

Why stop at one



HSBC Multi Cap Fund

(An open ended equity scheme investing across large cap, mid cap, small cap stocks)

Product Deck



HSBC Mutual Fund

when you can
aim to win
them all?

One fund four benefits

HSBC Multi Cap Fund

Large Cap

Well researched Large Caps have visibility on earnings growth with proven business and track record

Mid Cap

Mid Caps are usually subject to mis-appraisal and mis-pricing as they are relatively under owned stocks

Small Cap

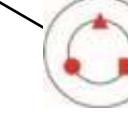
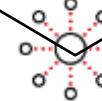
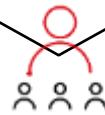
Big opportunities through Small Caps as they may offer valuation discount on account of under-researched / under-owned features

Flexible

Flexible asset allocation strategy for part of assets help as fund can go overweight on certain market cap in favourable market cycle or Debt Securities & Money Market Instruments

HSBC Multi Cap Fund

The fund with a minimum weight in each Large, Mid and Small Caps (i.e. 25%) and flexi allocation to equity or debt/MMI upto 25% offers optimum diversification



Access benefits in multiple market cycles through one fund

Source – HSBC Mutual Fund, For illustration purpose only.

Note - Large-caps are represented by the top 100 stocks on full market capitalisation basis & Mid caps are represented by the next 150 stocks based on full market capitalisation and Small Cap stocks beyond 250th stock based on full market capitalisation basis .

HSBC Multi Cap Fund

Portfolio construct approach

- Actively managed portfolio of companies across three market caps with a minimum 25% weightage to each Large, Mid and Small Caps
- Focus on select dominant players in respective businesses
- Prudent risk control

Minimum defined weight to 3 market caps

Flexibility for balance 25%

- To gain from favorable market cycle, the fund has the flexibility to invest upto 25% of assets in any market cap segments or Debt Securities & Money Market instruments

GARP

- The fund focuses on GARP
• (Growth At a Reasonable Price)
- Aim to provide long-term capital growth through a dynamically managed portfolio across Small, Mid and Large Cap stocks

Bottom Up Approach

- Bottom-up approach - key to identifying Small and Mid Cap winners
 - Identify scalable opportunities
 - Competent management / promoters
 - Strong corporate governance
 - Financial strength

Focus on strong businesses with sustainable profitability, higher earnings potential and reasonable valuations

Source: HSBC Mutual Fund. Note - Large-caps are represented by the top 100 stocks on full market capitalisation basis & Mid caps are represented by the next 150 stocks based on full market capitalisation and Small Cap stocks beyond 250th stock based on full market capitalisation basis.

Fund philosophy

- Focus on diversification with Large, Mid & Small Caps, across sectors
- Explore smaller size businesses in their early stage of development having potential for growth in the long run
- The fund endeavours to identify growth potential in revenue and profit opportunities as compared to broader market
- Aims to invest in undervalued, under-owned, and under researched segments that may deliver growth in long run

Bottom-up stock picking is rewarding across cycles

- Various phases of the economic cycle throw up diverse stock picking opportunities
- In a growing economy, some companies may exhibit growth and earnings visibility irrespective of the business cycle
- Business cycles and macros driving them can be directional indicators but ultimately stock selection offer the potential long-term performance

Strong franchises thrive in bad macros

- Bad macro-economic conditions are a blessing for good franchises
- For e.g. rising cost of inputs forces weaker players in an industry to close capacity. This helps stronger / organized players to gain market share and dominate the industry
- e.g. Consumer staples companies do well generally in a high inflation environment. Similarly, rising crude prices have helped Paint companies even as their input prices have risen multifold
- Adverse NPA cycle has hurt weak PSU banks, curtailing their ability to lend, thereby enabling NBFCs and private banks to garner market share and strengthen their franchise further

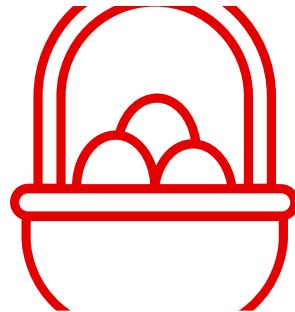
Investment approach

- Aim to provide long-term capital growth through a dynamically managed portfolio across Small, Mid and Large Cap stocks
- Follows bottom-up stock selection
- The market capitalisation allocation of assets will be a minimum 25% each in Small, Mid and Large Cap stocks to ensure consistent diversification
- The fund focuses on GARP (Growth At a Reasonable Price)

Source – HSBC Mutual Fund, Note: The sector(s)/stock(s)/issuer(s) mentioned in this document do not constitute any research report nor it should be considered as an investment research, investment recommendation or advice to any reader of this content to buy or sell any stocks / investments. The Fund/portfolio may or may not have any existing / future position in these sector(s)/stock(s)/issuer(s).

HSBC Multi Cap Fund

Fund Category	Fund Manager	Benchmark ¹	Inception Date	AUM ^{&}
Multi Cap Fund	Venugopal Manghat, Mahesh Chhabria and Mayank Chaturvedi [#]	NIFTY 500 Multicap 50:25:25 TRI	30 Jan 2023	Rs. 5,176.73 Cr



Effective diversification with a portfolio having minimum weight to Large, Mid and Small Caps (25% each)



Follows bottom-up stock selection



Flexi allocation upto 25% to equity or Debt Securities & Money Market instruments.

Access many benefits through HSBC Multi Cap Fund

Source - HSBC Mutual Fund, Data as on 31 Jan 2026.

¹ As per clause 1.9 of the SEBI Master Circular dated June 27, 2024, on 'Guiding Principles for bringing uniformity in Benchmarks of Mutual Fund Schemes' has introduced two-tiered structure for benchmarking of certain categories of schemes. Accordingly, the benchmark has been classified as Tier 1 benchmark effective from 01 December 2021. Note : Please refer Scheme Information Document (SID) for more details on Asset Allocation of the Scheme

[#]For disclosure of quarterly AUM/AAUM and AUM by geography, please visit our website: <https://www.assetmanagement.hsbc.co.in/en/mutual-funds/investor-resources/information-library#&accordion1446811090=4>.

HSBC Multi Cap Fund

Portfolio	% to net assets
HDFC Bank Limited	4.07%
Multi Commodity Exchange of India Ltd.	3.64%
State Bank of India	3.07%
Reliance Industries Limited	2.84%
The Federal Bank Limited	2.50%
Shriram Finance Limited	2.43%
ICICI Bank Limited	2.12%
Larsen & Toubro Limited	2.00%
Infosys Limited	1.95%
Ashok Leyland Limited	1.91%

Industry - Allocation	% to net assets
Banks	17.61%
Capital Markets	7.36%
Automobiles	6.23%
IT - Software	5.96%
Pharmaceuticals & Biotechnology	5.62%
Finance	5.27%
Electrical Equipment	5.17%
Construction	3.48%
Industrial Products	3.27%
Commercial Services & Supplies	3.05%



Source – HSBC Mutual Fund, Data as of 31 Jan 2026. Past performance may or may not be sustained in the future and is not indicative of future results.

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Resilience meets Opportunities

Market Outlook



Why continue to invest in “India Growth” story

Building blocks in place to make India a sustained growth country

Reforms implemented in the last decade have put India on a virtuous and structural growth runway

- ◆ India has become 4th largest economy in the world recently surpassing Japan's GDP
- ◆ Real GDP for Q2 FY26* expanded by a robust 8.2%, up from 7.8% in Q1 FY26 and 6.5% in Q2 FY25. India is expected to remain the world's fastest-growing major economy, with GDP growth outlook upwards to 7.4% in FY26, according to Fitch.
- ◆ Government remains on the path of fiscal consolidation with fiscal deficit to GDP of 4.3% in FY27 (-10bps YoY). Reiterated its medium-term Debt/GDP target of 50% (+/- 1%) by March 2031.
- ◆ Government and RBI have been implementing measures to boost growth. Earnings growth medium-term trajectory remains intact.
- ◆ India has executed significant trade deals with Europe, UK, New Zealand, Canada and now US, which have potential to give boost to the Indian economy.
- ◆ Valuations Nifty50 consensus EPS estimate for CY26/27 largely unchanged. Nifty trades on 20.4x 1-year forward PE. In-line with its 5-year average and a ~10% premium to its 10-year average.
- ◆ India is the 5th largest equity market in the world now and it was 10th largest in 2014.
- ◆ Reforms and policy stability bedrock for long sustainable growth.

