the entity;

III. where the entity was incorporated by or for a “US Person” primarily for the purpose of investing in securities that are not registered with the SEC, unless such entity is composed of “Accredited Investors” as defined by Regulation D, 17 CFR 230.501(a)), and none of them is a natural person; or

IV. where more than 50% of equity securities with or without voting rights are held directly or indirectly by “US Persons”.

c. that is an agency or branch of a foreign entity located in the United States; or

d. whose principal place of business is in the United States;

4. A trust:

a. created or organised under the laws of the United States; or

b. where, regardless of where it is incorporated or organised:

I. a founder, trustee, or other person responsible in whole or in part for the investment decisions of the trust is a “US Person”;

II. the administration of the trust or its governing documents are under the supervision of one or more US courts; or

III. its income is subject to US income tax, regardless of its source.

5. The estate of a deceased person:

a. who was a resident of the United States at the time of death or whose income is subject to US income tax, regardless of its source; or

b. where, regardless of the residence of the deceased during his or her lifetime, an executor or administrator with full or shared discretion over investment matters is a “US Person” or where the estate is governed by United States law.

6. A benefit or pension plan that is:

a. created and administered in accordance with the laws of the United States; or

b. created for employees of a legal entity that is a US Person or whose principal place of business is located in the United States

7. A discretionary or non-discretionary or similar account (including a joint account) where:

a. one or more beneficial owners are USPs, or it is held for the benefit of one or more US Persons; or

b. the discretionary or similar account is held by a broker or trustee incorporated in the United States.

If, as the result of an investment in the fund, unitholders become a US Person, they shall be prohibited from (i) making additional investments in the fund, and (ii) their units shall be the subject of a forced redemption as soon as possible by the fund (subject to the provisions of the applicable law).

From time to time, the management company may amend or waive the aforementioned restrictions.

- **RESTRICTIONS ON UNIT ISSUANCE AND REDEMPTION FOR CANADIAN RESIDENTS**

The units of the fund appearing in this prospectus may be distributed in Canada only through a distributor appointed by HSBC Global Asset Management (France).

Although investments initiated directly by a Canadian resident are permitted by regulation, HSBC Global Asset Management (France) has decided not to accept them.

Solicited or unsolicited subscriptions by non-residents of Canada (including legal entities) may be authorised by HSBC Global Asset Management (France) provided that the residence address is not in Canada.

Furthermore, this prospectus may not be used for solicitation purposes or constitute a solicitation to subscribe for units in Canada unless the distributor appointed by HSBC Global Asset Management (France) makes such solicitation.

- **Calculation and allocation of the distributable amounts:**

In accordance with regulatory provisions, net earnings for the financial year equals the amount of interest, arrears, dividends, premiums, bonuses, and directors' fees, as well as all income relating to securities that constitute the mutual fund's portfolio, plus income from temporary cash holdings, minus management fees and borrowing costs.

Amounts distributable by a UCITS consist of:

1. Net earnings plus retained earnings, plus or minus the balance of accrued income;
2. Capital gains realised, net of costs, less capital losses realised, net of costs, recognised during the financial year, plus net capital gains of the same type recognised in previous financial years that were not distributed or accumulated, plus or minus the balance of accrued capital gains.

The amounts stated in 1 and 2 above may be distributed independently of each other, in whole or in part.

Distributable amounts	Units A, H and B
Net income (1)	Accumulation
Net capital gains realised (2)	Accumulation

- **Characteristics of the units:**

Denominated in euros.

- **Subscription and redemption procedures:**

Subscription requests are received at any time by your usual financial intermediary and centralised by HSBC Continental Europe and CACEIS Bank on each day on which the net asset value is calculated at 12:00 noon (Paris time). They are executed on the basis of the next net asset value (at an unknown price).

Settlements relating to subscription requests are carried out on the second trading day (D+2) following the date of establishment of the net asset value.

Redemption requests are received at any time by your usual financial intermediary and centralised by HSBC Continental Europe and CACEIS Bank on each day on which the net asset value is calculated at 12:00 noon (Paris time). They are executed on the basis of the next net asset value (at an unknown price).

Settlements relating to redemption requests are carried out on the second trading day (D+2) following the date of calculation of the net asset value.

