

## HSBC UCITS AdvantEdge plc

FCA PRN 509859

---

*HSBC UCITS AdvantEdge plc is incorporated with limited liability as an open-ended umbrella investment company with variable capital under the laws of Ireland with registered number 474507 and authorised under the European Communities (Undertakings for Collective Investment in Transferable Securities) Regulations, 2011 (as amended).*

### UK COUNTRY SUPPLEMENT

#### ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FOR INVESTORS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

29 July 2025

---

This UK Country Supplement (the **"Supplement"**) contains information specific to investors in the United Kingdom regarding the **HSBC UCITS AdvantEdge Fund** (the **"Fund"**), a sub-fund of **HSBC UCITS AdvantEdge plc** (the **"Company"**). It forms part of and must be read in conjunction with the prospectus of the Company dated 9 January 2024 as amended and supplemented from time to time (the **"Prospectus"**), as well as the Key Investor Information Documents (**"KIIDs"**).

Shareholders in the UK should read the information contained in this Supplement in conjunction with the "Important Information" section of the Prospectus. However, Shareholders in the UK should note that the information contained in this Supplement updates and therefore takes precedence over the information contained in the "Important Information" section of the Prospectus.

The "Important Information" section of the Prospectus indicates that the Company is recognised for sale in the UK. HSBC Investment Funds (Luxembourg) S.A. (the **"Management Company"**) confirms that at the date of this Supplement, the Fund is registered as a recognised scheme under the Overseas Funds Regime (**"OFR"**).

All capitalised terms used herein shall have the same meaning in this Supplement as in the Prospectus, unless otherwise indicated.

The Directors of the Company, whose names appear in Section 3.1 of the Prospectus (*Directors and Company Secretary*) (the **"Directors"**) are the persons responsible for the information contained in this Supplement and the Prospectus and accept responsibility accordingly. To the best of the knowledge and belief of the Directors (who have taken all reasonable care to ensure that such is the case) the information contained in this Supplement is in accordance with the facts and does not omit anything likely to affect the import of such information.

#### 1. Recognised Scheme

The Fund is recognised under the OFR as an Overseas Funds Regime Recognised Scheme (**"OFR Recognised Scheme"**) under section 271A (Schemes authorised in approved countries) of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000, as amended (**"FSMA"**).

## 2. The Management Company

The Management Company acts as the management company for the following other regulated collective investment schemes: HSBC ETFs plc, HSBC Global Investment Funds SICAV, HSBC Portfolios, HSBC Global Funds ICAV, HSBC Global Funds II ICAV, HSBC Global Liquidity Funds plc and HSBC Islamic Funds. Certain sub-funds of these regulated collective investment schemes are recognised schemes under the OFR, further details of which can be found on the Financial Conduct Authority's ("FCA") Register, available here: <https://register.fca.org.uk/s/fund-search>.

## 3. UK Facilities

The Management Company has appointed the Investment Manager as the UK facilities agent to maintain the facilities required of the operator of a recognised scheme pursuant to the rules contained in the Collective Investment Schemes Sourcebook published by the FCA as part of the FCA's Handbook of Rules and Guidance (the "**Facilities Agent**").

Such facilities will be located at 8 Canada Square, London, E14 5HQ, United Kingdom, with the exception of facilities to submit orders to subscribe for and redeem Shares in the Fund, which are provided by the Management Company through an electronic medium.

## 4. Other Activities of the Investment Manager

Details of the Investment Manager of the Fund can be found in Section 3.5 of the Prospectus (*Investment Manager*). The Investment Manager's principal activity is the provision of collective portfolio management services and it is also appointed as the Facilities Agent to the Fund.

## 5. Complaints and Compensation

UK investors should be aware that if they invest in the Company, they may not be able to refer a complaint against the Management Company or the Depositary to the UK's Financial Ombudsman Service. Any claims for losses relating to the Management Company or the Depositary will not be covered by the Financial Services Compensation Scheme, in the event that either party should become unable to meet its liabilities to investors.

A UK Shareholder will be able to make a complaint to the Company and the Management Company, but may not have a right to access any independent redress mechanisms in Ireland.

UK investors may contact the Facilities Agent which will provide details on request of how to make a complaint, and what rights if any are available to them under an alternative dispute resolution scheme or a compensation scheme.

## 6. Assessment of Performance

The Management Company has identified the HFRU Hedge Fund Composite Index (the "**Index**") as an appropriate form of comparison that Shareholders may use to assess the performance of the Fund. The Index is a group of other asset managers' fund of funds that, in the opinion of the Investment Manager, invest in similar strategies to the Fund. The Index is collated by Hedge Fund Research, Inc, ("HFR").

