HSBC Corporate Money Funds Limited

Annual Report April 2017

HSBC Corporate Money Funds Limited
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The accompanying report of KPMG Audit Limited ("KPMG") is for the sole and exclusive use of the Company. No person, other than the Company, is authorized to rely upon the report of KPMG unless KPMG expressly so authorizes. Further, the report of KPMG is as of September 26, 2017 and KPMG has carried out no procedures of any nature subsequent to that date which in any way extends that date.

HSBC Corporate Money Funds Limited
Manager's Report
for the year ended April 30, 2017

Canadian Dollar Fund

Market review:

The yield on Canada's 10-year government bond moved higher over the period under review, ending at 1.6% at the end of April 2017. This masked some underlying price volatility, however, resulting from economic concerns at home and geopolitical developments abroad. In early May 2016, wildfires in the western province in Alberta raged for some weeks, causing considerable damage to property and necessitating a large-scale evacuation. The fires affected oil sands (used in the production of crude oil) and were finally declared safe in early June. The disaster had a major impact on Canada's second-quarter GDP, which contracted at an annualised rate of 1.6%. The contraction marked the steepest decline since 2009. In July, the International Monetary Fund lowered its forecast for growth in 2016 by 0.1%, but revised its forecast for growth in 2017 upwards by 0.2%. In late June, Canada's currency dipped sharply against the US dollar in the wake of the UK's 'Brexit' decision. Prime Minister Justin Trudeau struck a soothing tone in a post-Brexit address, highlighting Canada's "diversified and resilient" economy. As the period progressed, a recovery in oil prices helped the Canadian stock market, although the economy remained lacklustre for most of the period. Newly appointed foreign minister Chrystia Freeland had, as the country's previous trade minister, helped Canada strike a free trade agreement – the Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement (CETA) – with the European Union (EU). In February, the European Parliament voted in favour of CETA. Policymakers at the Bank of Canada kept interest rates on hold throughout the period under review. However, towards the end of the reporting period, there was speculation that the central bank could soon turn hawkish. Rate-hike expectations accelerated after data showed that GDP growth for January surpassed forecasts. Other data showed that Canada experienced GDP growth of 2.6% in the fourth quarter of 2016 – this was also above estimates.

Portfolio review:

During the period under review, the sub-fund maintained an asset mix that has consisted predominantly of fixed-rate banker acceptances and fixed and floating rate bonds with maximum maturity tenors of one year. The primary maturity range during the reporting period was limited to the 1-3 month range, with some opportunistic extensions in 3-12 month securities within a select group of issuers in order to provide strong liquidity.

The sub-fund invests in high-quality global banking, financial, corporate, provincial and Canadian government debt issuers. Canadian government, agency and provincial obligations, including Canadian Treasuries, represented roughly 33% of the sub-fund's assets throughout most of the reporting period. Canadian issuers continue to show strong credit fundamentals and market liquidity. The sub-fund's Weighted Average Maturity (WAM) at times crossed well over 50 days during the reporting period as a neutral market stance was maintained. The prevailing sentiment was to allow for an extended period of time to let the economic stimulus that was put in place by the Bank of Canada in early 2016 take full effect, with the objective being, to improve growth and restore the overall health of the nation's economy. The portfolio continued to be managed as if there was an extremely slight chance that rates would be cut at some point later in 2016. Most banking and corporate issuance remained sparse beyond three months throughout the reporting period as the odd phenomenon of issuer pull-back is practiced in the Canadian short-term markets. This is in contrast to US markets where there would be a pricing in of lower rates with securities issued at yields that would be lower than the current market levels (or an inverted short-term yield curve). One of the few options to hedge the portfolio against future rate cuts has been to invest in longer dated provincial securities. Provincial issuance has remained strong throughout this period of inversion and the pricing of these securities reflect a flatter yield curve. Therefore there is some relative value in adding these positions to the portfolio. The Bank soothed concerns about the resource sector, stating that movements in the Canadian dollar are helping to absorb some of the impact of lower commodity prices and are facilitating the adjustments taking place in Canada's economy. The Canadian market took this to believe that chances of further rate cuts have diminished substantially, thus a modest back-up in yields on intermediate (1-6 month) issuance. The Investment Manager continues to monitor the market's overall health and to manage the sub-fund accordingly whilst maintaining the focus on safety and liquidity.

HSBC Global Asset Management (Bermuda) Limited
May 2017

This Manager's Report contains certain forward-looking statements with respect to the financial markets. These statements should not be considered personal financial advice.

HSBC Corporate Money Funds Limited
Manager's Report
for the year ended April 30, 2017

Euro Fund

Market review:

For investors in Europe, political risk and fiscal policy were very much in the spotlight over the year that ended 30 April 2017. The UK's referendum on European Union (EU) membership was a key theme, prompting demand for core European government bonds, with German debt particularly sought after. In the immediate aftermath of Brexit, the benchmark 10-year bund fell to a fresh low. Meanwhile, in the Swiss market, debt across almost all maturities traded at negative yields. By contrast, yields on the debt of so-called peripheral countries such as Spain, Italy and Portugal initially rose, before pulling back. At the time, the European Central Bank (ECB) adopted a wait-and-see approach to the Brexit result, declining to extend its scheme of stimulus measures until the ramifications became clearer. Economic data painted a mixed picture initially, but signs of growth in many of the world's economies prompted speculation that central banks would rein in their stimulus plans as inflation started to heat up. Consequently, yields rose in key markets, including Germany and France. The ECB then announced it would continue its extensive asset-purchase programme, albeit at a tapered rate. Some revision to the wording in the ECB's meeting minutes from March 2017 prompted a surge in European yields, as investors priced in a rate hike for 2018. Inflation moved up to 2.0% in February, its highest rate in four years. Overall, economic fundamentals appeared to be improving in many regions, and fourth-quarter corporate earnings, reported in early 2017, were encouraging. Political risk carried throughout the period. In addition to Brexit and the surprise victory of Donald Trump in November's US presidential race, a series of contentious elections on the Continent had investors driving up demand for bonds as 'safe haven' assets. Following a constitutional referendum in December, the Italian prime minister resigned; the focus then shifted to the Netherlands, where Prime Minister Mark Rutte ultimately defeated far-right candidate Geert Wilders. The French elections loomed largest of all, seen by many investors as a harbinger of the future of EU, with another far-right, anti-EU candidate facing off against a more centrist opponent. By the end of the period under review, after a year of rising yields on the pro-Europe Emmanuel Macron had won the first round of the two-part presidential election (and went on to complete a resounding victory on 7 May).

Portfolio review:

During the period under review, the investment profile of the sub-fund has remained conservative. The Investment Manager's priority continues to be the preservation of capital and to maintain a high degree of liquidity at all times. Over the past year, month after month, excess liquidity surplus has continued to reach new highs, more or less following the pace of ECB QE. In this context (and with other external factors), we have been facing a huge credit spread tightening. Under such conditions, both money market interest rates and the performance of the sub-fund have moved in step and both have decreased over the period under review. As QE has been extended until December 2017, we are not expecting this situation to change in the near future. We have maintained our policy of restricting most of the investments to a six month maximum limit with a large percentage of assets held in even shorter dates. However, as the appetite from issuers for very short maturities has decreased (with more and more issuers not looking at all for any maturities below 6 months) we have slightly changed our strategy by keeping more cash in overnight and increasing our longer exposure in higher credit quality names. When we extend investments beyond 6 months, we continue to favour high quality internally rated issuers such as agencies. Over the reporting period, there have only been minor changes to our credit lists. The portfolio still does not hold any exposure to peripheral countries, such as Italy or Spain. In terms of asset mix, the investment managers tend to hold between 30% and 40% of the sub-fund between natural overnight liquidity and ultra-liquid assets (agencies, T-bills, supranational). For the remaining portion of the sub-fund, investments have been in bonds, certificates of deposit and commercial papers. We continue to use Asset Backed Commercial Paper (ABCP) as a means to manage short dated holdings as these products offer an attractive yield pick-up compared to banks in this space. We tend to maintain this pocket below 10% of the sub-fund. Also, the Investment Manager maintained a high degree of A-1+ paper and diversified names in certificates of deposit, commercial papers and sovereign issuers. Even if the portion of sovereign, agencies and supranational issuers has decreased, we continue to use it as it helped us to face potential redemptions in the sub-fund as these products are extremely liquid and offer same day liquidity. In the last 12 months, excess liquidity has doubled from around 830bn Euro to 1590bn, pushing the Euro Over Night Index Average (EONIA) and money market rates deeper into negative territory. The EONIA was at -0.33% at the beginning of the period, and finished the period at -0.36%. In the same time, the one year Euribor has decreased from -0.01% to -0.12% which illustrate the credit spread contraction. Over the reporting period, the sub-fund's Weighted Average Life (WAL) decreased from 67 days to 64 days (with an average close to 60 days) while the Weighted Average Maturity (WAM) was maintained on average below 50 days.

