

Product

Amundi Euro Equity ESR - N

FR0010313775 - Currency: EUR

This Fund is authorised in France.

Management Company: Amundi Asset Management (hereinafter: "we"), a member of the Amundi Group of companies, is authorised in France and regulated by the Autorité des marchés financiers.

AMF responsible for supervising Amundi Asset Management in relation to this Key Information Document.

For more information, please refer to www.amundi.fr or call +33 143233030.

This document was published on 26/01/2023.

Key Information
Document

What is this product?

Type: Units of Amundi Euro Equity ESR, an FCP.

Term: The Fund has an unlimited duration. The Management Company may dissolve the Fund by means of liquidation or merger with another fund in accordance with legal requirements.

AMF Classification ("Autorité des Marchés Financiers"): Eurozone country equities

Objectives: By subscribing to Amundi Euro Equity ESR, you are investing in equities of companies mainly from the Eurozone selected by taking Socially Responsible Investment (SRI) criteria into account.

The objective of the Fund is to achieve a financial performance at least in line with that of Euro Stoxx 50 (dividends reinvested), after taking ongoing charges into account, while also including ESG criteria in the selection and analysis process for the UCI's securities.

To achieve this, the management team focuses its portfolio on equities of listed Eurozone companies. As such, it is based on a financial analysis combined with a non-financial analysis based on ESG (environmental, social and governance) criteria.

The non-financial analysis results in an ESG rating for each issuer on a scale ranging from A (highest rating) to G (lowest rating). At least 90% of securities in the portfolio have an ESG rating. ESG criteria are considered based on several approaches:

- "rating improvement" approach (the portfolio's average ESG rating must be higher than the ESG rating of the investment universe after eliminating at least 20% of the lowest-rated securities);
- regulatory by excluding certain issuers:
 - exclusion of issuers rated E, F and G at purchase;
 - legal exclusions on controversial weapons;
 - exclusion of companies that seriously and repeatedly contravene one or more of the 10 Principles of the United Nations Global Compact;
- sector exclusions for Coal and Tobacco.
- Best-in-Class, which aims to favour the leading issuers in their sector of activity according to ESG criteria identified by the management company's team of extra-financial analysts.

The Best-in-Class approach does not exclude any business sectors a priori; the Fund may therefore be exposed to certain controversial sectors. To limit the potential non-financial risks of these sectors, the Fund applies the exclusions set out above, coupled with a commitment policy that aims

to promote dialogue with issuers and support them in improving their ESG practices.

The Fund does not possess the SRI label.

Monetary and bond products can also be selected.

Moreover, for diversification purposes, directional strategies and/or arbitrage between indices, securities, sectors and/or currencies may be implemented.

The equity market exposure of your Fund will be between 60% and 120%.

Eligible forward financial instruments may also be used for hedging and/or exposure purposes and/or to generate overexposure.

The UCI is actively managed and aims to outperform its benchmark. Its management is discretionary: it is essentially exposed to the issuers of the benchmark, but may be exposed incidentally to issuers not included in this index. The management strategy includes monitoring the difference in the level of risk of the portfolio compared with that of the index. A limited deviation from the risk level of this index is anticipated.

The UCI is classified Article 8 within the meaning of the SFDR Regulation (Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 on sustainability-related disclosures in the financial services sector (known as the "Disclosure Regulation")).

Intended retail investors: This product is intended for investors, with a basic knowledge of and no or limited experience of investing in funds, seeking to increase the value of their investment over the recommended holding period and who are prepared to take on a high level of risk to their original capital.

Redemption and transaction: Units may be sold (redeemed) as stated in the prospectus at the respective dealing price (net asset value). Further details are provided in the Amundi Euro Equity ESR prospectus.

Distribution Policy: As this is a non-distributing unit class, investment income is reinvested.

More information: Further information regarding this Fund, including the prospectus and financial reports, is available free of charge on request from: Amundi Asset Management - 91-93 boulevard Pasteur, 75015 Paris, France.

The Net Asset Value of the Fund is available on www.amundi.fr.

Depository: CACEIS Bank.

What are the risks and what could I get in return?

RISK INDICATOR



Lowest risk

Highest risk



The risk indicator assumes you keep the product for five years.

We have classified this product as 4 out of 7, which is a medium risk class. This rates the potential losses from future performance at a medium level, and poor market conditions could impact our capacity to pay you.

Additional risks: Market liquidity risk could amplify the variation of product performances.

This product does not include any protection from future market performance so you could lose some or all of your investment.

Beside the risks included in the risk indicator, other risks may affect the Fund's performance. Please refer to the Amundi Euro Equity ESR prospectus.

The summary risk indicator is a guide to the level of risk of this product compared to other products. It shows how likely it is that the product will lose money because of movement in the markets or because we are not able to pay you.

PERFORMANCE SCENARIOS

The unfavourable, moderate and favourable scenarios shown are illustrations using the worst, average and best performance of the Fund over the past five years. Markets could develop very differently in the future. The stress scenario shows what you might get back in extreme market circumstances.

What you get from this product depends on future market performance. Market developments in the future are uncertain and cannot be accurately predicted.

Recommended holding period: 5 year(s) Investment EUR 10,000			
Scenarios		If you exit after	
		1 year	5 year(s)
Minimum	There is no minimum guaranteed return. You could lose some or all of your investment.		
Stress Scenario	What you might get back after costs	€1,440	€1,300
	Average return each year	-85.6%	-33.5%
Unfavourable Scenario	What you might get back after costs	€6,360	€6,800
	Average return each year	-36.4%	-7.4%
Moderate Scenario	What you might get back after costs	€8,140	€9,810
	Average return each year	-18.6%	-0.4%
Favourable Scenario	What you might get back after costs	€11,220	€12,970
	Average return each year	12.2%	5.3%

The figures shown include all the costs of the product itself, but may or may not include all the costs that you pay to your advisor or distributor. The figures do not take into account your personal tax situation, which may also affect how much you get back.

This type of scenario occurred for an investment using a suitable proxy.

What happens if Amundi Asset Management is unable to pay out?

The assets and liabilities of the Fund are segregated from those of other funds as well as from those of the Management Company, and there is no cross-liability among any of them. The Fund would not be liable if the Management Company or any delegated service provider were to fail or default.

What are the costs?

The person advising on or selling you this product may charge you other costs. If so, this person will provide you with information about these costs and how they affect your investment.

The tables show the amounts that are taken from your investment to cover different types of costs. These amounts depend on how much you invest, and how long you hold the product. The amounts shown here are illustrations based on an example investment amount and different possible investment periods.

We have assumed:

- in the first year you would get back the amount that you invested (0% annual return). For the other holding periods we have assumed the product performs as shown in the moderate scenario.
- EUR 10,000 is invested.

COSTS OVER TIME

Scenarios	Investment EUR 10,000	
	1 year	If you exit after 5 years*
Total costs	€1,278	€1,644
Annual Cost Impact**	12.9%	3.5%

* Recommended holding period.

** This illustrates how costs reduce your return each year over the holding period. For example it shows that if you exit at the recommended holding period your average return per year is projected to be 3.11% before costs and -0.38% after costs.

These figures include the maximum distribution fee that the person selling you the product may charge (12.00% of amount invested/EUR 1,200). This person will inform you of the actual distribution fee.

The amounts shown do not take into account the costs associated with the package or any insurance contract associated with the Fund.

COMPOSITION OF COSTS

	One-off costs upon entry or exit	If you exit after 1 year
Entry costs	This includes distribution costs of 12.00% of amount invested. This is the most you will be charged. The person selling you the product will inform you of the actual charge.	Up to EUR 1,200
Exit costs	We do not apply exit charges for this product, but the person selling you the product may do so.	EUR 0
Ongoing costs taken each year		
Management fees and other administrative or operating costs	0.76% of the value of your investment per year. This percentage is based on the actual costs over the last year.	EUR 67
Transaction costs	0.13% of the value of your investment per year. This is an estimate of the costs incurred when we buy and sell the underlying investments for the product. The actual amount will vary depending on the volume of our purchases and sales.	EUR 12
Incidental costs taken under specific conditions		
Performance commissions	There are no performance commissions for this product.	EUR 0

How long should I hold it and can I take money out early?

Recommended holding period: Five years is based on our assessment of the risk and reward characteristics and costs of the Fund.

This product is designed for medium-term investment; you should be prepared to stay invested for at least 5 years. You can redeem your investment at any time, or hold the investment longer.

Order Schedule: Orders to buy and/or sell (redeem) units received and accepted by 12:00 on any business day in France are ordinarily processed on the same day (using the valuation of that day).

You may exchange units of the Sub-Fund for units of other sub-funds of Amundi Euro Equity ESR in accordance with the Amundi Euro Equity ESR prospectus.

How can I complain?

If you have any complaints, you may:

- Call our complaints hotline on +33 143233030
- Mail Amundi Asset Management at 91-93 boulevard Pasteur, 75015 Paris, France
- E-mail to complaints@amundi.com

In the case of a complaint you must clearly indicate your contact details (name, address, phone number or email address) and provide a brief explanation of your complaint. More information is available on our website at www.amundi.fr.

If you have a complaint about the person that advised you about this product, or who sold it to you, they will tell you where to complain.

Other relevant information

You may find the prospectus, statutes, key investor documents, notices to investors, financial reports, and further information documents relating to the Fund including various published policies of the Fund on our website www.amundi.fr. You may also request a copy of such documents at the registered office of the Management Company.

Past performance: You can download the past performance of the Fund over the last ten years at www.amundi.fr.

Performance scenarios: You can find previous performance scenarios updated on a monthly basis at www.amundi.fr.

AMUNDI EURO EQUITY ESR
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FOR INVESTORS IN LUXEMBOURG TO BE READ IN
CONJUNCTION WITH THE PROSPECTUS DATED 26 JANUARY 2022

Financial Provider in Luxembourg

In accordance with the requirements of Luxembourg law (Article 59 of the Luxembourg Law of 17 December 2010 relating to undertakings for collective investment), CACEIS Bank, Luxembourg Branch, 5 Allée Scheffer, L-2520 Luxembourg, was appointed as paying agent (the "Paying Agent") of AMUNDI EURO EQUITY ESR ("the Fund") in Luxembourg.

Accordingly, unit-holders resident in Luxembourg may, if they so wish, lodge applications for redemption and conversion of units and obtain payment of redemption of their units and distribution payments through the Paying Agent.

Information to the Unit-holders

Copies of the management regulations establishing the Fund, the Prospectus, the Key Information Documents and the latest annual and semi-annual reports as well as the issue and redemption prices per unit may be obtained from the Luxembourg Paying Agent at the above address during usual business hours on business days.

Copies of documents referred to in paragraph 2 of Article 93 of the 2009/65/EC Directive (UCITS IV) may also be obtained on the following website: www.amundi.com

The NAV is determined on each calendar evening before a subscription-redemption order settlement day.

If a letter is sent to unit-holders or a publication made in the country of domicile of the Fund, i.e. France, the same would apply in Luxembourg.

Subscription and redemption procedures

Subscription and redemption requests are received at any time by CACEIS Bank, Luxembourg Branch.

Subscription and redemption requests are centralised each NAV calculation day (D) at 12:25 or at 15:00 for requests concerning feeder Funds. These requests are executed on the basis of the net asset value of D and calculated on the following business day (D+1).

Taxation in Luxembourg

Depending on your tax situation, capital gains and income from units of the Fund may be subject to taxation.

We advise you to inquire about this with your Tax Advisor.

PROSPECTUS

IMPORTANT

This Fund is intended for employee savings UCIs managed by the Amundi management companies and for UCIs or mandates dedicated to group retirement savings (specifically Articles 39 and 83 of the French General Tax Code) managed by the Amundi management companies, as well as pension funds compliant with the IORP Directive (2003/41/EC). The attention of other subscribers is drawn to the high level of entry and exit fees that would be applied to them.

I - GENERAL FEATURES

- ▶ **Name:** Amundi Euro Equity ESR
- ▶ **Legal form and Member State in which the UCI has been set up:** French Mutual Fund (FCP)
- ▶ **Launch date, approval date and scheduled term:** UCI launched on 02 May 2006, approved on 07 April 2006, for a term of 99 years
- ▶ **Summary of the investment offer:**

Name Unit	ISIN code	Allocation of distributable income	Denomination currency	Minimum initial subscription	Minimum subsequent subscription	Eligible subscribers
N-C units	FR0010313775	<u>Allocation of net profit:</u> Accumulation <u>Allocation of realised net capital gains:</u> Accumulation	Euro	1 unit(s)	1 thousandth of a unit	Unit reserved for feeder Employee Mutual Funds (FCPEs) managed by Amundi Group management companies and pension funds complying with the IORP Directive (2003/41/EC).
S - C units:	FR0013187358	<u>Allocation of net profit:</u> Accumulation <u>Allocation of realised net capital gains:</u> Accumulation	Euro	1 unit(s)	1 thousandth of a unit	Unit reserved for employee savings UCIs or mandates dedicated to collective pension savings (specifically Articles 39 and 83 of the French General Tax Code), managed by Amundi Group management companies.