UK Shareholders should note that the Index is provided in reporting and marketing materials for information purposes only and the returns of the Index may significantly deviate from the performance of the Fund. The Index is not a formal benchmark against which the Fund is managed and does not restrict the investment strategy of the Fund in any way.

## **7. Historical Performance**

The historical performance of the Fund is detailed in the relevant KIIDs of the Fund, available upon request from the Facilities Agent and at this link: <https://www.assetmanagement.hsbc.co.uk/en/institutional-investor/funds>.

## **8. Transfer of Shares**

Further to the “Transfer of Shares” section of the “General Information” section in Appendix II of the Prospectus, the transfer of title cannot be effected on the authority of an electronic communication.

## **9. Allocation of Fees and Expenses**

To the extent the Company has more than one sub-fund, all fees, expenses, duties and charges will be charged to the relevant sub-fund and within such sub-fund to the class of Shares in respect of which they were incurred. Where an expense is not considered by the Directors to be attributable to any one sub-fund, the expense will normally be allocated to all sub-funds in proportion to the Net Asset Value of the sub-fund or other methods which will be fair and equitable to investors. In the case of any fees or expenses of a regular or recurring nature, such as audit fees, the Directors may calculate such fees or expenses on an estimated figure for yearly or other periods in advance and accrue them in equal proportions over any period.

## **10. Risk of Capital Erosion**

Further to Section 3.9 of the Prospectus (*Charges and Expenses*), Shareholders should note that all recurring expenses and fees will be charged against realised and unrealised capital gains, or, where there are not sufficient capital gains to cover the fees and expenses of the Fund, against the capital or assets of the Fund in such manner and over such period as the Management Company may from time to time decide. If any fees and expenses are charged against the capital or assets of the Fund, this will have the effect of lowering the capital value of a Shareholder's investment, and the capital of the Fund may be eroded.

## **11. Pricing Basis**

Further to Appendix II of the Prospectus (*Valuation of Assets and Temporary Suspension of Determination of Net Asset Value*), the Management Company deals on a forward pricing basis. A forward price is the price calculated at the next Valuation Point (i.e. the close of business in the relevant market that closes last on the relevant business day) after the subscription or redemption is deemed to be accepted.

## **12. Publication of Price Information**

The Net Asset Value per Share for each Class of Shares shall be made available on the internet at <https://www.hsbc.co.uk/investments/products/global-investment-centre/> or such other website as may be notified to Shareholders in advance from time to time and updated following each weekly calculation of the Net Asset Value. In addition, the Net Asset Value per Share for each Class may be obtained from the office of the Facilities Agent during normal business hours on any business day.

## **13. Dilution Adjustment**

Dilution occurs where the Fund suffers a reduction in value when trading the underlying investments as a result of net inflows or net outflows of the Fund. This is due to transaction charges and other costs that may be incurred by buying and selling the underlying assets and the spreads between the buying and selling prices. As dilution is directly related to the inflows and outflows of monies in the Fund, it is not possible to predict accurately whether dilution will occur at any point in time.

The Management Company does not currently require a dilution levy nor make a dilution adjustment in relation to the Fund.

## **14. UK's Sustainable Disclosure Regime**

The Fund is based overseas and is not subject to UK sustainable investment labelling and disclosure requirements.

## **15. Service of Notice and Documents**

Where required by the applicable regulations to serve notice upon Shareholders, the Company or the Management Company will write to Shareholders at their registered postal or e-mail address and a copy will be available at [www.assetmanagement.hsbc.co.uk/en/institutional-investor/funds](http://www.assetmanagement.hsbc.co.uk/en/institutional-investor/funds). UK investors can also request a copy of such notice from the Facilities Agent.

Other changes to the Fund may be notified to Shareholders either in the manner stated above or through inclusion in the Company's next annual report.

