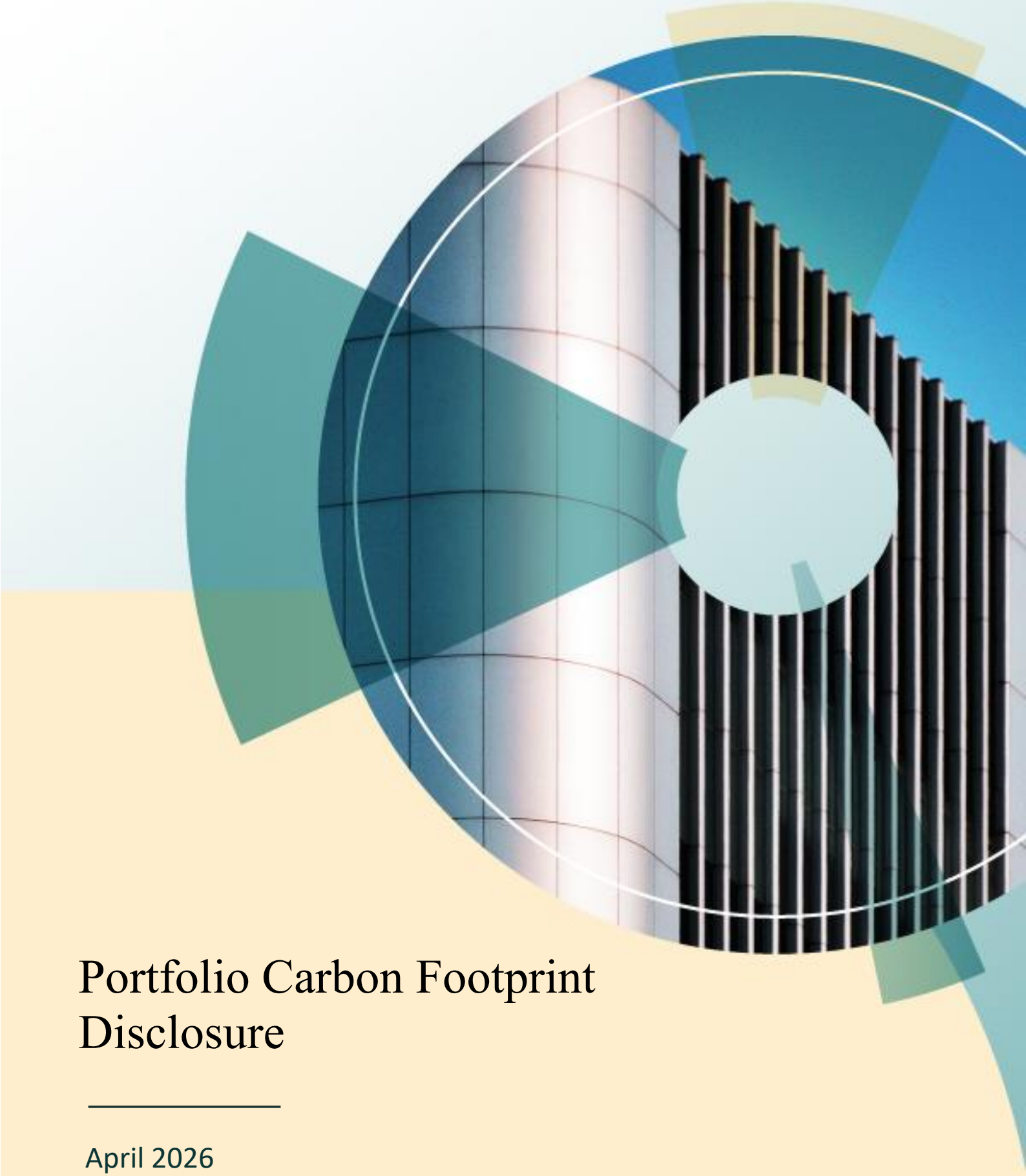
恒生投資
HANG SENG INVESTMENT



Portfolio Carbon Footprint Disclosure

April 2026

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Introduction

This Portfolio Carbon Footprint Disclosure is published by Hang Seng Investment Management ('**HSVM**'), in accordance with the requirements set out under the circular to licensed corporations on the Management and Disclosure of Climate-Related Risks by Fund Managers (the **'Circular'),** published by the Securities and Futures Commission (the '**SFC**').

Scope

This Portfolio Carbon Footprint Disclosure is made for HSVM's Collective Investment Funds in cases where there are relevant and material climate-related risks ('**Relevant Funds**'). The scope of the Relevant Funds consists of actively managed funds and passively managed ESG funds, with the exception of funds with limited data because the availability of such data would be subject to further market developments. The relevancy and materiality of the climate-related risks associated with the Relevant Funds are reviewed and reassessed on an annual basis.

