

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 are not necessarily aligned with the taxonomy.

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?
 Yes

 No

 It will have 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 the EU Taxonomy

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

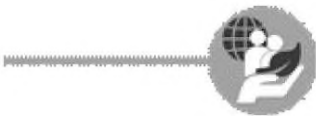
 It promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics

and while it does not have sustainable investment as its objective, it will have a minimum proportion of sustainable investments of 10%

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?**

The subfund promotes E, S, and G characteristics by investing in equities of eurozone countries through a selection of corporate securities chosen for their financial qualities and their good environmental, social, and governance practices according to a best-in-class approach. This approach consists of selecting the best companies in each sector based on environmental, social, and governance criteria. For each ESG pillar, several criteria are used, including CO2 emissions for the E pillar, the management of staff for the S pillar, and level of independence of directors for the G pillar.

In addition, the subfund will:

- Exclude issuers in violation of one or more of the 10 principles of the United Nations Global Compact (or at least two alleged violations) and the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises.
- Exclude shares of companies involved in the production of controversial weapons or their components. Controversial weapons include, but are not limited to, anti-personnel mines, depleted uranium weapons, and white phosphorus when used for military purposes. This exclusion is in addition to the exclusion policy on weapons prohibited by international treaties.
- Exclude shares of companies in the Defence sector.
- Exclude shares of companies engaged in thermal coal activities. With regard to electricity generation, companies deriving more than 10% of their turnover from electricity generated using thermal coal are partially excluded. Mining companies are completely excluded.

- Exclude shares of companies involved in tobacco production.
 - Carefully consider environmental issues through voting and engagement activities.
- The subfund is actively managed and does not track a benchmark. The indicator used by the subfund to measure performance is the MSCI EMU (NR). However, it has not been designated to determine whether the subfund is aligned with the environmental or social characteristics it promotes.

Sustainability indicators

are used to measure whether the financial product is in line with the environmental and/or social characteristics it promotes.

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

The subfund promotes all the pillars (E, S, and G). Therefore, the primary sustainability indicator used to measure the portfolio's ESG performance is the ESG rating.

The subfund takes the following principal adverse impacts into consideration:

- Greenhouse gas intensity of companies,
- Exposure to companies active in the fossil fuel sector,
- Violations of the principles of the United Nations Global Compact and the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises,
- Exposure to controversial weapons.

In addition, the subfund will not invest in shares of companies or other securities equivalent to shares of companies exposed to certain activities ("excluded activities"). The excluded activities are set out below among the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.

- ***What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product notably intends to make and how do the investments made contribute to such objectives?***

The subfund's sustainable investments are aligned with its environmental characteristics. The identification and ESG analysis of companies are performed as part of the investment decision-making process to reduce sustainability risks and increase returns.

- ***How do the sustainable investments that the financial product notably intends to make do no significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?***

The principle of "do no significant harm" to environmental or social objectives applies only to the underlying sustainable investments of the subfund. This principle is incorporated into the investment decision-making process, which includes consideration of principal adverse impacts.

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

HSBC Asset Management's "do no significant harm" (DNSH) assessment of issuers as part of its sustainable investment process includes consideration of principal adverse impacts (PAI). It involves a holistic analysis of the company's multiple sustainability impacts rather than focusing on a single factor. When an issuer is identified as potentially controversial, it cannot be considered a sustainable investment. All relevant PAIs are thus examined and integrated into the investment process according to an approach that combines exclusion (sectoral, the most severe ESG controversies, norms-based exclusions, etc.) with voting and shareholder engagement activities to instil and maintain a positive change dynamic within companies.

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.

Furthermore, a company will not qualify as sustainable if it does not comply with the principles of the United Nations Global Compact and its associated international standards, conventions, and treaties or if it is involved in weapons banned by international conventions. With the exception of these last two PAIs, we use proxies. In our view, the setting of exclusion thresholds (e.g. GHG emissions) for each PAI is not always relevant and could compromise the fact that many sectors and companies are in a transition strategy. In addition, engagement is essential to ensure that companies with limited disclosure, particularly in emerging economies, are initially excluded from the definition of sustainable investment and allow us to be a catalyst for positive environmental or social change. For example, we use a 10% threshold on revenues from thermal coal mining (and coal-fired power generation) as an exclusion filter to indirectly address all PAIs related to greenhouse gas emissions.

HSBC's sustainable investment methodology is available on the management company's website: www.assetmanagement.hsbc.fr/fr/retail-investors/about-us/responsible-investing/policies.

