Pre-contractual disclosure for the financial products referred to in Article 9, paragraphs 1 to 4a, of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and Article 5, first paragraph, of Regulation (EU) 2020/852

HSBC GLOBAL INVESTMENT FUNDS - GLOBAL EMERGING MARKETS CORPORATE SUSTAINABLE BOND
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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 include a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.

Sustainable investment objective

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

☑ Yes	☐ No
☑ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with an environmental objective: 90%** ☐ 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 **promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of _% of sustainable investments ☐ with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy ☐ with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy ☐ with a social objective
☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with a social objective:** ___%	☐ It promotes E/S characteristics, but **will not make any sustainable investments**

What is the sustainable investment objective of this financial product?

The sub-fund aims to make a positive environmental, social and governance (ESG) impact, by investing in fixed income (e.g. bonds) and other similar securities issued by companies that contribute to United Nations Sustainable Development Goals ("Contributing Companies" and "SDGs"), while also aiming to provide long term total return.

The SDGs that the Contributing Companies contribute to include, but are not limited to, Climate Action, Affordable and Clean Energy, Clean Water and Sanitation, Good Health and Well Being and Reduced Inequalities. The sub-fund qualifies under Article 9 of SFDR.

The Investment Adviser will:

1. Invest in a portfolio of fixed income securities issued by companies/issuers that actively contribute to the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (UNSDGs); Particularly those in relation to Climate Action, Affordable and Clean Energy, Clean Water and Sanitation, Good Health and Well Being and Reduced Inequalities.
2. Consider responsible business practices in accordance with United Nations Global Compact (UNGC) and OECD Principles for businesses.
3. Identify and analyse of a company's/issuers environmental characteristics including, but not limited to, physical risks of climate change and human capital management.

4. Actively consider environmental issues through engagement where HSBC Asset Management considers it appropriate to do so.
5. Excluding activities covered by HSBC Asset Management's Responsible Investment Policies ("**HSBC Excluded Activities**") and the Paris-aligned Benchmark exclusions ("**PAB Exclusions**") (together referred to as the "**Excluded Activities**") as listed below

The reference benchmark for sub-fund market comparison purposes is JP Morgan ESG Corporate EMBI Broad Diversified (the "Reference Benchmark"), however, this is not designated for the purpose of attaining the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the sub-fund.

Sustainability indicators measure how the sustainable objectives of this financial product are attained.

- ***What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of the sustainable investment objective of this financial product?***

Sustainability indicators are a key consideration in our investment decision making process.

The Investment Adviser considers the UNSDGs that the Contributing Companies contribute to include, but are not limited to, Climate Action, Affordable and Clean Energy, Clean Water and Sanitation, Good Health and Well Being and Reduced Inequalities as sustainability indicators for the sub-fund. In addition, the sub-fund considers some ESG labelled fixed income securities ("Labelled Securities") that are aligned with the International Capital Market Association principles ("ICMA Principles"), which will not necessarily be issued by Contributing Companies. Labelled Securities include, but are not limited to, Green, Social, Sustainable, and Sustainability-Linked bonds.

The sub-fund also considers the Principal Adverse Impacts that are listed below:

- Greenhouse gas emissions (Scope 1 & Scope 2)
- Carbon footprint (Scope 1 & Scope 2)
- Greenhouse gas intensity of investee companies (Scope 1 & Scope 2)
- Exposure to companies active in the fossil fuel sector
- Energy consumption intensity per high impact climate sector - NACE code D: Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply
- Energy consumption intensity per high impact climate sector - NACE code E: Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities
- Water Emissions
- Violation of UNGC and OECD principles
- Share of investment involved in controversial weapons

- ***How do sustainable investments not cause 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 sub-fund. This principle is incorporated into the investment decision-making process, which includes consideration of principal adverse impacts.

Principal adverse impacts are the most significant negative impacts of investment decisions on sustainability factors relating to environmental, social and

- ***How have the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors been taken into account?***
  The Investment Adviser will review all SFDR mandatory Principal Adverse Impacts, as well as any relevant ones, to assess the relevance to the sub-fund. HSBC's Responsible Investment Policy sets out the approach taken to identify

employee matters, respect for human rights, anti-corruption and anti-bribery matters.

and respond to principal adverse sustainability impacts and how HSBC considers ESG sustainability risks as these can adversely impact the securities the sub-funds invest in. HSBC uses third party screening providers to identify companies and governments with a poor track record in managing ESG risks and, where potential material risks are identified, HSBC will also carry out further ESG due diligence. Sustainability impacts, including the relevant Principal Adverse Impacts, identified by screening are a key consideration in the investment decision making process.