Our Index Funds[1] are not relevant to climate-related risk disclosures, because the investment strategies and risk management of these funds replicate the benchmark performance, and the fund constituents and weightings are determined by the benchmark. Leveraged Funds[2] and Commodity Funds[3], by the nature of their underlying assets and/or investment strategies, are not relevant to climate-related risk disclosures.

Our Index Funds replicate the performance of benchmarks that do not incorporate climate considerations in their investment strategies. Similarly, the Leveraged Funds achieve their leveraged positions through underlying assets, which are comprised of such Index Funds and the corresponding index futures; therefore, climate-related risks are considered not relevant to our Leveraged Funds. Our Commodity Funds are invested in physical gold and climate-related risks are also not considered to be relevant to them.

Carbon Metric

In accordance with the enhanced disclosure requirements of the Circular, we have disclosed the following carbon-related metric.

Portfolio Carbon Footprint

Our portfolio carbon footprint is calculated in accordance with the Partnership for Carbon Accounting Financials[4] Standard ('PCAF Standard'), which shows the investee company's Scope 1 and 2 Greenhouse Gas ('GHG') emissions normalised by the portfolio's market value and expressed in tons of carbon dioxide equivalent emissions ('tCO2e') generated per million dollars invested. The formula is shown below.

[1] Except the Hang Seng Corporate Sustainability Fund, Hang Seng HSI ESG Enhanced Select Index ETF and the Hang Seng Stock Connect China A Low Carbon Index ETF.
[2] Leveraged Funds refer to the Hang Seng HSCEI Daily (1.5x) Leveraged Fund and the Hang Seng HSI Daily (1.5x) Leveraged Fund.
[3] Commodity Funds refer to the Hang Seng RMB Gold ETF.
[4] Partnership for Carbon Accounting Financials is an industry-led partnership that was launched in 2015 to harmonise GHG accounting methods and enable financial institutions to consistently measure and disclose the GHG emissions financed by their loans and investments.

Figure 1: Portfolio Carbon Footprint Formula[5]

$$\sum_{N}^{i} \left(\frac{\text{Current value of investment}_i}{\text{Investee company's enterprise value}_i} \times \text{Investee company's Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions}_i @ \right) \Big/ \text{Current portfolio value (\$ million)}$$

Source: Circular to licensed corporations on the Management and Disclosure of Climate-Related Risks by Fund Managers

The investee company's enterprise value is estimated using the Enterprise Value Including Cash (EVIC) approach, which adds cash and cash equivalents back into the company's enterprise value. This ratio facilitates the portfolio analysis by allocating the emissions to equity and debt. Scope 1 emissions are direct GHG emissions that occur from sources owned or controlled by the reporting company, typically comprised of emissions from combustion in boilers, furnaces, vehicles, etc. Scope 2 emissions consist of indirect GHG emissions from the generation of purchased or acquired electricity, steam, heating or cooling that are consumed by the reporting company, and from self-generated electricity, steam, heating or cooling.

Data Sources, Calculation and Methodology

The unaudited portfolio carbon footprint information in Table 1 is based on the portfolio positions and carbon footprint data as of 31 December 2025 retrieved from MSCI One. The portfolio carbon emissions of our funds cover the direct investments in listed equity and corporate bonds, as well as third-party fund holdings. Cash and derivatives are included in the funds' gross weight but there may not be carbon footprint associated with these assets.

Table 1: Portfolio Carbon Footprint

Fund Name	Portfolio Carbon Footprint[(i)] (tCO2e / USD Million Invested)	Coverage [(ii)]
Hang Seng Asian Bond Fund	184.8	79.3%
Hang Seng China A-Share FlexiPower Fund	142.5	96.1%
Hang Seng China A-Share Focus Fund	54.4	96.4%
Hang Seng China Equity Fund	99.9	98.6%
Hang Seng Consumer Sector FlexiPower Fund	77.4	95.8%
Hang Seng Corporate Sustainability Index Fund	133.2	99.2%
Hang Seng Financial Sector FlexiPower Fund	15.9	97.2%
Hang Seng Global Balanced Fund	46.4	84.9%
Hang Seng Global Conservative Fund	68.7	66.5%
Hang Seng Global High Growth Fund	33.9	98.6%

[5] Current Portfolio Value excludes cash and other asset types deemed not to be relevant to the carbon footprint calculation.