Orders are executed in accordance with the table below:

Trading day (D)	Trading day (D)	D: NAV calculation date	D+1 trading day	D+2 trading days	D+2 trading days
Centralisation before 12:00 noon of subscription orders ¹	Centralisation before 12:00 noon of redemption orders ¹	Execution of the order at the very latest on D	Publication of the NAV	Subscription settlement	Redemption settlement

¹Except for potential deadlines specifically agreed upon with your financial institution.

A unit class:

The initial net asset value of the unit is €50.

Minimum number of units of the first subscription: 1 unit.

Subscriptions and redemptions may be made in ten thousandths of units.

H unit class:

The initial net asset value of the unit is €100,000.

Minimum initial subscription: €5,000,000.

Subscriptions and redemptions may be made in ten thousandths of units.

B unit class:

The initial net asset value of the unit is €100.

Minimum number of units of the first subscription: 1 unit.

Subscriptions and redemptions may be made up to thousandths of units

Existence of a gate (redemption cap mechanism)

The subfund has a gate mechanism. At the time of centralisation, if redemption requests (net of subscriptions) received simultaneously from one or more unitholders represent more than 5% of net assets, the management company may decide to stagger the redemption movements (gate) after assessing the relevance, in particular in view of the impact on liquidity management, in order to guarantee balanced management of the fund and therefore equal treatment of unitholders.

If the management company triggers the gate, redemption requests, for all unit classes combined, not fully honoured by the net asset value calculation date will be automatically deferred to the next net asset value for those exceeding the gate trigger threshold and processed in the same proportion for each order without any order of priority.

The subfund has multiple unit classes, and the trigger threshold will be the same for each unit class.

On each net asset value calculation date, if the amount of redemptions minus the amount of subscription orders on the same net asset value is 5% or more of the subfund's net assets, the management company may reduce each redemption order within the subfund's maximum redemption limit. The management company will then proportionally reduce all redemption orders to the maximum redemption limit. Redemption requests will thus be reduced proportionally and expressed as a whole number of units (rounded up).

The subfund's maximum redemption limit on each net asset value calculation date is defined as 5% of the subfund's net assets or a greater amount at the discretion of the management company if market liquidity allows it.

The remaining portion of redemptions exceeding the maximum redemption limit cannot be cancelled. They will be automatically deferred to the next net asset value and processed in the same way as redemption orders placed on the next net asset value. Such deferred orders cannot be cancelled and will not have priority over subsequent redemption requests.

Under these circumstances, unitholders affected by the reduction of orders are informed individually of the amount of their deferred order as soon as possible by the Centralising Entity on the management company's instruction.

The triggering of the gate is communicated in the subfund's section of the management company's website.

Trigger exemption cases:

Redemptions followed by a subscription executed on the same day for the same net asset value and the same number of securities by the same unitholder will not be deferred, provided that the centralising entity has been expressly informed.

Example illustrating a gate

On the centralisation date, if redemption orders (net of subscriptions) represent 10% of the subfund's net assets and the management company decides to trigger the gate at 5% of the Fund's net assets:

- two days after the net asset value date, each investor who has submitted a redemption order will receive a settlement equal to 50% (5% divided by 10%) of the amount of the requested redemption;
- the remaining 50% will be deferred to the next net asset value date.

At the next centralisation, if the redemption orders net of subscriptions (new orders + balance of deferred orders) represent 50% of the subfund's net assets, and the management company decides to cap redemptions at 40%, all orders, including the balance of orders previously deferred, will be 80% honoured (40% divided by 50%).

Institutions designated to receive subscriptions and redemptions and responsible for ensuring compliance with the centralisation cut-off time indicated in the above paragraph:

HSBC Continental Europe

38, avenue Kléber
75116 Paris

CACEIS Bank

89-91 rue Gabriel Péri
92120 Montrouge

Unitholders should be aware that orders transmitted to marketers other than the institutions mentioned above must take account of the fact that the order centralisation deadline applies to said marketers with regard to CACEIS Bank. Accordingly, these marketing agents may apply their own deadline, prior to the deadline mentioned above, in order to account for the time necessary to transmit orders to CACEIS Bank.

• **NAV calculation frequency:**

Each trading day, with the exception of statutory public holidays in France and Luxembourg and days on which the French stock markets (official Euronext Paris SA calendar), the London Stock Exchange (LSE official calendar) and the New York Stock Exchange (official NYSE calendar) are closed.