The approach taken, as set out above, means that among other things the following points are scrutinised:
- companies'/issuers commitment to lower carbon transition, adoption of sound human rights principles and employees' fair treatment, implementation of rigorous supply chain management practices aiming, among other things, at alleviating child and forced labour. HSBC also pays great attention to the robustness of corporate governance and political structures which include the level of board independence, respect of shareholders' rights, existence and implementation of rigorous anti-corruption and bribery policies as well as audit trails; and
- governments' commitment to availability and management of resources (including population trends, human capital, education and health), emerging technologies, government regulations and policies (including climate change, anti-corruption and bribery), political stability and governance.

The specific Principal Adverse Impacts for this sub-fund are as set out above.

HSBC's Responsible Investment Policy is available on the website at: www.assetmanagement/hsbc/about-us/responsible-investing

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

HSBC is committed to the application and promotion of global standards. Key areas of focus for HSBC's Responsible Investment Policy are the ten principles of the United Nations Global Compact (UNGC). These principles include non-financial risks such as human rights, labour, environment and anti-corruption. HSBC is also a signatory of the UN Principles of Responsible Investment. This provides the framework used in HSBC's approach to investment by identifying and managing sustainability risks. Companies/issuers in which the sub-fund invests will be expected to comply with the UNGC and related standards. Companies/issuers having clearly violated one of the ten principles of the UNGC are systematically excluded. Companies/issuers are also evaluated in accordance with international standards, such as the OECD Guidelines.

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

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

Any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any environmental or social objectives.

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

☑ Yes, the sub-fund considers all mandatory Principal Adverse Impacts within the SFDR Regulation (Table 1 of SFDR Level 2). The Investment Adviser considers the following Principal Adverse Impacts most relevant to the investment strategy of the sub-fund:

- Greenhouse gas emissions (Scope 1 & Scope 2)
- Carbon footprint (Scope 1 & Scope 2)
- Greenhouse gas intensity of investee companies (Scope 1 & Scope 2)
- Exposure to companies active in fossil fuel sector
- Energy consumption intensity per high impact climate sector - NACE code D: Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply
- Energy consumption intensity per high impact climate sector - NACE code E: Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities
- Water Emissions
- Violation of UNGC and OECD principles
- Share of investment involved in controversial weapons

The approach taken to consider Principal Adverse Impacts means that, among other things, HSBC will scrutinise companies'/issuers commitment to lower-carbon transition, adoption of sound human rights principles and employees' fair treatment, and implementation of rigorous supply chain management practices such as those aiming to alleviate child and forced labour. HSBC also pays attention to the robustness of corporate governance and political structures which include the level of board independence, respect of shareholders' rights, existence and implementation of rigorous anti-corruption and bribery policies, as well as audit trails. Governments' commitment to availability and management of resources (including population trends, human capital, education and health), emerging technologies, government regulations and policies (including climate change, anti-corruption and bribery), political stability and governance will also be taken into account. Investment in companies/issuers carrying out business in Excluded Activities are also excluded.

Full details of how Principal Adverse Impacts have been considered in respect of the sub-fund will be included in the Company's year-end report and accounts.

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

The sub-fund invests in Investment Grade, Non-Investment Grade and unrated fixed income securities of Contributing Companies. Contributing Companies are those that the Investment Adviser deems to be contributing to the support of the UNSDGs including but not limited to, Climate Action, Affordable and Clean Energy, Clean Water and Sanitation, Good Health and Well Being and Reduced Inequalities. The sub-fund will also invest in ESG labelled fixed income securities that are aligned with the ICMA principles, which will not necessarily be issued by Contributing Companies. Labelled Securities include, but are not limited to, Green, Social, Sustainable, and Sustainability-Linked bonds.

The sub-fund invests in normal market conditions, a minimum of 90% of its net assets in Investment Grade, Non-Investment Grade rated and unrated fixed income and other similar securities issued by Contributing Companies which are domiciled in, based in, carry out business activities in, or are listed on a Regulated Market in Emerging Markets. Securities will be primarily denominated in US Dollar.

The sub-fund will also invest in ESG labelled fixed income securities ("Labelled Securities") that are aligned with the International Capital Market Association principles ("ICMA Principles"), which will not necessarily be issued by Contributing Companies. Labelled Securities include, but are not limited to, Green, Social, Sustainable, and Sustainability-Linked bonds.

The Investment Adviser analyses the sub-fund's ESG impact as the fundamental consideration when determining the sub-fund's investment universe. The sub-fund's investment principles ("Investment Principles"), which are used together with ESG impact analysis and fundamental qualitative company/issuer analysis to determine the sub-fund's investments, may include but are not limited to:

- Continuous engagement with Contributing Companies regarding their ESG credentials.
- Continuous engagement with companies/issuers regarding their ESG credentials at various stages of their ESG transition.
- Companies/Issuers following good ESG practices include, but are not limited to, companies/issuers with efficient electricity and water usage and companies/issuers with sound business ethics and transparency.
- Companies/Issuers following good ESG practices resulting in low and/or decreasing carbon intensity.
- Labelled Securities aligned with ICMA Principles. Labelled Securities are not subject to the Excluded Activities detailed below.