HSBC Global Asset Management (Bermuda) Limited
May 2017

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HSBC Corporate Money Funds Limited

Manager's Report

for the year ended April 30, 2017

Sterling Fund

Market review:

Yields on the 10-year gilt, the UK's benchmark government bond, moved lower over the period under review (bond prices and yields move inversely to each other). Resilient economic data in the UK despite the 'Brexit' vote, the election of Donald Trump as the US president in November, and the Federal Reserve's (Fed) two interest rate increases all contributed to the generally reflationary environment that helped boost bond prices for much of the period.

The UK's vote in June 2016 to leave the EU had a profound effect on gilts. The benchmark 10-year gilt dropped steeply from 1.376% on 24 June (the day of the referendum) to below 1%, and languished there until mid-October. Investors considered a UK interest-rate cut to be increasingly likely, a factor that helped to anchor yields. A backdrop of uncertainty, stemming from fears over the long-term consequences of Brexit, also supported gilts.

As the period began, the expectation had been for a Bank of England (BoE) rate rise in 2016. However, following the Brexit referendum, the central bank adopted an interventionist approach, cutting interest rates from 0.5% to 0.25% – this helped push gilt yields down to record lows. The BoE also announced an enhancement to its asset-purchase programme, which meant that the bank would buy corporate bonds for the first time – although only from companies making a "material contribution to economic activity in the UK". Corporate bond prices found new highs as the BoE's programme drove up demand for bonds and investors sought safer alternatives to the volatile equity markets.

The BoE made no further changes to rates, officially maintaining a neutral stance. Not all meeting votes in 2017 have been unanimous, however, and some governors are hinting at a more hawkish stance as inflation is projected to rise during 2017. Indeed, as a weaker pound sterling began to make most consumer purchases more expensive, headline inflation moved up to 2.3% in the third week of March 2017, driven by higher food and fuel costs.

As the period drew to a close, first-quarter 2017 GDP data was released, revealing that the UK economy grew at a sluggish 0.3%, short of estimates, and Prime Minister Theresa May unexpectedly announced a snap general election to be held 8 June 2017.

Portfolio review:

Since this time last year, the overriding theme dominating Sterling markets has been Brexit. Obviously, the result in June 2016 took many by surprise, and in the immediate aftermath markets reacted accordingly. This has led markets to be dominated by a great deal of uncertainty, both from domestic and external factors. This was compounded by Mr. Cameron's resignation and most recently by Mrs. May's surprise call for fresh elections in June 2017.

The Brexit result also pushed the Bank of England into taking action and this led to the widely flagged decision from the Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) to cut the base rate to 25bps at their August 2016 meeting. The BoE also announced a number of exceptional measures, such as the launch of a corporate bond purchases program, an increase in the size of the existing QE program by £50bn and the reopening of the Funding for Lending Scheme. Since this move, the Bank of England's monetary policy stance has been a relatively straight forward call. The inflationary environment has remained relatively benign and the MPC's thinking would appear to be that a change in monetary policy would only add to uncertainty.

Needless to say, the referendum had an impact on our investment strategy. Initially, in the months before the referendum, we had structured the sub-fund in such a way that we had a large amount of maturities in or around the referendum date. Immediately prior to the referendum, we had been building larger amounts of overnight or one week cash on the sub-fund than we would normally hold under our internal guidelines. In the aftermath of the shock result, and as a precautionary measure, we rolled all maturities into overnight cash holdings and refrained from any term investments. The date of the referendum also coincided with a quarter end which meant that liquidity conditions were particularly tight in Sterling markets. Temporary guidelines were gradually lifted as markets returned to a degree of normality in early July.

Following the exceptional measures undertaken by the BoE and the ongoing QE in the Eurozone, both Sterling and Euro markets are awash with excess liquidity. This phenomenon, along with other external factors, has led to decrease in both issuer levels and issuer spreads. Under such conditions, both money market interest rates and the performance of the sub-fund have moved in step and both have decreased over the period under review.

Sterling Fund (continued)

Portfolio review (continued):

During the past year, the asset profile of the sub-fund has remained stable with certificates of deposit (CD) and commercial papers comprising roughly 60% of holdings. We have extended our investment tenor on a number of European financials and some 12 month positions have been added on better quality European bank names.

The percentage of assets invested in Canadian and Australian Floating Rate Notes (FRN) has decreased as these positions have matured and opportunities for replacement trades have evaporated. However, we have seen the portion of the sub-fund invested in Floating rate CDs increase.

We continue to use Asset Backed Commercial Paper (ABCP) as a means to manage short dated holdings (mainly one month and under) as these products offer an attractive yield pick-up compared to banks in this space. Over the past year, finding supply in this asset class has become more troublesome. This has led to a small decrease in average holdings of ABCP held by the sub-fund.

The Weighted Average Maturity (WAM) was maintained, on average, at a relatively stable level throughout the past year at an average of around 51 days. Weighted Average Life (WAL) of the sub-fund has also been stable at an average of 60 days over the period.

HSBC Global Asset Management (Bermuda) Limited
May 2017

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HSBC Corporate Money Funds Limited
Manager's Report
for the year ended April 30, 2017

US Dollar Fund

Market review:

US 10-year Treasury yields ended the period broadly flat, which belied a fair amount of volatility stemming from political-risk aversion, as well as market uncertainty about global central-bank activity and the US presidential election. The Federal Reserve ("Fed") increased interest rates in the US in December 2016, as economic data pointed to strength in the US economy; a second rate hike followed in March 2017.

In the day after the UK's Brexit vote, US 10-year Treasury yields dived from 1.74% to 1.56%, mirroring falls in UK and core European debt. Yields on the 10-year paper subsequently fell to record lows, as risk aversion dominated markets. In addition, bond investors gauged a near-term hike in US rates to be less likely, until policymakers could judge the impact of Brexit on the US economy. The Fed's board did, in fact, initially keep interest rates on hold; however, with the surprising win for Donald Trump in November's presidential elections, expectations for a reflationary environment began to increase. Then, supported by economic data that indicated growing strength in the US economy, the Fed made its first rate change in a year, while yields on the 10-year Treasury rose from 1.6% to 2.4% in the fourth quarter of 2016. Rising yields in Europe (as investors considered a curtailment of purchases by the European Central Bank) had a knock-on effect in the US. At its March meeting, the Fed increased the target range for the Fed Funds rate by 25 basis points – from to 0.75% to 1% – and was relatively hawkish, indicating that there could be a further two or three increases later this year. This decision was widely expected. Interestingly, the Fed's "dot plot", which tries to capture the likely future course of interest rates, has become increasingly aligned with the bond market's expectations whereas, previously, the two have diverged somewhat.