• **Location and frequency of NAV calculation:**

HSBC Global Asset Management premises. The net asset value of the UCITS is also available on HSBC Global Asset Management's website: www.assetmanagement.hsbc.fr.

• **Fees and commissions:**

• *Subscription and redemption commissions:*

The subscription and redemption commissions are added to the subscription price paid by the investor or deducted from the reimbursement price. Commissions earned by the UCITS compensate for the expenses incurred from investing or divesting the assets entrusted to it. Commissions not earned are returned to the management company and the marketing agent.

Charges billed to the investor, deducted at the time of subscriptions and redemptions	Base	Scale rate
Subscription fee not payable to the UCITS	Net asset value x number of units	Units A, H and B: max. 2%
Subscription fee payable to the UCITS	Net asset value x number of units	None
Redemption fee not payable to the UCITS	Net asset value x number of units	None
Redemption fee payable to the UCITS	Net asset value x number of units	None

• *Fees and charges:*

The financial management expenses and external administrative fees of the management company cover all expenses billed directly to the UCITS, with the exception of transaction fees. Transaction fees include intermediation, i.e. brokerage, market taxes, etc., and transfer fees, as necessary, which may be deducted especially by the depositary and the management company.

In addition to financial management fees and fees for administration services outside the management company, the management company may also include:

- performance commissions. These commissions remunerate the management company if the UCITS exceeds its objectives. They are invoiced to the UCITS;
- transaction commissions billed to the UCITS;
- a share of the income from temporary purchases and sales of securities.

	Fees charged to the UCITS	Base	Scale rate
1	Financial management fees(*)	Net assets	A unit: Maximum 1.30% including taxes
			H and B units: Maximum 0.65% including taxes
2	Operating and other service costs(**)	Net assets	Maximum 0.30% including taxes
3	Maximum indirect costs (management fees and commissions)	Net assets	1% including taxes maximum rate
4	Transaction commissions	Deduction from each transaction	None
5	Performance commission	Net assets	None

* A percentage of the management fees may be retroceded to third-party distributors in return for marketing the UCITS.

** Operating and other service costs include:

I. Fund registration and listing fees:

- costs relating to registration of the UCI in other Member States (including costs invoiced by advisors (lawyers, consultants, etc.) for carrying out the marketing formalities in respect of the local regulator on behalf of the portfolio management company);
- listing fees for UCIs and publication of net asset values for investors' information;
- distribution platform costs (excluding retrocessions); agents in foreign countries who interface with distribution

II. Client and distributor information costs

- the costs of compiling and distributing DICs/prospectuses and regulatory reports;
- costs relating to the communication of regulatory information to distributors;
- costs of providing information to unitholders by any means;
- information specific to direct and indirect unitholders; 1: Letters to unitholders, etc.;
- website administration costs;
- translation costs specific to the UCI.

III. Data costs

- costs of data used for redistribution to third parties;

IV. Custodian, legal, audit, tax and other fees.

- statutory audit fees;
- fees related to the custodian;
- fees for delegation of administrative and accounting management;
- tax costs including lawyer and external expert (recovery of withholding taxes on behalf of the fund, local tax agent, etc.);
- legal fees specific to the UCI.

V. Fees relating to compliance with regulatory obligations and regulatory reporting

- fees for submitting regulatory reports to the regulator specific to the UCI;
- fees for compulsory professional associations

The following costs may be added to the above-listed fees charged to the UCITS:

- *contributions due for the management of the UCITS pursuant to paragraph 4 of section II of Article L. 621-5-3 of the French Monetary and Financial Code;*
- *exceptional and non-recurring taxes, levies and government duties (in relation to the UCITS);*
- *exceptional and non-recurring costs for the recovery of receivables (e.g. Lehman) or proceedings to assert a right (e.g. class action).*

• **Additional information about temporary purchases and sales of securities:**

The Management Company does not receive any remuneration for these temporary purchases and sales of securities.

Revenue and income generated by temporary purchases and sales of securities are fully acquired by the UCITS.

Operational costs and charges relating to these transactions may also be charged to the management company and not billed to the UCITS.