Source: Bloomberg, HSBC Mutual Fund, * July-September 2025, Past performance is not indicative of future returns. Any views expressed were held at the time of preparation and are subject to change without notice. While any forecast, projection or target where provided is indicative only and not guaranteed in any way. HSBC Asset Management accepts no liability for any failure to meet such forecast, projection or target. For illustrative purpose only.

Growing potential to climb up the GDP ladder

Indian economy is estimated to add about \$1tn every 2 years going forward

Rank	2004	2009	2014	2019	2024	2025	2029E	GDP (\$ tn)
1	United States	35.7						
2	Japan	Japan	China	China	China	China	China	24.5
3	Germany	China	Japan	Japan	Germany	Germany	India	6.1
4	United Kingdom	Germany	Germany	Germany	Japan	India	Germany	5.4
5	France	France	United Kingdom	United Kingdom	India	Japan	Japan	4.8
6	China	United Kingdom	France	India	United Kingdom	United Kingdom	United Kingdom	4.7
7	Italy	Italy	Brazil	France	France	France	France	3.6
8	Spain	Brazil	Italy	Italy	Italy	Italy	Italy	2.7
9	Canada	Spain	Russia	Brazil	Canada	Russia	Canada	2.7
10	South Korea	Canada	India	South Korea	Brazil	Canada	Brazil	2.5
11	Mexico	India	Canada	Canada	Russia	Brazil	Russia	2.3
12	India	Russia	South Korea	Russia	South Korea	Spain	Spain	2.1

- Among top countries, India is the only one to witness double-digit nominal GDP growth over the next 5 years
- China moved from GDP of \$3.6tn in 2007 (similar to India's GDP currently) to \$10.5tn in 2014 (~3x in 7 years)

Source: IMF, Oxford Economics, The World Bank, RBI, BCG, Data as on 31 Dec 2025, Data based on GDP at current prices, The above information is for illustrative purposes only. The sector(s)/stock(s)/issuer(s) mentioned in this document do not constitute any research report nor it should be considered as an investment research, investment recommendation or advice to any reader of this content to buy or sell any stocks / investments. The Strategy/portfolio may or may not have any existing / future position in these sector(s)/stock(s)/issuer(s). Past performance may or may not be sustained in future and is not a guarantee of any future returns.

Crucial reforms paving the path for a structural recovery

Bankruptcy Law

- Financial sector balance sheets are strong with impaired loans at a 12-year low to fund the capex cycle
- Corporate sector has repaired their balance sheets to bring down debt levels to a 15-year low

Push for Manufacturing

- Production Linked Incentive Schemes (PLI) - \$34bn (around 1% of GDP) boost
- Capex push by the Government as public capex increases continuously
- Reduction of Corporate Income Tax to make them more competitive

Startup Ecosystem

- India - the third largest start-up ecosystem in the world
- US, China and India are the countries with the maximum number of unicorns
- Growing PE and VC investments in India

Improving liquidity conditions

- Slew of measures by RBI to boost liquidity, including rate cuts
- Transmission of front-loaded rate cut undergoing to boost credit growth

One nation one tax (GST) simplified

- Rationalization of GST rates and simplification of the rate structure
- To support consumption and improve purchasing power
- Formalization of economy

Labour code

- India implemented 4 comprehensive Labour Codes for Wages, Industrial Relations, Social Security, and Occupational Safety consolidating 29 central labor laws to modernize, simplify, and enhance worker protection.
- These reforms introduce universal minimum wages, gig worker recognition, digital compliance, and 8 - 12 hour workdays, aiming to balance employer flexibility with worker safety and social security.

India Ratings Upgrade

Various rating agencies have raised India's long-term sovereign credit rating. Signifies strengthened fiscal management & commitment to meet fiscal deficit target.

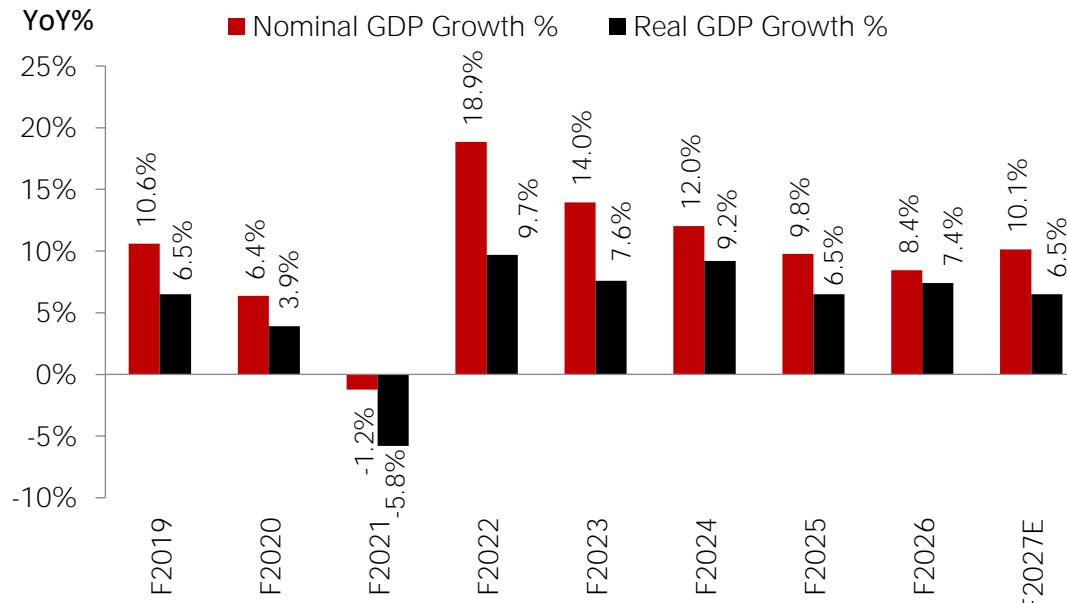
Source: Gol, Bloomberg, HSBC Mutual Fund, Data as at Dec 2025 or latest available. The sector(s)/stock(s)/issuer(s) mentioned in this document do not constitute any research report nor it should be considered as an investment research, investment recommendation or advice to any reader of this content to buy or sell any stocks / investments. The Strategy/portfolio may or may not have any existing / future position in these sector(s)/stock(s)/issuer(s).

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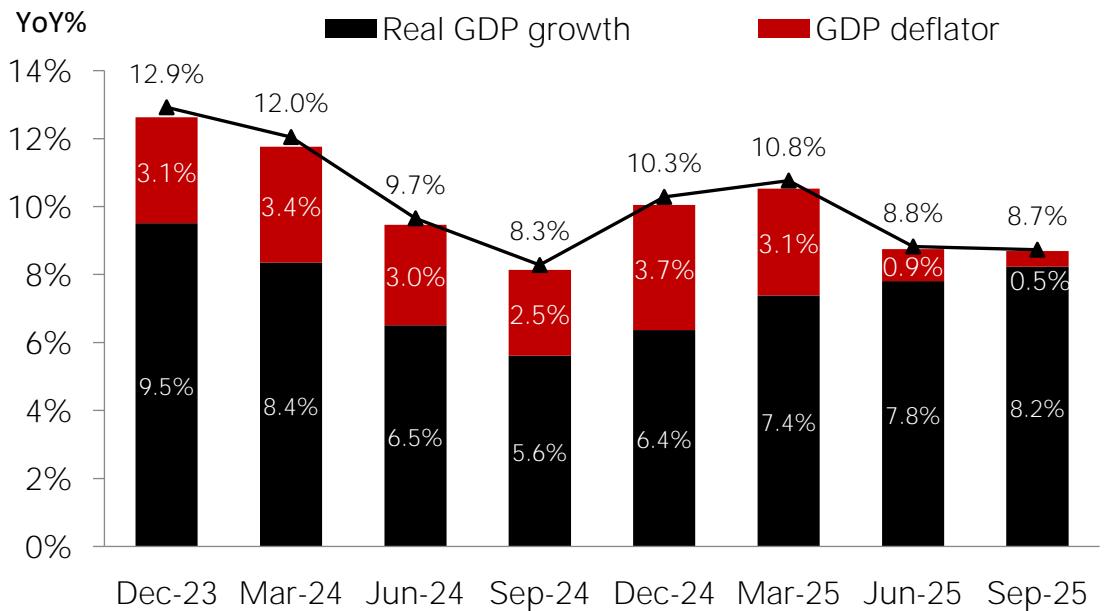
Positives – Strong GDP growth trend

- ◆ Overall economic growth in India has remained strong post pandemic.
- ◆ H1FY25 saw some slowdown due to impact of elections and monsoon but recovered strongly from H2FY25
- ◆ Nominal GDP growth has seen some moderation since FY25 but is expected to pick-up in FY27.