Portfolio review:

The industry transitioned into a new era after a series of major reforms to prime money market funds were completed in early October. Over one trillion dollars in assets migrated out of prime money market funds and into government and treasury money market funds. The majority of this movement took place over the third quarter, specifically, from mid-August to late September. As massive inflows occurred in these government money market funds, the demand for government securities were driven to new heights. As a result of this radical shift in market reference, yields on government securities quickly spiraled downwards, particularly in government agency product. Short maturing government agencies which had already been dwindling in size over the years, all of a sudden were in peak demand, and the yields on these type of securities even fell below the floor for where overnight repo can be executed.

As expected, at its Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC) meeting, the Fed decided to raise the target range of the federal funds rate by 25bp to 0.50% - 0.75% in mid-December, and by another 25bp to 0.75% - 1.00% in mid- March. In its economic assessment, the FOMC noticed that business investment has "firmed somewhat" while it was still perceived as "soft" previously. The FOMC also highlighted the fact that headline inflation recently moved closer to the 2% target, and expected that, over the medium term, it will stabilize at this level. However, FOMC participants also noted that core inflation (using core-PCE as a proxy) remained "somewhat below 2%" and market based measures of inflation compensations remained low. After being suspended for over a year, the US debt ceiling was re-imposed at a level equal to the outstanding amount of debt on 15 March. A funding crisis is not immediate, however, as the governments can resort to alternative sources of financing for a few months. US Treasury Secretary Steven Mnuchin has said that he supports the use of the debt ceiling, which he intends to raise before the summer recess, which begins midway through the third quarter of 2017.

The portfolio started positioning for the December and March interest rate hikes even before Fed officials started to signal that rate hikes were going to be in play at both the December and March FOMC meeting. In order to achieve this, the sub-fund maintained its heavy weighting in floating rate securities, specifically Libor based agency floating rate issuance. Although spreads continued to narrow on this product throughout the months following the fall-out from money market reform, the relative value remained strong due to slightly elevated Libor levels. When the Federal Reserve raised rates, both in mid-December and mid-March, the sub-fund was well positioned between short repo maturities (overnight to one week) and monthly Libor floaters that were resetting at higher levels throughout the periods leading up to the two interest rate tightening's. Asset flows have remained strong, even as many months have passed since 2A-7 money market reform has gone into effect. The sub-fund was able to absorb the inflows without much erosion to yield thanks to the rising rate environment.

HSBC Global Asset Management (Bermuda) Limited
May 2017

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Independent Auditor's Report

The Board of Directors and Shareholders of
HSBC Corporate Money Funds Limited

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of HSBC Corporate Money Funds Limited, which comprise the statements of assets and liabilities, including the statements of net assets, as of April 30, 2017, and the related statements of operations and changes in net assets for the year then ended, and the related notes to the financial statements.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles; this includes the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly in all material respects, the financial position of HSBC Corporate Money Funds Limited as of April 30, 2017, and the results of its operations for the year then ended in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

KPMG Audit Limited

Chartered Professional Accountants
Hamilton, Bermuda
September 26, 2017

HSBC Corporate Money Funds Limited
Statements of Assets and Liabilities
as at April 30, 2017

	Canadian Dollar Fund CAD	Euro Fund EUR	Sterling Fund GBP	US Dollar Fund USD
Assets				
Investments, at fair value (notes 12, 13 & 16)	42,181,181	11,707,108	67,079,437	4,613,303,773
Cash (note 3)	42,344	141,077	25,480	-
Interest and dividends receivable	19,976	745	22,054	4,198,958
Accounts receivable and prepaid expenses	920	-	12	-
	42,244,421	11,848,930	67,126,983	4,617,502,731
Liabilities				
Bank overdraft (note 3)	-	-	-	3,589,594
Redemptions payable	-	97	-	-
Management fees payable (notes 4 & 15)	12,699	704	21,560	957,790
Dividends payable (note 14)	1,133	8,342	475	105,616
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	30,476	30,257	61,150	63,335
	44,308	39,400	83,185	4,716,335
Net assets	42,200,113	11,809,530	67,043,798	4,612,786,396
Net assets attributable to:				
Class A shares	25,472,439	10,144,069	36,110,956	2,166,572,369
Class B shares	5,897,649	1,313,294	28,843,282	1,541,086,245
Class C shares	-	-	-	727,302,386
Class I shares	-	-	-	142,880,429
Class R shares	10,830,025	352,167	2,089,560	34,944,967
	42,200,113	11,809,530	67,043,798	4,612,786,396
Share capital (note 11)				
Shares authorized 19,999,880,000 of USD 0.10 each				
Shares outstanding				
Class A shares	25,472,439	10,144,069	36,110,956	2,166,572,369
Class B shares	5,897,649	1,313,294	28,843,282	1,541,086,245
Class C shares	-	-	-	727,302,386
Class I shares	-	-	-	142,880,429
Class R shares	620,846	21,997	101,205	1,990,507
Net asset value per share				
Class A shares	CAD 1.00	€ 1.00	£ 1.00	USD 1.00
Class B shares	CAD 1.00	€ 1.00	£ 1.00	USD 1.00
Class C shares	-	-	-	USD 1.00
Class I shares	-	-	-	USD 1.00
Class R shares	CAD 17.44	€ 16.01	£ 20.65	USD 17.56

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these Financial Statements

Director

Director

HSBC Corporate Money Funds Limited
Statements of Net Assets
as at April 30, 2017

Canadian Dollar Fund

	Holdings in Shares	Purchase Price CAD	Fair Value CAD	% of Net Assets
Money Market Fund				
Ireland				
HSBC Global Liquidity Funds Plc -				
HSBC Canadian Dollar Liquidity Fund -				
Class Z (note 13)	42,181,181	42,181,181	42,181,181	99.96
Other net assets			18,932	0.04
Net assets			42,200,113	100.00

Euro Fund

	Holdings in Shares	Purchase Price EUR	Fair Value EUR	% of Net Assets
Money Market Fund				
Ireland				
HSBC Global Liquidity Funds Plc -				
HSBC Euro Liquidity Fund -				
Class Z (note 13)	11,707,108	11,707,108	11,707,108	99.13
Other net assets			102,422	0.87
Net assets			11,809,530	100.00

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these Financial Statements

HSBC Corporate Money Funds Limited
Statements of Net Assets (Continued)
as at April 30, 2017

Sterling Fund

	Holdings in Shares	Purchase Price GBP	Fair Value GBP	% of Net Assets
Money Market Fund				
Ireland				
HSBC Global Liquidity Funds Plc - HSBC Sterling Liquidity Fund - Class Z (note 13)	67,079,437	67,079,437	67,079,437	100.05
Other net liabilities			(35,639)	(0.05)
Net assets			67,043,798	100.00

US Dollar Fund

	Holdings in Shares	Purchase Price USD	Fair Value USD	% of Net Assets
Money Market Fund				
Ireland				
HSBC Global Liquidity Funds Plc - HSBC US Dollar Liquidity Fund - Class Z (note 13)	4,613,303,773	4,613,303,773	4,613,303,773	100.01
Other net liabilities			(517,377)	(0.01)
Net assets			4,612,786,396	100.00

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these Financial Statements

HSBC Corporate Money Funds Limited
Statements of Operations
for the year ended April 30, 2017

	Canadian Dollar Fund CAD	Euro Fund EUR	Sterling Fund GBP	US Dollar Fund USD
Income				
Dividend income (note 13)	293,012	20,776	492,966	39,817,626
Interest income (note 3(b))	-	-	-	56,057
Negative yield expense	-	(391,455)	-	-
	293,012	(370,679)	492,966	39,873,683
Expenses				
Management fees (notes 4 & 15)	175,889	80,602	339,656	12,799,959
Audit fees (note 7)	(3,906)	-	(8,335)	-
Directors' fees (note 9)	291	724	437	20,000
Other expenses	8,773	3,170	(27,365)	120,018
	181,047	84,496	304,393	12,939,977
Net investment income/(expense)	111,965	(455,175)	188,573	26,933,706
Net increase/(decrease) in net assets resulting from operations	111,965	(455,175)	188,573	26,933,706