• **Brief description of the intermediary selection procedure:**

The management company selects brokers or counterparties according to a procedure consistent with the applicable regulations. As part of this selection, the management company fulfils its best execution obligation at all times.

The objective selection criteria used by the Management Company specifically includes the quality of order executions, the rates applied, and the financial soundness of each broker or counterparty.

The choice of counterparties and investment firms and service providers of HSBC Global Asset Management (France) is made according to a precise evaluation process intended to guarantee the company a high-quality service. This is a key element in the general decision-making process which incorporates the impact of the service quality of the broker across all our departments: Management, Financial and Credit Analysis, Trading and Middle Office.

Counterparty selection can involve an entity linked to the HSBC Group or the UCITS's depository.

The "Policy of best execution and selection of intermediaries" is detailed on the management company's website.

IV – Marketing information

All information concerning the mutual fund may be obtained by directly contacting the management company:

HSBC Global Asset Management (France)

Coeur Défense – 110 esplanade du Général de Gaulle – La Défense 4 – 92400 Courbevoie

The most recent annual and periodic documents are available upon written request from the unitholder at:

HSBC Global Asset Management (France)

email: hsbc.client.services-am@hsbc.fr

Subscription and redemption requests are centralised with HSBC Continental Europe and Caceis Bank France, whose addresses are as follows:

HSBC Continental Europe
38, avenue Kléber
75116 Paris

CACEIS Bank
89-91 rue Gabriel Péri
92120 Montrouge

Information on environmental, social and quality of governance (ESG) criteria

Pursuant to Article L.533-22-1 of the French Monetary and Financial Code, the policy on taking into account environmental, social and governance quality (ESG) criteria in the investment strategy is available on the management company's website www.assetmanagement.hsbc.fr.

V – Investment rules

The mutual fund complies with the investment rules defined in Articles L. 214-4 and D. 214-1 *et seq.* of the French Monetary and Financial Code.

VI - Overall Risk

The absolute VaR method is used to calculate aggregate exposure.

Details about calculating global risk of the UCITS:

This method consists in calculating the value at risk (VaR) of a UCITS, defined as the maximum loss that it can endure over a given period with a determined probability called the “confidence level”.

Calculated as the sum of par values of financial contracts used, the indicative leverage level of the UCITS is 90%.

The maximum, minimum, and average risk levels are stipulated in the Fund annual report.

VII – Rules for asset valuation and recording

The asset valuation rules applied by the accounting manager are the following, depending on the instruments held in the UCITS:

The UCITS adopted the euro as its reference currency.

The prices used for the valuation of securities traded on the stock exchange are the closing prices.

The prices used for the valuation of OATs (fungible government bonds) are closing prices. UCIs are valued at the last known price.

Negotiable debt securities are valued at market price.

Pensions are valued during the contract.

Forward transactions, firm or conditional, or OTC swaps, authorised by the regulation applicable to investment funds, are valued at market value or at a value estimated in accordance with the arrangements laid down by the management company. Interest rate and/or currency swaps are valued at their market value based on the price calculated by discounting future cash flows (principal and interest), at the market interest and/or exchange rates.

European and foreign futures are valued on the basis of the clearing prices.

Interest-rate and foreign currency swaps are valued under market conditions.

For swaps, the off-balance sheet commitment corresponds to the nominal value of the contract.

The valuation of interest-rate swaps against unit performance is carried out:

- under market conditions for the fixed income branch
- according to the underlying security rate for the equity branch.

The valuation of Credit Default Swaps (CDS) stems from a model populated by market spreads.

The commitments appearing on the off-balance sheet in the European and foreign futures markets are calculated

- FUTURES

$(Qty \times Nominal \times Daily \text{ rate} \times \text{Contract currency})$

- OPTIONS

$(Qty \times \text{delta}) \times (\text{Nominal of the underlying instrument} \times \text{Daily rate of the underlying instrument} \times \text{Contract currency})$.

As far as swaps are concerned, the off-balance-sheet commitment corresponds to the nominal value of the contract plus or minus the interest differential and the unrealised capital gain or loss noted on the closing date.

Interest is booked according to the cashed coupon method.

Items entered in the portfolio are entered at their acquisition price minus costs.

Futures

Futures on derivative markets are valued on the basis of the clearing price on the day of the valuation.

Options

Options on derivative markets are valued on the basis of the clearing price on the day of the valuation.

