

HSBC FUNDS

**HSBC Opportunity Fund
HSBC Opportunity Fund (Class I)
HSBC Frontier Markets Fund
(the “Funds”)**

Supplement dated April 23, 2020
to the Prospectus and SAIs dated February 28, 2020, as supplemented from time to time

Effective immediately, the following changes are being made to the Funds’ Prospectus and SAI:

The following replaces in their entirety the “Market Risk” paragraphs under the “Summary Section—Principal Investment Risks” section for each Fund on pages 6, 12, and 21 of the Prospectus:

- *Market Risk:* The value of the Fund’s investments may decline due to changing economic, political, social, regulatory or market conditions. Market risk may affect a single issuer, industry or section of the economy or it may affect the economy as a whole. Moreover, the conditions in one country or geographic region could adversely affect the Fund’s investments in a different country or geographic region. Events such as war, acts of terrorism, social unrest, natural disasters, the spread of infectious illness or other public health threats could also significantly impact the Fund and its investments.

The following replaces in its entirety the “Market Risk” paragraph under the “Additional Information About the Funds’ Investment Strategies and Risks—Investment Risks of the Funds” section on page 32 of the Prospectus:

- *Market Risk:* The value of a Fund’s investments may decline due to changing economic, political, social, regulatory or market conditions. Issuer, political, economic, regulatory, social or market developments can affect a single issuer, issuers within an industry or economic sector or geographic region, or the market as a whole. In the short term, a Fund’s investments can fluctuate dramatically in response to these developments. Different parts of the market and different types of securities can react differently to these developments. Moreover, the conditions in one country or geographic region could adversely affect a Fund’s investments in a different country or geographic region due to increasingly interconnected global economies and financial markets. Even when markets perform well, there is no assurance that the investments held by a Fund will increase in value along with the broader market or maintain their value. In addition, market risk includes the risk that geopolitical and other events will disrupt the economy on a regional, national or global level. Events such as war, acts of terrorism, regional conflicts, market manipulation, government defaults, government shutdowns, natural/environmental disasters, social unrest, the spread of infectious illness or other public health threats could also significantly impact a Fund and its investments, including in ways that cannot be foreseen. A Fund could be negatively impacted if the values of its investments were harmed by such political or economic events. Any market disruptions could also prevent a Fund from executing advantageous investment decisions in a timely manner.

Funds that have focused their investments in a region or country enduring geopolitical or other types of market disruption will face higher risks of loss. Thus, investors should closely monitor current market conditions to determine whether a specific Fund continues to meet their individual financial needs and tolerance for risk.

The following replaces the “Investment Techniques and Risks—Global Financial Markets” section on page 32 of the SAI:

Global economies and financial markets are becoming increasingly interconnected. Social, political and economic conditions (including recent instability and volatility) and events (including, but not limited to, armed conflicts, natural/environmental disasters, pandemics, epidemics, social unrest, and government shutdowns and defaults) in one country, region or financial market, including a country, region or market in which a Fund has not invested, may adversely impact issuers in a different country, region or financial market, including a country, region or market in which a Fund has invested. As a result, a Fund could be negatively impacted if the values of its investments were harmed by these political or economic conditions or events. Such conditions and/or events may not have the same impact on all types of securities and may expose a Fund to greater market or liquidity risk or cause difficulty in valuing portfolio instruments held by the Fund. This could cause a Fund to underperform other types of investments. Moreover, such negative political and economic conditions and events could disrupt the processes necessary for a Fund’s operations. For additional information, please see the discussion herein on “Operational Risk.”

For example, the recent outbreak of an infectious respiratory illness caused by a novel strain of coronavirus (known as COVID-19) has caused volatility, severe market dislocations and liquidity constraints in markets around the world. The transmission of COVID-19 and efforts to contain its spread have resulted in severe macroeconomic disruptions, exchange closures, travel restrictions, closed international borders, enhanced health screenings at ports of entry and elsewhere, disruption of and delays in healthcare service preparation and delivery, quarantines, event and service cancellations or interruptions, disruptions to business operations (including staff furloughs and reductions) and supply chains, and a reduction in consumer and business spending, as well as general concern and uncertainty that has negatively affected the economy. Such events, or other disruptions caused by social, political, or economic conditions or other events, could adversely impact issuers, markets and economies (and, accordingly, a Fund) over the short- and long-term, including in ways that cannot be foreseen.

The severity or duration of such conditions and/or events may be affected by policy changes made by governments or quasi-governmental organizations. Historically, instability in the financial markets has led governments across the globe to take a number of actions designed to support the financial markets. For example, in response to the outbreak of COVID-19, the U.S. Government passed the Coronavirus Aid, Relief and Economic Security Act (“CARES Act”) into law in March 2020, which provides approximately \$2.0 trillion in economic relief to certain businesses and individuals affected by COVID-19. There can be no guarantee that the CARES Act or other economic stimulus bills (within the United States or other affected countries throughout the world) will be sufficient or will have their intended effect. Future government regulation and/or intervention may also change the way in which a Fund is regulated and could limit or preclude the Fund’s ability to achieve its investment objective. Moreover, governments or their agencies may acquire distressed assets from financial institutions, may acquire ownership interests in those institutions, or may impose conditions on issuers receiving financial assistance (including by restricting or limiting their ability to pay dividends), all of which may affect a Fund’s investments in ways that are unforeseeable.

Political institutions may not be able to effectively respond to these political and economic conditions and events, and these political institutions may erode over time. For example, one or more countries that have adopted the euro may abandon that currency and/or withdraw from the European Union, which could disrupt global markets and affect the liquidity and value of a Fund’s investments, regardless of whether the Fund has significant exposure to European markets. The risk of investing in Europe may be heightened due to the referendum in which the United Kingdom voted to exit the European Union. In addition, countries in the Asian region (particularly China) may be adversely affected by social, political, economic and regulatory developments, including long-running border and diplomatic disputes with neighboring

countries or the international community, that could adversely impact economies within individual Asian countries or the Asian region or the global market as a whole.

In addition, in the United States, total public debt as a percentage of gross domestic product has grown rapidly since 2008. High levels of national debt may raise concerns that the U.S. government will be unable to pay investors at maturity, may cause declines in currency valuations and may prevent the U.S. government from implementing effective fiscal policy. Export-driven economies, including the economies of a number of Asian countries, may be adversely affected by the U.S. and other large economies, with which they do business.

**INVESTORS SHOULD RETAIN THIS SUPPLEMENT WITH THE PROSPECTUS AND SAI
FOR FUTURE REFERENCE.**