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these Financial Statements

HSBC Corporate Money Funds Limited
Statements of Changes in Net Assets
for the year ended April 30, 2017

Canadian Dollar Fund

	Class A CAD	Class B CAD	Class R CAD	Total
Net assets at start of the year	33,364,549	5,133,862	11,072,741	49,571,152
Net increase in net assets resulting from operations				
Net investment income	96,559	14,255	1,151	111,965
	96,559	14,255	1,151	111,965
Subscriptions and redemptions				
Proceeds on issue of shares	13,236,000	749,999	1,624,501	15,610,500
Payments on redemption of shares	(21,221,659)	-	(1,868,368)	(23,090,027)
	(7,985,659)	749,999	(243,867)	(7,479,527)
Dividends (note 14)	(96,559)	(14,255)	-	(110,814)
Proceeds from reinvestment of dividends	93,549	13,788	-	107,337
Net assets at end of the year	25,472,439	5,897,649	10,830,025	42,200,113

Euro Fund

	Class A EUR	Class B EUR	Class R EUR	Total
Net assets at start of the year	132,981,836	12,812,067	441,809	146,235,712
Net decrease in net assets resulting from operations				
Net investment expense	(438,577)	(15,281)	(1,317)	(455,175)
	(438,577)	(15,281)	(1,317)	(455,175)
Subscriptions and redemptions				
Proceeds on issue of shares	392,294,769	-	-	392,294,769
Payments on redemption of shares	(515,132,536)	(11,498,773)	(88,325)	(526,719,634)
	(122,837,767)	(11,498,773)	(88,325)	(134,424,865)
Proceeds on special redemption (note 11)	438,577	15,281	-	453,858
Net assets at end of the year	10,144,069	1,313,294	352,167	11,809,530

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these Financial Statements

HSBC Corporate Money Funds Limited
Statements of Changes in Net Assets (Continued)
for the year ended April 30, 2017

Sterling Fund

	Class A GBP	Class B GBP	Class R GBP	Total
Net assets at start of the year	90,075,166	17,763,678	2,177,950	110,016,794
Net increase in net assets resulting from operations				
Net investment income	155,447	32,911	215	188,573
	155,447	32,911	215	188,573
Subscriptions and redemptions				
Proceeds on issue of shares	518,857,091	39,265,995	34,000	558,157,086
Payments on redemption of shares	(572,840,070)	(28,194,979)	(122,605)	(601,157,654)
	(53,982,979)	11,071,016	(88,605)	(43,000,568)
Dividends (note 14)	(155,447)	(32,911)	-	(188,358)
Proceeds from reinvestment of dividends	18,769	8,588	-	27,357
Net assets at end of the year	36,110,956	28,843,282	2,089,560	67,043,798

US Dollar Fund

	Class A USD	Class B USD	Class C USD	Class I USD	Class R USD	Total
Net assets at start of the year	1,833,977,545	1,508,883,196	631,915,907	114,798,570	37,297,643	4,126,872,861
Net increase in net assets resulting from operations						
Net investment income	12,993,568	6,298,206	6,625,477	945,543	70,912	26,933,706
	12,993,568	6,298,206	6,625,477	945,543	70,912	26,933,706
Subscriptions and redemptions						
Proceeds on issue of shares	31,774,723,660	14,278,569,936	6,748,364,329	551,574,999	5,599,433	53,358,832,357
Payments on redemption of shares	(31,442,443,970)	(14,246,638,725)	(6,658,640,279)	(524,117,564)	(8,023,021)	(52,879,863,559)
	332,279,690	31,931,211	89,724,050	27,457,435	(2,423,588)	478,968,798
Dividends (note 14)	(12,993,568)	(6,298,206)	(6,625,477)	(945,543)	-	(26,862,794)
Proceeds from reinvestment of dividends	315,134	271,838	5,662,429	624,424	-	6,873,825
Net assets at end of the year	2,166,572,369	1,541,086,245	727,302,386	142,880,429	34,944,967	4,612,786,396

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these Financial Statements

1. The Company

HSBC Corporate Money Funds Limited (the "Company") is an open-ended exempted mutual fund company and was incorporated with limited liability and unlimited duration in Bermuda on December 4, 1997 in accordance with the Companies Act, 1981 of Bermuda.

The Company is organized as an umbrella fund with more than one class of shares, one or more of which participate in a separate segregated pool of assets called a Fund. The Company operates Canadian Dollar, Euro, Sterling and US Dollar denominated Funds.

The Company has been classified as a Standard Fund in accordance with the Bermuda Investment Funds Act 2006.

The principal objective of the Company is to achieve a high level of current income consistent with the preservation of capital and the maintenance of liquidity by investing in a diversified portfolio of money market instruments.

The Company is managed by HSBC Global Asset Management (Bermuda) Limited (the "Manager"), a wholly-owned subsidiary of HSBC Bank Bermuda Limited (the "Bank"), a member of the HSBC Group.

The assets of each Fund of the Company are held exclusively for the benefit of the holders of the shares of the relevant classes. However, all assets of the Company are subject to the general creditors of the Company, in that the assets of each Fund may be exposed to the liabilities of other Funds within the Company. At April 30, 2017, the Directors were not aware of any such specific existing or contingent liabilities. The Funds and share classes existing as at April 30, 2017 were as follows (see also Note 11):

	Date of inception
Canadian Dollar Fund - Class A	December 19, 2008
Canadian Dollar Fund - Class B	December 10, 2008
Canadian Dollar Fund - Class R	February 1, 2006
Euro Fund - Class A	July 2, 2001
Euro Fund - Class B	July 2, 2001
Euro Fund - Class R	February 1, 2006
Sterling Fund - Class A	July 2, 2001
Sterling Fund - Class B	July 2, 2001
Sterling Fund - Class R	February 1, 2006
US Dollar Fund - Class A	December 4, 1997
US Dollar Fund - Class B	February 1, 1999
US Dollar Fund - Class C	July 1, 2005
US Dollar Fund - Class I	May 22, 2011
US Dollar Fund - Class R	February 1, 2006
US Treasury Fund - Class A*	October 1, 2010
US Treasury Fund - Class B*	October 1, 2010
US Treasury Fund - Class C*	October 1, 2010
US Treasury Fund - Class I*	October 1, 2010

*These share classes are dormant as at April 30, 2017.

2. Significant Accounting Policies

The accompanying financial statements are prepared in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles ("U.S. GAAP"). The Company meets the typical characteristics of an investment company and is therefore applying the accounting and reporting guidance under Financial Accounting Standards Board Accounting Standards Codification ("FASB ASC") Topic 946, *Financial Services – Investment Companies*.

The significant accounting and reporting polices adopted by the Company are as follows:

(a) Investment transactions and income
Investment transactions are recorded on the trade date. Realized gains and losses on investment transactions are calculated on an average cost basis. Realized and unrealized gains and losses arising from investment transactions are included in the statements of operations.

2. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(b) Valuation of investments
Investments are valued at fair value. Investments in money market funds are valued based on reported net asset value per share as provided by the administrators of the money market funds.

In accordance with U.S. GAAP, fair value is defined as the price that the Company would receive to sell an asset or pay to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. Accounting guidelines for fair value measurements establishes a framework for measuring fair value using a three-level hierarchy for fair value measurements based upon the transparency of inputs to the valuation of an asset or liability. Inputs may be observable or unobservable and refer broadly to the assumptions that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability. Observable inputs reflect the assumptions market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability based on market data obtained from sources independent of the Company. Unobservable inputs reflect the Company's own assumptions about the inputs that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability developed based on the best information available in the circumstances. Each investment is assigned a level based upon the observability of the inputs which are significant to the overall valuation. The three-tier hierarchy of inputs is summarized below:

- Level 1 – observable prices and quoted prices in active markets for identical investments
- Level 2 – other significant observable inputs (including quoted prices for similar investments, interest rates, prepayment speeds, credit risk, etc.)
- Level 3 – significant unobservable inputs (including the Company's own assumptions in determining the fair value of investments)

The inputs used to measure fair value may fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy. In such cases, for disclosure purposes, the Level in the fair value hierarchy within which the fair value measurements falls is determined based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement in its entirety.