Currency futures

The contracts are valued at the exchange rate on the valuation date, taking into account the amortisation of the swap point.

Transaction fees are stated in the specific fund accounts and are not included in the price.

Purchases and sales of securities are recorded exclusive of costs.

Financial instruments whose prices have not been determined on the valuation day, or whose prices have been adjusted, are valued under the Management Company's responsibility at their probable trading price. These valuations and proof therein are provided to the auditor in connection with its audits.

Valuation of financial collateral

Collateral is valued daily at market price (mark to market).

Haircuts can be applied to collateral received in the form of securities according to the level of risk.

Margin calls occur daily unless otherwise indicated in the master agreement covering these transactions on in case of agreement between the management company and the counterparty on the application of a trigger point.

Swing pricing mechanism

The management company has implemented a swing pricing mechanism to adjust the fund's net asset value once a trigger threshold is reached in order to protect the interests of the fund's unitholders.

Under this mechanism, investors bear the portfolio adjustment costs—including transaction fees, bid/offer spreads and taxes or fees applicable to the UCITS—related to investments or disinvestments when there are significant numbers of subscriptions and redemptions.

When the net balance of investor subscription and redemption orders exceeds a predefined threshold, called the “trigger point”, the NAV is adjusted.

The NAV is adjusted up or down if the balance of subscriptions/redemptions is respectively positive or negative, so as to take into account the readjustment costs attributable to the net subscription and/or redemption orders.

The trigger point is expressed as a percentage of the fund's net assets.

The parameters for the trigger point and the NAV adjustment factor are determined by the management company and periodically reviewed.

The adjusted (“swung”) NAV is the fund's only NAV and is therefore the only NAV published and communicated to unitholders.

By applying swing pricing with a trigger point, it is possible that the UCITS's volatility will not come from only the volatility of the financial instruments in the portfolio.

In accordance with the regulatory provisions, the management company does not communicate the trigger threshold levels and ensures that internal communication channels are restricted so as to maintain the confidential nature of the information.

Alternative practical methods in exceptional circumstances

Since the NAV is calculated by an external service provider, any potential problems with information systems used by the management company will not affect the mutual fund's capacity to have its NAV determined and published.

In the event of an issue with the service provider's systems, the service provider's backup plan shall be implemented in order to guarantee continuity in the calculation of the NAV.

However, the redemption by the fund of its units and the issuance of new units may be temporarily suspended by the management company according to Article L. 214-30 of the French Monetary and Financial Code where required by exceptional circumstances and if required by the interest of unitholders.

Exceptional circumstances are defined in particular as any period during which:

- a) Negotiations in one of the markets in which a significant proportion of investments in the mutual fund are generally negotiated are suspended or one of the methods generally used by the management company or its agents to value investments or determine the NAV of the mutual fund is temporarily withdrawn, or
- b) The valuation of the financial instruments held by the mutual fund cannot be completed according to this service provider in a reasonable, rapid, and fair manner, or
- c) Exceptional circumstances mean that, according to the management company, it is not reasonably possible to realise all or some of the assets in the mutual fund or to intervene in the investments of the mutual fund, or if this is not possible without seriously harming the interests of unitholders in the mutual fund, notably in the case of a *force majeure* event that temporarily deprives the management company of its management systems, or
- d) Transfers of funds required for the realisation or payment of assets in the mutual fund or for the execution of subscriptions or redemptions of units in the mutual fund are postponed or, according to the management company, cannot be carried out quickly under normal exchange rates.

In all cases of suspension, with the exception of ad hoc market communications, the unitholders will be informed as soon as possible by means of a press notification. The information shall be provided beforehand to the AMF.

VIII. Remuneration

The management company HSBC Global Asset Management (France) has implemented a remuneration policy that is tailored to its structure and its business activities.

This policy aims to provide a framework for the various methods of remunerating employees with decision-making, oversight or risk-taking authority within the group.

This remuneration policy has been defined to reflect the economic strategy, objectives, values and interests of the management company within the HSBC Group, and the investment funds managed and their unitholders/shareholders.

The objective of the policy is to discourage risk-taking that is excessive when compared to the risk profile of the managed investment funds.

The management company has implemented adequate measures to prevent conflicts of interest.