Strong Real and Nominal GDP growth momentum



Nominal GDP growth needs some improvement



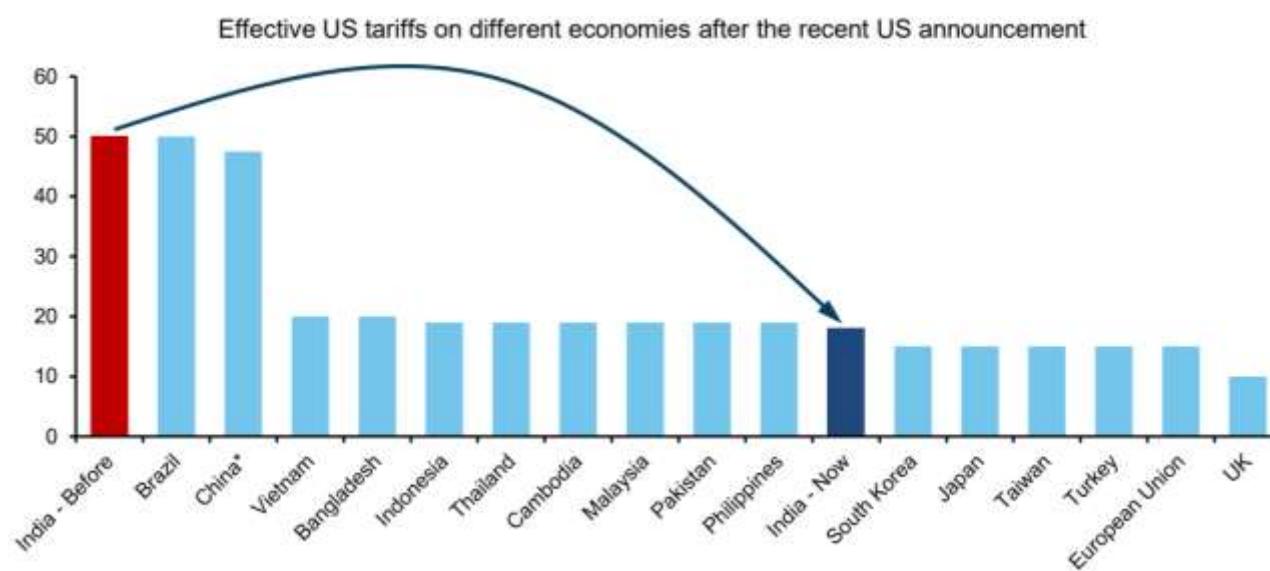
Source: CEIC, UBS estimates, HSBC Mutual Fund, Data as at December 2025,

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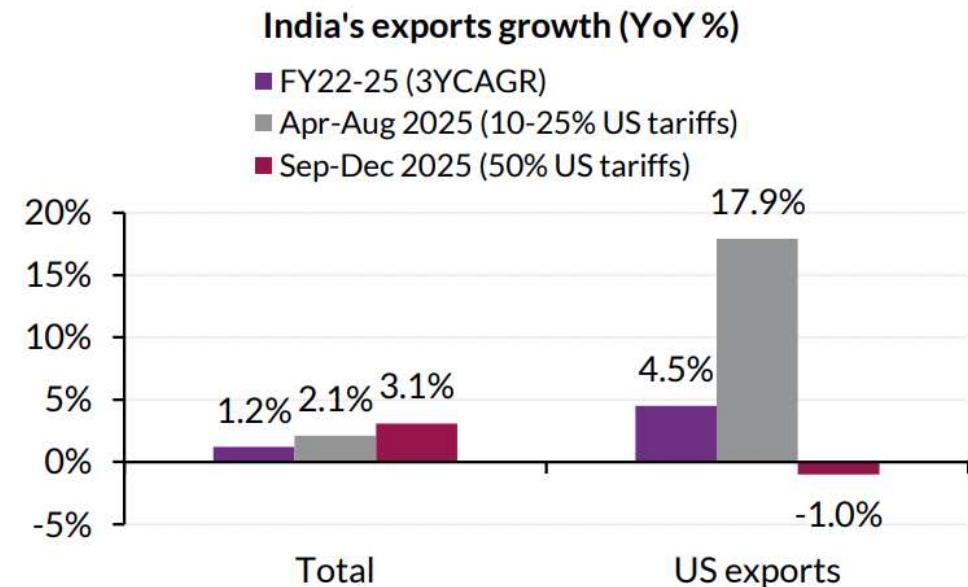
Positive: Lower tariffs should provide boost to exports (1)

- As per latest announcements, effective tariff rate by US on India will come down to about 18% from earlier 35% (with exemptions; 50% without exemptions) and the revised rate will be close to Asian peers (mostly around 15 -19%)
- Between Apr-Aug 2025, when US tariffs were 10-25%, overall export growth was stronger than over FY22-25 and US grew very strongly as well. However, with 50% US tariffs from Sept-Dec 2025, India's exports to US registered a decline of 1% while India's overall exports increased to 3.1%

US tariff rates on India now lower than some Asian peers



India's exports growth to the US could return



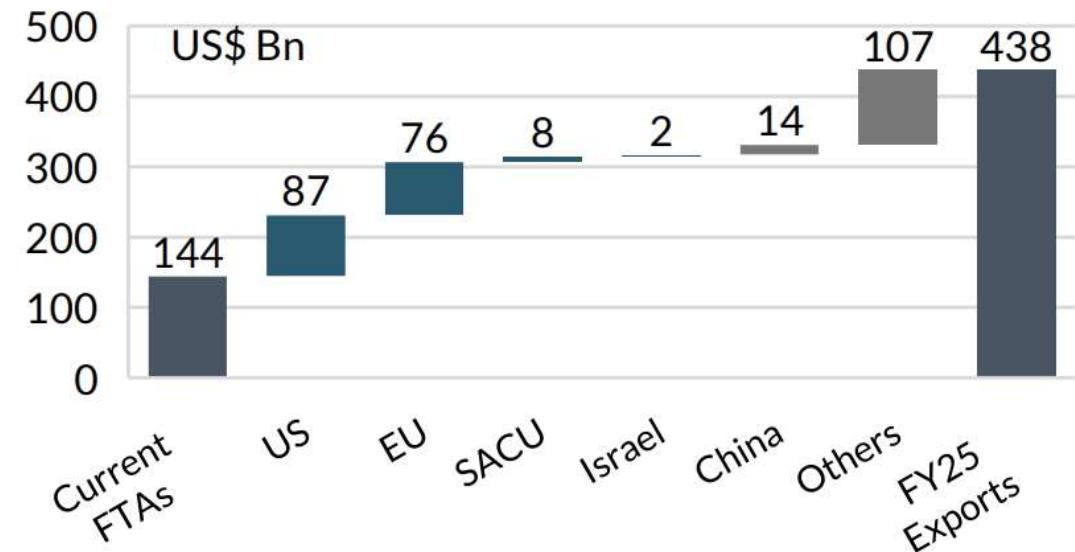
Source: White House Press Release, Petersen Institute for International Economics, Bernstein Analysis. Latest available data as February 2026. The tariffs on China are effective average tariffs accounting for suspensions during truce. Investment involves risks. Any views expressed were held at the time of preparation and are subject to change without notice. While any forecast, projection or target where provided is indicative only and not guaranteed in any way. HSBC Asset Management accepts no liability for any failure to meet such forecast, projection or target. Past performance may or may not be sustained in future and is not a guarantee of any future returns.