This ESG analysis is proprietary to HSBC using data supplied by non-financial rating agencies and internal research. All the companies that the sub-fund invests in will be subject to this ESG impact analysis and fundamental qualitative company/issuer analysis and where required additional company specific ESG metrics will be used to demonstrate alignment with the SDG/SDGs. The result of this analysis must confirm that the relevant company/issuer meets the Investment Adviser's sustainable investment criteria.

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

Labelled Securities, Excluded Activities and the need for enhanced due diligence may be identified and analysed by using, but not exclusively, HSBC's Proprietary ESG Materiality Framework and scores, fundamental qualitative research and corporate engagement. When assessing companies'/issuers' ESG score and/or rating, ESG impact or their involvement in Excluded Activities, the Investment Adviser may rely on expertise, research and information provided by financial and non-financial data providers.

- **What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain the sustainable investment objective?**

The binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics are:

- The sub-fund invests in normal market conditions, a minimum of 90% of its net assets in Investment Grade, Non-Investment Grade rated and unrated fixed income and other similar securities issued by Contributing Companies (as described above) which are domiciled in, based in, carry out business activities in, or are listed on a Regulated Market in Emerging Markets.

- The above limit includes units or shares of UCITS and/or other Eligible UCIs (including other sub-funds of HSBC Global Investment Funds). The UCITS and/or UCIs, that may be selected by the Investment Adviser, will qualify under Article 9 of SFDR (except for money market funds for liquidity management purposes) but may use different sustainability indicators and/or different sustainable investment approaches from those of the sub-fund.

- Companies/Issuers considered for inclusion within the sub-fund's portfolio will be subject to Excluded Activities including, but are not limited to:

HSBC Excluded Activities	**Details**
Banned Weapons	The sub-fund will not invest in companies HSBC considers to be involved in the development, production, use, maintenance, offering for sale, distribution, import or export, storage or transportation of Banned Weapons
Controversial Weapons	The sub-fund will not invest in companies HSBC considers to be involved in The production of controversial weapons or their key components. Controversial weapons include but are not limited to anti-personnel mines, depleted uranium weapons and white phosphorous when used for military purposes.
Thermal Coal 1 (Expanders)	The sub-fund will not participation in initial public offerings ("IPOs") or primary fixed income financing by companies HSBC considers to be engaged in the expansion of thermal coal production.
Thermal Coal 2 (Revenue threshold)	The sub-fund will not invest in companies HSBC considers having more than 10% revenue generated from thermal coal power generation or extraction and which, in the opinion of HSBC, do not have a credible transition plan.
Arctic Oil & Gas	The sub-fund will not invest in companies HSBC considers to have more than 10% of their revenues generated from oil & gas extraction in the Arctic region and which, in the opinion of HSBC, do not have a credible transition plan.
Oil Sands	The sub-fund will not invest in companies HSBC considers to have more than 10% of their revenues generated from oil sands extraction and which, in the opinion of HSBC, do not have a credible transition plan.
Shale Oil	The sub-fund will not invest in companies HSBC considers to have more than 35% of their revenues generated from the extraction of Shale Oil and which, in the opinion of HSBC, do not have a credible transition plan.
Tobacco	The sub-fund will not invest in companies HSBC considers to be directly involved in the production of tobacco.
UNGC	The sub-fund will not invest in companies that HSBC considers to be non-compliant with United Nations Global Compact (UNGC) Principles. Where instances of potential violations of UNGC principles are identified, companies may be subject to proprietary ESG due diligence checks to determine their suitability for inclusion in a sub-fund's portfolio.

In addition, HSBC apply the PAB Excluded Activities regarding investments in issuers for this sub-fund. In respect of investments in Green Bonds, the below exclusions will be applied at the level of the green bond proceeds, with the exception of the UNGC and OECD exclusions, which will be assessed at the level of the green bond issuer.

Additional PAB Excluded Activities	**Details**
Controversial weapons	The sub-fund will not invest in issuers involved in any activities related to controversial weapons, namely anti-personnel mines, cluster munitions, chemical weapons and biological weapons.