How are the sustainable investments aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights? HSBC is committed to applying and promoting international standards. The ten principles of the United Nations Global Compact are among the priorities of HSBC's Responsible Investment Policy. These principles include non-financial risks such as human rights, labour standards, the environment, and anti-corruption. HSBC is also a signatory to the United Nations Principles for Responsible Investment. They provide a framework for the identification and management of sustainability risks. In this subfund, companies with a proven violation of one of the 10 principles of the United Nations Global Compact or at least two alleged violations are systematically excluded. Companies are also assessed according to international standards such as the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises.

The EU Taxonomy sets out a “do no 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 principal adverse impacts of investments are taken into consideration in the management of the subfund as follows:
- For the selection of investments, the manager has chosen two environmental indicators: “Greenhouse Gas Intensity” and “Exposure to companies active in the fossil fuel sector”. The subfund’s consideration of these indicators stems from, in particular, the application of our coal phase-out policy as well as sectoral exclusions set out by the label guidelines. In addition, the manager favours companies with low CO2 emissions or companies working to reduce their carbon intensity.

- Exclusion of issuers:
 - o considered non-compliant with the principles of the United Nations Global Compact and the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises,
 - o exposed to controversial weapons.
- Lastly, the subfund takes into consideration the principal adverse impacts in its engagement approach, which incorporates several levers for action including 1) direct dialogue with companies about their consideration of environmental and social issues to ensure that they are able to face the future and maintain long-term financial viability, 2) the exercising of voting rights by which we express our support for positive development initiatives or, conversely, our disagreement when directors do not meet our expectations, and 3) a gradual escalation procedure with companies when the ESG risks or controversies to which they are exposed are not managed. In practice, the Greenhouse Gas Intensity indicator is taken into consideration, in particular, through dialogue with companies to assess how their carbon neutrality transition plans take into account impacts on employees, supply chains, communities, and consumers.

Information on the principal adverse impacts taken into account by the subfund will be published in appendix 4 of its annual report.

No



What is the investment strategy of this financial product?

The subfund's SRI universe results from, in particular, a best-in-class approach and sectoral and norms-based exclusions. The methodology consists of evaluating each company and then classifying them. Each company is first given three scores (E score, S score, and G score) by MSCI ESG Research assessing the relevant aspects for the sector to which the rated company belongs. These three scores are aggregated to form an ESG score that classifies the companies in one of 30 ESG sectors and then in one of the four quartiles within each sector. The selection of securities according to these ESG criteria is based on a proprietary ESG analysis model, supplied by data from non-financial rating agencies and internal research within our company.

The SRI universe assessment is updated on a monthly basis.

The investment strategy of this subfund thus applies the following approaches:

- ESG integration (inclusion of ESG criteria in financial analysis),
- Best-in-class approach (selecting the best companies in each sector based on environmental, social, and governance criteria),

Exclusion of shares issued by companies involved in 'excluded' activities. The excluded activities are set out below among the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.

- Engagement and voting activities (presence with the companies, through visits in the form of one-on-one meetings and by exercising HSBC's voting policy). Our engagement objective is to provide companies with the opportunity to explain their ESG approach and to monitor ESG issues.

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

- ***What are the constraints defined in the investment strategy in terms of selecting 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 subfund will not invest in shares issued by companies involved in "excluded" activities. Excluded activities are determined by the management company and include, but are not limited to:

- Shares of companies involved in the production of controversial weapons or their components. Controversial weapons include, but are not limited to, anti-personnel mines, depleted uranium weapons, and white phosphorus when used for military purposes. This exclusion is in addition to the exclusion policy on weapons prohibited by international treaties.
- Shares of companies in the defence sector.
- Shares of companies involved in the production of tobacco.
- Shares of companies engaged in thermal coal activities. With regard to electricity generation, companies deriving more than 10% of their turnover from electricity generated using thermal coal are partially excluded. Mining companies are completely excluded.
- Issuers in violation of one or more of the 10 principles of the United Nations Global Compact (or at least two alleged violations) and the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises.

Expertise, research, and information provided by data providers may be used to identify companies exposed to excluded activities.

- The minimum non-financial analysis rate of 90% is applied to the subfund's eligible assets.
- The subfund uses the sustainability indicators set out above (in the section detailing the indicators used to the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product).

Good governance

practices relate to sound management structures, employee relations, employee pay, and compliance with tax obligations.