Positive: Multipolar trade deals – Every setback is an opportunity in disguise (2)

- India has done 8 free trade agreement covering 37 developed countries over the past 5 years (excluding US). Further, the government is in talks with atleast 10 countries for much such bilateral or free trade agreements.
- Trade deals with EU and the US will take India's exports coverage under a trade deal to 70% for merchandise exports

Deals With Countries	Benefits
India - Mauritius (2021)	India's first-ever trade deal with Africa
India - UAE (2022)	India-UAE trade crossed \$100 billion in FY25
India - Australia (2022)	India got zero-tariff access to Australia
India - EFTA (2024/25)	Commitment of \$100 billion in FDI
India - UK (2025)	99% of Indian exports-tariff-free
India - Oman (2025)	India's biggest-ever tariff cover in the Gulf
India - New Zealand (2025)	India's fastest trade deal ever - just 9 months
India - EU (2026)	Reduce duties on 96.6% of EU goods exports

Potential 'Extensive Margin' of India's trade agreements



Source: DGCIS, Axis Bank Research, News article Latest available data as at January 2026

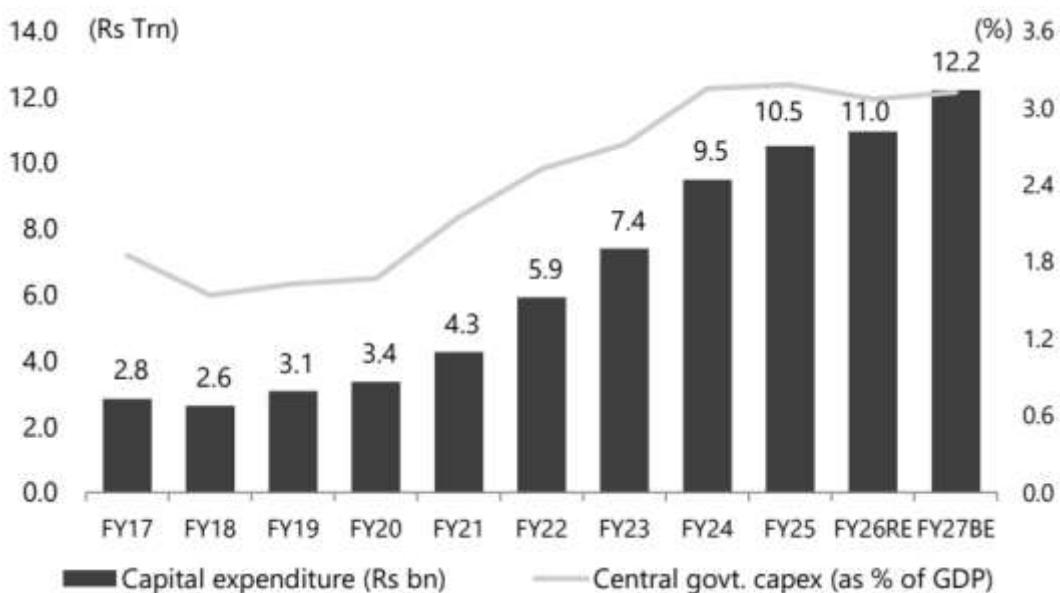
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Neutral – Investment cycle remains steady

- ◆ Government capex saw an acceleration post Covid, however, is broadly moving in-line with GDP post FY24
- ◆ Power, Defence and Railways are likely bright spots for FY27. Transfer to States for capex also saw strong growth.
- ◆ There has been healthy growth in private capex in new-age sectors, however, traditional capex-heavy sector growth has been subdued.

This has kept the overall private capex growth muted, despite capacity utilization levels being high.

Central Government capex growth steady



Segments (INR Bn)	FY25	FY26RE	FY27BE	FY27BE vs FY26RE (%)
Atomic Energy	124	121	100	-17%
Defense	1,706	1,974	2,310	17%
Housing and Urban Development	316	330	348	6%
Railways	2,519	2,520	2,778	10%
Road Transport and Highways	2,853	2,721	2,942	8%
Loans for Capex to States	1,495	1,500	2,000	33%
Others	1,505	1,792	1,740	-3%
Budgetary capital expenditure	10,520	10,958	12,218	12%
Capitalization of BSNL	719	69	285	
Adjusted budgetary capital expenditure	9,800	10,889	11,933	10%
IEBR	4,100	4,158	4,598	
Total CAPEX	13,900	15,047	16,531	10%

Source: Budget documents, Jefferies, HSBC Mutual Fund, Latest available data

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Earnings season scorecard – 3QFY26

- ◆ Earnings of 31 Nifty companies that have declared results so far have grown 7% YoY (vs. est. of +8% YoY), driven by HDFC Bank, TCS, Infosys, L&T, and Maruti. **Conversely, Cipla, ICICI Bank, and Interglobe Aviation dragged Nifty earnings lower. Six companies within the Nifty reported lower-than-expected profits**, while seven recorded a beat, and eighteen registered in-line results.
- ◆ Mid-caps (63 companies) have delivered earnings growth of 14% YoY although **lower than anticipation** dragged by Private Banks, Metals, Logistics, and Automobiles.
- ◆ Small-caps (86 companies) delivered in-line performance, underlying our belief that earnings are on upward trajectory from here on. Reported earnings grew by 24% YoY supported by Automobile, Cap goods, Durables, NBFC, EMS and Logistics.

Of the 25 major sectors, 21 have experienced a YoY profit growth

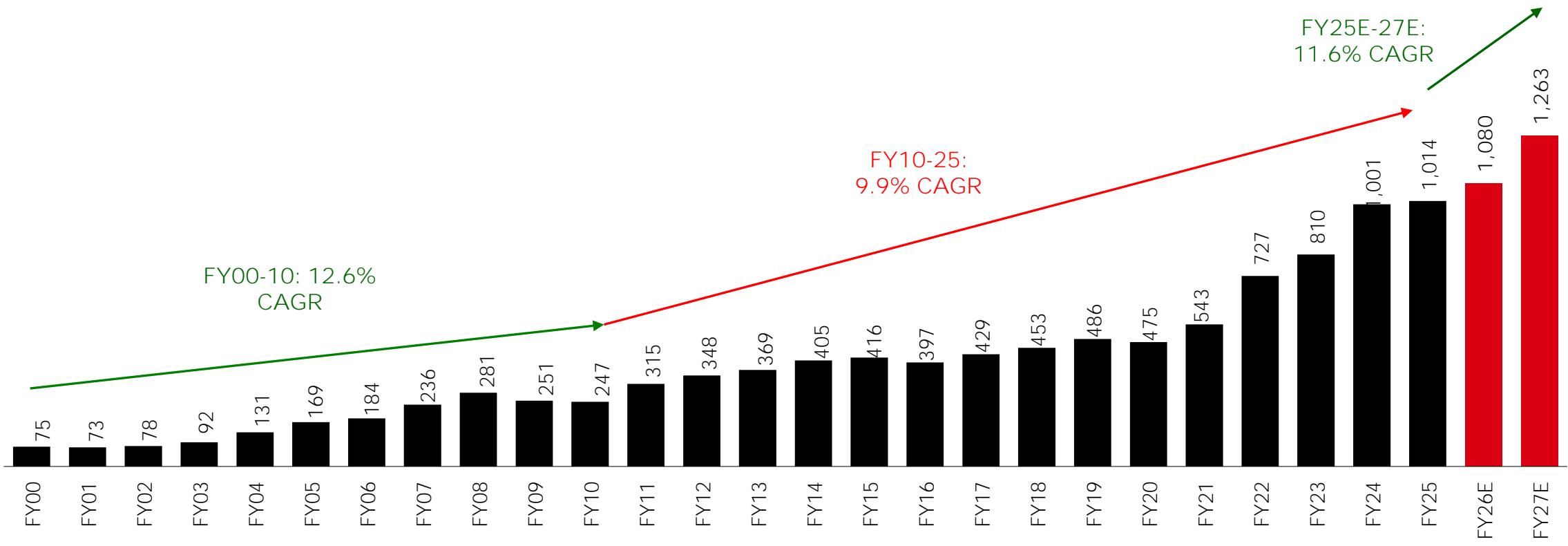


Source: MSOL, data as of Feb' 2026

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Corporate earnings to grow teens on low base

- ◆ Nifty 50 earnings delivered 11% CAGR over the period FY 2000-25
- ◆ Earnings growth to reaccelerate on a low base of FY25 with 12% growth over FY25-FY27 as per recent projections