(c) Allocation of profits and losses
All investment income, realized and unrealized gains and losses of each Fund are allocated to each class of shares outstanding on a daily basis in proportion to their interest in the net asset value of the Fund.

(d) Interest income
Interest income is recorded on the accrual basis.

(e) Expenses
The Company bears all operating expenses which are allocated between all the Funds in proportion to the respective net asset value of each Fund unless the expense is solely attributable to a specific Fund.

(f) Use of estimates
The preparation of financial statements in conformity with U.S. GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and accompanying notes. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

(g) Foreign currency translation
Assets and liabilities denominated in currencies other than the base currency of each Fund are translated into the base currency at the rate prevailing at the reporting date. Transactions during the year in currencies other than the base currency have been translated at the rate of exchange prevailing on the respective date of the transaction.

(h) Dividend income
Dividend income is recorded on the ex-dividend date and is presented net of withholding tax.

(i) Financial instruments
The fair values of the Company's assets and liabilities which qualify as financial instruments under U.S. GAAP approximate the carrying amounts presented in the statements of net assets either due to their short-term nature or are recorded at fair value (see also note 2(b)).

2. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(j) Mandatory redeemable financial instruments
In accordance with FASB ASC Topic 480, *Distinguishing Liabilities from Equity*, financial instruments mandatorily redeemable at the option of the holder, are classified as liabilities when a redemption request has been received and the redemption amount has been determined.

(k) New accounting pronouncements

In August 2014 the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update 2014-15, *Presentation of Financial Statements – Going Concern* ("ASU 2014-15") relating to the presentation of financial statements on a going concern basis under U.S GAAP. It sets forth that if conditions or events raise substantial doubt about an entity's ability to continue as a going concern, but the substantial doubt is alleviated as a result of consideration of management's plans, the entity should include a statement in the notes to the financial statements indicating that there is substantial doubt about the entity's ability to continue as a going concern within one year after the date that the financial statements are issued (or available to be issued). Additionally, the entity should disclose information that enables users of the financial statements to understand all of the following: (i) principal conditions or events that raised substantial doubt about the entity's ability to continue as a going concern (before consideration of management's plans); (ii) management's evaluation of the significance of those conditions or events in relation to the entity's ability to meet its obligations; and (iii) management's plans that alleviated substantial doubt about the entity's ability to continue as a going concern. The requirements of the standard are effective for Interim and annual reporting periods in fiscal periods that begin after December 15, 2016 with early application permitted. The impact on the Company's financial statement disclosures is not expected to be material.

In May 2015, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update No. 2015-07 ("ASU 2015-07"), *"Fair Value Measurement (Topic 820): Disclosures for Investments in Certain Entities that Calculate Net Asset Value per Share (or its Equivalent)"*. ASU 2015-07 removes the requirement to categorize within the fair value hierarchy, all investments for which fair value is measured using net asset value per share (or its equivalent) using the practical expedient. ASU 2015-07 is effective for fiscal years beginning on or after December 15, 2016 for private companies, however, early adoption is permitted. The Company elected to early adopt ASU 2015-07. Accordingly, investments for which fair value is measured using net asset value per share (or its equivalent) as a practical expedient, have not been categorized within the fair value hierarchy.

In January 2016, the FASB issued Codification Accounting Standards Update No. 2016-01, (Subtopic 825-10) *Recognition and Measurement of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities* ("ASU 2016-01"). ASU 2016-01 requires that an entity should present separately in other comprehensive income the portion of the total change in the fair value of a liability resulting from a change in the instrument-specific credit risk if the entity has elected to measure the liability at fair value in accordance with the fair value option for financial instruments. ASU 2016-01 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2017 and for interim periods within those fiscal years. Early adoption is permitted. The impact on the Company's financial statement disclosures is not expected to be material.

3. Bank Overdraft and Sweep Facility

(a) Bank overdraft

Under an agreement dated October 16, 2006 and subsequently renewed on June 3, 2011 and further amended on November 1, 2016, the Bank made a US Dollar uncommitted multicurrency overdraft facility available to the Company. The maximum amount that may be advanced is the lesser of USD 45,000,000 or 1% of the Net Value of Assets in Custody ("NVAC") of the Company. Under the terms of the agreement all assets of the Company are pledged as security against advances made by the Bank. The amount outstanding is due upon demand and interest is payable monthly at an amount equal to 0.75% above the Bank's base rate. This facility covers overdrafts arising from the sweep facility. As at April 30, 2017, US Dollar Fund is in overdraft of USD 3,589,594. Interest is charged as described below.

(b) Sweep facility

Certain corporate customers of the Bank are provided with a sweep facility to enable an automatic transfer of funds at the end of each business day to or from their current accounts to or from the Company. The sweep transactions result in overnight balances that are reflected as cash or overdraft balances being transferred to the Company. These balances are settled through the trading of shares in the Company on the next business day. Interest is earned from or paid to shareholders on these balances at a rate equal to the previous day's daily yield of the relevant Fund, so as not to affect the position of the shareholders of the Company who do not utilize the sweep facility. Interest income for the year resulting from sweep transactions for the US Dollar Fund totaled USD 78,295 and interest expense totaled USD 22,238. These amounts have been netted and are included in interest income.

4. Manager

Under the amended management agreement dated February 1, 2006 and September 12, 2016, the Manager is entitled to receive a monthly management fee calculated at a rate of 0.30% for Class A Shares, 0.35% for Class B Shares, 0.20% for Class I Shares and 0.65% for Class R Shares per annum of the average daily values of the net assets of each class of shares. Effective October 25, 2010, a monthly management fee for Class C Shares is calculated at a rate of 0.12% per annum. With respect to Class A, Class B and Class R Shares, from May 1, 2010 and by amended agreements dated August 15, 2012 and March 5, 2013, on a temporary basis, the Manager may voluntarily reduce a proportion of the management fee for certain classes of the US Dollar Fund, Sterling Fund, Euro Fund and Canadian Dollar Fund. The Manager is entitled in its absolute discretion to increase (or decrease) these percentages from time to time up to the maximum management fee permitted under the terms of the agreement of 1% per annum of the average daily values of the net assets of each class of shares.

As of April 30, 2017, the management fees for Class A, Class B, Class C, Class I and Class R Shares of the US Dollar Fund, Sterling Fund, Euro Fund and Canadian Dollar Fund were as follows:

	Canadian Dollar Fund CAD	Euro Fund** EUR	Sterling Fund GBP	US Dollar Fund USD
Management Fee				
Class A	0.30%	0.30%*	0.30%	0.30%
Class B	0.35%	0.35%*	0.35%	0.35%
Class C	-	-	-	0.12%
Class I	0.20%*	0.20%*	0.20%*	0.20%
Class R	0.65%	0.65%*	0.65%	0.65%

*Rate amended on October 21, 2016

** The actual rate charged was 0.075% as the Euro Fund experienced a negative yield

4. Manager (continued)

Prior to the amendment of the fees on October 21, 2016, the management fees for Class A, Class B, Class C, Class I and Class R Shares of the US Dollar Fund, Sterling Fund, Euro Fund and Canadian Dollar Fund w ere as follow s:

	Canadian Dollar Fund CAD	Euro Fund EUR	Sterling Fund GBP	US Dollar Fund USD
Management Fee				
Class A	0.30%	0.60%	0.30%	0.30%
Class B	0.35%	0.60%	0.35%	0.35%
Class C	-	-	-	0.12%
Class I	-	-	-	0.20%
Class R	0.65%	0.60%	0.65%	0.65%

The Manager, out of the management fees paid to it for its services provided pursuant to this agreement, shall be responsible for the payment of fees and/or expenses of the Custodian and Administrator of the Company (see also note 15).