- ***In what minimum proportion is the financial product committed to reducing its investment scope prior to the application of this investment strategy?***

SRI selection within the subfund is performed using the best-in-class approach, which consists of assigning an SRI score to the securities according to ESG criteria and classifying them in quartiles within each sector. Securities in the bottom quartile are excluded. Up to 15% of assets may be invested in securities in the third quartile. There are no limits on securities in the top two quartiles. On this basis, the exclusion rate is more than 35% of assets on a fixed scope.

- ***What is the policy used to assess the good governance practices of companies in which the financial product invests?***

The quality of governance is assessed on the basis of criteria specified in the investment process that include, but are not limited to, business ethics, corporate culture and values, governance framework, and corruption. We determine the materiality of governance both on an absolute basis, focusing in particular on the governance framework, controversies, and compliance with the principles of the United Nations Global Compact and the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, and on a relative basis by comparing the quality of the company's governance practices with that of its industry peers. Where significant and/or impactful governance risks are identified, companies are subject to enhanced due diligence, which at minimum requires management teams to perform additional analysis. Dialogue or engagement with the company is then monitored over time and archived. Lastly, we use our voting rights to express our support for positive development initiatives of companies or our disagreement if the directors do not meet our expectations. In addition, issuers in violation of one or more of the 10 principles of the United Nations Global Compact (or at least two alleged violations) and the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises are excluded.



Asset allocation describes the proportion of investments in specific assets.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

The subfund invests in equities of eurozone countries. The companies are selected according to Environmental, Social, and Corporate Governance (ESG) criteria as well as standard economic and financial criteria.

At all times, the portfolio's net assets will be invested, with at least 75% exposure, in the equity market. The portfolio will invest in securities of eurozone countries, of all capitalisations, selected according to ESG criteria.

Investments may be made, on an ancillary basis, on markets outside the eurozone. The subfund may hold other investments listed in the prospectus and cash and cash equivalents.

The minimum proportion of investments used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the subfund is 80%. The remaining 20% is detailed in the section "Investments included in category #2 "Other"" below.

Although the subfund does not have sustainable investments as an objective, it commits to a minimum proportion of 10% of its assets in sustainable investments.

Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:

- **revenue**

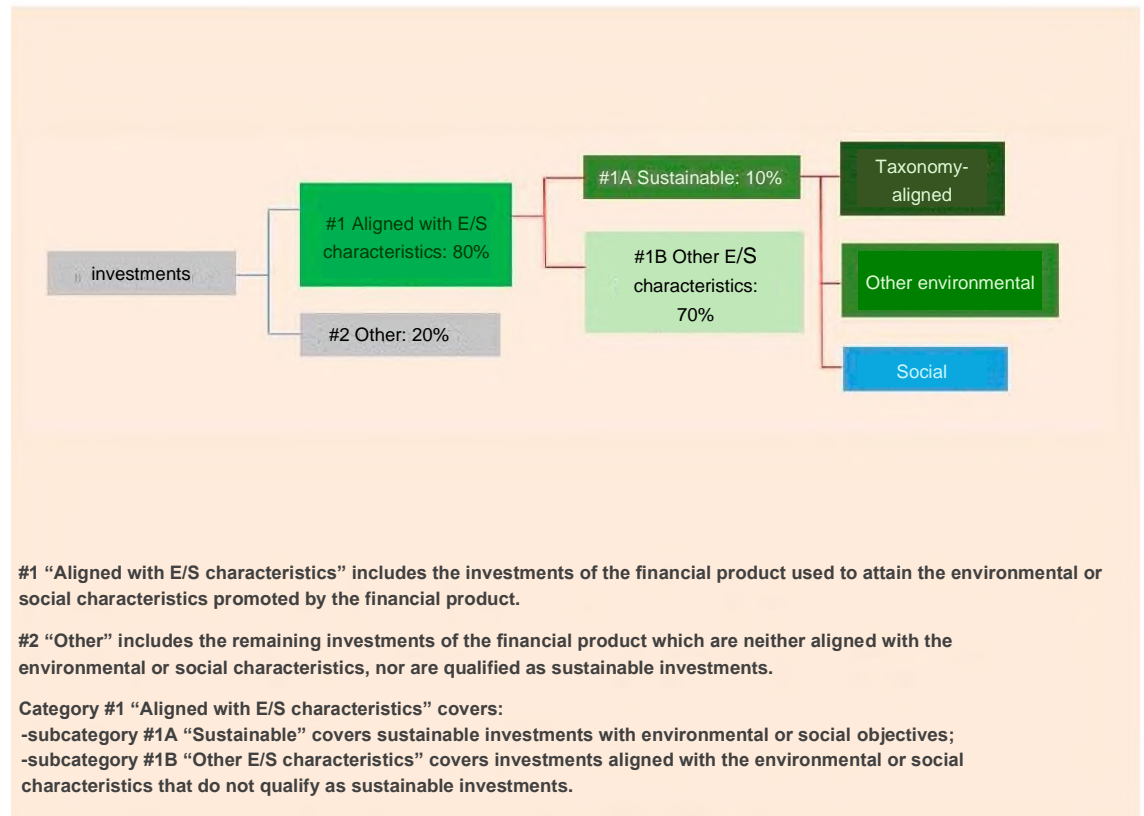
to reflect the share of revenue generated by green activities of investee companies;