- **Address from which the latest annual and interim reports may be obtained:**

The latest annual report and interim financial statements along with the breakdown of assets will be sent to investors within 8 working days upon written request from the holder to:

Amundi Asset Management
Customer Services
91-93, Boulevard Pasteur - 75015 Paris, France

The AMF website (amf-france.org) contains further details on the list of regulatory documents and investor protection regulations.

II - SERVICE PROVIDERS

► Management Company:

Amundi Asset Management, a French simplified joint-stock company (société par actions simplifiée)
Portfolio Management Company operating under AMF approval no. GP 04000036
Registered office: 91-93, Boulevard Pasteur - 75015 Paris, France

► Depositary and Registrar:

CACEIS BANK, a French public limited company (Société Anonyme)
Registered office: 89-91 rue Gabriel Péri, 92120 Montrouge, Nanterre Trade and Companies Register (RCS) No. 692 024 722
Main business: Bank and investment services provider approved by CECEI on 01 April 2005.

With regard to regulatory duties and duties contractually entrusted by the Management Company, the Depositary's main tasks are the custody of the UCI's assets, ensuring that the Management Company's decisions are lawful and monitoring the UCI's cash flows.

The Depositary and Management Company are part of the same group; as such, in accordance with the applicable regulations, they have implemented a policy for identifying and preventing conflicts of interest. If a conflict of interest cannot be avoided, the Management Company and the Depositary shall take all necessary measures to manage, monitor and report this conflict of interest.

The description of the delegated custodial duties, the list of the depositary's delegates and sub-delegates and information relating to conflicts of interest that may result from these delegations are available on its website at: www.caceis.com or free of charge on written request.

Updated information can be provided to unitholders on request.

► Institution responsible for the centralisation of subscription and redemption orders appointed by the Management Company:

CACEIS BANK, a French public limited company (Société Anonyme)
Registered office: 89-91 rue Gabriel Péri, 92120 Montrouge, Nanterre Trade and Companies Register (RCS) No. 692 024 722
Main business: Bank and investment services provider approved by CECEI on 01 April 2005.

The Depositary is also responsible, by delegation of the Management Company, for the UCI's liability accounting, which covers the clearing of subscription and redemption orders for units and managing the unit issue account.

► Statutory Auditor:

Deloitte & Associés
Represented by Stéphane Collas
6, place de la Pyramide
92908 Paris-la-Défense Cedex, France

► Promoters:

Amundi Asset Management

The list of promoters is not exhaustive, due mainly to the fact that the UCI is listed on Euroclear. Accordingly, some promoters may not be appointed by or known to the Management Company.

► Delegated accounting manager:

CACEIS Fund Administration, Société Anonyme
Registered office: 89-91 rue Gabriel Péri, 92120 Montrouge
CACEIS Fund Administration is a company of the Crédit Agricole Group specialising in the administrative and accounting management of UCIs on behalf of clients inside and outside the Group. CACEIS Fund Administration has accordingly been appointed by Amundi Asset

Management as Delegated Accounting Manager for the valuation and accounting of the UCI.

III - OPERATING AND MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

1. General features

► Characteristics of units:

- **Nature of the right attached to the unit class:**

Each unitholder is entitled to joint-ownership of the Fund's assets proportional to the number of units held.

- **Entry in a register or clarification of liability accounting methods:**

In terms of the Fund's liability accounting, the depositary centralises the subscription and redemption orders and operates the unit issuer's account in collaboration with Euroclear France, the company with which the Fund is listed.

Entered into the custodian's register.

- **Voting rights:**

No voting rights are attached to the units; decisions are made by the Management Company. Note: investors will be notified of changes to the Fund's operating arrangements either individually, through the press or by any other means in accordance with current regulations.

- **Form of units:**

Registered or bearer

- **Decimalisation:**

N-C units may be subscribed in thousandths of units, provided that the minimum subscription amounts have been respected. Redemptions are made in thousandths of units.

S-C units may be subscribed in thousandths of units, provided that the minimum subscription amounts have been respected. Redemptions are made in thousandths of units.

► **Financial year end:** last trading day in December

► **First financial year-end:** last trading day of December 2006

► **Accounting currency:** Euro

► Tax treatment:

The UCITS, by its nature, is not subject to taxation. However, unitholders may be taxed on any income distributed by the Fund or when they sell Fund units. The tax treatment applicable to amounts distributed by the Fund or unrealised or realised capital gains or losses will depend on the individual unitholder's tax situation, residence for tax purposes and/or the investment jurisdiction of the Fund.

Investors who have questions about their tax situation should consult a financial advisor or a professional investment consultant. Some income distributed by the UCITS to unitholders residing outside France may be subject to withholding tax in France.

US tax considerations

The Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (FATCA), which is part of the US Hiring Incentives to Restore Employment Act (HIRE), requires that non-US financial institutions (foreign financial institutions, or FFIs) report to the IRS (the US tax authorities) any financial information

relating to assets held by US taxpayers⁽¹⁾ residing outside the United States.

In accordance with FATCA regulations, US securities held by any financial institution that does not adhere to or is considered to be non-compliant with the FATCA law will be subject to a withholding tax of 30% on (i) certain income generated from US sources; and (ii) the gross proceeds from the sale or disposal of US assets.

The UCI falls within the scope of FATCA and, as such, unitholders may be asked to provide certain mandatory information.

The United States has entered into an intergovernmental agreement with several governments in order to implement the FATCA law. In this context, the French and US governments have signed an intergovernmental agreement (IGA).

The UCI complies with the IGA Model 1 agreement between France and the United States of America. It is not anticipated that the UCI (or any sub-fund) will be subject to a FATCA withholding tax.

The FATCA law requires that the UCI collect certain information about the identity (including ownership, holding and distribution details) of account holders who are US tax residents, entities that control US tax residents, and non-US tax residents who do not comply with the FATCA provisions or who fail to provide any of the accurate, complete and precise information required under the intergovernmental agreement (IGA).

For this purpose, all potential unitholders agree to provide the UCI, its delegated entity or the promoter with any information requested (including, but not limited to, their Global Intermediary Identification Number, or GIIN).

In the event of any change in circumstances impacting their FATCA status or their GIIN, potential unitholders shall immediately provide written notice to the UCI, its delegated entity or the promoter.

In accordance with the IGA, this information should be communicated to the French tax authorities, who may in turn share it with the IRS or with other tax authorities.

Investors who fail to document their FATCA status properly, or who refuse to report their FATCA status or to disclose the required information within the prescribed deadline, may be qualified as recalcitrant and be reported to the relevant tax or government authorities by the UCI or their Management Company.

In order to avoid the potential impacts of the foreign passthru payment mechanism and to prevent any withholding on such payments, the UCI or its delegated entity reserves the right to prohibit any subscription to the UCI or the sale of units or shares to any non-participating FFI (NPFFI),⁽²⁾ particularly when such a prohibition is considered legitimate and justified for the protection of the general interests of investors in the UCI.

The UCI and its legal representative, the UCI's Depository and the transfer agent reserve the right, on a discretionary basis, to prevent or remediate the acquisition and/or direct or indirect holding of units or shares in the UCI by any investor who is in breach of the applicable laws and regulations, or where the latter's involvement in the UCI may have detrimental consequences for the UCI or for other investors, including, but not limited to, FATCA sanctions.

To this end, the UCI may reject any subscription or require the mandatory redemption of units or shares in the UCI in accordance with the provisions set out in the regulations or Articles of Association of the UCI⁽³⁾.

The FATCA law is relatively new and its implementation is ongoing. Although the above information summarises the Management Company's current understanding, this understanding may be incorrect, or the way in which FATCA is implemented could change such that

1 According to the US Internal Revenue Code, the term "US Person" means an individual who is a US citizen or resident, a partnership or corporation established in the United States or under the laws of the United States or any State thereof, or a trust if (i) a court within the United States has authority under applicable law to hand down orders or judgments concerning substantially all issues regarding the administration of the trust; and if (ii) one or more US Persons have authority to control all substantive decisions of the trust, or of an estate of a deceased person who was a citizen or resident of the United States.

2 NPFFI or non-participating FFI = a financial institution that refuses to comply with FATCA either by refusing to sign a contract with the IRS or by refusing to identify its clients or report to the authorities.

3 This may also apply to any person (i) who seems to be directly or indirectly in violation of the laws and regulations of any country or any government authority; or (ii) who may, in the opinion of the Fund's Management Company, cause damage to the Fund that it would not have otherwise suffered or incurred.

some or all investors are subject to the 30% withholding tax.

The provisions herein are not a complete analysis of all the tax rules and considerations and are not tax-related advice, and they shall not be considered as a complete list of all the potential tax-related risks inherent in subscribing to or holding Fund units. All investors should consult their usual advisors regarding the tax aspects and potential consequences of subscribing, holding or redeeming units or equities by virtue of the laws applicable to such investors and, in particular, by virtue of the rules of disclosure or withholding under FATCA concerning investors in the UCI.

Automatic Exchange of Information (CRS regulations):

France has signed multilateral agreements on the automatic exchange of information relating to financial accounts, based on the Common Reporting Standard (CRS) ("Norme Commune de Déclaration" or NCD in France) as adopted by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).

Under the CRS law, the UCI or the Management Company must provide the local tax authorities with certain information about non-resident shareholders in France. This information is then communicated to the relevant tax authorities.

The information communicated to the tax authorities includes details such as name, address, tax identification number (NIF), date of birth, place of birth (if it appears in the records of the financial institution), account number, account balance or, if applicable, account value at the end of the year and the payments recorded on the account during the calendar year.

Each investor agrees to provide the UCI, the Management Company or their distributors with the information and documentation required by law (including, but not limited to, their self-certification) as well as any additional documentation that may reasonably be required in order to comply with their reporting obligations under the CRS.

Further information on the CRS is available on the OECD website and the websites of the tax authorities in the agreement signatory states.

Any unitholder who does not respond to requests for information or documents by the UCI: (i) may be held liable for penalties imposed on the UCI that are attributable to the failure of the shareholder to provide the requested documentation, or attributable to the shareholder providing incomplete or incorrect documentation; and (ii) will be reported to the relevant tax authorities for having failed to provide the necessary information for the identification of their tax residence and their tax identification number.

2. Special provisions

► ISIN code:

N-C units	S - C units
FR0010313775	FR0013187358

► Classification: Eurozone equities

► Investment objective:

The Fund management objective is to achieve financial performance at least equal to that of the MSCI EMU index (closing price, dividends reinvested), after deducting ongoing charges, and incorporating ESG criteria into the UCI's security selection and analysis process.

► Benchmark index:

The benchmark index is the MSCI EMU (closing price, dividends reinvested).

The MSCI EMU (European Economic and Monetary Union) is a representative large and mid-cap equity index in the 10 countries in the developed markets of the European Economic and Monetary Union.

The index is published by MSCI and is available at www.msci.com.

Benchmark index applicable to the Fund's investment objective:

The administrator of the benchmark index, MSCI Limited, is recorded on the register of administrators and benchmark indexes held by the ESMA. Further information on the benchmark index can be found on the benchmark administrator's website: www.msci.com.

The reference benchmark does not evaluate or include its components according to these environmental and/or social characteristics and is therefore not aligned with the ESG characteristics promoted in the portfolio.

Pursuant to Regulation (EU) 2016/1011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 08 June 2016, the Management Company has put in place a procedure for monitoring the benchmark indices used, which sets out the action to be taken in the event that a benchmark materially changes or ceases to be provided.

► Investment strategy:

1. Strategies used

The UCI qualifies as an Article 8 financial product under Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 on sustainability-related disclosures in the financial services sector (the "Disclosure Regulation"). Information on environmental and social characteristics can be found in the appendix to this prospectus.

The principal adverse impacts of investment decisions (within the meaning of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 on sustainability-related disclosures in the financial services sector (the "Disclosure Regulation")) are the negative, material or likely-to-be-material effects on sustainability factors that are caused or aggravated by or directly linked to investment decisions. Annex I of the Delegated Regulation supplementing the Disclosure Regulation lists the indicators of the principal adverse impacts.

The mandatory principal adverse impacts of Annex I of the Delegated Regulation are taken into account in the investment strategy through a combination of exclusions (normative and sector-based), integration of the ESG rating into the investment process, engagement and voting.

More detailed information on the principal adverse impacts can be found in the Management Company's Sustainable Finance Disclosure Statement available on its website:

www.amundi.com.

The portfolio management is focused on eurozone equities. To select securities eligible for the UCI, the management team relies on a financial analysis combined with a non-financial analysis based on ESG (Environment, Social, Governance) criteria. The non-financial analysis process is used to assign an ESG rating ranging from A (best rating) to G (lowest rating).

Sequencing of the investment process stages

This investment process includes two successive steps:

The first step is to frame the investment universe in advance with a detailed analysis of the securities. This involves a financial and non-financial assessment of each of the securities in the investment universe.

The second step is the construction of the portfolio based on the selection of securities combining the most favourable financial and non-financial ratings.

The construction of the UCI's portfolio is based on:

- the exclusion of securities that are not rated or are rated negatively by non-financial analysts
- the calibration of the portfolio parameters by using an overall risk budget and an optimisation tool leading to over- or underweighting compared to the index.