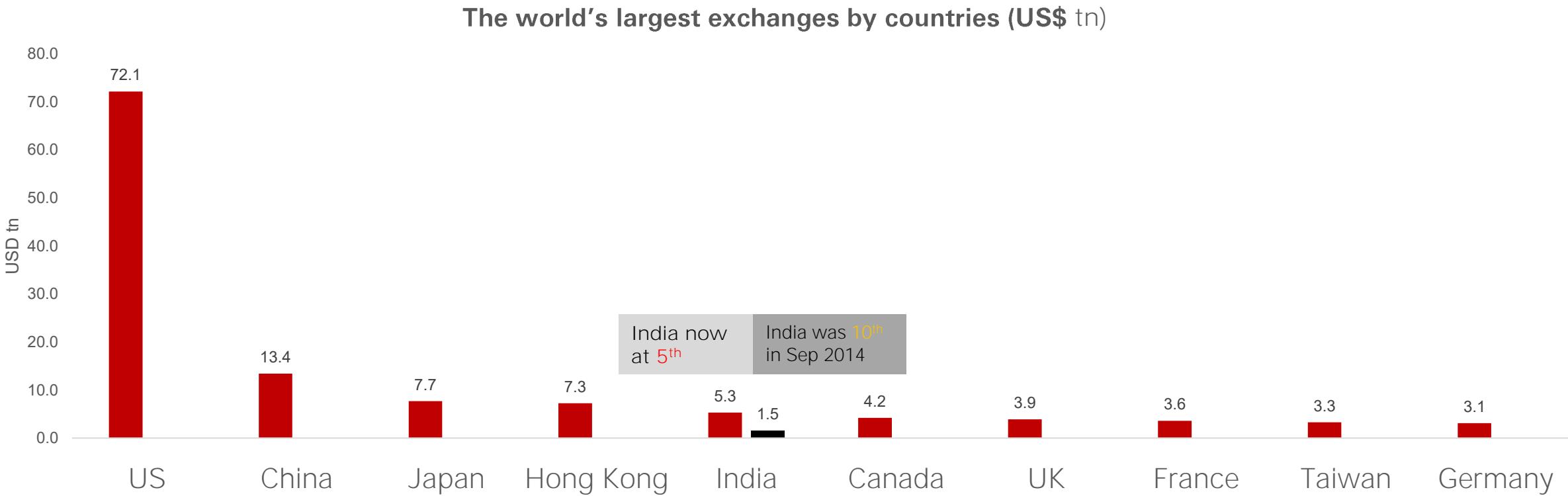
Source: MOSL, Bloomberg, Data as on 3 February 2026.

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Equity markets have kept pace with growing economy

- ◆ Indian equity markets are now 5th largest equity market in the world and briefly surpassed Hong Kong few months back.
- ◆ Decade ago, Indian equity markets were 10th largest with a size of US\$1.5 trillion.



Source: Bloomberg, Data as at December 2025

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Key pillars for growth



Key pillars for growth

1 Consumption

- ◆ Taxation benefits - GST rate cuts and simplified GST structure; personal income tax cuts
- ◆ Lower inflation and higher disposable income
- ◆ Premiumization
- ◆ Formalization of economy (Unorganized to Organized movement)
- ◆ Improving penetration across discretionary categories
- ◆ Urbanization
- ◆ Nuclearization

2 Digitalization/ Platforms

- ◆ Higher smartphone and internet penetration with low data costs
- ◆ Convenience with faster access
- ◆ Scalability with low marginal costs
- ◆ Wide variety of choices
- ◆ Personalized selection and better customer targeting
- ◆ Rich data history along with data mining capabilities
- ◆ Network effect

3 Manufacturing and Infrastructure

- ◆ Rising power demand
- ◆ EMS (Equipment Manufacturing services)
- ◆ Indigenization in defence
- ◆ Government incentives and policies like PLIs, low corporate tax rate and tax rationalization (inverted duty structure)
- ◆ Certification standards for specific sectors
- ◆ Better connectivity with expenditure across various industries like roads, railways, airports, telecom, etc.
- ◆ Ease of doing business

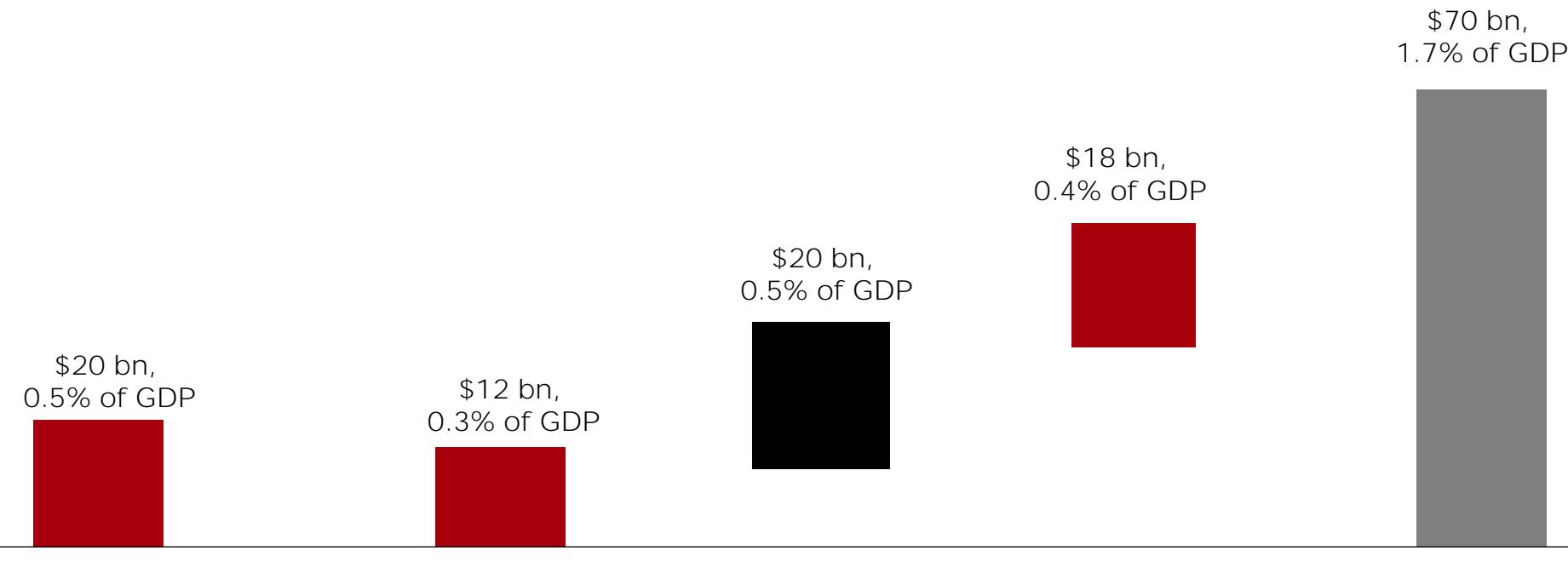
4 Financialization

- ◆ Financial inclusion
- ◆ Faster growth of Ultra High Net-worth Individuals
- ◆ Investment into Digitisation ensuring ease of use, efficiency and protection
- ◆ Improved financial literacy
- ◆ High gross national savings
- ◆ Better asset quality and stronger balance sheet of financials and NBFCs

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India: Consumption stimulus impact could be huge over coming years

Net stimulus of around USD 70 bn to bolster growth

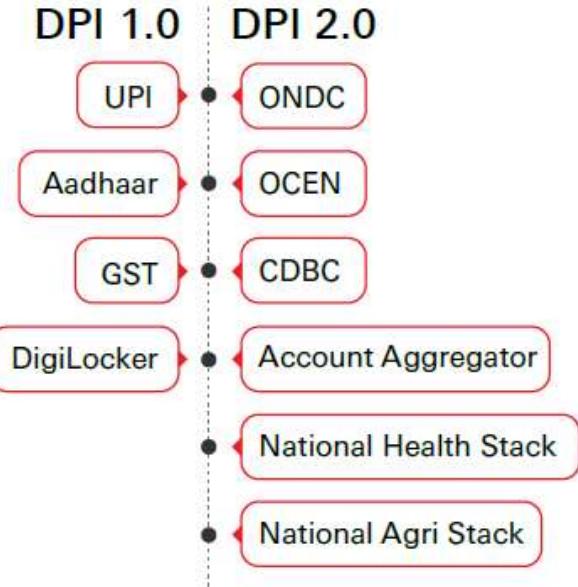
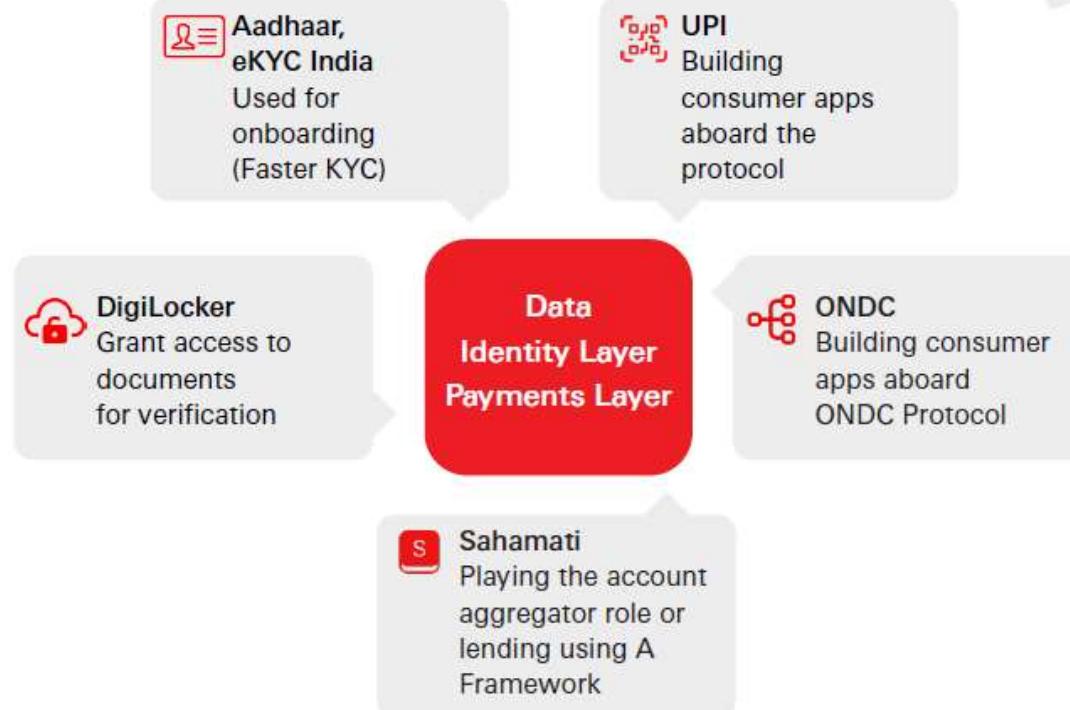