- **capital expenditure**

(CapEx) to show the green investments made by investee companies, relevant for a transition to a green economy;

- **operational expenditures**

(OpEx) reflecting green operational activities of investee companies.



● **How does the use of derivatives make it possible to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?**

Although the prospectus provides the option to use derivatives, the subfund does not use them.

To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria applicable to natural gas include emission limits and switching to entirely renewable sources of electricity or to low-carbon fuel by the end of 2035. The criteria that apply to nuclear energy include comprehensive rules concerning nuclear safety and managing nuclear waste.



In what minimum proportion are sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

The subfund does not commit to a minimum proportion of sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the European Union's taxonomy. However, when assessing issuers, the subfund manager takes into consideration an environmental indicator and applies our coal phase-out policy.

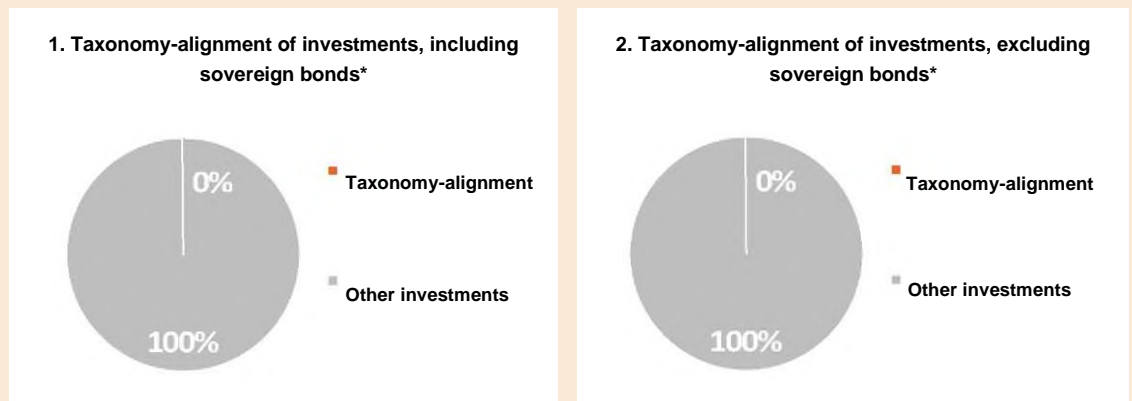
- **Does the financial product invest in natural gas and/or nuclear energy generation activities that are compliant with the EU Taxonomy?**

Yes in natural gas in nuclear energy
 No

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

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.

The two graphs below show, in green, the minimum percentage of investments that are aligned with the EU Taxonomy. As there is no appropriate methodology to determine the taxonomy-alignment of sovereign bonds,* the first graph shows the Taxonomy alignment in relation to all the investments of the financial product including sovereign bonds, while the second graph shows the Taxonomy alignment only in relation to the investments of the financial product other than sovereign bonds.



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

This is not applicable as the subfund does not have a specific minimum share of transitional and enabling activities as defined by the Taxonomy Regulation.

denotes sustain investments with an environmental objective that do not take into account the criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities under the EU Taxonomy.



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

The subfund does not commit to a minimum proportion of sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the European Union's taxonomy. However, when assessing issuers, the subfund manager takes into consideration two environmental indicators and applies our coal phase-out policy as well as the sectoral exclusions set out in the label guidelines.



What is the minimum proportion of socially sustainable

investments?

The subfund does not commit to having a minimum share of socially sustainable investments. However, when assessing issuers, the subfund manager does look at the social characteristics, respect for human rights and employee rights, management conduct, and corporate social responsibility of the companies.



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

The subfund may hold cash and cash equivalents as well as investments for which no non-financial analysis could be performed due to the unavailability of ESG data.



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?

No

Benchmarks are indices used to measure whether a financial product attains the environmental or social characteristics that it promotes.

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

Not applicable

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

Not applicable

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

Not applicable

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

Not applicable



Where can I find more product-specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website:
www.assetmanagement.hsbc.fr