In addition to stock selection, the manager may implement opportunistic directional and/or arbitrage strategies between indices, stocks, sectors and currencies for diversification purposes. These strategies may represent up to 40% of the assets.

Non-financial analysis

1) Non-financial analysis of issuers

This analysis includes a set of generic criteria applicable to all issuers as well as criteria specific to each sector.

Among the generic criteria, we analyse in particular:

- energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions, the protection of biodiversity and water, for the environmental aspect;

- human capital development, management of work and restructuring, health and safety, social dialogue, relations with clients and suppliers, local communities and respect for human rights, for the social aspect;
- independence of the Board, quality of audits and controls, remuneration policy, shareholders' rights, global ethics and ESG strategy, for the governance aspect.

This analysis seeks to assess rules that help to assure shareholders that the companies in which they hold shares are managed in accordance with their own interests.

Depending on the sector, additional assessments of specific criteria may be carried out with regard to environmental and social aspects. Examples include the production of renewable energy for energy suppliers, ecological vehicles and passenger safety for the automotive industry, or green finance and efforts made to promote greater access to financial services in the banking sector.

In the context of socially responsible management (SRI management), the ESG analysis of the investment universe seeks to conduct a more comprehensive assessment of the sector-related opportunities and risks specific to each issuer.

The fund does not have SRI accreditation.

2) ESG strategies

In order to reconcile the search for profitability with the development of socially responsible practices, ESG criteria are conceived in accordance with a combination of regulatory, best-in-class and engagement-based approaches.

1. The fund integrates sustainability factors into its investment process through Amundi's exclusion policy which includes the following rules:

- legal exclusions on controversial weapons (anti-personnel mines, cluster bombs, chemical weapons, biological weapons, depleted uranium weapons etc.);
- companies that seriously and repeatedly contravene one or more of the ten principles of the Global Compact*, without credible corrective action;
- the Amundi Group sector-based exclusions on coal and tobacco; (details of this policy can be found in the Amundi Responsible Investment Policy available on the website at www.amundi.co.uk).

* United Nations Global Compact (UN Global Compact): "The Global Compact calls on businesses to adopt, support and implement within their sphere of influence a set of core values in the areas of human rights, labour and environmental standards, and anti-corruption.

2. The Fund also applies the following ESG integration rules:

- Exclusion of issuers rated E, F and G on purchase; if the rating of an issuer is downgraded to E, even though it is already present in the portfolio, the manager will seek to sell the security concerned. However, it is authorised, in the interests of the unitholders, to keep the securities for a maximum duration of 3 months or until their maturity if a debt security without the possibility of being sold under good conditions;
- a so-called "rating upgrade" approach: the weighted average ESG rating of the portfolio must be higher than the weighted average ESG rating of the investment universe of the fund after elimination of the worst 20% of issuers;
- at least 90% of the securities in the portfolio are ESG rated.

3. Using a best-in-class approach, the Fund seeks to give priority to issuers that are sector-leading in terms of ESG criteria, as identified by the Management Company's team of non-financial analysts.

Limit of the approach adopted

The best-in-class approach does not in principle exclude any business sector. All economic sectors are therefore represented with this approach and the UCI may thus be exposed to certain controversial sectors. To limit the potential non-financial risks of these sectors, the UCI also applies the exclusions mentioned above and, in particular, the Amundi coal and tobacco exclusion policy (details of which can be found in the Amundi Responsible Investment Policy available on the website at www.amundi.co.uk) as well as the Group's engagement policy.

4. Finally, an active engagement policy is conducted to promote dialogue with issuers and support them in the improvement of their socially responsible practices. When there are deficiencies in the information collected, or even contradictions between the various contributors (non-financial rating agencies), the non-financial analysts broaden their information sources by drawing on the companies' reports, which remain a key factor in company assessments. The company is also contacted directly for a more in-depth analysis. The various data obtained are supplemented by other stakeholders: the media, NGOs, corporate and voluntary sector partners, etc.

2. Description of the assets used (excluding derivatives)

➤ Equities:

Up to 100% of the UCI can be invested in eurozone equities. In practice, the equity exposure ranges between 90% and 120% of the net assets, and the equity component shall account for a minimum of 60% and a maximum of 120% of the assets.

For the purposes of diversification, the UCI may, however, invest up to 10% of its net assets, either directly or through UCIs, outside the eurozone investment universe: equities of companies from European member countries of the OECD and equities of companies from the following emerging countries: Bulgaria, Moldova, Kazakhstan, Russia, Ukraine, Morocco, Turkey as well as shares of small and mid-cap companies in the European Union.

➤ Money market and bond instruments:

Portfolio securities will be selected according to the best judgement of the management and in compliance with the internal credit risk monitoring policy of the Management Company.

For the purpose of stock-picking, the management does not, neither exclusively nor mechanically, rely on the ratings issued by rating agencies, but bases its buy and sell convictions of a security on its own credit and market analyses. By way of information, the management may specifically use securities with the ratings described below.

To manage the Fund's cash and/or reduce the exposure to equities if any unfavourable developments are anticipated in the equities markets, the manager may invest up to 40% of net assets in euro-denominated debt securities, deposits, money-market instruments and bonds. However, the exposure linked to these instruments will often range between 0 and 10% of net assets.

The money market instrument categories used are the following: Negotiable debt securities (TCN), fixed-rate treasury notes (BTF), French government treasury notes (BTAN), Euro Commercial Papers and money market UCIs.

Furthermore, the Fund reserves the right to deal in the bond categories below for all maturities:

- Fixed-rate bonds,
- Floating-rate bonds,
- Indexed bonds [inflation, CMT (constant maturity treasury)],
- Convertible bonds.

Investments will be made indifferently on the public and private bonds issued by Investment Grade rated entities, in other words, the borrower's insolvency risk is low; it corresponds to a minimum rating of BBB- on the Standard & Poor's rating scale and/or Baa3 on that of Moody's and/or BBB- on that of Fitch Ratings or median rating in case the securities have several ratings.

Holding of shares or units of other UCIs or investment funds:

The Fund may hold up to 10% of its assets in shares or units of the following UCIs or investment funds:

- French or foreign UCITS⁽¹⁾
- French or European AIFs or investment funds that comply with the criteria defined by the French Monetary and Financial Code⁽²⁾

These UCI and investment funds may invest up to 10% of their assets in UCITS, AIF or investment funds. They may be managed by the Management Company or an affiliated company. The risk profile of these UCIs is compatible with that of the Fund.

(1) up to 100% of net assets in total (regulatory maximum)

(2) up to 30% of net assets in total (regulatory maximum)

3. Derivatives used

The use of both hedges and options is an integral part of the investment process due to the advantages they offer in terms of liquidity and/or cost/efficiency ratios. They can be brought in quickly to replace bearer securities, specifically at times of substantial inflows or outflows arising from subscriptions/redemptions or in the case of special circumstances such as significant market fluctuations. Nevertheless, this is not an essential component of the management process.

Information about the counterparties of the OTC derivative contracts:

Amundi AM relies on the expertise of Amundi Intermédiation in the context of providing services regarding the selection of counterparties. Amundi Intermédiation provides Amundi AM with an indicative list of counterparties, the eligibility of which is approved beforehand by the

Amundi (Group) Credit Risk Committee, concerning the aspects of counterparty risk.

This list is then validated by Amundi AM during ad-hoc "Broker Committees". The purpose of the Broker Committees is to:

- monitor volumes (share broking and net amounts for other products) by intermediary/counterparty, instrument type and market, where applicable;
- express their opinion on the quality of the service provided by the Amundi Intermédiation trading desk;
- carry out a review of the brokers and counterparties, and draw up the list for the coming period. Amundi AM may decide to limit the list or ask to extend it. If Amundi AM proposes to extend the list of counterparties at a committee meeting or subsequently, the Amundi Credit Risk Committee must analyse and approve the list once again.

The Amundi AM Broker Committees are composed of the Investment Directors or their representatives, representatives of the Amundi Intermédiation trading desk, a Head of Operations, a Head of Risk Control and a Head of Compliance.

- Type of markets:

- regulated,
- organised,
- over-the-counter.

- Risks which the manager wishes to address:

- equity,
- interest rate,
- currency,
- credit.

- Types of transactions and description of all operations that must be limited to the achievement of the investment objective:

- hedging,
- exposure,
- arbitrage.

- Type of instruments used:

- futures: on equities/stock market indices,
- options: on equities/stock market indices and currency,
- swaps: on currency, equities and stock market indices,
- currency futures: forward purchase of currency, forward sale of currency,
- credit derivatives.

- Strategy for using derivatives to achieve the investment objective:

- currency risk hedging or exposure or arbitrage;
- equities hedging or exposure or arbitrage;
- reconstructing a synthetic exposure to equities or indices portfolios.

Equity derivatives are used to temporarily manage the overall exposure of the portfolio.

4. Embedded derivatives

- Risks which the manager wishes to address:

- equity,
- interest rate,
- currency,
- credit.

- Type of interventions and description of the set of operations to be restricted to the achievement of the management objective:

- hedging,
- exposure,
- arbitrage.

- Types of instruments used
 - Warrants
- Strategy for using embedded derivatives to achieve the management objective:
 - currency risk hedging or exposure
 - equities hedging or exposure
 - reconstructing a synthetic exposure to equities or indices portfolios.

5. Deposits

The UCI can lodge deposits for a maximum 12-month period. These deposits contribute to achieving the investment objective of the UCI by allowing it to manage cash flows.

6. Cash borrowings

The UCITS may temporarily have a debit position up to a maximum of 10% of net assets to accommodate cash inflows and outflows (investments/divestments in progress, subscriptions/redemptions).

7. Temporary purchases and sales of securities

- Types of transactions used:
 - repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements with reference to the French Monetary and Financial Code;
 - lending and borrowing of securities with reference to the French Monetary and Financial Code;
 - sell and buy back;
 - buy and sell back.

These transactions will cover eligible assets as defined by the regulations. These assets are held with the Depository.

- Purpose of the transactions, which must be limited to the achievement of the investment objective:
 - cash management;
 - optimisation of the UCITS' income and performance;
 - possible contribution to the leverage effect of the UCITS;
 - hedging of short positions through securities borrowings.

Summary of proportions used:

<u>Types of transactions</u>	<u>Reverse repurchase agreements</u>	<u>Repurchase agreements</u>	<u>Securities lending</u>	<u>Securities borrowing</u>
<u>Maximum proportion of net assets</u>	20%	20%	90%	20%
<u>Expected proportion of net assets</u>	5%	5%	22.5%	5%

8- Information relating to collateral (temporary purchases and sales of securities and/or over-the-counter (OTC) derivatives including total return swaps (TRS)):

Type of collateral:

In the context of temporary purchases and sales of securities and/or OTC derivative transactions, the UCITS may receive securities and cash as collateral.

Securities received as collateral must adhere to the criteria defined by the Management Company. They must be:

- liquid;
- transferable at any time;
- diversified in compliance with the eligibility, exposure and diversification rules of the UCI;

- issued by an issuer that is not an entity of the counterparty or its group.

For bonds, the securities will also be issued by high-quality issuers located in OECD countries with a minimum rating ranging from AAA to BBB- on the Standard & Poor's scale or with another rating deemed equivalent by the Management Company. Bonds must have a maximum maturity of 50 years.

The criteria described above are detailed in a Risk Policy available on the Management Company's website at www.amundi.com and may be subject to change, particularly in the event of exceptional market circumstances.

The discounts that may be applied to the collateral received will take into account the credit quality, the price volatility of the securities and the results of the stress tests performed.

Reuse of cash received as collateral:

Cash received as collateral may be reinvested in deposits, government bonds, repurchase agreements or short-term money market UCITS in accordance with the Management Company's Risk Policy.

Reuse of securities received as collateral:

Not authorised: Securities received as collateral may not be sold, reinvested or provided as collateral.

► **Risk profile:**

Your money shall be invested primarily in financial instruments selected by the Management Company. These financial instruments are subject to market fluctuations.

The main risks related to this type of investment are:

Equity risk: The net asset value of the Fund may drop as a result of a decline in the value of the equities or indexes to which the portfolio is exposed.

Risk associated with small and mid-cap companies: The volume of securities listed for trading is limited. Therefore, downward market movements tend to be more acute and more abrupt than for large-cap stocks. As a result, the net asset value of the UCITS may decline rapidly and dramatically.

Risks associated with securities issued by emerging countries:

Securities from these countries are less liquid than those of large caps in developed countries; accordingly, certain securities from such countries may be difficult or impossible to trade at a given time, in particular owing to the absence of transactions in the market or to regulatory restrictions; as a result, investment in these securities may entail departures from the normal operation of the UCITS in accordance with its regulations provided that the interest of investors so requires.

In addition, adverse market movements may be more abrupt and more volatile than in developed markets and the net asset value may decline more dramatically and more rapidly as a result.

Capital risk: Investors are warned that their capital invested is not guaranteed and therefore may not be regained.