## **16. United Kingdom Taxation**

### ***General***

The information contained below is provided for UK resident investors only and is based on the understanding of the Directors of UK tax legislation and the known current HMRC interpretation thereof. This can vary according to individual circumstances and is subject to change. It is intended as a guide only and not a substitute for professional advice. It does not purport to be a complete analysis of all tax considerations relating to the holding of Shares. The information given below does not constitute legal or tax advice, and prospective investors should consult their own professional advisers as to the overall legal and tax implications of subscribing for, purchasing, holding, switching or disposing of Shares under the laws of any jurisdiction in which they may be subject to tax. This summary in particular does not address the tax consequences for non UK resident persons who hold the Shares in connection with a trade, profession or vocation carried on in the UK (whether through a branch or agency or permanent establishment). In addition, the summary only addresses the tax consequences for UK holders who hold the Shares as an investment and not as trading stock. It does not deal with the position of certain classes of investors, such as dealers in securities and insurance companies, trusts and persons who have acquired their Shares by reason of their or another's employment, nor does it deal with the position of individuals who are UK resident but not UK domiciled. As is the case with any investment, there can be no guarantee that the tax position or proposed tax position prevailing at the time an investment in the Company is made will endure indefinitely. The following statements are based on current tax legislation, together with HMRC practice, all of which are subject to change at any time - possibly with retrospective effect.

### ***Nature of investment***

Investors will acquire Shares in a particular Fund of the Company. The Company is an Irish incorporated open-ended investment company with variable capital and is structured as an umbrella company. The Company is authorized as a UCITS by the Central Bank of Ireland under the EU UCITS Regulations.

### **Taxation status of the Company**

The Directors understand that the Company is not a transparent entity for UK taxation purposes. The Directors intend to conduct the affairs of the Company so that it does not become resident in the United Kingdom and does not carry on a trade within the United Kingdom for UK taxation purposes. Further comfort can also be obtained from the relieving provisions of s363A TIOPA 2010. Accordingly, whilst the position cannot be guaranteed, the Company should not be subject to United Kingdom income tax or corporation tax other than on certain United Kingdom source income. If the Company should invest in UK investments any UK source income arising may be subject to UK withholding tax depending on the nature of those investments and whether the Company can make a valid treaty claim to avoid or minimise such withholding tax. In addition, the Company may be subject to local withholding taxes in respect of income or gains derived from its investments

in underlying investee countries. Each Share Class of the Company should be treated as an “offshore fund” for the purposes of the UK Offshore Companies tax regime in Section 355 of the Taxation (International and Other Provisions) Act 2010. The UK’s reporting fund regime, which is contained in the Offshore Funds (Tax) Regulations 2009 (SI 2009/3001), therefore applies to these Share Classes. In broad terms, a ‘reporting fund’ is an offshore fund that meets certain upfront and annual reporting requirements to HMRC and its Shareholders. The Offshore Funds (Tax) Regulations 2009 (SI 2009/3001) provide that if an individual investor resident in the UK for taxation purposes holds an interest in an offshore fund and that offshore fund is a ‘reporting fund’ for the entire period they hold their interest, any gain accruing upon sale or other disposal of the interest should be subject to tax as a capital gain rather than income; with relief for any accumulated or reinvested profits which have already been subject to UK income tax or corporation tax on income. Alternatively, where an investor resident in the UK holds an interest in an offshore fund and that offshore fund is a ‘non-reporting fund’, any gain accruing to that investor upon the sale or other disposal of that interest will be charged to UK tax as ‘offshore income gains’ at their marginal rate of tax rather than a capital gain. The Company has UK reporting fund status for certain Share Classes for the accounting period ended 31 December 2010 and later periods. Details of which Share Classes have UK reporting fund status can be found on the HM Revenue & Customs’ website at [www.hmrc.gov.uk](http://www.hmrc.gov.uk). At the date of this Prospectus the exact location of this list is: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/offshore-funds-list-of-reporting-funds>.

The Directors will take steps that are practicable and consistent both with the laws and regulatory requirements of Ireland and the United Kingdom and with the investment objectives and policies of the relevant Fund to ensure that reporting fund status is retained in respect of each of its accounting periods. However, no assurance can be given as to whether UK reporting fund status will be retained in respect of any particular accounting period. If the Company decides to apply for UK reporting fund status with HMRC in respect of any future Share Class of the Company an application for UK reporting fund status must be received by HMRC by the later of (i) the end of first period of account for which it is proposed that a Share Class should have reporting fund status, and (ii) the expiry of a period of three months beginning with the first day on which interests in the relevant share class are made available to investors resident in the UK. In this regard it should be noted that UK reporting fund status cannot be obtained retrospectively and would therefore generally only be available from the period in which the Directors made the appropriate applications to HMRC (and future periods). Existing UK resident shareholders in a Share Class which subsequently obtained reporting fund status would then need to consider making specified elections to access certain of the benefits associated with reporting fund status. Such elections have specified time limits in which they must be made, and these time limits are based around the date of change in status of the relevant shares class from non-reporting to reporting.