Tobacco	The sub-fund will not invest in issuers involved in the cultivation and production of tobacco.
UNGC and OECD	The sub-fund will not invest in issuers in violation of the United Nations Global Compact (UNGC) principles or the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises.
Hard coal and lignite	The sub-fund will not invest in issuers that derive 1% or more of revenue from exploration, mining extraction, distribution or refining of hard coal and lignite.
Oil fuels	The sub-fund will not invest in issuers that derive 10 % or more of their revenues from the exploration, extraction, distribution or refining of oil fuels.
Gaseous fuels	The sub-fund will not invest in issuers that derive 50 % or more of their revenues from the exploration, extraction, manufacturing or distribution of gaseous fuels.
Electricity generation	The sub-fund will not invest in issuers that derive 50 % or more of their revenues from electricity generation with a GHG intensity of more than 100 g CO2 e/kWh.

- Consideration will also be given to the sub-fund's sustainability indicators on a continuous basis.

Further details of HSBC's Responsible Investment Policies can be found at: www.assetmanagement.hsbc.com/about-us/responsible-investing

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

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

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

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

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:

- turnover reflecting the share of revenue from green activities of investee companies

- capital expenditure (CapEx) showing the green investments made by investee companies, e.g. for a transition to a green economy.

- operational expenditure (OpEx) reflecting green operational activities of investee companies.

What is the asset allocation and the minimum share of sustainable investments?

The sub-fund will make a minimum of sustainable investments with an environmental objective of 90% (#1A Sustainable). (#2 Not Sustainable) includes liquid assets (ancillary liquid assets, bank deposits, money market instruments and money market funds) and financial derivatives instruments which may be used for efficient portfolio management.

#1 Sustainable covers sustainable investments with environmental or social objectives.

#2 Not sustainable includes investments which do not qualify as sustainable investments.

- ***How does the use of derivatives attain the sustainable investment objective?***

The sub-fund will not use derivatives to attain the environmental or social characteristics of the sub-fund.

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

The sub-fund does not currently intend to invest in sustainable investments that are aligned with the EU Taxonomy and the minimum share of taxonomy-aligned investments (including transitional and enabling activities) is therefore assessed to be 0%.

To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to fully renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

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.

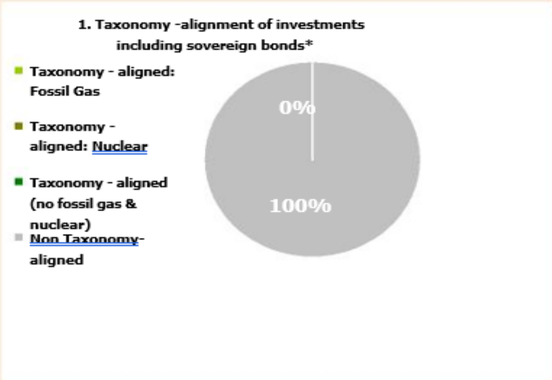
- **Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy[1]?**

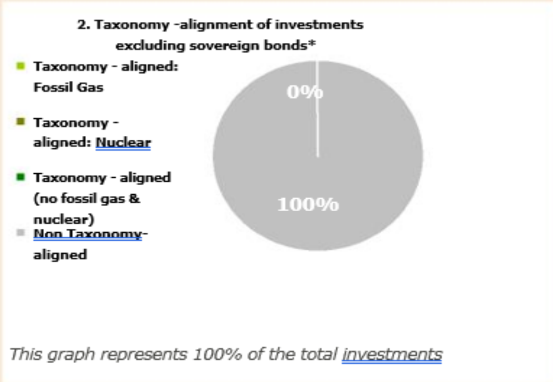
☐ Yes: ☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

☑ No

[1] Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do not significantly harm any EU Taxonomy objective - see explanatory note in the left hand margin. The full criteria for fossil gas and nuclear energy economic activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.

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.





* For the purpose of these graphs, 'sovereign bonds' consist of all sovereign exposures.

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

Not applicable for this sub-fund.

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

The sub-fund invests at least 90% in sustainable investments, with an environmental objective that is not aligned with the EU Taxonomy.

What is the minimum share of sustainable investments with a social objective?

Not applicable for this sub-fund.

What investments are included under "#2 Not Sustainable", what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

The sub-fund may invest in money market funds or liquid assets (ancillary liquid assets, bank deposits and money market instruments) for liquidity management purposes. Financial derivative instruments may also be used for efficient portfolio management. These financial instruments may not qualify as sustainable investments. In some instance, investments may be included under #2 Not Sustainable due to corporate actions and/or non-availability of data.

Liquid assets (ancillary liquid assets, bank deposits, money market instruments and money market funds) and financial derivatives instruments do not have minimum environmental or social safeguards applied due to the nature of these instruments.

Is a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to meet the sustainable investment objective? No.

Reference benchmarks are indexes to measure whether the financial product attains the sustainable investment objective.

- ***How does the reference benchmark take into account sustainability factors in a way that is continuously aligned with the sustainable objective?***

  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.com