Currency risk: This is the risk that investment currencies lose value against the reference currency of the portfolio, the euro. Depending on the direction of the UCITS' trades, a fall (in the case of a purchase) or a rise (in the case of a sale) in the value of a currency against the euro may lead to a fall in the net asset value.

The main specific management-related risks are:

Discretionary risk: The discretionary management style used for the Fund is based on the expected changes of various markets and/or the selection of securities. There is a risk that the UCITS will not be invested in the best-performing markets or securities at all times. The Fund may underperform the investment objective. Furthermore, the net asset value of the Fund may decline.

Arbitrage-related risks:

Arbitrage is a technique consisting in profiting from differentials between actual (or anticipated) prices between markets and/or sectors and/or securities and/or currencies and/or instruments.

If such arbitrage transactions perform poorly (increase in sales transactions and/or decrease in purchase transactions), the UCITS' net asset value may fall.

Other risks are:

Credit risk: the risk of a fall in value of the securities issued by a private or public issuer or of the default of the latter. Depending on the direction of the UCITS' trades, a fall (in the case of a purchase) or a rise (in the case of a sale) in the value of the debt securities to which the UCITS is exposed can lead to a fall in the net asset value.

Interest rate risk: the risk of a decline in the value of fixed-income instruments arising from fluctuations in interest rates. It is measured in terms of sensitivity.

In periods when interest rates are rising (positive volatility) or falling (negative volatility), the net asset value may fall significantly.

Risks of overexposure: The UCITS may use forward financial instruments (derivatives) in order to generate overexposure and to increase the exposure of the UCITS in excess of net assets. Depending on whether the UCITS' transactions are buys or sells, the effect of a drop (if a position is bought) or of a rise of the underlying of the derivative (if a position is sold) may be amplified and lead to a greater fall in the net asset value of the UCITS.

Counterparty risk: The UCITS uses temporary purchases and sales of securities and/or OTC derivative contracts, including total return swaps. These transactions, entered into with a counterparty, expose the UCITS to a risk of the counterparty defaulting and/or not executing the swap, which may have a significant impact on the UCITS' net asset value. This risk may not necessarily be offset by the collateral received.

Liquidity risk linked to temporary purchases and sales of securities and/or total return swaps (TRS): The UCI may be exposed to trading difficulties or a temporary inability to trade certain securities in which the UCI invests or those received as collateral, in the event of a counterparty defaulting on temporary purchases and sales of securities and/or total return swaps (TRS).

Legal risk: the use of temporary purchases and sales of securities and/or total return swaps (TRS) may create a legal risk, particularly relating to the swaps.

Sustainability risk: the risk relating to an event or situation in the environmental, social or governance domain that, if it occurs, could cause an actual or a potential negative material impact on the value of the investment

► **Target investors and typical investor profile:**

For N units: feeder FCPEs (Fonds Commun de Placement d' Entreprise — Employee Mutual Funds) managed by Amundi Group management companies and pension funds complying with the IORP Directive (2003/41/EC).

For S units: employee savings UCIs or mandates dedicated to collective pension savings (specifically Articles 39 and 83 of the French General Tax Code), managed by Amundi Group management companies.

The recommended minimum investment period is 5 years. The amount that is reasonable to invest in this UCITS depends on the personal situation of the investor. To determine this amount, investors should consider their personal assets, their current financial needs and the recommended investment period as well as their willingness to accept risks or their wish to invest cautiously. It is also highly recommended that investors sufficiently diversify their investments so as not to be exposed solely to the risks of this UCITS.

This Fund's units cannot be offered or sold directly or indirectly in the United States of America (including its territories and possessions) to

the advantage of a U.S. Person as defined in U.S. "Regulation S" adopted by the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC").(*)⁽¹⁾

► **Date and frequency of NAV calculation:**

NAV is determined every day that the Euronext Paris markets are open with the exception of official French public holidays.

► **Subscription and redemption procedures:**

Subscription and redemption requests are centralised each NAV calculation day (D) at 12:00 or at 15:00 for requests concerning feeder UCIs only. These requests are executed on the basis of the net asset value established and calculated on D.

Orders will be executed in accordance with the table below:

D	D	D: the net asset value calculation day	D	D	D
Clearing before 12:00 of subscription orders ¹	Clearing before 12:00 of redemption orders ¹	Execution of the order on D at the latest	Publication of the net asset value	Settlement of subscriptions	Settlement of redemptions

¹Unless a specific deadline is agreed with your financial institution.

The persons wishing to acquire or subscribe units will be required to certify, at the time of any acquisition or subscription of units of the Fund, that they are not "U.S. Persons". Any unitholder who becomes a US Person must immediately notify the Fund's management company of the change.

► **Institutions authorised to receive subscriptions and redemptions by delegation of the Management Company: Amundi Asset Management, CACEIS BANK**

Investors should note that orders sent to promoters other than the aforementioned institutions should take into account the fact that the cut-off time for clearing orders applies to those promoters with CACEIS Bank.

As a result, these promoters may apply their own deadline, earlier than the time mentioned above, to allow them to meet their order transmission deadline to CACEIS Bank.

¹ The term "U.S. Person" means: (a) any individual residing in the United States of America; (b) any entity or company organised or incorporated under the laws of the United States; (c) any estate of which the executor or the administrator is a U.S. Person; (d) any trust of which any trustee is a U.S. Person; (e) any branch or subsidiary of a non-US entity located in the United States of America; (f) any non-discretionary account (other than an estate or trust) held by a financial intermediary or any other fiduciary organised, incorporated, or (if an individual) resident in the United States; (g) any discretionary account (other than an estate or trust) held by a financial intermediary or any other fiduciary organised, incorporated, or (if an individual) resident in the United States; and (h) any entity or company, if it is (i) organised or incorporated under the laws of any non-U.S. jurisdiction and (ii) formed by a U.S. Person principally for the purpose of investing in securities not registered under the U.S. Securities Act of 1933, as amended, unless it is organised or incorporated and owned by Accredited Investors (as defined in Rule 501(a) of the Act of 1933, as amended) who are not individuals, estates or trusts.

► **Characteristics of units :**

- **Minimum amount of the initial subscription:**

N-C units: 1 unit(s)

S-C units: 1 unit(s)

- **Minimum amount of a subsequent subscription:**

N-C units: 1 thousandth of a unit

S-C units: 1 thousandth of a unit

- **Decimalisation:**

N-C units: Units may be subscribed in thousandths of units, provided that the minimum subscription amounts have been respected. Redemptions are made in thousandths of units.

S-C units: Units may be subscribed in thousandths of units, provided that the minimum subscription amounts have been respected. Redemptions are made in thousandths of units.

- **Initial net asset value:**

N-C units: EUR 100.00

S-C units: EUR 100.00

- **Currency of units:**

N-C units: Euro

S-C units: Euro

- **Allocation of net profit:**

N-C units: Accumulation

S-C units: Accumulation

- **Allocation of realised net capital gains:**

N-C units: Accumulation

S-C units: Accumulation

► **Costs and fees:**

- Subscription and redemption fees:

Subscription and redemption fees are levied by addition to the subscription price paid by the investor or subtraction from the redemption price. The fees charged by the UCI serve to offset the costs incurred by the UCI to invest and divest investors' monies. Fees not accruing to the UCITS, are allocated to the Management Company, the promoter, etc.

Fees paid by the investor, charged at subscription and redemption	Basis	Interest rates
Subscription fees not accruing to the UCI	Net asset value x Number of units	N-C units: maximum 12.00%
		S-C units: maximum 12.00%
Subscription fees accruing to the UCI	Net asset value x Number of units	None
Redemption fees not accruing to the UCI	Net asset value x Number of units	N-C units: maximum 12.00%
		S-C units: maximum 12.00%
Redemption fees accruing to the UCI	Net asset value x Number of units	None

Exemption:

- In the event of redemption followed by a subscription on the same day for the same amount and account, based on the same net asset value, no redemption or subscription fee is charged.

- Employee savings UCIs or mandates dedicated to group retirement savings (specifically Articles 39 and 83 of the French General Tax Code) managed by the Amundi Group management companies, as well as pension funds compliant with the IORP Directive (2003/41/EC) are exempt from direct subscription and redemption fees.

- Administrative and management fees:

These fees cover all the charges invoiced directly to the UCI, excluding transaction charges.

Transaction costs include intermediary costs (brokerage, stock market taxes, etc.) as well as turnover fees, if any, that may be charged by the Depositary and the Management Company.

In addition to these fees, there may be:

- *performance fees. These reward the Management Company when the UCI exceeds its objectives. They are therefore charged to the UCI ;*
- *fees related to the temporary purchases and sales of securities.*

	Fees charged to the UCI	Basis	Rate structure
P1	Financial management fees	Net assets	N-C units: 0.60% maximum, incl. taxes
P2	Operating fees and other services		S-C units: 0.60% maximum, incl. taxes
P3	Maximum indirect fees (fees and management fees)	Net assets	None
P4	Turnover fees Charged by the depository on all the instruments. ***** Received by the Management Company or by Amundi Intermédiation, as applicable.	Per transaction	Flat fee of between EUR 0 and EUR 450 inclusive of tax, depending on the stock market. ***** Maximum amount of €5 per contract (futures/options) or proportional fee of 0 to 0.20% depending on the instruments (securities, currencies, etc.)
P5	Performance fees	Net assets	N-C units: None
			S-C units: A maximum of 30.00% of the difference between the asset value and the reference asset

The following costs may be added to the fees invoiced to the UCI, as listed above:

- exceptional legal costs associated with the recovery of the UCI's debts;
- costs related to fees payable by the Management Company to the AMF in connection with its management of the UCI.

Operating and management fees are charged directly to the UCI's Income Statement.

- Performance fee for S units:

The calculation of the performance fee applies to each unit concerned and on each calculation date of the Net Asset Value. It is based on a comparison (hereinafter the "Comparison") between:

The net assets of the unit (before deduction of the performance fee) and

The reference assets (hereinafter the "Reference Assets"), which represent and replicate the net share of the unit (before deduction of the performance fee) on the first day of the observation period, adjusted for subscriptions/redemptions at each valuation, to which the performance of the benchmark index is applied, namely the MSCI EMU (closing price, dividends reinvested).

As such, from 03 January 2022, the Comparison is performed over a maximum observation period of five years, for which the anniversary date corresponds to the calculation date of the last net asset value in December. All observation periods that begin on or after 03 January 2022 shall follow the new procedures below.

Over the unit's lifetime, a new maximum observation period of five years will begin:

If the annual provision is paid on an anniversary date.

If a cumulative underperformance is recorded at the end of a period of five years.

Any underperformance of over five years is disregarded.

The performance fee shall represent up to 30% of the difference between the net assets of the unit (before deduction of the performance fee) and the Reference Assets, provided that the following cumulative conditions are met:

This difference is positive.

The relative performance of the unit against the Reference Assets since the start of the observation period, as defined above, is positive or zero.

Underperformance over the preceding five years must be offset before a provision can be recorded again.

This fee will be subject to a provision when the Net Asset Value is calculated.

For redemptions during the observation period, the apportioned share of the provision made, which corresponds to the number of units redeemed, accrues to the Management Company. This amount may be paid to the Management Company on each anniversary date.

If, during the observation period, the net assets of the unit (before deduction of the performance fee) are lower than the Reference Assets, the performance fee will be nil and will be subject to a provision reversal when the Net Asset Value is calculated. Provision reversals are capped at the level of previous allocations.

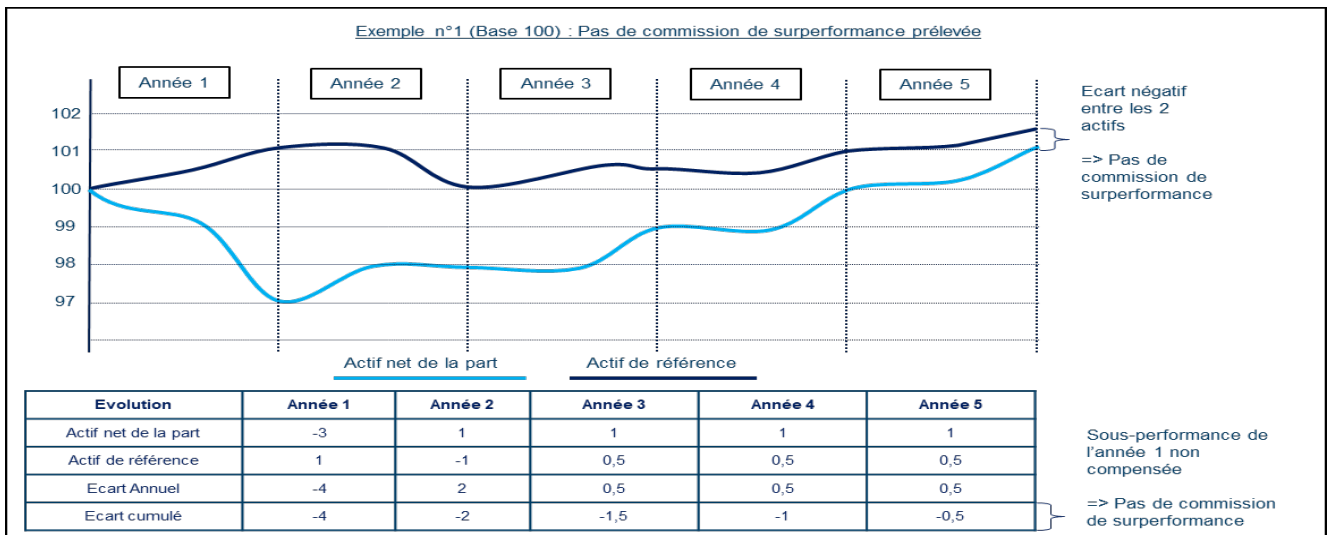
During the observation period, all provisions as defined above become payable to the Management Company on the anniversary date.