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Government initiatives have accelerated the pace of growth in the sector

“It took us 6 years to get to our first 60k customers, each of whom had to sign and courier 40+ pages of forms and wait for days. We got to 1 crore customers in the next 6 years, entirely eliminating paper in the process. This was enabled by eKYC, digital signatures (esigns) and digital documents (Digilocker)”

– Founder & CEO at leading online brokerage firm



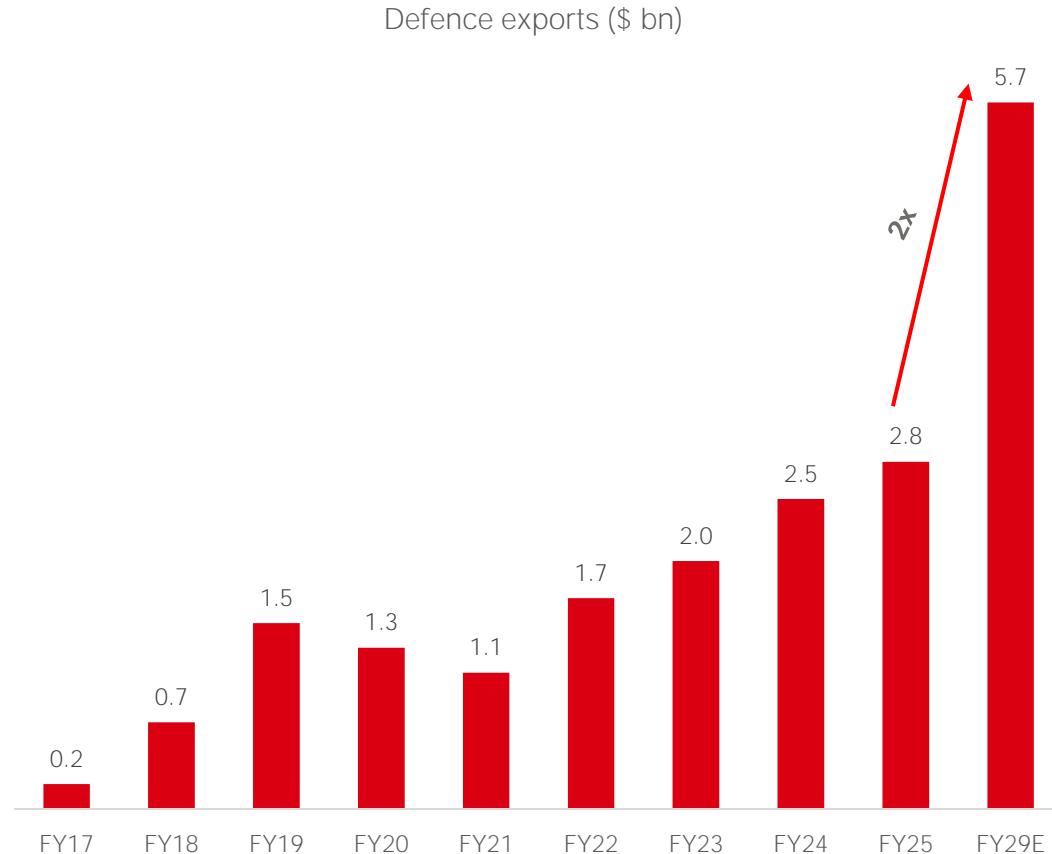
Transformed India's financial landscape, driving innovation and inclusion.

The next wave of innovation across sectors will be driven by this initiative.

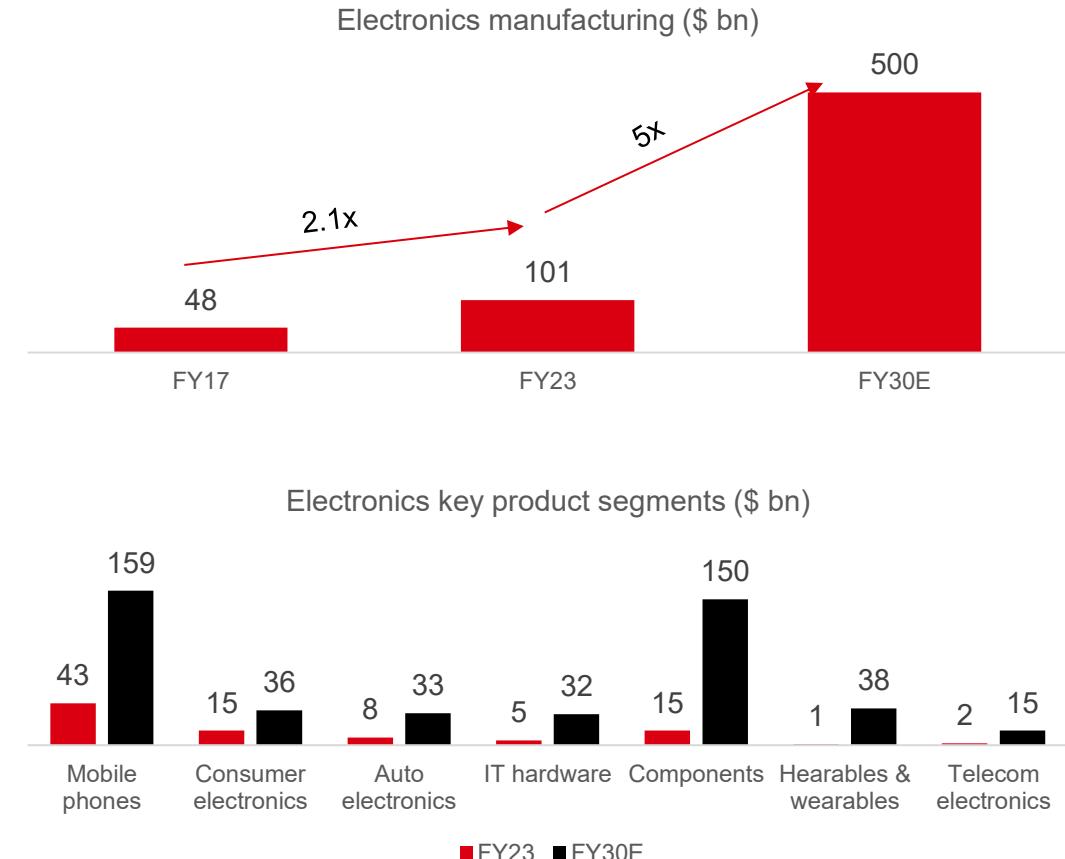
Sources: Beams Internal analysis, HSBC Mutual Fund.. The above information is for illustrative purposes only. UPI - Unified Payments Interface, ONDC - Open Network for Digital Commerce, OCEN - Open Credit Enablement Network, CDBC - Central bank digital currency, DPI – Digital Public Infrastructure. The sector(s)/stock(s)/issuer(s) mentioned in this document do not constitute any research report nor it should be considered as an investment research, investment recommendation or advice to any reader of this content to buy or sell any stocks / investments. The Fund/portfolio may or may not have any existing / future position in these sector(s)/stock(s)/issuer(s). Past performance may or may not be sustained in future and is not a guarantee of any future returns.