The remuneration policy is adapted and monitored by the Remuneration Committee and the Board of Directors of HSBC Global Asset Management (France).

The remuneration policy is available on the website at the following address: www.assetmanagement.hsbc.fr or, at no cost, by requesting a copy in writing from the management company.

Document updated on:

1 January 2025

MUTUAL FUND RULES HSBC SELECT EQUITY

TITLE I

ASSETS AND UNITS

ARTICLE I - JOINTLY-OWNED UNITS

The rights of joint owners are expressed in units, with each unit corresponding to an identical share of the fund's assets. Each unitholder is entitled to joint ownership of the mutual fund's assets in proportion to the number of units held.

The duration of the fund is 99 years from the date of its establishment unless it is wound up early or extended pursuant to these regulations.

The characteristics of the various unit classes and their access conditions are set out in the mutual fund's prospectus.

The different unit classes may:

- Be eligible for different income distribution methods (distribution or accumulation);
- Be denominated in different currencies;
- Incur different management charges;
- Be charged different subscription and redemption fees;
- Have different nominal values;
- Be systematically hedged against risk, either partially or in full, as set out in the prospectus. This hedging is achieved using financial instruments that minimise the impact of hedging transactions on the UCITS's other unit classes;
- Be reserved for one or more distribution networks.

Units may be divided, grouped, or split, on the decision of the management company's Board of Directors, into tenths, or hundredths, or thousandths, or ten-thousandths of units, called fractional units.

The provisions of the regulations governing the issue and redemption of units shall also apply to fractional units, whose value shall always be proportionate to that of the unit that they represent. Unless otherwise stated, all other provisions of the regulations relating to units shall apply to fractional units without any need to make a specific provision.

Lastly, the Board of Directors of the management company may decide, at its sole discretion, to split the units by creating new units which are allocated to unitholders in exchange for the former units.

ARTICLE II - MINIMUM ASSET AMOUNT

Units may not be redeemed if the assets fall below €300,000; where net assets remain below that level for 30 days, the management company shall take the necessary measures to wind up the UCITS in question or to perform one of the transactions listed in Article 411-16 of the AMF General Regulations (transfer of the UCITS).

ARTICLE III - ISSUANCE AND REDEMPTION OF UNITS

Units may be issued at any time at the request of the unitholders on the basis of their NAV plus subscription commissions if applicable.

Subscriptions and redemptions shall be completed under the terms and conditions set forth in the prospectus.

Fund units may be traded in accordance with the applicable regulations.

Subscriptions must be fully paid up on the day when the net asset value is calculated. They may be made in cash and/or by the contribution of financial instruments. The management company may turn down the securities offered and must announce its decision within seven days. In the event of acceptance, the contributed securities shall be valued according to the rules set forth in Article IV, and the subscription shall be carried out on the basis of the first NAV following the acceptance of the securities concerned.

Redemptions shall be carried out exclusively in cash except in the case of the liquidation of the fund when the unitholders have notified their agreement to be reimbursed in securities. They shall be settled by the account holder within a maximum period of five days following the valuation date of the unit.

However, if, under exceptional circumstances, the reimbursement requires the prior sale of fund assets, this period may be extended but shall not exceed 30 days.

Except in the event of inheritance or *inter vivos* distribution, the disposal or transfer of units between unitholders, or from unitholders to a third party, is equivalent to a redemption followed by a subscription. If a third party is involved, the amount of the disposal or transfer must, where applicable, be supplemented by the beneficiary in order to reach the minimum subscription level required by the prospectus.

Pursuant to Article L. 214-8-7 of the French Monetary and Financial Code, the redemption of units by the mutual fund as well as the issue of new units may be temporarily suspended by the management company in exceptional circumstances and if this is in interest of the unitholders.

If the net assets of the mutual fund fall below the minimum regulatory requirement, no units may be redeemed.

The management company's Board of Directors may restrict or prevent the holding of units of the mutual fund by any person or entity prohibited from holding such units (hereafter "Non-Eligible Person"), as defined in the "Target subscribers and typical investor profile" section of the prospectus.