The Management Company will receive the performance fee even if the unit's/share's performance over the observation period is negative, provided that the unit outperforms the Reference Assets.

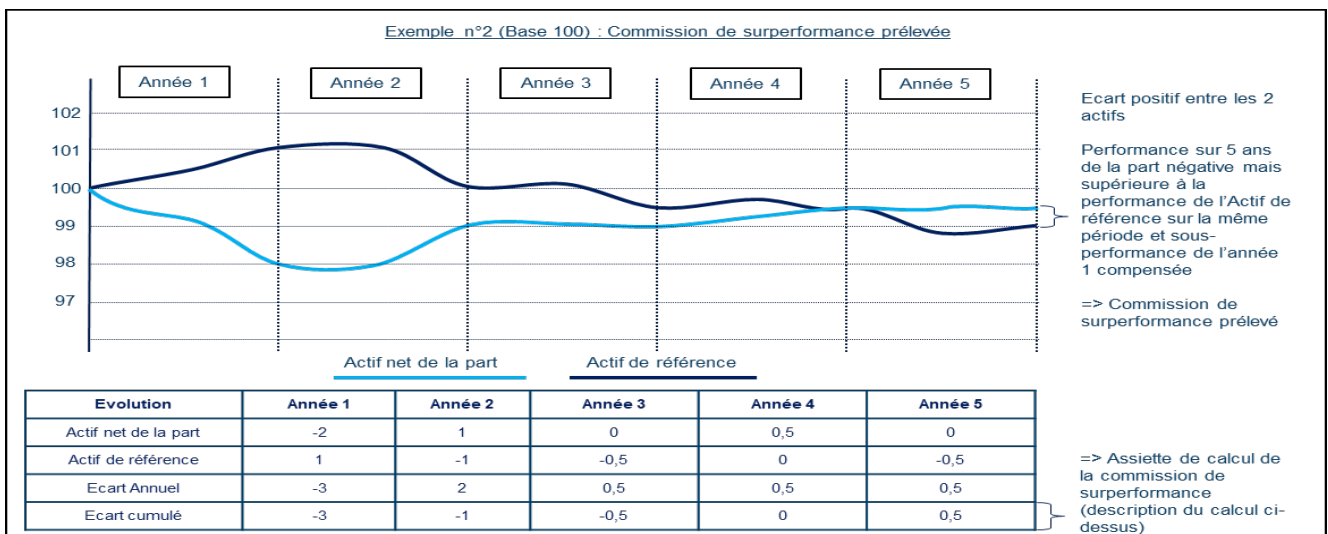
For the current observation period, the rate of the performance fee is 20% for S-C units.

The three examples below outline the conditions applicable to observation periods of five years:

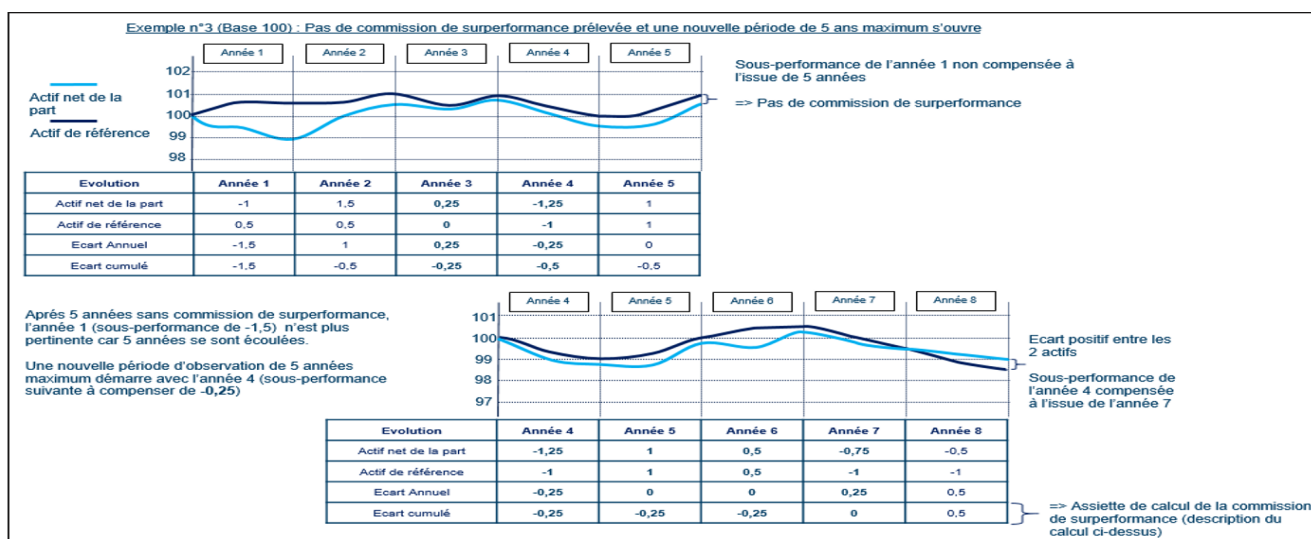
In the case of unrecovered underperformance:



In the case of recovered underperformance:



In the case of unrecovered underperformance where a new observation period opens in a year of underperformance:



For more information, please refer to ESMA's guidelines on performance fees in UCITS (undertakings for collective investment in transferable securities) and certain types of AIFs (alternative investment funds), ref. 34-39-968, as amended, as well as the related Q&As published by ESMA.

Securities lending and repurchase transactions:

As part of securities lending and repurchase transactions, Amundi Asset Management, a subsidiary of Amundi, has entrusted Amundi Intermédiation, in the context of service provision, on behalf of the UCI, with executing transactions, undertaking in particular:

- consultancy services related to selecting counterparties;
- market contracts set up requests;
- the qualitative and quantitative monitoring of collateralisation (diversification, ratings, liquidities controls), repurchase agreements and securities lending

Income from such transactions is returned to the UCI. These transactions generate costs that are paid by the UCI. Amundi Intermédiation may not charge more than 50% of the income generated by these transactions.

Such transactions carried out by Amundi Intermédiation, a company that is part of the same group as the Management Company, creates a potential conflict of interest.

Selection of intermediaries:

Policy for selecting counterparties of OTC derivative contracts or of temporary sales of securities

The management company implements a counterparty selection policy, especially when it enters into temporary purchases and sales of securities and certain derivatives.

Amundi Intermédiation presents Amundi Asset Management with an indicative list of counterparties whose eligibility has been previously validated by the Amundi Group's Credit Risk Committee, on the aspects of counterparty risk. This list is then validated by Amundi Asset Management during ad-hoc meetings of "Broker Committees". The purpose of the Broker Committees is to:

- monitor volumes (brokerage on equities and net amount for other products) by intermediary/counterparty, by type of instrument and by market if applicable;
- give an opinion on the quality of the trading desk service provided by Amundi Intermédiation;
- carry out a review of the brokers and counterparties, and to draw up the list for the coming period. Amundi Asset Management may decide to narrow down the list or ask to broaden it. Any proposal by Amundi Asset Management to broaden the list of counterparties, during a committee meeting or subsequently, is submitted again to Amundi's Credit Risk Committee for analysis and approval.

The Amundi Asset Management Broker Committees are composed of the Investment Directors or their representatives, representatives of the Amundi Intermédiation trading desk, a Head of Operations, a Head of Risk Control and a Head of Compliance.

The assessment of counterparties to justify their inclusion in the Amundi Intermédiation shortlist involves several teams giving their opinion based on different criteria:

- counterparty risk: the Amundi Credit Risk team, under the supervision of the Amundi Group's Credit Risk Committee, is responsible for assessing each counterparty on the basis of specific criteria (ownership structure, financial profile, governance etc.);
- quality of order execution: the operational teams in charge of order execution within the Amundi Group assess execution quality based on a series of elements depending on the type of instrument and the markets concerned (quality of trading information, prices obtained, settlement quality);

- quality of post-execution processing.

The selection is based on the principle of selectivity of the best counterparties in the market and aims to select a limited number of financial institutions. The vast majority chosen are financial institutions from an OECD country with a minimum rating of AAA to BBB- on the Standard&Poor's rating scale at the time the transaction is set up, or with a rating deemed equivalent by the management company.

Broker selection policy

At Broker Committee meetings, the Management Company also draws up a list of approved brokers based on recommendations from Amundi Intermédiation. The Management Company may extend or adjust this list, as necessary, in accordance with pre-determined selection criteria.

The selected brokers will be monitored regularly in accordance with the Management Company's Performance Policy.

The assessment of brokers to justify their inclusion in the Amundi Intermédiation shortlist involves several teams giving their opinion based on different criteria:

- the pool is limited to brokers offering delivery versus payment as a transaction settlement method or cleared/listed derivatives;
- quality of order execution: the operational teams in charge of order execution within the Amundi Group assess execution quality based on a series of elements depending on the type of instrument and the markets concerned (quality of trading information, prices obtained, settlement quality);
- quality of post-execution processing.

Commission in kind:

The Management Company does not receive soft commissions.

IV – COMMERCIAL INFORMATION

Circulation of Fund information:

The prospectus, the latest annual report and interim statements are available from the Management Company:

Amundi Asset Management

Customer Services

91-93, Boulevard Pasteur - 75015 Paris, France

The UCI's net asset value is available on request from the management company and on the website: directly

Unitholders are informed of any changes affecting the UCI in accordance with the procedures defined by the French Market Regulator (AMF): individual information or by any other method (financial notice, interim report etc.).

Financial notices may be published in the press and/or on the Management Company's website: www.amundi.com in the News-and-documentation/Financial-Notices section.

Disclosure of the UCI portfolio composition:

The Management Company may disclose, directly or indirectly, the composition of the UCI's assets to unitholders of the UCI who qualify as professional investors governed by the Autorité de contrôle prudentiel et de résolution (French Prudential Supervision and Resolution Authority — ACPR), the Autorité des marchés financiers (French Financial Markets Authority — AMF) or equivalent European authorities, solely for the purposes of calculating the regulatory requirements related to the Solvency II directive. If applicable, this information must be disclosed once more than 48 hours has passed since the publication of the net asset value.

Compliance of the Fund with the criteria relative to the Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) objectives methods:

The Management Company provides investors, on its website www.amundi.com and in the annual report of the Fund (for financial years starting on or after 01 January 2012), with information on how the ESG criteria are taken into account in the Fund's investment policy.

The AMF's website (www.amf-France.org) contains additional information on the list of regulatory documents and all the provisions relating to investor protection.

Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 on sustainabilityrelated disclosures in the financial services sector (the “Disclosures Regulation”)

As a financial market participant, the management company of the UCI is governed by Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 of 27 November 2019 on sustainabilityrelated disclosures in the financial services sector (the “Disclosures Regulation”).

This Regulation lays down harmonised rules for financial market participants on transparency with regard to the integration of sustainability risks (Article 6 of the Regulation), the consideration of negative sustainability impacts, the promotion of environmental or social characteristics in the investment process (Article 8 of the Regulation) and sustainable investment objectives (Article 9 of the Regulation).

Sustainability risk is defined as an environmental, social or governance event or condition that, if it occurs, could cause an actual or a potential negative material impact on the value of the investment.

Sustainable investment means an investment in an economic activity that contributes to an environmental objective, as measured, for example, by key resource efficiency indicators on the use of energy, renewable energy, raw materials, water and land, on the production of waste, and greenhouse gas emissions, or on its impact on biodiversity and the circular economy; or an investment in an economic activity that contributes to a social objective, in particular an investment that contributes to tackling inequality or that fosters social cohesion, social integration and labour relations; or an investment in human capital or economically or socially disadvantaged communities, provided that such investments do not significantly harm any of those objectives and that the investee companies follow good governance practices, in particular with respect to sound management structures, employee relations, staff remuneration and tax compliance.

Regulation (EU) 2020/852 (the so-called "Taxonomy Regulation") on establishing a framework to support sustainable investment and amending the Disclosure Regulation.

The Taxonomy aims to identify economic activities that are considered environmentally sustainable. The Taxonomy identifies these activities according to their contribution to six broad environmental objectives: (i) climate change mitigation, (ii) climate change adaptation, (iii) sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources, (iv) transition to the circular economy (waste, prevention and recycling), (v) pollution prevention and control, (vi) protection of healthy ecosystems.