New engines of manufacturing

India's Defence exports (\$ bn)



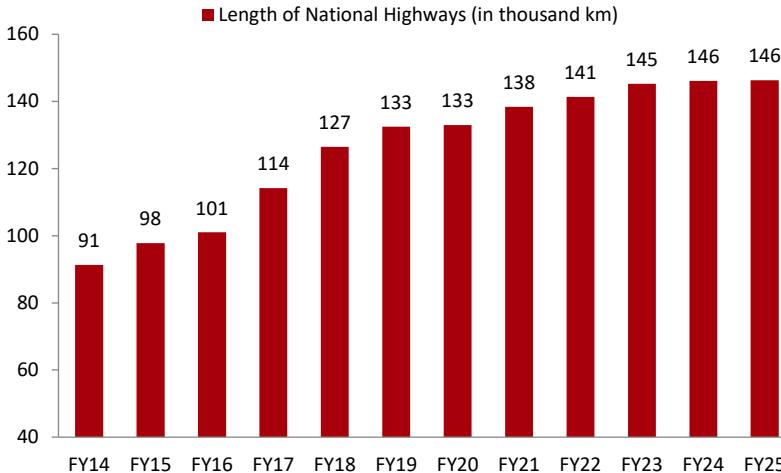
Electronics Manufacturing



Source: Ministry of Defence, Niti Aayog, Project Analysis, S&P Global, IDC, Gartner, HSBC Asset Management, Latest available data as at December 2025 , The sector(s)/stock(s)/issuer(s) mentioned in this document do not constitute any research report nor it should be considered as an investment research, investment recommendation or advice to any reader of this content to buy or sell any stocks / investments. The Fund/portfolio may or may not have any existing / future position in these sector(s)/stock(s)/issuer(s). Past performance may or may not be sustained in future and is not a guarantee of any future returns. Note: Views provided above based on information provided in public domain at this moment and subject to change. Investors should not consider the same as investment advice.

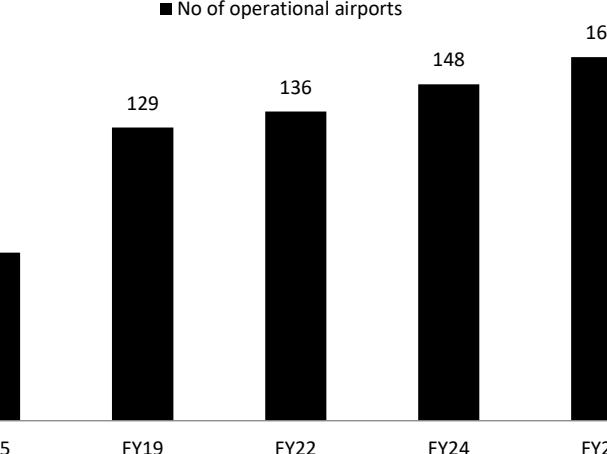
India's US\$1 trillion infrastructure building spree; core driver of India's growth story

Roads: 28 km of roads being constructed every day



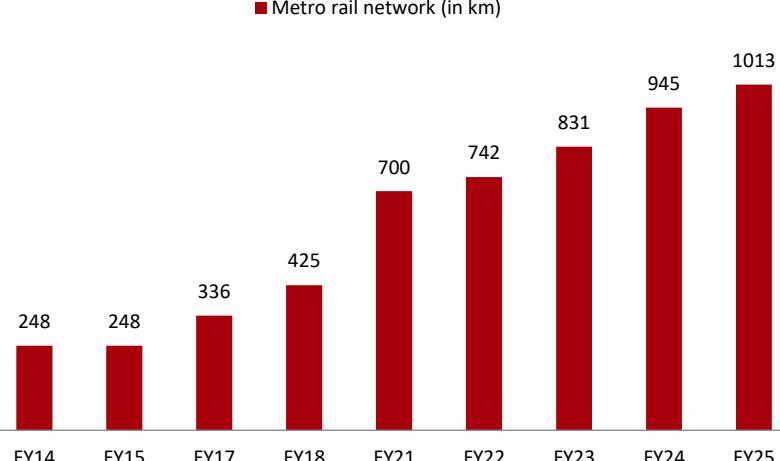
Aviation: 9 Airports are built every year

No of operational airports



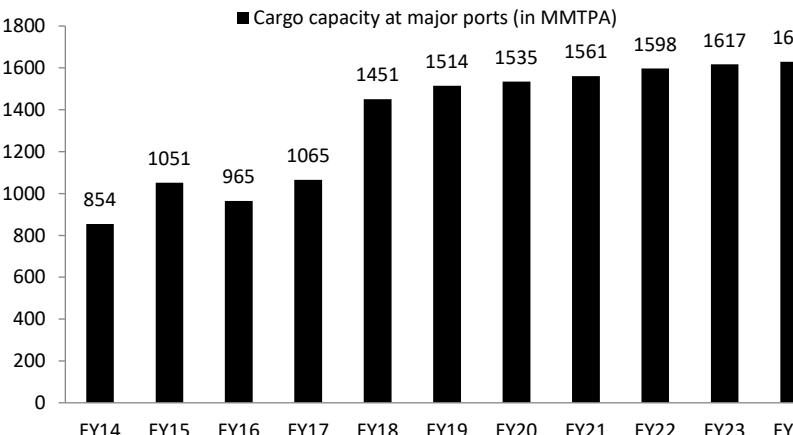
Metro rail: Network expanded 4x

Metro rail network (in km)



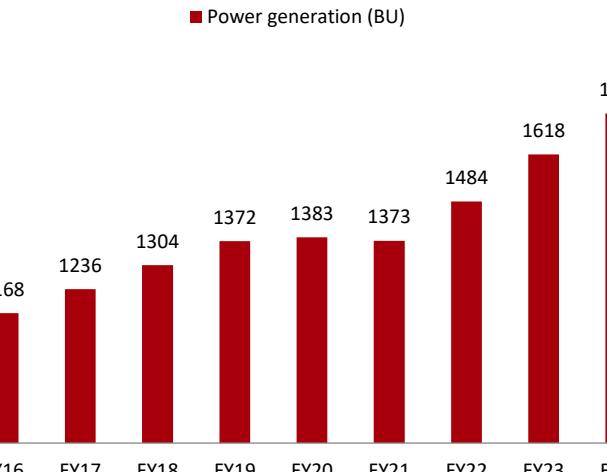
Port capacity increased c60% since FY14

Cargo capacity at major ports (in MMTPA)



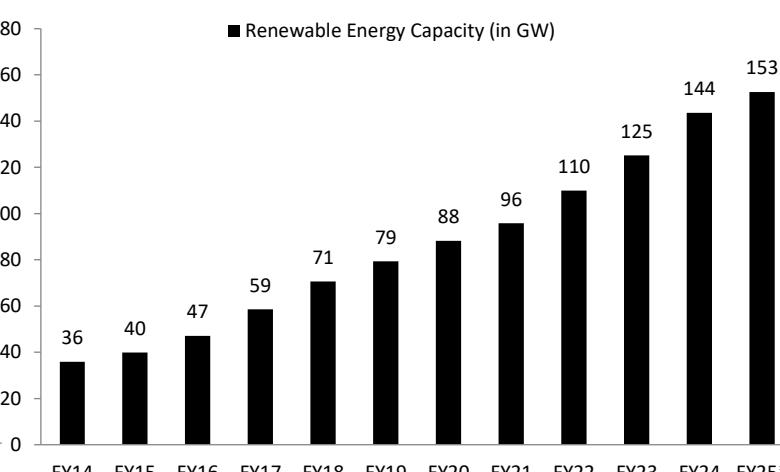
Power generations increased significantly

Power generation (BU)

