

Supplemental information sheet

| Share class | Share Class Base Currency | Distribution Frequency | Dividend ex-date | Dividend Amount | Annualised Yield based on ex-dividend date |
|-------------|------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------|-----------------|--|
| AC | USD | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| ACHKD | HKD | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| M2C | USD | -- | -- | -- | -- |

The above table cites the last dividend paid within the last 12 months only.
Dividend is not guaranteed and may be paid out of capital, which will result in capital erosion and reduction in net asset value. A positive distribution yield does not imply a positive return. Past distribution yields and payments do not represent future distribution yields and payments. Historical payments may be comprised of both distributed income and capital.
The calculation method of annualised yield from August 2019 is the compound yield calculation: $((1 + (\text{dividend amount} / \text{ex-dividend NAV}))^n) - 1$, n depends on the distributing frequency. Annually distribution is 1; semi-annually distribution is 2; quarterly distribution is 4; monthly distribution is 12.
The annualised dividend yield is calculated based on the dividend distribution on the relevant date with dividend reinvested, and may be higher or lower than the actual annual dividend yield.
For definition of terms, please refer to the Glossary QR code.
Source: HSBC Asset Management, data as at 31 May 2025