For the purpose of establishing the environmental sustainability of an investment, an economic activity is considered environmentally sustainable if it makes a substantial contribution to one or more of the six environmental objectives, does not significantly harm one or more of the environmental objectives ("do no significant harm" or "DNSH" principle), is carried out in accordance with the minimum safeguards set out in Article 18 of the Taxonomy Regulation, and complies with the technical review criteria that have been established by the European Commission under the Taxonomy Regulation.

In accordance with the current state of the Taxonomy Regulation, the Management Company currently ensures that investments do not significantly undermine any other environmental objective by implementing exclusionary policies in relation to issuers with controversial environmental and/or social and/or governance practices.

Notwithstanding the above, the "do no significant harm" principle only applies to those investments underlying the UCI that take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The investments underlying the remaining part of this UCI do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

V – INVESTMENT RULES

The UCI adheres to the investment rules laid down by the French Monetary and Financial Code that are applicable to its category.

In particular, the Fund may invest up to 35% of its assets in eligible financial securities and money-market instruments issued or guaranteed by any government or authorised public or semi-public institution.

VI – GLOBAL RISK

Global risk ratio calculation method:

Relative VaR

Benchmark portfolio: the benchmark index of the UCI

Indicative leverage level: 50.00%

VII - ASSET VALUATION AND ACCOUNTING RULES

Principle

General accounting conventions are applied in compliance with the following principles:

- continuity of operations,
- consistency of accounting methods from one year to the next,
- independence of financial years.

The standard method for recognising assets in the accounts is the historic cost method, except for portfolio valuation.

Asset valuation rules

The net asset value of the units is calculated taking into account the following valuation rules:

- Transferable securities traded in a regulated market (French or foreign), are valued at market price. Market price valuation is carried out under conditions specified at the time of the initial market price.

Differences between the listed price used to recalculate the NAV and the historic cost of the marketable securities that make up the portfolio are recognised in an account entitled "Estimation Differences".

However:

- Transferable securities for which a price has not been recorded as of the valuation date or for which the price has been corrected are valued at their probable trading value, as estimated by the Management Company. The Statutory Auditor is informed of these valuations and their justification when conducting audits.
- Negotiable debt securities and similar securities are valued on an actuarial basis, using a benchmark, as described below, plus a difference representing the intrinsic value of the issuer, where applicable:
 - Negotiable debt securities with a maturity of less than or equal to one year: Euribor interbank rate in euros;
 - Swapped negotiable debt securities: valued using the OIS (Overnight Indexed Swaps) curve
 - Negotiable debt securities with a term exceeding three months (money market UCIs): valued using the OIS (Overnight Indexed Swaps) curve
 - Negotiable debt securities with a maturity of over one year: Rates for French treasury bills and fungible treasury bonds with similar maturity dates for the longest durations.

Negotiable debt securities with three months or less to run will be valued according to the linear method.

Treasury notes are valued at the market rate, provided daily by the Treasury Securities Specialists.

- UCI shares or units are measured at the last known net asset value.
- Securities not traded in a regulated market are valued by the Management Company at their probable trading value. Their valuation is based on their assets and yield, taking into account the prices used in recent major transactions. Investment fund units or shares are valued at the last known net asset value or, if necessary, based on available estimates under the control and responsibility of the Management Company.
- Cash, deposits and financial instruments held in the portfolio and denominated in foreign currencies are converted into the accounting currency of the UCI using the exchange rate on the valuation date.
- Transferable securities, which are covered by a temporary disposal or acquisition contract, are valued in accordance with the legislation in force, and the methods for application are determined by the Management Company.

Securities received under repurchase agreements are recorded in the buy portfolio under the heading "Debt representing securities received as part of repurchase agreements" at the amount stated in the contracts, plus any interest receivable. Securities lent under repurchase agreements are posted in long portfolios at their stock market price. Interest receivable and payable for repurchase transactions is calculated pro rata. Liabilities representing securities lent under repurchase agreements are posted in short portfolios at the value set forth in the agreement, plus any accrued interest due. On settlement, the interest received and paid is shown as debt

revenues.

Loaned securities are valued at market price. The indemnity collected in relation to these securities is recorded under revenues on debt securities. Accrued interest is included in the stock market value of the securities lent.

- Transactions on firm forward financial agreements or options traded in organised markets (French or foreign) are valued at market value according to procedures specified by the Management Company. Contracts on forward markets are valued at the settlement price.

Valuation of collateral:

Collateral is valued daily at market price (mark-to-market method).

The discounts that may be applied to the collateral received will take into account the credit quality, the price volatility of the securities and the results of the stress tests performed.

Margin calls are made daily, unless otherwise stipulated in the framework contract covering these transactions or if the Management Company and the counterparty have agreed to apply a trigger threshold.

- - Futures, options or swap transactions on OTC markets as authorised under the laws and regulations governing UCIs are valued at market value or at an estimated value under arrangements specified by the Management Company. Interest rate and/or currency swap contracts are valued at their market value based on the price calculated by discounting future cash flows (principal and interest), at the market interest rates and/or currency rates. This price is adjusted for credit risk.

Recognition method

Securities entering and leaving the portfolio are recognised excluding costs.

Revenues are accounted for using the accrued revenue method.

Revenues consist of:

- income from transferable securities,
- dividends and interest received on foreign securities, at the foreign currency rate,
- cash proceeds in foreign currency, income from loans, and revenue from lending of securities and other investments.

The following deductions are made from these revenues:

- management fees,
- financial expenses and charges on the lending and borrowing of securities and other investments.

Off-balance sheet commitments

Futures contracts are entered at their market value as off-balance sheet commitments at the settlement price. Options are converted into their underlying equivalent. OTC interest rate swaps are valued on the basis of the nominal value, plus or minus the corresponding estimation difference.

Income accruals account

Income accrual accounts ensure fair allocation of income among unitholders, regardless of the subscription or redemption date.

VIII - REMUNERATION

The Management Company has adopted the remuneration policy of the Amundi Group, to which it belongs.

The Amundi Group has implemented a remuneration policy adapted to its organisation and its activities. This policy is designed to regulate practices regarding the different remunerations of employees authorised to make decisions, exercise control functions or take risks within the Group.

This remuneration policy has been defined with regard to the Group's economic strategy, objectives, securities and interests, to the management companies which are part of the Group, to the UCIs managed by the Group's companies and their unitholders. The objective of this policy is to discourage excessive risk-taking by specifically running contrary to the risk profile of the UCIs' managed.

Furthermore, the Management Company has implemented suitable measures in order to prevent conflicts of interest.

The remuneration policy is adopted and overseen by the Board of Directors of Amundi, the parent company of the Amundi Group.

The remuneration policy is available on the website www.amundi.com or free of charge on written request from the Management Company.

Prospectus updated on: 01 September 2023

Pre-contractual disclosure for the financial products referred to in Article 8, paragraphs 1, 2 and 2a, of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and Article 6, first paragraph, of Regulation (EU) 2020/852

Sustainable investment

means an investment in an economic activity that contributes to an environmental or social objective, provided that the investment does not significantly harm any environmental or social objective and that the companies in which the financial product is invested follow good governance practices.

The **EU Taxonomy** is a classification system laid down in Regulation (EU) 2020/852, establishing a list of **environmentally sustainable economic activities**. That Regulation does not include a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.



Sustainability indicators

are used to verify whether the financial product conforms to the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.

Product name:
Amundi Euro Equity ESR

Legal entity identifier:
969500SVGCBANS4EIO70

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

Yes

No

It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with an environmental objective:** ____%

in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy

in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy

It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with a social objective:** ____%

It **promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and, while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of 10% of sustainable investments.

with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy

with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy

with a social objective

It promotes E/S characteristics, but **will not make any sustainable investments**

What environmental and/or social characteristics are promoted by this financial product?

The management team incorporates sustainability factors into its investment process by taking into account the ESG rating of issuers in the portfolio composition.

The ESG analysis of issuers seeks to assess their ability to manage the potential adverse impact of their activities on sustainability factors. The aim of the analysis is to evaluate their ESG performance by assigning them an ESG rating ranging from A (best rating) to G (worst rating), so that a broader risk assessment may be carried out.

This analysis includes a set of generic criteria applicable to all issuers as well as criteria specific to each sector, based on a "best-in-class" approach.

The upstream ESG analysis methodology and the consideration of the overall ESG rating in the portfolio composition (by excluding the worst-rated issuers and focusing on those with the best ratings) ensures that these three aspects (environmental, social and governance) remain in the spotlight.

What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

The sustainability indicator is the average ESG rating of the portfolio, which must be higher than the

ESG rating of the investment universe (the average rating of the investment universe being calculated after eliminating at least 20% of the worst-rated issuers).

Amundi has developed its own internal ESG rating process based on the "best-in-class" approach. Ratings are adapted to each sector in order to assess the dynamics in which the companies operate. Amundi's seven ESG ratings used to determine the ESG score range from A (the best score in the investment universe) to G (the worst score). On the Amundi ESG rating scale, securities on the exclusion list are rated G. For corporate issuers, ESG performance is broadly assessed according to the relevant criteria by comparison with the average performance for their business sector, by combining the three ESG aspects:

- the environmental aspect: this examines the issuer's ability to mitigate its direct and indirect impact on the environment by limiting its energy consumption, reducing its greenhouse gas emissions, combating resource depletion and protecting biodiversity;
- the social aspect: this measures how an issuer operates on the basis of two distinct concepts: the issuer's strategy for developing its human capital and its respect for human rights in general;
- the governance aspect: this assesses the issuer's ability to lay the foundations for an effective corporate governance framework and to generate value over the long term.

The ESG rating methodology applied by Amundi is based on 38 criteria that are either generic (common to all companies regardless of their line of business) or sector specific, weighted by sector and considered in terms of their impact on reputation, operational efficiency and regulations in respect of an issuer. Amundi's ESG ratings may be expressed globally based on the three E, S and G aspects or individually based on any of the environmental or social factors.

● ***What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product intends in particular to make and how does the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?***

Sustainable investments seek to invest in companies that meet two criteria:

- 1) they follow best environmental and social practices; and
- 2) they do not generate products and services that are harmful to the environment and society.

The definition of a "best-performer" company is based on Amundi's proprietary methodology aiming to measure a company's ESG performance. To be considered a "best-performer", a company must be scored the highest among the top three ratings (A, B or C, on a rating scale from A to G) in its sector on a least one major environmental or social factor. Some major environmental and social factors are identified at the sector level. These factors are identified through Amundi's ESG analysis framework which combines non-financial data and qualitative analysis of related sector and sustainability themes. Factors identified as material account for more than 10% of the overall ESG score. For the energy sector for example, the material factors are: emissions and energy, biodiversity and pollution, health and safety, local communities and human rights.

To contribute to the above objectives, the investee company must not have significant exposure to activities (e.g. tobacco, weapons, gambling, coal, aviation, meat production, manufacture of fertilisers and pesticides, production of single-use plastic) not compatible with these criteria.

The sustainability of an investment is assessed at the investee company level.

https://www.amundi.fr/fr_part/Local-content/Footer/Quicklinks/Informations-reglementaires/Amundi-Asset-Management

● ***How do the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make, not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?***

To ensure that sustainable investments do not cause significant harm (the "Do Not Significantly Harm" or "DNSH" principle), Amundi uses two filters:

- the first DNSH filter is based on monitoring the mandatory indicators for the Principal Adverse Impacts set out in Table 1 of Annex I of the RTS (e.g. the greenhouse gas or GHG intensity of companies) through a combination of indicators (e.g. carbon intensity) and specific rules or thresholds (e.g. the carbon intensity is not in the bottom decile for the sector). Amundi already takes into account the specific Principal Adverse Impacts in its exclusion policy as part of its Responsible Investment Policy. These exclusions, which are applied in addition to the tests detailed above, cover

Principal adverse impacts

are the most significant negative impacts of investment decisions on sustainability factors relating to environmental, social and employee matters, respect for human rights, anti-corruption

and anti-bribery matters.

the following topics: exclusions on controversial weapons, violations of United Nations Global Compact principles, coal and tobacco.

- In addition to the specific indicators for the sustainability factors covered by the first filter, Amundi has defined a second filter that does not take into account the mandatory indicators for the Principal Adverse Impacts in order to ascertain whether a company has a poor overall environmental or social performance compared with other companies in its sector. This corresponds to a minimum environmental or social rating of E on the Amundi rating scale.

https://www.amundi.fr/fr_part/Local-content/Footer/Quicklinks/Informations-reglementaires/Amundi-Asset-Management

How have the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors been taken into account?

As explained above, the adverse impact factors are taken into account in the first DNSH (Do No Significant Harm) filter: this is based on the monitoring of the mandatory indicators of the Principal Adverse Impacts in Annex 1, Table 1 of the RTS where reliable data are available through the combination of the following indicators and specific rules or thresholds:

- a CO2 intensity that is not in the bottom decile of companies in the sector (only applies to high-intensity sectors), and
- a board diversity that is not in the bottom decile of companies in its sector, and
- the absence of any controversy regarding working conditions and human rights, and
- the absence of any controversy regarding biodiversity and pollution.