To this end, the Board of Directors of the management company may:

- (i) Refuse to issue any unit when it appears such issue would or could mean that said units are directly or indirectly held for a Non-Eligible Person;
- (ii) At any time, request that any information it deems necessary to determine whether or not the beneficial owner of the units in question is a Non-Eligible Person be provided to it by any person or entity whose name appears in the register of unitholders, along with a sworn statement;
- (iii) In the event of failure to transmit the information mentioned in (ii), or when a unitholder proves to be a Non-Eligible Person, transmit information about the investor concerned to the competent tax authorities of the country or countries with which France has entered into an information exchange agreement; and
- (iv) When it appears that a person or entity is (i) a Non-Eligible Person and (ii) alone or jointly, the beneficial owner of the units, prohibits any new subscription of units in the fund by the unitholder, forcing the holder to sell their stake in the fund or, in some cases, proceed with the compulsory redemption of all the units held by such a unitholder.

The forced redemption must be carried out by the account keeper of the Non-Eligible Person, on the basis of the NAV following the formal decision of the management company, minus any applicable charges, duties, and commissions, which shall remain the responsibility of the Non-Eligible Person.

The formal decision of the management company shall be preceded by a period of discussion suitable for the case in question but no less than 10 days during which the beneficial owner of the units may submit his or her remarks to the management company.

The UCITS may cease issuing units pursuant to Article L. 214-8-7(3) of the French Monetary and Financial Code, temporarily or permanently, partially or fully, in objective situations resulting in the closing of subscriptions such as a maximum number of units issued, a maximum amount of assets reached, or the expiry of a specified subscription period. The trigger for this tool shall be subject to a disclosure by any means to the existing unitholders regarding its activation, as well as the threshold and the objective situation having led to the decision of partial or total closure. In case of partial closure, this disclosure by any means shall explicitly stipulate the modalities according to which the existing unitholders may continue to subscribe for the duration of this partial closure. Unitholders shall also be informed by any means of the decision by the UCITS or the management company either to end the total or partial closure of subscriptions (once they have fallen below the trigger point) or not to end it (in the event of a change of threshold or change in the objective situation leading to activation of this tool). A modification of the objective situation invoked or the trigger point of the tool must always be made in the interest of the unitholders. The disclosure by any means stipulates the exact reasons for these modifications.

Pursuant to Article L. 214-8-7 of the French Monetary and Financial Code and Article 411-20-1 of the AMF General Regulation, the management company may decide to implement a gate (cap on redemptions) when exceptional circumstances so require and if it is in the interest of the unitholders or the public to do so.

The maximum duration of the gate is 20 net asset values over a maximum of three months with a maximum capping period of one month. No later than when the time limit is reached, the management company must terminate the gate and consider another exceptional solution, which may be, in particular, the suspension of redemptions or the liquidation of the undertaking for collective investment.

ARTICLE IV - CALCULATION OF THE NAV

The net asset value of the units shall be calculated in accordance with the valuation rules indicated in the prospectus.

TITLE II

OPERATION OF THE FUND

ARTICLE V - THE MANAGEMENT COMPANY

The fund shall be managed by the management company according to the main guidelines defined for the fund.

In all circumstances, the management company shall act in the sole interest of the unitholders and may alone exercise the voting rights attached to the securities included in the fund.

ARTICLE V B - OPERATING RULES

The prospectus describes the instruments and deposits eligible for inclusion in the fund's assets as well as the investment rules.

ARTICLE V C - TRADING ON A REGULATED MARKET AND/OR A MULTILATERAL TRADING SYSTEM

The units may be admitted to trading on a regulated market and/or multilateral trading system in accordance with the regulations in force. In the event where the mutual fund whose units are traded on a regulated market has an objective based on an index, the fund must take steps to ensure that the price of units remains meaningfully constant with its NAV.

ARTICLE VI - DEPOSITARY

The depositary shall perform the duties for which it is responsible in accordance with the legal and regulatory provisions in force and those contractually entrusted to it by the management company. In particular, it must ensure that the management company's decisions are lawful. Where applicable, it must take any protective measures that it deems useful. In the event of a dispute with the management company, it shall inform the AMF.

ARTICLE VII - STATUTORY AUDITOR

A statutory auditor shall be appointed by the Board of Directors of the management company for a term of six financial years after approval from the AMF.

It shall certify that the accounts are true and fair.

Its term of office may be renewed.