Hang Seng Global Investment Grade Bond Fund	62.0	91.6%
Hang Seng Global Technology Fund	9.7	98.4%
Hang Seng Hong Kong Bond Fund	34.2	80.5%
Hang Seng Hong Kong Equity Fund	93.7	97.1%
Hang Seng Mainland China Bond Fund	1.8	45.0%
Hang Seng Ping An Asian Income Fund	31.2	68.5%
Hang Seng Property Sector FlexiPower Fund	385.0	98.2%
Hang Seng RMB Bond Fund	4.4	73.2%
Hang Seng Stock Connect China A Low Carbon Index ETF	91.6	97.4%
HSI ESG Enhanced Select Index ETF	11.2	96.7%
Hang Seng JPMorgan US Equity Premium Income Active ETF	27.6	97.2%

Source: Hang Seng Investment, MSCI
(i) Portfolio positions and carbon footprint data as of 31 December 2025.
(ii) Percentage of the fund's holdings (in terms of the Net Asset Value) for which the MSCI emission data is available. Carbon footprint data of funds with low emission data coverage (i.e. lower than 65%) may not fully represent those funds' carbon characteristics.

MSCI's Carbon emission data includes company-reported carbon data and estimated emissions data. Company-reported data is gathered from company disclosures such as annual reports, sustainability reports, company websites, and Carbon Disclosure Project ('CDP') disclosures.

Where the company made partial carbon emission disclosures or such disclosures were not available, MSCI will estimate its carbon emissions semi-annually according to its methodologies. Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions are estimated separately and in order of priority, according to the following three models.

1. Production model: For power generation companies, electricity generation reporting data will be collected, and generation fuel mix factors will be applied to estimate the carbon emissions resulting from power generation activities.
2. Company-specific estimations: For companies that are not involved in power generation, estimates will be based on their previously reported data.
3. Industry estimation model: For companies that do not report or have never reported GHG emissions, estimates will be made based on the industry segmentation intensity.

Due to MSCI's ratings cycle and the time required to collate the data, carbon emission estimates for the current year are mainly based on data from the prior two fiscal years.

For portfolios that also hold third-party funds, we aggregate the investee companies' GHG emission data together with the funds' carbon footprint data from MSCI One's fund ratings.

To be included in the MSCI One's fund ratings coverage universe, the fund must meet the following criteria: 1) For funds that do not involve money market and fixed income assets, at least 65% of the fund's total weight must come from MSCI covered securities (for funds that involve money market and fixed income assets, the coverage must be at least 50%); 2) the fund must own at least 10 securities; and 3) the fund's holdings date (the latest date that the fund reported its holdings) must be less than 1 year old.

Fund of funds do not need to meet the 65% minimum coverage criterion to be included in the coverage universe, although the weight of the held fund is adjusted downward to account for any coverage that is less than 100%.

Data Quality, Coverage and Controls

Among the available carbon intensity data from 1,301 companies, approximately 83.2% consists of reported data, while the remaining 9.2% was carbon intensity estimated by the data vendor, and 7.5% companies were not covered by MSCI. Table 2 below presents a summary of the emission intensity data characteristics

Table 2: Emission Intensity Data Characteristics

Percentage of Companies	Reported Emissions	Estimated Emissions	Not Covered
2024	72.9%	5.1%	
2023	10.1%	4.0%	
2022	0.1%	0.1%	
2021	0.2%	0.0%	
Total Company Coverage	83.2%	9.2%	7.5%

MSCI has an internal process to monitor inconsistent reported data. If there are data inconsistencies, MSCI will verify the data with the relevant company before a further internal review and approval process. HSVM's internal data governance process, we regularly review the availability, accuracy and timeliness of the data obtained from the service provider, and we will follow up with the service provider in case of data inconsistencies.

HSVM monitor its portfolio carbon footprint for factors which lead to material changes on a year-on-year basis, such as significant deviations from historical trends on a company level, and changes in the constituents or the constituents' portfolio weightings on an overall portfolio level. Material issues will be brought to the attention of our sustainability oversight governing forum.

Limitations

Our ability to report on the portfolio carbon footprint is limited by the availability of MSCI emission data and their methodologies. In addition, given MSCI's ratings cycle and timings for data collection, some of the data may not be up-to-date. As our portfolio carbon footprint is a combination of reported data and MSCI estimates, the estimated results may not fully reflect the actual position of the portfolio carbon emissions.

Moreover, given that corporate emission data relies heavily on company self-reporting, the quality of the data may be unaudited and inconsistent across the industry due to a lack of industry standards. This further limits the estimated portfolio carbon footprint results.

We recognise that the ESG standards and ESG data are constantly evolving, and we will continuously improve our data governance process, calculation methodology, data quality and data coverage as more relevant data and information become available in the market.

Important Information

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