Amundi already takes into account the specific Principal Adverse Impacts in its exclusion policy as part of its Responsible Investment Policy. These exclusions, which are applied in addition to the tests detailed above, cover the following topics: exclusions on controversial weapons, violations of United Nations Global Compact principles, coal and tobacco.

How are the sustainable investments aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights? Details:

The OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights are integrated into Amundi's ESG rating methodology. The proprietary ESG rating tool evaluates issuers using data available from data providers. For example, the model includes a dedicated criterion called "Community engagement and human rights". This is applied to all sectors together with other human rights criteria, including socially responsible supply chains, working conditions and industrial relations. In addition, controversy monitoring is carried out at least once a quarter and includes companies that have been flagged for human rights violations. When controversies arise, analysts assess the situation and assign a score to the controversy (using the proprietary scoring methodology) to determine the best course of action. Controversy scores are updated quarterly to keep track of trends and remediation efforts.

The EU Taxonomy sets out a "do no significant harm" principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives. It is accompanied by specific EU criteria.

The "do no significant harm" principle applies only to those investments underlying the financial product that take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The investments underlying the remaining portion of this financial product do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.



Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

Yes

Amundi takes into account the mandatory indicators for the Principal Adverse Impacts set out in Table 1 of Annex I of the RTS applicable to the UCI's strategy. It relies on a combination of exclusion policies (norm-based and sector-based), the integration of ESG ratings within the investment process, engagement and voting policies:

- Exclusion: Amundi has defined rules for norm-based exclusions, by activity and sector, covering some of the main sustainability indicators listed in the Disclosure Regulation.
- Integration of ESG factors: Amundi has adopted the minimum ESG integration standards applied by default to its actively managed open-ended funds (exclusion of G-rated issuers and best weighted average ESG score above the applicable reference benchmark). The 38 criteria used in Amundi's ESG rating approach have also been designed to take into account the key impacts on sustainability factors, as well as the quality of mitigation.
- Engagement: engagement is an ongoing, targeted process aimed at influencing the activities or behaviour of companies. The aim of engagement can be divided into two categories: engaging with an issuer to improve how it integrates the environmental and social aspects, and engaging with an issuer to improve its impact on environmental, social and human rights issues or other sustainability issues of importance to society and the global economy.
- Voting: Amundi's voting policy is based on a holistic analysis of all the long-term issues that could influence value creation, including material ESG issues (Amundi's voting policy is available on its website).
- Controversy monitoring: Amundi has developed a controversy monitoring system that uses three external data providers to systematically monitor controversies and their level of severity. This quantitative approach is reinforced by an in-depth assessment of each severe controversy by ESG analysts and a periodic review of any developments. This approach is applied to all Amundi funds.

No



The investment strategy

guides investment decisions based on factors such as investment objectives and risk tolerance.

Good governance

practices include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.

What is the investment strategy followed by this product?

The strategy aims to invest mainly in securities of listed companies in the eurozone in order to achieve a performance greater than or equal to its benchmark index, the MSCI EMU, an index representative of large and mid caps in the 10 countries of the developed markets of the European Economic and Monetary Union.

● **What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?**

The UCI first applies Amundi's exclusion policy, which includes the following rules:

- legal exclusions on controversial weapons (anti-personnel mines, cluster bombs, chemical weapons, biological weapons, depleted uranium weapons etc.);
- companies that seriously and repeatedly contravene one or more of the ten principles of the Global Compact, without credible corrective action;
- the Amundi Group sector exclusions on coal and tobacco; (details of this policy can be found in the Amundi Responsible Investment Policy available at www.amundi.fr).

The UCI also applies the following rules:

- exclusion of issuers rated E, F or G at purchase;
- the "rating improvement" approach: the weighted average ESG rating of the portfolio must be higher than the weighted average ESG rating of the investment universe of the UCI after eliminating the 20% lowest-rated issuers;
- at least 90% of the securities in the portfolio are ESG rated.

● **What is the minimum proportion of the financial product's investment scope that it is committed to reducing before applying this investment strategy?**

There is no committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of these investments.

● ***What is the policy to assess good governance practices of the investee companies?***

The management team applies Amundi's ESG rating methodology. The rating is based on a proprietary ESG analysis framework which takes into account 38 general and sector-based criteria, including governance criteria. For the governance aspect, Amundi assesses the issuer's ability to provide an effective corporate governance framework that enables it to attain its long-term objectives (e.g. maintaining the issuer's value over the long term). The governance sub-criteria taken into account are: the board structure, audit and control, remuneration, shareholders' rights, ethics, tax practices and ESG strategy.

Amundi's ESG rating scale consists of seven ratings, ranging from A to G, where A is the best rating and G is the worst. G-rated companies are excluded from the investment universe.

Each corporate security (shares, bonds, single-issuer derivatives, ESG shares and bond ETFs) included in the investment portfolios has been assessed for good governance practices by applying a filter for compliance with United Nations Global Compact (UNGC) principles to the issuer in question. This assessment is performed on an ongoing basis. Every month, Amundi's ESG Rating Committee reviews the lists of companies in breach of the UNGC and therefore downgraded to a G rating. Investment is systematically withdrawn from G-rated securities within 90 days.

This approach is supplemented by Amundi's stewardship policy on engagement and voting.



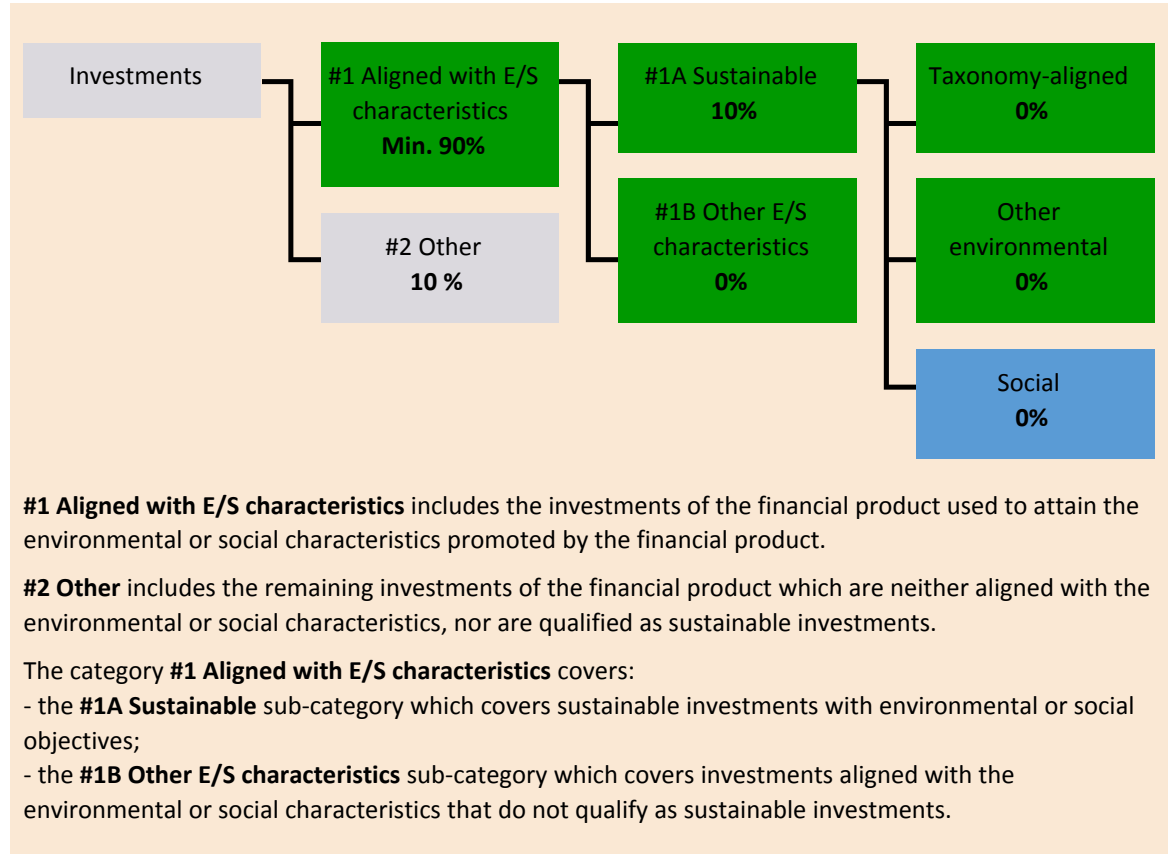
Asset allocation describes the proportion of investments in specific assets.

Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a % of:

- **turnover** reflecting the proportion of revenue from green activities of companies in which the financial product is invested;
- **capital expenditure** (CapEx) showing the green investments made by companies in which the financial product is invested, e.g. for a transition to a green economy;
- **operational expenditure** (OpEx) reflecting green operational activities of companies in which the financial product is invested.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

At least 90% of the UCI's securities and instruments undergo ESG analysis and are therefore aligned with the environmental or social characteristics promoted, in line with the binding elements of the investment strategy. In addition, the UCI undertakes that sustainable investments will account for at least 10% of net assets, as indicated in the table below.



How does the use of derivatives allow the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product to be attained?

Derivatives are not used to attain the ESG objective of the UCI.



In order to comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **natural gas** include emission limits and switching to renewable electricity or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

Enabling activities directly enable other activities to make a substantial contribution to an environmental objective.

Transitional activities are activities for which low-carbon alternatives are not yet available and, among other things, have greenhouse gas emission levels corresponding to the best achievable performance.

What is the minimum proportion of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

The UCI does not currently have any minimum commitment to sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU taxonomy.

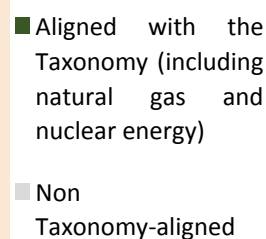
The UCI does not commit to making Taxonomy-compliant investments in activities related to fossil gas and/or nuclear energy, as illustrated below. However, as part of its investment strategy, it may invest in companies that are also active in these sectors. Such investments may or may not be aligned with the Taxonomy.

● Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy⁽¹⁾?

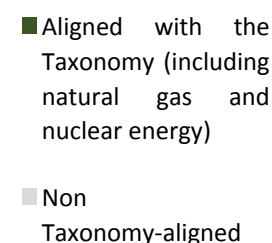
- Yes:
- In fossil gas in nuclear energy
- No

The two graphs below show in green the minimum percentage of investments that are aligned with the EU Taxonomy. As there is no appropriate methodology to determine the taxonomy-alignment of sovereign bonds, the first graph shows the Taxonomy alignment in relation to all the investments of the financial product including sovereign bonds, while the second graph shows the Taxonomy alignment only in relation to the investments of the financial product other than sovereign bonds.*

1. Investments aligned with the Taxonomy including sovereign bonds*



2. Investments aligned with the Taxonomy excluding sovereign bonds*



* For the purpose of these graphs, "sovereign bonds" consist of all sovereign exposures

● What is the minimum proportion of investments in transitional and enabling activities?

The UCI has no commitment with respect to a minimum proportion of investments in transitional and enabling activities.

1 Activities linked to natural gas and/or nuclear energy only comply with the EU Taxonomy when they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and when they do not significantly harm the EU Taxonomy objectives — see explanatory note in the left margin. The comprehensive criteria for economic activities linked to natural gas and nuclear energy that comply with the EU Taxonomy are established in Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.



The symbol represents sustainable investments with an environmental objective that **do not take into account the criteria** applicable to environmentally sustainable economic activities under the EU taxonomy.



What is the minimum proportion of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

The UCI does not currently have any minimum commitment to sustainable investments with an environmental objective not aligned with the EU taxonomy.



What is the minimum proportion of socially sustainable investments?

The UCI does not have a minimum share of sustainable investments with a social objective.



What investments are included under "#2 Other", what is their purpose and what are the minimum environmental or social safeguards that apply to them?

The "#2 Other" category includes cash and the instruments not covered by an ESG analysis (which may include securities for which data needed to measure the attainment of environmental or social characteristics may not be available).



Reference benchmarks are indexes to measure whether the financial product attains the environmental or social characteristics that they promote.

Is a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes?

The reference benchmark does not evaluate or include its components according to these environmental and/or social characteristics and is therefore not aligned with the ESG characteristics promoted in the portfolio.

● ***How is the reference benchmark continuously aligned with each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?***

N/A

● ***How is the alignment of the investment strategy with the methodology of the index ensured at all times?***

N/A

● ***How does the designated index differ from a relevant broad market index?***

N/A

● ***Where can the methodology used for the calculation of the designated index be found?***

N/A



Where can I find more product specific information online?

www.amundi.fr

UCI NAME: Amundi Euro Equity ESR

MUTUAL FUND (FCP)

REGULATIONS

SECTION 1 - ASSETS AND UNITS

Article 1 - Co-ownership units

The joint ownership rights are expressed as units, each unit corresponding to an identical share of the Fund's assets. Unitholders are entitled to joint-ownership of the Fund's assets in proportion to the number of units held.

The term of the Fund is 99 years from its launch, unless it is wound up early or extended pursuant to these Regulations.

Unit classes: the features of the various classes of units and their access conditions are set out in the Fund's prospectus.