5. Administrator

Under the amended administration agreement dated February 1, 2006 and as amended on May 20, 2016 betw een the Company and HSBC Securities Services (Bermuda) Limited (the "Administrator"), a w holly-owned subsidiary of the Bank, the Administrator agreed to act as secretary, registrar, and accountant to the Company and to provide administrative services to the Company.

The Administrator shall be paid fees by the Company by w ay of remuneration for its services pursuant to this agreement at such rates as may be agreed from time to time betw een the Company and the Administrator out of the fees payable to the Manager by the Company.

The Administrator is also entitled to receive from the Company or the Company shall procure that the Manager as its delegate shall pay an amount equal to the out-of-pocket expenses incurred in carrying out its duties.

6. Custodian

Under the amended custodian agreement dated February 1, 2006, HSBC Institutional Trust Services (Bermuda) Limited (the "Custodian"), a w holly-ow ned subsidiary of the Bank, w as appointed as Custodian for the Company.

The Custodian is entitled to receive fees from the Company for services provided at such rates as may be agreed from time to time betw een the Company and the Custodian out of the fees payable to the Manager.

The Custodian is also entitled to receive from the Company an amount equal to the out-of-pocket expenses incurred in carrying out its duties.

7. Audit

The audit fees w ere adjusted during the year, due to the over accrual of fees in prior years.

8. Taxation

At the present time no income, corporation profit, withholding or capital gains taxes are levied in Bermuda and, accordingly, no provision for such taxes has been recorded by the Company. In the event that such taxes are levied, the Company has received an undertaking from the Bermuda Government, under the Exempted Undertaking Tax Protection Act 1966, exempting it from all such taxes until March 31, 2035.

9. Directors' Fees

Each of the Directors is entitled to receive from the Company a fee at such rate as may be set from time to time by the Board of Directors, provided such remuneration shall not exceed an aggregate amount of USD 30,000 per annum w ithout prior consent of the Shareholders in a general meeting. The Directors may also be reimbursed for all travel, hotel and other expenses properly incurred by them in attending meetings of the Company. No such fees will be payable where the Director is employed by the Bank or any of its subsidiaries or affiliates.

For the year ended April 30, 2017, Ms. Julie E. McLean received an annual fee of USD 7,500 and Mr. L. Anthony Joaquin received an annual fee of USD 12,500.

10. Related Parties and Directors' Interests

As at April 30, 2017, the Directors do not have any interests in the Funds.

The Manager held 1 share each of Class A and B in the Canadian Dollar Fund, 1 share of Class I in the Euro Fund, 2 shares of Class I in the Sterling Fund and 21,773,292 shares of Class A in the US Dollar Fund.

11. Share Capital

The present authorized share capital of USD 2,000,000,000 of the Company is divided into 19,999,880,000 voting participating common shares ("Shares") of USD 0.10 par value each and 12,000 non-voting, non-participating founders' shares of USD 1.00 par value each. As of April 30, 2017, US Treasury Fund Class A, B, C and I had no shares in issue. The Manager holds all founders' shares, nil paid. The founders' shares are not entitled to vote unless there are no other shares in issue, and are not entitled to any dividends. Participating common shares may be subscribed for and redeemed on a daily basis.

The Directors' intention is to declare dividends for all classes of shares in all Funds, except Class R shares, on each dealing day. Dividends are paid monthly and are automatically reinvested in the form of additional shares of the same class, unless the shareholder elects for payment in cash. With respect to Class R shares, shareholders do not receive dividends since their share of income or profits are accumulated and reflected in the daily net asset value per share.

The Company has a policy of maintaining a constant net asset value for the follow ing Funds and Share Classes:

Canadian Dollar Fund - Class A, B	CAD 1.00
Euro Fund - Class A, B	EUR 1.00
Sterling Fund - Class A, B	GBP 1.00
US Dollar Fund - Class A, B, C, I	USD 1.00

Shares of each of the distributing share classes are subject to compulsory redemption automatically as at any dealing day, from time to time in the sole and absolute discretion of the directors, w here the applicable distributing share class has suffered a negative yield. Shares of a distributing share class affected by a negative yield event will be redeemed pro-rata across all shareholders in the applicable class. The proceeds of such special redemption w ill be retained by the Company and w ill be applied to discharge the applicable shareholder's pro-rata share of such negative yield. Shareholders subject to a special redemption w ill have no right to receive the proceeds of such special redemption and w ill cease to have any rights w ith respect to the shares so redeemed after the close of business on the relevant dealing day as of w hich the special redemption is affected. For the year ended April 30, 2017, 454,805 shares w ere redeemed in respect of the Euro Fund.

11. Share Capital (continued)

Transactions in the Shares of the Company during the year ended April 30, 2017 are as follows:

	Canadian Dollar Fund Class A	Canadian Dollar Fund Class B	Canadian Dollar Fund Class R
Shares in issue May 1, 2016	33,364,549	5,133,862	634,826
Shares issued during the year	13,329,549	763,787	93,131
Shares redeemed during the year	(21,221,659)	-	(107,111)
Shares in issue April 30, 2017	25,472,439	5,897,649	620,846

	Euro Fund Class A	Euro Fund Class B	Euro Fund Class R
Shares in issue May 1, 2016	132,981,836	12,812,067	27,496
Shares issued during the year	392,294,769	-	-
Shares redeemed during the year	(515,132,536)	(11,498,773)	(5,499)
Shares in issue April 30, 2017	10,144,069	1,313,294	21,997

	Sterling Fund Class A	Sterling Fund Class B	Sterling Fund Class R
Shares in issue May 1, 2016	90,075,166	17,763,678	105,497
Shares issued during the year	518,875,860	39,274,583	1,647
Shares redeemed during the year	(572,840,070)	(28,194,979)	(5,939)
Shares in issue April 30, 2017	36,110,956	28,843,282	101,205

	US Dollar Fund Class A	US Dollar Fund Class B	US Dollar Fund Class C	US Dollar Fund Class I	US Dollar Fund Class R
Shares in issue May 1, 2016	1,833,977,545	1,508,883,196	631,915,907	114,798,570	2,128,951
Shares issued during the year	31,775,038,794	14,278,841,774	6,754,026,758	552,199,423	319,344
Shares redeemed during the year	(31,442,443,970)	(14,246,638,725)	(6,658,640,279)	(524,117,564)	(457,788)
Shares in issue April 30, 2017	2,166,572,369	1,541,086,245	727,302,386	142,880,429	1,990,507

12. Cost of Investments

Cost of investments as at April 30, 2017		
Canadian Dollar Fund	CAD	42,181,181
Euro Fund	EUR	11,707,108
Sterling Fund	GBP	67,079,437
US Dollar Fund	USD	4,613,303,773

13. Financial Instruments and Associated Risks

Price Risk

Price risk arises primarily from uncertainty around the future prices of financial instruments held by the Company and represents the loss the Company might incur through holding such instruments in the face of price movements. The Manager allocates the Company's portfolio of investments with a view to minimizing the risk associated with particular countries and industry sectors. Each Fund's overall market position is monitored on a daily basis by the Manager.

13. Financial Instruments and Associated Risks (continued)

Currency Risk

The investments of each Fund are denominated in the related base currency. Therefore, the Funds are not subject to significant currency risk.

Interest Rate Risk

The Company is exposed to interest rate risk to the extent that the fair value of the Company's financial instruments may fluctuate with movements in interest rates.

Liquidity Risk

The Company invests in certain sub-funds of HSBC Global Liquidity Funds Plc ("HSBC GLF") which provides daily redemptions. The Company may invest in debt securities that are not publicly traded or for which there is no liquid market. The Company is exposed to liquidity risk to the extent that it is unable to realize its positions to meet liabilities and redemptions as they fall due (see also note 11). The Manager manages liquidity risk by maintaining sufficient liquid assets to meet liabilities and redemptions as they fall due.