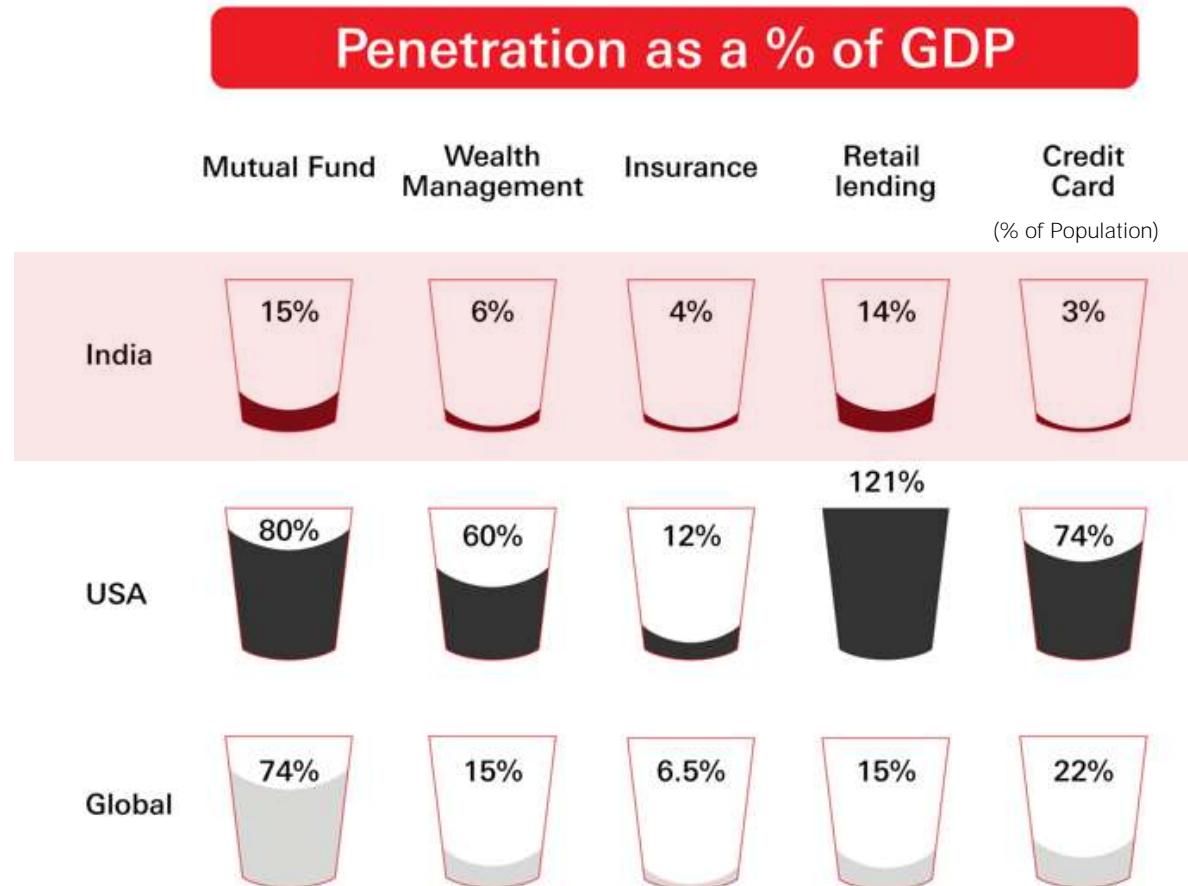


Renewable energy: now 42% of total energy capacity

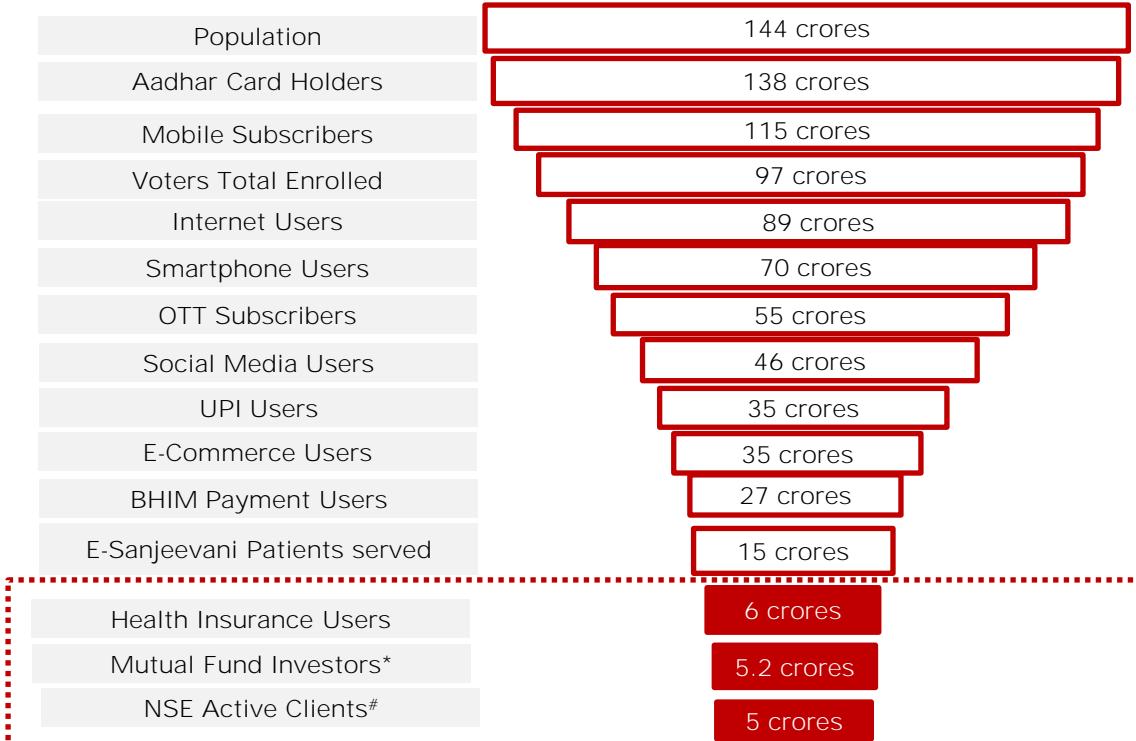
Renewable Energy Capacity (in GW)



Financial services products still have low penetration in India



India stack



Source: Beams Fintech Internal analysis, RBI report, AMFI, NSE, SEBI, HSBC Mutual Fund. # Data as at December 2024, * Data as at March 2025, other latest available data as at December 2025. The above details provided basis on sourced information only. The sector(s) mentioned in this document do not constitute any research report nor it should be considered as an investment research, investment recommendation or advice to any reader of this content to buy or sell any stocks / investments. The Fund/portfolio may or may not have any existing / future position in these sector(s)/stock(s)/issuer(s). Past performance may or may not be sustained in future and is not a guarantee of any future returns.

HSBC Mutual Fund

Risk Management



Governance Forums

Central to product design & Investment process

Investment Management Committee (IMC)

- Provides 'front line' governance of investment and trading activities
- Responsible for overseeing people, process and performance of the Investment Team
- Meets on a quarterly basis

Risk Management Meeting

- Risk governance forum established to review material risks
- Stress testing for all funds, as required by Regulations, is carried out on a monthly basis
- Responsible for the oversight of risk and internal control environment
- Chaired by the Chief Risk Officer
- Meets on a bi-monthly basis

Source: HSBC Mutual Fund

Monitoring key risk drivers

Effective monitoring of portfolio volatility and risk exposures

Investment Risk

- Monitoring & management through ex-ante tracking error on a monthly basis
- Assessed against the ranges identified according to the underlying portfolio
- Ex-ante tracking error ranges are reviewed and approved on an annual basis in Risk Committee
- Measurement and monitoring of ex-ante portfolio volatility

Liquidity Risk

- Monitored using internal liquidity models and liquidity is assessed in normal and stressed market conditions.
- Metric is monitored on a monthly basis
- Monitoring by Risk team and results are reviewed in Risk Committee

Source: HSBC Mutual Fund

Portfolio Construction

- Portfolio Construction
 - In line with stated investment objective / asset allocation
 - Diversification across sectors and themes to the extent possible
 - Strict adherence to regulatory limits
- Position sizing
 - Due consideration of market segment weight in the benchmark
 - Evaluation of market characteristics viz. Liquidity, market impact

Source: HSBC Mutual Fund

Product Label

Scheme name and Type of scheme	Scheme Risk-o-meter	Benchmark Risk-o-meter (as applicable)
<p>HSBC Multi Cap Fund (An open ended equity scheme investing across large cap, mid cap, small cap stocks)</p> <p>This product is suitable for investors who are seeking*:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• To create wealth over long-term• Investment predominantly in equity and equity related securities across market capitalization	 <p>The risk of the scheme is Very High Risk</p>	<p>As per AMFI Tier I. Benchmark Index: NIFTY 500 Multicap 50:25:25 TRI</p>  <p>The risk of the benchmark is Very High Risk</p>

* Investors should consult their financial advisers if in doubt about whether the product is suitable for them.

Note on Risk-o-meters: Riskometer is As on 31 January 2026, Any change in risk-o-meter shall be communicated by way of Notice cum Addendum and by way of an e-mail or SMS to unitholders of that particular scheme

Disclaimer

Past performance may or may not be sustained in future and is not a guarantee of any future returns. Views are personal and based on information available in the public domain at present. Investors should not consider the same as investment advice. Please consult your financial advisor for all your investment decision.

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