The Statutory Auditor shall be required to notify, as soon as practicable, the AMF of any fact or decision concerning the UCITS of which it has become aware in the performance of its duties that might:

1. Constitute an infringement of applicable laws or regulations and which may have a significant effect on its financial situation, earnings, or assets
2. Adversely affect the conditions or the continuity of its operations
3. Result in a qualified opinion or a refusal to certify the accounts.

Asset valuations and the determination of exchange rates used in currency conversions, mergers, or demergers shall be audited by the Statutory Auditor.

It shall be responsible for the valuation of all contributions in kind.

The Statutory Auditor shall verify the accuracy of the composition of the assets and other information before publication.

The statutory auditor's fees shall be set by mutual agreement with the Board of Directors of the management company in accordance with a work schedule specifying the measures deemed necessary.

It shall certify the circumstances underlying any interim distributions.

The statutory auditor's fees shall be included in the administrative charges outside the management company.

ARTICLE VIII - FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND MANAGEMENT REPORT

At the end of each financial year, the management company shall draw up summary documents and shall establish a fund management report for the financial year ended.

At least once every six months, under the depositary's supervision, the management company shall prepare an inventory of the UCI's assets.

The management company shall hold these documents available for consultation by the unitholders for a period of four months from the year-end and inform them of their revenue entitlement. These documents shall be either sent by post, at the express request of the unitholders, or made available to them at the management company.

TITLE III

APPROPRIATION OF DISTRIBUTABLE AMOUNTS

ARTICLE IX - APPROPRIATION OF DISTRIBUTABLE AMOUNTS

Net earnings for the year are equal to the amount of interest, arrears, dividends, premiums, and bonuses as well as all income relating to securities that constitute the fund's portfolio, plus income from temporary cash holdings, minus management fees and borrowing costs.

The amounts distributable by a UCITS consist of:

- (1) Net earnings plus retained earnings, plus or minus the balance of accrued income;
- (2) Capital gains realised, net of costs, less capital losses realised, net of costs, recognised during the financial year, plus net capital gains of the same type recognised in previous financial years that were not distributed or accumulated, plus or minus the balance of accrued capital gains.

The amounts indicated in points 1° and 2° above may be distributed independently of each other, in whole or in part.

The appropriation of distributable amounts is detailed in the prospectus.

TITLE IV

MERGER - DEMERGER - DISSOLUTION - LIQUIDATION

ARTICLE X - MERGER - DEMERGER

The management company may either merge all or part of the assets of the fund with another UCITS under its management or split the fund into two or more other mutual funds.

Such mergers or demergers may only be carried out after unitholders have been notified. They shall result in the issuance of a new certificate stating the number of units held by each unitholder.

ARTICLE XI - DISSOLUTION - EXTENSION

If the fund's assets remain below the minimum level set in article 2 above for 30 consecutive days, the management company shall notify the AMF and either arrange a merger with another mutual fund or dissolve it.

The management company may dissolve the fund early. In this case, it shall inform the unitholders of its decision, and subscription and redemption requests shall no longer be accepted after that date.

The management company shall dissolve the fund if it receives a request to redeem all its units, if the depositary ceases to operate and no other depositary has been appointed, or on expiry of its term, if it is not extended.

The management company shall inform the AMF by post of the planned dissolution date and procedure. It shall then send the Statutory Auditor's report to the AMF.

The management company may decide to extend the fund with the agreement of the depositary. The decision must be taken at least three months before expiry of the fund's anticipated term and reported to the unitholders and the AMF.

ARTICLE XII - LIQUIDATION

In the event of dissolution, the management company shall assume the role of liquidator; if this is not possible, a liquidator shall be appointed by the court at the request of any interested party. In such an event, they shall be entrusted with full powers to realise assets, pay off any creditors, and distribute the remaining balance among the unitholders in the form of cash or securities.

The Statutory Auditor and the depositary shall continue in office until all liquidation operations have been completed.

TITLE V

CONTESTATION

ARTICLE XIII - COMPETENCE - ELECTION OF DOMICILE

Any disputes relating to the fund which may arise during its operating term or at the time of its liquidation either between unitholders or between the unitholders and the management company or the depositary shall be subject to the jurisdiction of the competent courts.

Document updated on:

28 September 2023

UCITS DO NOT HAVE A GUARANTEED RETURN AND PREVIOUS
PERFORMANCE DOES NOT GUARANTEE FUTURE RETURNS