### ***Certain UK anti-avoidance legislation***

The UK tax legislation contains a wide range of anti-avoidance legislation which could, depending on the specific circumstances of an investor, apply to shareholdings in the Company. The comments below are not intended to be an exhaustive list of such anti-avoidance legislation, or a comprehensive summary of any of the provisions referred to. Investors who are concerned about the potential application of these provisions, or any other UK anti-avoidance provisions should seek detailed tax advice based on their own circumstances. However, as a high level guide the attention of prospective investors resident or ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom for taxation purposes is particularly drawn to the following anti-avoidance provisions.

- Section 13 of the Taxation of Chargeable Gains Act 1992 (Section 13) Section 13 applies to a “participator” in a company for UK taxation purposes (the term participator includes, but is not limited to, a shareholder) if the company is controlled by a sufficiently small number of persons such that, if it were a body corporate resident in the UK for taxation purposes, it would be a “close company”. If at any time when (i) a gain accrues to the Company which constitutes a chargeable gain for UK purposes (such as on a disposal by the Company of any of its investments) and (ii) the provisions of Section 13 apply; a participator can be treated for the purposes of UK taxation as if a part of any chargeable gain accruing to the Company had accrued to that Shareholder directly. The gain accruing to the Shareholder is equal to the proportion of the gain that corresponds to that Shareholder’s proportionate

interest in the Company as a participator. A Shareholder could therefore incur a liability to tax even if the gain accruing to the Company had not been distributed by the Company. No liability under Section 13 will be incurred by such a Shareholder, however, where the proportionate interest of the Shareholder in the Company, together with their associates, means that 25% or less of the chargeable gain is apportioned to them under the Section 13 rules.

- Chapter 2 of Part 13 of the United Kingdom Income Tax Act 2007 (transfer of assets abroad) The attention of individuals resident in the UK for taxation purposes is drawn to the provisions of Chapter 2 of Part 13 of the United Kingdom Income Tax Act 2007 (transfer of assets abroad). These provisions are aimed at preventing the avoidance of income tax by individuals through the transfer of assets or income to persons (including companies) resident or domiciled outside the UK. These provisions may render them liable to taxation in respect of undistributed amounts which would be treated as UK taxable income and profits of the Company (including, if the Company or any Fund thereof were treated as carrying on a financial trade, profits on the disposition of securities and financial profits) on an annual basis. The Directors would not expect these provisions to apply to income relating to a Share Class which has UK reporting fund status. Where a Share Class does not have UK reporting fund status, the provisions could apply but there are potential exemptions available where the transactions are genuine commercial transactions and avoidance of tax was not the purpose or one of the purposes for which the transactions were effected.

### ***Controlled foreign companies***

Corporate Shareholders resident in the UK for taxation purposes should also note that the “controlled foreign companies” legislation contained in Part 9A of TIOPA 2010 could apply to any UK resident company which is, either alone or together with persons connected or associated with it for taxation purposes, deemed to be interested in 25 per cent or more of any chargeable profits of a non-UK resident company, where that non-UK resident company is controlled by residents of the UK and meets certain other criteria (broadly that it is resident in a low tax jurisdiction). “Control” is defined in Chapter 18, Part 9A of TIOPA 2010. The effect of these provisions could be to render such Shareholders liable to UK corporation tax in respect of the income of the Company.

### ***Public transaction in securities***

The attention of Shareholders is drawn to anti-avoidance legislation in Chapter 1, Part 13 of the Income Tax Act 2007 and Part 15 of the Corporation Tax Act 2010 that could apply if Shareholders are seeking to obtain tax advantages in prescribed conditions.

### ***UK stamp duty***

The following comments are intended as a guide to the general UK stamp duty position and may not relate to persons such as market makers, brokers, dealers, intermediaries and persons connected with depositary arrangements or clearance services to whom special rules apply. Because the Company is not incorporated in the UK and the register of holders of shares will be kept outside the UK, no UK stamp duty will be payable on the issue of the Shares. Legal instruments transferring the Shares should not be subject to UK stamp duty provided that such instruments are executed outside the UK and do not relate to matters done or to be done in the UK.

### ***Tax Consequences – Jurisdictions***

As Shareholders are no doubt aware, the tax consequences of any investment can vary considerably from one jurisdiction to another, and ultimately will depend on the tax regime of the jurisdictions within which a person is tax resident. Therefore the Directors strongly recommend that Shareholders obtain tax advice from an

appropriate source in relation to the tax liability arising from the holding of Shares in the Company and any investment returns from those Shares.