Credit Risk

Financial assets that potentially expose the Company to credit risk consist primarily of cash, investments, interest and dividends receivable and accounts receivable. The extent of the Company's exposure to credit risk in respect of these financial assets approximates the carrying values as recorded in the statements of assets and liabilities. Credit risk is managed by dealing with reputable counterparties.

Investments in Other Investment Funds

The investments in other investment funds (the "investee funds") are valued at their fair value. The fair value represents the amount the Company would have received at April 30, 2017 if it had liquidated its investments. The Company has the ability to liquidate its investments periodically depending on the provisions of the respective investee fund's offering documents.

The investee funds in which the Company has invested utilize a variety of financial instruments in their trading strategies including equity and debt securities of both U.S. and foreign issuers, options, futures contracts, forward contracts and swap contracts, which may be denominated in various currencies. Several of these financial instruments contain varying degrees of off-balance sheet risk whereby changes in market values of the securities underlying the financial instruments may be in excess of the amounts recorded on each investee fund's balance sheet. However, due to the nature of the Company's interests in the investee funds, such risks are limited to the Company's capital balance in each investee fund.

As of April 30, 2017, all Funds have investments in certain sub-funds of HSBC GLF, a related party managed by HSBC Global Asset Management (UK) Limited in connection with HSBC Canadian Dollar Liquidity Fund, HSBC Sterling Liquidity Fund and HSBC US Dollar Liquidity Fund, and by HSBC Global Asset Management FLP (France) in connection with HSBC Euro Liquidity Fund. The objective of HSBC GLF is described for each sub-fund as follows:

HSBC Canadian Dollar Liquidity Fund
The investment objective of the HSBC Canadian Dollar Liquidity Fund is to provide investors with security of capital and daily liquidity together with an investment return which is comparable to normal Canadian Dollar denominated money market interest rates.

HSBC Euro Liquidity Fund
The investment objective of the HSBC Euro Liquidity Fund is to provide investors with security of capital and daily liquidity together with an investment return which is comparable to normal Euro denominated money market interest rates.

HSBC Sterling Liquidity Fund
The investment objective of the HSBC Sterling Liquidity Fund is to provide investors with security of capital and daily liquidity together with an investment return which is comparable to normal Sterling denominated money market interest rates.

13. Financial Instruments and Associated Risks (continued)

Investments in Other Investment Funds (continued)

HSBC US Dollar Liquidity Fund
The investment objective of the HSBC US Dollar Liquidity Fund is to provide investors with security of capital and daily liquidity together w ith an investment return w hich is comparable to normal US Dollar denominated money market interest rates.

The following table summarizes the proportionate share of investments of HSBC GLF – HSBC Sterling Liquidity Fund of which the Sterling Fund’s proportionate share is greater than 5% of the Sterling Fund’s net assets:

Description	Nominal Value GBP	Value GBP	% of Sterling Fund's Net Assets
Bred 0.22%-0.41% due 02/05/2017-10/07/2017	6,610,983	6,610,668	9.86%
BNP Paribas 0.00%-0.48% due 02/05/2017-06/10/2017	6,367,932	6,367,547	9.50%
Cooperatieve Rabobank 0.20%-0.51% due 02/05/2017-12/04/2018	3,682,707	3,682,707	5.49%
Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation 0.18%-0.47% due 02/05/2017-10/08/2017	3,354,102	3,352,725	5.00%

The follow ing table summarizes the proportionate share of investments of HSBC GLF – HSBC US Dollar Fund of w hich the US Dollar Fund’s proportionate share is greater than 5% of the USD Fund’s net assets:

Description	Nominal Value USD	Value USD	% of US Dollar Fund's Net Assets
China Construction Bank 0.95%-1.20% due 01/05/2017-23/05/2017	269,795,899	269,788,929	5.85%

13. Financial Instruments and Associated Risks (continued)

Investments in Other Investment Funds (continued)

The following table summarizes the proportionate share of investments of HSBC GLF – HSBC Euro Dollar Fund of which the Euro Fund's proportionate share is greater than 5% of the Euro Fund's net assets:

Description	Nominal Value EUR	Value EUR	% of Euro Fund's Net Assets
HSBC France Eonia 0.40% due 02/05/2017	1,170,613	1,170,613	9.91%
BNP Paribas 0.27%-2.88% due 02/05/2017-29/03/2018	859,294	859,938	7.28%
Bred 0.32%-0.55% due 02/05/2017-18/07/2017	745,386	745,501	6.31%
Crédit Mutuel Arkea 0.44% due 02/05/2017	721,821	721,821	6.11%
Acoss 0.40% due 22/05/2017	636,901	637,051	5.39%
Crédit Agricole 0.45% due 02/05/2017	636,901	636,901	5.39%

The following table summarizes the proportionate share of investments of HSBC GLF – HSBC Canadian Dollar Fund of which the Canadian Dollar Fund's proportionate share is greater than 5% of the Canadian Dollar Fund's net assets:

Description	Nominal Value CAD	Value CAD	% of Canadian Dollar Fund's Net Assets
Canadian Treasury Bill 0.00% due 04/05/2017-19/10/2017	8,678,499	8,667,301	20.54%
Canada Housing Trust 0.99% due 15/03/2018	2,479,571	2,486,700	5.89%
Crédit Agricole 0.40% due 01/05/2017	2,479,571	2,479,571	5.88%
National Bank of Canada 0.40% due 01/05/2017	2,479,571	2,479,571	5.88%
Municipal Finance Authority of British Columbia 0.64%	2,231,614	2,229,928	5.28%
Bank of Nova Scotia 0.00%-1.02% due 01/05/2017-14/12/2017	2,168,881	2,165,970	5.13%
Bank of Montreal 0.42%-0.91% due 03/05/2017-30/06/2017	2,132,431	2,131,620	5.05%

13. Financial Instruments and Associated Risks (continued)

Investments in Other Investment Funds (continued)

Summarized financial information pertaining to the relevant HSBC GLF sub-fund based on its April 30, 2017 audited financial statements is as follows:

	HSBC Canadian Dollar Liquidity Fund CAD	HSBC Euro Liquidity Fund EUR	HSBC Sterling Liquidity Fund GBP	HSBC US Dollar Liquidity Fund USD
Current assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	53,467	55,653	703,594	874,721
Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss	170,103,854	5,475,794,629	6,899,352,483	25,929,022,578
Due from brokers	-	69,078,573	-	-
Accrued interest income	40,957	3,924,711	1,653,504	15,815,255
Total assets	170,198,278	5,548,853,566	6,901,709,581	25,945,712,554
Liabilities				
Due to broker	-	34,017,785	-	34,896,925
Accrued management fees	14,332	426,444	801,118	2,263,571
Distributions payable	69,120	-	1,175,891	20,308,582
Total liabilities	83,452	34,444,229	1,977,009	57,469,078
Net assets	170,114,826	5,514,409,337	6,899,732,572	25,888,243,476
Income				
Interest income	1,239,077	(14,639,369)	31,182,751	198,796,704
Expenses				
Management fees	(220,559)	(3,402,645)	(10,602,639)	(28,806,558)
Net investment income/(loss) from operations before finance costs	1,018,518	(18,042,014)	20,580,112	169,990,146
Finance costs				
Distribution to holders of redeemable participating shares				
Paid	916,020	-	17,887,837	143,322,709
Payable	69,120	-	1,175,891	20,308,582
	985,140	-	19,063,728	163,631,291
Change in net assets attributable to holders of redeemable participating shares	33,378	(18,042,014)	1,516,384	6,358,855

13. Financial Instruments and Associated Risks (continued)

Investments in Other Investment Funds (continued)

Investment Assets	HSBC Canadian Dollar Liquidity Fund % of Net Assets	HSBC Euro Liquidity Fund % of Net Assets	HSBC Sterling Liquidity Fund % of Net Assets	HSBC US Dollar Liquidity Fund % of Net Assets
Debt Investments				
Certificates of Deposit	3.82	30.60	49.97	39.06
Commercial Paper	41.71	27.09	21.91	36.93
Corporate Bonds	1.53	6.15	-	-
Floating Rate Notes	2.96	3.39	3.92	0.83
Government Bonds	7.85	-	-	-
Repurchase Agreements	-	-	-	-
Time Deposits	15.70	29.89	24.19	23.34
Treasury Bills	26.42	2.18	-	-
Treasury Notes/Bonds	-	-	-	-
Total investment assets	99.99	99.30	99.99	100.16

The Company and HSBC GLF are related parties by virtue of having managers that are under common control.