The different unit classes may:

- have different rules for allocating income (distribution or accumulation);
- be denominated in different currencies;
- incur different management fees;
- carry different subscription and redemption fees;
- have different nominal values.
- be systematically hedged against risk, either partially or in full, as set out in the Prospectus. Such hedging is done using financial instruments that reduce the impact of the hedging transactions for the UCI's other unit classes to a minimum;
- be reserved for one or more distribution networks.

The Management Company may, after having informed the unitholders and the Depositary, consolidate or split the number of units.

Units may be subdivided on the decision of the Management Company's Board of Directors in tenths, hundredths, thousandths, ten-thousandths or one hundred-thousandths called fractions of units. The provisions in the Regulations governing the issuance and redemption of units shall also apply to fractions of a unit, the value of which will always be proportional to that of the unit they represent. All other provisions regarding units shall automatically apply to fractions of a unit unless provided otherwise.

Finally, the Management Company's Board of Directors may, at its sole discretion, divide units by creating new units which are allocated to bearers in exchange for the former units.

Article 2 - Minimum asset amount

Units may not be redeemed if the Fund's assets fall below €300,000; where net assets remain below that level for thirty days, the Management Company will take the necessary measures to wind up the relevant UCI, or to perform one of the transactions listed in Article 411-16 of the AMF General Regulations (transfer of the UCI).

Article 3 - Issue and redemption of units

Units can be issued at any time at the request of the unitholders. They will be issued at their net asset value plus, where applicable, the subscription fee.

Redemptions and subscriptions are performed under the terms and conditions set out in the prospectus.

Fund units may be listed for trading in compliance with the regulations in force.

Subscriptions must be paid up in full on the day of the net asset value calculation. They may be paid in cash and/or financial instruments. The Management Company has the right to refuse the securities offered, provided it informs the purchaser of its decision within seven days

of their remittance. If accepted, contributed securities will be valued according to the rules set out in Article 4, and the subscription will take place based on the first net asset value following acceptance of the securities concerned.

Redemptions may be made in cash and/or in kind. If the redemption in kind corresponds to a representative pro rata share of the assets in the portfolio, then the written agreement signed by the outgoing unitholder alone must be obtained by the Fund or the Management Company. Where the redemption in kind does not correspond to a representative pro rata share of the assets in the portfolio, all the unitholders must indicate in writing their agreement authorising the outgoing unitholder to redeem their units against particular assets, as explicitly set out in the agreement.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, when the Fund is an exchange-traded fund, redemptions on the primary market may, with the management company's consent and in compliance with the interests of shareholders, be made in kind under the conditions set out in the Fund's prospectus or regulations. The assets are then delivered by the issuing account holder under the conditions set out in the Fund's prospectus.

The redeemed assets are generally valued according to the rules set out in Article 4 and the redemption in kind is made on the basis of the first net asset value following acceptance of the securities concerned.

Redemptions will be settled by the issuing account holder within a maximum of five days following the unit's valuation.

If the unitholder is a feeder UCI, redemptions may be made wholly or partially in kind when the feeder UCI has made a specific request to be reimbursed in securities. This redemption will occur in proportion to the assets held in the portfolio of the Master UCI. They shall be settled by the issuing account holder within a maximum of five days following the unit's valuation.

If however, under exceptional circumstances, the reimbursement requires the prior sale of Fund assets, this period may be extended but shall not exceed 30 days.

Except in the event of an inheritance or an inter vivos gift, the disposal or transfer of units between unitholders, or from unitholders to a third party will be considered as a redemption followed by a subscription. If a third party is involved, the amount of the disposal or the transfer must, if applicable, be made up by the beneficiary in order to reach the minimum subscription level required by the prospectus.

Pursuant to Article L. 214-8-7 of the French Monetary and Financial Code, the redemption of units by the Fund, like the issuance of new units, may be temporarily suspended by the Management Company when exceptional circumstances require it and the interest of the unitholders demands it.

If the net asset value of the Fund is lower than the amount specified by the Regulations, no units may be redeemed.

Minimum subscription conditions could be set according to the procedures stipulated in the prospectus.

The Fund may cease to issue units pursuant to the third paragraph of Article L. 214-8-7 of the French Monetary and Financial Code, either temporarily or permanently, fully or partially, in situations that objectively require the closure of subscriptions, such as reaching the maximum number of units issued, the maximum amount of assets or the end of a fixed subscription period. Existing unitholders will be informed by any means of the triggering of this tool, as well as of the threshold and the objective situation that led to the decision to carry out full or partial closure. In the case of partial closure, this information, communicated by any means, will explicitly specify the terms under which existing unitholders may continue to subscribe during the partial closure. The unitholders are also informed by any means of the Fund or Management Company's decision to either end the full or partial closure of subscriptions (when falling below the trigger threshold), or not to end it (in the event of a change to the threshold or to the objective situation that led to the implementation of the tool). A change to the objective situation invoked or to the trigger threshold for the tool must always be made in the interest of the unitholders. The information by any means shall specify the exact reasons for these changes.

Clauses resulting from the US Dodd-Frank Act:

The Management Company may limit or prevent the direct or indirect holding of UCI units/shares by any person who is a "Non-Eligible Person" as defined below.

A Non-Eligible Person is:

- a U.S. Person as defined in U.S. Regulation S of the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC"); or
- any other person (a) who seems to be directly or indirectly in violation of the laws and regulations of any country or any government authority, or (b) who may, according to the UCI's Management Company, cause damage to the UCI that it would not have otherwise suffered or incurred.

To this end, the UCI's Management Company may:

(i) refuse to issue any unit/share if it deems that, as a result of such issuance, said units/shares would or could be held directly or indirectly by or on behalf of a Non-Eligible Person;

(ii) at any time request that a person or entity whose name is listed in the unitholders'/shareholders' register provide it with information, accompanied by a statement to that effect, that it would deem necessary for the purposes of determining whether the actual beneficiary of the units/shares is a Non-Eligible Person or not; and

(iii) carry out, within a reasonable timeframe, a mandatory redemption of all the units/shares held by a unitholder/shareholder if it seems that the latter is (a) a Non-Eligible Person and, (b) such person is the sole or joint beneficiary of the units/shares. During such timeframe, the actual beneficiary of the units/shares may present comments to the competent body.

This may also apply to any person (i) who seems to be directly or indirectly in violation of the laws and regulations of any country or any government authority, or (ii) who may, according to the UCI's Management Company, cause damage to the UCI that it would not have otherwise suffered or incurred.

The mandatory redemption will be carried out at the latest known net asset value less any applicable costs, fees and dues, which will remain payable by the Non-Eligible Person.

Article 4 – NAV calculation

The net asset value of the units is calculated in accordance with the valuation rules set out in the prospectus.

Contributions in kind may only consist of the securities, instruments or contracts that are eligible to form the UCI's assets; contributions and redemptions in kind are valued using the same valuation rules as for the calculation of the net asset value.

SECTION 2 – FUND OPERATIONS

Article 5 – The Management Company

The Management Company manages the Fund in accordance with the strategy defined for the Fund.

The Management Company will at all times act in the sole interest of the unitholders and it alone is entitled to exercise the voting rights attached to the Fund units.

Article 5a – Operating rules

The instruments and deposits eligible to form part of the UCI's assets are described in the prospectus, as are the investment rules.

Article 6 – The Depositary

The Depositary performs the duties for which it is responsible under the legal and regulatory provisions in force and those contractually entrusted to it by the Management Company.

It must ensure that decisions taken by the Management Company are lawful. As applicable, it shall take any prudential measures that it deems useful.

It shall notify the French Market Regulator (AMF) of any disputes with the Management Company.

If the Fund is a feeder UCI, the Depositary has entered into an information exchange agreement with the Depositary of the master UCI (or has drawn up appropriate specifications, where applicable, when it is also the Depositary of the master UCI).

Article 7 – The Independent Auditor

The Management Company appoints an Independent Auditor for a term of six financial years, after obtaining the agreement of the AMF. It certifies that the accounts are true and fair. The Independent Auditor's appointment may be renewed.

The Independent Auditor is required to notify the AMF as soon as possible of any fact or decision concerning undertakings for collective investments in transferable securities of which the Independent Auditor has become aware in the performance of the audit and that might:

1. Constitute violation of the legal or regulatory provisions applicable to such undertakings and that might have material effects on the financial position, results or assets;
2. Adversely affect the conditions or the continuity of its operations;
3. Trigger the expression of reservations or refusal to certify the accounts.

Asset valuations and the determination of exchange rates used in currency conversions, mergers or demergers shall be audited by the Independent Auditor.

It appraises any contribution or redemption in kind under its responsibility, excluding redemptions in kind for an exchange-traded fund on the primary market.

It shall verify the composition of the assets and other items prior to publication.

The Independent Auditor's fees shall be determined by mutual agreement between the Independent Auditor and the Management Company on the basis of a schedule of work specifying the measures deemed necessary.

The Independent Auditor shall certify the circumstances underlying any interim dividend distributions.

If the Fund is a feeder UCITS:

- the Independent Auditor has entered into an information exchange agreement with the Independent Auditor of the master UCITS.
- where it is also the Independent Auditor of the master UCITS, it shall prepare an appropriate work programme.

Its fees are included in the management fees.

Article 8 – Management report and accounts

At the end of each financial year, the Management Company shall prepare the summary documents and draw up a report on the management of the Fund during the year just ended.

The Management Company prepares an inventory of the Fund's assets at least half-yearly, which will be audited by the Depositary.

The Management Company keeps these documents available for consultation by the unitholders for a period of four months from the year-end and informs them of their income entitlement. These documents are either sent by post at the express request of the unitholders, or made available to them at the Management Company's offices.

SECTION 3 - ALLOCATION OF PROFITS

Article 9: Allocation of distributable sums

Distributable income consists of:

1. The net profit plus any amounts carried forward and plus or minus the balance of income accruals;
2. Realised capital gains, net of fees, less any realised capital losses, net of fees recorded during the financial year, plus any net capital gains of the same nature recorded during prior financial years which have not been distributed or accumulated and plus/minus the balance of capital gains accruals.

The sums mentioned under 1 and 2 may be distributed, in whole or in part, independently from one another.

Distributable income is paid out within a maximum of 5 months following the financial year-end.

The net profit of the Fund for the period is the total amount of interest, arrears, dividends, premiums and bonuses, Directors' fees and yields from the securities that make up the Fund's portfolio, plus the product of any amount held in cash, minus management fees and interest on loans.

The Management Company shall determine the allocation of the distributable income.

For each class of units, as applicable, the Fund may select for each of the sums mentioned under 1 and 2 one of the following options:

- Full accumulation: distributable sums will be fully accumulated, with the exception of those amounts which are subject to compulsory distribution by law;
- Full distribution: the distributable sums are distributed in full, after rounding;
- For the Funds which prefer to maintain the freedom to capitalise and/or distribute and/or carry forward any distributable sums, the Management Company decides each year on the appropriation of distributable amounts mentioned under 1 and 2.

If applicable, the Management Company may decide, during the fiscal year, to pay one or more interim dividends within the limits of the net income of each of the amounts mentioned under 1 and 2 recognised as at the date of the decision.

The specific terms of allocation of income are described in the Prospectus.

SECTION 4 - MERGER - DEMERGER - DISSOLUTION - LIQUIDATION

Article 10 - Merger - Demerger

The Management Company may either transfer all or some of the Fund assets into the fund of another UCITS or split the Fund into two or more other mutual funds.

These merger or demerger transactions can only be carried out after the unitholders have been informed. After each transaction, new certificates will be issued stating the number of units held by each unitholder.

Article 11 - Dissolution - Extension

If the level of the Fund's assets remains below the level specified in Article 2 above for a period of thirty days, the Management Company shall inform the French Market Regulator (AMF) and shall wind up the Fund, except in the event of a merger with another mutual fund.

The Management Company may wind up the Fund early; it shall notify the unitholders of this decision and no application for subscription or redemption shall be accepted after such an announcement.

The Management Company may also wind up the Fund if it receives an application to redeem all its units, if the Depositary ceases to operate and no other Depositary has been appointed, or on expiry of its term, if it is not extended.

The Management Company will write to the French Market Regulator (AMF) to notify it of the wind-up date and procedure selected. It will then send the Independent Auditors' report to the French Market Regulator (AMF).

The Management Company may decide, with the Depositary's consent, to extend the Fund's term. The decision must be taken at least three months before expiry of the Fund's anticipated term and the unitholders and the French Market Regulator (AMF) notified.

Article 12 - Liquidation

In the event that the Fund is wound up, the Management Company or the person nominated to that effect shall act as the liquidator, failing which a liquidator shall be appointed by the court at the request of any interested party. They shall therefore be vested with extensive powers to realise the assets, pay any creditors, and distribute the available balance between the unitholders, in the form of either cash or securities.

The Independent Auditor and the Depositary will continue to perform their duties until the liquidation is complete.

SECTION 5 – DISPUTES

Article 13 – Jurisdiction – Address for service

Any disputes relating to the Fund arising during the Fund's life or during its liquidation, whether between unitholders, or between unitholders and the Management Company or the Depositary, shall be brought before the competent courts.

Rules updated: 01 September 2023