The Company earned dividend income from the HSBC GLF funds of CAD 293,012 in the Canadian Dollar Fund, USD 39,817,626 in the US Dollar Fund, GBP 492,966 in the Sterling Fund and EUR (370,679) in the Euro Fund.

Investors should refer to HSBC GLF's audited financial statement and prospectus for more detailed information.

14. Dividends

The table below reflects the dividends declared during the year and dividends payable as at April 30, 2017.

	Canadian Dollar Fund CAD	Euro Fund EUR	Sterling Fund GBP	US Dollar Fund USD
Dividends Declared				
Class A dividends declared	96,559	(438,577)	155,447	12,993,568
Class B dividends declared	14,255	(15,281)	32,911	6,298,206
Class C dividends declared	-	-	-	6,625,477
Class I dividends declared	-	-	-	945,543
Total dividends declared	110,814	(453,858)	188,358	26,862,794
Dividends Payable				
Class A dividends payable	1,114	-	306	50,014
Class B dividends payable	-	-	169	33,077
Class C dividends payable	-	-	-	19,090
Class I dividends payable	19	-	-	3,435
Fund Level*	-	8,342	-	-
Total dividends payable	1,133	8,342	475	105,616

*Due to negative yield, Fund did not distribute at class level

15. Management and Administration Fees

	Canadian Dollar Fund CAD	Euro Fund EUR	Sterling Fund GBP	US Dollar Fund USD
Class A management and administration fees	90,957	77,503	236,630	6,961,763
Class B management and administration fees	18,552	2,863	92,804	4,308,389
Class C management and administration fees	-	-	-	1,021,438
Class I management and administration fees	-	-	-	280,286
Class R management and administration fees	66,380	236	10,222	228,083
Total management and administration fees	175,889	80,602	339,656	12,799,959
Management and administration fees payable	12,699	704	21,560	957,790

16. Fair Value Measurements

In May 2015, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update (ASU No. 2015-07), *Disclosures for Investments in Certain Entities that Calculate Net Asset Value per Share* (or its equivalent) which amends disclosure requirements of Accounting Standards Codification Topic 820, *Fair Value Measurement*, for reporting entities that measure the fair value of an investment using the net asset value per share (or its equivalent) as a practical expedient. The amendment removes the requirement to categorize within the fair value hierarchy all investments for which fair value is measured using the net asset value per share practical expedient, and also the requirements to make certain disclosures for all investments that are eligible to be measured at fair value using the net asset value per share practical expedient. The ASU is effective for the Company's fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2016 and interim periods within those fiscal years, with early application permitted. The Company has elected to early adopt this ASU.

17. Schedule of Financial Highlights

Schedule of Financial Highlights for Canadian Dollar Fund
for year ended April 30, 2017

	CAD		
	Class A	Class B	Class R
Selected per share data			
Net asset value at beginning of the year	1.0000	1.0000	17.4421
Income from investment operations			
Net investment income	0.0032	0.0027	0.0018
Less distributions from net investment income	(0.0032)	(0.0027)	-
Net asset value at end of the year	1.0000	1.0000	17.4439
Total return	0.32%	0.27%	0.01%
Ratios to average net assets			
Total expenses	0.31%	0.36%	0.62%
Net investment income	0.32%	0.27%	0.01%
Supplemental data			
Net assets at end of the year	25,472,439	5,897,649	10,830,025

Schedule of Financial Highlights for Euro Fund
for the year ended April 30, 2017

	EUR		
	Class A	Class B	Class R
Selected per share data			
Net asset value at beginning of the year	1.0000	1.0000	16.0680
Loss from investment operations			
Net investment expense	(0.0037)	(0.0037)	(0.0587)
Plus proceeds from compulsory redemption	0.0037	0.0037	-
Net asset value at end of the year	1.0000	1.0000	16.0093
Total return	(0.37)%	(0.37)%	(0.37)%
Ratios to average net assets			
Total expenses	0.07%	0.07%	0.07%
Net investment expense	(0.37)%	(0.33)%	(0.36)%
Supplemental data			
Net assets at end of the year	10,144,069	1,313,294	352,167

17. Schedule of Financial Highlights (continued)

Schedule of Financial Highlights for Sterling Fund
for the year ended April 30, 2017

	GBP		
	Class A	Class B	Class R
Selected per share data			
Net asset value at beginning of the year	1.0000	1.0000	20.6447
Income from investment operations			
Net investment income	0.0019	0.0014	0.0021
Less distributions from net investment income	(0.0019)	(0.0014)	-
Net asset value at end of the year	1.0000	1.0000	20.6468
Total return	0.19%	0.14%	0.01%
Ratios to average net assets			
Total expenses	0.27%	0.31%	0.45%
Net investment income	0.20%	0.12%	0.01%
Supplemental data			
Net assets at end of the year	36,110,956	28,843,282	2,089,560

Schedule of Financial Highlights for US Dollar Fund
for year ended April 30, 2017

	USD				
	Class A	Class B	Class C	Class I	Class R
Selected per share data					
Net asset value at beginning of the year	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	17.5194
Income from investment operations					
Net investment income	0.0056	0.0051	0.0074	0.0066	0.0365
Less distributions from net investment income	(0.0056)	(0.0051)	(0.0074)	(0.0066)	-
Net asset value at end of the year	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	17.5559
Total return	0.56%	0.51%	0.74%	0.66%	0.21%
Ratios to average net assets					
Total expenses	0.30%	0.35%	0.12%	0.20%	0.65%
Net investment income	0.56%	0.51%	0.78%	0.68%	0.20%
Supplemental data					
Net assets at end of the year	2,166,572,369	1,541,086,245	727,302,386	142,880,429	34,944,967

An individual shareholder's return may vary from the above, based on the timing of subscriptions and redemptions.

18. Commitments and Contingencies

In the normal course of operations the Company enters into contracts that contain a variety of representations and warranties which provide general indemnifications. The Company's maximum exposure under these arrangements is unknown as this would involve future claims that may be made against the Company that have not yet occurred. However, based on experience, the Company expects the risk of loss to be remote.

19. Subsequent Events

Management have assessed and evaluated all subsequent events arising from the date of the statements of assets and liabilities up until September 26, 2017 and have determined that there are no material events other than those disclosed below that would require disclosure in the Company's financial statements through this date.

Subsequent to April 30, 2017, there were net capital activities of USD (423,483,732), CAD (264,437), GBP 84,794,768 and EUR (4,976,323).

HSBC Corporate Money Funds Limited
Management and Administration
for the year ended April 30, 2017

Directors and Officers

L Anthony Joaquin, President
Retired Managing Partner
Ernst & Young

Faith Outerbridge, Vice President
Head of Global Asset Management
HSBC Bank Bermuda Limited

Julie E. McLean, Director
Conyers Dill & Pearman Limited

Anthony T. Riker, Director
Vice President
HSBC Bank Bermuda Limited

Secretary and Registered Office

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Manager

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Custodian

HSBC Institutional Trust Services (Bermuda) Limited
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Banker

HSBC Bank Bermuda Limited
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Administrator

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